

# COHOMOLOGY OF $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -MODULES OVER PSEUDORIGID SPACES

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ABSTRACT. We study the cohomology of families of  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -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  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -modules and deduce that triangulations of pseudorigid families of  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -modules can be interpolated, extending a result of [KPX14]. 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 [Bel20], 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  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -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  $\varphi$  and a 1-dimensional  $p$ -adic Lie group  $\Gamma$ . Moreover, Galois representations which are irreducible often become reducible on the level of their associated  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -modules. Such  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -modules have played an important role in the  $p$ -adic Langlands program.

In our previous paper [Bel20], we constructed  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -modules associated to Galois representations varying over pseudorigid spaces. In the present paper, we turn to the study of the cohomology of  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -modules over pseudorigid spaces have finite cohomology, whether or not they come from Galois representations. Given a  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -module  $D$ , the Fontaine–Herr–Liu complex  $C_{\varphi, \Gamma}^{\bullet}(D)$  is an explicit three-term complex which, when  $D$  arises from a Galois representation, computes the Galois cohomology. We begin by proving that such families of  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -modules have finite cohomology, extending the main result of [KPX14]:

**Theorem 1.0.1.** *Suppose  $D$  is a projective  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -module over a pseudoaffinoid algebra  $R$ . Then  $C_{\varphi, \Gamma}^{\bullet}(D) \in D_{\text{perf}}^{[0,2]}(R)$ .*

As a corollary, we deduce the Euler characteristic formula:

**Corollary 1.0.2.** *If  $D$  is a projective  $(\varphi, \Gamma_K)$ -module with coefficients in a pseudoaffinoid algebra  $R$ , then  $\chi(D) = -[K : \mathbf{Q}_p]$ .*

This extends the result [Liu07, 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  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -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  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -modules first, we can deduce the Euler characteristic formula by deformation, without studying torsion objects.

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

**Theorem 1.0.3.** *Tate local duality holds for every projective  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -module  $D$  over  $\Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K}$ .*

Our proof closely follows that of [Liu07, Theorem 4.7]; we compute the cohomology of many rank-1  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -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  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -modules of character type.

With this in hand, we are able to show that all rank-1  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -modules over pseudorigid spaces are of character type, following [KPX14], and we deduce that triangulations can be interpolated from a dense set of maximal points (in the sense of [JN19, Definition 2.2.7]):

**Theorem 1.0.4.** *Let  $X$  be a reduced pseudorigid space, let  $D$  be a projective  $(\varphi, \Gamma_K)$ -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  $X_{\text{alg}} \subset X$  of maximal points such that for every  $x \in X_{\text{alg}}$ ,  $D_x$  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  $f^*\delta_1, \dots, f^*\delta_d$ .*

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 [JN16]. Adapting the Galois-theoretic argument of [DL16], 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 [AIP18].

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 1.0.5.** 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.

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## 2. BACKGROUND

**2.1. Rings of  $p$ -adic Hodge theory.** Let  $R$  be a pseudorigid  $\mathcal{O}_E$ -algebra, for some finite extension  $E/\mathbf{Q}_p$  with uniformizer  $\varpi_E$ , 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 [Bel20] which (when  $I = [0, b]$ ) are analogues of the characteristic 0 rings  $(\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_K^{(0, b]}, \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_K^{\dagger, s(b)})$  and  $(\mathbf{A}_K^{(0, r]}, \mathbf{A}_K^{\dagger, s(r)})$  defined in [Col08]. 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  $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{C}_K}^b := \varprojlim_{x \rightarrow x^p} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{C}_K}$  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  $\pi := [\varepsilon] - 1 \in \mathbf{A}_{\text{inf}}$ . Then if  $I = [a, b]$  for  $0 \leq a \leq b \leq \infty$ , we define  $(\tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, I}, \tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, I}^+)$  such that

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

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

The group  $H_K$  acts on  $(\tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, I}, \tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, I}^+)$ , because  $\text{Gal}_K$  acts on  $\mathbf{A}_{\text{inf}}$  and  $H_K$  fixes  $[\pi]$ . Then by [Bel20, Corollary 3.36],

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

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

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

and

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

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 [Lou17, Lemma 4.8], there is some sufficiently small  $\lambda$  such that  $R$  is topologically of finite type over  $D_\lambda$ , so we may assume that  $R_0$  is strictly topologically of finite type over  $D_\lambda^\circ$ .

For any unramified extension  $F/\mathbf{Q}_p$ , the choice of  $\varepsilon$  gives us a natural map  $k_F((\bar{\pi})) \rightarrow \mathbf{C}_K^\flat$ ; let  $\mathbf{E}_F$  denote its image, and let  $\mathbf{E} \subset \mathbf{C}_K^\flat$  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  $\pi_K \in W(\mathbf{C}_K^\flat)$  which is integral over  $\mathcal{O}_F[[\pi]][\frac{1}{\pi}]^\wedge$ . We fix a choice  $\pi_K$  for each  $K$ , and work with it throughout (when  $F/\mathbf{Q}_p$  is unramified, we take  $\pi_F$  to be  $\pi$ ).

Assume that  $0 \leq a \leq b < r_K \cdot \lambda$ , where  $r_K$  is a constant defined in [Col08], and that  $\frac{1}{a \cdot v_{\mathbf{C}_K^\flat}(\bar{\pi}_K)}, \frac{1}{b \cdot v_{\mathbf{C}_K^\flat}(\bar{\pi}_K)} \in \mathbf{Z}$ . 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  $u \leq \pi_K^{1/(b \cdot v_{\mathbf{C}_K^\flat}(\bar{\pi}_K))}$  and  $\pi_K^{1/(a \cdot v_{\mathbf{C}_K^\flat}(\bar{\pi}_K))} \leq u$  (and similarly for  $\Lambda_{R_0, [a, b], K}^+$ ).

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

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

The rings  $\tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, I}^{H_K}$  and  $\Lambda_{R_0, I, K}$  are equipped with actions of Frobenius and  $\Gamma_K$ . 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;  $\varphi$  makes  $\Lambda_{R_0, [0, b/p], K}$  into a free  $\varphi(\Lambda_{R_0, [0, b], K})$ -module, with basis  $\{1, [\varepsilon], \dots, [\varepsilon]^{p-1}\}$ .

If  $L/K$  is a Galois extension,  $\tilde{\Lambda}_{R_0, I}^{H_L}$  and  $\Lambda_{R_0, I, L}$  are also equipped with actions of  $H_{L/K} := H_K/H_L$ .

**Lemma 2.1.1.** *If  $L/K$  is a finite Galois extension, then  $\Lambda_{R_0, [0, b], L}/\Lambda_{R_0, [0, b], K}$  is a finite free extension and  $\Lambda_{R_0, I, L}^{H_K} = \Lambda_{R_0, I, K}$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $F' \subset K_\infty := K(\mu_{p^\infty})$ ,  $F'' \subset L_\infty := L(\mu_{p^\infty})$  be the maximal unramified subfields. A basis for  $\mathcal{O}_{F''}$  over  $\mathcal{O}_{F'}$  provides a basis for  $(R_0 \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{O}_{F''})[[\pi_K]]$  over  $(R_0 \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{O}_{F'})[[\pi_K]]$ , so we may assume that  $F' = F''$ . Then if  $e := e_{L_\infty/K_\infty} = [L_\infty : K_\infty]$ , the set  $\{1, \pi_L, \dots, \pi_L^{e-1}\}$  is a basis for  $\Lambda_{R_0, [0, 0], L}$  over  $\Lambda_{R_0, [0, 0], K}$ .

The trace map defines a perfect pairing

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda_{R_0, [0, 0], L} \times \Lambda_{R_0, [0, 0], L} &\rightarrow \Lambda_{R_0, [0, 0], K} \\ (x, y) &\mapsto \text{Tr}(xy) \end{aligned}$$

The dual basis  $\{f_1^* = 1, \dots, f_e^*\}$  with respect to this pairing is the same as that constructed in [Col08, §6.3]. Since  $(R_0 \hat{\otimes} \Lambda_{[0, b/\lambda], L}) \left\langle \frac{u}{\pi_K^{1/(b \cdot v_{\mathbf{C}_p^\flat}(\bar{\pi}_L))}} \right\rangle$  is a ring of definition of  $\Lambda_{R_0, [0, b], L}$  by [Bel20, Proposition 3.38], [Col08, Corollaire 6.10] implies

that  $f_i^* \in \Lambda_{R_0, [0, b], L}$  for all  $i$ . Then for any  $x \in \Lambda_{R_0, [0, b], L}$ , we may uniquely write  $x = \sum_i \text{Tr}(x \pi_L^i) f_i^*$ , as desired.  $\square$

By [Bel20, Proposition 3.10], the formation of  $\tilde{\Lambda}_{R, I}$  behaves well with respect to rational localization  $\text{Spa } R$ , 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.

**2.2.  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -modules and cohomology.** We briefly recall the theory of  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -modules over pseudorigid spaces.

**Definition 2.2.1.** A  $\varphi$ -module over  $\Lambda_{R, (0, b], K}$  is a coherent sheaf  $D$  of modules over the pseudorigid space  $\bigcup_{a \rightarrow 0} \text{Spa}(\Lambda_{R, [a, b], K})$  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  $\varphi$ -module over  $\Lambda_{R, [a, b], K}$  is a finite  $\Lambda_{R, [a, b], K}$ -module  $D$  equipped with an isomorphism

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

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

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

Now we fix a topological generator  $\gamma \in \Gamma_K$ . Then for a  $(\varphi, \Gamma_K)$ -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  $i$ .

The main result of [Bel20] says that if  $M$  is a  $R$ -linear representation of  $\text{Gal}_K$ , there is an associated projective  $(\varphi, \Gamma_K)$ -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 [Pot13, Theorem 2.8] and earlier work in the setting of  $\mathbf{Q}_p$ -linear Galois representations [Liu07, Theorem 2.3].

**2.3.  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -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  $\varpi_K$  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  $u \in R_0$ . By the structure theorem for pseudoaffinoid algebras [Lou17], we may assume  $R_0$  is strictly topologically of finite type over  $D_\lambda^\circ := \mathbf{Z}_p[[u]] \left\langle \frac{p^m}{u^{m'}} \right\rangle$ , where  $m, m' > 0$  and  $\lambda := \frac{m'}{m}$  (we specifically rule out the setting where  $R$  is a  $\mathbf{Q}_p$ -affinoid algebra, since that case was treated in [KPX14]).

We begin by recalling the construction of  $(\varphi, \Gamma_K)$ -modules of character type from [KPX14].

**Lemma 2.3.1.** *Let  $\alpha \in R^\times$ . Up to isomorphism, there is a unique rank-1  $R \otimes \mathcal{O}_{K_0}$ -module  $D_{f_K, \alpha}$  equipped with a  $1 \otimes \varphi$ -semilinear operator  $\varphi_\alpha$  such that  $\varphi_\alpha^{f_K} = \alpha \otimes 1$ .*

*Proof.* This follows exactly as in [KPX14, Lemma 6.2.3].  $\square$

**Definition 2.3.2.** Let  $\delta : K^\times \rightarrow R^\times$ , and write  $\delta = \delta_1 \delta_2$ , where  $\delta_1, \delta_2 \rightrightarrows R^\times$  are continuous characters such that  $\delta_1$  is trivial on  $\mathcal{O}_K^\times$  and  $\delta_2$  is trivial on  $\langle \varpi_K \rangle$ . By local class field theory,  $\delta_2$  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  $\Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K}(\delta) := \Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K}(\delta_1) \otimes \Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K}(\delta_2)$ .

If  $D$  is a  $(\varphi, \Gamma_K)$ -module and  $\delta : K^\times \rightarrow R^\times$  is a continuous character, we will let  $D(\delta)$  denote  $D \otimes \Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K}(\delta)$ . 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 2.3.3.** *Suppose  $L/K$  is a finite extension, and  $\varpi_L$  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  $\delta \circ \text{Nm}_L/K$ .*

*Proof.* We may consider separately the cases where  $\delta$  is trivial on  $\mathcal{O}_K^\times$  and  $\langle \varpi_K \rangle$ . If  $\delta$  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  $\delta$  is trivial on  $\langle \varpi_K \rangle$ , the statement follows from functoriality for local class field theory.  $\square$

Continuous characters vary in analytic families, and hence  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -modules do, as well:

**Proposition 2.3.4.** *Let  $G$  be a topological group of the form  $G_0 \times \mathbf{Z}^{\oplus r_1} \times \mathbf{Z}_p^{\oplus r_2}$ , where  $G_0$  is a finite discrete group. Then there is a pseudorigid space  $\widehat{G}$  and a continuous character  $\delta_{\text{univ}} : G \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{G}}$  such that every continuous character  $\delta : G \rightarrow R^\times$ , where  $R$  is a pseudoaffinoid algebra, arises via the pullback of  $\delta_{\text{univ}}$  along a unique morphism  $\text{Spa } R \rightarrow \widehat{G}$ .*

This result is well-known in the  $\mathbf{Q}_p$ -affinoid setting (see e.g. [Buz, Lemma 8.2] or [KPX14, Proposition 6.1.1]), and the construction is identical in the pseudorigid setting. In the case  $G = \mathbf{Q}_p^\times \cong \mu_{p-1} \times \mathbf{Z} \times \mathbf{Z}_p$ , the moduli space  $\widehat{G}$  has connected components indexed by the elements of  $\mu_{p-1}$ , each of which is isomorphic to  $\mathbf{G}_m^{\text{an}} \times (\text{Spa } \mathbf{Z}_p[[\mathbf{Z}_p]])^{\text{an}}$ .

## 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 [KL, Lemma 1.10] to the morphisms of complexes

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

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  $D_{[a,b]}^{\Delta_K} \rightarrow D_{[a',b']}^{\Delta_K}$  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 3.0.1.** 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)

**Definition 3.0.2.** 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  $B\langle \underline{X} \rangle \rightarrow A$  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.

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 [KL].

**Proposition 3.0.3.** *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.*

*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  $(R_0 \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{F'}} \llbracket \pi_K \rrbracket, R_0 \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{F'}} \llbracket \pi_K \rrbracket)$ ; 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 [KL, Lemma 5.7] implies that it is completely continuous.  $\square$

**Lemma 3.0.4.** *Suppose  $a \in (0, b/p]$ . Then the functor  $D \mapsto \Lambda_{R,[a,b],K} \otimes_{\Lambda_{R,(0,b],K}} D =: D_{[a,b]}$  induces an equivalence of categories between  $\varphi$ -modules over  $\Lambda_{R,(0,b],K}$  and  $\varphi$ -modules over  $\Lambda_{R,[a,b],K}$ .*

*Proof.* Suppose we have a  $\varphi$ -module  $D_{[a,b]}$  over  $\Lambda_{R,[a,b],K}$ . Then the Frobenius pull-back  $\varphi^* D_{[a,b]}$  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  $\varphi$ -module over  $\Lambda_{R,[a/p,b],K}$ , we need to construct an isomorphism

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

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  $\varphi$ -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.  $\square$

**Corollary 3.0.5.** *If  $D$  is a  $\varphi$ -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.  $\square$

In order to prove that the restriction map  $D_{(0,b]} \rightarrow D_{(0,b/p]}$  induces an isomorphism on cohomology, we will need the  $\psi$  operator. 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  $\psi : D_{(0,b/p]} \rightarrow D_{(0,b]}$  defined by setting  $\psi(a \otimes \varphi(d)) = \psi(a)d$ , where  $a \in \Lambda_{R,(0,b/p],K}$  and  $d \in D_{(0,b]}$ .

**Lemma 3.0.6.** *Let  $D$  be a  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -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  $\Gamma$  commutes with the action of  $\varphi$ , 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  $n \geq n_0$ .  $\square$

**Proposition 3.0.7.** *If  $D$  is a  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -module over  $R$  for some  $b > 0$ , then the cohomology of  $D$  is computed by*

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

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

*Proof.* We may assume that  $D$  is a  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -module over  $\Lambda_{R, (0, b], K}$  for some  $b > 0$ .

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

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

induces an isomorphism on cohomology groups for sufficiently small  $b$ .

The maps  $\psi : D_{(0, b/p]} \rightarrow D_{(0, b]}$  and  $\psi : D_{(0, b/p^2]} \rightarrow D_{(0, b/p]}$  induce a surjection of complexes  $\Psi : C_{(0, b/p]}^{\bullet} \rightarrow C_{(0, b]}^{\bullet}$  such that the composition  $C_{(0, b]}^{\bullet} \xrightarrow{\varphi} C_{(0, b/p]}^{\bullet} \xrightarrow{\Psi} C_{(0, b]}^{\bullet}$  is the identity. By Lemma 3.0.6, if  $b$  is sufficiently small,  $\gamma - 1$  has a continuous inverse on  $D_{(0, b/p]}^{\psi=0}$ . Thus, we have a decomposition  $C_{(0, b/p]}^{\bullet} \cong \varphi(C_{(0, b]}^{\bullet}) \oplus K^{\bullet}$ , where  $K^{\bullet} := \ker \Psi$ , and  $K^{\bullet}$  has vanishing cohomology.

In order to show that the base change map  $C_{(0, b]}^{\bullet} \rightarrow C_{(0, b/p]}^{\bullet}$  is a quasi-isomorphism, it therefore suffices to show that  $\text{id}, \varphi : C_{(0, b]}^{\bullet} \rightrightarrows C_{(0, b/p]}^{\bullet}$  are homotopic. But this follows by considering the diagram

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

$\square$

**Corollary 3.0.8.** *If  $D$  is a  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -module over  $\Lambda_{R, (0, b], K}$  and  $[a', b'] \subset [a, b]$ , the restriction map*

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

*induces an isomorphism on cohomology.*

*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.  $\square$

Now we can finally prove that  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -modules have finite cohomology.

**Theorem 3.0.9.** *If  $D$  is a  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -module over  $\Lambda_{R, (0, b], K}$ , its cohomology is  $R$ -finite.*

*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 [KL, Lemma 1.10]  $\square$

**Corollary 3.0.10.** *If  $D$  is a projective  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -module over  $R$ , then  $C_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^\bullet(D) \in \mathbf{D}_{\text{perf}}^{[0, 2]}(R)$ .*

*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 [Bel20, Proposition 3.47], the complex  $C_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^\bullet(D)$  consists of flat  $A$ -modules. Then as in the proof of [KPX14, Theorem 4.4.5(1)], it follows that  $C_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^\bullet(D) \in \mathbf{D}_{\text{perf}}^{[0, 2]}(R)$ .  $\square$

**Corollary 3.0.11.** *If  $D$  is a projective  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -module over  $R$ , then the cohomology groups  $H_{\varphi, \Gamma}^i(D)$  are coherent sheaves on  $\text{Spa } R$ .*

*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  $R$ ). Since quasi-isomorphisms can be checked on finite-length specializations, the result follows.  $\square$

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

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

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 3.0.12.** *Let  $R \rightarrow R'$  be a morphism of pseudoaffinoid algebras and let  $D$  be a  $(\varphi, \Gamma_K)$ -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*

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

- (3) *There is a filtration*

$$0 \subset F^0 H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(R' \otimes_R D) \subset F^{-1} H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(R' \otimes_R D) \subset H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(R' \otimes_R D)$$

*such that*

$$0 \rightarrow F^{-1} H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(R' \otimes_R D) \rightarrow H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(R' \otimes_R D) \rightarrow \ker(\text{Tor}_2^R(H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(D), R') \rightarrow R' \otimes_R H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^1(D)) \rightarrow 0$$

*and*

$$0 \rightarrow F^0 H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(R' \otimes_R D) \rightarrow F^{-1} H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(R' \otimes_R D) \rightarrow (\text{Tor}_1^R(H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^1(D), R') / \text{Tor}_3^R(H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(D), R')) \rightarrow 0$$

*are exact, and there is a natural surjection  $R' \otimes_R H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(D) \twoheadrightarrow F^0 H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(R' \otimes_R$*

*$D$ ), with kernel generated by  $\text{Tor}_2^R(H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^1(D), R')$  and  $\ker(\text{Tor}_3^R(H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(D), R') \rightarrow \text{Tor}_1(H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^1(D), R'))$ .*

*Proof.* This follows from the convergence of the base-change spectral sequence.  $\square$

We also deduce the Euler characteristic formula for all  $(\varphi, \Gamma_K)$ -modules:

**Corollary 3.0.13.** *If  $D$  is a projective  $(\varphi, \Gamma_K)$ -module with coefficients in a pseudoaffinoid algebra  $R$ , then  $\chi(D) = -[K : \mathbf{Q}_p]$ .*

*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  $\text{Spa } R$ . 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 [Ked08].

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  $\widehat{\langle \varpi_K \rangle} \cong \mathbf{G}_m^{\text{an}}$  of continuous characters of  $\langle \varpi_K \rangle$  has a universal character  $\delta_{\text{univ}} : \langle \varpi_K \rangle \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{O}_{\widehat{\langle \varpi_K \rangle}}^\times}$ , so we may consider the Fontaine–Herr–Liu complex  $C_{\varphi, \Gamma}^\bullet$  of the  $(\varphi, \Gamma_K)$ -module  $D(\delta_{\text{univ}})$  over  $\widehat{\langle \varpi_K \rangle}$ . Since  $C_{\varphi, \Gamma}^\bullet(D(\delta)) \in D_{\text{perf}}^{[0, 2]}(R')$  for every affinoid subdomain  $\text{Spa}(R') \subset X$ , its Euler characteristic is constant on connected components, 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.  $\square$

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

**Theorem 3.0.14.** *Let  $R$  be a pseudoaffinoid algebra and let  $D$  be a family of  $(\varphi, \Gamma_K)$ -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.*

*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 [Liu07, Theorem 4.7] (when  $R/\mathfrak{m}_x$  has characteristic 0) and Theorem 4.2.2 (when  $R/\mathfrak{m}_x$  has positive characteristic). Then by [KPX14, Lemma 4.1.5], the result follows.  $\square$

#### 4. POSITIVE CHARACTERISTIC FUNCTION FIELDS

In this section, we closely study overconvergent  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -modules where the coefficients are finite extensions of  $\mathbf{F}_p((u))$ . This is similar to the situation studied by Hartl–Pink [HP04], but because we are interested in  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -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 [Ked08], rather than the Dieudonné–Manin classification theorem from [HP04]. We first calculate the cohomology of certain rank-1  $(\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p})$ -modules (using techniques similar to [Col08]), and then use those calculations to deduce the Tate local duality theorem for all  $(\varphi, \Gamma_K)$ -modules (following the strategy of [Liu07]).

**4.1. Cohomology of rank-1  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -modules.** We begin by computing the cohomology of  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -modules of character type.

**Lemma 4.1.1.** *Assume  $R$  is a finite extension of  $\mathbf{F}_p((u))$ , and let  $\delta : K^\times \rightarrow R^\times$  be a continuous character. Then  $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(\delta) = 0$  unless  $\delta$  is trivial, in which case it is a free  $R$ -module of rank 1.*

*Proof.* Write  $\delta = \delta_1 \delta_2$ , as above. 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  $\Gamma_K$ .

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  $\varphi^{f_K f}$  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  $\varphi^{f_K}$  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  $\delta_1$  is trivial, so that  $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(\Lambda_{R, \mathrm{rig}, K}(\delta))$  is  $R^{\Gamma_K=1}$ . If  $\gamma \in \Gamma_K$  is a topological generator of  $\Gamma_K$ , it acts on  $R$  via multiplication by  $\beta$  for some  $\beta \in$

$\Lambda_{R, (0, b], K}$ . This clearly fixes no elements unless  $\beta = 1$ , in which case it fixes all of  $R$ .  $\square$

**Corollary 4.1.2.** *If  $R$  is a finite extension of  $\mathbf{F}_p((u))$  and  $D$  is a rank-1  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -module over  $\Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K}$  of character type, then  $D$  has no proper non-trivial sub- $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -module or quotient  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -module.*

**Lemma 4.1.3.** *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  $\varphi$ , there is some  $b' > 0$  such that  $f$  is 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  $\psi$  to both sides, it suffices to show that the sum  $\sum_{k \geq 0} (\alpha^{-1}\psi)^k$  converges on  $\Lambda_{R, [0, b'], K}$  for  $b'$  sufficiently small. But we may write

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

so for any  $b' > 0$ ,

$$v_{R, b'} \left( \psi \left( \sum_{i \in \mathbf{Z}} \alpha_i \bar{\pi}^i \right) \right) \geq v_{R, b'/p} \left( \sum_{i \in \mathbf{Z}} \alpha_i \bar{\pi}^i \right) - pb' \geq v_{R, b'} \left( \sum_{i \in \mathbf{Z}} \alpha_i \bar{\pi}^i \right) - pb'$$

where the second inequality follows from the maximum modulus principle. Thus, we may simply choose  $b' < \frac{1}{p} v_R(\alpha^{-1})$ .  $\square$

**Lemma 4.1.4.** *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.*

*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  $a > 0$ . Now for any  $f = \sum_{i \geq 1} \alpha_i \bar{\pi}_K^i$ , we have

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

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  $\alpha\varphi - 1$ .  $\square$

**Corollary 4.1.5.** *Suppose  $\alpha \in R^\times$  satisfies  $v_R(\alpha) < 0$ . If  $f \in \Lambda_{R, (0, b], \mathbf{Q}_p}$ , then (possibly after shrinking  $b$ ) there is some  $g \in \Lambda_{R, (0, b], \mathbf{Q}_p}$  such that  $f - (\alpha\varphi - 1)g \in \Lambda_{R, [0, b], \mathbf{Q}_p}^{\psi=0}$ .*

*Proof.* We have exact sequences

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

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  $g_- \in \Lambda_{R, [0, b'], \mathbf{Q}_p}$  for

some  $b' \leq b$  such that  $f_+ = (\alpha\varphi - 1)(g_+)$  and  $f_- - (\alpha\varphi - 1)(g_-) \in \Lambda_{R,[0,b'],\mathbf{Q}_p}^{\psi=0}$ , so  $f - (\alpha\varphi - 1)(g_+ + g_-) \in \Lambda_{R,[0,b'],\mathbf{Q}_p}^{\psi=0}$ , as desired.  $\square$

**Corollary 4.1.6.** *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  $H_{\varphi,\Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^2(\delta) = 0$ .*

*Proof.* Lemma 4.1.5 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  $\gamma$  is a topological generator of the procyclic part of  $\mathbf{Z}_p^\times$ ,  $\gamma - 1$  acts invertibly on  $\Lambda_{R,[0,b],\mathbf{Q}_p}^{\psi=0}$ , for sufficiently small  $b$ , and the result follows.  $\square$

Now we wish to compute  $H_{\varphi,\Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^1(\delta)$ , where  $v_R(\delta(p)) < 0$  and  $\delta$  is trivial on  $1 + p\mathbf{Z}_p$ .

**Lemma 4.1.7.** *If  $\alpha \in R^\times$  satisfies  $v_R(\alpha) < 0$  and  $(\alpha\varphi - 1)(f) \in \Lambda_{R,(0,b],\mathbf{Q}_p}^{\psi=0}$ , then  $f \in \Lambda_{R,(0,\infty],\mathbf{Q}_p}$ .*

*Proof.* We may assume  $f = \sum_{i \leq -1} \alpha_i \bar{\pi}^i$  with  $\alpha_i \in R_0$ , since  $\psi$  commutes with passing to Laurent “tails”. Then

$$0 = \psi((\varphi - \alpha^{-1})(f)) = (1 - \alpha^{-1}\psi)(f)$$

so  $f = \alpha^{-1}\psi(f)$ . But for any  $b' < \frac{1}{p}v_R(\alpha^{-1})$ , we have seen that  $v_{R,b'}(\alpha^{-1}\psi(f)) > v_{R,b'}(f)$ ; since  $\Lambda_{R,[0,b'],\mathbf{Q}_p}$  is  $\bar{\pi}$ -adically separated, this implies  $f = 0$ .  $\square$

**Lemma 4.1.8.** *If  $\gamma$  is a topological generator of the procyclic part of  $\Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}$ , the action of  $\gamma - 1$  defines a surjective map  $\gamma - 1 : \Lambda_{R_0,[0,\infty],\mathbf{Q}_p}^{\psi=0} \rightarrow \bigoplus_{j=1}^{p-1} \varepsilon^j \varphi(\bar{\pi} \Lambda_{R_0,[0,\infty],\mathbf{Q}_p})$ .*

*Proof.* We may assume  $\chi(\gamma) = 1 + p$ ; then for any  $f \in \Lambda_{R_0,[0,\infty],\mathbf{Q}_p}$ ,

$$(\gamma - 1)(\varepsilon\varphi(f)) = \varepsilon\varphi(G_\gamma(f))$$

where  $G_\gamma(f) = \varepsilon\gamma(f) - f = \bar{\pi}(1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{\bar{\pi}}(\gamma - 1))(f)$ . In addition,

$$\gamma(\bar{\pi}) = (1 + \bar{\pi})^{1+p} - 1 = (1 + \bar{\pi})(1 + \bar{\pi}^p) - 1 = \bar{\pi} + \bar{\pi}^p + \bar{\pi}^{p+1} = \bar{\pi} + \varphi(\bar{\pi})\varepsilon$$

so  $\gamma - 1$  carries  $\Lambda_{R_0,[0,\infty],\mathbf{Q}_p}$  to  $\varphi(\bar{\pi})\Lambda_{R_0,[0,\infty],\mathbf{Q}_p}$ , and  $G_\gamma(f) \in \bar{\pi}\Lambda_{R_0,[0,\infty],\mathbf{Q}_p}$ .

It remains to show that  $\bar{\pi}^i$  is in the image of  $G_\gamma(f)$  for all  $i \geq 1$ . To see this, it suffices to show that  $\sum_{k \geq 0} (\frac{\varepsilon}{\bar{\pi}}(\gamma - 1))^k (\bar{\pi})^i$  converges for all  $i \geq 1$ . But

$$(\gamma - 1)(\bar{\pi}^i) = \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} \binom{i}{j} \bar{\pi}^j \varphi(\bar{\pi})^{i-j} \varepsilon^{i-j} \in \bar{\pi}^{i+(p-1)} > 1$$

so  $\sum_{k \geq 0} (\frac{\varepsilon}{\bar{\pi}}(\gamma - 1))^k (\bar{\pi})^i$  and  $G_\gamma(f)$  is invertible.  $\square$

**Lemma 4.1.9.** *If  $\delta : \mathbf{Q}_p^\times \rightarrow R^\times$  is a character with  $v_R(p) < 0$  and  $\delta|_{1+p\mathbf{Z}_p} = 1$ , then  $H_{\varphi,\Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^1(\delta)$  is 1-dimensional.*

*Proof.* Let  $\alpha := \delta(p)$ . For any cohomology class in  $H_{\varphi,\Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^1(\delta)$ , we may choose a representative pair  $(f, g) \in \Lambda_{R,(0,b/p],\mathbf{Q}_p} \oplus \Lambda_{R,(0,b],\mathbf{Q}_p}$  with  $(\gamma - 1)(f) = (\alpha\varphi - 1)(g)$  (for some topological generator  $\gamma$  of the procyclic part of  $\mathbf{Z}_p^\times$ ). By Lemma 4.1.5,

there is some  $h \in \Lambda_{R, (0, b], \mathbf{Q}_p}$  such that  $f - (\alpha\varphi - 1)(h) \in \Lambda_{R, [0, b/p], \mathbf{Q}_p}^{\psi=0}$ , so we may replace  $(f, g)$  with  $(f - (\alpha\varphi - 1)(h), g - (\gamma - 1)(h))$  and assume that  $f \in \Lambda_{R, [0, b/p], \mathbf{Q}_p}^{\psi=0}$ .

Since  $\gamma - 1$  preserves  $\Lambda_{R, [0, b], \mathbf{Q}_p}^{\psi=0}$ , we have  $(\alpha\varphi - 1)(g) \in \Lambda_{R, [0, b], \mathbf{Q}_p}^{\psi=0}$ , as well, so  $g \in \Lambda_{R, (0, \infty], \mathbf{Q}_p}$  by Lemma 4.1.7. But then  $(\alpha\varphi - 1)(g) \in \Lambda_{R, (0, \infty], \mathbf{Q}_p}$ , as well as in  $\Lambda_{R, [0, b], \mathbf{Q}_p}^{\psi=0}$ , so  $(\alpha\varphi - 1)(g) \in \Lambda_{R_0, [0, \infty], \mathbf{Q}_p}$ .

Let  $c$  denote the image of  $(\alpha\varphi - 1)(g)$  in  $\Lambda_{R_0, [0, \infty], \mathbf{Q}_p} / \bar{\pi}^p$ . We claim that  $(f, g)$  is a coboundary if and only if  $c = 0$ . Indeed, if  $(f, g)$  represents the 0 class, there is some  $h \in \Lambda_{R_0, (0, b], \mathbf{Q}_p}$  such that  $f = (\alpha\varphi - 1)(h)$  and  $g = (\gamma - 1)(h)$  (possibly after shrinking  $b$ ). Since  $f \in \Lambda_{R_0, [0, b], \mathbf{Q}_p}^{\psi=0}$ , Lemma 4.1.7 implies that  $h \in \Lambda_{R, (0, \infty], \mathbf{Q}_p}$  and hence  $f \in \Lambda_{R_0, [0, b], \mathbf{Q}_p}^{\psi=0} \cap \Lambda_{R, (0, \infty], \mathbf{Q}_p} = \Lambda_{R_0, [0, \infty], \mathbf{Q}_p}^{\psi=0}$ . Then Lemma 4.1.8 implies that  $c \equiv (\gamma - 1)(f) \equiv 0 \pmod{\bar{\pi}^p \Lambda_{R_0, [0, \infty], \mathbf{Q}_p}^{\psi=0}}$ .

On the other hand, suppose  $c = 0$ . Then Lemma 4.1.8 implies that  $f \in \Lambda_{R_0, [0, \infty], \mathbf{Q}_p}^{\psi=0} \subset \Lambda_{R_0, (0, \infty], \mathbf{Q}_p}$ ; since  $\alpha\varphi - 1 : \Lambda_{R, (0, \infty], \mathbf{Q}_p} \rightarrow \Lambda_{R, (0, \infty], \mathbf{Q}_p}$  is surjective by Lemma 4.1.4 ( $\alpha \neq 1$ , by assumption), we may assume  $f = 0$ . It follows that  $(\alpha\varphi - 1)(g) = 0$ , so by Lemma 4.1.3,  $g = 0$ .

Thus, there is an injective map  $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^1(\delta) \rightarrow \Lambda_{R_0, [0, \infty], \mathbf{Q}_p}^{\psi=0} / \bar{\pi}^p \Lambda_{R_0, [0, \infty], \mathbf{Q}_p}^{\psi=0}$ . To compute its image, we consider the  $\Delta$ -fixed subspace of the target (since we may assume  $(f, g)$  is fixed by  $\Delta$ ). The subgroup  $\Delta \subset \mathbf{Z}_p^\times$  acts semi-linearly on  $\Lambda_{R_0, [0, \infty], \mathbf{Q}_p}$  via  $\delta|_\Delta$ , and we claim it fixes a subspace of dimension 1 over  $R$ . It suffices to consider sums of the form  $\sum_{j=1}^{p-1} \varepsilon^j \alpha_j$ , where  $\alpha_j \in R_0$ ; we observe that  $\sum_{j=1}^{p-1} \varepsilon^j \alpha_j \in \bar{\pi} \Lambda_{R_0, [0, \infty], \mathbf{Q}_p}$  if and only if  $\sum_j \alpha_j = 0$ . Since  $\Delta$  is a cyclic group, we may choose a generator  $\gamma \in \Delta$  and compute  $\gamma \left( \sum_{j=1}^{p-1} \varepsilon^j \alpha_j \right) = \delta(\gamma) \sum_{j=1}^{p-1} \gamma(\varepsilon)^j \alpha_j$ . Moreover,  $\{\gamma(\varepsilon)^j\} = \{\varepsilon^j\}$  since  $\gamma$  is a generator, so  $\{\alpha_j\} = \{\delta(\gamma)^j \alpha_1\}$ . Thus, if  $\delta(\gamma) = 1$ , we see that

$$\sum_j \alpha_j = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha_j = 0 \text{ for all } j \Leftrightarrow \sum_{j=1}^{p-1} \varepsilon^j \alpha_j \in \bar{\pi}^p \Lambda_{R_0, [0, \infty], \mathbf{Q}_p}^{\Delta=1, \psi=0}$$

and  $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^1(\delta)$  is 1-dimensional over  $R$ , with classes in bijection with  $(\alpha\varphi - 1)(g)(0)$ .

If  $\delta|_\Delta$  is non-trivial, we have  $\sum_j \alpha_j = \sum_j \delta(\gamma)^j \alpha_1 = (\delta(\gamma) - 1)^{-1} (\delta(\gamma)^{p-1} - 1) = 0$  automatically. Thus, the  $\Delta$ -fixed subspace of  $\Lambda_{R_0, [0, \infty], \mathbf{Q}_p}^{\psi=0} / \bar{\pi}^p \Lambda_{R_0, [0, \infty], \mathbf{Q}_p}^{\psi=0}$  is a 1-dimensional  $R$ -vector space which lies in the image of  $(\bar{\pi} \Lambda_{R_0, [0, \infty], \mathbf{Q}_p})^{\psi=0}$ .  $\square$

#### 4.2. Tate local duality.

**Lemma 4.2.1.** *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 holds for  $\Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, \mathbf{Q}_p}(\delta)$  and  $\Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, \mathbf{Q}_p}(\delta^{-1}\chi_{\text{cyc}})$ .*

*Proof.* Theorem 3.0.13 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

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

Then an argument with slope filtrations shows that  $D$  is pure of slope 0, hence comes from a Galois representation, so Tate local duality holds for  $D$ . The associated long exact sequence in cohomology, combined with Lemma 4.1.1 shows that  $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^0(D) = 0$ , so duality implies that  $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^2(D^\vee(\chi_{\text{cyc}})) = 0$ .

Since  $\delta^{-1}\chi_{\text{cyc}}$  and  $\delta$  are non-trivial,  $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^0(\delta^{-1}\chi_{\text{cyc}}) = H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^0(\delta) = 0$ , and since  $v_R(\delta(p)) < 0$ ,  $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^2(\delta) = 0$  and  $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_{\mathbf{Q}_p}}^1(\delta)$  is 1-dimensional.

If we dualize our exact sequence and tensor with  $\chi_{\text{cyc}}$ , 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 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 3.0.13 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.  $\square$

**Theorem 4.2.2.** *Tate local duality holds for every  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -module  $D$  over  $\Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K}$ .*

*Proof.* We may replace  $D$  by  $\text{Ind}_K^{\mathbf{Q}_p} D$  and treat the case of  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -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 3.0.13, 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  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -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  $\Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, \mathbf{Q}_p}(\delta)$ , 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  $D_1 \subset D$  and  $\mu(D_1) > 0$  (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.  $\square$

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

**Corollary 4.2.3.** *Let  $R$  be a finite extension of  $\mathbf{F}_p((u))$  and let  $\delta : K^\times \rightarrow R^\times$  be a continuous character. Then*

- (1)  $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(\delta) = 0$  unless  $\delta$  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  $[K : \mathbf{Q}_p] + 1$ .

## 5. TRIANGULATIONS

**5.1. Classification of rank-1  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -modules.** In this section, we show that rank-1  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -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. The proof is largely the same as in [KPX14, §6.2]. We first treat the case where the coefficients are a field, where we can exploit the fact that  $\Lambda_{R_0, (0, b], K}$  is Bézout, and then deduce the case where the coefficients are artinian by a deformation argument.

**Proposition 5.1.1.** *Suppose  $R$  is an artin local pseudoaffinoid algebra. If  $D$  is a rank-1  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -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  $R$ . In addition,*

- (1) *The natural map  $\Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K}(\delta) \otimes_R \mathcal{L} \rightarrow D$  is an isomorphism.*
- (2)  *$H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^1(D(\delta^{-1}))$  is free over  $R$  of rank  $1 + [K : \mathbf{Q}_p]$ .*
- (3)  *$H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(D(\delta^{-1})) = 0$ .*

*Proof.* This proof is nearly identical to the proof of [KPX14, 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  $\alpha^f$ , and by construction, the associated  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -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,  $M := (\tilde{\Lambda}_{R, \text{rig}} \otimes D)^{\varphi=1}$  is a Galois representation with  $D = D_{\text{rig}}(M)$ . Then local class field theory and the construction of  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -modules of character type imply that there is a unique character  $\delta : K^\times \rightarrow R^\times$  with  $D = \Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K}(\delta)$ . The calculation of cohomology follows from Corollary 4.2.3.

In order to bootstrap to the case where  $R$  is an artin local ring, we factor the extension  $R \twoheadrightarrow R/\mathfrak{m}_R$  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  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -modules) implies that if  $D$  is a  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -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.  $\square$

In order to give a classification over a general base, we again follow the strategy of the proof of [KPX14, Theorem 6.2.14] and twist our rank-1  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -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 of a family of  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -modules over a pseudoaffinoid algebra are bounded; this is the essential content of the following proposition, whose proof we do not duplicate here.

**Proposition 5.1.2.** *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  $\delta_n : \mathbf{Q}_p^\times \rightarrow R^\times$  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.*

*Proof.* The proof of [KPX14, Proposition 3.3.2] carries over verbatim. One takes a model of  $D$  as a finite projective module over  $\Lambda_{R, (0, b], \mathbf{Q}_p}$ , considers it as a summand of a free module, and carefully analyzes the actions of  $\varphi$  and  $\psi$ .  $\square$

Now we give the desired general classification. The primary difference from the argument of [KPX14, Theorem 6.2.14] is in avoiding the use of Hodge–Tate weights in the calculation.

**Theorem 5.1.3.** *Let  $R$  be a pseudoaffinoid algebra, and let  $D$  be a rank-1  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -module over  $\Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K}$ . Then there exists a unique continuous character  $\delta : K^\times \rightarrow R^\times$  and a unique invertible sheaf  $\mathcal{L}$  on  $\text{Spa } R$  such that  $D \cong \Lambda_{R, \text{rig}, K}(\delta) \otimes_R \mathcal{L}$ .*

**Remark 5.1.4.** If such a  $\delta$  and  $\mathcal{L}$  exist, then  $\mathcal{L}(U) = H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(D(\delta^{-1})|_U)$  for every open subspace  $U \subset \text{Spa } R$ .

*Proof.* 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  $\delta$  is trivial. There is a Zariski-open dense subspace  $U \subset \mathrm{Spa} R$  such that  $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^i(\Lambda_{R, \mathrm{rig}, K}(\delta)|_U)$  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  $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^i(R/\mathfrak{m}_x^k \otimes_R \Lambda_{R, \mathrm{rig}, K}(\delta)) \cong R/\mathfrak{m}_x^k \otimes_R H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^i(\delta)$  for all  $i$  and all  $k \geq 1$ . In particular,  $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(\Lambda_{R/\mathfrak{m}_x^k, \mathrm{rig}, K}(\delta))$  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  $\mathrm{Spa} R$ ; since it contains a Zariski-open dense subspace, it is all of  $\mathrm{Spa} R$ .

To show existence, we follow [KPX14] and consider the twist of  $D$  by the inverse of the universal family of characters  $\delta_{\mathrm{univ}} : K^\times \rightarrow R^\times$ ; this is a  $(\varphi, \Gamma_K)$ -module over  $\mathrm{Spa} R \times \widehat{K}^\times$ , and we use Tate local duality to cut out a subspace corresponding to the desired character. More precisely, we let  $\Gamma'_D$  and  $\Gamma''_D$  be the support of  $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(D^\vee(\delta_{\mathrm{univ}} \chi_{\mathrm{cyc}}))$  and  $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(D(\delta_{\mathrm{univ}}^{-1} \chi_{\mathrm{cyc}}))$  in  $\mathrm{Spa} R \times \widehat{K}^\times$ , respectively, and let  $\Gamma_D := \Gamma'_D \times_{\mathrm{Spa} R \times \widehat{K}^\times} \Gamma''_D$ . Since the formation of  $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2$  commutes with arbitrary base change on  $\mathrm{Spa} R$ , the formation of  $\Gamma'_D$  and  $\Gamma''_D$ , and hence  $\Gamma_D$ , commutes with arbitrary base change on  $\mathrm{Spa} R$ .

There is a natural projection map  $\Gamma_D \rightarrow \mathrm{Spa} R$ ; a section induces a morphism  $\mathrm{Spa} R \rightarrow \widehat{\Gamma_K}$ , or equivalently, a continuous character  $\delta : K^\times \rightarrow R^\times$ . We will show that  $\Gamma_D \rightarrow \mathrm{Spa} R$  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  $\mathrm{Spa} R = \Gamma_D \rightarrow \widehat{K}^\times$ , so that  $\Gamma_D$  corresponds to the trivial character. Then we need to show that  $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(D)$  is a line bundle over  $\mathrm{Spa} R$ , and  $D \cong \Lambda_{R, \mathrm{rig}, K} \otimes_R H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(D)$  as a  $(\varphi, \Gamma_K)$ -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 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  $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(D_{R'/\mathfrak{m}_{R'}}^\vee(\delta' \chi_{\mathrm{cyc}}))$  and  $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(D_{R'/\mathfrak{m}_{R'}}(\delta'^{-1} \chi_{\mathrm{cyc}}))$  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  $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2$  commutes with arbitrary base change on  $R$ , we see that  $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(D_{R'}^\vee(\delta' \chi_{\mathrm{cyc}}))$  and  $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(D_{R'}(\delta'^{-1} \chi_{\mathrm{cyc}}))$  are both non-zero. Thus, the graph of the morphism  $\mathrm{Spa} R' \rightarrow \widehat{K}^\times$  induced by  $\delta'$  is contained in  $\Gamma_D$ ; since  $\Gamma_D$  corresponds to the trivial character,  $\delta'$  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  $\Gamma_D \rightarrow \mathrm{Spa} R$  is an isomorphism. In fact, it suffices to prove that  $\Gamma_D$  is pseudoaffinoid. Indeed, since pseudoaffinoid rings are jacobson, an isomorphism of pseudoaffinoid spaces can be detected on the level of completed local rings at maximal points, and this follows from the result on artin local rings.

Since  $\Gamma_D$  is a Zariski-closed subspace of the quasi-Stein space  $\mathrm{Spa} R \times \widehat{K^\times}$ , it is enough to show that its image in  $\widehat{K^\times}$  is contained in an affinoid subspace, and since  $\widehat{K^\times} \cong \mathbf{G}_m^{\mathrm{an}} \times \widehat{\mathcal{O}_K^\times}$ , it is enough to show that its image in  $\mathbf{G}_m^{\mathrm{an}}$  is bounded. There is some  $N \geq 0$  such that for all  $n \geq N$ ,  $\psi - 1 : D^\vee(\delta_{-n}\delta_{\mathrm{univ}}\chi_{\mathrm{cyc}}) \rightarrow D^\vee(\delta_{-n}\delta_{\mathrm{univ}}\chi_{\mathrm{cyc}})$  and  $\psi - 1 : D(\delta_{-n}\delta_{\mathrm{univ}}\chi_{\mathrm{cyc}}) \rightarrow D(\delta_{-n}\delta_{\mathrm{univ}}\chi_{\mathrm{cyc}})$  are surjective. Surjectivity is preserved under arbitrary base change  $R \rightarrow R'$ , and the isomorphism  $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^\bullet \rightarrow H_{\psi, \Gamma_K}^\bullet$  implies that  $H^2(D^\vee(\delta_{-n}\delta_{\mathrm{univ}}\delta'\chi_{\mathrm{cyc}})) = H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^2(D(\delta_{-n}\delta_{\mathrm{univ}}\delta'\chi_{\mathrm{cyc}})) = 0$  for all continuous characters  $\delta' : \mathcal{O}_K^\times \rightarrow R'^{-1}$ . Thus, if  $T$  denotes the coordinate on  $\mathbf{G}_m$ , the image of  $\Gamma_D'$  is contained in the subspace  $T \leq u^N$  and the image of  $\Gamma_D''$  is contained in the subspace  $T^{-1} \leq u^N$ , and we are done.  $\square$

**5.2. Interpolating triangulations.** Trianguline  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -modules are those which are extensions of  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -modules of character type. More precisely,

**Definition 5.2.1.** 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  $(\varphi, \Gamma_K)$ -module  $D$  is *trianguline with parameter  $\underline{\delta}$*  if (possibly after enlarging  $E$ ) there is an increasing filtration  $\mathrm{Fil}^\bullet D$  by  $(\varphi, \Gamma_K)$ -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- $(\varphi, \Gamma_K)$ -module of  $D$  containing  $\mathrm{Fil}^i D$  such that  $\mathrm{gr}^{i+1} D \cong \Lambda_{R, \mathrm{rig}, K}(\delta_{i+1})$ .

**Lemma 5.2.2.** Let  $X = \mathrm{Spa} R$  be a reduced pseudorigid space over  $\mathbf{Z}_p$  with  $p \notin R^\times$ , let  $D$  be a  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -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  $\{p = 0\} \subset X$ .

*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,  $\varphi$ -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

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

Thus, the induced maps  $k_x \otimes_R D \rightarrow k_x \otimes_R \Lambda_{R, \mathrm{rig}, K}(\delta)$  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  $\lambda$  such that  $\{|p| \leq \lambda\} \cap Z$  is empty. Setting  $U := \{|p| \leq \lambda\} \subset X$  yields the desired subspace.  $\square$

**Theorem 5.2.3.** *Let  $X$  be a reduced pseudorigid space over  $\mathbf{Z}_p$ , let  $D$  be a  $(\varphi, \Gamma_K)$ -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  $X_{\mathrm{alg}} \subset X$  of maximal points such that for every  $x \in X_{\mathrm{alg}}$ ,  $H_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^0(D_x^\vee(\delta_x))$  is 1-dimensional and the image of  $\Lambda_{k_x, \mathrm{rig}, K}$  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  $\lambda : f^*D \rightarrow \Lambda_{X', \mathrm{rig}, K}(\delta) \otimes_{X'} \mathcal{L}$  of  $(\varphi, \Gamma_K)$ -modules, and an open subspace  $U \subset X'$  containing  $\{p = 0\}$  such that*

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

*Proof.* We may replace  $X$  with its normalization (using the theory of normalizations of pseudorigid spaces developed in [JN19]), and we may consider the connected components of  $X$  separately.

Using perfectness of  $C_{\varphi, \Gamma_K}^\bullet(D^\vee(\delta))$ , we may use [KPX14, 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

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

By [KPX14, 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  $\lambda_0 : f^*D \rightarrow \Lambda_{X', \mathrm{rig}, K}(\delta) \otimes_{X'} \mathcal{L}$ .

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 5.2.2 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  $\lambda_0$  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  $(\varphi, \Gamma_K)$ -module of rank  $d - 1$ . It follows 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  $(\varphi, \Gamma_K)$ -module of the correct rank.  $\square$

**Remark 5.2.4.** The morphism  $f : X' \rightarrow X$  is, in general, not compatible with the analogous morphism constructed in [KPX14, 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  $X_{\text{alg}} \subset U$ . But Fontaine's element  $t$  does not make sense in our mixed- or positive-characteristic overconvergent period rings, so we cannot deduce that  $X_{\text{alg}} \subset U$ .

As in [KPX14, Corollary 6.3.10], we may deduce the following:

**Corollary 5.2.5.** *Let  $X$  be a reduced pseudorigid space over  $\mathbf{Z}_p$ , all of whose connected components are irreducible. Let  $M$  be a  $(\varphi, \Gamma_K)$ -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 Zariski-dense set  $X_{\text{alg}} \subset X$  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  $(\varphi, \Gamma_K)$ -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 5.2.3 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  $(\varphi, \Gamma_K)$ -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 5.2.2, 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 [KPX14, 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  $Q_{[b/p, b]} = 0$ .  $\square$

## 6. APPLICATIONS TO EIGENVARIETIES

**6.1. Set-up.** Extended eigenvarieties have been constructed by [AIP18], [JN16], and [Gul19] 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  $(\varphi, \Gamma)$ -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 [JN16]. 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  $K_\ell$  is hyperspecial for all but finitely many  $\ell$ , and let  $K_p \subset \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_p)$  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 [JN16] proved the following:

**Theorem 6.1.1.** [JN16, Theorems A and B] *The eigenvarieties for  $\mathbf{G}$  constructed in [HN17] 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.*

When  $F$  is totally real and  $d = 2$ , the characteristic 0 eigenvariety  $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\text{rig}}$  contains a Zariski very dense set of “essentially classical” points (using [Che04, Lemme 6.2.10], [Che04, 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, and so in this case  $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\text{rig}}$  contains a 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 Zariski very dense set of classical points. Moreover, the  $p$ -adic Jacquet–Langlands correspondance of [Che05], [Bir19] 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 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 [Che04], [BC09] which interpolate classical automorphic forms and carry a family of Galois determinants:

**Theorem 6.1.2.** [BC09, 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 Zariski very 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.

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 Zariski very dense 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  $\Sigma$  denote the kernel. There are two submonoids  $\Sigma^{\text{cpt}} \subset \Sigma^+ \subset \Sigma$ ; we refer the reader to [JN16, §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  $\mathcal{Z} \subset \mathcal{W} \times \mathbf{G}_m$  using the Fredholm series of the corresponding controlling Hecke operator  $U_t$ , 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 [JN19, §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  $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}_p}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+}$  equipped with a homomorphism  $\mathbf{T}(\Delta^p, K^p) \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}_p} \mathcal{A}_p^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}_p}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+})$  and a finite morphism  $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}_p}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}$ . There is a surjective finite map  $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}_p}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}$ , and we obtain a Galois determinant  $\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}_p}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+, \text{red}})[\text{Gal}_{F,S}] \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+, \text{red}})$  by pulling back the determinant on  $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\text{red}}$ .

Let  $\mathbf{G}_{m,\mathcal{W}}$  denote the pseudorigid space  $\mathbf{G}_m^{\text{an}} \times \mathcal{W}$ , so that we have finite morphisms  $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}_p}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}} \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{m,\mathcal{W}}$ . By [JN19, Lemma 3.4.1], the image of  $[IsI]$  in  $\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}_p}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+})$  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  $\psi([Is'I])\psi([Is''I]^{-1}) \in \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}_p}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+})^\times$ . Thus, we have a morphism



$\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+} \rightarrow \widehat{\Sigma} := \text{Hom}(\Sigma, \mathbf{G}_{m, \mathcal{W}})$  such that the diagram

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

commutes and has finite horizontal maps. Here the right vertical map is induced by evaluation at  $U_t$ . Any choice of a basis of  $\Sigma$  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 of  $\Sigma$ , namely  $\{\text{diag}(1, \dots, \varpi_v, \dots, 1)\}_{i,v}$ , where  $v|p$  and  $\varpi_v$  is placed in the  $d-i$  slot. Then (restricting to non-critical points for simplicity), [HN17, Conjecture 1.2.2(iii)] predicts that if  $x \in \mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+}$  is non-critical, the Galois representation corresponding to  $D_x|_{\text{Gal}_{F_v}}$  is trianguline with parameters  $\{\delta_{i,v}\}$  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, [BC09, Proposition 7.5.13] implies that at non-critical points  $x \in \mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+}$ , the Galois representation corresponding to  $D_x|_{\text{Gal}_{F_v}}$  is trianguline with parameter  $\{\delta_{i,v}\}$ , where  $\delta_{i,v}(p) = \psi(\text{diag}(1, \dots, p, \dots, 1))$ .

**6.2. Properness at the boundary.** We follow the strategy of [DL16] 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 6.2.1.** *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*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Spa } R \setminus \{p=0\} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+, \text{red}} \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \text{dashed} & \downarrow \\ \text{Spa } R & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{W} \end{array}$$

with  $\text{Spa } R \rightarrow \mathcal{W}$  corresponding to a weight  $\kappa : \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{Z}_p) \rightarrow R^\times$  and  $R$  a normal pseudoaffinoid algebra flat over  $\mathbf{Z}_p$  with  $p \notin R^\times$ . Suppose in addition that there is an ordered basis  $\{s_{i,v}\}$  of  $\Sigma$  with  $\prod_{j=1}^i s_{j,v} \in \Sigma^+$  such that for a Zariski-dense set of points  $Z \subset \text{Spa } R \setminus \{p=0\}$  the Galois representation attached to the pull-back of  $D$  is trianguline at all places  $v|p$ , with parameters  $\{\delta_{i,v}\}$  induced by  $\{s_{i,v}\}$ . Then the dashed arrow can be filled in.

**Remark 6.2.2.** For the eigenvarieties discussed in the previous section, we will be able to check that  $Z$  exists so long as  $\text{Spa } R$  has the same dimension as weight space, and classical weights are dense in  $\kappa$ . We can view this as saying that the limit of a family of overconvergent automorphic forms exists, so long as it tends

to  $\{p = 0\}$  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.

We first treat the case of a finite morphism:

**Lemma 6.2.3.** *Suppose  $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$  is a finite morphism of pseudorigid spaces and we have a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Spa} R \setminus \{p = 0\} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathcal{X} \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \text{dashed} & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{Spa} R & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathcal{Y} \end{array}$$

where  $R$  is a  $\mathbf{Z}_p$ -flat normal pseudoaffinoid algebra with  $p \notin R^\times$ . Then the dashed arrow can be filled in.

*Proof.* By [Hub13, 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  $\mathrm{Spa} R \setminus \{p = 0\} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$  is induced by a compatible sequence of continuous homomorphisms  $(A, A^\circ) \rightarrow (R_0 \langle \frac{u^k}{p} \rangle [\frac{1}{u}], R_0 \langle \frac{u^k}{p} \rangle [\frac{1}{u}]^\circ)$  for some noetherian ring of definition  $R_0 \subset R$  and  $k \geq 1$ . By [Lou17, Theorem 5.1],  $R^\circ = \cap_k R \langle \frac{u^k}{p} \rangle^\circ$ , so we have a continuous homomorphism  $A^\circ \rightarrow R^\circ$ . Since  $A^\circ$  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  $\mathrm{Spa} R \setminus \{p = 0\}$  and  $\mathcal{Y}$  is separated, it agrees on all of  $\mathrm{Spa} R$ .  $\square$

Combined with the theory of determinants 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 6.2.4.** *Let  $R$  be an integral normal pseudoaffinoid algebra flat over  $\mathbf{Z}_p$  with pseudouniformizer  $u$ . Then any morphism  $\mathrm{Spa} R \setminus \{p = 0\} \rightarrow X_p^{\mathrm{an}}$  extends uniquely to a morphism  $\mathrm{Spa} R \rightarrow X_p^{\mathrm{an}}$ .*

*Proof.* We use the Hebbbarkeitssätze of [Lou17]. The pseudorigid space  $\mathrm{Spa} R \setminus \{p = 0\}$  is connected, so its image in  $X_p^{\mathrm{an}}$  has constant residual determinant  $\overline{D}$ . Thus, the morphism  $\mathrm{Spa} R \setminus \{p = 0\} \rightarrow X_p^{\mathrm{an}}$  is induced by a series of homomorphisms  $R_{\overline{D}} \rightarrow R \langle \frac{u^k}{p} \rangle^\circ$  for  $k \geq 1$ , where  $R_{\overline{D}}$  is the pseudodeformation ring parametrizing lifts of  $\overline{D}$ . But by [Lou17, Theorem 5.1],  $R^\circ = \cap_k R \langle \frac{u^k}{p} \rangle^\circ$ , so we get a continuous homomorphism  $R_{\overline{D}} \rightarrow R^\circ$  and a morphism  $\mathrm{Spa} R \rightarrow (\mathrm{Spa} R_{\overline{D}})^{\mathrm{an}}$ .  $\square$

**Lemma 6.2.5.** *For any  $s \in \Sigma^+$ ,  $\psi(s) \in \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+, \mathrm{red}})$  is power-bounded.*

*Proof.* This follows from the construction of [JN16] and we use the notation of that paper freely. By [JN16, Corollary 3.3.10], the action of  $s$  on  $\mathcal{D}_\kappa^r$  is norm-decreasing,

for any weight  $\kappa : T_0 \rightarrow R^\times$  and any  $r \gg 1/p$  (depending on  $\kappa$ ). 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  $H^* \mathcal{K}^\bullet$ .  $\square$

Now we are in a position to prove Theorem 6.2.1:

*Proof of Theorem 6.2.1.* We first assume that  $R/p$  is an integral domain. Since  $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+, \text{red}} \rightarrow \widehat{\Sigma}$  is finite, Lemma 6.2.3 implies that it therefore suffices to lift  $\kappa$  to a morphism  $\tilde{\kappa} : \text{Spa } R \rightarrow \widehat{\Sigma}$  (compatibly with the given map  $\text{Spa } R \setminus \{p=0\} \rightarrow \widehat{\Sigma}$ ). In other words, we need to show that the image of  $\psi(s_{i,v})$  in  $\cap_k R \left\langle \frac{u^k}{p} \right\rangle$  is an element of  $R^\times$  for all  $i$  and all  $v \mid p$ .

Let  $U_{i,v} := \prod_{j=1}^i s_{i,v} \in \Sigma^+$ ; by Lemma 6.2.5,  $\psi(U_{i,v})$  is power-bounded for all  $i$  and all  $v \mid p$ , and by [Lou17, Theorem 5.1], the image of  $\psi(U_{i,v})$  in  $\cap_k R \left\langle \frac{u^k}{p} \right\rangle$  lands in  $R^+ \subset R$ .

It suffices to show that the image of  $\psi(U_{i,v})$  is a unit of  $R$ , i.e. that it does not vanish at any point in the locus  $\{p=0\}$ . We proceed by induction on  $i$ . Let  $F_{1,v}$  denote the image of  $\psi(s_{1,v}) = \psi(U_{1,v})$  in  $R$ . By Lemma 6.2.4, the determinant  $D : \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+, \text{red}})[\text{Gal}_{F,S}] \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathcal{A}_p^+, \text{red}})$  extends to a determinant  $R[\text{Gal}_{F,S}] \rightarrow R$ . By B.0.4 there is a morphism  $f : X' \rightarrow \text{Spa } R$  and a family of Galois representations  $M'$  over  $X'$  such that  $M'$  induces the pullback  $f^* D_R$  of  $D_R$  to  $X'$ , and we may assume that  $X' \rightarrow \text{Spa } R$  is the composition of a blow-up and a finite morphism. We may make a further blow-up, and assume that  $H_{\varphi, \Gamma}^1(M')$  and  $H_{\varphi, \Gamma}^2(M')$  have Tor-dimension at most 1.

Let  $M'_v$  denote the restriction of  $M'$  to the local Galois group at  $v \mid p$ . For each point  $x \in \text{Spa } R$ , the morphism  $f^{-1}(x) \rightarrow \text{Spa } k(x)$  is flat, and so  $H_{\varphi, \Gamma}^i(M'_v|_{f^{-1}(x)}) = H_{\varphi, \Gamma}^i(M_v|_x)$ , where by abuse of notation, we let  $M_v|_x$  refer to the Galois representation at  $x$  (possibly after extending scalars). In particular, there is a Zariski-dense set of points  $x' \in X'$  such that  $D_{\text{rig}}(M'_v \otimes k(x'))^{\Gamma=1, \varphi^{f_v} = f^\sharp(F_{1,v})}$  is free of rank 1 over  $k(x') \otimes F_{v,0}$ . It follows that there is a Zariski-dense open subspace  $U' \subset X' \setminus \{p=0\}$  such that  $D_{\text{rig}}(M_v|_{U'})^{\Gamma=1, \varphi^{f_v} = f^\sharp(F_{1,v})}$  is a rank-1 vector bundle over  $\mathcal{O}(U') \otimes F_{v,0}$ .

There is a finite affinoid cover  $\{U'_j\}$  of  $X'$  and a finite extension  $L_v/F_v$  such that  $D_{\text{rig}}^{L_v}(M'_v|_{U'_j})$  is a free  $\Lambda_{U'_j, \text{rig}, L_v}$ -module. Fix an open affinoid  $\text{Spa } R'_j \subset U'_j \setminus \{p=0\}$  such that  $D_{\text{rig}}(M_v|_{\text{Spa } R'_j})^{\Gamma=1, \varphi^{f_v} = f^\sharp(F_{1,v})}$  is free of rank 1 and fix a generator  $\mathbf{e}_{v,j}$  of  $D_{\text{rig}}(M_v|_{\text{Spa } R'_j})^{\Gamma=1, \varphi^{f_v} = f^\sharp(F_{1,v})}$ ; after dividing by a suitable power of  $p$ , we may assume that  $\mathbf{e}_{v,j}$  does not vanish on the entire locus  $\{p=0\}$ . Since  $\varphi^{f_v}(\mathbf{e}_{v,j}) = f^\sharp(F_{1,v})\mathbf{e}_{v,j}$  holds on a Zariski-dense subset of  $U'_j$ , it holds on all of  $U'_j$ .

By construction,  $H_{\varphi, \Gamma}^1(M')$  and  $H_{\varphi, \Gamma}^2(M')$  have Tor-dimension at most 1, so Corollary 3.0.12 implies that for every maximal point  $x' \in U'_j$ , we have an injection  $k(x') \otimes D_{\text{rig}}^L(M') \hookrightarrow D_{\text{rig}}^L(k(x') \otimes M')$ . If  $\mathbf{e}_{v,j}$  is non-zero at  $x'$ , injectivity of  $\varphi$  on  $D_{\text{rig}}^L(k(x') \otimes M')$  implies that the image of  $F_{1,v}$  does not vanish at  $x'$ . But  $F_{1,v}$  vanishes at a maximal point  $x \in \text{Spa } R$  if and only if its image vanishes at every point of  $f^{-1}(x)$ . Its vanishing locus is therefore a proper closed subspace of  $\text{Spa } R/p$ ;

since we assumed  $\text{Spec } R/p$  irreducible, Krull's Hauptidealsatz implies that  $F_{1,v}$  is actually a unit of  $R$ .

Let  $\delta_{1,v} : F_v^\times \rightarrow R^\times$  be the character which sends the uniformizer  $\varpi_v$  to  $F_{1,v}$  and is defined by  $\kappa$  on  $\mathcal{O}_{F_v}^\times$ . We have a morphism  $f^* \Lambda_{X', \text{rig}, L}(\delta_{1,v}) \rightarrow D_{\text{rig}}^L(M')$  over a Zariski-open subspace containing the locus  $\{p = 0\}$  which is injective with projective quotient. Then we may repeat this argument with  $\psi(s_{2,v}) = \psi(U_{2,v})/F_{1,v}$ , and eventually conclude that  $\psi(s_{i,v})$  is a unit of  $R$  for all  $i$ , as desired.

Now we remove the hypothesis on the integrality of  $R/p$ . In the general case, by working locally on  $\text{Spa } R$ , the previous arguments yield a morphism  $\text{Spa } R \setminus Z \rightarrow \widehat{\Sigma}$ , where  $Z \subset \text{Spa}(R/p)$  denotes the union of intersections of at least two irreducible components. The codimension of  $Z$  in  $X$  is therefore at least 2, and the second Hebbarkitsatz of [Lou17, Theorem 5.1] implies that our morphism extends to all of  $\text{Spa } R$ .  $\square$

**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 [AIP18] and [JN16].

Our setup is similar to the previous section:

**Theorem 6.3.1.** *Suppose  $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}^p}^{\mathcal{A}^+}$  is an extended eigenvariety such that there is a continuous determinant  $D : \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}^p}^{\mathcal{A}^+, \text{red}})[\text{Gal}_{F,S}] \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}^p}^{\mathcal{A}^+, \text{red}})$  for some number field  $F$ , and let  $\mathcal{X} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{G}^p}^{\mathcal{A}^+, \text{red}}$  be an irreducible Zariski-closed subspace. Suppose in addition there is an ordered basis  $\{s_{i,v}\}$  of  $\Sigma$  with  $\prod_{j=1}^i s_{j,v} \in \Sigma^+$  for all  $i$  such that for a very Zariski-dense set of points  $Z \subset \mathcal{X}$  the Galois representation attached to  $D$  is trianguline at all places  $v \mid p$ , with parameters  $\{\delta_{i,v}\}$  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  $\{\delta_{i,v}\}$  induced by  $\{s_{i,v}\}$ .*

*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 [WE18, 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  $\rho'$  is equal to  $R'^\circ \otimes_{R^\circ} D$ . By [Bel20, Theorem 1.1], for each place  $v \mid p$  of  $F$ , there is a projective  $(\varphi, \Gamma_{F_v})$ -module  $D_{\text{rig}}(\rho'_v)$  associated to  $\rho'_v$ .

By assumption, there is a Zariski-dense set of points  $\{x_i\} \subset U \setminus \{p = 0\}$  and continuous characters  $\delta_{v,j} : E_v \rightarrow R^\times$  such that the  $(\varphi, \Gamma_{K_v}, \text{Gal}_{K_v/E_v})$ -module attached to  $D_{x_i}|_{\text{Gal}_{E_v}}$  is trianguline with parameters  $(\delta_{v,j})_{x_i}$ . Thus, after passing to a further cover  $f'' : U'' \rightarrow U$ , there is an open subspace  $V \subset U''$  containing  $\{p = 0\} \subset U''$  such that  $f''^* \rho'|_V$  is trianguline with parameters  $\delta_{v,j}$ .

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.  $\square$

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, [JN19, 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  $p$ .

## APPENDIX A. COMPLEMENTS ON PSEUDORIGID SPACES

Let  $E$  be a complete discretely valued field with ring of integers  $\mathcal{O}_E$ , uniformizer  $\varpi_E$ , 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 [BL93] and Berthelot [dJ95].

**Definition A.0.1.** 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.

**Example A.0.2.** Let  $\lambda = \frac{n}{m} \in \mathbf{Q}_{>0}$  be a positive rational number with  $(n, m) = 1$ , and set  $D_\lambda^\circ := \mathcal{O}_E[[u]] \left\langle \frac{\varpi_E^m}{u^n} \right\rangle$  and  $D_\lambda := D_\lambda^\circ \left[ \frac{1}{u} \right]$ . Then  $D_\lambda$  is a pseudoaffinoid algebra.

Every pseudoaffinoid algebra  $R$  is a topologically finite type  $D_\lambda$ -algebra for some sufficiently small  $\lambda > 0$ , by [Lou17, 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  $D_\lambda$  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  $D_\lambda$ . Let  $D_\lambda^{\circ\circ}$  denote the ideal of topologically nilpotent elements of  $D_\lambda^\circ$ .

We begin by defining valuations on  $D_\lambda$  and on Tate algebras over it. Each element of  $D_\lambda$  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.1.1.** We define analogues of the Gauss norm on  $D_\lambda$  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  $f \in R$ ,  $v_{D_{\lambda,\text{sp}}}(uf) = 1 + v_{D_{\lambda,\text{sp}}}(f)$  and  $v_{D_{\lambda,\text{sp}}}(f^k) = k \cdot v_{D_{\lambda,\text{sp}}}(f)$  for all integers  $k \geq 0$ .

**Lemma A.1.2.** *If  $f \in R$  and  $v_{R,\text{sp}}(f) > 0$ , then  $f$  is topologically nilpotent.*

*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.  $\square$

**Corollary A.1.3.** *If  $f \in D_{\lambda,r}$  and  $v_{D_{\lambda,r}}(f) = 0$ , then  $v_{D_{\lambda,r,\text{sp}}}(f) = 0$ , as well.*

*Proof.* The hypothesis implies that  $f \in D_{\lambda,r}^\circ \setminus D_{\lambda,r}^{\circ\circ}$ , so  $v_{D_{\lambda,r,\text{sp}}}(f) \geq 0$  and  $v_{D_{\lambda,r,\text{sp}}}(f) \leq 0$ , as desired.  $\square$

**Lemma A.1.4.** *If  $f \in D_{\lambda,r}$ , then  $v_{D_{\lambda,r,\text{sp}}}(af) = \lambda v_E(a) + v_{D_{\lambda,r,\text{sp}}}(f)$  for all  $a \in \mathcal{O}_E$ .*

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

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

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  $Xf' \in D_{\lambda,r}^\circ$ , then  $f' \in D_{\lambda,r}^\circ$ . Writing  $f' = u^{-N} f''$  for some  $f'' \in D_{\lambda,r}^\circ$ , we see that  $Xf'' \equiv 0$  in  $D_{\lambda,r}^\circ/u \cong (\mathcal{O}_E/\varpi_E^m)[X, X_1, \dots, X_r]$ , which implies that  $f'' \equiv 0$  in  $D_{\lambda,r}^\circ/u$ . Replacing  $f''$  with  $\frac{f''}{u}$  and  $N$  with  $N-1$  and repeating the argument, we see that  $f' \in D_{\lambda,r}^\circ$ , as desired.  $\square$

**Corollary A.1.5.** *If  $f \in D_{\lambda,r}$ , then  $f \in D_{\lambda,r}^\circ$  if and only if  $v_{D_{\lambda,r,\text{sp}}}(f) \geq 0$ .*

**Corollary A.1.6.** *For  $f \in D_{\lambda,r}$ ,  $v_{D_{\lambda,r}}(f) = \lambda^{-1} v_{D_{\lambda,r,\text{sp}}}(f)$ .*

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 [JN19, 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 [BGR84, Lemma 3.8.2/1]:

**Lemma A.1.7.** *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  $\bar{u}^a \bar{f}^b \in (R/\mathfrak{m}_x)^\circ$ .  $\square$

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.1.8.** *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.  $\square$

In order to deduce the same result for more general pseudoaffinoid algebras, we use the Noether normalization result of [Lou17, Proposition 4.14]:

**Proposition A.1.9.** *Let  $R$  be an  $\mathcal{O}_E$ -flat pseudoaffinoid algebra such that  $\varpi_E \notin R^\times$  and let  $f \in R$ . Then  $\inf_{x \in \text{MaxSpec } R} v_{R/\mathfrak{m}_x,\text{sp}}(f) = \min_{x \in \text{MaxSpec } R} v_{R/\mathfrak{m}_x,\text{sp}}(f) = v_{R,\text{sp}}(f)$ .*

*Proof.* If  $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_s$  are the minimal prime ideals of  $R$ , it suffices to prove the result for each  $R/\mathfrak{p}_j$ . Thus, we may assume that  $R$  is an integral domain. The algebra  $R/\varpi_E$  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 [Lou17, 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 [BGR84, Proposition 3.8.1/7] to see that

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

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.1.8 and the fibers of  $\text{MaxSpec } R \left\langle \frac{\varpi_E}{u^n} \right\rangle$  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  $R$ , [BGR84, Proposition 3.1.2/1] implies in addition that  $v_{R \left\langle \frac{\varpi_E}{u^n} \right\rangle, \text{sp}}(f) \geq \min_j \frac{1}{d-j} v_{D_{n,r}, \text{sp}}(b_j)$ . Since the right-side is equal to  $\inf_{x \in \text{MaxSpec } R \left\langle \frac{\varpi_E}{u^n} \right\rangle} v_{R/\mathfrak{m}, \text{sp}}(f)$ , Lemma A.1.7 implies that  $\min_{x \in \text{MaxSpec } R \left\langle \frac{\varpi_E}{u^n} \right\rangle} v_{R/\mathfrak{m}, \text{sp}}(f) = v_{R \left\langle \frac{\varpi_E}{u^n} \right\rangle, \text{sp}}(f)$ .

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

**A.2. Analytic loci of formal schemes.** Recall that a point of a pre-adic space  $\text{Spa}(A, A^+)$  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 [dJ95]. Let  $\mathfrak{X} = \text{Spf } A$  be a noetherian affine formal scheme over  $\mathcal{O}_E$ , and let  $X = \text{Spa } A$  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  $X^{\text{an}} = \cup_i X \left\langle \frac{I}{f_i} \right\rangle$ . In the special case when  $A = R_0$  is the ring of definition of a  $\mathcal{O}_E$ -pseudoaffinoid algebra  $R$ , we have  $X^{\text{an}} = \text{Spa } R$ .

As in [dJ95, Proposition 7.1.7], we can give a functor-of-points characterization of  $X^{\text{an}}$ :

**Proposition A.2.1.** *Let  $\mathfrak{X}$  and  $X$  be as above, and let  $Y := \text{Spa } R$  be an affinoid pseudorigid space. Then*

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

*is an isomorphism.*

*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 [Hub93, 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  $\varinjlim_{R_0 \subset R \text{ ring of definition}} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{FS}/\mathcal{O}_E}(\text{Spf } R_0, \mathfrak{X})$  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  $Y \rightarrow X^{\text{an}}$ ; it is induced by a continuous ring homomorphism  $g : A \rightarrow R$ . Using the description of the



analytic locus of  $X$  and the quasi-compactness of  $Y$ , 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  $\text{Spa } R \left\langle \frac{g(I)}{g(f_i)} \right\rangle$ , 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

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

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.  $\square$

## APPENDIX B. PSEUDORIGID DETERMINANTS

We need to extend some of the results of [Che14] on moduli spaces of Galois determinants from the rigid analytic setting to the pseudorigid setting. Recall that for any topological group  $G$  and  $d \in \mathbf{N}$ , [Che14] defines functors  $\tilde{E}_d : \mathcal{FS}/\mathbf{Z}_p \rightarrow \underline{\text{Set}}$  and  $\tilde{E}_{d,z} : \mathcal{FS}/\mathbf{Z}_p \rightarrow \underline{\text{Set}}$  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  $F$ ), [Che14, 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  $\tilde{E}_d^{\text{an}}$  on the category of pseudorigid spaces, and we wish to prove the following:

**Theorem B.0.1.** *The functor  $\tilde{E}_d^{\text{an}}$  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,  $\tilde{E}_d^{\text{an}}$  is the disjoint union of the  $\tilde{E}_{d,z}^{\text{an}}$ .*

**Remark B.0.2.** This is a direct analogue of [Che14, Theorem 3.17], and the proof is virtually identical. However, we sketch it here for the convenience of the reader.

If  $R$  is a pseudoaffinoid algebra, it contains a noetherian ring of definition  $R_0 \subset R$ , and we have  $R^\circ = \varinjlim_{R_0 \subset R} R_0$ , 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 [Che14], we have the following:

**Lemma B.0.3.** *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  $R^\circ$ .*
- (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  $\tilde{E}_d(\text{Spf } R^\circ) = \tilde{E}_d^{\text{an}}(R)$ .*

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  $\tilde{E}_{d,z}^{\text{an}}$  for any continuous determinant  $z$  valued in a finite field.

Now the proof of Theorem B.0.1 follows by combining Proposition A.2.1 and Lemma B.0.3.

For the convenience of the reader, we record the following analogue of [BC09, Lemma 7.8.11]; its proof carries over verbatim to the setting of pseudorigid families of determinants.

**Lemma B.0.4.** *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  $\rho_Y : G \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_{\mathcal{O}(Y)}$ , whose determinant at generic points of  $Y$  agrees with  $g^*D$ .

Moreover,  $\rho_Y$  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  $y \in Y$ ,  $(\mathcal{M}_{Y,y} \otimes \overline{k(y)})^{\mathrm{ss}}$  is isomorphic to  $\overline{\rho}_{g'(y)}$ .

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