

Cohomology of (φ, Γ) -modules over pseudorigid spaces

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We study the cohomology of families of (φ, Γ) -modules with coefficients in pseudoaffinoid algebras. We prove that they have finite cohomology, and we deduce an Euler characteristic formula and Tate local duality. We classify rank-1 (φ, Γ) -modules and deduce that triangulations of pseudorigid families of (φ, Γ) -modules can be interpolated, extending a result of [30]. We then apply this to study extended eigenvarieties at the boundary of weight space, proving in particular that the eigencurve is proper at the boundary and that Galois representations attached to certain characteristic p points are trianguline.

1 Introduction

In our earlier paper [3], we began studying families of Galois representations varying over *pseudorigid* spaces, that is, families of Galois representations where the coefficients have a non-archimedean topology but which (in contrast to the rigid analytic spaces of Tate) are not required to contain a field. Such coefficients arise naturally in the study of eigenvarieties at the boundary of weight space.

The theory of (φ, Γ) -modules is a crucial tool in the study of p -adic Galois representations. At the expense of making the coefficients more complicated, it lets us turn the data of a Galois representation into the data of a Frobenius operator φ and a 1-dimensional p -adic Lie group Γ . Moreover, Galois representations which are irreducible often become reducible on the level of their associated (φ, Γ) -modules. Such (φ, Γ) -modules have played an important role in the p -adic Langlands program.

In our previous paper [3], we constructed (φ, Γ) -modules associated to Galois representations varying over pseudorigid spaces. In the present paper, we turn to the study of the cohomology of (φ, Γ) -modules over pseudorigid spaces have finite cohomology, whether or not they come from Galois representations. Given a (φ, Γ) -module D , the Fontaine–Herr–Liu complex $C_{\varphi, \Gamma}^{\bullet}(D)$ is an explicit three-term complex which, when D

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arises from a Galois representation, computes the Galois cohomology. We begin by proving that such families of (φ, Γ) -modules have finite cohomology, extending the main result of [30]:

Theorem 1.1. Suppose D is a projective (φ, Γ) -module over a pseudoaffinoid algebra R . Then $C_{\varphi, \Gamma}^{\bullet}(D) \in D_{\text{perf}}^{[0, 2]}(R)$. \square

As a corollary, we deduce the Euler characteristic formula:

Corollary 1.2. If D is a projective (φ, Γ_K) -module with coefficients in a pseudoaffinoid algebra R , then $\chi(D) = -(\text{rk } D)[K : \mathbf{Q}_p]$. \square

This extends the result [31, Theorem 4.3]. However, the method of proof is different: Liu proved finiteness of cohomology and the Euler characteristic formula at the same time, making a close study of t -torsion (φ, Γ) -modules to shift weights. There is no element t in our setting, because p is not necessarily invertible. However, because we proved finiteness of cohomology for pseudorigid families of (φ, Γ) -modules first, we can deduce the Euler characteristic formula by deformation, without studying torsion objects.

We then turn to (φ, Γ) -modules with coefficients in finite extensions of $\mathbf{F}_p((u))$, and we prove Tate local duality:

Theorem 1.3. Tate local duality holds for every projective (φ, Γ) -module D over $\Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K}$. \square

Here $\Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K}$ is a mixed- or positive-characteristic analogue of the usual Robba ring, which we will define in § 2.1. Our proof closely follows that of [31, Theorem 4.7]; we compute the cohomology of many rank-1 (φ, Γ) -modules and then proceed by induction on the degree, using the Euler characteristic formula to produce non-split extensions. We are then able to finish the computation of the cohomology of (φ, Γ) -modules of character type.

With this in hand, we are able to show that all rank-1 (φ, Γ) -modules over pseudorigid spaces are of character type, following [30], and we deduce that triangulations can be interpolated from a dense set of maximal points (in the sense of [27, Definition 2.2.7]):

Theorem 1.4. Let X be a reduced pseudorigid space, let D be a projective (φ, Γ_K) -module over X of rank d , and let $\delta_1, \dots, \delta_d: K^{\times} \rightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X^{\times})$ be a set of continuous characters. Suppose there is a Zariski-dense set $X^{\text{cl}} \subset X$ of maximal points such that for every $x \in X^{\text{cl}}$, D_x is trianguline with parameters $\delta_{1,x}, \dots, \delta_{d,x}$. Then there exists a proper birational morphism $f: X' \rightarrow X$ of reduced pseudorigid spaces and an open subspace $U \subset X'$ containing $\{p = 0\}$ such that $f^*D|_U$ is trianguline with parameters $f^*\delta_1, \dots, f^*\delta_d$. \square

Unlike the situation in characteristic 0, the triangulation extends over every point of characteristic p , and there are no critical points. This is again because there is no analogue of Fontaine's element t in our positive characteristic analogue of the Robba ring.

Finally, we turn to applications to the extended eigenvarieties constructed in [26]. Adapting the Galois-theoretic argument of [18], we prove unconditionally that each irreducible component of the extended eigencurve is proper

at the boundary of weight space, and that the Galois representations over characteristic p points of the extended eigencurve are trianguline at p . The latter answers a question of [1].

We actually prove these results under somewhat abstracted hypotheses, in order to facilitate deducing analogous results for other extended eigenvarieties. In particular, our results apply to certain unitary and Hilbert eigenvarieties. However, for most groups the necessary results have not been proven even for Galois representations attached to classical forms, nor have the required families of Galois representations been constructed.

In the appendices, we have collected several results on the geometry of pseudorigid spaces and Galois determinants over pseudorigid spaces necessary for our applications.

Remark 1.5. We assume throughout that $p \neq 2$. It should be possible to remove this hypothesis without any real difficulty, but we would have had to work systematically with $R\Gamma(\Gamma_K^{p\text{-tors}}, C_{\varphi, \Gamma}^\bullet(D))$, rather than the usual Fontaine–Herr–Liu complex. \square

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2 Background

2.1 Rings of p -adic Hodge theory

Let R be a pseudoaffinoid \mathcal{O}_E -algebra, for some finite extension E/\mathbf{Q}_p (we provide a precise definition of pseudoaffinoid algebras in §A) with uniformizer ϖ_E , with ring of definition $R_0 \subset R^\circ$ and pseudo-uniformizer $u \in R_0$, and assume that $p \notin R^\times$. Let K/\mathbf{Q}_p be a finite extension, let $\chi_{\text{cyc}}: \text{Gal}_K \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_p^\times$ be the cyclotomic character, let $H_K := \ker \chi_{\text{cyc}}$, and let $\Gamma_K := \text{Gal}_K/H_K$. Given an interval $I \subset [0, \infty]$, we defined rings $(\tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, I, K}, \tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, I, K}^+)$ and $(\Lambda_{R_0, I, K}, \Lambda_{R_0, I, K}^+)$ in [3, Definition 3.2] and [3, Definition 3.40], respectively, which (when $I = [0, b]$) are analogues of the characteristic 0 rings $(\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_K^{(0, b]}, \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_K^{+, s(b)})$ and $(\mathbf{A}_K^{(0, r]}, \mathbf{A}_K^{+, s(r)})$ defined in [15]. Here $s: (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ is defined via $s(r) := \frac{p-1}{pr}$. We briefly recall their definitions here and state some of their properties.

Let $\mathbf{A}_{\text{inf}} := W(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{C}_K}^b)$, where $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{C}_K}^b := \varprojlim_{x \mapsto x^p} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{C}_K}$ is the tilt of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{C}_K}$. Let $\varepsilon := (\varepsilon^{(0)}, \varepsilon^{(1)}, \dots) \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{C}_K}^b$ be a choice of a compatible sequence of p -power roots of unity, with $\varepsilon^{(0)} = 1$ and $\varepsilon^{(1)} \neq 1$, and let $\bar{\pi} := \varepsilon - 1$ and $\pi := [\varepsilon] - 1 \in \mathbf{A}_{\text{inf}}$. Then if $I = [a, b]$ for rational numbers a, b with $0 \leq a \leq b \leq \infty$, we define $(\tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, I}, \tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, I}^+)$ such that

$$\text{Spa}(\tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, I}, \tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, I}^+) = (\text{Spa}(R_0 \hat{\otimes} \mathbf{A}_{\text{inf}}, R_0 \hat{\otimes} \mathbf{A}_{\text{inf}})) \left\langle \frac{[\bar{\pi}]^{s(a)}}{u}, \frac{u}{[\bar{\pi}]^{s(b)}} \right\rangle$$

If $a = 0$, we take $\frac{[\bar{\pi}]^\infty}{u} = 0$, and if $b = 0$, we take $\frac{u}{[\bar{\pi}]^\infty} = \frac{1}{[\bar{\pi}]}$.

The ring $\tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, I}$ has ring of definition $(R_0 \hat{\otimes} \mathbf{A}_{\text{inf}}) \left\langle \frac{[\pi]^{s(a)}}{u}, \frac{u}{[\pi]^{s(b)}} \right\rangle$; when $b \neq \infty$, this permits us to define a valuation

$$v_{R, [a, b]}(x) := \sup_{\alpha \in \mathbf{C}_p^b : [\alpha]x \in \tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, [a, b], 0}} -v_{\mathbf{C}_p^b}(\alpha)$$

on it. When $a = 0$, we abbreviate $v_{R, [0, b]}$ as $v_{R, b}$. When $b = \infty$, we let $v_{R, [a, \infty]}$ be the u -adic valuation.

The group H_K acts on $(\tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, I}, \tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, I}^+)$, because Gal_K acts on \mathbf{A}_{inf} and H_K fixes $[\pi]$. Then by [3, Corollary 3.36],

$$\text{Spa}(\tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, I}^{H_K}, \tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, I}^{+, H_K}) = (\text{Spa}(R_0 \hat{\otimes} \mathbf{A}_{\text{inf}}^{H_K}, R_0 \hat{\otimes} \mathbf{A}_{\text{inf}}^{H_K})) \left\langle \frac{[\pi]^{s(a)}}{u}, \frac{u}{[\pi]^{s(b)}} \right\rangle$$

If $I \subset I'$, we have injective maps $\tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, I'} \rightarrow \tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, I}$ and $\tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, I'}^{H_K} \rightarrow \tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, I}^{H_K}$. Thus, if I' is an interval with an open endpoint, we may define

$$(\tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, I'}, \tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, I'}^+) := \bigcap_{I \subset I' \text{ closed}} (\tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, I}, \tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, I}^+)$$

and

$$(\tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, I'}^{H_K}, \tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, I'}^{+, H_K}) := \bigcap_{I \subset I' \text{ closed}} (\tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, I}^{H_K}, \tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, I}^{+, H_K})$$

The rings $(\Lambda_{R_0, I, K}, \Lambda_{R_0, I, K}^+)$ are imperfect versions of these, defined when $I \subset [0, b]$ with b sufficiently small. Given $\lambda = \frac{m'}{m} \in \mathbf{Q}_{>0}$ with $\gcd(m, m') = 1$, let $(D_\lambda, D_\lambda^\circ)$ denote the pair of rings corresponding to the localization $(\mathcal{O}_E[[u]], \mathcal{O}_E[[u]]) \left\langle \frac{\varpi_E^m}{u^{m'}} \right\rangle$. By [33, Lemma 4.8], there is some sufficiently small λ such that R is topologically of finite type over D_λ , so we may assume that R_0 is topologically of finite type over D_λ° , i.e., there is a continuous, open, and surjective homomorphism $D_\lambda \langle T_1, \dots, T_n \rangle \twoheadrightarrow R^*$.

For any unramified extension F/\mathbf{Q}_p , the choice of ε gives us a natural map $k_F([\pi]) \rightarrow \mathbf{C}_K^b$; let \mathbf{E}_F denote its image, and let $\mathbf{E} \subset \mathbf{C}_K^b$ be its separable closure. Then $\text{Gal}(\mathbf{E}/\mathbf{E}_F) \cong H_F$ (by the theory of the field of norms), and for any extension K/F , we set $\mathbf{E}_K := \mathbf{E}^{H_K}$. Then \mathbf{E}_K is a discretely valued field, and we may choose a uniformizer $\bar{\pi}_K$; if we lift its minimal polynomial to characteristic 0, Hensel's lemma implies that we have a lift $\pi_K \in W(\mathbf{C}_K^b)$ which is integral over $\mathcal{O}_F[[\pi]][\frac{1}{\pi}]^\wedge$. We fix a choice π_K for each K , and work with it throughout (when F/\mathbf{Q}_p is unramified, we take π_F to be π).

Assume that $0 \leq a \leq b < r_K \cdot \lambda$, where r_K is a constant defined in [15], and that $\frac{1}{a \cdot v_{\mathbf{C}_K^b}(\bar{\pi}_K)}, \frac{1}{b \cdot v_{\mathbf{C}_K^b}(\bar{\pi}_K)} \in \mathbf{Z}$. Let $F' \subset K_\infty := K(\mu_{p^\infty})$ be the maximal unramified subfield. Then we define $\Lambda_{R_0, [a, b], K}$ to be the evaluation of $\mathcal{O}_{(R_0 \otimes \mathcal{O}_{F'})[[\pi_K]]}$ on the affinoid subspace of $\text{Spa}(R_0 \otimes \mathcal{O}_{F'})[[\pi_K]]$ defined by the conditions $u \leq \pi_K^{1/(b \cdot v_{\mathbf{C}_K^b}(\bar{\pi}_K))}$ and $\pi_K^{1/(a \cdot v_{\mathbf{C}_K^b}(\bar{\pi}_K))} \leq u$ (and similarly for $\Lambda_{R_0, [a, b], K}^+$). We further set $\Lambda_{R, [a, b], K} := \Lambda_{R_0, [a, b], K}[\frac{1}{u}]$.

If $p = 0$ in R , then we may take λ arbitrarily large, and hence b arbitrarily large. Thus, in this case we additionally define $\Lambda_{R_0, [a, \infty], K} := (R_0 \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}_p} \mathcal{O}_{F'})[[\pi_K]]$.

We further define $\Lambda_{R, (0, b], K} := \varprojlim_{a \rightarrow 0} \Lambda_{R, [a, b], K}$, and $\Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K} := \varinjlim_{b \rightarrow 0} \Lambda_{R, (0, b], K}$.

*This is defined as “strictly topologically of finite type” in [39]; the definition of “topologically of finite type” given there is slightly more general, following [24, §3]. But in the case of Tate rings, the two definitions coincide by [24, Lemma 3.5].

The rings $\tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, I}^{H_K}$ and $\Lambda_{R_0, I, K}$ are equipped with actions of Frobenius and Γ_K . More precisely, we have isomorphisms

$$\varphi: \tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, I} \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, \frac{1}{p}I}, \quad \varphi: \tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, I}^{H_K} \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, \frac{1}{p}I}^{H_K}$$

and ring homomorphisms

$$\varphi: \Lambda_{R_0, [a, b], K} \rightarrow \Lambda_{R_0, [a/p, b/p], K}$$

However, the latter are not isomorphisms; φ makes $\Lambda_{R_0, [0, b/p], K}$ into a free $\varphi(\Lambda_{R_0, [0, b], K})$ -module, with basis $\{1, [\varepsilon], \dots, [\varepsilon]^{p-1}\}$. We may define a left inverse $\psi: \Lambda_{R_0, [0, b/p], K} \rightarrow \Lambda_{R_0, [0, b], K}$ by defining

$$\psi(\varphi(a_0) + \varphi(a_1)[\varepsilon] + \dots + \varphi(a_{p-1})[\varepsilon]^{p-1}) = a_0$$

If p is a non-zero-divisor in R_0 , we may instead write $\psi = p^{-1}\varphi^{-1} \circ \text{Tr}_{\Lambda_{R_0, [0, b/p], K} / \varphi(\Lambda_{R_0, [0, b], K})}$.

There is a natural map $\Lambda_{R_0, [a, b], K} \rightarrow \tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, [a, b], K}$, and so $\Lambda_{R_0, [a, b], K}$ inherits the valuation $v_{R, [a, b]}$. We can compute $v_{R, b}$ explicitly when R is a finite extension of $\mathbf{F}_p((u))$:

Lemma 2.1. If R is a finite extension of $\mathbf{F}_p((u))$, equipped with the u -adic valuation v_R (with $v_R(u) = 1$), then

$$v_{R, b} \left(\sum_{i \in \mathbf{Z}} a_i \pi_K^i \right) = \frac{1}{b} \inf_{i \in \mathbf{Z}} \left\{ v_R(a_i) + i b v_{\mathbf{C}_p^\flat}(\bar{\pi}_K) \right\}$$

□

Proof. It is straightforward to check that $v_{R, b}(a_i \pi_K^i) = i v_{\mathbf{C}_p^\flat}(\bar{\pi}_K) + \frac{v_R(a_i)}{b}$, which yields the claim. ■

We can also estimate the u -adic valuation $v_{R, [a, \infty]}$:

Lemma 2.2. If R is a finite extension of $\mathbf{F}_p((u))$, equipped with the u -adic valuation v_R (with $v_R(u) = 1$), then

$$\inf_{i \geq 0} \left\{ v_R(a_i) + i a v_{\mathbf{C}_p^\flat}(\bar{\pi}_K) \right\}$$

is a valuation on $\Lambda_{R, [a, \infty], K}$ whose ring of integers is $\Lambda_{R, [a, \infty], K, 0}$. □

Proof. We again compute the valuation of monomials: $v_{R, [a, \infty]}(a_i \pi_K^i) = v_R(a_i) + [i a v_{\mathbf{C}_p^\flat}(\bar{\pi}_K)]$. ■

Thus, we may define an auxiliary valuation $v'_{R, a}$ on $\Lambda_{R, [a, \infty], K}$ via

$$v'_{R, a} \left(\sum_{i \geq 0} a_i \pi_K^i \right) := \inf_{i \geq 0} \left\{ v_R(a_i) + i a v_{\mathbf{C}_p^\flat}(\bar{\pi}_K) \right\}$$

By [3, Proposition 3.10], the formation of $\tilde{\Lambda}_{R,I}$ behaves well with respect to rational localization on $\mathrm{Spa} R$, and $\Lambda_{R_0,I,K}$ does, as well, since it is sheafy. Thus, if X is a (not necessarily affinoid) pseudorigid space, we may let $\tilde{\Lambda}_{X,I}^{H_K}$ and $\Lambda_{X,I,K}$ denote the corresponding sheaves of algebras on X .

2.2 (φ, Γ) -modules and cohomology

We briefly recall the theory of (φ, Γ) -modules over pseudorigid spaces.

Definition 2.3. A φ -module over $\Lambda_{R,(0,b],K}$ is a coherent sheaf D of modules over the pseudorigid space $\bigcup_{a \rightarrow 0} \mathrm{Spa}(\Lambda_{R,[a,b],K})$ equipped with an isomorphism

$$\varphi_D: \varphi^* D \xrightarrow{\sim} \Lambda_{R,(0,b/p],K} \otimes_{\Lambda_{R,(0,b],K}} D$$

If $a \in (0, b/p]$, a φ -module over $\Lambda_{R,[a,b],K}$ is a finite $\Lambda_{R,[a,b],K}$ -module D equipped with an isomorphism

$$\varphi_{D,[a,b/p]}: \Lambda_{R,[a,b/p],K} \otimes_{\Lambda_{R,[a/p,b/p],K}} \varphi^* D \xrightarrow{\sim} \Lambda_{R,[a,b/p],K} \otimes_{\Lambda_{R,[a,b],K}} D$$

A (φ, Γ_K) -module over $\Lambda_{R,(0,b],K}$ (resp. $\Lambda_{R,[a,b],K}$) is a φ -module over $\Lambda_{R,(0,b],K}$ (resp. $\Lambda_{R,[a,b],K}$) equipped with a semi-linear action of Γ_K which commutes with φ_D (resp. $\varphi_{D,[a,b/p]}$).

A (φ, Γ_K) -module over R is a module D over $\Lambda_{R,\mathrm{rig},K}$ which arises via base change from a (φ, Γ_K) -module over $\Lambda_{R,(0,b],K}$ for some $b > 0$. \square

If D is a (φ, Γ) -module over $\Lambda_{R,(0,b],K}$, and $I \subset (0, b]$ is a sub-interval, we will write $D_I := \Lambda_{R,I,K} \otimes_{\Lambda_{R,(0,b],K}} D$ to denote its restriction to the annulus I .

Let K/L be a finite extension, and let D be a (φ, Γ_L) -module over $\Lambda_{R,(0,b],K}$ (resp. R). As in [31, §2.2], we may define the induced (φ, Γ_K) -module $\mathrm{Ind}_L^K(D)$. The underlying sheaf (resp. module) of $\mathrm{Ind}_L^K(D)$ is just D itself, but viewed now as a sheaf on $\bigcup_{a \rightarrow 0} \mathrm{Spa}(\Lambda_{R,[a,b],K})$ (resp. a module over $\Lambda_{R,\mathrm{rig},K}$). If D is projective, then [3, Lemma 3.45] implies that $\mathrm{Ind}_L^K(D)$ is projective as well.

Let $\Delta_K \subset \Gamma_K$ be a torsion subgroup. Since we assume $p \neq 2$, the quotient Γ_K/Δ_K is procyclic, so we may fix $\gamma \in \Gamma_K$ whose image in Γ/Δ_K is a topological generator. Then for a (φ, Γ_K) -module D , we define the Fontaine–Herr–Liu complex via

$$C_{\varphi, \Gamma}^\bullet: D \xrightarrow{(\varphi_D - 1, \gamma - 1)} D \oplus D \xrightarrow{(\gamma - 1) \oplus (1 - \varphi_D)} D$$

(concentrated in degrees 0, 1, and 2). We let $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^i(D)$ denote its cohomology in degree i .

Then as in [31, §2.1], the projection $p_\Delta: D \rightarrow D^{\Delta_K}$ induces a quasi-isomorphism $C_{\varphi, \Gamma}^\bullet(D) \xrightarrow{\sim} C_{\varphi, \Gamma}^\bullet(D^{\Delta_K})$ (where we view D^{Δ_K} as a $(\varphi, \Gamma_K/\Delta_K)$ -module over $(\Lambda_{R, (0, b], K})^{\Delta_K}$). In particular, it is independent of the choice of Δ_K .

The main result of [3] says that if M is a R -linear representation of Gal_K , there is an associated projective (φ, Γ_K) -module $D_{\text{rig}, K}(M)$. Moreover, we have a canonical quasi-isomorphism $R\Gamma(\text{Gal}_K, M) \xrightarrow{\sim} C_{\varphi, \Gamma}^\bullet$ between (continuous) Galois cohomology and Fontaine–Herr–Liu cohomology. This extends similar results on families of projective Galois representations with coefficients in classical \mathbf{Q}_p -affinoid algebras [34, Theorem 2.8] and earlier work in the setting of \mathbf{Q}_p -linear Galois representations [31, Theorem 2.3].

We will define a closely related complex

$$C_{\psi, \Gamma}^\bullet: D \xrightarrow{(\psi_D - 1, \gamma - 1)} D \oplus D \xrightarrow{(\gamma - 1) \oplus (1 - \psi_D)} D$$

which is also concentrated in degrees 0, 1, and 2.

We first extend the ψ operator to (φ, Γ) -modules. The isomorphism $\varphi^* D_{(0, b]} \xrightarrow{\sim} D_{(0, b/p]}$ induces an isomorphism

$$\Lambda_{R, (0, b/p], K} \otimes_{\varphi(\Lambda_{R, (0, b], K})} \varphi(D_{(0, b]}) \xrightarrow{\sim} D_{(0, b/p]}$$

We therefore have a surjective homomorphism $\psi_D: D_{(0, b/p]} \rightarrow D_{(0, b]}$ defined by setting $\psi_D(a \otimes \varphi(d)) = \psi_D(a)d$, where $a \in \Lambda_{R, (0, b/p], K}$ and $d \in D_{(0, b]}$.

There is a morphism of complexes $\Psi_D: C_{\varphi, \Gamma}^\bullet \rightarrow C_{\psi, \Gamma}^\bullet$ given by

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} C_{\varphi, \Gamma}^\bullet: & D & \longrightarrow & D \oplus D & \longrightarrow & D \\ \downarrow \Psi_D & \downarrow \text{id} & & \downarrow -\psi \oplus \text{id} & & \downarrow -\psi \\ C_{\psi, \Gamma}^\bullet: & D & \longrightarrow & D \oplus D & \longrightarrow & D \end{array}$$

The following result is standard (see e.g. [30, Proposition 2.3.6]), and the same proof holds here:

Lemma 2.4. The morphism ψ_D is a quasi-isomorphism. □

When there is no danger of confusion, we will generally drop the subscripts on φ_D and ψ_D .

2.3 (φ, Γ) -modules of character type

Let K/\mathbf{Q}_p be a finite extension with ramification degree e_K and inertia degree f_K , and let \mathcal{O}_K be its ring of integers, k_K be its residue field, and ϖ_K be a uniformizer. Let $K_0 \subset K$ be its maximal unramified subfield. Let R be a pseudoaffinoid algebra over \mathbf{Z}_p with ring of definition $R_0 \subset R$ and pseudo-uniformizer $u \in R_0$.

We begin by recalling the construction of (φ, Γ_K) -modules of character type from [30].

Lemma 2.5. Let $\alpha \in R^\times$. Up to isomorphism, there is a unique rank-1 $R \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}_p} \mathcal{O}_{K_0}$ -module $D_{f_K, \alpha}$ equipped with a $1 \otimes \varphi$ -semilinear operator φ_α such that $\varphi_\alpha^{f_K} = \alpha \otimes 1$. \square

Proof. This follows exactly as in [30, Lemma 6.2.3]. \blacksquare

Definition 2.6. Let $\delta: K^\times \rightarrow R^\times$, and write $\delta = \delta_1 \delta_2$, where $\delta_1, \delta_2: K^\times \rightrightarrows R^\times$ are continuous characters such that δ_1 is trivial on \mathcal{O}_K^\times and δ_2 is trivial on $\langle \varpi_K \rangle$. By local class field theory, δ_2 corresponds to a continuous character $\delta'_2: \text{Gal}_K \rightarrow R^\times$. We let $\Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K}(\delta_1) := D_{f_K, \delta_1(\varpi_K)} \otimes_{R \otimes \mathcal{O}_{K_0}} \Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K}$ and $\Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K}(\delta_2) := D_{\text{rig}, K}(\delta'_2)$, and we define $\Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K}(\delta) := \Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K}(\delta_1) \otimes \Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K}(\delta_2)$. \square

If D is a (φ, Γ_K) -module and $\delta: K^\times \rightarrow R^\times$ is a continuous character, we will let $D(\delta)$ denote $D \otimes \Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K}(\delta)$. This is, in particular, a projective (φ, Γ_K) -module of rank 1. We will let $C_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^\bullet(\delta)$ and $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^i(\delta)$ denote the Fontaine–Herr–Liu complex and the cohomology groups of $\Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K}(\delta)$, respectively.

Lemma 2.7. Suppose L/K is a finite extension, and ϖ_L is a uniformizer of L with $\text{Nm}_{L/K}(\varpi_L) = \varpi_K$. If $\delta: K^\times \rightarrow R^\times$ is a continuous character, then $\text{Res}_K^L \Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K}(\delta)$ is of character type, with associated character $\delta \circ \text{Nm}_L / K$. \square

Proof. We may consider separately the cases where δ is trivial on \mathcal{O}_K^\times and $\langle \varpi_K \rangle$. If δ is trivial on \mathcal{O}_K^\times , then

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Res}_K^L \Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K}(\delta) &= D_{f_K, \delta(\varpi_K)} \otimes_{R \otimes \mathcal{O}_{K_0}} \Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, L} \\ &= (D_{f_K, \delta(\varpi_K)} \otimes_{R \otimes \mathcal{O}_{K_0}} (R \otimes \mathcal{O}_{L_0})) \otimes_{R \otimes \mathcal{O}_{L_0}} \Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, L} \end{aligned}$$

But $D_{f_K, \delta(\varpi_K)} \otimes_{R \otimes \mathcal{O}_K} (R \otimes \mathcal{O}_L)$ is a rank-1 $R \otimes \mathcal{O}_{L_0}$ -module equipped with a $1 \otimes \varphi$ -semilinear operator $\varphi_{\delta(\varpi_K)}$ such that $\varphi_{\delta(\varpi_K)}^{f_L} = \delta(\varpi_K) \otimes 1$, so it is isomorphic to $D_{f_L, \delta(\varpi_K)}$. By definition, $D_{f_L, \delta(\varpi_K)} \otimes_{R \otimes \mathcal{O}_{L_0}} \Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, L}$ is equal to $\Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, L}(\delta \circ \text{Nm}_L / K)$. On the other hand, if δ is trivial on $\langle \varpi_K \rangle$, the statement follows from functoriality for local class field theory. \blacksquare

Continuous characters vary in analytic families, and hence (φ, Γ) -modules do, as well. More precisely, if G is a compact commutative p -adic Lie group, then the functor on complete sheafy affinoid $(\mathbf{Z}_p, \mathbf{Z}_p)$ -algebras

$$(A, A^+) \mapsto \text{Hom}_{\text{cts}}(G, A^\times)$$

is representable by the affinoid ring $(\mathbf{Z}_p[[G]], \mathbf{Z}_p[[G]])$. Indeed, G is non-canonically isomorphic to $G_0 \times \mathbf{Z}_p^{\oplus r}$; if $\kappa: G \rightarrow A^\times$ is a continuous character, then κ must carry G_0 to the roots of unity of A^\times and must carry topological generators of $\mathbf{Z}_p^{\oplus r}$ to $1 + A^{\circ\circ}$ (where $A^{\circ\circ} \subset A$ denotes the topologically nilpotent elements).

On the other hand, if G is a free abelian group, then the affinoid adic space $\text{Spa}(\mathbf{Z}[G], \mathbf{Z})$ represents the functor on adic spaces

$$X \mapsto \text{Hom}(G, \mathcal{O}(X))$$

Since G is non-canonically isomorphic to $\mathbf{Z}^{\oplus r}$, this space is isomorphic to $\mathbf{G}_m^{\text{ad}, r}$, where $\mathbf{G}_m^{\text{ad}} := \text{Spa}(\mathbf{Z}[T^{\pm 1}], \mathbf{Z})$ (note that $\text{Spa}(\mathbf{Z}[T^{\pm 1}], \mathbf{Z}[T^{\pm 1}])$ is the “unit circle” representing the functor $X \mapsto \mathcal{O}^+(X)^\times$).

Proposition 2.8. If X is an pseudorigid space, then the fiber product $X \times_{(\mathbf{Z}, \mathbf{Z})} \mathbf{G}_m^r$ is representable by an analytic adic space $\mathbf{G}_{m, X}^r$. If X is pseudorigid, then so is $\mathbf{G}_{m, X}^r$. \square

Proof. We may assume that $r = 1$. To see that $\mathbf{G}_{m, X}$ is representable, we first assume that $X = \text{Spa } R$ is affinoid, where R is pseudoaffinoid with ring of definition R_0 and pseudouniformizer $u \in R_0$. Then for any $h \in \mathbf{Z}_{\geq 0}$, we let $C_{X, h} := \text{Spa } R \langle u^h T, u^h T^{-1} \rangle$ denote the relative annulus; $C_{X, h}$ is again Tate, there are natural open immersions $C_{X, h} \subset C_{X, h+1}$, and we claim that $\cup_h C_{X, h}$ represents $\mathbf{G}_{m, X}$ in the category of adic spaces over X . Indeed, if $\text{Spa } A$ is an affinoid adic space over X , it is also Tate, and this claim amounts to the assertion that for a unit $f \in A^\times$, the set $\{f, f^{-1}\} \subset A$ is bounded. But this follows from the definition of a pseudouniformizer. Moreover, the union $\cup_h C_{X, h}$ is independent of the choice of u , even though the individual annuli do depend on u . Then gluing shows that $\mathbf{G}_{m, X}$ is representable for general X . \blacksquare

Definition 2.9. Suppose that G is a commutative p -adic Lie group, and $G' \subset G$ is a compact open subgroup such that G/G' is free and finitely generated. Then we define the pseudorigid character variety $\widehat{G}^{\text{an}} := \text{Spa}(\mathbf{Z}_p[[G']], \mathbf{Z}_p[[G']])^{\text{an}} \times_{(\mathbf{Z}, \mathbf{Z})} \text{Spa}(\mathbf{Z}[G/G'], \mathbf{Z})$; if X is an arbitrary pseudorigid space, we also define $\widehat{G}_X := \text{Spa}(\mathbf{Z}_p[[G']], \mathbf{Z}_p[[G']]) \times_{(\mathbf{Z}_p, \mathbf{Z}_p)} \text{Spa}(\mathbf{Z}[G/G'], \mathbf{Z})_X$ (which is also pseudorigid). \square

In order to make sense of the last definition, we observe that if R is a pseudoaffinoid algebra with noetherian ring of definition $R_0 \subset R$ and pseudouniformizer $u \in R_0$, then $\widehat{G}' \times_{(\mathbf{Z}_p, \mathbf{Z}_p)} \text{Spa } R$ is the (non-quasi-compact) open subspace $\{u \neq 0\} \subset \text{Spa } R_0 \widehat{\otimes} \mathbf{Z}_p[[G']]$.

In particular, if K is a finite extension of \mathbf{Q}_p , we have the pseudorigid moduli space \widehat{K}^\times of continuous characters of K^\times . If $K = \mathbf{Q}_p$ and $G = \mathbf{Q}_p^\times \cong \mu_{p-1} \times \mathbf{Z} \times \mathbf{Z}_p$, then \widehat{G}^{an} has connected components indexed by the elements of μ_{p-1} , each of which is isomorphic to $(\text{Spa } \mathbf{Z}_p[[\mathbf{Z}_p]])^{\text{an}} \times \mathbf{G}_m^{\text{ad}}$.

Remark 2.10. In the pseudorigid setting (unlike the classical rigid analytic setting), it is not true that $\widehat{G_1 \times G_2}^{\text{an}} \cong \widehat{G_1}^{\text{an}} \times \widehat{G_2}^{\text{an}}$. Indeed, $\text{Spa}(\mathbf{Z}_p[[T_1, T_2]], \mathbf{Z}_p[[T_1, T_2]])^{\text{an}}$ consists of all valuations which do not vanish on all three of p, T_1, T_2 . But

$$\text{Spa}(\mathbf{Z}_p[[T_1]], \mathbf{Z}_p[[T_1]])^{\text{an}} \times_{(\mathbf{Z}_p, \mathbf{Z}_p)} \text{Spa}(\mathbf{Z}_p[[T_2]], \mathbf{Z}_p[[T_2]])^{\text{an}}$$

also excludes valuations vanishing at both p and T_1 (or both p and T_2). \square

3 Finiteness of cohomology

We wish to show that the cohomology of $C_{\varphi, \Gamma}^\bullet$ is R -finite. To do this, we will apply [29, Lemma 1.10] to the morphisms of complexes

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} D_{[a,b]} & \longrightarrow & D_{[a,b/p]} \oplus D_{[a,b]} & \longrightarrow & D_{[a,b/p]} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ D_{[a',b']} & \longrightarrow & D_{[a',b'/p]} \oplus D_{[a',b']} & \longrightarrow & D_{[a',b'/p]} \end{array}$$

induced by the natural homomorphisms $\Lambda_{R, [a,b], K'} \rightarrow \Lambda_{R, [a',b'], K'}$ (where $[a',b'] \subset (a,b)$). More precisely, Kedlaya–Liu show that if the morphisms $D_{[a,b]} \rightarrow D_{[a',b']}$ are completely continuous and induce isomorphisms on cohomology groups, then both complexes have R -finite cohomology. Since $C_{\varphi, \Gamma}^\bullet$ is the direct limit (as $b \rightarrow 0$) of the inverse limit of these complexes (as $a \rightarrow 0$), with transition maps which are quasi-isomorphisms, this will imply that $C_{\varphi, \Gamma}^\bullet$ has R -finite cohomology.

Definition 3.1. Let A be a ring. A function $|\cdot|: A \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_{\geq 0}$ is called a *semi-norm* if

1. $|0| = 0$ and $|1| = 1$
2. $|a + b| \leq \max\{|a|, |b|\}$ for all $a, b \in R$
3. $|ab| \leq |a| \cdot |b|$ for all $a, b \in R$

If, in addition, $|a| = 0$ if and only if $a = 0$, we say that $|\cdot|$ is a *norm*.

We say that A is a *Banach algebra* if A is equipped with a norm, and it is complete with respect to the metric induced by that norm. □

If A is a complete Tate ring with ring of definition A_0 and pseudo-uniformizer $u \in A_0$, we may define a norm on A as follows: Let $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}_{>1}$, and define

$$|a| = \inf\{\alpha^{-n} \mid a \in u^n A_0\}$$

We recall [29, Definition 1.3]:

Definition 3.2. Let A be a Banach algebra, and let $f: M \rightarrow N$ be a morphism of Banach A -modules (equipped with norms $|\cdot|_M$ and $|\cdot|_N$, respectively). We say that f is *completely continuous* if there exists a sequence of finite A -submodules N_i of N such that the operator norms of the compositions $M \rightarrow N \rightarrow N/N_i$ tend to 0 (where N/N_i is equipped with the quotient semi-norm) □

Note that this is slightly different than the standard definition (cf. the discussion of [29, Remark 1.12]).

We also recall [29, Definition 5.1]:

Definition 3.3. Let $f: (A, A^+) \rightarrow (A', A'^+)$ be a localization of complete Tate rings over a complete Tate ring (B, B^+) . We say that f is *inner* if there is a strict B -linear surjection $B\langle \underline{X} \rangle \twoheadrightarrow A$ such that each element of \underline{X} maps to a topologically nilpotent element of A' . Here \underline{X} is a (possibly infinite) collection of formal variables. \square

If B is a nonarchimedean field of mixed characteristic and A and A' are topologically of finite type over B , Kiehl proved that inner homomorphisms are completely continuous. We prove the analogous result, using the definition of complete continuity found in [29, Definition 1.3] (which is slightly different than Kiehl's definition).

Proposition 3.4. If $[a', b'] \subset (a, b)$ and $[a, b] \subset (0, \infty)$, then the map $\Lambda_{R, [a, b], K} \rightarrow \Lambda_{R, [a', b'], K}$ induced by restriction is completely continuous. \square

Proof. The pairs $(\Lambda_{R, [a, b], K}, \Lambda_{R, [a, b], K}^+)$ and $(\Lambda_{R, [a', b'], K}, \Lambda_{R, [a', b'], K}^+)$ are localizations of $(R_0 \otimes \mathcal{O}_{F'}[[\pi_K]], R_0 \otimes \mathcal{O}_{F'}[[\pi_K]])$; since $[a', b'], [a, b] \subset (0, \infty)$, they are adic affinoid algebras over (R, R^+) . Since $[a', b'] \subset (a, b)$, the natural restriction map is inner. Then [29, Lemma 5.7] implies that it is completely continuous. \blacksquare

Lemma 3.5. Suppose $a \in (0, b/p]$. Then the functor $D \rightsquigarrow \Lambda_{R, [a, b], K} \otimes_{\Lambda_{R, (0, b], K}} D =: D_{[a, b]}$ induces an equivalence of categories between φ -modules over $\Lambda_{R, (0, b], K}$ and φ -modules over $\Lambda_{R, [a, b], K}$. \square

Proof. Suppose we have a φ -module $D_{[a, b]}$ over $\Lambda_{R, [a, b], K}$. Then the Frobenius pullback $\varphi^* D_{[a, b]}$ is a finite module over $\Lambda_{R, [a/p, b/p], K}$, and the isomorphism $\varphi_{D, [a, b/p]}: \Lambda_{R, [a, b/p], K} \otimes_{\Lambda_{R, [a/p, b/p], K}} \varphi^* D_{[a, b]} \xrightarrow{\sim} \Lambda_{R, [a, b/p], K} \otimes_{\Lambda_{R, [a, b], K}} D_{[a, b]}$ (and the assumption that $a \leq b/p$) provides a descent datum. Thus, we may construct a finite module $D_{[a/p, b]}$ over $\Lambda_{R, [a/p, b], K}$ which restricts to $D_{[a, b]}$.

To show that $D_{[a/p, b]}$ is a φ -module over $\Lambda_{R, [a/p, b], K}$, we need to construct an isomorphism

$$\varphi_{D, [a/p, b/p]}: \Lambda_{R, [a/p, b/p], K} \otimes_{\Lambda_{R, [a/p^2, b/p^2], K}} \varphi^* D_{[a/p, b]} \xrightarrow{\sim} \Lambda_{R, [a/p, b/p], K} \otimes_{\Lambda_{R, [a/p, b], K}} D_{[a/p, b]}$$

By construction, we have an isomorphism

$$\varphi_{D, [a, b/p]}: \varphi^* D_{[a, b]} \xrightarrow{\sim} \Lambda_{R, [a/p, b/p], K} \otimes_{\Lambda_{R, [a/p, b], K}} D_{[a/p, b]}$$

and if we pull $\varphi_{D, [a, b/p]}$ back by Frobenius, we obtain an isomorphism

$$\varphi_{D, [a/p, b/p^2]}: \Lambda_{R, [a/p, b/p^2], K} \otimes_{\Lambda_{R, [a/p^2, b/p^2], K}} \varphi^* D_{[a/p, b/p]} \xrightarrow{\sim} \Lambda_{R, [a/p, b/p^2], K} \otimes_{\Lambda_{R, [a/p, b/p], K}} D_{[a/p, b/p]}$$

On the overlap, they induce the same isomorphism $\varphi^* D_{[a, b/p]} \rightarrow \Lambda_{R, [a/p, b/p^2], K} \otimes_{\Lambda_{R, [a/p, b/p], K}} D_{[a/p, b/p]}$ (by construction), so we obtain the desired isomorphism $\varphi_{D, [a/p, b/p]}$.

Iterating this construction lets us construct a φ -module over $\Lambda_{R, (0, b], K}$.

This proves essential surjectivity; full faithfulness follows because the natural maps $\Lambda_{R,(0,b],K} \rightarrow \Lambda_{R,[a,b],K}$ have dense image. ■

Corollary 3.6. If D is a φ -module over $\Lambda_{R,(0,b],K}$, the morphism of complexes

$$[D_{(0,b]} \xrightarrow{\varphi-1} D_{(0,b/p]}] \rightarrow [D_{[a,b]} \xrightarrow{\varphi-1} D_{[a,b/p]}]$$

is a quasi-isomorphism for any $a \in (0, b/p]$. □

Proof. This follows from the previous lemma because we may interpret the cohomology groups as Yoneda Ext groups. ■

In order to prove that the restriction map $D_{(0,b]} \rightarrow D_{(0,b/p]}$ induces an isomorphism on cohomology, we will need to use the ψ operator:

Lemma 3.7. Let D be a (φ, Γ) -module over $\Lambda_{R,(0,b],K}$ for some $b > 0$. Then there is some $0 < b' \leq b$ such that the action of $\gamma - 1$ on $(D_{(0,b']})^{\psi=0}$ admits a continuous inverse. □

Proof. We may replace D with $\text{Ind}_K^{\mathbf{Q}_p}(D)$. Since $(D_{(0,b/p^n]})^{\psi=0} = \bigoplus_{j \in (\mathbf{Z}/p^n)^\times} [\varepsilon]^j \varphi^n(D)$, it suffices to show that $\gamma - 1$ has a continuous inverse on $[\varepsilon]^j \varphi^n(D)$ for j prime to p and sufficiently large n . Moreover, since $\gamma^n - 1 = (\gamma - 1)(\gamma^{n-1} + \dots + 1)$, we may replace $\Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}$ with a finite-index subgroup.

If $\gamma_n \in \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}$ is such that $\chi(\gamma_n) = 1 + p^n$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_n([\varepsilon]^j \varphi^n(x)) - [\varepsilon]^j \varphi^n(x) &= [\varepsilon]^j [\varepsilon]^{p^n j} \varphi^n(\gamma_n(x)) - [\varepsilon]^j \varphi^n(x) \\ &= [\varepsilon]^j \varphi^n([\varepsilon]^j \gamma_n(x) - x) \\ &= [\varepsilon]^j \varphi^n(G_{\gamma_n}(x)) \end{aligned}$$

where $G_{\gamma_n}(x) := [\varepsilon]^j \gamma_n(x) - x = ([\varepsilon]^j - 1) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{[\varepsilon]^j}{[\varepsilon]^j - 1}(\gamma_n - 1)\right)(x)$. Thus, if we can choose n such that $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{[\varepsilon]^j}{[\varepsilon]^j - 1}(\gamma_n - 1)\right)^k$ converges on $D_{(0,b]}$, we will be done.

The action of $\Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}$ on $D_{[b/p,b]}$ is continuous, so we may choose n_0 such that for $n \geq n_0$, the sum above converges in $\text{End}(D_{[b/p,b]})$. But $D_{[b/p^{k+1}, b/p^k]} \cong \varphi^* D_{[b/p^k, b/p^{k-1}]}$ for all $k \geq 0$ and the action of Γ commutes with the action of φ , so the sum converges in $\text{End}(D_{[b/p^{k+1}, b/p^k]})$ for all $k \geq 0$ and $\gamma - 1$ acts invertibly on $D_{(0,b/p^n]}^{\psi=0}$ for $n \geq n_0$. ■

Proposition 3.8. If D is a (φ, Γ) -module over R , then the cohomology of D is computed by

$$D_{[a,b]} \xrightarrow{(\varphi-1, \gamma-1)} D_{[a,b/p]} \oplus D_{[a,b]} \xrightarrow{(\gamma-1) \oplus (1-\varphi)} D_{[a,b/p]}$$

for some sufficiently small b and any $a \in (0, b/p]$. □

Proof. We may assume that D is a (φ, Γ) -module over $\Lambda_{R, (0, b], K}$ for some $b > 0$. Since $[D_{(0, b]} \xrightarrow{\varphi-1} D_{(0, b/p]}] \rightarrow [D_{[a, b]} \xrightarrow{\varphi-1} D_{[a, b/p]}]$ induces an isomorphism on cohomology, we see that the cohomology of $D_{(0, b]}$ is computed by the above complex.

Since the cohomology of $C_{\varphi, \Gamma}^\bullet(D)$ is computed by the direct limit of the cohomology groups of $C_{\varphi, \Gamma}^\bullet(D_{(0, b/p^n]})$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, it suffices to show that the natural morphism

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} C_{(0, b]}^\bullet : & D_{(0, b]} & \longrightarrow & D_{(0, b/p]} \oplus D_{(0, b]} & \longrightarrow & D_{(0, b/p]} \\ & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C_{(0, b/p]}^\bullet : & D_{(0, b/p]} & \longrightarrow & D_{(0, b/p^2]} \oplus D_{(0, b/p]} & \longrightarrow & D_{(0, b/p^2]} \end{array}$$

induces an isomorphism on cohomology groups for sufficiently small b .

We first show that the morphisms $1, \varphi: C_{(0, b]}^\bullet \rightrightarrows C_{(0, b/p]}^\bullet$ are homotopic. This follows by considering the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} D_{(0, b]} & \xrightarrow{(\varphi-1, \gamma-1)} & D_{(0, b/p]} \oplus D_{(0, b]} & \xrightarrow{(\gamma-1) \oplus (1-\varphi)} & D_{(0, b/p]} \\ \downarrow 1 \quad \downarrow \varphi & \swarrow \text{pr}_1 & \downarrow 1 \quad \downarrow \varphi & \swarrow (0, -1) & \downarrow 1 \quad \downarrow \varphi \\ D_{(0, b/p]} & \xleftarrow{(\varphi-1, \gamma-1)} & D_{(0, b/p^2]} \oplus D_{(0, b/p]} & \xleftarrow{(\gamma-1) \oplus (1-\varphi)} & D_{(0, b/p^2]} \end{array}$$

Thus, it suffices to show that the morphism $\varphi: C_{(0, b]}^\bullet \rightarrow C_{(0, b/p]}^\bullet$ is a quasi-isomorphism. But the cokernel (in the category of complexes) is the complex

$$D_{(0, b/p]}^{\psi=0} \xrightarrow{(-1, \gamma-1)} D_{(0, b/p]}^{\psi=0} \oplus D_{(0, b/p]}^{\psi=0} \xrightarrow{(\gamma-1) \oplus 1} D_{(0, b/p]}^{\psi=0}$$

Since $\gamma - 1$ acts invertibly on $D_{(0, b/p]}^{\psi=0}$, the cohomology of this complex vanishes and the result follows. \blacksquare

Corollary 3.9. If D is a (φ, Γ) -module over $\Lambda_{R, (0, b], K}$ and $[a', b'] \subset [a, b]$ and b is sufficiently small, the restriction map

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} D_{[a, b]} & \longrightarrow & D_{[a, b/p]} \oplus D_{[a, b]} & \longrightarrow & D_{[a, b/p]} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ D_{[a', b']} & \longrightarrow & D_{[a', b'/p]} \oplus D_{[a', b']} & \longrightarrow & D_{[a', b'/p]} \end{array}$$

induces an isomorphism on cohomology. \square

Proof. We may assume that $b' \in [b/p, b]$, so that we have induced homomorphisms

$$H_{\varphi, \Gamma}^i(D_{(0, b]}) \rightarrow H_{\varphi, \Gamma}^i(D_{(0, b']}) \rightarrow H_{\varphi, \Gamma}^i(D_{(0, b/p]}) \rightarrow H_{\varphi, \Gamma}^i(D_{(0, b'/p]})$$

Since the compositions $H_{\varphi,\Gamma}^i(D_{(0,b]}) \rightarrow H_{\varphi,\Gamma}^i(D_{(0,b/p]})$ and $H_{\varphi,\Gamma}^i(D_{(0,b']}) \rightarrow H_{\varphi,\Gamma}^i(D_{(0,b'/p]})$ are isomorphisms, the homomorphism $H_{\varphi,\Gamma}^i(D_{(0,b']}) \rightarrow H_{\varphi,\Gamma}^i(D_{(0,b/p]})$ is also an isomorphism, and we are done. \blacksquare

Now we can finally prove that (φ, Γ) -modules have finite cohomology.

Theorem 3.10. If D is a (φ, Γ) -module over $\Lambda_{R,(0,b],K}$, its cohomology is R -finite when b is sufficiently small. \square

Proof. If $[a', b'] \subset (a, b)$, the restriction map induces a quasi-isomorphism

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} D_{[a,b]} & \longrightarrow & D_{[a,b/p]} \oplus D_{[a,b]} & \longrightarrow & D_{[a,b/p]} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ D_{[a',b']} & \longrightarrow & D_{[a',b'/p]} \oplus D_{[a',b']} & \longrightarrow & D_{[a',b'/p]} \end{array}$$

which is completely continuous. Then the result follows, by [29, Lemma 1.10] \blacksquare

Corollary 3.11. If D is a projective (φ, Γ) -module over R , then $C_{\varphi,\Gamma_K}^\bullet(D) \in \mathbf{D}_{\text{perf}}^{[0,2]}(R)$. \square

Proof. Finiteness of the cohomology of $C_{\varphi,\Gamma_K}^\bullet(D)$ implies that $C_{\varphi,\Gamma_K}^\bullet(D) \in \mathbf{D}_{\text{perf}}^-(R)$, and by [3, Proposition 3.47], the complex $C_{\varphi,\Gamma_K}^\bullet(D)$ consists of flat A -modules. Then as in the proof of [30, Theorem 4.4.5(1)], it follows that $C_{\varphi,\Gamma_K}^\bullet(D) \in \mathbf{D}_{\text{perf}}^{[0,2]}(R)$. \blacksquare

Corollary 3.12. If D is a projective (φ, Γ) -module over R , then the cohomology groups $H_{\varphi,\Gamma}^i(D)$ are coherent sheaves on $\text{Spa } R$. \square

Proof. Since $C_{\varphi,\Gamma}^\bullet(D) \in D_{\text{coh}}^b(R)$, we have a quasi-isomorphism $R' \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} C_{\varphi,\Gamma}^\bullet(D) \xrightarrow{\sim} C_{\varphi,\Gamma}^\bullet(R' \otimes_R D)$ for any homomorphism $R \rightarrow R'$ of pseudoaffinoid algebras. If $R \rightarrow R'$ defines an affinoid subspace of $\text{Spa } R$, the morphism is flat and the derived tensor product is an ordinary tensor product. On the other hand, we have a natural homomorphism $C_{\varphi,\Gamma}^\bullet(R' \otimes_R D) \rightarrow C_{\varphi,\Gamma}^\bullet(R' \widehat{\otimes}_R D)$, and it is a quasi-isomorphism after every specialization $R' \twoheadrightarrow S$ to a finite-length algebra (since D is flat over R). Then the result follows from [30, Lemma 4.1.5]. \blacksquare

As a corollary, if $R \rightarrow R'$ is a homomorphism of pseudoaffinoid algebras, there is a natural quasi-isomorphism

$$R' \otimes^{\mathbf{L}} C_{\varphi,\Gamma}^\bullet(D) \xrightarrow{\sim} C_{\varphi,\Gamma}^\bullet(R' \otimes_R D)$$

and there is a corresponding second-quadrant base-change spectral sequence. We record the low-degree exact sequences of the base-change spectral sequence here:

Corollary 3.13. Let $R \rightarrow R'$ be a morphism of pseudoaffinoid algebras and let D be a (φ, Γ_K) -module over $\Lambda_{R,\text{rig},K}$. Then

1. The natural morphism $R' \otimes_R H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(D) \rightarrow H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(R' \otimes_R D)$ is an isomorphism.
2. The natural morphism $R' \otimes_R H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^1(D) \rightarrow H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^1(R' \otimes_R D)$ fits into an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_2^R(H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(D), R') \rightarrow R' \otimes_R H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^1(D) \rightarrow H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^1(R' \otimes_R D) \rightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_1^R(H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(D), R') \rightarrow 0$$

3. If $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^1(D)$ and $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(D)$ have Tor-dimension at most 1, then we have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow R' \otimes_R H_{\varphi, \Gamma}^0(D) \rightarrow H_{\varphi, \Gamma}^0(R \otimes_{R'} D) \rightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_1^R(H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^1(D), R') \rightarrow 0$$

□

Proof. This follows from the convergence of the base-change spectral sequence. ■

Since we have shown that $C_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^\bullet(D) \in \mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{perf}}^{[0,2]}(R)$ is a perfect complex, we may define its Euler characteristic. If $P^\bullet \in \mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{perf}}^{[a,b]}(R)$ is a complex of finite projective R -modules, we define the *Euler characteristic*

$$\chi(P^\bullet) := \sum_{i=a}^b (-1)^i \mathrm{rk} P^i$$

This is invariant under quasi-isomorphism and additive under distinguished triangles. If D is a (φ, Γ_K) -module, we simply write $\chi(D)$ for $\chi(P^\bullet)$, where P^\bullet is any complex in $\mathbf{D}_{\mathrm{perf}}^{[0,2]}(R)$ quasi-isomorphic to $C_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^\bullet(D)$. Then we have the following:

Corollary 3.14 (Euler characteristic formula). If D is a projective (φ, Γ_K) -module with coefficients in a pseudoaffinoid algebra R , then $\chi(D) = -(\mathrm{rk} D)[K : \mathbf{Q}_p]$. □

Proof. Euler characteristics are locally constant, so it suffices to compute $\chi(D_x)$ for a single maximal point x on each connected component of $\mathrm{Spa} R$. Thus, we may assume that R is a finite extension of either \mathbf{Q}_p or $\mathbf{F}_p((u))$, and so we have access to the slope filtration theorem of [28, Theorem 1.7.1].

Since Euler characteristics are additive in exact sequences, we may assume that D is pure of slope s ; if necessary, replace R by an étale extension so that the slope of D is in the value group of R . The moduli space $X := \widehat{\langle \varpi_K \rangle}_R \cong \mathbf{G}_{m,R}^{\mathrm{an}}$ of continuous characters of $\langle \varpi_K \rangle$ has a universal character $\delta_{\mathrm{univ}} : \langle \varpi_K \rangle \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(X)^\times$, so we may consider the Fontaine–Herr–Liu complex $C_{\varphi, \Gamma}^\bullet$ of the (φ, Γ_K) -module $D(\delta_{\mathrm{univ}})$ over X .

Since $C_{\varphi, \Gamma}^\bullet(D(\delta)) \in D_{\mathrm{perf}}^{[0,2]}(R')$ for every affinoid subdomain $\mathrm{Spa}(R') \subset X$, its Euler characteristic is constant on connected components of X , and it suffices to verify the statement at one point on each component. But each connected component contains a point x such that the slope of $D(\delta)$ at x is 0; then $(D(\delta))(x)$ is étale and we may appeal to the Euler characteristic formula for Galois cohomology. ■

In section 4.2, we will prove Tate local duality for projective (φ, Γ) -modules when R is a finite extension of $\mathbf{F}_p((u))$. We deduce the corresponding result for families of (φ, Γ) -modules over general pseudoaffinoid algebras here, and the reader may check that there is no circular dependence.

Theorem 3.15 (Tate local duality). Let R be a pseudoaffinoid algebra and let D be a family of projective (φ, Γ_K) -modules over R . Then the natural morphism

$$C_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^\bullet(D) \rightarrow \mathbf{R} \mathrm{Hom}_R(C_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^\bullet(D^\vee(\chi_{\mathrm{cyc}})), R)[-2]$$

is a quasi-isomorphism. \square

Proof. For every maximal point $x \in \mathrm{Spa} R$, we have a quasi-isomorphism $C_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^\bullet(R/\mathfrak{m}_x \otimes_R D) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{R} \mathrm{Hom}_R(C_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^\bullet(R/\mathfrak{m}_x \otimes_R D^\vee(\chi_{\mathrm{cyc}})), R/\mathfrak{m}_x)$, by [31, Theorem 4.7] (when R/\mathfrak{m}_x has characteristic 0) and Theorem 4.9 (when R/\mathfrak{m}_x has positive characteristic). Then by [30, Lemma 4.1.5], the result follows. \blacksquare

4 Positive characteristic function fields

In this section, we closely study overconvergent (φ, Γ) -modules where the coefficients are finite extensions of $\mathbf{F}_p((u))$; throughout this section, R will denote such an extension. This is similar to the situation studied by Hartl–Pink [22], but because we are interested in (φ, Γ) -modules related to representations of characteristic-0 Galois groups, we may work with imperfect coefficients. For this reason, we rely on the slope filtration theorem from [28], rather than the Dieudonné–Manin classification theorem from [22]. We first calculate the cohomology of certain rank-1 $(\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p})$ -modules (using techniques similar to [14]), and then use those calculations to deduce the Tate local duality theorem for all (φ, Γ_K) -modules (following the strategy of [31]).

4.1 Cohomology of rank-1 (φ, Γ) -modules

We begin by computing the cohomology of certain distinguished (φ, Γ_K) -modules of character type. When $K = \mathbf{Q}_p$, we let $\Delta_{\mathbf{Q}_p} := \mu_{p-1}$ be the maximal torsion subgroup of $\Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}$.

Lemma 4.1. Let $\delta: K^\times \rightarrow R^\times$ be a continuous character. Then $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(\delta) = 0$ unless δ is trivial, in which case it is a free R -module of rank 1. \square

Proof. Write $\delta = \delta_1 \delta_2$, where δ_1 is trivial on \mathcal{O}_K^\times and δ_2 is trivial on $\langle \varpi_K \rangle$. We first show that the kernel of $\varphi - 1$ on $\Lambda_{R, \mathrm{rig}, K}(\delta_1)$ is trivial unless $\delta_1(\varpi_K) = 1$, in which case it is R , and then compute the elements of $\ker(\varphi - 1)$ fixed by Γ_K .

If $f(\bar{\pi}_K) \in \Lambda_{R, \mathrm{rig}, K}(\delta_1)$, we may write $f(\bar{\pi}_K)$ uniquely as $f(\bar{\pi}_K) = \sum_{i \in \mathbf{Z}} a_i \bar{\pi}_K^i$, where $a_i \in R \otimes k'$ (for some finite extension k'/k_K). There is some integer $f \geq 1$ such that $\varphi^{f\kappa f}$ fixes k' . Using the fact that

$\varphi^{f_K f}(\bar{\pi}_K) = \bar{\pi}_K^{f_K f p}$, a straightforward calculation shows that the kernel of $\varphi^{f_K f} - 1$ is trivial unless $\delta(\varpi_K)^f = 1$, in which case it is $R \otimes k'$. We now need to compute the kernel of $\varphi^{f_K} - 1$ on $D_{f_K, \delta(\varpi_K)} \otimes_{k_K} k'$. But there is a basis $\{e_0, \dots, e_{f-1}\}$ of k'/k_K such that φ^{f_K} acts via $\varphi^{f_K}(e_i) = e_{i-1}$, where the indices are taken modulo f , so the kernel of $\varphi_D^{f_K} - 1$ is trivial unless $\delta(\varpi_K) = 1$, in which case it is $D_{f_K, \alpha}$. We have reduced to computing the kernel of $\varphi - 1$ on $D_{f_K, 1}$, but the construction makes clear that this kernel is precisely R .

Now suppose δ_1 is trivial, so that $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(\Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K}(\delta))$ is $R^{\Gamma_K=1}$. If $\gamma \in \Gamma_K$ is a topological generator of Γ_K , it acts on R via multiplication by β for some $\beta \in \Lambda_{R, (0, b], K}$. This clearly fixes no elements unless $\beta = 1$, in which case it fixes all of R . ■

Corollary 4.2. If D is a rank-1 (φ, Γ) -module over $\Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K}$ of character type, then D has no proper non-trivial sub- (φ, Γ) -module or quotient (φ, Γ) -module. □

Lemma 4.3. Suppose $\alpha \in R^\times$ satisfies $v_R(\alpha) < 0$. Then if $f \in \Lambda_{R, [0, b], \mathbf{Q}_p}$ is in the image of φ , f is also in the image of $\alpha\varphi - 1: \Lambda_{R, [0, b], \mathbf{Q}_p} \rightarrow \Lambda_{R, [0, b/p], \mathbf{Q}_p}$. □

Proof. We are looking for a solution to the equation $(\alpha\varphi - 1)(g) = \varphi(f')$; applying ψ to both sides, it suffices to show that the sum $\sum_{k \geq 0} (\alpha^{-1}\psi)^k$ converges on $\Lambda_{R, [0, b], K}$. Since $\Lambda_{R, [0, b], K} = \Lambda_{R_0, [0, b], K} \left[\frac{1}{u} \right]$ and ψ is R -linear, we may assume that $f' \in \Lambda_{R_0, [0, b], \mathbf{Q}_p}$. If $f' = \sum_{i \in \mathbf{Z}} \alpha_i \bar{\pi}^i$, we may write

$$\sum_{i \in \mathbf{Z}} \alpha_i \bar{\pi}^i = \sum_{j=0}^{p-1} \left(\sum_{i \in \mathbf{Z}} \alpha_{pi+j} \bar{\pi}^{pi} \right) \bar{\pi}^j = \sum_{j=0}^{p-1} \left(\sum_{i \in \mathbf{Z}} \alpha_{pi+j} \bar{\pi}^{pi} \right) \left(\sum_{k=0}^j \binom{j}{k} (-1)^k \varepsilon^{j-k} \right)$$

Since $\sum_{i \in \mathbf{Z}} \alpha_{pi+j} \bar{\pi}^{pi}$ is in the image of φ , we see that

$$\psi \left(\sum_{i \in \mathbf{Z}} \alpha_i \bar{\pi}^i \right) = \sum_{i \in \mathbf{Z}} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{p-1} (-1)^j \alpha_{pi+j} \right) \bar{\pi}^i$$

We may write $f' = f_- + f_+$, where

$$f_- = \sum_{i < 0} \alpha_i \bar{\pi}^i \quad \text{and} \quad f_+ := \sum_{i \geq 0} \alpha_i \bar{\pi}^i$$

By definition $f_+ \in \Lambda_{R_0, [0, \infty], \mathbf{Q}_p} \subset \Lambda_{R_0, [0, b], \mathbf{Q}_p, 0}$, and we see that $\psi(f_+)$ is another element of $\Lambda_{R_0, [0, \infty], \mathbf{Q}_p}$. Thus, $\sum_{k \geq 0} (\alpha^{-1}\psi)^k$ applied to f_+ converges.

It remains to show that $\sum_{k \geq 0} (\alpha^{-1}\psi)^k$ converges when applied to f_- . But we may compute

$$\begin{aligned} v_{R,b} \left(\psi \left(\sum_{i < 0} \alpha_i \bar{\pi}^i \right) \right) &= \frac{1}{b} \inf_{i < 0} \left\{ v_R \left(\sum_{j=0}^{p-1} (-1)^j \alpha_{pi+j} \right) + \frac{pbi}{p-1} \right\} \\ &\geq \frac{1}{b} \inf_{i < 0} \left\{ v_R(\alpha_i) + \frac{pb}{p-1} \left\lfloor \frac{i}{p} \right\rfloor \right\} \\ &\geq \frac{1}{b} \inf_{i < 0} \left\{ v_R(\alpha_k) + \frac{pbi}{p-1} \right\} \\ &= v_{R,b} \left(\sum_{i < 0} \alpha_i \bar{\pi}^i \right) \end{aligned}$$

where the second inequality follows because $\left\lfloor \frac{i}{p} \right\rfloor \geq \frac{i}{p}$ for $i < 0$. It follows that $\sum_{k \geq 0} (\alpha^{-1}\psi)^k$ converges on all of $\Lambda_{R,[0,b],\mathbf{Q}_p}$. \blacksquare

Lemma 4.4. Suppose $\alpha \in R^\times$. Then $\alpha\varphi - 1: \bar{\pi}_K \Lambda_{R,(0,\infty],K} \rightarrow \bar{\pi}_K \Lambda_{R,(0,\infty],K}$ is surjective. If $\alpha \neq 1$, then $\alpha\varphi - 1: \Lambda_{R,(0,\infty],K} \rightarrow \Lambda_{R,(0,\infty],K}$ is surjective. \square

Proof. It suffices to show that $\sum_{k \geq 0} (\alpha\varphi)^k$ converges on $\bar{\pi}_K \Lambda_{R,[a,\infty],K}$ for all $a > 0$. For any $f = \sum_{i \geq 1} \alpha_i \bar{\pi}_K^i$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} v'_{R,a}((\alpha\varphi)^k(f)) &= k \cdot v_R(\alpha) + \inf_i \left\{ v_R(\alpha_i) + \frac{p^{k+1}ai}{p-1} \right\} \\ &\geq k \cdot v_R(\alpha) + a(p^k + \cdots + p) + \inf_i \left\{ v_R(\alpha_i) + \frac{pai}{p-1} \right\} \\ &= v'_{R,a}(f) + k \cdot v_R(\alpha) + a(p^k + \cdots + p) \end{aligned}$$

Thus, for any $\alpha \in R^\times$ and any $a > 0$, the sum $\sum_{k \geq 0} (\alpha\varphi)^k(f)$ converges to an element of $\bar{\pi}_K \Lambda_{R,[a,\infty],K}$, as desired.

If $\alpha \neq 1$, then $(\alpha\varphi - 1) \left(\frac{1}{\alpha-1} \right) = 1$, so R is also in the image of $\alpha\varphi - 1$. \blacksquare

Corollary 4.5. Suppose $\alpha \in R^\times$ satisfies $v_R(\alpha) < 0$. If $f \in \Lambda_{R,(0,b],\mathbf{Q}_p}$, then there is some $g \in \Lambda_{R,(0,b],\mathbf{Q}_p}$ such that $f - (\alpha\varphi - 1)g \in \Lambda_{R,[0,b],\mathbf{Q}_p}^{\psi=0}$. \square

Proof. We have exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow R_0[[\bar{\pi}]] \left[\frac{1}{u} \right] \rightarrow \Lambda_{R,(0,\infty],\mathbf{Q}_p} \oplus \Lambda_{R,[0,b],\mathbf{Q}_p} \rightarrow \Lambda_{R,(0,b],\mathbf{Q}_p} \rightarrow 0$$

for every $b > 0$, so we may write $f = f_+ + f_-$, where $f_+ \in \bar{\pi} \Lambda_{R,(0,\infty],\mathbf{Q}_p}$ and $f_- \in \Lambda_{R,[0,b],\mathbf{Q}_p}$. Then we can find $g_+ \in \bar{\pi} \Lambda_{R,(0,\infty],\mathbf{Q}_p}$ and $g_- \in \Lambda_{R,[0,b],\mathbf{Q}_p}$ such that $f_+ = (\alpha\varphi - 1)(g_+)$ (by Lemma 4.4) and $f_- - (\alpha\varphi - 1)(g_-) \in \Lambda_{R,[0,b],\mathbf{Q}_p}^{\psi=0}$ (by Lemma 4.3 applied to $\varphi\psi(f_-)$), so $f - (\alpha\varphi - 1)(g_+ + g_-) \in \Lambda_{R,[0,b],\mathbf{Q}_p}^{\psi=0}$, as desired. \blacksquare

Corollary 4.6. If $\delta: \mathbf{Q}_p^\times \rightarrow R^\times$ is a continuous character trivial on $1 + p\mathbf{Z}_p \subset \mathbf{Z}_p^\times$, such that $v_R(\delta(p)) < 0$, then $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^2(\delta) = 0$. \square

Proof. Corollary 4.5 implies that after subtracting an element of the form $(\alpha\varphi - 1)(g)$, any cohomology class of $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^2(\delta)$ has a representative $f \in \Lambda_{R, [0, b], \mathbf{Q}_p}^{\psi=0}$, for sufficiently small b . But if γ is a topological generator of $\Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}/\Delta_{\mathbf{Q}_p}$, by [3, Proposition 4.8] $\gamma - 1$ acts invertibly on $\Lambda_{R, [0, b], \mathbf{Q}_p}^{\psi=0}$, for sufficiently small b , and the result follows. \blacksquare

Now we can compute $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^1(\delta)$ when $v_R(\delta(p)) < 0$ and δ is trivial on $1 + p\mathbf{Z}_p$:

Lemma 4.7. If $\delta: \mathbf{Q}_p^\times \rightarrow R^\times$ is a character with $v_R(\delta(p)) < 0$ and $\delta|_{1+p\mathbf{Z}_p} = 1$, then $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^1(\delta)$ is 1-dimensional. \square

Proof. This follows from Corollary 3.14, Lemma 4.1, and Corollary 4.6. \blacksquare

4.2 Tate local duality

We now begin proving Tate's local duality theorem (which we stated in general in Theorem 3.15).

Lemma 4.8. If $\delta: \mathbf{Q}_p^\times \rightarrow R^\times$ is a continuous character such that $v_R(\delta(p)) < 0$ and $\delta|_{1+p\mathbf{Z}_p}$ is trivial, then Tate duality (as stated in 3.15) holds for $\Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, \mathbf{Q}_p}(\delta)$ and $\Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, \mathbf{Q}_p}(\delta^{-1}\chi_{\text{cyc}})$. \square

Proof. Corollary 3.14 implies that $\dim_R H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^1(\delta^{-2}\chi_{\text{cyc}}) \geq 1$, and so there is a non-split extension of $(\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p})$ -modules

$$0 \rightarrow \Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, \mathbf{Q}_p}(\delta^{-1}\chi_{\text{cyc}}) \rightarrow D \rightarrow \Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, \mathbf{Q}_p}(\delta) \rightarrow 0 \quad (4.2.1)$$

We claim that D is semistable of slope 0 (in the sense of [28, §1.4]). Indeed, if $D' \subset D$ is a rank-1 submodule, the corresponding homomorphism $D' \rightarrow \Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, \mathbf{Q}_p}(\delta)$ is either an isomorphism or 0. The former would contradict the assumption that 4.2.1 is a non-split extension. But then we must have $D' = \Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, \mathbf{Q}_p}(\delta^{-1}\chi_{\text{cyc}})$, and $v(\delta^{-1}(p)\chi_{\text{cyc}}(p)) > 0$.

By [28, Theorem 1.7.1], this implies that D is étale, and hence (by [28, Proposition 1.5.5]) arises from a (φ, Γ) -module over $\Lambda_{R, [0, b], \mathbf{Q}_p}$ for some $b > 0$. Thus, D comes from a Galois representation, so Tate local duality holds for its cohomology.

We have a long exact sequence in cohomology associated to 4.2.1:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^0(\delta^{-1}\chi_{\text{cyc}}) & \longrightarrow & H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^0(D) & \longrightarrow & H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^0(\delta) \longrightarrow \\
& & \searrow & & \searrow & & \searrow \\
& & H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^1(\delta^{-1}\chi_{\text{cyc}}) & \longrightarrow & H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^1(D) & \longrightarrow & H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^1(\delta) \longrightarrow \\
& & \searrow & & \searrow & & \searrow \\
& & H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^2(\delta^{-1}\chi_{\text{cyc}}) & \longrightarrow & H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^2(D) & \longrightarrow & H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^2(\delta) \longrightarrow 0
\end{array}$$

First we observe that $\delta^{-1}\chi_{\text{cyc}}$ and δ are non-trivial, so by Lemma 4.1 $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^0(\delta^{-1}\chi_{\text{cyc}}) = H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^0(\delta) = 0$. Hence we also have $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^0(D) = 0$, so duality implies that $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^2(D^\vee(\chi_{\text{cyc}})) = 0$.

Since $v_R(\delta(p)) < 0$, we additionally have $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^2(\delta) = 0$, by Corollary 4.6. Again using the vanishing of $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^0(\delta)$, Corollary 3.14 implies that $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^1(\delta)$ is 1-dimensional.

If we dualize 3.14 and tensor with χ_{cyc} , we get a second exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, \mathbf{Q}_p}(\delta^{-1}\chi_{\text{cyc}}) \rightarrow D^\vee(\chi_{\text{cyc}}) \rightarrow \Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, \mathbf{Q}_p}(\delta) \rightarrow 0$$

and its associated long exact sequence in cohomology. Then the cup product (as constructed in [30, Definition 2.3.10]) gives us a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^1(\delta^{-1}\chi_{\text{cyc}}) & \longrightarrow & H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^1(D^\vee(\chi_{\text{cyc}})) & \longrightarrow & H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^1(\delta) & \longrightarrow & H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^2(\delta^{-1}\chi_{\text{cyc}}) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^2(\delta^{-1}\chi_{\text{cyc}})^\vee & \longrightarrow & H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^1(\delta)^\vee & \longrightarrow & H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^1(D)^\vee & \longrightarrow & H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^1(\delta^{-1}\chi_{\text{cyc}})^\vee & \longrightarrow & 0
\end{array}$$

Since $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^1(D^\vee(\chi_{\text{cyc}})) \rightarrow H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^1(D)^\vee$ is an isomorphism (by the classical theorem), a diagram chase shows that $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^1(\delta^{-1}\chi_{\text{cyc}}) \rightarrow H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^1(\delta)^\vee$ is injective, so $\dim_R H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^1(\delta^{-1}\chi_{\text{cyc}}) \leq \dim_R H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^1(\delta) = 1$. But Theorem 3.14 implies that $\dim_R H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^1(\delta^{-1}\chi_{\text{cyc}}) \geq 1$, so $\dim_R H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^1(\delta^{-1}\chi_{\text{cyc}}) = 1$ and the map $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^1(\delta^{-1}\chi_{\text{cyc}}) \rightarrow H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^1(\delta)^\vee$ is an isomorphism. \blacksquare

Theorem 4.9. Tate local duality holds for every projective (φ, Γ) -module D over $\Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K}$. \square

Proof. We may replace D by $\text{Ind}_K^{\mathbf{Q}_p} D$ and treat the case of (φ, Γ) -modules over $\Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, \mathbf{Q}_p}$. We may also assume that D is pure of slope s , and by replacing it with $D^\vee(\chi_{\text{cyc}})$ if necessary, that $s \geq 0$.

If $s = 0$, D is étale and the result follows from the comparison with Galois cohomology. Otherwise, we proceed by induction on the degree of D , i.e. $\deg(D) := (\text{rk } D)s$. Let $\delta: \mathbf{Q}_p^\times \rightarrow R^\times$ be a continuous character with $v_R(\delta(p)) = -1$ and $\delta|_{1+p\mathbf{Z}_p}$ trivial. Since $\dim_R H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^1(D(\delta^{-1})) \geq \text{rk } D \geq 1$ by Theorem 3.14, there is a non-split extension

$$0 \rightarrow D \rightarrow D' \rightarrow \Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, \mathbf{Q}_p}(\delta) \rightarrow 0$$

We will prove that Tate local duality holds for D' ; since it also holds for $\Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, \mathbf{Q}_p}(\delta)$, we may deduce it for D . If D' is pure, the result follows, since D' has degree $\deg D - 1$ and slope $(\deg D - 1)/(\text{rk } D + 1) < s$. Otherwise, D' has a unique slope filtration $0 = D_0 \subset D_1 \subset \cdots \subset D_k = D'$ by saturated (φ, Γ) -submodules, such that the successive quotients are pure and $\mu(D_1/D_0) < \mu(D_2/D_1) < \cdots < \mu(D_k/D_{k-1})$. Then $\mu(D_1) \leq \mu(D') < \mu(D)$.

We have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow D_1 \cap D \rightarrow D_1 \rightarrow D_1/(D_1 \cap D) \rightarrow 0$$

But $D_1/(D_1 \cap D)$ is the image of D_1 in the quotient $D' \rightarrow \Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, \mathbf{Q}_p}(\delta)$, so it is either 0 or all of $\Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, \mathbf{Q}_p}(\delta)$. If $D_1 \cap D = 0$, then $D_1 = \Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, \mathbf{Q}_p}(\delta)$ and the map $D_1 \rightarrow D'$ is a section of $D' \rightarrow \Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, \mathbf{Q}_p}(\delta)$. But we constructed our extension to be non-split, so we must have $D_1/(D_1 \cap D) = (0)$. Equivalently, $D_1 \cap D = D_1$, so $D_1 \subset D$, and hence $\mu(D_1) > 0$ (since D is pure of positive slope).

Thus, $\mu(D_i/D_{i-1}) > 0$ for all i . Moreover, $\deg D' = \sum_i \deg(D_i/D_{i-1}) = \sum_i \mu(D_i/D_{i-1}) \cdot \text{rk}(D_i/D_{i-1})$, so $\deg(D_i/D_{i-1}) < \deg D$ for all i . Then the inductive hypothesis implies that Tate local duality holds for each D_i/D_{i-1} , so it holds for D' , and we are done. \blacksquare

Now we can complete the computation of the cohomology of (φ, Γ_K) -modules of character type when the coefficients are a finite extension of $\mathbf{F}_p((u))$.

Corollary 4.10. Let $\delta: K^\times \rightarrow R^\times$ be a continuous character. Then

1. $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(\delta) = 0$ unless δ is the trivial character, in which case $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(\delta)$ is a 1-dimensional R -vector space.
2. $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(\delta) = 0$ unless $\delta = \chi_{\text{cyc}} \circ \text{Nm}_{K/\mathbf{Q}_p}$, in which case $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(\delta)$ is a 1-dimensional R -vector space.
3. $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^1(\delta)$ is an R -vector space of dimension $[K : \mathbf{Q}_p]$ unless either $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(\delta) \neq 0$ or $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(\delta) \neq 0$, in which case it is an R -vector space of dimension $[K : \mathbf{Q}_p] + 1$.

\square

In order to handle the case where $K \neq \mathbf{Q}_p$, we use induction and Lemma 2.7 to reduce to the settled case over \mathbf{Q}_p .

5 Triangulations

5.1 Classification of rank-1 (φ, Γ) -modules

In this section, we show that projective rank-1 (φ, Γ) -modules over a pseudorigid space X are free locally on X , and up to twisting by a line bundle on X , are of character type. Throughout this section, we will assume that all of our (φ, Γ) -modules are projective. The proof is largely the same as in [30, §6.2]. We first treat the case where the coefficients are a field, where we can exploit the fact that $\Lambda_{R, (0, b], K}$ is Bézout, and then deduce the case where the coefficients are artinian by a deformation argument.

Proposition 5.1. Suppose R is an artin local pseudoaffinoid algebra. If D is a rank-1 (φ, Γ) -module over $\Lambda_{R_0, (0, b], K}$, then there is a unique continuous character $\delta: K^\times \rightarrow R^\times$ such that $\mathcal{L} := H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(D(\delta^{-1}))$ is free of rank 1 over R and the natural map $\Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K}(\delta) \otimes_R \mathcal{L} \rightarrow D$ is an isomorphism.

1. $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^1(D(\delta^{-1}))$ is free over R of rank $1 + [K : \mathbf{Q}_p]$.
2. $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(D(\delta^{-1})) = 0$.

□

Proof. This proof is nearly identical to the proof of [30, Lemma 6.2.13], so we only give a sketch.

When R is a field and D has slope s , we may choose $\alpha \in R$ with $v_R(\alpha) = s$. If $\delta: \mathbf{Q}_p^\times \rightarrow R^\times$ be the character with $\delta(p) = \alpha$ and $\delta|_{\mathbf{Z}_p^\times} = 1$, then $\delta \circ \text{Nm}_{K/\mathbf{Q}_p}$ is a character $K^\times \rightarrow R^\times$ trivial on \mathcal{O}_K^\times and sending a uniformizer of K to α^f , and by construction, the associated (φ, Γ) -module $D(\delta \circ \text{Nm}_{K/\mathbf{Q}_p})$ has slope s . Twisting D by its inverse, we reduce to the étale case. But when D is étale, $M := \left(\tilde{\Lambda}_{R, \text{rig}} \otimes D \right)^{\varphi=1}$ is a Galois representation with $D = D_{\text{rig}}(M)$. Then local class field theory and the construction of (φ, Γ) -modules of character type imply that there is a unique character $\delta: K^\times R^\times$ with $D = \Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K}(\delta)$. The calculation of cohomology follows from Corollary 4.10.

In order to bootstrap to the case where R is an artin local ring, we factor the extension $R \rightarrow R/\mathfrak{m}_R$ as a sequence of small extensions, that is, extensions of the form

$$0 \rightarrow I \rightarrow R \rightarrow R' \rightarrow 0$$

Here $\mathfrak{m}_R \subset R$ is the maximal ideal of R and $I \subset R$ is a principal ideal with $I\mathfrak{m}_R = 0$. Then $R \rightarrow R'$ is a square-zero thickening, and deformation theory (of characters and of (φ, Γ) -modules) implies that if D is a (φ, Γ) -module over R of rank 1 with $R' \otimes_R D$ of character type, then D is of character type.

If $D = \Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K}(\delta)$, then $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(D(\delta^{-1}))$ contains R , and considerations on lengths of R -modules imply that if $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(R' \otimes_R D(\delta^{-1})) = R'$, then $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(D(\delta^{-1})) = R$. Moreover,

$$R/\mathfrak{m}_R \otimes_R H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(D(\delta^{-1})) = H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(D_{R/\mathfrak{m}_R}(\delta^{-1})) = 0$$

so $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(D(\delta^{-1})) = 0$. Then the base change spectral sequence implies that the formation of $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^1(D(\delta^{-1}))$ commutes with base change on R , and the Euler characteristic formula implies that $\dim_{R/\mathfrak{m}_R} H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^1(D_{R/\mathfrak{m}_R}(\delta^{-1})) = 1 + [K : \mathbf{Q}_p]$. Then by Nakayama's lemma, $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^1(D(\delta^{-1}))$ is free of the same rank, and we are done. ■

In order to give a classification over a general base, we again follow the strategy of the proof of [30, Theorem 6.2.14] and twist our rank-1 (φ, Γ) -module by the universal family of characters. Then we can use the settled case

over artin local rings and cohomology and base change to cut out the appropriate character. The difficulty is in verifying that the slopes and weights of a family of (φ, Γ) -modules over a pseudoaffinoid algebra are bounded; boundedness of the slopes is the essential content of the following proposition, whose proof we do not duplicate in detail.

Proposition 5.2. Let R be a pseudoaffinoid algebra with pseudouniformizer u , and let D be a $(\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p})$ -module over $\Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, \mathbf{Q}_p}$. Then

1. The quotient $D/(\psi - 1)$ is a finitely generated R -module.
2. If $n \in \mathbf{Z}$, let $\delta_n: \mathbf{Z}_p^\times \rightarrow R^\times$ be the character trivial on \mathbf{Z}_p^\times which sends p to u^n . Then for all $n \gg 0$, the map $\psi - 1: D(\delta_{-n}) \rightarrow D(\delta_{-n})$ is surjective.

□

Sketch of proof. The proof of [30, Proposition 3.3.2] carries over verbatim. We take a model of D as a finite projective module over $\Lambda_{R, (0, b], \mathbf{Q}_p}$, consider it as a summand of a finite free module D' with basis $\{\mathbf{e}_i\}$, and carefully analyze the actions of φ and ψ . We choose an interval $[a, b] \subset \mathbf{R}$ (depending on φ and ψ on D) and consider the image D'' of $\oplus_i \oplus_{j \in [a, b] \cap \mathbf{Z}} R$ in D . Then D'' is a finite R -module, and it is possible to show that every element of D differs from an element of D'' by something in the image of $\psi - 1$. ■

We can use this to deduce that the weights are bounded:

Corollary 5.3. Let R be a pseudoaffinoid algebra with ring of definition $R_0 \subset R$ and pseudouniformizer $u \in R_0$, and let D be a $(\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p})$ -module over $\Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, \mathbf{Q}_p}$. Let $\delta_{\text{univ}}: \mathbf{Z}_p^\times \rightarrow R^\times$ be the universal character on $\widehat{\mathbf{Z}_p^\times}_R$. Then the support of the cokernel of $\gamma - 1: D(\delta_{\text{univ}})/(\psi - 1) \rightarrow D(\delta_{\text{univ}})/(\psi - 1)$ is contained in a quasi-compact subspace of $\{u \neq 0\} \subset \text{Spa}(R_0 \widehat{\otimes} \mathbf{Z}_p[[\Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}]])^{\text{an}}$. □

Proof. We consider the action of $\gamma - 1$ on $D(\delta_{\text{univ}})/(\psi - 1)$. Choose a presentation $R^{\oplus d} \twoheadrightarrow D/(\psi - 1)$, and lift the action of γ on $D/(\psi - 1)$ to a matrix $1 + G \in \text{GL}_d(R)$; replacing γ with a power if necessary, we may assume that $G = (g_{ij}) \in u \text{Mat}_d(R)$. Then if $r := \delta_{\text{univ}}^{-1}(\gamma) - 1$, the map $\gamma - 1: D(\delta_{\text{univ}})/(\psi - 1) \rightarrow D(\delta_{\text{univ}})/(\psi - 1)$ lifts to the matrix $r + G + rG$; if this matrix is invertible, then $\gamma - 1$ is surjective.

But this matrix fails to be invertible only at points where $\det\left(\frac{r}{1+r} + G\right)$ vanishes. There is a finite extension $R \rightarrow R'$ such that the characteristic polynomial of G splits over R' as $(X - \lambda_1) \cdots (X - \lambda_d)$, and we see that if $|\frac{r}{1+r}| > |\lambda_i|$ for all i , then $\gamma - 1$ is invertible. Since G is topologically nilpotent, the λ_i are also topologically nilpotent, so we see that there is some $N \gg 0$ such that the vanishing locus of $\det\left(\frac{r}{1+r} + G\right)$ is contained in $\{|\left(\frac{r}{1+r}\right)^N| \leq |u| \neq 0\} \subset \text{Spa}(R'_0 \widehat{\otimes} \mathbf{Z}_p[[\Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}]])$ (where R'_0 is a ring of definition of R').

Thus, we see that the open affinoid subspace $\{|r^N| \leq |u| \neq 0\} \subset \text{Spa}(R_0 \widehat{\otimes} \mathbf{Z}_p[[\Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}]])^{\text{an}}$ is the quasi-compact subspace we were looking for. ■

Now we give the desired general classification. The primary difference from the argument of [30, Theorem 6.2.14] is in using Corollary 5.3 to bound the weight, rather than arguments using Sen weights.

Theorem 5.4. Let X be a pseudoaffinoid algebra with pseudouniformizer u , and let D be a rank-1 (φ, Γ) -module over $\Lambda_{X, \text{rig}, K}$. Then there exists a unique continuous character $\delta: K^\times \rightarrow \Gamma(\mathcal{O}_X, X)^\times$ and a unique invertible sheaf \mathcal{L} on X such that $D \cong \Lambda_{X, \text{rig}, K}(\delta) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{L}$. \square

Remark 5.5. If such a δ and \mathcal{L} exist, then $\mathcal{L}(U) = H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(D(\delta^{-1})|_U)$ for every open subspace $U \subset X$. \square

Proof. We may assume $X = \text{Spa } R$ is affinoid. We first treat uniqueness. Since the formation of $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(D(\delta^{-1}))$ commutes with flat base change on R , it suffices to show that if $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(\Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K}(\delta))$ is locally free of rank 1 over R , then δ is trivial. There is a Zariski-open dense subspace $U \subset \text{Spa } R$ such that $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^i(\Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K}(\delta)|_U)$ is flat for all i ; if $x \in U$ and $\mathfrak{m}_x \subset R$ is the corresponding maximal ideal, then the base change spectral sequence implies that $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^i(R/\mathfrak{m}_x^k \otimes_R \Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K}(\delta)) \cong R/\mathfrak{m}_x^k \otimes_R H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^i(\delta)$ for all i and all $k \geq 1$. In particular, $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(\Lambda_{R/\mathfrak{m}_x^k, \text{rig}, K}(\delta))$ is free of rank 1 over R/\mathfrak{m}_x^k , which implies that $\delta: K^\times \rightarrow (R/\mathfrak{m}_x^k)^\times$ is trivial for all $k \geq 1$. It follows that $\delta: K^\times \rightarrow (R_{U'})^\times$ is trivial for all affinoid $U' \subset U$. But the condition $\delta = 1$ defines a Zariski-closed subspace of $\text{Spa } R$; since it contains a Zariski-open dense subspace, it is all of $\text{Spa } R$.

To show existence, we follow [30] and consider the twist of D by the inverse of the universal family of characters δ_{univ} over $\widehat{K^\times}_R$; recall that $\widehat{K^\times}_R := \mathbf{G}_m^{\text{ad}} \times_{\mathbf{Z}} \text{Spa } \mathbf{Z}_p[[\mathcal{O}_K^\times]] \times_{\mathbf{Z}_p} \text{Spa } R$ is the moduli spaces of continuous characters of K^\times valued in pseudoaffinoid R -algebras.

This twist $D(\delta_{\text{univ}}^{-1})$ is a (φ, Γ_K) -module over $\widehat{K^\times}_R$, and we use Tate local duality to cut out a subspace corresponding to the desired character. More precisely, we let Γ'_D and Γ''_D be the support of $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(D^\vee(\delta_{\text{univ}} \chi_{\text{cyc}}))$ and $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(D(\delta_{\text{univ}}^{-1} \chi_{\text{cyc}}))$ in the pseudorigid space

$$\widehat{K^\times}_R \subset \mathbf{G}_m^{\text{ad}} \times_{\mathbf{Z}} (\text{Spa}(R_0 \widehat{\otimes} \mathbf{Z}_p[[\mathcal{O}_K^\times]])^{\text{an}}$$

respectively, and let $\Gamma_D := \Gamma'_D \times_{\widehat{K^\times}_R} \Gamma''_D$. Since the formation of H_{φ, Γ_K}^2 commutes with arbitrary base change on $\text{Spa } R$, the formation of Γ'_D and Γ''_D , and hence Γ_D , commutes with arbitrary base change on $\text{Spa } R$.

There is a natural projection map $\Gamma_D \rightarrow \text{Spa } R$; a section induces a morphism $\text{Spa } R \rightarrow \widehat{K^\times}_R$, or equivalently, a continuous character $\delta: K^\times \rightarrow R^\times$. We will show that $\Gamma_D \rightarrow \text{Spa } R$ is actually an isomorphism.

Granting this, we may replace D with $D(\delta_D^{-1})$, where $\delta_D: K^\times \rightarrow R^\times$ is the continuous character corresponding to $\text{Spa } R = \Gamma_D \rightarrow \widehat{K^\times}_R$, so that Γ_D corresponds to the trivial character. Then we need to show that $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(D)$ is a line bundle over $\text{Spa } R$, and $D \cong \Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K} \otimes_R H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(D)$ as a (φ, Γ_K) -module. If R' is a pseudoaffinoid artin local ring and $R \rightarrow R'$ is a homomorphism, there is a unique continuous character $\delta': K^\times \rightarrow R'^\times$ such that $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(D_{R'}(\delta'^{-1}))$ is free of rank 1 over R' and the natural map $\Lambda_{R', \text{rig}, K} \otimes_{R'} H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(D_{R'}(\delta'^{-1})) \rightarrow D_{R'}(\delta'^{-1})$ is an isomorphism, and in addition, $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^1(D_{R'}(\delta'^{-1}))$ is free of rank $1 + [K : \mathbf{Q}_p]$ and $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(D_{R'}(\delta'^{-1})) = 0$.

Thus, the formation of $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(D_{R'}(\delta'^{-1}))$ commutes with arbitrary base change on R' ; in particular, $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(D_{R'/\mathfrak{m}_{R'}}(\delta'^{-1}))$ is non-zero. Since $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(D_{R'/\mathfrak{m}_{R'}}^\vee(\delta' \chi_{\text{cyc}}))$ and $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(D_{R'/\mathfrak{m}_{R'}}(\delta'^{-1} \chi_{\text{cyc}}))$ are dual to $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(D_{R'/\mathfrak{m}_{R'}}(\delta'^{-1}))$ and $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(D_{R'/\mathfrak{m}_{R'}}^\vee(\delta'))$, respectively, and the formation of H_{φ, Γ_K}^2 commutes with arbitrary base change on R , we see that $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(D_{R'}^\vee(\delta' \chi_{\text{cyc}}))$ and $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(D_{R'}(\delta'^{-1} \chi_{\text{cyc}}))$ are both non-zero. Thus, the graph of the morphism $\text{Spa } R' \rightarrow \widehat{K^\times}_R$ induced by δ' is contained in Γ_D ; since Γ_D corresponds to the trivial character, δ' is trivial.

In other words, for any homomorphism $R \rightarrow R'$ with R' a pseudoaffinoid artin local ring, $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(D_{R'})$ is free of rank 1 over R' , $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^1(D_{R'})$ is free of rank $1 + [K : \mathbf{Q}_p]$, and $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(D_{R'}) = 0$; on residue fields, this implies that $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(D_{R'/\mathfrak{m}_{R'}}) = 0$, so by Nakayama's lemma, $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(D_{R'}) = 0$, as well. This implies that $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(D)$ is locally free of rank 0, so by the base change spectral sequence, the formation of $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^1(D)$ commutes with arbitrary base change on R . It follows that $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^1(D)$ is locally free of rank $1 + [K : \mathbf{Q}_p]$, so the base change spectral sequence again implies that the formation of $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(D)$ commutes with arbitrary base change on R , and we conclude that $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(D)$ is locally free of rank 1, as desired.

We now prove that $\Gamma_D \rightarrow \text{Spa } R$ is an isomorphism. In fact, it suffices to prove that Γ_D is affinoid: by Theorem A.15, an isomorphism of pseudoaffinoid algebras can be detected on the level of completed local rings, and by Proposition 5.1, $\Gamma_D \rightarrow \text{Spa } R$ induces an isomorphism on the completed local ring at every maximal point of $\text{Spa } R$.

Since Γ_D is a Zariski-closed subspace of the quasi-Stein space $\widehat{K^\times}_R$, it is enough to show that it is contained in an affinoid subspace. We replace D with $\text{Ind}_{K^{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^{\mathbf{Q}_p} D$.

As in [30, Lemma 6.2.18], we first check that the image of Γ_D in $\mathbf{G}_{m,R}$ is bounded. By Proposition 5.2, there is some $N \geq 0$ such that for all $n \geq N$,

$$\psi - 1: D^\vee(\delta_{-n} \chi_{\text{cyc}}) \rightarrow D^\vee(\delta_{-n} \chi_{\text{cyc}})$$

and

$$\psi - 1: D(\delta_{-n} \chi_{\text{cyc}}) \rightarrow D(\delta_{-n} \chi_{\text{cyc}})$$

are surjective. Surjectivity is preserved under arbitrary base change $R \rightarrow R'$, and the isomorphism $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^\bullet \rightarrow H_{\psi, \Gamma_K}^\bullet$ from Lemma 2.4 implies that

$$H^2(D^\vee(\delta_{-n} \delta' \chi_{\text{cyc}})) = H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(D(\delta_{-n} \delta' \chi_{\text{cyc}})) = 0$$

for all continuous characters $\delta': \mathcal{O}_K^\times \rightarrow R'^\times$. Thus, if T denotes the coordinate on \mathbf{G}_m , the image of Γ'_D is contained in the subspace $\{|T| \leq |u^N|\} \subset \mathbf{G}_{m,R}$ and the image of Γ''_D is contained in the subspace $\{|T^{-1}| \leq |u^N|\} \subset \mathbf{G}_{m,R}$.

We let $C_{R,N} := \{|u^{-N}| \leq |T| \leq |u^N|\}$ denote the annulus above, and we replace $\mathrm{Spa} R$ and D with $C_{R,N}$ and the universal twist of D . Then by Corollary 5.3, Γ_D is contained in a pseudoaffinoid subspace $\{(|[\gamma] - 1|^{N'} \leq |u| \neq 0)\}$ for some $N' \gg 0$, so we are done. \blacksquare

5.2 Interpolating triangulations

Trianguline (φ, Γ) -modules are those which are extensions of (φ, Γ) -modules of character type. More precisely,

Definition 5.6. Let X be a pseudorigid space over \mathcal{O}_E for some finite extension E/\mathbf{Q}_p , let K/\mathbf{Q}_p be a finite extension, and let $\underline{\delta} = (\delta_1, \dots, \delta_d): (K^\times)^d \rightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X^\times)$ be a d -tuple of continuous characters. A (φ, Γ_K) -module D is *trianguline with parameter $\underline{\delta}$* if (possibly after enlarging E) there is an increasing filtration $\mathrm{Fil}^\bullet D$ by (φ, Γ_K) -modules and a set of line bundles $\mathcal{L}_1, \dots, \mathcal{L}_d$ such that $\mathrm{gr}^i D \cong \Lambda_{X, \mathrm{rig}, K}(\delta_i) \otimes \mathcal{L}_i$ for all i .

If $X = \mathrm{Spa} R$ where R is a field, we say that D is *strictly trianguline with parameter $\underline{\delta}$* if for each i , $\mathrm{Fil}^{i+1} D$ is the unique sub- (φ, Γ_K) -module of D containing $\mathrm{Fil}^i D$ such that $\mathrm{gr}^{i+1} D \cong \Lambda_{R, \mathrm{rig}, K}(\delta_{i+1})$. Equivalently, D is trianguline with parameter $\underline{\delta}$ and $H_{\varphi, \Gamma}^0((\mathrm{Fil}^i D)^\vee(\delta_i))$ is 1-dimensional. \square

We wish to interpolate triangulations at dense sets of points of pseudorigid spaces.

Definition 5.7. Let X be a pseudorigid space, and let $\Omega \subset X$ be a set of maximal points. We say that Ω is *very Zariski dense* if for every affinoid subdomain $U \subset X$, $\Omega \cap U$ is Zariski-dense in U , that is, any function in $\mathcal{O}_X(U)$ vanishing on all of $\Omega \cap U$ is nilpotent. \square

Lemma 5.8. Let $X = \mathrm{Spa} R$ be a reduced pseudorigid space over \mathbf{Z}_p with $p \notin R^\times$, let D be a (φ, Γ) -module over $\Lambda_{R, \mathrm{rig}, K}$, and let $\delta: K^\times \rightarrow R^\times$ be a continuous character such that $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(D^\vee(\delta))$ is free of rank 1 over R and $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^i(D^\vee(\delta))$ has Tor-dimension at most 1 for $i = 1, 2$. Then the morphism $D \rightarrow \Lambda_{R, \mathrm{rig}, K}(\delta)$ corresponding to a basis of $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(D^\vee(\delta))$ is surjective over an open subspace $U \subset X$ containing $\{p = 0\} \subset X$. \square

Proof. Choose a basis element of $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(D^\vee(\delta))$; there is some $b > 0$ such that the corresponding homomorphism $D \rightarrow \Lambda_{R, \mathrm{rig}, K}(\delta)$ is defined over $\Lambda_{R, [0, b], K}$, and we may view it as a morphism of coherent sheaves over the corresponding quasi-Stein space. Moreover, φ -equivariance means that to check surjectivity, it suffices to check that $\Lambda_{R, [b/p, b], K} \otimes_{\Lambda_{R, (0, b], K}} D \rightarrow \Lambda_{R, [b/p, b], K} \otimes_{\Lambda_{R, (0, b], K}} \Lambda_{R, (0, b], K}(\delta)$ is surjective.

The morphism $\Lambda_{R, [b/p, b], K} \otimes_{\Lambda_{R, (0, b], K}} D \rightarrow \Lambda_{R, [b/p, b], K} \otimes_{\Lambda_{R, (0, b], K}} \Lambda_{R, (0, b], K}(\delta)$ fails to be surjective on a Zariski-closed subspace $Z \subset \mathrm{Spa} \Lambda_{R, [b/p, b], K}$. Since $\mathrm{Spa} \Lambda_{R, [b/p, b], K}$ is affinoid, so is Z .

Consider specializations at the characteristic p maximal points $x \in \mathrm{Spa} R$. If $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(D^\vee(\delta))$ is flat of rank 1 over R , then $k_x \otimes_R H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(D^\vee(\delta))$ is a 1-dimensional k_x -vector space. If $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^i(D^\vee(\delta))$ has Tor-dimension at most 1 for $i = 1, 2$, then the specialization maps $R \rightarrow k_x$ give us exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow k_x \otimes_R H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(D^\vee(\delta)) \rightarrow H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(k_x \otimes_R D^\vee(\delta)) \rightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_1^R(H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^1(D^\vee(\delta)), k_x) \rightarrow 0$$

by Corollary 3.13. Thus, the induced maps $k_x \otimes_R D \rightarrow k_x \otimes_R \Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K}(\delta)$ are non-zero, and if k_x has positive characteristic, this implies that the corresponding map is surjective.

Thus, p is a nowhere-vanishing function on Z , and since Z is affinoid, the maximum modulus principle discussed in Appendix A.1 implies that $p|_Z$ is bounded away from 0. That is, there is some λ such that $\{|p| \leq \lambda\} \cap Z$ is empty. Setting $U := \{|p| \leq \lambda\} \subset X$ yields the desired subspace. \blacksquare

Theorem 5.9. Let X be a reduced pseudorigid space over \mathbf{Z}_p , let D be a (φ, Γ_K) -module over X of rank d , and let $\delta: K^\times \rightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X^\times)$ be a continuous character. Suppose there is a Zariski-dense set $X^{\text{cl}} \subset X$ of maximal points such that for every $x \in X^{\text{cl}}$, $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(D_x^\vee(\delta_x))$ is 1-dimensional and the image of $\Lambda_{k_x, \text{rig}, K}$ under any basis of this space is saturated in $D_x^\vee(\delta_x)$. Then there exists a proper birational morphism $f: X' \rightarrow X$ of reduced pseudorigid spaces, a line bundle \mathcal{L} on X' , a homomorphism $\lambda: f^*D \rightarrow \Lambda_{X', \text{rig}, K}(\delta) \otimes_{X'} \mathcal{L}$ of (φ, Γ_K) -modules, and an open subspace $U \subset X'$ containing $\{p = 0\}$ such that

1. $\lambda|_U: f^*D|_U \rightarrow \Lambda_{U, \text{rig}, K}(\delta|_U) \otimes_U \mathcal{L}|_U$ is surjective
2. the kernel of $\lambda|_U$ is a (φ, Γ_K) -module of rank $d - 1$

□

Proof. We may replace X with its normalization (using the theory of normalizations of pseudorigid spaces developed in [27]), and we may consider the connected components of X separately.

Using perfectness of $C_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^\bullet(D^\vee(\delta))$, we may use [30, Corollary 6.3.6(2)] to construct a proper birational morphism $f_0: X' \rightarrow X$ such that $D' := f_0^*(D^\vee(\delta))$ has $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(D')$ flat and $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^i(D')$ with Tor-dimension at most 1 for $i = 1, 2$. Then for any maximal point $x \in X'$, the base change spectral sequence gives us a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow k_x \otimes_R H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(D') \rightarrow H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(k_x \otimes_R D') \rightarrow \text{Tor}_1^R(H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^1(D'), k_x) \rightarrow 0$$

By [30, Lemma 6.3.7], the set of points $x \in X'$ such that the last term is non-zero is a Zariski-closed subspace $Z'_0 \subset X'$ whose complement is open and dense. Thus, $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(D')$ is flat of rank 1. Letting $\mathcal{L} := H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(D')^\vee$, we obtain a homomorphism $\lambda_0: f^*D \rightarrow \Lambda_{X', \text{rig}, K}(\delta) \otimes_{X'} \mathcal{L}$.

The formation of $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(D')$ commutes with flat base change on X ; we may find a collection $\{X'_i\}$ of open pseudoaffinoid subspaces of X' such that $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(D')|_{X'_i}$ is free, $\{p = 0\} \subset \cup_i X'_i$, and p is not invertible on X'_i . Then we may apply Lemma 5.8 to conclude that $\lambda_0|_{X'_i}$ is surjective (possibly after shrinking X'_i). Setting $U := \cup_i X'_i$, we see that $X', U \subset X'$, and λ_0 satisfy the first of our desired properties.

To check the second claim, observe that for some $b > 0$ we have an exact sequence over U

$$0 \rightarrow P \rightarrow \Lambda_{U, (0, b], K} \otimes D'|_U \rightarrow \Lambda_{U, (0, b], K}(\delta) \otimes_U \mathcal{L}|_U \rightarrow 0$$

Since $\Lambda_{U,(0,b],K}(\delta) \otimes_{X'} \mathcal{L}$ is R' -flat, this sequence remains exact after specializing at any point $x \in U$, so $k_x \otimes P$ is a (φ, Γ_K) -module of rank $d - 1$. It follows by [30, Lemma 2.1.8(1)] that P is a vector bundle of rank $d - 1$ over the quasi-Stein space associated to $\Lambda_{U,(0,b],K}$, and hence is a (φ, Γ_K) -module of the correct rank. ■

Remark 5.10. The morphism $f: X' \rightarrow X$ is, in general, not compatible with the analogous morphism constructed in [30, Theorem 6.3.9]; in that argument, the authors make an additional blow-up, in order to control the cohomology groups of f^*M/t , which is what permits them to deduce that $X^{\text{cl}} \subset f^{-1}(U)$. But Fontaine's element t does not make sense in our mixed- or positive-characteristic overconvergent period rings, so we cannot deduce that $X^{\text{cl}} \subset f^{-1}(U)$. □

As in [30, Corollary 6.3.10], we may deduce the following:

Corollary 5.11. Let X be a reduced pseudorigid space over \mathbf{Z}_p , all of whose connected components are irreducible. Let M be a (φ, Γ_K) -module over X of rank d and let $\underline{\delta} := (\delta_1, \dots, \delta_d): (K^\times)^d \rightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X^\times)$ be a parameter such that $D|_x$ is strictly trianguline with parameter $\underline{\delta}$ at a very Zariski dense set $X^{\text{cl}} \subset X$ of maximal points $x \in X$. Then there exists a proper birational morphism $f: X' \rightarrow X$ of reduced pseudorigid spaces, an increasing filtration $\text{Fil}^\bullet(f^*D)$, and an open subspace $U \subset X'$ containing $\{p = 0\}$ such that

1. $(\text{Fil}^\bullet(f^*D))|_x$ is a strictly trianguline filtration on $(f^*D)|_x$ for all $x \in U$,
2. there are line bundles \mathcal{L}_i on X' and injective maps of (φ, Γ_K) -modules $\text{gr}^i(f^*D) \rightarrow \Lambda_{X', \text{rig}, K}(\delta_i) \otimes_{X'} \mathcal{L}_i$ which are isomorphisms over U , and
3. the first graded piece $\text{gr}^1(f^*D)$ is isomorphic to $\Lambda_{X', \text{rig}, K}(\delta_1) \otimes_{X'} \mathcal{L}_1$

□

Proof. We may apply Theorem 5.9 inductively to construct $f: X' \rightarrow X$, $U \subset X'$, and $\{\mathcal{L}_i\}$ satisfying the first two properties. It remains to check the third property. We may do this locally on X' , so we may assume that X' is connected and affinoid and \mathcal{L}_1 is trivial. Now we have an injection of rank-1 (φ, Γ_K) -modules $\lambda: \text{gr}^1(f^*D) \rightarrow \Lambda_{X', \text{rig}, K}(\delta_1)$ which has a model $\lambda_b: \text{gr}^1(f^*D_b) \rightarrow \Lambda_{X', (0,b], K}(\delta_1)$ over the pseudorigid space associated to $\Lambda_{X', (0,b], K}$ for some $b > 0$. As in the proof of Lemma 5.8, it suffices to check surjectivity after extending scalars to $\Lambda_{X', [b/p, b], K}$.

We have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{gr}^1(f^*D_b) \rightarrow \Lambda_{X', [b/p, b], K}(\delta_1) \rightarrow Q_{[b/p, b]} \rightarrow 0$$

For any affinoid subspace $V \subset X' \setminus \{p = 0\}$, the argument of [30, Corollary 6.3.10] implies that $Q_{[b/p, b]}|_V$ is \mathcal{O}_V -flat. For any affinoid subspace $V' \subset U$, $Q_{[b/p, b]}|_{V'} = 0$. Since X' is connected by assumption and U and $X' \setminus \{p = 0\}$ cover X' , we conclude that $Q_{[b/p, b]} = 0$. ■

6 Applications to eigenvarieties

6.1 Set-up

Extended eigenvarieties have been constructed by [1], [26], and [20] for various groups; these extended eigenvarieties are expected to (and in some cases known to) carry families of Galois representations such that local Galois-theoretic data matches certain Hecke-theoretic data. At places away from p and the level, this compatibility specifies that the local Galois representation is unramified and gives a characteristic polynomial for Frobenius. At places dividing p , this compatibility specifies that the local Galois representation is trianguline and gives the parameters of the triangulation.

In this subsection, we use our results on trianguline (φ, Γ) -modules to study extended eigenvarieties at the boundary of weight space, in order to address two questions:

1. Are irreducible components proper at the boundary of weight space?
2. Are Galois representations at characteristic p points trianguline at p ?

We will give partial affirmative answers to both questions.

Before stating our assumptions more precisely, we recall the construction of [26]. Let F be a number field, let \mathbf{H} be a reductive group over F split at all places above p , and set $\mathbf{G} := \text{Res}_{F/\mathbf{Q}} \mathbf{H}$. Fix a tame level by choosing a compact open subgroup $K_\ell \subset \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_\ell)$ for each prime $\ell \neq p$, such that K_ℓ is hyperspecial for all but finitely many ℓ , and let $I \subset \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_p)$ be an Iwahori subgroup. Let S' denote the set of places w of \mathbf{Q} such that either $w = \infty$, or K_w is not hyperspecial, and let S denote the set of places of F lying above the places in S' . Then [26] proved the following:

Theorem 6.1. [26, Theorems A and B] The eigenvarieties for \mathbf{G} constructed in [21] naturally extend to pseudorigid spaces $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}$ equipped with a weight map $\text{wt}: \mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}$ to extended weight space $\mathcal{W} := (\text{Spa } \mathbf{Z}_p[[T'_0]])^{\text{an}}$, where T'_0 is a certain quotient of the \mathbf{Z}_p -points of a (split) maximal torus of a model of \mathbf{G} over \mathbf{Z}_p . Moreover, if F is totally real or CM and $\mathbf{H} = \text{GL}_d$, there is a continuous d -dimensional determinant $D: \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}})[\text{Gal}_{F,S}] \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^+(\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\text{red}})$ such that $D(1 - X \cdot \text{Frob}_v) = P_v(X)$ for all $v \notin S$, where $P_v(X)$ is the Hecke polynomial. \square

When F is totally real with p completely split, and $H = \text{GL}_2$, the characteristic 0 eigenvariety $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\text{rig}}$ contains a very Zariski dense set of “essentially classical” points (in the sense of [12], using [10, Lemme 6.2.10], [10, Lemme 6.2.8], and a “small slope implies classical” criterion). Furthermore, local-global compatibility at places dividing p is known for classical Hilbert modular forms of motivic weight by [36], [32], [35], [9], and so in this case $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\text{rig}}$ contains a very Zariski dense set of points at which D corresponds to a trianguline Galois representation.

When H is a totally definite quaternion algebra over a totally real field, split at p , a similar argument shows that $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\text{rig}}$ contains a very Zariski dense set of essentially classical points. Moreover, the p -adic Jacquet–Langlands correspondance of [11], [6] can be extended to the pseudorigid setting. This identifies each irreducible component of a quaternionic eigenvariety with an irreducible component of an eigenvariety for Hilbert modular forms; it follows that a Galois determinant can be pulled back to $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}$, and it corresponds to a trianguline representation at a very Zariski dense set of points of $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\text{rig}}$.

There is a similar story when \mathbf{G} is a definite unitary group over \mathbf{Q} split at p . Characteristic 0 eigenvarieties have been constructed [10], [2] which interpolate classical automorphic forms and carry a family of Galois determinants:

Theorem 6.2. [2, Chapter 7] Let F/\mathbf{Q} be an imaginary quadratic field and let \mathbf{G} be a definite unitary group associated to F , split at p . Then the characteristic 0 eigenvariety $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\text{rig}}$ contains a very Zariski dense set of classical points (corresponding to p -refined automorphic representations), and there is a continuous determinant $D: \mathcal{O}^+(\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\text{rig}})[\text{Gal}_{F,S}] \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^+(\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\text{rig}})$ such that $D(1 - X \cdot \text{Frob}_v) = P_v(X)$ for all $v \notin S$, where $P_v(X)$ is the Hecke polynomial. \square

Moreover, the corresponding Galois representation is known to be trianguline at classical points; thus, there is a continuous Galois determinant $\overline{D}: \mathcal{O}^+(\overline{\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\text{rig}}})[\text{Gal}_{F,S}] \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^+(\overline{\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\text{rig}}})$ defined on the closure of $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\text{rig}}$ in $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}$, and it corresponds to a trianguline Galois representation at a very Zariski dense set of points.

We will make more precise what kind of trianguline conditions we have (or hope for) at places dividing p . If \mathbf{T} is a split maximal torus of a model of \mathbf{G} over \mathbf{Z}_p , consider a splitting of the inclusion $\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{Z}_p) \hookrightarrow \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{Q}_p)$, and let Σ denote the kernel. There are two submonoids $\Sigma^{\text{cpt}} \subset \Sigma^+ \subset \Sigma$; we refer the reader to [26, §3.3] for precise definitions, but we note that when $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Z}_p) \cong \prod_{v|p} \text{GL}_d(\mathcal{O}_{F_v})$, we may take \mathbf{T} to be the standard torus and

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma &= \prod_{v|p} \{\text{diag}(\varpi_v^{a_1}, \dots, \varpi_v^{a_d}) \mid a_i \in \mathbf{Z}\} \\ \Sigma^+ &= \prod_{v|p} \{\text{diag}(\varpi_v^{a_1}, \dots, \varpi_v^{a_d}) \mid a_{i+1} \geq a_i\} \\ \Sigma^{\text{cpt}} &= \prod_{v|p} \{\text{diag}(\varpi_v^{a_1}, \dots, \varpi_v^{a_d}) \mid a_{i+1} > a_i\} \end{aligned}$$

The construction of $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}$ depends on a choice of $t \in \Sigma^{\text{cpt}}$, which in the above case we take to be $\prod_{v|p} \text{diag}(1, \dots, \varpi_v^{d-1})$; the authors construct a spectral variety $\mathcal{Z} \subset \mathbf{G}_{m,\mathcal{W}}$ using the Fredholm series of the corresponding controlling Hecke operator $U_t := [ItI]$, and then construct $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ finite, such that there is a homomorphism $\psi: \mathbf{T}(\Delta^p, K^p) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}})$. Here $\mathbf{T}(\Delta^p, K^p)$ is a Hecke algebra with no Hecke operators at places above p .

However, it is possible to make the same construction using other choices of Hecke algebras, and we will need to do so (this is discussed in greater detail in [27, §3.4]. In particular, let $\mathcal{A}_p^+ \subset \mathbf{Z}_p[\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_p)]//I$ be the subring generated

by the characteristic functions $\mathbf{1}_{[IsI]}$ for $s \in \Sigma^+$. Then there is an extended eigenvariety $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+}$ equipped with a homomorphism $\mathbf{T}(\Delta^p, K^p) \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}_p} \mathcal{A}_p^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+})$ and a finite morphism $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}$. There is a surjective finite map $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}$, and we obtain a Galois determinant $\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+, \text{red}})[\text{Gal}_{F,S}] \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+, \text{red}})$ by pulling back the determinant on $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\text{red}}$.

We have finite morphisms $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}} \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{m,W}$. By [27, Lemma 3.4.1], the image of $[IsI]$ in $\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+})$ is invertible for all $s \in \Sigma^+$, and so for $s \in \Sigma$, we can write $s = s' s''^{-1}$ for $s', s'' \in \Sigma^+$ and obtain $\psi([Is'I])\psi([Is''I]^{-1}) \in \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+})^\times$. Thus, we have a morphism $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+} \rightarrow \widehat{\Sigma}_W := \text{Hom}(\Sigma, \mathbf{G}_{m,W})$ such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+} & \longrightarrow & \widehat{\Sigma}_W \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}} & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{G}_{m,W} \end{array}$$

commutes and has finite horizontal maps. Here the right vertical map is induced by evaluation at U_t . Any choice of a basis of Σ will give us parameters $\delta_{i,v}: F_v^\times \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+})^\times$.

When F is a number field and $\mathbf{G} = \text{Res}_{F/\mathbf{Q}} \text{GL}_d$ with the standard maximal torus, there is a natural ordered basis $\{s_{i,v}\}_{i,v}$ of Σ , namely $s_{i,v} := \text{diag}(1, \dots, \varpi_v, \dots, 1)$, where $v|p$ and ϖ_v is placed in the $d-i$ slot. Then (restricting to non-critical points for simplicity), [21, Conjecture 1.2.2(iii)] predicts that if $x \in \mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+}$ is non-critical, the (φ, Γ) -module corresponding to $D_x|_{\text{Gal}_{F_v}}$ is trianguline with parameter $\underline{\delta}_v$ such that $\delta_{i,v}(\varpi_v) = \psi(s_{i,v})$ (and $\delta_{i,v}|_{\mathcal{O}_{F_v}^\times}$ corresponds to the automorphic weight). Similarly, in the unitary case sketched above, [2, Proposition 7.5.13] implies that at non-critical points $x \in \mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+}$, the (φ, Γ) -module corresponding to $D_x|_{\text{Gal}_{F_v}}$ is trianguline with parameter $\underline{\delta}_v$, where $\delta_{i,v}(p) = \psi(\text{diag}(1, \dots, p, \dots, 1))$.

In the Hilbert, quaternionic, and unitary cases sketched above, we can actually say that at a very Zariski-dense set of classical points, the corresponding (φ, Γ) -module is *strictly* trianguline.

6.2 Properness at the boundary

We follow the strategy of [18] to show extended eigenvarieties are proper at the boundary. We assume we have a Galois representation, and sufficiently many classical points where it is known to be trianguline at p , with parameters compatible with the Hecke algebra at p :

Theorem 6.3. Suppose $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+}$ is an extended eigenvariety such that there is a continuous determinant $D: \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+, \text{red}})[\text{Gal}_{F,S}] \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+, \text{red}})$ for some number field F . Suppose we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Spa } R \setminus Z & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+, \text{red}} \\ \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow \\ \text{Spa } R & \xrightarrow{\kappa} & \mathcal{W} \end{array}$$

where R is a normal pseudoaffinoid algebra flat over \mathbf{Z}_p with $p \notin R^\times$ and $Z \subset \mathrm{Spa} R$ is a proper Zariski closed subspace of $\mathrm{Spa} R$. Here $\mathrm{Spa} R \rightarrow \mathcal{W}$ corresponds to a weight $\kappa: \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{Z}_p) \rightarrow R^\times$. Suppose in addition that there is an ordered basis $\{s_{i,v}\}$ of Σ with $\prod_{j=1}^i s_{j,v} \in \Sigma^+$ such that for a Zariski-dense set of points $X^{\mathrm{cl}} \subset \mathrm{Spa} R$ the Galois representation attached to the pull-back of D is strictly trianguline at all places $v \mid p$, with parameters $\{\delta_v\}$ induced by $\{s_{i,v}\}$ and κ . Then the dashed arrow can be filled in. \square

Remark 6.4. For the eigenvarieties discussed in the previous section, we will be able to check that Z exists so long as $\mathrm{Spa} R$ has the same dimension as its image in weight space, and classical weights are dense in $\kappa(\mathrm{Spa} R)$. We can view this as saying that the limit of a family of overconvergent automorphic forms exists, so long as it tends to the deleted subspace in a sufficiently regular manner. In particular, we may deduce that every irreducible component of the extended eigencurve is proper at the boundary of weight space. \square

We first treat the case of a finite morphism:

Lemma 6.5. Suppose $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ is a finite morphism of pseudorigid spaces and we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Spa} R \setminus Z & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X} \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \text{dashed} & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{Spa} R & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{Y} \end{array}$$

where R is a \mathbf{Z}_p -flat normal pseudoaffinoid algebra and $Z \subset \mathrm{Spa} R$ is a Zariski-closed subspace. Then the dashed arrow can be filled in uniquely. \square

Proof. We use the Hebbbarkeitssätze of [33]. Let $u \in R$ be a pseudouniformizer, and suppose Z is defined by the vanishing of the ideal $I = (f_1, \dots, f_r) \subset R$. By [25, 1.4.4], the pre-image in \mathcal{X} of any affinoid subspace of \mathcal{Y} is itself affinoid, so we may assume that \mathcal{X} and \mathcal{Y} are both affinoid. Then if $\mathcal{X} = \mathrm{Spa} A$, the morphism $\mathrm{Spa} R \setminus Z \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is induced by a compatible sequence of continuous homomorphisms

$$A \rightarrow R_0 \left\langle \frac{u^k}{f_1} \right\rangle \left[\frac{1}{u} \right] \cap \dots \cap R_0 \left\langle \frac{u^k}{f_r} \right\rangle \left[\frac{1}{u} \right]$$

for some noetherian ring of definition $R_0 \subset R$ and $k \geq 1$. Since Z has codimension at least 1 in $\mathrm{Spa} R$, [33, Theorem 5.1] implies that the power-bounded functions on $\mathrm{Spa} R \setminus Z$ are precisely R° , and we have a continuous homomorphism $A^\circ \rightarrow R^\circ$. Since A° contains a ring of definition of A , we obtain a continuous homomorphism $A \rightarrow R$, as well. Since the composition $\mathrm{Spa} R \rightarrow \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ agrees with the specified morphism $\mathrm{Spa} R \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ after restricting to $\mathrm{Spa} R \setminus Z$ and \mathcal{Y} is separated, it agrees on all of $\mathrm{Spa} R$. \blacksquare

Combined with the theory of determinants discussed in Appendix B, the assumption that a determinant $D: \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}})[\mathrm{Gal}_{F,S}] \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}})$ exists implies that there is a natural map $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathrm{red}} \rightarrow X_p^{\mathrm{an}}$, where X_p is the adic space

associated to the deformation rings of all of the determinants attached to isomorphism classes of d -dimensional modular residual representations of $\mathrm{Gal}_{F,S}$.

Lemma 6.6. Let R be an integral normal pseudoaffinoid algebra flat over \mathbf{Z}_p , and let $Z \subset \mathrm{Spa} R$ be a Zariski-closed subspace. Then any morphism $\mathrm{Spa} R \setminus Z \rightarrow X_p^{\mathrm{an}}$ extends uniquely to a morphism $\mathrm{Spa} R \rightarrow X_p^{\mathrm{an}}$. \square

Proof. We again use the Hebbbarkeitssätze of [33]. The pseudorigid space $\mathrm{Spa} R \setminus Z$ is connected, so its image in X_p^{an} has constant residual determinant \overline{D} . Thus, the morphism $\mathrm{Spa} R \setminus Z \rightarrow X_p^{\mathrm{an}}$ is induced by a homomorphism

$$R_{\overline{D}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathrm{Spa} R}^+(\mathrm{Spa} R \setminus Z)$$

where $R_{\overline{D}}$ is the pseudodeformation ring parametrizing lifts of \overline{D} . Since Z has codimension at least 1 in $\mathrm{Spa} R$, by [33, Theorem 5.1], $\mathcal{O}_{\mathrm{Spa} R}^+(\mathrm{Spa} R \setminus Z) = R^\circ$, so we get a continuous homomorphism $R_{\overline{D}} \rightarrow R^\circ$ and a morphism $\mathrm{Spa} R \rightarrow (\mathrm{Spa} R_{\overline{D}})^{\mathrm{an}}$. \blacksquare

Lemma 6.7. For any $s \in \Sigma^+$, $\psi(s) \in \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+, \mathrm{red}})$ is power-bounded. \square

Proof. This follows from the construction of [26] and we use the notation of that paper freely. By [26, Corollary 3.3.10], the action of s on \mathcal{D}_κ^r is norm-decreasing, for any weight $\kappa: T_0 \rightarrow R^\times$ and any $r \gg 1/p$ (depending on κ). It follows that the action of s is power-bounded, hence power-bounded on $C^*(K, \mathcal{D}_\kappa^r)$, hence power-bounded on $\mathcal{K}^\bullet := \ker^\bullet Q^*(U_t)$, and hence power-bounded on $H^*(\mathcal{K}^\bullet)$. \blacksquare

Now we are in a position to prove Theorem 6.3:

Proof of Theorem 6.3. Since $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+, \mathrm{red}} \rightarrow \widehat{\Sigma}_{\mathcal{W}}$ is finite, Lemma 6.5 implies that it suffices to lift κ to a morphism $\tilde{\kappa}: \mathrm{Spa} R \rightarrow \widehat{\Sigma}_{\mathcal{W}}$ (compatibly with the given map $\mathrm{Spa} R \setminus Z \rightarrow \widehat{\Sigma}_{\mathcal{W}}$). In other words, we need to show that the image of $\psi(s_{i,v})$ in $\mathcal{O}_{\mathrm{Spa} R}(\mathrm{Spa} R \setminus Z)$ is an element of R^\times for all i and all $v \mid p$.

By the construction of eigenvarieties, the image of $\psi(s_{i,v})$ is a unit of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathrm{Spa} R}(\mathrm{Spa} R \setminus Z)$ for all i and v , and by Lemma 6.7, $\psi(s_{i,v})$ is power-bounded for all i and all $v \mid p$. By [33, Theorem 5.1], the image of $\psi(s_{i,v})$ in $\mathcal{O}_{\mathrm{Spa} R}(\mathrm{Spa} R \setminus Z)$ lands in $R^\circ \subset R$, so it remains to see that $\psi(s_{i,v})$ does not vanish at any point of $\mathrm{Spa} R$.

We use the family of Galois representations on $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+, \mathrm{red}}$ to prove this. By Lemma 6.6, the determinant $D: \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+, \mathrm{red}})[\mathrm{Gal}_{F,S}] \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+, \mathrm{red}})$ extends to a determinant $R[\mathrm{Gal}_{F,S}] \rightarrow R$. By Lemma B.4 there is a morphism $f: X' \rightarrow \mathrm{Spa} R$ and a family of rank- d Galois representations M' over X' such that M' induces the pullback f^*D_R of D_R to X' , and we may assume that $X' \rightarrow \mathrm{Spa} R$ is the composition of a blow-up and a finite morphism. Let M'_v denote the restriction of M' to the local Galois group at $v \mid p$.

Let $F_{i,v}$ denote the image of $\psi(s_{i,v})$ in R , and let $\delta_i: F_v^\times \rightarrow R^\times$ be the character with $\delta_i(\varpi_v) = f^\#(F_{i,v})$ and $\delta_i|_{\mathcal{O}_{F_v}^\times}$ corresponding to the κ . By assumption, there is a very Zariski-dense set of points $X^{\mathrm{cl}} \subset X'$ at which

M'_v is strictly trianguline with parameter $\underline{\delta}_v$. The determinant (in the usual sense) $\wedge^d M'_v$ is a rank-1 family of Galois representations on X' . By [30, Theorem 6.2.14] and 5.4, the (φ, Γ) -module $D_{\text{rig}}(\wedge^d M'_v)$ is of the form $\Lambda_{X', \text{rig}, K}(\delta) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X'}} \mathcal{L}$ for some character $\delta: K^\times \rightarrow \Gamma(X', \mathcal{O}_{X'})^\times$ and some line bundle \mathcal{L} on X' . Moreover, $\delta(\varpi_v) = f^\#(\prod_i F_{i,v})$.

For each point $x' \in X'$, there is a basis element $\mathbf{e} \in D_{\text{rig}}(k(x') \otimes \wedge^d M'_v)$ such that $\varphi^{f_v}(\mathbf{e}) = f^\#(\prod_i F_{i,v})$. But by the injectivity of φ on $D_{\text{rig}}(k(x') \otimes \wedge^d M'_v)$, this implies that $\prod_i F_{i,v}$ does not vanish at x' , and so none of the $F_{i,v}$ vanish at x' . Since $F_{i,v}$ vanishes at a point $x \in \text{Spa } R$ if and only if $f^\#(F_{i,va})$ vanishes at each point $x' \in f^{-1}(x)$, $F_{i,v}$ does not vanish at any point of $\text{Spa } R$ and we are done. \blacksquare

6.3 Trianguline points

In this section, we show that the Galois representations attached to certain characteristic p points of $X_{\mathbf{G}}$ in the closure of the characteristic 0 eigenvariety are trianguline, partially answering a question of [1] and [26].

Our setup is similar to the previous section:

Theorem 6.8. Suppose $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+}$ is an extended eigenvariety such that there is a continuous determinant $D: \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+, \text{red}})[\text{Gal}_{F,S}] \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+, \text{red}})$ for some number field F , and let $\mathcal{X} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+, \text{red}}$ be an irreducible Zariski-closed subspace. Suppose in addition there is an ordered basis $\{s_{i,v}\}$ of Σ with $\prod_{j=1}^i s_{j,v} \in \Sigma^+$ for all i such that for a very Zariski dense set of points $X^{\text{cl}} \subset \mathcal{X}$ the Galois representation attached to D is trianguline at all places $v \mid p$, with parameters $\{\delta_v\}$ induced by $\{s_{i,v}\}$. If $x \in \mathcal{X}$ is a maximal point whose residue field has positive characteristic, then the Galois representation associated to the restriction $D|_x$ is also trianguline at all places $v \mid p$, with parameters $\{\delta_v\}$ induced by $\{s_{i,v}\}$. \square

Proof. Let $U = \text{Spa } R \subset X_{\mathbf{G}}^{\text{red}}$ be an irreducible affinoid pseudorigid subspace containing x , with $U \setminus \{p=0\}$ non-empty. By [38, Theorem 3.8], there is a topologically finite-type cover $f': U' := \text{Spa } R' \rightarrow U$ and a Galois representation $\rho': \text{Gal}_{F,S} \rightarrow \text{GL}_n(R'^{\circ})$ such that the determinant associated to ρ' is equal to $R'^{\circ} \otimes_{R^{\circ}} D$. By [3, Theorem 1.1], for each place $v \mid p$ of F , there is a projective (φ, Γ_{F_v}) -module $D_{\text{rig}}(\rho'_v)$ associated to ρ'_v .

By assumption, there is a Zariski-dense set of points $\{x_i\} \subset U \setminus \{p=0\}$ and continuous characters $\delta_{v,j}: F_v^\times \rightarrow R^\times$ such that the (φ, Γ_{F_v}) -module attached to D_{x_i} is trianguline with parameters $\{\delta_v\}$. Thus, by Corollary 5.11, there is a further cover $f'': U'' \rightarrow U$ and there is an open subspace $V \subset U''$ containing $\{p=0\} \subset U''$ such that $f''^* \rho'|_V$ is trianguline with parameters $\{\delta_v\}$.

In particular, $f''^* \rho'|_{(f' \circ f'')^{-1}(x)}$ is trianguline. Since $(f' \circ f'')^{-1}(x) \rightarrow \{x\}$ is faithfully flat, the triangulation descends to a triangulation on $D_{\text{rig}}(\rho_x)$ with the desired parameters. \blacksquare

This argument applies strictly to positive characteristic points lying in the closure of points where the Galois representation is already known to be trianguline. In particular, if there are irreducible components supported

entirely in positive characteristic, we can say nothing at all. However, [27, Lemma 4.2.2] implies that the extended Coleman–Mazur eigencurve does not contain any strictly characteristic p components, and so the Galois representations associated to its boundary points are all trianguline at p .

A Complements on pseudorigid spaces

Let E be a complete discretely valued field with ring of integers \mathcal{O}_E , uniformizer ϖ_E , and residue field k_E . We briefly recall the definition of a pseudorigid space over \mathcal{O}_E , before discussing pseudorigid generalizations of the maximum modulus principle and the generic fiber constructions of Bosch–Lütkebohmert [7] and Berthelot [16]. Pseudoaffinoid algebras (which are the building blocks for pseudorigid spaces) were defined in [33, Definition 4.3]:

Definition A.1. Let R be a Tate ring. We say that R is a *pseudoaffinoid \mathcal{O}_E -algebra* if it has a noetherian ring of definition $R_0 \subset R$ which is formally of finite type over \mathcal{O}_E . If X is an adic space over $\mathrm{Spa} \mathcal{O}_E$, we say that X is *pseudorigid* if it is locally of the form $\mathrm{Spa} R := \mathrm{Spa}(R, R^\circ)$, where R is a pseudoaffinoid \mathcal{O}_E -algebra. \square

Example A.2. Let $\lambda = \frac{n}{m} \in \mathbf{Q}_{>0}$ be a positive rational number with $(n, m) = 1$, and set $D_\lambda^\circ := \mathcal{O}_E \llbracket u \rrbracket \left\langle \frac{\varpi_E^m}{u^n} \right\rangle$ and $D_\lambda := D_\lambda^\circ \left[\frac{1}{u} \right]$. Then D_λ is a pseudoaffinoid algebra. \square

Every pseudoaffinoid algebra R is a topologically finite type D_λ -algebra for some sufficiently small $\lambda > 0$, by [33, Lemma 4.8].

A.1 Maximum modulus principle

In classical rigid analytic geometry, the maximum modulus principle states roughly that every function on an affinoid domain attains its supremum at some closed point. We wish to give an analogous result for affinoid pseudorigid spaces. We note that we have chosen to present it using the language of valuations, rather than norms, since there is no longer a natural exponential base, so what we prove might better be called a “minimum valuation principle”.

Let E and D_λ be as above, and let $D_{\lambda,r} := D_\lambda \langle X_1, \dots, X_r \rangle$, which is a pseudoaffinoid algebra corresponding to a closed ball over D_λ . Let $D_\lambda^{\circ\circ}$ denote the ideal of topologically nilpotent elements of D_λ° .

We begin by defining valuations on D_λ and on Tate algebras over it. Each element of D_λ may be written uniquely in the form $\sum_{i \in \mathbf{Z}} a_i u^i$ with $a_i \in \mathcal{O}_E$, which permits the following definition:

Definition A.3. We define analogues of the Gauss norm on D_λ and $D_{\lambda,r}$, via

$$v_{D_\lambda} \left(\sum_{i \in \mathbf{Z}} a_i u^i \right) := \inf_i \left\{ v_E(a_i) + \frac{i}{\lambda} \right\}$$

and

$$v_{D_{\lambda,r}} \left(\sum_{j \in \mathbf{Z}^{\oplus r}} a_j \underline{X}^j \right) := \inf_j v_{D_{\lambda}}(a_j)$$

respectively.

For any Tate ring R with ring of definition R_0 and pseudo-uniformizer $u \in R_0$, we also define the *spectral semi-valuation*

$$v_{R,\text{sp}}(f) := - \inf_{\substack{(a,b) \in \mathbf{Z} \oplus \mathbf{N} \\ u^a f^b \in R_0}} \frac{a}{b}$$

for $f \in R$. □

Note that $v_{R,\text{sp}}$ depends on a choice of pseudouniformizer, but we suppress this in the notation.

Then it is clear from the definition that $f \in D_{\lambda,r}^\circ$ if and only if $v_{D_{\lambda,r}}(f) \geq 0$, and f is topologically nilpotent if and only if $v_{D_{\lambda,r}}(f) > 0$. Moreover, for all $f \in D_{\lambda,r}$, $v_{D_{\lambda,r}}(uf) = \lambda^{-1} + v_{D_{\lambda,r}}(f)$, and $v_{D_{\lambda,r}}(af) = v_E(a) + v_{D_{\lambda,r}}(f)$ for all $a \in \mathcal{O}_E$. Similarly, for a general pseudoaffinoid algebra R and $f \in R$, $v_{R,\text{sp}}(uf) = 1 + v_{R,\text{sp}}(f)$ and $v_{R,\text{sp}}(f^k) = k \cdot v_{R,\text{sp}}(f)$ for all integers $k \geq 0$.

We also observe that $v_{D_{\lambda}}$ takes values in the discrete subgroup of \mathbf{R} generated by λ^{-1} and $v_E(\varpi_E)$.

We give an alternate interpretation of the spectral semi-valuation; I am grateful to the referee for permitting me to include this argument:

Lemma A.4. If R is a Tate ring with ring of definition R_0 and pseudo-uniformizer $u \in R_0$, then for any $f \in R$

$$v_{R,\text{sp}}(f) = \inf_{x \in \text{Spa}(R, R^\circ)^{\text{Berk}}} \left\{ \frac{\log|f|_x}{\log|u|_x} \right\}$$

where the Berkovich spectrum $\text{Spa}(R, R^\circ)^{\text{Berk}}$ denotes the rank-1 points of $\text{Spa}(R, R^\circ)$. □

Proof. Let $v' := \inf_{x \in \text{Spa}(R, R^\circ)^{\text{Berk}}} \left\{ \frac{\log|f|_x}{\log|u|_x} \right\}$. For any $\varepsilon > 0$, we can find $a \in \mathbf{Z}$, $b \in \mathbf{N}$ such that $v_{R,\text{sp}}(f) - \varepsilon < -\frac{a}{b}$ and $u^a f^b \in R_0$. Then for any $x \in \text{Spa}(R, R^\circ)$, $|u^a f^b|_x = |u|_x^a |f|_x^b$ and moreover, $|u^a f^b|_x \leq 1$ (since $R_0 \subset R^\circ$). Hence $\log|u^a f^b|_x = a \log|u|_x + b \log|f|_x \leq 0$ (for any choice of logarithm base), so

$$\frac{\log|f|_x}{\log|u|_x} \geq -\frac{a}{b} > v_{R,\text{sp}}(f) - \varepsilon$$

Since this inequality holds for any choice of $\varepsilon > 0$, we have $v' \geq v_{R,\text{sp}}(f)$.

On the other hand, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, we can find $a \in \mathbf{Z}$ and $b \in \mathbf{N}$ so that

$$v' - \varepsilon < -\frac{a}{b} < v'$$

Then for any $x \in \mathrm{Spa}(R, R^\circ)^{\mathrm{Berk}}$, we have $\frac{\log|f|_x}{\log|u|_x} > -\frac{a}{b}$, so $b \log|f|_x < -a \log|u|_x$, and hence $|u^a f^b|_x < 1$. The locus $\{y \in \mathrm{Spa}(R, R^\circ) \mid |1|_y \leq |u^a f^b|_y\}$ is an affinoid subspace of $\mathrm{Spa}(R, R^\circ)$; if it were non-empty, its Berkovich spectrum would also be non-empty by [4, Theorem 1.2.1]. Hence, in fact, $|u^a f^b|_x < 1$ for all $x \in \mathrm{Spa}(R, R^\circ)$, and by [23, Lemma 3.3(i)], this implies that $u^a f^b$ is power-bounded. This means there is some $c \in \mathbf{Z}$ such that $u^c (u^a f^b)^n \in R_0$ for all $n \in \mathbf{N}$, so

$$v_{R, \mathrm{sp}}(f) \geq -\frac{a}{b} - \frac{c}{nb}$$

for all n . Since this holds for all $n \in \mathbf{N}$ and all $\varepsilon > 0$, we see that $v_{R, \mathrm{sp}}(f) \geq v'$, as desired. \blacksquare

Lemma A.5. If $f \in R$ and $v_{R, \mathrm{sp}}(f) > 0$, then f is topologically nilpotent. \square

Proof. By assumption, there is some $a \in \mathbf{Z}_{<0}$ and some $b \in \mathbf{N}$ such that $u^a f^b \in R_0$, so $f^b \in u^{-a} R_0$ and f is topologically nilpotent. \blacksquare

Corollary A.6. If $f \in D_{\lambda, r}$ and $v_{D_{\lambda, r}}(f) = 0$, then $v_{D_{\lambda, r}, \mathrm{sp}}(f) = 0$, as well. \square

Proof. The hypothesis implies that $f \in D_{\lambda, r}^\circ \setminus D_{\lambda, r}^{\circ\circ}$, so $v_{D_{\lambda, r}, \mathrm{sp}}(f) \geq 0$ by definition. If we had $v_{D_{\lambda, r}, \mathrm{sp}}(f) > 0$, then Lemma A.5 would imply that f is topologically nilpotent. Since this is impossible, we must have $v_{D_{\lambda, r}, \mathrm{sp}}(f) = 0$. \blacksquare

Lemma A.7. If $f \in D_{\lambda, r}$, then $v_{D_{\lambda, r}, \mathrm{sp}}(af) = \lambda v_E(a) + v_{D_{\lambda, r}, \mathrm{sp}}(f)$ for all $a \in \mathcal{O}_E$. \square

Proof. We may assume that $f \in D_{\lambda, r}^\circ$ and $a = \varpi_E$. Then

$$v_{D_{\lambda, r}, \mathrm{sp}}(\varpi_E f) \geq v_{D_{\lambda, r}, \mathrm{sp}}(\varpi_E) + v_{D_{\lambda, r}, \mathrm{sp}}(f) \geq \frac{n}{m} + v_{D_{\lambda, r}, \mathrm{sp}}(f) = \lambda + v_{D_{\lambda, r}, \mathrm{sp}}(f)$$

since $u^{-n} \varpi_E^m \in D_{\lambda, r}^\circ$.

On the other hand, we need to show that if $u^a (u^{-n} \varpi_E^m f^m)^b \in D_{\lambda, r}^\circ$, then $u^a f^{bm} \in D_{\lambda, r}^\circ$. Writing $D_{\lambda, r}^\circ \cong \mathcal{O}_E[[u]] \langle X, X_1, \dots, X_r \rangle / (u^n X - \varpi_E^m)$, it suffices to show that if $f' \in D_{\lambda, r}$ satisfies $X f' \in D_{\lambda, r}^\circ$, then $f' \in D_{\lambda, r}^\circ$. We may write $f' = u^{-N} f''$ for some $f'' \in D_{\lambda, r}^\circ \setminus u D_{\lambda, r}^\circ$ and some integer $N \geq 0$. Then we see that $X f'' = u^N (X f')$, which is an element of $u^N D_{\lambda, r}^\circ$; in particular, if $N \geq 1$ then $X f'' \equiv 0$ in $D_{\lambda, r}^\circ / u \cong (\mathcal{O}_E / \varpi_E^m)[X, X_1, \dots, X_r]$. But X is not a zero-divisor in this ring, so $f'' \in u D_{\lambda, r}^\circ$, contradicting our assumption. Therefore $N = 0$ and $f' \in D_{\lambda, r}^\circ$, as desired. \blacksquare

Corollary A.8. For $f \in D_{\lambda, r}$, $v_{D_{\lambda, r}}(f) = \lambda^{-1} v_{D_{\lambda, r}, \mathrm{sp}}(f)$. \square

Proof. There is some $a \in E$ and some $k \in \mathbf{Z}$ such that $v_{D_{\lambda, r}}(a u^k f) = 0$; by Corollary A.6, we also have $v_{D_{\lambda, r}, \mathrm{sp}}(a u^k f) = 0$. Then

$$v_{D_{\lambda, r}}(f) = -v_E(a) - \frac{k}{\lambda}$$

and

$$v_{D_{\lambda,r},\text{sp}}(f) = -\lambda v_E(a) - k$$

by Lemma A.7, and the result follows. ■

Corollary A.9. If $f \in D_{\lambda,r}$, then $f \in D_{\lambda,r}^\circ$ if and only if $v_{D_{\lambda,r},\text{sp}}(f) \geq 0$. □

Proof. This follows from the same statement for $v_{D_{\lambda,r}}(f)$ via Corollary A.8. ■

The maximal points of $\text{Spa } D_\lambda$ consist of the points of a classical half-open annulus (which is not quasi-compact), together with a positive characteristic “limit point” $\text{Spa}(D_\lambda/\varpi_E) = \text{Spa } k_E((u))$. Similarly, the maximal points of $\text{Spa } D_{\lambda,r}$ consist of the product of a closed r -dimensional unit ball with a classical half-open annulus and a closed r -dimensional unit ball over $\text{Spa } k_E((u))$.

The advantage of working with $v_{R,\text{sp}}$ for a pseudoaffinoid algebra R is that it makes sense on the residue fields of maximal points, letting us compare $v_{R,\text{sp}}(f)$ and $v_{R/\mathfrak{m}_x,\text{sp}}(f(x))$ for $f \in R$ and x a maximal point of $\text{Spa } R$ (here we use the image of u in R to compute the spectral semi-valuation on residue fields). It was demonstrated in the proof of [27, Lemma 2.2.5] that if $\mathfrak{m} \subset R$ is a maximal ideal, then $\text{Spa}(R/\mathfrak{m})$ is a singleton. Then for a maximal point $x \in \text{Spa } R$, the corresponding equivalence class of valuations contains the composition of the specialization map $R \rightarrow R/\mathfrak{m}_x$ with $v_{R/\mathfrak{m}_x,\text{sp}}(f(x))$.

Then we have the following analogue of [5, Lemma 3.8.2/1]:

Lemma A.10. Let R be a pseudoaffinoid algebra over \mathcal{O}_E and let $x \in \text{MaxSpec } R$ be a maximal point, corresponding to a maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m}_x \subset R$. Then for any $f \in R$,

$$v_{R/\mathfrak{m}_x,\text{sp}}(\bar{f}) \geq v_{R,\text{sp}}(f)$$

□

Proof. The quotient map $R \rightarrow R/\mathfrak{m}_x$ carries R_0 to the ring of definition of R/\mathfrak{m}_x . Thus, if $u^a f^b \in R_0$ then $\bar{u}^a \bar{f}^b \in (R/\mathfrak{m}_x)^\circ$. ■

Thus, the spectral semi-valuation is a lower bound for the residual spectral semi-valuations. In fact, it is the minimum. Analogously to the classical setting, we first prove this for $R = D_{\lambda,r}$ before deducing the general result.

Lemma A.11. For any $f \in D_{\lambda,r}$, the function $x \mapsto v_{D_{\lambda,r}/\mathfrak{m}_x,\text{sp}}(f)$ on $\text{MaxSpec } D_{\lambda,r}$ attains its infimum, and its minimum is equal to $v_{D_{\lambda,r},\text{sp}}(f)$. □

Proof. Fix $f \in D_{\lambda,r}$. After scaling by an element of the form au^k for $a \in \mathcal{O}_E$, we may assume that $v_{D_{\lambda,r}}(f) = v_{D_{\lambda,r},\text{sp}}(f) = 0$, so $f \in D_{\lambda,r}^\circ$ and we need to find a maximal point $x \in \text{Spa } D_{\lambda,r}$ such that $v_{D_{\lambda,r},\text{sp}}(f(x)) = 0$. Let $\bar{f} = \sum_j a_j X^j$ denote the image of f in $D_{\lambda,r}^\circ/D_{\lambda,r}^{\circ\circ} \cong k_E[X, X_1, \dots, X_r]$. Since $\bar{f} \neq 0$ by assumption, there is some closed point $(\bar{x}, \bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_r) \in \bar{k}_E^{r+1}$ such that $\bar{f}(\bar{x}, \bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_r) \neq 0$. Then for any maximal point $x \in \text{Spa } D_{\lambda,r}$ whose kernel \mathfrak{m}_x reduces to $(\bar{x}, \bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_r)$, $v_{D_{\lambda,r},\text{sp}}(f(x)) = 0$, as desired. \blacksquare

In order to deduce the same result for more general pseudoaffinoid algebras, we use the Noether normalization result of [33, Proposition 4.14]:

Proposition A.12. Let R be an \mathcal{O}_E -flat pseudoaffinoid algebra such that $\varpi_E \notin R^\times$ and let $f \in R$. Then $\inf_{x \in \text{MaxSpec } R} v_{R/\mathfrak{m},\text{sp}}(f) = \min_{x \in \text{MaxSpec } R} v_{R/\mathfrak{m},\text{sp}}(f) = v_{R,\text{sp}}(f)$. \square

Proof. If $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_s$ are the minimal prime ideals of R , we claim that $v_{R,\text{sp}}(f) = \min_j v_{R/\mathfrak{p}_j,\text{sp}}(f)$, so it suffices to prove the result for each R/\mathfrak{p}_j . Indeed, one can consider the natural homomorphism $R \rightarrow \prod_j R/\mathfrak{p}_j$, whose kernel is the nilradical of R . Alternatively, we can write $\text{Spa}(R, R^\circ)^{\text{Berk}} = \cup_j \text{Spa}(R/\mathfrak{p}_j, (R/\mathfrak{p}_j)^\circ)^{\text{Berk}}$ and apply Lemma A.4.

Thus, we may assume that R is an integral domain. The algebra R/ϖ_E is a $k_E((u))$ -affinoid algebra, so Noether normalization for affinoid algebras provides us with a finite injective map $k_E((u)) \langle X_1, \dots, X_r \rangle \rightarrow R/\varpi_E$ for some $r \geq 0$. Then [33, Proposition 4.14] implies that it lifts to a finite injective map $D_{n,r} \rightarrow R \langle \frac{\varpi_E}{u^n} \rangle$ for some sufficiently large integer n . Then we may argue as in the proof of [5, Proposition 3.8.1/7] to see that

$$\begin{aligned} \inf_{x \in \text{MaxSpec } R \langle \frac{\varpi_E}{u^n} \rangle} v_{R/\mathfrak{m},\text{sp}}(f) &= \inf_{y \in \text{MaxSpec } D_{n,r}} \min_{x \in \text{MaxSpec } R \langle \frac{\varpi_E}{u^n} \rangle \otimes D_{n,r}/\mathfrak{m}_y} v_{R/\mathfrak{m},\text{sp}}(f) \\ &= \inf_{y \in \text{MaxSpec } D_{n,r}} \min_j \frac{1}{d-j} v_{D_{n,r}/\mathfrak{m}_y,\text{sp}}(b_j(y)) \\ &= \min_j v_{D_{n,r},\text{sp}}(b_j) \end{aligned}$$

where $Y^d + b_{d-1}Y^{d-1} + \dots + b_0$ is the minimal polynomial for f over $D_{n,r}$. Since $v_{D_{n,r},\text{sp}}(b_j)$ attains its infimum on $\text{MaxSpec } D_{n,r}$ by Lemma A.11 and the fibers of $\text{MaxSpec } R \langle \frac{\varpi_E}{u^n} \rangle$ over $\text{MaxSpec } D_{n,r}$ are finite, $v_{R/\mathfrak{m},\text{sp}}(f)$ also attains its infimum.

Since $v_{R,\text{sp}}$ is “power-additive” for all R , [5, Proposition 3.1.2/1] implies in addition that $v_{R \langle \frac{\varpi_E}{u^n} \rangle, \text{sp}}(f) \geq \min_j \frac{1}{d-j} v_{D_{n,r},\text{sp}}(b_j)$. Since the right-side is equal to $\inf_{x \in \text{MaxSpec } R \langle \frac{\varpi_E}{u^n} \rangle} v_{R/\mathfrak{m},\text{sp}}(f)$, Lemma A.10 implies that $\min_{x \in \text{MaxSpec } R \langle \frac{\varpi_E}{u^n} \rangle} v_{R/\mathfrak{m},\text{sp}}(f) = v_{R \langle \frac{\varpi_E}{u^n} \rangle, \text{sp}}(f)$.

To conclude, we use the result for classical affinoid algebras on $\text{Spa } R \langle \frac{u^n}{\varpi_E} \rangle$. Since $\text{Spa } R \langle \frac{\varpi_E}{u^n} \rangle \cup \text{Spa } R \langle \frac{u^n}{\varpi_E} \rangle$ is a cover of $\text{Spa } R$, the result follows. \blacksquare

A.2 Analytic loci of formal schemes

Recall that a point of a pre-adic space $\mathrm{Spa}(A, A^+)$ is said to be *analytic* if the kernel of the corresponding valuation is not open. We can describe the analytic locus in certain \mathcal{O}_E -formal schemes as explicit pseudorigid spaces, following [16]. Let $\mathfrak{X} = \mathrm{Spf} A$ be a noetherian affine formal scheme over \mathcal{O}_E , and let $X = \mathrm{Spa} A$ be the corresponding adic space; let $I \subset A$ be the ideal of topologically nilpotent elements, and assume in addition that A/I is a finitely generated k_E -algebra.

If $I = (f_1, \dots, f_r)$, then $X^{\mathrm{an}} = \cup_i X \left\langle \frac{I}{f_i} \right\rangle$. In the special case when $A = R_0$ is the ring of definition of a \mathcal{O}_E -pseudoaffinoid algebra R , we have $X^{\mathrm{an}} = \mathrm{Spa} R$.

As in [16, Proposition 7.1.7], we can give a functor-of-points characterization of X^{an} :

Proposition A.13. Let \mathfrak{X} and X be as above, and let $Y := \mathrm{Spa} R$ be an affinoid pseudorigid space. Then

$$\lim_{\substack{R_0 \subset R \\ \text{ring of definition}}} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{FS}/\mathcal{O}_E}(\mathrm{Spf} R_0, \mathfrak{X}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Hom}(Y, X^{\mathrm{an}}) \quad (\text{A.2.1})$$

is an isomorphism. \square

Proof. Given any two rings of definition of R , there is a third which contains both of them. Moreover, suppose $R_0 \subset R$ is a ring of definition, and $g: R \rightarrow R'$ is a continuous homomorphism of pseudoaffinoid algebras. By [23, Proposition 1.10], g is adic; it therefore carries $R_0 \subset R$ to a ring of definition of R' .

Thus, for a fixed \mathfrak{X} , we can view $\lim_{\substack{R_0 \subset R \\ \text{ring of definition}}} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{FS}/\mathcal{O}_E}(\mathrm{Spf} R_0, \mathfrak{X})$ as a covariant functor evaluated on R , and equation A.2.1 as a natural transformation. We will construct an inverse. Suppose we have a morphism $Y \rightarrow X^{\mathrm{an}}$; it is induced by a continuous ring homomorphism $g: A \rightarrow R$. Using the description of the analytic locus of X , we see that the image of Y is contained in $U := \cup_i U_i$, where $U_i := X \left\langle \frac{I}{f_i} \right\rangle$, for some finite set $\{f_i\} \subset I$.

Let $V_i \subset Y$ denote the rational subset $\mathrm{Spa} R \left\langle \frac{g(I)}{g(f_i)} \right\rangle$ (note that by [23, Proposition 3.8(iii)], $g(I) \subset R'$ is open, so rational localization makes sense), and let R_i denote its coordinate ring. Each morphism $V_i \rightarrow U_i$ is induced by a continuous ring homomorphism $A \left\langle \frac{I}{f_i} \right\rangle \rightarrow R_{0,i}$, for some ring of definition $R_{0,i} \subset R_i$.

Let $R_0 \subset R^\circ$ be the equalizer of $\prod_i R_{0,i} \rightrightarrows \prod_{i,j} R_{i,j}^\circ$; we claim that the map $A \rightarrow \Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}_X) \rightarrow R$ factors through R_0 , and R_0 is a ring of definition of R . For the first claim, we consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}_X^+) & \longrightarrow & \prod_i \Gamma(U_i, \mathcal{O}_X^+) & \rightrightarrows & \prod_{i,j} \Gamma(U_{i,j}, \mathcal{O}_X^+) \\ & & \downarrow & \searrow & \downarrow & \searrow & \downarrow \\ & 0 & \longrightarrow & R_0 & \longrightarrow & \prod_i R_{0,i} & \rightrightarrows & \prod_{i,j} R_{i,j}^\circ \\ & & \downarrow & \swarrow & \downarrow & \swarrow & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & R^\circ & \longrightarrow & \prod_i R_i^\circ & \rightrightarrows & \prod_{i,j} R_{i,j}^\circ \end{array}$$

It is commutative with exact rows, and a diagram chase shows that the dotted arrow exists.

For the second claim, let $u \in R$ be a pseudouniformizer; we check that $R_0[u^{-1}] = R$ and R_0 is a bounded subring of R . Given $r \in R$, we may write $\prod_i r_i$ for its image in $\prod_i R_i$. Since $R_{0,i} \subset R_i$ is a ring of definition, there is some $n \in \mathbf{N}$ such that $u^n (\prod_i r_i) \in \prod_i R_{0,i}$; by construction, $u^n (\prod_i r_i)$ is in the kernel of $\prod_i R_{0,i} \rightrightarrows \prod_{i,j} R_{i,j}^\circ$, so it defines the desired element of R_0 .

To see that $R_0 \subset R$ is bounded, we let $R'_0 \subset R$ be a ring of definition. It induces rings of definition $R'_{0,i} \subset R_i$; since $R_{0,i} \subset R_i$ is bounded, there is some $n' \in \mathbf{N}$ such that $u^{n'} \prod_i R_{0,i} \subset \prod_i R'_{0,i}$, and a diagram chase shows that $u^{n'} R_0 \subset R'_0$.

We have constructed a continuous homomorphism $A \rightarrow R_0$ inducing the morphism $Y \rightarrow X^{\text{an}}$, where $R_0 \subset R$ is a ring of definition. The corresponding morphism $\text{Spf } R_0 \rightarrow \text{Spf } A$ is the desired element of the left side of equation A.2.1. It is straightforward to verify that this defines a natural transformation. \blacksquare

A.3 Local structure of pseudorigid spaces

We give a result on the local structure of pseudorigid spaces, using the theory of formal models developed in [7] and [8]. Although the authors had in mind applications to classical rigid analytic spaces, they worked in sufficient generality that their results hold in the more general pseudorigid context. More precisely, they related rigid spaces to admissible formal schemes over a base formal scheme S , where S could be the formal spectrum of an arbitrary noetherian adic ring. Since a pseudoaffinoid algebra is topologically of finite type over some D_λ and D_λ° is noetherian and complete for the u -adic topology, this is sufficient for our purposes.

We give the definition of admissible formal schemes, from [7, §1]:

Definition A.14. Let A be a ring with a finitely generated ideal $J \subset A$ such that A is J -adically complete and has no J -torsion. An A -algebra R is *admissible* if $R \cong A \langle X_1, \dots, X_n \rangle / I$ for some finitely generated ideal $I \subset A \langle X_1, \dots, X_n \rangle$ and R has no J -torsion.

An affine formal A -scheme $\mathfrak{X} := \text{Spf } R$ is *admissible* (resp. if R is topologically of finite presentation over A). A quasi-compact formal A -scheme is *admissible* if it has a cover by admissible formal A -schemes. \square

There is an implicit assertion here that admissibility can be checked locally on \mathfrak{X} , which follows from [7, Proposition 1.7]; we refer the reader there for more details.

Theorem A.15. Let $f: R \rightarrow R'$ be a continuous homomorphism of pseudoaffinoid algebras over \mathcal{O}_E , such that for every maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m} \subset R$, the induced maps $R/\mathfrak{m}^n \rightarrow R'/\mathfrak{m}^n$ are isomorphisms. Then f is an isomorphism. \square

Proof. To begin with, we observe that f induces a bijection $\text{MaxSpec}(R') \rightarrow \text{MaxSpec}(R)$. Furthermore, by [37, Tag 0523], the maps $R_{\mathfrak{m}} \rightarrow R'_{\mathfrak{m}}$ on algebraic localizations are flat.

By [33, Lemma 4.8] there is some $\lambda \in \mathbf{Q}_{>0}$ such that R is topologically of finite type over D_λ , so we may choose a ring of definition $R_0 \subset R$ which is topologically of finite type over D_λ° . Similarly, since R' is topologically of finite type over R by [26, Corollary A.14], we may choose a ring of definition $R'_0 \subset R'$ which is topologically of finite type over R_0 . Setting $\mathfrak{X} = \mathrm{Spf} R_0$ and $\mathfrak{Y} = \mathrm{Spf} R'_0$, we have a morphism $\mathfrak{Y} \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ of admissible formal $\mathrm{Spf} D_\lambda^\circ$ -schemes which corresponds to f after inverting u .

By [8, Theorem 5.2], there are admissible formal blow-ups $\tilde{\mathfrak{X}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ and $\tilde{\mathfrak{Y}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ and a flat morphism $\tilde{\mathfrak{Y}} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}$. By [8, Corollary 5.3], we may also assume this morphism is quasi-finite. We claim this morphism is surjective. Indeed, flat morphisms are open; if it is not surjective, the complement $\mathfrak{Z} \subset \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}$ of its image is a closed formal subscheme, whose associated pseudorigid generic fiber $Z \subset \mathrm{Spa} R$ contains maximal points which are not in the image of $\mathrm{Spa} R'$, which contradicts our assumptions.

Now we consider the morphism $\tilde{\mathfrak{Y}}_0 \rightarrow \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_0$ between the mod u fibers. This is a separated flat quasi-finite morphism between finite-type \mathbf{F}_p -schemes, and we claim it is actually an isomorphism. For this it suffices to show that the fibral rank is constant and equal to 1 (since this implies it is finite of rank 1, by [17, Lemma II.1.19]). Moreover, the locus in $\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_0$ of points with fibral rank- d is constructible by [19, Lemma 9.8.8], and constructible sets contain closed points, so it suffices to check that all closed points have rank-1 fibers.

But if $x_0 \in \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_0$ is a closed point, there is some local integral domain A of dimension 1 and a morphism $\mathrm{Spf} A \rightarrow \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}$ whose reduction modulo u is x_0 , by [7, Proposition 3.5]. The base change $\tilde{\mathfrak{Y}}_x \rightarrow \mathrm{Spf} A$ is again flat and quasi-finite; since A is a local ring, the rank of its fiber over $A[\frac{1}{u}]$ is equal to its fiber over the residue field. But by assumption, the fiber over $A[\frac{1}{u}]$ has rank 1, so the fiber $\tilde{\mathfrak{Y}}_{x_0}$ has rank 1, as desired.

Now we have a morphism of sheaves of topological rings $\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{Y}}}$ which is surjective modulo u . By [37, Tag 07RC(11)], it is surjective modulo all powers of u . Since $\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}}$ and $\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{Y}}}$ are u -adically complete, it is surjective.

Suppose $\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{Y}}}$ has kernel sheaf \mathcal{J} . Since $\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_0} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{Y}}_0}$ is an isomorphism and $\tilde{\mathfrak{Y}}$ is $\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}$ -flat, $\mathcal{J}/u = 0$ and by [37, Tag 07RC(11)] $\mathcal{J} = 0$.

Thus, $\tilde{\mathfrak{Y}} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}$ is an isomorphism; inverting u , we see that $R \rightarrow R'$ is an isomorphism, as desired. \blacksquare

B Pseudorigid determinants

We need to extend some of the results of [13] on moduli spaces of Galois determinants from the rigid analytic setting to the pseudorigid setting. Recall that for any topological group G and $d \in \mathbf{N}$, [13] defines functors $\tilde{E}_d: \mathcal{FS}/\mathbf{Z}_p \rightarrow \underline{\mathrm{Set}}$ and $\tilde{E}_{d,z}: \mathcal{FS}/\mathbf{Z}_p \rightarrow \underline{\mathrm{Set}}$ on the category of formal schemes over \mathbf{Z}_p , where z is a d -dimensional determinant $G \rightarrow k$ for some finite field k . More precisely,

$$\tilde{E}_d(\mathfrak{X}) := \{\text{continuous determinants } \mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{X})[G] \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{X}) \text{ of dimension } d\}$$

and $\tilde{E}_{d,z}(\mathfrak{X}) \subset \tilde{E}_d(\mathfrak{X})$ is the subset of continuous determinants which are residually constant and equal to z .

Suppose that G is a topological group satisfying the following property:

For any open subgroup $H \subset G$, there are only finitely many continuous group homomorphisms $H \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}/p\mathbf{Z}$.

Under this condition (which is satisfied by absolute Galois groups of characteristic 0 local fields, and by groups $\text{Gal}_{F,S}$, where F is a number field and S is a finite set of places of F), [13, Corollary 3.14] implies that \tilde{E}_d and $\tilde{E}_{d,z}$ are representable. Moreover, every continuous determinant is residually locally constant, and so $\tilde{E}_d = \coprod_z \tilde{E}_{d,z}$.

We may define an analogous functor \tilde{E}_d^{an} on the category of pseudorigid spaces, and we wish to prove the following:

Theorem B.1. The functor \tilde{E}_d^{an} is representable by a pseudorigid space X_d , and X_d is canonically isomorphic to the analytic locus of \tilde{E}_d . The functor $\tilde{E}_{d,z}^{\text{an}}$ is representable by a pseudorigid space $X_{d,z}$, and $X_{d,z}$ is canonically isomorphic to the analytic locus of $\tilde{E}_{d,z}$. Moreover, \tilde{E}_d^{an} is the disjoint union of the $\tilde{E}_{d,z}^{\text{an}}$. \square

Remark B.2. This is a direct analogue of [13, Theorem 3.17], and the proof is virtually identical. However, we sketch it here for the convenience of the reader. \square

If R is a pseudoaffinoid algebra, it contains a noetherian ring of definition $R_0 \subset R$, and we have $R^\circ = \varinjlim R_0$, where $R^\circ \subset R$ is the subring of power-bounded elements of R and the colimit is taken over all rings of definition of R . We have an injective map

$$\iota: \varinjlim_{\substack{R_0 \subset R \\ \text{ring of definition}}} \tilde{E}(\text{Spf } R_0) \rightarrow \tilde{E}^{\text{an}}(R)$$

Exactly as in [13, Lemma 3.15], we have the following:

Lemma B.3. Let R be a pseudoaffinoid algebra, and let $D \in \tilde{E}_d^{\text{an}}(R)$. Then

1. For all $g \in G$, the coefficients of $D(1 + gt) \in R[t]$ lie in R° .
2. The map $\iota: \varinjlim_{R_0 \subset R} \tilde{E}(\text{Spf } R_0) \rightarrow \tilde{E}^{\text{an}}(R)$ is bijective.
3. If R is reduced, then $\tilde{E}_d(\text{Spf } R^\circ) = \tilde{E}_d^{\text{an}}(R)$.

\square

In particular, if L is the residue field at a maximal point of $\text{Spa } R$ and \mathcal{O}_L is its ring of integers, $\tilde{E}_d(\text{Spf } \mathcal{O}_L) = \tilde{E}_d^{\text{an}}(L)$. Every L -valued point of $\text{Spa } R$ therefore defines a map

$$\tilde{E}_d(\text{Spa } R) \rightarrow \tilde{E}_d(L) = \tilde{E}_d(\text{Spf } \mathcal{O}_L) \rightarrow \tilde{E}_d(k_L)$$

where k_L is the residue field of \mathcal{O}_L .

Thus, we may talk about residual determinants of determinants $R[G] \rightarrow R$, and define $\widetilde{E}_{d,z}^{\text{an}}$ for any continuous determinant z valued in a finite field.

Now the proof of Theorem B.1 follows by combining Proposition A.13 and Lemma B.3.

For the convenience of the reader, we record the following analogue of [2, Lemma 7.8.11]; its proof carries over verbatim to the setting of pseudorigid families of determinants.

Lemma B.4. Let $D: G \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(X)$ be a continuous d -dimension determinant of a topological group on a reduced pseudorigid space X . Let $U \subset X$ be an open affinoid.

1. There is a normal affinoid Y , a finite dominant map $g: Y \rightarrow U$, and a finite-type torsion-free $\mathcal{O}(Y)$ -module $M(Y)$ of generic rank d equipped with a continuous representation $\rho_Y: G \rightarrow \text{GL}_{\mathcal{O}(Y)}$, whose determinant at generic points of Y agrees with g^*D .

Moreover, ρ_Y is generically semisimple and the sum of absolutely irreducible representations. For y in a dense Zariski-open subset $Y' \subset Y$, $M(Y)_y$ is free of rank- d over \mathcal{O}_y , and $M(Y)_y \otimes \overline{k(y)}$ is semisimple and isomorphic to $\overline{\rho}_{g(y)}$.

2. There is a blow-up $g': \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow Y$ of a closed subset of $Y \setminus Y'$ such that the strict transform $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{Y}}$ of the coherent sheaf on Y associated to $M(Y)$ is a locally free $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y}}$ -module of rank d . That sheaf $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{Y}}$ is equipped with a continuous $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y}}$ -representation of G with determinant $(g'g)^{\sharp} \circ D$, and for all $y \in Y$, $(\mathcal{M}_{Y,y} \otimes \overline{k(y)})^{\text{ss}}$ is isomorphic to $\overline{\rho}_{g'(y)}$.

□

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