

**BLOCH GROUPS, ALGEBRAIC K -THEORY,
 UNITS, AND NAHM'S CONJECTURE
 GROUPE DE BLOCH, K -THÉORIE ALGÈBRIQUE, UNITÉS ET
 CONJECTURE DE NAHM**

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ABSTRACT. Given an element of the Bloch group of a number field F and a natural number n , we construct an explicit unit in the field $F_n = F(e^{2\pi i/n})$, well-defined up to n -th powers of nonzero elements of F_n . The construction uses the cyclic quantum dilogarithm, and under the identification of the Bloch group of F with the K -group $K_3(F)$ gives (up to an unidentified invertible scalar) a formula for a certain abstract Chern class from $K_3(F)$. The units we define are conjectured to coincide with numbers appearing in the quantum modularity conjecture for the Kashaev invariant of knots (which was the original motivation for our investigation), and also appear in the radial asymptotics of Nahm sums near roots of unity. This latter connection is used to prove Nahm's conjecture relating the modularity of certain q -hypergeometric series to the vanishing of the associated elements in the Bloch group of $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$.

RÉSUMÉ. Étant donné un élément du groupe de Bloch d'un corps de nombres F et un entier n strictement positif, nous construisons une unité explicite dans l'extension cyclotomique $F_n = F(e^{2\pi i/n})$, bien définie à des puissances n -ièmes d'éléments non-nuls de F_n près. La construction utilise le dilogarithme quantique cyclique, et grâce à l'identification du groupe de Bloch de F avec le K -groupe $K_3(F)$ donne aussi (à un scalaire inversible non identifié près) une formule pour une certaine classe de Chern abstraite de $K_3(F)$. Les unités que nous définissons coïncident conjecturalement avec les nombres qui apparaissent dans la conjecture de modularité quantique pour l'invariant de Kashaev des nœuds (ce qui constituait la motivation initiale de notre étude), et apparaissent également dans le comportement asymptotique radial des sommes de Nahm au voisinage des racines de l'unité. On utilise cette dernière connexion pour démontrer la conjecture de Nahm qui relie la modularité de certaines séries q -hypergéométriques à l'annulation des éléments associés dans le groupe de Bloch de $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the paper is to associate to an element ξ of the Bloch group of a number field F and a primitive n th root of unity ζ an explicit S -unit (where S is independent of ζ and can often be taken to be trivial) $R_\zeta(\xi)$ in the cyclotomic extension $F_n = F(\zeta)$, well-defined up to n -th powers of nonzero elements of F_n . Our construction uses the cyclic quantum dilogarithm and is shown to agree, up to an unidentified invertible scalar, with the abstract Chern class map on $K_3(F)$ if the latter is identified with the Bloch group. The S -unit is also conjectured (and checked numerically in many cases) to coincide with a specific number that appears in the Quantum Modularity Conjecture of the Kashaev invariant of a knot [36]. This was in fact the starting point of our investigation, as described in detail in [11] and in section 1.4 below.

As a surprising consequence of our main theorem we were able to prove a famous conjecture of Werner Nahm asserting that the modularity of certain q -hypergeometric series (“Nahm sums”) implies the vanishing of certain explicit elements in the Bloch group of $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$. A precise statement will be given in Section 1.3 of this introduction.

1.1. Bloch groups and associated units. We first recall the definition of the classical Bloch group, as introduced by Bloch in [2]. (More precisely, we take the version given by Suslin in [28].) Let $Z(F)$ denote the free abelian group on $F^\times \setminus \{1\}$, i.e. the group of formal finite combinations $\xi = \sum_i n_i [X_i]$ with $n_i \in \mathbf{Z}$ and $X_i \in F^\times \setminus \{1\}$.

Definition 1.1. The *Bloch group* of a field F is the quotient

$$B(F) = A(F)/C(F), \quad (1)$$

where $A(F)$ is the kernel of the map

$$d : Z(F) \longrightarrow \wedge^2 F^\times \quad [X] \mapsto (X) \wedge (1 - X) \quad (2)$$

and $C(F) \subseteq A(F)$ the group generated by the *five-term relation*

$$\xi_{X,Y} = [X] - [Y] + \left[\frac{Y}{X} \right] - \left[\frac{1 - X^{-1}}{1 - Y^{-1}} \right] + \left[\frac{1 - X}{1 - Y} \right] \quad (3)$$

with $X \neq Y$ ranging over all $X \in F^\times \setminus \{1\}$.

We remark that there are a number of different definitions of the Bloch group in the literature which usually agree up to 6-torsion. One harmless modification we may make is to adjoin the elements $[0]$, $[1]$, and $[\infty]$ to $B(F)$ subject to the relations:

$$[1] = 0, \quad [\infty] = -[0], \quad [0] = [X] + [1 - X], \quad \forall X \in F \quad (4)$$

We explain in §2 why these new relations don’t change $B(F)$. We also discuss an alternative way to define the Bloch group which agrees with Suslin’s group up to 2-torsion.

In this paper, we will study an invariant of the Bloch group whose values are units in F_n modulo n th powers of units, where n is a natural number and F_n the field obtained by adjoining to F a primitive n -th root of unity $\zeta = \zeta_n$. The extension F_n/F is Galois with Galois group $G = \text{Gal}(F_n/F)$, and G admits a canonical map

$$\chi : G \longrightarrow (\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})^\times \quad (5)$$

determined by $\sigma\zeta = \zeta^{\chi(\sigma)}$. The powers χ^j ($j \in \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$) of this character define eigenspaces $(F_n^\times/F_n^{\times n})^{\chi^j}$ in the obvious way as the set of $x \in F_n^\times/F_n^{\times n}$ such that $\sigma(x) = x^{\chi^j(\sigma)}$ for all $\sigma \in G$, and similarly for $(\mathcal{O}_n^\times/\mathcal{O}_n^{\times n})^{\chi^j}$ or $(\mathcal{O}_{S,n}^\times/\mathcal{O}_{S,n}^{\times n})^{\chi^j}$, where \mathcal{O}_n (resp. $\mathcal{O}_{S,n}$) is the ring of integers (resp. S -integers) of F_n . Our main result is the following theorem.

Theorem 1.2. *Suppose that F does not contain any non-trivial n th root of unity. Then there is a map*

$$R_\zeta : B(F)/nB(F) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{O}_{S,n}^\times/\mathcal{O}_{S,n}^{\times n})^{\chi^{-1}} \subset (F_n^\times/F_n^{\times n})^{\chi^{-1}} \quad (6)$$

for some finite set S of primes depending only on F . If n is prime to a certain integer M_F depending on F , then the map R_ζ is injective and its image is contained in $(\mathcal{O}_n^\times/\mathcal{O}_n^{\times n})^{\chi^{-1}}$, and equal to this if n is prime.

The map R_ζ satisfies various natural compatibilities as one varies either n or the field F ; see Lemmas 2.7 and 2.10.

Remark 1.3. Note that the field F_n and the character χ of (5) depend only on n and not on the primitive n th root of unity ζ . The map R_ζ from $B(F)$ to $F_n^\times/F_n^{\times n}$ does depend on ζ , but in a very simple way, described by either of the formulas

$$\sigma(R_\zeta(\xi)) = R_{\sigma(\zeta)}(\xi) \quad (\sigma \in G), \quad R_\zeta(\xi) = R_{\zeta^k}(\xi)^k \quad (k \in (\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})^\times), \quad (7)$$

where the simultaneous validity of these two formulas explains why the image of each map R_ζ lies in the χ^{-1} eigenspace of $F_n^\times/F_n^{\times n}$.

Remark 1.4. The optimal definition of M_F is somewhat complicated to state. However, one may take it to be $6\Delta_F|K_2(\mathcal{O}_F)|$. When n is not divisible by 9, one may take M_F to be $2\Delta_F|K_2(\mathcal{O}_F)|$. (Both assertions are proved in §3.5.)

The detailed construction of the map R_ζ will be given in Section 2. A rough description is as follows. Let $\xi = \sum n_i[X_i]$ be an element of $Z(F)$ whose image in $\wedge^2(F^\times/F^{\times n})$ under the map induced by d vanishes. We define an algebraic number $P_\zeta(\xi)$ by the formula

$$P_\zeta(\xi) = \prod_i \frac{D_\zeta(x_i)^{n_i}}{D_\zeta(1)^{n_i}}, \quad (8)$$

where x_i is some n th root of X_i and $D_\zeta(x)$ is the *cyclic quantum dilogarithm function*

$$D_\zeta(x) = \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (1 - \zeta^k x)^k. \quad (9)$$

The number $P_\zeta(\xi)$ belongs to the Kummer extension H_ξ of F defined by adjoining all of the x_i to F_n and is well-defined modulo H_ξ^n . We show that for n prime to some M_F it has the form ab^n with b in H_ξ^\times and $a \in F_n^\times$ (or even $a \in \mathcal{O}_n^\times$ under a sufficiently strong coprimality assumption about n). Then $R_\zeta(\xi)$ is defined as the image of a modulo n th powers.

1.2. Algebraic K -groups and associated units. A second main theme of the paper concerns the relation to the algebraic K -theory of fields. The group $B(F)$ was introduced by Bloch as a concrete model for the abstract K -group $K_3(F)$. It was proved by Suslin [28] that, if F is a number field, then (up to 2-torsion) $K_3(F)$ is an extension of $B(F)$ by the roots of unity in F , and in this case one also knows by results of Borel and Suslin–Merkurjev [27], [19], [33] that $K_3(F)$ has the structure

$$K_3(F) \cong \mathbf{Z}^{r_2(F)} \oplus \begin{cases} \mathbf{Z}/w_2(F)\mathbf{Z} & \text{if } r_1(F) = 0, \\ \mathbf{Z}/2w_2(F)\mathbf{Z} \oplus (\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z})^{r_1(F)-1} & \text{if } r_1(F) \geq 1, \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

where $(r_1(F), r_2(F))$ is the signature of F and $w_2(F)$ is the integer

$$w_2(F) = 2 \prod_p p^{\nu_p}, \quad \nu_p := \max\{\nu \in \mathbf{Z} \mid \zeta_{p^\nu} + \zeta_{p^\nu}^{-1} \in F\}. \quad (11)$$

For a detailed introduction to the algebraic K -theory of number fields, see [33].

Theorem 1.2 is then a companion of the following result expressed in terms of $K_3(F)$ rather than the Bloch group $B(F)$:

Theorem 1.5. *Let F be a number field. Then there is a canonical map*

$$c_\zeta : K_3(F)/nK_3(F) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{O}_{S,n}^\times/\mathcal{O}_{S,n}^{\times n})^{X^{-1}} \subset (F_n^\times/F_n^{\times n})^{X^{-1}} \quad (12)$$

defined using the theory of Chern classes for some finite set S of primes depending only on F . If n is prime to a certain integer M_F depending on F , then the map c_ζ is injective and its image is contained in $(\mathcal{O}_n^\times/\mathcal{O}_n^{\times n})^{X^{-1}}$, and equal to this if n is prime.

We note that the proof of Theorem 1.2 relies upon the precise computation of $K_3(F)$ and the properties of c_ζ given above. Finally, in view of the near isomorphism between $B(F)$ and $K_3(F)$, one might guess that the two maps P_ζ and c_ζ are the same, at least up to a simple scalar. This is the content of our next theorem.

Theorem 1.6. *For n prime to M_F , the map R_ζ equals c_ζ^γ for some $\gamma \in (\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})^\times$.*

The constant γ does not depend on the underlying field; both our construction and the Chern class map are well behaved in finite extensions, so we can compare the maps over any two fields with the maps in their compositum. We conjecture that the constant γ is, up to sign, a power of 2 that is independent of both F and n . More optimistically, one might further guess that γ is exactly 2. To motivate our conjecture, and to determine γ , it suffices to compute the image under both maps R_ζ and c_ζ of some element of $K_3(F)/nK_3(F)$ of exact order n . For each root of unity ζ of order n , there is a specific element η_ζ (eq. (36)) of the finite Bloch group $B(\mathbf{Q}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1}))$ that is of exact order n . Using the relation of the map R_ζ to the radial asymptotics of certain q -series called Nahm sums discussed in Section 7, we will prove

$$R_\zeta(\eta_\zeta) = \zeta^2 \quad (13)$$

(Theorem 7.4). On the other hand, certain expected functorial properties of the map c_ζ , discussed in Section 5.3 indicate that up to sign and a small power of 2, we have:

$$c_\zeta(\eta_\zeta) \stackrel{?}{=} \zeta, \quad (14)$$

and in combination with (13) this justifies our conjecture concerning γ .

The above-mentioned relation between our *mod* n regulator map on Bloch groups and the asymptotics of Nahm sums near roots of unity is also an ingredient of our proof of Nahm's conjecture (under some restrictions) relating the modularity of his sums to torsion in the Bloch group. The argument, described in Section 7.3, uses the full strength of Theorem 1.2 and gives a nice demonstration of the usefulness, despite its somewhat abstract statement, of that theorem.

Theorem 1.2 also motivates a mod n (or *étale*) version of the Bloch group of a number field F , defined by

$$B(F; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) = A(F; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) / (nZ(F) + C(F)), \quad (15)$$

where $A(F; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})$ is the kernel of the map $d : Z(F) \rightarrow \wedge^2(F^\times / F^{\times n})$ induced by d . This is studied in Section 6, where we establish the following relation to $K_2(F)$.

Theorem 1.7. *The étale Bloch group is related to the original Bloch group by an exact sequence*

$$0 \longrightarrow B(F)/nB(F) \longrightarrow B(F; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) \longrightarrow K_2(F)[n] \longrightarrow 0, \quad (16)$$

where $K_2(F)[n]$ is the n -torsion in the K -group $K_2(F)$.

There is a corresponding exact sequence (Equation (40)) with $B(F)/nB(F)$ and $B(F; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})$ replaced by Galois cohomology groups, and these sequences coincide for $n = p^m$ prime to the number w_F of roots of unity of F . A large part of the story that we have told here for the Bloch group $B(F)$ and the third K -group $K_3(F)$ can be generalized to higher Bloch groups $B_m(F)$ and $K_{2m-1}(F)$ with $m \geq 2$, and here the étale version really comes into its own, because the higher Bloch groups as originally introduced in [34] have several alternative definitions that are only conjecturally isomorphic and are difficult or impossible to compute rigorously, whereas their étale versions turn out to have a canonical definition and be more amenable to numerical computations. The study of the higher cases has many points in common with the $m = 2$ case studied here, but there are also many new aspects, and the discussion will therefore be left to a future time.

1.3. Nahm's Conjecture. The S -unit constructed in Section 1.1 also appears in connection with the asymptotics near roots of unity of certain q -hypergeometric series called Nahm sums. These series are defined by

$$f_{A,B,C}(q) = \sum_{m \in \mathbf{Z}_{\geq 0}^r} \frac{q^{\frac{1}{2}m^t Am + Bm + C}}{(q)_{m_1} \cdots (q)_{m_r}},$$

where $(q)_r = \prod_{k=1}^r (1 - q^k)$ is the quantum r -factorial, $A \in M_r(\mathbf{Q})$ is a positive definite symmetric matrix, B an element of \mathbf{Q}^r , and C a rational number. Based on ideas coming from characters of rational conformal field theories, Nahm conjectured a relation between the modularity of the associated holomorphic function $\tilde{f}_{A,B,C}(\tau) = f_{A,B,C}(e^{2\pi i\tau})$ in the complex upper half-plane and the vanishing of a certain element or elements in the Bloch group of $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$. (See [22], [35], and Section 7 for more details.) This relation conjecturally goes in both directions, but with the implication from the vanishing of the Bloch elements to the modularity of certain Nahm sums not yet having a sufficiently precise formulation to be

studied. The conjectural implication from modularity to vanishing of Bloch elements, on the other hand, had a completely precise formulation, as follows. Let A be as above and (X_1, \dots, X_r) the unique solution in $(0, 1)^r$ of *Nahm's equation*

$$1 - X_i = \prod_{j=1}^r X_j^{a_{ij}} \quad (i = 1, \dots, r).$$

Then Nahm shows that the element $\xi_A = \sum_{i=1}^r [X_i]$ belongs to $B(\mathbf{R} \cap \overline{\mathbf{Q}})$, and his assertion is the following theorem, which we will prove as a consequence of the injectivity statement in Theorem 1.2.

Theorem 1.8 (Nahm's Conjecture). *If the function $\tilde{f}_{A,B,C}(\tau)$ is modular for some A , B and C as above, then ξ_A vanishes in the Bloch group of $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$.*

We remark that the vanishing condition can be (and often is) stated by saying that ξ_A is a torsion element in the Bloch group of the smallest real (but in general not totally real) number field containing all the X_i , but when we take the image of this Bloch group in the Bloch group of $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$ or \mathbf{C} , then the torsion vanishes, because $B(\overline{\mathbf{Q}})$ and $B(\mathbf{C})$ are uniquely divisible [26, Theorem 6.3] and so in particular are torsion free.

1.4. Motivation from quantum topology. In this subsection — which will not be used anywhere else in this paper — we discuss the empirical discoveries that led us to conjecture the results presented here. A much more detailed discussion of these ideas and of the experimental results can be found in [11] (Introduction, Sections 1, 5 and 9, and Appendix).

The story has its origin in Quantum Topology and one of its most prized problems, the Volume Conjecture of Kashaev, which relates the Jones polynomial of a hyperbolic knot with hyperbolic geometry. More precisely, the Volume Conjecture [14] asserts that the Kashaev invariant $\langle K \rangle_N$ of a hyperbolic knot (which is equal to the value of the N -th colored Jones polynomial at $e^{2\pi i/N}$ [21]) grows exponentially at a rate proportional to the hyperbolic volume $V(K)$ of the knot:

$$\lim_N \frac{1}{N} \log |\langle K \rangle| = \frac{V(K)}{2\pi}. \quad (17)$$

A refinement of the Volume Conjecture asserts the existence of an asymptotic expansion

$$\langle K \rangle_N \sim N^{3/2} \widehat{\Phi}^K(2\pi i/N), \quad \widehat{\Phi}^K(h) = e^{v(K)/h} \Phi^K(h) \quad (18)$$

to all orders in $1/N$ as $N \rightarrow \infty$, where $v(K) = iV(K) + \text{CS}(K) \in \mathbf{C}/4\pi^2\mathbf{Z}$ is the complexified volume of K and $\Phi^K(h)$ is a power series which satisfies $\mu\delta(K)^{1/2}\Phi^K(h) \in F_K[[h]]$ where F_K is the trace field of the hyperbolic knot, μ is some eighth root of unity, and $\delta(K)$ is a non-zero number in F_K related to the Ray-Singer torsion of K . For instance, for the simplest hyperbolic (figure-eight) knot, whose trace field is $F_{4_1} = \mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{-3})$, the first few terms of the series $\Phi^{4_1}(h)$ are given by

$$\Phi^{4_1}(h) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{3}} \left(1 + \frac{11}{72\sqrt{-3}}h - \frac{697}{31104}h^2 - \frac{724351}{33592320\sqrt{-3}}h^3 + \dots \right).$$

In [36], the third author observed that if we extend the Kashaev invariant to a function $\mathbf{J}^{(K)} : \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbf{Q}}$ by Galois equivariance (i.e., by setting $\mathbf{J}^{(K)}(a/N) := \sigma_{-a}(\langle K \rangle_N)$ for $N > 0$

and $(a, N) = 1$), then (18) can be improved to

$$\mathbf{J}^K(-1/X) \sim X^{3/2} \mathbf{J}^K(X) \widehat{\Phi}^K(2\pi i/X), \quad (19)$$

to all orders in $1/X$ as $X \rightarrow \infty$ in \mathbf{Q} with bounded denominator (note that $\mathbf{J}^K(X) = 1$ if $X = N \in \mathbf{N}$), and more generally that for any $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbf{Z})$ we have

$$\mathbf{J}^K\left(\frac{aX+b}{cX+d}\right) \sim (cX+d)^{3/2} \mathbf{J}^K(X) e^{v(K)(X+d/c)} \Phi_{a/c}^K\left(\frac{2\pi i}{cX+d}\right) \quad (20)$$

to all orders in $1/X$ as $X \rightarrow \infty$ in \mathbf{Q} with bounded denominator, where $\Phi_\alpha^K(h) \in \overline{\mathbf{Q}}[[h]]$ ($\alpha \in \mathbf{Q}$) is a power series depending only on $\alpha \in \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z}$. This conjectural modular property led to the concept of a *quantum modular form* [36], and its more recent development, that of a *holomorphic quantum modular form* (see [11] and a forthcoming expository paper by the second two authors). Experiments for various knots and various values of α suggested that the power series Φ_α^K is the product of a number $\kappa_\alpha \in \overline{\mathbf{Q}}$ with a power series having coefficients in the cyclotomic extension $F_K(e^{2\pi i\alpha})$ of the trace field of the knot. The story that led to the present paper was then the striking empirical discovery that the quotient of κ_α by κ_0 was always the product of a root of unity and the c -th root of an S -unit ε_α^K in $F_K(e^{2\pi i\alpha})$ with S independent of α , where c is the denominator of α , and furthermore that this unit, which is well-defined only up to c th powers, transforms according to Equation (7). For example, numerical computations given in [36] for the 4_1 knot and $c = 5$ suggested that ε_α^K in this case equals $(\zeta^4 + 1)/\zeta(\zeta - 1)^2$ with $\zeta = e^{2\pi i(\alpha-1/3)} \in F_{4_1}(e^{2\pi i\alpha}) = \mathbf{Q}(e^{2\pi i/15})$.

On the other hand, it is well known that a hyperbolic knot (and more generally, a complete, finite-volume hyperbolic 3-manifold) gives an element ξ_K in the Bloch group $B(F_K)$, or equivalently of the third K -group $K_3(F)$, which determines (via the regulator map) the complexified volume of K , and this led to the guess that the units appearing in the quantum modularity conjecture might depend only on ξ_K . Moving away from hyperbolic manifolds and of quantum topology, these observations prompted the third author to ask the first author during an Oberwolfach meeting (in July 2011) whether he could suggest a construction of a map c_ζ as in Theorem 1.5. The answer was positive, but of course with no proof that the units coming from the Kashaev invariant and the units given by c_ζ were connected, leading to an initial two-author version of the current paper with an abstract saying that we conjectured that a number that could not be defined was equal to a number that could not be computed! In the following years, the number of authors increased by one and it was discovered that the asymptotic expansions of Nahm sums at roots of unity also involved a unit with very similar properties, which together with Nahm's construction of an element of the Bloch group associated canonically to any Nahm sum suggested the existence of a map R_ζ as in Theorem 1.2 as well as of the map c_ζ in algebraic K -theory. The map R_ζ has the fortunate property of being well-defined and computable. Eventually we found complete constructions of both maps, as explained in the current paper. But the basic disclaimer of the old abstract remains true: the quantum modular conjecture is still open, so that we cannot rigorously prove even the existence of the units ε_α^K . There is, however, a conjectural description of the power series Φ_α^K occurring in (20), as given by Tudor Dimofte and the second author [5, 6], and these *can* be related to the map R_ζ , as discussed in Section 7 of [11], so in conjunction with the extensive numerical computations of the putative units

coming from the quantum modular conjecture described in the appendix of that paper we can conjecture with a fair degree of conviction that these numbers do indeed always coincide.

1.5. Plan of the paper. In Section 2, we begin with some preliminaries on the Bloch group. We then recall the cyclic quantum dilogarithm and use it, together with some basic facts about Kummer extensions, to define the map R_ζ . The fact that the map R_ζ satisfies the 5-term relation follows from some state-sum identities of Kashaev–Mangazeev–Stroganov [15], reviewed in Section 2.5. The remaining statements of Theorem 1.2 are deduced from Theorems 1.5 and 1.6.

In Section 3 we recall the basic properties of Chern classes and use them to define the map c_ζ and prove Theorem 1.5. Its proof follows from Lemmas 3.1 and 3.5.

The comparison of the maps c_ζ and R_ζ is done via reduction to the case of finite fields. This reduction is discussed in Section 4, and the proof of Theorem 1.6 is given in Section 5.

In Section 6, we discuss the connection of our map R_ζ with Tate’s results on $K_2(\mathcal{O}_F)$.

In Section 7, we state the connection of our map R_ζ with the radial asymptotics of Nahm sums at roots of unity and give two applications: a proof of Equation (13) (as a consequence of a special modular Nahm sum, the Andrews-Gordon identity), and a proof of Theorem 1.8.

Remark 1.9. During the writing of this paper, we learned that Gangl and Kontsevich in unpublished work also proposed the map P_ζ as an explicit realization of the Chern class map. Although they did not check in general that the image of P_ζ could be lifted to a suitable element $R_\zeta \in (F_n^\times/F_n^{\times n})^{X^{-1}}$, they did propose an alternate proof of the 5-term identity using cyclic algebras. Goncharov also informs us that he was aware many years ago that the function P_ζ should be an explicit realization of the Chern class map.

2. THE MAPS P_ζ AND R_ζ

2.1. Preliminaries on the Bloch group. In this section, we discuss a number of alternate definitions of $B(F)$. By [28, Lemma 1.3], the element $c := [X] + [1 - X]$ for $X \in F^\times \setminus \{1\}$ does not depend on $X \in F^\times$. This immediately shows that adjoining elements $[0]$ and $[1]$ to $B(F)$ such that $[1] = 0$ and $[0] = [X] + [1 - X]$ for all $X \in F$ does not change $B(F)$. On the other hand, having allowed the elements $[0]$, $[1]$, and $[\infty]$, it is then tempting to define $B(F)$ by taking *all* specializations of the five term relation (3) without indeterminate factors such as $\frac{0}{0}$ or $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$. We now explain how this can be done, at least up to taking a quotient of $B(F)$ by a 2-torsion subgroup.

We may first augment $A(F)$ by formally adding $[0]$, $[1]$, and $[\infty]$. If we take the specialization of $\xi_{X,Y}$ in (3) to $Y = 1$, we obtain the element

$$[X] - [1] + [X^{-1}] - [\infty] + [\infty] = [1] + [X] + [X^{-1}].$$

The problem is that $\langle X \rangle := [X] + [X^{-1}]$ does *not* lie in $A(F)$, since $d(\langle X \rangle)$ is equal to

$$X \wedge (1 - X) + (1/X) \wedge (1 - 1/X) = X \wedge (1 - X) - X \wedge (X - 1) + X \wedge X = X \wedge (-X), \quad (21)$$

and $X \wedge (-X)$ is not necessarily 0 in $\wedge^2 F^\times$. Hence, if we proceed in this way, the relations are not a subset of the generators! It is always the case, however, that $2\langle X \rangle \in A(F)$. We may thus fix the problem by increasing $A(F)$ to accommodate the elements of this form (which we then set to zero).

We define the modified Bloch group $\tilde{B}(F)$ as follows:

Definition 2.1. Let $\tilde{Z}(F) = \mathbf{Z}[\mathbf{P}^1(F)]$, and let $\tilde{A}(F)$ denote the kernel of the map

$$\tilde{d}: \tilde{Z}(F) \rightarrow (F^\times \otimes F^\times)/(X \otimes (-X), X \in F^\times), \quad \tilde{d}([X]) := [X \otimes (1 - X)], X \in F^\times \setminus \{1\},$$

and \tilde{d} sends $[0]$, $[1]$, and $[\infty]$ to 0. Let $\tilde{C}(F)$ denote the group generated by specializations of the five-term relation we now allow X and Y to range over all of $\mathbf{P}^1(F)$ (including $X = Y$), forbidding *only* those terms for which the resulting fractions have the indeterminate form $\frac{0}{0}$ or $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$. Finally, let $\tilde{B}(F) := \tilde{A}(F)/\tilde{C}(F)$.

Lemma 2.2. There is a surjection $B(F) \rightarrow \tilde{B}(F)$ whose kernel is 2-torsion.

Proof. Note that if $X \otimes (-X) = 0$ for all $X \in F^\times$, then

$$X \otimes Y + Y \otimes X = X \otimes (-XY) + Y \otimes X(-Y) = X \otimes (-XY) + Y \otimes (-XY) = XY \otimes (-XY) = 0,$$

and hence there is a surjection

$$\wedge^2 F^\times = (F \otimes F)/(X \otimes Y + Y \otimes X) \rightarrow (F \otimes F)/(X \otimes (-X)).$$

Thus $A(F) \subset \tilde{A}(F)$. Moreover, one may check that all admissible specializations of the five term relation (3) land inside $\tilde{A}(F)$. Since $C(F) \subset \tilde{C}(F)$, there is an induced map $B(F) \rightarrow \tilde{B}(F)$. We first prove it is surjective and then that the kernel is 2-torsion. To prove surjectivity it suffices to show that the class of $\langle X \rangle$ is contained in the image. But the specialization of the 5-term identity with $Y = 1$ shows that $\langle X \rangle$ is contained in $\tilde{C}(F)$ and thus this element is zero in $\tilde{B}(F)$. We now consider the kernel. Certainly the kernel contains the specializations of (3) with $X \neq Y \in F^\times \setminus \{0, 1\}$. Let us now consider the other specializations. Up to symmetry, these are obtained by taking Y to be either 0, 1, ∞ and X , and then the further specialization $X = \infty$ and $Y = 1$, giving the following extra relations, where (following [28]) one writes c for the element $[X] + [1 - X]$ for any $X \in F^\times$:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= [X] - [0] + [0] - [0] + [1 - X] = [X] + [1 - X] - [0] = [c] - [0], \\ 0 &= [X] - [1] + [1/X] - [\infty] + [\infty] = \langle X \rangle - [1], \\ 0 &= [X] - [\infty] + [\infty] - [1 - 1/X] + [0] = [X] + [1/X] - [1/X] - [1 - 1/X] + [0] \\ &= \langle X \rangle - c + [0], \\ 0 &= [X] - [X] + [1] - [1] + [1] = [1], \\ 0 &= \langle 0 \rangle - [1] = [0] + [\infty] - [1]. \end{aligned}$$

These correspond precisely to the relations (4) together with $\langle X \rangle = 0$ for all $X \in F^\times$. By [28, Lemma 1.2], we have $2\langle X \rangle = 0 \in B(F)$, and hence the extra relations are all 2-torsion. \square

In this paper, we shall primarily be concerned with quotients of $B(F)/nB(F)$ with n odd, in which case it makes no difference whether one uses $B(F)$ or $\tilde{B}(F)$. In $B(F)$ one has the identity $3[0] = \langle -1 \rangle$ and $6[0] = 0$ ([28, Lemma 1.4]) whereas in $\tilde{B}(F)$ one has $\langle -1 \rangle = 0$ and $3c = 0$. In $\tilde{B}(F)$, however, one has the pleasant identity $[X] + [1/X] = 0$ for all $X \in F$. We only use the ‘‘extra’’ identities in $\tilde{B}(F)$ in two contexts. The first is when considering explicit torsion elements in $B(\mathbf{F}_q) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_p$ for p odd, where Lemma 2.2 guarantees there are

no issues. The second is during the proof of Theorem 7.4, where once more n is odd and all relevant maps factor through $\tilde{B}(\mathbf{R})$.

2.2. The map P_ζ . Let n be a positive integer n and $\zeta = \zeta_n \in F_n$ be a primitive n th root of unity, which we usually consider as fixed and omit from the notations. Let F be a field of characteristic prime to n and $F_n = F(\zeta_n)$.

Let $\mu = \langle \zeta \rangle$ denote the $\text{Gal}(F_n/F)$ -module of n th roots of unity. Note that μ naturally has an action of $\text{Gal}(E/F)$ for any Galois extension E/F containing F_n .

The *universal Kummer extension* is by definition the extension H/F_n obtained by adjoining n th roots of every element in F . Let $\Phi = \text{Gal}(H/F_n)$. We have [18, Chpt.VI]:

Lemma 2.3. The extension H/F is Galois. There is a natural isomorphism

$$\phi : F^\times / F^{\times n} \simeq \text{Hom}(\Phi, \mu) \simeq H^1(\Phi, \mu)$$

given by $X \mapsto (\sigma \in \Phi \mapsto \sigma x/x)$, where $x \in H^\times$ is any element that satisfies $x^n = X$, and where Hom denotes continuous homomorphisms with respect to the usual topology on Galois groups.

By Hilbert's Theorem 90, these groups are all isomorphic to $H^1(F, \mu)$. The Galois group $\text{Gal}(H/F)$ respects these isomorphisms. More explicitly, any $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(H/F)$ acts trivially on F^\times and acts on both Φ and μ via the cyclotomic character.

Consider the function

$$P_\zeta(X) := \frac{D_\zeta(x)}{D_\zeta(1)} \in H^\times / H^{\times n} \quad (X \in F^\times \setminus \{0, 1\}, x^n = X), \quad (22)$$

where $D_\zeta(x)$ is the cyclic quantum dilogarithm defined in (9). (We previously defined $P_\zeta(X)$, in Equation (9) of the introduction, as an element of H^\times , but only its image modulo n th powers was ever used, and it is more canonical to define it in the manner above.) We extend the definition of P_ζ to $X = 1$ and $X = 0$ by the same formula after insisting when $X = 1$ on the choice $x = 1$. In particular, $P_\zeta(1) = 1$ and $P_\zeta(0) = D_\zeta(1)^{-1}$.

Lemma 2.4. The functions $P_\zeta, D_\zeta : F^\times \rightarrow H^\times / H^{\times n}$ have the following properties.

- (a) $P_\zeta(X)$ is independent of the choice of n th root x of X .
- (b) If n is odd, then $D_\zeta(1) = \zeta^{n/3} \bmod H^{\times n}$, where we interpret this to mean $1 \bmod H^\times$ if $(3, n) = 1$. If n is even, then $D_\zeta(1)^2$ is a root of unity $\bmod H^{\times n}$.
- (c) $(P_\zeta(X)P_\zeta(1/X))^2 = 1$ for any $X \in F_n^\times$.
- (d) $P_\zeta(X) \in H^\times / H^{\times n}$ is invariant under the action of $\Phi = \text{Gal}(H/F_n)$.
- (e) $\sigma(P_\zeta(X)) = P_\zeta(X)^{x^{-1}(\sigma)}$ for all $\sigma \in G$.

Proof. We begin by establishing an equality for $D_\zeta(\zeta^m x)/D_\zeta(x)$ which implies part (a) and will be useful in the sequel. For $0 \leq m \leq n-1$, we have an equality

$$\frac{D_\zeta(\zeta^m x)}{D_\zeta(x)} = \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(1 - \zeta^{k+m} x)^k}{(1 - \zeta^k x)^k}.$$

Since $\prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (1 - \zeta^{k+m}x)^m = (1 - X)^m$, we may also write

$$(1 - X)^m \frac{D_\zeta(\zeta^m x)}{D_\zeta(x)} = \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(1 - \zeta^{k+m}x)^{k+m}}{(1 - \zeta^k x)^k} = \prod_{k=0}^{m-1} (1 - \zeta^k x)^n,$$

and hence

$$\frac{D_\zeta(\zeta^m x)}{D_\zeta(x)} = \prod_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{(1 - \zeta^k x)^n}{1 - X} \in H^{\times n}, \quad (23)$$

which proves part (a). We note also that this equality holds for *any* m , since adding multiples of n to m certainly doesn't change the LHS of equation (23) and does not change the RHS since $\prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (1 - \zeta^k x)^n / (1 - X) = (1 - X)^n / (1 - X)^n = 1$. For the remainder of the argument, note that, because $P_\zeta(X)$ is defined only up to n th powers, we can use the alternate equality

$$P_\zeta(X) = \frac{1}{D_\zeta(1)} \prod_{k \bmod n} \frac{(1 - \zeta^k x)^k}{(1 - \zeta^k)^k} \pmod{H^{\times n}} \quad (x^n = X), \quad (24)$$

for $X \neq 1$, where the product is over $k \not\equiv 0 \pmod n$.

Reversing the order of the product, we deduce the equality (for n odd):

$$D_\zeta(1)^2 = \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (1 - \zeta^k)^k (1 - \zeta^{-k})^{n-k} = \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (1 - \zeta^k)^n (-\zeta^k)^k = (-1)^{n(n-1)/2} \zeta^{(n-1)n(2n-1)/6} n^n. \quad (25)$$

We note that if $(n, 6) = 1$ then $D_\zeta(1)^2 = (-1)^{n(n-1)/2} n^n$ is a perfect n th power, and thus, since n is odd, $D_\zeta(1)$ is itself a perfect n th power. If $3|n$, then $3n|n^2$, and combining the same argument with the formula (25) above shows that $D_\zeta(1)^2 \equiv \zeta^{n/6} \equiv \zeta^{2n/3} \pmod{H^{\times n}}$, and thus $D_\zeta(1) \equiv \zeta^{n/3} \pmod{H^\times}$. If n is even, then from (25) we see that $D_\zeta(1)^2$ is transparently a root of unity in H^\times . This establishes part (b).

Replacing k by $-k$ in the definition of $P_\zeta(1/X)$, gives (working modulo $H^{\times n}$)

$$P_\zeta(X)P_\zeta(1/X) = \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{(1 - \zeta^k x)^k (1 - \zeta^{-k} x^{-1})^{-k}}{(1 - \zeta^k)^k (1 - \zeta^{-k})^{-k}} = \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{(-\zeta^k x)^k}{(-\zeta^k)^k} = x^{n(n-1)/2},$$

proving part (c). For part (d), we note that the effect of an element $\sigma \in \Phi$ on $D_\zeta(x)$ is to replace x by $\zeta^i x$ for some i , so the result follows from part (a). For part (e), we first observe that the statement makes sense because $\Phi = \text{Gal}(H/F_n)$ is a normal subgroup of $\text{Gal}(H/F)$ and hence acts trivially on $P_\zeta(X) \in H^\times / H^{\times n}$ by virtue of (d), so that the quotient $G = \text{Gal}(F_n/F)$ acts on $P_\zeta(X)$. For the proof, we choose a lift of $\sigma \in G$ to $\text{Gal}(H/F)$ that fixes x . Then

$$\sigma P_\zeta(X) = \prod_k \frac{(1 - \sigma(\zeta)^k x)^k}{(1 - \sigma(\zeta)^k)^k} = \prod_k \frac{(1 - \zeta^{k\chi(\sigma)} x)^k}{(1 - \zeta^{k\chi(\sigma)})^k} = \prod_k \frac{(1 - \zeta^k x)^{k\chi(\sigma)^{-1}}}{(1 - \zeta^k)^{k\chi(\sigma)^{-1}}} = P_\zeta(X)^{\chi(\sigma)^{-1}},$$

where all products are over $k \not\equiv 0 \pmod n$ and all calculations are modulo $H^{\times n}$. \square

We extend the map P_ζ to the free abelian group $Z(F) = \mathbf{Z}[\mathbf{P}^1(F)]$ by linearity as in (8), with $P_\zeta(\infty) = P_\zeta(0)^{-1} = D_\zeta(1)$.

2.3. The map R_ζ . Let $w_F = w_1(F)$ denote the number of roots of unity in F . The assumption in Theorem 1.2 that F contains no non-trivial n th roots of unity is the assumption that $(n, w_F) = 1$. The next proposition associates an element $R_\zeta(\xi) \in (F_n^\times/F_n^{\times n})^{\chi^{-1}}$ to every element of $A(F; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})$ as long as $(n, w_F) = 1$. More generally, when $(n, w_F) > 1$, we may define an element $R_\zeta(\xi)^{w_F} \in (F_n^\times/F_n^{\times n})^{\chi^{-1}}$ which coincides with the w_F th power of $R_\zeta(\xi)$ whenever $(n, w_F) = 1$. Recall the group $A(F; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})$ from subsection 1.1.

Proposition 2.5. Let $\xi \in A(F; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})$.

- (a) The image of $P_\zeta(\xi)^{w_F}$ lifts to $F_n^\times/F_n^{\times n}$.
- (b) The image of $P_\zeta(\xi)^{w_F}$ admits a unique lift to $F_n^\times/F_n^{\times n}$ on which G acts by χ^{-1} , that we denote by $R_\zeta(\xi)^{w_F}$. If n is prime to w_F , then $P_\zeta(\xi)$ itself admits a unique lift $R_\zeta(\xi) \in (F_n^\times/F_n^{\times n})^{\chi^{-1}}$.

Proof. For part (a), by Hilbert 90 and inflation-restriction, there is a commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} H^1(\Phi, \mu) & \longrightarrow & H^1(F_n, \mu) & \longrightarrow & H^1(H, \mu)^\Phi & \xrightarrow{\delta} & H^2(\Phi, \mu) \\ & & \parallel & & \parallel & & \\ & & F_n^\times/F_n^{\times n} & \longrightarrow & (H^\times/H^{\times n})^\Phi & & \end{array}$$

That is, there is an obstruction to descending from $(H^\times/H^{\times n})^\Phi$ to $F_n^\times/F_n^{\times n}$ which lands in $H^2(\Phi, \mu)$.

We now claim that there is a commutative diagram as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Z(F) & \xrightarrow{P_\zeta} & (H^\times/H^{\times n})^\Phi \\ \downarrow d & & \downarrow \delta \\ \Lambda^2(F^\times/F^{\times n}) & \xrightarrow{\cup} & H^2(\Phi, \mu), \end{array}$$

where the left vertical map is the one defined in (2) and the bottom horizontal map is the map induced by the cup product from the isomorphism $F^\times/F^{\times n} \rightarrow H^1(\Phi, \mu)$ of Lemma 2.3. Note that the cup product is more naturally a map $\Lambda^2 H^1(\Phi, \mu) \rightarrow H^2(\Phi, \mu^{\otimes 2})$, but can be interpreted as in the theorem by using the trivialization $\mu \simeq \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z} \simeq \mu^{\otimes 2}$ defined by the choice of the root of unity ζ .

We now show that the above diagram commutes. By linearity, it suffices to prove this for elements ξ of the form $[X]$. Write $X = x^n$ and $1 - X = y^n$. For $Z \in F^\times/F^{\times n}$ and $z^n = Z$, let (following Lemma 2.3), we may write

$$\sigma(z) = \zeta^{\phi(z, \sigma)} z.$$

where $\phi(z, \sigma)$ is defined to satisfy $\zeta^{\phi(z, \sigma)} = \phi(z)(\sigma) \in \mu$. By definition, we have $P_\zeta([X]) = D_\zeta(x)/D_\zeta(1)$ modulo n th powers. Since $D_\zeta(1) = \zeta^{n/3}$ already lifts to $F_n^\times/F_n^{\times n}$, the obstruction to lifting $P_\zeta([X])$ is the same as the obstruction to lifting $D_\zeta(x)$. Lifting $D_\zeta(x)$ amounts

to finding an element $u \in H^\times$ such that $D_\zeta(x)/u^n \in F_n^\times$. In light of equation (23), such a u would necessarily satisfy

$$\left(\frac{\sigma u}{u}\right)^n = \frac{\sigma D_\zeta(x)}{D_\zeta(x)} = \frac{D_\zeta(\zeta^{\phi(x,\sigma)}x)}{D_\zeta(x)} = \left(\prod_{k=0}^{\phi(x,\sigma)-1} \frac{1 - \zeta^k x}{y}\right)^n. \quad (26)$$

The expression inside the n th power is determined exactly modulo $\mu = \langle \zeta \rangle$. Hence we may define a cocycle

$$h = h_X : \Phi \rightarrow H^\times / \mu, \quad h(\sigma) := \prod_{k=0}^{\phi(x,\sigma)-1} \frac{1 - \zeta^k x}{y}.$$

To verify that h is a cocycle, it suffices to show that $h(\sigma\tau) = h(\sigma)\sigma h(\tau) \in H^\times / \mu$. This identity holds for h^n thought of as valued in H^\times by equation (26), since in that formula it is manifestly given by the coboundary $\sigma \mapsto \sigma D_\zeta(x)/D_\zeta(x)$. But this implies immediately that h itself satisfies this equation modulo μ . Thus h gives an element of $H^1(\Phi, H^\times / \mu)$, which by consideration of the exact sequence

$$H^1(\Phi, H^\times) \longrightarrow H^1(\Phi, H^\times / \mu) \longrightarrow H^2(\Phi, \mu)$$

maps to $H^2(\Phi, \mu)$. This is actually an injection, because the first term vanishes by Hilbert 90. This is the image of δ ; explicitly, the class $\delta(h) \in H^2(\Phi, \mu)$ (or its inverse, depending on one's convention for the boundary map) is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(h)(\sigma, \tau) &= \frac{h(\sigma\tau)}{h(\sigma)\sigma h(\tau)} \\ &= \frac{1}{h(\sigma)\sigma h(\tau)} \prod_{k=0}^{\phi(x,\sigma)+\phi(x,\tau)-1} \frac{1 - \zeta^k x}{y} \\ &= \frac{1}{h(\sigma)\sigma h(\tau)} \prod_{k=0}^{\phi(x,\sigma)-1} \frac{1 - \zeta^k x}{y} \prod_{k=0}^{\phi(x,\tau)-1} \frac{1 - \zeta^k \zeta^{\phi(x,\sigma)} x}{y} \\ &= \frac{1}{h(\sigma)\sigma h(\tau)} \prod_{k=0}^{\phi(x,\sigma)-1} \frac{1 - \zeta^k x}{y} \prod_{k=0}^{\phi(x,\tau)-1} \frac{1 - \zeta^k \zeta^{\phi(x,\sigma)} x}{\zeta^{\phi(y,\sigma)} y} \cdot \zeta^{\phi(y,\sigma)} \\ &= \zeta^{\phi(x,\tau)\phi(y,\sigma)} \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, the class in $H^1(\Phi, \mu)$ associated to $X = x^n$ is the map $\tau \mapsto \zeta^{\phi(x,\tau)}$, and the class associated to $1 - X = y^n$ is the map $\sigma \mapsto \zeta^{\phi(y,\sigma)}$, and the exterior product of these two classes in $H^2(\Phi, \zeta)$ is precisely $\delta(h)$. The fact that the cup product gives an injection is an easy fact about the cohomology of abelian groups of exponent n . This concludes the proof of part (a).

For part (b), suppose that $\xi \in A(F; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})$. By the argument above, there certainly exists an element in $F_n^\times / F_n^{\times n}$ which maps to $P_\zeta(\xi)$. Let M denote the image of $F_n^\times / F_n^{\times n}$ in $(H^\times / H^{\times n})^\Phi$, and let $S = F^\times / F^{\times n}$. We have a short exact sequence as follows:

$$0 \longrightarrow S \longrightarrow F_n^\times / F_n^{\times n} \longrightarrow M \longrightarrow 0.$$

Taking χ^{-1} -invariants is the same as tensoring with $\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}(1)$ and taking invariants. Hence there is an exact sequence

$$(F_n^\times/F_n^{\times n})^{\chi^{-1}} \longrightarrow M^{\chi^{-1}} \longrightarrow H^1(G, S(1)).$$

In particular, the obstruction to lifting to a χ^{-1} -invariant element lies in $H^1(G, S(1))$, and it suffices to prove that this group is annihilated by w_F . By construction, the module S is trivial as a G -module, and hence the action of G on $S(1)$ is via the character χ . Sah's Lemma ([17, Lem.8.8.1]) implies that the self-map of $H^1(G, S(1))$ induced by $g - 1$ for any $g \in Z(G) = G$ is the zero map. On the other hand, since $\chi : G \rightarrow (\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})^\times$ is the cyclotomic character, the greatest common divisor of $\chi(g) - 1$ for $g \in G$ is $w_F \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$. In particular, the group is annihilated by w_F . The result follows. \square

Remark 2.6. Suppose $(w_F, n) = 1$, and let $P \in H^\times$ be a representative of $P_\zeta(\xi) \in H^\times/H^{\times n}$. Then the construction of the element $R_\zeta(\xi)$ whose existence is asserted by Proposition 2.5 reduces to the problem of finding $S \in H^\times$ such that

- (a) $P/S^n \in F_n^\times$, and
- (b) the image of P/S^n in $F_n^\times/F_n^{\times n}$ lies in the χ^{-1} -eigenspace,

since then $R_\zeta(\xi) = P/S^n \in (F_n^\times/F_n^{\times n})^{\chi^{-1}}$. In practice, S will be constructed via a Hilbert 90 argument as an additive Galois average, and the difficulty is ensuring that $S \neq 0$. See Section 7, where this is done for a particular P constructed as a radial limit of a Nahm sum.

2.4. Compatibilities. In this section, we discuss the compatibility of the map R_ζ with respect to n , and in particular we compare R_ζ to R_{ζ^q} for any divisor q of n . This will be important in Section 5, where we consider the relation of our map and the Chern class in K -theory. We also discuss the compatibility of R_ζ with respect to a change of field.

Lemma 2.7. Let $(n, w_F) = 1$ and $\zeta = \zeta_n$ as usual. Then the following compatibilities hold:

- (1) If $(n, k) = 1$, then $R_{\zeta^k}(X) = R_\zeta(X)^{k-1}$.
- (2) Let $n = qr$, and let $\zeta_r = \zeta_n^q$. Then the image of $R_{\zeta_n}(X)$ modulo r th powers is equal to the image of $R_{\zeta_r}(X)$ under the map

$$(F_r^\times/F_r^{\times r})^{\chi^{-1}} \rightarrow (F_n^\times/F_n^{\times r})^{\chi^{-1}} \tag{27}$$

induced by the inclusion.

We note in passing that the map (27) is not always injective (a fact exploited in the proof of Lemma 5.3).

Proof. The first statement reflects the fact that $gR_\zeta = R_{g(\zeta)}$ for $g \in G = \text{Gal}(F_n/F)$. For the second claim, we first note by Lemma 2.4(b) that $D_{\zeta_n}(1) = \zeta_n^{n/3} \equiv \zeta_r^{r/3} = D_{\zeta_r}(1)$, where the equivalence is modulo r th powers. (Either $3|r$ in which case both sides are literally equal,

or $(3, r) = 1$ and 3rd roots of unity are r th powers.) Then we calculate

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\zeta_n}(1)P_{\zeta_n}(X) &= \prod_{k \bmod n} (1 - \zeta_n^k x)^k = \prod_{\substack{i \bmod q \\ j \bmod r}} (1 - \zeta_n^{ri+j} x)^{ri+j} \\ &\equiv \prod_{\substack{i \bmod q \\ j \bmod r}} (1 - \zeta_q^i \zeta_r^j x^q)^j = \prod_{j \bmod r} (1 - \zeta_r^j x^q)^j = D_{\zeta_r}(1)P_{\zeta_r}(X), \end{aligned}$$

where the congruence is modulo r th powers. \square

Next, we discuss a reduction of the map P_{ζ_n} to the case that n is a prime power.

Lemma 2.8. Let $n = ab$ with $(a, b) = 1$ and ζ a primitive n th root of unity. If $X \in A(F; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})$, let $u_n = R_{\zeta}(X)$, $u_a = R_{\zeta^b}(X)$ and $u_b = R_{\zeta^a}(X)$. Then u_n determines and is uniquely determined by u_a and u_b .

Proof. Part (2) of Lemma 2.7 shows that the image of u_n in $F_n^\times / F_n^{\times a}$ is the image of u_a under the natural map

$$F_a^\times / F_a^{\times a} \rightarrow F_n^\times / F_n^{\times a}.$$

Equivalently, u_a determines u_n up to an a th power, and similarly u_b determines u_n up to a b th power. This is enough to determine u_n completely since a and b are coprime. The converse has already been shown. \square

Remark 2.9. Both lemmas hold also for $(n, w_F) > 1$ if we replace R_{ζ} by $R_{\zeta}^{w_F}$.

We also have:

Lemma 2.10. Let E/F be a field extension, and assume that $(n, w_E) = 1$ and $\zeta = \zeta_n$. Then the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} B(F)/nB(F) & \xrightarrow{R_{\zeta}} & (F_n^\times / F_n^{\times r})^{X^{-1}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ B(E)/nB(E) & \xrightarrow{R_{\zeta}} & (E_n^\times / E_n^{\times r})^{X^{-1}}. \end{array}$$

Proof. By construction, the maps $P_{\zeta}(\xi)$ are compatible where the targets on the RHS are replaced by the corresponding universal Kummer extensions. But by the uniqueness of the lift $R_{\zeta}(\xi)$ (Proposition 2.5(b)), the diagram commutes. \square

2.5. The 5-term relation. In this section, we use a result of Kashaev, Mangazeev and Stroganov to show that the map R_{ζ} satisfies the 5-term relation, and consequently descends to a map of the group $B(F; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})$.

Theorem 2.11. Let F be a field and $F_n = F(\zeta)$, where ζ is a root of unity of order n prime to w_F and to the characteristic prime of F . Then the map R_{ζ} vanishes on the subgroup $C(F) \subset A(F; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) \subset Z(F)$ generated by the 5-term relation, and therefore induces a map

$$B(F) \longrightarrow B(F)/nB(F) \longrightarrow B(F; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) \xrightarrow{R_{\zeta}} (F_n^\times / F_n^{\times n})^{X^{-1}}.$$

Proof. Denote by H the universal Kummer extension as before. Then it suffices to show that the appropriate product of the functions D_ζ is a perfect n th power in H .

It suffices to consider the case when $X, Y \neq 0, 1, \infty$ and $X \neq Y$. Let $X, Y, Z \in F^\times$ be related by $Z = (1 - X)/(1 - Y)$, and choose n th roots x, y, z of X, Y, Z . Using the standard notation $(x; q)_k = (1 - x)(1 - qx) \cdots (1 - q^{k-1}x)$ (q -Pochhammer symbol) and following the notation of [15] (except that they use $w(x|k)$ for $(x\zeta; \zeta)_k^{-1}$), we set

$$f(x, y | z) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(\zeta y; \zeta)_k}{(\zeta x; \zeta)_k} = \sum_{k \bmod n} \frac{(\zeta y; \zeta)_k}{(\zeta x; \zeta)_k} z^k \in H,$$

where the second equality follows from the relation between x, y , and z . By Equation (C.7) of [15], we have

$$(\zeta y)^{n(1-n)/2} f(x, y | z)^n = \frac{D_\zeta(1)D_\zeta(y\zeta/x)D_\zeta(x/yz)}{D_\zeta(1/x)D_\zeta(y\zeta)D_\zeta(\zeta/z)}.$$

Considering this modulo n th powers, and using Lemma 2.4, we find

$$1 = P_\zeta(X) P_\zeta(Y)^{-1} P_\zeta(Y/X) P_\zeta(YZ/X)^{-1} P_\zeta(Z).$$

This is precisely the 5-term relation for the map P_ζ , and the uniqueness clause in Proposition 2.5 implies the same 5-term relation for the map R_ζ . \square

2.6. An eigenspace computation. As in Section 1.1, we write $G = \text{Gal}(F_n/F)$, identified with a subgroup of $(\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})^\times$ via the map χ of Equation (5). Since $F_n^\times/F_n^{\times n}$ is an n -torsion G -module, the χ^{-1} eigenspace makes sense and is given by

$$(F_n^\times/F_n^{\times n})^{\chi^{-1}} = \{x \in F_n^\times/F_n^{\times n} \mid \sigma x = x^{\chi(\sigma^{-1})}, \text{ for all } \sigma \in G\},$$

where $x^{\chi(\sigma^{-1})}$ is computed using any lift of $\chi(\sigma^{-1}) \in (\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})^\times$ to \mathbf{Z} .

In characteristic zero, one can also consider the action of G on $M \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} R$, where R is a $\mathbf{Z}[G]$ module that contains the eigenvalues of $\sigma \in G$. For example, one can take $M = \mathcal{O}_n^\times$ and $R = \mathbf{C}$. If $n = p$ is prime, then one can take $R = \mathbf{Z}_p$, which contains the $(p - 1)$ th roots of unity. In particular, if $n = p$, then one can define $(M \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} \mathbf{Z}_p)^{\chi^{-1}}$, which will have the property that

$$(M \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} \mathbf{Z}_p)^{\chi^{-1}} \otimes \mathbf{Z}/p\mathbf{Z} = (M/pM)^{\chi^{-1}}.$$

Proposition 2.12. Suppose that F is disjoint from $\mathbf{Q}(\zeta_n)$.

(a) There exists an isomorphism of G -modules

$$(\mathcal{O}_n^\times \otimes \mathbf{C})^{\chi^{-1}} = \mathbf{C}^{r_2(F)}. \quad (28)$$

(b) If $n = p$ is prime, so that $\chi : G \rightarrow (\mathbf{Z}/p\mathbf{Z})^\times$ admits a Teichmüller lift to \mathbf{Z}_p^\times , then

$$\text{rank}_{\mathbf{Z}_p} (\mathcal{O}_n^\times \otimes \mathbf{Z}_p)^{\chi^{-1}} = r_2(F).$$

If in addition χ and χ^{-1} are distinct characters of G , then

$$(\mathcal{O}_p^\times/\mathcal{O}_p^{\times p})^{\chi^{-1}} = (\mathbf{Z}/p\mathbf{Z})^{r_2(F)}.$$

Proof. Part (b) follows easily from part (a) and the above discussion, together with the fact that if $\chi \neq \chi^{-1}$ then the torsion in the unit group (which just comprises roots of unity) is in the χ -eigenspace and not the χ^{-1} -eigenspace.

For (a), let \tilde{F} be the Galois closure of F over \mathbf{Q} and let $\Gamma = \text{Gal}(\tilde{F}/\mathbf{Q})$. By assumption, with $\tilde{F}_n = \tilde{F}(\zeta_n)$, we have $\text{Gal}(\tilde{F}_n/\mathbf{Q}) = \Gamma \times G = \Gamma \times (\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})^\times$. From the proof of Dirichlet's unit theorem, the unit group of \tilde{F}_n , tensored with \mathbf{C} , decomposes equivariantly as

$$\bigoplus_W W^{\dim(W|_{c=1})},$$

where W runs over all the non-trivial irreducible representations of $\Gamma \times G$ and $c \in \Gamma$ is any complex conjugation, which we may take to be $(c, -1) \in G \times (\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})^\times$ for a complex conjugation $c \in \Gamma$. The irreducible representations of W are of the form $U \otimes V$ for irreducible representations U of Γ and V of $G = (\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})^\times$. Note that

$$\dim(U \otimes V|_{(c, -1) = 1}) = \dim(U|_{c=1}) \dim(V|_{c=1}) + \dim(U|_{c=-1}) \dim(V|_{c=-1}).$$

If we take the χ^{-1} -eigenspace under the action of the second factor, the only representation V of G which occurs is χ^{-1} , on which -1 acts by -1 , and hence we are left with

$$\left(\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{F}_n}^\times \otimes \mathbf{C}\right)^{\chi^{-1}} = \bigoplus_V V^{\dim(V|_{c=-1})},$$

where the sum runs over all representations V of Γ . In particular, there is an isomorphism in the Grothendieck group of G -modules

$$\left[\left(\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{F}_n}^\times \otimes \mathbf{C}\right)^{\chi^{-1}}\right] + \left[\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{F}}^\times \otimes \mathbf{C}\right] + [\mathbf{C}] = [\mathbf{C}[G]].$$

Now take the $\Delta = \text{Gal}(\tilde{F}/F) = \text{Gal}(\tilde{F}_n/F_n)$ -invariant part and take dimensions, we obtain the equality

$$\dim_{\mathbf{C}}\left(\left(\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{F}_n}^\times \otimes \mathbf{C}\right)^{\chi^{-1}}\right) + (r_1 + r_2 - 1) + 1 = r_1 + 2r_2,$$

where (r_1, r_2) is the signature of F . The result follows. \square

3. CHERN CLASSES FOR ALGEBRAIC K -THEORY

In this section, we will define the Chern class map (12).

3.1. Definitions. In the following discussion, certain isomorphisms will depend on a choice of some primitive n th root of unity ζ . In order to make this clear, we shall write (in this section only) either $=_\zeta$ or $=$ to denote isomorphisms which respectively do or do not depend on such a choice. Let F be a number field, and let $\mathcal{O} := \mathcal{O}_F$ denote the ring of integers of F . The Tate twist $\mathbf{Z}_p(1)$ is defined to be the projective limit $\text{projlim} \mu_{p^n}$ of the p^n th roots of unity over all n , and $\mathbf{Z}_p(m) := \mathbf{Z}_p(1)^{\otimes m}$. The Galois group G_F acts on $\mathbf{Z}_p(m)$ via the m th power χ^m of the cyclotomic character. For all $m \geq 1$, there exists a Chern class map:

$$c : K_{2m-1}(F) \rightarrow H^1(F, \mathbf{Z}_p(m)).$$

These Chern class maps arise as the boundary map of a spectral sequence, specifically, the Atiyah–Hirzebruch spectral sequence for étale K -theory. These maps were originally

constructed by Soulé [24, Section II]. We may compose this map with reduction mod p^i to obtain a map:

$$c : K_{2m-1}(F) \rightarrow H^1(F, \mathbf{Z}/p^i\mathbf{Z}(m)).$$

By the Chinese remainder theorem, we may also piece these maps together to obtain a map:

$$c : K_{2m-1}(F) \rightarrow H^1(F, \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}(m))$$

for any integer n . Let ζ be a primitive n th root of unity, $F_n = F(\zeta)$ and write G for the (possibly trivial) Galois group $\text{Gal}(F_n/F)$. Let μ denote the module of n roots of unity. There is a canonical injection

$$\chi : G \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mu) = (\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})^\times.$$

By inflation–restriction, there is a canonical map:

$$H^1(F, \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}(m)) \rightarrow H^1(F_n, \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}(m))^G \quad (29)$$

For $m \geq 1$, there is an invariant $w_m(F) \in \mathbf{N}$ that we will need. It is defined in terms of Galois cohomology by

$$w_m(F) = \prod_p |H^0(F, \mathbf{Q}_p/\mathbf{Z}_p(m))|,$$

Note that $w_1(F)$ is equal to w_F , the number of roots of unity in F , and $w_2(F)$ agrees with (11) because the action of G_F on $\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}(2) \subset \mathbf{Q}_p/\mathbf{Z}_p(2)$ for any n precisely factors through $\text{Gal}(F(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})/F)$ for a primitive n th root of unity ζ . We also define

$$\tilde{w}_F = \prod_p |H^0(\tilde{F}(\zeta_p + \zeta_p^{-1}), \mathbf{Q}_p/\mathbf{Z}_p(1))|. \quad (30)$$

where \tilde{F} is the Galois closure of F over \mathbf{Q} . Thus \tilde{w}_F is divisible only by the finitely many primes p such ζ_p belongs to $\tilde{F}(\zeta_p + \zeta_p^{-1})$. If $p|\tilde{w}_F$ and $p > 2$, then p necessarily ramifies in F . Note that \tilde{w}_F is always divisible by w_F .

Lemma 3.1. The map (29) is injective for integers n prime to $w_m(F)$.

Proof. The kernel of this map is $H^1(F_n/F, \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}(m))$. Assume that this is non-zero. By Sah’s lemma, this group is annihilated by $\chi^m(g) - 1$ for any $g \in G$. Equivalently, the kernel has order divisible by $p|n$ if and only if the elements $a^m - 1$ are divisible by p for all $(a, p) = 1$. Yet this is equivalent to saying that $H^0(F, \mathbf{Z}/p\mathbf{Z}(m)) \subset H^0(F, \mathbf{Q}_p/\mathbf{Z}_p(m))$ is non-zero, and hence $p|w_m(F)$. \square

There is an isomorphism $\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}(1) = \mu$. A choice of primitive n th root of unity ζ gives a trivialization $t_\zeta : \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}(1) =_\zeta \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}(m)$ defined by sending ζ to $\zeta^{\otimes n}$. This isomorphism is not, in general, G -equivariant, but rather satisfies

$$t_\zeta(\sigma x) = \chi^{1-m}(\sigma) \sigma t_\zeta(x) \quad (31)$$

The dependence of t_ζ on ζ is given by $t_{\zeta^k} = k^{m-1} t_\zeta$. By Hilbert 90, for a number field L , there is a canonical isomorphism $H^1(L, \mu) = L^\times/L^{\times n}$, and hence (given ζ) an isomorphism

$$H^1(F_n, \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}(m))^G =_\zeta H^1(F_n, \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}(1))^{\chi^{1-m}} = (F_n^\times/F_n^{\times n})^{\chi^{1-m}},$$

where the first isomorphism is induced by t_ζ . Thus c and ζ give rise to a map:

$$c_\zeta : K_{2m-1}(F) \rightarrow (F_n^\times / F_n^{\times n})^{\chi^{1-m}}. \quad (32)$$

3.2. The relation between étale cohomology and Galois cohomology. There are isomorphisms that can be found in Sections 5.2 and 5.4 of [33]

$$K_{2m-1}(F) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_p \simeq K_{2m-1}(\mathcal{O}_F[1/p]) \simeq K_{2m-1}(\mathcal{O}_F) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_p \quad (33)$$

for $m > 1$. These isomorphisms are also reflected in the following isomorphism between étale cohomology groups and Galois cohomology groups:

$$H_{\text{ét}}^1(\mathcal{O}_F[1/p], \mathbf{Z}_p(m)) \simeq H^1(F, \mathbf{Z}_p(m))$$

for $m \geq 2$. In particular, we may also view the Chern class maps considered above as morphisms

$$c : K_{2m-1}(F) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_p \simeq K_{2m-1}(\mathcal{O}_F) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_p \rightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^1(\mathcal{O}_F[1/p], \mathbf{Z}_p(m)).$$

Theorem 3.2. *For $p > 2$, there is an isomorphism*

$$c : K_3(F) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_p \simeq K_3(\mathcal{O}_F) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_p \rightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^1(\mathcal{O}_F[1/p], \mathbf{Z}_p(2)).$$

The rank of $K_3(F)$ is r_2 .

Sketch. This follows from the Quillen–Lichtenbaum conjecture, as proven by Voevodsky and Rost (see [33], [32]). In this case, it can also be deduced from the description of torsion in $K_3(F)$ by Merkurjev and Suslin [19] (described in terms of $w_2(F)$ above) combined with Borel's theorem for the rank (see also Theorem 6.5 of [29]), and the result of Soulé that the Chern class map is surjective. \square

Lemma 3.3. Suppose that $p \nmid w_2(F)$ for every prime p with $p^2 | n$. Then the map

$$c_\zeta : K_3(F) \rightarrow K_3(F)/nK_3(F) \rightarrow (F_n^\times / F_n^{\times n})^{\chi^{-1}} \quad (34)$$

is injective on $K_3(F)/nK_3(F)$.

Proof. By the Chinese Remainder Theorem, it suffices to consider the case $n = p^m$. In light of Theorem 3.2, it suffices to show that the map

$$H^1(F, \mathbf{Z}_p(2))/n \rightarrow H^1(F, \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}(2)) \rightarrow F_n^\times / F_n^{\times n}$$

is injective. The kernel of the first map is $H^0(F, \mathbf{Z}_p(2))/n = 0$. The kernel of the second map is, via inflation–restriction, the group $H^1(\text{Gal}(F_n/F), H^0(F, \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}(2)))$. If $n = p$, then $\text{Gal}(F_n/F)$ has order prime to p and the cohomology group vanishes. If $p^2 | n$, this group is certainly zero unless

$$H^0(F, \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}(2)) \subset H^0(F, \mathbf{Q}_p/\mathbf{Z}_p(2))$$

is non-zero, or in other words, unless p divides $w_2(F)$. \square

3.3. Upgrading from F_n^\times to $\mathcal{O}_{F_n}[1/S]^\times$. The following is a consequence of the finite generation of $K_3(F)$:

Lemma 3.4. For any field F , there exists a finite set S of primes which avoids any given finite set of primes not dividing n such that the image of c_ζ on $K_3(F)/nK_3(F)$ may be realized by an element of $\mathcal{O}_{F(\zeta)}^\times[1/S]$.

Proof. Note that without the requirement that S avoids any given finite set of primes not dividing n , the result is a trivial consequence of the fact that $K_3(F)$ is finitely generated. The construction of c as a map to units in F_n^\times proceeded via Hilbert 90. In light of Theorem 3.2 above, it suffices to do the same with $H^1(F_n, \mu)$ replaced by $H_{\text{ét}}^1(\mathcal{O}_{F_n}[1/S], \mu)$ for some set S containing $p|n$. However, in this case, the class group intervenes, as there is an exact sequence ([20], p.125):

$$\mathcal{O}_{F_n}[1/S]^\times / \mathcal{O}_{F_n}[1/S]^{\times n} \rightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^1(\mathcal{O}_{F_n}[1/S], \mu) \rightarrow \text{Pic}(\mathcal{O}_{F_n}[1/S])[n]$$

where $M[n]$ denotes the n -torsion of M and Pic is the Picard group, which may be identified with the class group of $\mathcal{O}_{F_n}[1/S]$. On the other hand, it is well known that one can represent generators in the class group by a set of primes avoiding any given finite set of primes, and hence for a set S including primes for each generator of the class group, the last term vanishes. \square

3.4. Upgrading from S -units to units. We give the following slight improvement on Lemma 3.4.

Lemma 3.5. Suppose that any prime divisor p of n is odd and divides neither the discriminant of F nor the order of $K_2(\mathcal{O}_F)$. Then the image of c_ζ on $K_3(F)/nK_3(F)$ may be realized by an element of \mathcal{O}_n^\times .

Proof. By Lemma 2.8, it suffices to consider the case when n is a power of p . Let $\zeta = \zeta_n$. The fact that p is prime to the discriminant of F implies that $F(\zeta)/F$ is totally ramified at p . The image of c_ζ factors through $H_{\text{ét}}^1(\mathcal{O}[1/p], \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}(2))$, and, via inflation–restriction, through $H_{\text{ét}}^1(\mathcal{O}_{F(\zeta)}[1/p], \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}(1))$. The Kummer sequence for étale cohomology gives a short exact sequence:

$$\mathcal{O}_{F(\zeta)}[1/p]^\times / \mathcal{O}_{F(\zeta)}[1/p]^{\times n} \rightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^1(\mathcal{O}_{F(\zeta)}[1/p], \mathbf{Z}/n(1)) \rightarrow \text{Pic}(\mathcal{O}_{F(\zeta)}[1/p])[n].$$

The image of c_ζ lands in the χ^{-1} -invariant part of the second group. The χ^{-1} -invariant part $M^{\chi^{-1}}$ of a G -module M is non-zero if and only if the largest χ^{-1} -invariant quotient $M_{\chi^{-1}}$ is non-zero. However, by results of Keune [16], there is an injection

$$(\text{Pic}(\mathcal{O}_{F(\zeta)}[1/p])/p^m)_{\chi^{-1}} \rightarrow K_2(\mathcal{O}_F)/p^m.$$

In particular, the pushforward of the image of c_ζ to the Picard group is trivial whenever $K_2(\mathcal{O}_F) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_p$ is trivial. Since we are assuming that p does not divide the order of $K_2(\mathcal{O}_F)$, we deduce that the image of c_ζ is realized by p -units. We now upgrade this to actual units. There is an exact sequence:

$$(\mathcal{O}_{F(\zeta)}^\times) / (\mathcal{O}_{F(\zeta)}^\times)^{\times n} \rightarrow (\mathcal{O}_{F(\zeta)}[1/p]^\times) / (\mathcal{O}_{F(\zeta)}[1/p]^\times)^{\times n} \rightarrow \bigoplus_{v|p} \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z},$$

where the last map is the valuation map. Since p is totally ramified in $F(\zeta)/F$, the action of G on the final term is trivial. By assumption, the quotient $\text{Gal}(F(\zeta_p)/F)$ is non-trivial, and hence the χ^{-1} -invariants of the final term are zero. Hence, after taking χ^{-1} -invariants, we see that the image of c_ζ comes from a unit. \square

3.5. Proof of Theorem 1.5. We have all the ingredients to give a proof of Theorem 1.5. Fix an odd natural number n and a primitive n th root of unity ζ . Consider the Chern class map

$$c_\zeta : K_3(F)/nK_3(F) \rightarrow (F_n^\times/F_n^{\times n})^{\chi^{-1}} .$$

from (34). When n is either square-free or if any prime $p^2|n$ is coprime to $w_2(F)$, the above map is injective by Lemma 3.3. When n is furthermore coprime to the discriminant Δ_F of F and the order of $K_2(\mathcal{O}_F)$, Lemma 3.5 implies that the above map factors through a map

$$c_\zeta : K_3(F)/nK_3(F) \rightarrow (\mathcal{O}_n^\times/\mathcal{O}_n^{\times n})^{\chi^{-1}} ,$$

where \mathcal{O}_n is the ring of integers of F_n . If $p^2|n$ and $p|w_2(F)$ is odd, then either $p|\Delta_F$ or $p = 3$, hence the assumptions $(n, w_2(F)\Delta_F|K_2(\mathcal{O}_F)|) = 1$ and n odd are equivalent to $(n, 6\Delta_F|K_2(\mathcal{O}_F)|) = 1$, and if n is furthermore not divisible by 9, they are equivalent to $(n, 2\Delta_F|K_2(\mathcal{O}_F)|) = 1$, justifying the claims made concerning M_F in Remark 1.4. When n is prime (or more generally square-free), then (10) and Proposition 2.12(b) imply that both sides of the above equation are abelian groups isomorphic to $(\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})^{r_2(F)}$. It follows that when n is square-free and coprime to $2\Delta_F|K_2(\mathcal{O}_F)|$, then the above map is an injection of finite abelian groups of the same order, and hence an isomorphism. This concludes the proof of Theorem 1.5. \square

4. REDUCTION TO FINITE FIELDS

As we will see in Section 5, the comparison of the maps c_ζ and R_ζ and the proof of Theorem 1.6 require a reduction of both maps to the case of finite fields. In this section, we review the local Chern classes and the Bloch groups of finite fields, and introduce local (finite field) versions of the maps c_ζ and R_ζ . We will be considering the case that n is a prime power p^m , and will denote by ζ a primitive n th root of unity.

4.1. Local Chern class maps. Let \mathfrak{q} be a prime of norm $q \equiv -1 \pmod n$ in \mathcal{O}_F . We work with these primes for several (related) reasons. The first is that the groups $K_3(\mathbf{F}_q)$ we consider below have order $q^2 - 1$, and so to see interesting classes in $K_3(F)/nK_3(F)$ we require that $q^2 - 1$ be divisible by n , and this necessitates choosing $q \equiv \pm 1 \pmod n$. On the other hand, if $q \equiv 1 \pmod n$, then \mathbf{F}_q contains the n th roots of unity, which we generally need to avoid in our construction. The reason to avoid n th roots of unity manifests itself quite concretely in this setting: the Bloch group $B(\mathbf{F}_q)$ itself turns out to have order (more or less) $q + 1$ rather than $q^2 - 1$, so it won't see any interesting n -torsion classes unless $q \equiv -1 \pmod n$. The residue field of \mathcal{O}_F at \mathfrak{q} is \mathbf{F}_q , and the residue field of $\mathcal{O}_{F(\zeta)}$ at a prime \mathfrak{Q} above \mathfrak{q} is $\mathbf{F}_{q^2} = \mathbf{F}_q(\zeta)$. Following Lemma 3.4, suppose that S does not contain any primes dividing q .

Lemma 4.1. There exists a commutative diagram of Chern class maps as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K_3(F)/nK_3(F) & \xrightarrow{c_\zeta} & (\mathcal{O}[1/S]_{F(\zeta)}^\times/\mathcal{O}[1/S]_{F(\zeta)}^{\times n})^{\chi^{-1}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ K_3(\mathbf{F}_q)/nK_3(\mathbf{F}_q) & \xrightarrow{c_{\zeta, \mathfrak{q}}} & \mathbf{F}_{q^2}^\times/\mathbf{F}_{q^2}^{\times n}. \end{array}$$

Proof. By the Chinese Remainder Theorem, we may reduce to the case when $n = p^m$. There is an isomorphism $K_3(F) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_p \simeq K_3(\mathcal{O}_F) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_p$ (see Theorem 3.2). Let $\mathcal{O}_{F, \mathfrak{q}}$ be the completion of \mathcal{O}_F at \mathfrak{q} . We have a more general diagram as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} K_3(\mathcal{O}_F)/nK_3(\mathcal{O}_F) & \xrightarrow{c_\zeta} & H_{\text{ét}}^1(\mathcal{O}_F[1/p], \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}(2)) & \rightarrow & (\mathcal{O}[1/S]_{F(\zeta)}^\times/\mathcal{O}[1/S]_{F(\zeta)}^{\times n})^{\chi^{-1}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ K_3(\mathcal{O}_{F, \mathfrak{q}}; \mathbf{Z}_p)/nK_3(\mathcal{O}_{F, \mathfrak{q}}; \mathbf{Z}_p) & \xrightarrow{c_{\zeta, \mathfrak{q}}} & H_{\text{ur}}^1(\mathcal{O}_{F, \mathfrak{q}}, \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}(2)) & \xlongequal{\quad} & \mathbf{F}_{q^2}^\times/\mathbf{F}_{q^2}^{\times n} \\ \parallel & & \parallel & & \parallel \\ K_3(\mathbf{F}_q)/nK_3(\mathbf{F}_q) & \xrightarrow{c_{\zeta, \mathfrak{q}}} & H^1(\mathbf{F}_q, \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}(2)) & \xlongequal{\quad} & \mathbf{F}_{q^2}^\times/\mathbf{F}_{q^2}^{\times n}. \end{array}$$

The image of $H_{\text{ét}}^1(\mathcal{O}_F[1/p])$ in the cohomology of $\mathcal{O}_{F, \mathfrak{q}}$ for \mathfrak{q} prime to p lands in the subgroup H_{ur}^1 of unramified classes. This subgroup is precisely the image of $H^1(\mathcal{O}/\mathfrak{q}, \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}(2))$ under inflation. The first horizontal map on the right hand side was constructed previously, and the other two horizontal maps on the right hand side are constructed in the same way. The reason that the χ^{-1} -invariants do not appear on the factors $\mathbf{F}_{q^2}^\times/\mathbf{F}_{q^2}^{\times n}$ is that the Galois group already acts by χ^{-1} . More precisely, on the one hand, $\text{Gal}(\mathbf{F}_{q^2}/\mathbf{F}_q)$ is generated by Frobenius which acts as multiplication by $q \equiv -1 \pmod n$, and on the other hand, $\text{Gal}(\mathbf{F}_{q^2}/\mathbf{F}_q) = \text{Gal}(\mathbf{F}_q(\zeta_p)/\mathbf{F}_q)$, and the character χ^{-1} is precisely the non-trivial character of this group. The identification of the two lower horizontal lines is a reflection of Gabber rigidity, which implies that $K_3(\mathcal{O}_{F, \mathfrak{q}}; \mathbf{Z}_p) \simeq K_3(\mathbf{F}_q) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_p$. \square

Proposition 4.2. Let \tilde{F} denote the Galois closure of F , and suppose that $\zeta \notin \tilde{F}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})$. (Equivalently, suppose that n is prime to \tilde{w}_F of Equation 30.)

(a) There is a map:

$$K_3(F)/nK_3(F) \xrightarrow{\bigoplus c_{\zeta, \mathfrak{q}}} \bigoplus \mathbf{F}_{q^2}^\times/\mathbf{F}_{q^2}^{\times n}$$

where the sum ranges over all primes \mathfrak{q} of prime norm $q \equiv -1 \pmod n$ which split completely in F , or alternatively runs over all but finitely many primes $q \equiv -1 \pmod n$ which split completely in F .

- (b) The image of this map is isomorphic to the image of the global map c_ζ , which is injective if $(n, w_2(F)) = 1$.
- (c) For $\xi \in K_3(F)$, the set

$$\{\mathfrak{q} \subset \mathcal{O}_F[1/S] \mid c_{\zeta, \mathfrak{q}}(\xi) = 0\}$$

(for any finite S) determines the image of ξ up to a scalar.

Proof. It suffices to consider the case when $n = p^m$. Let $\xi \in K_3(F)$, and let the class of $c_\zeta(\xi)$ be represented by an S -unit ϵ . Because of the Galois action, this gives rise via Kummer theory to a $\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$ -extension H of $F(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})$, and such that the reduction mod \mathfrak{q} of ϵ determines the element $\text{Frob}_\mathfrak{q} \in \text{Gal}(H/F(\zeta + \zeta^{-1}))$. (Explicitly, we have $H(\zeta) = F(\zeta, \epsilon^{1/n})$.) Hence our assumptions imply that any prime q which splits completely in $F(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})$ (which forces $q \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{n}$) and is additionally congruent to $-1 \pmod{p}$ must split in H . Let \tilde{H} denote the Galois closure of H over \mathbf{Q} , and \tilde{F} the Galois closure of F over \mathbf{Q} . Note that the Galois closure of $F(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})$ is $\tilde{F}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})$. A prime q splits completely in H if and only if it splits completely in \tilde{H} , and splits completely in $F(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})$ if and only if it splits completely in $\tilde{F}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})$. We have a diagram of fields as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{H} & \text{-----} & \tilde{H}(\zeta) \\ | & & | \\ \tilde{F}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1}) & \text{-----} & \tilde{F}(\zeta) \end{array}$$

By assumption, we have $\zeta \notin \tilde{F}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})$. Since $H/F(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})$ is cyclic of degree n , it follows that $\text{Gal}(\tilde{H}/\tilde{F}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1}))$ is an abelian p -group. On the other hand, $\text{Gal}(\tilde{F}(\zeta)/\tilde{F}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})) = \mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z}$, so $\text{Gal}(\tilde{H}(\zeta)/\tilde{F}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1}))$ is the direct sum of $\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z}$ with a p -group. Let $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(\tilde{H}(\zeta)/\tilde{F}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})) \subset \text{Gal}(\tilde{H}/\mathbf{Q})$ denote an element of order $2p$. By the Chebotarev density theorem, there exist infinitely many primes $q \in \mathbf{Q}$ with Frobenius element in $\text{Gal}(\tilde{H}/\mathbf{Q})$ corresponding to σ . By construction, the prime q splits completely in $\tilde{F}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})$ because the corresponding Frobenius element is trivial in $\text{Gal}(\tilde{F}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})/\mathbf{Q})$. On the other hand, since σ has order divisible by 2 and by p , it is non-trivial in both $\text{Gal}(\tilde{F}(\zeta)/\tilde{F}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})) = \text{Gal}(\mathbf{Q}(\zeta)/\mathbf{Q}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1}))$ and $\text{Gal}(\tilde{H}/\tilde{F}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1}))$. The first condition implies that $q \equiv -1 \pmod{n}$, and the second condition implies that q does not split completely in H , a contradiction. The injectivity (under the stated hypothesis) follows from Lemma 3.1. \square

Remark 4.3. The condition that $\zeta \notin \tilde{F}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})$ is automatic if p is unramified in F , because then the ramification degree of $\mathbf{Q}(\zeta)$ is $p - 1$ whereas the ramification degree of $\tilde{F}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})$ is $(p - 1)/2$ for p odd. If $\zeta \in \tilde{F}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})$, then there are no primes q which split completely in F and have norm $-1 \pmod{n}$. In particular, when $\zeta \in \tilde{F}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})$, we have $B(\mathbf{F}_q) \otimes \mathbf{F}_p = 0$ for every prime q which splits completely in F .

4.2. The Bloch group of \mathbf{F}_q . In order to make our maps explicit, we must relate the Chern class map to the Bloch group. Let $p > 2$ and $q > 2$ be odd primes such that $q \equiv -1 \pmod n$, where $n = p^m$. For a finite field \mathbf{F}_q , the group \mathbf{F}_q^\times is cyclic, so $\bigwedge^2 \mathbf{F}_q^\times$ is a 2-torsion group. Hence the Bloch group $B(\mathbf{F}_q)$ coincides with the pre-Bloch group after tensoring with \mathbf{F}_p , where the pre-Bloch group is defined as the quotient of the free abelian group on $\mathbf{P}^1(\mathbf{F}_q)$ by the 5-term relation (3). By [13], the Bloch group $B(\mathbf{F}_q)$ is a cyclic group of order $q + 1$ up to 2-torsion. Moreover, following [13], one may relate $B(\mathbf{F}_q)$ to the cohomology of $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbf{F}_q)$ in degree three, as we now discuss.

There is an isomorphism

$$H_3(\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbf{F}_q), \mathbf{Z}) \otimes \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z} \simeq \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}.$$

Let us describe this isomorphism more carefully. By a computation of Quillen, we know that $H_3(\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbf{F}_q), \mathbf{Z})$ is cyclic of order $q^2 - 1$. It follows that the p -part of this group comes from the p -Sylow subgroup. If one chooses an isomorphism

$$\mathbf{F}_{q^2} \simeq (\mathbf{F}_q)^2$$

of abelian groups, one gets a well defined map:

$$\mathbf{F}_{q^2}^\times = C = \mathrm{Aut}_{\mathbf{F}_q}(\mathbf{F}_{q^2}) \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbf{F}_q)$$

which is well defined up to conjugation. There is, correspondingly, a map $C^1 \rightarrow \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbf{F}_q)$, where

$$C^1 = \mathrm{Ker}(N : \mathbf{F}_{q^2}^\times \rightarrow \mathbf{F}_q^\times).$$

We refer to both C and C^1 as the non-split Cartan subgroup. By Quillen's computation, we deduce that there is a canonical map:

$$C^1 = H_3(C^1, \mathbf{Z}) \rightarrow H_3(\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbf{F}_q), \mathbf{Z})$$

which is an isomorphism after tensoring with $\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$. There is a canonical isomorphism $C^1[n] = \mu$, where μ denotes the n th roots of unity. Hence to give an element of order p in $H_3(\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbf{F}_q), \mathbf{Z})$ up to conjugation is equivalent to giving a primitive n th root of unity $\zeta \in C^1 \subset C = \mathbf{F}_{q^2}^\times$. From [13], there is a canonical map:

$$H_3(\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbf{F}_q), \mathbf{Z}) \rightarrow B(\mathbf{F}_q),$$

at least away from 2-power torsion, which is an isomorphism after tensoring with $\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$. Given a root of unity ζ , let t denote the corresponding element of $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbf{F}_q)$. The corresponding element of $B(\mathbf{F}_q)$ is given (see [13]) by:

$$\sum_{k \bmod n} \left[\frac{t(\infty) - t^{k+1}(\infty)}{t(\infty) - t^{k+2}(\infty)} \right].$$

This construction yields the same element for ζ and ζ^{-1} . We may represent t by its conjugacy class in $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbf{F}_q)$, which has determinant one and trace $\zeta + \zeta^{-1} \in \mathbf{F}_q$. The choice of ζ up to (multiplicative) sign is given by this trace. Note that the congruence condition on q ensures

that the Chebyshev polynomial with roots $\zeta + \zeta^{-1}$ has distinct roots which split completely over \mathbf{F}_q . Explicitly, we may choose

$$t = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & \zeta + \zeta^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} \zeta^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & \zeta \end{pmatrix} A^{-1}, \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} \zeta & \zeta^{-1} \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let F_k be the Chebyshev polynomials, so $F_k(2 \cos \phi) = \frac{\sin k\phi}{\sin \phi}$. Then

$$t^k(\infty) = \frac{F_{k-1}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})}{F_k(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})},$$

and an elementary computation then shows that the corresponding element in $B(\mathbf{F}_q) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_p$ is given by

$$\sum_{k \bmod n} \left[1 - \frac{1}{F_k(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})^2} \right] = \sum_{k \bmod n} \left[1 - \left(\frac{\zeta - \zeta^{-1}}{\zeta^k - \zeta^{-k}} \right)^2 \right], \quad (35)$$

4.3. The local Chern class map c_ζ . In this section, q will denote a prime with $q \equiv -1 \pmod{p^m}$ which splits completely in F . Let \mathfrak{q} be a prime above q . There is a natural map $B(F) \rightarrow B(\mathcal{O}_F/\mathfrak{q}) = B(\mathbf{F}_q)$. The reduction map sends $[x]$ to $[\bar{x}]$ under the natural reduction map $\mathbf{P}^1(F) \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^1(\mathbf{F}_q)$.

Lemma 4.4. Let $p > 2$. There is a commutative diagram as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} B(F)/nB(F) & \longrightarrow & \bigoplus B(\mathbf{F}_q) \otimes \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z} \\ \parallel & & \Big| \simeq \\ K_3(F)/nK_3(F) & \longrightarrow & \bigoplus K_3(\mathbf{F}_q) \otimes \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z} \xrightarrow{\bigoplus c_{\zeta, \mathfrak{q}}} \bigoplus \mathbf{F}_{q^2}^\times / \mathbf{F}_{q^2}^{\times n}, \end{array}$$

where the product runs over all primes \mathfrak{q} of norm $q \equiv -1 \pmod{n}$ which split completely in F , or alternatively all but finitely many such primes.

Proof. The isomorphism of the left vertical map is a theorem of Suslin [28, Theorem 5.2], and the isomorphism of the right vertical map follows from [13]. The fact that the diagram commutes is a consequence of the fact that both constructions are compatible (and can be seen in group cohomology). \square

Recall that an element x of an abelian group G is p -saturated if $x \notin [p]G$, where $[p] : G \rightarrow G$ is the multiplication by p map.

Corollary 4.5. There is an algorithm to prove that a set of generators of $B(F)$ is p -saturated for $p > 2$.

Proof. Computing $B(\mathbf{F}_q)$ is clearly algorithmically possible. Moreover, we can *a priori* compute $B(F) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_p$ as an abstract \mathbf{Z}_p -module. Hence it suffices to find sufficiently many distinct primes \mathfrak{q} such that the image of a given set of generators has the same order as $B(F)/nB(F)$. \square

In light of the commutative diagram of Lemma 4.4, we also use c_ζ to denote the Chern class map on $B(F)/nB(F)$.

4.4. The local R_ζ map. Suppose that $q \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$. It follows that the field \mathbf{F}_q does not contain ζ_p , and so Proposition 2.5 applies to give maps P_ζ and R_ζ which are well defined over this field. In particular, since $(p, q-1) = 1$, all elements of \mathbf{F}_q are p -th powers, and hence the Kummer extension H is given by $H = F_n$ and R_ζ and P_ζ coincide.

5. COMPARISON BETWEEN THE MAPS c_ζ AND R_ζ

The main goal of this section, carried out in the first subsection, is to prove Theorem 1.6. The main result here is Theorem 5.2, which says that that our mod n local regulator map $R_{\zeta,q}$ gives an isomorphism from $B(\mathbf{F}_q) \otimes \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$ to $\mathbf{F}_{q^2}^\times \otimes \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$ for any prime power n and prime $q \equiv -1 \pmod{n}$. This implies in particular the existence of a curious “mod- p - q dilogarithm map” from \mathbf{F}_q to $\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$, and in Section 5.2, we digress briefly to give an explicit formula for this map. In the final subsection, we describe the expected properties of the Chern class map that would imply the conjectural equality (14) and hence, in conjunction with (13), the evaluation $\gamma = 2$ of the comparison constant γ occurring in Theorem 1.6.

5.1. Proof of Theorem 1.6. Throughout this section, we set $n = p^m$, and let ζ denote a primitive n th root of unity. For a prime $q \equiv -1 \pmod{n}$ that splits completely in F , and for a corresponding prime \mathfrak{q} above q , let $R_{\zeta,q}$ denote the map $B(\mathcal{O}_F/\mathfrak{q}) = B(\mathbf{F}_q) \rightarrow \mathbf{F}_{q^2}^\times/\mathbf{F}_{q^2}^{\times n}$.

We have two maps we wish to compare. One of them is

$$c_\zeta : B(F)/nB(F) \rightarrow (F_n^\times/F_n^{\times n})^{x^{-1}}.$$

Because $B(F)$ is a finitely generated abelian group, we may represent the generators of the image by S -units for some fixed S (at this point possibly depending on n) and consider the map

$$c_\zeta : B(F)/nB(F) \rightarrow (\mathcal{O}_{F(\zeta)}[1/S]^\times/\mathcal{O}_{F(\zeta)}[1/S]^{\times n})^{x^{-1}} \hookrightarrow \bigoplus \mathbf{F}_{q^2}^\times/\mathbf{F}_{q^2}^{\times n} \simeq \bigoplus B(\mathbf{F}_q),$$

where the final sum is over all but finitely many primes \mathfrak{q} of norm $q \equiv -1 \pmod{n}$ which split completely in F . We have the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} B(F)/nB(F) & \xrightarrow{R_\zeta} & (\mathcal{O}_{F(\zeta)}[1/S]^\times/\mathcal{O}_{F(\zeta)}[1/S]^{\times n})^{x^{-1}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \bigoplus B(\mathbf{F}_q) \otimes \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z} & \xrightarrow{R_{\zeta,q}} & \bigoplus \mathbf{F}_{q^2}^\times/\mathbf{F}_{q^2}^{\times n}. \end{array}$$

We have already shown, by Chebotarev (Proposition 4.2(b)), that $c_\zeta(\xi)$ for $\xi \in K_3(F)$ is determined up to scalar by the set of primes for which $c_{\zeta,q}(\xi) = 0$. Hence the result is a formal consequence of knowing that the maps $R_{\zeta,q}$ are isomorphisms for all \mathfrak{q} of norm $q \equiv -1 \pmod{n}$. This is exactly Theorem 5.2 below. \square

By (10), the p -torsion subgroup of $K_3(\mathbf{Q}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1}))$ is isomorphic to $\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$. On the other hand, since $\mathbf{Q}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})$ is totally real, we have an isomorphism:

$$K_3(\mathbf{Q}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_p \simeq \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}.$$

Lemma 5.1. Let $p > 2$ and $n = p^m$. Suppose that $q \equiv -1 \pmod{n}$ and $q \not\equiv -1 \pmod{pn}$. The prime q splits completely in $\mathbf{Q}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})$. Let \mathbf{F}_q denote the residue field at one of the primes above q . Then the map

$$K_3(\mathbf{Q}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_p \rightarrow B(\mathbf{F}_q) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_p$$

is an isomorphism.

Proof. If n is odd, a generator of $B(\mathbf{Q}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1}))[n] \simeq K_3(\mathbf{Q}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_p$ is given explicitly by the element

$$\eta_\zeta := \sum_{k \bmod n} \left[1 - \left(\frac{\zeta - \zeta^{-1}}{\zeta^k - \zeta^{-k}} \right)^2 \right] = \sum_{k \bmod n} \left([0] + \left[\left(\frac{\zeta^k - \zeta^{-k}}{\zeta - \zeta^{-1}} \right)^2 \right] \right) \quad (36)$$

(The equivalence of these expressions follows from the identities $[0] + [1/X] = [0] - [X] = [1 - X]$.) This can also be proved by combining the calculation given on p. 40 of [35] with the ones given at the end of Section 4.2, or following an argument similar to the proof of [37, Theorem 1.4]. (See also [8, Proposition 5.4].) On the other hand, the reduction modulo any prime above q generates the latter group, as follows from the discussion in Section 4.2 (see in particular equation (35)). \square

We now prove Theorem 5.2 as mentioned above:

Theorem 5.2. Let n be an odd prime power and $q \equiv -1 \pmod{n}$. Then the map

$$R_{\zeta, q} : B(\mathbf{F}_q) \otimes \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}_{q^2}^\times \otimes \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$$

is an isomorphism, where ζ is an n th root of unity.

Proof. Note that $B(\mathbf{F}_q)$ is cyclic of order $q+1$ up to 2-torsion, and $\mathbf{F}_{q^2}^\times$ is cyclic of order q^2-1 . In particular, for odd primes p with $q \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$, the groups $B(\mathbf{F}_q) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_p$ and $\mathbf{F}_{q^2}^\times \otimes \mathbf{Z}_p$ are isomorphic to each other and to $\mathbf{Z}_p/(q+1)\mathbf{Z}_p$. We begin with the following:

Lemma 5.3. For n an odd prime power, $R_\zeta(\eta_\zeta) = \zeta^\gamma \in (\mathbf{Q}(\zeta)^\times/\mathbf{Q}(\zeta)^{\times n})^{\times n}$ for some $\gamma \in \mathbf{Z}_p$.

Proof. Write $\zeta_n = \zeta$ and let ζ' be an n^2 th root of unity. Consider the image of $R_{\zeta'}(\eta_{\zeta'})$. Because η_ζ is divisible by n in $B(\mathbf{Q}(\zeta')^+)$, the image is a n th power. Hence, by the compatibility of the maps R for varying n (Lemma 2.7 (2)), it follows that $R_\zeta(\eta_\zeta)$ lies in the kernel of the map

$$(\mathbf{Q}(\zeta)^\times/\mathbf{Q}(\zeta)^{\times n})^{\times n} \rightarrow (\mathbf{Q}(\zeta')^\times/\mathbf{Q}(\zeta')^{\times n})^{\times n}.$$

But this kernel consists precisely of n th roots of unity. \square

Let $\eta_{\zeta, q} \in B(\mathbf{F}_q)$ denote the reduction of η_ζ in $B(\mathbf{F}_q)$. By Lemma 5.1, the image also generates $B(\mathbf{F}_q) \otimes \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$. Since all primes $q \equiv -1 \pmod{n}$ split completely in $\mathbf{Q}(\zeta)^+$, if $\gamma \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, the result above follows by specialization. We proceed by contradiction and assume that $\gamma \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, which means that the image of the map $P_{\zeta, q}$ is divisible by p for

all \mathfrak{q} of norm q satisfying $q \equiv -1 \pmod n$. In particular, to prove the result, it suffices to find a *single* such \mathfrak{q} for which $R_{\zeta, \mathfrak{q}}$ is an isomorphism.

Choose a completely split prime \mathfrak{r} in $\mathbf{Q}(\zeta)$. Assume that

$$\zeta \equiv a^{-1} \pmod{\mathfrak{r}}, \quad \zeta \not\equiv a^{-1} \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^2}$$

for some integer $a \neq 1$. The splitting assumption means that an a satisfying the first condition exists. Replacing a^{-1} by $(a + N(\mathfrak{r}))^{-1}$ if necessary implies the second, because

$$\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a + N(\mathfrak{r})} = \frac{N(\mathfrak{r})}{a(a + N(\mathfrak{r}))} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^2}.$$

Let

$$\tau = \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (1 - \zeta^k a)^k \in \mathbf{Q}(\zeta)^\times.$$

Lemma 5.4. $\tau \cdot \zeta^i$ is not a perfect p th power for any i .

Proof. The assumption on \mathfrak{r} implies that all the p th roots of unity are distinct modulo \mathfrak{r} , and hence the only factor of τ divisible by \mathfrak{r} is $(1 - a\zeta)$, which has valuation one. \square

The element τ gives rise, via Kummer theory, to a $\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$ -extension $F/\mathbf{Q}(\zeta)^+$. By the Lemma above, it is non-trivial. Let $q \equiv -1 \pmod n$ be prime. Then, for a prime \mathfrak{q} above q , the element $\text{Frob}_{\mathfrak{q}} \in \text{Gal}(F/\mathbf{Q}(\zeta)^+)$ fails to generate $\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$ if and only if τ is a perfect p th power modulo \mathfrak{q} . This is equivalent to saying that $\text{Frob}_{\mathfrak{q}}$ generates $\text{Gal}(F/\mathbf{Q}(\zeta)^+)$ if and only if

$$R_{\zeta, \mathfrak{q}}([a^n]) = P_{\zeta, \mathfrak{q}}([a^n]) = \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (1 - a\zeta^k)^k \in \mathbf{F}_{q^2}^\times \otimes \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$$

is a generator. Hence it suffices to find a single $q \equiv -1 \pmod n$ and $q \not\equiv -1 \pmod np$ with the desired Frobenius. Such a q exists by Chebotarev density unless $\langle \tau \rangle = \langle \zeta \rangle \pmod{\mathbf{Q}(\zeta)^{\times p}}$. However, this cannot happen by Lemma 5.4. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.2. Assume that n is prime to $w_2(F)$. It follows that the Chern class map gives an injection

$$K_3(F)/nK_3(F) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{F_n}[1/S]^\times / \mathcal{O}_{F_n}[1/S]^{\times n}$$

for some finite set of primes S . If, in addition, we assume that p does not divide \tilde{w}_F , then we deduce from Proposition 4.2 that this map can be extended to an injection into the group $\bigoplus_{\mathfrak{q}} B(\mathbf{F}_{\mathfrak{q}})/nB(\mathbf{F}_{\mathfrak{q}})$. By Theorem 1.5, this agrees with the map R_{ζ} defined on $B(F)$, which is thus injective. If one additionally assumes that n is prime to $|\Delta_F| |K_2(\mathcal{O}_F)|$, then by Lemma 3.4 one may additionally assume that the image is precisely the χ^{-1} -invariants of $\mathcal{O}_{F_n}^\times / \mathcal{O}_{F_n}^{\times n}$. \square

5.2. Digression: the mod- p - q dilogarithm. Let q be prime, and $q + 1 \equiv 0 \pmod n$ with n a power of p as before. For convenience of exposition, assume that $p > 3$ so that $D_\zeta(1)$ is a perfect n th power. Fix an n th root of unity ζ in \mathbf{F}_{q^2} . Then there is a trivialization $\log_\zeta : \mathbf{F}_{q^2}^\times \otimes \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z} \simeq \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$ sending ζ to 1. The isomorphism $B(\mathbf{F}_q) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_p \simeq \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$ of Theorem 5.2 now gives a curious function, the p - q *dilogarithm*, which is a function

$$L : \mathbf{F}_q \rightarrow \mathbf{F}_{q^2}^\times \otimes \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z} \xrightarrow{\log_\zeta} \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$$

satisfying the 5-term relation. What is perhaps surprising is that the quantum *logarithm* suffices to give an explicit formula, as follows.

Proposition 5.5. The function L is given by the formula

$$L(a) = \sum_{b^n=a} \log_\zeta(b) \log_\zeta(1-b) \quad (a \in \mathbf{F}_q^\times),$$

where the sum is over the n th roots b of a in $\mathbf{F}_{q^2}^\times$.

Proof. Since \mathbf{F}_q^\times has order prime to n , the element a has a unique n th power $c \in \mathbf{F}_q^\times$. Then (24) can be rewritten as $L(a) = \sum_{k \pmod n} k \log_\zeta(1 - \zeta^k c)$. (Note that $R_\zeta = P_\zeta$ for finite fields, and the assumption that $p > 3$ means that we can ignore the $D_\zeta(1)$ factor.) The elements $b = \zeta^k c$ are the n th roots of a in $\mathbf{F}_{q^2}^\times$, and $\log_\zeta(b) = k$ because c has order prime to n and thus $\log_\zeta(c) = 0$. \square

5.3. The Chern class map on n -torsion in $\mathbf{Q}(\zeta)^+$. The following section contains a speculative digression and is not used elsewhere in the paper. We have proved that the maps c_ζ and R_ζ agree up to an invertible element of \mathbf{Z}_p^\times . To determine the value of this ratio, we need to compute the images of specific elements of the Bloch group. More specifically, as explained in the introduction, we need the two statements (13) and (14). The first of these will be proved below (Theorem 7.4). Here we want to show that the second is not pure fancy. We shall give a heuristic justification of why the image of the Chern class map on η_ζ should be ζ — at least up to a sign and a small power of 2 in the exponent. We hope that the arguments of this section could, with care, be made into a precise argument. However, since the main conjecture of this section is somewhat orthogonal to the main purpose of this paper, and correctly proving everything would (at the very least) involve establishing that several diagrams relating the cohomology of SL_2 and PSL_2 and GL_2 and PGL_2 commute up to precise signs and factors of 2, we content ourselves with a sketch, and enter the happy land where all diagrams commute.

The first subtle point is that the relation between $K_3(F)$ and $B(F)$ as established by Suslin is not an isomorphism. There is always an issue with 2-torsion coming from the image of Milnor K_3 . However, even for primes p away from 2, there is an exact sequence of Suslin ([28], Theorem 5.2; here F is a number field so certainly infinite):

$$0 \rightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_1(\mu_F, \mu_F) \otimes \mathbf{Z}[1/2] \rightarrow K_3(F) \otimes \mathbf{Z}[1/2] \rightarrow B(F) \otimes \mathbf{Z}[1/2] \rightarrow 0,$$

and hence when $p|w_F = |\mu_F|$, the comparison map is not an isomorphism. (This is one of the headaches which required us to assume that $\zeta \notin F$ when computing the Chern class map on $B(F)$.) This issue arises in the following way. Over the field $\mathbf{Q}(\zeta)$, the

Bott element provides a direct relationship between $K_1(F, \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})$ and $K_3(\mathbf{Z}, \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})$. This suggests we should push forward η_ζ to $\mathbf{Q}(\zeta)$ and compute the Chern class there. However, since in $B(\mathbf{Q}(\zeta))$, the class η_ζ may (and indeed does) become trivial, we instead consider η_ζ as an element of $K_3(\mathbf{Q}(\zeta))$, and then compute the Chern class map directly in K -theory.

By Theorem 4.10 of Dupont–Sah [7], the diagonal map

$$x \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & x^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

induces an injection

$$\mu_{\mathbf{C}} \simeq H_3(\mu_{\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{Z}) \rightarrow H_3(\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbf{C}), \mathbf{Z})$$

whose image is precisely the torsion subgroup. (We shall be more precise about this first isomorphism below.) Let n be odd, and let ζ be a primitive n th root of unity, let $E = \mathbf{Q}(\zeta)$, and let $E^+ = \mathbf{Q}(\zeta)^+$. If μ_E is the group of n th roots of unity, the map $\mu_E \rightarrow \mathrm{SL}_2(E)$ is conjugate to a map

$$\mu_E \rightarrow \mathrm{SL}_2(E^+)$$

as follows; send ζ to

$$t = A \begin{pmatrix} \zeta^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & \zeta \end{pmatrix} A^{-1}, \quad \text{where } A = \begin{pmatrix} \zeta & \zeta^{-1} \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The cohomology of μ_E with coefficients in $\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$ is (non-canonically) isomorphic to $\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$ in all degrees. More precisely, there is a canonical isomorphism

$$H_1(\mu_E, \mathbf{Z}) = H_1(\mu_E, \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) = \mu_E,$$

we have $H_2(\mu_E, \mathbf{Z}) = 0$, and thus via the Bockstein map $H_2(\mu_E, \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) = H_1(\mu_E, \mathbf{Z})[n] = \mu_E$. A choice of ζ leads to a choice of element $\beta \in H_2(\mu_E, \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) = \mu_E$, and hence to an isomorphism

$$\mu_E = H_1(\mu_E, \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) \xrightarrow{* \beta} H_3(\mu_E, \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) = H_3(\mu_E, \mathbf{Z})$$

where the isomorphism is given by the Pontryagin product of μ_E with $\beta \in H_2(\mu_E, \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})$. These choices induce a map

$$\mu_E \rightarrow H_3(\mu_E, \mathbf{Z}) \rightarrow H_3(\mathrm{SL}_2(E^+), \mathbf{Z}) \rightarrow K_3(E^+) \rightarrow B(E^+)$$

which sends ζ to η_ζ . That the image of ζ is η_ζ follows (for example) by §8.1 of [37]. Implicit in this statement also is that the Pontryagin product of $1 \in \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z} = H_1(\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}, \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})$ with $1 \in H_2(\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}, \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})$ is exactly the class constructed in Proposition 3.25 of Parry and Sah [23]. (The maps above are only properly defined modulo 2-torsion, since μ has odd order this issue can safely be ignored). Denote by η_{E^+} the corresponding element in $K_3(E^+)$. The Chern class maps are compatible with base change, so to compute $c(\eta_{E^+})$ it suffices to compute $c(\eta_E)$ where $\eta_E \in K_3(E)$ is the image of η_{E^+} under the map $K_3(E^+) \rightarrow K_3(E)$. The Chern class map on $K_1(E) = E^\times$ canonically sends $\zeta \in E^\times$ to ζ ; we would like to directly connect the Chern class map on K_1 with the one on K_3 using the Bott element. The Bott element $\beta \in K_2(E; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})$ is defined as follows. There is an isomorphism:

$$\mu_E = \ker \left(E^\times \xrightarrow{n} E^\times \right) = \pi_2(E^\times; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}).$$

The element β is defined as the image of ζ under the composition

$$\pi_2(\mathrm{BGL}_1(E); \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) \rightarrow \pi_2(\mathrm{BGL}(E); \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) \rightarrow \pi_2(\mathrm{BGL}(E)^+; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) = K_2(E; \mathbf{Z}/p\mathbf{Z}).$$

The Bott element induces an isomorphism:

$$\beta : K_1(E; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) \rightarrow K_3(E; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}).$$

Hence there is, given our choice of $\zeta \in E$, a canonically defined map:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K_3(E) & & E^\times/E^{\times n} \\ \downarrow & \nearrow c_\zeta & \parallel \\ K_3(E; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) & & \parallel \\ \parallel \beta^{-1} & & \parallel \\ K_1(E, \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) & \xrightarrow{c} & E^\times/E^{\times n} \end{array}$$

Here c_ζ is the composition of the Chern class map to $H^1(E, \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}(2))$ which can be identified with $E^\times/E^{\times n}$ after a choice of $\zeta \in E$. Note that the definition of β also requires a similar choice. Thus it makes sense to make the following:

Assumption 5.6. The diagram above commutes.

Using Assumption 5.6, we would like to show that $c_\zeta(\eta_E) = \zeta$, and hence that $c_\zeta(\eta_{E^+})$ and thus $c_\zeta(\eta_\zeta)$ are also both equal to ζ . This will follow if, under the Bott element, the class η_E corresponds to $\zeta \in K_1(E; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})$. To prove this, one roughly has to show that the following square commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mu_E = H_1(\mu_E, \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) & \xrightarrow{* \beta} & H_3(\mu_E, \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ E^\times/E^{\times n} = K_1(E, \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) & \xrightarrow{\beta} & K_3(E; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}). \end{array}$$

The top line comes from the Pontryagin product structure of $H_1(\mu_E, \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) = \mu_E$ with

$$H_2(\mu_E, \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) = \ker(\mu_E \xrightarrow{[n]} \mu_E),$$

and the bottom line comes from Pontryagin product with the Bott element β coming via the Bockstein map from

$$\ker(E^\times \xrightarrow{[n]} E^\times).$$

We conveniently denote both maps by essentially the same letter in order to be more suggestive. One caveat is that the maps from $E^\times \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_2(E)$ and $\mu_E \rightarrow \mathrm{SL}_2(E)$ considered above differ slightly in that x is sent to $\begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & x^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$ respectively; since n is odd such

maps can be compared by comparing the cohomologies of GL, PGL, SL, and PSL respectively; it is quite possible that such comparisons might require that the maps above include a factor of 2 or -1 at some point.

The above discussion above makes the conjectured Equation (14) plausible.

6. THE CONNECTING HOMOMORPHISM TO K -THEORY

In this section, we give a proof of Theorem 1.7. Assume that F is a field of characteristic prime to p which does not contain a p th root of unity. Recall that $Z(F)$ is the free abelian group on $F \setminus \{0, 1\}$ and $C(F)$ the subgroup generated by the 5-term relation.

Definition 6.1. Let $A(F; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})$ be the kernel of the map

$$d : Z(F) \longrightarrow \wedge^2 F^\times \otimes \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}, \quad [X] \mapsto X \wedge (1 - X).$$

The étale Bloch group $B(F; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})$ is the quotient

$$B(F; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) = A(F; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) / (nZ(F) + C(F)).$$

It is annihilated by n .

There is a tautological exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow B(F) \rightarrow Z(F)/C(F) \rightarrow \wedge^2 F^\times \rightarrow K_2(F) \rightarrow 0.$$

For appropriately defined R , we may break this into the two short exact sequences as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & A(F) & \longrightarrow & Z(F) & \longrightarrow & R \longrightarrow 0, \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & B(F) & \longrightarrow & Z(F)/C(F) & \longrightarrow & R \longrightarrow 0, \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & 0 \rightarrow R \rightarrow \wedge^2 F^\times \rightarrow K_2(F) \rightarrow 0. \end{array} \quad (37)$$

Similarly, for some Q , with $Q \subseteq R$ and $nR \subseteq Q \subseteq n\wedge^2 F^\times$, we have corresponding short exact sequences:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & A(F) & \longrightarrow & A(F; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) & \longrightarrow & Q \longrightarrow 0, \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & A(F)/(nZ(F) + C(F)) & \longrightarrow & A(F; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})/(nZ(F) + C(F)) & \longrightarrow & Q/nR \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \parallel & & \parallel & & \parallel \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & B(F)/nB(F) & \longrightarrow & B(F; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) & \longrightarrow & Q/nR \longrightarrow 0, \end{array}$$

From now on, we make the assumption that the number field F does not contain a p th root of unity for any p dividing n . This implies from the previous inclusions that Q

and R are all p -torsion free for $p|n$. Tensor the exact sequence (37) with $\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$. The group $\mathrm{Tor}^1(\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}, \wedge^2 F^\times)$ vanishes by our assumption. Hence we have an exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow K_2(F)[n] \rightarrow R/nR \rightarrow \wedge^2 F^\times \otimes \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z} \rightarrow K_2(F)/nK_2(F) \rightarrow 0. \quad (38)$$

Recall that R is the image of $Z(F)$ in $\wedge^2 F^\times$ and Q is the image of $A(F; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})$, which is precisely the kernel of the map from R to $\wedge^2 F^\times \otimes \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$. It follows that the image of Q in R/nR is the kernel of the map from R/nR to $\wedge^2 F^\times \otimes \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$. From the short exact sequence (38), this may be identified with $K_2(F)[n]$. Since the image of Q in R/nR is precisely Q/nR , however, this shows that $Q/nR \simeq K_2(F)$, we obtain the exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow B(F)/nB(F) \rightarrow B(F; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) \rightarrow K_2(F)[n] \rightarrow 0,$$

completing the proof of Theorem 1.7.

The previous result was a diagram chase. The map $\delta : B(F; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) \rightarrow K_2(F)$ can be given explicitly as follows: Lift $[x] \in B(F; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})$ to an element x of $A(F; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})/C(F)$, which is unique up to an element of $nZ(F)$. The image of x in $\wedge^2 F^\times \otimes \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$ is zero by definition. Hence, because $\wedge^2 F^\times$ is p -torsion free for $p|n$, there exists an element $y \in \wedge^2 F^\times$ such that the image of z in $\wedge^2 F^\times$ is ny , and now y is unique up to an element in the image of $C(F)$. But the projection z of $y \in \wedge^2 F^\times$ to $K_2(F)$ sends this ambiguity $C(F)$ to zero, and so $\delta([x]) := z \in K_2(F)$ is well defined.

If we assume that n is not divisible by any prime p which divides $w_2(F)$, we have constructed a map

$$R_\zeta : B(F; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) \rightarrow (F_n^\times / F_n^{\times n})^{\times^{-1}} \simeq H^1(F, \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}(2)). \quad (39)$$

Taking $n = p^m$ for various m , and using the fact that $B(F)$ is finitely generated and so $\mathrm{proj\,lim} B(F)/p^m B(F) = B(F) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_p$, we obtain a commutative diagram as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & B(F)/nB(F) & \longrightarrow & B(F; \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}) & \longrightarrow & K_2(F)[n] \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & H^1(F, \mathbf{Z}_p(2))/n & \longrightarrow & H^1(F, \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}(2)) & \longrightarrow & H^2(F, \mathbf{Z}_p(2))[n] \longrightarrow 0, \end{array} \quad (40)$$

The first vertical map is an isomorphism by Theorem 3.2, taking into account the identification of $B(F)/nB(F)$ with $K_3(F)/nK_3(F)$ for $(n, w_F) = 1$ and equation (33). The last vertical map is also an isomorphism by a theorem of Tate [29]. It follows that the map R_ζ in Equation 39 is an isomorphism for n prime to $w_2(F)$. This gives a link between our explicit construction of Chern class maps for $K_3(F)$ and the explicit construction of $K_2(F)$ in Galois cohomology by Tate [29].

We end this section with a remark on circular units. Let $F = \mathbf{Q}(\zeta_D)$. Associated to a primitive D th root of unity ζ_D , Beilinson (see §9 of [12]) constructed special generating elements of $K_3(F)$, which correspond, on the Bloch group side, to the classes $D \cdot [\zeta_D] \in B(F)$. (Note that $D \cdot \zeta_D \wedge (1 - \zeta_D) = \zeta_D^D \wedge (1 - \zeta_D) = 0 \in \wedge^2 F^\times$ so $D \cdot [\zeta_D]$ does indeed lie in the Bloch group.) Soulé [25] proved that the images of these classes under the Chern class map

consist exactly of the circular units. On the other hand, for p not dividing D , we see that the images of $D[\zeta_D]$ under the maps R_ζ are unit multiples of the elements

$$\prod_{k=0}^{p^m-1} (1 - \zeta^k \zeta_D)^k;$$

these are exactly the compatible sequences of circular units which yield a finite index subgroup of $H^1(F, \mathbf{Z}_p(2))$ — the index being directly related to $K_2(\mathcal{O}_F)$ via the Quillen–Lichtenbaum conjectures.

7. NAHM’S CONJECTURE AND THE ASYMPTOTICS OF NAHM SUMS AT ROOTS OF UNITY

In Section 1.3 of the introduction, we saw that the S -units constructed in this paper from elements of the Bloch group appear naturally (although in general only conjecturally) in connection with the asymptotic properties of the Kashaev invariant of knots and its Galois twists. A second place where these units appear is in the radial asymptotics of so-called Nahm sums. This was shown in [10] and is quoted (in a simplified form) in Theorem 7.1 below. In this section, we explain this and give two applications, the proof of Theorem 7.4 and the proof of Nahm’s conjecture relating the modularity of Nahm sums to the vanishing of certain elements in Bloch groups.

Nahm sums are special q -hypergeometric series whose summand involves a quadratic form, a linear form and a constant. They were introduced by Nahm [22] in connection with characters of rational conformal field theories, and led to his above-mentioned conjecture concerning their modularity. They have also appeared recently in quantum topology in relation to the stabilization of the coefficients of the colored Jones polynomial (see Garoufalidis–Le [9]), and they are building blocks of the 3D-index of an ideally triangulated manifold due to Dimofte–Gaiotto–Gukov [4, 3].

In the first subsection of this section, we review Nahm sums and the Nahm conjecture and state Theorem 7.1 relating the asymptotics of Nahm sums at roots of unity to the near units of Theorem 1.2. This is then applied in §7.2 to a particular Nahm sum (namely, the famous Andrews–Gordon generalization of the Rogers–Ramanujan identities) to prove Equation (13) of the introduction (Theorem 7.4). In the final subsection, we use Theorem 7.1 together with Theorem 1.2 to give a proof of Nahm’s conjecture.

7.1. Nahm’s conjecture and Nahm sums. Nahm’s conjecture gives a very surprising connection between modularity and algebraic K -theory. More precisely, it predicts that the modularity of certain q -hypergeometric series (“Nahm sums”) is controlled by the vanishing of certain associated elements in the Bloch group $B(\overline{\mathbf{Q}})$.

The definition of Nahm sums and the question of determining when they are modular were motivated by the famous Rogers–Ramanujan identities, which say that

$$G(q) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2}}{(q)_n} = \prod_{\substack{n>0 \\ \binom{n}{5}=1}} \frac{1}{1-q^n}, \quad H(q) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+n}}{(q)_n} = \prod_{\substack{n>0 \\ \binom{n}{5}=-1}} \frac{1}{1-q^n},$$

where $(q)_n = (1-q) \cdots (1-q^n)$ is the q -Pochhammer symbol or quantum n -factorial. These identities imply via the Jacobi triple product formula that the two functions $q^{-1/60}G(q)$ and

$q^{11/60}H(q)$ are quotients of unary theta-series by the Dedekind eta-function and hence are modular functions. (Here and from now on we will allow ourselves the abuse of terminology of saying that a function $f(q)$ is modular if the function $\tilde{f}(\tau) = f(e^{2\pi i\tau})$ is invariant under the action of some subgroup of finite index of $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbf{Z})$.) To see how general this phenomenon might be, Nahm [22] considered the three-parameter family

$$f_{A,B,C}(q) := q^C f_{A,B}(q) := q^C \sum_{m \geq 0} \frac{q^{\frac{A}{2}m^2 + Bm}}{(q)_m} \quad (A \in \mathbf{Q}_{>0}, B, C \in \mathbf{Q}) \quad (41)$$

These are formal power series with integer coefficients in some rational power of q , and are analytic in the unit disk $|q| < 1$, but they are very seldom modular: apart from the two Rogers-Ramanujan cases $(A, B, C) = (2, 0, -\frac{1}{60})$ or $(2, 1, \frac{11}{60})$, only five further cases $(1, 0, -\frac{1}{48})$, $(1, \pm\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{24})$, $(\frac{1}{2}, 0, -\frac{1}{40})$ and $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{40})$ were known for which $f_{A,B,C}$ is modular, and it was later proved ([30], [35]) that these are in fact the only ones. Since this list of seven examples is not very enlightening, Nahm introduced also a higher-order version

$$f_{A,B,C}(q) := q^C f_{A,B}(q) := q^C \sum_{m \in \mathbf{Z}_{\geq 0}^r} \frac{q^{\frac{1}{2}m^t Am + Bm}}{(q)_{m_1} \cdots (q)_{m_r}}, \quad (42)$$

where $A = (a_{ij})$ is a symmetric positive definite $r \times r$ matrix with rational entries, $B \in \mathbf{Q}^r$ a column vector, and $C \in \mathbf{Q}$ a scalar, and asked for which triples (A, B, C) the function $\tilde{f}_{A,B,C}(\tau) = f_{A,B,C}(e^{2\pi i\tau})$ is modular. His conjecture gives a partial answer to this question.

To formulate this conjecture, Nahm made two preliminary observations.

(i) Let $X = (X_1, \dots, X_r) \in \mathbf{C}^r$ be a solution of *Nahm's equations*

$$1 - X_i = \prod_{j=1}^r X_j^{a_{ij}} \quad (1 \leq j \leq r) \quad (43)$$

(or symbolically $1 - X = X^A$), and let F be the field they generate over \mathbf{Q} , which will typically be a number field since (43) is a system of r equations in r unknowns and generically defines a 0-dimensional variety. Then the element $[X] = [X_1] + \cdots + [X_r]$ of $\mathbf{Z}[F]$ belongs to the kernel of the map (2), because

$$d([X]) = \sum_i (X_i) \wedge (1 - X_i) = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} (X_i) \wedge (X_j) = 0$$

by virtue of the symmetry of A . (This calculation makes sense as it stands if A has integer entries; if the entries are only rational, we have to tensor everything with \mathbf{Q} .) Therefore $[X]$ determines an element of the Bloch group $B(F) \otimes \mathbf{Q}$ and it makes sense to ask whether this element vanishes. This is equivalent to the vanishing of the numbers $D(\sigma X) = \sum D(\sigma X_i)$ for all embeddings $\sigma : F \hookrightarrow \mathbf{C}$, where $D(x)$ is the Bloch-Wigner dilogarithm function, and this condition can be either tested numerically to any precision or else verified rigorously by writing a multiple of $[X]$ as a linear combination of 5-term relations.

(ii) The first observation is that if A is a positive definite symmetric matrix, then there is a distinguished solution of the Nahm equations, namely the unique solution $X^A = (X_1^A, \dots, X_r^A)$ with $0 < X_i^A < 1$ for all i . We denote by ξ_A the corresponding element

$[X^A]$ of the Bloch group. Then since X^A is real, we obtain a further characteristic property when this element is torsion, namely that the real number $L(\xi_A) = \sum L(X_i)$, where $L(x)$ is the Rogers dilogarithm function as defined below, is a rational multiple of π^2 . But it can be shown fairly easily that $f_{A,B,C}(e^{-h})$ has an asymptotic expansion as $e^{L(\xi_A)/h+O(1)}$ as $h \rightarrow 0^+$ for any B and C (in fact, a full asymptotic expansion of the form $e^{L(\xi_A)/h+c_0+c_1h+\dots}$ is given in [35]). Since a modular function must have an expansion $e^{c/h+O(1)}$ with $c \in \mathbf{Q}\pi^2$, this already gives a strong indication of a relation between the modularity of Nahm sums and the vanishing (up to torsion) of the associated elements of Bloch groups.

Based on these observations, one can consider the following three properties of a matrix A as above:

- (a) The class $[X] \in B(\mathbf{C})$ vanishes for all solutions X of the Nahm equations (43).
- (b) The special class $\xi_A \in B(\mathbf{C})$ associated to the solution X^A of (43) vanishes.
- (c) The function $f_{A,B,C}(q)$ is modular for some $B \in \mathbf{Q}^r$ and $C \in \mathbf{Q}$.

Trivially (a) \Rightarrow (b). Nahm's conjecture (see [22] and [35]) says that (a) \Rightarrow (c) and (c) \Rightarrow (b). (The possible stronger hypothesis that (b) alone might already imply (c) was eliminated in [35] using the 2×2 matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, and the other possible stronger assertion that (c) might require (a) was shown to be false by Vlasenko and Zwegers [31] with the counterexample $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 3/2 \end{pmatrix}$.) This conjecture had a dual motivation: on the one hand, the above-mentioned fact that both (b) and (c) force the rationality of $L(\xi_A)/\pi^2$, which is most unlikely to happen "at random," and on the other hand, a large number of supporting examples coming from the characters of rational conformal field theories, which are always modular functions and where the condition in the Bloch group can also be verified in many cases. Here we are concerned with an extension of the first of these two aspects, namely the asymptotics of the Nahm sum $f_{A,B,C}(q)$ as q tends radially to *any* root of unity, not just to 1.

In order to state the asymptotic formula, we need to define the Rogers dilogarithm. In our normalization (which is $\pi^2/6$ minus the standard one as given, for instance, in [35], §II.1A), this is the function defined on $\mathbf{R} \setminus \{0, 1\}$ by

$$L(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \text{Li}_2(x) - \frac{1}{2} \log(x) \log(1-x) & \text{if } 0 < x < 1, \\ -L(1/x) & \text{if } x > 1, \\ \frac{\pi^2}{6} - L(1-x) & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases} \quad (44)$$

(here $\text{Li}_2(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^2}$ is the standard dilogarithm) and extended by continuity to a function $\mathbf{P}^1(\mathbf{R}) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}/\frac{\pi^2}{2}\mathbf{Z}$ by sending the three points 0, 1 and ∞ to $\frac{\pi^2}{6}$, 0, and $-\frac{\pi^2}{6}$. Its linear extension to $\tilde{Z}(\mathbf{R})$ vanishes on both the group $C(\mathbf{R})$ as defined at the beginning of §1.1 and also vanishes on the larger group $\tilde{C}(\mathbf{R})$ in Definition 2.1. We comment here that the specific choice of the definition of the Bloch group in Definition 2.1, which forces $3[0] = 0$, $[X] + [1/X] = 0$ and $[X] + [1-X] = [0]$ for any field F and any element X of $\mathbf{P}^1(F)$, was chosen precisely so that L is well-defined on $\tilde{B}(\mathbf{R})$ (and thus also $B(\mathbf{R})$) and takes values in the group $\mathbf{R}/\frac{\pi^2}{2}\mathbf{Z}$ rather than just its quotient $\mathbf{R}/\frac{\pi^2}{6}\mathbf{Z}$.

Specifically, let A , B and C be as above let $X = X^A$ be the distinguished solution of (43) as in (ii) and F the corresponding number field, and for each integer n choose a primitive

n th root of unity ζ , set $F_n = F(\zeta)$ and denote by $H = H_n$ the Kummer extension of F_n obtained by adjoining the positive n th roots x_i of the X_i . We are interested in the asymptotic expansion of $f_{A,B,C}(\zeta e^{-h/n})$ as $h \rightarrow 0^+$. Strictly speaking, this only makes sense if A has integral coefficients, B is congruent to $\frac{1}{2}\text{diag}(A)$ modulo \mathbf{Z}^r , and $C \in \mathbf{Z}$, since otherwise the quadratic function $q^{\frac{1}{2}nAn^t + nB + C}$ occurring in the definition of $f_{A,B,C}$ is not uniquely defined. We get around this by picking a representation of ζ as $\mathbf{e}(a/n)$ for some $a \in \mathbf{Z}$ (where $\mathbf{e}(x) = e^{2\pi i x}$) and interpreting $f_{A,B,C}(\zeta e^{-h/n})$ as $\tilde{f}_{A,B,C}\left(\frac{a+ih}{n}\right)$, where $\tilde{h} = \frac{h}{2\pi}$. The full asymptotic expansion of $f_{A,B,C}(\zeta e^{-h/n})$ as $h \rightarrow 0^+$ was calculated in [10] using the Euler–Maclaurin formula, generalizing an earlier result in [35] for the case $n = 1$. We do not give the complete formula here, but only the simplified form as needed for the applications we will give. In the statement of the theorem we have abbreviated by Δ_X the diagonal matrix whose diagonal is a given vector X .

Theorem 7.1. [10, Thm 3.1] *Let $A \in M_r(\mathbf{Q})$ and $B \in \mathbf{Q}^r$ be as above. Let n be a positive integer coprime to the denominator of A and B . Then for every primitive n th root of unity ζ , we have*

$$f_{A,B}(\zeta e^{-h/n}) = \mu \omega e^{\mathbf{L}(\xi_A)/nh} (\Phi_\zeta(h) + O(h^K)) \quad (45)$$

for all $K > 0$ as $h \rightarrow 0^+$, where $\omega^2 \in F^\times$, $\mu = \mathbf{e}(r(n-1)(n-2)/24n)$, and $\Phi_\zeta(h) = \Phi_{A,B,\zeta}(h)$ is an explicit power series satisfying the two properties $\Phi_\zeta(h)^n \in F_n[[h]]$ and

$$P_\zeta(\xi_A)^{1/n} D_\zeta(1)^{r/n} \Phi_\zeta(h) \in F_n[[h]]. \quad (46)$$

Moreover, if $\Phi_\zeta(0)^n \neq 0$, then its image in $F_n^\times/F_n^{\times n}$ belongs to the χ^{-1} eigenspace.

Corollary 7.2. If $\Phi_\zeta(0) \neq 0$, then the product of the power series $\Phi_\zeta(h)$ with $\varepsilon^{1/n}$ for any unit ε representing $R_\zeta(\xi_A)$ belongs to $F_n[[h]]$.

Proof. Let $\varepsilon \in F_n^\times$ denote a representative of $R_\zeta(\xi_A)$. On the one hand, Theorem 7.1 and Remark 2.6 imply that $\Phi_\zeta(0)\varepsilon^{1/n} \in F_n^\times$. On the other hand, Theorem 7.1 and our assumption implies that $(\Phi_\zeta(h)/\Phi_\zeta(0))^n \in F_n[[h]]$. Since $\Phi_\zeta(h)/\Phi_\zeta(0)$ is a power series with constant term 1, it follows that $\Phi_\zeta(h)/\Phi_\zeta(0) \in F_n[[h]]$. Combining both conclusions, it follows that $\varepsilon^{1/n}\Phi_\zeta(h) \in F_n[[h]]$. \square

Remark 7.3. In the theorem, we do *not* assert that the power series Φ cannot vanish identically (which is why we wrote an equality sign and $\Phi(h) + O(h^K)$ in (45) rather than writing an asymptotic equality sign and putting simply $\Phi(h)$ on the right), and indeed this often happens, for instance, when $f_{A,B,C}$ is modular and we are expanding at a cusp not equivalent to 0. Of course, the corollary is vacuous if Φ vanishes.

7.2. Application to the calculation of $R_\zeta(\eta_\zeta)$. In this subsection, we apply Theorem 7.1 and its corollary to a specific Nahm sum to prove equation (13) in the introduction.

Theorem 7.4. *Let n be odd and η_ζ be the n -torsion element in $B(\mathbf{Q}(\zeta)^+)$ defined by (36), where ζ is a primitive n th root of unity. Then $R_\zeta(\eta_\zeta) = \zeta^2$.*

Proof. The case $n = 1$ is trivial, so assume that $n \geq 3$. Set $A_n = (2 \min(i, j))_{1 \leq i, j \leq r}$, where $r = (n-3)/2$. If $n \geq 5$, let f_n be the r -dimensional Nahm sum $f_{A_n, 0}$. If $n = 3$, we let $f_3 = 1$, which is also the natural interpretation of the corresponding 0-dimensional

Nahm sum. By a famous identity of Andrews and Gordon [1], which reduces to the first Ramanujan-Rogers identity when $n = 5$, we have the product expansion

$$f_n(q) = \prod_{\substack{k>0 \\ 2k \not\equiv 0, \pm 1 \pmod{n}}} \frac{1}{1 - q^k}. \quad (47)$$

and this is modular up to a power of q for the same reason as for $G(q) = f_5(q)$ (quotient of a theta series by the Dedekind eta-function). This modularity allows us to compute its asymptotics as $q \rightarrow \zeta_n$, and by comparing the result with the general asymptotics of Nahm sums as given in 7.1, we will obtain the desired evaluation of η_n . We now give details.

It is easy to check that all solutions X of the Nahm equation $1 - X = X^{A_n}$ have the form

$$X = (X_{r+1}, \dots, X_2), \quad X_k = \frac{(1 - \zeta^{k-1})(1 - \zeta^{k+1})}{(1 - \zeta^k)^2}$$

with ζ a primitive n root of unity, and hence form a single Galois orbit. The distinguished solution $X^{A_n} \in (0, 1)^r$ corresponds to $\zeta = \mathbf{e}(1/n) = \zeta_n$. From the equation

$$1 - X_k = \left(\frac{\zeta^{1/2} - \zeta^{-1/2}}{\zeta^{k/2} - \zeta^{-k/2}} \right)^2 \quad (48)$$

and the functional equation $L(1 - X) = \frac{\pi^2}{6} - L(X)$, we find

$$L([X]) = \sum_{k=2}^{r+1} L(X_k) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=2}^{n-2} \left(\frac{\pi^2}{6} - L\left(\frac{\sin^2(\pi/n)}{\sin^2(k\pi/n)} \right) \right) = \frac{(n-3)\pi^2}{6n}, \quad (49)$$

the invoked equality being a well-known identity for the Rogers dilogarithm of which a proof can be found at the end of [35], §II.2C. Denote the right-hand side of this by $-4\pi^2 C_n$ and set $\tilde{f}_n(\tau) = \tilde{f}_{A_n, 0, C_n}(\tau) = q^{C_n} f_n(q)$. Using the Jacobi theta function and the Jacobi triple product formula

$$\theta(\tau, z) = \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^k q^{(2k+1)^2/8} y^{(2k+1)/2} = q^{1/8} y^{1/2} \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^k)(1 - q^k y)(1 - q^{k-1} y^{-1})$$

(where $\Im(\tau) > 0$, $z \in \mathbf{C}$, $q = \mathbf{e}(\tau)$, and $y = \mathbf{e}(z)$), together with the Dedekind eta-function $\eta(\tau) = q^{1/24} \prod_{n>0} (1 - q^n)$, we can rewrite (47) as

$$\tilde{f}_n(\tau) = q^{(r+1)^2/2n} \frac{\theta(n\tau, -(r+1)\tau)}{\eta(\tau)},$$

which in conjunction with the standard transformation properties of θ and η implies that $\tilde{f}_n(\tau)$ is a modular function (with multiplier system) on the congruence subgroup $\Gamma_0(n)$ of $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbf{Z})$. We need only the special case $\tau \mapsto \frac{\tau}{n\tau+1}$, where the transformation law is given by

$$\tilde{f}_n\left(\frac{\tau}{n\tau+1}\right) = \mathbf{e}\left(\frac{n-3}{24}\right) \tilde{f}_n(\tau). \quad (50)$$

We sketch the proof of this for completeness. The well-known modular transformation properties of θ and η under the generators $T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $S = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ of $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbf{Z})$ are given

by

$$\begin{aligned}\theta(\tau + 1, z) &= \mathbf{e}(1/8)\theta(\tau, z), & \theta(-1/\tau, z/\tau) &= \sqrt{\tau/i} \mathbf{e}(z^2/2\tau)\theta(\tau, z) \\ \eta(\tau + 1) &= \mathbf{e}(1/24)\eta(\tau), & \eta(-1/\tau) &= \sqrt{\tau/i} \eta(\tau).\end{aligned}$$

Hence, using $\overset{T}{\sim}$ and $\overset{S}{\sim}$ to denote an equality up to an elementary factor (the product of a power of τ with the exponential of a linear combination of 1 , τ and z^2/τ) that can be deduced from the T - or S -transformation behavior of the function in question, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\theta\left(\frac{n\tau}{n\tau+1}, \frac{(r+1)\tau}{n\tau+1}\right) &\overset{T}{\sim} \theta\left(\frac{-1}{n\tau+1}, \frac{(r+1)\tau}{n\tau+1}\right) \overset{S}{\sim} \theta(n\tau+1, (r+1)\tau) \overset{T}{\sim} \theta(n\tau, (r+1)\tau), \\ \eta\left(\frac{\tau}{n\tau+1}\right) &\overset{S}{\sim} \eta\left(-n - \frac{1}{\tau}\right) \overset{T}{\sim} \eta\left(-\frac{1}{\tau}\right) \overset{S}{\sim} \eta(\tau).\end{aligned}$$

Inserting all omitted factors and dividing the first equations by the second, we obtain (50).

Now applying (50) to $\tau = \frac{-1+i/\hbar}{n}$, with $\hbar = \frac{h}{2\pi}$, where h positive and small, we find

$$\begin{aligned}f_{A_n,0}(\zeta_n e^{-h/n}) &= \mathbf{e}\left(-C_n \frac{1+i\hbar}{n}\right) \tilde{f}_n\left(\frac{1+i\hbar}{n}\right) \\ &= \mathbf{e}\left(-C_n \frac{1+i\hbar}{n} + \frac{n-3}{24}\right) \tilde{f}_n\left(\frac{-1+i/\hbar}{n}\right) \\ &= \mathbf{e}\left(\frac{n}{24} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{12n} - \frac{1}{4n^2}\right) e^{L(X^{A_n})/nh}(1 + O(\hbar)).\end{aligned}\tag{51}$$

Taking the $4n$ -th power of this and combining with Theorem 7.1 and its Corollary 7.2, we have an equality

$$\mathbf{e}\left(\frac{n^2}{6} - \frac{n}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{n}\right) (1 + \dots) = \mathbf{e}\left(\frac{r(n-1)(n-2)}{6}\right) \omega^{4n}(\Phi_\zeta^{4n}(h) + \dots).\tag{52}$$

Writing ξ_ζ for the Bloch element corresponding to A_n , we know from Theorem 7.1 that there is an inclusion $P_\zeta(\xi)^{1/n} D_\zeta(1)^{r/n} \Phi_\zeta(h) \in F_n[[h]]$, where in this case $F = \mathbf{Q}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})$ and $F_n = \mathbf{Q}(\zeta)$. Thus from equation (52) we deduce that

$$R_\zeta(\xi)^4 D_\zeta(1)^{4r} \mathbf{e}\left(-\frac{r(n-1)(n-2)}{6}\right) = \mathbf{e}\left(-\frac{n^2}{6} + \frac{n}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{n}\right) \bmod F_n^{\times n}.$$

Since $r = (n-3)/2$ and $D_\zeta(1) = \mathbf{e}(n/3)$ by Lemma 2.4(b), we deduce that

$$R_\zeta(\xi)^4 = \mathbf{e}\left(-\frac{n^2}{6} + \frac{n}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{r(n-1)(n-2)}{6} - \frac{4rn}{3}\right) \bmod F_n^{\times n},$$

If $(3, n) = 1$, the only term which is non-trivial modulo n th powers is $\mathbf{e}(1/n)$. (Recall that n is odd.) If $3|n$, then $3|r$, so the only terms which are non-trivial modulo n th powers are now $\mathbf{e}(1/n)$ and $\mathbf{e}(-1/3)$. Hence we deduce that

$$R_\zeta(\xi)^4 = \begin{cases} \mathbf{e}(1/n), & (n, 3) = 1, \\ \mathbf{e}(1/n)\mathbf{e}(-1/3), & 3|n. \end{cases}\tag{53}$$

From equation (48), we find that

$$\xi_\zeta = \sum_{k=2}^{(n-1)/2} \left[1 - \left(\frac{\zeta^{1/2} - \zeta^{-1/2}}{\zeta^{k/2} - \zeta^{-k/2}} \right)^2 \right].$$

Using the $k \mapsto -k$ symmetry in Equation (36), we deduce that

$$\eta_\zeta = [\infty] + 2[0] + 2 \sum_{k=2}^{(n-1)/2} \left[1 - \left(\frac{\zeta - \zeta^{-1}}{\zeta^k - \zeta^{-k}} \right)^2 \right],$$

and hence (using the identities $2[\infty] = [0]$ and $[\infty] = 2[0]$) we deduce that

$$2\xi_\zeta = \eta_{\zeta^{1/2}} - 4[0] = \eta_{\zeta^{1/2}} - [0]. \quad (54)$$

It remains to show that $\eta_{\zeta^{1/2}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \eta_\zeta$ because then, by Equations (53) and (54), and the fact that $R_\zeta([0])^{-2} = D_\zeta(1)^2 = \mathbf{e}(2/3)$ if $3|n$ and 1 otherwise, we will have

$$R_\zeta(\eta_\zeta) = R_\zeta(\zeta_{\zeta^{1/2}})^4 = R_\zeta(\xi)^8 R_\zeta([0])^{-2} = \mathbf{e}(2/n) = \zeta^2.$$

which is the desired conclusion. In fact, more generally, we show that $\eta_{\zeta^k} = k^2 \eta_\zeta$ for k prime to n . Suppose that $R_\zeta(\eta_\zeta) = \zeta^m$. Since this does not depend on the choice of ζ , it must also be true that $R_{\zeta^k}(\eta_{\zeta^k}) = \zeta^{km}$. By Lemma 2.7(1), we have

$$R_{\zeta^k}(\eta_\zeta) = R_\zeta(\eta_\zeta)^{1/k} = \zeta^{m/k},$$

and thus

$$\zeta^{mk} = R_{\zeta^k}(k^2 \eta_\zeta) = R_{\zeta^k}(\eta_{\zeta^k}).$$

By Lemma 5.3, the map R_{ζ^k} is injective on the torsion subgroup of $B(\mathbf{Q}(\zeta)^+)$, and thus $\eta_{\zeta^k} = k^2 \eta_\zeta$, as desired. As a consistency check, note that the Galois group $\text{Gal}(\mathbf{Q}(\zeta)/\mathbf{Q}(\zeta)^+)$ should act trivially on $B(\mathbf{Q}(\zeta)^+)$, and we indeed see that the non-trivial element $\sigma : \zeta \mapsto \zeta^{-1}$ satisfies

$$\sigma \eta_\zeta = \eta_{\zeta^{-1}} = (-1)^2 \eta_\zeta = \eta_\zeta.$$

□

7.3. Application to Nahm's conjecture. In this final subsection, we give an application of the asymptotic Theorem 7.1 and Theorem 1.2 to proving one direction of Nahm's conjecture about the modularity of Nahm sums. The notations and assumptions are as before, but for convenience we repeat them here.

Let $A \in M_r(\mathbf{Q})$ be a positive definite symmetric matrix, $B \in \mathbf{Q}^r$, and $C \in \mathbf{Q}$. We denote $X^A = (X_1, \dots, X_r)$ denote the unique solution in $(0, 1)^r$ to the Nahm equation, by $F = F_A$ the real number field generated by the X_i and by $\xi_A = \sum_i [X_i] \in B(F_A)$ the corresponding element of the Bloch group. Finally, when we say that $F_{A,B,C}$ is modular, we mean that the function $\tilde{f}(\tau) = f_{A,B,C}(\mathbf{e}(\tau))$ is invariant with respect to a subgroup of finite index of $\text{SL}(2, \mathbf{Z})$.

Theorem 7.5. *If $f_{A,B,C}(\tau)$ is a modular function, then $\xi_A \in B(F_A)$ is a torsion element.*

Proof. On p. 56 of [35], it is shown that any Nahm sum has an expansion near $q = 1$ of the form

$$f_{A,B,C}(e^{-\epsilon}) = e^{L(\xi_A)/\epsilon} (K + O(\epsilon)) \quad (\epsilon \rightarrow 0), \quad (55)$$

where K (given explicitly in eq. (29) of [35]) is a non-zero algebraic number some power of which belongs to $F = F_A$. Moreover, if $f_{A,B,C}$ is assumed to be modular, the error term $O(\epsilon)$ can be replaced by $O(e^{-c/\epsilon})$ with some $c > 0$ ([35], eq. (28)). Notice that in this case the number $\lambda = L(\xi_A)/4\pi^2$ must be rational, since the modularity of $\tilde{f}(\tau) = f_{A,B,C}(\mathbf{e}(\tau))$ implies that the function $\tilde{f}(-1/\tau)$ is invariant under some power of $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

Now assume that \tilde{f} is modular with respect to a finite index subgroup Γ of $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbf{Z})$. Then for $h \rightarrow 0^+$, $\hbar = \frac{h}{2\pi}$, and any $\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \Gamma$, taking $\epsilon = \frac{dh}{1-ich}$, we find

$$f_{A,B,C}(e^{-\epsilon}) = \tilde{f}\left(\frac{i\epsilon}{2\pi}\right) = \tilde{f}\left(\frac{ai\epsilon/2\pi + b}{ci\epsilon/2\pi + d}\right) = \tilde{f}\left(\frac{b + i\hbar}{d}\right) = f_{A,B,C}(\zeta e^{-h/d}),$$

where $\zeta = \mathbf{e}(b/d)$, and now comparing the asymptotic formulas (55) and (45) (with $n = d$), we find

$$\mu e^{L(\xi_A)/hd} \Phi(h) = e^{L(\xi_A)/hd} (K \mathbf{e}(\lambda c/d) + O(h))$$

or $\Phi_\zeta(0) = \mu^{-1} K \mathbf{e}(\lambda c/d)$, with $\lambda \in \mathbf{Q}$ as above. This implies in particular that $\Phi_\zeta(0) \neq 0$, and now, using that some bounded power of both μ and K belong to F_n , we deduce that $\Phi(0)^r$ belongs to F_n for some fixed integer $r > 0$ independent of $n = d$. We can also assume that d is prime to M for any fixed integer M , since by intersecting Γ with the full congruence subgroup $\Gamma(M)$, we may assume that Γ is contained in $\Gamma(M)$. This shows that there are infinitely many integers n and primitive n th roots of unity ζ for which $\Phi_\zeta(0)^r$ in Theorem 7.1 is a non-zero element of F_n . Now Corollary 7.2 implies that the r th power of $R_\zeta(\xi_A)$ has trivial image in $F_n^\times / F_n^{\times n}$ for infinitely many n , and in view of the injectivity statement in Theorem 1.2 this proves that ξ_A is a torsion element in the finitely generated group $B(F)$. \square

Remark 7.6. The proof of the theorem would have been marginally shorter if we had assumed that $f_{A,B,C}$ was a modular function on a congruence subgroup, rather than just a subgroup of finite index of $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbf{Z})$. We did not make this assumption since it was not needed, but should mention that $f_{A,B,C}$, if modular at all, is expected automatically to be modular for a congruence subgroup, because it has a Fourier expansion with integral coefficients in some rational power of q and a standard conjecture says that the Fourier expansion of a modular function on a non-congruence subgroup of $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbf{Z})$ always has unbounded denominators.

Remark 7.7. Conversely, we could have stated Theorem 7.5 in an apparently more general form by writing “modular form” instead of “modular function.” We did not do this since it is easy to see that if a Nahm sum is modular at all, it is actually a modular function, because if it were a modular form of non-zero rational weight k , there would be an extra factor h^{-k} in the right-hand side of (55).

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argument ultimately chased this error to the original statement of Theorem 7.1 being given for $f_{A,B,C} = q^C f_{A,B}$ rather than $f_{A,B}$, leading to the inclusion of a spurious root of unity factor in the analysis of Section 7.2. The updated version has the benefit of both being correct and consistent with numerical computations for all primes less than 1000. We would like to thank Sam Quinn for pointing out that the previous definition of the Bloch group we used did not properly take into account the fact that $\langle X \rangle := [X] + [X^{-1}]$ does *not* lie in $A(F)$. We would also like to thank Rob de Jeu and an anonymous referee for making many helpful corrections and suggestions on an earlier version of this paper.

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