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**CYCLIC LENGTH IN THE TAME BRAUER GROUP OF THE
FUNCTION FIELD OF A p -ADIC CURVE**

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ABSTRACT. Let F be the function field of a smooth curve over the p -adic number field \mathbb{Q}_p . We show that for each prime-to- p number n the n -torsion subgroup $H^2(F, \mu_n) = {}_n\text{Br}(F)$ is generated by \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic classes; in fact the \mathbb{Z}/n -length is equal to two. It follows that the Brauer dimension of F is two (first proved in [20]), and any F -division algebra of period n and index n^2 is decomposable.

INTRODUCTION

Let F be a field, n a number that is prime to $\text{char}(F)$, and let $H^2(F, \mu_n)$ denote the degree-two Galois cohomology group. It is well known that $H^2(F, \mu_n)$ equals ${}_n\text{Br}(F)$, the n -torsion of the Brauer group of F , which is by definition the set of equivalence classes of central simple F -algebras of period n . A central simple F -algebra is said to be \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic if it contains a \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic Galois maximal étale subalgebra. The algebra then has a simple description as a crossed product, and the corresponding (\mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic) Brauer class can be written as a cup product $(f) \cdot \theta$ for $(f) \in H^1(F, \mu_n)$ and $\theta \in H^1(F, \mathbb{Z}/n)$. Among all central simple F -algebras (resp. Brauer classes), the cyclic F -algebras (resp. cyclic Brauer classes) are the most simply described and easily analyzed. For this reason, if $\dim(F) > 1$, i.e., $\text{Br}(F) \neq 0$, it is logical to formulate some measure of F 's arithmetic complexity in terms of the extent to which all algebras/Brauer classes are cyclic.

We say $H^2(F, \mu_n)$ is *generated by \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic classes* when the cup product map

$$H^1(F, \mu_n) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} H^1(F, \mathbb{Z}/n) \longrightarrow H^2(F, \mu_n)$$

is surjective. Whether or not $H^2(F, \mu_n)$ is generated by \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic classes for all F and prime-to- $\text{char}(F)$ n is an open problem, posed by Albert in 1936 ([1, p.126]). It is known when F contains the n -th roots of unity μ_n or when $n = 3$ by Merkurjev-Suslin [17, Theorem 16.1, Corollary 16.4], when $n = \ell$ is prime and $[F(\mu_\ell) : F] \leq 3$ by Merkurjev [16, Corollary, p.2616], when $n = 5$ by Matzri [15, Theorem 4.5], and when $n = \ell$ is prime and every class of *index* ℓ is cyclic, by Merkurjev [16, Theorem 2].

When $H^2(F, \mu_n)$ is generated by \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic classes we define the \mathbb{Z}/n -length ${}_n\text{L}(F)$ to be the smallest $N \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ such that any class in $H^2(F, \mu_n)$ can be expressed as a sum of N \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic classes (see Tignol's paper [27] for background and results on this invariant, whose origin would seem to go back to Teichmüller in [26]). We define the n -Brauer dimension ${}_n\text{Br.dim}(F)$ to be the smallest number $M \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ such that any class in $H^2(F, \mu_n)$ has index dividing n^M (see e.g.

[12]). It is easy to see that ${}_n\text{Br.dim}(F) \leq {}_n\text{L}(F)$. Although finite \mathbb{Z}/n -length implies finite n -Brauer dimension, it is not known whether finite n -Brauer dimension implies finite \mathbb{Z}/n -length, or even if finite n -Brauer dimension implies $\text{H}^2(F, \mu_n)$ is generated by \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic classes.

Let F be the function field of a smooth p -adic curve. Saltman showed in [20, Theorem 3.4] that ${}_n\text{Br.dim}(F) = 2$ for any prime-to- p number n , and that for $n = \ell \neq p$ a prime, every class of index n is cyclic. It follows that ${}_\ell\text{Br}(F)$ is generated by \mathbb{Z}/ℓ -cyclic classes by [16, Theorem 2]. Using results of [22], Suresh showed that ${}_\ell\text{L}(F) = 2$ for a prime $n = \ell \neq p$ assuming $\mu_\ell \subset F$ in [25], and two of the authors of the present paper proved ${}_\ell\text{L}(F) = 2$ in general in [4].

The main result of this paper is that in this situation, where F is the function field of a p -adic curve and n is any number prime to p , ${}_n\text{H}^2(F, \mu_n)$ is generated by \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic classes, and ${}_n\text{L}(F) = 2$, matching the n -Brauer dimension. The case when $n = \ell \neq p$ is an odd prime gives us a new proof of the result in [4], without using Saltman's machinery. As a corollary we see that any F -division algebra of period n and index n^2 is decomposable, and we obtain a new proof of the main result in [20] that ${}_n\text{Br.dim}(F) = 2$. In [3] the authors constructed indecomposable division algebras of prime power order ℓ^e ($\ell \neq p$) with index strictly less than ℓ^{2e} over function fields of smooth p -adic curves. Therefore, the result in this paper completes the investigation into which index/period combinations admit indecomposable division algebras over function fields of p -adic curves.

We prove more generally that if F is the function field of a smooth curve over a complete discretely valued field $K = (K, v)$ such that $\kappa(v)$ does not have a special case with respect to n , and $\alpha \in \text{H}^2(F, \mu_n)$, then there exists a \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic class γ and a \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic field extension L/F such that $(\alpha - \gamma)_L$ is unramified. We also show that for any class α in $\text{H}^2(F, \mu_n)$ there exists a regular (2-dimensional, projective, flat) model X/O_v with underlying reduced closed fiber C , with respect to which α may be expressed as a sum of two cyclic classes via characters defined over $\kappa(C)$, and a class arising from $\text{H}^2(\kappa(C), \mu_n)$. Finally we show that if the function field \bar{F} of any smooth curve over the residue field $\kappa(v)$ satisfies a certain Grunwald-Wang type hypothesis for algebras, then $\text{H}^2(\bar{F}, \mu_n)$ is generated by \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic classes implies the same for $\text{H}^2(F, \mu_n)$, and if ${}_n\text{L}(\bar{F})$ is finite then ${}_n\text{L}(F) \leq 2({}_n\text{L}(\bar{F}) + 1)$.

1. BACKGROUND AND CONVENTIONS

1.1. General Conventions. Let S be an excellent scheme, n a number that is invertible on S , and $\Lambda = (\mathbb{Z}/n)(i)$ the étale sheaf \mathbb{Z}/n twisted by an integer i . We write $\text{H}^q(S, \Lambda)$ for the étale cohomology group, and if Λ is arbitrary and fixed (or doesn't matter) we write $\text{H}^q(S)$ instead of $\text{H}^q(S, \Lambda)$, and $\text{H}^q(S, r)$ in place of $\text{H}^q(S, \Lambda(r))$. If $S = \text{Spec } A$ for a ring A , then we write $\text{H}^q(A)$ and $\text{H}^q(A, r)$. If v is a valuation on a field F , we write $\kappa(v)$ for the residue field of the valuation ring O_v , and F_v for the completion of F at v . If v arises from a prime divisor D on S , we write $v = v_D$, $\kappa(D)$, and F_D . If T is an integral closed subscheme of S we write $\kappa(T)$ for its function field. If $T \rightarrow S$ is a morphism of schemes, then the restriction $\text{res}_{S|T} : \text{H}^q(S) \rightarrow \text{H}^q(T)$ is defined, and we write $\beta|_T$ or β_T for $\text{res}_{S|T}(\beta)$.

If S is noetherian, let $\text{Div } S$ denote the group of Cartier divisors on S , and let $Z^1(S)$ denote the group of cycles of codimension one. Then we have a group homomorphism

$$\text{Div } S \longrightarrow Z^1(S)$$

that preserves support on effective divisors (see [14, Exercise 7.2.4]). If S is regular the map is an isomorphism by [14, 7.2.16]. In this case we identify a divisor D with its associated cycle, and if D is effective we identify it with the associated closed subscheme (see [11, Section 21.7]). If S is regular with function ring F then we write $\text{div}(f)$ for the principal divisor determined by $f \in F^*$, that is, $\text{div}(f) = \sum v_D(f)D$, where the (finite) sum is over prime divisors on S .

1.2. Residues and Ramification. All valuations will be discrete of rank one. If $F = (F, v)$ is a discretely valued field, F_v is the completion of F at v , n is prime to $\text{char}(\kappa(v))$, and $\Lambda = (\mathbb{Z}/n)(i)$ for some i , then there is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & H^q(\mathcal{O}_v) & \longrightarrow & H^q(F) & \longrightarrow & H_z^{q+1}(\mathcal{O}_v) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \searrow \partial_v & \downarrow \wr & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & H^q(\kappa(v)) & \longrightarrow & H^q(F_v) & \longrightarrow & H^{q-1}(\kappa(v), -1) & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

The vertical arrow on the right is an isomorphism by cohomological purity (see [6, Section 3.3]). We call the top row and any (long or short) exact sequence of this type a *localization sequence* (see [18, III.1.25]). The top row is short exact because \mathcal{O}_v is a discrete valuation ring (see [6, Section 3.6]) We call the bottom row a *Witt exact sequence*. The bottom surjection is split (non canonically) by the map $\omega \mapsto (\pi_v) \cdot \omega$, where $(\pi_v) \in H^1(F_v, \mu_n)$ is the Kummer element determined by a choice of uniformizer π_v for F_v . We call the resulting direct sum decomposition $H^q(F_v) \simeq H^q(\kappa(v)) \oplus H^{q-1}(\kappa(v), -1)$ a *Witt decomposition*. We call the map

$$(1.3) \quad \partial_v : H^q(F) \longrightarrow H^{q-1}(\kappa(v), -1)$$

the *residue map at v* . We will also call any map factoring through ∂_v a residue map. We say $\alpha \in H^q(F)$ is *unramified at v* if $\partial_v(\alpha) = 0$, and *ramified at v* if $\partial_v(\alpha) \neq 0$. If α is unramified at v then α comes from $H^q(\mathcal{O}_v)$, and we say α is *defined at $\kappa(v)$* . If α is defined at $\kappa(v)$ then it has a *value*

$$\alpha(v) = \text{res}_{\mathcal{O}_v|\kappa(v)}(\alpha) \in H^q(\kappa(v))$$

Since the ring homomorphism $\mathcal{O}_v \rightarrow \kappa(v)$ factors through the complete discrete valuation ring $\mathcal{O}_{F_v} \subset F_v$ we have the alternative description $\alpha(v) = \text{res}_{F|F_v}(\alpha)$, using the Witt sequence to identify $H^q(\kappa(v))$ with the subgroup $H^q(\mathcal{O}_{F_v}) \leq H^q(F_v)$. Note $\alpha_{F_v} = 0$ if and only if $\partial_v(\alpha) = 0$ and $\alpha(v) = 0$ by the Witt sequence. If v arises from a prime divisor D on an integral scheme with function field F we generally substitute D for v , and write ∂_D and $\alpha(D)$ in place of ∂_v and $\alpha(v)$.

Each $f \in F^*$ defines a Kummer element $(f) \in H^1(F, \mu_n)$, and $\partial_v(f) = v(f) \pmod{n} \in H^0(\kappa(v), \mathbb{Z}/n)$. If $\chi \in H^q(F, -1)$ we write $(f) \cdot \chi \in H^q(F)$ for the cup product. Then

$$(1.4) \quad \partial_v((f) \cdot \chi) = [v(f) \cdot \chi - (f) \cdot \partial_v(\chi) + (-1) \cdot v(f) \cdot \partial_v(\chi)]_{F_v}$$

See [8, II.7.12, p.18] for the general cup product formula.

Each $\theta \in H^1(F, \mathbb{Z}/n)$ determines a cyclic field extension, which we denote by $F(\theta)/F$. Let $w = w_1, \dots, w_g$ be the extensions of v to $F(\theta)$. Then we have g $\kappa(v)$ -isomorphic residue extensions $\kappa(w)/\kappa(v)$ of degree f , a ramification index $e = |\partial_v(\theta)|$ such that $|\theta| = [F(\theta) : F] = efg$, and a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^q(F(\theta)) & \xrightarrow{\partial_w} & H^{q-1}(\kappa(w), -1) \\ \text{res} \uparrow & & \uparrow e\text{-res} \\ H^q(F) & \xrightarrow{\partial_v} & H^{q-1}(\kappa(v), -1) \end{array}$$

If θ_{F_v} has (Witt) decomposition $\theta_{F_v} = \theta^\circ + (\pi_v) \cdot \partial_v(\theta)$ then $\kappa(w) = \kappa(v)(e \cdot \theta^\circ)$.

1.5. Ramification Divisor. If S is a noetherian scheme, n is invertible on S , $y \in S$ is a point, and $\alpha \in H^q(S)$, Then for each discrete valuation v on $\kappa(y)$ α has a residue

$$\partial_{y,v}(\alpha) \stackrel{\text{df}}{=} \partial_v(\alpha_{\kappa(y)}) \in H^{q-1}(\kappa(v), -1)$$

We write $\partial_v(\alpha)$ if y is implied from the context.

More generally, following Kato in [13], suppose S is a noetherian excellent scheme, n is invertible on S , $y \in S$ is a point of dimension $d \geq 1$, and $z \in S$ is a point of dimension $d-1$. We write $y \in S_{(d)}$ and $z \in S_{(d-1)}$. Let Y be the normalization of $\overline{\{y\}}$ in $\kappa(y)$. Then $Y \rightarrow \overline{\{y\}}$ is finite since S is excellent, and $\partial_{y,z}$ is defined to be zero if $z \notin \overline{\{y\}}$, otherwise

$$\partial_{y,z} \stackrel{\text{df}}{=} \sum_{v|z} \text{cor}_{\kappa(v)|\kappa(z)} \cdot \partial_{y,v} : H^q(\kappa(y)) \rightarrow H^{q-1}(\kappa(z), -1)$$

where v ranges over the (finitely many) points of Y lying over z , and $\partial_{y,v}$ is as in (1.3). Now if $\alpha \in H^q(S)$ we have a restriction map $H^q(S) \rightarrow H^q(\kappa(y))$, and we write

$$\partial_{y,z}(\alpha) \stackrel{\text{df}}{=} \partial_{y,z}(\alpha_{\kappa(y)}) \in H^{q-1}(\kappa(z), -1)$$

Suppose $\alpha \in H^q(S)$, and $S \rightarrow T$ is a birational morphism of reduced noetherian excellent schemes (see [9, I.2.2.9]). Then S and T have the same generic points (for example, T could be an integral scheme and S could be its generic point). Assume every irreducible component of T has dimension $d \geq 1$. For each $z \in T_{(d-1)}$ write ∂_z for $\bigoplus_{y \in T_{(d)}} \partial_{y,z}$ so that we have a map

$$(1.6) \quad \partial_z : \bigoplus_{y \in T_{(d)}} H^q(\kappa(y)) \longrightarrow H^{q-1}(\kappa(z), -1)$$

The *ramification locus of α on T* is the (codimension-one) cycle

$$D_\alpha = \sum_{\substack{z \in T_{(d-1)} \\ \partial_z(\alpha) \neq 0}} \overline{\{z\}}$$

We will also use the notation $\text{ram.loc.}(\alpha)$ in place of D_α . If T is a regular integral scheme then D_α is an effective Cartier divisor, and we call it the *ramification divisor of α* . If $\alpha = (\alpha_x) \in \bigoplus H^q(\kappa(x))$ we define the *support* of α to be the cycle

$$\text{Supp}(\alpha) = \sum_{\alpha_x \neq 0} \overline{\{x\}}$$

We will generally write α_D instead of α_x , where $D = \overline{\{x\}}$.

1.7. Kato Complex. Let S be an excellent scheme, n a number invertible on S , and $\Lambda = (\mathbb{Z}/n)(i)$ for some i . Suppose S has points of dimension $d \geq 1$. Identify $H^{q-1}(\kappa(z), -1)$ with its image in $\bigoplus_{S_{(d-1)}} H^{q-1}(\kappa(x), -1)$, and define

$$\partial_q = \sum_{z \in S_{(d-1)}} \partial_z : \bigoplus_{x \in S_{(d)}} H^q(\kappa(x)) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{x \in S_{(d-1)}} H^{q-1}(\kappa(x), -1)$$

where ∂_z is from (1.6). Kato proved in [13] that $\partial_{q-1} \circ \partial_q = 0$. Thus if S is an integral excellent scheme of dimension 2 with function field F , the maps ∂_q define a complex (see [13])

$$C_n^{-1}(S) : \quad H^2(F) \xrightarrow{\partial_2} \bigoplus_{x \in S_{(1)}} H^1(\kappa(x), -1) \xrightarrow{\partial_1} \bigoplus_{x \in S_{(0)}} H^0(\kappa(x), -2)$$

Note in particular that if $\alpha \in H^2(F)$ and D_α contains exactly two components $D_1 = \overline{\{y_1\}}$ and $D_2 = \overline{\{y_2\}}$ meeting at the closed point $z \in S_{(0)}$, then

$$(1.8) \quad \partial_{y_1, z}(\partial_{D_1}(\alpha)) + \partial_{y_2, z}(\partial_{D_2}(\alpha)) = 0$$

Since we have a complex we have homology groups; we set

$$h_1(C_n^{-1}(S)) \stackrel{\text{df}}{=} \ker(\partial_1)/\text{im}(\partial_2)$$

1.9. \mathbb{Z}/n -Cyclic Classes. If F is any ring we say a class $\alpha \in H^2(F, \mu_n)$ is \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic if it is of the form $(f) \cdot \chi$ for some $(f) \in H^1(F, \mu_n)$ and $\chi \in H^1(F, \mathbb{Z}/n)$, and we say $H^2(F, \mu_n)$ is generated by \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic classes if the cup product map

$$H^1(F, \mu_n) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} H^1(F, \mathbb{Z}/n) \longrightarrow H^2(F, \mu_n)$$

is surjective.

Definition 1.10. (a) The \mathbb{Z}/n -length ${}_nL(\alpha/F)$ of $\alpha \in H^2(F, \mu_n)$ is the smallest $M \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ such that α may be expressed as a sum of M \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic classes. (b) If $H^2(F, \mu_n)$ is generated by \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic classes, the \mathbb{Z}/n -length ${}_nL(F)$ of F is the smallest $N \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ such that every class in $H^2(F, \mu_n)$ may be expressed as a sum of N \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic classes. Thus ${}_nL(F) = \sup_{\alpha} \{{}_nL(\alpha/F)\}$.

1.11. Basic Setup. We use [14] as a basic reference. In all that follows R will be a complete discrete valuation ring with fraction field K and residue field k , n will be a number invertible in R , F will be the function field of a smooth projective curve over K , and X/R will be a regular (projective, flat) relative curve with function field F . Thus X is 2-dimensional, all of its closed points z have codimension 2 ([14, 8.3.4]), and the corresponding local rings $O_{X, z}$ are factorial. The closed fiber $X_0 = X \otimes_R k$ is a connected projective curve over k ; we write $C = X_{0, \text{red}}$ for its reduced subscheme, C_1, \dots, C_m for the irreducible components of C , and $\kappa(C) = \prod_i \kappa(C_i)$. We assume throughout that each irreducible component C_i of C is regular, and that at most two components meet at a given point, a situation that can always be achieved by blowing up (see [14, 9.2.26]). We let \mathcal{S} denote the set of singular points of C . and let $O_{C, \mathcal{S}}$ denote the localization $O_{C, \mathcal{S}} = \varinjlim_{\mathcal{S} \subset U} O_C(U)$. If z is a closed point of X then z lies on C , and if $z \in C_i$ we write $K_{i, z} = \text{Frac}(O_{C_i, z}^{\text{h}})$, where the superscript ‘‘h’’ denotes *henselization*. If $z \in \mathcal{S}$ is on $C_i \cap C_j$ we let $K_z = \text{Frac}(O_{C, z}^{\text{h}}) = K_{i, z} \times K_{j, z}$.

Since exactly two irreducible components of C meet at any $z \in \mathcal{S}$ the *dual graph* G_C is defined, and consists of a vertex for each irreducible component of C and

an edge for each singular point, such that an edge and a vertex are incident when the corresponding singular point lies on the corresponding irreducible component ([19, 2.23], see also [14, 10.1.48]). The (first) *Betti number* $b_1 = \text{rk}(H_1(G_C, \mathbb{Z}))$ is the sum $N + E - V$, where V, E and N are the numbers of vertices, edges, and connected components of G_C .

1.12. Distinguished Divisors. We will want to compute the residues of elements of $H^q(F)$ lifted from $H^q(\kappa(C))$, and to do it we need a mechanism for lifting 0-cycles on C , which are finite sets of closed points, to divisors on X . See [14, Section 8.3] for background on the following definitions.

Assume the setup of (1.11). We say a divisor $D \in \text{Div } X$ is *horizontal* if each irreducible component of $\text{Supp}(D)$ maps surjectively to $\text{Spec } R$. Since X/R is projective, it follows by Zariski's main theorem that an effective horizontal divisor is finite over $\text{Spec } R$, and hence, since R is henselian, that any irreducible effective horizontal divisor has a single closed point ([18, I.4.2]). Since we assume each C_i is regular and exactly two components meet at any $z \in \mathcal{S}$, for each closed point $z \in C$ there exists a regular effective horizontal prime divisor D on X passing through z that is transverse at z to each irreducible component of C passing through z ([5, Proposition 2.6]). Let \mathcal{D} denote a preassigned set of these divisors, and call them *distinguished prime divisors*. Let $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{S}}$ denote the subset of those that avoid \mathcal{S} , and let \mathcal{D}_* denote the subset of those that pass through \mathcal{S} . We will abuse notation and say an effective divisor D is “in \mathcal{D} ” if it is a sum of distinguished prime divisors (with multiplicity one), and if D is any divisor, we denote by $\mathcal{D}(D)$ (or $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{S}}(D)$, etc.) the set of prime components of D that are in \mathcal{D} (or $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{S}}$, etc.).

Once we have fixed a set \mathcal{D} , D_z will denote the distinguished prime divisor passing through a closed point z of C . Since D_z is finite over $\text{Spec } R$ it is affine, and if $\pi_{D_z} \in \mathcal{O}_{X,z}$ is a local equation for D_z then $D_z = \text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_{X,z}/(\pi_{D_z})$. Since D_z is regular $\mathcal{O}_{X,z}/(\pi_{D_z})$ is a complete discrete valuation ring whose fraction field $\kappa(D_z)$ is complete with respect to the discrete valuation defined by z . Since D_z is transverse to each irreducible component C_k passing through z , the image in $\kappa(D_z)$ of any local equation $\pi_{C_k,z} \in \mathcal{O}_{X,z}$ for C_k is a uniformizer for $\kappa(D_z)$. Conversely the image in $\kappa(C_k)$ of $\pi_{D_z} \in \mathcal{O}_{X,z}$ is a uniformizer for the discrete valuation on $\kappa(C_k)$ defined by z .

Lemma 1.13. *Assume the setup of (1.11). Let \mathcal{T} be any 0-cycle on C , and let $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{T}}$ denote the distinguished prime divisors that avoid \mathcal{T} . Then $\text{Pic } X/n$ is generated by (the classes of) a subset of $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{T}}$, and intersection with C determines an isomorphism $\text{Pic } X/n \simeq \text{Pic } C/n$.*

Proof. (See e.g. [24].) We may assume that \mathcal{T} contains \mathcal{S} and includes a point from each irreducible component of C . Let $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{T}} \subset \text{Div } X$ denote the subgroup generated by horizontal prime Cartier divisors on X that avoid \mathcal{T} . Since X and C are noetherian with no embedded points (by (1.11)), the maps $D \mapsto \mathcal{O}_X(D)$ and $D_0 \mapsto \mathcal{O}_C(D_0)$ induce isomorphisms $\text{CaCl}(X) \simeq \text{Pic } X$ and $\text{CaCl}(C) \simeq \text{Pic } C$, by [14, 7.1.19].

We first show $\text{CaCl}(X)$ is generated by elements of $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{T}}$. Fix $D \in \text{Div } X$. Since \mathcal{T} is finite and X is regular, the semi-local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X,\mathcal{T}}$ is factorial. Since $\text{Spec } (\mathcal{O}_{X,\mathcal{T}}) \rightarrow X$ is a (birational) localization, the restriction of D to $\text{Spec } (\mathcal{O}_{X,\mathcal{T}})$ is a Cartier

divisor, and since $O_{X,\mathcal{T}}$ is factorial, $D|_{O_{X,\mathcal{T}}}$ is principal, hence $D|_{O_{X,\mathcal{T}}} = \text{div}(f)$ for some $f \in F$. Since $\text{div}(f)$ matches D on $\text{Spec } O_{X,\mathcal{T}}$, the support of $D - \text{div}(f) \in \text{Div } X$ avoids \mathcal{T} . Since \mathcal{T} includes a point from each component of C , $\text{Supp}(D - \text{div}(f))$ contains no irreducible component of C , hence $D - \text{div}(f)$ is in $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{T}}$, as desired. Thus any class $[D] \in \text{CaCl}(X) \simeq \text{Pic } X$ may be represented by an element of $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{T}}$.

Since the support of elements of $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{T}}$ contain no generic points of C , the restriction map $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{T}} \rightarrow \text{Div } C$ given by $D \mapsto D|_C$ is well defined and sends principal divisors to principal divisors by [14, Lemma 7.1.29]. Since $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{T}}$ generates $\text{CaCl}(X)$ it defines a map $\text{CaCl}(X) \rightarrow \text{CaCl}(C)$. This map is compatible with the natural map $\text{Pic } X \rightarrow \text{Pic } C$, i.e., if $i : C \rightarrow X$ is the closed immersion, then $i^*O_X(D) = O_C(D|_C)$ for $D \in \mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{T}}$. This is easily seen by looking at trivializing neighborhoods (see also [14, Lemma 7.1.29]).

We claim $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{T}} \subset \mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{T}}$ generates a subgroup of $\text{Pic } X$ that maps onto $\text{Pic } C$. Since X/R is projective and R is henselian, for each effective (Cartier) divisor $D_0 \in \text{Div } C$ there exists a divisor $D \in \text{Div } X$ such that $D|_C = D_0$, by [11, Proposition 21.9.11] and the proof of [11, Corollary 21.9.12]. As before, there exists an $f \in F^*$ such that $D - \text{div}(f)$ is in $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{T}}$. Since D and $D - \text{div}(f)$ are horizontal, f is regular at every generic point of C , hence we have an image $f_0 \in \kappa(C)^*$, hence $(D - \text{div}(f))|_C = D_0 - \text{div}(f_0)$ is a divisor that is equivalent to D_0 . Since $\text{Supp}(D - \text{div}(f))$ avoids \mathcal{T} , so does $\text{Supp}(D_0 - \text{div}(f_0))$ by [14, 7.1.29]. Thus $[D_0]$ may be represented by a Cartier divisor D'_0 that avoids \mathcal{T} , and since \mathcal{T} includes \mathcal{S} we may lift D'_0 to a divisor $D' \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{T}}$ by [5, Proposition 2.6] (see also [14, 8.3.35(b)]).

We show $\text{Pic } X \rightarrow \text{Pic } C$ is bijective modulo n . By the Kummer sequence we have a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \text{Pic } X/n & \longrightarrow & H^2(X, \mu_n) & \longrightarrow & {}_nH^2(X, G_m) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \text{Pic } C/n & \longrightarrow & H^2(C, \mu_n) & \longrightarrow & {}_nH^2(C, G_m) & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

Since R is complete, the middle down-arrow is an isomorphism by proper base change, so $\text{Pic } X/n \rightarrow \text{Pic } C/n$ is injective, hence bijective. Finally, since the subgroup of $\text{Pic } X$ generated by $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{T}}$ maps onto $\text{Pic } C$, this shows $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{T}}$ generates $\text{Pic } X/n$. \square

Remark 1.14. If $F = K(T)$ is a rational function field over K then X may be obtained from \mathbb{P}_R^1 as a series of blowups at closed points, and then C is a tree with irreducible components $C_i = \mathbb{P}_{\kappa(z_i)}^1$ for various fields $\kappa(z_i)$ finite over k , by [14, Theorem 1.19]. Then by [14, Proposition 2.18] $\text{Pic } X \simeq \mathbb{Z}^m$, where m is the number of irreducible components of C , and we may generate $\text{Pic } X$ by choosing horizontal divisors $D_i \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{S}}$, one passing through each C_i . Thus in this case $\text{Pic } X/n \simeq \text{Pic } C/n$ is finite, with a single pre-assigned horizontal generating divisor for each irreducible component of C .

Corollary 1.15. Assume the setup of (1.11), and suppose given $E \in \text{Div } X$. Then there exists an element $f \in F$ such that $\text{div}(f) = D_{(f)} = E + H \pmod{n}$, for some

$H \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{S}}$ (possibly with multiplicities) that avoids any finite preassigned set of closed points.

Proof. This is immediate from Lemma 1.13. □

2. GLUING THEORY

Assume the basic setup (1.11), with $\Lambda = (\mathbb{Z}/n)(i)$. In [5] the authors proved a “gluing lemma” [5, Lemma 4.2] that defined a compatibility criterion for the entries of a tuple in the product $H^q(\kappa(C)) = \prod_i H^q(\kappa(C_i))$ to be in the image of the natural map $H^q(\mathcal{O}_{C,\mathcal{S}}) \rightarrow H^q(\kappa(C))$. They then constructed (in [5, Theorem 4.9]) a homomorphism $H^q(\mathcal{O}_{C,\mathcal{S}}) \rightarrow H^q(F)$ for all $q \geq 0$, providing a means of constructing elements of $H^q(F)$ with known properties, leading to the construction of noncrossed product F -division algebras and indecomposable F -division algebras of unequal period and index (see also [3]). Our goal in this section is to improve the gluing lemma [5, Lemma 4.2] by expanding the compatibility criterion to a larger subgroup of $H^q(\kappa(C), \Lambda)$ (denoted by $\Gamma_{\mathcal{D},*}^q(\kappa(C), \Lambda)$) that includes tuples whose entries are ramified at the singular points \mathcal{S} of C . This is accomplished in Theorem 2.14 below. The access to tuples that ramify at \mathcal{S} allows us to “reach” any class of $H^2(F, \mu_n)$ over some model X using concrete constructions over $\kappa(C)$, and as a result we are able to bound the \mathbb{Z}/n -length of $H^2(F, \mu_n)$. These applications are treated in sections 3, 4, and 5.

2.1. Gluing Framework. Assume the setup of (1.11). Let D be a prime divisor in \mathcal{D} and let $U = X - D$ be the open subscheme. By [18, III.1.25] we have a long exact localization sequence

$$\cdots \longrightarrow H^q(X) \longrightarrow H^q(U) \longrightarrow H_D^{q+1}(X) \longrightarrow H^{q+1}(X) \longrightarrow \cdots$$

Since X and D are regular we have a natural isomorphism $H_D^{q+1}(X) \simeq H^{q-1}(D, -1)$ by Gabber’s absolute purity theorem [7], and the induced map $H^q(U) \rightarrow H^{q-1}(D, -1)$ is the residue map ∂_D .

Let $V = X - \mathcal{D}$. This may not be a scheme, but we use the notation heuristically, and write

$$H^q(V) \stackrel{\text{df}}{=} \varinjlim H^q(U)$$

where the limit is over open U such that $X - U \in \mathcal{D}$. Taking the limit over the localization sequences and setting $\partial = \bigoplus_{\mathcal{D}} \partial_D$ yields

$$\cdots \longrightarrow H^q(X) \longrightarrow H^q(V) \xrightarrow{\partial} \bigoplus_{\mathcal{D}} H^{q-1}(D, -1) \longrightarrow H^{q+1}(X) \longrightarrow \cdots$$

Since C/k is projective it is separated (over \mathbb{Z}), hence if $U_0 \subset C$ is an affine open subset of C then $U_0 \rightarrow C$ is an affine map by [14, 3.3.6]. The inverse limit $\varinjlim U_0$ over dense affine open subschemes of C is then a scheme by [10, 8.2.3], and this scheme is $\text{Spec } \kappa(C)$ by [14, Exercise 5.1.17(c)]. Therefore $H^q(\kappa(C), \Lambda) = \varinjlim H^q(U_0, \Lambda)$ by [18, III.1.16], where the limit is over dense open $U_0 \subset C$.

Since X is regular at each point, the closed fiber X_0 has no embedded points. For if $p = u\pi_1^{e_1}\pi_2^{e_2}$ is a factorization of the uniformizer of R in the (factorial) ring $\mathcal{O}_{X,z}$

then $\text{Ass}(\mathcal{O}_{X_0,z} = \mathcal{O}_{X,z}/(u\pi_1^{e_1}\pi_2^{e_2}))$ is just the set of minimal primes $\{(\pi_1), (\pi_2)\}$. It follows that $\kappa(C)$ equals $\kappa(X_0)_{\text{red}}$ by [5, Lemma 4.8]. Now since $C = X_{0,\text{red}}$ and $\kappa(C) = \kappa(X_0)_{\text{red}}$ we have isomorphisms

$$H_z^q(X_0) = H_z^q(C), \quad H^q(X_0) = H^q(C), \quad \text{and} \quad H^q(\kappa(X_0)) = H^q(\kappa(C))$$

by [18, V.2.4(c)] (see also [18, II.3.11]). Since R is complete we then have isomorphisms $H^q(X) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^q(C)$ and $H^q(D) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^q(\kappa(z))$ for $D = D_z \in \mathcal{D}$ by [18, VI.2.7]. Then, because of the functorial nature of the localization sequence [18, III.1.25] (and the exactness of the direct limit functor), we obtain for any $q \geq 0$ and fixed Λ a commutative ladder

(2.2)

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \cdots & \longrightarrow & H^q(X) & \longrightarrow & H^q(V) & \xrightarrow{\partial} & \bigoplus_{\mathcal{D}} H^{q-1}(D, -1) & \longrightarrow & H^{q+1}(X) & \longrightarrow & \cdots \\ & & \downarrow \wr & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \wr & & \\ \cdots & \longrightarrow & H^q(C) & \longrightarrow & H^q(\kappa(C)) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \bigoplus_{C_{(0)}} H_z^{q+1}(C) & \longrightarrow & H^{q+1}(C) & \longrightarrow & \cdots \end{array}$$

The goal of gluing is to invert the map $H^q(V) \rightarrow H^q(\kappa(C))$ (on its image). If $z \in C$ is a closed point then we have the localization sequence

$$\cdots \longrightarrow H^q(C) \longrightarrow H^q(C - \{z\}) \longrightarrow H_z^{q+1}(C) \longrightarrow H^{q+1}(C) \longrightarrow \cdots$$

Since $H_z^{q+1}(C) = H_z^{q+1}(\mathcal{O}_{C,z}^h)$ by excision [18, III.1.28] we obtain an ‘‘excised’’ localization sequence

(2.3)

$$\cdots \longrightarrow H^q(\mathcal{O}_{C,z}^h) \longrightarrow H^q(K_z) \xrightarrow{\hat{\delta}_z} H_z^{q+1}(\mathcal{O}_{C,z}^h) \longrightarrow H^{q+1}(\mathcal{O}_{C,z}^h) \longrightarrow \cdots$$

If z is a normal point then $\mathcal{O}_{C,z}^h$ is a discrete valuation ring with henselian valued fraction field $K_z = \text{Frac } \mathcal{O}_{C,z}^h$, and then $H_z^{q+1}(C) \simeq H^{q-1}(\kappa(z), -1)$ by Witt’s theorem. Thus if C is nonsingular we can replace $H_z^{q+1}(C)$ with $H^{q-1}(\kappa(z), -1)$ in the bottom row of (2.2), and use the proper base change isomorphism

$$H^{q-1}(D, -1) \simeq H^{q-1}(\kappa(z), -1)$$

and the 5-Lemma to invert the arrow $H^q(V) \rightarrow H^q(\kappa(C))$. But in general F may not admit a model X with an irreducible closed fiber, and then C has singularities (i.e., $\mathcal{S} \neq \emptyset$) and this strategy fails. Moreover, even if F admits a model X with a nonsingular closed fiber (e.g. if $F = \mathbb{Q}_p(t)$), we will have reason to blow up X , thereby introducing singularities to C . When C has singularities it turns out the map $H^q(V) \rightarrow H^q(\kappa(C))$ is neither surjective nor injective in general (see below), and this constitutes an obstruction to lifting. To solve this problem we will characterize the image of $H^q(V)$ in $H^q(\kappa(C))$ (see Definition 2.9 and the proof of Theorem 2.14), and show the kernel is inconsequential (see Lemma 2.12). We start with a technical lemma.

Lemma 2.4. Assume (1.11). Fix $z \in C_i$ and $D = D_z \in \mathcal{D}$. Let $\pi_D \in \mathcal{O}_{X,z}$ be a local equation for D , and let $\bar{\pi}_D$ be the image of π_D in $K_{i,z} = \text{Frac } \mathcal{O}_{C_i,z}^h$. Then

there is a commutative diagram of compatibly-split exact sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{H}^q(\kappa(D)) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{H}^q(F_D) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{H}^{q-1}(\kappa(D), -1) \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \uparrow \text{inf} & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \text{inf} \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{H}^q(\kappa(z)) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{H}^q(\mathrm{O}_{X,z}^h[1/\pi_D]) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{H}^{q-1}(\kappa(z), -1) \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \parallel & & \downarrow \wr & & \parallel \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{H}^q(\kappa(z)) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{H}^q(K_{i,z}) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{H}^{q-1}(\kappa(z), -1) \longrightarrow 0
\end{array}$$

The top two splittings are defined by $\omega \mapsto (\pi_D) \cdot \omega$, the bottom by $\omega \mapsto (\bar{\pi}_D) \cdot \omega$.

Proof. The top and bottom sequences are well known to be split exact (they are ‘‘Witt sequences’’) as indicated. Since D is in \mathcal{D} the element $\pi_D \in \mathrm{O}_{X,z}$ remains prime in $\mathrm{O}_{X,z}^h$, and letting D denote the corresponding closed subset of $\mathrm{Spec} \mathrm{O}_{X,z}^h$ we compute $\mathrm{Spec} \mathrm{O}_{X,z}^h - D = \mathrm{Spec} \mathrm{O}_{X,z}^h[1/\pi_D]$. The middle sequence is now derived from the localization sequence

$$\dots \longrightarrow \mathrm{H}^q(\mathrm{O}_{X,z}^h) \longrightarrow \mathrm{H}^q(\mathrm{Spec} \mathrm{O}_{X,z}^h[1/\pi_D]) \longrightarrow \mathrm{H}_D^{q+1}(\mathrm{O}_{X,z}^h) \longrightarrow \dots$$

Since $\mathrm{Spec} \mathrm{O}_{X,z}^h$ and D are regular we compute $\mathrm{H}_D^{q+1}(\mathrm{O}_{X,z}^h) = \mathrm{H}^{q-1}(D, -1)$ by Gabber’s absolute purity theorem. Therefore we have an exact sequence

$$(2.5) \quad \dots \longrightarrow \mathrm{H}^q(\mathrm{O}_{X,z}^h) \longrightarrow \mathrm{H}^q(\mathrm{O}_{X,z}^h[1/\pi_D]) \xrightarrow{\partial_D} \mathrm{H}^{q-1}(D, -1) \longrightarrow \dots$$

An element $\omega \in \mathrm{H}^{q-1}(D, -1)$ may be defined over $\mathrm{O}_{X,z}^h[1/\pi_D]$ using the isomorphisms

$$\mathrm{H}^{q-1}(D, -1) \longrightarrow \mathrm{H}^{q-1}(\kappa(z), -1) \longleftarrow \mathrm{H}^{q-1}(\mathrm{O}_{X,z}^h, -1)$$

which follow from [18, Remark III.3.11(a)]. Therefore since $\partial_D((\pi_D) \cdot \omega) = \omega$ by (1.4), the map $\partial_D : \mathrm{H}^q(\mathrm{O}_{X,z}^h[1/\pi_D]) \rightarrow \mathrm{H}^{q-1}(D, -1)$ is surjective, and is split by the map $\omega \mapsto (\pi_D) \cdot \omega$. It follows from the exactness of (2.5) that the map $\mathrm{H}^q(\mathrm{O}_{X,z}^h) \rightarrow \mathrm{H}^q(\mathrm{O}_{X,z}^h[1/\pi_D])$ in (2.5) is injective. Identifying $\mathrm{H}^q(\mathrm{O}_{X,z}^h)$ with $\mathrm{H}^q(\kappa(z))$ gives the middle split exact sequence.

Since $\mathrm{O}_{C_i,z}^h$ is a quotient of $\mathrm{O}_{X,z}^h$, there is a natural map $\mathrm{O}_{X,z}^h[1/\pi_D] \rightarrow K_{i,z}$, and by the functoriality of the localization sequence we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{H}^q(\mathrm{O}_{X,z}^h) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{H}^q(\mathrm{O}_{X,z}^h[1/\pi_D]) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{H}^{q-1}(D, -1) \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \downarrow \wr & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \wr \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{H}^q(\mathrm{O}_{C_i,z}^h) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{H}^q(K_{i,z}) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{H}^{q-1}(\kappa(z), -1) \longrightarrow 0
\end{array}$$

The left vertical arrow is an isomorphism since $\mathrm{H}^q(\mathrm{O}_{X,z}^h) \rightarrow \mathrm{H}^q(\kappa(z))$ factors (isomorphically) through the isomorphism $\mathrm{H}^q(\mathrm{O}_{C_i,z}^h) \rightarrow \mathrm{H}^q(\kappa(z))$. Since D meets C_i transversely, $\bar{\pi}_D$ is a uniformizer for $K_{i,z}$, and the Witt decomposition of the bottom with respect to $\bar{\pi}_D$ is compatible with the splitting of the top with respect to π_D . Thus the middle vertical arrow is an isomorphism. Since the groups on the ends are all isomorphic to the corresponding groups over $\kappa(z)$, this gives the bottom half of the commutative ladder.

We prove there exists a map $O_{X,z}^h[1/\pi_D] \rightarrow F_D$. Suppose then that $Y \rightarrow X$ is a pointed étale neighborhood of z , so there exists a lift $z \rightarrow Y$. Then $D_Y \rightarrow D$ is étale, hence there exists a section $D \rightarrow D_Y \subset Y$ by [18, I.4.2(d)], hence Y is a pointed étale neighborhood of $\xi_D := \text{Spec } \kappa(D)$. Thus every pointed étale neighborhood of z is naturally a pointed étale neighborhood of ξ_D , and we have a map $O_{X,z}^h \rightarrow O_{X,\xi_D}^h$. Since O_{F_D} is henselian and $O_{X,\xi_D} \rightarrow O_{F_D}$ is a local homomorphism we obtain a map $O_{X,\xi_D}^h \rightarrow O_{F_D}$ by the universal property of the henselization, hence a map $O_{X,z}^h \rightarrow O_{F_D}$, hence the desired map $O_{X,z}^h[1/\pi_D] \rightarrow F_D$, since π_D is invertible in F_D .

Now we have natural commutative diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{H}^q(O_{X,z}^h) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{H}^q(O_{F_D}) \\ \downarrow \wr & & \downarrow \wr \\ \mathrm{H}^q(\kappa(z)) & \xrightarrow{\text{inf}} & \mathrm{H}^q(\kappa(D)) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{H}^{q-1}(D, -1) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{H}^{q-1}(\kappa(D), -1) \\ \downarrow \wr & & \parallel \\ \mathrm{H}^{q-1}(\kappa(z), -1) & \xrightarrow{\text{inf}} & \mathrm{H}^{q-1}(\kappa(D), -1) \end{array}$$

yielding the top commutative ladder in the statement of the lemma. Finally, since π_D is a uniformizer for F_D , a splitting of the Witt sequence for F_D is given by $\omega \mapsto (\pi_D) \cdot \omega$, compatible with the splitting of the sequence for $O_{X,z}^h[1/\pi_D]$. \square

Lemma 2.6. Assume (1.11). Fix $z \in \mathcal{S}$ on $C_i \cap C_j$ and $D = D_z \in \mathcal{D}$ containing z . Let $\pi_D \in O_{X,z}$ be a local equation for D , with images $\pi_j \in K_{i,z}$ and $\pi_i \in K_{j,z}$. We have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{H}^q(O_{X,z}^h[1/\pi_D]) & \xrightarrow{\partial_D} & \mathrm{H}^{q-1}(D, -1) \\ \downarrow g & & \downarrow h \\ \mathrm{H}^q(K_{i,z}) \times \mathrm{H}^q(K_{j,z}) & \xrightarrow{\hat{\delta}_z} & \mathrm{H}_z^{q+1}(C) \end{array}$$

where the top row is (2.5) and the bottom row is (2.3). Then

- a) $\text{im}(h) \simeq \mathrm{H}^{q-1}(\kappa(z), -1)$ and h is injective.
- b) $\text{im}(g) = \{(\chi^\circ + (\pi_j) \cdot \omega, \chi^\circ + (\pi_i) \cdot \omega) : \chi^\circ \in \mathrm{H}^q(\kappa(z)), \omega \in \mathrm{H}^{q-1}(\kappa(z), -1)\}$
- c) $\text{im}(g) = \hat{\delta}_z^{-1}(\text{im}(h))$

Proof. We identify $\mathrm{H}^{q-1}(D, -1)$ with $\mathrm{H}^{q-1}(\kappa(z), -1)$ as in the proof of Lemma 2.4 and claim there is a diagram with exact rows

(2.7)

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathrm{H}^q(\kappa(z)) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{H}^q(O_{X,z}^h[1/\pi_D]) & \xrightarrow{\partial_D} & \mathrm{H}^{q-1}(\kappa(z), -1) \\ \parallel & & \downarrow g & & \downarrow h \\ \mathrm{H}^q(\kappa(z)) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{H}^q(K_{i,z}) \times \mathrm{H}^q(K_{j,z}) & \xrightarrow{\hat{\delta}_z} & \mathrm{H}_z^{q+1}(C) \\ (\text{id}, \text{id}) \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow p \\ \mathrm{H}^q(\kappa(z)) \times \mathrm{H}^q(\kappa(z)) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{H}^q(K_{i,z}) \times \mathrm{H}^q(K_{j,z}) & \xrightarrow{(\partial_z, \partial_z)} & \mathrm{H}^{q-1}(\kappa(z), -1) \times \mathrm{H}^{q-1}(\kappa(z), -1) \end{array}$$

The top and bottom rows are the middle and bottom rows of Lemma 2.4, with the bottom row the product for $K_{i,z}$ and $K_{j,z}$. The middle row is derived from the excised localization sequence (2.3) at the singular closed point z . For since $O_{C,z}^h$ is 1-dimensional and z is the intersection of C_i and C_j , the underlying topological space of $\text{Spec } O_{C,z}^h$ is $\{\text{Spec}(K_{i,z}), \text{Spec}(K_{j,z}), z\}$, therefore $\text{Spec } O_{C,z}^h - \{z\} = \text{Spec}(K_{i,z} \times K_{j,z})$, and we obtain the sequence

$$\cdots \longrightarrow \mathrm{H}^q(O_{C,z}^h) \longrightarrow \mathrm{H}^q(K_{i,z}) \times \mathrm{H}^q(K_{j,z}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{H}_z^{q+1}(C) \longrightarrow \cdots$$

Since $O_{C,z}^h$ is henselian we have $\mathrm{H}^q(O_{C,z}^h) = \mathrm{H}^q(\kappa(z))$ by [18, Remark III.3.11(a)], as in Lemma 2.4, and this gives the middle row. The map $\mathrm{H}^q(\kappa(z)) \rightarrow \mathrm{H}^q(K_{i,z}) \times \mathrm{H}^q(K_{j,z})$ is inflation on each factor by the derivation of the localization sequence, and it is injective by Witt's theorem. Therefore $\hat{\delta}_z$ is surjective. The vertical maps are of a functorial nature, with g the product of the restriction maps. The diagram commutes by the functoriality of the localization sequences, and the map p is surjective by diagram chase. This proves the claim.

The composition $p \circ h$ maps $\mathrm{H}^{q-1}(\kappa(z), -1)$ isomorphically onto the diagonal subgroup $\{(\omega, \omega)\} \leq \mathrm{H}^{q-1}(\kappa(z), -1) \times \mathrm{H}^{q-1}(\kappa(z), -1)$ by Lemma 2.4. In particular h is injective and

$$\mathrm{im}(h) \simeq \mathrm{H}^{q-1}(\kappa(z), -1)$$

proving (a). The commutativity of the top right square of (2.7) together with the surjectivity of ∂_D shows $\mathrm{im}(g) \subset \hat{\delta}_z^{-1}(\mathrm{im}(h))$, proving half of (c). By Lemma 2.4 any element of $\mathrm{H}^q(O_{X,z}^h[1/\pi_D])$ has the form $\chi^\circ + (\pi_D) \cdot \omega$ for $\chi^\circ \in \mathrm{H}^q(\kappa(z))$ and $\omega \in \mathrm{H}^{q-1}(\kappa(z), -1)$, and since π_j and π_i are the images of π_D in $K_{i,z}$ and $K_{j,z}$, respectively, we compute

$$g(\chi^\circ + (\pi_D) \cdot \omega) = (\chi^\circ + (\pi_j) \cdot \omega, \chi^\circ + (\pi_i) \cdot \omega) \in \mathrm{H}^q(K_{i,z}) \times \mathrm{H}^q(K_{j,z})$$

Since any element of the form $(\chi^\circ + (\pi_j) \cdot \omega, \chi^\circ + (\pi_i) \cdot \omega)$ is obtainable in this way using Lemma 2.4, this proves (b). To prove the rest of (c) it remains to show every element of $\delta_z^{-1}(\mathrm{im}(h))$ has this form.

Suppose $(\chi_{i,z}, \chi_{j,z}) \in \mathrm{H}^q(K_{i,z}) \times \mathrm{H}^q(K_{j,z})$ and $\hat{\delta}_z((\chi_{i,z}, \chi_{j,z})) = \varepsilon$ is in $\mathrm{im}(h)$. Then $\partial_z(\chi_{i,z}) = \partial_z(\chi_{j,z}) = \omega$ for some $\omega \in \mathrm{H}^{q-1}(\kappa(z), -1)$ by the bottom row of (2.7), and as above $(\pi_D) \cdot \omega \in \mathrm{H}^q(O_{X,z}^h[1/\pi_D])$ maps to ε via $h \circ \partial_D$. Therefore since $g((\pi_D) \cdot \omega) = ((\pi_j) \cdot \omega, (\pi_i) \cdot \omega)$ we have $(\chi_{i,z} - (\pi_j) \cdot \omega, \chi_{j,z} - (\pi_i) \cdot \omega) \in \ker(\hat{\delta}_z)$. We conclude $(\chi_{i,z} - (\pi_j) \cdot \omega, \chi_{j,z} - (\pi_i) \cdot \omega)$ is in $\mathrm{im}(\mathrm{id}, \mathrm{id})$ by the bottom row of (2.7), hence it is equal to an element of the form $(\chi^\circ, \chi^\circ) \in \mathrm{H}^q(K_{i,z}) \times \mathrm{H}^q(K_{j,z})$ for some $\chi^\circ \in \mathrm{H}^q(\kappa(z))$. Thus $(\chi_{i,z}, \chi_{j,z}) = (\chi^\circ + (\pi_j) \cdot \omega, \chi^\circ + (\pi_i) \cdot \omega)$, which shows $\mathrm{im}(g) \supset \delta_z^{-1}(\mathrm{im}(h))$, completing the proof of (c). \square

Remark 2.8. The group $\mathrm{im}(g) \leq \mathrm{H}^q(K_{i,z}) \times \mathrm{H}^q(K_{j,z})$ consists of pairs whose entries *glue* along $D_z \in \mathcal{D}_*$ at $z \in \mathcal{S}$, in the sense that they arise from elements defined in a henselian neighborhood of z on X , by Lemma 2.6. We now extend this notion to find the tuples in $\mathrm{H}^q(\kappa(C)) = \prod_i \mathrm{H}^q(\kappa(C_i))$ whose entries glue in this sense along \mathcal{D}_* at all points of \mathcal{S} .

Definition 2.9. Let $\delta : \mathrm{H}^q(\kappa(C)) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{C_{(0)}} \mathrm{H}_z^{q+1}(C)$ be the map of (2.2), and let δ_z be the z -component. For any subset $\mathcal{F} \subset C_{(0)}$ let $\delta_{\mathcal{F}} = \sum_{z \in \mathcal{F}} \delta_z$, and let

$\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{F}} = \{D_z : z \in \mathcal{F}\} \subset \mathcal{D}$. Consider $\delta_{\mathcal{F}}$ together with the direct sum of diagrams of Lemma 2.6:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\bigoplus_{\mathcal{F}} H^q(\mathcal{O}_{X,z}^h[1/\pi_{D_z}]) & \xrightarrow{\oplus \partial_{D_z}} & \bigoplus_{\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{F}}} H^{q-1}(D_z, -1) \\
\downarrow \oplus g & & \downarrow \oplus h \\
\bigoplus_{\mathcal{F}} H^q(K_z) & \xrightarrow{\oplus \hat{\delta}_z} & \bigoplus_{\mathcal{F}} H_z^{q+1}(C) \\
\uparrow \oplus \text{res} & \nearrow \delta_{\mathcal{F}} & \\
H^q(\kappa(C)) & &
\end{array}$$

Then set

- (1) $\Delta_{\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{F}}}^{q+1}(C, \Lambda) = \text{im}(\oplus h) \leq \bigoplus_{\mathcal{F}} H_z^{q+1}(C, \Lambda)$
- (2) $\Gamma_{\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{F}}}^q(\kappa(C), \Lambda) = \delta_{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}(\Delta_{\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{F}}}^{q+1}) \leq H^q(\kappa(C), \Lambda)$

If $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{F}} = \{D\}$ is a single prime divisor, write Δ_D^{q+1} and Γ_D^q instead. If $\mathcal{F} \subset \mathcal{S}$ we say the entries of the tuples in $\Gamma_{\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{F}}}^q(\kappa(C)) \leq H^q(\kappa(C))$ *glue at \mathcal{F} along $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{F}}$* . In particular that the entries α_{C_i} of tuples $\alpha_C = (\alpha_{C_i}) \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^q(\kappa(C))$ glue at \mathcal{S} along \mathcal{D}_* .

Remark 2.10. Assume the setup of (1.11).

- a) If $z \notin \mathcal{S}$ then $\Delta_{D_z}^{q+1}(C) = H_z^{q+1}(C) \simeq H^{q-1}(\kappa(z))$, the corresponding map $h : H^{q-1}(D, -1) \rightarrow H_z^{q+1}(C)$ is an isomorphism, and $\Gamma_{D_z}^q(\kappa(C)) = H^q(\kappa(C))$. Thus if \mathcal{E} contains \mathcal{D}_* then $\Gamma_{\mathcal{E}}^q = \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^q = \bigcap_{D_z \in \mathcal{D}_*} \Gamma_{D_z}^q$.
- b) For each $z \in \mathcal{S}$ on $C_i \cap C_j$ suppose $\pi_{D_z} \in \mathcal{O}_{X,z}$ has images $(\pi_j) \in H^1(K_{i,z}, \mu_n)$ and $(\pi_i) \in H^1(K_{j,z}, \mu_n)$. Then by Lemma 2.6 the elements of $\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^q(\kappa(C), \Lambda)$ are precisely the tuples $\chi_C = (\alpha_{C_k}) \in H^q(\kappa(C), \Lambda)$ that have ‘‘equal’’ Witt decompositions at each $z \in \mathcal{S}$ with respect to (π_j) and (π_i) :

$$\begin{aligned}
\chi_{C_i, z} &= \chi_z^\circ + (\pi_j) \cdot \omega \\
\chi_{C_j, z} &= \chi_z^\circ + (\pi_i) \cdot \omega
\end{aligned}$$

for some $\chi_z^\circ \in H^q(\kappa(z), \Lambda)$ and $\omega \in H^{q-1}(\kappa(z), \Lambda(-1))$.

- c) We now have a subgroup $\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^q \leq H^q(\kappa(C))$ and a map

$$\delta : \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^q(\kappa(C)) \longrightarrow \Delta_{\mathcal{D}}^{q+1}(C) \simeq \bigoplus_{C_{(0)}} H^{q-1}(\kappa(z), -1)$$

induced by the map $\delta : H^q(\kappa(C)) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{C_{(0)}} H_z^{q+1}(C)$ of (2.2). This is not the residue map $\partial = \partial_1$ in the Kato complex (1.7). For if $\alpha_C \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^q(\kappa(C))$ and $z \in \mathcal{S}$ is on $C_i \cap C_j$ then $\delta_z(\alpha_C) = \hat{\delta}_z \circ (\text{res}_{\kappa(C)|K_{i,z} \times K_{j,z}})(\alpha_C)$, and since α_C is in $\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^q$ we identify $\delta_z(\alpha_C)$ with $\omega := \partial_z(\alpha_{C_i})$ by Lemma 2.6. On the other hand, $\partial_z(\alpha_C) = \partial_z(\alpha_{C_i}) + \partial_z(\alpha_{C_j}) = 2\omega$ by (1.6). Thus we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^q(\kappa(C)) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \bigoplus_{C_{(0)}} H^{q-1}(\kappa(z), -1) \\
\parallel & & \downarrow \tau \\
\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^q(\kappa(C)) & \xrightarrow{\partial} & \bigoplus_{C_{(0)}} H^{q-1}(\kappa(z), -1)
\end{array}$$

where $\tau = \text{id}$ if $z \notin \mathcal{S}$ and $\tau = 2 \cdot \text{id}$ if $z \in \mathcal{S}$

The next definition is motivated by Saito's [19, Definition 2.1].

Definition 2.11. Assume the setup of (1.11).

- i) Define the group $H_{\text{cs}}^q(C)$ by the exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow H_{\text{cs}}^q(C) \longrightarrow H^q(C) \longrightarrow H^q(\kappa(C))$$

View $H_{\text{cs}}^q(C)$ as the subgroup of *completely split elements* of $H^q(C)$.

- ii) Let $H_{\text{cs}}^q(X)$ denote the preimage of $H_{\text{cs}}^q(C)$ in $H^q(X)$ under the proper base change isomorphism $H^q(X) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^q(C)$ of (2.2).
 iii) Let $H_{\text{cs}}^q(V)$ and $H_{\text{cs}}^q(F)$ denote the images of $H_{\text{cs}}^q(X)$ in $H^q(V)$ and $H^q(F)$, respectively, under the natural maps $H^q(X) \rightarrow H^q(V)$ and $H^q(X) \rightarrow H^q(F)$.
 iv) Let $H_{\text{ns}}^q(X)$, $H_{\text{ns}}^q(V)$, $H_{\text{ns}}^q(F)$ denote the corresponding ‘‘nonsplit’’ quotients $H^q(-)/H_{\text{cs}}^q(-)$.

Lemma 2.12. We have $H_{\text{cs}}^q(V) = \ker(H^q(V) \rightarrow H^q(\kappa(C)))$, and if $\alpha \in H_{\text{cs}}^q(V)$ then the image α_{F_D} of α in $H^q(F_D)$ is zero for every prime divisor D on X .

Proof. Let $K_X = \ker(H^q(X) \rightarrow H^q(V))$. By (2.2) we have a commutative diagram of exact rows

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & K_X & \longrightarrow & H^q(X) & \longrightarrow & H^q(V) \xrightarrow{\partial} \bigoplus_{\mathcal{O}} H^{q-1}(D, -1) \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \wr & & \downarrow j \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & H_{\text{cs}}^q(C) & \longrightarrow & H^q(C) & \longrightarrow & H^q(\kappa(C)) \xrightarrow{\delta} \bigoplus_{C_{(0)}} H_z^{q+1}(C) \end{array}$$

The map h is injective (by Lemma 2.6(a)), so if $\alpha \in \ker(j)$ then $\partial(\alpha) = 0$ by diagram chase, hence there exists an element $\alpha_X \in H^q(X)$ mapping to α , and $\alpha_X \in H_{\text{cs}}^q(X)$ again by diagram chase, since $\alpha \in \ker(j)$. Therefore $\alpha \in H_{\text{cs}}^q(V)$ by Definition 2.11. Conversely if $\alpha \in H_{\text{cs}}^q(V)$ then α is in the image of some $\alpha_X \in H_{\text{cs}}^q(X)$, and α is in $\ker(j)$ by diagram chase. This proves the first statement.

Suppose $\alpha \in H_{\text{cs}}^q(V)$, $\alpha_X \in H_{\text{cs}}^q(X)$ is a preimage in $H^q(X)$, and $\alpha_C \in H_{\text{cs}}^q(C)$ is the image of α_X under the proper base change isomorphism. To show $\alpha_{F_D} = 0$ for any prime divisor D on X it suffices by (1.2) to show that $\partial_D(\alpha) = 0$ and $\alpha(D) = 0$.

Since the map $H^q(X) \rightarrow H^q(F)$ factors through $H^q(\mathcal{O}_{X,D})$ for any prime divisor D on X , we have $\partial_D(\alpha) = 0$ for all prime divisors D on X by [6, 3.6]. Since $\alpha_C \in H^q(C)$ and α is the image of α_C via the inverse of the proper base change map (composed with $H^q(X) \rightarrow H^q(V)$), α and α_C satisfy the hypotheses of [5, Theorem 4.9], and by [5, Theorem 4.9(d)] $\alpha(D) = \inf_{\kappa(z) \in \kappa(D)} (\alpha_C(z))$ for all horizontal prime divisors D on X lying over $z \in C$. Since the value $\alpha_C(z)$ is defined to be the image in $H^q(\kappa(z))$ of the z -unramified element $(\alpha_C)_{\kappa(C)_z}$, and already $(\alpha_C)_{\kappa(C)} = 0$, we conclude $\alpha(D) = 0$ for all horizontal primes D . It remains to compute the value of α at an irreducible component C_i of C . But $\alpha(C_i) = (\alpha_C)_{\kappa(C_i)}$ by [5, Theorem 4.9(a)]. Since $\alpha_C \in H_{\text{cs}}^q(C)$ this shows $\alpha(C_i) = 0$, as desired. We conclude $\alpha_{F_D} = 0$ for all prime divisors D on X . \square

Remark 2.13. By Lemma 2.12 the residue maps ∂_D and the restriction maps $\text{res}_{V|F_D}$ on $H^q(V)$ with respect to prime divisors D of X are well defined on $H_{\text{ns}}^q(V)$, and hence on $H_{\text{ns}}^q(F)$. Thus just as for the ordinary groups we will say a class α in $H_{\text{ns}}^q(V)$ or $H_{\text{ns}}^q(F)$ is *defined* on an open set U if $\partial_D(\alpha) = 0$ for all $D \subset U$.

Theorem 2.14. Assume (1.11). Fix \mathcal{D} on X as in (1.12), let $H_{\text{ns}}^q(F)$ denote the nonsplit quotient of Definition 2.11, and let $\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^q(\kappa(C)) \leq H^q(\kappa(C))$ be the group of Definition 2.9. Then for all $q \geq 0$ there is a homomorphism

$$\lambda = \lambda_{\mathcal{D}} : \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^q(\kappa(C)) \longrightarrow H_{\text{ns}}^q(F)$$

that fits into a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_{\text{ns}}^q(F) & \xrightarrow{\partial} & \bigoplus_{\mathcal{D}} H^{q-1}(\kappa(D), -1) \\ \lambda \uparrow & & \uparrow \text{inf} \\ \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^q(\kappa(C)) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \bigoplus_{C_{(0)}} H^{q-1}(\kappa(z), -1) \end{array}$$

where δ is the map of Remark 2.10(c) and ∂ is the residue map. Let $\alpha = \lambda(\alpha_C)$, where $\alpha_C = (\alpha_{C_i}) \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^q(\kappa(C))$ (so each α_{C_i} is in $H^q(\kappa(C_i))$). Then:

- α is defined on the generic points of C , and $\alpha(C_i) = \alpha|_{\kappa(C_i)} = \alpha_{C_i}$.
- The ramification locus of α is contained in \mathcal{D} .
- If $D \in \mathcal{D}$ intersects C at $z \in C_i$, $\pi_D \in \mathcal{O}_{X,z}$ is a local equation for D , and $\alpha_{C,z} = \alpha^\circ + (\bar{\pi}_D) \cdot \omega$ is the splitting over $K_{i,z}$ as in Lemma 2.4 (where $\bar{\pi}_D \in K_{i,z}$ is the image of π_D), then over F_D we have the Witt decomposition

$$\text{res}_{F|F_D}(\alpha) = \text{inf}_{\kappa(z)|\kappa(D)}(\alpha^\circ) + (\pi_D) \cdot \text{inf}_{\kappa(z)|\kappa(D)}(\omega)$$

- If α_C is unramified at a point $z \in C$, then α is unramified at any horizontal prime divisor D lying over z , and $\alpha(D) = \text{inf}_{\kappa(z)|\kappa(D)}(\alpha_C(z))$.

Proof. Set $V = X - \mathcal{D}$ as in (2.1), and let $\Gamma \stackrel{\text{df}}{=} \text{im}(H_{\text{ns}}^q(V) \rightarrow H^q(\kappa(C))) = \text{im}(H^q(V) \rightarrow H^q(\kappa(C)))$. We claim the following commutative diagram has exact rows.

$$(2.15) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & H_{\text{ns}}^q(X) & \longrightarrow & H_{\text{ns}}^q(V) & \xrightarrow{\partial} & \bigoplus_{\mathcal{D}} H^{q-1}(D, -1) & \longrightarrow & H^{q+1}(X) \\ & & \downarrow \wr & & \downarrow \wr & & \downarrow \wr & & \downarrow \wr \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & H_{\text{ns}}^q(C) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \bigoplus_{\mathcal{D}} \Delta_D^{q+1} & \longrightarrow & H^{q+1}(C) \\ & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & H_{\text{ns}}^q(C) & \longrightarrow & H^q(\kappa(C)) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \bigoplus_{C_{(0)}} H_z^{q+1}(C) & \longrightarrow & H^{q+1}(C) \end{array}$$

where δ is defined in Remark 2.10(c). Note the vertical map $H_{\text{ns}}^q(X) \rightarrow H_{\text{ns}}^q(C)$ is a well defined isomorphism since the proper base change isomorphism $H^q(X) \rightarrow H^q(C)$ maps $H_{\text{cs}}^q(X)$ onto $H_{\text{cs}}^q(C)$, the map $H_{\text{ns}}^q(V) \rightarrow \Gamma$ is an isomorphism by definition of Γ and $H_{\text{ns}}^q(V)$, and the map $\bigoplus_{\mathcal{D}} H^{q-1}(D, -1) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{\mathcal{D}} \Delta_D^{q+1} =: \Delta_{\mathcal{D}}^{q+1}$ is an isomorphism by Lemma 2.6(a) and Definition 2.9. Exactness of the top row at $H_{\text{ns}}^q(X)$ is immediate by (2.2) since the map $H^q(X) \rightarrow H^q(V)$ takes $H_{\text{cs}}^q(X)$ onto $H_{\text{cs}}^q(V)$. The residue map ∂ is well defined on $H_{\text{ns}}^q(V)$ by Lemma 2.12, and exactness

at $H_{\text{ns}}^q(V)$ is immediate by the corresponding exactness at $H^q(V)$ in (2.2). Exactness of the middle row follows from that of the top row since the two are isomorphic and the diagram commutes, and exactness of the bottom row is immediate by (2.2) and Definition 2.11.

By Definition 2.9 we have $\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^q = \delta_S^{-1}(\Delta_{\mathcal{D}_*}^{q+1})$, where $\Delta_{\mathcal{D}_*}^{q+1} = \bigoplus_{\mathcal{D}_*} \Delta_D^{q+1}$, and $\delta_S^{-1}(\Delta_{\mathcal{D}_*}^{q+1}) = \delta^{-1}(\Delta_{\mathcal{D}}^{q+1})$ by Remark 2.10(a). Therefore to show $\Gamma = \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^q$ it is enough to show $\Gamma = \delta^{-1}(\Delta_{\mathcal{D}}^{q+1})$. Suppose $\alpha_C \in H^q(\kappa(C))$. An easy diagram chase using the exactness of the middle and bottom rows shows that if $\delta(\alpha_C)$ lies in the subgroup $\Delta_{\mathcal{D}}^{q+1} \leq \bigoplus_{C(0)} H_z^{q+1}(C)$ then there exists a $\alpha'_C \in \Gamma$ such that $\delta(\alpha'_C) = \delta(\alpha_C)$, hence $\alpha'_C - \alpha_C$ is in the subgroup $H_{\text{ns}}^q(C) \leq \Gamma \leq H^q(\kappa(C))$, hence $\alpha_C \in \Gamma$. Thus Γ is precisely the set of elements in $H^q(\kappa(C))$ mapping to $\bigoplus_{\mathcal{D}} \Delta_D^{q+1}$, as desired. Thus we have an isomorphism

$$H_{\text{ns}}^q(V) \xrightarrow{\sim} \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^q$$

Composing the inverse maps $\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^q \rightarrow H_{\text{ns}}^q(V)$ and $\Delta_D^{q+1} \rightarrow H^{q-1}(D, -1)$ with the maps $H_{\text{ns}}^q(V) \rightarrow H_{\text{ns}}^q(F)$ and $H^{q-1}(D, -1) \rightarrow H^{q-1}(\kappa(D), -1)$ yields the desired commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_{\text{ns}}^q(F) & \xrightarrow{\partial} & \bigoplus_{\mathcal{D}} H^{q-1}(\kappa(D), -1) \\ \lambda \uparrow & & \uparrow \text{inf} \\ \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^q(\kappa(C)) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \bigoplus_{\mathcal{D}} \Delta_D^{q+1} =: \Delta_{\mathcal{D}}^{q+1}(C) \end{array}$$

Suppose $\alpha_C = (\alpha_{C_i}) \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^q(\kappa(C))$ and $\alpha = \lambda(\alpha_C) \in H_{\text{ns}}^q(F)$. Then α comes from a unique element of $H_{\text{ns}}^q(V)$, and is defined at the generic points of each C_i since they are all contained in V . Therefore as in (1.2) α is in $H_{\text{ns}}^q(\mathcal{O}_{v_{C_i}})$, and has a value $\alpha(C_i) = \alpha|_{\kappa(C_i)}$. Since the map $H^q(\kappa(C)) \rightarrow H_{\text{ns}}^q(V)$ splits the restriction map $\text{res} : H_{\text{ns}}^q(V) \rightarrow H^q(\kappa(C))$, we have $\alpha|_{\kappa(C_i)} = \alpha_C|_{\kappa(C_i)} = \alpha_{C_i}$. Therefore $\alpha(C_i) = \alpha|_{\kappa(C_i)} = \alpha_{C_i}$, proving (a).

Since α is in the image of $H_{\text{ns}}^q(V) \rightarrow H_{\text{ns}}^q(F)$, $\partial_{D'}(\alpha) = 0$ for all D' not in \mathcal{D} , therefore the ramification locus of α on X is contained in \mathcal{D} , proving (b). For $D \in \mathcal{D}$ running through z the restriction $\text{res} : H^q(V) \rightarrow H^q(F_D)$ factors through $H_{\text{ns}}^q(V)$ by Lemma 2.12, and also through $H^q(\mathcal{O}_{X,z}^h[1/\pi_D])$ by Lemma 2.4, at which point we have a decomposition $\alpha = \alpha^\circ + (\pi_D) \cdot \omega$ for some $\alpha^\circ \in H^q(\kappa(z))$ and $\omega \in H^{q-1}(\kappa(z), -1)$. By Lemma 2.4 we have the Witt decomposition

$$\alpha_{F_D} = \text{inf}_{\kappa(z)|\kappa(D)}(\alpha^\circ) + (\pi_D) \cdot \text{inf}_{\kappa(z)|\kappa(D)}(\omega)$$

Similarly the Witt decomposition with respect to $\bar{\pi}_D$ over $K_{i,z}$ is $\alpha^\circ + (\bar{\pi}_D) \cdot \omega$, proving (c). The proof of (d) proceeds exactly as in [5, Theorem 4.9], and we omit the details. This completes the proof. \square

Remark 2.16. Since we want to analyze $H^q(F)$ and not $H_{\text{ns}}^q(F)$ we will often refer to lifts $\alpha \in H^q(F)$ of some $\alpha_C \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^q(\kappa(C))$, by which we mean α is any preimage of $\lambda(\alpha_C) \in H_{\text{ns}}^q(F)$ under the projection $H^q(F) \rightarrow H_{\text{ns}}^q(F)$. By Lemma 2.12, α and $\lambda(\alpha_C)$ have identical images in $H^q(F_D)$ for any prime divisor D on X .

Corollary 2.17. *In the situation of Theorem 2.14, suppose $\alpha \in H^q(F, \Lambda)$ has ramification divisor D_α that is horizontal and intersects each component of C transversely. Then there exists a choice of distinguished divisors \mathcal{D} such that α 's image in $H_{\text{ns}}^q(F, \Lambda)$ is in the image of $\lambda_{\mathcal{D}} : \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^q(\kappa(C), \Lambda) \rightarrow H_{\text{ns}}^q(F, \Lambda)$.*

Proof. Since D_α intersects each component of C transversely, we may assume that $D_\alpha \subset \mathcal{D}$, hence α is defined on $V = X - \mathcal{D}$. By the proof of Theorem 2.14, λ is the inverse of the natural isomorphism $H_{\text{ns}}^q(V) \rightarrow \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^q(\kappa(C))$, hence the corollary. \square

Remark 2.18. To use Theorem 2.14 effectively we must be able to produce classes of $H^q(\kappa(C)) = \prod_i H^q(\kappa(C_i))$ that are in $\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^q(\kappa(C))$, and for this we must be able to construct elements of $H^q(\kappa(C_i))$ with specified values in $H^q(K_{i,z})$ for finitely many closed points $z \in C_i$. This is possible in the following situations, which will come up in sections 3 and 4.

- (a) $H^q(\kappa(C)) = H^1(\kappa(C), \mathbb{Z}/n)$ and each $\kappa(C_i)$ is the function field of a smooth curve. Then we have Saltman's generalized Grunwald-Wang theorem [23, Theorem 5.10], which determines for any finite set of closed points z_1, \dots, z_d on a given C_i , and local data $\{\theta_{C_i, z_j} \in H^1(K_{i, z_j}, \mathbb{Z}/n)\}$, a global element $\theta_{C_i} \in H^1(\kappa(C_i), \mathbb{Z}/n)$ with the given local data, provided we are not in the special case. The *special case* for $\kappa(C_i)$, n , and the K_{i, z_j} is the situation where $K_{i, z_j}(\mu_{2^{v_2(n)}})/K_{i, z_j}$ is noncyclic for some j . Note that then necessarily $\text{char}(k) = 0$. Thus there is no special case for $\kappa(C_i)$ if $k(\mu_{2^{v_2(n)}})/k$ is cyclic. Even if there is a special case, if the θ_{C_i, z_j} are all *tractable* then a global θ_{C_i} still exists, by [23, Theorem 5.8].
- (b) $H^q(\kappa(C)) = H^1(\kappa(C), \mu_n)$ and each $\kappa(C_i)$ is the function field of a smooth curve. Then we can use weak approximation as follows. Fix a smooth C_i , closed points $z_1, \dots, z_d \in C_i$, and suppose given local data $\{(g_j) \in H^1(K_{i, z_j}, \mu_n) : j = 1, \dots, d\}$. By weak approximation there exists an element $f_i \in \kappa(C_i)$ such that $v_{z_j}(f_i - g_j) \geq n$ for each z_j . Then $f_i = g_j(1 + \pi_j^{n-r}v)$ for some $r < n$, uniformizer π_j for z_j , and $v \in \mathcal{O}_{C_i, z_j}$, and since the principal units in \mathcal{O}_{C_i, z_j}^h are n -divisible (by Hensel's Lemma), the image of (f_i) in $H^1(K_{i, z_j}, \mu_n)$ is (g_j) .
- (c) $H^q(\kappa(C)) = H^2(\kappa(C), \mu_n)$ and each $\kappa(C_i)$ is a global field of characteristic $p > 0$. Then we have the exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow H^2(\kappa(C_i), \mu_n) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_z H^1(\kappa(z), \mathbb{Z}/n) \longrightarrow H^1(k, \mathbb{Z}/n) \longrightarrow 0$$

Since $H^1(\kappa(z), \mathbb{Z}/n) \simeq H^2(K_{i, z}, \mu_n)$ this sequence allows us to determine classes with specified local data.

3. CYCLIC CLASSES IN THE BRAUER GROUP

3.1. We assume the setup (1.11) throughout this section. We now apply Theorem 2.14 to study the structure of ${}_n\text{Br}(F) = H^2(F, \mu_n)$. Our goal is to show that if $\alpha \in H^2(F, \mu_n)$ is any class then there exists a model X for F over which α decomposes into a sum of a Brauer element lifted from $\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^2(\kappa(C), \mu_n)$ and two \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic cup products involving characters lifted from $\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^1(\kappa(C), \mathbb{Z}/n)$. We then show that under a generalized Grunwald-Wang type hypothesis for algebras, $H^2(F, \mu_n)$

is generated by \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic classes if the same is true for each $H^2(\kappa(C_i), \mu_n)$, and that the \mathbb{Z}/n -length ${}_nL(F)$ is bounded in terms of ${}_nL(\kappa(C_i))$. We make essential use not only of the above results, but also Saltman's generalized Grunwald-Wang theorem from [23, Theorem 5.10], as in Remark 2.18(a). To apply this theorem we will need to hypothesize that k has no special case with respect to n , meaning that $k(\mu_{2^{v_2(n)}})/k$ is cyclic. The absence of an analogous theorem in higher degrees and for more general coefficients restricts our applications essentially to the Brauer group $H^2(F, \mu_n)$.

The first problem is to compute the behavior of a given set of residues in $\bigoplus_{X_{(1)}} H^1(\kappa(x), \mathbb{Z}/n)$ under blow-ups of X . We use the notation of (1.7). Suppose $\psi \in \ker(\partial_1) \leq \bigoplus_{X_{(1)}} H^1(\kappa(x), -1)$. We will want to define a blow-up $\tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ so that the transforms of the irreducible components of $\text{Supp}(\psi)$ are regular on \tilde{X} , and for this we need to see how ψ pulls back to \tilde{X} . We write $\tilde{\partial}_q$ for the corresponding maps over \tilde{X} , then $h_1(C_n^{-1}(\tilde{X})) = \ker(\tilde{\partial}_1)/\text{im}(\tilde{\partial}_2)$.

Lemma 3.2. *Suppose X is a connected regular noetherian surface. Let $\tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ be the blowup at a closed point z . Then there is a natural exact sequence*

$$0 \longrightarrow H^1(\kappa(z), \mathbb{Z}/n) \longrightarrow h_1(C_n^{-1}(\tilde{X})) \longrightarrow h_1(C_n^{-1}(X)) \longrightarrow 0$$

Proof. Let E be the special fiber of $\pi : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ at z , and let ξ_E be its generic point. Consider the diagram of complexes

(3.3)

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & 0 & & & 0 \\ & & & \downarrow & & & \downarrow \\ & & & H^1(\kappa(E), \mathbb{Z}/n) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\partial}_1} & \ker(g) & \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & H^2(F, \mu_n) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\partial}_2} & \bigoplus_{x \in \tilde{X}_{(1)}} H^1(\kappa(x), \mathbb{Z}/n) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\partial}_1} & \bigoplus_{y \in \tilde{X}_{(0)}} H^0(\kappa(y), \mu_n^*) \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \parallel & & \downarrow f & & \downarrow g \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & H^2(F, \mu_n) & \xrightarrow{\partial_2} & \bigoplus_{x \in X_{(1)}} H^1(\kappa(x), \mathbb{Z}/n) & \xrightarrow{\partial_1} & \bigoplus_{y \in X_{(0)}} H^0(\kappa(y), \mu_n^*) \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \end{array}$$

where f is the identity on $H^1(\kappa(x), \mathbb{Z}/n)$ for $x \neq \xi_E$ and $f = 0$ for $x = \xi_E$, and g is the identity on $H^0(\kappa(y), \mu_n^*)$ for $y \in \tilde{X}_{(0)} \setminus E$, and on the complementary summand

$$g = \sum \text{cor} : \bigoplus_{y \in E_{(0)}} H^0(\kappa(y), \mu_n^*) \longrightarrow H^0(\kappa(z), \mu_n^*)$$

With these maps the vertical sequences are all exact.

We claim each square of (3.3) is commutative. This is obvious for the left half, so we will show it only for the right two squares. The map $\tilde{\partial}_1$ takes $H^1(\kappa(E), \mathbb{Z}/n)$

into $\ker(g)$ by the exactness of the Faddeev sequence

$$(3.4) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \mathrm{H}^1(\kappa(z), \mathbb{Z}/n) \longrightarrow \mathrm{H}^1(\kappa(E), \mathbb{Z}/n) \xrightarrow{\tilde{\partial}_1} \bigoplus_{y \in E_{(0)}} \mathrm{H}^0(\kappa(y), \mu_n^*) \xrightarrow{\Sigma \text{ cor}} \mathrm{H}^0(\kappa(z), \mu_n^*) \longrightarrow 0$$

hence the lower right square is commutative on elements of $\mathrm{H}^1(\kappa(E), \mathbb{Z}/n)$.

If $\tilde{x} \in \tilde{X}_{(1)}$ and $\tilde{x} \neq \xi_E$ then $x = \pi(\tilde{x}) \in X_{(1)}$; let \tilde{D} and D be the corresponding divisors. If $z \notin D$ then D and \tilde{D} have identical closed points and f is the identity on $\mathrm{H}^1(\kappa(\tilde{D}), \mathbb{Z}/n)$, hence $g \circ \tilde{\partial}_1 = \partial_1$ on $\mathrm{H}^1(\kappa(\tilde{D}), \mathbb{Z}/n)$. If $z \in D$ then by (1.5) $\partial_{D,z} : \mathrm{H}^1(\kappa(D), \mathbb{Z}/n) \rightarrow \mathrm{H}^0(\kappa(z), \mu_n^*)$ is given by

$$\partial_{D,z} = \sum_{v|z} \text{cor} \circ \partial_v$$

where v runs over all points of the normalisation of D lying over z , and $\partial_v : \mathrm{H}^1(\kappa(D), \mathbb{Z}/n) \rightarrow \mathrm{H}^0(\kappa(v), \mu_n^*)$ is the residue map determined by v . Since the normalisation map factors through $\tilde{D} \rightarrow D$, we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{H}^1(\kappa(\tilde{D}), \mathbb{Z}/n) & \xrightarrow{\bigoplus_{\partial_{\tilde{D},y}} \bigoplus_{y|z} \mathrm{H}^0(\kappa(y), \mu_n^*)} & \bigoplus_{y|z} \mathrm{H}^0(\kappa(y), \mu_n^*) \\ \parallel & & \downarrow \Sigma \text{ cor} \\ \mathrm{H}^1(\kappa(D), \mathbb{Z}/n) & \xrightarrow{\partial_{D,z}} & \mathrm{H}^0(\kappa(z), \mu_n^*) \end{array}$$

where y runs over all closed points of \tilde{D} lying over z . We conclude the lower right square is commutative, hence (3.3) commutes.

Write A_\bullet , B_\bullet and C_\bullet for the top, middle, and bottom rows of (3.3), respectively. Then we have an exact sequence of complexes

$$0 \longrightarrow A_\bullet \longrightarrow B_\bullet \longrightarrow C_\bullet \longrightarrow 0$$

and associated long exact homology sequence

$$\cdots \longrightarrow h_0(C_\bullet) \longrightarrow h_1(A_\bullet) \longrightarrow h_1(B_\bullet) \longrightarrow h_1(C_\bullet) \longrightarrow h_2(A_\bullet) \longrightarrow \cdots$$

We claim $h_0(C_\bullet) \rightarrow h_1(A_\bullet)$ is the zero map. For if $c \in \mathrm{H}^2(F, \mu_n)$ maps to zero in $\bigoplus \mathrm{H}^1(\kappa(D), \mathbb{Z}/n)$ then since X is regular c is in the image of the map $\mathrm{H}^2(X, \mu_n) \rightarrow \mathrm{H}^2(F, \mu_n)$ by purity for (regular) surfaces (see [2, (4.2)]). It follows that the image of c in $\mathrm{H}^1(\kappa(E), \mathbb{Z}/n)$ is zero, because $\mathrm{H}^2(X, \mu_n) \rightarrow \mathrm{H}^2(F, \mu_n)$ factors through $\mathrm{H}^2(\tilde{X}, \mu_n)$, and the map $\mathrm{H}^2(\tilde{X}, \mu_n) \rightarrow \mathrm{H}^2(F, \mu_n)$ has image

$$\ker \left(\mathrm{H}^2(F, \mu_n) \rightarrow \mathrm{H}^1(\kappa(E), \mathbb{Z}/n) \oplus \bigoplus \mathrm{H}^1(\kappa(D), \mathbb{Z}/n) \right)$$

Therefore the image of $[c] \in h_0(C_\bullet)$ in $h_1(A_\bullet)$ is zero. Also we have $h_1(A_\bullet) = \mathrm{H}^1(\kappa(z), \mathbb{Z}/n)$ and $h_2(A_\bullet) = 0$ by the exactness of the Faddeev sequence (3.4), and by definition $h_1(B_\bullet) = h_1(C_n^{-1}(\tilde{X}))$, and $h^1(C_\bullet) = h^1(C_n^{-1}(X))$. Hence we obtain the desired exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathrm{H}^1(\kappa(z), \mathbb{Z}/n) \longrightarrow h_1(C_n^{-1}(\tilde{X})) \longrightarrow h_1(C_n^{-1}(X)) \longrightarrow 0$$

□

Remark 3.5. It can be shown using Saltman’s [24, Theorem 5.2] that the sequence in Lemma 3.2 is canonically split. We will have no need for this result, so we omit the details.

Corollary 3.6. *Assume (1.11). If $\psi \in \ker(\partial_1)$, then there exists a birational map $\pi : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ such that $\text{Supp}(\tilde{\psi}) \cup \tilde{C}$ has normal crossings, where $\tilde{\psi}$ is any preimage of ψ in $\ker(\tilde{\partial}_1)$, and \tilde{C} is the reduced subscheme of the closed fiber of \tilde{X} .*

Proof. We can blow up X until the preimage $\pi^*(\text{Supp}(\psi) \cup C)$ has normal crossings by Lipman’s theorem on embedded resolution of singularities (see [14, Theorem 2.26]). By Lemma 3.2 there is a preimage $\tilde{\psi} \in \ker(\tilde{\partial}_1)$ of ψ , and the result follows since for any such $\tilde{\psi}$ the scheme $\text{Supp}(\tilde{\psi}) \cup \tilde{C}$ is a subset of $\pi^*(\text{Supp}(\psi) \cup C)$. \square

Recall from (1.5) that if θ is an element of $\bigoplus_{\text{Div } X} \mathbb{H}^1(\kappa(D), \mathbb{Z}/n)$ we write $\theta = (\theta_D)$, where θ_D is the D -th component, and define the *support* $\text{Supp}(\theta)$ of θ to be (the closed subset underlying) the effective divisor $\sum_{\theta_D \neq 0} D$, where the sum is over prime divisors on X .

Lemma 3.7. *Assume (1.11), and that k has no special case with respect to n . Suppose $\psi \in \ker(\partial_1)$ over X . Then there exists a birational map $\tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ such that for any $\tilde{\psi} \in \ker(\tilde{\partial}_1)$ mapping to ψ , there exists an $\alpha \in \mathbb{H}^2(F, \mu_n)$ that is the sum of two \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic classes, such that $\tilde{\psi} - \tilde{\partial}_2(\alpha)$ is supported on a set of distinguished divisors $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ on \tilde{X} .*

Proof. We choose $\pi : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ as in Corollary 3.6, and let $\tilde{\psi} \in \ker(\tilde{\partial}_1)$ be any element mapping to ψ . Then since $\text{Supp}(\tilde{\psi}) \cup \tilde{C}$ has normal crossings we may assume that the horizontal components of $\text{Supp}(\tilde{\psi})$ are in a set of distinguished divisors $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ on \tilde{X} , and that they avoid the singular points of \tilde{C} . In general the $\tilde{\psi}_{C_i}$ will not glue across $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}$ as in Definition 2.9, and for this reason we blow up further until the dual graph of \tilde{C} is bipartite. We now suppress the “tilde” notation, since everything now happens over \tilde{X} . Since the dual graph of C is bipartite the irreducible components of C form two curves C^+ and C^- such that $C^+ \cap C^- = \mathcal{S}$, and the irreducible components of C^+ (resp. C^-) are disjoint. Then the vertical part of $\text{Supp}(\psi)$ consists of two parts, $C_\psi^+ \subset C^+$ and $C_\psi^- \subset C^-$, and the irreducible components of C_ψ^+ (resp. C_ψ^-) are disjoint. By Corollary 1.15 there exist elements $(f^+), (f^-) \in \mathbb{H}^1(F, \mu_n)$ and divisors H_i in $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{S}}$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{div}(f^+) &= C_\psi^+ + H_1 \pmod{n} \\ \text{div}(f^-) &= C_\psi^- + H_2 \pmod{n} \end{aligned}$$

Our strategy is to cup (f^+) with the lift $\chi^+ \in \mathbb{H}^1(F, \mathbb{Z}/n)$ of a character $\chi_C^+ \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^1$ that matches ψ on C_ψ^+ , subtract the residues of this cup product from ψ , and proceed similarly for C_ψ^- . This will leave support on \mathcal{D} only.

Define χ^+ as follows: For $C_i \subset C^+$ let $\chi_{C_i}^+ = \psi_{C_i} \in \mathbb{H}^1(\kappa(C_i), \mathbb{Z}/n)$. For all $C_j \subset C^-$ intersecting a $C_i \subset C^+$ there exists an element $\chi_{C_j}^+ \in \mathbb{H}^1(\kappa(C_j), \mathbb{Z}/n)$ such that $\chi_{C_j, z}^+ = \chi_{C_i, z}^+$ for all $z \in C_i \cap C_j$, by Saltman’s generalized Grunwald-Wang

theorem [23, Theorem 5.10]. (Note that there is no special case by hypothesis.) If $C_j \subset C^-$ does not intersect C^+ we set $\chi_{C_j}^+ = 0$, though this doesn't happen if X is connected. Thus we have defined characters $\chi_{C_k}^+$ on each irreducible component C_k of C , and by construction they glue across \mathcal{S} along \mathcal{D} . Hence we obtain an element $\chi_C^+ \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^1$, and by Theorem 2.14 there exists a $\chi^+ \in H^1(F, \mathbb{Z}/n)$ defined at the generic points of C such that $\chi^+|_{C_i} = \chi_{C_i}^+ \in H^1(\kappa(C_i), \mathbb{Z}/n)$ for all $C_i \subset C$, and $D_{\chi^+} \subset \mathcal{D}$.

Define χ^- similarly: For $C_j \subset C_\psi^-$ let $\chi_{C_j}^- = \psi_{C_j} \in H^1(\kappa(C_j), \mathbb{Z}/n)$ and for $C_j \subset C^- \setminus C_\psi^-$ let $\chi_{C_j}^- = 0$; for $C_i \subset C^+$ intersecting $C_j \subset C^-$ let $\chi_{C_i}^-$ be any character in $H^1(\kappa(C_i), \mathbb{Z}/n)$ such that $\chi_{C_i, z}^- = \chi_{C_j, z}^-$ for all $z \in C_j \cap C_i$; and for $C_i \subset C^+$ not intersecting C^- set $\chi_{C_i}^- = 0$. Thus we obtain an element $\chi_C^- \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^1$, hence an element $\chi^- \in H^1(F, \mathbb{Z}/n)$ by Theorem 2.14 with $\chi^-|_{C_i} = \chi_{C_i}^- \in H^1(\kappa(C_i), \mathbb{Z}/n)$, and D_{χ^-} supported in \mathcal{D} .

Let $\alpha^+ = (f^+) \cdot \chi^+$, $\alpha^- = (f^-) \cdot \chi^-$, $\alpha = \alpha^+ + \alpha^-$, and $\psi' = \psi - \partial_2(\alpha)$. We compute ψ'_{C_i} for the various $C_i \subset C$:

- (1) If $C_i \subset C_\psi^+$, then $v_{C_i}(f^+) = 1$, $v_{C_i}(f^-) = 0$, $\chi_{C_i}^+ = \psi_{C_i}$, and $\partial_{C_i}(\chi^+) = \partial_{C_i}(\chi^-) = 0$, hence $\partial_{C_i}(\alpha^+) = \psi_{C_i}$ and $\partial_{C_i}(\alpha^-) = 0$. Therefore $\psi'_{C_i} = 0$.
- (2) Similarly if $C_j \subset C_\psi^-$ then $\partial_{C_j}(\alpha^+) = 0$ and $\partial_{C_j}(\alpha^-) = \psi_{C_j}$, so $\psi'_{C_j} = 0$.
- (3) If $C_i \subset C \setminus (C_\psi^+ \cup C_\psi^-)$, then $\psi_{C_i} = 0$ by definition, and since neither f^+ , f^- , χ^+ , nor χ^- ramify at C_i , $\partial_{C_i}(\alpha) = 0$, hence $\psi'_{C_i} = 0$.

This shows $\psi'_{C_i} = 0$ for all vertical components $C_i \subset C$. If D is horizontal and irreducible and $D \notin \mathcal{D}$, then again $\psi_D = 0$, since we have assumed the horizontal support of ψ is in \mathcal{D}_S , and then since $v_D(f^\pm) = 0$ and $\partial_D(\chi^\pm) = 0$, we have $\psi'_D = 0$. We conclude the support of $\psi' = \psi - \partial_2(\alpha)$ is in \mathcal{D} , where α is the sum of two cyclic classes in $H^2(F, \mu_n)$. □

Corollary 3.8. Assume (1.11) and that k has no special case with respect to n . If $\alpha \in H^2(F, \mu_n)$ then there exists a model X/R such that

$$\alpha = \beta + (f_1) \cdot \chi_1 + (f_2) \cdot \chi_2$$

where $f_i \in F$, and the elements $\beta \in H^2(F, \mu_n)$ and $\chi_1, \chi_2 \in H^1(F, \mathbb{Z}/n)$ are all lifted from $\kappa(C)$ as in Theorem 2.14.

Proof. By Lemma 3.7 there exist cyclic classes $\gamma_1 = (f_1) \cdot \chi_1$ and $\gamma_2 = (f_2) \cdot \chi_2$ and a model X with distinguished divisors \mathcal{D} such that the divisor D_β of the element $\beta = \alpha - \gamma_1 - \gamma_2$ is supported on \mathcal{D} , and the characters $\chi_1, \chi_2 \in H^1(F, \mathbb{Z}/n)$ are lifted from $\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^1$. Since $D_\beta \subset X$ is horizontal and intersects each component of C transversely, β is in the image of $\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^2$ by Corollary 2.17. □

Definition 3.9. Assume (1.11). We say a \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic class $\gamma_C \in H^2(\kappa(C), \mu_n)$ is *cyclic along \mathcal{D}_** (via χ_C) if there exists a $\chi_C \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^1(\kappa(C), \mathbb{Z}/n) \leq H^1(\kappa(C), \mathbb{Z}/n)$ such that $\gamma_C = (f_C) \cdot \chi_C$ for some $(f_C) \in H^1(\kappa(C), \mu_n)$.

Remark 3.10. It is equivalent to say γ_C is split by the cyclic extension associated to some $\chi_C \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^1(\kappa(C), \mathbb{Z}/n)$. For if $\gamma_C \in \mathbb{H}^2(\kappa(C), \mu_n)$ is \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic along \mathcal{D}_* via $\chi_C \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^1(\kappa(C), \mathbb{Z}/n)$ then each γ_{C_i} is split by the extension $\kappa(C_i)(\chi_{C_i})$, hence $\gamma_C|_{\kappa(C)(\chi_C)} = 0$. Conversely if $\chi_C \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^1(\kappa(C), \mathbb{Z}/n)$ splits γ_C then γ_C is \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic along \mathcal{D}_* (via χ_C).

We show elements of $\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^2(\kappa(C), \mu_n)$ that are \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic along \mathcal{D}_* lift to cyclic classes in $\mathbb{H}^2(F)$.

Lemma 3.11. *Assume (1.11). If $\gamma_C \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^2 \leq \mathbb{H}^2(\kappa(C), \mu_n)$ is cyclic along \mathcal{D}_* via $\chi_C \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^1(\kappa(C), \mathbb{Z}/n)$, then any lift $\gamma \in \mathbb{H}^2(F, \mu_n)$ of $\lambda_{\mathcal{D}}(\gamma_C) \in \mathbb{H}_{\text{ns}}^2(F, \mu_n)$ is cyclic, via any lift $\chi \in \mathbb{H}^1(F, \mathbb{Z}/n)$ of $\lambda_{\mathcal{D}}(\chi_C) \in \mathbb{H}_{\text{ns}}^1(F, \mathbb{Z}/n)$.*

Proof. The ramification divisor D_χ is independent of the choice of representative χ of $\lambda_{\mathcal{D}}(\chi_C)$ by Lemma 2.12, and $D_\chi \subset \mathcal{D}$ by Theorem 2.14(b). Let $F(\chi)$ denote the field extension defined by χ , and let $\rho : Y \rightarrow X$ be the normalization of X in $F(\chi)$. Note that then $F(\chi)$ is the function field of Y . Then since X is regular and n is prime-to- p , the finite separable field extension $F(\chi)/F$ is tamely ramified along D_χ , and $Y \rightarrow X$ is a tamely ramified cover by [5, Lemma 3.2]. Since $D_\chi \subset \mathcal{D}$ and X satisfies the setup of (1.11), Y is regular, $C_Y = C \times_X Y = Y_{0, \text{red}}$, each irreducible component of C_Y is regular, $\mathcal{S}_Y = \rho^{-1}(\mathcal{S})$ is the set of singular points of C_Y , exactly two irreducible components of C_Y meet at each $z \in \mathcal{S}_Y$, and the support of the irreducible components of D_Y for $D \in \mathcal{D}$ generate a set of distinguished divisors \mathcal{D}_Y for Y , all by [5, Lemma 3.1]. Thus Y satisfies (1.11).

We show that the restriction $\mathbb{H}^2(\kappa(C), \mu_n) \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^2(\kappa(C_Y), \mu_n)$ takes $\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^2$ to $\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_{Y_*}}^2$. Let $y \in \mathcal{S}_Y$ be a point lying over $x \in \mathcal{S}$. Assume $x \in C_i \cap C_j$, and let B_i and B_j be the irreducible components of C_Y passing through y . Let $E \in \mathcal{D}_{Y_*}$ and $D \in \mathcal{D}_*$ be the distinguished divisors passing through y and x , so that $E \subset D_Y$. Let $\pi_D \in \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ be a local equation for D , and let π_j and π_i be images of π_D in $\kappa(C_i)$ and $\kappa(C_j)$, respectively. Let $K_{i,y} = \text{Frac } \mathcal{O}_{B_i,y}^h$ and $K_{j,y} = \text{Frac } \mathcal{O}_{B_j,y}^h$, the henselizations at y on B_i and B_j . Let π_{B_i} and π_{B_j} be local equations for B_i and B_j in $\mathcal{O}_{Y,y}$. Each is a regular prime meeting E transversely at y .

Since Y is regular $\mathcal{O}_{Y,y}$ is factorial, and we have a factorization $\pi_D = u\pi_E^e$ for some number e , where $u \in \mathcal{O}_{Y,y}^*$ and π_E is a local equation for E . Thus the image of (π_j) in $\mathbb{H}^1(K_{i,y}, \mu_n)$ Witt-decomposes as $(\bar{u}_j) + e \cdot (\pi_{j_y})$, where \bar{u}_j is the image of u in $\kappa(y)$ under the map $\mathcal{O}_{Y,y} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{Y,y}/(\pi_E, \pi_{B_i}) = \kappa(y)$, and π_{j_y} is the image of π_E in $K_{i,y}$, which is a uniformizer since E meets B_i transversely. Similarly the image of π_i in $\mathbb{H}^1(K_{j,y}, \mu_n)$ decomposes as $(\bar{u}_i) + e \cdot (\pi_{i_y})$, where \bar{u}_i is the image of u in $\kappa(y)$ under the map $\mathcal{O}_{Y,y} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{Y,y}/(\pi_E, \pi_{B_j}) = \kappa(y)$, and the image of π_E in $K_{j,y}$ is a uniformizer π_{i_y} . Since E intersects both B_i and B_j transversely we have $(\pi_E, \pi_{B_i}) = (\pi_E, \pi_{B_j})$, hence $\bar{u}_j = \bar{u}_i \stackrel{\text{df}}{=} \bar{u}$.

Now $\gamma_C \in \mathbb{H}^2(\kappa(C), \mu_n)$ has decompositions $\gamma_{i,x} = \gamma_i^\circ + (\pi_j) \cdot \omega_i$ and $\gamma_{j,x} = \gamma_j^\circ + (\pi_i) \cdot \omega_j$ in $\mathbb{H}^2(K_{i,x}, \mu_n)$ and $\mathbb{H}^2(K_{j,x}, \mu_n)$, respectively, as in Lemma 2.6, and

since $\gamma_C \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^2$ we have $\gamma_i^\circ = \gamma_j^\circ \stackrel{\text{df}}{=} \gamma^\circ$ and $\omega_i = \omega_j \stackrel{\text{df}}{=} \omega$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \text{res}_{K_{i,x}|K_{i,y}}(\gamma_C) &= \gamma^\circ + (\pi_j) \cdot \omega = \gamma^\circ + (\bar{u}) \cdot \omega + (\pi_{j_y}) \cdot e\omega \\ \text{res}_{K_{j,x}|K_{j,y}}(\gamma_C) &= \gamma^\circ + (\pi_i) \cdot \omega = \gamma^\circ + (\bar{u}) \cdot \omega + (\pi_{i_y}) \cdot e\omega \end{aligned}$$

and these are Witt decompositions in $H^2(K_{i,y}, \mu_n)$ and $H^2(K_{j,y}, \mu_n)$, respectively. Therefore γ_{C_Y} glues at y along E by Lemma 2.6. Since this analysis applies to every point $y \in \mathcal{S}_Y$, we conclude $\gamma_{C_Y} \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_{Y_*}}^2$. Thus the restriction $H^2(\kappa(C), \mu_n) \rightarrow H^2(\kappa(C_Y), \mu_n)$ takes $\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^2$ to $\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_{Y_*}}^2$, as desired.

Let $V = X - \mathcal{D}$, $V_Y = Y - \mathcal{D}_Y$, $\lambda = \lambda_{\mathcal{D}}$, and $\lambda_Y = \lambda_{\mathcal{D}_Y}$. Since the restriction sends $\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^2$ to $\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_{Y_*}}^2$, by base change we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^2(V, \mu_n) & \longrightarrow & H^2(V_Y, \mu_n) \\ \lambda \uparrow \wr & & \lambda_Y \uparrow \wr \\ \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^2 & \longrightarrow & \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_{Y_*}}^2 \end{array}$$

Thus if $(\gamma_C)_{\kappa(C_Y)} = 0$, then $\gamma_{F(\chi)} = 0$, hence γ is cyclic via χ . □

Proposition 3.12. *Assume (1.11) with $K = \mathbb{Q}_p$, so F is the function field of a smooth p -adic curve. Suppose $\gamma \in H^2(F, \mu_n)$ has ramification divisor D_γ on X that is horizontal and intersects each component of C transversely. Then γ is cyclic.*

Proof. By Corollary 2.17 there exists a model X , a choice of distinguished divisors \mathcal{D} , and an element $\gamma_C \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^2(\kappa(C), \mu_n)$ such that $\gamma = \lambda_{\mathcal{D}}(\gamma_C)$. It remains to show that γ_C is cyclic by Lemma 3.11. Since each $\kappa(C_i)$ is a global field, the Hasse splitting principle applies in the Brauer group, i.e., each factor γ_{C_i} is split by any cyclic extension of $\kappa(C_i)$ that has local degree n at each $\kappa(C_i)_z$ at which γ_{C_i} is nontrivial. We now easily construct a global $\chi_C \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^1(\kappa(C), \mathbb{Z}/n)$ such that $\kappa(C_i)(\chi_{C_i})$ splits γ_{C_i} using the Grunwald-Wang Theorem (note there is no special case here), and this proves the Corollary. □

Remark 3.13. By Corollary 3.8 any class in $H^2(F, \mu_n)$ equals the sum of two cyclic classes and an element lifted from $H^2(\kappa(C), \mu_n)$ using Theorem 2.14. The proof of Proposition 3.12 shows that if F is the function field of a smooth p -adic curve then the lifted class is cyclic, hence ${}_nL(F) \leq 3$. We will improve on this number using a different construction, which appears as Theorem 4.1 below.

More generally when $K = K_v$ is any complete discretely valued field we would like to prove that if each $H^2(\kappa(C_i), \mu_n)$ is generated by \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic classes then the same holds for F , and we would like to bound ${}_nL(F)$ in terms of ${}_nL(\kappa(C_i))$. For this we need the following hypothesis:

3.14. Hypothesis. Let \bar{F} be a field, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ prime-to- $\text{char}(\bar{F})$, and $\alpha \in H^2(\bar{F}, \mu_n)$. Suppose ${}_nL(\alpha/\bar{F}) = N$, v_1, \dots, v_d are discrete valuations on \bar{F} , and we have “local data” $\alpha_{v_i} = \sum_{j=1}^N \gamma_{v_i}^{(j)} \in H^2(\bar{F}_{v_i}, \mu_n)$ where each $\gamma_{v_i}^{(j)}$ is \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic. Then there

exist \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic classes $\gamma^{(j)} \in H^2(\bar{F}, \mu_n)$ such that $\alpha = \sum_{j=1}^N \gamma^{(j)}$ and $\gamma_{\bar{F}_i}^{(j)} = \gamma_{v_i}^{(j)}$ for $j = 1, \dots, N$.

This hypothesis holds, for example, if \bar{F} is the function field of a smooth curve over a finite field, by Remark 2.18(c).

Theorem 3.15. *Assume the setup of (1.11), k has no special case with respect to n . Suppose the function field \bar{F} of any smooth curve over k satisfies Hypothesis 3.14 and that $H^2(\bar{F}, \mu_n)$ is generated by \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic classes. Then $H^2(F, \mu_n)$ is generated by \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic classes, and if ${}_nL(\bar{F}) \leq N$ for all \bar{F} , then ${}_nL(F) \leq 2(N+1)$.*

Proof. By Corollary 3.8 and Proposition 3.11 it suffices to show that if $\alpha = \lambda(\alpha_C) \in H^2(F, \mu_n)$ for some $\alpha_C \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^2(\kappa(C), \mu_n)$ then we can write $\alpha_C = \sum_{j=1}^P \gamma_C^{(j)}$ for some $P \in \mathbb{N}$, where $\gamma_C^{(j)} = (\gamma_{C_i}^{(j)}) \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^2$ is \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic along \mathcal{D}_* , and then that if ${}_nL(\kappa(C_i)) \leq N$ for all i then we can put $P \leq 2N$. We will try to use Hypothesis 3.14 as little as possible.

As in the proof of Lemma 3.7 we may assume $C = C^+ \sqcup C^-$ is bipartite. Then since each $H^2(\kappa(C_i))$ is generated by \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic classes we have ${}_nL(\alpha_{C_i}/\kappa(C_i)) \leq M$ for all $C_i \subset C^+$, for some (finite) absolute bound M , and we can write

$$\alpha_{C_i} = \sum_{k=1}^M (f_{C_i}^{(k)}) \cdot \theta_{C_i}^{(k)}$$

for $\theta_{C_i}^{(k)} \in H^1(\kappa(C_i), \mathbb{Z}/n)$ and $(f_{C_i}^{(k)}) \in H^1(\kappa(C_i), \mu_n)$. Since k has no special case with respect to n , by the generalized Grunwald-Wang theorem (see Remark 2.18(a)) there exists an element $\theta_C^{(k)} \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^1(\kappa(C), \mathbb{Z}/n)$ such that $(\theta_C^{(k)})_{\kappa(C_i)} = \theta_{C_i}^{(k)}$. The restrictions $\theta_{C_j}^{(k)}$ for $C_j \subset C^-$ glue to the $\theta_{C_i}^{(k)}$ at each $z \in \mathcal{S}$, but otherwise they are unknown.

By the procedure outlined in Remark 2.18(b) there exists an element $(f_C^{(k)}) \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^1(\kappa(C), \mu_n)$ whose C_i -components are $(f_{C_i}^{(k)})$. Then

$$\beta_C = \alpha_C - \sum_{k=1}^M (f_C^{(k)}) \cdot \theta_C^{(k)}$$

is supported on C^- only, that is, $\beta_{C^+} = 0$. Since $(f_C^{(k)})$ is in $\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^1(\kappa(C), \mu_n)$ and $\theta_C^{(k)}$ is in $\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^1(\kappa(C), \mathbb{Z}/n)$ it is immediate that each $(f_C^{(k)}) \cdot \theta_C^{(k)}$ is in $\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^2(\kappa(C), \mu_n)$ and is \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic along \mathcal{D}_* , and hence that β_C is in $\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^2(\kappa(C), \mu_n)$.

Since $H^2(\kappa(C_j), \mu_n)$ is generated by \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic classes for each $C_j \subset C^-$, we can write each β_{C_j} as a sum of N \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic classes for some (absolute) bound N . Since $\beta_{C^+} = 0$ and $\beta_C \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^2$ we have $\beta_{C_j, z} = 0$ for each $C_j \subset C^-$ and $z \in \mathcal{S} \cap C_j$. By Hypothesis 3.14 there exist N \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic classes $\varepsilon_{C_j}^{(l)}$ such that $\beta_{C_j} = \sum_{l=1}^N \varepsilon_{C_j}^{(l)}$ and $\varepsilon_{C_j, z}^{(l)} = 0$ for each $z \in \mathcal{S} \cap C_j$. Since each $\varepsilon_{C_j, z}^{(l)} = 0$, each $\varepsilon_{C_j, z}^{(l)}$ glues with the zero class on $C_i \subset C^+$ across z along \mathcal{D}_* , and we obtain a \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic class $\varepsilon_C^{(l)} \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^2(\kappa(C), \mu_n)$ with restrictions $\varepsilon_{C_j}^{(l)}$ for $C_j \subset C^-$ and $\varepsilon_{C_i}^{(l)} = 0$ for $C_i \subset C^+$. By the generalized Grunwald-Wang theorem each $\varepsilon_C^{(l)}$ is \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic along \mathcal{D}_* , since

any $\chi_C^{(l)} \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^1(\kappa(C), \mathbb{Z}/n)$ such that $\chi_{C_j}^{(l)}$ splits $\varepsilon_{C_j}^{(l)}$ for $C_j \subset C^-$ will split the whole class $\varepsilon_C^{(l)}$. Now $\beta_C = \sum_{l=1}^N \varepsilon_C^{(l)}$ is a sum of N classes in $\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^2(\kappa(C), \mu_n)$ that are \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic along \mathcal{D}_* . Altogether we have

$$\alpha_C = \sum_{k=1}^M (f_C^{(k)}) \cdot \theta_C^{(k)} + \sum_{l=1}^N \varepsilon_C^{(l)}$$

This shows that α_C is expressible as a sum of classes of $\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^2(\kappa(C), \mu_n)$ that are \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic along \mathcal{D}_* , as desired. If additionally we have ${}_n\mathrm{L}(\kappa(C_i)) \leq N$ for all $\kappa(C_i)$, i.e., $M = N$, then we obtain ${}_n\mathrm{L}(\alpha/F) \leq 2N$, which completes the proof. \square

Corollary 3.16. *Assume the setup of (1.11) and k has no special case with respect to n . Suppose that the function field of any smooth curve over k has \mathbb{Z}/n -length one. Then $\mathrm{H}^2(F, \mu_n)$ is generated by \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic classes, and ${}_n\mathrm{L}(F) \leq 4$.*

Proof. Hypothesis 3.14 holds trivially in this situation, so the result is immediate by Theorem 3.15. \square

4. SPLITTING RAMIFICATION IN THE BRAUER GROUP

This section is devoted to the following result.

Theorem 4.1. *Assume (1.11) and that k has no special case with respect to n . Suppose $\alpha \in \mathrm{H}^2(F, \mu_n)$. Then there exists a \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic class $\gamma \in \mathrm{H}^2(F, \mu_n)$ and a \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic extension L/F such that $(\alpha - \gamma)|_L$ is unramified, where $\gamma = (f) \cdot \theta$ and $L = F(\psi)$ are defined by an element $f \in F$ and characters $\theta, \psi \in \mathrm{H}^1(F, \mathbb{Z}/n)$ that are lifted from some $\theta_C, \psi_C \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^1$ over some regular model X/R .*

Proof. As usual we may assume $D_\alpha \cup C$ has normal crossings on X , that $D_\alpha \subset C \cup \mathcal{D}_S$, and that the dual graph of C is bipartite. Let $\chi = (\chi_D) = \partial_2(\alpha) \in \bigoplus_{D \subset D_\alpha} \mathrm{H}^1(\kappa(D), \mathbb{Z}/n)$ denote the residues of α on X . Since the dual graph of C is bipartite the irreducible components of C form two curves C^+ and C^- such that $C^+ \cap C^- = \mathcal{S}$, and the irreducible components of C^+ (resp. C^-) are disjoint.

Recall from (1.12) that if $z \in X$ is a closed point then D_z denotes the distinguished divisor passing through z . We will write \mathcal{D}_S^+ (resp. \mathcal{D}_S^-) for the subsets of \mathcal{D}_S that meet C^+ (resp. C^-), so that \mathcal{D} is the disjoint union

$$\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}_* \sqcup \mathcal{D}_S^+ \sqcup \mathcal{D}_S^-$$

We write $\mathcal{D}_S^+(D)$ (resp. $\mathcal{D}_S^-(D), \mathcal{D}_*(D)$) for the components of a divisor D that are in \mathcal{D}_S^+ (resp. $\mathcal{D}_S^-, \mathcal{D}_*$). By Corollary 1.15 there exists an element $f \in F^*$ such that

$$\mathrm{div}(f) = C + \mathcal{D}(D_\alpha) + H_f \pmod{n}$$

where H_f is a sum (possibly with multiplicities) of distinguished divisors that avoid \mathcal{S} and $\mathcal{D}(D_\alpha)$. Note that $\mathcal{D}(D_\alpha) = \mathcal{D}_S(D_\alpha)$. If $z \in \mathcal{S}$ is in $C_i \cap C_j$, let $\pi_{C_i, z}, \pi_{C_j, z}$ be local equations for C_i, C_j in $\mathrm{O}_{X, z}$, respectively, such that $f = -\pi_{C_i, z} \pi_{C_j, z}$ is the prime factorization of f in $\mathrm{O}_{X, z}$. We may assume then that $D_z = \mathrm{Spec} \mathrm{O}_{X, z} / (\pi_{C_i, z} + \pi_{C_j, z})$ is in \mathcal{D}_* and $\pi_{D_z} = \pi_{C_i, z} + \pi_{C_j, z}$. If $z \notin \mathcal{S}$ and z is

a singular point of $\text{div}(f)$ on $C_k \cap D_z$ then let $\pi_{C_k, z}$ and π_{D_z} be local equations for C_k and D_z in $\mathcal{O}_{X, z}$ such that $f = -\pi_{C_k, z} \pi_{D_z} \in \mathcal{O}_{X, z}$. If $z \in C_k \setminus (\mathcal{D}(D_\alpha) \cup H_f)$ let $\pi_{C_k, z}$ be the image of f in $\mathcal{O}_{X, z}$.

The first step is to construct an element $(f) \cdot \theta \in H^2(F, \mu_n)$ that matches the residues of α on C^+ and the ‘‘unramified part’’ of the residues of α on \mathcal{D}_S^- , with zero residues at H_f . The element $\theta \in H^1(F, \mathbb{Z}/n)$ will be any preimage in $H^1(F, \mathbb{Z}/n)$ of the nonsplit $\lambda_{\mathcal{D}}$ -image of a carefully constructed $\theta_C \in H^1(\kappa(C), \mathbb{Z}/n)$. Briefly, $\theta_C \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^1 \leq H^1(\kappa(C), \mathbb{Z}/n)$ comprises the components $\theta_{C_i} = \chi_{C_i}$ for $C_i \subset C^+$, and components θ_{C_j} for $C_j \subset C^-$ that are lifted from local data using the generalized Grunwald-Wang theorem so that they have certain residues at $\mathcal{D}_S^-(D_\alpha)$ and they glue with the θ_{C_i} at \mathcal{S} along \mathcal{D}_* . Note again we have used that k has no special case with respect to n .

Set $\theta_{C_i} = \chi_{C_i}$ for all $C_i \subset C^+$. For $z \in C_k$ a closed point and $z \notin \mathcal{S}$, let $\chi_{D_z} = \chi_{D_z}^\circ + (\bar{\pi}_{C_k, z}) \cdot \partial_z(\chi_{D_z})$ be the Witt decomposition of χ_{D_z} in $H^1(\kappa(D_z), \mathbb{Z}/n)$ with respect to the image of $\pi_{C_k, z}$ in $\kappa(D_z)$. If $z \in \mathcal{S}$ is on $C_i \cap C_j$ for $C_i \subset C^+$, let π_j be the image of π_{D_z} in $\kappa(C_i)_z$, and let $\theta_{C_i, z}^\circ + (\pi_j) \cdot \partial_z(\theta_{C_i})$ denote the corresponding Witt decomposition of $\theta_{C_i, z}$ in $H^1(\kappa(C_i)_z, \mathbb{Z}/n)$. Now for z a closed point on $C_j \subset C^-$, set

$$(4.2) \quad \theta_{C_j, z} = \begin{cases} \theta_{C_i, z}^\circ + (\pi_i) \cdot \partial_z(\theta_{C_i}) & \text{if } z \in \mathcal{S} \text{ is on } C_i \cap C_j \\ \chi_{D_z}^\circ & \text{if } D_z \subset \mathcal{D}_S^-(D_\alpha) \\ 0 & \text{if } z \in H_f \end{cases}$$

where π_i is the image of π_{D_z} in $\kappa(C_j)_z$. For each $C_j \subset C^-$ let $\theta_{C_j} \in H^1(\kappa(C_j), \mathbb{Z}/n)$ be an element with these local descriptions, which exists by the generalized Grunwald-Wang theorem since k has no special case with respect to n . The θ_{C_j} and θ_{C_i} glue along \mathcal{S} by Lemma 2.6 to give an element $\theta_C \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^1$, and we obtain an element $\lambda_{\mathcal{D}}(\theta_C) \in H_{\text{ns}}^1(F, \mathbb{Z}/n)$ by Theorem 2.14. Let $\theta \in H^1(F, \mathbb{Z}/n)$ be any element mapping to $\lambda_{\mathcal{D}}(\theta_C)$. By Lemma 2.12 θ and $\lambda_{\mathcal{D}}(\theta_C)$ have the same residues and restriction to completions at prime divisors D of X . Note $D_\theta \subset \mathcal{D}$ by Theorem 2.14(b), and using Theorem 2.14(c) we compute $D_\theta \cap \mathcal{D}(D_\alpha) = D_\theta \cap \mathcal{D}_S^+ \subset \mathcal{D}_S^+(D_\alpha)$, and $D_\theta \cap H_f = \emptyset$. Note also that $\mathcal{D}_*(D_\theta)$ may be nonempty, as it consists of all components through $z \in \mathcal{S}$ in $C_i \cap C_j$ at which $\partial_z(\chi_{C_i}) = -\partial_z(\chi_{C_j})$ is nonzero.

Let $\gamma = (f) \cdot \theta$. Then $\text{Supp} D_\gamma \subset \text{Supp}(\text{div}(f) + D_\theta)$, so to compute the residues of γ we may restrict to $D \subset C + \mathcal{D}(D_\alpha) + H_f + D_\theta$. We compute

$$\partial_D(\gamma) = \begin{cases} \chi_{C_i} & \text{if } D = C_i \subset C^+ \\ \theta_{C_j} & \text{if } D = C_j \subset C^- \\ \chi_{C_i, z}^\circ - (\bar{\pi}_{C_i, z}) \cdot \partial_z(\chi_{C_i, z}) & \text{if } D = D_z \subset \mathcal{D}_S^+(D_\alpha) \\ \chi_{D_z}^\circ & \text{if } D = D_z \subset \mathcal{D}_S^-(D_\alpha) \\ v_D(f) \cdot \chi_{C_i}(z) & \text{if } D = D_z \subset \mathcal{D}_S^+(H_f) \text{ and } z \in C_i \\ 0 & \text{if } D \subset \mathcal{D}_S^-(H_f) \\ -(f) \cdot \partial_D(\theta) & \text{if } D \subset D_\theta \setminus \mathcal{D}(D_\alpha) \end{cases}$$

based on the general cup product computation (1.4),

$$\partial_D(\gamma) = v_D(f) \cdot \theta_{F_D} - (f) \cdot \partial_D(\theta) + (-1) \cdot v_D(f) \cdot \partial_D(\theta)$$

All of these are obvious except for $D = D_z \subset \mathcal{D}_S^+(D_\alpha)$ and $D = D_z \subset H_f$. If $D = D_z \subset \mathcal{D}_S^+(D_\alpha)$ then $\theta_{F_D} = \theta_{C_i, z}^\circ + (\pi_D) \cdot \partial_z(\theta_{C_i, z})$ by Theorem 2.14(c), $v_D(f) = 1$ by definition of f , and since the image of f in $O_{X, z}$ is $-\pi_{C_i, z}\pi_D$, $\partial_D(\theta) = \partial_z(\theta_{C_i, z})$, and $\theta_{C_i, z} = \chi_{C_i, z}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_D(\gamma) &= \theta_{F_D} - (f) \cdot \partial_D(\theta) + (-1) \cdot \partial_D(\theta) \\ &= \theta_{C_i, z}^\circ + (\pi_D) \cdot \partial_z(\theta_{C_i, z}) - (-\pi_{C_i, z}\pi_D) \cdot \partial_z(\theta_{C_i, z}) + (-1) \cdot \partial_z(\theta_{C_i, z}) \\ &= \chi_{C_i, z}^\circ - (\pi_{C_i, z}) \cdot \partial_z(\chi_{C_i, z}) \end{aligned}$$

Suppose $D = D_z \subset H_f$. Since θ is in the image of λ we have $\partial_D(\theta) = \partial_z(\theta_{C_k, z})$ by Theorem 2.14. If $C_k \subset C^+$ then $\theta_{C_k, z} = \chi_{C_k, z}$ by construction of θ , and $\partial_z(\chi_{C_k, z}) = 0$ since H_f avoids $\mathcal{D}(D_\alpha)$, by (1.8). If $C_k \subset C^-$ then $\theta_{C_k, z} = 0$ by construction of θ . Thus $\partial_D(\theta) = 0$ for $D \subset H_f$, hence $\partial_D(\gamma) = v_D(f) \cdot \theta_{F_D}$. By construction $\theta_{F_D} = 0$ if $C_k \subset C^-$, and $\theta_{F_D} = \inf_{\kappa(z)|\kappa(D)}(\chi_{C_k}(z)) \in H^1(D, \mathbb{Z}/n)$ if $C_k \subset C^+$, by Theorem 2.14(c,d).

Let $\beta = \alpha - \gamma$. Then $D_\beta \subset D_\alpha \cup D_\gamma$, and we compute

$$\partial_D(\beta) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } D = C_i \subset C^+ \\ \chi_{C_j} - \theta_{C_j} & \text{if } D = C_j \subset C^- \\ \chi_{D_z}^\circ - \chi_{C_i, z}^\circ & \text{if } D = D_z \subset \mathcal{D}_S^+(D_\alpha) \\ (\pi_{C_j, z}) \cdot \partial_z(\chi_{D_z}) & \text{if } D = D_z \subset \mathcal{D}_S^-(D_\alpha) \\ -v_D(f) \cdot \chi_{C_i}(z) & \text{if } D = D_z \subset \mathcal{D}_S^+(H_f) \text{ and } z \in C_i \\ 0 & \text{if } D \in \mathcal{D}_S^-(H_f) \\ (f) \cdot \partial_D(\theta) & \text{if } D \subset D_\theta \setminus \mathcal{D}(D_\alpha) \end{cases}$$

All of these are obvious except for $D = D_z \subset \mathcal{D}_S^+(D_\alpha)$, where using the fact that $\partial_z(\chi_{C_i, z}) + \partial_z(\chi_D) = 0$ (by (1.8)) we compute

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_D(\beta) &= \partial_D(\alpha) - \partial_D(\gamma) = \chi_D^\circ + (\pi_{C_i, z}) \cdot \partial_z(\chi_D) - (\chi_{C_i, z}^\circ - (\pi_{C_i, z}) \cdot \partial_z(\chi_{C_i, z})) \\ &= \chi_D^\circ + (\pi_{C_i, z}) \cdot \partial_z(\chi_D) - (\chi_{C_i, z}^\circ + (\pi_{C_i, z}) \cdot \partial_z(\chi_D)) \\ &= \chi_D^\circ - \chi_{C_i, z}^\circ \end{aligned}$$

The next (last) step is to split the residues of β with a cyclic extension of L/F constructed from a character $\psi_C \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^1 \leq H^1(\kappa(C), \mathbb{Z}/n)$. Let $\psi_{C_j} = \chi_{C_j} - \theta_{C_j}$ for each $C_j \subset C^-$, and for $C_i \subset C^+$ let ψ_{C_i} be a generalized Grunwald-Wang lift such that

$$\psi_{C_i, z} = \begin{cases} \partial_{D_z}(\beta) & \text{if } D_z \subset \mathcal{D}_S^+(D_\beta) \\ \psi_{C_j, z} & \text{if } D_z \subset \mathcal{D}_* \end{cases}$$

Note $\partial_{D_z}(\beta) \in H^1(\kappa(z), \mathbb{Z}/n) = H^1(D_z, \mathbb{Z}/n)$ if $D_z \subset \mathcal{D}_S^+(D_\alpha)$. By “ $\psi_{C_i, z} = \psi_{C_j, z}$ ” when $D_z \subset \mathcal{D}_*$ we mean with respect to the Witt decomposition determined by D_z , as in Lemma 2.6. Then we get a $\psi_C \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^1$, hence a $\psi \in H^1(F, \mathbb{Z}/n)$ mapping to $\lambda_{\mathcal{D}}(\psi_C) \in H_{\text{ns}}^1(F, \mathbb{Z}/n)$ by Theorem 2.14. Again ψ and $\lambda_{\mathcal{D}}(\psi_C)$ have the same residues and completions at prime divisors D of X , by Lemma 2.12.

Let $L = F(\psi)$; we claim β_L is unramified. By construction the divisor D_ψ is in \mathcal{D} . Since X is regular and L/F is a finite separable field extension that is tamely ramified (along D_ψ), the normalization Y of X in L is a (finite, flat, regular) tamely ramified cover of X , by [5, Lemma 3.2]. Thus if $E \subset Y$ is a prime divisor then E lies over a prime divisor $D \subset X$, and by (1.2) we have a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{H}^2(L, \mu_n) & \xrightarrow{\partial_E} & \mathrm{H}^1(\kappa(E), \mathbb{Z}/n) \\ \mathrm{res} \uparrow & & \uparrow e \cdot \mathrm{res} \\ \mathrm{H}^2(F, \mu_n) & \xrightarrow{\partial_D} & \mathrm{H}^1(\kappa(D), \mathbb{Z}/n) \end{array}$$

where $e = e(E/D) = |\partial_D(\psi)|$ is the ramification index, $e \cdot \psi_{F_D}$ is in the canonical subgroup $\mathrm{H}^1(\kappa(D), \mathbb{Z}/n)$ of $\mathrm{H}^1(F_D, \mathbb{Z}/n)$, and $\kappa(E) = \kappa(D)(e \cdot \psi_{F_D})$. If $D \not\subset D_\beta$ then clearly $\partial_E(\beta_L) = 0$. Suppose that $D \subset D_\beta$. We've seen that $D_\beta \subset C^- + \mathcal{D}(D_\alpha) + \mathcal{D}_S^+(H_f) + D_\theta$, and since $\mathcal{D}(D_\alpha) = \mathcal{D}_S(D_\alpha)$ and $D_\theta \cap \mathcal{D}_S^+ \subset \mathcal{D}_S^+(D_\alpha)$,

$$D_\beta \subset C^- \cup \mathcal{D}_S^+ \cup \mathcal{D}_S^-(D_\alpha) \cup \mathcal{D}_S^-(D_\theta) \cup \mathcal{D}_*(D_\theta)$$

We treat these cases in order:

If $D = C_j \subset C^-$ then $\kappa(E) = \kappa(C_j)(\psi_{C_j})$, and since $\partial_{C_j}(\beta) = \psi_{C_j}$, $\partial_E(\beta_L) = 0$.

If $D = D_z \subset \mathcal{D}_S^+(D_\beta)$ then $\psi|_{F_D} = \partial_D(\beta) \in \mathrm{H}^1(D, \mathbb{Z}/n)$ by Theorem 2.14(c), hence $\kappa(E) = \kappa(D)(\partial_D(\beta))$, hence $\partial_E(\beta_L) = 0$.

If $D = D_z \subset \mathcal{D}_S^+ \setminus \mathcal{D}_S^+(D_\beta)$ then $\partial_E(\beta_L) = 0$ since $\partial_D(\beta) = 0$.

If $D = D_z \subset \mathcal{D}_S^-(D_\alpha)$, then $e = |\partial_D(\psi)| = |\partial_z(\psi_{C_j})| = |\partial_z(\chi_{C_j})|$, since $\theta_{C_j, z}$ is unramified at z when $D \subset \mathcal{D}_S^-(D_\alpha)$ by (4.2). Since $\partial_z(\chi_{C_j}) + \partial_z(\chi_D) = 0$ by (1.8), we have $|\partial_z(\chi_{C_j})| = |\partial_z(\chi_D)|$, so multiplication by e splits $\partial_D(\beta) = (\pi_{C_j, z}) \cdot \partial_z(\chi_D)$. Therefore $\partial_E(\beta_L) = 0$.

If $D = D_z \subset \mathcal{D}_S^-(D_\theta) \setminus \mathcal{D}_S^-(D_\alpha)$ then $e = |\partial_D(\psi)| = |\partial_z(\psi_{C_j})| = |-\partial_z(\theta_{C_j})| = |-\partial_D(\theta)|$, since χ_{C_j} is unramified at z . This is enough to split $\partial_D(\beta) = (f) \cdot \partial_D(\theta)$, hence $\partial_E(\beta_L) = 0$.

If $D = D_z \subset \mathcal{D}_*(D_\theta)$ then $\partial_z(\chi_{C_i}) + \partial_z(\chi_{C_j}) = 0$ by (1.8), and using $\partial_z(\theta_{C_j}) = \partial_z(\theta_{C_i}) = \partial_z(\chi_{C_i})$ (by definition) we compute

$$e = |\partial_D(\psi)| = |\partial_z(\psi_{C_j})| = |\partial_z(\chi_{C_j}) - \partial_z(\theta_{C_j})| = |\partial_z(\chi_{C_j}) - \partial_z(\chi_{C_i})| = |-2\partial_D(\theta)|$$

The image of f in $\mathcal{O}_{X, z}$ is $-\pi_{C_i, z}\pi_{C_j, z}$ by definition, and since $\pi_D = \pi_{C_i, z} + \pi_{C_j, z}$ is a local equation for D the image of f in $\kappa(D)$ is $\bar{\pi}_{C_i, z}^2$. Now we compute

$$\partial_D(\beta) = (f) \cdot \partial_D(\theta) = 2(\bar{\pi}_{C_i, z}) \cdot \partial_D(\theta) \in \mathrm{H}^1(\kappa(D), \mu_n)$$

and since $|2(\bar{\pi}_{C_i, z}) \cdot \partial_D(\theta)|$ divides $e = |-2\partial_D(\theta)|$, again $\partial_E(\beta_L) = 0$.

Thus in all cases $\beta_L = (\alpha - \gamma)_L$ is unramified. This completes the proof. \square

5. \mathbb{Z}/n -LENGTH AND BRAUER DIMENSION

Recall the \mathbb{Z}/n -length ${}_n\mathrm{L}(F)$ of F is the smallest number $c \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ such that any class in ${}_n\mathrm{Br}(F)$ can be expressed as a sum of c \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic classes.

Theorem 5.1. *Suppose F is the function field of a p -adic curve, and n is prime-to- p . Then ${}_n\mathbf{L}(F) = 2$.*

Proof. Since n is prime-to- p , ${}_n\mathbf{Br}(F) = \mathbf{H}^2(F, \mu_n)$. Suppose $\alpha \in \mathbf{H}^2(F, \mu_n)$. By Theorem 4.1 there exists a \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic class γ such that the residues of $\beta = \alpha - \gamma$ are split by a \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic field extension $F(\psi)$. Since C is a projective curve over a finite field we have $\mathbf{H}_{\text{nr}}^2(F(\psi), \mu_n) = 0$ (see e.g. [2, Theorem 4.5]), hence $\beta_{F(\psi)} = 0$. Therefore there exists an element $\tau \in F$ such that $\alpha = \gamma + (\tau) \cdot \psi$. This shows ${}_n\mathbf{L}(F) \leq 2$.

To show ${}_n\mathbf{L}(F) \geq 2$ it suffices to produce a class of period n and index n^2 , since such a class cannot be \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic. We will construct one over F_{C_1} , where C_1 is an irreducible component of C , and then define it over F using Lemma 2.6 and Theorem 2.14.

By the Grunwald-Wang theorem (note there is no special case since $\text{char}(k) > 0$) there exists an element $\chi_1 \in \mathbf{H}^1(\kappa(C_1), \mathbb{Z}/n)$ of order n such that $\chi_{1,z} = 0$ for each $z \in \mathcal{S} \cap C_1$. By Hasse's local-global principle there exists an element $\alpha_1 \in \mathbf{H}^2(\kappa(C_1), \mu_n)$ of order n whose local invariant has order n at some closed point $x \notin \mathcal{S}$ at which $\chi_{1,x} = 0$, and whose local invariants are zero at each $z \in \mathcal{S} \cap C_1$. By Corollary 1.15 there exists an element $(\pi) \in \mathbf{H}^1(F, \mu_n)$ such that $\text{div}(\pi) = C + H \pmod{n}$, where H is a sum of distinguished (horizontal) divisors. Then $\alpha_1 + (\pi) \cdot \chi_1$ is an element of $\mathbf{H}^2(F_{C_1}, \mu_n)$ of period n , and by Witt-Nakayama's index formula it has index $|\chi_1| \cdot \text{ind}((\alpha_1)_{\kappa(C_1)(\chi_1)}) = n^2$.

Let $\chi_C \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^1$ and $\alpha_C \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}_*}^2$ be the elements whose restrictions to $\kappa(C_1)$ are χ_1 and α_1 , respectively, and whose restrictions to the other $\kappa(C_i)$ are zero. Let $\chi \in \mathbf{H}^1(F, \mathbb{Z}/n)$ be a lift of $\lambda_{\mathcal{D}}(\chi_C)$ and set $\alpha = \lambda_{\mathcal{D}}(\alpha_C) \in \mathbf{H}^2(F, \mu_n)$. Then $\delta = \alpha + (\pi) \cdot \chi$ is in $\mathbf{H}^2(F, \mu_n)$, and $\delta_{F_{C_1}} = \alpha_1 + (\pi) \cdot \chi_1$ by Theorem 2.14(a). Since $\text{ind}(\delta) \geq \text{ind}(\delta_{F_{C_1}})$, we have $\text{ind}(\delta) \geq n^2$, and so δ cannot be \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic, hence ${}_n\mathbf{L}(F) \geq 2$, hence ${}_n\mathbf{L}(F) = 2$. □

Remark 5.2. In the terminology of [22], if n is prime, the point $x \in C_1$ used to produce the class δ of period n and index n^2 is a *hot point* for δ , which for a class of prime period n is a “tell” for index equal to n^2 (and not n), by [22, Theorem 5.2]. The requirement for x to be a hot point is that $x \in C_1 \cap D_x$ be a singular point of D_δ , both $\partial_{C_1}(\delta)$ and $\partial_{D_x}(\delta)$ be x -unramified, and $\langle \partial_{C_1}(\delta)(x) \rangle \neq \langle \partial_{D_x}(\delta)(x) \rangle$. We show x is a hot point. First we compute $\partial_{C_1}(\delta) = \chi_1$, and since $\chi_{1,x} = 0$ we have both that χ_1 is x -unramified and $\chi_1(x) = 0$. On the other hand since (π) and χ are unramified at D_x we have $\partial_{D_x}(\delta) = \partial_{D_x}(\alpha)$, and since α is a λ -lift we compute $\partial_{D_x}(\alpha) = \inf_{\kappa(x)|\kappa(D_x)}(\partial_x(\alpha_1))$ by Theorem 2.14(c). Over the local field $K_{1,x}$ we have $\text{res}_{\kappa(C_1)|K_{1,x}}(\alpha_1) = (\bar{\pi}_{D_x}) \cdot \chi_x$ for an (unramified) element $\chi_x \in \mathbf{H}^1(\kappa(x), \mathbb{Z}/n) \leq \mathbf{H}^1(K_{1,x}, \mathbb{Z}/n)$ and $\bar{\pi}_{D_x}$ a uniformizer for $K_{1,x}$, which is provided by the image of π_{D_x} in $K_{1,x}$. In the language of the proof, the element χ_x is the local invariant of α_1 at x , which is nonzero by definition. Thus $\partial_{D_x}(\delta) = \chi_{D_x} := \inf_{\kappa(x)|\kappa(D_x)}(\chi_x)$. Clearly χ_{D_x} is x -unramified, and $\chi_{D_x}(x) \neq 0$. Thus $\langle \chi_1(x) \rangle \neq \langle \chi_{D_x}(x) \rangle$, which proves x is a hot point.

Recall the n -Brauer dimension ${}_n\text{Br.dim}(F)$ of F is the smallest number $d \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ such that any class in ${}_n\text{Br}(F)$ has index dividing n^d . The following corollary was originally proved in [20, Theorem 3.4].

Corollary 5.3. *Suppose F is the function field of a p -adic curve, and n is prime-to- p . Then ${}_n\text{Br.dim}(F) = 2$.*

Proof. It is immediate that ${}_n\text{Br.dim}(F) \leq 2$ by Theorem 5.1. On the other hand the class of period n and index at least n^2 constructed in the proof of Theorem 5.1 shows ${}_n\text{Br.dim}(F) \geq 2$, hence we have equality. □

Corollary 5.4. *Suppose F is the function field of a smooth p -adic curve, n is prime-to- p , and D is an F -division algebra of period n and index n^2 . Then D is decomposable.*

Proof. By Theorem 5.1 there are two \mathbb{Z}/n -cyclic central simple algebras A_1 and A_2 such that $M_r(D) \simeq A_1 \otimes_F A_2$ for some number r . Since each A_i has degree n and D has degree n^2 , we conclude $r = 1$, hence D is decomposable as $A_1 \otimes_F A_2$. □

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