

Campbell — Wolfson — Zakharevich construct

a **lift** of this measure to their

K-theory spectra:

$$j: K(\text{Var}_{\mathbb{F}_q}) \rightarrow K(\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}_\ell))$$

"derived  $\ell$ -adic zeta function"

(taking  $\pi_0$  recovers  $Z(-, t)$ )

**Fact:**  $Z_{\text{mot}}(-, t)$  is also a  
motivic measure:

$$Z_{\text{mot}}(-, t): K_0(\text{Var}_k) \rightarrow (1 + t K_0(\text{Var}_k)[[t]], \cdot)$$

\_\_\_\_\_ (Campbell-Zakharevich)

## Big Idea #1 (Campbell's theorem)

$Z_{\text{mot}}(-, t)$  should lift to a map  
of  $K$ -theory spectra

$$I_{\text{mot}}: K(\text{Var}_K) \longrightarrow ???$$

## Big Idea #2 (very much in progress w/ Krstic)

$Z_{\text{mot}}(-, t)$  is the generating series  
of the zeta function in the incidence  
algebra of the decomposition space

$$\tilde{S}_0(\text{Var}_K)$$

Some evidence for this approach:  
 (not totally baseless speculation, I promise!)

- It works for  $X = \text{Spec } k$ :

the incidence algebra **zeta function**  
 is represented by the span

$$\text{iso}(\text{Var}_k) \xleftarrow{=} \text{iso}(\text{Var}_k) \longrightarrow *$$

which loosely corresponds to

$$[X] \longmapsto 1 \quad \text{for all } X \\
\quad \quad \quad = [\text{Spec } k]$$

On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{\text{mot}}(\text{Spec } k, t) &= (1-t)^{-1} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 1 t^n \end{aligned}$$

- For any  $X \in \text{Var}_k$ , there is a product formula

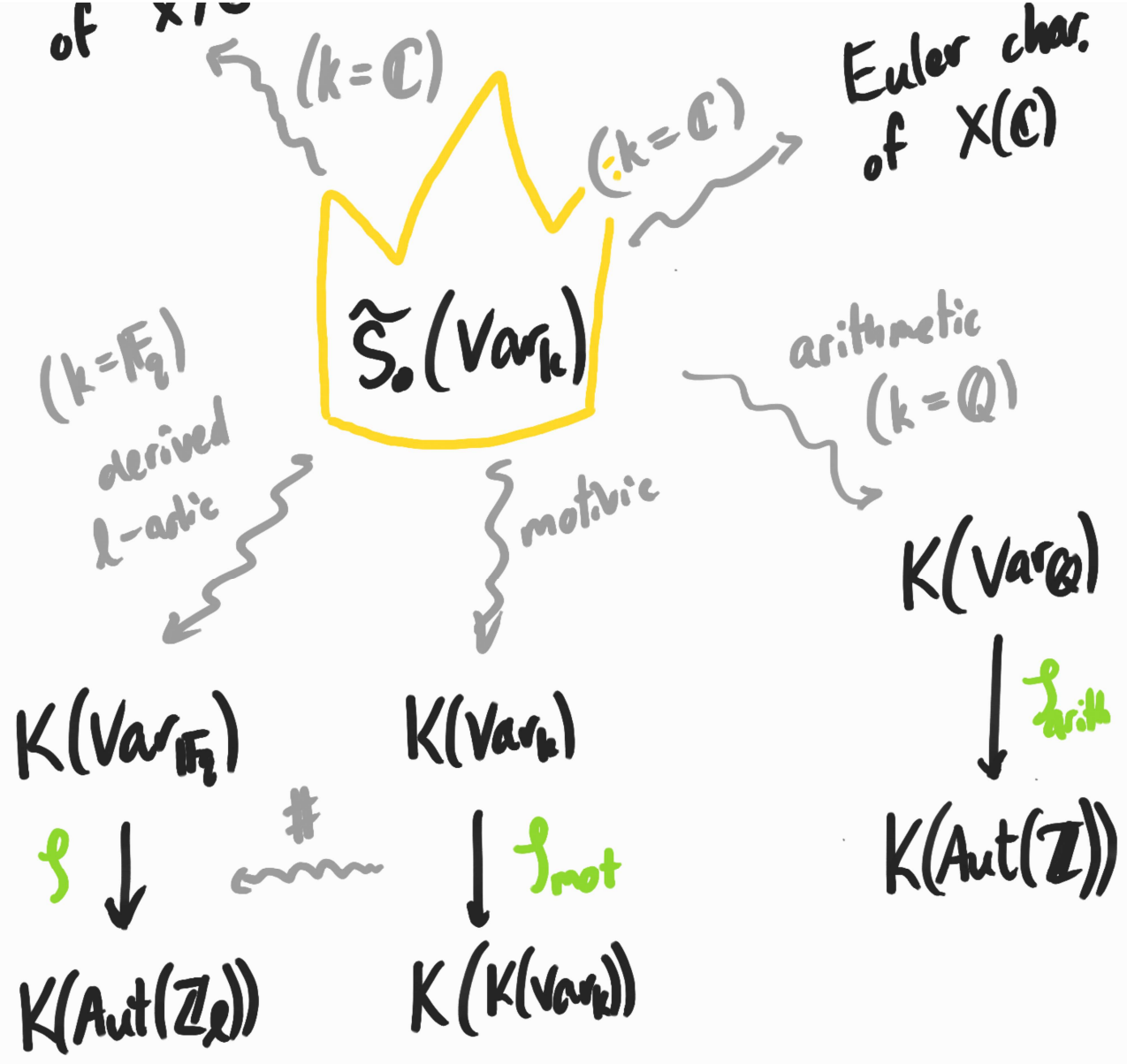
$$Z_{\text{mot}}(X, t) = \prod_x (1-t)^{-1} = \prod_x Z_{\text{mot}}(\text{Spec } k(x), t)$$

so maybe we should really be treating

$Z_{\text{mot}}(X, t)$  as a "relative zeta function"

with respect to  $X \rightarrow \text{Spec } k$ .

Hodge poly.  
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Questions?

**Bonus:** there is a motivic Möbius function

$$M_{\text{mot}}(X, t) = Z_{\text{mot}}(X, t)^{-1} = \prod_{x \in X} (1 - t)$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n [\text{Conf}^n X] t^n$$