

A VAN EST THEOREM IN MIXED CHARACTERISTIC

JORGE ANTÓNIO AND JOOST NUITEN

(Personal: PERSONAL COMMENTS ARE SHOWN!!!)

CONTENTS

1. Geometric context	1
1.1. Derived \mathbb{Z}_p -adic geometric stacks	1
1.2. Brief considerations on fpqc-descent	4
1.3. Integral perfectoid algebras	5
1.4. de Rham stack	8
1.5. Faithfully flat coverings by perfectoids	8
1.6. Smooth morphisms between derived \mathbb{Z}_p -adic geometric stacks	9
1.7. Assumptions	9
2. The existence of a local section	9
2.1. First reduction step	10
2.2. Further reductions	11
2.3. Existence and descent properties of local sections	12
References	12

1. GEOMETRIC CONTEXT

(Personal: Does one really needs to work locally for the fpqc topology or can we refine the topology further by dropping the quasi-compactness assumption?)

1.1. Derived \mathbb{Z}_p -adic geometric stacks. In this § we give an overview of the construction of the ∞ -category of derived \mathbb{Z}_p -adic geometric stacks.

Definition 1.1.1. Let $\mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}^{\mathrm{ad}}$ denote the ∞ -category defined via the pullback square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}^{\mathrm{ad}} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi_0(-) \\ \mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}^{\heartsuit, \mathrm{ad}} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}^{\heartsuit} \end{array}$$

computed in the ∞ -category $\mathcal{C}\mathrm{at}_{\infty}$. We refer to $\mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}^{\mathrm{ad}}$ as the ∞ -category of *simplicial adic algebras*. Let $A \in \mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}^{\mathrm{ad}}$ be a simplicial A -adic algebra, we define the ∞ -category of simplicial A -adic algebras assertion

$$\mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_A^{\mathrm{ad}} := (\mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}^{\mathrm{ad}})_{A/}.$$

Of principal importance for us is the ∞ -category $\mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}$, where we regard $\mathbb{Z}_p \in \mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}^{\heartsuit, \mathrm{ad}}$ equipped with its (p) -adic topology.

Let $f: A \rightarrow B$ be a morphism of simplicial \mathbb{Z}_p -adic algebras. The *relative \mathbb{Z}_p -adic cotangent complex*, denoted $\mathbb{L}_{B/A}^{\mathrm{ad}} \in \mathrm{Mod}_B$, is defined in [2, §3.4]. It corepresents \mathbb{Z}_p -adic derivations of simplicial \mathbb{Z}_p -adic algebras. In particular, we have a natural equivalence of mapping spaces

$$\mathrm{Map}_{\mathrm{Mod}_B}(\mathbb{L}_{B/A}^{\mathrm{ad}}, M) \simeq \mathrm{Map}_{\mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{A//B}^{\mathrm{ad}}}(B, B \oplus M) \in \mathcal{S},$$

for every $M \in \mathrm{Mod}_B$.

Definition 1.1.2. Let $f: A \rightarrow B$ be a morphism in the ∞ -category $\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}$ between p -complete simplicial \mathbb{Z}_p -adic algebras. We say that f is *topologically almost of finite presentation* if

$$\pi_0(f): \pi_0(A) \rightarrow \pi_0(B)$$

is a topologically of finite presentation morphism between ordinary p -adic complete \mathbb{Z}_p -adic algebras and, for every integer $i > 0$,

$$\pi_i(B) \in \text{Mod}_{\pi_0(A)}$$

is a finitely presented $\pi_0(A)$ -module.

Definition 1.1.3. Let $f: A \rightarrow B$ be a morphism in the ∞ -category $\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}$. The morphism f is said to be *étale* (resp., *smooth*) if it is *almost topologically of finite presentation* and the relative cotangent complex

$$\mathbb{L}_{B/A}^{\text{ad}} \in \text{Mod}_B.$$

vanishes (resp. it is equivalent to a free B -module of finite rank concentrated in degree 0).

Definition 1.1.4. Let P_{sm} denote the class of smooth morphisms in the ∞ -category $\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}$. The triplet $(\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}, \tau_{\text{ét}}, \text{P}_{\text{sm}})$ forms a *geometric context*, which we refer to as the *derived \mathbb{Z}_p -adic geometric context*. For the definition of the notion of geometric stack we refer the reader to [1, Definition 2.3.1].

Remark 1.1.5. Notice that the conditions (ii) and (iii) in [1, Definition 2.3.1] are automatic. Condition (iv) follows from the local structure for smooth morphisms and condition (i) (and further faithfully flat descent) follows from [2, Proposition 3.2.9] together with [6, Theorem 5.15] combined with [9, Proposition 8.1.2.1].

Definition 1.1.6. The ∞ -category of *derived \mathbb{Z}_p -adic geometric stacks* is defined as the full subcategory of $\text{Shv}(\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}, \tau_{\text{ét}})$ spanned by geometric stacks with respect to the geometric context $(\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}, \tau_{\text{ét}}, \text{P}_{\text{sm}})$,

$$\text{dSt}^{\text{ad}} := \text{dSt}(\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}, \tau_{\text{ét}}, \text{P}).$$

Remark 1.1.7. The ∞ -category $\text{Shv}(\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}, \tau_{\text{ét}})$ is *closed under $\tau_{\text{ét}}$ -descent*. This assertion is a consequence of [6, Proposition 5.16, (3)].

Example 1.1.8. In [2, Definition 3.2.10] it was introduced the notion of a *derived \mathbb{Z}_p -adic Deligne-Mumford stack*. The collection of such objects forms naturally an ∞ -category, denoted $\text{dfDM}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$. Let $X \in \text{dfDM}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$, then its associated functor of points is naturally an object in the ∞ -category $\text{Shv}(\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}, \tau_{\text{ét}})$ and even an object in the ∞ -category $\text{Shv}(\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}, \tau_{\text{fpqc}})$, thanks to [6, Theorem 5.15] combined with [9, Proposition 8.1.2.1]. Therefore the association

$$X \in \text{dfDM}_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mapsto \text{Map}_{\text{dfDM}}(\text{Spf}(-), X) \in \text{Shv}(\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}, \tau_{\text{ét}})$$

provides us with a fully faithful functor

$$F: \text{dfDM}_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \subseteq \text{Shv}(\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}, \tau_{\text{ét}}).$$

In particular, if $X \in \text{dfSch}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$ is a derived \mathbb{Z}_p -adic scheme, then we can regard it naturally as an étale sheaf on $\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}$.

We further assert that the fully faithful functor $F: \text{dfDM}_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \rightarrow \text{Shv}(\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}, \tau_{\text{ét}})$ factors through the fully faithful natural inclusion $\text{dSt}^{\text{ad}} \subseteq \text{Shv}(\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}, \tau_{\text{ét}})$. Indeed, since the ∞ -category $\text{Shv}(\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}, \tau_{\text{ét}})$ is closed under $\tau_{\text{ét}}$ -descent we are reduced to verify condition (1) in [1, Definition 2.3.3] for derived \mathbb{Z}_p -adic Deligne-Mumford stacks. This last assertion is immediate from the fact that derived \mathbb{Z}_p -adic Deligne-Mumford stacks admit (affine) étale coverings, by construction. We have thus a natural fully faithful functor

$$G: \text{dfDM}_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \rightarrow \text{dSt}^{\text{ad}}.$$

Construction 1.1.9. Let $L_p^\wedge: \mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \rightarrow \mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}$ denote the *p -completion functor*, introduced in [9, §8]. Given $A \in \mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}$, we define $A_n \in \mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}$ as the pushout

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A[t] & \xrightarrow{t \mapsto p^n} & A \\ \downarrow t \mapsto 0 & & \downarrow \\ A & \longrightarrow & A_n \end{array}$$

computed in ∞ -category $\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$. Notice that A_n is naturally an object of the ∞ -category $\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}$ via the canonical inclusion $\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}} \subseteq \mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$. Thanks to [9, Lemma 8.1.2.3], one has a natural equivalence

$$(A)_p^\wedge \simeq \lim_{n \geq 1} A_n,$$

in the ∞ -category $\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}$, where $(A)_p^\wedge$ denotes the p -completion of A .

Remark 1.1.10. Given a functor $X: \mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$, we define its p -completion as the functor

$$X_p^\wedge: \mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$$

given by the formula

$$(1.1.1) \quad A \in \mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}} \mapsto \lim_{n \geq 1} X(A_n) \in \mathcal{S}.$$

From the above formula (1.1.1), it is clear that if X satisfies étale hyper-descent then so it does X_p^\wedge satisfies descent with respect to $\tau_{\text{ét}}$ -hypercoverings in $(\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}, \tau_{\text{ét}})$. The same statement holds if we replace étale hyper-descent by fpqc hyper-descent.

Lemma 1.1.11. *Let $X \in \text{dSt}(\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}, \tau_{\text{ét}}, \text{P}_{\text{sm}})$ be a geometric stack with respect to the (derived) algebraic geometric context*

$$(\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}, \tau_{\text{ét}}, \text{P}_{\text{sm}}).$$

Then the p -completion of X , $X_p^\wedge \in \text{Shv}(\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}, \tau_{\text{ét}})$, is geometric, i.e., $X_p^\wedge \in \text{dSt}^{\text{ad}}$.

Proof. Suppose X is n -geometric, for a given integer $n \geq 0$. Let

$$\pi: P \rightarrow X,$$

denote a smooth $(n-1)$ -representable covering of X . We shall prove that the p -adic completion

$$(\pi)_p^\wedge: P_p^\wedge \rightarrow X_p^\wedge$$

is itself a $(n-1)$ -representable morphism with respect to the geometric context $(\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}, \tau_{\text{ét}}, \text{P}_{\text{sm}})$. Consider the pullback square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y & \longrightarrow & P_p^\wedge \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow (\pi)_p^\wedge \\ \text{Spf } A & \longrightarrow & X_p^\wedge, \end{array}$$

computed in the ∞ -category $\text{Shv}(\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}, \tau_{\text{ét}})$. By construction, Y can be realized as a limit diagram of pullback diagrams of the form

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y_n & \longrightarrow & P_n \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi_n \\ \text{Spec } A_n & \longrightarrow & X_n, \end{array}$$

computed in the ∞ -category $\text{dSt}(\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}, \tau_{\text{ét}}, \text{P}_{\text{sm}})$, where the subscript $(-)_n$ denotes the reduction modulo the ideal $(p^n) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}_p$. As π_n is $(n-1)$ -representable, for each $m \geq 1$, it follows that each $Y_m \in \text{Shv}(\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}, \tau_{\text{ét}})$ is $(n-1)$ -representable. Therefore, we are reduced to show that the filtered colimit

$$Y \simeq \text{colim}_{m \geq 1} Y_m$$

is $(n-1)$ -representable. As filtered colimits are preserved under finite limits we reduce ourselves, by induction on the geometric level, to the case $n = 0$. When $n = 0$, the result follows from the universal property of the formal spectrum, proved in [9, Proposition 8.1.2.1]. \square

Corollary 1.1.12. *Let $\{X_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ denote a compatible ind-system in the ∞ -category $\text{dSt}(\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}, \tau_{\text{ét}}, \text{P}_{\text{sm}})$, where for each $n \geq 1$, X_n denotes a derived \mathbb{Z}/p^n -geometric stack. Then the induced functor*

$$\text{colim}_{n \geq 1} X_n: \mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$$

is naturally a derived \mathbb{Z}_p -adic geometric stack.

Proof. The proof follows exactly the same lines as the proof of Lemma 1.1.11. \square

Example 1.1.13. Both Lemma 1.1.11 and Corollary 1.1.12 allow us to construct many interesting derived \mathbb{Z}_p -adic geometric stacks. Indeed, let $X \in \mathrm{dSch}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$ denote a derived \mathbb{Z}_p -scheme, then its p -completion, X_p^\wedge is naturally an object living the ∞ -category $\mathrm{dSt}^{\mathrm{ad}}$.

Given a \mathbb{E}_∞ -group object in the ∞ -category $G \in \mathrm{dSt}(\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}, \tau_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{sm}})$, the classifying space of the corresponding p -completion $\mathrm{BG}_p^\wedge \in \mathrm{dSt}^{\mathrm{ad}}$. Similarly, one can also consider classifying spaces of formal \mathbb{Z}_p -formal groups as derived \mathbb{Z}_p -adic geometric stacks.

The p -completion of the derived moduli stack parametrizing perfect complexes, Perf is also naturally an object in the ∞ -category $\mathrm{dSt}^{\mathrm{ad}}$. So it is, the (derived) moduli stack classifying formal groups or p -divisible groups in mixed characteristic. Given any formal reductive group G , Bun_G also lives naturally in the ∞ -category $\mathrm{dSt}^{\mathrm{ad}}$.

Remark 1.1.14. Let $X \in \mathrm{St}(\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}, \tau_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{sm}})$. Thanks to Artin-Lurie representability theorem, [7, Theorem 3.1.2], the functor of points associated to X is nilcomplete, infinitesimally cartesian and it admits a global algebraic cotangent complex, which is an almost perfect complex on X . From the definitions, it is clear that X_p^\wedge also possedes these properties, namely its corresponding functor of points is nilcomplete, infinitesimally cartesian and it admits a global almost perfect adic cotangent complex. Moreover, one has a natural equivalence

$$\mathbb{L}_{X_p^\wedge}^{\mathrm{ad}} \simeq (\mathbb{L}_X^{\mathrm{alg}})_p^\wedge \in \mathrm{Mod}_{X_p^\wedge},$$

where $\mathbb{L}_X^{\mathrm{alg}}$ denotes the (algebraic) cotangent complex of $X \in \mathrm{dSt}(\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}, \tau_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{sm}})$.

(Personal: One would like to have a Representability theorem in the context of derived \mathbb{Z}_p -adic geometry. Otherwise, it will be difficult to state precisely that geometric stacks like Perf satisfy geometricity. Another way around this problem, might be by identifying such moduli with completion along the ideal $(p) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}_p$.) (Personal: Notice that Artin-Lurie representability holds true for Noetherian \mathbb{E}_∞ -rings such that $\pi_0(R)$ is a Grothendieck ring. In particular, \mathbb{Z}_p is an example of such so we do have Artin-Lurie Representability theorem for *algebraic* derived geometric \mathbb{Z}_p -stacks.)

(Personal: Notice that we would like that our statements are true more generally. In particular, we would like to be able to treat the case of the moduli of p -divisible groups. However, this object is not geometric in our sense, since it does not admit a smooth covering. The only obstruction, it seems at this point, is to prove the existence of the local section, since for this we admit that we have a smooth covering of the form $P \rightarrow Y$.)

1.2. Brief considerations on fpqc-descent. (Todo: Maybe it is more suitable to put this section in appendix.)

Definition 1.2.1. Let $X: \mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$. We say that X satisfies *faithfully flat-descent* if for every faithfully flat morphism

$$f: A \rightarrow B,$$

in the ∞ -category $\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}$, one has a canonical equivalence

$$X(\check{C}(B/A)) \rightarrow X(A)$$

in the ∞ -category \mathcal{S} , where $\check{C}(B/A)$ denotes the p -complete Čech nerve associated to the morphism $f: A \rightarrow B$. (Todo: Define the p -complete Čech nerve.)

Remark 1.2.2. Let $A \in \mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}$ and let $I \subseteq \pi_0(A)$ the defining ideal for A . Since we can identify (naturally) the underlying ∞ -topos of $\mathrm{Spec}(A/I)$ with the underlying ∞ -topos of $\mathrm{Spf} A$ we obtain that for each $A \in \mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}$, $\mathrm{Spf} A \in \mathrm{dSch}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$ is quasi-compact.

Definition 1.2.3. Let $X \in \mathrm{dSch}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$. An *fpqc-covering* of X is a family of morphisms $\{f_i: X_i \rightarrow X\}$ of derived \mathbb{Z}_p -adic schemes such that each f_i is flat and such that for every affine open $U \subseteq X$ there exists an $n \geq 0$, a map $\alpha: \{1, \dots, n\}$ and affine opens $V_i \subseteq X_{\alpha(i)}$, $i = 1, \dots, n$ with $\bigcap_{j=1}^n f_{\alpha(i)}(V_j) = U$.

Definition 1.2.4. Let $Y \in \mathrm{PShv}(\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}})$ denote a pre-sheaf on $\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}$. We say that Y satisfies (hyper)-fpqc-descent if for every $X \in \mathrm{dSch}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$ together with a simplicial object

$$U_\bullet: \mathbf{N}(\Delta^{\mathrm{op}}) \rightarrow \mathrm{dSch}_{\mathbb{Z}_p},$$

such that each transition map is flat and quasi-compact, together with a canonical map $U_\bullet \rightarrow X$ which is surjective, then the natural map

$$Y(X) \rightarrow Y(U_\bullet)$$

is an equivalence in the ∞ -category $\mathrm{PShv}(\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}})$.

Lemma 1.2.5. Let $X \in \mathrm{Shv}(\mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}, \tau_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}})$ denote an étale sheaf with respect to the site $(\mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}, \tau_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}})$. Assume further that X satisfies fpqc-descent. Then the p -completion

$$X_p^\wedge : \mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$$

also satisfies fpqc-descent.

Proof. The result is an immediate consequence of the fact that limits preserve limits. (Todo: expand this proof.) \square

Proposition 1.2.6. The ∞ -category of fpqc-sheaves on $\mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}$, denoted $\mathrm{Shv}(\mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}, \tau_{\mathrm{fpqc}})$ is subcanonical.

Proof. This is an immediate consequence of [6, Theorem 5.15] together with [9, Proposition 8.1.2.1]. \square

1.3. Integral perfectoid algebras. Let $R \in \mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}$ denote a π -adically complete and separated, for some element $\pi \in R$, (discrete) \mathbb{Z}_p -algebra. Denote by

$$\varphi : R/pR \rightarrow R/pR$$

the absolute Frobenius of R/pR . We define the tilt of S , denoted S^\flat , as the inverse limits

$$S^\flat := \lim_{\varphi} R/pR,$$

which is a perfect \mathbb{F}_p -algebra.

Definition 1.3.1. We define Fontaine's ring associated to R as

$$A_{\mathrm{inf}}(R) := W(R^\flat).$$

(Personal: Maybe one can define $A_{\mathrm{inf}}(R)$ already as the pro-completion over the kernel of the projection map $A_{\mathrm{inf}}(R) \rightarrow R$.)

Definition 1.3.2. Let $R \in \mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}$. We say that R is an integral perfectoid \mathbb{Z}_p -algebra if it satisfies the following conditions:

- (i) There exists an element $\pi \in R$ such that R is π -adically complete and such that $\pi^p | p$;
- (ii) The Frobenius morphism

$$\varphi : R/pR \rightarrow R/pR$$

is surjective;

- (iii) The kernel of the canonical morphism $\theta : A_{\mathrm{inf}}(R) \rightarrow R$ is generated by a single element.

Example 1.3.3. The following is a transcription of [4, Example 3.6]. If R is such that $pR = 0$, then R is necessarily perfect. Let $\mathbb{Z}_p^{\mathrm{cyc}} := (\mathbb{Z}_p[\zeta_{p^\infty}])_p^\wedge$ denote the p -adic completion of the ring of integers of the cyclotomic extension $\mathbb{Q}_p(\zeta_{p^\infty})/\mathbb{Q}_p$. Then $\mathbb{Z}_p^{\mathrm{cyc}}$ is a perfectoid \mathbb{Z}_p -algebra. Replacing $\mathbb{Q}_p(\zeta_{p^\infty})$ by any other algebraic extension of it and taking the ring the p -adic completion of its ring of integers provides also an integral perfectoid \mathbb{Z}_p -algebra. The p -adic complete ring $\mathbb{Z}_p^{\mathrm{cyc}}\langle T^{1/p^\infty} \rangle$ is itself a perfectoid \mathbb{Z}_p -algebra. So it is the perfectoid torus, $\mathbb{Z}_p^{\mathrm{cyc}}\langle T^{\pm 1/p^\infty} \rangle$.

Lemma 1.3.4. Let $R \in \mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}$ be an integral perfectoid \mathbb{Z}_p -algebra which is p -torsion free. Then R is (derived) p -complete.

Proof. Let $R \in \mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}$ be an integral perfectoid \mathbb{Z}_p -algebra which we assume further to be p -torsion free. We wish to show that R is p -complete. Thanks to [9, Lemma 8.1.2.3], it suffices to show that the canonical map

$$R \rightarrow \lim_{n \geq 1} R_n$$

is an equivalence in the ∞ -category $\mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}$. In our situation, we can identify, for each $n \geq 1$,

$$R_n \simeq R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{Z}/p^n \mathbb{Z}.$$

Therefore, for each integer $i \geq 0$, $\pi_i(R_n) = 0$, except in the case where $i = 0, 1$, in which we have $\pi_1(R_n) = R[p^n] = 0$ and $\pi_0(R_n) = R/p^n$. Passing to inverse limits, the Milnor short exact sequence implies that $\pi_i(R_p^\wedge) = 0$ for $i > 0$. For $i = 0$, we have a Milnor short exact sequence of the form

$$(1.3.1) \quad 0 \rightarrow \lim_{n \geq 1} \pi_0(R_n) \rightarrow \pi_0(R_p^\wedge) \rightarrow \lim_{n \geq 1} \pi_0(R_n) = R \rightarrow 0.$$

Since the transition maps in the pro-system $\{R/p^n\}_{n \geq 1}$ are surjective, it follows that the left hand side in (1.3.1) vanishes. Therefore, one obtains an equivalence $R_p^\wedge \simeq R$, as desired. \square

The following result is of fundamental importance for our purposes in the current text:

Proposition 1.3.5. *Let $R \rightarrow S$ be a morphism between integral perfectoid \mathbb{Z}_p -algebras in the ∞ -category $\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}$. Then $\mathbb{L}_{S/R}^{\text{ad}} \simeq 0$.*

Proof. This is the content of [4, Proposition 3.14]. \square

Remark 1.3.6. Let $f: R \rightarrow S$ be a morphism between integral perfectoid \mathbb{Z}_p -algebras in the ∞ -category $\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}$. Thanks to Proposition 1.3.5 it follows, in particular, that

$$\mathbb{L}_{S/R}^{\text{ad}} \otimes_R R_1 \simeq 0.$$

As a consequence, the morphism $f: R \rightarrow S$ is *formally étale*. As a consequence, the morphism induced by f , at the level of tiltings,

$$\overline{f}^b: (R/p)^b \rightarrow (S/p)^b$$

lifts, by taking the Witt-vectors construction, to a deformation $f_{\text{inf}}: A_{\text{inf}}(R) \rightarrow A_{\text{inf}}(S)$ which is the unique (up to isomorphism) such deformation of the morphism f . Moreover, since

$$S \simeq A_{\text{inf}}(S) \otimes_{A_{\text{inf}}(R)} R$$

in the ∞ -category $\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}$ it follows that f_{inf} is the universal deformation of f .

Lemma 1.3.7. *Let $R \in \mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}$ denote an integral perfectoid \mathbb{Z}_p -algebra. Then $A_{\text{inf}}(R) \in \mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}$ is p -torsion free.*

Proof. By construction, we have that $A_{\text{inf}}(R) = W((R/pR)^b)$. The \mathbb{F}_p -algebra $(R/p)^b$ is a perfect \mathbb{F}_p -algebra. For this reason, $W((R/pR)^b)$ is p -torsion free. (Todo: This result is certainly true, however a reference is still needed here.) \square

The following two results will establish the precise relation between $A_{\text{inf}}(R)$ and R , via obstruction theory, for perfectoid R :

Lemma 1.3.8. *The morphism $\theta: A_{\text{inf}}(R) \rightarrow R$ is a pro-thickening morphism.*

Proof. This is a result due Fontaine. \square

Proposition 1.3.9. *Let $R \in \mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}$ be a p -torsion free integral perfectoid \mathbb{Z}_p -algebra. Then for every p -complete $A \in \mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}$ we have a natural equivalence of mapping spaces*

$$\theta: \text{Map}_{\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}}(A_{\text{inf}}(R), A) \simeq \text{Map}_{\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}}(R, \pi_0(A)_{\text{red}}).$$

Proof. Let $f: R \rightarrow \pi_0(A)_{\text{red}}$ denote a continuous p -adic morphism. Given any continuous morphism $f: R \rightarrow \pi_0(A)_{\text{red}}$ we obtain, by base change along the morphism $\mathbb{Z}_p \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p$, a well defined morphism

$$\overline{f}_{\text{red},1}: (R/p)^b \rightarrow \pi_0(A)_{\text{red},1}.$$

Since $(R/p)^b$ is a perfect \mathbb{F}_p -algebra, it follows that \overline{f}_1 lifts canonically to a uniquely (up to isomorphism) defined morphism of \mathbb{F}_p -algebras

$$\overline{f}_1: (R/p)^b \rightarrow \pi_0(A)_1.$$

We shall prove, by induction on the Postnikov tower for $A \in \mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}$, that \overline{f}_1 lifts uniquely (up to a contractible space of indeterminacy) to a well defined morphism

$$\overline{f}_1: (R/p)^b \rightarrow A_1.$$

The case $n = 0$ has already been dealt with. Suppose now that for $n \geq 0$ we have constructed a unique, up to contractible indeterminacy, morphism

$$\overline{f}(n): (R/p)^b \rightarrow \tau_{\leq n} A_1$$

in the ∞ -category $\mathcal{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}$. Indeed, consider the natural derivation, at level n for A ,

$$d_n: \tau_{\leq n} A_1 \rightarrow \tau_{\leq n} A_1 \oplus \pi_{n+1}(A_1)[n+2].$$

Pre-composition with $\overline{f}_1(n): (R/p)^b \rightarrow \tau_{\leq n} A_1$ induces a morphism

$$(R/p)^b \rightarrow \tau_{\leq n} A_1 \rightarrow \tau_{\leq n} A \oplus \pi_{n+1}(A_1)[n+2],$$

over $\tau_{\leq n}A$. Moreover, we have canonical identification of mapping spaces

$$\mathrm{Map}_{(\mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{(R/p)^b}^{\mathrm{ad}})_{/\tau_{\leq n}(A_1)}}((R/p)^b, \tau_{\leq n}A_1 \oplus \pi_{n+1}(A_1)[n+2]) \simeq \mathrm{Map}_{\mathrm{Mod}_{(R/p)^b}}(\mathbb{L}_{(R/p)^b}^{\mathrm{ad}}, \pi_{n+1}(A_1)[n+2]).$$

More precisely, the space of liftings of $(R/p)^b \rightarrow \tau_{\leq n}A_1$ to the square-zero extension $\tau_{\leq n+1} \rightarrow \tau_{\leq n}$ is controlled by the mapping space

$$\mathrm{Map}_{\mathrm{Mod}_{(R/p)^b}}(\mathbb{L}_{(R/p)^b}^{\mathrm{ad}}, \pi_{n+1}(A_1)[n+2]) \simeq 0.$$

As $(R/p)^b$ is a perfect \mathbb{F}_p -algebra, it follows that $\mathbb{L}_{(R/p)^b}^{\mathrm{ad}} \simeq 0$. Therefore, the morphism $\bar{f}_1(n)$ lifts uniquely into a morphism a well defined morphism

$$\bar{f}_1(n+1): (R/p)^b \rightarrow \tau_{\leq n+1}A_1,$$

in the ∞ -category $\mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}$ and the inductive step is proved. Passing to inverse limits we obtain a well defined morphism

$$\bar{f}_1: (R/p)^b \rightarrow A_1$$

in the ∞ -category $\mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}$. Moreover, as $(R/p)^b$ is a perfect \mathbb{F}_p -algebra, it follows that $A_{\mathrm{inf}}(R)/p^n \simeq W_n(R/p^b)$ in the ∞ -category $\mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}$. By the universal property of p -typical Witt vectors one obtains, for each integer $n \geq 1$, uniquely defined (up to contractible indeterminacy) morphisms

$$\bar{f}_n: A_{\mathrm{inf}}(R)/p^n \rightarrow A_n.$$

(Personal: Notice that the universal property of Witt vectors is derived in nature. For example, given two objects $A, B \in \mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}$ we can find resolutions by polynomial algebras of these, seen as \mathbb{Z}_p -simplicial algebras. We obtain thus a morphism of simplicial polynomial algebras of the form $\varphi: P_\bullet \rightarrow Q_\bullet$. If Q_\bullet is defined over some \mathbb{Z}_p/p^n then applying Witt vectors component-wise to P_\bullet provides a uniquely defined (up to contractible homotopy) $W_n(P_\bullet) \rightarrow Q_\bullet$ and thus $W_n(A) \rightarrow B$ in $\mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}$.) Passing to the limit one obtains a unique lift (up to contractible indeterminacy) $\bar{f}: A_{\mathrm{inf}}(R) \rightarrow A$. (Personal: One still does not have showed the contractibility of the fiber of the morphism θ , but our reasoning applies to show contractibility of higher coherences, since everything is done via universal properties.) (Todo: Write this more precisely)

□

Corollary 1.3.10. *Let $R \in \mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}$ be an integral perfectoid \mathbb{Z}_p -algebra. Then $\mathrm{Spf}(A_{\mathrm{inf}}(R)) \simeq (\mathrm{Spf}(R))_{\mathrm{dR}}$ in the ∞ -category $\mathrm{Shv}_{\mathrm{fpqc}}(\mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}})$, where we consider $A_{\mathrm{inf}}(R)$ with its (p, ε) -adic topology.*

Proof. This is a direct consequence of Proposition 1.3.9 and the construction of the de Rham stack associated to a formal spectrum. (Todo: Write this a bit better.) □

Proposition 1.3.11. *Consider a pullback diagram of the form*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Spf}(S) & \longrightarrow & \tilde{P} \\ \downarrow f & & \downarrow \tilde{f} \\ \mathrm{Spf}(R) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Spf}(A_{\mathrm{inf}}(R)) \end{array}$$

in the ∞ -category dSch , where S and R are p -torsion free integral perfectoid and we consider $A_{\mathrm{inf}}(R)$ with its natural (p, ε) -adic topology. Then $\tilde{P} \simeq \mathrm{Spf}(A_{\mathrm{inf}}(S))$.

Proof. Notice first that \tilde{P} is a thickening of $\mathrm{Spf}(S)$ and the morphism $\tilde{P} \rightarrow \mathrm{Spf}(A_{\mathrm{inf}}(R))$ is a deformation of the morphism $\mathrm{Spf}(S) \rightarrow \mathrm{Spf}(R)$. Thanks to [12, Tag 06AD] it follows that \tilde{P} is affine. Therefore we can write

$$\tilde{P} \simeq \mathrm{Spf} A,$$

where A is a simplicial \mathbb{Z}_p -adic algebra. Proposition 1.3.5 implies that $\mathbb{L}_{S/R}^{\mathrm{ad}} \simeq 0$. Moreover, thanks to [8, Theorem 8.4.2.7] (Todo: Update the new version of HA in bib!) thus any deformation of the morphism f over $\mathrm{Spf}(A_{\mathrm{inf}}(R)/\varepsilon^n)$, for $n \geq 1$, is controlled by the mapping space

$$\mathrm{Map}_{\mathrm{Mod}_S}(\mathbb{L}_{S/R}^{\mathrm{ad}}, S \otimes_R (\varepsilon)) \simeq 0.$$

Therefore, such deformation must be unique (up to contractible indeterminacy). Since the morphism

$$A_{\mathrm{inf}}(S)/(\varepsilon_S^n) \rightarrow A_{\mathrm{inf}}(R)/(\varepsilon^n)$$

is such a deformation, we conclude by passage to the limit that we have a canonical equivalence

$$\tilde{P} \simeq \mathrm{Spf}(A_{\mathrm{inf}}(S))$$

and the morphism $\tilde{f}: \tilde{P} \rightarrow \mathrm{Spf}(A_{\mathrm{inf}}(R))$ coincides with the morphism induced by the canonical map

$$A_{\mathrm{inf}}(R) \rightarrow A_{\mathrm{inf}}(S)$$

uniquely induced by the morphism $R \rightarrow S$. □

1.4. de Rham stack.

Definition 1.4.1. Let $X \in \mathrm{Shv}(\mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}, \tau_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}})$ denote an étale sheaf on $\mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}$. Then, we defined its associated *de Rham sheaf*

$$X_{\mathrm{dR}}: \mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$$

given on objects by the formula

$$A \in \mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}} \mapsto X(\pi_0(A)_{\mathrm{red}}) \in \mathcal{S}.$$

Lemma 1.4.2. Let $X \in \mathrm{Shv}(\mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}, \tau_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}})$ and consider its associated de Rham sheaf $X_{\mathrm{dR}} \in \mathrm{Shv}(\mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}, \tau_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}})$. If X satisfies fpqc-descent then so does X_{dR} .

Proof. One is reduced to show that the association $A \in \mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}} \mapsto A_{\mathrm{red}} \in \mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}$ satisfies faithfully flat descent. This statement should reduce itself to prove that Jacobson ideal satisfies faithfully flat descent. This last assertion is a special case of fpqc-descent for quasi-coherent sheaves, proved in [12, Tag 023R]. □

1.5. Faithfully flat coverings by perfectoids. The following result shows that every object $A \in \mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}$ which is regular and Noetherian admits a faithfully flat map to a perfectoid ring:

Theorem 1.5.1. Let $A \in \mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}$ be a discrete \mathbb{Z}_p -adic algebra. Then A is Noetherian and regular if and only if exists a faithfully flat morphism

$$A \rightarrow A_{\infty},$$

in the ∞ -category $\mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}$, where $A_{\infty} \in \mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}$ is an integral perfectoid \mathbb{Z}_p -algebra.

Proof. This is precisely the content of the main result [3, Theorem 4.7]. □

Remark 1.5.2. Let $\mathbb{T}^n := \mathrm{Spf}(\mathbb{Z}_p\langle T_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, T_n^{\pm 1} \rangle)$ denote the formal torus of dimension n . We define

$$\mathbb{T}^n(p^{\infty}) := \mathrm{Spf}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{\mathrm{cyc}}\langle T_1^{\pm 1/p^{\infty}}, \dots, T_n^{\pm 1/p^{\infty}} \rangle).$$

We have a canonical morphism

$$\pi_n: \mathbb{T}^n(p^{\infty}) \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^n$$

which is an fpqc-covering and exhibits $\mathbb{T}^n(p^{\infty})$ as a $\Gamma := \mathbb{Z}_p(1)^n$ -torsor over \mathbb{T}^n . (Todo: justify this with a refernce. Does Γ really have the correct dimension?) In this case, we construct an explicit faithfully flat covering of \mathbb{T}^n . Moreover, suppose that we have an étale morphism (Todo: Does étale really suffices or do we really finite étale? Check this.)

$$\mathrm{Spf} R \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^n,$$

where $R \in \mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}$. Then we have a perfectoid covering

$$\mathrm{Spf}(R_{\infty}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Spf}(R)$$

where $R_{\infty} := R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p\langle T_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, T_n^{\pm 1} \rangle} \mathbb{Z}_p^{\mathrm{cyc}}\langle T_1^{\pm 1/p^{\infty}}, \dots, T_n^{\pm 1/p^{\infty}} \rangle$. Then R_{∞} is an integral perfectoid \mathbb{Z}_p -algebra, (Todo: Check this!) which provides us with a faithfully flat morphism

$$R \rightarrow R_{\infty}$$

in the ∞ -category $\mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}$. (Todo: Check that $\mathrm{Spf} R_{\infty}$ is quasi-compact.)

1.6. Smooth morphisms between derived \mathbb{Z}_p -adic geometric stacks. In this § we wish to prove the following:

Theorem 1.6.1. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ denote a smooth morphism in the ∞ -category $\mathrm{dSt}^{\mathrm{ad}}$. Then, locally on both X and Y , f can be factored as a composite*

$$X \xrightarrow{g} Y \times \mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^n \xrightarrow{\mathrm{pr}_1} Y$$

where g is an étale map of derived \mathbb{Z}_p -adic geometric stacks and pr_1 denotes the canonical projection.

Proof. Since the result is both local on X and Y , we can assume that $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is a smooth morphism between derived \mathbb{Z}_p -adic schemes, (**Todo: Check this!**). In this case, the proof of [11, Proposition 5.50] applies. (**Todo: Check this and write it better!**) \square

1.7. Assumptions. First of all we will define the context in which we are going to work through. Let us denote $\mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}$ the ∞ -category of adic \mathbb{Z}_p -simplicial algebras, introduced in [2]. We consider the ∞ -category $\mathrm{dSt}^{\mathrm{ad}}(\mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}, \tau_{\mathrm{ét}}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{sm}})$ of *derived \mathbb{Z}_p -adic geometric stacks*. Suppose we are given a diagram of the form

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M & \xrightarrow{p} & X \\ \downarrow q & & \\ Y & & \end{array}$$

where $M \in \mathrm{dSch}$ is a smooth \mathbb{Z}_p -adic scheme and $X, Y \in \mathrm{dSt}^{\mathrm{ad}}(\mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}, \tau_{\mathrm{ét}}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{sm}})$. Throughout the text, p denotes a smooth surjective morphism and q a smooth morphism of derived \mathbb{Z}_p -adic geometric stacks. We assume further that Y satisfies *fpqc descent*. (**Personal: The need to assume that Y satisfies fpqc descent boils down to the fact that the étale topology is not sufficient for many of our purposes. Namely, in order to compute the correct mapping spaces of derived \mathbb{Z}_p -adic geometric stacks one needs to pass to perfectoid coverings, in a similar vein as in BMS1. More precisely, given a Noetherian regular algebra \mathbb{Z}_p -algebra A , by a theorem of Bhatt, Iyengar and Ma one knows that there exists a faithfully flat morphism $A \rightarrow A_{\infty}$, where A_{∞} is integral perfectoid. Furthermore, by a celebrated result of Abhyankar one can suppose further that A_{∞} admits all p -th power roots of unity, thus living over the perfectoid covering $\mathbb{Z}_p^{\mathrm{cyc}}$ of \mathbb{Z}_p . However, it seems that, in general, the morphism $A \rightarrow A_{\infty}$ is not étale or even weak étale in the sense of [5]. Therefore, in order to be able to reduce our local computations to computations involving the perfectoid nature of suitable algebras, one needs to assume Y to satisfy fpqc descent. This is indeed the case when $Y = \mathrm{Perf}, \mathrm{QCoh}^{\heartsuit}, \mathrm{QCoh}, \mathrm{Bun}_G$, where G denotes a reductive group, X a formal scheme, BG , for G a formal group scheme or a p -divisible group, $\mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{FM}}$ the moduli space of p -divisible groups, etc.)**)

Our goal is to prove a mixed characteristic analogue of a theorem of Van Est, in the context of (derived) differential geometry, proved in great generality by J. Nuiten using the Koszul duality for Lie algebroids, see [10]. (**Todo: Recall the statement**) (**Todo: Check that the geometricity of the stack Y is really need or we can relax a bit the assumptions on Y , in order for the result to be compatible with $\mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{FM}}$, for example.**)

2. THE EXISTENCE OF A LOCAL SECTION

We want to prove a connectivity statement for the canonical morphism of mapping spaces

$$\mathrm{Map}_{M/}(X, Y) \rightarrow \mathrm{Map}_{\mathrm{dSt}^{\mathrm{ad}}}(X_M^{\wedge}, Y_M^{\wedge}).$$

Suppose then that we are given a morphism of sheaves

$$X_M^{\wedge} \rightarrow Y.$$

Assume further that we have a smooth covering $\pi: P \rightarrow Y$, in the ∞ -category $\mathrm{dSt}^{\mathrm{ad}}(\mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}, \tau_{\mathrm{ét}}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{sm}})$ and form the pullback square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} P' & \longrightarrow & P \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X_M^{\wedge} & \longrightarrow & Y. \end{array}$$

In particular, the natural morphism $P' \rightarrow X_M^{\wedge}$ is a smooth covering. Moreover, we have a natural inclusion morphism

$$M \rightarrow X_M^{\wedge}.$$

Our goal is to lift the morphism $X_M^\wedge \rightarrow Y$ to a morphism $M \rightarrow P$ which induces a well defined morphism at the level of Čech nerves

$$\check{C}(M_\bullet/X) \rightarrow \check{C}(P_\bullet/Y).$$

In order to do so, we will construct a section of the smooth morphism

$$P' \rightarrow X_M^\wedge,$$

which induces, via composition, a morphism $M \rightarrow P$. The construction of the section is a local construction and it is precisely in this situation that we will use the setting of integral perfectoid \mathbb{Z}_p -algebras.

Lemma 2.0.1. *If such a section to $X_M^\wedge \rightarrow P'$ exists then it induces such a morphism at the level of Čech nerves*

$$\check{C}(M_\bullet/X) \rightarrow \check{C}(P_\bullet/Y)$$

2.1. First reduction step. Let $r: U \rightarrow X$ denote a morphism in $\mathrm{dSt}^{\mathrm{ad}}(\mathrm{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}, \tau_t, P_{\mathrm{sm}})$ such that

$$U := \mathrm{Spf} A$$

is a derived affined \mathbb{Z}_p -adic scheme.

(Personal: Do we have to impose assumptions on the morphism $U \rightarrow X$, such as being Zariski open, étale?)

Proposition 2.1.1. *Up to shrinking U we can suppose that the pullback of the smooth covering map $p: M \rightarrow X$ along r can be realized as a composition of the form*

$$U \times \mathrm{Spf} R \xrightarrow{g} U \times \mathbb{T}^n \xrightarrow{\mathrm{pr}_1} U,$$

where g is an étale morphism. Moreover, g itself factors as a composite

$$U \times \mathrm{Spf} R \xrightarrow{g'} U \times W \xrightarrow{s} U \times \mathbb{T}^n,$$

where g' corresponds to a rational domain inclusion and s is a finite étale map.

Remark 2.1.2. The second part of the above statement might not be necessary for our purposes. However I am not sure yet.

Notation 2.1.3. We will denote by $\mathbb{Z}_p^{\mathrm{cyc}}$ the integral perfectoid \mathbb{Z}_p -algebra obtained from \mathbb{Z}_p by adding all p -th roots of unity to \mathbb{Z}_p and performing a p -adic completion.

Assuming Proposition 2.1.1 holds, one can further proceed to show that:

Lemma 2.1.4. *There exists a commutative diagram, (Personal: possibly cartesian and fpqc coverings?), of the form*

$$(2.1.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} U^{\mathrm{cyc}} \times_{\mathrm{Spf} \mathbb{Z}_p^{\mathrm{cyc}}} \mathrm{Spf} R_\infty & \longrightarrow & U \times \mathrm{Spf} R \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ U^{\mathrm{cyc}} \times_{\mathrm{Spf} \mathbb{Z}_p^{\mathrm{cyc}}} \mathbb{T}^n(p^\infty) & \longrightarrow & U \times \mathbb{T}^n \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \\ & & U \end{array}$$

in the ∞ -category $\mathrm{Shv}_{\mathrm{fpqc}}(\mathrm{CAlg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}})$. Here

$$U^{\mathrm{cyc}} := U \times \mathrm{Spf} \mathbb{Z}_p^{\mathrm{cyc}}$$

and

$$\mathbb{T}(p^\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$$

denotes the perfectoid cover of the torus \mathbb{T} , given by adding p -th roots of unity to \mathbb{Z}_p and p -th roots of the (free invertible) variables on \mathbb{T} .

Lemma 2.1.5. *The fpqc-covering $\mathbb{T}(p^\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$ is a $\Gamma := \prod_n \mathbb{Z}_p(1)$ -torsor, for the fpqc-topology, which is compatible with the fpqc- $\mathbb{Z}_p(1)$ -torsor*

$$\mathrm{Spf} \mathbb{Z}_p^{\mathrm{cyc}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Spf} \mathbb{Z}_p.$$

Proposition 2.1.6. *The pullback square of derived \mathbb{Z}_p -adic geometric stacks*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U \times \mathrm{Spf} R & \longrightarrow & M \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow p \\ U & \longrightarrow & X \end{array}$$

induces a canonical morphism $U \times (\mathrm{Spf} R)_{\mathrm{dR}} \rightarrow X_M^\wedge$. Moreover, if the morphism $U \rightarrow X$ is surjective or a covering (namely, an effective epimorphism of sheaves) then so it is the canonical morphism

$$U \times (\mathrm{Spf} R)_{\mathrm{dR}} \rightarrow X_M^\wedge.$$

2.2. Further reductions. Our initial situation can be thus translated as follows: consider the chain of pullback diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \tilde{P}'' & \longrightarrow & \tilde{P}' & \longrightarrow & \tilde{P} & \longrightarrow & P \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ U \times \mathrm{Spf} R & \longrightarrow & M & \longrightarrow & X_M^\wedge & \longrightarrow & Y \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & & \\ U & \longrightarrow & X & & & & \end{array}.$$

The induced morphism $U \times \mathrm{Spf} R \rightarrow X_M^\wedge$ factors as

$$(2.2.1) \quad U \times \mathrm{Spf} R \rightarrow U \times (\mathrm{Spf} R)_{\mathrm{dR}} \rightarrow X_M^\wedge.$$

Consider the following *pullback* diagram in the ∞ -category, $\mathrm{Shv}_{\mathrm{fpqc}}(\mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}})$, (**Personal: is it really a pullback diagram?**),

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Spf} R_\infty & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Spf} R \\ \downarrow \theta & & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{Spf} A_{\mathrm{dR}}(R_\infty) & \longrightarrow & (\mathrm{Spf} R)_{\mathrm{dR}}, \end{array}$$

where $A_{\mathrm{dR}}(R_\infty)$ denotes the completion with respect to the kernel (structural) ring homomorphism

$$\theta: A_{\mathrm{inf}}(R_\infty) \rightarrow R_\infty,$$

which, by the perfectoid nature of R_∞ , is generated by a single element $\varepsilon \in A_{\mathrm{inf}}(R_\infty)$.

Lemma 2.2.1. *Let $R_\infty \in \mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}}$ denote a perfectoid \mathbb{Z}_p -algebra and consider the (structural) morphism*

$$\theta: A_{\mathrm{inf}}(R_\infty) \rightarrow R_\infty.$$

Then θ exhibits $\mathrm{Spf} A_{\mathrm{dR}}(R_\infty)$ as the de Rham stack associated to $\mathrm{Spf} R_\infty$, $(\mathrm{Spf} R_\infty)_{\mathrm{dR}}$. Furthermore, if we are given a faithfully flat morphism $R \rightarrow R_\infty$, where R is a regular Noetherian \mathbb{Z}_p -adic algebra, then $\mathrm{Spf} A_{\mathrm{dR}}(R_\infty) \rightarrow (\mathrm{Spf} R)_{\mathrm{dR}}$ is a fpqc morphism.

Restricting further along the faithfully flat morphisms $\mathrm{Spf} R_\infty \rightarrow \mathrm{Spf} R$ and $\mathrm{Spf} A_{\mathrm{dR}}(R_\infty) \rightarrow (\mathrm{Spf} R)_{\mathrm{dR}}$ one obtains thus a pullback square of the form

$$(2.2.2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} P_\infty & \longrightarrow & \tilde{P}_\infty \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ U^{\mathrm{cyc}} \times_{\mathrm{Spf} \mathbb{Z}_p^{\mathrm{cyc}}} \mathrm{Spf} R_\infty & \longrightarrow & U^{\mathrm{cyc}} \times_{\mathrm{Spf} \mathbb{Z}_p^{\mathrm{cyc}}} \mathrm{Spf} A_{\mathrm{dR}}(R_\infty) \end{array}$$

in the ∞ -category $\mathrm{Shv}_{\mathrm{fpqc}}(\mathcal{C}\mathrm{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\mathrm{ad}})$.

Remark 2.2.2. Notice that, up to shrinking U mapping into X , one can assume that the smooth map $\tilde{P}'' \rightarrow U \times \mathrm{Spf} R$, displayed in diagram (2.1.1), is actually of the form

$$U \times \mathrm{Spf} R \times \mathrm{Spf} S \rightarrow U \times \mathrm{Spf} R,$$

where $\mathrm{Spf} S$ admits a suitable étale morphism to a torus $\mathrm{Spf} S \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^m$.

For this reason, building upon what we have discussed so far, one can actually suppose that the diagram (2.2.2) is of the form

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U^{\text{cyc}} \times_{\text{Spf } \mathbb{Z}_p^{\text{cyc}}} \text{Spf } S_\infty \times_{\text{Spf } \mathbb{Z}_p^{\text{cyc}}} \text{Spf } R_\infty & \longrightarrow & \tilde{P} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ U^{\text{cyc}} \times_{\text{Spf } \mathbb{Z}_p^{\text{cyc}}} \text{Spf } R_\infty & \longrightarrow & U^{\text{cyc}} \times_{\text{Spf } \mathbb{Z}_p^{\text{cyc}}} \text{Spf } A_{\text{dR}}(R_\infty), \end{array}$$

where S_∞ is a perfectoid \mathbb{Z}_p -algebra which admits a faithfully flat morphism of the form $S \rightarrow S_\infty$. Moreover, as before, we can assume that S_∞ admits all p -th roots of unity and p -th roots of the (invertible free) variable overs \mathbb{T}^m ((**Todo: make this assertion more precise**)). In particular, we deduce that S_∞ is naturally a $\mathbb{Z}_p^{\text{cyc}}$ -algebra.

2.3. Existence and descent properties of local sections. In order to construct the desired section one would be reduced to show the following:

Notation 2.3.1. We denote by $\hat{\otimes}$ the p -complete tensor product in the ∞ -category $\mathcal{C}\text{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{ad}}$.

Proposition 2.3.2. *The adic cotangent complex*

$$\mathbb{L}_{S_\infty \hat{\otimes}_p R_\infty / R_\infty}^{\text{ad}} \simeq 0.$$

In particular, there are no obstructions to find a deformation of the morphism

$$U^{\text{cyc}} \times_{\text{Spf } \mathbb{Z}_p^{\text{cyc}}} \text{Spf } S_\infty \times_{\text{Spf } \mathbb{Z}_p^{\text{cyc}}} \text{Spf } R_\infty \rightarrow U^{\text{cyc}} \times_{\text{Spf } \mathbb{Z}_p^{\text{cyc}}} \text{Spf } R_\infty.$$

Corollary 2.3.3. *The deformation morphism $\tilde{q}: \tilde{P} \rightarrow U^{\text{cyc}} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p^{\text{cyc}}} \text{Spf } A_{\text{dR}}(R_\infty)$ of the projection*

$$U^{\text{cyc}} \times_{\text{Spf } \mathbb{Z}_p^{\text{cyc}}} \text{Spf } S_\infty \times_{\text{Spf } \mathbb{Z}_p^{\text{cyc}}} \text{Spf } R_\infty \rightarrow U^{\text{cyc}} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p^{\text{cyc}}} \text{Spf } A_{\text{dR}}(R_\infty)$$

corresponds to the trivial deformation. In particular, it admits a section.

Theorem 2.3.4. *There exists a choice of a section $s: \text{Spf } A_{\text{dR}}(R_\infty) \rightarrow \tilde{P}$ of \tilde{q} which is Γ -equivariant. In particular, it descends to a section of the morphism*

$$\tilde{q}: \tilde{P} \rightarrow U \times (\text{Spf } R)_{\text{dR}}$$

(Personal: In order for the section s constructed above to descend, does one need to show that

$$\tilde{q}: \tilde{P} \rightarrow U^{\text{cyc}} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p^{\text{cyc}}} \text{Spf } A_{\text{dR}}(R_\infty)$$

$\tilde{q}: \tilde{P} \rightarrow U^{\text{cyc}} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p^{\text{cyc}}} \text{Spf } A_{\text{dR}}(R_\infty)$ is also a Γ -torsor?)

REFERENCES

- [1] Jorge Ant3nio. Moduli of p -adic representations of a profinite group. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1709.04275*, 2017.
- [2] Jorge Ant3nio. p -adic derived formal geometry and derived raynaud localization theorem. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1805.03302*, 2018.
- [3] Bhargav Bhatt, Srikanth B Iyengar, and Linquan Ma. Regular rings and perfect(oid) algebras. *Communications in Algebra*, 47(6):2367–2383, 2019.
- [4] Bhargav Bhatt, Matthew Morrow, and Peter Scholze. Integral p -adic hodge theory. *Publications mathématiques de l’IHÉS*, 128(1):219–397, 2018.
- [5] Bhargav Bhatt and Peter Scholze. The pro-étale topology for schemes. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1309.1198*, 2013.
- [6] Jacob Lurie. Dag-vii: Spectral schemes. *Preprint*, 2011.
- [7] Jacob Lurie. Dag-xiv: Representability theorems. *Preprint available from authors website as http://math.harvard.edu/lurie/papers/DAG-XIV.pdf*, 2012.
- [8] Jacob Lurie. Higher algebra. Preprint, August 2012.
- [9] Jacob Lurie. Spectral algebraic geometry. *Preprint, available at www.math.harvard.edu/~lurie/papers/SAG-rootfile.pdf*, 2016.
- [10] Joost Nuiten. Koszul duality for lie algebroids. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1712.03442*, 2017.
- [11] Mauro Porta and Tony Yue Yu. Representability theorem in derived analytic geometry. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1704.01683*, 2017.
- [12] The Stacks project authors. The stacks project. <https://stacks.math.columbia.edu>, 2019.

JORGE ANT3NIO, INSTITUT DE MATHÉMATIQUES DE TOULOUSE, 118 RUE DE NARBONNE 31400 TOULOUSE
Email address: jorge_tiago.ferrera_antonio@math.univ-toulouse.fr

JOOST NUITEN, IMAG UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTPELLIER, PLACE EUGÈNE BATAILLON 34090 MONTPELLIER