



p-adic elliptic polylogarithm, *p*-adic
Eisenstein series and Katz measure

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ABSTRACT. The specializations of the motivic elliptic polylogarithm on the universal elliptic curve to the modular curve are referred to as Eisenstein classes. In this paper, we prove that the syntomic realizations of the Eisenstein classes restricted to the ordinary locus of the modular curve may be expressed using p -adic Eisenstein-Kronecker series, which are p -adic modular forms defined using the two-variable p -adic measure with values in p -adic modular forms constructed by Katz.

0. INTRODUCTION

The elliptic polylogarithm was introduced by Beilinson and Levin in their seminal paper [BL]. There the elliptic polylogarithm appears as an element in the motivic cohomology of a relative elliptic curve $\pi : E \rightarrow B$ minus the zero section. The specializations of this element along torsion sections of the relative elliptic curve are what is known as *Eisenstein classes*, and in their paper, they explicitly described these classes in terms of certain real analytic Eisenstein-Kronecker series.

These Eisenstein classes have found numerous applications to special values of L -functions. Immediate is the relation to L -values of CM-elliptic curves as considered by Deninger [Den] and in [Ki]. Less immediate, but implicit in earlier work of Beilinson [Bei], is the relation to L -values of modular cusp forms, where one has to consider cup-products of these Eisenstein classes. This work by Beilinson has in turn inspired Kato's work on the Birch-Swinnerton-Dyer conjecture. An application to non-critical values of Dirichlet series is given in [HK1].

For the application to finer integrality questions about L -values, it is necessary to investigate not only the Hodge realization but also the étale and p -adic realizations of these classes. In the étale situation, as shown in [Ki], the elliptic polylogarithm for relative elliptic curves may be described essentially as the Kummer map of elliptic units on the modular curve. In the p -adic, or more precisely in the syntomic case, the only result known so far is the case for single elliptic curves with complex multiplication which have good ordinary reduction at $p \geq 5$ [Ba3] [BKT]. Up until now, there has not been any research concerning the relative case.

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In this paper we consider the moduli space of elliptic curves and the specialization of the elliptic polylogarithm of the universal elliptic curve at torsion points. We define the *syntomic Eisenstein class* to be the rigid syntomic realization of such specializations. Our main result, Theorem 5.11, expresses the restriction of these classes to the ordinary locus of the moduli space in terms of p -adic Eisenstein-Kronecker series, which are defined explicitly using the p -adic Eisenstein measure constructed following Katz.

In complete analogy with the case for absolute Hodge cohomology, rigid syntomic cohomology $H_{\text{syn}}^1(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{M})$ with values in an admissible filtered overconvergent F -isocrystal $\mathcal{M} = (M, \nabla, F, \Phi)$ satisfying $F^0 M = 0$ may be described by pairs (α, ξ) , where α is an overconvergent section in $\Gamma(\mathcal{X}_K, M_{\text{rig}})$ and ξ is an algebraic differential form satisfying the differential equation

$$(1) \quad \nabla(\alpha) = (1 - \Phi)\xi,$$

where Φ is the Frobenius on \mathcal{M} (see Proposition A.16 for details). The main problem is to explicitly describe the pair (α, ξ) corresponding to the syntomic Eisenstein class.

In the case of the syntomic Eisenstein class, ξ is the differential form corresponding to the de Rham Eisenstein class. In order to determine the syntomic class, it is necessary to find a section α satisfying the differential equation (1). The main idea of this paper, which makes the computation elegant, is not to solve this equation directly but to translate it to the measure space used by Katz. It is one of the main insights of Katz, that the Gauss-Manin connection ∇ acts on this measure space just as a twist by a certain character. This insight allows us to reformulate the above differential equation into an equation on this measure space, which may be solved explicitly.

In [BL], Beilinson and Levin constructs certain two-variable p -adic measures using the étale realization of the elliptic polylogarithm, and in [BL] 2.5.12, asks if there is a relation between this measure and Katz's theory of p -adic Eisenstein series. The syntomic Eisenstein class corresponds to the étale Eisenstein class via p -adic Hodge theory, and our main result relating the syntomic class to functions constructed using Katz's p -adic Eisenstein measure seems to be an important step towards answering this question.

Furthermore, since we are using p -adic modular forms, we may only describe the Eisenstein class on the ordinary locus. However, the syntomic Eisenstein class itself is defined on the entire modular curve, including over the supersingular disc. Explicit description of these classes over supersingular points as well as ramifications to the study of p -adic modular forms are interesting topics for further investigation.

Let us give an overview of the sections in this paper. In the first section, we review the definition of the Eisenstein classes in motivic and de Rham cohomology as specializations of the elliptic polylogarithm. In the second section, we define the Eisenstein class in rigid syntomic cohomology. In the third section, we write down explicit formulas for the de Rham realizations

of the Eisenstein classes. In the fourth section, we review the modular curve parameterizing elliptic curves with trivializations, and use this curve to calculate syntomic cohomology on the ordinary locus of the elliptic curve. In the final section, we construct p -adic Eisenstein-Kronecker series using the p -adic measure of Katz. We then use these series to describe the p -adic Eisenstein classes. In the appendix, we review the theory of rigid syntomic cohomology with coefficients.

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1. POLYLOG AND EISENSTEIN CLASSES

1.1. **Moduli spaces.** Let $N \geq 1$ be an integer. In his paper [Ka3], Katz works systematically with $\Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}}$ -structures. Let B be a ring and E/B be an elliptic curve. Consider the Weil pairing

$$e_N : E[N] \times E[N] \rightarrow \mu_N.$$

A $\Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}}$ -level structure of E is defined to be an isomorphism

$$\beta : \mu_N \times \mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z} \cong E[N],$$

where μ_N is the group scheme of N -th roots of unity and $E[N]$ the N -torsion points of E , such that the Weil pairing becomes under β the standard pairing

$$\langle (\zeta_1, n), (\zeta_2, m) \rangle = \zeta_1^m / \zeta_2^n.$$

Note that for $N \geq 3$ the functor “isomorphism classes of $\Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}}$ -elliptic curves (E, β) ” is represented by a smooth affine curve $M_{\text{arith}}(N)$ over \mathbb{Z} with geometrically irreducible fibers. For any ring B we let

$$M_{\text{arith}}(N)_B := M_{\text{arith}}(N) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} B$$

be the base change of $M_{\text{arith}}(N)$.

Let us explain the connection of the $\Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}}$ -structures with the more usual $\Gamma(N)$ -level structure. This is an isomorphism

$$\alpha : \mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z} \cong E[N],$$

which can only exist if N is invertible on B . The functor "isomorphism classes of $\Gamma(N)$ -elliptic curves (E, α) " is for $N \geq 3$ represented by the smooth affine curve

$$M(N) \cong M_{\text{arith}}(N) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}[1/N, \zeta_N],$$

where $\zeta_N \in \mu_N$ is a primitive N -th root of unity. For any $\mathbb{Z}[1/N, \zeta_N]$ -algebra B , we let $M(N)_B$ be the base change to B .

Let us make the relation between $M(N)$ and $M_{\text{arith}}(N)$ more explicit. If N is invertible on B , each $\Gamma(N)$ -level structure α on E/B gives rise to a primitive N -th root of unity $\det(\alpha)$ and a $\Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}}$ -level structure β defined by $\beta(\det(\alpha)^n, m) := \alpha(n, m)$. This correspondence establishes a bijection between the set of $\Gamma(N)$ -structures on E/B and the set of pairs (ζ_N, β) , where ζ_N is a primitive N -th root of unity and β a $\Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}}$ -structure on E/B .

Finally, we recall the action of $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})$ on $M(N)$. An element $\gamma \in \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})$ acts on $M(N)$ from the right as follows:

$$(E/B, \alpha) \mapsto (E/B, \alpha \circ \gamma).$$

1.2. The elliptic polylogarithm and the Eisenstein classes in motivic cohomology. In this section we consider the situation where we have an elliptic curve $\pi : E \rightarrow M$ over the base scheme M . In the application this will be the universal elliptic curve over the moduli schemes $M(N)$ or $M_{\text{arith}}(N)$. We will use the elliptic polylogarithm in this situation to define Eisenstein classes in motivic cohomology.

Let $E^k = E \times_M \cdots \times_M E$ be the k -fold relative fiber product. On E^k we have an operation of the semi-direct product $\mu_2^k \rtimes \mathfrak{S}^k$ of the k -fold product of μ_2 with the symmetric group in k letters on E^k . Following Scholl [Sch], denote by ε the character $\varepsilon : \mu_2^k \rtimes \mathfrak{S}^k \rightarrow \mu_2$, which is the multiplication on μ_2^k and the sign-character on \mathfrak{S}^k .

Let $H_{\text{mot}}^{k+1}(E^k, \mathbb{Q}(k+1))(\varepsilon)$ be the ε -eigen part of the motivic cohomology group of $H_{\text{mot}}^{k+1}(E^k, \mathbb{Q}(k+1))$. If we suppose the existence of an adequate theory of motivic sheaves, then we would have

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{mot}}^{k+1}(E^k, \mathbb{Q}(k+1))(\varepsilon) &= H_{\text{mot}}^1(M, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1)) \\ &= \text{Ext}_{M, \text{mot}}^1(\mathbb{Q}(0), \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1)), \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathcal{H} = \mathbb{R}^1 \pi_* \mathbb{Q}(1)$. Lacking such a theory, we will use the left hand side of the above equality to play the role of $H_{\text{mot}}^1(M, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1))$.

Recall from [BL] 6.4.3. that for each non-zero torsion point $t \in E(M)$ the motivic elliptic polylog gives a class

$$t^* \text{pol}_{\text{mot}}^{k+1} \in H_{\text{mot}}^{k+1}(E^k, \mathbb{Q}(k+1))(\varepsilon).$$

Definition 1.1. Let $\varphi = \sum a_t t$ be a formal linear combination of non zero torsion sections $t \in E_{\text{tors}}(M)$ with coefficients in $a_t \in \mathbb{Q}$, then we define the

motivic Eisenstein class to be

$$\mathrm{Eis}_{\mathrm{mot}}^{k+2}(\varphi) := \sum_{t \in E[N] \setminus \{0\}} a_t t^* \mathrm{pol}_{\mathrm{mot}}^{k+1} \in H_{\mathrm{mot}}^{k+1}(E^k, \mathbb{Q}(k+1))(\varepsilon).$$

Recall also from [BL] 1.3.13 that $\mathrm{pol}_{\mathrm{mot}}^{k+1}$ is compatible with base change, hence the motivic Eisenstein class is also compatible with base change.

Besides the motivic Eisenstein class we will use also realizations of the Eisenstein class in other cohomology theories. We intend no general theory, but make a simple definition in the cases of interest to us.

Definition 1.2. Let $? = \mathrm{dR}, \mathrm{rig}, \mathrm{syn}, \mathrm{ét}$ and consider the regulator map

$$r? : H_{\mathrm{mot}}^{k+1}(E^k, \mathbb{Q}(k+1))(\varepsilon) \rightarrow H?^{k+1}(E^k, \mathbb{Q}(k+1))(\varepsilon),$$

then the image of $\mathrm{Eis}_{\mathrm{mot}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$ under $r?$ is called the *Eisenstein class in ?-cohomology*.

1.3. The residues of the motivic Eisenstein classes at the cusps. To give explicit formulas for the Eisenstein class in de Rham cohomology we need a formula for the residues of these classes at the cusp. The easiest thing is to give this formula in motivic cohomology. Using the compatibility of the regulator with the residue map, gives then the formula in any cohomology theory we use.

In this section we let $N \geq 3$ and work with the $\Gamma(N)$ -moduli scheme $M = M(N)$. The formula we are after is due to Beilinson and Levin [BL] 2.4.7. We follow the exposition of [HK1].

Let \overline{M} be the compactification of M and \overline{E} the Néron model of E over \overline{M} and \overline{E}^0 its connected component. Let $\mathrm{Cusp} = \overline{M} \setminus M$ be the subscheme of cusps. The standard N -gon over $\mathrm{Spec} \mathbb{Z}[1/N, \zeta_N]$ with level N -structure $\mathbb{Z}/N \times \mathbb{Z}/N \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m \times \mathbb{Z}/N$ via $(a, b) \mapsto (\zeta_N^a, b)$ defines a section $\infty : \mathrm{Spec} \mathbb{Z}[1/N, \zeta_N] \rightarrow \mathrm{Cusp}$. We have a diagram

$$(2) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} E & \xrightarrow{j} & \overline{E} & \longleftarrow & \overline{E}_{\mathrm{Cusp}} \\ \pi \downarrow & & \overline{\pi} \downarrow & & \overline{\pi} \downarrow \\ M & \xrightarrow{j'} & \overline{M} & \longleftarrow & \mathrm{Cusp} . \end{array}$$

As in [HK1] 1.1. we define the μ_2 -torsor

$$(3) \quad \mathrm{Isom} = \mathrm{Isom}(\mathbb{G}_m, \tilde{E}_{\mathrm{Cusp}}^0)$$

on Cusp . Over ∞ , we have a canonical trivialization $\mathrm{Isom}_{\infty} = \mu_{2, \infty}$ by the very definition of ∞ .

As in loc. cit. the localization sequence induces a $GL_2(\mathbb{Z}/N)$ -equivariant map

$$\mathrm{res}^k : H_{\mathrm{mot}}^{k+1}(E^k, \mathbb{Q}(k+1))(\varepsilon) \rightarrow H_{\mathrm{mot}}^0(\mathrm{Isom}, \mathbb{Q}(0)),$$

the *residue map*. The image of res^k lies in the $(-1)^k$ eigenspace of the μ_2 -action. Let $P := \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \subset GL_2$, then

$$\text{Isom} \cong \coprod_{P(\mathbb{Z}/N) \backslash GL_2(\mathbb{Z}/N)} \text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}[1/N, \zeta_N],$$

where $\text{id} \in GL_2(\mathbb{Z}/N)$ corresponds to the section $1 \in \mu_{2,\infty} = \text{Isom}_\infty$. The right action of $GL_2(\mathbb{Z}/N)$ on $M(N)$ extends to an action on Isom by right multiplication on $P(\mathbb{Z}/N) \backslash GL_2(\mathbb{Z}/N)$. Still following [HK1], we define

$$(4) \quad \mathbb{Q}[\text{Isom}]^{(k)} = \{h: GL_2(\mathbb{Z}/N) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q} \mid h(ug) = h(g) \text{ for } u \in P(\mathbb{Z}/N) \\ \text{and } h(-\text{id } g) = (-1)^k h(g)\}$$

the space of formal linear combination of points of Isom on which μ_2 operates by $(-1)^k$. The group $GL_2(\mathbb{Z}/N)$ acts on this space in the usual way from the left by $gh(x) := h(xg)$. Obviously, we have

$$H_{\text{mot}}^0(\text{Isom}, \mathbb{Q}(0))^{(k)} = \mathbb{Q}[\text{Isom}]^{(k)}.$$

To compute the residue map for Eisenstein series, we need also

$$\mathbb{C}[(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^2] := \{\varphi: (\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\}$$

the space of \mathbb{C} -valued functions. We follow the convention in [HK2] and define the left $GL_2(\mathbb{Z}/N)$ -action by $g\varphi(x) := \varphi(g^{-1}x)$. From now on we use α to identify

$$\alpha: (\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^2 \cong E[N]$$

so that we consider functions in $\mathbb{C}[(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^2]$ as linear combinations of torsion sections.

The calculation of the residues of the polylog may be formulated using the horospherical map. For this we need some notions about L -functions and finite Fourier transforms. We define, following [Ka3] and [HK2], for any $\varphi \in \mathbb{C}[(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^2]$ two partial Fourier transforms

$$(5) \quad P_1\varphi(m, n) := \sum_v \varphi(v, n) e^{2\pi i m v / N} \\ P_2\varphi(m, n) := \sum_v \varphi(m, v) e^{2\pi i n v / N}$$

and the symplectic Fourier transform

$$(6) \quad \widehat{\varphi}(m, n) := \frac{1}{N} \sum_{u, v} \varphi(u, v) e^{2\pi i (un - mv) / N}.$$

We let $\varphi^t(m, n) := \varphi(n, m)$ and one has the relations

$$P_2(\widehat{\varphi}^t) = P_1(\varphi)$$

and $P_2(\varphi^t) = P_1(\varphi)^t$. For each $\varphi \in \mathbb{C}[(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^2]$ we also define its L -series

$$(7) \quad L(\varphi, s) := \sum_{m \geq 1} \frac{\varphi(m, 0)}{m^s}.$$

This L -series converges for $\text{Re } s > 1$ and has a meromorphic continuation to \mathbb{C} , which satisfies the functional equation

$$L(P_2(\varphi), 1 - k) = \frac{(-1)^k 2N^k (k-1)!}{(2\pi i)^k} L(\varphi, k).$$

Definition 1.3. The *horospherical* map is the $GL_2(\mathbb{Z}/N)$ -equivariant map

$$\rho^k : \mathbb{Q}[(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^2] \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}[\text{Isom}]^{(k)},$$

which maps a function $\varphi : (\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ to the function

$$\begin{aligned} \rho^k(\varphi)(g) &:= \frac{N^k}{k!(k+2)} \sum_{t=(t_1, t_2) \in (\mathbb{Z}/N)^2} \varphi(g^{-1}t) B_{k+2}\left(\frac{t_2}{N}\right) \\ &= \frac{-1}{Nk!} L(P_1(g\varphi), -k-1). \end{aligned}$$

Here $B_{k+2}(t_2/N)$ is the Bernoulli polynomial evaluated at the representative of $t_2/N \in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ in $[0, 1)$ and the last equation follows from [HK2] p. 333 using that $P_1(g\varphi) = P_2(\widehat{g\varphi}^t)$.

The following proposition is due to Beilinson-Levin and is crucial for the connection of the elliptic polylog to Eisenstein series. We consider the residue map as

$$\text{res}^k : H_{\text{mot}}^{k+1}(E^k, \mathbb{Q}(k+1))(\varepsilon) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}[\text{Isom}]^{(k)}.$$

Proposition 1.4 ([BL] 2.2.3., [HK1] C.1.1.). *Let $M = M(N)$, $k \geq 0$ and $\varphi \in \mathbb{Q}[(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^2 \setminus \{0\}]$ considered as a formal linear combination of non-zero N -torsion sections with coefficients in \mathbb{Q} . Then, for $g \in GL_2(\mathbb{Z}/N)$,*

$$\text{res}^k(\text{Eis}_{\text{mot}}^{k+2}(\varphi))(g) = \frac{-1}{N^{k-1}} \rho^k(\varphi)(g)$$

where ρ^k is the horospherical map.

Proof. This theorem is proved in [HK1] in étale cohomology. The above statement follows from the commutative diagram for the étale regulator

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_{\text{mot}}^{k+1}(E^k, \mathbb{Q}(k+1))(\varepsilon) & \xrightarrow{\text{res}^k} & H_{\text{mot}}^0(\text{Isom}, \mathbb{Q}(0))^{(k)} \\ r_{\text{ét}} \downarrow & & \cong \downarrow r_{\text{ét}} \\ H_{\text{ét}}^{k+1}(E^k, \mathbb{Q}_l(k+1))(\varepsilon) & \xrightarrow{\text{res}^k} & H_{\text{ét}}^0(\text{Isom}, \mathbb{Q}_l(0))^{(k)} \end{array}$$

and the fact that the right vertical arrow is an isomorphism $\otimes \mathbb{Q}_l$. \square

1.4. Eisenstein classes in de Rham cohomology. In this section we let $M = M(N)$ and $\pi : E \rightarrow M$ the universal elliptic curve.

We define \mathcal{H} to be the coherent module with connection on M defined as the higher direct image

$$\mathcal{H} = R^1 \pi_{\text{dR}*} \mathcal{O}_E := R^1 \pi_* \left[\mathcal{O}_E \xrightarrow{d} \Omega_{E/M}^1 \right]$$

with the Gauss-Manin connection $\nabla : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H} \otimes \Omega_M^1$. As usual we also define the coherent subsheaf of \mathcal{H}

$$(8) \quad \underline{\omega} := \pi_* \Omega_{E/M}^1.$$

Then the natural inclusion $\underline{\omega}^{\otimes k} \hookrightarrow \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}$ defines a map

$$\Gamma(M, \underline{\omega}^{\otimes k} \otimes \Omega_M^1) \hookrightarrow H_{\text{dR}}^1(M, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}),$$

whose image defines the first Hodge filtration F^1 on $H_{\text{dR}}^1(M, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H})$. If the scheme M is $M(N)_{\mathbb{Q}}$, the diagram (2) and the projector ε define a localization sequence in de Rham cohomology:

$$0 \rightarrow H_{\text{dR}}^{k+1}(\overline{E}^k)(\varepsilon) \rightarrow H_{\text{dR}}^{k+1}(E^k)(\varepsilon) \rightarrow H_{\text{dR}}^k(\overline{E}_{\text{Cusp}}^k)(\varepsilon) \rightarrow 0.$$

A standard argument with the Leray sequence and Künneth formula for de Rham cohomology gives the following.

Lemma 1.5. *For $M = M(N)_{\mathbb{Q}}$, we have isomorphisms*

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{dR}}^0(M, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1)) &\cong H_{\text{dR}}^k(E^k)(\varepsilon) \\ H_{\text{dR}}^1(M, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1)) &\cong H_{\text{dR}}^{k+1}(E^k)(\varepsilon) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$H_{\text{dR}}^k(\overline{E}_{\text{Cusp}}^k)(\varepsilon) \cong H_{\text{dR}}^0(\text{Isom})^{(k)}.$$

Remark 1.6. It is known that

$$H_{\text{dR}}^k(E^k)(k)(\varepsilon) \cong H_{\text{dR}}^0(M, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}) = 0.$$

We will prove a version of this statement for rigid cohomology on the ordinary locus in §4.4.

We denote the resulting residue map

$$\text{res}^k : H_{\text{dR}}^1(M, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1)) \rightarrow H_{\text{dR}}^0(\text{Isom})^{(k)}$$

again by res^k . As a consequence, the regulator r_{dR} from motivic to de Rham cohomology induces in the case where $M = M(N)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ a commutative diagram

$$(9) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} H_{\text{mot}}^{k+1}(E^k, \mathbb{Q}(k+1))(\varepsilon) & \xrightarrow{\text{res}^k} & H_{\text{mot}}^0(\text{Isom}, \mathbb{Q}(0))^{(k)} \\ r_{\text{dR}} \downarrow & & \downarrow r_{\text{dR}} \\ H_{\text{dR}}^1(M, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1)) & \xrightarrow{\text{res}^k} & H_{\text{dR}}^0(\text{Isom})^{(k)}. \end{array}$$

Let us recall the definition of the Eisenstein class in de Rham cohomology:

Definition 1.7. Let $k \geq 0$ and φ be a formal linear combination of non-zero torsion sections with coefficients in \mathbb{Q} . The *de Rham Eisenstein class* $\text{Eis}_{\text{dR}}^{k+2}(\varphi) \in H_{\text{dR}}^1(M, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1))$ is the image of $\text{Eis}_{\text{mot}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$ under the regulator map

$$r_{\text{dR}} : H_{\text{mot}}^{k+1}(E^k, \mathbb{Q}(k+1))(\varepsilon) \rightarrow H_{\text{dR}}^1(M, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1)).$$

In particular, the de Rham Eisenstein class $\text{Eis}_{\text{dR}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$ lies in the zeroth step of the Hodge filtration

$$(10) \quad \text{Eis}_{\text{dR}}^{k+2}(\varphi) \in F^0 H_{\text{dR}}^1(M, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1)) = \Gamma(M, \underline{\omega}^{\otimes k} \otimes \Omega_M^1).$$

The formula in 1.4 gives:

Corollary 1.8. *Let $M = M(N)$, $k \geq 0$ and $\varphi \in \mathbb{Q}[(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^2 \setminus \{0\}]$. Then the Eisenstein class in de Rham cohomology satisfies*

$$\text{res}^k(\text{Eis}_{\text{dR}}^{k+2}(\varphi))(g) = \frac{-1}{N^{k-1}} \rho^k(\varphi)(g)$$

for any $g \in \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}/N)$.

2. EISENSTEIN CLASS IN SYNTOMIC COHOMOLOGY

2.1. Definition of the Eisenstein class. In this section, we define the Eisenstein class in syntomic cohomology. Suppose K is a finite extension of \mathbb{Q}_p with ring of integers \mathcal{O}_K , and let $\mathcal{V} = \text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_K$. Then for any smooth scheme X over \mathcal{V} , Amnon Besser defined the rigid syntomic group $H_{\text{syn}}^m(X, n)$ independent of any auxiliary data for X and a syntomic regulator map

$$r_{\text{syn}} : H_{\text{mot}}^m(X, n) \rightarrow H_{\text{syn}}^m(X, n)$$

([Bes1] Theorem 7.5.) We will use the above regulator map to define the syntomic Eisenstein class. In what follows, we let $K = \mathbb{Q}_p$ and $\mathcal{V} = \text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}_p$.

Let N be an integer ≥ 3 prime to p and $M = M(N)_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$ the extension of $M(N)$ to \mathbb{Z}_p . Furthermore, we let $\pi : E \rightarrow M$ be the universal elliptic curve over M , and we denote by E^k the k -fold fiber product of E over M .

Definition 2.1. As in Definition 1.2, we define the syntomic Eisenstein class $\text{Eis}_{\text{syn}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$ to be the image by the syntomic regulator

$$r_{\text{syn}} : H_{\text{mot}}^{k+1}(E^k, \mathbb{Q}(k+1))(\epsilon) \rightarrow H_{\text{syn}}^{k+1}(E^k, k+1)(\epsilon)$$

of the motivic Eisenstein class $\text{Eis}_{\text{mot}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$.

By construction ([Bes1] Theorem 7.5), the syntomic regulator map is compatible with the de Rham regulator map. Hence we have the following.

Lemma 2.2. *The syntomic Eisenstein class $\text{Eis}_{\text{mot}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$ maps to the de Rham Eisenstein class $\text{Eis}_{\text{dR}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$ through the boundary map*

$$(11) \quad H_{\text{syn}}^{k+1}(E^k, k+1)(\epsilon) \rightarrow H_{\text{dR}}^{k+1}(E_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^k)(\epsilon).$$

The purpose of this paper is to explicitly describe the syntomic Eisenstein class $\text{Eis}_{\text{syn}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$, restricted to the ordinary locus of M , in terms of p -adic Eisenstein series. We first describe $H_{\text{syn}}^{k+1}(E^k, k+1)(\epsilon)$ in terms of rigid syntomic cohomology with coefficients.

The theory of rigid syntomic cohomology with coefficients was developed in [Ba1], and a review of this theory is given in the Appendix of this paper. When the smooth \mathcal{V} -scheme X is part of a smooth pair $\mathcal{X} = (X, \overline{X})$,

then the syntomic cohomology of Besser corresponds to rigid syntomic with coefficients in Tate objects, and we have an isomorphism

$$H_{\text{syn}}^m(X, n) \cong H_{\text{syn}}^m(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{Q}_p(n)),$$

where the right hand side is rigid syntomic cohomology of \mathcal{X} with coefficients in the Tate object $\mathbb{Q}_p(n)$.

If we let \overline{M} be a smooth compactification of M over \mathbb{Z}_p , then $\mathcal{M} = (M, \overline{M})$ is a smooth pair. We let \overline{E} be the Néron model of E over \overline{M} . Although \overline{E} is not smooth over \overline{M} , it is smooth over $\text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}_p$. Hence $\mathcal{E} = (E, \overline{E})$ is a smooth pair such that the morphism

$$\pi : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$$

is proper and smooth. We let $\overline{E}^k := \overline{E} \times_{\overline{M}} \cdots \times_{\overline{M}} \overline{E}$ be the k -fold fiber product of \overline{E} over \overline{M} . This variety is not smooth over \mathbb{Z}_p when $k > 1$. We denote by \tilde{E}^k the Kuga-Sato variety, which is a canonical desingularization of \overline{E}^k defined in [Del1] and [Sch]. Then $\mathcal{E}^k = (E^k, \tilde{E}^k)$ is a smooth pair.

Definition 2.3. We define \mathcal{H} to be the filtered overconvergent F -isocrystal

$$\mathcal{H} := R^1 \pi_* \mathbb{Q}_p(1)$$

on $S(\mathcal{M})$, where the higher direct image is defined as in Definition A.8.

Again as in Lemma 1.5, standard argument with the Leray sequence and Kunneth formula for de Rham and rigid cohomology gives the following.

Lemma 2.4. *We have isomorphisms*

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{rig}}^0(\mathcal{M}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}) &\cong H_{\text{rig}}^k(\mathcal{E}^k)(k)(\varepsilon), \\ H_{\text{rig}}^1(\mathcal{M}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}) &\cong H_{\text{rig}}^{k+1}(\mathcal{E}^k)(k)(\varepsilon), \end{aligned}$$

which are compatible with the Frobenius and the Hodge filtration.

Remark 2.5. Implicit in Lemma 2.4 is the fact that the canonical map

$$H_{\text{dR}}^m(\mathcal{M}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_{\text{rig}}^m(\mathcal{M}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H})$$

is an isomorphism for any integer $m \geq 0$. We also have

$$H_{\text{dR}}^m(\mathcal{M}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_{\text{dR}}^m(M_{\mathbb{Q}_p}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}),$$

in other words, the de Rham cohomology may be calculated on $M_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$. Henceforth, we will freely use this fact.

Since M is affine, by Remark A.10, there exists an overconvergent Frobenius ϕ_M , and we may consider rigid syntomic cohomology with coefficients of \mathcal{M} . We have the following.

Proposition 2.6. *We have canonical isomorphisms*

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{syn}}^{k+1}(E^k, k+1)(\epsilon) &\xrightarrow{\cong} H_{\text{syn}}^0(\mathcal{V}, H_{\text{rig}}^{k+1}(\mathcal{E}^k, \mathbb{Q}_p(k+1))(\epsilon)), \\ H_{\text{syn}}^1(\mathcal{M}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1)) &\xrightarrow{\cong} H_{\text{syn}}^0(\mathcal{V}, H_{\text{rig}}^1(\mathcal{M}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H})(1)). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. By [Bes1] Remark 8.7.3 and the isomorphism of de Rham with rigid cohomology, we have a long exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} \cdots \rightarrow H_{\text{rig}}^k(\mathcal{E}, \mathbb{Q}_p(k+1))(\epsilon) &\rightarrow H_{\text{syn}}^{k+1}(E^k, k+1)(\epsilon) \\ &\rightarrow F^0 H_{\text{rig}}^{k+1}(\mathcal{E}^k, \mathbb{Q}_p(k+1))(\epsilon) \xrightarrow{1-\phi^*} H_{\text{rig}}^{k+1}(\mathcal{E}^k, \mathbb{Q}_p(k+1))(\epsilon) \rightarrow \cdots \end{aligned}$$

The first map is obtained from the fact that

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{syn}}^0(\mathcal{V}, H_{\text{rig}}^{k+1}(\mathcal{E}^k, \mathbb{Q}_p(k+1))(\epsilon)) \\ = \ker \left(F^0 H_{\text{rig}}^{k+1}(\mathcal{E}^k, \mathbb{Q}_p(k+1))(\epsilon) \xrightarrow{1-\phi^*} H_{\text{rig}}^{k+1}(\mathcal{E}^k, \mathbb{Q}_p(k+1))(\epsilon) \right), \end{aligned}$$

and we see from the construction that it is surjective. Similarly, we have an exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow H_{\text{syn}}^1(\mathcal{V}, H_{\text{rig}}^0(\mathcal{M}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H})(1)) &\rightarrow H_{\text{syn}}^1(\mathcal{M}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1)) \\ &\rightarrow H_{\text{syn}}^0(\mathcal{V}, H_{\text{rig}}^1(\mathcal{M}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H})(1)) \rightarrow 0, \end{aligned}$$

and the second map is given by the surjection. The maps are isomorphisms since we have

$$H_{\text{rig}}^k(\mathcal{E}^k)(k)(\epsilon) = H_{\text{rig}}^0(\mathcal{M}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}) = 0$$

from Remark 1.6 and the fact that rigid cohomology is isomorphic to de Rham cohomology in our case. \square

Definition 2.7. We define

$$(12) \quad H_{\text{syn}}^{k+1}(E^k, k+1)(\epsilon) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_{\text{syn}}^1(\mathcal{M}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1))$$

to be the isomorphism making the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_{\text{syn}}^{k+1}(E^k, k+1)(\epsilon) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & H_{\text{syn}}^0(\mathcal{V}, H_{\text{rig}}^{k+1}(\mathcal{E}^k, \mathbb{Q}_p(k+1))(\epsilon)) \\ \cong \downarrow & & \cong \downarrow \\ H_{\text{syn}}^1(\mathcal{M}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1)) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & H_{\text{syn}}^0(\mathcal{V}, H_{\text{rig}}^1(\mathcal{M}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H})(1)) \end{array}$$

commutative, where the horizontal maps are the canonical isomorphisms of Proposition 2.6 and the right vertical isomorphism is induced from Lemma 2.4. It is canonical in a sense that it is the composition of canonical maps.

Definition 2.8. We denote again by $\text{Eis}_{\text{syn}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$ the element

$$\text{Eis}_{\text{syn}}^{k+2}(\varphi) \in H_{\text{syn}}^1(\mathcal{M}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1))$$

which is defined to be the image of the syntomic Eisenstein class of Definition 2.1 with respect to the canonical isomorphism of (12).

The syntomic Eisenstein class may be characterized as follows.

Proposition 2.9. *The syntomic Eisenstein class $\text{Eis}_{\text{syn}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$ is characterized as the unique element in $H_{\text{syn}}^1(\mathcal{M}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1))$ which maps to*

$$\text{Eis}_{\text{dR}}^{k+2}(\varphi) \in H_{\text{dR}}^1(M_{\mathbb{Q}_p}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H})$$

through the boundary map

$$H_{\text{syn}}^1(\mathcal{M}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1)) \rightarrow H_{\text{dR}}^1(M_{\mathbb{Q}_p}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}).$$

Proof. The fact that the syntomic Eisenstein class maps to the de Rham class follows from Lemma 2.2 and the fact that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_{\text{syn}}^0(\mathcal{V}, H_{\text{rig}}^{k+1}(\mathcal{E}^k, \mathbb{Q}_p(k+1))(\epsilon)) & \longrightarrow & H_{\text{dR}}^{k+1}(E_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^k)(\epsilon) \\ \cong \downarrow & & \cong \downarrow \\ H_{\text{syn}}^0(\mathcal{V}, H_{\text{rig}}^1(\mathcal{M}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1))) & \longrightarrow & H_{\text{dR}}^1(M_{\mathbb{Q}_p}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}) \end{array}$$

is commutative. Here the first vertical map is induced from the isomorphism of Proposition 2.4 and the second vertical isomorphism is given by Lemma 1.5. The boundary map is defined to be the composition

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{syn}}^1(\mathcal{M}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1)) &\xrightarrow{\cong} H_{\text{syn}}^0(\mathcal{V}, H_{\text{rig}}^1(\mathcal{M}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1))) \\ &\hookrightarrow H_{\text{dR}}^1(\mathcal{M}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_{\text{dR}}^1(M_{\mathbb{Q}_p}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}), \end{aligned}$$

hence it is injective. This proves the uniqueness of our class. \square

In this paper, we will mainly be interested in the restriction of the Eisenstein class to the ordinary part of the modular curve. We denote by M^{ord} the open subscheme of $M = M(N)_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$ obtained by removing the zero of the Eisenstein series

$$E_{p-1} \in \Gamma(M, \underline{\omega}^{\otimes(p-1)})$$

of weight $p-1$. We let \mathcal{M}^{ord} be the smooth pair $\mathcal{M}^{\text{ord}} = (M^{\text{ord}}, \overline{M})$. The overconvergent Frobenius $\phi_{\mathcal{M}}$ on \mathcal{M} induces an overconvergent Frobenius for \mathcal{M}^{ord} , and the inclusion $\mathcal{M}^{\text{ord}} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}$ is compatible with the action of this Frobenius. We have a pullback map for rigid syntomic cohomology

$$H_{\text{syn}}^1(\mathcal{M}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1)) \rightarrow H_{\text{syn}}^1(\mathcal{M}^{\text{ord}}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1)),$$

and we denote again by $\text{Eis}_{\text{syn}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$ the pull back

$$\text{Eis}_{\text{syn}}^{k+2}(\varphi) \in H_{\text{syn}}^1(\mathcal{M}^{\text{ord}}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1))$$

of $\text{Eis}_{\text{syn}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$ by this map. We will explicitly describe this cohomology class in terms of p -adic Eisenstein series.

2.2. Characterization of the syntomic Eisenstein class. In this section, we prove that unlike the de Rham case, the syntomic Eisenstein class is uniquely characterized by its residue. The result of this section will not be used in the proof of our main theorem. We first define the residue morphism for rigid cohomology (with filtration) by pasting together de Rham and rigid cohomology. We let $E_{\text{Cusp}}^k = \tilde{E}^k \setminus E^k$, which is smooth over \mathbb{Z}_p , and consider the pairs $\overline{\mathcal{E}}^k = (\tilde{E}^k, \tilde{E}^k)$ and $\overline{\mathcal{E}}_{\text{Cusp}}^k = (E_{\text{Cusp}}^k, E_{\text{Cusp}}^k)$. Then we have morphisms of smooth pairs

$$\mathcal{E}^k \hookrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{E}}^k \longleftarrow \overline{\mathcal{E}}_{\text{Cusp}}^k.$$

By taking the Gysin exact sequence of rigid cohomology with trivial coefficients and then taking the projector ε , we have an exact sequence

$$(13) \quad 0 \rightarrow H_{\text{rig}}^{k+1}(\overline{\mathcal{E}}^k)(k+1)(\varepsilon) \rightarrow H_{\text{rig}}^{k+1}(\mathcal{E}^k)(k+1)(\varepsilon) \xrightarrow{\text{res}} H_{\text{rig}}^0(\overline{\mathcal{E}}_{\text{Cusp}}^k)(\varepsilon) \rightarrow 0.$$

We have a canonical isomorphism

$$H_{\text{rig}}^0(\overline{\mathcal{E}}_{\text{Cusp}}^k)(\varepsilon) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_{\text{rig}}^0(\text{Isom})^{(k)}.$$

As in the de Rham case, we define the residue morphism res^k to be the map making the following diagram commutative.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_{\text{rig}}^{k+1}(\mathcal{E}^k)(k+1)(\varepsilon) & \longrightarrow & H_{\text{rig}}^0(\overline{\mathcal{E}}_{\text{Cusp}}^k)(\varepsilon) \\ \cong \uparrow & & \cong \uparrow \\ H_{\text{rig}}^1(\mathcal{M}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H})(1) & \xrightarrow{\text{res}^k} & H_{\text{rig}}^0(\text{Isom})^{(k)}. \end{array}$$

It is known that the action of the Frobenius on $H_{\text{rig}}^{k+1}(\overline{\mathcal{E}}^k)(k+1)$ is of pure weight $-k-1$, hence we have

$$H_{\text{syn}}^0(\mathcal{V}, H_{\text{rig}}^{k+1}(\overline{\mathcal{E}}^k)(k+1)(\varepsilon)) = 0.$$

Using the fact that $H_{\text{syn}}^0(\text{Isom})^{(k)} = H_{\text{syn}}^0(\mathcal{V}, H_{\text{rig}}^0(\text{Isom})^{(k)})$, the above result and (13) shows that the residue morphism gives an isomorphism

$$(14) \quad H_{\text{syn}}^0(\mathcal{V}, H_{\text{rig}}^1(\mathcal{M}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H})(1)) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_{\text{syn}}^0(\text{Isom})^{(k)}.$$

Definition 2.10. We define the residue map for syntomic cohomology

$$(15) \quad \text{res}_{\text{syn}}^k : H_{\text{syn}}^1(\mathcal{M}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H})(1) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_{\text{syn}}^0(\text{Isom})^{(k)}$$

to be the isomorphism obtained as the composition of

$$H_{\text{syn}}^1(\mathcal{M}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H})(1) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_{\text{syn}}^0(\mathcal{V}, H_{\text{rig}}^1(\mathcal{M}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H})(1))$$

with (14).

Using this map, we may now characterize the syntomic Eisenstein class by its residue.

Proposition 2.11. *The syntomic Eisenstein class*

$$\mathrm{Eis}_{\mathrm{syn}}^{k+1}(\varphi) \in H_{\mathrm{syn}}^1(\mathcal{M}, \mathrm{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1))$$

is characterized as the unique element which satisfies

$$\mathrm{res}_{\mathrm{syn}}^k(\mathrm{Eis}_{\mathrm{syn}}^{k+1}(\varphi)) = \frac{-1}{N^{k-1}} \rho^k(\varphi)(g),$$

where $\mathrm{res}_{\mathrm{syn}}^k$ is the syntomic residue morphism (15).

Proof. We have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_{\mathrm{syn}}^0(\mathcal{V}, H_{\mathrm{rig}}^1(\mathcal{M}, \mathrm{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1))) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & H_{\mathrm{syn}}^0(\mathrm{Isom})^{(k)} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ H_{\mathrm{dR}}^1(M_{\mathbb{Q}_p}, \mathrm{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}) & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{res}^k} & H_{\mathrm{dR}}^0(\mathrm{Isom})^{(k)}, \end{array}$$

where the vertical maps are the natural injection. The calculation of residue follows from Proposition 2.9, which asserts that the image of $\mathrm{Eis}_{\mathrm{syn}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$ in $H_{\mathrm{dR}}^1(M_{\mathbb{Q}_p}, \mathrm{Sym}^k \mathcal{H})$ is equal to the de Rham Eisenstein class $\mathrm{Eis}_{\mathrm{dR}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$, and the calculation in Corollary 1.8 of the de Rham Eisenstein class. The uniqueness follows since $\mathrm{res}_{\mathrm{syn}}^k$ is an isomorphism. \square

3. EXPLICIT FORMULAS

In this section we relate the Eisenstein classes of section 1.7 to the Eisenstein series considered by Katz in [Ka3]. We use the comparison theorem of Beilinson-Levin 1.4.

3.1. Modular forms. Let us assume that $N \geq 3$, so that the $\Gamma(N)^{\mathrm{arith}}$ - and the $\Gamma(N)$ -moduli problems are representable. Recall that we defined in (8) the coherent sheaf

$$\underline{\omega} := \pi_* \Omega_{E/M}^1$$

on $M = M(N)$ or $M = M_{\mathrm{arith}}(N)$.

Definition 3.1. Let $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. A modular form F of weight $k+2$ on $M = M(N)$ or $M = M_{\mathrm{arith}}(N)$ is a global section

$$F \in \Gamma(M, \underline{\omega}^{\otimes k+2}).$$

Using the Kodaira-Spencer isomorphism

$$\underline{\omega}^{\otimes 2} \cong \Omega_M^1$$

we can identify the space of modular forms of weight $k+2$

$$\Gamma(M, \underline{\omega}^{\otimes k+2}) \cong \Gamma(M, \underline{\omega}^{\otimes k} \otimes \Omega_M^1).$$

In particular, using

$$\Gamma(M, \underline{\omega}^{\otimes k} \otimes \Omega_M^1) = F^0 H_{\mathrm{dR}}^1(M, \mathrm{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1))$$

we may consider the modular forms of weight $k+2$ as elements in

$$H_{\mathrm{dR}}^1(M, \mathrm{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1)).$$

Finally, we note that the right action of $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})$ on $M(N)$ induces a left action of $g \in \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})$ on $F \in \Gamma(M(N), \underline{\omega}^{\otimes k} \otimes \Omega_M^1)$ by pull-back:

$$F \mapsto g^*F.$$

3.2. The q -expansion principle. Consider the Tate curve

$$(\mathrm{Tate}(q^N), \omega_{\mathrm{can}}, \beta_{\mathrm{can}})$$

with its canonical invariant differential ω_{can} and its canonical $\Gamma(N)^{\mathrm{arith}}$ -level structure β_{can} over $\mathbb{Z}((q))$ (see [Ka3] 2.2). For $N \geq 3$, we get a map

$$\iota_\infty : \mathbb{Z}((q)) \rightarrow M_{\mathrm{arith}}(N).$$

The differential ω_{can} provides a basis of $\iota_\infty^* \underline{\omega}$ over $\mathbb{Z}((q))$ and hence an identification

$$\Gamma(\mathrm{Spec} \mathbb{Z}((q)), \iota_\infty^* \underline{\omega}^{\otimes k}) \cong \mathbb{Z}((q)).$$

Using the compatibility with base change we also get

$$\Gamma(\mathrm{Spec} (\mathbb{Z}[1/N, \zeta_N] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}((q))), \iota_\infty^* \underline{\omega}^{\otimes k}) \cong \mathbb{Z}[1/N, \zeta_N] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}((q)).$$

Note that $\mathbb{Z}[1/N, \zeta_N] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}((q)) \subset \mathbb{Z}[1/N, \zeta_N]((q))$

Definition 3.2. The q -expansion homomorphism is the map

$$\begin{aligned} q_\infty : \Gamma(M_{\mathrm{arith}}(N), \underline{\omega}^{\otimes k+2}) &\rightarrow \mathbb{Z}((q)) \\ F &\mapsto \iota_\infty^* F. \end{aligned}$$

In the same way we get a q -expansion map

$$\begin{aligned} q_\infty : \Gamma(M(N), \underline{\omega}^{\otimes k+2}) &\rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[1/N, \zeta_N]((q)) \\ F &\mapsto \iota_\infty^* F. \end{aligned}$$

Note that the base change map $\Gamma(M_{\mathrm{arith}}(N), \underline{\omega}^{\otimes k+2}) \rightarrow \Gamma(M(N), \underline{\omega}^{\otimes k+2})$ is injective and that we have a commutative diagram

$$(16) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \Gamma(M_{\mathrm{arith}}(N), \underline{\omega}^{\otimes k+2}) & \xrightarrow{q_\infty} & \mathbb{Z}((q)) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Gamma(M(N), \underline{\omega}^{\otimes k+2}) & \xrightarrow{q_\infty} & \mathbb{Z}[1/N, \zeta_N]((q)). \end{array}$$

Theorem 3.3 (q -expansion principle). *For a fixed weight $k+2 \geq 0$ the homomorphisms q_∞ are injective:*

$$q_\infty : \Gamma(M_{\mathrm{arith}}(N), \underline{\omega}^{\otimes k+2}) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Z}((q))$$

and

$$q_\infty : \Gamma(M(N), \underline{\omega}^{\otimes k+2}) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Z}[1/N, \zeta_N]((q)).$$

For a proof see [Ka1] Corollary 1.6.2.

3.3. Eisenstein series. Let

$$\mathbb{Q}[(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^2] := \{\varphi : (\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}\}$$

be the space of \mathbb{Q} -valued functions on $(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^2$. We want to define explicitly Eisenstein series on $M(N)$. For this we consider $M(N)$ over $\text{Spec } \mathbb{Q}$ and writing down Eisenstein series on $M(N)(\mathbb{C})$. Then we use the q -expansion principle to show that these Eisenstein series are in fact defined over \mathbb{Q} and that they are in fact already modular forms on $M_{\text{arith}}(N)$. Note that we can parametrize as in [HK2] section 7

$$M(N)(\mathbb{C}) = \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \backslash (\mathfrak{H} \times \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}/N)).$$

A neighborhood around the cusps is then given by

$$\pm U(\mathbb{Z}) \backslash (\mathfrak{H} \times \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}/N)) \cong \mathbb{C}^\times \times (\pm U(\mathbb{Z}/N) \backslash \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}/N)),$$

where $\pm U := \left\{ \pm \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$. Here the map is given by $(\tau, g) \mapsto (e^{2\pi i \tau/N}, g)$.

The cusp ∞ corresponds in this description to the coset of id .

We are going to define certain holomorphic Eisenstein series $E_{k+2,0,\varphi}$. These will be used to express $\text{Eis}_{\text{dR}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$ explicitly and are essentially the Eisenstein series used by Katz to define his p -adic measure.

Definition 3.4. Let $k \geq 1$ and $\varphi \in \mathbb{Q}[(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^2]$. Define a holomorphic Eisenstein series on $M(N)(\mathbb{C})$ by the formula

$$E_{k+2,0,\varphi}(\tau, g) := \frac{(-1)^{k+2} N^{k+2} (k+1)!}{2(2\pi i)^{k+2}} \sum_{(m,n) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus (0,0)} \frac{\widehat{g\varphi}(m, n)}{(m + n\tau)^{k+2}},$$

where τ is the coordinate in the upper half plane and $\widehat{g\varphi}$ the symplectic Fourier transform introduced in (6).

Lemma 3.5. Consider the Eisenstein series $G_{k+2,0,f}$ on $M_{\text{arith}}(N)$ for $f \in \mathbb{Q}[(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^2]$ defined in Katz [Ka3] 3.6.9. If one identifies $M_{\text{arith}}(N)(\mathbb{C})$ with the component of $g \in \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}/N)$ in $M(N)(\mathbb{C})$, one gets

$$E_{k+2,0,\varphi}(\tau, g) = G_{k+2,0,P_1(\widehat{g\varphi})}(\tau),$$

where $P_1(\widehat{g\varphi})$ is the composition of the Fourier transforms defined in (5) and (6) for $g\varphi$.

Proof. This follows directly from the definition. \square

To define the Eisenstein measure later, we need to know the q -expansion of $E_{k+2,0,\varphi}$.

Lemma 3.6. Let $k \geq 1$ and $\varphi \in \mathbb{Q}[(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^2]$. Then the q -expansion of $E_{k+2,0,\varphi}$ at the cusp $g \in \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}/N)$ is given by

$$(17) \quad \frac{1}{2} L \left(-1 - k, P_1(g\varphi)(0, m) - (-1)^{k+1} P_1(g\varphi)(0, -m) \right) \\ + \sum_{n>0} q^n \sum_{n=dd'} \left(d^{k+1} P_1(g\varphi)(d', d) - (-d)^{k+1} P_1(g\varphi)(-d', -d) \right).$$

Proof. For the computation at the cusp $\text{id} = \infty$, see for example [Ka3] 3.2.5. For the general case, we use that $E_{k+2,0,\varphi}(\tau, g) = E_{k+2,0,g\varphi}(\tau, \text{id})$. \square

If $\varphi \in \mathbb{Q}[(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^2]$ this q -expansion has coefficients in \mathbb{Q} and the q -expansion principle, (16) and 3.3, allow us to conclude:

Proposition 3.7 (q -expansion of Eisenstein series [Ka3] 3.6.9.). *Let $k \geq 1$ and $\varphi \in \mathbb{Q}[(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^2]$. Then there are modular forms of weight $k+2$*

$$E_{k+2,0,\varphi} \in \Gamma(M(N)_{\mathbb{Q}}, \underline{\omega}^{\otimes k+2})$$

called Eisenstein series of weight $k+2$, whose q -expansion on the component $g \in \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}/N)$ is given by (17).

3.4. Determination of the de Rham Eisenstein class. We will determine in this paragraph the exact relation between the the Eisenstein series $E_{k+2,0,\varphi}$ and the de Rham Eisenstein class $\text{Eis}_{\text{dR}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$.

Consider the Eisenstein series $E_{k+2,0,\varphi}$ and form the section

$$E_{k+2,0,\varphi} \frac{dq}{q} \wedge dz_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dz_k$$

of $\Gamma(M(N)_{\mathbb{Q}}, \Omega^1 \otimes \underline{\omega}^{\otimes k})$. Using the Kodaira-Spencer isomorphism $\Omega^1 \cong \underline{\omega}^{\otimes 2}$ one can consider this also as a section of $\underline{\omega}^{\otimes k+2}$.

Proposition 3.8. *The Eisenstein class in de Rham cohomology $\text{Eis}_{\text{dR}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$ is given by*

$$(18) \quad \text{Eis}_{\text{dR}}^{k+2}(\varphi) = \frac{2}{N^{k+1}k!} E_{k+2,0,\varphi} \frac{dq}{q} \wedge dz_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dz_k.$$

Proof. Using [Bei] 2.1.3. and the explicit formula in [HK2] p. 329 top, the section

$$\frac{(2\pi i)^k}{N} \sum_{\gamma \in \pm U(\mathbb{Z}) \backslash \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})} \frac{\rho(\varphi)(\gamma g)}{(c\tau + d)^{k+2}} \frac{dq}{q} \wedge dz_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dz_k$$

of $\Gamma(M(N)_{\mathbb{Q}}, \Omega^1 \otimes \underline{\omega}^{\otimes k})$ has residue $\rho(\varphi)$ and represents the de Rham realization of the Eisenstein symbol. On the other hand $\text{Eis}_{\text{dR}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$ is a multiple of the Eisenstein symbol and has residue $\frac{-1}{N^{k-1}}\rho(\varphi)$ following 1.8. Thus, $-N^{k-1}\text{Eis}_{\text{dR}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$ is the Eisenstein symbol. Using the definition of $\rho(\varphi)$ one computes (see [HK2] p. 334 bottom) that the Eisenstein symbol is in fact

$$\frac{(-1)^{k+1}N^k(k+1)}{(2\pi i)^{k+2}} \sum_{(m,n) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus (0,0)} \frac{\widehat{(g\varphi)}(m,n)}{(m+n\tau)^{k+2}},$$

which is $\frac{-2}{N^2k!}E_{k+2,0,\varphi}$ by inspection. Putting everything together gives the desired result. \square

4. SYNTOMIC CLASS IN THE ORDINARY LOCUS

In this section, we give a characterization of the restriction of the syntomic Eisenstein class to the ordinary locus.

4.1. Characterization of the ordinary class. We denote again by M^{ord} the open subscheme of $M = M(N)_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$ obtained by removing the zero of the Eisenstein series $E_{p-1} \in \Gamma(M, \underline{\omega}^{\otimes(p-1)})$, and we let $\mathcal{M}^{\text{ord}} = (M^{\text{ord}}, \overline{M})$. The main result of this paper is the explicit description of the syntomic Eisenstein class on the ordinary locus

$$\text{Eis}_{\text{syn}}^{k+2}(\varphi) \in H_{\text{syn}}^1(\mathcal{M}^{\text{ord}}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1)).$$

It is again characterized as in Proposition 2.9 by the de Rham class as follows.

Proposition 4.1. *The syntomic Eisenstein class $\text{Eis}_{\text{syn}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$ restricted to the ordinary locus is the unique class in $H_{\text{syn}}^1(\mathcal{M}^{\text{ord}}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1))$ which maps to the de Rham class*

$$\text{Eis}_{\text{dR}}^{k+2}(\varphi) \in H_{\text{dR}}^1(\mathcal{M}^{\text{ord}}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H})$$

with respect to the boundary map

$$H_{\text{syn}}^1(\mathcal{M}^{\text{ord}}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1)) \rightarrow H_{\text{dR}}^1(\mathcal{M}^{\text{ord}}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}).$$

Proof. The fact that the syntomic class maps to the de Rham class follows from Proposition 2.9 and the fact that the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_{\text{syn}}^1(\mathcal{M}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1)) & \longrightarrow & H_{\text{dR}}^1(M_{\mathbb{Q}_p}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ H_{\text{syn}}^1(\mathcal{M}^{\text{ord}}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1)) & \longrightarrow & H_{\text{dR}}^1(\mathcal{M}^{\text{ord}}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}) \end{array}$$

is commutative, where the vertical maps are the pullbacks. The boundary map is define as the composition of the surjection in the short exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow H_{\text{syn}}^1(\mathcal{V}, H_{\text{rig}}^0(\mathcal{M}^{\text{ord}}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1))) &\rightarrow H_{\text{syn}}^1(\mathcal{M}^{\text{ord}}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1)) \\ &\rightarrow H_{\text{syn}}^0(\mathcal{V}, H_{\text{rig}}^1(\mathcal{M}^{\text{ord}}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1))) \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

and the injection

$$H_{\text{syn}}^0(\mathcal{V}, H_{\text{rig}}^1(\mathcal{M}^{\text{ord}}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1))) \hookrightarrow H_{\text{dR}}^1(\mathcal{M}^{\text{ord}}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}).$$

By Lemma 4.2 below, the boundary map is injective. Thus we have the uniqueness. \square

What now remains for the proof of Proposition 4.1 is the following lemma.

Lemma 4.2. *We have $H_{\text{rig}}^0(\mathcal{M}^{\text{ord}}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1)) = 0$.*

The proof of this lemma will be given in §4.4. The advantage of considering \mathcal{M}^{ord} over \mathcal{M} is that it is equipped with an overconvergent Frobenius which has a natural interpretation in terms of the moduli problem. We now proceed to describe this Frobenius. First, let $M_{\text{arith}}^{\text{ord}}$ be the open subscheme of $M_{\text{arith}} := M_{\text{arith}}(N)$ obtained by removing the zero of $E_{p-1} \in \Gamma(M_{\text{arith}}, \underline{\omega}^{\otimes(p-1)})$, and denote by $\mathcal{M}_{\text{arith}}^{\text{ord}}$ the formal completion of $M_{\text{arith}}^{\text{ord}}$ with respect to the special fiber. This scheme parameterizes isomorphism

classes of $\Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}}$ elliptic curves (E, β) over \mathbb{Z}_p such that E is *ordinary*, in other words, the Hasse invariant of E is one. The lifting of the kernel of the absolute Frobenius of the special fiber gives a subgroup H of E of order p . The correspondence

$$(E, \beta) \mapsto (E/H, \beta'),$$

where β' is defined as the composition $\mu_N \times \mathbb{Z}/N \xrightarrow{\beta} E \rightarrow E/H$ defines a morphism of moduli spaces

$$(19) \quad \text{Frob} : \mathcal{M}_{\text{arith}}^{\text{ord}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\text{arith}}^{\text{ord}}$$

over \mathbb{Z}_p . Denote by $\mathcal{M}_{\text{arith}\mathbb{Q}_p}^{\text{ord}}$ the rigid analytic space over \mathbb{Q}_p associated to the formal scheme $\mathcal{M}_{\text{arith}}^{\text{ord}}$. By [Ka1] Theorem 3.1, the construction of H is known to extend to a certain strict neighborhood U of $\mathcal{M}_{\text{arith}\mathbb{Q}_p}^{\text{ord}}$ in $\overline{M}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^{\text{an}}$. Hence Frob also extends to this strict neighborhood, implying that Frob is in fact overconvergent in the sense of Definition A.9.

Let \mathcal{M}^{ord} be the formal completion of $\mathcal{M}_{\text{arith}}^{\text{ord}}$ with respect to the special fiber. Then we define $\phi_{\mathcal{M}^{\text{ord}}} : \mathcal{M}^{\text{ord}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}^{\text{ord}}$ to be the Frobenius on \mathcal{M}^{ord} defined as the tensor product

$$(20) \quad \phi_{\mathcal{M}^{\text{ord}}} := \text{Frob} \otimes \sigma$$

through the isomorphism $\mathcal{M}^{\text{ord}} = \mathcal{M}_{\text{arith}}^{\text{ord}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{Z}_p[\zeta_N]$, where Frob is as above and σ is the canonical Frobenius on $\mathbb{Z}_p[\zeta_N]$ lifting the absolute Frobenius of the special fiber. This gives a lifting of the absolute Frobenius of the special fiber of \mathcal{M}^{ord} , and since Frob is overconvergent, $\phi_{\mathcal{M}^{\text{ord}}}$ is also overconvergent.

4.2. Moduli space of trivialized elliptic curves. The difficulty in explicitly describing the cohomology of $\text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}$ stems from the fact that \mathcal{H} is only locally free and does not have a free basis over $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^{\text{ord}}$. We introduce here a certain p -adic universal covering over $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^{\text{ord}}$ such that the pull-back of \mathcal{H} to this covering is free.

Suppose B is a p -adic ring, i.e., a ring which is complete and separated in the p -adic topology. A *trivialized elliptic curve* $(E/B, \eta)$ is a pair consisting of an elliptic curve E/B together with an isomorphism of formal groups

$$\eta : \widehat{E} \cong \widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m$$

over B . Let $N \geq 3$ be an integer prime to p . We let

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\text{arith}} := M(\Gamma_{00}(p^\infty) \cap \Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}})_{\mathbb{Z}_p},$$

which parameterizes the isomorphism class of trivialized elliptic curves over \mathbb{Z}_p with $\Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}}$ -structure. This is an affine scheme, and since any trivialized E/B is ordinary, $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\text{arith}}$ is a covering of $\mathcal{M}_{\text{arith}}$. We let

$$V(\mathbb{Z}_p, \Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}}) := \Gamma(\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\text{arith}}, \mathcal{O}_{\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\text{arith}}}).$$

An element $F \in V(\mathbb{Z}_p, \Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}})$ is called a *generalized p -adic modular form*. For any p -adic ring B the above functor restricted to B is represented by

$$V(B, \Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}}) := V(\mathbb{Z}_p, \Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} B.$$

We let $G(N) := \mathbb{Z}_p^\times \times (\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^\times$. Then the group $G(N)$ acts on $F \in V(B, \Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}})$ by the formula

$$[a, b]F(E, \eta, \beta) := F(E, a^{-1}\eta, \beta \circ (b, b^{-1})).$$

Let $\chi : G(N) \rightarrow B^\times$ be a continuous character. We say that an element $F \in V(B, \Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}})$ is of *weight* χ , if

$$[a, b]F = \chi(a, b)F$$

for all $(a, b) \in G(N)$. If χ is of the form $\chi_k \rho$, where ρ is a character of finite order on $G(N)$ and $\chi_k(a, b) = a^k$, then one calls F of weight k and Nebentypus ρ .

A trivialization $\eta : \widehat{E} \cong \widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m$ induces a differential ω_η on E by pulling back the standard differential $dT/(1+T)$ on $\widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m$. This differential $\eta^*(dT/(1+T))$ is necessarily the restriction of a differential ω_η on E . If B/\mathbb{Z}_p is flat, then conversely the trivialization η is uniquely determined by ω_η . For this let u be a formal parameter for \widehat{E} and integrate ω_η formally over $B \otimes \mathbb{Q}$, i.e., writing $\omega_\eta = d\Psi(u)$ with $\Psi(u) = \sum_{n \geq 1} a_n u^n$ with $a_n \in B \otimes \mathbb{Q}$. Then $u \mapsto \exp(\Psi(u))$ gives the trivialization η . This construction

$$(E, \eta, \beta) \mapsto (E, \eta^*(dT/(1+T)), \beta)$$

induces a homomorphism

$$(21) \quad \Gamma(M_{\text{arith}}(N), \underline{\omega}^{\otimes k+2}) \rightarrow V(\mathbb{Z}_p, \Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}})$$

$$F \mapsto \widetilde{F}$$

where $\widetilde{F}(E, \eta, \beta) := F(E, \eta^*(dT/(1+T)), \beta)$. Thus a modular form in the usual sense naturally gives a generalized p -adic modular form. We define a graded subring $GV(\mathbb{Z}_p, \Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}}) \subset V(\mathbb{Z}_p, \Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}})$. We say that $F \in GV^k(\mathbb{Z}_p, \Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}})$ iff for all $a \in \mathbb{Z}_p^\times$, we have

$$[a, 1]F = a^k F.$$

Finally note that we have a q -expansion principle. The Tate curve

$$(\text{Tate}(q^N), \omega_{\text{can}}, \beta_{\text{can}})$$

viewed over $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}_p((q))}$, the p -adic completion of $\mathbb{Z}_p((q))$, has a canonical trivialization by noting that its formal group is by construction $\widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m$. Evaluation at $\text{Tate}(q^N)$ then defines an injective q -expansion map

$$q_\infty : V(B, \Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}}) \hookrightarrow \widehat{B((q))}.$$

by construction this q -expansion is compatible with the q -expansion for $\Gamma(M_{\text{arith}}(N), \underline{\omega}^{\otimes k+2})$.

Similarly, we let

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{M}} = M(\Gamma_{00}(p^\infty) \cap \Gamma(N))_{\mathbb{Z}_p},$$

which parameterizes the isomorphism class of trivialized elliptic curves over \mathbb{Z}_p with a $\Gamma(N)$ -structure. Note that we have an isomorphism

$$(22) \quad \widetilde{\mathcal{M}} \cong \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\text{arith}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{Z}_p[\zeta_N].$$

We let $V(\mathbb{Z}_p, \Gamma(N)) := \Gamma(\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}, \mathcal{O}_{\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}})$. Then the isomorphism (22) implies that

$$V(\mathbb{Z}_p, \Gamma(N)) = V(\mathbb{Z}_p, \Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{Z}_p[\zeta_N].$$

4.3. The Frobenius and the Gauss-Manin connection. We first describe the Frobenius Frob and $\phi_{\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}}$ on $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\text{arith}}$ and $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}$ lifting the Frobenius Frob and $\phi_{\mathcal{M}^{\text{ord}}}$ on $\mathcal{M}_{\text{arith}}^{\text{ord}}$ and \mathcal{M}^{ord} . Then we discuss the Frobenius and the Gauss-Manin connection on \mathcal{H} .

Let (E, η, β) be a trivialized $\Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}}$ -elliptic curve. Define

$$E' := E/\eta^{-1}(\mu_p)$$

and let $\pi : E \rightarrow E'$ be the canonical map. Then $\pi^t : E' \rightarrow E$ is étale and we define $\eta' := \eta \circ \pi^t$. As usual a $\Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}}$ -structure β on E gives rise to a $\Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}}$ -structure β' on E' (see [Ka3] 5.5.0.) We define the Frobenius endomorphism

$$\text{Frob} : \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\text{arith}} \rightarrow \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\text{arith}}$$

to be the morphism induced from $(E, \eta, \beta) \mapsto (E', \eta', \beta')$. This morphism naturally lifts the Frobenius morphism (19), and induces the morphism $\text{Frob} : V(B, \Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}}) \rightarrow V(B, \Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}})$ on the global section of $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}$ given by

$$\text{Frob } F(E, \eta, \beta) := F(E', \eta', \beta').$$

As $\text{Frob}(\text{Tate}(q^N), \omega_{\text{can}}, \beta_{\text{can}}) = (\text{Tate}(q^{pN}), \omega_{\text{can}}, \beta_{\text{can}})$ the effect on the q -expansion is $\text{Frob} F(q) = F(q^p)$. Note finally ([Ka3] 5.5.8.) that Frob commutes with the action of $G(N)$. For the case of full level N -structure, the Frobenius

$$(23) \quad \phi_{\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}} : \widetilde{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}$$

on $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}} \cong \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\text{arith}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{Z}_p[\zeta_N]$. is given as the tensor product $\phi_{\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}} := \text{Frob} \otimes \sigma$, where Frob is as above and σ is the Frobenius on $\mathbb{Z}_p[\zeta_N]$.

For each $N \geq 3$ one can define a derivation $N\theta : V(\mathbb{Z}_p, \Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}}) \rightarrow V(\mathbb{Z}_p, \Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}})$ by using the square of the canonical form $\eta^*(dT/(1+T))$ and the Kodaira-Spencer isomorphism $\underline{\omega}^{\otimes 2} \cong \Omega_{\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\text{arith}}/\mathbb{Z}_p}^1$ to define a global section of $\Omega_{\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\text{arith}}/\mathbb{Z}_p}^1$. The derivation $N\theta$ is then the dual of this global section. We recall from [Ka3] 5.8.1. the main property of $N\theta$. The following

diagram commutes

$$(24) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} V(\mathbb{Z}_p, \Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}}) & \xrightarrow{N\theta} & V(\mathbb{Z}_p, \Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}}) \\ q_\infty \downarrow & & q_\infty \downarrow \\ \widehat{\mathbb{Z}_p((q))} & \xrightarrow{q \frac{d}{dq}} & \widehat{\mathbb{Z}_p((q))}. \end{array}$$

Moreover, for $(a, b) \in G(N)$ one has

$$[a, b] \circ N\theta = a^2 N\theta \circ [a, b].$$

The same derivation is defined also for $V(\mathbb{Z}_p, \Gamma(N))$.

We now consider the filtered overconvergent Frobenius isocrystal \mathcal{H} on $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^{\text{ord}}$. Let $\mathcal{H} := R^1\pi_*\mathbb{Q}_p(1)$ as in Definition 2.3, and we denote by $\widetilde{\mathcal{H}}$ the pull back of \mathcal{H} to $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$. We now explicitly calculate the Frobenius and the Gauss-Manin connection on $\widetilde{\mathcal{H}}$.

We denote by \widetilde{E} the universal elliptic curve over $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}$. Then this curves has a universal trivialization

$$\eta : \widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m \cong \widetilde{E}$$

over $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}$ which gives rise to a canonical section $\widetilde{\omega}$ of $\underline{\omega}$, characterized by the property that $\widetilde{\omega}$ restricts to $\eta^*(dT/(1+T))$ on $\widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m$. On the Tate module, $\widetilde{\omega}$ coincides with the canonical differential ω_{can} in the usual sense. Since the scheme $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}$ is affine, we may take sections x and y on \widetilde{E} such that \widetilde{E} is defined by the Weierstrass equation

$$\widetilde{E} : y^2 = 4x^3 - g_2x - g_3, \quad g_2, g_3 \in V(\mathbb{Z}_p, \Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}})$$

and $\widetilde{\omega} = dx/y$. We let $\widetilde{\eta} := xdx/y$. Then $\{\widetilde{\omega}, \widetilde{\eta}\}$ form a basis of $\widetilde{\mathcal{H}}^\vee$. This choice gives a splitting

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{H}}^\vee \cong \underline{\omega} \oplus \underline{\omega}^{-1}.$$

By [Ka1] Lemma (A2.1), the Frobenius on this module acts as

$$\Phi \begin{pmatrix} \widetilde{\omega} \\ \widetilde{\eta} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p/\lambda & 0 \\ c & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \widetilde{\omega} \\ \widetilde{\eta} \end{pmatrix}$$

for some λ invertible in $V(\mathbb{Z}_p, \Gamma(N))$. By looking at the Frobenius action given in [Ka1] (A2.2.6) of the restriction of this module to the cusp (which amounts to looking at the q -expansion), we see that in fact $\lambda = 1$ in a neighborhood of the cusp, hence globally due to the q -expansion principle.

By a theorem due to Dwork (see [Ka1] Theorem A2.3.6), there exists a Frobenius compatible splitting

$$0 \longrightarrow \underline{\omega} \longrightarrow \widetilde{\mathcal{H}}^\vee \xleftarrow{\quad} \underline{\omega}^{-1} \longrightarrow 0.$$

The image \widetilde{u} of the basis $\widetilde{\eta}$ is a horizontal section of $\widetilde{\mathcal{H}}$, stable by the Frobenius Φ . The section \widetilde{u} generates the unit root part U of $\widetilde{\mathcal{H}}$. Using

this basis, we see that the Frobenius on $\widetilde{\mathcal{H}}$ acts as

$$\Phi \begin{pmatrix} \widetilde{\omega} \\ \widetilde{u} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \widetilde{\omega} \\ \widetilde{u} \end{pmatrix}.$$

We denote by ξ the differential form in $\Omega^1_{\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}/\mathbb{Z}_p}$ which corresponds to $\widetilde{\omega}^{\otimes 2}$ through the Kodaira-Spencer isomorphism $\underline{\omega}^{\otimes 2} \cong \Omega^1_{\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}/\mathbb{Z}_p}$. This ξ is the dual basis of the differential operator $N\theta$ given above. If we express the Gauss-Manin connection using the basis $\{\widetilde{\omega}, \widetilde{u}\}$, we have

$$\nabla \begin{pmatrix} \widetilde{\omega} \\ \widetilde{u} \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} \widetilde{\omega} \\ \widetilde{u} \end{pmatrix} \otimes \xi$$

for some 2×2 -matrix A whose components are in $V(\mathbb{Q}_p, \Gamma(N))$. Then we see by looking near the cusps that

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Again by the q -expansion principle, this holds globally. Hence we have $\nabla(\widetilde{\omega}) = \widetilde{u} \otimes \xi$ and $\nabla(\widetilde{u}) = 0$. The dual basis $\widetilde{\omega}^\vee, \widetilde{u}^\vee$ of $\widetilde{\omega}, \widetilde{u}$ gives a basis of $\widetilde{\mathcal{H}}$, and the connection is given by $\nabla(\widetilde{\omega}^\vee) = 0$ and $\nabla(\widetilde{u}^\vee) = \widetilde{\omega}^\vee$.

4.4. Calculation of Cohomology. We now give a proof of Lemma 4.2.

Proof of Lemma 4.2. Consider a class $\alpha \in H_{\text{rig}}^0(\mathcal{M}^{\text{ord}}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}(1))$. Since M^{ord} is affine, by definition of rigid cohomology, it is represented by a section

$$\alpha \in \Gamma(M_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^{\text{ord}}, j^\dagger \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H})$$

such that $\nabla(\alpha) = 0$, where $M_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^{\text{ord}}$ is the rigid analytic space associated to $M_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^{\text{ord}}$. If we let \mathcal{M}^{ord} be the formal completion of M^{ord} with respect to the special fiber and $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^{\text{ord}}$ the rigid analytic space over \mathbb{Q}_p associated to \mathcal{M}^{ord} , then we may regard α as an element in $\Gamma(\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^{\text{ord}}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H})$ through the natural injection

$$\Gamma(M_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^{\text{ord}}, j^\dagger \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}) \hookrightarrow \Gamma(\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^{\text{ord}}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}).$$

Furthermore, $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ is defined over $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^{\text{ord}}$, and we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Gamma(\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^{\text{ord}}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}) & \xrightarrow{\subset} & \Gamma(\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}, \text{Sym}^k \widetilde{\mathcal{H}}) \\ \nabla \downarrow & & \nabla \downarrow \\ \Gamma(\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^{\text{ord}}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H} \otimes \Omega^1_{\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^{\text{ord}}}) & \xrightarrow{\subset} & \Gamma(\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}, \text{Sym}^k \widetilde{\mathcal{H}} \otimes \Omega^1_{\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}}). \end{array}$$

By consideration of the previous section, the module $\text{Sym}^k \widetilde{\mathcal{H}}$ has a basis consisting of $\widetilde{\omega}^{\vee n} \widetilde{u}^{\vee k-n}$ for $0 \leq n \leq k$. If we denote by $\widetilde{\alpha}$ the image of α in

$\Gamma(\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}, \text{Sym}^k \widetilde{\mathcal{H}})$, then it is of the form

$$\widetilde{\alpha} = \sum_{n=0}^k c_n \widetilde{\omega}^{\vee n} \widetilde{u}^{\vee k-n}$$

for some functions $c_n \in V(\mathbb{Q}_p, \Gamma(N))$. Since $\nabla(\alpha) = 0$, we have $\nabla(\widetilde{\alpha}) = 0$. Hence we have

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla(\widetilde{\alpha}) &= \left(\sum_{n=1}^k (k-n+1) c_{n-1} \widetilde{\omega}^{\vee n} \widetilde{u}^{\vee k-n} + \sum_{n=0}^k N\theta(c_n) \widetilde{\omega}^{\vee n} \widetilde{u}^{\vee k-n} \right) \otimes \xi \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

This gives the differential equations $N\theta(c_0) = 0$ and

$$N\theta(c_n) = -(k-n+1)c_{n-1}$$

for $1 \leq n \leq k$. By (24), the differential operator $N\theta$ acts as $q(d/dq)$ on the q -expansion. Hence the fact that $N\theta(c_0) = 0$ implies that c_0 is constant. Furthermore, since the constant term of $N\theta(c_1)$ with respect to the q -expansion must be zero, the equation $N\theta(c_1) = -kc_0$ implies that both sides of this equation must be zero. Hence we see that $c_0 = 0$ and c_1 is constant. By continuing this argument for $1 \leq n \leq k$, we see that $c_0 = c_1 = \cdots = c_{k-1} = 0$ and c_k is constant. Hence we have

$$\widetilde{\alpha} = c_k \widetilde{\omega}^{\vee k}$$

for some constant $c_k \in \mathbb{Q}_p$. Finally, since $\widetilde{\alpha}$ is the image of an element $\alpha \in \Gamma(\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^{\text{ord}}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H})$, it must be invariant under the action of $[a, 1]$ for any $a \in \mathbb{Z}_p^\times$. Hence

$$[a, 1]^* \widetilde{\alpha} = [a, 1]^* (c_k \widetilde{\omega}^{\vee k}) = a^{-k} c_k \widetilde{\omega}^{\vee k} = \widetilde{\alpha} = c_k \widetilde{\omega}^{\vee k}$$

for any $a \in \mathbb{Z}_p^\times$. This implies that $c_k = 0$, hence $\widetilde{\alpha} = 0$. This proves that $\alpha = 0$ as desired. \square

5. p -ADIC EISENSTEIN SERIES AND THE SYNTOMIC CLASS

In this section, we introduce the p -adic Eisenstein series and prove our main theorem. We first start with a review of p -adic modular forms.

5.1. p -adic modular forms. In this section, we define a modified version of Katz measure which will be used to construct p -adic Eisenstein series of negative weights. We first review the definition of p -adic modular forms $\Phi_{k,r,f}$ defined by Katz.

Definition 5.1. We define the p -adic modular form $\Phi_{k,r,f}$ as the p -adic modular form in $V(\mathbb{Z}_p, \Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}}) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_p$ defined in [Ka3] Lemma 5.11.4.

By definition, we have

$$\Phi_{k,0,f} = G_{k+1,0,f}, \quad \Phi_{0,r,f} = G_{0,r+1,f}.$$

By [Ka3] Lemma 5.11.0, Definition 5.11.2 and Lemma 5.11.4, this function is known to satisfy the q -expansion

$$\begin{aligned} 2\Phi_{k,0,f} &= L(-k, f(m, 0) - (-1)^k f(-m, 0)) \\ &\quad + \sum_{n>0} q^n \sum_{dd'|n} \left(d^k f(d, d') - (-d)^k f(-d, -d') \right) \end{aligned}$$

for $k \geq 2$ and

$$2\Phi_{k,r,f} = \sum_{n>0} q^n \sum_{dd'|n} \left(d^r (d')^k f(d, d') - (-d)^r (-d')^k f(-d, -d') \right)$$

if $r, k \geq 1$.

Proposition 5.2. *We fix an integer $k > 0$. For $r \geq 0$ and functions $f : (\mathbb{Z}/N)^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p$, we let*

$$\Phi_{k+1,r,f}^{(p)} := \Phi_{k+1,r,f}(u,v) - p^r \text{Frob}(\Phi_{k+1,r,f}(u,pv)).$$

Then there exists a measure μ_N^{k+1} on $\mathbb{Z}_p \times (\mathbb{Z}/N)^2$ whose moments are given by

$$(25) \quad \int_{\mathbb{Z}_p \times (\mathbb{Z}/N)^2} y^r f(u, v) d\mu_N^{k+1} = 2\Phi_{k+1,r,f}^{(p)}$$

for any $r \geq 0$ and $f : (\mathbb{Z}/N)^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p$.

Proof. We use the integrality criterion for p -adic measures [Ka3] Lemma 6.0.9. By calculation of the q -expansion and our choice of k , the constant term of $\Phi_{k+1,r,f}$ is zero unless $r = 0$. Again by calculation of the q -expansion, we see that the constant term of $\Phi_{k+1,r,f}(u,v)$ is equal to the constant term of $\text{Frob}(\Phi_{k+1,r,f}(u,pv))$, which implies that the constant term of $\Phi_{k+1,r,f}^{(p)}$ is zero for any $r \geq 0$. As in the proof of [Ka3] Theorem 6.1.1, the integrality of the other terms of the q -expansion may be seen as follows. If we write $\binom{y}{r} = \sum_{m=0}^r c(m, r) y^m$, then the q -expansion of

$$\sum_{m=0}^r c(m, r) 2\Phi_{k+1,m,f}^{(p)}$$

is given by

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{n>0} q^n \sum_{dd'|n} \left(d^{k+1} \binom{d'}{r} f(d, d') - (-d)^{k+1} \binom{-d'}{r} f(-d, -d') \right) \\ &\quad - \sum_{n>0} q^{pn} \sum_{dd'|n} \left(d^{k+1} \binom{pd'}{r} f(d, pd') - (-d)^{k+1} \binom{-pd'}{r} f(-d, -pd') \right). \end{aligned}$$

Hence we see that $\sum_{m=0}^r c(m, r) 2\Phi_{m, k+1, f}^{(p)}$ is integral in $V(\mathbb{Z}_p, \Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}})$. By [Ka3] Lemma 6.0.9, this implies that (25) defines a p -adic measure on $\mathbb{Z}_p \times (\mathbb{Z}/N)^2$ with values in $V(\mathbb{Z}_p, \Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}})$. \square

Remark 5.3. Let (a, b) be an element in $G(N) := \mathbb{Z}_p^\times \times (\mathbb{Z}/N)^\times$. In [Ka3] Theorem 6.1.1, Katz defined a p -adic measure $\mu_N^{(a, b)}$ on $\mathbb{Z}_p^2 \times (\mathbb{Z}/N)^2$ satisfying the interpolation property

$$\int_{\mathbb{Z}_p^2 \times (\mathbb{Z}/N)^2} x^k y^r d\mu_N^{(a, b)} = 2\Phi_{k, r, f} - 2[a, b]\Phi_{k, r, f},$$

where $[a, b]$ denotes the action of $G(N)$ on $V(\mathbb{Z}_p, \Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}})$ given in [Ka3] 5.3.2. The relation of our measure μ_N^{k+1} to $\mu_N^{(a, b)}$ is given by the formula

$$(1 - [a, b]) \int_{\mathbb{Z}_p \times (\mathbb{Z}/N)^2} \psi(y) d\mu_N^{k+1} = \int_{\mathbb{Z}_p \times \mathbb{Z}_p^\times \times (\mathbb{Z}/N)^2} x^{k+1} \psi(y) d\mu_N^{(a, b)}.$$

5.2. Eisenstein series of negative weight. Using the measure μ_N^{k+1} defined in the previous section, we define the p -adic Eisenstein series of negative weight. The following result is important in defining such Eisenstein series.

Lemma 5.4. *The measure μ_N^{k+1} defined in Proposition 5.2 has support on $\mathbb{Z}_p^\times \times (\mathbb{Z}/N)^2$.*

Proof. We prove that

$$\int_{p\mathbb{Z}_p \times (\mathbb{Z}/N)^2} \psi(y) f(u, v) d\mu_N^{k+1} = 0$$

for any continuous function $\psi : \mathbb{Z}_p \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p$ and $f : (\mathbb{Z}/N)^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p$. By continuity, the q -expansion of $\int_{\mathbb{Z}_p \times (\mathbb{Z}/N)^2} \psi(y) f(u, v) d\mu_N^{k+1}$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n>0} q^n \sum_{dd'|n} \left(d^{k+1} \psi(d') f(d, d') - (-d)^{k+1} \psi(-d') f(-d, -d') \right) \\ & - \sum_{n>0} q^{pn} \sum_{dd'|n} \left(d^{k+1} \psi(pd') f(d, pd') - (-d)^{k+1} \psi(-pd') f(-d, -pd') \right) \end{aligned}$$

Note that we have

$$\int_{p\mathbb{Z}_p \times (\mathbb{Z}/N)^2} \psi(y) f(u, v) d\mu_N^{k+1} = \frac{1}{p} \sum_{\zeta_p \in \mu_p} \int_{\mathbb{Z}_p \times (\mathbb{Z}/N)^2} \zeta_p^y \psi(y) f(u, v) d\mu_N^{k+1},$$

where ζ_p is a primitive p -th root of unity. By applying the q -expansion formula to the function $\tilde{\psi}(y) = \zeta_p^y \psi(y)$ and noting that $\sum_{\zeta_p} \zeta_p^y = p$ is $p|y$ and $= 0$ otherwise, we see by calculating the q -expansion that the right hand side of the above equality is zero. Hence we have our assertion. \square

Using the above fact, we define the p -adic Eisenstein series $\Phi_{k+1, r, f}^{(p)}$ for $k > 0$ and $r < 0$ as follows.

Definition 5.5. For any integers $k > 0$ and $r \in \mathbb{Z}$, we define the p -adic Eisenstein series $\Phi_{k+1,r,f}^{(p)}$ to be the p -adic modular form such that

$$2\Phi_{k+1,r,f}^{(p)} := \int_{\mathbb{Z}_p^\times \times (\mathbb{Z}/N)^2} y^r f(u, v) d\mu_N^{k+1}$$

in $V(\mathbb{Z}_p, \Gamma(N)^{\text{arith}})$.

Recall Lemma 3.5 that the Eisenstein series $E_{k+2,0,\varphi}$ is related to $G_{k,0,f}$ through the formula

$$E_{k+2,0,\varphi}(\tau, g) = G_{k+2,0,P_1(\widehat{g\varphi})}(\tau).$$

We define a p -adic version $E_{k+2,r,\varphi}^{(p)}$ as follows.

Definition 5.6. For any integers k, r such that $k > 0$ and $\varphi : (\mathbb{Z}/N)^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p$, we define the p -adic Eisenstein-Kronecker series $E_{k+2,r,\varphi}^{(p)}$ to be the p -adic modular form in $V(\mathbb{Z}_p, \Gamma(N))$ given by

$$E_{k+2,r,\varphi}^{(p)}(g) := \Phi_{k+1,r,P_1(\widehat{g\varphi})}^{(p)} \in V(\mathbb{Z}_p, \Gamma^{\text{arith}}(N))$$

on the component for $g \in GL_2(\mathbb{Z}/N)$.

From the definition, we have the following.

Lemma 5.7. For any integer $k > 0$, we have

$$E_{k+2,0,\varphi}^{(p)} = (1 - \phi_{\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}}^*) E_{k+2,0,\varphi},$$

where $\phi_{\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}} := \text{Frob} \otimes \sigma$ is the Frobenius on $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}$ of (23).

Proof. We have $\sigma(g\varphi)(m, n) = [p]g\varphi(m, n) = g\varphi(p^{-1}m, n)$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(P_1(g\varphi))(m, n) &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_v \sigma(g\varphi)(v, n) \exp\left[\frac{2\pi i v m}{N}\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_v g\varphi(p^{-1}v, n) \exp\left[\frac{2\pi i v m}{N}\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{v'} g\varphi(v', n) \exp\left[\frac{2\pi i v'(pm)}{N}\right] = P_1(g\varphi)(pm, n), \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the change of variables $v = pv'$ in \mathbb{Z}/N . Since $P_1(\widehat{g\varphi}) = (P_1(g\varphi))^t$, we have

$$\sigma(P_1(\widehat{g\varphi}))(m, n) = P_1(\widehat{g\varphi})(m, pm).$$

This implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{k+1,0,P_1(\widehat{g\varphi})}^{(p)} &:= \Phi_{k+1,0,P_1(\widehat{g\varphi})(u,v)} - \text{Frob}(\Phi_{k+1,0,P_1(\widehat{g\varphi})(u,pv)}) \\ &= (1 - \phi^*) \Phi_{k+1,0,P_1(\widehat{g\varphi})}. \end{aligned}$$

Our assertion now follows from the fact that $E_{k+2,0,\varphi}^{(p)}(g) = \Phi_{k+1,0,P_1(\widehat{g\varphi})}^{(p)}$ and $E_{k+2,0,\varphi}(g) = G_{k+2,0,P_1(\widehat{g\varphi})} = \Phi_{k+1,0,P_1(\widehat{g\varphi})}$. \square

Lemma 5.8. *Suppose k is an integer > 0 . The p -adic Eisenstein-Kronecker series $E_{k+2,r,\varphi}^{(p)}$ satisfy the differential equation*

$$\left(q \frac{d}{dq}\right) E_{k+2,r,\varphi}^{(p)} = E_{k+2+1,r+1,\varphi}^{(p)}.$$

Proof. By continuity, the q -expansion of $2E_{k+2,r,\varphi}^{(p)}(g) = 2\Phi_{k+1,r,P_1(\widehat{g\varphi})}^{(p)}$ is

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n>0} q^n \sum_{dd'|n} (d^{k+1} d'^r P_1(\widehat{g\varphi})(d, d') - (-d)^{k+1} (-d')^r P_1(\widehat{g\varphi})(-d, -d')) \\ & - \sum_{n>0} q^{pn} \sum_{dd'|n} (d^{k+1} (pd')^r P_1(\widehat{g\varphi})(d, pd') - (-d)^{k+1} (-pd')^r P_1(\widehat{g\varphi})(-d, -pd')). \end{aligned}$$

Our assertion follows by direct calculation. \square

5.3. The syntomic class. We next determine the section

$$\alpha_{\text{Eis}}^{k+2}(\varphi) \in \Gamma(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}_{\text{rig}})$$

giving the syntomic Eisenstein class $\text{Eis}_{\text{syn}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$. By definition, $\alpha_{\text{Eis}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$ is an element satisfying the differential equation

$$(26) \quad \nabla(\alpha_{\text{Eis}}^{k+2}(\varphi)) = (1 - \Phi)\text{Eis}_{\text{dR}}^{k+2}(\varphi).$$

In order to describe $\alpha_{\text{Eis}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$ explicitly, we consider its image with respect to the natural injection

$$\Gamma(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}_{\text{rig}}) := \Gamma(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}, j^\dagger \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}) \hookrightarrow \Gamma(\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}, \text{Sym}^k \widetilde{\mathcal{H}}).$$

Definition 5.9. We define the element $\widetilde{\alpha}_{\text{Eis}}^{k+2}(\varphi) \in \Gamma(\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}, \text{Sym}^k \widetilde{\mathcal{H}})$ by the formula

$$(27) \quad \widetilde{\alpha}_{\text{Eis}}^{k+2}(\varphi) = \sum_{n=0}^k \frac{(-1)^n}{(k-n)!} E_{k+1-n,-1-n,\varphi}^{(p)} \widetilde{\omega}^{\vee n} \widetilde{u}^{\vee k-n},$$

where $E_{k+1-n,-1-n,\varphi}^{(p)}$ are the p -adic Eisenstein-Kronecker series.

The connection on $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ and $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ gives the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Gamma(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}_{\text{rig}}) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}, \text{Sym}^k \widetilde{\mathcal{H}}) \\ \nabla \downarrow & & \nabla \downarrow \\ \Gamma(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}_{\text{rig}} \otimes \Omega_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}}^1) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}, \text{Sym}^k \widetilde{\mathcal{H}} \otimes \Omega_{\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}}^1). \end{array}$$

By definition of the p -adic Eisenstein-Kronecker series, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla(\tilde{\alpha}_{\text{Eis}}^{k+2}(\varphi)) &= \sum_{n=0}^k \frac{(-1)^n}{(k-n)!} E_{k+2-n, -n, \varphi}^{(p)} \tilde{\omega}^{\vee n} \tilde{u}^{\vee k-n} \otimes \xi \\ &+ \sum_{n=1}^k \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(k-n)!} E_{k+2-n, -n, \varphi}^{(p)} \tilde{\omega}^{\vee n} \tilde{u}^{\vee k-n} \otimes \xi = \frac{1}{k!} E_{k+2, 0, \varphi}^{(p)} \tilde{u}^{\vee k} \otimes \xi. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, if we identify $\text{Eis}_{\text{dR}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$ with its image in $\Gamma(\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H} \otimes \Omega_{\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}}^1)$, then by definition of $\text{Eis}_{\text{dR}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$, we have

$$\nabla(\tilde{\alpha}_{\text{Eis}}^{k+2}(\varphi)) = (1 - \tilde{\Phi}) \text{Eis}_{\text{dR}}^{k+2}(\varphi),$$

where $\tilde{\Phi}$ is the Frobenius on $\text{Sym}^k \tilde{\mathcal{H}}$. Hence this element satisfies a condition similar to (26). We next prove that $\tilde{\alpha}_{\text{Eis}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$ is in fact the image of an element $\alpha_{\text{Eis}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$ in $\Gamma(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}_{\text{rig}})$.

Lemma 5.10. *There exists an element*

$$\alpha_{\text{Eis}}^{k+2}(\varphi) \in \Gamma(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H}_{\text{rig}})$$

whose image in $\Gamma(\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}, \text{Sym}^k \tilde{\mathcal{H}} \otimes \Omega_{\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}}^1)$ is $\tilde{\alpha}_{\text{Eis}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$.

Proof. It is sufficient to prove that $\tilde{\alpha}_{\text{Eis}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$ descends to $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$. In order to prove this statement, it is sufficient to show that $\tilde{\alpha}_{\text{Eis}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$ is invariant under the action of $[a, 1]$ for any $a \in \mathbb{Z}_p^\times$. By definition, $[a, 1]$ acts on $\tilde{\omega}$ by $[a, 1]\tilde{\omega} = a^{-1}\tilde{\omega}$, and since $\tilde{u} = \tilde{\omega}^{-1}$, we have $[a, 1]\tilde{u} = a\tilde{u}$. Hence by duality, we have

$$[a, 1](\tilde{\omega}^{\vee n} \tilde{u}^{\vee k-n}) = a^{2n-k} (\tilde{\omega}^{\vee n} \tilde{u}^{\vee k-n}).$$

By [Ka3] Lemma 5.11.6, we have

$$[a, 1]E_{k+1-n, -1-n, \varphi}^{(p)} = a^{k-2n} E_{k, r, \varphi}^{(p)}.$$

Our assertion now follows from the definition of $\tilde{\alpha}_{\text{Eis}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$. \square

We may now use $\alpha_{\text{Eis}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$ to explicitly describe the syntomic Eisenstein class. Our result shows that the syntomic Eisenstein class is related to p -adic Eisenstein-Kronecker series, much in the same way as the Eisenstein class in absolute Hodge cohomology is related to real analytic Eisenstein-Kronecker series.

Theorem 5.11. *The syntomic Eisenstein class $\text{Eis}_{\text{syn}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$ restricted to the ordinary locus is expressed as*

$$\text{Eis}_{\text{syn}}^{k+2}(\varphi) = (\alpha_{\text{Eis}}^{k+2}(\varphi), \text{Eis}_{\text{dR}}^{k+2}(\varphi)),$$

where $\text{Eis}_{\text{dR}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$ is the section of $\Gamma(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_K, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H} \otimes \Omega_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_K}^1(\log \text{Cusp}))$ defined in (18) giving the de Rham Eisenstein class, and $\alpha_{\text{Eis}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$ is the section

defined in the previous lemma which is the unique section mapping to

$$\tilde{\alpha}_{\text{Eis}}^{k+2}(\varphi) = \sum_{n=0}^k \frac{(-1)^n}{(k-n)!} E_{k+1-n, -1-n, \varphi}^{(p)} \tilde{\omega}^{\vee n} \tilde{u}^{\vee k-n}$$

on $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$.

Proof. By construction of $\alpha_{\text{Eis}}^{k+2}(\varphi)$, we have

$$\nabla(\alpha_{\text{Eis}}^{k+2}(\varphi)) = (1 - \Phi) \text{Eis}_{\text{dR}}^{k+2}(\varphi).$$

Furthermore, since \overline{M}_K is a curve, we have $\nabla(\text{Eis}_{\text{dR}}^{k+2}(\varphi)) = 0$. Hence by Proposition A.16, the pair $(\alpha_{\text{Eis}}^{k+2}(\varphi), \text{Eis}_{\text{dR}}^{k+2}(\varphi))$ defines an element in $H_{\text{syn}}^1(\mathcal{M}^{\text{ord}}, \text{Sym}^k \mathcal{H})$. By Corollary A.17, we see that this class maps to the de Rham Eisenstein class through the boundary morphism. Hence the characterization in Proposition 4.1 of the syntomic Eisenstein class on the ordinary locus shows that

$$\text{Eis}_{\text{syn}}^{k+2}(\varphi) = (\alpha_{\text{Eis}}^{k+2}(\varphi), \text{Eis}_{\text{dR}}^{k+2}(\varphi))$$

as desired. \square

APPENDIX A. RIGID SYNTOMIC COHOMOLOGY

In this section, we review the basic facts concerning rigid syntomic cohomology. Let K be a finite unramified extension of \mathbb{Q}_p with ring of integers \mathcal{O}_K and residue field k . We denote by σ the lifting of the absolute Frobenius of k to \mathcal{O}_K and K .

A.1. Filtered overconvergent F -isocrystal. Here, we define the notion of *filtered overconvergent F -isocrystals*, which are the smooth coefficients for rigid syntomic cohomology. This is what is referred to as *syntomic coefficients* in [Ba1] Definition 1.1, but extend to deal with the case without a global Frobenius.

Definition A.1. We say that a pair of schemes $\mathcal{X} = (X, \overline{X})$ is a *smooth pair*, if X is a smooth scheme of finite type over $S := \text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_K$, and \overline{X} is a smooth compactification such that the complement $D := \overline{X} \setminus X$ is a simple normal crossing divisor relative to S .

In what follows, we fix a smooth pair $\mathcal{X} = (X, \overline{X})$. Let $X_k := X \otimes k$ and $\overline{X}_k := \overline{X} \otimes k$. We denote by $\text{Isoc}^\dagger(X_k/K)$ the category of overconvergent isocrystals on X_k ([Ber2] Definition 2.3.6). The realization, in the sense of [Ber2] p.68, of the category $\text{Isoc}^\dagger(X_k/K)$ may be given as follows. Let \mathcal{X} and $\overline{\mathcal{X}}$ be the formal completion of X and \overline{X} with respect to the special fiber, and let \mathcal{X}_K and $\overline{\mathcal{X}}_K$ be the associated rigid analytic space. Note that these rigid analytic spaces are the tubular neighborhoods

$$]X_k[_{\overline{\mathcal{X}}} = \mathcal{X}_K, \quad]\overline{X}_k[_{\overline{\mathcal{X}}} = \overline{\mathcal{X}}_K.$$

For any strict neighborhood U of $j: \mathcal{X}_K \hookrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{X}}_K$, we let j^\dagger be the functor defined in [Ber2] (2.1.1.3). This functor associates to a coherent \mathcal{O}_U -module M the coherent $j^\dagger \mathcal{O}_{\overline{\mathcal{X}}_K}$ -module $j^\dagger M$. The category $\text{Isoc}^\dagger(X_k/K)$ may be realized as the category whose objects consists of the pair $(M_{\text{rig}}, \nabla_{\text{rig}})$, where M_{rig} is a coherent $j^\dagger \mathcal{O}_{X_K^{\text{an}}}$ -modules on $\overline{\mathcal{X}}_K$ with integrable connection

$$\nabla_{\text{rig}}: M_{\text{rig}} \rightarrow M_{\text{rig}} \otimes \Omega_{\overline{\mathcal{X}}_K}^1$$

which is *overconvergent*, in the sense of loc. cit. Definition 2.2.5. We denote by F_σ^* the functor defined in [Ber2] 2.3.7

$$F_\sigma^*: \text{Isoc}^\dagger(X_k/K) \rightarrow \text{Isoc}^\dagger(X_k/K)$$

obtained as the composition of the base extension $\sigma: K \rightarrow K$ with the absolute Frobenius $F_k: X_k \rightarrow X_k$ of the special fiber. A *Frobenius structure* on an overconvergent isocrystal \mathcal{M}_{rig} on X_k is an isomorphism

$$\Phi: F_\sigma^* \mathcal{M}_{\text{rig}} \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{M}_{\text{rig}}$$

in $\text{Isoc}^\dagger(X_k/K)$.

Next, let $X_K := X \otimes K$ and $\overline{X}_K := \overline{X} \otimes K$. Consider a coherent M module on \overline{X}_K with integrable connection

$$\nabla: M \rightarrow M \otimes \Omega_{\overline{X}_K}^1(\log D)$$

on M with logarithmic singularities along D . We may associate to M an overconvergent isocrystal \mathcal{M}_{rig} on X_k as follows. Let X_K^{an} be the rigid analytic space associated to \overline{X}_K . Then X_K^{an} is a strict neighborhood of $j: \mathcal{X}_K \hookrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{X}}_K$. We let M_{rig} be the $j^\dagger \mathcal{O}_{\overline{\mathcal{X}}_K}$ -module

$$M_{\text{rig}} := j^\dagger(M|_{X_K^{\text{an}}})$$

with an overconvergent connection ∇_{rig} induced from ∇ . Then $(M_{\text{rig}}, \nabla_{\text{rig}})$ represents an overconvergent isocrystal \mathcal{M}_{rig} in $\text{Isoc}^\dagger(X_k/K)$. We now give the definition of the category of filtered overconvergent F -isocrystals on the smooth pair \mathcal{X} .

Definition A.2. We define the category $S(\mathcal{X})$ of *filtered overconvergent F -isocrystals* on \mathcal{X} to be the category consisting of the 4-uple

$$\mathcal{M} = (M, \nabla, F^\bullet, \Phi),$$

where

- (1) M is a coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\overline{X}_K}$ -module with an integrable connection

$$\nabla: M \rightarrow M \otimes \Omega_{\overline{X}_K}^1(\log D)$$

with logarithmic singularities along D .

- (2) F^\bullet is a descending, exhaustive, and separated filtration on M satisfying Griffiths transversality

$$\nabla(F^\bullet M) \subset F^{\bullet-1} M \otimes \Omega_{\overline{X}_K}^1(\log D).$$

- (3) Let \mathcal{M}_{rig} be an overconvergent isocrystal represented by $(M_{\text{rig}}, \nabla_{\text{rig}})$. Then Φ is a Frobenius structure on \mathcal{M}_{rig} .

The morphisms in this category are morphisms of coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\overline{X}_K}$ -modules compatible with the additional structures.

Next, we define the de Rham and rigid cohomology of filtered overconvergent F -isocrystals. Let \mathcal{X} be a smooth pair, and let $\mathcal{M} = (M, \nabla, F^\bullet, \Phi)$ be a filtered overconvergent F -isocrystal on \mathcal{X} . Let

$$\begin{aligned} \text{DR}_{\text{dR}}^\bullet(M) &:= M \otimes \Omega_{\overline{X}_K}^\bullet(\log D) \\ \text{DR}_{\text{rig}}^\bullet(M_{\text{rig}}) &:= M_{\text{rig}} \otimes \Omega_{\overline{\mathcal{X}}_K}^\bullet \end{aligned}$$

where $\Omega_{\overline{X}_K}^\bullet(\log D)$ is the de Rham complex on \overline{X}_K with logarithmic singularities along D . Then $\text{DR}_{\text{dR}}^\bullet(M)$ has a filtration defined by

$$(28) \quad F^m \text{DR}_{\text{dR}}^\bullet(M) := F^{m-q} M \otimes \Omega_{\overline{X}_K}^q(\log D).$$

We associate to M the de Rham cohomology

$$H_{\text{dR}}^i(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{M}) := R^i \Gamma(\overline{X}_K, \text{DR}_{\text{dR}}^\bullet(M)),$$

which has a Hodge filtration defined by the Hodge to de Rham spectral sequence

$$(29) \quad E_1^{p,q} = H^p(\overline{X}_K, \text{Gr}_F^q(\text{DR}_{\text{dR}}^\bullet(M))) \Rightarrow H_{\text{dR}}^{p+q}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{M}).$$

Let $(M_{\text{rig}}, \nabla_{\text{rig}})$ be the overconvergent F -isocrystal associated to (M, ∇) . The rigid cohomology for \mathcal{M} is defined as

$$H_{\text{rig}}^i(X_k, \mathcal{M}) := R^i \Gamma(\overline{\mathcal{X}}_K, \text{DR}_{\text{rig}}^\bullet(M_{\text{rig}})).$$

This cohomology has a Frobenius Φ induced from the Frobenius Φ on M_{rig} . As in [Ba1] Definition 1.12, we have a natural homomorphism

$$(30) \quad H_{\text{dR}}^i(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{M}) \rightarrow H_{\text{rig}}^i(X_k, \mathcal{M}).$$

Definition A.3. Let \mathcal{M} be a filtered overconvergent F -isocrystal on \mathcal{X} . We say that \mathcal{M} is *admissible*, if it satisfies the following conditions.

- (1) The spectral sequence (29) degenerates at E_1 .
- (2) The morphism (30) is an isomorphism of K -vector spaces.
- (3) The K -vector space (30) with the Hodge filtration on de Rham cohomology and Frobenius on rigid cohomology is *weakly admissible* in the sense of Fontaine.

Remark A.4. The above definition of admissibility is ad hoc. There should be a definition of admissibility for filtered overconvergent F -isocrystals which would imply the above.

Definition A.5. Suppose $\mathcal{M} = (M, \nabla, F, \Phi)$ is an admissible filtered overconvergent F -isocrystal on the smooth pair $\mathcal{X} = (X, \overline{X})$. We define the

rigid cohomology $H_{\text{rig}}^i(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{M})$ of the smooth pair \mathcal{X} with coefficients in \mathcal{M} to be the K -vector space

$$H_{\text{rig}}^i(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{M}) := H_{\text{rig}}^i(X_k, \mathcal{M}),$$

with a natural Frobenius Φ induced from the Frobenius Φ on M_{rig} and a Hodge filtration F^\bullet induced from the Hodge filtration of $H_{\text{dR}}^i(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{M})$ through the isomorphism (30).

A.2. Higher direct images. Next, we define the higher direct image of filtered overconvergent F -isocrystals for proper and smooth morphisms between smooth pairs. Let $\mathcal{X} = (X, \bar{X})$ and $\mathcal{Y} = (Y, \bar{Y})$ be smooth pairs. A morphism $u: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ between smooth pairs is a map $u: \bar{X} \rightarrow \bar{Y}$ such that $u(X) \subset Y$.

Definition A.6. We say that a map of smooth pairs $u: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ is *proper*, if $u|_X$ is proper. We say that u is *smooth*, if $u|_X$ is smooth.

In this subsection, we define the higher direct images of filtered overconvergent F -isocrystals for a proper and smooth map $u: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$. In what follows, we assume that u is proper and smooth. Let $D = \bar{X} \setminus X$ and $D' = \bar{Y} \setminus Y$. We define the sheaf of relative logarithmic differential $\Omega_{\bar{X}/\bar{Y}, \log}^1$ as the cokernel

$$0 \rightarrow u^* \Omega_{\bar{Y}}^1(\log D') \rightarrow \Omega_{\bar{X}}^1(\log D) \rightarrow \Omega_{\bar{X}/\bar{Y}, \log}^1 \rightarrow 0,$$

and let $\Omega_{\bar{X}/\bar{Y}, \log}^q = \wedge^q \Omega_{\bar{X}/\bar{Y}, \log}^1$. Suppose M is a coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}_K}$ -module with logarithmic connection

$$\nabla: M \rightarrow M \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}}} \Omega_{\bar{X}}^1(\log D).$$

We define the relative de Rham complex

$$\text{DR}_{X/Y}^\bullet(M) := M \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}}} \Omega_{\bar{X}/\bar{Y}, \log}^\bullet.$$

Then the direct image for de Rham cohomology of (M, ∇) is defined to be the coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\bar{Y}_K}$ -module

$$R^q u_{\text{dR}*} M := R^q u_* \text{DR}_{X/Y}^\bullet(M),$$

which has an integrable logarithmic connection, called the Gauss-Manin connection, defined as in [Ka2] as follows.

We define a filtration on the de Rham complex $\text{DR}^\bullet(M)$ by

$$\text{Fil}^q \text{DR}^\bullet(M) := \text{Image} \left[\text{DR}^{\bullet-q}(M) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}}} u^* \Omega_{\bar{Y}}^q(\log D') \rightarrow \text{DR}^\bullet(M) \right].$$

Then we have

$$\text{gr}_{\text{Fil}}^q \text{DR}^\bullet(M) = \text{DR}_{X/Y}^{\bullet-q}(M) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}}} u^* \Omega_{\bar{Y}}^q(\log D').$$

Then this filtration gives the spectral sequence for filtrations

$$E_1^{qr} = R^{q+r} u_* \text{gr}_{\text{Fil}}^q \text{DR}^\bullet(M) \Rightarrow R^{q+r} u_* \text{DR}^\bullet(M),$$

where the E_1 -term may be written as

$$\begin{aligned} E_1^{qr} &= R^{q+r} u_* \left(\mathrm{DR}_{X/Y}^{\bullet-q}(M) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}}} u^* \Omega_{\bar{Y}}^q(\log D') \right) \\ &= R^r u_{\mathrm{dR}*} M \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}}} u^* \Omega_{\bar{Y}}^q(\log D'). \end{aligned}$$

The Gauss-Manin connection

$$\nabla : R^r u_{\mathrm{dR}*} M \rightarrow R^r u_{\mathrm{dR}*} M \otimes \Omega_{\bar{Y}}^1(\log D')$$

is defined as the connecting morphism $d_1^{0r} : E_1^{0r} \rightarrow E_1^{1r}$ of the above spectral sequence.

The higher direct image for rigid cohomology may be define using a similar method. Note that since $u|_X$ is smooth, the map $u : \bar{\mathcal{X}}_K \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{Y}}_K$ is smooth in a neighborhood of X_k . Let $j^\dagger \Omega_{\bar{\mathcal{X}}_K/\bar{\mathcal{Y}}_K}^1$ be the relative de Rham differential on $\bar{\mathcal{X}}_K$. Consider an overconvergent isocrystal $\mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{rig}}$ on X_k realized as $(M_{\mathrm{rig}}, \nabla_{\mathrm{rig}})$. Then the relative de Rham complex associated to this realization is

$$\mathrm{DR}_{X/Y}^\bullet(M_{\mathrm{rig}}) := M_{\mathrm{rig}} \otimes_{j^\dagger \mathcal{O}_{\bar{\mathcal{X}}_K}} j^\dagger \Omega_{\bar{\mathcal{X}}_K/\bar{\mathcal{Y}}_K}^1.$$

Then the higher direct image for rigid cohomology is defined to be the module

$$R^q u_{\mathrm{rig}*} \mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{rig}} := R^q u_* \mathrm{DR}_{X/Y}^\bullet(M_{\mathrm{rig}}),$$

which by [Ber1] Theorem 5 is a coherent $j^\dagger \mathcal{O}_{\bar{\mathcal{Y}}_K}$ -module with an integrable overconvergent connection. See [Tsz] §3.2 for a detailed construction of this Gauss-Manin connection.

Suppose $\mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{rig}} = (M_{\mathrm{rig}}, \nabla_{\mathrm{rig}})$ has a Frobenius structure $\Phi : F_\sigma^* \mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{rig}} \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{rig}}$ compatible with the connection. The pull-back by the absolute Frobenius $F_k : \bar{X}_k \rightarrow \bar{X}_k$ induces a base change morphism

$$F_\sigma^* (R^q u_{\mathrm{rig}*} M_{\mathrm{rig}}) \rightarrow R^q u_{\mathrm{rig}*} (F_\sigma^* M_{\mathrm{rig}}),$$

which is an horizontal isomorphism by [Tsz] Proposition 2.3.1. Composed with Φ , we have a Frobenius structure

$$(31) \quad \Phi : F_\sigma^* (R^q u_{\mathrm{rig}*} M_{\mathrm{rig}}) \xrightarrow{\cong} R^q u_{\mathrm{rig}*} M_{\mathrm{rig}}.$$

Suppose $u : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ is a proper smooth morphism of smooth pairs, and let (M, ∇) be a coherent module on \bar{X}_K with integrable connection with logarithmic poles along D . Then for $M_{\mathrm{rig}} := j^\dagger(M|_{X_K^{\mathrm{an}}})$, we have the following.

Proposition A.7. *There exists a canonical isomorphism*

$$(32) \quad j^\dagger \left((R^q u_{\mathrm{dR}*} M)|_{Y_K^{\mathrm{an}}} \right) \xrightarrow{\cong} R^q u_{\mathrm{rig}*} M_{\mathrm{rig}}.$$

Proof. Consider the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X_K^{\text{an}} & \longrightarrow & X_K & \longrightarrow & \overline{X}_K \\ u_K^{\text{an}} \downarrow & & u_K \downarrow & & \downarrow u_K \\ Y_K^{\text{an}} & \longrightarrow & Y_K & \longrightarrow & \overline{Y}_K. \end{array}$$

The flat base change for the second square gives an isomorphism

$$(R^q u_{K*} M)|_{Y_K} \cong R^q u_{K*}(M|_{X_K}).$$

Combined with the base change for the first square, we have a homomorphism

$$(33) \quad (R^q u_{K*} M)|_{Y_K^{\text{an}}} \rightarrow R^q u_{K*}^{\text{an}}(M|_{X_K^{\text{an}}})$$

which is an isomorphism by GAGA from the assumption that $u|_X$ is proper. Since the map $u: \overline{X}_K \rightarrow \overline{Y}_K$ is quasi-compact and quasi-separated, cohomological functors and direct limits commute (See [Tsz] §4.1.1 for details). Hence we have an isomorphism

$$(34) \quad j^\dagger R^q u_{K*}^{\text{an}}(M|_{X_K^{\text{an}}}) \cong R^q u_{K*}^{\text{an}}(M_{\text{rig}}).$$

Our assertion now follows by composing the above isomorphisms. \square

Definition A.8. Let $u: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ be a proper smooth morphism of smooth pairs, and let $\mathcal{M} := (M, \nabla, F^\bullet, \Phi)$ be a filtered overconvergent F -isocrystal on \mathcal{X} . We define the higher direct image $R^q u_* \mathcal{M}$ by

$$R^q u_* \mathcal{M} := (R^q u_{\text{dR}*} M, \nabla, F^\bullet, \Phi),$$

where ∇ is the Gauss-Manin connection, F^\bullet is the filtration on $R^q u_{\text{dR}*}(M)$ induced from the Hodge filtration on M and Φ is the Frobenius induced through (32) from the Frobenius (31) on $R^q u_{\text{rig}*} M_{\text{rig}}$.

A.3. Rigid syntomic cohomology. In this section, we will recall the theory of rigid syntomic cohomology with coefficients of [Ba1], with slight modification to allow for the case without a global Frobenius. We first define the notion of an overconvergent Frobenius for a smooth pair.

Definition A.9. Let $\mathcal{X} = (X, \overline{X})$ be a smooth pair. Then an overconvergent Frobenius $\phi_X = (\phi, \phi_V)$ on \mathcal{X} is a pair of morphisms such that $\phi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is a morphism of \mathcal{Y} -formal schemes lifting the absolute Frobenius F_k of X_k , and $\phi_V: V \rightarrow \overline{X}_K$ is a morphism of rigid analytic spaces on some strict neighborhood V of \mathcal{X}_K in \overline{X}_K which extends $\phi_K := \phi \otimes K$. In other words, we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} X_k & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X} & \longleftarrow & \mathcal{X}_K & \hookrightarrow & V \hookrightarrow \overline{X}_K \\ \downarrow F_k & & \downarrow \phi & & \downarrow \phi_K & \swarrow \phi_V & \\ X_k & \longrightarrow & \overline{\mathcal{X}} & \longleftarrow & \overline{\mathcal{X}}_K & & \end{array}$$

- Remark A.10.** (1) In our previous paper [Ba1], we assumed the existence of a global Frobenius $\phi_X : \overline{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{X}}$ on the entire formal scheme $\overline{\mathcal{X}}$. This would naturally give rise to ϕ_X in our sense. This weak form is necessary to consider the theory when X is a modular curve.
- (2) If X is an affine smooth scheme $X = \text{Spec } A$, then by a theorem of van der Put [vdP] (2.4), there exists a Frobenius $\phi : A^\dagger \rightarrow A^\dagger$ on the weak completion of A lifting the absolute Frobenius of the special fiber. This combined with [Ber1] (2.5.3) shows that an overconvergent Frobenius exists in this case.

Definition A.11. We denote by \mathfrak{D}_K the category of syntomic data on K defined as follows. The object in this category is a pair (\mathcal{X}, ϕ_X) , where

- (1) $\mathcal{X} = (X, \overline{X})$ is a smooth pair.
- (2) $\phi_X = (\phi, \phi_V)$ is an overconvergent Frobenius on \mathcal{X} .

A morphism between syntomic datum $(\mathcal{X}, \phi_X), (\mathcal{Y}, \phi_Y)$ in \mathfrak{D}_K is a morphism of smooth pairs $u : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ compatible with the Frobenius.

We will often omit the ϕ_X from the notation and simply write \mathcal{X} for (\mathcal{X}, ϕ_X) . In what follows, we fix a syntomic data \mathcal{X} . Suppose \mathcal{M}_{rig} is an overconvergent isocrystal in $\text{Isoc}^\dagger(X_k/K)$ represented by $(M_{\text{rig}}, \nabla_{\text{rig}})$. Then by [Ber1] Proposition 2.5.5, the overconvergent isocrystal $F_\sigma^* \mathcal{M}_{\text{rig}}$ is expressed as the pull-back by ϕ_V of $(M_{\text{rig}}, \nabla_{\text{rig}})$. Hence a Frobenius structure Φ on \mathcal{M}_{rig} may be explicitly realized as an isomorphism Φ of $j^\dagger \mathcal{O}_{\overline{\mathcal{X}}_K}$ -modules

$$\Phi : \phi_V^* M_{\text{rig}} \xrightarrow{\cong} M_{\text{rig}}$$

on $\overline{\mathcal{X}}_K$, horizontal with respect to the connection ∇_{rig} . Using this realization, we may define rigid syntomic cohomology of (\mathcal{X}, ϕ_X) with coefficients in an admissible overconvergent F -isocrystal \mathcal{M} essentially following the method of [Ba1].

Let I be a finite set, and let $\mathfrak{U} = \{\overline{U}_i\}_{i \in I}$ be a covering of \overline{X} by Zariski open sets. We put $\overline{U}_{i_0 \dots i_n K} = \bigcap_{0 \leq j \leq n} \overline{U}_{i_j K}$. Next, let $U_i = \overline{U}_i \cap X$, and let \mathcal{U}_{iK} be the rigid analytic space over K associated to the formal completion \mathcal{U}_i of U_i with respect to the special fiber. For $\mathcal{U}_{i_0 \dots i_n K} = \bigcap_{0 \leq j \leq n} \mathcal{U}_{i_j K}$, we denote by $j_{i_0 \dots i_n}$ the inclusion

$$j_{i_0 \dots i_n} : \mathcal{U}_{i_0 \dots i_n K} \hookrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{X}}_K.$$

We let $R_{\text{dR}}^\bullet(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{M})$ be the simple complex associated to the Čech complex

$$\prod_i \Gamma(\overline{U}_{iK}, \text{DR}_{\text{dR}}^\bullet(M)) \rightarrow \prod_{i_0, i_1} \Gamma(\overline{U}_{i_0 i_1 K}, \text{DR}_{\text{dR}}^\bullet(M)) \rightarrow \dots$$

and we let $R_{\text{rig}}^\bullet(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{M})$ be the simple complex associated to

$$\prod_i \Gamma(\overline{\mathcal{X}}_K, j_i^\dagger \text{DR}_{\text{rig}}^\bullet(M_{\text{rig}})) \rightarrow \prod_{i_0, i_1} \Gamma(\overline{\mathcal{X}}_K, j_{i_0 i_1}^\dagger \text{DR}_{\text{rig}}^\bullet(M_{\text{rig}})) \rightarrow \dots$$

The complex $R_{\mathrm{dR}}^{\bullet}(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{M})$ has a filtration induced from the Hodge filtration, and there are canonical homomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_{\mathfrak{U}} &: K \otimes_{\sigma, K} R_{\mathrm{rig}}^{\bullet}(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{M}) \rightarrow R_{\mathrm{rig}}^{\bullet}(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{M}), \\ \theta_{\mathfrak{U}} &: R_{\mathrm{dR}}^{\bullet}(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{M}) \rightarrow R_{\mathrm{rig}}^{\bullet}(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{M})\end{aligned}$$

where the first morphism is induced from Φ and the overconvergent Frobenius ϕ_X , and the second from θ . We let

$$R_{\mathrm{syn}}^{\bullet}(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{M}) := \mathrm{Cone}(F^0 R_{\mathrm{dR}}^{\bullet}(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{M}) \rightarrow R_{\mathrm{rig}}^{\bullet}(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{M}))[-1],$$

where the morphism is $(1 - \phi_{\mathfrak{U}}) \circ \theta_{\mathfrak{U}}$.

Definition A.12. We define the rigid syntomic cohomology of \mathcal{X} with coefficients in \mathcal{M} by

$$H_{\mathrm{syn}}^m(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{M}) := \varinjlim_{\mathfrak{U}} H^m(R_{\mathrm{syn}}^{\bullet}(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{M})),$$

where the limit is taken with respect to coverings \mathfrak{U} ordered by refinements.

Note that we have an canonical isomorphism

$$H^m(R_{\mathrm{syn}}^{\bullet}(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{M})) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_{\mathrm{syn}}^m(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{M})$$

if the covering \mathfrak{U} consists of affine open sets.

Proposition A.13. *By definition, we have a long exact sequence*

$$\dots \rightarrow F^0 H_{\mathrm{dR}}^m(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{M}) \xrightarrow{1-\phi} H_{\mathrm{rig}}^m(X_k, \mathcal{M}) \rightarrow H_{\mathrm{syn}}^{m+1}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \dots$$

In the special case $\mathcal{V} = (\mathrm{Spec} \mathcal{O}_K, \mathrm{Spec} \mathcal{O}_K)$ with Frobenius σ , then $S(\mathcal{V})$ is simply the category of filtered Frobenius modules. For $\mathcal{M} = (M, 0, F, \Phi)$ in $S(\mathcal{V})$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}H_{\mathrm{syn}}^0(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{M}) &= \mathrm{Ker} \left(F^0 M \xrightarrow{1-\Phi} M \right) \\ H_{\mathrm{syn}}^1(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{M}) &= \mathrm{Coker} \left(F^0 M \xrightarrow{1-\Phi} M \right)\end{aligned}$$

and $H_{\mathrm{syn}}^m(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{M}) = 0$ if $m \neq 0, 1$.

Corollary A.14. *We have a short exact sequence*

$$\begin{aligned}0 \rightarrow H_{\mathrm{syn}}^1(\mathcal{V}, H_{\mathrm{rig}}^m(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{M})) \rightarrow H_{\mathrm{syn}}^{m+1}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{M}) \\ \rightarrow H_{\mathrm{syn}}^0(\mathcal{V}, H_{\mathrm{rig}}^{m+1}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{M})) \rightarrow 0.\end{aligned}$$

Definition A.15. We define the boundary map

$$(35) \quad H_{\mathrm{syn}}^m(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{M}) \rightarrow H_{\mathrm{dR}}^m(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{M})$$

to be the composition of the surjection

$$H_{\mathrm{syn}}^{m+1}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{M}) \rightarrow H_{\mathrm{syn}}^0(\mathcal{V}, H_{\mathrm{rig}}^{m+1}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{M}))$$

with the natural injection

$$H_{\mathrm{syn}}^0(\mathcal{V}, H_{\mathrm{rig}}^{m+1}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{M})) \hookrightarrow H_{\mathrm{dR}}^m(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{M}).$$

A.4. Cohomology class in H^1 . In this section, we give a method to explicitly describe a cohomology class in the first syntomic cohomology of an admissible filtered overconvergent F -isocrystal. Suppose $\mathcal{X} = (X, \overline{X}, \phi_X)$ is a syntomic data and suppose $\mathcal{M} = (M, \nabla, F, \Phi)$ is an admissible filtered overconvergent F -isocrystal in $S(\mathcal{X})$. Then we have the following.

Proposition A.16. *Suppose $\mathcal{M} = (M, \nabla, F, \Phi)$ is an admissible filtered overconvergent F -isocrystal on \mathcal{X} such that $F^0 M = 0$. Then a class*

$$[\alpha] \in H_{\text{syn}}^1(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{M})$$

is given uniquely by pairs of sections (α, ξ) for

$$\alpha \in \Gamma(\overline{\mathcal{X}}_K, M_{\text{rig}}), \quad \xi \in \Gamma(\overline{\mathcal{X}}_K, F^{-1}M \otimes \Omega_{\overline{\mathcal{X}}_K}^1(\log D))$$

satisfying the conditions $\nabla(\alpha) = (1 - \Phi)\xi$ and $\nabla(\xi) = 0$.

Proof. We fix an affine open covering $\mathfrak{U} = \{\overline{U}_i\}$ of $\overline{\mathcal{X}}$. Then we have

$$H_{\text{syn}}^1(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{M}) = H^1(R_{\text{syn}}^\bullet(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{M})).$$

The condition on the Hodge filtration of \mathcal{M} implies that $R_{\text{syn}}^0(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{M}) = F^0 R_{\text{dR}}^0(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{M}) = 0$, and $F^0 R_{\text{dR}}^\bullet(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{M})$ is given by the Cech complex

$$\left[\prod_i \Gamma(\overline{U}_{iK}, F^0 \text{DR}_{\text{dR}}^1(M)) \rightarrow \prod_{i_0 i_1} \Gamma(\overline{U}_{i_0 i_1 K}, F^0 \text{DR}_{\text{dR}}^1(M)) \rightarrow \cdots \right] [1]$$

for $F^0 \text{DR}_{\text{dR}}^1(M) = F^0 M \otimes \Omega_{\overline{\mathcal{X}}_K}^1(\log D)$. Suppose we have a class $[\alpha] \in H_{\text{syn}}^1(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{M})$. Then this class is represented by a pair

$$(\alpha_{\mathfrak{U}}, \xi_{\mathfrak{U}}) \in R_{\text{rig}}^0(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{M}) \bigoplus F^0 R_{\text{dR}}^1(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{M})$$

satisfying the cocycle conditions $\partial(\alpha_{\mathfrak{U}}) = (1 - \Phi)\xi_{\mathfrak{U}}$ and $\partial(\xi_{\mathfrak{U}}) = 0$, where ∂ is the differential operator on each of the complexes R_{rig}^\bullet and R_{dR}^\bullet . This representation is unique, since $R_{\text{syn}}^0(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{M}) = 0$ and thus there are no coboundaries. If we write $\alpha_{\mathfrak{U}} = (\alpha_i) \in \bigoplus_{i \in I} \Gamma(\overline{\mathcal{X}}_K, j_i^! M_{\text{rig}})$ and

$$\xi_{\mathfrak{U}} = (\xi_i) \in \bigoplus_{i \in I} \Gamma(\overline{U}_{iK}, F^0 \text{DR}_{\text{dR}}^1(M)),$$

then the cocycle conditions are $\nabla(\alpha_i) = (1 - \Phi)\xi_i$, $\alpha_j = \alpha_i$ and $\xi_j = \xi_i$. Hence both (α_i) and (ξ_j) paste together uniquely to global sections $\alpha \in \Gamma(\overline{\mathcal{X}}_K, M_{\text{rig}})$ and $\xi \in \Gamma(\overline{\mathcal{X}}_K, F^{-1}M \otimes \Omega_{\overline{\mathcal{X}}_K}^1(\log D))$ satisfying the differential equations $\nabla(\alpha) = (1 - \Phi)\xi$ and $\nabla(\xi) = 0$ as desired. Conversely, we see directly from the definition that a pair (α, ξ) satisfying the above conditions defines a class in $H_{\text{syn}}^1(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{M})$. \square

Suppose $\xi \in \Gamma(\overline{\mathcal{X}}_K, M \otimes \Omega_{\overline{\mathcal{X}}_K}^1(\log D))$ is an element satisfying $\nabla(\xi) = 0$. Then this defines a de Rham cohomology class

$$[\xi] \in H_{\text{dR}}^1(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{M}).$$

By the previous proposition and the construction of the boundary morphism, we have the following.

Corollary A.17. *Suppose $[\alpha] \in H_{\text{syn}}^1(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{M})$ is of the form*

$$[\alpha] = (\alpha, \xi)$$

as in the previous proposition, where $\alpha \in \Gamma(\overline{\mathcal{X}}_K, M_{\text{rig}})$ and $\xi \in \Gamma(\overline{X}_K, M \otimes \Omega_{\overline{X}_K}^1(\log D))$. Then the image of $[\alpha]$ with respect to the boundary morphism

$$H_{\text{syn}}^1(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{M}) \rightarrow H_{\text{dR}}^1(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{M})$$

is given by $[\xi]$.

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