

Arithmetic Chern–Simons Theory I



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N.B. This paper has some overlap with [4], but was written before. The decision to submit it for publication now comes from the wish to set down some earlier motivation for the constructions of that paper as well as of [3].

Abstract In this paper, we apply ideas of Dijkgraaf and Witten [7, 27] on 2+1 dimensional topological quantum field theory to arithmetic curves, that is, the spectra of rings of integers in algebraic number fields. In the first three sections, we define classical Chern–Simons functionals on spaces of Galois representations. In the highly speculative Sect. 6, we consider the far-fetched possibility of using Chern–Simons theory to construct L -functions.

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1 The Arithmetic Chern–Simons Action: Basic Case

We wish to move rather quickly to a concrete definition in this first section. The reader is directed to Sect. 5 for a motivational discussion of L -functions.

Let $X = \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_F)$, the spectrum of the ring of integers in a number field F . We assume that F is totally imaginary, for simplicity of exposition. Denote by \mathbb{G}_m the

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étale sheaf that associates to a scheme the units in the global sections of its coordinate ring. We have the following canonical isomorphism ([22], p. 538):

$$\text{inv} : H^3(X, \mathbb{G}_m) \simeq \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}. \quad (*)$$

This map is deduced from the ‘invariant’ map of local class field theory. We will use the same name for a range of isomorphisms having the same essential nature, for example,

$$\text{inv} : H^3(X, \mathbb{Z}_p(1)) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_p, \quad (**)$$

where $\mathbb{Z}_p(1) = \varprojlim_i \mu_{p^i}$, and $\mu_n \subset \mathbb{G}_m$ is the sheaf of n th roots of 1. This follows from the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mu_n \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m \xrightarrow{(\cdot)^n} \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m / (\mathbb{G}_m)^n \rightarrow 0.$$

That is, according to loc. cit.,

$$H^2(X, \mathbb{G}_m) = 0,$$

while by op. cit., p. 551, we have

$$H^i(X, \mathbb{G}_m / (\mathbb{G}_m)^n) = 0$$

for $i \geq 1$. If we break up the above into two short exact sequences,

$$0 \rightarrow \mu_n \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m \xrightarrow{(\cdot)^n} \mathcal{K}_n \rightarrow 0,$$

and

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{K}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m / (\mathbb{G}_m)^n \rightarrow 0,$$

we deduce

$$H^2(X, \mathcal{K}_n) = 0,$$

from which it follows that

$$H^3(X, \mu_n) \simeq \frac{1}{n} \mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z},$$

the n -torsion inside \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} . Taking the inverse limit over $n = p^i$ gives the second isomorphism above. The pro-sheaf $\mathbb{Z}_p(1)$ is a very familiar coefficient system for étale cohomology and $(**)$ is reminiscent of the fundamental class of a compact oriented three manifold for singular cohomology. Such an analogy was noted by Mazur around 50 years ago [23] and has been developed rather systematically by a number of mathematicians, notably, Masanori Morishita [24]. Within this circle of ideas is included the analogy between knots and primes, whereby the map

$$\mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_F/\mathfrak{P}_v) \rightarrow X$$

from the residue field of a prime \mathfrak{P}_v should be similar to the inclusion of a knot. Let F_v be the completion of F at the place v and \mathcal{O}_{F_v} its valuation ring. If one takes this analogy seriously (as did Morishita), the map

$$\mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{F_v}) \rightarrow X,$$

should be similar to the inclusion of a handle-body around the knot, whereas

$$\mathrm{Spec}(F_v) \rightarrow X$$

resembles the inclusion of its boundary torus.¹ Given a finite set S of primes, we can look at the scheme

$$X_S := \mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_F[1/S]) = X \setminus \{\mathfrak{P}_v\}_{v \in S}.$$

Since a link complement is homotopic to the complement of a tubular neighbourhood, the analogy is then forced on us between X_S and a three manifold with boundary given by a union of tori, one for each ‘knot’ in S . These of course are basic morphisms in 2+1 dimensional topological quantum field theory [1]. From this perspective, perhaps the coefficient system \mathbb{G}_m of the first isomorphism should have reminded us of the S^1 -coefficient important in Chern–Simons theory [7, 27]. A more direct analogue of \mathbb{G}_m is the sheaf \mathcal{O}_M^\times of invertible analytic functions on a complex variety M . However, for compact Kaehler manifolds, the comparison isomorphism

$$H^1(M, S^1) \simeq H^1(M, \mathcal{O}_M^\times)_0,$$

where the subscript refers to the line bundles with trivial Chern class, is a consequence of Hodge theory. This indicates that in the étale setting with no natural constant sheaf of S^1 ’s, the familiar \mathbb{G}_m has a topological nature, and can be regarded as a substitute.² One problem, however, is that the \mathbb{G}_m -coefficient computed directly gives divisible torsion cohomology, whence the need for considering coefficients like $\mathbb{Z}_p(1)$ in order to get functions of geometric objects having an analytic nature as arise, for example, in the theory of torsors for motivic fundamental groups [5, 15–18].

Let

$$\pi = \pi_1(X, b),$$

¹It is not clear to me that the topology of the boundary should really be a torus. (In fact, M. Kapranov has remarked that it is closer to a Klein bottle.) A torus boundary is reasonable if one thinks of the ambient space as a three-manifold. On the other hand, perhaps it’s possible to have a notion of a knot in a *homology three-manifold* that has an exotic tubular neighbourhood?

²Recall, however, that it is of significance in Chern–Simons theory that one side of this isomorphism is purely topological while the other has an analytic structure.

the profinite étale fundamental group of X , where we take

$$b : \text{Spec}(\bar{F}) \rightarrow X$$

to be the geometric point coming from an algebraic closure of F . Assume now that the group $\mu_n(\bar{F})$ of n th roots of 1 is in \bar{F} . Fix an isomorphism $\zeta_n : \frac{1}{n}\mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z} \simeq \mu_n$. Then

$$\text{inv} : H^3(X, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}) \simeq H^3(X, \mu_n) \simeq \frac{1}{n}\mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z}.$$

Now let A be a finite group and fix a class $c \in H^3(A, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})$. Let

$$\mathcal{M}(A) := \text{Hom}_{\text{cont}}(\pi, A)/A$$

be the set of isomorphism classes of principal A -bundles over X . Here, the subscript refers to continuous homomorphisms, on which A is acting by conjugation. For $[\rho] \in \mathcal{M}(A)$, we get a class

$$\rho^*(c) \in H^3(\pi, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})$$

that depends only on the isomorphism class $[\rho]$. Denoting by inv also the composed map

$$H^3(\pi, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^3(X, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}) \simeq \frac{1}{n}\mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z}.$$

We get thereby a function

$$CS_c : \mathcal{M}(A) \rightarrow \frac{1}{n}\mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z};$$

$$[\rho] \mapsto \text{inv}(\rho^*(c)).$$

This is the basic and easy case of the classical Chern–Simons functional in the arithmetic setting.

Examples might be constructed along the following lines. Let $A = \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$, $\alpha \in H^1(A, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})$ the class of the identity, and $\beta \in H^2(A, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})$ the class of the extension

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{n} \mathbb{Z}/n^2\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 0.$$

Then $\beta = \delta\alpha$, where $\delta : H^1(A, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^2(A, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})$ is the boundary map arising from the extension. From the cohomology theory of finite cyclic groups ([26], I.7), we know that

$$(\cdot) \cup \beta : H^1(A, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^3(A, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})$$

is an isomorphism. Put

$$c := \alpha \cup \beta = \alpha \cup \delta\alpha \in H^3(A, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}).$$

Then

$$CS_c([\rho]) = \text{inv}[\rho^*(\alpha) \cup \delta\rho^*(\alpha)],$$

in close analogy to the formulas of abelian Chern–Simons theory.

In [3], this formula is applied to the study of arithmetic linking numbers.

2 The Arithmetic Chern–Simons Action: Boundaries

Let n be a natural number and S a finite set of primes in \mathcal{O}_F . We assume in this section that all primes of F dividing n are in S . Let

$$\pi_S := \pi_1(X_S, b)$$

and

$$\pi_v = \text{Gal}(\bar{F}_v/F_v),$$

equipped with maps

$$i_v : \pi_v \rightarrow \pi_S$$

given by choices of embeddings $\bar{F} \rightarrowtail \bar{F}_v$. The collection

$$\{i_v\}_{v \in S}$$

will be denoted by i_S . Let

$$Y_S(A) := \text{Hom}_{cont}(\pi_S, A)$$

and denote by $\mathcal{M}_S(A)$ the action groupoid whose objects are the elements of $Y_S(A)$ with morphisms given by the conjugation action of A . We also have the local version

$$Y_S^{loc}(A) = \prod_{v \in S} \text{Hom}_{cont}(\pi_v, A)$$

as well as the action groupoid $\mathcal{M}_S^{loc}(A)$ with objects $Y_S^{loc}(A)$ and morphisms given by the action of $A^S := \prod_{v \in S} A$ conjugating the separate components in the obvious sense. Thus, we have the restriction functor

$$r_S : \mathcal{M}_S(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_S^{loc}(A),$$

where a homomorphism $\rho : \pi_S \rightarrow A$ is restricted to the collection

$$i_S^* \rho := (\rho \circ i_v)_{v \in S}$$

and A is embedded diagonally in A^S .

We will now employ a cocycle $c \in Z^3(A, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})$ to associate a $\frac{1}{n}\mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z}$ -torsor to each point of $Y_{loc}^S(A)$ in an A^S -equivariant manner. This will be a finite arithmetic version of the Chern–Simons line bundle [9] over \mathcal{M}_{loc}^S . We use the notation

$$C_S^i := \prod_{v \in S} C^i(\pi_v, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})$$

for the continuous cochains,

$$Z_S^i := \prod_{v \in S} Z^i(\pi_v, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}) \subset C_S^i$$

for the cocycles, and

$$B_S^i := \prod_{v \in S} B^i(\pi_v, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}) \subset Z_S^i \subset C_S^i$$

for the coboundaries. In particular, we have the coboundary map (see Appendix A for the sign convention)

$$d : C_S^2 \rightarrow Z_S^3.$$

Let $\rho_S := (\rho_v)_{v \in S} \in Y_{loc}^S(A)$ and put

$$c \circ \rho_S := (c \circ \rho_v)_{v \in S},$$

$$c \circ Ad_a := (c \circ Ad_{a_v})_{v \in S}$$

for $a = (a_v)_{v \in S} \in A^S$, where Ad_{a_v} refers to the conjugation action. To define the arithmetic Chern–Simons line associated to ρ_S , we need the intermediate object

$$H(\rho_S) := d^{-1}(c \circ \rho_S)/B_S^2 \subset C_S^2/B_S^2.$$

This is non-empty because H^3 of a local field is zero, and is a torsor for

$$H_S^2 := \prod_{v \in S} H^2(G_v, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}) \simeq \prod_{v \in S} \frac{1}{n}\mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z}.$$

([26], Theorem (7.1.8).) We then use the sum map

$$\Sigma : \prod_{v \in S} \frac{1}{n}\mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \frac{1}{n}\mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z}$$

to push this out to a $\frac{1}{n}\mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z}$ -torsor. That is, define

$$L(\rho_S) := \Sigma_*[H(\rho_S)].$$

The natural map $H(\rho_S) \rightarrow L(\rho_S)$ will also be denoted by the sum symbol Σ .

In fact, L extends to a functor from $\mathcal{M}_S^{loc}(A)$ to the category of $\frac{1}{n}\mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z}$ -torsors. To carry out this extension, we just need to extend H to a functor to H_S^2 -torsors. According to Appendices A and B, for $a = (a_v)_{v \in S} \in A^S$ and each v , there is an element $h_{a_v} \in C^2(A, \mathbb{Z}/n)/B^2(A, \mathbb{Z}/n)$ such that

$$c \circ Ad_{a_v} = c + dh_{a_v}.$$

Also,

$$h_{a_v b_v} = h_{a_v} \circ \text{Ad}_{b_v} + h_{b_v}.$$

Hence, given $a : \rho_S \rightarrow \rho'_S$, so that $\rho'_S = \text{Ad}_a \circ \rho_S$, we define

$$H(a) : H(\rho_S) \rightarrow H(\rho'_S)$$

to be the map induced by

$$x \mapsto x' = x + (h_{a_v} \circ \rho_v)_{v \in S}.$$

Then

$$dx' = dx + (d(h_{a_v} \circ \rho_v))_{v \in S} = (c \circ \rho_v)_{v \in S} + ((dh_{a_v}) \circ \rho_v)_{v \in S} = (c \circ \text{Ad}_{a_v} \circ \rho_v)_{v \in S}.$$

So

$$x' \in d^{-1}(c \circ \rho'_S)/B_S^2,$$

and by the formula above, it is clear that H is a functor. That is, ab will send x to

$$x + h_{ab} \circ \rho_S,$$

while if we apply b first, we get

$$x + h_b \circ \rho_S \in H(\text{Ad}_b \circ \rho_S),$$

which then goes via a to

$$x + h_b \circ \rho_S + h_a \circ \text{Ad}_b \circ \rho_S.$$

Thus,

$$H(ab) = H(a)H(b).$$

Defining

$$L(a) = \Sigma_* \circ H(a)$$

turns L into a functor from \mathcal{M}_S^{loc} to $\frac{1}{n}\mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z}$ -torsors. Even though we are not explicitly laying down geometric foundations, it is clear that L defines thereby an A^S -equivariant $\frac{1}{n}\mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z}$ -torsor on $Y_S^{loc}(A)$, or a $\frac{1}{n}\mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z}$ -torsor on the stack $\mathcal{M}_S^{loc}(A)$.

We can compose the functor L with the restriction $r_S : \mathcal{M}_S(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_S^{loc}(A)$ to get an A -equivariant functor L^{glob} from $\mathcal{M}_S(A)$ to $\frac{1}{n}\mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z}$ -torsors.

Lemma 2.1 *Let $\rho \in Y_S(A)$ and $a \in Aut(\rho)$. Then $L^{glob}(a) = 0$.*

Proof By assumption, $Ad_a \rho = \rho$, and hence, $dh_a \circ \rho = 0$. That is, $h_a \circ \rho \in H^2(\pi_S, \frac{1}{n}\mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z})$. Hence, by the reciprocity law for $H^2(\pi_S, \frac{1}{n}\mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z})$ ([26], Theorem (8.1.17)), we get

$$\Sigma_*(h_a \circ \rho) = 0.$$

□

By the argument of [9], p. 439, we see that there is a $\frac{1}{n}\mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z}$ -torsor

$$L^{inv}([\rho])$$

of invariant sections for the functor L^{glob} depending only on the orbit $[\rho]$. This is the set of families of elements

$$x_{\rho'} \in L^{glob}(\rho')$$

as ρ' runs over $[\rho]$ with the property that every morphism $a : \rho_1 \rightarrow \rho_2$ takes x_{ρ_1} to x_{ρ_2} . Alternatively, $L^{inv}([\rho])$ is the inverse limit of the $L^{glob}(\rho')$ with respect to the indexing category $[\rho]$. Alternatively, what Lemma 2.1 shows is that there are canonical isomorphisms between the fibres of the torsor over points in the same orbit.

Since S contains all primes dividing n , we have

$$H^3(\pi_S, \frac{1}{n}\mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z}) = H^3(X_S, \frac{1}{n}\mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z}) = 0,$$

([26], Proposition (8.3.18)) and the cocycle $c \circ \rho$ is a coboundary

$$c \circ \rho = d\beta$$

for $\beta \in C^2(\pi_S, \frac{1}{n}\mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z})$. This element defines a class

$$CS_c([\rho]) := \Sigma([i_S^*(\beta)]) \in L^{inv}([\rho]).$$

A different choice β' will be related by

$$\beta' = \beta + z$$

for a 2-cocycle $z \in Z^2(\pi_S, \frac{1}{n}\mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z})$, which vanishes when mapped to $L((\rho \circ i_v)_{v \in S})$. Thus, the class $CS_c([\rho])$ is independent of the choice of β and defines a global section

$$CS_c \in \Gamma(\mathcal{M}_S(A), L^{glob}).$$

Within the context of this paper, a ‘global section’ should just be interpreted as an assignment of $CS_c([\rho])$ as above for each orbit $[\rho]$.

3 The Arithmetic Chern–Simons Action: The p -adic Case

Now fix a prime p and assume all primes of F dividing p are contained in S . Fix a compatible system $(\zeta_{p^n})_n$ of p -power roots of unity, giving us an isomorphism

$$\zeta : \mathbb{Z}_p \simeq \mathbb{Z}_p(1) := \varprojlim_n \mu_{p^n}.$$

In this section, we will be somewhat more careful with this isomorphism. Also, it will be necessary to make some assumptions on the representations that are allowed.

Let A be a p -adic Lie group, e.g., $GL_n(\mathbb{Z}_p)$. Assume A is equipped with an open homomorphism $t : A \rightarrow \Gamma := \mathbb{Z}_p^\times$ and define A^n to be the kernel of the composite map

$$A \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p^\times \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z})^\times =: \Gamma_n.$$

Let

$$A^\infty = \cap_n A^n = \text{Ker}(t).$$

In this section, we denote by $Y_S(A)$ the continuous homomorphisms

$$\rho : \pi_S \rightarrow A$$

such that $t \circ \rho$ is a power χ^s of the p -adic cyclotomic character of π_S by a p -adic unit s . (We note that s itself is allowed to vary.) Of course this condition will be satisfied by any geometric Galois representation or natural p -adic families containing one.

As before, A acts on $Y_S(A)$ by conjugation. But in this section, we will restrict the action to A^∞ and use the notation $\mathcal{M}_S(A)$ for the corresponding action groupoid.

Similarly, we denote by Y_S^{loc} the collections of continuous homomorphisms $\rho_S = (\rho_v : \pi_v \rightarrow A)_{v \in S}$ for which there exists a p -adic unit s such that $t \circ \rho_v = (\chi|\pi_v)^s$ for all v . $\mathcal{M}_S^{loc}(A)$ then denotes the action groupoid defined by the product $(A^\infty)^S$ of the conjugation action on the ρ_S .

We now fix a continuous cohomology class

$$c \in H^3(A, \mathbb{Z}_p[[\Gamma]]),$$

where

$$\mathbb{Z}_p[[\Gamma]] = \varprojlim_n \mathbb{Z}_p[\Gamma_n].$$

We represent c by a cocycle in $Z^3(A, \mathbb{Z}_p[[\Gamma]])$, which we will also denote by c . Given $\rho \in Y_S(A)$, we can view $\mathbb{Z}_p[[\Gamma]]$ as a continuous representation of π_S , where the action is left multiplication via $t \circ \rho$. We denote this representation by $\mathbb{Z}_p[[\Gamma]]_\rho$. The isomorphism $\zeta : \mathbb{Z}_p \simeq \mathbb{Z}_p(1)$, even though it's not π_S -equivariant, does induce a π_S -equivariant isomorphism

$$\zeta_\rho : \mathbb{Z}_p[[\Gamma]]_\rho \simeq \Lambda := \mathbb{Z}_p[[\Gamma]] \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p(1).$$

Here, $\mathbb{Z}_p[[\Gamma]]$ written without the subscript refers to the action via the cyclotomic character of π_S (with $s = 1$ in the earlier notation). The isomorphism is defined as follows. If $t \circ \rho = \chi^s$, then we have the isomorphism

$$\mathbb{Z}_p[[\Gamma]] \simeq \mathbb{Z}_p[[\Gamma]]_\rho$$

that sends γ to γ^s . On the other hand, we also have

$$\mathbb{Z}_p[[\Gamma]] \simeq \Lambda$$

that sends γ to $\gamma \otimes \gamma \zeta(1)$. Thus, ζ_ρ can be taken as the inverse of the first followed by the second.

Combining these considerations, we get an element

$$\zeta_\rho \circ \rho^* c = \zeta_\rho \circ c \circ \rho \in Z^3(\pi_S, \Lambda).$$

Similarly, if $\rho_S := (\rho_v)_{v \in S} \in Y_S^{loc}$, we can regard $\mathbb{Z}_p[[\Gamma]]_{\rho_v}$ as a representation of π_v for each v , and we get π_v equivariant isomorphisms

$$\zeta_{\rho_v} : \mathbb{Z}_p[[\Gamma]]_{\rho_v} \simeq \Lambda.$$

We also use the notation

$$\zeta_{\rho_S} : \prod_{v \in S} \mathbb{Z}_p[[\Gamma]]_{\rho_v} \simeq \prod_{v \in S} \Lambda$$

for the isomorphism given by the product of the ζ_{ρ_v} .

It will be convenient to again denote by $C_S^i(\Lambda)$ the product $\prod_{v \in S} C^i(\pi_v, \Lambda)$ and use the similar notations $Z_S^i(\Lambda)$, $B_S^i(\Lambda)$ and $H_S^i(\Lambda)$. The element $\zeta_{\rho_S} \circ \rho_S^* c$ is an element in $Z_S^3(\Lambda)$. We then put

$$H(\rho_S, \Lambda) := d^{-1}((\zeta_{\rho_S} \circ \rho_S^* c)) / B_S^2(\Lambda) \subset C_S^2(\Lambda) / B_S^2(\Lambda).$$

This is a torsor for

$$H_S^2(\Lambda) \simeq \prod_{v \in S} H^2(\pi_v, \Lambda).$$

The augmentation map

$$a : \Lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p(1)$$

for each v can be used to push this out to a torsor

$$a_*(H(\rho_S, \Lambda))$$

for the group

$$\prod_{v \in S} H^2(\pi_v, \mathbb{Z}_p(1)) \simeq \prod_{v \in S} \mathbb{Z}_p,$$

which then can be pushed out with the sum map

$$\Sigma : \prod_{v \in S} \mathbb{Z}_p \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p$$

to give us a \mathbb{Z}_p -torsor

$$L(\rho_S, \mathbb{Z}_p) := \Sigma_*(a_*(H(\rho_S, \Lambda))).$$

As before, we can turn this into a functor $L(\cdot, \mathbb{Z}_p)$ on $\mathcal{M}_S^{loc}(A)$, taking into account the action of $(A^\infty)^S$. By composing with the restriction functor

$$r_S : \mathcal{M}_S(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_S^{loc}(A),$$

we also get a \mathbb{Z}_p -torsor $L^{glob}(\cdot, \mathbb{Z}_p)$ on $\mathcal{M}_S(A)$.

We now choose an element $\beta \in C^2(\pi_S, \Lambda)$ such that

$$d\beta = \zeta_\rho \circ c \circ \rho \in Z^3(\pi_S, \Lambda) = B^3(\pi_S, \Lambda)$$

to define the p -adic Chern–Simons action

$$CS_c([\rho]) := \Sigma_* a_* i_S^*(\beta) \in L^{glob}([\rho], \mathbb{Z}_p).$$

The argument that this action is independent of β and equivariant is also the same as before, giving us an element

$$CS_c \in \Gamma(\mathcal{M}_S(A), L^{glob}(\cdot, \mathbb{Z}_p)).$$

4 Remarks

1. The restrictions (1) and (2) on the representations ρ that make up $Y_S(A)$ in Sect. 3 might seem rather stringent. However, if we take A to be the image of some fixed p -adic geometric Galois representation ρ_0 , this includes all twists $\rho_0(s)$ of ρ_0 by unit powers χ^s of the p -adic cyclotomic character. Thus, we are in effect constructing with the cocycle c a section of a line bundle on the entire p -adic weight space \mathbb{Z}_p^\times . In the next section, we will discuss the motivation coming from the theory of L -functions. The ability to construct such a section is already promising from this point of view.
2. We have dealt with the p -adic theory assuming S is non-empty. It is straightforward to get a p -adic function on the moduli space for X , the case ‘without boundary’. But according to the Fontaine-Mazur conjecture, an infinite p -adic Lie group should not be possible as the image of a representation of $\pi_1(X, b)$. Indeed, since $CS_c(\rho)$ is a p -adic invariant of such a representation, plausible applications to questions of existence and distribution could be considered.
3. In the p -adic theory, no changes are necessary for F with a real embedding provided we take $p \neq 2$. Indeed, even though the duality theorems involving the sheaf \mathbb{G}_m become somewhat more complicated because of the contribution from real places, such contributions all vanish for p -adic coefficient sheaves if p is odd. However, if one were to imagine a Chern–Simons theory for complex L -functions, the Archimedean places should be expected to play an essential role.
4. In the first two sections, we assumed the field F contained the n th roots of 1 so as to trivialize the sheaf μ_n . This allowed us to construct functions out of constant cohomology classes for A . Similarly, in Sect. 3, we obtained $\mathbb{Z}_p(1)$ cohomology classes from \mathbb{Z}_p -classes by a twisting trick familiar in Iwasawa theory. To avoid this, one could have regarded the group A as a constant sheaf and used cohomology classes in $H^3(BA, \mu_n)$ from the beginning. But it is hard to imagine constructing such classes other than by twisting classes with constant coefficients. This is essentially equivalent to our approach.
5. We are not giving at present any examples. For finite groups A , it is not hard to get classes in H^3 , for example, starting from cyclic subgroups. On the other hand, a norm compatible sequence of classes for infinite p -adic Lie groups seems to be harder to construct. In subsequent work, we will study this question systematically from the viewpoint of Lazard’s theory of analytic groups and duality for groups like $GL_n(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ [12].

6. It is unfortunate that the p -adic case does not include $A = \mathbb{Z}_p$ for reasons of cohomological dimension. Even in topological Chern–Simons theory, the abelian case seems to have a nature different from groups like $SU(2)$. One way of getting around this difficult for $A \simeq \mathbb{Z}_p^r$ might be to use classes in $H^1(A, \mathbb{Z}_p)$ pulled back to π_S , from which one could take Massey products to end up with 3-cocycles. Another possibility, following a pattern familiar in Iwasawa theory, would be to find a sequence of $\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}$ classes that are congruent in a somewhat subtle sense, to which one applies the construction at the end of Sect. 1.
7. One notable difference from the usual Chern–Simons theory is that the Chern–Simons line of this paper is presented as an additive torsor, rather than a multiplicative one. However, note that we are using an isomorphism $\frac{1}{n}\mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z} \simeq \mu_n$, and the latter is multiplicative. Thus, our finite torsors can also be thought of as multiplicative μ_n -torsors, in closer parallel to the topological setting. However, the p -adic Chern–Simons line does seem to be genuinely additive. As will be explained in the next section, the values of p -adic L -functions should also lie in the fibers of a line bundle. Thus, if there is a connection between the two, the arithmetic Chern–Simons invariant should be related to the *logarithm* of the p -adic L -function.
8. In this paper, we are defining only the classical Chern–Simons functional. Speculating wildly, one might hope that twists of the value of a classical functional by a family of cyclotomic characters represent a kind of semi-classical approximation. In any case, it would be interesting to construct a quantum wavefunction in the arithmetic setting. For the finite-coefficient case of Sects. 1 and 2, this is in principle easy to define. The (more important) p -adic coefficients present a greater challenge.
9. Since the $\text{Spec}(F_v)$ are playing the role of boundary tori, moduli spaces of local Galois representations should make up the classical phase spaces of arithmetic Chern–Simons theory. In the topological case, the corresponding moduli space has an interpretation using either holomorphic vector bundles or Higgs bundles, depending on the group. In this regard, it is interesting to take note of recent developments in p -adic Hodge theory defining a functor from Galois representations to vector bundles on a p -adic curve [8]. The moduli space of vector bundles that arises admits a uniformization by an infinite-dimensional Grassmannian in essentially the same manner as for complex Riemann surfaces. The possibility of using this construction to study determinant line bundles following the pattern of conformal field theory appears to be an interesting avenue of investigation in the study of local moduli spaces.
10. It is somewhat unfortunate in this regard that work of Kapustin and Witten [13] on the geometric Langlands programme doesn't make use of Chern–Simons theory, but rather, S -duality for 4D gauge theory. Since the Langlands programme is another source of L -functions in arithmetic, a pleasant coincidence might have been for topological Chern–Simons theory to play a critical role also in the geometric Langlands programme. In any case, the analogy between Chern–Simons functions and L -functions suggests a possibility for defining L -functions in geometric Langlands, usually thought not to admit such a formalism. That is, the

L -function on the geometric Galois side should have the structure of a wavefunction over a character variety. The role of automorphic forms in geometric Langlands is played by D -modules on moduli spaces of principal bundles that are Hecke eigensheaves in a suitable sense. The theory of automorphic L -functions should then assign an amplitude to such a D -module, possibly using a path integral over objects on a three manifold that have the given D -module as a boundary value.

5 Towards Computation

In this section, we indicate how one might go about computing the Chern–Simons invariant in the unramified case with finite coefficients. That is, we assume we are in the setting of Sect. 1. The ideas of this section have been developed in the paper [4].

Let $X = \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_F)$ and M a continuous representation of $\pi = \pi_1(X)$ regarded as a locally constant sheaf on X . Assume $M = \lim \overset{\leftarrow}{M}_n$ with M_n finite representations such that there is a finite set T of primes in \mathcal{O}_F containing all primes dividing the order of any $|M_n|$. Let $U = \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{F,T})$, $G_T = \pi_1(U)$, and $G_v = \text{Gal}(\bar{F}_v/F_v)$ for a place v of F . Write m_v for the maximal ideal of \mathcal{O}_F corresponding to the place v and r_v for the restriction map of cochains or cohomology classes from G_T to G_v .

Denote by $C_c^*(G_T, M)$ the complex defined as a mapping fiber

$$C_c^*(G_T, M) := \text{Fiber}[C^*(G_T, M) \rightarrow \prod_{v \in T} C^*(G_v, M)].$$

So

$$C_c^n(G_T, M) = C^n(G_T, M) \times \prod_{v \in T} C^{n-1}(G_v, M),$$

and

$$d(a, (b_v)) = (da, (r_v(a) - db_v))$$

for $(a, (b_v)) \in C_c^n(G_T, M)$. As in [10], p. 20, since there are no real places in F , there is a quasi-isomorphism

$$C_c^*(G_T, M) \simeq R\Gamma(U, j_!(M)),$$

where $j : U \rightarrow X$ is the inclusion. But there is also an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow j_! j^*(M) \rightarrow M \rightarrow i_* i^*(M) \rightarrow 0,$$

where $i : T \rightarrow X$ is the closed immersion complementary to j . Thus, we get an exact sequence

$$\prod_{v \in T} H^2(\mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_F/m_v), i^*(M)) \rightarrow H^3(C_c(G_T, M)) \rightarrow H^3(X, M) \rightarrow \prod_{v \in T} H^3(\mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_F/m_v),$$

from which we get an isomorphism

$$H^3(C_c(G_T, M)) \simeq H^3(X, M),$$

since $\mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_F/m_v)$ has cohomological dimension 1.

We interpret this as a statement that the cohomology of X

$$H^3(X, M)$$

can be identified with cohomology of a ‘compactification’ of U with respect to the ‘boundary’, that is, the union of the $\mathrm{Spec}(F_v)$ for $v \in T$. This means that a class $z \in H^3(X, M)$ is represented by $(c, (b_v)_{v \in T})$, where $c \in Z^3(G_T, M)$ and $b_v \in C^2(G_v, M)$ in such a way that

$$db_v = c|G_v.$$

There is also the exact sequence

$$\rightarrow H^2(G_T, M) \rightarrow \prod_{v \in T} H^2(G_v, M) \rightarrow H_c^3(U, M) \rightarrow 0,$$

the last zero being $H^3(U, M) = 0$. We can use this to compute the invariant of z when $M = \mu_n$. We have to lift z to a collection of classes $x_v \in H^2(G_v, \mu_n)$ and then take the sum

$$\mathrm{inv}(z) = \sum_v \mathrm{inv}(x_v).$$

This is independent of the choice of the x_v by the reciprocity law. The lifting process may be described as follows. The map

$$\prod_{v \in T} H^2(G_v, \mu_n) \rightarrow H_c^3(U, \mu_n)$$

just takes a tuple of 2-cocycles $(x_v)_{v \in T}$ to $(0, (x_v)_{v \in T})$. But by the vanishing of $H^3(U, \mu_n)$, given $z = (c, (b_v))$, we can find a global cochain $a \in C^2(G_T, \mu_n)$ such that $da = c$. We then put $x_v := b_v - r_v(a)$.

When we start with a class $z \in H^3(\pi, \mu_n)$ let $c \in Z^3(\pi, \mu_n)$ represent z . Let $I_v \in G_v$ be the inertia subgroup. We now can trivialise $c|G_v$ by first trivialising it over G_v/I_v to which it factors (since c is a globally unramified class). That is, the b_v as above can be chosen as cochains factoring through G_v/I_v . This is possible because $H^3(G_v/I_v, \mu_n) = 0$. The class $(c, (b_v))$ chosen this way is independent of the choice of the b_v . This is because $H^2(G_v/I_v, \mu_n)$ is also zero. The point is that the representation of z as $(c, (b_v))$ with unramified b_v is essentially canonical. More

precisely, given $c|(G_v/I_v) \in Z^3(G_v/I_v, \mu_n)$, there is a canonical

$$b_v \in C^2(G_v/I_v, \mu_n)/B^2(G_v/I_v, \mu_n)$$

such that $db_v = c|(G_v/I_v)$. This can then be lifted to a canonical class in $C^2(G_v, \mu_n)/B^2(G_v, \mu_n)$. Now we trivialise $c|G_T$ globally as above, that is, by the choice of $a \in C^2(G_T, \mu_n)$ such that $da = c|G_T$. Then $((b_v - r_v(a))_{v \in T})$ will be cocycles, and we compute

$$\text{inv}(z) = \sum_v \text{inv}(b_v - r_v(a)).$$

A few remarks about this method:

- Underlying this is the fact that the compact support cohomology $H^3(U, \mu_n)$ can be computed relative to the somewhat fictitious boundary of U or as relative cohomology $H^3(X, T; \mu_n)$. Choosing the unramified local trivialisations corresponds to this latter representation.
- To summarise the main idea again, starting from a cocycle $c \in Z^3(\pi, \mu_n)$ we have canonical unramified trivialisations at each v and a non-canonical global ramified trivialisation.

The invariant of z measures the discrepancy between the unramified local trivialisations and a ramified global trivialisation.

The fact that the non-canonicality of the global trivialisation is unimportant follows from the reciprocity law.

- The description above that computes the invariant by comparing the local unramified trivialisation with the global ramified one is a precise analogue of the so-called ‘glueing formula’ for Chern–Simons invariants when applied to $\rho^*(c)$ for a representation $\rho : \pi \rightarrow \frac{1}{n}\mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z}$ and a 3-cocycle c on $\frac{1}{n}\mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z}$. A systematic treatment with explicit examples is presented in the work [4].

For the moment, we content ourselves with some ideas for the case of $\text{Hom}(\pi, \mathbb{Z}/p)$.

Recall from Sect. 1 that a 3-cocycle on \mathbb{Z}/p can be obtained as $\delta\alpha \cup \alpha$, where $\alpha \in H^1(\mathbb{Z}/p, \mathbb{Z}/p)$ is the identity map and δ is the boundary map coming from the extension

$$E : 0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/p \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/p^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/p \rightarrow 0.$$

If we have a homomorphism

$$f : N \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/p,$$

a trivialisation of $f^*(\delta\alpha \cup \alpha)$ may be obtained by trivialising $\delta\alpha$. That is, if $db = f^*(\delta\alpha)$, for a cochain b on N , then

$$d(-\alpha \cup b) = \alpha \cup \delta\alpha.$$

Another way of putting this is that a splitting of the sequence $f^*(E)$ will give a trivialisation. That is, if there is a lifting $\tilde{f} : N \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/p^2$ of f , then we can construct a trivialisation. An explicit description goes like this. Choose a set-theoretic splitting $s : \mathbb{Z}/p \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/p^2$, for example, in the standard way that sends the class of $i \pmod{p}$ to that of $i \pmod{p^2}$. Then $\delta\alpha = ds$. Suppose \tilde{f} exists as above. Then the trivialisation of $f^*\delta\alpha$ is given by

$$b := s \circ f - \tilde{f},$$

so that $-\alpha \cup (s \circ f - \tilde{f})$ is a trivialisation of $\alpha \cup \delta\alpha$. Now, if $N = G_v/I_v \simeq \hat{\mathbb{Z}}$, it suffices to choose \tilde{f} in any manner. So the key point is the lifting \tilde{f} in the case where $N = G_T$ and $f : G_T \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/p$ is the composition of a representation $\rho : \pi \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/p$ with the quotient map $k : G_T \rightarrow \pi$. To construct examples, here is a simple starting point. Take F an totally imaginary field such that the class group $C_F \simeq \mathbb{Z}/p$. I believe there are many examples where the Hilbert class field of F has been constructed as a Kummer extension, even though we need to look through the literature on explicit class field theory (say with $F = \mathbb{Q}(\mu_{p^2})$). Let $H = F(h^{1/p})$ and let $\rho : \pi \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/p$ be the corresponding Kummer character. With these assumptions, of course there can't be a lift $\tilde{\rho} : \pi \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/p^2$. However, by taking T to be the ramified places of the character corresponding to h^{1/p^2} , $f := \rho \circ k$ does lift to $\tilde{f} : G_T \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/p^2$. This then gives the trivialisation of $f^*(\delta\alpha)$ as above.

6 Motivation: L -Functions

In the following, the ring R can be provisionally thought of as either \mathbb{C} , \mathbb{Z}_p , or \mathbb{Q}_p for some primes p . However, one can, and needs to, allow more general coefficients, such as an extension field of \mathbb{Q}_p , or the profinite group rings of Iwasawa theory ([10], 1.4.1). It is conceivable that more general rings are appropriate for the complex theory as well. However, for concreteness, it is all right to keep in mind these simple cases.

The theory of L -functions, still largely conjectural, assigns a canonical L -*amplitude*

$$L(X, \mathcal{F})$$

to a pair consisting of a scheme X of finite type over \mathbb{Z} and a constructible sheaf \mathcal{F} of finitely-generated R -modules in the étale topology of X . It is convenient to allow also elements of bounded derived categories of such \mathcal{F} as coefficients. This amplitude is sometimes a number in R , but is expected in general to be an element of a determinant line. The proposal that an amplitude of the right sort can always be defined is known as the Hasse-Weil conjecture for complex L -functions and Iwasawa's main conjecture for p -adic L -functions. The main difficulty can be thought of as a problem of regularizing an infinite product. Since this point of view may not be entirely familiar to physicists, we give a brief overview of the theory described in [10, 14].

Associated to (X, \mathcal{F}) , there are the cohomology groups with compact support

$$H_c^i(X, \mathcal{F}),$$

which are finitely generated R -modules. We denote by $D(X, \mathcal{F})$ the dual of the determinant of cohomology

$$D(X, \mathcal{F}) := \otimes_i \det H^i(X, \mathcal{F})^{(-1)^{i+1}},$$

a projective R -module of rank 1 [19]. Hence, if \mathcal{M} is a moduli space of sheaves on X , the $D(X, \mathcal{F})$ will vary over points $[\mathcal{F}] \in \mathcal{M}$ and come together to form a line bundle³

$$\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}.$$

Note here that \mathcal{M} will be like the representation varieties in complex geometry, and hence, have the structure of a scheme, formal scheme, or an analytic space over $\text{Spec}(R)$.

The L -amplitude is conjectured to be a generator

$$L(X, \mathcal{F}) \in D(X, \mathcal{F}),$$

which should patch together to a trivialisation of \mathcal{D} over \mathcal{M} . Thus, the theory of L -functions proposes the existence of a canonical section

$$L(X, \cdot) \in \Gamma(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{D})$$

for suitable moduli spaces \mathcal{M} of sheaves. The techniques of arithmetic geometry have so far provided essentially ad hoc methods for constructing such sections in limited settings. Thus, the availability of solutions to entirely analogous problems in quantum field theory is the main motivation for an attempt to develop a parallel arithmetic theory.

A sheaf \mathcal{F} is *acyclic* if $H_c^i(X, \mathcal{F}) = 0$ for all i . For an acyclic sheaf \mathcal{F} , there is a canonical trivialisation

$$D(X, \mathcal{F}) \simeq R$$

corresponding to the fact that the determinant of the zero module is R . For acyclic sheaves, the L -amplitude can be regarded as an element of R . Furthermore, over the locus $\mathcal{M}_{\text{acyc}} \subset \mathcal{M}$ of acyclic sheaves, we expect the determinant line bundle to have a canonical trivialization

$$\mathcal{D}|_{\mathcal{M}_{\text{acyc}}} \simeq \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}_{\text{acyc}}}.$$

Thus, over $\mathcal{M}_{\text{acyc}}$, the L -amplitude can be regarded as a function.

³For this motivational discussion, the precise conditions necessary for the geometric statement to hold will be left unstated.

For coefficient rings like $R = \mathbb{Z}_p$, even when \mathcal{F} is not acyclic, $\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathbb{Q}_p$ may be acyclic. So even when an element in $D(X, \mathcal{F})$ may not canonically be an element of R , it may sometimes be regarded as an element of $R \otimes \mathbb{Q}_p$. A related phenomenon is the following. Suppose

$$\mathcal{M} = \text{Spec}(T)$$

and the locus of non-acyclic sheaves form a divisor with equation $f = 0$. Then \mathcal{D} can be regarded as a T -module. And

$$\mathcal{D}[1/f] = \mathcal{D} \otimes T[1/f]$$

is canonically trivial. Let s be the section of $\mathcal{D}[1/f]$ corresponding to 1 under this trivialization. Then, in favorable circumstances, for example, if \mathcal{M} is regular, the section

$$(1/f)s$$

extends over all of \mathcal{M} and can be regarded as a trivializing section of \mathcal{D} . This is the way in which characteristic elements that occur in classical formulations of the Iwasawa main conjecture become interpreted as trivializing sections of determinant lines (cf. [10], Example 2.5).

The L -amplitude is conjectured to satisfy some natural conditions ([14], conjecture 3.2.2, modified by [10], conjecture 2.3.2):

(1) Multiplicativity: If

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_3 \rightarrow 0$$

is a exact sequence, then the canonical isomorphism

$$D(X, \mathcal{F}_2) \simeq D(X, \mathcal{F}_1) \otimes D(X, \mathcal{F}_3)$$

takes $L(X, \mathcal{F}_2)$ to $L(X, \mathcal{F}_1) \otimes L(X, \mathcal{F}_3)$.

(2) Compatibility change of coefficient rings: If R' is an R -algebra and $\mathcal{F}' = \mathcal{F} \otimes^L R'$, then the natural isomorphism

$$D(X, \mathcal{F}) \otimes_R R' \simeq D(X, \mathcal{F}')$$

takes $L(X, \mathcal{F}) \otimes 1$ to $L(X, \mathcal{F}')$. (The base-change considered in [10] is more general to accommodate the possibility of non-commutative coefficient rings.)

(3) Two normalisation conditions: an easy one for sheaves over a finite field, and a very hard one having to do with conjectures on L -amplitude of motives.

We comment on (1) and (3). The most important case of (1) is

$$0 \rightarrow j_!(j^{-1}\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow i_*(i^{-1}(\mathcal{F})) \rightarrow 0,$$

where $i : Z \rightarrow X$ is a closed embedding and $j : U \rightarrow X$ is the complement. Then the required multiplicativity is

$$L(X, \mathcal{F}) = L(U, \mathcal{F}) \otimes L(Z, \mathcal{F}),$$

where we omit the inverse images for notational convenience. Note that when all three are acyclic, the tensor product becomes a product of numbers and this is a literal equality.

The easy normalisation condition in (3) is when $X = \text{Spec}(\mathbb{F}_q)$, the spectrum of a finite field with $q = p^d$ elements. In that case, the stalk \mathcal{F}_x at a geometric point

$$x : \text{Spec}(\bar{\mathbb{F}}_q) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\mathbb{F}_q)$$

carries an action of the geometric Frobenius

$$Fr_x : \text{Spec}(\bar{\mathbb{F}}_q) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\bar{\mathbb{F}}_q)$$

(the dual to the map $a \mapsto a^{q^{-1}}$). Thus, we get an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_x \xrightarrow{I - Fr_x} \mathcal{F}_x \rightarrow H^1(\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow 0,$$

inducing an isomorphism

$$D(\text{Spec}(\mathbb{F}_q), \mathcal{F}) \simeq \det(\mathcal{F}_x)^* \otimes \det(\mathcal{F}_x) \simeq R.$$

Then $L(\text{Spec}(\mathbb{F}_q), \mathcal{F})$ is defined to be the inverse image of 1. When \mathcal{F}_x is R -free and \mathcal{F} is acyclic, this gives the normalization

$$L(\text{Spec}(\mathbb{F}_q), \mathcal{F}) = \frac{1}{\det([I - Fr_x]|\mathcal{F}_x)}.$$

When $X = \text{Spec}(\mathbb{F}_q)$, the category of sheaves of R -modules is equivalent to the category of continuous representations of $\text{Gal}(\bar{\mathbb{F}}_q/\mathbb{F}_q)$ on R -modules. This Galois group is topologically generated by Fr_x . The formalism of the Weil-étale topology [20, 21] allows us to view arbitrary representations of the Weil group $W_{\mathbb{F}_q} \subset \text{Gal}(\bar{\mathbb{F}}_q/\mathbb{F}_q)$, that is, the group of integer powers of Fr_x , as sheaves on schemes over \mathbb{F}_q . Since $W_{\mathbb{F}_q} \simeq \mathbb{Z}$, the one-dimensional complex characters of the Weil group of $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{F}_q)$ are parametrized by \mathbb{C}^\times . So they can all be written as

$$Fr_x \mapsto q^{-s},$$

for some $s \in \mathbb{C}$. (The reason we parametrize the characters this way is because it is the description that's compatible with the norm character on the global idele class group.) We denote the 1-dim representation corresponding to this character $\mathbb{C}(s)$.

When \mathcal{F} is a sheaf of \mathbb{C} -vector spaces, we denote by $\mathcal{F}(s)$ the sheaf corresponding to the representation $\mathcal{F}_x \otimes \mathbb{C}(s)$. If $\mathcal{F}(s)$ is acyclic, we get

$$L(\mathrm{Spec}(\mathbb{F}_q), \mathcal{F}(s)) = \frac{1}{\det([I - p^{-s}Fr_x]|\mathcal{F}_x)}.$$

This is the way in which the analytic L -factors that arise in the complex theory of L -functions come up naturally as we vary a representation in a canonical one-parameter family.

For general X , let S be a finite subset of X_0 , the set of closed points of X , and $U_S = X \setminus S$. Then the multiplicative property of the L -amplitude gives

$$L(X, \mathcal{F}) = L(U_S, \mathcal{F}) \prod_{y \in S} L(\mathrm{Spec}(k(y)), \mathcal{F}_y),$$

where $k(y)$ is the (finite) residue field at y . If the limit as S grows large exists, we should have

$$L(X, \mathcal{F}) = L(\mathrm{generic}, \mathcal{F}) \prod_{y \in X_0} L(\mathrm{Spec}(k(y)), \mathcal{F}_y),$$

where the factor $L(\mathrm{generic}, \mathcal{F})$ can sometimes be determined. In substantial generality, it can be shown that the limit exists when we replace \mathcal{F} by $\mathcal{F}(s)$ for $\mathrm{Re}(s)$ sufficiently large, forcing on us essentially the familiar definition of an L -amplitude as an infinite product. There is also a formalism for making sense of this for coefficient rings more general than \mathbb{C} (subject to hard conjectures and theorems about Weil sheaves associated to l -adic sheaves). The usual Hasse–Weil conjecture asserts that when \mathcal{F} is motivic, one can define $L(X, \mathcal{F}(s))$ in a way that's meromorphic in s , with poles contributed only by trivial sheaves.

The hard (and important) normalisation condition would require lengthy prerequisites, and will not be discussed here at all. The reader is referred to [10, 14].

Now we specialise to the situation where $X = \mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_F)$ as in the earlier sections, and $X_S = \mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_F[1/S])$ for a finite set of primes S . As indicated above, a p -adic L -function is supposed to be a section of \mathcal{D} on \mathcal{M}_S :

$$L(X, \cdot) \in \Gamma(\mathcal{M}_S, \mathcal{D}).$$

In this paper, we have constructed in Sect. 3

$$CS_c(\cdot)$$

an additive version of such a section, at least for a restricted family. The optimistic wish referred to in the abstract is a comparison

$$CS_c(\cdot) \sim \log L(X, \cdot).$$

To effect such a comparison, one would obviously have to relate the \mathbb{Z}_p -torsors constructed in an elementary fashion to the determinant line bundles. I am told by Dan Freed that such a comparison is not available even in topological Chern–Simons theory, and may be rather difficult. Nevertheless, the strong analogy between the multiplicativity of L -functions and the glueing formula seems worth investigating in detail.

Bruce Bartlett has emphasised to me the importance of Reidemeister torsion within this circle of ideas. Indeed, Witten [27] had already noted that the square root of Reidemeister torsion appears as the main contribution to the semi-classical Chern–Simons wavefunction by a classical minimum. Since there has been for some time a folklore analogy in number theory between L -functions and Reidemeister torsion (cf. [6]), a reasonable avenue of investigation might be a definition of an arithmetic Reidemeister torsion using the arithmetic Chern–Simons functional, which could then be compared to the L -amplitude.

The main point is important enough to be worth repeating: it is a major unsolved problem of arithmetic geometry to define global sections of determinant line bundles satisfying the natural properties outlined above. The speculations of this section were motivated by the wishful thought that ideas from physics could be employed to effect such a definition. The constructions of the first three sections can be regarded as small beginning steps in this direction.

7 Appendix: Conjugation on Group Cochains

We compute cohomology of a topological group G with coefficients in a topological abelian group M with continuous G -action using the complex whose component of degree i is $C^i(G, M)$, the continuous maps from G^i to M . The differential

$$d : C^i(G, M) \rightarrow C^{i+1}(G, M)$$

is given by

$$df(g_1, g_2, \dots, g_{i+1})$$

$$= g_1 f(g_2, \dots, g_{i+1}) + \sum_{k=1}^i f(g_1, \dots, g_{k-1}, g_k g_{k+1}, g_{k+2}, \dots, g_{i+1}) + (-1)^{i+1} f(g_1, g_2, \dots, g_i).$$

We denote by

$$B^i(G, M) \subset Z^i(G, M) \subset C^i(G, M)$$

the images and the kernels of the differentials, the coboundaries and the cocycles, respectively. The cohomology is then defined as

$$H^i(G, M) := Z^i(G, M)/B^i(G, M).$$

There is a natural right action of G on the cochains given by

$$a : c \mapsto c^a := a^{-1}c \circ Ad_a,$$

where Ad_a refers to the conjugation action of a on G^i .

Lemma 7.1 *The G action on cochain commutes with d :*

$$d(c^a) = (dc^a)$$

for all $a \in G$.

Proof If $c \in C^i(G, M)$, then

$$\begin{aligned} d(c^a)(g_1, g_2, \dots, g_{i+1}) &= g_1 a^{-1} c(Ad_a(g_2), \dots, Ad_a(g_{i+1})) \\ &+ \sum_{k=1}^i a^{-1} c(Ad_a(g_1), \dots, Ad_a(g_{k-1}), Ad_a(g_k)Ad_a(g_{k+1}), Ad_a(g_{k+2}), \dots, Ad_a(g_{i+1})) \\ &+ (-1)^{i+1} a^{-1} c(Ad_a(g_1), Ad_a(g_2), \dots, Ad_a(g_i)) \\ &= a^{-1} Ad_a(g_1) c(Ad_a(g_2), \dots, Ad_a(g_{i+1})) \\ &+ \sum_{k=1}^i a^{-1} c(Ad_a(g_1), \dots, Ad_a(g_{k-1}), Ad_a(g_k)Ad_a(g_{k+1}), Ad_a(g_{k+2}), \dots, Ad_a(g_{i+1})) \\ &+ (-1)^{i+1} a^{-1} c(Ad_a(g_1), Ad_a(g_2), \dots, Ad_a(g_i)) \\ &= a^{-1} (dc)(Ad_a(g_1), Ad_a(g_2), \dots, Ad_a(g_{i+1})) \\ &= (dc)^a(g_1, g_2, \dots, g_{i+1}). \end{aligned}$$

□

We use also the notation $(g_1, g_2, \dots, g_i)^a := Ad_a(g_1, g_2, \dots, g_i)$. It is well known that this action is trivial on cohomology. We wish to show the construction of explicit h_a with the property that

$$c^a = c + dh_a$$

for cocycles of degree 1, 2, and 3. The first two are relatively straightforward, but degree 3 is somewhat delicate. In degree 1, first note that $c(e) = c(ee) = c(e) + ec(e) = c(e) + c(e)$, so that $c(e) = 0$. Next, $0 = c(e) = c(gg^{-1}) = c(g) + gc(g^{-1})$, and hence, $c(g^{-1}) = -g^{-1}c(g)$. Therefore,

$$c(aga^{-1}) = c(a) + ac(ga^{-1}) = c(a) + ac(g) + agc(a^{-1}) = c(a) + ac(g) - aga^{-1}c(a).$$

From this, we get

$$c^a(g) = c(g) + a^{-1}c(a) - ga^{-1}c(a).$$

That is,

$$c^a = c + dh_a$$

for the zero cochain $h_a(g) = a^{-1}c(a)$.

Lemma 7.2 *For each $c \in Z^i(G, M)$ and $a \in G$, we can associate an*

$$h_a^{i-1}[c] \in C^{i-1}(G, M)/B^{i-1}(G, M)$$

in such a way that

$$(1) \quad c^a - c = dh_a^{i-1}[c];$$

$$(2) \quad h_{ab}^{i-1}[c] = (h_a^{i-1}[c])^b + h_b^{i-1}[c].$$

Proof This is clear for $i = 0$ and we have shown above the construction of $h_a^0[c]$ for $c \in Z^1(G, M)$ satisfying (1). Let us check the condition (2):

$$\begin{aligned} h_{ab}^0[c](g) &= (ab)^{-1}c(ab) \\ &= b^{-1}a^{-1}(c(a) + ac(b)) = b^{-1}h_a^0[c](Ad_b(g)) + h_b^0[c](g) = (h_a^0[c])^b(g) + h_b^0[c](g). \end{aligned}$$

We prove the statement using induction on i , which we now assume to be ≥ 2 . For a module M , we have the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow C^1(G, M) \rightarrow N \rightarrow 0,$$

where $C^1(G, M)$ has the right regular action of G and $N = C^1(G, M)/M$. Here, we give $C^1(G, M)$ the topology of pointwise convergence. There is a canonical linear splitting $s : N \rightarrow C^1(G, M)$ with image the group of functions f such that $f(e) = 0$, using which we topologise N . According to [25], proof of 2.5, the G -module $C^1(G, M)$ is acyclic,⁴ that is,

$$H^i(G, C^1(G, M)) = 0$$

for $i > 0$. Therefore, given a cocycle $c \in Z^i(G, M)$, there is an $F \in C^{i-1}(G, C^1(G, M))$ such that its image $f \in C^{i-1}(G, N)$ is a cocycle and $df = c$. Hence, $d(F^a - F) = c^a - c$. Also, by induction, there is a $k_a \in C^{i-2}(G, N)$ such that

⁴The notation there for $C^1(G, M)$ is $F_0^0(G, M)$. One difference is that Mostow uses the complex $E^*(G, M)$ of equivariant homogeneous cochains in the definition of cohomology. However, the isomorphism $E^n \rightarrow C^n$ that sends $f(g_0, g_1, \dots, g_n)$ to $f(1, g_1, g_1g_2, \dots, g_1g_2 \cdots g_n)$ identifies the two definitions. This is the usual comparison map one uses for discrete groups, which clearly preserves continuity.

$f^a - f = dk_a$ and $k_{ab} = (k_a)^b + k_b + dl$ for some $l \in C^{i-3}(G, N)$ (zero if $i = 2$). Let $K_a = s \circ k_a$ and put

$$h_a = F^a - F - dK_a.$$

Then the image of h_a in N is zero, so h_a takes values in M , and $dh_a = c^a - c$. Now we check property (2). Note that

$$K_{ab} = s \circ k_{ab} = s \circ (k_a)^b + s \circ k_b + s \circ dl.$$

But $s \circ (k_a)^b - (s \circ k_a)^b$ and $s \circ dl - d(s \circ l)$ both have image in M . Hence, $K_{ab} = K_a^b + K_b + d(s \circ l) + m$ for some cochain $m \in C^{i-2}(G, M)$. From this, we deduce

$$dK_{ab} = (dK_a)^b + dK_b + dm,$$

from which we get

$$h_{ab} = F^{ab} - F - dK_{ab} = (F^a)^b - F^b + F^b - F - (dK_a)^b - dK_b - dm = (h_a)^b + h_b + dm.$$

□

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