

p -ADIC NON-ABELIAN HODGE THEORY FOR CURVES VIA MODULI STACKS

BEN HEUER, DAXIN XU

ABSTRACT. For a smooth projective curve X over \mathbb{C}_p and any reductive group G , we show that the moduli stack of G -Higgs bundles on X is a twist of the moduli stack of v -topological G -bundles on X_v in a canonical way. We explain how a choice of an exponential trivialises this twist on points. This yields a geometrisation of Faltings' p -adic Simpson correspondence for X , which we recover as a homeomorphism between the points of moduli spaces. We also show that our twisted isomorphism sends the stack of p -adic representations of $\pi_1(X)$ to an open substack of the stack of semi-stable Higgs bundles of degree 0.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let K be any algebraically closed non-archimedean field over \mathbb{Q}_p . Let X be a connected smooth projective curve over K . The starting point of this article is Faltings' p -adic Simpson correspondence [Fal05, Theorem 6]. Following [Heu25, Theorem 1.1], this is an equivalence of categories

$$(1.0.1) \quad S : \{\text{vector bundles on } X_v\} \xrightarrow{\sim} \{\text{Higgs bundles on } X\}$$

depending on the choice of a B_{dR}^+/ξ^2 -lift \mathbb{X} of X and the datum of an exponential for K . Here we regard X as an adic space over \mathbb{Q}_p and X_v is the v -site of the diamond associated to X as defined by Scholze [Sch22].

The choice of the lift \mathbb{X} of X can be interpreted as a splitting of a Hodge–Tate sequence, and there is a canonical such choice in arithmetic settings. In contrast, the exponential is a more mysterious datum: It is defined as a continuous splitting of the p -adic logarithm $1 + \mathfrak{m}_K \rightarrow K$, and there is no canonical such choice.

1.1. The p -adic Simpson correspondence as a twisted isomorphism of moduli spaces. The goal of this article is to upgrade the p -adic Simpson correspondence (1.0.1) to a “twisted isomorphism” between analytic moduli spaces, in a way that explains all choices in a geometric fashion. In order to explain what we mean by this, we first state our main results in the special case of GL_n in terms of coarse moduli spaces: Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and consider the sheaves on the site $\text{Perf}_{K,v}$ of perfectoid spaces over K with the v -topology

Bun $_{n,v}$: sheafification of $(T \mapsto \{v\text{-vector bundles on } X \times T \text{ of rank } n\} / \sim)$,

Hig $_n$: sheafification of $(T \mapsto \{\text{Higgs bundles on } X \times T \text{ of rank } n\} / \sim)$.

We can use these to endow the sets of isomorphism classes **Bun** $_{n,v}(K)$ and **Hig** $_n(K)$ of either side in (1.0.1) with natural topologies, by testing on perfectoid spaces associated to profinite sets. Moreover, [Heu22c, §1.5] has constructed natural “Hitchin maps” to the classical Hitchin base $\mathbf{A} := \bigoplus_{i=1}^n H^0(X, \Omega_X^{\otimes i}(-i)) \otimes_K \mathbb{G}_a$, considered as an adic space:

$$\tilde{H} : \mathbf{Bun}_{n,v} \rightarrow \mathbf{A} \leftarrow \mathbf{Hig}_n : H$$

We can now state the first version of our main result: Let \mathbb{X} be a flat B_{dR}^+/ξ^2 -lift of X .

Theorem 1.1.1 (Theorem 7.4.2). *There is a natural Zariski-constructible v -sheaf $\mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ that induces a canonical isomorphism*

$$\mathbf{S} : \mathbf{Bun}_{n,v} \times_{\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{Hig}_n \times_{\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}}.$$

Any choice of exponential for K induces a section $\text{Exp} : \mathbf{A}(K) \rightarrow \mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}}(K)$ that induces a homeomorphism

$$\mathbf{Bun}_{n,v}(K) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{Hig}_n(K).$$

This homeomorphism is a close p -adic analogue of a Theorem of Simpson in complex geometry, see §1.7.

Mathematics Subject Classification 2020: 14D22, 14D10, 14F30 (primary), 14G22, 14G45 (secondary)

In fact, we can be more precise: Let $\pi : Z \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ be the spectral curve, considered as an adic space. Then $\mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}}$ is a torsor under $\mathbf{P}[p^\infty] := \nu^* R^1 \pi_{\text{ét}*} \mu_{p^\infty}$ on \mathbf{A}_v . Both $\mathbf{Bun}_{n,v}$ and \mathbf{Hig}_n receive natural $\mathbf{P}[p^\infty]$ -actions.

Theorem 1.1.2 (Corollary 6.4.10). *There is a natural isomorphism of v-sheaves over the Hitchin base \mathbf{A}*

$$\mathbf{Bun}_{n,v} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}} \times^{\mathbf{P}[p^\infty]} \mathbf{Hig}_n.$$

This exhibits $\mathbf{Bun}_{n,v}$ as a twist of \mathbf{Hig}_n , giving a precise technical meaning to the “twisted isomorphism”. To give a third incarnation, assume that the genus of X is ≥ 2 and let $\mathbf{A}^\circ \subseteq \mathbf{A}$ be the regular locus, i.e. the dense Zariski-open subspace where the fibre $\pi : Z^\circ \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^\circ$ of π is smooth. Let $\mathbf{P} := \mathbf{Pic}_{Z^\circ/\mathbf{A}^\circ}^\diamond$ be the v-sheaf associated to the relative Picard functor of π . Let $\mathbf{Bun}_{n,v}^\circ$ and \mathbf{Hig}_n° be the fibres of \mathbf{A}° under \tilde{H} and H .

Theorem 1.1.3 (Theorem 8.6.2). *(1) The morphisms $H : \mathbf{Hig}_n^\circ \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^\circ$ and $\tilde{H} : \mathbf{Bun}_{n,v}^\circ \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^\circ$ are \mathbf{P} -torsors. As such, the former is a split \mathbf{P} -torsor, whereas the latter is non-split.*

(2) \mathbf{Hig}_n° and $\mathbf{Bun}_{n,v}^\circ$ are represented by smooth rigid spaces. The restriction $\mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}|\mathbf{A}_{\text{ét}}^\circ}$ is locally constant.

(3) The fibre over \mathbf{A}° of the isomorphism \mathbf{S} in Theorem 1.1.1 is an isomorphism of smooth rigid spaces.

This explains the first instance of our main results, formulated in terms of coarse moduli spaces. But in fact, our setup is more general: Instead of working with GL_n , i.e. with vector bundles, we allow general reductive groups G . Moreover, we can work with moduli stacks instead of coarse moduli spaces.

1.2. Twisting for the moduli stack of v-topological G -torsors. We now explain the main results of this article in full generality and in more detail. Let G be a reductive group over K . Generalising from the case of $G = \text{GL}_n$ of vector bundles of rank n , we work with the stack of v- G -torsors

$$\mathcal{Bun}_{G,v} : T \mapsto \{G\text{-torsors on } (X \times T)_v\}$$

over $\text{Spa}(K)_v$, defined by sending any perfectoid space $T \rightarrow \text{Spa}(K)$ to the groupoid of G -torsors for the v-topology on the adic space $X \times T$. Here we interpret G as an adic group over $\text{Spa}(K)$, hence as a v-sheaf.

Based on the preparations from [Heu22c], there is also a good notion of G -Higgs bundles on $X \times T$: Let $\tilde{\Omega}$ be the (-1) -Tate twist of the pullback $\text{pr}_X^* \Omega_{X|K}^1$ along the projection $\text{pr}_X : X \times T \rightarrow X$. Then a G -Higgs bundle on $X \times T$ is a pair (E, θ) consisting of a G -torsor E on $(X \times T)_{\text{ét}}$ and a section $\theta \in H^0(X \times T, \text{ad}(E) \otimes \tilde{\Omega})$, where $\text{ad}(E)$ is the adjoint bundle of E . By [Heu22c, Theorem 1.4], the functor fibred in groupoids

$$\mathcal{Hig}_G : T \mapsto \{G\text{-Higgs bundles on } (X \times T)_{\text{ét}}\}$$

is then a small v-stack on $\text{Spa}(K)_v$, as is $\mathcal{Bun}_{G,v}$. By [Heu22c, §1.5], both of these admit a Hitchin morphism

$$\mathcal{Bun}_{G,v} \rightarrow \mathbf{A} \leftarrow \mathcal{Hig}_G$$

of v-stacks, where \mathbf{A} is the Hitchin base for G . The goal of this article is to compare these two morphisms.

Following Ngô [Ngô06], the regular centralizer of G induces a commutative relative group scheme

$$J \rightarrow X \times \mathbf{A}$$

which again we may view as a rigid space. It has the fundamental property that for any perfectoid space T and any G -Higgs bundle (E, θ) on $X \times T$ with associated morphism $b := H(E, \theta) : T \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$, the base-change $J_b \rightarrow X \times T$ admits a natural action on (E, θ) via a homomorphism of adic groups over $X \times T$

$$(1.2.1) \quad J_b \rightarrow \underline{\text{Aut}}(E, \theta).$$

Our first result is that a similar construction is possible on the “Betti side”, i.e. for $\mathcal{Bun}_{G,v}$: Let V be a v-topological G -torsor on $X \times T$. Generalising a construction of Pan [Pan22, Theorem 3.1.2] and Rodríguez Camargo [RC22, Theorem 3.3.2], we show that V can be endowed with a canonical Higgs field $\theta_V \in H^0(X \times T, \text{ad}(V) \otimes \tilde{\Omega})$. We show that $\underline{\text{Aut}}(V) \rightarrow X \times T$ is a smooth relative adic group, and that θ_V induces a canonical homomorphism of adic groups over $X \times T$

$$(1.2.2) \quad J_b \rightarrow \underline{\text{Aut}}(V).$$

It follows from this that we can twist both G -Higgs bundles and v -topological G -torsors on $X \times T$ in the fibre of $b \in \mathbf{A}(T)$ with J_b -torsors. This is what we will use to set up the comparison of moduli stacks.

1.3. The twisted isomorphism of moduli stacks. A fundamental conceptual idea behind our construction is to use the phenomenon of “abelianisation”: Roughly, we will reduce the non-abelian Hodge theory of G on X to the relative Hodge theory of the commutative relative group $J \rightarrow X \times \mathbf{A}$. The first instances of this phenomenon can be found in [BNR89, DG02]: Namely, in the case of $G = \mathrm{GL}_n$, it is related to the BNR-correspondence, which relates Higgs bundles on X to line bundles on the spectral curve Z . Indeed, in this case, J is given by $\mathrm{Res}_{Z|X \times \mathbf{A}} \mathbb{G}_m$. If $\pi_T : Z_T \rightarrow X \times T$ denotes the base-change along $b : T \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$, then J_b -torsors are in this case equivalent to line bundles on Z_T .

To obtain such a relative Hodge theory for J , we develop a general theory of smooth relative adic groups over adic spaces like $X \times T$. We then show that the topologically p -torsion subsheaf $\widehat{J} := \mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{Z}_p, J) \rightarrow J$ is represented by an open subgroup of $J \rightarrow X \times \mathbf{A}$. For any morphism $b : T \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$, we denote the base-change by $\widehat{J}_b \rightarrow X \times T$. For $\tau \in \{\text{ét}, v\}$, let $\mathcal{P}_\tau \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ be the Picard v -stack sending any perfectoid space $b : T \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ to the groupoid of \widehat{J}_b -bundles on $(X \times T)_\tau$. We set $\mathcal{P} := \mathcal{P}_{\text{ét}}$. The canonical J -actions in (1.2.1) and (1.2.2) define natural \mathcal{P} -actions on both $\mathcal{H}ig_G$ and $\mathcal{B}un_{G,v}$. Our fundamental technical result on J is now:

Theorem 1.3.1 (Proposition 6.1.8). *There is a short exact sequence of Picard stacks on $\mathrm{Perf}_{K,v}$:*

$$1 \rightarrow \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_v \rightarrow \mathbf{A}_{J,\Omega} \rightarrow 0$$

where $\mathbf{A}_{J,\Omega}$ is the abelian v -sheaf defined by $\mathrm{pr}_{\mathbf{A},*}(\mathrm{Lie} J \otimes \widetilde{\Omega})$ for the projection $\mathrm{pr}_{\mathbf{A}} : X \times \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$.

Here we can think of $\mathbf{A}_{J,\Omega}$ as being the Hitchin base for the commutative relative adic group J , and we can think of the morphism $\mathcal{P}_v \rightarrow \mathbf{A}_{J,\Omega}$ in Theorem 1.3.1 as an analogue of the Hitchin morphism for \widehat{J} .

Following Chen–Zhu [CZ15], there is a canonical section $\tau : \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}_{J,\Omega}$. The key definition is now:

Definition 1.3.2. Let $\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ be the v -stack defined as the fibre product

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{H} & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{A} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \tau \\ \mathcal{P}_v & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{A}_{J,\Omega}. \end{array}$$

As a consequence of Theorem 1.3.1, there is a natural action of \mathcal{P} on \mathcal{H} making it a \mathcal{P} -torsor. We can now state our main theorem, the p -adic Simpson correspondence as a twisted isomorphism of moduli stacks:

Theorem 1.3.3 (Theorem 6.2.5). *There is a canonical and functorial equivalence of v -stacks*

$$\mathcal{S} : \mathcal{H} \times^{\mathcal{P}} \mathcal{H}ig_G \rightarrow \mathcal{B}un_{G,v}.$$

In other words, this exhibits $\mathcal{B}un_{G,v}$ as a *twist* of $\mathcal{H}ig_G$ in a natural way.

It is worth pointing out that for $G = \mathrm{GL}_n$, the construction of \mathcal{H} and most steps of our proof still work when X is more generally a smooth proper rigid space of higher dimension. Moreover, for $G = \mathrm{GL}_n$, the torsor \mathcal{H} is closely related to the “Simpson gerbe” defined in upcoming work of Bhatt–Zhang, see Remark 6.1.17. But the case of general G is more intricate and uses more seriously that X is a curve.

We emphasize that Theorem 1.3.3 does not need any choices, in contrast to the classical formulation of the p -adic Simpson correspondence (1.0.1). Instead, it explains these choices in a geometric fashion, as follows.

1.4. The constructible sheaf associated to a lift \mathbb{X} , and the exponential. To explain the role of the choices in Theorem 1.1.1, let us for simplicity switch back to coarse moduli spaces. Suppose we are given a B_{dR}^+/ξ^2 -lift \mathbb{X} of X . This defines a Faltings extension for X that we can use to define a canonical splitting

$s_{\mathbb{X}} : \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{Bun}_{\mathrm{Lie} J, v}$. The v-sheaf $\mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}}$ used in Theorems 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 is then defined as the fibre product

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}} & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{A} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow s_{\mathbb{X}} \\ \mathbf{Bun}_{\widehat{J}, v} & \xrightarrow{\log} & \mathbf{Bun}_{\mathrm{Lie} J, v}. \end{array}$$

At the small expense of requiring the additional datum of \mathbb{X} , this gives a “finer” comparison between the two moduli spaces: Indeed, we show that $\mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ is a constructible sheaf.

To explain the role of the exponential, let now $G = \mathrm{GL}_n$ and let $f : Z \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ be the spectral curve for GL_n . Let $\widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m$ be the open unit disc inside \mathbb{G}_m . The key result about the exponential is the following:

Theorem 1.4.1 (Corollary 7.0.2). *Let $\Lambda = \mathrm{R}^1 f_{v*} \mathbb{Z}_p$ be the étale cohomology of the spectral curve. There is a canonical isomorphism $\psi : \mathrm{R}^1 f_{v*} \mathrm{Lie} J \xrightarrow{\sim} \Lambda \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{G}_a$ that induces a Cartesian diagram of v-sheaves on \mathbf{A}*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}} & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{A} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \psi \circ s_{\mathbb{X}} \\ \Lambda \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m & \xrightarrow{\log} & \Lambda \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{G}_a. \end{array}$$

Corollary 1.4.2. *Let $S = \mathrm{Spa}(R, R^+)$ be any strictly totally disconnected space. By an exponential for S , we mean a continuous splitting Exp of the logarithm $\log : 1 + R^{\circ\circ} \rightarrow R$. Then any exponential for S induces a section of $\mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}}(S) \rightarrow \mathbf{A}(S)$. In particular, it induces a bijection, natural in Exp ,*

$$\{G\text{-torsors on } (X \times S)_v\} / \sim \xrightarrow{\sim} \{G\text{-Higgs bundles on } X \times S\} / \sim.$$

We deduce Theorem 1.1.1.(2) by applying this to profinite sets S and taking a condensed perspective.

1.5. Representation variety. While v-vector bundles on rigid spaces are now objects of independent interest, Faltings’ original motivation for (1.0.1) was that it gives rise to a natural fully faithful functor

$$(1.5.1) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{continuous representations} \\ \pi_1(X, x) \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_n(K) \end{array} \right\} \hookrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{vector bundles} \\ \text{of rank } n \text{ on } X_v \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{s} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Higgs bundles} \\ \text{of rank } n \text{ on } X \end{array} \right\}$$

where $\pi_1(X, x)$ is the étale fundamental group of X for some fixed base point $x \in X(K)$. Describing the essential image of (1.5.1) is a major open problem in p -adic non-abelian Hodge theory, first raised by Faltings [Fal05, §5]. One may expect that for curves X over \mathbb{C}_p , the essential image is given by semistable Higgs bundles of degree zero, like in complex geometry (cf §1.7). This is known to be true in the cases $n = 1$ with arbitrary genus, as well as genus $g = 1$ with arbitrary rank n (see [Heu24a], [Xu22], [HMW23]). For $n = 1$ the problem was solved in [Heu24a] also for higher dimensional X and general K , and already the formulation of the correct condition on Higgs bundles relies on their p -adic moduli space. This suggests that in general, an answer to Faltings’ question has to be found by studying the geometry of the moduli stack $\mathcal{Bun}_{G, v}$.

We thus believe that the results of this article open up a new direction for solving the problem for $n > 1$. As a step in this direction, we construct a moduli stack \mathcal{Rep}_G of continuous G -representations of $\pi_1(X, x)$ and a map $\mathcal{Rep}_G \rightarrow \mathcal{Bun}_{G, v}$ which geometrises the first functor in (1.5.1) for $G = \mathrm{GL}_n$. We then prove:

Theorem 1.5.2 (Theorem 9.2.1). *The natural map $\mathcal{Rep}_G \rightarrow \mathcal{Bun}_{G, v}$ is an open immersion.*

We deduce that the sought-for condition on Higgs bundles describing the essential image of (1.5.1) cuts out an open sub-v-stack in the moduli space $\mathcal{Hig}_G^{\mathrm{sst}, 0}$ of semi-stable Higgs bundles of degree 0 (Proposition 9.3.3).

This generalises the case of $n = 1$ proved in [Heu24a]. Let us also mention the PhD thesis of Wegner [Weg14], which studies the case of vanishing Higgs field: When the curve X is defined over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$, Deninger–Werner described in [DW05] a class of vector bundles with “strongly semi-stable reduction” on curves, for which they defined a functor of parallel transport to \mathbb{C}_p -representations of $\pi_1(X, x)$. Wegner showed that this condition cuts out an open subspace of the $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$ -points of the moduli space of vector bundles on X .

1.6. Comparison to the small p -adic Simpson correspondence. In contrast to Faltings’ approach to (1.0.1), our construction of the twisted isomorphism Theorem 1.3.3 is “global”, in the sense that it is not obtained from gluing local isomorphisms. Indeed, the existence of the canonical Higgs field, or equivalently the abelianisation map (1.2.2), is essentially the only place in the proof of Theorem 1.3.3 where we use input from local non-abelian Hodge theory. In particular, we do not use any analogue of Faltings’ “global p -adic Simpson correspondence of small objects” depending on the choice of an integral lift \mathbb{X} of X but not on an exponential, as described in [Fal05, Theorem 5] and studied in detail in [AGT16]. In this sense, we think of this small global correspondence and Theorem 1.3.3 as two independent results of independent interest.

That being said, the two kinds of correspondences can be compared to each other when X is proper: Indeed, the small p -adic Simpson correspondence can be interpreted as an *isomorphism* of moduli stacks of small objects [AHL, Theorem 1.1]. From our perspective, when X is a proper curve, this is obtained by restricting the isomorphism Theorem 1.3.3 to the largest open subdisc $\mathbf{A}^+ \subseteq \mathbf{A}$ of the Hitchin base that maps via Theorem 1.4.1 to the open disc of $\Lambda \otimes \mathbb{G}_a$ where the p -adic exponential converges. This condition yields a canonical splitting of $\mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}}$ over \mathbf{A}^+ , explaining why no choice of exponential is required in this context.

One interesting aspect of the small p -adic Simpson correspondence is that it has an arithmetic counterpart for smooth rigid spaces over discretely valued p -adic fields, classifying small v -vector bundles in terms of small “Higgs–Sen modules”, see [LZ17, §2][Tsu18, §15][He22][MW, §3][AHL, §5]. It would be interesting to see if this also has a geometric incarnation in terms of moduli spaces, with the arithmetic Hitchin morphism defined by spectral data of the Sen operator (see [AHL, §5.5]) playing the role of the Hitchin morphism.

1.7. Comparison to non-abelian Hodge theory over \mathbb{C} and \mathbb{F}_p . Following the pioneering work of Faltings [Fal05], due to its relation to representations of $\pi_1(X, x)$ described in (1.5.1), the p -adic Simpson correspondence (1.0.1) is regarded as a p -adic analogue of the complex non-abelian Hodge correspondence of Corlette and Simpson: We recall that for a smooth projective variety Y over \mathbb{C} , this is an equivalence of categories between the finite dimensional \mathbb{C} -linear representations of $\pi_1(Y)$ and the category of semi-stable Higgs bundles on Y with vanishing rational Chern classes [Sim92, Theorem 2, Corollary 3.10]. Simpson has shown in [Sim94] that this induces a homeomorphism between the natural complex analytic moduli spaces on either side, which is however not complex analytic. Moreover, he also gives a generalisation from GL_n to any reductive G .

Not unlike the step from [Sim92] and [Sim94], the premise of the present article is to study to what extent the p -adic Simpson correspondence (1.0.1) can be understood in terms of moduli spaces. From this perspective, Theorem 1.1.1.(2) yields a very close analogue of the complex situation: There are natural p -adic analytic moduli spaces for either side, and there is a homeomorphism between K -points, but this homeomorphism is not p -adic analytic (by Theorem 1.1.3). Surprisingly, however, the situation seems to be better behaved than over \mathbb{C} , as there is additionally a twisted isomorphism between the two moduli spaces as in Theorem 1.1.1.(1) and Theorem 1.3.3. These appear to have no analogue in the complex setting.

Instead, Theorem 1.1.1 is reminiscent of a result in mod p non-abelian Hodge theory due to Groechenig [Gro16, Theorem 3.29], while Theorem 1.3.3 is inspired by the twisted isomorphism between the de Rham stack and the Higgs stack in the mod p theory, due to Chen–Zhu [CZ15, Theorem 1.2]. This seems to hint at a relation between the moduli theoretic aspects of the p -adic and the mod p theory, yet to be discovered. By a strategy first developed in [BB07], the results of [Gro16, CZ15] are based on the Azumaya algebra property of the sheaf of differential operators. A p -adic analogue of the gerbe of splittings of the Azumaya algebra of differential operators is studied in an upcoming work of Bhatt–Zhang. We refer to Remark 6.1.17 for more details and the relationship with our work.

In complex and mod p algebraic geometry, the moduli space of Higgs bundles and the Hitchin fibration are much-studied objects that are part of a very active area of research, for example in the context of the geometric Langlands program, especially the fundamental lemma, or in the context of the $P=W$ conjecture. It is therefore important to understand the relation of our v -stack $\mathcal{H}ig_G$ to its algebraic counterpart, the algebraic stack $\mathcal{H}ig_G^{\mathrm{alg}}$ of algebraic Higgs bundles on X . We prove that the relation is as close as one could hope for: Let $(-)^{\diamond}$ be the diamondification functor from algebraic stacks over K to v -stacks (8.4.5).

Theorem 1.7.1 (Theorem 8.4.7). *There is a canonical isomorphism of v -stacks $(\mathcal{H}ig_G^{\text{alg}})^{\diamond} = \mathcal{H}ig_G$.*

Hence $\mathcal{H}ig_G$ and its Hitchin fibration are essentially algebraic objects, and one can use classical results like the BNR-correspondence to study them. This provides the final ingredient for the proof of Theorem 1.1.3.

On the other hand, this opens up new ways to study the complex moduli space of Higgs bundles from a p -adic perspective, where new phenomena like Theorem 1.1.2 occur. Our proof of Theorem 1.7.1 relies on a perfectoid GAGA result for vector bundles on curves, Theorem 8.1.1, that is of independent interest.

1.8. Structure of the article. In §3, we introduce the logarithm of commutative relative adic groups and use it to construct a relative Hodge–Tate sequence. In §4, we define the canonical Higgs field on v - G -bundles via the local p -adic Simpson correspondence. In §5, we construct the twisting action on the stacks of G -Higgs bundles and v - G -torsors (§1.2). §6 proves Theorem 1.3.3, the twisted isomorphism between moduli v -stacks. In §7, we prove Theorem 1.4.1 and establish the homeomorphism between topological moduli spaces, Theorem 1.1.1. In §8, we prove Theorem 1.7.1 and deduce the structure of the Hitchin fibration over the regular locus. Finally, §9 is devoted to the proof of Theorem 1.5.2 about the v -stack of representations.

Acknowledgments. This project started with an exchange of ideas when the first author was visiting Peking University, and we wish to thank Ruochuan Liu for the kind invitation which made this possible.

The idea that the stack of v -vector bundles could be a twist of the stack of Higgs bundles via the Hitchin map is due to Peter Scholze, and we thank him heartily for related discussions and comments on an earlier version. We moreover thank Ahmed Abbes, Johannes Anschütz, Bhargav Bhatt, Jingren Chi, Christopher Deninger, Arthur–César Le Bras, Jacob Lurie, Annette Werner, Mingjia Zhang and Xinwen Zhu for helpful conversations. Finally, we wish to thank the referee for very helpful comments and suggestions.

The first author is funded by Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) – Project-ID 444845124 – TRR 326. The second author is supported by National Natural Science Foundation of China Grant (Nos. 1222118, 12288201), CAS Project for Young Scientists in Basic Research, Grant No. YSBR-033. The second author is also supported by Charles Simonyi Endowment for his stay at the Institute for Advanced Study.

2. NOTATION, CONVENTIONS AND RECOLLECTIONS

2.1. Setup. Let K be a non-archimedean field extension of \mathbb{Q}_p . Let \mathcal{O}_K be its ring of integers and let \mathfrak{m}_K be its maximal ideal. Fix any ring of integral elements $K^+ \subseteq \mathcal{O}_K$. In this article, by a rigid space over K we mean an adic space locally of finite type over $\text{Spa}(K, K^+)$ in the sense of Huber. For any locally of finite type scheme S over K , we denote by S^{an} its rigid analytification, considered as an adic space over $\text{Spa}(K, K^+)$. We will often drop K^+ from notation when this is clear from the context.

Let G be a rigid group over K and $\text{Lie } G$ the Lie algebra of G , this is a finite dimensional K -vector space. Let $\mathfrak{g} := (\text{Lie } G \otimes_K \mathbb{A}^1)^{\text{an}}$ be the affine space over K associated to $\text{Lie } G$, considered as an adic space.

From §5 onwards, we will assume that K is algebraically closed and that G is connected reductive.

We use perfectoid spaces in the sense of [Sch12]. We denote by Perf_K the category of affinoid perfectoid spaces T over K . When we endow it with the v -topology, we obtain a site $\text{Perf}_{K,v}$. For any adic space Y over K , Scholze defines an associated locally spatial diamond Y^{\diamond} in [Sch22, §15], which we may regard as a sheaf on $\text{Perf}_{K,v}$. On all subcategories of adic spaces that we consider, this “diamondification” functor $Y \mapsto Y^{\diamond}$ will be fully faithful. We will therefore often switch back and forth freely between adic spaces and their associated diamonds. For any adic space Y , let us denote by Y_v the site of perfectoid spaces over Y endowed with the v -topology. We sometimes also consider the “big étale site” $Y_{\text{ét}}$ consisting of all perfectoid spaces over Y endowed with the étale topology. There is then a natural morphism of sites $\mu : Y_v \rightarrow Y_{\text{ét}}$.

Let Y be any locally spatial diamond, then we denote by $Y_{\text{ét}}$ the étale site of [Sch22, Definition 14.1]. There exists a canonical morphism of sites $\nu_Y : Y_v \rightarrow Y_{\text{ét}}$ that we often simply denote by ν . Given a v -sheaf F on Y_v , we sometimes abusively denote F by the étale sheaf $\nu_* F$ when this is clear from the context.

2.2. Twists by torsors. We briefly review the notion of twists and contracted products, and refer to [Bre90, §2] for some more background. Let \mathcal{C} be any site and let $\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{K}$ be any sheaves of groups on \mathcal{C} .

Definition 2.2.1. A (right) \mathcal{G} -torsor on \mathcal{C} is a sheaf E on \mathcal{C} with a right-action $E \times \mathcal{G} \rightarrow E$ such that locally on \mathcal{C} , there is a \mathcal{G} -equivariant isomorphism $\mathcal{G} \xrightarrow{\sim} E$, where \mathcal{G} acts on itself by translation on the right.

Definition 2.2.2. Let E be any \mathcal{G} -torsor on \mathcal{C} and let V be any sheaf on \mathcal{C} with a left-action by \mathcal{G} . The *twist* of V by E is the quotient sheaf $E \times^{\mathcal{G}} V := (E \times V)/\mathcal{G}$ on \mathcal{C} for the left-action $g \cdot (e, v) := (eg^{-1}, gv)$.

In general, the twist does not itself have a \mathcal{G} -action, unless E is equipped with further structure:

Definition 2.2.3. A $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{H})$ -bitorsor is a sheaf \mathcal{P} on \mathcal{C} with a left action of \mathcal{G} and a right action of \mathcal{H} , commuting with each other, such that \mathcal{P} is an \mathcal{H} -torsor and the \mathcal{G} -action $\mathcal{G} \rightarrow \underline{\text{Aut}}_{\mathcal{H}}(\mathcal{P})$ is an isomorphism.

Definition 2.2.4 ([Bre90, §2.3]). Let \mathcal{Q} be an $(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{K})$ -bitorsor. The twist $\mathcal{P} \times^{\mathcal{H}} \mathcal{Q}$ is also called the *contracted product*. The left action of \mathcal{G} on \mathcal{P} and the right action of \mathcal{K} on \mathcal{Q} make this a $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{K})$ -bitorsor in \mathcal{T} .

In general, any \mathcal{G} -torsor \mathcal{P} is a bi-torsor under $(\underline{\text{Aut}}(\mathcal{P}), \mathcal{G})$, and if \mathcal{G} is abelian, we can identify $\underline{\text{Aut}}(\mathcal{P})$ with \mathcal{G} . In particular, if $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{H} = \mathcal{K}$ are abelian, the contracted product of two \mathcal{G} -torsors is again a \mathcal{G} -torsor.

2.3. G -bundles. Let Y be a sousperfectoid space and $\tau \in \{\text{ét}, v\}$. We regard G as a diamond over $\text{Spa}(K)$, hence it represents a sheaf on Y_{τ} . There are then two equivalent notions of G -bundles on Y_{τ} :

- Definition 2.3.1.** (1) By a (cohomological) τ - G -bundle on Y_{τ} , we shall mean a right G -torsor on Y_{τ} : Explicitly, this is a sheaf E on Y_{τ} with a right G -action $E \times_Y G \rightarrow E$ such that τ -locally on Y , there is a G -equivariant isomorphism $G \xrightarrow{\sim} E$. We also refer to étale G -bundles simply as G -bundles.
- (2) On the other hand, a geometric τ - G -bundle on Y is a morphism of v -sheaves $E \rightarrow Y$ on Perf_K with a left G -action $E \times G \rightarrow E$ over Y such that there is a τ -cover $Y' \rightarrow Y$ in Y_{τ} over which there is a section $Y' \rightarrow E$ that induces a G -equivariant isomorphism $G \times Y' \xrightarrow{\sim} E \times_Y Y'$.

Proposition 2.3.2 ([SW20, Theorem 19.5.1], [Heu22a, §3.3]). *For any geometric τ - G -bundle $E \rightarrow Y$, the sheaf of sections $Y \rightarrow E$ over Y is a (cohomological) τ - G -bundle, inducing an equivalence of the two notions.*

Definition 2.3.3. For any G -bundle E on Y_{τ} , we denote by $\text{ad}(E)$ the adjoint bundle associated to E , defined as the vector bundle $\text{ad}(E) := E \times^G \mathfrak{g}$ on Y_v where \mathfrak{g} is the Lie algebra with its adjoint action by G .

2.4. Smoothoid spaces. Next, we recall smoothoid spaces from [Heu22c, §2]. For any $d \in \mathbb{N}$, let $\mathbb{T}^d := \text{Spa}(K\langle T_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, T_d^{\pm 1} \rangle)$ be the d -dimensional affinoid torus. Let \mathbb{B}_S^d be the closed unit ball over K . Let S be a sousperfectoid space over K . There is a good notion of smooth morphisms over S by [Hub96, Def 1.7.10]:

Definition 2.4.1. Let $h : X \rightarrow S$ be a morphism of adic spaces over K .

- (1) We say that h is *standard-étale* if X and S are affinoid and h is the composition of finite étale maps with rational open immersions. We say that h is *étale* if locally on X and S , it is standard-étale.
- (2) We say that h is *standard-smooth* if there exists a factorisation $X \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{T}_S^d \rightarrow S$ for some d , where f is standard-étale. We say that h is *smooth* if locally on X and S , it is standard-smooth.

Note that for any smooth morphism $X \rightarrow S$ over a sousperfectoid space S , the space X is itself sousperfectoid, hence sheafy. This also shows that the category of smooth adic spaces over S has fibre products.

Definition 2.4.2 ([Heu22c, Definition 2.3]). Let Y be an adic space over K . A *toric chart* of Y is a standard-étale morphism $f : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^d \times T$, where T is an affinoid perfectoid space over K . We call Y *toric* if it admits a toric chart. We call an adic space Y over K *smoothoid* if it admits an open cover by toric spaces.

The prototypical example of a smoothoid space is the product $X \times T$ of a smooth rigid space with a perfectoid space, or any object of its étale site. We recall some basic properties of smoothoid spaces that we will need throughout, and refer to [Heu22c, §2] for proofs and more details: Smoothoid spaces are sousperfectoid, in particular sheafy, and are moreover diamantine in the sense of [HK, §11]. In particular, the functor from smoothoid spaces over K to diamonds over K is fully faithful and identifies structure sheaves and étale sites. This will allow us to pass back and forth freely between a smoothoid space Y and its associated diamond Y^{\diamond} . Finally, there is a good notion of differentials on smoothoid adic spaces:

Definition 2.4.3. Let Y be a smoothoid space and let $\nu : Y_v \rightarrow Y_{\text{ét}}$ be the natural morphism of sites. Then

$$\tilde{\Omega}_Y := R^1\nu_*\mathcal{O}_Y, \quad \tilde{\Omega}_Y^n := R^n\nu_*\mathcal{O}_Y \simeq \wedge^n \tilde{\Omega}_Y$$

are vector bundles on $Y_{\text{ét}}$ for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$: This is shown in [Heu22c, Proposition 2.9] and the isomorphism $R^n\nu_*\mathcal{O}_Y \simeq \wedge^n R^1\nu_*\mathcal{O}_Y$ is shown in its proof, building on [Sch13a, Lemma 5.5]. If $Y = X \times T$ for a smooth rigid space X over K and a perfectoid space T , then there is a canonical isomorphism $\tilde{\Omega}_Y = \pi_1^*\Omega_X^1(-1)$, where $\pi_1 : X \times T \rightarrow X$ is the projection.

2.5. Higgs bundles on smoothoid spaces. The intrinsic notion of differentials on smoothoid spaces allows us to define Higgs bundles in this setting: Recall that G is any rigid group over K . Let $\tau \in \{\text{ét}, v\}$.

Definition 2.5.1. A τ - G -Higgs bundle on a smoothoid Y is a pair (E, θ) of a G -bundle E on Y_τ and a section $\theta \in H^0(Y, \text{ad}(E) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \tilde{\Omega}_Y)$ such that $\theta \wedge \theta = 0$, where $\text{ad}(E)$ is the adjoint bundle (Definition 2.3.3).

2.5.2. We note that if X is a smooth curve and Y is an object of the étale site of $X \times T$ for some perfectoid space T , then $\tilde{\Omega}_Y = \pi_1^*\Omega_X^1(-1)$ is a line bundle, rendering the Higgs field condition $\theta \wedge \theta = 0$ vacuous for the definition of Higgs bundles on Y . Throughout most of this article, this is the situation that we encounter.

Definition 2.5.3. Let (E, φ) be a τ - G -Higgs bundle on a smoothoid Y . We write $\underline{\text{Aut}}(E, \varphi)$ for the presheaf on Y_v defined by $U \mapsto \text{Aut}_U((E, \varphi)|_U)$, the automorphisms of E over U preserving φ . Here, as usual, even if E is an étale torsor, we identify E with the v -sheaf it represents, so this is always a v -sheaf of groups.

2.6. Background on Picard stacks. From §6 onwards, we will freely use the notion of (strictly commutative) Picard stacks on the v -site Y_v of an adic space Y , or in fact, any v -stack Y . We briefly recall all the relevant definitions and refer to [Del73, §1.4][CZ17, §A] for more details:

Definition 2.6.1. Let Y be any v -stack. A *Picard stack* \mathcal{P} on Y_v is a v -stack $\mathcal{P} \rightarrow Y$ with a bi-functor

$$\otimes : \mathcal{P} \times_Y \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$$

and the datum of natural equivalences of functors expressing the associativity and commutativity of \otimes , such that for every $U \in Y_v$, the bi-functor \otimes turns $\mathcal{P}(U)$ into a symmetric monoidal category in which every object admits an inverse with respect to \otimes . Explicitly, the commutativity of \otimes is expressed by the datum of an equivalence $c : \otimes \rightarrow \otimes \circ s$ of bi-functors where $s : \mathcal{P} \times_Y \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{P} \times_Y \mathcal{P}$ is the swapping map. That \mathcal{P} is assumed to be strictly commutative then means that for every $U \in Y_v$ and $x \in \mathcal{P}(U)$, the equivalence c is given on $x \otimes x$ by the identity. The symmetric monoidal structure means in particular that \mathcal{P} has a unit section $e : Y \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$. There is an obvious notion of homomorphisms between Picard stacks.

An example is the v -stack of \mathcal{G} -torsors on Y_v for an abelian sheaf \mathcal{G} on Y_v , with \otimes the contracted product.

Definition 2.6.2 ([CZ17, §A.2]). A sequence of homomorphism of Picard stacks $\mathcal{P}_1 \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{P}_2 \xrightarrow{g} \mathcal{P}_3$ on Y_v is called *left-exact* if $g \circ f \simeq e$ is trivial and the natural maps induce an equivalence of Picard stacks $\mathcal{P}_1 \simeq e \times_{\mathcal{P}_3} \mathcal{P}_2$. The sequence is called *exact* if moreover g is essentially surjective locally on Y_v .

Definition 2.6.3. Let \mathcal{P} be a Picard stack on Y_v and let \mathcal{F} be any v -stack on Y_v . Then an *action* of \mathcal{P} on \mathcal{F} is the datum of a bi-functor

$$\otimes : \mathcal{P} \times_Y \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$$

together with a natural equivalence of functors expressing the associativity, and an equivalence $e \otimes - \simeq \text{id}_{\mathcal{F}}$.

Definition 2.6.4. A \mathcal{P} -torsor is a v -stack \mathcal{F} over Y_v with a \mathcal{P} -action satisfying the following properties: (i) every $U \in Y_v$ admits a cover $V \rightarrow U$ such that $\mathcal{F}(V) \neq \emptyset$, and (ii) the following functor is an equivalence:

$$\mathcal{P} \times_Y \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \times_Y \mathcal{F}, \quad (P, F) \mapsto (P \otimes F, F).$$

This is clearly equivalent to the definition of \mathcal{P} -torsors given in [CZ17, §A.5].

Lemma 2.6.5. *Let $\mathcal{P}_1 \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{P}_2 \xrightarrow{g} \mathcal{P}_3$ be a short exact sequence of Picard stacks on Y_v . Let $s : Y \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_3$ be any section and let $\mathcal{H} := Y \times_{s, \mathcal{P}_3} \mathcal{P}_2$ be the fibre of g over s . Then the restriction of the group structure on \mathcal{P}_2 to $\mathcal{P}_1 \times \mathcal{H}$ makes \mathcal{H} into a \mathcal{P}_1 -torsor.*

Proof. It is clear that f endows \mathcal{P}_2 with a natural \mathcal{P}_1 action that restricts to an action on \mathcal{H} . For this action, condition (i) of Definition 2.6.4 holds because g is essentially surjective. Condition (ii) holds because the natural morphism $(e \times_{\mathcal{P}_3} \mathcal{P}_2) \times_Y \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H} \times_Y \mathcal{H}$ has a quasi-inverse given by $(F_1, F_2) \mapsto (F_1 \otimes F_2^{-1}, F_2)$. \square

We then have the following 2-categorical version of Definition 2.2.2. Here we note that since \mathcal{P} is commutative, we are allowed to be less careful about whether we consider left actions vs right actions.

Definition 2.6.6. Let now \mathcal{P} be a Picard stack on Y_v , let \mathcal{F} be a v-stack with a \mathcal{P} -action, and let \mathcal{H} be a \mathcal{P} -torsor. Then we can construct the **twist** $\mathcal{H} \times^{\mathcal{P}} \mathcal{F}$ of \mathcal{F} by \mathcal{H} : Consider the antidiagonal action of \mathcal{P} on the product $\mathcal{H} \times \mathcal{F}$, i.e. the action on the second factor is via $[-1] : \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$. Following [Ngô06, p420], we can form the prestack quotient $[(\mathcal{H} \times \mathcal{F})/\mathcal{P}]^{\text{pre}}$ by this action: Indeed, for each $U \in Y_v$, we can form the 2-quotient $[\mathcal{H}(U) \times \mathcal{F}(U)/\mathcal{P}(U)]$. This is a priori a 2-category, but since \mathcal{H} is a \mathcal{P} -torsor, it is in fact a 1-category (cf. [Ngô06, Lemma 4.7]). By stackifying $[(\mathcal{H} \times \mathcal{F})/\mathcal{P}]^{\text{pre}}$, we thus obtain a v-stack

$$\mathcal{H} \times^{\mathcal{P}} \mathcal{F} := [(\mathcal{H} \times \mathcal{F})/\mathcal{P}].$$

This is a twist of \mathcal{F} in the sense that over any v-cover of Y where \mathcal{H} becomes $\simeq \mathcal{P}$, it is equivalent to \mathcal{F} .

3. HODGE-TATE THEORY FOR COMMUTATIVE RELATIVE ADIC GROUPS

A general theme of this article is that of “abelianisation”, which means to study the Hodge theory of non-abelian group varieties by relating it to the relative Hodge theory of families of commutative group varieties. The goal of this section is to establish the necessary foundations on relative rigid group varieties.

Namely, our first aim in this section is to generalize a result of Fargues on the logarithm map of a rigid group [Far19, Théorème 1.2] to the relative setting of smooth rigid groups in sousperfectoid families. Second, we use this to prove a relative version of the HTlog exact sequence from [Heu22b, Theorem 1.3.1].

Definition 3.0.1. Let K be any non-archimedean field extension of \mathbb{Q}_p . Let S be any sousperfectoid adic space or any rigid space over K . A *smooth relative group over S* is a group object $\mathcal{G} \rightarrow S$ in the category of smooth morphisms over S . We also call this a smooth S -group. By an open subgroup of \mathcal{G} we mean an open adic subspace $U \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ that has an S -group structure so that $U \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ is a homomorphism of smooth S -groups.

3.1. Local structure near the identity of smooth relative adic groups. Throughout the following, we fix an adic space S over K as in Definition 3.0.1. Our first goal will be to see that locally around the identity, any smooth relative group has a subgroup that is isomorphic to an open ball (Lemma 3.1.3 below). To see this, we use the following more general fact:

Lemma 3.1.1. *Let $f : X \rightarrow S$ be a smooth morphism of adic spaces and let $e : S \rightarrow X$ be a section. Then locally on S , there exists an open subspace $U \subseteq X$ containing the image of e with an isomorphism of adic spaces $U \cong \mathbb{B}_S^d$ over S that identifies e with the origin $0 : S \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_S^d$.*

Proof. Let x be any point in the image of $e : S \rightarrow X$. Then locally on S , there is a quasi-compact open neighbourhood $x \in V$ for which $f|_V$ admits a factorisation $V \xrightarrow{g} \mathbb{B}_S^d \rightarrow S$ such that g is étale and quasi-compact. Replacing S by the preimage of $V \subseteq X$ under e , we may assume that e factors through V . Let $y : S \xrightarrow{e} V \xrightarrow{g} \mathbb{B}_S^d$ be the composition. After replacing $V \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_S^d$ with its base-change along the isomorphism $\mathbb{B}_S^d \xrightarrow{+y} \mathbb{B}_S^d$, we can assume that $S \xrightarrow{e} V \xrightarrow{g} \mathbb{B}_S^d$ coincides with the origin $0 \in \mathbb{B}_S^d$.

Consider now the inverse system of closed balls $\mathbb{B}_{S,\epsilon}^d \subseteq \mathbb{B}_S^d$ of radius ϵ . We have $S = \varprojlim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \mathbb{B}_{S,\epsilon}^d$ in the category of diamonds, and hence

$$S_{\text{ét-qcqs}} = 2\text{-colim}_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} (\mathbb{B}_{S,\epsilon}^d)_{\text{ét-qcqs}}$$

by [Sch22, Prop. 14.9]. Here on the right, the transition maps are given by base-change. In particular, the étale map $V \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_S^d$ gives rise to the system of base-changes $V_\epsilon := V \times_{\mathbb{B}_S^d} \mathbb{B}_{S,\epsilon}^d$. Considering the splitting

$S \xrightarrow{e} V \times_{\mathbb{B}_{S,0}^d} S \rightarrow S$ inside $S_{\text{ét-qcsep}}$, we deduce that it extends to a splitting $\mathbb{B}_{S,\epsilon}^d \xrightarrow{e_\epsilon} V_\epsilon \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_{S,\epsilon}^d$ for some $\epsilon > 0$. Here the map $e_\epsilon : \mathbb{B}_{S,\epsilon}^d \rightarrow V_\epsilon$ is a closed immersion, but also étale by [Hub96, Prop. 1.6.7.(iii)], in particular open. Hence the image U of e_ϵ is an open subspace of $V_\epsilon \subseteq X$ isomorphic to $\mathbb{B}_{S,\epsilon}^d$ via e_ϵ . As $\varprojlim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} e_\epsilon = e$ by construction, U still contains x . We thus get the desired open subspace of X . \square

Lemma 3.1.2. *Assume that S is quasi-compact and let $U \subseteq \mathbb{B}_S^d$ be an open subspace that contains the image of the origin $0 : S \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_S^d$. Then U contains $\mathbb{B}_{S,\epsilon}^d$ for some $\epsilon > 0$.*

Proof. Using that S is quasi-compact, we can reduce to the case that U is quasi-compact. Like in the last proof, we can then use the equivalence $S_{\text{ét-qcqs}} = 2\text{-colim}_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} (\mathbb{B}_{S,\epsilon}^d)_{\text{ét-qcqs}}$ from [Sch22, Prop. 14.9] to spread out the splitting $S \rightarrow U \times_{\mathbb{B}_{S,0}^d} S \rightarrow S$ to a splitting $\mathbb{B}_{S,\epsilon}^d \rightarrow U \times_{\mathbb{B}_S^d} \mathbb{B}_{S,\epsilon}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_{S,\epsilon}^d$ for some $\epsilon > 0$. This means that $\mathbb{B}_{S,\epsilon}^d$ is contained in U . \square

Lemma 3.1.3. *Let $f : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow S$ be a smooth S -group. Then locally on S , there exist an open S -subgroup $U \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ and an isomorphism of adic spaces $U \cong \mathbb{B}_S^d$ over S identifying $e : S \rightarrow U$ with the origin $0 : S \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_S^d$.*

Proof. We may assume that $S = \text{Spa}(R, R^+)$ is affinoid. By Lemma 3.1.1, there exists an open subspace $U \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ containing the image of the identity section $e : S \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ such that $U \cong \mathbb{B}_S^d$. It follows that $U \times_S U \cong \mathbb{B}_S^{2d}$ is an open neighbourhood of the identity in $\mathcal{G} \times_S \mathcal{G}$. Let $m : \mathcal{G} \times_S \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ be the multiplication map, then $V := m^{-1}(U) \cap U \times_S U \subseteq \mathcal{G} \times_S \mathcal{G}$ is an open subspace of $U \times_S U$ containing the image of the identity section. By Lemma 3.1.2, it follows that $V \subseteq U \times_S U \cong \mathbb{B}_S^{2d}$ contains an open ball $\mathbb{B}_{S,\epsilon}^{2d}$ for some $0 < \epsilon \leq 1$ with 0 corresponding to the identity. Hence the multiplication map restricts to a map of open subspaces

$$m : \mathbb{B}_{S,\epsilon}^d \times \mathbb{B}_{S,\epsilon}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_S^d.$$

On global sections, this is given in terms of coordinates X, Y, Z by $Z_i \mapsto f_i = \sum_{n,k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^d} a_{n,k,i} X^n Y^k$ for some $a_{n,k,i} \in R$. As $m(0, -)$ and $m(-, 0) : \mathbb{B}_{S,\epsilon}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_S^d$ are both the inclusion by construction, we know that the low degree terms of f_i are

$$f_i = X_i + Y_i + [\text{higher terms}].$$

It follows from this that for $n > 0$ large enough, the function $p^{-n} f_i(p^n X_1, \dots, p^n X_d, p^n Y_1, \dots, p^n Y_d)$ is contained in $R^\circ \langle X_1, \dots, X_d, Y_1, \dots, Y_d \rangle$. This means that for $\epsilon > 0$ small enough, the map m restricts to

$$m : \mathbb{B}_{S,\epsilon}^d \times \mathbb{B}_{S,\epsilon}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_{S,\epsilon}^d.$$

Thus the image of $\mathbb{B}_{S,\epsilon}^d \subseteq \mathbb{B}_S^d \cong U \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ is an open S -subgroup with the desired properties. \square

This also shows that one can define for any smooth S -group its Lie algebra $\text{Lie } \mathcal{G}$, a vector bundle on S .

3.2. The logarithm for commutative relative adic groups. From now on, we assume \mathcal{G} is commutative.

Proposition 3.2.1. *Let S be a sousperfectoid adic space or a rigid space over K . Let $\mathcal{G} \rightarrow S$ be a commutative smooth S -group. Then locally on S , there is an S -subgroup $U \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ and an isomorphism of smooth S -groups $U \xrightarrow{\sim} (\mathbb{B}_S^d, +)$ that on completions at the identity section is given by the formal Lie group logarithm.*

Proof. By Lemma 3.1.3, we may assume without loss of generality that $\mathcal{G} \cong \mathbb{B}_S^d$ as an adic space over S . The completion of \mathcal{G} at the identity is then a formal S -group scheme

$$\mathcal{G}_e^\wedge = \text{Spf}(R[[X_1, \dots, X_d]])$$

with group structure given by a formal group law $F_1(X, Y), \dots, F_d(X, Y) \in R[[X_1, \dots, X_d, Y_1, \dots, Y_d]]$. Any such formal S -group is isomorphic to the additive formal group $(\mathbb{G}_a^\wedge)^d$ via the logarithm map: More precisely, following the proof of [Sch11, Proposition 18.16], there are formal power series $\Phi_i(Z) = \sum \omega_{n,i} \frac{Z^n}{n!} \in R[[Z_1, \dots, Z_d]]$ such that

$$\Phi(0) = 0, \quad \Phi(Y + Z) = F(\Phi(Y), \Phi(Z)).$$

Moreover, it is shown in loc. cit. that $\|\omega_{n,i}\| \leq \|\Phi'_i(0)\|^n$. It follows that there is $k > 0$ such that $\Phi_i(p^k Z) \in R^\circ \langle Z_1, \dots, Z_d \rangle$, which means that Φ_i induces a homomorphism $(\mathbb{B}_\epsilon^d, +) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ for any $\epsilon < 1/k$. Since the

underlying morphism of adic spaces is of the form $\mathbb{B}_{S,\epsilon}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_S^d$, sending 0 to 0, and is given by the identity on tangent spaces, it is automatic that this restricts to an isomorphism $\mathbb{B}_{S,\epsilon}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_{S,\epsilon}^d$. \square

The goal of this subsection is to give a more canonical and functorial way to describe an open subgroup U of \mathcal{G} related to the Lie algebra. Namely, we will show that there is a maximal open subgroup on which the logarithm converges. For its description, we need some further preparations:

Lemma 3.2.2. *Assume that S is a smooth rigid space. Let $f : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow S$ be a commutative smooth S -group. Then $[p] : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ is étale. In particular, for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the morphism $\mathcal{G}[p^n] \rightarrow S$ is étale.*

Proof. We first note that the result holds if $S = \mathrm{Spa}(L, L^+)$ where L is a field: By [Hub96, Proposition 1.7.5], we can immediately reduce to $L^+ = \mathcal{O}_L$, and in this case the result holds by [Far19, Lemme 1].

Since S and f are smooth, \mathcal{G} is smooth over K . Since $[p] : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ is étale in each fibre of S , we can now argue by miracle flatness ([SP, 00R4]) that $[p]$ is flat. By [Hub96, Proposition 1.7.5], it therefore suffices to check on $\mathrm{Spa}(K, \mathcal{O}_K)$ -points of S that $[p] : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ is étale. Here we have already seen the statement. \square

We now generalise the notion of topological p -torsion subgroups of [Heu24a, §2.2] to the relative setup:

Definition 3.2.3. A subspace $T \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ of a smooth S -group \mathcal{G} is *topologically p -torsion* if for any open subspace $U \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ with $\mathrm{Im}(e) \subseteq U$ and any quasi-compact open subspace $T_0 \subseteq T$, there is $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$[p^n](T_0) \subseteq U.$$

Proposition 3.2.4. *Let S be a sousperfectoid adic space or a rigid space over K . Let $\mathcal{G} \rightarrow S$ be a commutative smooth S -group. Then there exists a unique maximal topologically p -torsion open subgroup $\widehat{\mathcal{G}} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ and a unique homomorphism*

$$\log_{\mathcal{G}} : \widehat{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Lie} \mathcal{G} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} \mathbb{G}_a$$

into the smooth S -group defined by $\mathrm{Lie} \mathcal{G}$ such that $\log_{\mathcal{G}}$ induces the identity on Lie algebras. Moreover:

- (1) *We have $\ker \log_{\mathcal{G}} = \mathcal{G}[p^\infty] := \varprojlim_n \mathcal{G}[p^n]$, the p -power torsion subgroup of \mathcal{G} .*
- (2) *If $[p] : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ is étale, then $\log_{\mathcal{G}}$ is étale, and its image is an open subgroup of $\mathrm{Lie} \mathcal{G} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} \mathbb{G}_a$. For example, by Lemma 3.2.2 this always holds when S is a smooth rigid space.*
- (3) *If $[p] : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ is surjective, then $\log_{\mathcal{G}}$ gives rise to a short exact sequence of smooth S -groups*

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{G}[p^\infty] \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{G}} \xrightarrow{\log_{\mathcal{G}}} \mathrm{Lie} \mathcal{G} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} \mathbb{G}_a \rightarrow 0$$

for the étale topology. More generally, we still obtain such a short exact sequence if there exists an open subgroup $U \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ on which $[p] : U \rightarrow U$ is surjective.

- (4) *The assignment $\mathcal{G} \mapsto (\widehat{\mathcal{G}}, \log_{\mathcal{G}})$ is functorial in $\mathcal{G} \rightarrow S$.*
- (5) *The formation of $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}$ commutes with base-change: If $S' \rightarrow S$ is any morphism of adic spaces with S' sousperfectoid or rigid, then $\mathcal{G}' := \mathcal{G} \times_S S' \rightarrow S'$ is a smooth S' -group and $\widehat{\mathcal{G}'} = \widehat{\mathcal{G}} \times_S S'$.*
- (6) *In the category of sheaves on S_v , the evaluation at 1 defines a natural isomorphism*

$$\mathcal{H}om_S(\mathbb{Z}_p, \mathcal{G}) = \widehat{\mathcal{G}}.$$

Definition 3.2.5. We also call the group $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}$ in Proposition 3.2.4 the *topologically p -torsion subgroup* of \mathcal{G} .

Proof. All statements are local on S , so we may without loss of generality replace S by an open cover. Let $U \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ be an open subgroup as described in Prop 3.2.1. Then we claim that the open subgroup

$$\widehat{\mathcal{G}} := \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} [p^n]^{-1}(U)$$

has all desired properties. It is clear that U is topologically p -torsion, hence so is $[p^n]^{-1}(U)$ and therefore $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}$. On the other hand, it is clear that $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}$ contains every topologically p -torsion subgroup.

Next, we construct $\log_{\mathcal{G}}$: Since $\mathrm{Lie} \mathcal{G} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} \mathbb{G}_a \rightarrow S$ is a uniquely p -divisible S -group (i.e., $[p]$ is an isomorphism), there is a unique way to extend $\log : U \rightarrow (\mathbb{B}^d, +)$ to a map $\log_{\mathcal{G}} : \widehat{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_a^d$. By the

description of the completion at the origin in Proposition 3.2.1, we see that this becomes canonical and functorial if we identify the image with $\mathrm{Lie}(\mathcal{G}) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} \mathbb{G}_a$. Part (4) is then clear from the construction.

It is clear from the fact that $\log|_U$ is injective that $\ker \log_{\mathcal{G}} = \mathcal{G}[p^\infty]$. This shows (1). For (2), it follows from $[p] : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ being étale that $\log_{\mathcal{G}} : [p^n]^{-1}(U) \rightarrow \mathrm{Lie}(\mathcal{G}) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} \mathbb{G}_a$ is étale. This shows that its image is open. In the colimit over n , it follows that the same is true for $\log_{\mathcal{G}}$.

For (3), it suffices to prove that $[p] : \widehat{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{G}}$ is surjective, for which it suffices to see that $[p](\mathcal{G}) \cap \widehat{\mathcal{G}} = [p](\widehat{\mathcal{G}})$. This is immediate from the definition. The case of general U follows because $\mathrm{Lie} U = \mathrm{Lie} \mathcal{G}$.

For part (5), observe that $U' := U \times_S S' \subseteq \mathcal{G}'$ is an open subgroup satisfying the description of Proposition 3.2.1. Let $\psi : \mathcal{G}' \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ be the base-change map, then it follows from the construction that

$$\widehat{\mathcal{G}'} = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} [p^n]_{\mathcal{G}'}^{-1}(U') = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} [p^n]_{\mathcal{G}'}^{-1}(\psi^{-1}(U)) = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \psi^{-1}([p^n]_{\mathcal{G}}^{-1}(U)) = \psi^{-1}(\widehat{\mathcal{G}}).$$

For (6), we can argue roughly like in [Heu24a, Proposition 2.14]: We first observe that by considering varying S , it suffices to prove that for any perfectoid space S , we have

$$\mathrm{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p, \mathcal{G}) = \widehat{\mathcal{G}}(S).$$

We first observe that this is true for $\mathcal{G} = \mathbb{G}_a^{+n}$ for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, where $\mathbb{G}_a^+ := (\mathbb{B}^1, +)$. Indeed, if S is a perfectoid space, we have $\mathrm{Map}(\mathbb{Z}_p, \mathbb{G}_a^+) = \mathrm{Map}_{\mathrm{cts}}(\mathbb{Z}_p, \mathcal{O}^+(S))$, and thus

$$\mathrm{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p, \mathbb{G}_a^+) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{cts}}(\mathbb{Z}_p, \mathcal{O}^+(S)) = \mathcal{O}^+(S) = \mathbb{G}_a^+(S).$$

For general \mathcal{G} , let $\varphi : \mathbb{Z}_p \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ be any morphism, then there is an open subgroup $p^n \mathbb{Z}_p$ that maps into $U \cong \mathbb{G}_a^{+n}$. We deduce from the case of \mathbb{G}_a^+ that $\varphi(p^n) \in \widehat{\mathcal{G}}(S)$. Hence $\varphi(1) \in \widehat{\mathcal{G}}(S)$ by definition of $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}$.

Conversely, let $s \in \widehat{\mathcal{G}}(S)$ and consider the induced map $\varphi_1 : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{G}}$, $n \mapsto n \cdot s$. Then there is n such that $p^n s \in U(S)$. By the case of \mathbb{G}_a^{+n} , there is then a unique homomorphism $\varphi_2 : p^n \mathbb{Z}_p \rightarrow U$ sending p^n to $p^n s$. Consider the direct sum of φ_1 and φ_2

$$\mathbb{Z} \times p^n \mathbb{Z}_p \xrightarrow{\varphi_1, \varphi_2} \mathcal{G}.$$

Since φ_1 and φ_2 agree on their intersection $p^n \mathbb{Z}$, this map admits a unique factorisation through the categorical quotient $(\mathbb{Z} \times p^n \mathbb{Z}_p) / p^n \mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{Z}_p$. This defines the desired map $\varphi : \mathbb{Z}_p \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ sending $1 \mapsto s$. \square

Lemma 3.2.6. *The final assumption of Proposition 3.2.4.(3) is always satisfied if $\mathcal{G} \rightarrow S$ is the analytification of a smooth group scheme $G^{\mathrm{alg}} \rightarrow S^{\mathrm{alg}}$ over an algebraic K -variety S^{alg} .*

Proof. By [SGA 3.1, Exp VI_B, Théorème 3.10, Proposition 3.11], there exists a maximal open subgroup scheme $G^{\mathrm{algeo}} \subseteq G^{\mathrm{alg}} \rightarrow S$ such that every geometric fibre is connected, and on this, $[p]$ is surjective. \square

3.3. The Hodge–Tate sequence for relative adic groups. We can now state the main result of §3.

Theorem 3.3.1 (relative Hodge–Tate sequence for \mathcal{G}). *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a smooth morphism of smooth rigid spaces over K . Let $\mathcal{G} \rightarrow X$ be a commutative smooth relative group. Then considering for each $T \in Y_v$ the Leray spectral sequence for $\nu : (X \times_Y T)_v \rightarrow (X \times_Y T)_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}$ induces a left-exact sequence of abelian sheaves on Y_v , functorial in X and \mathcal{G} ,*

$$(3.3.2) \quad 1 \rightarrow \mu^*(R^1 f_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}*} \widehat{\mathcal{G}}) \rightarrow R^1 f_{v*} \widehat{\mathcal{G}} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{HTlog}_{\mathcal{G}}} f_{v*}(\mathrm{Lie} \mathcal{G} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \widetilde{\Omega}_X).$$

Remark 3.3.3. We call this the Hodge–Tate sequence for \mathcal{G} because, via the Primitive Comparison Theorem, the case of $Y = \mathrm{Spa}(K)$, $\mathcal{G} = \mathbb{G}_a$ and proper X recovers the Hodge–Tate sequence of p -adic Hodge theory [Sch13b, §3]. We note that (3.3.2) is not always right-exact, i.e. consider $Y = \mathrm{Spa}(K)$ and $\mathcal{G} = \mathbb{G}_a^+$.

The main technical input into the proof of the Theorem is the following:

Proposition 3.3.4. *Let S be a smoothoid space and let $\mathcal{G} \rightarrow S$ be a commutative smooth S -group such that $[p] : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ is étale. Let $\nu : S_v \rightarrow S_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}$ be the natural map. Then for $n \geq 1$, there is a natural isomorphism*

$$(3.3.5) \quad R^n \nu_* \widehat{\mathcal{G}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Lie}(\mathcal{G}) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} \widetilde{\Omega}_S^n$$

Proof. By Proposition 3.2.4.(1)-(2), the assumption that $[p] : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ is étale guarantees that we have a short exact sequence of sheaves on S_v

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{G}[p^\infty] \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow U \rightarrow 0$$

where $U := \mathrm{Im} \log_{\mathcal{G}} \subseteq \mathrm{Lie}(\mathcal{G}) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} \mathbb{G}_a$ is an open subgroup. We now consider the long exact sequence: For $n \geq 1$, we have

$$R^n \nu_*(\mathcal{G}[p^\infty]) = \varinjlim_m R^n \nu_*(\mathcal{G}[p^m]) = 0$$

since $\mathcal{G}[p^m] \rightarrow S$ is étale by assumption. On the other hand, by the projection formula and Definition 2.4.3,

$$R^n \nu_*(\mathrm{Lie}(\mathcal{G}) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} \mathbb{G}_a) = \mathrm{Lie}(\mathcal{G}) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} R^n \nu_* \mathbb{G}_a = \mathrm{Lie}(\mathcal{G}) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} \widetilde{\Omega}_X^n.$$

It remains to see that for the open subgroup $U \subseteq \mathrm{Lie}(\mathcal{G}) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} \mathbb{G}_a$, the induced map on cohomologies $R^n \nu_* U \rightarrow R^n \nu_*(\mathrm{Lie}(\mathcal{G}) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} \mathbb{G}_a)$ is an isomorphism. As this question is local on S , we may assume that $\mathrm{Lie}(\mathcal{G}) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} \mathbb{G}_a \simeq \mathbb{G}_a^d$. Arguing exactly as in [Heu, Lemma 3.10], we see that \mathbb{G}_a^d/U satisfies the approximation property assumed in [Heu22a, Proposition 2.14], so we may conclude that $R^n \nu_*(\mathbb{G}_a^d/U) = 0$. \square

Proof of Theorem 3.3.1. For any $b : T \rightarrow Y$ in Y_v , let $X_T := X \times_Y T \rightarrow T$ be the base-change of $X \rightarrow Y$ along b . This is a smoothoid space over T . Let $\mathcal{G}_T := \mathcal{G} \times_X X_T \rightarrow X_T$ be the base-change, a smooth relative group over X_T . For the abelian sheaf on $X_{T,v}$ represented by the smooth relative group $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}_T$, the Leray sequence for $\nu : X_{T,v} \rightarrow X_{T,\text{ét}}$ then gives a left-exact sequence

$$(3.3.6) \quad 0 \rightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^1(X_T, \widehat{\mathcal{G}}_T) \rightarrow H_v^1(X_T, \widehat{\mathcal{G}}_T) \rightarrow H^0(X_T, R^1 \nu_* \widehat{\mathcal{G}}_T).$$

By Lemma 3.2.2, $[p] : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ is étale, hence so is $[p] : \mathcal{G}_T \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_T$. We can thus apply Proposition 3.3.4:

$$H^0(X_T, R^1 \nu_* \widehat{\mathcal{G}}_T) = H^0(X_T, \mathrm{Lie}(\mathcal{G}_T) \otimes \widetilde{\Omega}_{X_T}) = f_{v*}(\mathrm{Lie}(\mathcal{G}) \otimes \widetilde{\Omega}_X)(T),$$

where for the last equality we use that by [Heu22c, Proposition 2.9.(2)], the sheaf $\widetilde{\Omega}_{X_T}$ is the pullback of $\widetilde{\Omega}_X$ along $X_T \rightarrow X$. This describes the last term in (3.3.6). For the first term, the étale sheafification of $T \mapsto H_{\text{ét}}^1(X_T, \widehat{\mathcal{G}}_T)$ becomes $R^1 f_{\text{ét}*} \widehat{\mathcal{G}}$: Here we use that $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}_T = \widehat{\mathcal{G}} \times_X X_T$ (Proposition 3.2.4).

Upon v -sheafification in T , the left-exact sequence thus attains the desired form (3.3.2). \square

4. THE CANONICAL HIGGS FIELD ON v - G -BUNDLES

Throughout this section, let K be a perfectoid field extension of \mathbb{Q}_p that contains all p -power roots of unity. Let G be a rigid group over K , and let Y be a smoothoid adic space over K in the sense of Definition 2.4.2. The main goal of this section is to associate to any v -topological G -bundle V on Y a canonical Higgs field θ_V . This generalises a construction of Rodríguez Camargo [RC22] in the context of the work of Pan [Pan22]. For the construction, we first need to recall the local p -adic Simpson correspondence in this setup:

4.1. Local p -adic Simpson correspondence. We begin with some recollections from [Heu22c].

4.1.1. Let Y be a smoothoid adic space with a toric chart $f : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^d \times T$ where T is affinoid perfectoid (see Definition 2.4.2). Recall that the torus \mathbb{T}^d admits a pro-étale affinoid perfectoid cover

$$\mathbb{T}_\infty^d = \mathrm{Spa}(K\langle T_1^{\pm 1/p^\infty}, \dots, T_d^{\pm 1/p^\infty} \rangle) \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^d.$$

This is a $\mathbb{Z}_p(1)^d$ -torsor in the pro-étale site $\mathbb{T}_{\text{proét}}^d$, where we recall that $\mathbb{Z}_p(1) := T_p \mu_{p^\infty}$ and the i -th factor of $\mathbb{Z}_p(1)^d$ acts by sending $(\zeta_{p^n})_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \in T_p \mu_{p^\infty}$ to $T_i^{1/p^n} \mapsto \zeta_{p^n} T_i^{1/p^n}$ and $T_j^{1/p^n} \mapsto T_j^{1/p^n}$ for $j \neq i$. Pulling this torsor back along the toric chart f , we obtain a pro-étale affinoid perfectoid cover $Y_\infty \rightarrow Y$ via pullback of $\mathbb{T}_\infty^d \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^d$ along f . Let $\Delta_f := \mathrm{Gal}(Y_\infty/Y)$ be the Galois group of this cover, this is canonically identified with $\mathrm{Gal}(\mathbb{T}_\infty^d/\mathbb{T}^d) = \mathbb{Z}_p(1)^d$. Then by [Heu22c, Lemma 2.17], the chart f induces isomorphisms

$$\mathrm{HT}_f : \mathrm{Hom}_{\text{cont}}(\Delta_f, \mathcal{O}_Y(Y)) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{\text{cont}}^1(\Delta_f, \mathcal{O}_{Y_v}(Y_\infty)) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_v^1(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^0(Y, \widetilde{\Omega}_Y)$$

which can explicitly be described as follows: The chart f induces a basis $\frac{dT_1}{T_1}, \dots, \frac{dT_d}{T_d}$ of $\tilde{\Omega}_Y$ over $\mathcal{O}_Y(Y)$. Let $\partial_1, \dots, \partial_d$ be the dual basis. Then the $\mathcal{O}_Y(Y)$ -linear dual of HT_f

$$\rho_f : \Delta_f \rightarrow H^0(Y, \tilde{\Omega}_Y^\vee)$$

is the (1)-twist of the map that sends the i -th standard basis vector γ_i of $\mathbb{Z}_p^d = \Delta_f(-1)$ to ∂_i . We denote by $\tilde{\Omega}_{Y,f}^+$ the finite free \mathcal{O}_Y^+ -submodule of $\tilde{\Omega}_Y$ generated by the image of $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{cont}}(\Delta_f, \mathcal{O}_Y^+(Y))$ under HT_f .

We also need the following more precise integral version of the first isomorphism in HT_f :

Lemma 4.1.2 ([Heu24a, Lemma 2.14]). *There is a constant $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ depending only on Y and f such that for any $s \in \mathbb{N}$ and $i \geq 1$, the following map has γ -torsion kernel and cokernel:*

$$H_{\mathrm{cont}}^i(\Delta_f, \mathcal{O}_Y^+(Y)/p^s) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{\mathrm{cont}}^i(\Delta_f, \mathcal{O}_{Y_v}^+(Y_\infty)/p^s)$$

As before, let G be any rigid group over K , written multiplicatively. Let $\mathrm{Lie}(G)$ be its Lie algebra and let $\mathfrak{g} := \mathrm{Lie}(G) \otimes_K \mathbb{G}_a$ be the associated rigid group. We recall the p -adic Lie algebra exponential of G :

Lemma 4.1.3 ([Heu22a, §3.2, Proposition 3.5] [Sch11]). *There exists an open rigid subgroup $\mathfrak{g}^\circ \subseteq \mathfrak{g}$, isomorphic as a rigid space to a closed ball, for which there is a morphism of rigid spaces*

$$\exp : \mathfrak{g}^\circ \rightarrow G$$

(but not a homomorphism, unless G is commutative) that is uniquely characterised by the following properties:

- (1) \exp is an open immersion onto an open subgroup G_0 of G .
- (2) We have $\exp(0) = 1$ and \exp induces the identity map on tangent spaces.
- (3) The group structures of \mathfrak{g}° and G are related via \exp by the Baker–Campbell–Hausdorff formula.

We note that the subgroup $\mathfrak{g}^\circ \subseteq \mathfrak{g}$ is not in general uniquely determined. In the following, when we deal with any rigid group G , we will always tacitly fix such a group \mathfrak{g}° throughout. For reductive G , there is in fact a canonical choice [Heu22a, Example 3.3, Lemma 4.20]. But as we will never need any precise estimates or radii of convergence in the following, it is harmless to just make any choice. For any $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, we then set

$$\mathfrak{g}_k := p^k \mathfrak{m}_K \mathfrak{g}^\circ,$$

which is an open subgroup of \mathfrak{g} . Then its image $G_k := \exp(\mathfrak{g}_k)$ is an open subgroup of G by [Heu22a, Proposition 3.5], and the map

$$\exp : \mathfrak{g}_k \xrightarrow{\sim} G_k$$

is an isomorphism of rigid spaces. We call its inverse \log .

4.1.4. For the formulation of the local correspondence, we can now recall the notion of small G -bundles:

Definition 4.1.5 ([Heu22c] Definition 6.2, Lemma 6.3). Let Y be smoothoid with a fixed toric chart f . Let γ be as in Lemma 4.1.2. Set $c := 5\gamma$ (we refer to [Heu22c, Proposition 5.5] for a motivation of this constant).

- (1) A G -bundle V on Y_v is *small* if V admits a reduction of structure group to G_c .
- (2) A G -Higgs bundle (E, θ) on $Y_{\mathrm{ét}}$ is *small* if E is trivial and there exists a trivialisation $E \cong G$ with respect to which θ is a section of the \mathcal{O}_Y^+ -submodule $\mathfrak{g}_c \otimes_{K^+} \tilde{\Omega}_{Y,f}^+$, where $\tilde{\Omega}_{Y,f}^+$ was defined in 4.1.1.

We can now recall the local p -adic Simpson correspondence. This is a generalisation of a result of Faltings ([Fal05, Theorem 3], [AGT16, §II.13]) from GL_n to general rigid groups G and to smoothoid spaces:

Theorem 4.1.6 (Local p -adic Simpson correspondence for G , [Heu22c, Theorem 6.5]). *Let Y be a toric smoothoid space over K and let $f : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^d \times T$ be a toric chart. Then f induces an equivalence of groupoids*

$$\mathrm{LS}_f : \{\text{small } G\text{-Higgs bundles on } Y_{\mathrm{ét}}\} \xrightarrow{\sim} \{\text{small } v\text{-}G\text{-bundles on } Y_v\}.$$

In the case of GL_n , this extends to an equivalence of categories

$$\mathrm{LS}_f : \{\text{small Higgs bundles on } Y_{\mathrm{ét}}\} \xrightarrow{\sim} \{\text{small } v\text{-vector bundles on } Y_v\}.$$

We also recall for later reference that one can always apply LS_f locally on Y :

Lemma 4.1.7 ([Heu22c, Lemmas 6.4, 4.11]). *For any v - G -bundle V on Y , there is an étale cover $g : Y' \rightarrow Y$ with a toric chart h of Y' such that g^*V is small with respect to h . The same holds for G -Higgs bundles.*

4.1.8. We briefly review the construction of LS_f , see [Heu22c, §6] for details. Let (E, θ) be a small G -Higgs bundle where $E \cong G$. Via HT_f , the section $\theta \in \mathfrak{g}_c \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y^+} \tilde{\Omega}_{Y,f}^+$ corresponds to a continuous homomorphism

$$(4.1.9) \quad \rho : \Delta_f \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_c(Y).$$

More explicitly, it is given by interpreting any $\gamma \in \Delta_f$ via HT_f as a function $\partial(\gamma) : \tilde{\Omega}_{Y,f}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y^+$ and setting $\rho(\gamma) := \partial(\gamma)(\theta)$. It follows from this that the Higgs field condition for θ translates to the statement that ρ has commutative image, in the sense that for any $\gamma, \gamma' \in \Delta_f$, we have $[\rho(\gamma), \rho(\gamma')] = 0$ in $\mathfrak{g}_c(Y)$. By Lemma 4.1.3.(3), this ensures that applying \exp preserves the linearity, so we obtain a homomorphism

$$\exp(\rho) : \Delta_f \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_c(Y) \xrightarrow{\exp} G_c(Y).$$

The associated v - G -bundle $V = V_\rho$ on Y_v is now defined for any $W \in Y_v$ by

$$(4.1.10) \quad V_\rho(W) := \{s \in E(Y_\infty \times_Y W) \mid \gamma \cdot s = \exp(-\rho(\gamma))s, \quad \forall \gamma \in \Delta_f\},$$

where the action of Δ_f on $E(Y_\infty \times_Y W)$ is induced by the Galois action of Δ_f on Y_∞ . More geometrically, V_ρ is isomorphic to the pushout of the Δ_f -torsor $Y_\infty \rightarrow Y$ along the morphism of v -sheaves $\Delta_f \rightarrow G_c \rightarrow G$ attached to ρ . This shows that V_ρ is a small v - G -bundle on Y_v . On the other hand, (4.1.10) shows that there is a canonical isomorphism

$$(4.1.11) \quad (V_\rho)|_{Y_\infty} \xrightarrow{\sim} E|_{Y_\infty}.$$

4.2. Canonical Higgs field for v - G -bundles. The main result of §4 is now the following:

Theorem 4.2.1. *Let Y be a smoothoid adic space over K and let G be any rigid group over K .*

(1) *There is a unique way to associate to any v - G -bundle V on Y a canonical Higgs field*

$$\theta_V \in H^0(Y, \mathrm{ad}(V) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \tilde{\Omega}_Y)$$

in such a way that the following two conditions holds:

(a) *The association $V \mapsto (V, \theta_V)$ defines a fully faithful functor, natural in Y and G ,*

$$\theta : \{v\text{-}G\text{-bundles on } Y\} \rightarrow \{v\text{-}G\text{-Higgs bundles on } Y\}.$$

(b) *When Y admits a toric chart f and V is small on Y , let $(E, \theta_E) = \mathrm{LS}_f^{-1}(V)$ be the associated G -Higgs bundle via the local p -adic Simpson correspondence of Theorem 4.1.6. Then the natural isomorphism $V(Y_\infty) \simeq E(Y_\infty)$ of (4.1.11) identifies the pullbacks of (V, θ_V) and (E, θ_E) to Y_∞ .*

(2) *The morphism of topoi $\nu : \tilde{Y}_v \rightarrow \tilde{Y}_{\mathrm{ét}}$ induces an equivalence of categories*

$$\{G\text{-bundles on } Y_{\mathrm{ét}}\} \rightarrow \{v\text{-}G\text{-bundles } V \text{ on } Y \text{ with } \theta_V = 0\}.$$

Definition 4.2.2. We call θ_V the *canonical Higgs field* of V .

The naturality in (1).(a) means in particular that the formation of θ_V is compatible with localisation.

Remark 4.2.3. Part (2) means that θ_V can be viewed as a mixed characteristic analogue of the p -curvature in mod p geometry. Indeed, (2) can be regarded as an analogue of Cartier descent [Kat70, Theorem 5.1].

Remark 4.2.4. For $G = \mathrm{GL}_n$ on smooth rigid spaces, Theorem 4.2.1 is due to Rodríguez Camargo [RC22] (up to a small difference in technical setups: In [RC22], it is assumed that K is algebraically closed). Our result can thus be regarded as a generalisation to general G and smoothoid Y , by a different proof.

Remark 4.2.5. Assume that G is commutative, then $\mathrm{ad}(V) \otimes \tilde{\Omega} = \mathrm{Lie}(G) \otimes \tilde{\Omega}$. Therefore, in this special case, Theorem 4.2.1 is closely related to the short exact sequence of Theorem 3.3.1, which we may regard as a geometrisation and a generalisation to relative groups. Indeed, given a v - G -torsor V , we can regard $\theta := \mathrm{HTlog}(V)$ as a Higgs field, and the left-exactness of the sequence corresponds to Theorem 4.2.1.2.

In fact, we think that there ought to be a generalisation of Theorem 4.2.1 to relative groups on smoothoids.

Remark 4.2.6. One can deduce from Theorem 4.2.1.1.b a more explicit local description of the Higgs field θ_V by “transport of structure” through LS_f , generalizing [Heu25, Theorem 4.8.2]: The $\text{Aut}(\mathfrak{g})$ -torsor $\text{ad}(V)$ is a v -vector bundle on Y_v . By reducing to the case of $G = \text{GL}_n$, one can show that its associated Higgs bundle is $\text{ad}(E)$ endowed with the Higgs field given in terms of the Lie bracket on $\text{ad}(E)$ by

$$\theta_{\text{ad}(E)} : \text{ad}(E) \rightarrow \text{ad}(E) \otimes \tilde{\Omega}_Y, \quad \phi \mapsto [\phi, \theta_E].$$

The Higgs field condition implies that $\theta_E : \tilde{\Omega}_Y^\vee \rightarrow \text{ad}(E)$ maps into $\ker(\theta_{\text{ad}(E)})$. Hence it defines a morphism of Higgs bundles $\theta_E : (\tilde{\Omega}_Y^\vee, 0) \rightarrow (\text{ad}(E), \theta_{\text{ad}(E)})$. Applying LS_f , we obtain the desired morphism $\text{LS}_f(\theta) : \tilde{\Omega}_Y^\vee \rightarrow \text{ad}(V)$. Indeed, we can verify that $\text{LS}_f(\theta) = \theta_V$ after pullback to Y_∞ , where it follows from part 1.b.

Proof of Theorem 4.2.1. We first assume that Y is toric with a fixed toric chart f and that V is small with respect to f . Then by Theorem 4.1.6, we can find a small G -Higgs bundle (E, θ) such that $V = \text{LS}_f(E, \theta)$. We may thus assume that V is as described in (4.1.10). Unravelling the definition of $\text{ad}(-)$, it follows that

$$(4.2.7) \quad (\text{ad}(V_\rho) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \tilde{\Omega}_Y)(Y) = \{s \in \text{ad}(E)(Y_\infty) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(Y)} \tilde{\Omega}_Y(Y) \mid \gamma \cdot s = \text{ad}(\exp(-\rho(\gamma))) \cdot s, \quad \forall \gamma \in \Delta_f\}$$

where on the right, the adjoint action $\text{ad} : G \rightarrow \underline{\text{End}}(\text{ad}(E))$ is obtained by deriving the action $G \rightarrow \underline{\text{Aut}}(E)$. We claim that θ is an element of this set. Since θ is fixed by the Δ_f -action, it suffices to prove that

$$\theta = \text{ad}(\exp(-\rho(\gamma))) \cdot \theta.$$

Via HT_f , we can identify θ with $\rho \in \text{Hom}(\Delta_f, \mathcal{O}(Y))$, so it suffices to prove that for any $\gamma, \gamma' \in \Delta_f$,

$$\rho(\gamma') = \text{ad}(\exp(-\rho(\gamma))) \cdot \rho(\gamma')$$

inside $\mathfrak{g}_c(Y)$. By applying the bijection \exp and using [Heu22a, Lemma 3.10.3], this is equivalent to

$$\exp(\rho(\gamma')) = \exp(\rho(\gamma)) \cdot \exp(\rho(\gamma')) \cdot \exp(-\rho(\gamma)).$$

This holds by Lemma 4.1.3.(3) (see also [Heu22a, Lemma 3.10.1]) because $[\rho(\gamma), \rho(\gamma')] = 0$ due to the assumption that θ is a Higgs field. This shows that θ defines a Higgs field θ_V on V , as we wanted to see.

This construction is clearly functorial in V and natural in G and (Y, f) . As any v - G -torsor on Y becomes small on some étale cover by Lemma 4.1.7, it remains to prove that θ_V is independent of the toric chart f . If this is the case, then the local definitions glue to a global Higgs field on Y . This will also show (1).(a).

We note that for $G = \text{GL}_n$, the above local definition of θ_V recovers that in [Heu25, Theorem 4.8, Remark 4.9]. This Theorem also proves the independence of toric chart for $G = \text{GL}_n$, as the proof still works without change for smoothoid Y . We are therefore left to reduce the general case to that of GL_n .

To this end, let f' be any other toric chart of Y and let θ'_V be the associated Higgs field computed with respect to f' . We wish to see that $\theta_V = \theta'_V$. Since we can check this on any étale cover of Y , we may shrink G : By [Heu22a, Corollary 3.9], there are $k, r \in \mathbb{N}$ such that G_k admits a homomorphism $\varphi : G_k \hookrightarrow \text{GL}_r$ that is a locally closed immersion. After replacing Y by some étale cover, we may assume that V admits a reduction of structure group to $G_k \subseteq G_c$ for this k . By functoriality in G , it therefore suffices to prove the statement for G_k instead of G . But then, as φ is an immersion, the induced map

$$\text{Lie}(\varphi) \otimes \tilde{\Omega} : \mathfrak{g} \otimes \tilde{\Omega} \rightarrow M_r(\mathcal{O}_Y) \otimes \tilde{\Omega}$$

is injective. We can thus indeed reduce to the case of $G = \text{GL}_r$ to check that $\theta_V = \theta'_V$. This shows (1).(b).

Part (2) follows immediately from the local construction: Via the local p -adic Simpson correspondence Theorem 4.1.6, the Higgs bundle $\text{LS}_f^{-1}(V)$ has trivial Higgs field if and only if V is étale-locally trivial. \square

Remark 4.2.8. Alternatively, the independence of toric chart can be seen by a direct computation.

4.3. Moduli stacks.

Definition 4.3.1 ([Heu22c, §7.2]). Let X be a smooth rigid space over K .

- (1) For $\tau \in \{\text{ét}, v\}$, we denote by $\mathcal{B}un_{G,\tau}$ the prestack on Perf_K defined by

$$T \mapsto \{G\text{-bundles on } (X \times T)_\tau\}.$$

- (2) Let $\mathcal{H}ig_{G,\tau}$ be the prestack of Higgs bundles defined as the fibered functor on $T \in \text{Perf}_K$:

$$T \mapsto \{\tau\text{-}G\text{-Higgs bundles on } X \times T\}.$$

The key players in this article will be $\mathcal{B}un_{G,v}$ and $\mathcal{H}ig_{G,\text{ét}}$. We therefore also set $\mathcal{H}ig_G := \mathcal{H}ig_{G,\text{ét}}$.

Proposition 4.3.2 ([Heu22c, Theorem 7.13]). For $\tau \in \{\text{ét}, v\}$, both $\mathcal{B}un_{G,\tau}$ and $\mathcal{H}ig_{G,\tau}$ are v -stacks. Moreover, $\mathcal{B}un_{G,\text{ét}}$, $\mathcal{B}un_{G,v}$ and $\mathcal{H}ig_{G,\text{ét}}$ are small v -stacks.

Proof. Let us present a variant of the proof in [Heu22c] of the first sentence: For $\mathcal{B}un_{G,v}$, this follows from v -descent for v - G -bundles. For $\mathcal{H}ig_{G,v}$, note that a Higgs field θ on a v - G -bundle can be v -locally defined and the vanishing of $\theta \wedge \theta$ can be v -locally verified. Thus the case of $\mathcal{H}ig_{G,v}$ follows from that of $\mathcal{B}un_{G,v}$.

For $\mathcal{B}un_{G,\text{ét}}$, we can now use that by Theorem 4.2.1.(2), an étale G -bundle is equivalent to a v - G -bundle V with $\theta_V = 0$. We may therefore deduce v -descent for étale G -bundles from that of (V, θ_V) , showing that $\mathcal{B}un_{G,\text{ét}}$ is a v -stack. The assertion for $\mathcal{H}ig_{G,\text{ét}}$ can be verified in a similar way as for $\mathcal{H}ig_{G,v}$. \square

We can now reinterpret Theorem 4.2.1 as saying that the natural morphism $\mathcal{H}ig_{G,v} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}un_{G,v}$, defined by forgetting Higgs fields, admits a canonical section:

$$(4.3.3) \quad \psi : \mathcal{B}un_{G,v} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}ig_{G,v}, \quad V \mapsto (V, \theta_V).$$

5. ABELIANISATION FOR REDUCTIVE G

Throughout this section, let K be an algebraically closed complete extension of \mathbb{Q}_p . The first goal of this section is to recall the definition of the Hitchin base \mathbf{A} and the Hitchin morphisms for $\mathcal{H}ig$ and $\mathcal{B}un_v$. Second, following Ngô, we define a commutative smooth relative group $J \rightarrow X \times \mathbf{A}$ depending on G that will be the key player for the phenomenon of “abelianization”: Roughly speaking, Definition 5.3.6, Propositions 5.3.8 and 5.4.9 below say that J acts on both G -Higgs bundles and v - G -bundles in a natural way that remembers the Higgs field, respectively the canonical Higgs field. For $G = \text{GL}_n$, this is closely related to the classical BNR-correspondence, as J is then given by the group of units of the spectral curve.

5.1. Hitchin map and centralizers after Ngô. In this subsection, we review the Hitchin map over a curve following Ngô [Ngô06] (see also [CZ15, §2]). Our setup will differ slightly from that of Ngô as we work in an analytic setting over K : Let X be a smooth projective curve over K . Let G be a connected reductive group over K . We will later consider both X and G as adic spaces over K . We fix a maximal torus of G and denote by \mathfrak{t} the associated affine group scheme over K . Let W be the Weyl group of G .

5.1.1. Let $\text{Lie } G$ be the Lie algebra of G . We denote by $\mathfrak{g} = \mathbb{G}_a \otimes_K \text{Lie } G$ the associated affine group scheme over K . We set $\mathfrak{c} = \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{g})^G)$ where $\mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{g})^G$ are the invariants for the adjoint action of G on \mathfrak{g} . Let

$$(5.1.2) \quad \chi : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{c}$$

be the Chevalley map induced by $\mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{g})^G \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{g})$. This is a morphism of K -varieties that is $G \times \mathbb{G}_m$ -equivariant for the trivial G -action on \mathfrak{c} and the \mathbb{G}_m -action on \mathfrak{c} defined by the gradings on $\mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{t})^W \simeq \mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{g})^G$.

We simply denote the line bundle $\tilde{\Omega}_X$ on X by Ω , if there is no confusion. Let

$$\mathfrak{c}_\Omega := \Omega \times^{\mathbb{G}_m} \mathfrak{c} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathfrak{g}_\Omega := \Omega \times^{\mathbb{G}_m} \mathfrak{g}$$

be the \mathbb{G}_m -twist of \mathfrak{c} and \mathfrak{g} by the geometric \mathbb{G}_m -torsor Ω over X , considered as schemes over X . Then the Hitchin base $A_{X,G}$ may be defined as $\text{Sect}(X, \mathfrak{c}_\Omega)$, the scheme of sections of \mathfrak{c}_Ω over X [Ngô06, Lemma 2.4].

Definition 5.1.3. Let $u : X \times A_{X,G} \rightarrow \mathfrak{c}_\Omega$ be the universal section over X .

5.1.4. We now pass to the analytic setup of adic spaces over $\mathrm{Spa}(K)$. Let $\mathbf{A}_{X,G}$ be the analytification of $A_{X,G}$. By abuse of notation, let us still denote by X the adic space associated to X , and similarly for the other schemes considered above. Passing further from adic spaces over K to v -sheaves over K , by [Heu22c, Lemma 8.9], the analytified Hitchin base $\mathbf{A}_{X,G}$ then represents the functor of sections of \mathfrak{c}_Ω over X on Perf_K

$$\mathbf{A}_{X,G} : \mathrm{Perf}_K \rightarrow \mathrm{Sets}, \quad T \mapsto \{\text{sections } X_T \rightarrow \mathfrak{c}_{\Omega,T} \text{ over } X\},$$

where $X_T := X \times T$ is the base-change of X and similarly $\mathfrak{c}_{\Omega,T}$ is the base-change of $\mathfrak{c}_\Omega \rightarrow X$ to X_T . We simply denote the Hitchin base by \mathbf{A} if X and G are clear from the context.

The analytification $X \times \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{c}_\Omega$ of u is then uniquely characterised by the property that for any $f : T \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ in \mathbf{A}_v , the corresponding section $s : X_T \rightarrow \mathfrak{c}_{\Omega,T}$ is given by the composition $X \times T \xrightarrow{\mathrm{id} \times f} X \times \mathbf{A} \xrightarrow{u} \mathfrak{c}_\Omega$.

5.1.5. We now give a construction of the Hitchin map in terms of quotient stacks, which is specific to curves:

Definition 5.1.6. Let Y be a smoothoid space, and let $V \rightarrow Y$ be a smooth morphism of adic spaces equipped with a left-action by G . Let $\tau \in \{\acute{\mathrm{e}}\mathrm{t}, v\}$. The *quotient τ -stack* $[V/G]_\tau$ of V by G is defined by sending each object $T \rightarrow Y$ of the big étale site $Y_{\acute{\mathrm{e}}\mathrm{t}}$ (resp. Y_v) to the groupoid of pairs (E, φ) , where E is a τ - G -bundle on T and φ is a section $T \rightarrow E \times^G V_T$ of the pullback of V to T twisted by E .

Remark 5.1.7. This is equivalent to the datum of a G -equivariant morphism $\phi : E \rightarrow V_T$ with respect to the left action on E by G defined by $g \cdot e := eg^{-1}$ for $g \in G$, $e \in E$. Indeed, given such a morphism ϕ , the morphism $E \rightarrow E \times^G V_T$, $e \mapsto (e, \phi(e))$ is clearly constant and thus factors through φ .

We now apply this to the vector bundle $V = \mathfrak{g}_\Omega$ on X equipped with the adjoint action of G .

Lemma 5.1.8. *Let $T \in \mathrm{Perf}_K$ and let $Y \in X_{T,\acute{\mathrm{e}}\mathrm{t}}$. Then the groupoid of τ - G -Higgs bundles on Y is naturally isomorphic to the groupoid of sections*

$$s : Y \rightarrow [\mathfrak{g}_\Omega/G]_\tau$$

over X . In particular, the v -stack $\mathcal{H}ig_{G,\tau}$ is isomorphic to the stack of sections of $[\mathfrak{g}_\Omega/G]_\tau$ over X .

Definition 5.1.9. Given a τ - G -Higgs bundle (E, φ) on Y , we denote the associated section by $s_{E,\varphi}$.

Proof. Any such section s is equivalent to a pair (E, φ) consisting of a τ - G -bundle E over Y and a section $\varphi \in H^0(Y, \mathrm{ad}(E) \otimes \tilde{\Omega}_{X_T})$. Since X is a curve, by §2.5.2, this is precisely the datum of a G -Higgs bundle. \square

We now come to the key definition of the two Hitchin fibrations, one for $\mathcal{H}ig_G$, one for $\mathcal{B}un_{G,v}$.

Definition 5.1.10. The G -invariant morphism $\chi : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{c}$ induces by twisting with Ω a natural morphism

$$[\chi_\Omega] : [\mathfrak{g}_\Omega/G]_\tau \rightarrow \mathfrak{c}_\Omega.$$

Passing to the associated v -sheaves of sections over X and using Lemma 5.1.8, this induces the *Hitchin map*:

$$h_\tau : \mathcal{H}ig_{G,\tau} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}.$$

When $\tau = \acute{\mathrm{e}}\mathrm{t}$, we shall often drop the subscript $\acute{\mathrm{e}}\mathrm{t}$ from notation if this is clear from context.

Using the canonical Higgs field on v - G -bundles from Theorem 4.2.1, we also get a Hitchin map for $\mathcal{B}un_{G,v}$:

Definition 5.1.11. The *Hitchin map* for $\mathcal{B}un_{G,v}$ is the morphism of small v -stacks

$$(5.1.12) \quad \tilde{h} : \mathcal{B}un_{G,v} \xrightarrow{\psi} \mathcal{H}ig_{G,v} \xrightarrow{h_v} \mathbf{A}.$$

where h_v was defined in Definition 5.1.10 and ψ in (4.3.3). We call \tilde{h} the *Hitchin map on the Betti side*.

Remark 5.1.13. As explained in detail in [Heu22c, §8], one can more generally also define Hitchin morphisms \tilde{h} and h when X is any smooth rigid space and G is any rigid group. Here $\mathbf{A}_{X,G}$ is in general a certain v -sheaf (see [Heu22c, Definition 8.8]). It is clear that for X a smooth projective curve and for reductive G , the definition of h agrees with the one given above. For \tilde{h} , this easily follows from Theorem 4.2.1.(1).

5.2. The commutative group J . We need some further constructions from [Ngô06], for which we switch back to the setting of schemes over K for a moment. We fix a regular nilpotent element e of \mathfrak{g} , which is unique up to conjugation. Then e induces a section of the Chevalley map $\chi : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{c}$:

$$\text{kos} : \mathfrak{c} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g},$$

called the *Kostant section*. We refer to [Ngô06, §2] for more details on its definition.

Next, we form the centralizer

$$\mathcal{I} = \{(g, x) \in G \times \mathfrak{g} \mid \text{ad}_g(x) = x\}$$

as a relative group scheme over \mathfrak{g} . There is a natural G -action on \mathcal{I} given by $h \cdot (g, x) = (hgh^{-1}, \text{ad}_h(x))$.

Let $\mathfrak{g}^{\text{reg}} \subseteq \mathfrak{g}$ be the open locus where $\mathcal{I} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ has dimension $= \dim \mathfrak{c}$. This is a dense subspace of \mathfrak{g} over which $\mathcal{I} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ is smooth, see [Ngô06, Théorème 2.1]. By a Theorem of Kostant, the restriction of \mathcal{I} to $\mathfrak{g}^{\text{reg}}$ is commutative [Kos63, Proposition 14]. Moreover, $\text{kos} : \mathfrak{c} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ factors through $\mathfrak{g}^{\text{reg}}$. We deduce:

Definition 5.2.1. The *regular centralizer* $\mathcal{J} := \text{kos}^* \mathcal{I} \rightarrow \mathfrak{c}$ is a smooth commutative relative group scheme.

The group scheme \mathcal{J} is independent of the choice of e by [Ngô10, Lemme 2.1.1]: It is uniquely characterised by the fact that there exists a canonical isomorphism of group schemes (see [Ngô06, Proposition 3.2])

$$(5.2.2) \quad \chi^* \mathcal{J}|_{\mathfrak{g}^{\text{reg}}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{I}|_{\mathfrak{g}^{\text{reg}}}$$

over the regular locus $\mathfrak{g}^{\text{reg}}$ of \mathfrak{g} , which extends uniquely to a homomorphism of group schemes over \mathfrak{g}

$$(5.2.3) \quad a : \chi^* \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}.$$

Since χ is G -invariant, the pullback $\chi^* \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ acquires a natural G -action such that $\chi^* \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{J}$ is G -invariant. With respect to this action, a is G -equivariant: As $\chi^* \mathcal{J}$ is flat, this can be checked over the dense open subspace $\mathfrak{g}^{\text{reg}} \subseteq \mathfrak{g}$, where it is clear from the explicit description of a in [Ngô06, proof of Proposition 3.2].

There exists a natural \mathbb{G}_m -action on \mathcal{I} defined by $t \cdot (g, x) = (g, t \cdot x)$. It induces a \mathbb{G}_m -action on \mathcal{J} such that $\mathcal{I} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ and $\mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathfrak{c}$ and a are \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant. As before, we form the twists of \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{J} by the \mathbb{G}_m -torsor Ω :

$$\mathcal{I}_\Omega = \Omega \times^{\mathbb{G}_m} \mathcal{I} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{J}_\Omega = \Omega \times^{\mathbb{G}_m} \mathcal{J}.$$

Due to the \mathbb{G}_m -equivariance, we obtain morphisms $\mathcal{I}_\Omega \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_\Omega$ and $\mathcal{J}_\Omega \rightarrow \mathfrak{c}_\Omega$ over X regarded as a scheme.

Definition 5.2.4. We define a smooth relative group scheme J over $X \times A$ as the fibre product:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} J & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{J}_\Omega \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X \times A & \xrightarrow{u} & \mathfrak{c}_\Omega \end{array}$$

where u is the universal section from Definition 5.1.3.

5.2.5. Once again, we now switch to the analytic setting and consider all of the above schemes as analytic adic spaces over K without changing the notation. In particular, we consider J as a relative adic group $J \rightarrow X \times \mathbf{A}$. By passing to quotient stacks, the G -equivariant morphism $\mathcal{I}_\Omega \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_\Omega$ then descends to a morphism of τ -stacks $[\mathcal{I}_\Omega/G]_\tau \rightarrow [\mathfrak{g}_\Omega/G]_\tau$ over X . This is still a relative group because $\mathcal{I} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ is.

Second, the G -equivariant homomorphism $a : \chi^* \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}$ from (5.2.3) induces a homomorphism

$$(5.2.6) \quad [a_\Omega] : [\chi_\Omega]^* \mathcal{J}_\Omega \rightarrow [\mathcal{I}_\Omega/G]_\tau$$

over $[\mathfrak{g}_\Omega/G]_\tau$, where $[\chi_\Omega] : [\mathfrak{g}_\Omega/G]_\tau \rightarrow \mathfrak{c}_\Omega$ is the map from Definition 5.1.10. This is the analogue in our setting of the map in [Ngô06, Proposition 3.3]. Explicitly, in terms of the moduli description of $[\mathcal{I}_\Omega/G]_\tau$ given in Remark 5.1.7, this map is associated to the natural G -torsor $\chi_\Omega^* \mathcal{J}_\Omega \rightarrow [\chi_\Omega]^* \mathcal{J}_\Omega$ together with the G -equivariant map $a_\Omega : \chi_\Omega^* \mathcal{J}_\Omega = (\chi^* \mathcal{J})_\Omega \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_\Omega$ obtained from a by twisting with Ω .

5.3. Abelianisation in terms of J . Let $T \in \text{Perf}_K$, let $Y \in X_{T, \text{ét}}$ and (E, φ) a τ - G -Higgs bundle on Y . Via Lemma 5.1.8, this corresponds to a section $s_{E, \varphi} : Y \rightarrow [\mathfrak{g}_\Omega/G]_\tau$ over X . We denote by b the composition

$$(5.3.1) \quad b : Y \xrightarrow{s_{E, \varphi}} [\mathfrak{g}_\Omega/G]_\tau \xrightarrow{[\chi_\Omega]} \mathfrak{c}_\Omega.$$

If $Y = X_T$, then by Definition 5.1.10, this section is precisely $b = h(E, \varphi)$.

Definition 5.3.2. We denote by $J_b \rightarrow Y$ the smooth relative group given by the pullback of \mathcal{J}_Ω along b :

$$(5.3.3) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} J_b & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{J}_\Omega \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ Y & \xrightarrow{b} & \mathfrak{c}_\Omega \end{array}$$

When $Y = X_T$, this is equivalently the pullback of $J \rightarrow X \times \mathbf{A}$ along the map $X_T \rightarrow X \times \mathbf{A}$.

Note that $J_b = b^* \mathcal{J}_\Omega = s_{E, \varphi}^* [\chi_\Omega]^* \mathcal{J}_\Omega$. Therefore, the pullback of (5.2.6) along $s_{E, \varphi}^*$ defines a canonical morphism of sheaves of groups on Y_τ :

$$(5.3.4) \quad s_{E, \varphi}^* [a_\Omega] : J_b \rightarrow s_{E, \varphi}^* [\mathcal{I}_\Omega/G]_\tau,$$

Proposition 5.3.5. *In the above situation, we have a canonical isomorphism*

$$s_{E, \varphi}^* [\mathcal{I}_\Omega/G]_\tau \simeq \underline{\text{Aut}}(E, \varphi).$$

Proof. By Definitions 2.5.3 and 5.1.6, we need to see that the sections $Y \rightarrow E \times^G \mathcal{I}_\Omega$ correspond naturally to automorphisms of E preserving φ . To compute $E \times^G \mathcal{I}_\Omega$, consider the G -equivariant commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{I} & \longrightarrow & G \times \mathfrak{g} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathfrak{g} & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & \mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} (g, x) \\ \downarrow \\ (x, \text{ad}(g)(x)) \end{array}$$

defining \mathcal{I} . We now twist this diagram over \mathbb{G}_m with Ω and over G with E , then the result is clearly still Cartesian. Recall that $E \times^G \mathfrak{g}_\Omega = \text{ad}(E) \otimes \Omega$. Second, since the G -action on the first factor G on the top right is via conjugation, one verifies directly that $E \times^G G = \underline{\text{Aut}}(E)$. Consequently, the diagram becomes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E \times^G \mathcal{I} & \longrightarrow & \underline{\text{Aut}}(E) \times \text{ad}(E) \otimes \Omega \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{ad}(E) \otimes \Omega & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & \text{ad}(E) \otimes \Omega \times \text{ad}(E) \otimes \Omega \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} (\psi, x) \\ \downarrow \\ (x, \text{ad}(\psi)(x)). \end{array}$$

Hence $E \times^G \mathcal{I}_\Omega$ consists of pairs of an automorphism ψ of E and a section of $\text{ad}(E) \otimes \Omega$ fixed by ψ . The result follows as by Lemma 5.1.8, the section of $\text{ad}(E) \otimes \Omega$ associated to $Y \rightarrow [\mathcal{I}_\Omega/G]_\tau \rightarrow [\mathfrak{g}_\Omega/G]_\tau$ is φ . \square

Definition 5.3.6. Let $T \in \text{Perf}_K$, let $Y \in X_{T, \text{ét}}$ and let (E, φ) be a τ - G -Higgs bundle on Y with associated map $b : Y \rightarrow \mathfrak{c}_\Omega$ as in (5.3.1). Composing the map (5.3.4) with the isomorphism from Proposition 5.3.5, we obtain a canonical and functorial homomorphism of sheaves over Y_τ

$$(5.3.7) \quad a_{E, \varphi} : J_b \rightarrow \underline{\text{Aut}}(E, \varphi).$$

If $\tau = \text{ét}$, then the composition $J_b \rightarrow \underline{\text{Aut}}(E, \varphi) \rightarrow \underline{\text{Aut}}(E)$ is represented by a homomorphism of smooth relative groups over Y . In particular, it represents a morphism of v-sheaves on Y , where we can identify the v-sheaf represented by $\underline{\text{Aut}}(E)$ with $\underline{\text{Aut}}(\nu^* E)$. We shall still denote this morphism of v-sheaves by $a_{E, \varphi}$.

Using the canonical Higgs field from Theorem 4.2.1, we arrive at an analogous morphism for v- G -bundles:

Proposition 5.3.8. *Let V be a v - G -bundle on X_T with $b = \tilde{h}(V) \in \mathbf{A}(T)$, where \tilde{h} is from Definition 5.1.11. Let $J_b \rightarrow X_T$ be the smooth relative group of (5.3.3). Then there exists a canonical homomorphism on $X_{T,v}$*

$$(5.3.9) \quad a_V : J_b \rightarrow \underline{\mathrm{Aut}}(V),$$

that can be uniquely characterised as follows: Locally on any étale map from a smoothoid $Y \rightarrow X_T$ that admits a toric smooth chart f such that V becomes small, the following diagram of sheaves on Y_v commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & \underline{\mathrm{Aut}}(E) \\ & \nearrow^{a_{E,\theta}} & \uparrow \mathrm{LS}_f^{-1} \\ J_b & & \underline{\mathrm{Aut}}(V) \\ & \searrow_{a_V} & \end{array}$$

where $(E, \theta) = \mathrm{LS}_f^{-1}(V)$ is the Higgs bundle corresponding to V via the local correspondence of Theorem 4.1.6.

Proof. Let θ_V be the canonical Higgs field of Theorem 4.2.1. Definition 5.3.6 applied to the v - G -Higgs bundle (V, θ_V) yields a natural morphism

$$a_V : J_b \rightarrow \underline{\mathrm{Aut}}(V, \theta_V)$$

of v -sheaves. The composition with the forgetful map $\underline{\mathrm{Aut}}(V, \theta_V) \rightarrow \underline{\mathrm{Aut}}(V)$ yields the desired morphism a_V . Note that this forgetful map is an isomorphism over $Y_{\mathrm{ét}}$ by Theorem 4.2.1.(1).(a). It remains to see the commutativity of the diagram: It suffices to check this on the toric v -cover $Y_\infty \rightarrow Y$. By Theorem 4.2.1.(1).(b), LS_f induces an isomorphism $\nu^*E|_{Y_\infty} = V|_{Y_\infty}$ that identifies θ with θ_V . This implies the commutativity. \square

5.4. The tautological section τ . We now review the construction of the canonical section $\tau : \mathfrak{c} \rightarrow \mathrm{Lie} \mathcal{J}$ following [CZ15, §2.3]: The Lie algebra $\mathrm{Lie}(\mathcal{I}|_{\mathfrak{g}^{\mathrm{reg}}}) \subset \mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}^{\mathrm{reg}}$ of the relative group scheme $\mathcal{I}|_{\mathfrak{g}^{\mathrm{reg}}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^{\mathrm{reg}}$ admits a canonical section

$$\mathfrak{g}^{\mathrm{reg}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Lie}(\mathcal{I}|_{\mathfrak{g}^{\mathrm{reg}}}) \subseteq \mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}^{\mathrm{reg}}, \quad x \mapsto (x, x).$$

This section is clearly \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant for the natural \mathbb{G}_m -action on both sides which is given by homotheties on each factor. Via the Kostant section, using that $\mathrm{kos}^* \mathrm{Lie} \mathcal{I} = \mathrm{Lie} \mathcal{J}$, this induces a \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant section

$$\tau : \mathfrak{c} \rightarrow \mathrm{Lie} \mathcal{J}$$

where the \mathbb{G}_m -action on $\mathrm{Lie} \mathcal{J}$ is the one induced by the one on $\mathrm{Lie}(\mathcal{I}|_{\mathfrak{g}^{\mathrm{reg}}})$.

Recall now from (5.2.2) that over $\mathfrak{g}^{\mathrm{reg}}$, there exists a canonical isomorphism $\chi^* \mathcal{J}|_{\mathfrak{g}^{\mathrm{reg}}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{I}|_{\mathfrak{g}^{\mathrm{reg}}}$. Let $x \in \mathfrak{g}$, and let $a_x : \mathcal{J}_{\chi(x)} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_x \subset G$ be the fibre of this isomorphism over x . Then by [CZ15, Lemma 2.2],

$$(5.4.1) \quad da_x(\tau(\chi(x))) = x.$$

We note that [CZ15] works over a finite field, but the proof still works over K .

5.4.2. Due to the \mathbb{G}_m -equivariance, all of these constructions are compatible with twisting: The Ω^\times -twist $(\mathrm{Lie} \mathcal{J}) \times^{\mathbb{G}_m} \Omega^\times$ is isomorphic to $\mathrm{Lie}(\mathcal{J}_\Omega) \otimes \pi^*(\Omega)$ viewed as a vector bundle over \mathfrak{c}_Ω , where $\pi : \mathfrak{c}_\Omega \rightarrow X$ is the canonical morphism. Twisting τ with Ω , we thus obtain a canonical section over \mathfrak{c}_Ω :

$$(5.4.3) \quad \mathfrak{c}_\Omega \rightarrow \mathrm{Lie} \mathcal{J}_\Omega \otimes \pi^*(\Omega).$$

By [Ngô10, Proposition 4.13.2 and its proof], the Lie algebra of the smooth group scheme \mathcal{J}_Ω over \mathfrak{c}_Ω is

$$\mathrm{Lie} \mathcal{J}_\Omega \simeq \pi^*(\mathfrak{c}_\Omega^\vee \otimes \Omega),$$

where $(-)^\vee$ is the dual vector bundle. For the group scheme J from Definition 5.2.4, this implies that

$$(5.4.4) \quad \mathrm{Lie} J = u^* \mathrm{Lie} \mathcal{J}_\Omega \simeq \mathrm{pr}_X^*(\mathfrak{c}_\Omega^\vee \otimes \Omega)$$

as $\pi \circ u : X \times A \rightarrow X$ is given by pr_X . Since K is algebraically closed, so G is split, we have an isomorphism

$$(5.4.5) \quad \mathfrak{c}_\Omega^\vee \simeq \Omega^{-e_1} \oplus \Omega^{-e_2} \oplus \cdots \oplus \Omega^{-e_r},$$

where e_1, \dots, e_r denote the degrees of the invariant polynomials of \mathfrak{g} .

Definition 5.4.6. Consider the geometric vector bundle over the Hitchin base $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}_{G,\Omega}$

$$\mathbf{A}_{J,\Omega} := \mathbf{A} \times \mathrm{H}^0(X, \mathfrak{c}_\Omega^\vee \otimes \Omega^{\otimes 2}) \rightarrow \mathbf{A}.$$

Lemma 5.4.7. For any $T \in \mathrm{Perf}_K$, we have a canonical isomorphism

$$\mathbf{A}_{J,\Omega}(T) = \mathrm{H}^0(X, \mathfrak{c}_\Omega^\vee \otimes \Omega^{\otimes 2}) \otimes_K \mathcal{O}(T) = \mathrm{H}^0(X_T, \mathfrak{c}_\Omega^\vee \otimes \Omega^{\otimes 2}) = \mathrm{H}^0(X_T, \mathrm{Lie} J_b \otimes \Omega).$$

Proof. This follows from flat base change applied to $X \rightarrow \mathrm{Spa}(K)$, see [Heu24c, Theorem 3.18.2(b)]. \square

Definition 5.4.8. Since \mathbf{A} parametrises sections of \mathfrak{c}_Ω over X , the global sections of the morphism (5.4.3) over X_T for each $T \in \mathrm{Perf}_K$ can thus be assembled to a canonical section of the vector bundle $\mathbf{A}_{J,\Omega} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$

$$\tau_\Omega : \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}_{J,\Omega}.$$

The crucial point is now that we can use the J_b -action on E of Definition 5.3.6 to recover the Higgs field:

Proposition 5.4.9. Let $T \in \mathrm{Perf}_K$ and let (E, φ) be a τ - G -Higgs bundle on X_T with Hitchin image $b = h_\tau(E, \varphi) : T \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$. Then the canonical section $\tau_\varphi := \tau_\Omega(b) \in \mathrm{H}^0(X_T, \mathrm{Lie} J_b \otimes \Omega)$ has the property that

$$da_{E,\varphi} \otimes \Omega : \mathrm{Lie} J_b \otimes \Omega \rightarrow \mathrm{ad}(E) \otimes \Omega \quad \text{sends } \tau_\varphi \mapsto \varphi.$$

Proof. Since X_T is reduced, we can verify the equality $da_{E,\varphi}(\tau_\varphi) = \varphi$ by checking that it holds in every geometric fibre $x : \mathrm{Spa}(C, C^+) \rightarrow X_T$. After choosing a local trivialisation of the pullbacks of E and Ω to x , we can identify φ with a section of \mathfrak{g}_Ω . Geometrically, this is a lift of the point $\mathrm{Spa}(C, C^+) \rightarrow [\mathfrak{g}/G]$ defined by $x^*(E, \varphi)$ to a point $\varphi_x : \mathrm{Spa}(C, C^+) \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$. Then (5.4.1) says that $x^*da_{E,\varphi}(\tau_\Omega(b)) = da_x(\tau(\chi(\varphi_x))) = \varphi_x$. \square

5.5. The case of $G = \mathrm{GL}_n$. By way of example, assume now that $G = \mathrm{GL}_n$. In this case, the constructions of this section can be made more explicit in terms of the spectral curve, as we will now explain.

We begin by describing \mathbf{A} : For $G = \mathrm{GL}_n$, we can identify \mathfrak{c} with $\mathrm{Spec}(K[b_1, \dots, b_n])$, where the \mathbb{G}_m -action on b_i has weight i . Consequently,

$$\mathbf{A} = \prod_{i=1}^n \mathrm{H}^0(X, \Omega^{\otimes i}) \otimes \mathbb{G}_a.$$

Consider the finite morphism of degree n :

$$\mathfrak{l} := \mathrm{Spec}(K[b_1, \dots, b_n, T]/(T^n - b_1 T^{n-1} + \dots + (-1)^n b_n)) \rightarrow \mathfrak{c}.$$

Then we have $\mathcal{J} \simeq \mathrm{Res}_{\mathfrak{l}/\mathfrak{c}} \mathbb{G}_m$. In particular, for any $b \in \mathfrak{c}(K)$, we have a \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant decomposition

$$\mathrm{Lie} \mathcal{J}_b \simeq \bigoplus_{i=0}^{n-1} KT^i,$$

where the \mathbb{G}_m -action on T^i has weight $-i$. Note that the right hand side is independent of b .

Let now $T \in \mathrm{Perf}_K$ and set $X_T = X \times T$. Let $b = (b_1, \dots, b_n) \in \mathbf{A}(T)$ be a point of the Hitchin base, i.e. a tuple consisting of $b_k \in \Omega^{\otimes k}(X_T)$. Let now (E, θ) with $\theta : E \rightarrow E \otimes \Omega$ be a Higgs bundle on X_T with Hitchin image b , then we can think of the b_i as the coefficients of the characteristic polynomial of θ .

Indeed, the morphism $\theta : \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \underline{\mathrm{End}}(E) \otimes \Omega$ induces a morphism of \mathcal{O}_{X_T} -algebras

$$\theta : \mathrm{Sym}_{\mathcal{O}_{X_T}} \Omega^\vee \rightarrow \underline{\mathrm{End}}(E).$$

Let I_b be the ideal sheaf of $\mathrm{Sym}_{\mathcal{O}_{X_T}} \Omega^\vee$ generated by the image of the morphism

$$\Omega^{\otimes -n} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sym} \Omega^\vee, \quad f \mapsto \sum_{i=1}^n f b_i$$

where $f b_i$ is considered as a section of $\Omega^{\otimes i-n}$.

Definition 5.5.1. The cover

$$\pi : Z_b := \mathrm{Spa}_{X_T}(\mathrm{Sym} \Omega^\vee / I_b) \rightarrow X_T$$

is called the *spectral curve*. By the local description, it is a finite flat cover of X_T of degree n . As it lives in the cotangent bundle over X_T , there is on Z_b a tautological differential that we denote by $\tau_{\mathrm{can}} \in \pi^* \Omega$. By construction, there is a natural map

$$(5.5.2) \quad \theta : \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{Z_b} \rightarrow \underline{\mathrm{End}}(E).$$

Applied to the universal case of $Y = \mathbf{A}$, the above construction results in the universal spectral curve

$$\pi : Z \rightarrow X \times \mathbf{A}$$

from which we recover Z_b as the pullback along $b : T \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$. The composition

$$\pi' : Z \rightarrow X \times \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$$

with the projection $X \times \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ is proper and all its fibres have dimension one. Moreover, there is an open dense locus $\mathbf{A}^\circ \subseteq \mathbf{A}$ over which π' is smooth proper with geometrically connected fibres. Let

$$B := \pi_* \mathcal{O}_Z \text{ on } (X \times \mathbf{A})_{\text{ét}}.$$

Then the relative rigid group $J \rightarrow X \times \mathbf{A}$ of Definition 5.2.4 can in this case be described as representing the subsheaf of units B^\times . In fact, unravelling the definitions, we see:

Lemma 5.5.3. *Let $T \in \text{Perf}_K$ and let (E, φ) be a Higgs bundle on $X \times T$. Then we have $J_b = \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{Z_b}^\times$. Under this identification, the morphism $a_{E, \varphi}$ from Definition 5.3.6 is the homomorphism*

$$\pi_* \mathcal{O}_{Z_b}^\times \rightarrow \underline{\text{Aut}}(E)$$

given by the units of the ring morphism θ described in (5.5.2).

Let us set $\mathcal{B} := \nu^* B$, then when we regard J as a v-sheaf, it is identified with the sheaf \mathcal{B}^\times on $(X \times \mathbf{A})_v$.

5.5.4. Finally, let us explicitly describe the sections τ and τ_Ω in the case of $G = \text{GL}_n$. Let $b \in \mathfrak{c}$, and let $x = \text{kos}(b) \in \mathfrak{g}^{\text{reg}}$ its Kostant section. Then the derivative of (5.2.3) at $x \in \mathfrak{g}^{\text{reg}}$ is

$$(5.5.5) \quad da_x : \text{Lie } \mathcal{J}_b \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Lie } \mathcal{I}_x, \quad \sum c_i T^i \mapsto \sum c_i x^i, \quad T \mapsto x.$$

By (5.4.1) and (5.5.5), we deduce that $\tau(b)$ corresponds to $1 \cdot T \in \text{Lie } \mathcal{J}_b$.

Second, by (5.4.4) and (5.4.5), the fibre of $\mathbf{A}_{J, \Omega}$ at b is for $G = \text{GL}_n$ given by

$$\mathbf{A}_{J, \Omega, b} = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{n-1} H^0(X, \tilde{\Omega}_X \otimes \tilde{\Omega}_X^{\vee \otimes i}) = H^0(X, \tilde{\Omega}_X) \oplus H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \oplus \cdots \oplus H^0(X, \tilde{\Omega}_X^{\vee \otimes n-2}).$$

It now follows from (5.5.5) after twisting with Ω that τ_Ω is given by $\tau_\Omega(b) = (0, 1, 0, \dots, 0) \in \mathbf{A}_{J, \Omega, b}$.

6. THE NON-ABELIAN HODGE CORRESPONDENCE FOR V-STACKS

We now combine the preparations from all previous sections to prove our first main result, Theorem 1.3.3.

6.1. The stacky relative Hodge–Tate sequence for J . We keep the assumptions of §5.1, i.e. K over \mathbb{Q}_p is complete algebraically closed, X is a smooth projective curve over K and G is a connected reductive group. As before, to simplify notation, we simply denote by Ω the line bundle $\tilde{\Omega}_X$ on X from Definition 2.4.3.

6.1.1. Let $J \rightarrow X \times \mathbf{A}$ be the commutative smooth relative group from Definition 5.2.4 and let $\hat{J} \rightarrow X \times \mathbf{A}$ be its maximal topologically p -torsion subgroup in the sense of Proposition 3.2.4.

Recall that an object of \mathbf{A}_v is a perfectoid space $T \in \text{Perf}_K$ with a map $b : T \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$. Given such an object, let $X_T := X \times T$ and let $\hat{J}_b \rightarrow X_T$ be the pullback of \hat{J} via b . By Proposition 3.2.4.(5), this is the maximal topologically p -torsion subgroup of the relative adic group $J_b \rightarrow X_T$ from (5.3.3).

Definition 6.1.2. Let $\mathcal{P}_v \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ be the v-stack on \mathbf{A}_v of v- \hat{J} -bundles, defined by

$$\mathcal{P}_v := \mathcal{Bun}_{\hat{J}_v} : (b : T \rightarrow \mathbf{A}) \mapsto \{\hat{J}_b\text{-torsors on } (X_T)_v\}.$$

The contracted product (see §2.2) defines an operation \otimes on \mathcal{P}_v turning it into a Picard stack (§2.6) on \mathbf{A}_v .

The Picard stack \mathcal{P}_v admits a natural Hodge–Tate logarithm: Recall from §5.4.2 that there is a vector bundle $\mathbf{A}_{J, \Omega} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ whose sections over b are given by $H^0(X_T, \text{Lie } J_b \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \Omega)$. This is a commutative smooth relative group over \mathbf{A} , and in particular we may regard it as a Picard stack on \mathbf{A}_v .

Definition 6.1.3. There is a natural homomorphism of Picard stacks on \mathbf{A}_v

$$\tilde{h}_J : \mathcal{P}_v \rightarrow \mathbf{A}_{J,\Omega},$$

defined as follows: For any $b : T \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$, we send any $v\text{-}\widehat{J}_b$ -bundle on X_T first to its isomorphism class in $H_v^1(X_T, \widehat{J}_b)$ and then to the image under the Hodge–Tate logarithm of Theorem 3.3.1:

$$(6.1.4) \quad \text{HTlog}_{\widehat{J}_b} : H_v^1(X_T, \widehat{J}_b) \rightarrow H^0(X_T, \text{Lie } J_b \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \Omega).$$

Definition 6.1.5. Recall from Definition 5.4.8 the canonical section $\tau_\Omega : \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}_{J,\Omega}$. We define the v -stack $\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ as the fibre

$$\mathcal{H} := \tilde{h}_J^{-1}(\tau_\Omega) = \mathbf{A} \times_{\tau_\Omega, \mathbf{A}_{J,\Omega}} \mathcal{P}_v.$$

In other words, an object in $\mathcal{H}(b : T \rightarrow \mathbf{A})$ is a $v\text{-}\widehat{J}_b$ -bundle on $X_{T,v}$ with Hitchin image $\tau_\Omega(b)$ in $\mathbf{A}_{J,\Omega}(T)$.

There is also an étale variant of the Picard stack \mathcal{P}_v :

Definition 6.1.6. We define a prestack $\mathcal{P}_{\text{ét}} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ by

$$\mathcal{P}_{\text{ét}} := \mathcal{Bun}_{\widehat{J}, \text{ét}} : (b : T \rightarrow \mathbf{A}) \mapsto \{\widehat{J}_b\text{-torsors on } X_{T,\text{ét}}\}.$$

To simplify notation, we also write $\mathcal{P} := \mathcal{P}_{\text{ét}}$. We can now formulate the main result of this section:

Theorem 6.1.7. (1) \mathcal{P} is a Picard stack on \mathbf{A}_v and the natural maps

$$1 \rightarrow \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_v \xrightarrow{\tilde{h}_J} \mathbf{A}_{J,\Omega} \rightarrow 0$$

define a short exact sequence of Picard stacks (Definition 2.6.2).

(2) The v -stack \mathcal{H} is a \mathcal{P} -torsor.

Proof. It follows from Theorem 3.3.1 (or more precisely, (3.3.6)) that \mathcal{P} is exactly the fibre of 0 of the homomorphism \tilde{h}_J in Definition 6.1.3. In particular, it is itself a v -stack. This also shows the left-exactness. For (1), it thus suffices to prove that \tilde{h}_J is essentially surjective. By Lemma 2.6.5, this will also imply (2).

Let $f : X \times \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ be the projection and recall from §2.1 that $\mu : \mathbf{A}_v \rightarrow \mathbf{A}_{\text{ét}}$ denotes the natural morphism of sites. Then the essential surjectivity follows from the following proposition:

Proposition 6.1.8. The Leray spectral sequence induces a short exact sequence of abelian sheaves on \mathbf{A}_v

$$(6.1.9) \quad 1 \rightarrow \mu^*(R^1 f_{\text{ét}*} \widehat{J}) \rightarrow R^1 f_{v*} \widehat{J} \xrightarrow{\text{HTlog}} f_{v*}(\text{Lie } J \otimes \Omega) \rightarrow 0.$$

Let $E := \mathfrak{c}_\Omega^\vee \otimes \Omega$, a vector bundle on X . Then the last term is isomorphic to the rigid vector group

$$f_{v*}(\text{Lie } J \otimes \Omega) = H^0(X, E \otimes \Omega) \otimes_K \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{A}}.$$

Proof. The left-exact sequence is obtained by applying Theorem 3.3.1 to $J \rightarrow X \times \mathbf{A}$. Recall from (5.4.4) that the vector bundle $\text{Lie } J$ on $X \times \mathbf{A}$ is isomorphic to $\text{pr}_X^* E$, where $\text{pr}_X : X \times \mathbf{A} \rightarrow X$ is the projection. We can thus apply [Heu24c, Theorem 3.18.(a)] to $g := b : T \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ to see that

$$f_{v*}(\text{Lie } J \otimes \Omega) \simeq H^0(X, E \otimes \Omega) \otimes_K \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{A}}.$$

It remains to see the right-exactness of (6.1.9), for which we use the following:

Lemma 6.1.10. Let $E = \mathfrak{c}_\Omega^\vee \otimes \Omega$. Then for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we have

$$R^n f_{v*} \text{Lie } J = H_v^n(X, E) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{A}}, \quad R^n f_{\text{ét}*} \text{Lie } J = H_{\text{ét}}^n(X, E) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{A}}.$$

Proof. Since $\text{Lie } J = \text{pr}_X^* E$ by (5.4.4), the statement follows from [Heu24c, Corollary 3.10]. \square

We now consider \log_J which by Lemma 3.2.6 and Proposition 3.2.4.(3) fits into a short exact sequence

$$(6.1.11) \quad 0 \rightarrow J[p^\infty] \rightarrow \widehat{J} \xrightarrow{\log} \mathrm{Lie} J \rightarrow 0$$

where on the right we regard $\mathrm{Lie} J$ as a rigid vector group over $X \times \mathbf{A}$. Applying Theorem 3.3.1 to the commutative smooth relative group $\mathrm{Lie} J \rightarrow X \times \mathbf{A}$, we obtain a left exact sequence

$$(6.1.12) \quad 1 \rightarrow \mu^*(R^1 f_{\mathrm{Et}*} \mathrm{Lie} J) \rightarrow R^1 f_{v*} \mathrm{Lie} J \rightarrow f_{v*}(\mathrm{Lie} J \otimes \Omega) \rightarrow 0.$$

It follows from Lemma 6.1.10 that this is isomorphic to the short exact sequence of rigid vector groups

$$(6.1.13) \quad 0 \rightarrow H_{\mathrm{Et}}^1(X, E) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{A}} \rightarrow H_v^1(X, E) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{A}} \rightarrow H^0(X, E \otimes \Omega) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{A}} \rightarrow 0,$$

and is in particular exact. Indeed, any choice of flat lift \mathbb{X} of X over B_{dR}^+/ξ^2 induces a splitting $s_{\mathbb{X}}$ of the last map in (6.1.13), see [Heu25, Proposition 2.15]. Such a choice of lift \mathbb{X} always exists: Since X is a smooth proper curve, this can be seen by deformation theory, namely the obstruction to lifting defines a class in $H_{\mathrm{an}}^2(X, \Omega_X^\vee)$, which vanishes for dimension reasons. We note that more generally, such a lift to B_{dR}^+/ξ^2 can be shown to exist for any smooth proper rigid space by Conrad–Gabber spreading out (see [Guo23, Proposition 7.4.4]). In summary, our choice of lift \mathbb{X} induces a splitting $s_{\mathbb{X}}$ of (6.1.12).

Lemma 6.1.14. *The morphism $J[p^n] \rightarrow X \times \mathbf{A}$ is étale. Moreover, for any $m \in \mathbb{N}$, we have*

$$R^m f_{v*} J[p^n] = \nu^* R^m f_{\mathrm{Et}*} J[p^n]$$

where $\nu : \mathbf{A}_v \rightarrow \mathbf{A}_{\mathrm{Et}}$ is the natural map. Here the sheaf $R^m f_{\mathrm{Et}*} J[p^n]$ is Zariski-constructible.

Proof. The first part holds by Lemma 3.2.2. Since $J \rightarrow X \times \mathbf{A}$ is algebraic by definition, it follows from [Hub96, Theorem 3.7.2] that, $R^m f_{\mathrm{Et}*} J[p^n]$ is algebraic and moreover Zariski-constructible. The displayed isomorphism now follows by an application of [Heu24b, Proposition 5.8.2]. \square

Proposition 6.1.15. *Applying $R^1 f_{v*}$ to the logarithm sequence (6.1.11) induces a short exact sequence of sheaves on \mathbf{A}_v*

$$1 \rightarrow \nu^* R^1 f_{\mathrm{Et}*} (J[p^\infty]) \rightarrow R^1 f_{v*} \widehat{J} \rightarrow R^1 f_{v*} \mathrm{Lie} J \rightarrow 0.$$

Proof. It is clear that we obtain a long exact sequence, and it thus suffices to prove that for any $m \geq 0$, the boundary morphisms

$$\partial : R^m f_{v*} \mathrm{Lie} J \rightarrow R^{m+1} f_{v*} J[p^\infty]$$

vanishes. To see this, we use that by Lemma 6.1.10, $R^m f_{v*} \mathrm{Lie} J$ is an affine vector group represented by \mathbb{G}_a^d for some $d \in \mathbb{N}$. On the other hand, by Lemma 6.1.14, the sheaf $R^{m+1} f_{v*} J[p^n] = \nu^* R^{m+1} f_{\mathrm{Et}*} J[p^n]$ is Zariski-constructible. It follows from this that any map of the form ∂ is constant: Indeed, any section of $R^{m+1} f_{\mathrm{Et}*} J[p^n]$ vanishes if it vanishes on fibres by [Hub96, Proposition 2.6.1]. Let now V be any Zariski-open subset of \mathbf{A} on which $R^{m+1} f_{\mathrm{Et}*} J[p^n]$ is locally constant, then $\partial|_V$ is represented by a morphism of relative rigid groups over V . Since \mathbb{G}_a^d is connected, we deduce that $\partial|_V$ is zero. By repeating this argument over the complement of V in \mathbf{A} , we conclude $\partial = 0$, as we wanted to see. \square

We now apply Theorem 3.3.1 to (6.1.11), which by naturality yields a commutative diagram:

$$(6.1.16) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & \longrightarrow & \mu^*(R^1 f_{\mathrm{Et}*} \mathrm{Lie} J) & \longrightarrow & R^1 f_{v*} \mathrm{Lie} J & \longrightarrow & f_{v*}(\mathrm{Lie} J \otimes \Omega) \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \uparrow & & \log \uparrow & & \parallel \\ 1 & \longrightarrow & \mu^*(R^1 f_{\mathrm{Et}*} \widehat{J}) & \longrightarrow & R^1 f_{v*} \widehat{J} & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{HTlog}} & f_{v*}(\mathrm{Lie} J \otimes \Omega) \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

The middle vertical map is surjective by Proposition 6.1.15. The map on the top right is surjective because it admits a splitting $s_{\mathbb{X}}$. Hence the bottom morphism is surjective and show the exactness of (6.1.9). \square

This finishes the proof of Theorem 6.1.7. \square

Remark 6.1.17. Assume that $G = \mathrm{GL}_n$. Then the definition of \mathcal{H} can be simplified by using the explicit description of J in §5.5. In fact, in this case, the pushout \mathcal{H}' of \mathcal{H} along $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{Bun}_{\widehat{J}, \text{ét}} \rightarrow \mathcal{Bun}_{J, \text{ét}}$ admits a nice conceptual reinterpretation in terms of the ‘‘Simpson gerbe’’ that will be introduced in upcoming work of Bhatt–Zhang: Roughly, the Simpson gerbe S_X of X is a stack of v -line bundles defined on rigid spaces over X that admits a natural map $\mathrm{HTlog} : S_X \rightarrow T^*X(-1)$ to the Tate-twisted cotangent bundle of X , making it into a \mathbb{G}_m -gerbe. By unravelling the definitions, one can see that \mathcal{H}' equals the pushforward along $Z \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ of the pullback of S_X along the natural map $Z \rightarrow T^*X(-1)$. In other words, in this case \mathcal{H}' can be described more conceptually as a stack of local splittings of S_X . Up to the difference between \widehat{J} and J , the content of Theorem 6.1.7.2 under this identification is then essentially that the torsor property is preserved under the pushforward. Roughly speaking, the Simpson gerbe plays a similar role to the gerbe of splittings of the Azumaya algebra of differential operators in [BB07, Gro16, CZ15]. The perspective of the Simpson gerbe also works when X is of higher dimension. We note, however, that this interpretation is exclusive to the case of $G = \mathrm{GL}_n$.

Remark 6.1.18. In order to give a first indication of the role of τ_Ω from Definition 5.4.8 in this context, let $b \in \mathbf{A}(K)$, then $\mathcal{H}(b)$ is a \widehat{J}_b -gerbe on $X_{\text{ét}}$. Consider the Leray five term sequence of \widehat{J}_b for $X_v \rightarrow X_{\text{ét}}$:

$$0 \rightarrow H^1(X_{\text{ét}}, \widehat{J}_b) \rightarrow H^1(X_v, \widehat{J}_b) \rightarrow H^0(X, \mathrm{Lie} J_b \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \Omega) \xrightarrow{\lambda} H^2(X_{\text{ét}}, \widehat{J}_b) \rightarrow H^2(X_v, \widehat{J}_b).$$

Then one can show that the class of $\mathcal{H}(b)$ in $H^2(X_{\text{ét}}, \widehat{J}_b)$ equals to $\lambda(\tau_\Omega(b))$.

6.2. Twisting Higgs bundles.

6.2.1. There is a natural action of \mathcal{P} on $h : \mathcal{H}ig_G \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ (cf. [Ngô06, §4]): Let $b : T \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ be in \mathbf{A}_v and let (E, φ) be a G -Higgs bundle in $\mathcal{H}ig_G(T)$ with Hitchin image $h(E, \varphi) = b$. We still denote by $a_{E, \varphi}$ the restriction of the homomorphism from Definition 5.3.6 to the subgroup $\widehat{J}_b \subseteq J_b$,

$$(6.2.2) \quad a_{E, \varphi} : \widehat{J}_b \rightarrow J_b \rightarrow \underline{\mathrm{Aut}}(E, \varphi).$$

We can use this to twist (E, φ) by any \widehat{J}_b -bundle F to obtain a new G -Higgs bundle $(F \times^{\widehat{J}_b} E, F \times^{\widehat{J}_b} \varphi)$: To see that this is well-defined, observe that the pushout $F \times^{\widehat{J}_b} \underline{\mathrm{Aut}}(E)$ along $a_{E, \varphi}$ is an $\underline{\mathrm{Aut}}(E)$ -torsor, so

$$(6.2.3) \quad F \times^{\widehat{J}_b} E = (F \times^{\widehat{J}_b} \underline{\mathrm{Aut}}(E)) \times^{\underline{\mathrm{Aut}}(E)} E$$

is a contracted product of bitorsors in the sense of Definition 2.2.4. This shows that $F \times^{\widehat{J}_b} E$ is again a G -torsor. Second, the J_b -action fixes φ , hence φ considered as a morphism $\mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathrm{ad}(E) \otimes \Omega$ is \widehat{J}_b -equivariant.

6.2.4. Second, there is also a natural action of \mathcal{P} on $\widetilde{h} : \mathcal{Bun}_{G, v} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$: Let $b : T \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ be in \mathbf{A}_v and let V be a v - G -bundle on X_T with $\widetilde{h}(V) = b$. By Proposition 5.3.8, there is a natural action

$$a_V : \widehat{J}_b \rightarrow J_b \rightarrow \underline{\mathrm{Aut}}(V).$$

Like in §6.2.1, we can use this to twist V by any étale \widehat{J}_b -bundle F to obtain a new v - G -bundle $V' := \nu^* F \times^{\widehat{J}_b} V$. Since F is étale, V' has the same Hitchin image as V , so this indeed defines an action over \mathbf{A} .

We can now state the main result of this article, using the notion of twists from Definition 2.6.6:

Theorem 6.2.5. *There exists a canonical equivalence of v -stacks over \mathbf{A} , functorial in X ,*

$$(6.2.6) \quad \mathcal{S} : \mathcal{H} \times^{\mathcal{P}} \mathcal{H}ig_G \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{Bun}_{G, v}.$$

Proof. Let T be an affinoid perfectoid space over K , let (E, φ) be a G -Higgs bundle on X_T and let $b : T \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ be its Hitchin image. Exactly as in Definition 5.3.6, we still denote by $a_{E, \varphi}$ the composition of (6.2.2) with the inclusion

$$a_{E, \varphi} : \widehat{J}_b \rightarrow \underline{\mathrm{Aut}}(E, \varphi) \hookrightarrow \underline{\mathrm{Aut}}(E),$$

a morphism of v -sheaves represented by smooth relative groups. Note that ν^*E is an $(\underline{\mathrm{Aut}}(E), G)$ -bitorsor on $X_{T,v}$. In particular, $a_{E,\varphi}$ defines a left-action by \widehat{J}_b on ν^*E . Let now F be an object of $\mathcal{H}(b)$, i.e. F is a $v\text{-}\widehat{J}_b$ -bundle on X_T with Hitchin image $\tau_\Omega(b)$. We will define \mathcal{S} in terms of the twist

$$(6.2.7) \quad (F, (E, \varphi)) \mapsto F \times^{\widehat{J}_b} \nu^*E$$

(see §2.2). This is now a v - G -bundle on X_T : Indeed, exactly as in (6.2.3), we can rewrite the twist as the contracted product of bitorsors in the sense of Definition 2.2.4: $F \times^{\widehat{J}_b} \nu^*E = (F \times^{\widehat{J}_b} \underline{\mathrm{Aut}}(E)) \times^{\underline{\mathrm{Aut}}(E)} \nu^*E$. This shows that (6.2.7) defines a functor $\mathcal{H} \times \mathcal{H}ig_G \rightarrow \mathcal{B}un_{G,v}$.

To see that this induces the desired functor \mathcal{S} , we need to compute the effect of the \mathcal{P} -action: Let $Q \in \mathcal{P}(T)$ be any \widehat{J}_b -bundle on $X_{T,\text{ét}}$. Let $(E_Q := Q \times^{\widehat{J}_b} E, \varphi_Q)$ be the G -Higgs bundle defined by the action of Q on (E, φ) , see §6.2.1. By associativity of twists, we then have a natural isomorphism

$$(6.2.8) \quad (F \times^{\widehat{J}_b} Q) \times^{\widehat{J}_b} \nu^*E \simeq F \times^{\widehat{J}_b} (Q \times^{\widehat{J}_b} \nu^*E) \simeq F \times^{\widehat{J}_b} \nu^*E_Q.$$

This shows that (6.2.7) induces the desired morphism of v -stacks $\mathcal{S} : \mathcal{H} \times^{\mathcal{P}} \mathcal{H}ig_G \rightarrow \mathcal{B}un_{G,v}$.

It remains to prove that \mathcal{S} is an equivalence of categories and that \mathcal{S} commutes with the structure morphisms to \mathbf{A} . For either, we now show that \mathcal{S} is compatible with the local p -adic Simpson correspondence:

Proposition 6.2.9. *Let $b : T \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ be an object of \mathbf{A}_v and let $Y \in X_{T,\text{ét}}$ be a toric smoothoid space, equipped with a fixed toric chart $Y \rightarrow \mathbb{T} \times T$. Let (E, θ) be a G -Higgs bundle on X_T such that $h(E, \theta) = b$ and let F be an object of $\mathcal{H}(b)$. Then after replacing Y by an étale cover, there exists an isomorphism of v - G -bundles*

$$\mathrm{LS}_f(E, \theta) \cong F \times^{\widehat{J}_b} \nu^*E,$$

where the left-action of \widehat{J}_b on ν^*E is via the homomorphism $a_{E,\varphi} : \widehat{J}_b \rightarrow \underline{\mathrm{Aut}}(E)$ from §6.2.1.

Proof. After replacing Y by an étale cover, we may assume that (E, θ) is small with $E \cong G$. By functoriality of the exponential map from Proposition 3.2.1, we obtain a commutative diagram

$$(6.2.10) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \widehat{J}_b & \xrightarrow{a_{E,\theta}} & \underline{\mathrm{Aut}}(E) \\ \exp \uparrow & & \uparrow \exp \\ \mathrm{Lie } J_b & \xrightarrow{da_{E,\theta}} & \mathrm{ad}(E) \end{array}$$

where the dotted arrows mean that the maps are both defined on an open neighbourhood of the identity.

Recall from Proposition 5.4.9 that we have a tautological section $\tau_\theta \in H^0(X_T, \mathrm{Lie } J_b \otimes \Omega)$. As explained in §4.1.1, we can use the chart f to associate to this a continuous homomorphism

$$\rho_f(\tau_\theta) : \Delta_f \rightarrow \mathrm{Lie } J_b(Y).$$

After replacing Δ_f by an open subgroup, and thus Y by the corresponding finite étale cover, we may assume that $\rho_f(\tau_\theta)$ has image in the open subgroup where the exponential converges. Consider the $v\text{-}\widehat{J}_b$ -torsor \mathcal{F} on Y associated to the 1-cocycle $\exp(\rho_f(\tau_\theta)) : \Delta_f \rightarrow \widehat{J}_b(Y)$. Explicitly, this is defined for any $W \in Y_v$ by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}(W) &:= \{s \in \widehat{J}_b(Y_\infty \times_Y W) \mid \gamma \cdot s = \exp(-\rho_f(\tau_\theta)(\gamma))s, \quad \forall \gamma \in \Delta_f\} \\ \Rightarrow \quad (\mathcal{F} \times^{\widehat{J}_b} \nu^*E)(W) &= \{s \in E(Y_\infty \times_Y W) \mid \gamma \cdot s = a_{E,\theta}(\exp(-\rho_f(\tau_\theta)(\gamma)))s, \quad \forall \gamma \in \Delta_f\}. \end{aligned}$$

Observe now that by Proposition 5.4.9, we have $da_{E,\theta}(\tau_\theta) = \theta$. It follows that for any $\gamma \in \Delta_f$, we have $da_{E,\theta}(\rho_f(\tau_\theta)(\gamma)) = \rho_f(\theta)(\gamma)$. We deduce from this and (6.2.10) that

$$a_{E,\theta}(\exp(-\rho_f(\tau_\theta)(\gamma))) = \exp(da_{E,\theta}(-\rho_f(\tau_\theta)(\gamma))) = \exp(-\rho_f(\theta)(\gamma)).$$

Comparing to the explicit definition of $\mathrm{LS}_f(E, \theta)$ in (4.1.10), it follows that

$$\mathcal{F} \times^{\widehat{J}_b} \nu^*E = \mathrm{LS}_f(E, \theta).$$

It remains to compare \mathcal{F} and F . It is clear from the definition that $\text{HTlog}(\mathcal{F}) = \tau_\theta = \text{HTlog}(F)$. By the Leray sequence of \widehat{J} , (3.3.6) and Proposition 6.1.8, this implies $\mathcal{F} \simeq F$ on some étale cover of Y . \square

Corollary 6.2.11. *In the context of (6.2.7), we have $\widetilde{h}(F \times^{\widehat{J}_b} \nu^* E) = b$.*

We now continue with the proof of Theorem 6.2.5: To see that \mathcal{S} is an equivalence, consider the stack

$$\mathcal{H}^{-1} = \mathbf{A} \times_{-\tau_\Omega, \mathbf{A}_{J, \Omega}} \mathcal{Bun}_{\widehat{J}, v}$$

of v - \widehat{J} -bundles with Hitchin image $-\tau_\Omega$. By Theorem 6.1.7, this is a \mathcal{P} -torsor, and it is an inverse of \mathcal{H} in the sense that the contracted product induces a canonical equivalence

$$\mathcal{H} \times^{\mathcal{P}} \mathcal{H}^{-1} \simeq \mathcal{P}.$$

It therefore now suffices to construct an inverse to $\mathcal{H}^{-1} \times^{\mathcal{P}} \mathcal{S}$ of the form

$$\mathcal{H}^{-1} \times^{\mathcal{P}} \mathcal{Bun}_{G, v} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}ig_G.$$

To this end, let $b : T \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ be in \mathbf{A}_v , let $F \in \mathcal{H}^{-1}(b)$ and let V be an object of $\mathcal{Bun}_{G, v}(T)$ with $\widetilde{h}(V) = b$. Similar to the construction of \mathcal{S} , we use the homomorphism $a_V : \widehat{J}_b \rightarrow \underline{\text{Aut}}(V)$ from (6.2.4) to define

$$(6.2.12) \quad (F, V) \mapsto \widetilde{V} := F \times^{\widehat{J}_b} V.$$

Exactly as in §6.2.1, it is clear that \widetilde{V} is a v - G -bundle on X_T . The crucial point is now:

Lemma 6.2.13. *The v - G -bundle \widetilde{V} is étale-locally trivial, so $E := \nu_* \widetilde{V}$ is a G -torsor on $X_{T, \text{ét}}$ with $\nu^* E = \widetilde{V}$.*

Proof. Let $Y \in X_{T, \text{ét}}$ be toric with a chart f such that $V|_Y$ is small. By Lemma 4.1.7, we can find an étale cover of X_T by such Y . Then by Theorem 4.1.6 there is a small G -Higgs bundle (E, θ) over Y such that $V|_Y \simeq \text{LS}_f(E, \theta)$. By Proposition 6.2.9, it follows that after replacing Y by an étale cover, we have

$$V|_Y \simeq \text{LS}_f(E, \theta) \simeq F^{-1} \times^{\widehat{J}_b} \nu^* E.$$

In particular, the canonical isomorphism $\text{LS}_f : \underline{\text{Aut}}(E, \theta) \rightarrow \underline{\text{Aut}}(V|_Y)$ is given by the natural $\underline{\text{Aut}}(E)$ -action on $\nu^* E$ on the left. By Proposition 5.3.8, this isomorphism identifies a_V with $a_{E, \theta}$. Hence

$$\widetilde{V}|_Y \simeq F \times^{\widehat{J}_b} V|_Y \simeq F \times^{\widehat{J}_b} F^{-1} \times^{\widehat{J}_b} \nu^* E \simeq \nu^* E. \quad \square$$

The canonical Higgs field ψ_V on V from Theorem 4.2.1 induces a Higgs field on \widetilde{V} . Exactly as in 6.2.1, one sees that this induces a Higgs field θ on E . We now define the morphism \mathcal{S}^{-1} by sending (F, V) to (E, θ) . The construction is clearly functorial, and one sees as in (6.2.8) that it factors through the quotient by the antidiagonal \mathcal{P} -action. Since ψ_V and θ have the same Hitchin image, \mathcal{S}^{-1} is a morphism over \mathbf{A} .

One now easily checks from the definition that $\mathcal{H}^{-1} \times^{\mathcal{P}} \mathcal{S}$ and \mathcal{S}^{-1} are inverse to each other: Indeed, given an object F of \mathcal{H}^{-1} and V in $\mathcal{Bun}_{G, v}$, we have $F^{-1} \times^{\widehat{J}_b} F \times^{\widehat{J}_b} V \simeq V$. Hence $(\mathcal{H}^{-1} \times^{\mathcal{P}} \mathcal{S}) \circ \mathcal{S}^{-1}$ is isomorphic to the identity map. The other direction can be seen in the same way. \square

6.3. Functorialities of \mathcal{S} in the reductive group. We have already stated as part of Theorem 6.2.5 the functoriality of \mathcal{S} in X . In this subsection, we discuss the functoriality of \mathcal{S} with respect to homomorphism of reductive groups $f : G \rightarrow H$, which is more subtle as it requires compatibility of Kostant sections.

6.3.1. Let $f : G \rightarrow H$ be a homomorphism of connected reductive groups over K and let $df : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}$ be the associated morphism of Lie algebras. This induces a natural morphism of invariants $\mathfrak{c}_G \rightarrow \mathfrak{c}_H$, compatible with Chevalley maps. Consequently, there is a natural morphism of centralisers $\mathcal{I}_G \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_H$ over f and df :

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{I}_G & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{g} & \xrightarrow{\chi_{\mathfrak{g}}} & \mathfrak{c}_G \\ \downarrow & & df \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{I}_H & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{h} & \xrightarrow{\chi_{\mathfrak{h}}} & \mathfrak{c}_H \end{array}$$

Moreover, by twisting $\mathbf{c}_G \rightarrow \mathbf{c}_H$ with Ω , we also obtain a natural morphism of Hitchin bases $\mathbf{A}_G \rightarrow \mathbf{A}_H$.

Suppose now that f is compatible with some Kostant sections of G, H in the sense that the diagram

$$(6.3.2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{g} & \xrightarrow{df} & \mathfrak{h} \\ \text{kos}_G \uparrow & & \uparrow \text{kos}_H \\ \mathbf{c}_G & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{c}_H \end{array}$$

commutes. Then the morphism $\mathcal{I}_G \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_H$ induces a homomorphism over \mathbf{c}_G of regular centralisers:

$$(6.3.3) \quad \mathcal{J}_G \rightarrow \mathcal{J}_H \times_{\mathbf{c}_H} \mathbf{c}_G.$$

The tautological section $\tau_G : \mathbf{c}_G \rightarrow \text{Lie } \mathcal{J}_G$ (§5.4) is defined by the diagonal map of $\mathfrak{g}^{\text{reg}}$ and the Kostant section, and is therefore compatible with the derivative of (6.3.3) in the natural way.

Remark 6.3.4. The diagram (6.3.2) does not always commute. However, we do have commutativity in many case of interest, for example for the determinant $\det : \text{GL}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m$ and the canonical embeddings $\text{SO}_{2n+1} \rightarrow \text{SL}_{2n+1}$, $\text{Sp}_{2n} \rightarrow \text{SL}_{2n}$, $\text{SO}_{2n+1} \rightarrow \text{SO}_{2n+2}$. In fact, we have the following criterion:

Lemma 6.3.5. *For a homomorphism $f : G \rightarrow H$ we can find compatible Kostant sections of G and H if and only if there is a regular nilpotent element in \mathfrak{g} that is sent to a regular nilpotent element of \mathfrak{h} .*

Proof. We refer to [CG97, §3.2] for properties of regular nilpotent elements. Suppose $e \in \mathfrak{g}$ is a regular nilpotent element such that $e' := df(e) \in \mathfrak{h}$ is regular nilpotent. Let $\{e, \check{\rho}, \tilde{e}\}$ be a principal \mathfrak{sl}_2 of \mathfrak{g} . Then $\{e', \check{\rho}' = f(\check{\rho}), \tilde{e}' = f(\tilde{e})\}$ is a principal \mathfrak{sl}_2 of \mathfrak{h} . Recall from [Ngô06, Théorème 2.1.3] that the Kostant section identifies \mathbf{c}_G (resp. \mathbf{c}_H) with the subspace $e + \mathfrak{g}^{\tilde{e}}$ of \mathfrak{g} (resp. $e' + \mathfrak{h}^{\tilde{e}'}$ of \mathfrak{h}). Thus f is compatible with Kostant sections defined by e and e' . The converse is clear by considering the image of $0 \in \mathbf{c}_G$. \square

Proposition 6.3.6. *Let $f : G \rightarrow H$ be a homomorphism of reductive groups over K such that f is compatible with Kostant sections. Then there is a natural 2-commutative diagram of v-stacks over $\mathbf{A}_G \rightarrow \mathbf{A}_H$:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{H}_G \times^{\mathcal{P}_G} \mathcal{H}ig_G & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{I}_G} & \mathcal{B}un_{G,v} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{H}_H \times^{\mathcal{P}_H} \mathcal{H}ig_H & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{I}_H} & \mathcal{B}un_{H,v} \end{array}$$

Proof. The natural pushout functor defines morphism of stacks over $\text{Perf}_{K,v}$:

$$\mathcal{H}ig_G \rightarrow \mathcal{H}ig_H, \quad \mathcal{B}un_{G,v} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}un_{H,v}.$$

These morphisms are compatible via the Hitchin maps in the natural way.

By twisting (6.3.3), we obtain a natural homomorphism $\mathcal{J}_G \rightarrow \mathcal{J}_H \times_{\mathbf{A}_H} \mathbf{A}_G$ over $X \times \mathbf{A}_G$. By pushout along this homomorphism, we thus obtain natural morphisms of Picard stacks over $\mathbf{A}_{G,v}$:

$$\mathcal{P}_G \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_H \times_{\mathbf{A}_H} \mathbf{A}_G, \quad \mathcal{H}_G \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_H \times_{\mathbf{A}_H} \mathbf{A}_G.$$

These are compatible with the actions of \mathcal{P}_- on \mathcal{H}_- , $\mathcal{H}ig_-$ and $\mathcal{B}un_{-,v}$ for $- \in \{G, H\}$. Since contracted products are compatible with pushout of torsors, we deduce the proposition. \square

6.4. The twisted isomorphism of coarse moduli spaces. Passing from v-stacks to sheaves of isomorphism classes, we get a version of Theorem 6.2.5 for coarse moduli spaces:

Definition 6.4.1. Let $\mathbf{B}un_{G,v}$ be the v-sheafification of the presheaf given by sending $T \in \text{Perf}_{K,v}$ to the set of isomorphism classes in $\mathcal{B}un_{G,v}(T)$, i.e. to $H_v^1(X_T, G)$. We similarly define a v-sheaf $\mathbf{H}ig_G$ of isomorphism classes of G -Higgs bundles on $X \times T$ up to v-sheafification in T . Both sheaves admit Hitchin maps to \mathbf{A} .

Definition 6.4.2. Let $\mathbf{P} := \mu^* R^1 f_{\text{Et}*} \hat{\mathcal{J}}$, this is the sheaf on \mathbf{A}_v obtained from \mathcal{P} by passing to isomorphism classes and sheafifying. Let \mathbf{H} be the v-sheaf on \mathbf{A}_v obtained in the same way from \mathcal{H} .

Corollary 6.4.3. *The v -sheaf \mathbf{H} is a \mathbf{P} -torsor on \mathbf{A}_v and there is a canonical isomorphism of v -sheaves*

$$\mathbf{H} \times^{\mathbf{P}} \mathbf{Hig}_G \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{Bun}_{G,v}.$$

Proof. The first part follows from Theorem 6.1.7, the second from Theorem 6.2.5 by sheafifying. \square

We now explain that one can extract from our proof also a finer variant of this isomorphism, which is however less canonical. Namely, for the formulation, we choose a flat lift \mathbb{X} of X over B_{dR}^+/ξ^2 . Recall that \mathbb{X} induces a splitting $s_{\mathbb{X}} : f_{v*}(\mathrm{Lie} J \otimes \Omega) \rightarrow R^1 f_{v*} \mathrm{Lie} J$ of (6.1.12).

Definition 6.4.4. Let $\mathbf{P}_{\mathbb{X},v} \subseteq R^1 f_{v*} \hat{J}$ be the sub- v -sheaf defined as the equaliser of the two morphisms in (6.1.16) defined by:

$$\mathbf{P}_{\mathbb{X},v} := \mathrm{Eq} \left(R^1 f_{v*} \hat{J} \xrightarrow[\log]{s_{\mathbb{X}} \circ \mathrm{HTlog}} R^1 f_{v*} \mathrm{Lie} J \right).$$

We then have the following analogue of Theorem 6.1.7, which we can deduce from its proof:

Proposition 6.4.5. *We have a pullback diagram of short exact sequences of sheaves on \mathbf{A}_v*

$$(6.4.6) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{P}[p^\infty] & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{P}_{\mathbb{X},v} & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{HTlog}} & \mathbf{A}_{J,\Omega} \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow s_{\mathbb{X}} \\ 1 & \longrightarrow & \nu^* R^1 f_{\acute{e}t*} J[p^\infty] & \longrightarrow & R^1 f_{v*} \hat{J} & \xrightarrow{\log} & R^1 f_{v*} \mathrm{Lie} J \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

Proof. By Proposition 6.1.15, we have $\mathbf{P}[p^\infty] = \nu^* R^1 f_{\acute{e}t*} J[p^\infty]$. The map HTlog in (6.4.6) is surjective by the proof of Proposition 6.1.15. It follows that the kernel of HTlog is contained in $\mathbf{P}[p^\infty]$. On the other hand, $\mathbf{P}[p^\infty]$ is clearly contained in $\mathbf{P}_{\mathbb{X},v}$. Hence $\ker \mathrm{HTlog} = \mathbf{P}[p^\infty]$. This also shows the pullback property. \square

Lemma 6.4.7. *The morphism $\mathbf{P}_{\mathbb{X},v} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}_{J,\Omega}$ is a torsor under $\mathbf{P}[p^\infty]$. In particular, it is of the form $\mathbf{P}_{\mathbb{X},v} = \nu^* P_{\mathbb{X}}$ for some ind-constructible sheaf $P_{\mathbb{X},v}$ on $\mathbf{A}_{\acute{e}t}$.*

Proof. The first part follows from Proposition 6.4.5. The second part follows from the fact that by Lemma 6.1.14 and [Sch22, Proposition 14.7-14.8], the pullback morphism induces an isomorphism

$$H_{\acute{e}t}^1(\mathbf{A}, R^1 f_{\acute{e}t*} J[p^\infty]) \rightarrow H_v^1(\mathbf{A}, R^1 f_{v*} J[p^\infty]).$$

\square

Definition 6.4.8. Let $\mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ be the fibre of $\mathbf{P}_{\mathbb{X},v} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}_{J,\Omega}$ over τ_Ω .

Lemma 6.4.9. *$\mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}}$ is a $\mathbf{P}[p^\infty]$ -torsor on \mathbf{A}_v and there is a natural isomorphism $\mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}} \times^{\mathbf{P}[p^\infty]} \mathbf{P} = \mathbf{H}$.*

Proof. The first part follows from Lemma 6.4.7, the second from considering the fibre of (6.4.6) over τ_Ω . \square

Corollary 6.4.10. *There is a canonical isomorphism of v -sheaves on \mathbf{A}*

$$\mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}} \times^{\mathbf{P}[p^\infty]} \mathbf{Hig}_G \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{Bun}_{G,v}.$$

Proof. Combining Corollary 6.4.3 and Lemma 6.4.9, we have

$$\mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}} \times^{\mathbf{P}[p^\infty]} \mathbf{Hig}_G = \mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}} \times^{\mathbf{P}[p^\infty]} \mathbf{P} \times^{\mathbf{P}} \mathbf{Hig}_G = \mathbf{H} \times^{\mathbf{P}} \mathbf{Hig}_G = \mathbf{Bun}_{G,v}.$$

\square

The following is an alternative formulation of Corollary 6.4.10 in terms of pullbacks instead of twists:

Corollary 6.4.11. *There is a canonical isomorphism of v -sheaves on \mathbf{A}*

$$\mathbf{Hig}_G \times_{\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{Bun}_{G,v} \times_{\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}}.$$

Proof. Since $\mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}}$ is a $\mathbf{P}[p^\infty]$ -torsor over \mathbf{A} , there exists a canonical isomorphism $\mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}} \times_{\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}} \simeq \mathbf{P}[p^\infty] \times_{\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}}$. The Corollary follows from applying $\times_{\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}}$ to both sides of Corollary 6.4.10. \square

6.5. The case of $G = \mathrm{GL}_n$. Finally, let us make \mathcal{S} slightly more explicit in the case of $G = \mathrm{GL}_n$. Let $T \in \mathrm{Perf}_K$, let (E, θ) be a Higgs bundle on X_T with Hitchin image $b : T \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ and let $L \in \mathcal{H}(b)$. Let $\pi : Z_b \rightarrow X_T$ be the spectral curve over b from Definition 5.5.1 and recall from §5.5 that we can describe the v -sheaf represented by J_b as being \mathcal{B}^\times where $\mathcal{B} := \nu^* \pi_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}*} \mathcal{O}_{Z_b}$. Then we can regard L as being a \mathcal{B}^\times -torsor on X_T , or in other words, an invertible \mathcal{B} -module. Using Lemma 5.5.3 to describe $a_{E, \varphi}$, we deduce:

Lemma 6.5.1. *Under the above identifications, \mathcal{S} sends L and (E, φ) to the v -vector bundle on X_T*

$$\mathcal{S}(L, (E, \varphi)) = \nu^* E \otimes_{\mathcal{B}} L.$$

From this perspective, at the heart of our p -adic Simpson functor lies a twisting construction which generalises that of [Heu25] from GL_n to general reductive groups, as well as to perfectoid families.

In the easiest special case of $\mathrm{GL}_n = \mathbb{G}_m$, we have $Z_b = X_T$ and hence $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{O}_{X_T, v}$. Thus $\mathcal{H}(b)$ is then given by the v -line bundles L on X_T with $\mathrm{HTlog}(L) = b$, and \mathcal{S} is thus given by twisting with L .

For $G = \mathbb{G}_m$, the v -sheaf $\mathbf{Bun}_{G, v}$ is the v -Picard variety of [Heu24a], which is represented by a rigid group. In this setting, Corollary 6.4.11 was previously proven in [Heu24a, Theorem 5.4], and the above explicit description shows that these isomorphisms agree. Consequently, we may regard the Corollary as a generalisation of this result to higher rank and further to reductive G .

To understand the precise relation of our moduli-theoretic p -adic Simpson correspondence Theorem 6.2.5 to the categorical p -adic Simpson correspondences of [Fal05][Heu24a][Heu25], the goal of the next section is to provide a new moduli-theoretic perspective on the role of the exponential.

7. THE MODULI SPACE OF EXPONENTIALS

We now explain how we can derive from the twisted isomorphism of Theorem 6.2.5 an equivalence of categories over strictly totally disconnected test objects, depending on the choice of an exponential.

For simplicity, let us first restrict attention to the case of $G = \mathrm{GL}_n$. We keep the setup and notation of §5.5 and §6.1, in particular $f : X \times \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ denotes the projection to the Hitchin base. The first main goal of this section is to prove the following structure result about the v -sheaf $\mathrm{R}^1 f_{v*} \widehat{J} = \mathrm{R}^1 f_{v*} \widehat{\mathcal{B}^\times}$:

Theorem 7.0.1. *Let $\Lambda := \mathrm{R}^1 \pi'_{v*} \mathbb{Z}_p$ be the étale cohomology of the spectral curve $\pi' : Z \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$. Then:*

(1) *There is a natural morphism of short exact sequences of v -sheaves on \mathbf{A} :*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{R}^1 f_{v*} J[p^\infty] & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{R}^1 f_{v*} \widehat{J} & \xrightarrow{\log} & \mathrm{R}^1 f_{v*} \mathrm{Lie} J \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow \sim & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 1 & \longrightarrow & \Lambda \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mu_{p^\infty} & \longrightarrow & \Lambda \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m & \xrightarrow{\log} & \Lambda \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{G}_a \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

(2) *The square on the right is a pullback square.*

(3) *The sheaf on the left is isomorphic to the étale sheaf $\varinjlim_n \nu^*(\mathrm{R}^1 \pi'_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}*} \mu_{p^n})$.*

Corollary 7.0.2. *There is a natural Cartesian square of v -sheaves over \mathbf{A} :*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}} & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{A} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Lambda \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m & \xrightarrow{\log} & \Lambda \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{G}_a \end{array}$$

Proof. This follows from the tower of commutative diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}} & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{P}_{\mathbb{X}} & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{R}^1 f_{v*} \widehat{J} & \longrightarrow & \Lambda \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \mathrm{HTlog} & & \downarrow \log & & \downarrow \log \\ \mathbf{A} & \xrightarrow{\tau_\Omega} & \mathbf{A}_{J, \Omega} & \xrightarrow{s_{\mathbb{X}}} & \mathrm{R}^1 f_{v*} \mathrm{Lie} J & \longrightarrow & \Lambda \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{G}_a \end{array}$$

in which the first square is Cartesian by Definition 6.4.8, the second square is Cartesian by Proposition 6.4.5 and the third square is Cartesian by Theorem 7.0.1. \square

We deduce that on the level of K -points, splittings of log induce a splitting of $\mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}}$. More generally:

Definition 7.0.3. Let $S = \mathrm{Spa}(R, R^+)$ be a strictly totally disconnected perfectoid space. An exponential for S is a continuous splitting of the logarithm map $\log : 1 + R^{\circ\circ} \rightarrow R$.

Corollary 7.0.4. Let S be a strictly totally disconnected space in \mathbf{A}_v . Then any exponential for S induces a splitting of the torsor $\mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}} \times_{\mathbf{A}} S \rightarrow S$ over S . In particular, it induces a section of $\mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}}(S) \rightarrow \mathbf{A}(S)$.

Proof. This is immediate from Corollary 7.0.2 as evaluation on S preserves the Cartesianess. \square

Remark 7.0.5. The third vertical map in Theorem 7.0.1.(1) is usually not an isomorphism, as we can see on fibres $\mathrm{Spa}(K) \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$: The reason is that for a finite flat morphism of rigid spaces $g : Z \rightarrow Y$, the map $H_v^1(Y, \nu^* g_* \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow H_v^1(Z, \mathcal{O})$ is in general neither injective (e.g. Z non-reduced) nor surjective (e.g. g ramified).

For the proof of the Theorem, we start with some preparations.

7.1. Étale cohomology of the spectral curve. For the results of this section, we can more generally let $\pi' : Z \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ be any proper finite type morphism of adic spaces over K whose fibres are all of pure dimension one. Instead of considering $\Lambda := R^1 \pi'_{v*} \mathbb{Z}_p$, we can without changes consider more generally for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\Lambda^n := R^n \pi'_{v*} \mathbb{Z}_p.$$

Definition 7.1.1. Let \mathcal{G} be any \mathbb{Z}_p -module on $\mathrm{Perf}_{K,v}$. For example, by Proposition 3.2.4.(6), this \mathcal{G} could be any topologically p -torsion rigid group like $\widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m$ or \mathbb{G}_a . Then there is for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ a natural morphism

$$\varphi_{\mathcal{G}} : \Lambda^n \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{G} \rightarrow R^n \pi'_{v*} \mathcal{G},$$

functorial in \mathcal{G} , constructed as follows: There is a natural map on \mathbf{A}_v

$$\varphi_0 : \mathcal{H}om_{\mathbb{Z}_p}(\mathbb{Z}_p, \mathcal{G}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}om_{\mathbb{Z}_p}(R^n \pi'_{v*} \mathbb{Z}_p, R^n \pi'_{v*} \mathcal{G})$$

defined for any $S \in \mathbf{A}_v$ by sending any homomorphism $h : \mathbb{Z}_p|_S := \mathbb{Z}_p \times S \rightarrow \mathcal{G}|_S := \mathcal{G} \times S$ over S to the morphism on S_v obtained by sheaffying $T \mapsto (H_v^n(Z \times_{\mathbf{A}} T, \pi'^* \mathbb{Z}_p|_T) \xrightarrow{\pi'^* h|_T} H_v^n(Z \times_{\mathbf{A}} T, \pi'^* \mathcal{G}|_T))$. Note that $\mathcal{H}om_{\mathbb{Z}_p}(\mathbb{Z}_p, \mathcal{G}) = \mathcal{G}$. The map $\varphi_{\mathcal{G}}$ is then induced by φ_0 via the adjunction of \otimes and $\mathcal{H}om$.

The aim of this subsection is to show that φ_- gives rise to the following isomorphisms:

Proposition 7.1.2. *There is a natural isomorphism of short exact sequences*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & \longrightarrow & \Lambda^n \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mu_{p^\infty} & \longrightarrow & \Lambda^n \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m & \xrightarrow{\log} & \Lambda^n \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{G}_a \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \sim \downarrow \varphi_{\mu_{p^\infty}} & & \sim \downarrow \varphi_{\widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m} & & \sim \downarrow \varphi_{\mathbb{G}_a} \\ 1 & \longrightarrow & R^n \pi'_{v*} \mu_{p^\infty} & \longrightarrow & R^n \pi'_{v*} \widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m & \xrightarrow{\log} & R^n \pi'_{v*} \mathcal{O}_Z \longrightarrow 0. \end{array}$$

We begin with some lemmas on the v -cohomology of the spectral curve $\pi' : Z \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$.

Lemma 7.1.3. *Let $n, k, l \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$.*

- (1) *We have $R^n \pi'_{v*} \mathbb{Z}/p^k \mathbb{Z} = \nu^* R^n \pi'_{\text{ét}*} \mathbb{Z}/p^k \mathbb{Z}$ as sheaves on \mathbf{A}_v .*
- (2) *We have a short exact sequence*

$$(7.1.4) \quad 0 \rightarrow R^n \pi'_{v*} \mathbb{Z}/p^l \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{p^k} R^n \pi'_{v*} \mathbb{Z}/p^{k+l} \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow R^n \pi'_{v*} \mathbb{Z}/p^k \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 0.$$

- (3) *The natural map $\Lambda^n \rightarrow \varprojlim_k R^n \pi'_{v*} (\mathbb{Z}/p^k \mathbb{Z})$ is an isomorphism.*
- (4) *We have $\Lambda^n/p^k = R^n \pi'_{v*} (\mathbb{Z}/p^k \mathbb{Z})$.*
- (5) *The \mathbb{Z}_p -module Λ^n is p -torsionfree.*

Proof. Since π' is a proper morphism of finite type, part (1) is an application of [Heu24b, Corollary 5.5].

To deduce (2), it thus suffices to prove the statement for $R^n \pi'_{\text{ét}*}$ instead of $R^n \pi'_{v*}$. It suffices to prove the vanishing of the boundary maps of the natural long exact sequence. For this it suffices by [Hub96, Proposition 2.6.1] to prove the vanishing in every geometric fibre of $\pi' : Z \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ over $\text{Spa}(L, L^+) \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$. It thus suffices to see that for any proper rigid curve $C \rightarrow \text{Spa}(L, L^+)$, the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^n(C, \mathbb{Z}/p^l \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^n(C, \mathbb{Z}/p^{k+l} \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^n(C, \mathbb{Z}/p^k \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow 0$$

is exact. We may reduce to the case that C is connected. Second, we may assume that $L^+ = L^\circ$ since finite étale sites are insensitive to passing from (L, L^+) to (L, L°) . We are thus in the setting of classical rigid spaces. Hence, for $n > 2$, the sequence vanishes. For $n = 0$, the statement is clear. For $n = 2$, the statement follows from the following fact: For any $m \in \mathbb{N}$, by [FvdP04, Proposition 8.4.1.(2)], [BLR90, §9.2, Corollary 14], we have

$$H_{\text{ét}}^2(C, \mathbb{Z}/p^m \mathbb{Z}) \simeq \text{Pic}(C)/p^m \text{Pic}(C) \simeq (\mathbb{Z}/p^m \mathbb{Z})^r$$

for some $r \in \mathbb{Z}$, which is independent of m . Finally, the case of $n = 1$ follows from those of $n = 0, 2$ by the long exact sequence.

Assertion (3) follows from (2) using that the v -site is replete and [BS15, Proposition 3.1.10].

Finally, assertions (4), (5) follow from (3) by applying $\varprojlim_{l \in \mathbb{N}}$ to (7.1.4). \square

Lemma 7.1.5. *For any $n, k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, the natural morphism of v -sheaves on \mathbf{A}_v*

$$(R^n \pi'_{v*} \mathbb{Z}/p^k \mathbb{Z}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}/p^k \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{O}_X^+/p^k \rightarrow R^n \pi'_{v*} \mathcal{O}_Z^+/p^k$$

is an almost isomorphism. In the limit over k , it follows that the following map is an isomorphism:

$$\varphi_{G_a} : \Lambda^n \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} G_a \xrightarrow{\sim} R^n \pi'_{v*} \mathcal{O}_Z.$$

Proof. The first part is an application of [Heu24b, Theorem 4.3], a consequence of Scholze's Primitive Comparison Theorem. The second part follows using Lemma 7.1.3 by taking \varprojlim_k and inverting p . \square

Proof of Proposition 7.1.2. It is clear from functoriality that applying φ_- to the log sequence defines the desired commutative diagram. The left vertical map is an isomorphism because by Lemma 7.1.3.(4), we have

$$R^n \pi'_{v*} \mu_{p^\infty} = \varinjlim_k (R^n \pi'_{v*} \mathbb{Z}/p^k \mathbb{Z}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}/p^k \mathbb{Z}} \mu_{p^k} = \varinjlim_k \Lambda^n \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mu_{p^k} = \Lambda^n \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mu_{p^\infty}.$$

The right vertical map is an isomorphism by Lemma 7.1.5. The top sequence is short exact by Lemma 7.1.3.(5).

We can now prove the result by induction on n : Assume that the bottom sequence is left-exact, which is clear for $n = 0$. Then the middle arrow is an isomorphism by the 5-Lemma, and the exactness of the bottom row follows. We can deduce left-exactness for $n + 1$, and continue inductively. \square

7.2. Comparison along the spectral cover.

Definition 7.2.1. Let $\pi' : Z \xrightarrow{\pi} Y \xrightarrow{f} S$ be any morphisms of rigid spaces over K and let $\mathcal{G} \rightarrow Z$ be any commutative smooth relative rigid group in the sense of §3. Then there is a natural map

$$\psi'_{\mathcal{G}} : R^1 f_{v*} \mathcal{H}om_Y(\mathbb{Z}_p, \pi_{v*} \mathcal{G}) \rightarrow R^1 \pi'_{v*} \widehat{\mathcal{G}},$$

functorial in \mathcal{G} , defined as follows: By [Sch22, Lemma 14.4], we have $\pi_v^* \mathbb{Z}_p = \mathbb{Z}_p$, so we have a natural adjunction isomorphism

$$\pi_{v*} \mathcal{H}om_Z(\mathbb{Z}_p, \mathcal{G}) = \mathcal{H}om_Y(\mathbb{Z}_p, \pi_{v*} \mathcal{G}).$$

The Grothendieck spectral sequence for $\pi' = f \circ \pi$ therefore defines a natural map

$$R^1 f_{v*} \mathcal{H}om_Y(\mathbb{Z}_p, \pi_{v*} \mathcal{G}) \rightarrow R^1 \pi'_{v*} \mathcal{H}om_Z(\mathbb{Z}_p, \mathcal{G}).$$

This has the desired form because by Proposition 3.2.4.(6), we have $\mathcal{H}om_Z(\mathbb{Z}_p, \mathcal{G}) = \widehat{\mathcal{G}}$.

We apply this construction to the setup of the spectral curve $\pi' : Z \xrightarrow{\pi} X \times \mathbf{A} \xrightarrow{f := \text{pr}_{\mathbf{A}}} \mathbf{A}$. In fact, for the following definition, we can more generally allow $\pi : Z \rightarrow X \times \mathbf{A}$ to be any finite flat cover.

Definition 7.2.2. Let $\mathcal{B} := \nu^* \pi_{\text{ét}*} \mathcal{O}_Z$. Due to the assumption that π is finite flat, this is a vector bundle on $X \times \mathbf{A}$. Hence \mathcal{B}^\times is represented as a v-sheaf by the commutative smooth relative rigid group defined by the Weil restriction $\pi_{\text{ét}*} \mathcal{O}_Z^\times$. Consequently, the natural base-change map

$$\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \pi_{v*} \mathcal{O}_Z$$

induces by passing to units and applying $\mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{Z}_p, -)$ a natural map of v-sheaves on $Y := X \times \mathbf{A}$

$$h : \widehat{\mathcal{B}^\times} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}om_Y(\mathbb{Z}_p, \pi_{v*} \mathbb{G}_m).$$

Here on the left, we again use Proposition 3.2.4.(6), as well as the fact that \mathcal{B}^\times is represented by a commutative smooth relative rigid group. In summary, we have thus constructed a natural map

$$\psi_{\mathbb{G}_m} : R^1 f_{v*} \widehat{\mathcal{B}^\times} \xrightarrow{R^1 f_{v*} h} R^1 f_{v*} \mathcal{H}om_Y(\mathbb{Z}_p, \pi_{v*} \mathbb{G}_m) \xrightarrow{\psi'_{\mathbb{G}_m}} R^1 \pi'_{v*} \widehat{\mathbb{G}_m}.$$

In exactly the same way, we obtain for \mathcal{B} and $\mathcal{B}^\times[p^\infty]$ two morphisms of sheaves on \mathbf{A}_v

$$\psi_{\mathbb{G}_a} : R^1 f_{v*} \mathcal{B} \rightarrow R^1 f_{v*} \mathcal{H}om_Y(\mathbb{Z}_p, \pi_{v*} \mathbb{G}_a) \xrightarrow{\psi'_{\mathbb{G}_a}} R^1 \pi'_{v*} \mathbb{G}_a,$$

$$\psi_{\mu_{p^\infty}} : R^1 f_{v*} \mathcal{B}^\times[p^\infty] \rightarrow R^1 f_{v*} \mathcal{H}om_Y(\mathbb{Z}_p, \pi_{v*} \mu_{p^\infty}) \xrightarrow{\psi'_{\mu_{p^\infty}}} R^1 \pi'_{v*} \mu_{p^\infty}.$$

Proposition 7.2.3. *Let $\pi : Z \rightarrow X \times \mathbf{A}$ be the spectral curve. Then there is a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & \longrightarrow & R^1 f_{v*} \mathcal{B}^\times[p^\infty] & \longrightarrow & R^1 f_{v*} \widehat{\mathcal{B}^\times} & \xrightarrow{\log} & R^1 f_{v*} \mathcal{B} \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \sim \downarrow \psi_{\mu_{p^\infty}} & & \downarrow \psi_{\mathbb{G}_m} & & \downarrow \psi_{\mathbb{G}_a} \\ 1 & \longrightarrow & R^1 \pi'_{v*} \mu_{p^\infty} & \longrightarrow & R^1 \pi'_{v*} \widehat{\mathbb{G}_m} & \xrightarrow{\log} & R^1 \pi'_{v*} \mathcal{O} \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

of sheaves on \mathbf{A} with short exact rows. Moreover, the morphism $\psi_{\mu_{p^\infty}}$ is an isomorphism.

Proof. The bottom row is short exact by Proposition 7.1.2. It is clear from functoriality of ψ' and the construction that ψ defines a morphism between these sequences. We observe that $\mathcal{B}^\times[p^\infty] = \nu^* \mathcal{B}^\times[p^\infty]$. For this reason, the v-topological version of proper base-change [Heu24b, Corollary 5.5] shows that

$$R^1 f_{v*} \mathcal{B}^\times[p^\infty] = \nu^* R^1 f_{\text{ét}*} \mathcal{B}^\times[p^\infty], \quad R^1 \pi'_{v*} \mu_{p^\infty} = \nu^* R^1 \pi'_{\text{ét}*} \mu_{p^\infty}.$$

Under this identification, using that $\widehat{J} = \widehat{\mathcal{B}^\times}$ and $\text{Lie } J = \mathcal{B}$, we see that the top row is short exact by Proposition 6.1.15. It remains to prove that the natural map $R^1 f_{\text{ét}*} \mathcal{B}^\times[p^\infty] \rightarrow R^1 \pi'_{\text{ét}*} \mu_{p^\infty}$ is an isomorphism.

For this, we use the Grothendieck spectral sequence for $\pi' = f \circ \pi$, which yields an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow R^1 f_{\text{ét}*}(\pi_{\text{ét}*} \mu_{p^n}) \rightarrow R^1 \pi'_{\text{ét}*} \mu_{p^n} \rightarrow f_{\text{ét}*}(R^1 \pi_{\text{ét}*} \mu_{p^n}).$$

Since π is finite, the last term vanishes by [Hub96, Corollary 2.6.6]. Finally, we have $\pi_{\text{ét}*} \mu_{p^\infty} = \mathcal{B}^\times[p^\infty]$. \square

Proof of Theorem 7.0.1. Part (1) follows from combining Proposition 7.2.3 and Proposition 7.1.2. For (2), it suffices to show that the left vertical map is an isomorphism, which follows from the corresponding statements in Proposition 7.2.3 and Proposition 7.1.2. Part (3) follows from Lemma 6.1.14. \square

7.3. Comparison along the cameral cover. We now generalise §7.2 to a reductive group G over K .

7.3.1. We first briefly review the cameral cover following [DG02, Ngô10, CZ17]. Recall that T is a fixed maximal torus of G , that \mathfrak{t} is its Lie algebra and W denotes the Weyl group of G , which acts on T .

Via the Chevalley isomorphism $K[\mathfrak{t}]^W \simeq K[\mathfrak{g}]^G$, we have a \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant, finite flat morphism $\mathfrak{t} \rightarrow \mathfrak{c}$ of degree $|W|$, equipped with a W -action. We twist this map with Ω and consider its base change

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \widetilde{X} & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{t}_\Omega \\ \pi \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X \times \mathbf{A} & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{c}_\Omega \end{array}$$

with the universal section $X \times \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{c}_\Omega$. The morphism π is the universal cameral cover, and is equipped with a W -action. We set $\tilde{\pi} = f \circ \pi : \tilde{X} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$. There exists a commutative smooth relative group $J^1 \rightarrow X \times \mathbf{A}$:

$$(7.3.2) \quad J^1 := (\pi_*(T \times \tilde{X}))^W,$$

where the W -action is given by the diagonal action on $T \times \tilde{X}$, see [Ngô10, § 2.4], [CZ17, § 3.1].

By [Ngô10, Proposition 2.4.2], there exists a homomorphism $J \rightarrow J^1$ over $X \times \mathbf{A}$ which is an open embedding. Its cokernel is an étale sheaf of 2-torsion abelian groups, supported on certain closed subschemes of $X \times \mathbf{A}$ (see [CZ17, (3.1,3)] for an explicit description). If $p \neq 2$, then we have natural isomorphisms:

$$(7.3.3) \quad J[p^\infty] \xrightarrow{\sim} J^1[p^\infty], \quad \text{Lie } J \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Lie } J^1.$$

From Proposition 3.2.4 and Lemma 3.2.6, we deduce that we have a natural isomorphism $\hat{J} \xrightarrow{\sim} \hat{J}^1$.

Theorem 7.3.4. *Assume G is non-commutative and $p \nmid |W|$. Set $\Lambda := (R^1 \tilde{\pi}_{v*} \varprojlim_k T[p^k])^W$, where W acts diagonally on $T[p^k] \times \tilde{X}$. Then there is a natural morphism of short exact sequences of v -sheaves over \mathbf{A}*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & \longrightarrow & R^1 f_{v*} J[p^\infty] & \longrightarrow & R^1 f_{v*} \hat{J} & \xrightarrow{\log} & R^1 f_{v*} \text{Lie } J \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow \sim & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 1 & \longrightarrow & \Lambda \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mu_{p^\infty} & \longrightarrow & \Lambda \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \hat{\mathbb{G}}_m & \xrightarrow{\log} & \Lambda \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{G}_a \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

where $f : X \times \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ is the projection. In particular, the square on the right is a pullback square.

Exactly as in Corollary 7.0.4, Theorem 7.3.4 implies:

Corollary 7.3.5. *Let S be a strictly totally disconnected space in \mathbf{A}_v . Then any exponential for S induces a splitting of the torsor $\mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}} \times_{\mathbf{A}} S \rightarrow S$ over S . In particular, it induces a section of $\mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}}(S) \rightarrow \mathbf{A}(S)$.*

For the proof, we need a variant of Lemma 7.1.3 for the cameral cover that incorporates the W -invariants:

Lemma 7.3.6. *Let $n, k, l \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$.*

- (1) *We have $R^1 f_{v*} ((\pi_{v*} T[p^k])^W) \simeq (R^1 \tilde{\pi}_{v*} T[p^k])^W$.*
- (2) *We have a short exact sequence*

$$(7.3.7) \quad 1 \rightarrow (R^1 \tilde{\pi}_{v*} T[p^l])^W \xrightarrow{\cdot p^k} (R^1 \tilde{\pi}_{v*} T[p^{k+l}])^W \rightarrow (R^1 \tilde{\pi}_{v*} T[p^k])^W \rightarrow 1.$$

- (3) *We have $\Lambda \simeq \varprojlim_k (R^1 \tilde{\pi}_{v*} T[p^k])^W$ and $\Lambda/p^k \Lambda \simeq (R^1 \tilde{\pi}_{v*} T[p^k])^W$.*
- (4) *The \mathbb{Z}_p -module Λ is p -torsionfree.*

Proof. (1) Since $\pi, \tilde{\pi}, f$ are algebraisable proper maps, we may by [Heu24b, Proposition 5.8] replace $R^1 \tilde{\pi}_{v*}$ with $R^1 \tilde{\pi}_{\text{ét}*}$ and work with algebraic étale cohomology. Set $\mathcal{F} = \pi_{\text{ét}*}(T[p^k])$ over $X \times \mathbf{A}$, equipped with the diagonal W -action. By the Grothendieck spectral sequence for the composition

$$\delta := (-)^W \circ f_{\text{ét}*} = f_{\text{ét}*} \circ (-)^W : \mathbf{Ab}((X \times \mathbf{A})_{\text{ét}}, \mathbb{Z}[W]) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ab}(\mathbf{A}_{\text{ét}}),$$

we obtain natural maps:

$$R^1 f_{\text{ét}*}(\mathcal{F}^W) \rightarrow R^1 \delta(\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow (R^1 f_{\text{ét}*} \mathcal{F})^W.$$

Since $p \nmid |W|$, higher Galois cohomology of W with values in p -power torsion abelian groups vanishes. Considering the full Grothendieck spectral sequences, we deduce by working on geometric fibres that these maps are isomorphisms. Moreover, $\pi_{\text{ét}*}$ is exact since π is finite. This shows assertion (1).

(2) The morphism $\tilde{\pi} : \tilde{X} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ satisfies the assumptions of Lemma 7.1.3. By Lemma 7.1.3.(2) applied to $\tilde{\pi}$, we have the short exact sequence before taking $(-)^W$. After taking W -invariants, the assertion follows again from the fact that higher Galois cohomology of W with values in p -power torsion abelian groups vanishes.

(3) By Lemma 7.1.3.(3), we have $R^1 \tilde{\pi}_{v*} \varprojlim_k T[p^k] \simeq \varprojlim_k R^1 \tilde{\pi}_{v*} T[p^k]$, so the first part follows by taking W -invariants, which commutes with \varprojlim . The second part of (3) and (4) follow from (2) by taking \varprojlim_l . \square

Proof of Theorem 7.3.4. We first show that the left vertical arrow is an isomorphism. By (7.3.2) and (7.3.3), we have $J[p^k] \simeq (\pi_{v*} T[p^k])^W$, hence $R^1 f_{v*} J[p^k] \simeq (R^1 \tilde{\pi}_{v*} T[p^k])^W$ by Lemma 7.3.6.(1). Consequently,

$$\Lambda \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mu_{p^\infty} \simeq \varinjlim_k \Lambda \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mu_{p^k} \simeq \varinjlim_k (R^1 \tilde{\pi}_{v*} T[p^k])^W \simeq (R^1 \tilde{\pi}_{v*} T[p^\infty])^W,$$

where the second isomorphism follows from Lemma 7.3.6.(3).

We now choose an isomorphism $T \simeq \mathbb{G}_m^r$ and apply Proposition 7.1.2 to $\tilde{\pi} : \tilde{X} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ for each factor of T . From this we obtain a W -equivariant isomorphism of short exact sequences:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 \rightarrow R^1 \tilde{\pi}_{v*} (\varinjlim_k T[p^k]) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mu_{p^\infty} & \rightarrow & R^1 \tilde{\pi}_{v*} (\varinjlim_k T[p^k]) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \hat{\mathbb{G}}_m & \xrightarrow{\log} & R^1 \tilde{\pi}_{v*} (\varinjlim_k T[p^k]) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{G}_a & \rightarrow & 0 \\ \sim \downarrow & & \sim \downarrow & & \sim \downarrow & & \\ 1 \longrightarrow R^1 \tilde{\pi}_{v*} T[p^\infty] & \longrightarrow & R^1 \tilde{\pi}_{v*} \hat{T} & \xrightarrow{\log} & R^1 \tilde{\pi}_{v*} \text{Lie } T & \longrightarrow & 0. \end{array}$$

Taking W -invariants and using Lemma 7.3.6.(3), we arrive at the following commutative diagram:

$$(7.3.8) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 \longrightarrow & \Lambda \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mu_{p^\infty} & \longrightarrow & \Lambda \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \hat{\mathbb{G}}_m & \xrightarrow{\log} & \Lambda \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{G}_a & \longrightarrow 0 \\ & \sim \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \sim \downarrow & \\ 1 \longrightarrow & (R^1 \tilde{\pi}_{v*} T[p^\infty])^W & \longrightarrow & (R^1 \tilde{\pi}_{v*} \hat{T})^W & \xrightarrow{\log} & (R^1 \tilde{\pi}_{v*} \text{Lie } T)^W & \longrightarrow 0. \end{array}$$

In this diagram, the bottom line is left-exact while the top line is short exact by Lemma 7.3.6.(4). Hence the middle arrow is an isomorphism by the 5-lemma, and it follows that also the bottom line is short exact.

Using again that $T \simeq \mathbb{G}_m^r$ and applying Definition 7.2.2 to each of the factors, we obtain a canonical map:

$$\psi_T : R^1 f_{v*} \hat{J}^1 \rightarrow R^1 f_{v*} \mathcal{H}om_{X \times \mathbf{A}}(\mathbb{Z}_p, \pi_{v*} T) \xrightarrow{\psi'_T} R^1 \tilde{\pi}_{v*} \hat{T}$$

which clearly factors through $(R^1 \tilde{\pi}_{v*} \hat{T})^W$. Recall that $\hat{J} = \hat{J}^1$. Since $J[p^\infty] \simeq J^1[p^\infty] \simeq (\pi_{v*} T[p^\infty])^W$ by (7.3.3), (7.3.2), we may define $\psi_{T[p^\infty]}$ and $\psi_{\text{Lie } T}$ in the same way to obtain the desired commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 \longrightarrow & R^1 f_{v*} J[p^\infty] & \longrightarrow & R^1 f_{v*} \hat{J} & \xrightarrow{\log} & R^1 \pi_{v*} \text{Lie } J & \longrightarrow 0 \\ & \simeq \downarrow \psi_{T[p^\infty]} & & \downarrow \psi_T & & \downarrow \psi_{\text{Lie } T} & \\ 1 \longrightarrow & (R^1 \tilde{\pi}_{v*} T[p^\infty])^W & \longrightarrow & (R^1 \tilde{\pi}_{v*} \hat{T})^W & \xrightarrow{\log} & (R^1 \tilde{\pi}_{v*} \text{Lie } T)^W & \longrightarrow 0. \end{array}$$

The first row is exact by Proposition 6.1.15. The second row is exact by (7.3.8).

Combining this diagram with the isomorphism of short exact sequences (7.3.8) proves the Theorem. \square

7.4. The homeomorphism between topological spaces. As the main application of the results in this section, we can now deduce a topological comparison of moduli spaces, like in complex geometry.

For every v -sheaf F on $\text{Spa}(K)$, one can endow the set of K -points $F(K)$ with a natural topology, using the condensed formalism of Clausen–Scholze [Sch]. Let us make this explicit in our specific context:

Definition 7.4.1. For any profinite space S , there is an associated v -sheaf \underline{S} on $\text{Spa}(K)_v$, which is represented by the strictly totally disconnected space $\text{Spa}(\text{Map}_{\text{cts}}(S, K))$. We thus obtain a condensed set

$$\mathbf{Hig}_G : S \mapsto \mathbf{Hig}_G(\underline{S}).$$

More precisely, to avoid set-theoretic issues, we fix a cut-off cardinal κ and only test by κ -small profinite sets S . This endows $\mathbf{Hig}_G(K) = \mathbf{Hig}_G(K)$ with a natural compactly generated topology: Explicitly, this is the finest topology such that for every $\underline{S} \rightarrow \mathbf{Hig}_G$, the associated map of K -points $S \rightarrow \mathbf{Hig}_G(K)$ is continuous.

Similarly, we endow $\mathbf{Bun}_{G,v}(K)$ with a natural topology by considering the condensed set

$$\mathbf{Bun}_{G,v} : S \mapsto \mathbf{Bun}_{G,v}(\underline{S}).$$

Theorem 7.4.2. *Assume either that $G = \mathrm{GL}_n$ or that G is a reductive group with $p \nmid |W|$. Then choices of a flat lift \mathbb{X} of X to $\mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{dR}}^+/\xi^2$ and of an exponential Exp for K induce an isomorphism of condensed sets*

$$\underline{\mathrm{Hig}}_G \xrightarrow{\sim} \underline{\mathrm{Bun}}_{G,v}.$$

On K -points, this induces a homeomorphism

$$\mathbf{S} : \mathbf{Hig}_G(K) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{Bun}_G(K).$$

This is a very close analogue of Simpson's homeomorphism between coarse moduli spaces in complex non-abelian Hodge theory [Sim94, Theorem 7.18].

Proof. Since \underline{S} is strictly totally disconnected, any exponential Exp for K induces an exponential for S

$$\mathrm{Exp}_S : \mathrm{Map}_{\mathrm{cts}}(S, K) \rightarrow \mathrm{Map}_{\mathrm{cts}}(S, 1 + \mathfrak{m}_K),$$

functorial in S . Here we use that $\mathfrak{m}_K = K^{\circ\circ}$, so $\mathrm{Map}_{\mathrm{cts}}(S, 1 + \mathfrak{m}_K) = \mathrm{Map}_{\mathrm{cts}}(S, K)^{\circ\circ}$. By Corollary 7.0.4, respectively Corollary 7.3.5, we thus obtain natural splittings

$$s_{\mathrm{Exp}, S} : \mathbf{A}(S) \rightarrow \mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}}(S)$$

for each S , or in other words, a morphism $\underline{A} \rightarrow \underline{H}_{\mathbb{X}}$ between the condensed sets associated to \mathbf{A} and $\mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{X}}$. We deduce from this a morphism of condensed sets

$$\underline{\mathrm{Hig}}_G \xrightarrow{s_{\mathrm{Exp}}} \underline{H}_{\mathbb{X}} \times_{\underline{A}} \underline{\mathrm{Hig}}_G \xrightarrow{\sim} \underline{H}_{\mathbb{X}} \times_{\underline{A}} \underline{\mathrm{Bun}}_G \rightarrow \underline{\mathrm{Bun}}_G.$$

As we can similarly construct a morphism into the other direction, this is an isomorphism of condensed sets. By [Sch, Remark 1.6], this gives the desired homeomorphism between K -points. \square

Remark 7.4.3. The bijection \mathbf{S} from Theorem 7.4.2 can be shown to extend from a bijection of isomorphism classes to an equivalence of groupoids between G -Higgs bundles and v - G -torsors. For $G = \mathrm{GL}_n$, where we can even work with categories of vector bundles rather than groupoids of GL_n -torsors, this works as follows: Unravelling the definitions, we see from Lemma 6.5.1 that \mathbf{S} is compatible with the categorical p -adic Simpson correspondence S from [Heu25, Theorem 1.1]. Indeed, it shows that for any choice of Exp , the following diagram commutes, where the vertical maps are the passage to groupoids of isomorphism classes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \{\text{Higgs bundles on } X \text{ of rank } n\} & \xrightarrow{S} & \{v\text{-vector bundles on } X \text{ of rank } n\} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbf{Hig}_{\mathrm{GL}_n}(K) & \xrightarrow{\mathbf{S}} & \mathbf{Bun}_{\mathrm{GL}_n, v}(K). \end{array}$$

Namely, in [Heu25], S is obtained from \mathbf{S} by defining a notion of rigidifications of \mathcal{B}^\times -torsors. Combining ideas from [Heu25, §3] with the constructions of this article, it ought to be possible (but probably quite technical) to define a notion of rigidifications also for strictly totally disconnected families. By the Tannakian formalism [HWZ23, §3], this would lead to an extension of Theorem 7.4.2 to all linear algebraic G .

8. THE v -STACK OF HIGGS BUNDLES

The goal of this subsection is to show that the v -stack of Higgs bundles \mathcal{Hig}_G is essentially a classical object. For this we need to compare the notion of analytic vector bundles on smoothoid spaces to algebraic vector bundles on smooth schemes. The key is therefore to prove a perfectoid GAGA Theorem.

8.1. Perfectoid GAGA for curves. Throughout this section, let X^{alg} be any smooth proper variety over K . We will later restrict attention to curves, but in the beginning, we can work in this greater generality. Let X be the adic analytification of X^{alg} . We recall that there is a natural morphism of locally ringed spaces $X \rightarrow X^{\mathrm{alg}}$ over $\mathrm{Spa}(K, K^+) \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec}(K)$. Let now (R, R^+) be any sousperfectoid K -algebra. To simplify notation, we write

$$X_R := X \times \mathrm{Spa}(R), \quad X_R^{\mathrm{alg}} := X^{\mathrm{alg}} \times \mathrm{Spec}(R).$$

Consider $\mathrm{Spa}(R)$ as a locally ringed space. By the universal property of $\mathrm{Spec}(R)$, the identity $R \rightarrow R$ then corresponds to a morphism of locally ringed spaces $\mathrm{Spa}(R, R^+) \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec}(R)$. As the fibre product in schemes is the same as that in locally ringed spaces, we obtain from this a natural morphism of locally ringed spaces

$$h : X_R \rightarrow X_R^{\mathrm{alg}}.$$

The goal of this subsection is to prove the following GAGA Theorem for vector bundles:

Theorem 8.1.1 (Perfectoid GAGA for curves). *Let X^{alg} be any smooth proper variety over K , and let X be the associated adic space. Let (R, R^+) be any sousperfectoid K -algebra.*

(1) *Pullback along h defines a fully faithful exact tensor functor*

$$-^{\mathrm{an}} : \{\text{vector bundles on } X^{\mathrm{alg}} \times \mathrm{Spec}(R)\} \rightarrow \{\text{analytic vector bundles on } X \times \mathrm{Spa}(R)\}.$$

(2) *For any vector bundle F on X_R^{alg} , we have $\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_R^{\mathrm{alg}}, F) = \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_R, F^{\mathrm{an}})$.*

(3) *Assume moreover that X^{alg} is a curve and that R is perfectoid. Then any analytic vector bundle on $X \times \mathrm{Spa}(R)$ lies in the essential image of $-^{\mathrm{an}}$ after replacing $\mathrm{Spa}(R)$ by an open cover.*

Remark 8.1.2. Part (3) should hold for any smooth proper variety X , and without passage to an open cover. In fact, Scholze has informed us that this should follow from his joint work with Clausen, similarly as in [CS, §13]. That it holds for line bundles in this generality is shown in [Heu].

Remark 8.1.3. In a similar vein, one should be able to relax the assumption that R is perfectoid in (3): Indeed, the only place where we make use of the assumption that R is perfectoid is the proof of Lemma 8.2.5. In fact, one can probably further relax the assumption in (1)-(2) that R is sousperfectoid to any other condition that guarantees that $X \times \mathrm{Spa}(R)$ still exists as an adic space.

The proof of Theorem 8.1.1 will take the whole section. We first show (1) and (2). The proof of (3) is more difficult, and we will prove it by reducing to the case of \mathbb{P}^1 , where it can be seen by explicit computations.

Proof of Theorem 8.1.1.(2). We first note that for any vector bundle F on X_R^{alg} , the pullback

$$F^{\mathrm{an}} := h^* F = h^{-1} F \otimes_{h^{-1} \mathcal{O}_{X_R^{\mathrm{alg}}}} \mathcal{O}_X$$

is again a vector bundle. More generally, while there is in general no good theory of coherent sheaves on adic spaces, it still makes sense to consider the pullback $F^{\mathrm{an}} := h^* F$ of any quasi-coherent sheaf F on X_R^{alg} .

We now first prove part (2) of the Theorem, namely for any vector bundle F on X_R^{alg} , we have

$$\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_R^{\mathrm{alg}}, F) = \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_R, F^{\mathrm{an}}).$$

It suffices to see that the natural map $\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_R^{\mathrm{alg}}, F) \rightarrow \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_R, F^{\mathrm{an}})$ induces an isomorphism on H^n for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Choose a rigid approximation $R = \varinjlim_i R_i$ by R_i that are topologically of finite type over K as in [Heu, Proposition 3.17]. Here the colimit is taken in the category of abstract rings (rather than in some category that takes the topology into account). For any locally ringed space Y , let $\mathrm{VB}(Y)$ be the set of isomorphism classes of finite locally free modules on Y . Then by [SP, 02JO], we have

$$\mathrm{VB}(X_R^{\mathrm{alg}}) = \varinjlim_i \mathrm{VB}(X_{R_i}^{\mathrm{alg}}).$$

We may therefore assume that F is the pullback of a vector bundle F_i on $X_{R_i}^{\mathrm{alg}}$. For any $j \geq i$, let F_j be the base-change to $X_{R_j}^{\mathrm{alg}}$. We now apply [Heu24c, Proposition 3.2] to the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_R & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Spa}(R) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X_{R_i} & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Spa}(R_i). \end{array}$$

This says that there is a perfect complex K^\bullet on $\mathrm{Spa}(R_i)$ such that

$$H^n(X_R, F^{\mathrm{an}}) = H^n(K^\bullet \otimes_{R_i} R) = \varinjlim_j H^n(K^\bullet \otimes_{R_i} R_j) = \varinjlim_j H^n(X_{R_j}, F_j^{\mathrm{an}}),$$

where in the last step, we have applied [Heu24c, Proposition 3.2] in the rigid setup to $\mathrm{Spa}(R_j) \rightarrow \mathrm{Spa}(R_i)$. We can now apply K pf's relative rigid GAGA [K p74] to see that

$$\varinjlim_j H^n(X_{R_j}, F_j^{\mathrm{an}}) = \varinjlim_j H^n(X_{R_j}^{\mathrm{alg}}, F_j) = H^n(X_R^{\mathrm{alg}}, F).$$

This finishes the proof of part (2). \square

We now deduce part (1) of the Theorem:

Proof of Theorem 8.1.1.(1). Let E_1, E_2 be vector bundles on X_R^{alg} . Working locally, we see that $\mathcal{H}om(E_1, E_2)^{\mathrm{an}} = \mathcal{H}om(E_1^{\mathrm{an}}, E_2^{\mathrm{an}})$. We now apply Theorem 8.1.1.(2) to $F := \mathcal{H}om(E_1, E_2)$ and take H^0 to deduce:

$$\mathrm{Hom}(E_1, E_2) = H^0(X_R^{\mathrm{alg}}, F) = H^0(X_R, F^{\mathrm{an}}) = \mathrm{Hom}(E_1^{\mathrm{an}}, E_2^{\mathrm{an}}).$$

This completes the proof of Theorem 8.1.1.(1). \square

For the proof of Theorem 8.1.1.(3), we start with a lemma for which we do not yet need that X is a curve or that R is perfectoid.

Lemma 8.1.4. *In the setting of Theorem 8.1.1, let E be a quasi-coherent sheaf of finite type on X_R^{alg} and assume that E^{an} is a vector bundle of rank r . Then E is also a vector bundle of rank r .*

Proof. We first consider the case that $(R, R^+) = (C, C^+)$ is an algebraically closed affinoid field. In this case, $a : X_C \rightarrow X_C^{\mathrm{alg}}$ is the classical GAGA map which identifies C -points of X_C with closed points of X_C^{alg} . Moreover, given any such point $x \in X_C(C)$, the natural map between completed stalks $\mathcal{O}_{X_C^{\mathrm{alg}}, a(x)}^\wedge \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_C, x}^\wedge$ is an isomorphism. Since a finitely generated module E on a Noetherian scheme is locally free of rank r if and only if all its completed stalks are free of rank r , this shows the result in this case.

In order to deduce the general case, assume that E on X_R^{alg} is not locally free of rank r . It suffices to prove that there is a morphism $\psi : (R, R^+) \rightarrow (C, C^+)$ into an algebraically closed affinoid field such that for the base change $b : X_C^{\mathrm{alg}} \rightarrow X_R^{\mathrm{alg}}$, the sheaf b^*E is still not locally free of rank r . As $b^{\mathrm{an}*}E^{\mathrm{an}} = (b^*E)^{\mathrm{an}}$ is locally free of rank r , this will contradict the case of $(R, R^+) = (C, C^+)$ already discussed.

To find ψ , we consider the Fitting ideals $\mathrm{Fit}_i(E) \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{X_R^{\mathrm{alg}}}$. By [SP, 0C3G], E was locally free of rank r if

$$\mathrm{Fit}_{r-1}E = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \mathrm{Fit}_rE = \mathcal{O}_{X_R^{\mathrm{alg}}}.$$

Assume first that there is an affinoid $U = \mathrm{Spec}(A) \subseteq X^{\mathrm{alg}}$ such that there is $0 \neq f \in \mathrm{Fit}_{r-1}E|_{U \times \mathrm{Spec}(R)}$. Then f is a section of $\mathcal{O}(U \times \mathrm{Spec}(R)) = A \otimes_K R$. Recall that any $s \in R$ vanishes if and only if $s(x) = 0$ for all $x \in \mathrm{Spa}(R)$. Equivalently, this means that for any morphisms $\psi : (R, R^+) \rightarrow (C, C^+)$ into algebraically closed affinoid fields, the image of s is 0 . Since $f \neq 0$, and A is a K -vector space, we deduce that there is $\psi : (R, R^+) \rightarrow (C, C^+)$ such that $\psi(f) \neq 0$. Consider the base-change of E along $b : X_C^{\mathrm{alg}} \rightarrow X_R^{\mathrm{alg}}$, then by [SP, 0C3D], we have

$$\mathrm{Fit}_{r-1}(b^*E) = b^{-1}(\mathrm{Fit}_{r-1}E) \cdot \mathcal{O}_{X_C^{\mathrm{alg}}} \neq 0$$

since $\psi(f) \neq 0$. Hence b^*E is not locally free of rank r , which we have already seen is impossible.

It remains to see that $\mathrm{Fit}_rE = \mathcal{O}_{X_R^{\mathrm{alg}}}$. Suppose not, then we can find a closed point x of X_R^{alg} such that $\mathrm{Fit}_r(E_x) \subsetneq \mathcal{O}_{X_R^{\mathrm{alg}}, x}$. Locally on some affine open $x \in U = \mathrm{Spec}(B) \subseteq X_R^{\mathrm{alg}}$, this corresponds to a maximal ideal \mathfrak{m}_x such that $\mathrm{Fit}_r(E|_U) \subseteq \mathfrak{m}_x \subsetneq B$. Since X is proper, the projection $\pi : X_R^{\mathrm{alg}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec}(R)$ is universally closed, hence $\pi(x)$ is itself a closed point, corresponding to a maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m} \subseteq R$. Then $\mathfrak{m} \cdot B \subseteq \mathfrak{m}_x$, hence

$$\mathrm{Fit}_r(E|_{U \times \mathrm{Spec}(R)}) \subseteq \mathfrak{m}_x B / \mathfrak{m} B \subsetneq B / \mathfrak{m} B.$$

This means that the base-change of E to the fibre of X_R^{alg} over $\pi(x)$ is not locally free of rank r .

We now use that by [Hub94, Lemma 1.4], there exists $x \in \mathrm{Spa}(R)$ with $\mathrm{supp}(x) = \mathfrak{m}$. In particular, by [Sch12, Propositions 2.25, 2.27], there is a morphism $\psi : (R, R^+) \rightarrow (C, C^+)$ into an affinoid field (wlog algebraically closed) such that $\ker \psi = \mathfrak{m}$. Let $b : X_C^{\mathrm{alg}} \rightarrow X_R^{\mathrm{alg}}$ be the base-change, then since $R/\mathfrak{m} \rightarrow C$ is a field extension, the module b^*E is still not locally finite free of rank r over X_C^{alg} . \square

8.2. Perfectoid GAGA for \mathbb{P}^1 . From now on, let us assume that R is perfectoid. As the first case of Theorem 8.1.1.(3), we now prove that it holds for $X = \mathbb{P}^1$:

Proposition 8.2.1. *For any affinoid perfectoid K -algebra (R, R^+) , the analytification functor*

$$(8.2.2) \quad -^{\text{an}} : \{\text{vector bundles on } \mathbb{P}^1 \times \text{Spec}(R)\} \rightarrow \{\text{vector bundles on } \mathbb{P}^1 \times \text{Spa}(R)\}$$

is fully faithful, and any object lies in the essential image after replacing $S = \text{Spa}(R)$ by an open cover.

Proof. For the proof, we take inspiration from Grothendieck's description of vector bundles on \mathbb{P}^1 , and then from Serre's proof of the GAGA Theorems: We consider the cover of \mathbb{P}^1 by two open unit discs \mathbb{B}^1 around 0 and ∞ with intersection a unit tyre $U = \text{Spa}(K\langle T^{\pm 1} \rangle)$. Let us denote these by $\mathbb{B}^1(0)$ and $\mathbb{B}^1(\infty)$. We set $S = \text{Spa}(R, R^+)$ and write \mathfrak{V} for the cover of \mathbb{P}_S^1 by the base-changes $\mathbb{B}_S^1(0)$ and $\mathbb{B}_S^1(\infty)$ to S .

Lemma 8.2.3. *Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$. Any vector bundle on \mathbb{B}_S^d becomes trivial after replacing S by an open cover.*

Proof. We can write $R\langle X_1, \dots, X_d \rangle = (\varinjlim R_i^+ \langle X_1, \dots, X_d \rangle)^\wedge[\frac{1}{p}]$ where $S_i = \text{Spa}(R_i)$ is a rigid approximation of S as in the proof of Theorem 8.1.1.(2). By [GR03, Corollary 5.4.41], the pullback on isomorphism classes

$$\varinjlim_i \text{VB}(S_i \times \mathbb{B}^d) \rightarrow \text{VB}(S \times \mathbb{B}^d)$$

is a bijection. It therefore suffices to prove the statement when S is an affinoid rigid space. Here it holds by a result of Lütkebohmert, based on the work of Quillen–Suslin [Lüt77, Satz 1]. \square

Let E be a vector bundle on \mathbb{P}_S^1 of rank r . By Lemma 8.2.3, we may assume after replacing S by an open cover that E is free over $\mathbb{B}_S^1(0)$ and $\mathbb{B}_S^1(\infty)$. Hence we may assume without loss of generality that E is glued from two trivial vector bundles along $U \times S$. Such vector bundles are described by the double coset

$$(8.2.4) \quad \check{H}^1(\mathfrak{V}, \text{GL}_r) = \text{GL}_r(R\langle T \rangle) \backslash \text{GL}_r(R\langle T^{\pm 1} \rangle) / \text{GL}_r(R\langle T^{-1} \rangle).$$

Lemma 8.2.5. *We have $H_{\text{ét}}^1(\mathbb{P}_S^1, 1 + \mathfrak{m}_K M_n(\mathcal{O}^+)) = 1$.*

Proof. We first note that, as \mathbb{P}^1 has no non-split connected finite étale covers, [Heu24a, Proposition 3.9] says

$$(8.2.6) \quad H_{\text{ét}}^1(\mathbb{P}_S^1, \mathcal{O}^+/p) \stackrel{a}{=} H_{\text{ét}}^1(\text{Spa}(R), \mathcal{O}^+/p) \stackrel{a}{=} 0.$$

To simplify notation, let us write $H^i(-)$ for $H_{\text{ét}}^i(\mathbb{P}_S^1, -)$. Consider the long exact sequence

$$H^0(\text{GL}_n(\mathcal{O}^+)) \rightarrow H^0(\text{GL}_n(\mathcal{O}^+/\mathfrak{m}_K)) \rightarrow H^1(1 + \mathfrak{m}_K M_n(\mathcal{O}^+)) \rightarrow H^1(\text{GL}_n(\mathcal{O}^+)) \rightarrow H^1(\text{GL}_n(\mathcal{O}^+/\mathfrak{m}_K))$$

of pointed sets. By considering $\text{GL}_n(\mathcal{O}^+) \subseteq M_n(\mathcal{O}^+)$ as a subsheaf, we deduce from (8.2.6) that the first map is surjective. It thus suffices to see that the last map has trivial kernel. For this we argue as in [Heu22a, Lemma 2.25]: Let V be any finite locally free \mathcal{O}^+ -module V for which V/\mathfrak{m}_K is trivial. Then since $V/\mathfrak{m}_K = \varinjlim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} V/p^\epsilon$, already V/p^ϵ is trivial for some $\epsilon > 0$. We consider the long exact sequence of

$$0 \rightarrow \mathfrak{m}_K V/p^\epsilon \rightarrow V/p^{n\epsilon} \mathfrak{m}_K \rightarrow V/p^{(n-1)\epsilon} \mathfrak{m}_K \rightarrow 0$$

for $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Since $H_{\text{ét}}^1(\mathfrak{m}_K V/p^\epsilon) = 0$ by (8.2.6), we see inductively that we may find compatible lifts of generators of V/p^ϵ to $V/p^{n\epsilon}$ for every n . In the limit, this shows that V is trivial. \square

Lemma 8.2.7. *Any element of (8.2.4) is represented by some $A \in \text{GL}_r(R\langle T^{\pm 1} \rangle)$ such that $A \in T^{-m} M_r(R\langle T \rangle)$.*

Proof. To simplify notation, for any Huber pair (S, S^+) over K , let us write $U(S) := 1 + \mathfrak{m}_K M_r(S^+)$. Then

$$\text{GL}_r(R\langle T^{\pm 1} \rangle) = \text{GL}_r(R[T^{\pm 1}])U(R\langle T^{\pm 1} \rangle)$$

because the first factor is dense in $\text{GL}_r(R\langle T^{\pm 1} \rangle)$, while the second factor is an open subgroup. Write $A = A_0 A_1$ such that $A_0 \in \text{GL}_r(R[T^{\pm 1}])$ and $A_1 \in U(R\langle T^{\pm 1} \rangle)$. We consider the double-coset

$$(8.2.8) \quad \check{H}^1(\mathfrak{V}, U) = U(R\langle T \rangle) \backslash U(R\langle T^{\pm 1} \rangle) / U(R\langle T^{-1} \rangle).$$

This can be interpreted as Čech cohomology, which injects into $H^1(\mathbb{P}_S^1, 1 + \mathfrak{m}_K M_r(\mathcal{O}^+))$. But this is trivial by Lemma 8.2.5, hence (8.2.8) is trivial. It follows that we can write $A_1 = A_1^+ A_1^-$ for some $A_1^\pm \in U(R\langle T \rangle)$

and $A_1^- \in U(R\langle T^{-1} \rangle)$. We then see that in (8.2.4), $A = A_0 A_1^+ A_1^-$ represents the same class as $A' := A_0 A_1^+$ because $A_1^- \in \mathrm{GL}_r(R\langle T^{-1} \rangle)$. Then A' has the desired property. \square

Lemma 8.2.9. *Let E be a vector bundle on \mathbb{P}_S^1 of rank r . Then after replacing S by an open cover, we can for any $m \in \mathbb{N}$ large enough find $s_1, \dots, s_r \in H^0(\mathbb{P}_S^1, E(m))$ such that the map $s_1, \dots, s_r : \mathcal{O}^r \rightarrow E(m)$ is an isomorphism over $\mathbb{B}_S^1(\infty) \subseteq \mathbb{P}_S^1$.*

Proof. By Lemma 8.2.3 we can assume that E is defined by an element $A \in \mathrm{GL}_r(R\langle T^{\pm 1} \rangle)$. By Lemma 8.2.7, we can find m such that $T^m A \in M_r(R\langle T \rangle)$. It is clear that $E(m)$ corresponds to the element $T^m A$. Thus after replacing E by $E(m)$, we may assume that $A \in M_r(R\langle T \rangle)$.

Considering the Čech complex of the cover \mathfrak{V} by $\mathbb{B}_S^1(0)$ and $\mathbb{B}_S^1(\infty)$, we see that

$$(8.2.10) \quad H^0(\mathbb{P}_S^1, E) = \ker \left(R\langle T \rangle^r \oplus R\langle T^{-1} \rangle^r \xrightarrow{f, g \mapsto f - A \cdot g} R\langle T^{\pm 1} \rangle^r \right).$$

Since $A \in M_r(R\langle T \rangle)$, the standard basis vectors $e_i = (0, \dots, 1, \dots, 0)$ of $R\langle T^{-1} \rangle^r$ satisfy $Ae_i \in R\langle T \rangle$, thus (Ae_i, e_i) is contained in the right hand side for $i = 1, \dots, r$. This defines the desired sections s_1, \dots, s_r . As the e_i generate $R\langle T^{-1} \rangle^r$, and $E|_{\mathbb{B}_S(\infty)}$ gets identified with $R\langle T^{-1} \rangle^r$, the s_1, \dots, s_r generate E over $\mathbb{B}_S(\infty)$. \square

Proposition 8.2.11. *Let E be a vector bundle on \mathbb{P}_S^1 of rank r . Then after replacing S by an open cover, we can find $n, m, t, s \in \mathbb{N}$ for which there is a right-exact sequence*

$$(8.2.12) \quad \mathcal{O}(-n)^t \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(-m)^s \rightarrow E \rightarrow 0.$$

Proof. We first apply Lemma 8.2.9. We then apply Lemma 8.2.9 once again also to q^*E , where $q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ is the automorphism exchanging $\mathbb{B}_S(\infty)$ and $\mathbb{B}_S(0)$, to find s_{r+1}, \dots, s_{2r} such that $s_{r+1}, \dots, s_{2r} : \mathcal{O}^r \rightarrow E(m)$ is an isomorphism over $\mathbb{B}_S^1(0) \subseteq \mathbb{P}_S^1$. Forming the sum of both maps and twisting by $(-m)$, it follows that

$$s_1, \dots, s_{2r} : \mathcal{O}^{2r}(-m) \rightarrow E$$

is surjective. Moreover, by construction, it becomes split surjective on each of $\mathbb{B}_S^1(0)$ and $\mathbb{B}_S^1(\infty)$, where E is free. Hence the kernel F is again a vector bundle. We then repeat the above construction for F . \square

Now we are ready to prove Proposition 8.2.1: Let E be any vector bundle on \mathbb{P}_S^1 . After replacing S by an open cover, we can find a right exact sequence as in Proposition 8.2.11. Note that the morphism $\phi : \mathcal{O}(-n)^t \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(-m)^s$ in (8.2.12) is a morphism between algebraic vector bundles. By Theorem 8.1.1.(1), it is therefore the analytification of a map ϕ^{alg} . Let E_0 be its cokernel.

The functor $-\mathrm{an}$ of (8.2.2) is right-exact, being the pullback of a morphism of locally ringed spaces. Hence

$$E_0^{\mathrm{an}} = \mathrm{coker}(\phi^{\mathrm{alg}})^{\mathrm{an}} = \mathrm{coker}(\phi) = E.$$

Finally, by Lemma 8.1.4, it follows that E_0 is finite locally free. Hence E is in the essential image of $-\mathrm{an}$. \square

8.3. The case of curves. Finally, we deduce the GAGA result for curves from GAGA for \mathbb{P}^1 :

Proof of Theorem 8.1.1.(3). The choice of any non-constant rational function $f \in K(X)$ defines a finite flat map $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$. Let $S = \mathrm{Spa}(R)$, then $f_S : X \times S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \times S$ is still a finite locally free map of smoothoid adic spaces, i.e., $A := f_{S*}\mathcal{O}$ is a finite locally free module on $\mathbb{P}^1 \times S$. It follows that any vector bundle E on $X \times S$ defines a finite projective A -module $M = f_{S*}E$ on $\mathbb{P}^1 \times S$. Consequently, M is a vector bundle on $\mathbb{P}^1 \times S$. Hence, after replacing S by an open cover, we can by Proposition 8.2.1 find an algebraic vector bundle M^{alg} on $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathrm{Spec}(R)$ such that $(M^{\mathrm{alg}})^{\mathrm{an}} = M$. We then clearly have $\mathcal{E}nd(M^{\mathrm{alg}})^{\mathrm{an}} = \mathcal{E}nd(M)$.

Let now $f_S^{\mathrm{alg}} : X^{\mathrm{alg}} \times \mathrm{Spec}(R) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathrm{Spec}(R)$ and $A^{\mathrm{alg}} := f_{S*}^{\mathrm{alg}}\mathcal{O}$, then $(A^{\mathrm{alg}})^{\mathrm{an}} = A$. By Theorem 8.1.1.(1), the map $A \rightarrow \mathcal{E}nd(M)$ encoding the A -module structure now comes from a morphism $A^{\mathrm{alg}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}nd(M^{\mathrm{alg}})$. Using that $-\mathrm{an}$ is faithful, we see that this is a ring homomorphism, endowing M^{alg} with an A -module structure. Since f_S^{alg} is affine, this defines a finitely generated quasi-coherent sheaf E^{alg} on $X^{\mathrm{alg}} \times \mathrm{Spec}(R)$. By construction, we have $(E^{\mathrm{alg}})^{\mathrm{an}} = E$. By Lemma 8.1.4, we deduce that E^{alg} is a vector bundle. \square

This completes the proof of Theorem 8.1.1. \square

8.4. Comparison to the algebraic stack of Higgs bundles. We deduce from Theorem 8.1.1:

Corollary 8.4.1. *Let $\mathrm{Spa}(R)$ be a totally disconnected perfectoid space. Let G be any linear algebraic group over K . Then the following natural GAGA functors are equivalences of categories:*

$$(8.4.2) \quad -^{\mathrm{an}} : \{G\text{-torsors on } (X^{\mathrm{alg}} \times \mathrm{Spec}(R))_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}\} \xrightarrow{\sim} \{G\text{-torsors on } (X \times \mathrm{Spa}(R))_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}\}$$

$$(8.4.3) \quad -^{\mathrm{an}} : \{G\text{-Higgs bundles on } (X^{\mathrm{alg}} \times \mathrm{Spec}(R))_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}\} \xrightarrow{\sim} \{G\text{-Higgs bundles on } (X \times \mathrm{Spa}(R))_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}\}$$

Proof. For (8.4.2), the case of GL_n holds by Theorem 8.1.1 as any open cover of $\mathrm{Spa}(R)$ splits. The general case follows by the Tannakian formalism: This says that the left hand side is equivalent to the category of exact tensor functors

$$\mathrm{Rep}(G) \rightarrow \mathrm{Bun}(X^{\mathrm{alg}} \times \mathrm{Spec}(R)).$$

Due to the case of GL_n , we have $\mathrm{Bun}(X^{\mathrm{alg}} \times \mathrm{Spec}(R)) = \mathrm{Bun}_{\mathrm{an}}(X \times \mathrm{Spa}(R))$. But by [SW20, Theorem 19.5.2], exact tensor functors $\mathrm{Rep}(G) \rightarrow \mathrm{Bun}_{\mathrm{an}}(X \times \mathrm{Spa}(R))$ are equivalent to G -torsors on $X \times \mathrm{Spa}(R)$.

For (8.4.3), recall that a Higgs field on a G -torsor E (algebraic or analytic) is a section of $\mathrm{ad}(E) \otimes \tilde{\Omega}$. If now E is an algebraic G -torsor on $X^{\mathrm{alg}} \times \mathrm{Spec}(R)$, then $\mathrm{ad}(E)^{\mathrm{an}} = \mathrm{ad}(E^{\mathrm{an}})$. Thus by Theorem 8.1.1.(3),

$$H^0(X^{\mathrm{alg}} \times \mathrm{Spec}(R), \mathrm{ad}(E) \otimes \tilde{\Omega}) = H^0(X \times \mathrm{Spa}(R), \mathrm{ad}(E^{\mathrm{an}}) \otimes \tilde{\Omega}). \quad \square$$

Definition 8.4.4. Let \mathcal{S} be any fppf-stack fibered over the category of schemes over K . There is a natural way to associate to this a v-stack \mathcal{S}^\diamond : This is defined as the v-stackification of the functor

$$h : \mathrm{Perf}_{K,v}^{\mathrm{aff}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Grp}, \quad \mathrm{Spa}(R) \mapsto \mathcal{S}(R).$$

When \mathcal{S} is a scheme, this is closely related to the discussion in [Heu, §2]. See also [GIZ25, §2] for a similar discussion in the setting over \mathbb{F}_p . For example, Remark 2.9 in *loc. cit.* is related to the following:

Lemma 8.4.5. *Sending $\mathcal{S} \mapsto \mathcal{S}^\diamond$ defines a functor*

$$(8.4.6) \quad -^\diamond : \{\text{algebraic stacks over } K\} \rightarrow \{\text{small v-stacks over } K\}$$

that sends fppf-covers to v-covers.

Here we mean algebraic stacks in the sense of Artin, [Art74, Definition 5.1], sometimes referred to as Artin stacks [SP, 02BK]. With some more work, Lemma 8.4.5 should remain true also for other notions that are not necessarily locally of finite type over K , and therefore encompass all K -schemes, like in [SP, 026O].

Proof. It is clear that the construction is functorial. In order to show the statement about covers, and the claim that for any algebraic stack \mathcal{S} , the v-stack \mathcal{S}^\diamond is small, we begin with some preparations:

Step 1: We first observe that for any scheme U locally of finite type over K , the v-stack U^\diamond is represented by the diamondification ([Sch22, Definition 15.5]) of the adic analytification ([Hub94, Proposition 3.8]) of $U \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec}(K)$ over $\mathrm{Spa}(K) \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec}(K)$, hence it is a locally spatial diamond by [Sch22, Lemma 15.6].

Step 2: If $F \rightarrow U$ is an fppf-cover of schemes locally of finite type over K , then $F^\diamond \rightarrow U^\diamond$ is a v-cover of diamonds due to the following purely algebraic observation: If $A \rightarrow B$ is a faithfully flat ring homomorphism of finite presentation and $A \rightarrow C$ is any homomorphism into an algebraically closed field, then this factors through a ring homomorphism $B \rightarrow C$.

Step 3: For any perfectoid K -algebra R and any faithfully flat ring map $g : R \rightarrow R'$ of finite presentation, there is a homomorphism $R' \rightarrow R''$ into a perfectoid K -algebra R'' such that $\mathrm{Spa}(R'') \rightarrow \mathrm{Spa}(R)$ is a v-cover: Indeed, by noetherian approximation, g is the base-change to R of a faithfully flat morphism $g_0 : R_0 \rightarrow R'_0$ of K -algebras of finite type (e.g. by [SP, 04AI, 07RR, 00HQ]). By Step 1 and Step 2, we obtain a v-cover $\mathrm{Spa}(R) \times_{\mathrm{Spec}(R_0)^\diamond} \mathrm{Spec}(R'_0)^\diamond \rightarrow \mathrm{Spa}(R)$. Choosing any perfectoid v-cover of this and using that $\mathrm{Spa}(R)$ is quasi-compact, we can find the desired affinoid perfectoid v-cover that lives over $\mathrm{Spec}(R'_0)^\diamond$.

Step 4: It follows that $-^\diamond$ sends fppf-covers to v-covers: Let $\mathcal{S}' \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ be any fppf-cover of algebraic stacks, let R be any affinoid perfectoid K -algebra and $x \in \mathcal{S}(R)$. Then there is an fppf-cover $\mathrm{Spec}(R') \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec}(R)$ such that x lifts to $\mathcal{S}'(R')$. By Step 3, we can find a v-cover $\mathrm{Spa}(R'') \rightarrow \mathrm{Spa}(R)$ so that x lifts to $\mathcal{S}'(R'')$, hence also to $\mathcal{S}'^\diamond(R'')$. This shows that $\mathcal{S}'^\diamond \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^\diamond$ is a v-cover.

Step 5: Let now \mathcal{S} be an algebraic stack over K in the sense of [Art74, Definition 5.1]. Then there exists an fppf-cover $U \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ by a scheme U locally of finite type over K such that the 2-fibre product $F := U \times_{\mathcal{S}} U$ is a scheme that is smooth over U , hence F is again locally of finite type over K . By Steps 1 and 4 above, $U^{\diamond} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^{\diamond}$ is a v-cover by a diamond. Since stackification commutes with 2-fibre products [SP, 04Y1], we have $U^{\diamond} \times_{\mathcal{S}^{\diamond}} U^{\diamond} = F^{\diamond}$, which is a diamond by Step 1. It follows from this that \mathcal{S}^{\diamond} is a small v-stack. \square

In terms of the language of Definition 8.4.4, the goal of this subsection is to prove the following:

Theorem 8.4.7. *Let X be a smooth projective curve over K . Let G be any linear algebraic group over K .*

(1) *Let $\mathcal{Bun}_G^{\text{alg}}$ be the algebraic stack of (étale) G -bundles on X . Then the following natural map is an isomorphism of v-stacks:*

$$(\mathcal{Bun}_G^{\text{alg}})^{\diamond} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{Bun}_{G,\text{ét}}.$$

(2) *Let $\mathcal{Hig}_G^{\text{alg}}$ be the algebraic stack of G -Higgs bundles on X . The following natural map is an isomorphism of v-stacks:*

$$(\mathcal{Hig}_G^{\text{alg}})^{\diamond} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{Hig}_{G,\text{ét}}.$$

Proof. Recall that $\mathcal{Bun}_{G,\text{ét}}$ is a v-stack by [Heu22c, Theorem 1.4]. There is a natural analytification functor $(\mathcal{Bun}_G^{\text{alg}})^{\diamond} \rightarrow \mathcal{Bun}_{G,\text{ét}}$. We need to see that this is an equivalence.

Since the definition of $(\mathcal{Bun}_G^{\text{alg}})^{\diamond}$ involves v-stackification, we may restrict the test category to totally disconnected spaces $S = \text{Spa}(R)$, which form a basis of $\text{Perf}_{K,v}^{\text{aff}}$. In this case, the natural functor

$$\mathcal{Bun}_G^{\text{alg}}(R) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{Bun}_{G,\text{ét}}(R)$$

is an equivalence by (8.4.2). This proves part 1. Part 2 follows in exactly the same way from (8.4.3). \square

8.5. The Hitchin fibration over the regular locus. As an application, we get a version of Theorem 6.2.5 for rigid analytic moduli spaces: In this subsection, let X be a smooth projective curve of genus $g \geq 2$, and $G = \text{GL}_n$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Then there is a non-empty Zariski-open locus $\mathbf{A}^{\circ} \subseteq \mathbf{A}$ where the spectral curve $Z \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ from §5.5 is smooth proper with connected geometric fibres [BNR89, Remarks 3.1, 3.5].

Definition 8.5.1. We call \mathbf{A}° the *regular locus* of the Hitchin base. Let $Z^{\circ} := Z \times_{\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{A}^{\circ} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^{\circ}$ and

$$\mathcal{Hig}_n^{\circ} \subseteq \mathcal{Hig}_n, \quad \mathbf{Hig}_n^{\circ} \subseteq \mathbf{Hig}_n$$

be the respective preimages of the regular locus \mathbf{A}° under the Hitchin morphism h (Definition 5.1.10). For any $T \in \text{Perf}_K$, we call a Higgs bundle (E, θ) over X_T *regular* if $h(E, \theta) \in \mathbf{A}^{\circ}(T)$. One can show that the locus \mathcal{Hig}_n° describes the part of \mathcal{Hig}_n where θ is regular semi-simple as an endomorphism of E .

Similarly, let

$$\mathcal{Bun}_{n,v}^{\circ} \subseteq \mathcal{Bun}_{n,v}, \quad \mathbf{Bun}_{n,v}^{\circ} \subseteq \mathbf{Bun}_{n,v}$$

be the preimages of the regular locus under \tilde{h} (Definition 5.1.11). We call a v-bundle V regular if $\tilde{h}(V) \in \mathbf{A}^{\circ}$.

There is an analogue in our p -adic analytic setup of a well-known result of Beauville–Narasimhan–Ramanan, called the “BNR correspondence”. This construction is often referred to as “abelianisation”, since it reduces the non-abelian Hodge theory of the group GL_n to that of the abelian group \mathbb{G}_m :

Proposition 8.5.2. *Let $T \in \text{Perf}_K$ and let (E, θ) be a regular Higgs bundle on X_T with Hitchin image $b : T \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^{\circ}$. Let $\pi : Z_b \rightarrow X_T$ be the fibre of the spectral curve over b . Then there is a line bundle L on Z_b such that $(E, \theta) \simeq \pi_*(L, \tau_{\text{can}})$ where τ_{can} is the tautological section of $\pi^* \tilde{\Omega}_{X_T}^1$ from Definition 5.5.1. Moreover, π_* induces an isomorphism $\pi_* \underline{\text{Aut}}_{Z_b}(L) \simeq \underline{\text{Aut}}_{X_T}(E, \theta)$.*

Proof. Due to Theorem 8.1.1, this follows from the algebraic case [BNR89, Proposition 3.6]. More precisely, due to the localisation on T in Theorem 8.1.1, we a priori get the statement only locally on T , namely we obtain an analytic open cover $T = \cup_i T_i$ with line bundles L_i on $Z_{b,i} := Z_b \times_T T_i$ with isomorphisms $(E, \theta)|_{X_{T_i}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi_*(L_i, \tau_{\text{can}})$ and $\pi_* \underline{\text{Aut}}_{Z_{b,i}}(L_i) \simeq \underline{\text{Aut}}_{X_{T_i}}((E, \theta)|_{X_{T_i}})$. The gluing data between the $(E, \theta)|_{X_{T_i}}$ defined by (E, θ) then translate into gluing data between the L_i ’s. Second, the identification of automorphism sheaves guarantees that the cocycle condition holds. This defines the line bundle L . \square

Proposition 8.5.3. (1) *The regular Hitchin morphism $h : \mathcal{H}ig_n^\circ \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^\circ$ is canonically isomorphic to the relative Picard groupoid*

$$\mathcal{P}ic_{Z^\circ|\mathbf{A}^\circ} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^\circ.$$

(2) *In terms of coarse moduli spaces, the Hitchin map $H : \mathbf{H}ig_n^\circ \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^\circ$ is canonically isomorphic to*

$$(\mathbf{P}ic_{Z^\circ|\mathbf{A}^\circ})^\diamond \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^\circ$$

where $(\mathbf{P}ic_{Z^\circ|\mathbf{A}^\circ})^\diamond$ is the analytification of the algebraic Picard variety of $Z^\circ \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^\circ$.

Proof. Part (1) is immediate from Proposition 8.5.2. Part (2) follows from this using Theorem 8.1.1. \square

In particular, this shows that $\mathbf{H}ig_n^\circ$ is represented by a smooth rigid space. Moreover, we deduce the following, which justifies calling the analytic Hitchin morphism a “fibration”:

Corollary 8.5.4. *Let $\mathbf{H}ig_{n,d}^\circ \subseteq \mathbf{H}ig_n^\circ$ be the subsheaf of isomorphism classes of regular Higgs bundles of degree d . Then the geometric fibres of the Hitchin morphism $H : \mathbf{H}ig_{n,d}^\circ \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^\circ$ are abelian varieties.*

8.6. The regular Hitchin fibration on the Betti side. We now turn our attention to the coarse moduli space $\mathbf{Bun}_{n,v}^\circ$ of regular v -vector bundles.

Lemma 8.6.1. *The restriction of the sheaf \mathbf{H}_X on \mathbf{A}_v from Definition 6.4.8 to the regular locus \mathbf{A}° is an étale-locally constant sheaf \mathbf{H}_X° . In particular, it is represented by a rigid space in $\mathbf{A}_{\text{ét}}^\circ$.*

Proof. By Corollary 7.0.2, the map $\mathbf{H}_X \rightarrow \mathbf{A}_v$ is an étale torsor under $\Lambda \otimes \mu_{p^\infty}$. By Theorem 7.0.1, it thus suffices to prove that for every $m \in \mathbb{N}$, the sheaf $R^1\pi_*\mu_{p^m}$ is étale-locally constant over the regular locus. Since over the regular locus π is smooth and proper, this holds by [SW20, Theorem 10.5.1].

It follows that $\mathbf{H}_X^\circ \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^\circ$ defines an object in $\mathbf{A}_{\text{ét}}^{\circ,\diamond} = \mathbf{A}_{\text{ét}}^\circ$. Hence it is represented by a rigid space. \square

We now come to the version of our main theorem in which the “twisted isomorphism” of moduli spaces takes its strongest geometric incarnation, as a morphism of rigid spaces between coarse moduli spaces:

Theorem 8.6.2. *Let X be a smooth projective curve of genus $g \geq 2$ and let $n \in \mathbb{N}$.*

- (1) *The v -sheaf $\mathbf{Bun}_{n,v}^\circ$ is represented by a smooth rigid space over K .*
- (2) *The Hitchin fibration $\tilde{H} : \mathbf{Bun}_{n,v}^\circ \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^\circ$ over the regular locus is a torsor under $\mathbf{P}^\circ := (\mathbf{P}ic_{Z^\circ|\mathbf{A}^\circ})^\diamond$. In particular, its geometric fibres are disjoint unions of abelian varieties.*
- (3) *There is a natural isomorphism of rigid spaces*

$$\mathbf{H}_X^\circ \times^{\mathbf{P}^\circ[p^\infty]} \mathbf{H}ig_n^\circ \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{Bun}_{n,v}^\circ.$$

Corollary 8.6.3. *There is a natural isomorphism of rigid spaces*

$$\mathbf{H}ig_n^\circ \times_{\mathbf{A}^\circ} \mathbf{H}_X^\circ \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{Bun}_{n,v}^\circ \times_{\mathbf{A}^\circ} \mathbf{H}_X^\circ.$$

Remark 8.6.4. More generally, for reductive G , using [DG02] and the arguments below, representability and an analogue of Theorem 8.6.2 holds for $\mathbf{H}ig_G$, $\mathbf{Bun}_{G,v}$ over the *very regular locus* of \mathbf{A}_G [Ngô06, §4].

Remark 8.6.5. Combined with Proposition 8.5.3, this says that both $\mathbf{H}ig_n^\circ$ and $\mathbf{Bun}_{n,v}^\circ$ are \mathbf{P}° -torsors over \mathbf{A}° via their respective Hitchin fibrations. But the former torsor is split, whereas the latter is non-split:

Example 8.6.6. Assume $n = 1$, then $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}^\circ = H^0(X, \tilde{\Omega}) \otimes \mathbb{G}_a$ and $Z = X$ and $\mathbf{P}^\circ = \mathbf{P} = (\mathbf{P}ic_X)^\diamond$. In this case, $\mathbf{H}ig_n = \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{A}$, while $\mathbf{Bun}_{1,v}$ sits in a non-split short exact sequence of rigid group varieties

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbf{P} \rightarrow \mathbf{Bun}_{1,v} \rightarrow \mathbf{A} \rightarrow 0.$$

This case was previously shown in [Heu, Theorem 1.3] and [Heu24a, §5], so we may regard Theorem 8.6.2 as a generalisation from \mathbb{G}_m to the non-abelian case of GL_n , at least when X is a curve.

Proof. We have already seen in Corollary 6.4.10 that we have an isomorphism as in (3) on the level of v -sheaves. Observe now that we can interpret Proposition 8.5.3 as saying that \mathbf{Hig}_n° is a trivial torsor under \mathbf{P}° . Since $\mathbf{H}_\mathbb{X}$ is an étale $\mathbf{P}[p^\infty] := (\mathbf{Pic}_{Z|\mathbf{A}})^\diamond[p^\infty]$ -torsor, it follows formally that $\mathbf{Bun}_{n,v}^\circ$ is the pushout

$$(8.6.7) \quad \mathbf{Bun}_{n,v}^\circ \simeq \mathbf{H}_\mathbb{X}^\circ \times^{\mathbf{P}^\circ[p^\infty]} \mathbf{Hig}_n^\circ \simeq \mathbf{H}_\mathbb{X}^\circ \times^{\mathbf{P}^\circ[p^\infty]} \mathbf{P}^\circ,$$

along $\mathbf{P}^\circ[p^\infty] \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^\circ$. This proves (2). It remains to see (1). We deduce this from the following:

Lemma 8.6.8. *Let S be any rigid space and let $G \rightarrow S$ be a commutative smooth relative group. Let F be an abelian sheaf on S_v that fits into a short exact sequence of abelian sheaves on S_v*

$$0 \rightarrow G[p^\infty] \rightarrow F \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_a^d \rightarrow 0$$

for some $d \in \mathbb{N}$. Then the pushout $F \times^{G[p^\infty]} G \rightarrow S$ is represented by a smooth morphism of rigid spaces.

Proof. This is an axiomatisation of the argument in [Heu, Corollary 2.9.5]: The statement is local on S , so we may assume that S is quasi-compact. For any $r \in \mathbb{Z}$, write $\mathbb{B}_r := p^r \mathbb{G}_a^{+d}$ for the closed disc of radius $|p^r|$. Let F_r be the pullback of F to \mathbb{B}_r . By compactness, we then have

$$\mathrm{Ext}_S^1(\mathbb{B}_r, G[p^\infty]) = \varinjlim_j \mathrm{Ext}_S^1(\mathbb{B}_r, G[p^j]),$$

hence there is j such that F_r admits a reduction of structure group to $G[p^j]$.

Consider now the morphism $[p^j] : F \rightarrow F$, which induces a morphism of short exact sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & G[p^\infty] & \longrightarrow & F_r & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{B}_r \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow p^j & & \downarrow p^j & & \sim \downarrow p^j \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & G[p^\infty] & \longrightarrow & F_{r+j} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{B}_{r+j} \longrightarrow 0. \end{array}$$

This can be interpreted as the pushout along $[p^j] : G[p^\infty] \rightarrow G[p^\infty]$. Since the class of F_r in $\mathrm{Ext}_S^1(\mathbb{B}_r, G[p^\infty])$ is p^j -torsion, this shows that the bottom sequence is split.

Let now P_r be the pushout of F_r along $G[p^\infty] \rightarrow G$. Then since the bottom sequence is split, we have $P_{r+j} = G \times_S \mathbb{B}_{r+j}$, which is consequently represented by a rigid space that is smooth over S .

Considering the pushout of the diagram over the morphism $[p^j] : G \rightarrow G$, which is étale by Lemma 3.2.2, we see that the map $P_r \rightarrow P_{r+j}$ is an étale morphism of v -sheaves. Since $P_{r+j, \text{ét}}^\diamond = P_{r+j, \text{ét}}$, this shows that also P_r is representable and smooth over S . Since P is glued from the P_r , this shows the result. \square

Recall now that by construction in Definition 6.4.4 and Definition 6.4.8, there is a Cartesian diagram

$$(8.6.9) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{H}_\mathbb{X} & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{A} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow s_\mathbb{X} \circ \tau \\ \mathrm{R}^1 f_{v*} \widehat{\mathcal{B}}^\times & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{R}^1 f_{v*} \mathcal{B}. \end{array}$$

By Lemma 6.1.10, the term on the bottom right is isomorphic to $\mathbb{G}_a^d \times \mathbf{A}$ for some d . By Proposition 6.1.15, the bottom morphism is surjective and has kernel $\mathrm{R}^1 f_{v*} \mathcal{B}^\times[p^\infty]$. When we now consider the restriction of this diagram to \mathbf{A}° , then $(\mathrm{R}^1 f_{v*} \mathcal{B}^\times[p^\infty])|_{\mathbf{A}^\circ} = \mathbf{P}^\circ[p^\infty]$. Hence we may apply Lemma 8.6.8 to see that

$$\mathcal{M} := \mathrm{R}^1 f_{v*} \widehat{\mathcal{B}}^\times|_{\mathbf{A}^\circ} \times^{\mathbf{P}^\circ[p^\infty]} \mathbf{P}^\circ$$

is represented by a smooth rigid space over \mathbf{A}° . On the other hand, using (8.6.7), we now deduce from applying $-\times^{\mathbf{P}^\circ[p^\infty]} \mathbf{P}^\circ$ to the left hand side of (8.6.9) that we have a Cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{Bun}_{n,v}^\circ & \xrightarrow{\widetilde{H}} & \mathbf{A}^\circ \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow s_\mathbb{X} \circ \tau \\ \mathcal{M} & \longrightarrow & (\mathrm{R}^1 f_{v*} \mathcal{B})|_{\mathbf{A}^\circ}. \end{array}$$

This exhibits $\mathbf{Bun}_{n,v}^\circ$ as the fibre product of rigid spaces, hence it is itself represented by a rigid space. Moreover, since the bottom morphism is smooth, and \mathbf{A}° is smooth, it follows that $\mathbf{Bun}_{n,v}^\circ$ is smooth. \square

Remark 8.6.10. Conceptually, the object \mathcal{M} in the proof has the following meaning: We expect there to be a variant of Proposition 6.1.8 saying that there is a Leray exact sequence (cf [Heu25, Theorem 2.4])

$$(8.6.11) \quad 1 \rightarrow R^1 f_{\text{Ét}*} \mathcal{B}^\times \rightarrow R^1 f_{v*} \mathcal{B}^\times \rightarrow f_{v*} (\text{Lie } J \otimes \tilde{\Omega}_X) \rightarrow 0.$$

By a comparison of Leray sequences, this would receive a natural morphism from the short exact sequence

$$(8.6.12) \quad 1 \rightarrow R^1 f_{\text{Ét}*} (\mathcal{B}^\times[p^\infty]) \rightarrow R^1 f_{v*} \widehat{\mathcal{B}^\times} \rightarrow R^1 f_{v*} \text{Lie } J \rightarrow 0.$$

Over \mathbf{A}° , the first term of (8.6.11) is equal to \mathbf{P} , whereas the first term of (8.6.12) is $\mathbf{P}[p^\infty]$. Hence \mathcal{M} sits in between these two sequences, and we can think of it as a replacement for $R^1 f_{v*} \mathcal{B}^\times$ that is technically easier to work with. This also explains the relation to twists by invertible \mathcal{B} -modules as used in [Heu25].

9. THE STACK OF REPRESENTATIONS OF $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X, x)$

9.1. Pro-finite-étale vector bundles. Throughout §9.1–§9.2, we can allow X to be any connected smooth proper rigid space over K . We will return to the setting of curves in §9.3. We fix a base-point $x \in X(K)$, then we have the étale fundamental group $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X, x)$, a profinite group. Since X and x will be fixed, we simply denote $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X, x)$ by π throughout the following subsections. Throughout, G will be a linear algebraic group over K .

Definition 9.1.1 ([Heu22b, Definition 4.6]). The *universal pro-finite-étale cover* of X is the diamond

$$\tilde{X} = \varinjlim_{X' \rightarrow X} X'$$

where the index category is given by the connected finite étale covers $X' \rightarrow X$ together with a lift $x' \in X(K)$ of x . Then the projection $q : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ is a pro-étale π -torsor. When X is a curve of genus ≥ 1 or an abelian variety, then \tilde{X} is represented by a quasi-compact perfectoid space by [BGH⁺22, Theorem 1, Corollary 5.6]. In general, it is still a spatial diamond. We recall two key technical properties:

Proposition 9.1.2 ([Heu24a, Proposition 3.9]). (1) *For any affinoid perfectoid space S over K and any $\epsilon > 0$, we have*

$$H^0(\tilde{X} \times S, \mathcal{O}) = \mathcal{O}(S), \quad H_v^1(\tilde{X} \times S, \mathcal{O}^+/p^\epsilon) \stackrel{a}{=} 0.$$

(2) *For any linear algebraic group G , we have $H^0(\tilde{X} \times S, G) = H^0(S, G)$.*

Proof. In [Heu24a, Proposition 3.9], it is shown that $H_v^i(\tilde{X} \times S, \mathcal{O}^+/p^k) \stackrel{a}{=} H_v^i(S, \mathcal{O}^+/p^k)$ for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $i = 0, 1$. The statement for general ϵ follows by considering for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$ the long exact sequence of

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^+/p^\epsilon \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^+/p^k \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^+/p^{k-\epsilon} \rightarrow 0.$$

Since $\tilde{X} \times S \rightarrow S$ admits a splitting, it is clear that $H_v^i(S, \mathcal{O}^+/p^\epsilon) \rightarrow H_v^i(\tilde{X} \times S, \mathcal{O}^+/p^\epsilon)$ is injective. This is enough to show the statement for $i = 0$. For $i = 1$, the statement now follows from the 5-Lemma.

To deduce (2), we note that (1) implies the case of $G = M_n(\mathcal{O})$, which implies the case of $G = \text{GL}_n(\mathcal{O})$. This implies the general case by choosing a faithful representation of G . \square

The relevance of the pro-finite-étale cover in this context stems from the following construction from [Heu22b]: Let G be a linear algebraic group over K . Let S be an affinoid perfectoid space over K and let

$$\rho : \pi \rightarrow G(S)$$

be a continuous homomorphism. Then we can regard ρ as a 1-cocycle in v-sheaves $\rho : \pi \times S \rightarrow G$ (see [HWZ23, §2.3] for a detailed discussion of this fact, and the natural topology on $G(S)$). After base-changing to $G_S = G \times S$, we can regard ρ as a homomorphism of relative adic group over S . We can therefore associate to ρ a G -torsor V_ρ on $(X \times S)_v$, defined as the pushout of $q : \tilde{X} \times S \rightarrow X \times S$ along ρ :

$$V_\rho := (\tilde{X} \times S) \times^\pi G_S.$$

For any two representations $\rho_{1,2} : \pi \times S \rightarrow G$, we define the set of morphisms $\rho_1 \rightarrow \rho_2$ as the set of $g \in G(S)$ such that $\rho_1 = g^{-1}\rho_2g$. We will see below that this defines a fully faithful functor

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{continuous representations} \\ \pi \rightarrow G(S) \end{array} \right\} \hookrightarrow \left\{ G\text{-torsors on } (X \times S)_v \right\}, \quad \rho \mapsto V_\rho.$$

Next, we wish to pass to moduli stacks. But for varying S , the left hand side does not yet satisfy v-descent. To rectify this, we need to slightly generalise the construction: Let E be any G -torsor on S_v . By [Heu22a, Theorem 1.1], this is already étale-locally trivial. Thus $\underline{\text{Aut}}_G(E) \rightarrow S$ is a smooth relative group over S .

Definition 9.1.3. By a *representation of π on E* , we mean a homomorphism of sheaves on S_v

$$\rho : \pi \rightarrow \underline{\text{Aut}}_G(E).$$

A morphism between two such representations is a morphism of G -torsors compatible with π -actions. By the same construction as above, we can associate to ρ a v-topological G -torsor $V_\rho := (\tilde{X} \times S) \times^\pi E$ on $X \times S$.

Definition 9.1.4. We denote by $\mathcal{R}ep_G(\pi)$ the prestack on $\text{Perf}_{K,v}$ defined by sending S to the groupoid of pairs (E, ρ) consisting of a G -torsor E on S_v and a representation of π on E .

Next, we aim to describe the v- G -torsors which will be associated to representations:

Definition 9.1.5. We continue to denote by G a linear algebraic group over K .

- (1) Let $S \in \text{Perf}_K$. By a *pro-finite-étale G -torsor* on $X \times S$ we shall mean a G -torsor V on $(X \times S)_v$ which becomes trivial on a cover of $X \times S$ that is already contained in $X_{\text{profét}} \times S_v$. Equivalently, via the Leray sequence for the natural morphism of topoi $\lambda : (X \times S)_v \rightarrow X_{\text{profét}} \times S_v$ this means that V is the pullback to $(X \times S)_v$ of a λ_*G -torsor on $X_{\text{profét}} \times S_v$. A morphism of pro-finite-étale G -torsors is just a morphism of G -torsors on $(X \times S)_v$. Hence pro-finite-étale G -torsors form a full subcategory of the v- G -torsors.
- (2) Let $\mathcal{B}un_{G,v}^{\text{profét}} \subseteq \mathcal{B}un_{G,v}$ be the sub-pre-stack on Perf_K of pro-finite-étale v- G -torsors. It is clear from the definition that this is in fact a v-stack.

Lemma 9.1.6. Let $S \in \text{Perf}_K$ and let $q : \tilde{X} \times S \rightarrow X \times S$ and $\text{pr}_S : \tilde{X} \times S \rightarrow S$ be the projection maps. Then for any v- G -torsor V on $X \times S$, the following are equivalent:

- (1) V is pro-finite-étale,
- (2) $q^*V = \text{pr}_S^*E$ for some G -torsor E on S_v ,
- (3) the v-sheaf $\text{pr}_{S,*}q^*V$ on S_v is a G -torsor.

In this case, the adjunction maps $\text{pr}_S^*\text{pr}_{S,*}q^*V \rightarrow q^*V$ and $E \rightarrow \text{pr}_{S,*}\text{pr}_S^*E$ are isomorphisms.

This characterisation of pro-finite-étale G -torsors has the advantage of being more explicit, but it has the drawback to depend on the choice of base-point x . We thank the referee for suggesting the more canonical Definition 9.1.5.(1) of pro-finite-étale G -torsors.

Proof. The implication (2) \Rightarrow (1) is clear.

For (3) \Rightarrow (2), set $W := q^*V$. Then the adjunction map $\text{pr}_S^*\text{pr}_{S,*}W \rightarrow W$ is clearly G -equivariant. It is therefore a morphism of G -torsors, hence an isomorphism. Setting $E := \text{pr}_{S,*}W$ gives (2).

To see (1) \Rightarrow (3), assume that V is pro-finite-étale. By the universal property of $\tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ in $X_{\text{profét}}$, see [Heu22b, Lemma 4.8], it follows that there is a v-cover $S' \rightarrow S$ such that V becomes trivial on $\tilde{X} \times S'$. By applying Proposition 9.1.2.(2) to the Čech nerve of $\tilde{X} \times S' \rightarrow \tilde{X} \times S$, it follows that $\text{pr}_{S,*}q^*V$ is a G -torsor on S_v . This shows (3). Finally, the adjunction map $E \rightarrow \text{pr}_{S,*}\text{pr}_S^*E$ is an isomorphism because it is a morphism of v- G -torsors by (2) and (3). \square

We now have the following generalisation of [Heu22b, Theorem 5.2]:

Proposition 9.1.7. *For $S \in \text{Perf}_K$, the construction of Definition 9.1.3 defines an equivalence of groupoids:*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{representations} \\ \pi \rightarrow \underline{\text{Aut}}_G(E) \\ \text{on } G\text{-torsors } E \text{ on } S_v \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\sim} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{pro-finite-étale} \\ G\text{-torsors on } (X \times S)_v \end{array} \right\}, \quad (E, \rho : \pi \rightarrow \underline{\text{Aut}}_G(E)) \mapsto V_\rho := (\tilde{X} \times S) \times^\pi E$$

$$\text{pr}_{S,*} q^* V \hookleftarrow V$$

In particular, this defines a natural equivalence of v-stacks

$$\mathcal{R}ep_G(\pi) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{B}un_{G,v}^{\text{profét}}.$$

Proof. It is clear from the construction that $q^*V_\rho = \text{pr}_S^* E$, so V_ρ is indeed pro-finite-étale.

In order to construct the inverse functor, let V be a pro-finite-étale G -torsor on $(X \times S)_v$. Then by Lemma 9.1.6, the v-sheaf $E := \text{pr}_{S,*} q^*V$ on S_v is a G -torsor. Since pr_S is π -equivariant, the natural π -action on q^*V thus induces a π -action on E . This defines an object in the left hand side. Using the last sentence of Lemma 9.1.6, one easily checks that these constructions are quasi-inverse to each other. \square

Remark 9.1.8. (1) As pointed out by the referee, there is also a base-point-free definition of $\mathcal{R}ep_G(\pi)$: Namely, consider the sheaf $\text{pr}_S^* G$ on $X_{\text{profét}} \times S_v$ defined via pullback of G along the second projection. Then it is easy to see that evaluation on $\tilde{X} \times S$ defines an equivalence between $\text{pr}_S^* G$ -torsors on $X_{\text{profét}} \times S_v$ and $\mathcal{R}ep_G(\pi)(S)$. From this perspective, Proposition 9.1.7 holds because $\lambda_* G = \text{pr}_S^* G$.
 (2) Definition 9.1.5 would still makes sense if G was no longer assumed to be a linear algebraic group, but instead any algebraic or rigid group. However, in this generality, Proposition 9.1.7 would no longer hold: See [HWZ23, §5.6] for a counterexample if G was allowed to be an abelian variety.

9.2. The pro-finite-étale locus of $\mathcal{B}un_{G,v}$. The goal of this subsection is to prove:

Theorem 9.2.1. *The sub-v-stack $\mathcal{B}un_{G,v}^{\text{profét}} \subseteq \mathcal{B}un_{G,v}$ is open. In particular, Proposition 9.1.7 induces a natural open immersion of v-stacks*

$$\mathcal{R}ep_G(\pi) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{B}un_{G,v}.$$

Remark 9.2.2. Let $\mathbf{Rep}_G(\pi)$ be the v-sheaf that sends $S \in \text{Perf}_K$ to the set of conjugacy classes of continuous representations $\rho : \pi \rightarrow G(S)$. This is the quotient by conjugation of the representation variety $\mathcal{H}om(\pi, G)$ of [Heu22c, §8.6]. Theorem 9.2.1 induces an open immersion of v-sheaves $\mathbf{Rep}_G(\pi) \hookrightarrow \mathbf{Bun}_{G,v}$. Assume now that X is a smooth projective curve. Then together with Theorem 8.6.2, this implies that the fibre of $\mathbf{Rep}_G(\pi) \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ over $\mathbf{A}^\circ \subseteq \mathbf{A}$ is represented by a smooth rigid space. This gives a (regular) p -adic analogue of the character variety from complex geometry.

Proof of Theorem 9.2.1. For the proof, we use the following series of lemmas.

Lemma 9.2.3. *There is a rigid open subgroup $U \subseteq G$ such that for any affinoid perfectoid space S , we have*

$$H_v^1(\tilde{X} \times S, U) = 1.$$

Proof. By [Heu22a, Corollary 3.8], we may replace G by an open subgroup to assume that G has good reduction. From Proposition 9.1.2.(1), we deduce by tensoring with \mathfrak{m} that $H_v^1(\tilde{X} \times S, \mathfrak{m}\mathcal{O}^+/p^e\mathfrak{m}) = 0$. We may thus apply [Heu22a, Lemma 4.27], which gives the result. \square

Lemma 9.2.4. *Let $S \in \text{Perf}_K$ and let V be a G -torsor on $(X \times S)_v$. If $\eta : \text{Spa}(C, C^+) \rightarrow S$ is any geometric point of S such that the pullback of V to $X \times \eta$ is pro-finite-étale, then there is an open subspace $W \subseteq S$ containing $\text{Im}(\eta)$ such that the restriction of V to $X \times W$ is still pro-finite-étale.*

Proof. Let $U \subseteq G$ be as in Lemma 9.2.3. Let us denote the pullback of V to $X \times \eta$ by η^*V . As any v- G -torsor on $\text{Spa}(C, C^+)$ is trivial by [Heu22a, Theorem 1.1], the condition on η^*V means that it becomes trivial on $\tilde{X} \times \text{Spa}(C, C^+)$. This means that η^*V comes from a continuous representation $\rho : \pi \rightarrow G(C)$ via Proposition 9.1.7. We may without loss of generality replace X by the finite étale cover of X corresponding to the open subgroup $\rho^{-1}(U(C)) \subseteq \pi$. Hence we can assume that ρ factors through $U(C)$. Again via Proposition 9.1.7, this means that η^*V on $X \times \text{Spa}(C, C^+)$ admits a reduction of structure group to U .

We now invoke [Heu22a, Corollary 4.12]: This asserts that there is an étale map $S' \rightarrow S$ whose image contains $\text{Im}(\eta)$ such that V admits a reduction of structure group to U on $X \times S'$. By Lemma 9.2.3, this means that V becomes trivial on $\tilde{X} \times S'$. Let now $W \subseteq S$ be the image of $S' \rightarrow S$. This is open since it is the image of an étale map, and it contains η by construction. Then $S' \rightarrow W$ is an étale cover. It therefore follows from the definition (Definition 9.1.5) that V is a pro-finite-étale G -torsor on $X \times W$. \square

At this point, we have proved the following “fibrewise criterion for pro-finite-étale bundles”:

Proposition 9.2.5. *Let S be a perfectoid space. Let V be a v - G -torsor on $X \times S$. Suppose that for every geometric point $\eta : \text{Spa}(C, C^+) \rightarrow S$, the pullback of V to $X \times \eta$ is pro-finite-étale. Then V is pro-finite-étale.*

Proof. By Lemma 9.2.4, we can find an open cover $\mathfrak{U} = (S_i \rightarrow S)_{i \in I}$ such that the restriction of V to $X \times S_i$ is pro-finite-étale for each $i \in I$. It follows from the definition (Definition 9.1.5) that V is pro-finite-étale. \square

We can now complete the proof of Theorem 9.2.1: Recall that $\mathcal{B}un_{G,v}$ is a small v -stack, so it has an associated topological space $|\mathcal{B}un_{G,v}|$, see [Sch22, Definition 12.8.]. This is given by the equivalence classes of maps $\text{Spa}(C, C^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{B}un_{G,v}$ where (C, C^+) is any affinoid field over K . It now follows from Proposition 9.2.5 that $\mathcal{B}un_{G,v}^{\text{profét}}$ is the sub- v -stack associated to the subspace $U \subseteq |\mathcal{B}un_{G,v}|$ of points represented by maps $\text{Spa}(C, C^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{B}un_{G,v}$ for which the corresponding v - G -torsor on $X \times \text{Spa}(C, C^+)$ is pro-finite-étale.

To see that U is open, it now suffices to see that for any map $Y \rightarrow \mathcal{B}un_{G,v}$ from an affinoid perfectoid space, the preimage of U under the composition $|Y| \rightarrow |\mathcal{B}un_{G,v}|$ is open. This is precisely Lemma 9.2.4. \square

9.3. Relation to semi-stability and degree. For the remainder of the article, we return to our initial setup that X is a connected smooth projective curve.

Of particular interest to non-abelian p -adic Hodge theory is the question raised by Faltings which Higgs bundles correspond to continuous representations of π under the p -adic Simpson correspondence (1.0.1). More geometrically, for $n \in \mathbb{N}$, one can ask which locus of $\mathcal{H}ig_{\text{GL}_n}$ corresponds to $\mathcal{R}ep_{\text{GL}_n}(\pi) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{B}un_{\text{GL}_n,v}$ under the twisted isomorphism Theorem 6.2.5. But we can now reduce this question to the case of C -points by Proposition 9.2.5: Indeed, it follows from this that the correct condition on Higgs bundles needs to satisfy the analogous “fibrewise criterion” as in Proposition 9.2.5.

Using the results of this article, the above question can thus be recast as being essentially about which Higgs bundles are associated to pro-finite-étale v -vector bundles in the following sense:

Definition 9.3.1. Let (E, θ) be a Higgs bundle on X and let V be a v -vector bundle on X , both of rank n . We say that (E, θ) and V are *associated* if $h(E, \theta) = b = \tilde{h}(V)$ and there is a \hat{J}_b -bundle $L \in \mathcal{H}(b)$ such that

$$\mathcal{S}(L, (E, \theta)) \simeq V,$$

where \mathcal{S} is the p -adic Simpson correspondence of Theorem 6.2.5 for $G = \text{GL}_n$.

Remark 9.3.2. We emphasize that \mathcal{S} is canonical and does not depend on choices, hence the same is true for the above notion of being “associated”. After choosing a lift \mathbb{X} of X and an exponential for K , one may also define a much stronger notion of “being associated” under the p -adic Simpson correspondence (1.0.1), which is however less canonical. It is worth pointing out in this context that it is currently an open question whether, given a Higgs bundle, the property of being associated to a representation of π under (1.0.1) is independent of the choices of \mathbb{X} and exponential. This is one motivation for the above more general notion: Strictly speaking, Faltings’ question is asking which Higgs bundles are associated to representations in the stronger sense of (1.0.1). But for practical applications, since an exponential is rarely given a priori, it seems most important to know whether there are *some* choices for which a given Higgs bundles is associated to a representation. This is the perspective embraced by the more canonical notion in Definition 9.3.1.

Our last goal is to prove the following, which proves and generalises an assertion by Faltings [Fal05, §5]:

Proposition 9.3.3. *Let (E, θ) be a Higgs bundle on X that is associated to a pro-finite-étale v -vector bundle. Then (E, θ) is semi-stable of degree 0.*

Proof. We first show that $\deg E = 0$. For this we use that by [Heu, Theorem 1.3], the v -Picard functor $\mathbf{Bun}_{\mathbb{G}_m, v} = \mathbf{Pic}_{X, v}$ is a rigid group whose group of connected components can be canonically identified with

$$\pi_0(\mathbf{Pic}_{X, v}) = \pi_0(\mathbf{Pic}_{X, \text{ét}}) = \mathbb{Z}.$$

Definition 9.3.4. The *degree of a v -line bundle* on X is the connected component $\in \pi_0(\mathbf{Pic}_{X, v}) = \mathbb{Z}$ of the associated K -point of $\mathbf{Pic}_{X, v}$. The *degree of a v -vector bundle* V on X is $\deg V = \deg(\det V)$.

Lemma 9.3.5. *Let V be a pro-finite-étale v -vector bundle on X . Then $\deg V = 0$.*

Proof. Since the formation of \det commutes with pullback, $\det V$ is itself a pro-finite-étale line bundle. Hence we may assume that $G = \mathbb{G}_m$. In this case, any pro-finite-étale v -line bundle L on X is topologically torsion by [Heu24a, Theorem 3.6]: This means that $L^{n!} \rightarrow 0$ in $\mathbf{Pic}_{X, v}(K)$ for $n \rightarrow \infty$. It follows that its image in the discrete group $\pi_0(\mathbf{Pic}_{X, v})$ is torsion. Since $\pi_0(\mathbf{Pic}_{X, v}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}$, this means that $\deg(L) = 0$. \square

Lemma 9.3.6. *Let (E, θ) be a Higgs bundle associated to a v -vector bundle V . Then $\deg(E) = \deg(V)$.*

Proof. By functoriality of \mathcal{S} applied to \det (Proposition 6.3.6 and Remark 6.3.4), $\det(E, \theta)$ is associated to $\det V$. Hence we may assume $G = \mathbb{G}_m$. Then by Lemma 6.5.1, there is a v -line bundle L on X with a reduction of structure group to $\widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m$ such that $V = E \otimes L$. As \deg is additive, it therefore suffices to prove that $\deg L = 0$. But L is pro-finite-étale by [Heu24a, Theorem 3.6], so this follows from Lemma 9.3.5. \square

Together, Lemma 9.3.5 and Lemma 9.3.6 combine to show that (E, θ) in Proposition 9.3.3 has degree 0.

To see the semi-stability, we first need to understand what \mathcal{S} does to sub-Higgs bundles:

Lemma 9.3.7. *Let (E, θ) be a Higgs bundle associated to a v -vector bundle V . Assume that $(N, \theta|_N) \subseteq (E, \theta)$ is a sub-Higgs bundle. Then there is a sub- v -vector bundle $W \subseteq V$ that is associated to $(N, \theta|_N)$.*

Proof. With notation as in §6.5, that (E, θ) is associated to V means that there is an invertible \mathcal{B} -module L on X_v such that $V = \nu^* E \otimes_{\mathcal{B}} L$ where the \mathcal{B} -action on $\nu^* E$ comes from the homomorphism of \mathcal{O}_{X_v} -algebras $\theta : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \underline{\text{End}}(\nu^* E)$ obtained from applying ν^* to (5.5.2). That θ preserves N means that any endomorphism in the image sends N into N . It thus induces by restriction a homomorphism $\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \underline{\text{End}}(\nu^* N)$. By functoriality, this factors through the sheaf \mathcal{B}_N obtained by applying the constructions of §6.5 to $(N, \theta|_N)$. Hence

$$\nu^* N \otimes_{\mathcal{B}_N} (\mathcal{B}_N \otimes_{\mathcal{B}} L) = \nu^* N \otimes_{\mathcal{B}} L \subseteq \nu^* E \otimes_{\mathcal{B}} L.$$

By Lemma 6.5.1, this means that $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{B}_N \otimes_{\mathcal{B}} L, (N, \theta|_N)) \subseteq \mathcal{S}(L, (E, \theta)) = V$ is associated to $(N, \theta|_N)$. \square

With these preparations, our argument to show semi-stability in Proposition 9.3.3 is now a generalisation of that of Würthen, who previously considered the case of vanishing Higgs field θ [Wü22, Proposition 4.16] in the context of the functor of parallel transport of Deninger–Werner [DW05]. When $K = \mathbb{C}_p$, Proposition 9.3.3 can be also shown by extending Deninger–Werner’s construction to a larger class of Higgs bundles [Xu22, Proposition 5.3.1], namely those that have vanishing Higgs field after “twisted pullback” in Faltings’ sense.

Lemma 9.3.8. *Assume $g \geq 1$. Let L be a v -line bundle on X with $\deg(L) > g - 1$, then $\dim H^0(\tilde{X}, L) = \infty$.*

Proof. By [Heu22b, Theorems 1.3 and 5.7], there is an analytic line bundle L' on X of degree $= \deg L$ such that the pullbacks of L and L' to \tilde{X} are isomorphic. We may therefore assume without loss of generality that L is an analytic (hence, algebraic) line bundle. Let $f : X' \rightarrow X$ be any connected finite étale cover of degree n , then $f^* L$ has degree $n \deg L$. By Riemann–Hurwitz, $g(X') - 1 = n(g(X) - 1)$. By Riemann–Roch,

$$\dim_K H^0(X', L) \geq \deg(f^* L) + 1 - g(X') = n(\deg L - g + 1) \geq n.$$

On the other hand, since $\tilde{X} \rightarrow X'$ is a v -cover, we have $H^0(X', L) \subseteq H^0(\tilde{X}, L)$. As the degree of connected finite étale covers of X is unbounded, this combines to show that $\dim_K H^0(\tilde{X}, L) = \infty$. \square

Lemma 9.3.9. *Let V be a pro-finite-étale v -vector bundle on X . Let $W \subseteq V$ be any sub- v -vector bundle. Then $\deg(W) \leq 0$.*

Proof. If $X = \mathbb{P}^1$, then $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\mathbb{P}^1) = 1$, so Proposition 9.1.7 implies that V is a trivial vector bundle. By Theorem 4.2.1, it follows that W is étale. As trivial bundles are semi-stable, this settles the case of \mathbb{P}^1 .

Hence we may assume $g \geq 1$. We can then make further reductions as in [NS65, Proposition 10.4]: Let $d = \text{rank } W$, then $\wedge^d V$ is still pro-finite-étale. We may therefore replace $W \subseteq V$ by $\wedge^d W \subseteq \wedge^d V$ to assume that W is a line bundle. Second, suppose that $\deg W > 0$. As $V^{\otimes n}$ is pro-finite-étale for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we can then further replace $W \subseteq V$ by $W^{\otimes n} \subseteq V^{\otimes n}$ to assume that $\deg W > g - 1$. Consider now the inclusion

$$H^0(\tilde{X}, W) \subseteq H^0(\tilde{X}, V).$$

Since V is pro-finite-étale, the right hand side is a finite dimensional K -vector space by Proposition 9.1.2.(2). But by Lemma 9.3.8, the left hand side is infinite dimensional, a contradiction. \square

To finish the proof of Proposition 9.3.3, assume that there is a sub-Higgs-bundle $(N, \theta|_N) \subseteq (E, \theta)$ of degree > 0 . Then by Lemma 9.3.7, this is associated to a sub- v -vector bundle $W \subseteq V$. By Lemma 9.3.6, we have $\deg(W) = \deg(N) > 0$. By Lemma 9.3.9, this contradicts the assumption that V is pro-finite-étale. \square

REFERENCES

- [AGT16] A. Abbes, M. Gros, T. Tsuji. *The p -adic Simpson correspondence*, volume 193 of *Annals of Mathematics Studies*. Princeton University Press, 2016.
- [AHL] J. Anschütz, B. Heuer, A.-C. Le Bras. The small p -adic Simpson correspondence in terms of moduli spaces. *To appear in Math. Res. Lett.*
- [Art74] M. Artin. Versal deformations and algebraic stacks. *Invent. Math.*, 27:165–189, 1974.
- [BB07] R. Bezrukavnikov, A. Braverman. Geometric Langlands Correspondence for D-modules in Prime Characteristic: the $\text{GL}(n)$ Case. *Pure and Applied Mathematics Quarterly*, 3(1):153–179, 2007.
- [BGH⁺22] C. Blakstad, D. Gvirtz, B. Heuer, D. Shchedrina, K. Shimizu, P. Wear, Z. Yao. Perfectoid covers of abelian varieties. *Math. Res. Lett.*, 29(3):631–662, 2022.
- [BLR90] S. Bosch, W. Lütkebohmert, M. Raynaud. *Néron models*, volume 21 of *Ergebnisse der Mathematik und ihrer Grenzgebiete (3) [Results in Mathematics and Related Areas (3)]*. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1990.
- [BNR89] A. Beauville, M. S. Narasimhan, S. Ramanan. Spectral curves and the generalised theta divisor. *J. Reine Angew. Math.*, 398:169–179, 1989.
- [Bre90] L. Breen. Bitorseurs et cohomologie non abélienne. In *The Grothendieck Festschrift, Vol. I*, volume 86 of *Progr. Math.*, pages 401–476. Birkhäuser Boston, Boston, MA, 1990.
- [BS15] B. Bhatt, P. Scholze. The pro-étale topology for schemes. *Astérisque*, (369):99–201, 2015.
- [CG97] N. Chriss, V. Ginzburg. *Representation theory and complex geometry*, volume 42. Springer, 1997.
- [CS] D. Clausen, P. Scholze. Condensed mathematics and complex geometry. *Lecture notes*. Available at <https://people.mpim-bonn.mpg.de/scholze/Complex.pdf>.
- [CZ15] T.-H. Chen, X. Zhu. Non-abelian Hodge theory for algebraic curves in characteristic p . *Geom. Funct. Anal.*, 25(6):1706–1733, 2015.
- [CZ17] T.-H. Chen, X. Zhu. Geometric Langlands in prime characteristic. *Compos. Math.*, 153(2):395–452, 2017.
- [Del73] P. Deligne. La formule de dualité globale. In *Théorie des Topos et Cohomologie Etale des Schémas: Tome 3*, pages 481–587. Springer, 1973.
- [DG02] R. Y. Donagi, D. Gaiety. The gerbe of Higgs bundles. *Transform. Groups*, 7(2):109–153, 2002.
- [DW05] C. Deninger, A. Werner. Vector bundles on p -adic curves and parallel transport. *Ann. Sci. École Norm. Sup. (4)*, 38(4):553–597, 2005.
- [Fal05] G. Faltings. A p -adic Simpson correspondence. *Adv. Math.*, 198(2):847–862, 2005.
- [Far19] L. Fargues. Groupes analytiques rigides p -divisibles. *Math. Ann.*, 374(1-2):723–791, 2019.
- [FvdP04] J. Fresnel, M. van der Put. *Rigid analytic geometry and its applications*, volume 218 of *Progress in Mathematics*. Birkhäuser Boston, Inc., Boston, MA, 2004.
- [GIZ25] I. Gleason, A. B. Ivanov, F. Zillinger. Meromorphic vector bundles on the Fargues–Fontaine curve. *Preprint, arXiv:2307.00887*, 2025.
- [GR03] O. Gabber, L. Ramero. *Almost ring theory*, volume 1800 of *Lecture Notes in Mathematics*. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 2003.
- [Gro16] M. Groechenig. Moduli of flat connections in positive characteristic. *Math. Res. Lett.*, 23(4):989–1047, 2016.
- [Guo23] H. Guo. Hodge-Tate decomposition for non-smooth spaces. *J. Eur. Math. Soc. (JEMS)*, 25(4):1553–1625, 2023.
- [He22] T. He. Sen operators and Lie algebras arising from Galois representations over p -adic varieties. *Math. Z.*, 309(3):Paper No. 42, 114, 2025.
- [Heu] B. Heuer. Diamantine Picard functors of rigid spaces. *To appear in Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.*
- [Heu22a] B. Heuer. G -torsors on perfectoid spaces. *Preprint, arXiv:2207.07623*, 2022.

- [Heu22b] B. Heuer. Line bundles on rigid spaces in the v -topology. *Forum of Math. Sigma*, 10:e82, 2022.
- [Heu22c] B. Heuer. Moduli spaces in p -adic non-abelian Hodge theory. *To appear in J. Alg. Geom.*
- [Heu25] B. Heuer. A p -adic Simpson correspondence for smooth proper rigid spaces. *Invent. Math.*, 240(1):261–312, 2025.
- [Heu24a] B. Heuer. A geometric p -adic Simpson correspondence in rank one. *Compos. Math.*, 160(7):1433–1466, 2024.
- [Heu24b] B. Heuer. The Primitive Comparison Theorem in characteristic p . *Math. Z.*, 308:1432–1823, 2024.
- [Heu24c] B. Heuer. The relative Hodge–Tate spectral sequence for rigid analytic spaces. *Preprint, arXiv:2402.00842*, 2024.
- [HK] D. Hansen, K. S. Kedlaya. Sheafiness criteria for Huber rings. *Preprint, available at <https://kskedlaya.org/papers/criteria.pdf>*.
- [HMW23] B. Heuer, L. Mann, A. Werner. The p -adic Corlette–Simpson correspondence for abeloids. *Math. Ann.*, 385:1639–1676, 2023.
- [Hub94] R. Huber. A generalization of formal schemes and rigid analytic varieties. *Math. Z.*, 217(4):513–551, 1994.
- [Hub96] R. Huber. *Étale cohomology of rigid analytic varieties and adic spaces*. Aspects of Mathematics, E30. Friedr. Vieweg & Sohn, Braunschweig, 1996.
- [HWZ23] B. Heuer, A. Werner, M. Zhang. p -adic Simpson correspondences for principal bundles in abelian settings. *To appear in Canad. J. Math.*
- [Kat70] N. M. Katz. Nilpotent connections and the monodromy theorem: Applications of a result of Turrittin. *Inst. Hautes Études Sci. Publ. Math.*, (39):175–232, 1970.
- [Köp74] U. Köpf. Über eigentliche Familien algebraischer Varietäten über affinoiden Räumen. *Schr. Math. Inst. Univ. Münster* (2), (Heft 7):iv+72, 1974.
- [Kos63] B. Kostant. Lie group representations on polynomial rings. *Amer. J. Math.*, 85:327–404, 1963.
- [Lüt77] W. Lütkebohmert. Vektorraumbündel über nichtarchimedischen holomorphen Räumen. *Math. Z.*, 152(2):127–143, 1977.
- [LZ17] R. Liu, X. Zhu. Rigidity and a Riemann–Hilbert correspondence for p -adic local systems. *Invent. Math.*, 207(1):291–343, 2017.
- [MW] Y. Min, Y. Wang. p -adic Simpson correspondence via prismatic crystals. *To appear in J. Eur. Math. Soc. (JEMS)*.
- [Ngô06] B. C. Ngô. Fibration de Hitchin et endoscopie. *Invent. Math.*, 164(2):399–453, 2006.
- [Ngô10] B. C. Ngô. Le lemme fondamental pour les algèbres de Lie. *Publ. Math. Inst. Hautes Études Sci.*, (111):1–169, 2010.
- [NS65] M. S. Narasimhan, C. S. Seshadri. Stable and unitary vector bundles on a compact Riemann surface. *Ann. of Math.* (2), 82:540–567, 1965.
- [Pan22] L. Pan. On locally analytic vectors of the completed cohomology of modular curves. *Forum Math. Pi*, 10:Paper No. e7, 82, 2022.
- [RC22] J. E. Rodríguez Camargo. Geometric Sen theory over rigid analytic spaces. *Preprint, arXiv:2205.02016*, 2022.
- [Sch] P. Scholze. Condensed mathematics. *Lecture notes based on joint work with D. Clausen. Available at <https://www.math.uni-bonn.de/people/scholze/Condensed.pdf>*.
- [Sch11] P. Schneider. p -adic Lie groups, volume 344 of *Grundlehren der mathematischen Wissenschaften*. Springer, Heidelberg, 2011.
- [Sch12] P. Scholze. Perfectoid spaces. *Publ. Math. Inst. Hautes Études Sci.*, 116:245–313, 2012.
- [Sch13a] P. Scholze. p -adic Hodge theory for rigid-analytic varieties. *Forum Math. Pi*, 1:e1, 77, 2013.
- [Sch13b] P. Scholze. Perfectoid spaces: A survey. In *Current developments in mathematics 2012*, pages 193–227. Int. Press, Somerville, MA, 2013.
- [Sch22] P. Scholze. Étale cohomology of diamonds. *To appear in Astérisque*.
- [Sim92] C. Simpson. Higgs bundles and local systems. *Inst. Hautes Études Sci. Publ. Math.*, (75):5–95, 1992.
- [Sim94] C. Simpson. Moduli of representations of the fundamental group of a smooth projective variety. II. *Inst. Hautes Études Sci. Publ. Math.*, (80):5–79 (1995), 1994.
- [SP] A. J. de Jong, et al. The stacks project. 2024.
- [SW20] P. Scholze, J. Weinstein. *Berkeley Lectures on p -adic Geometry*. Annals of Mathematics Studies. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, 2020.
- [Tsu18] T. Tsuji. Notes on the local p -adic Simpson correspondence. *Math. Ann.*, 371(1-2):795–881, 2018.
- [Weg14] D. Wegner. *On moduli of vector bundles on p -adic curves and attached representations*. PhD thesis, Universität Münster, 2014.
- [Wü22] M. Würthen. Vector Bundles with Numerically Flat Reduction on Rigid Analytic Varieties and p -Adic Local Systems. *Int. Math. Res. Not. IMRN*, 01 2022. doi:10.1093/imrn/rnab214.
- [Xu22] D. Xu. Parallel transport for Higgs bundles over p -adic curves. *Preprint, arXiv:2201.06697*, 2022.

BEN HEUER, INSTITUT FÜR ALGEBRA, ZAHLENTHEORIE UND DISKRETE MATHEMATIK, LEIBNIZ UNIVERSITY HANNOVER, WELFENGARTEN 1, 30167 HANNOVER; heuer@math.uni-hannover.de

DAXIN XU, MORNINGSIDE CENTER OF MATHEMATICS AND STATE KEY LABORATORY OF MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES, ACADEMY OF MATHEMATICS AND SYSTEMS SCIENCE, CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, BEIJING 100190, CHINA; daxin.xu@amss.ac.cn