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Arthur-César Le Bras and Alberto Vezzani

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The de Rham–Fargues–Fontaine cohomology

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We show how to attach to any rigid analytic variety V over a perfectoid space P a rigid analytic motive over the Fargues–Fontaine curve $\mathcal{X}(P)$ functorially in V and P. We combine this construction with the overconvergent relative de Rham cohomology to produce a complex of solid quasicoherent sheaves over $\mathcal{X}(P)$, and we show that its cohomology groups are vector bundles if V is smooth and proper over P or if V is quasicompact and P is a perfectoid field, thus proving and generalizing a conjecture of Scholze. The main ingredients of the proofs are explicit $\mathbb{B}^1$-homotopies, the motivic proper base change and the formalism of solid quasicoherent sheaves.

1. Introduction

The aim of this article is twofold. On the one hand, we define a *relative* version of the overconvergent de Rham cohomology for rigid analytic varieties over an (admissible) adic space S in characteristic zero, generalizing the work of Große-Klönne [2000; 2002; 2004] for rigid varieties over a field. We prove that this cohomology theory can be canonically defined for any variety X locally of finite type over S, takes values in the infinity-category of solid quasicoherent $\mathcal{O}_S$-modules, in the sense of Clausen and Scholze [2020], is functorial, has étale descent and is $\mathbb{B}^1$-invariant. In particular, we deduce that it is *motivic*, i.e., it can be defined as a contravariant realization functor

$$\mathrm{dR}_S : \mathrm{RigDA}(S) \to \mathrm{QCoh}(S)^{\mathrm{op}}$$

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on the (unbounded, derived, stable, étale) category $\mathrm{RigDA}(S)$ of rigid analytic motives over S with values in the infinity-category of solid quasicoherent $\mathcal{O}_S$-modules. As a matter of fact, in order to prove the properties above we make extensive use of the theory of motives, and more specifically of their six-functor formalism [Ayoub et al. 2022] and of a homotopy-based relative version of Artin's approximation lemma (Theorem 3.9) inspired by the absolute motivic proofs given in [Vezzani 2018]. If X is a proper smooth rigid variety over S, $\mathrm{dR}_S(X)$ is a perfect complex, whose cohomology groups are vector bundles. To prove this finiteness result, we combine the characterization of dualizable objects in $\mathrm{QCoh}(S)$ due to Andreychev [2021] (see also [Scholze 2020]), the motivic proper base change and the "continuity" property for rigid analytic motives (see [Ayoub et al. 2022]). The latter result, which is based on the use of explicit rigid homotopies, states that whenever one has a weak limit of adic spaces (in the sense of Huber) $X \sim \varprojlim X_i$, any compact motive over X has a model over some X_i. We apply this fact to reduce ourselves to the case $S = \operatorname{Spa} A$ with A being a classical Tate algebra, and eventually to the case of a field $S = \operatorname{Spa}(K, K^\circ)$, by considering the limit $x \sim \varprojlim_{x \in U} U$ whenever x is a closed point (a technique that was already exploited in [Scholze 2012]).

On the other hand, in the second part of this paper, we define a motivic version of a pullback functor along the relative Fargues–Fontaine curve that works for smooth rigid analytic *varieties* over a perfectoid space P in positive characteristic. More specifically, we define a monoidal functor $\mathcal{D}$ from rigid analytic motives over P to the category of rigid analytic motives over the relative Fargues–Fontaine curve $\mathcal{X}(P)$. This lets us associate to an adic space V which is locally of finite type over P the motive of a *rigid analytic variety* over $\mathcal{X}(P)$ (and not a relatively perfectoid space!). Let us sketch the simple idea of the construction in the case where $P = \operatorname{Spa}(C, C^\circ)$, with C a complete algebraically closed nonarchimedean field of characteristic p. The adic space $\mathcal{Y}_{[0,\infty)}(C)$, as defined by Fargues and Fontaine, is equipped with an action of Frobenius φ such that, for any quasicompact neighborhood U of the point C, one has $U \subset \varphi(U)$. By motivic continuity applied to $\operatorname{Spa} C \sim \varprojlim_{\varphi_*} U$ we can extend any motive V over C to some motive $U(V)$ defined on U. We may also extend the (motivically invertible!) geometric Frobenius map $\varphi^* V \cong V$ to some gluing datum $U(V) \cong (\varphi_* U(V))|_U$ enabling us to stretch $U(V)$ to $\mathcal{Y}_{[0,\infty)}(C)$ and eventually to $\mathcal{X}(C)$.

This motivic take on Dwork's trick (see, for example, [de Jong 1998; Kedlaya 2005]) admits an explicit description when applied to varieties with good reduction and, in general, gives a "globalization" of the motivic tilting equivalence $\mathrm{RigDA}(C) \cong \mathrm{RigDA}(C^\sharp)$ of [Vezzani 2019a] at the level of each classical point $C^\sharp$ of $\mathcal{X}(C)$. The functor $\mathcal{D}$ above can be considered as being the avatar of the pullback p^* along the map $p : \mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}(C) \to C$ as if it existed in adic spaces (and not just diamonds).

Putting the two main results above together, we are led to consider the composition

$$\mathrm{RigDA}(P) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}} \mathrm{RigDA}(\mathcal{X}(P)) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{dR}_{\mathcal{X}(P)}} \mathrm{QCoh}(\mathcal{X}(P))^{\mathrm{op}}$$

giving rise to a functorial cohomology theory for adic spaces which are locally of finite type over a perfectoid space P *in positive characteristic* that takes values in the category of solid quasicoherent sheaves on the relative Fargues–Fontaine curve $\mathcal{X}(P)$. When P is a geometric point, this is closely related to a conjecture which was formulated in [Fargues 2018, Conjecture 1.13] and in [Scholze 2018, Conjecture 6.4] that we prove below; but the construction makes good sense for any P. More precisely (see Theorem 6.3):

Theorem. *Let P be an admissible perfectoid space of characteristic p. There is a functor*

$$\mathrm{RigDA}(P) \to \mathrm{QCoh}(\mathcal{X}(P)), \quad M \mapsto \mathrm{dR}^{\mathrm{FF}}_P(M),$$

where $\mathrm{QCoh}(\mathcal{X}(P))$ is the category of solid quasicoherent sheaves over the relative Fargues–Fontaine curve $\mathcal{X}(P)$ with the following properties:

(1) *It satisfies étale descent*, *$\mathbb{B}^1$-invariance and a Künneth formula.*

(2) *For any untilt $P^\sharp$ of P, the pullback of $\mathrm{dR}^{\mathrm{FF}}_P(M)$ along $P^\sharp \to \mathcal{X}(P)$ is isomorphic to the overconvergent de Rham cohomology $\mathrm{dR}_{P^\sharp}(M^\sharp)$ of the motive $M^\sharp$ corresponding to M via the motivic equivalence $\mathrm{RigDA}(P) \cong \mathrm{RigDA}(P^\sharp)$.*

(3) *The object $\mathrm{dR}^{\mathrm{FF}}_P(M)$ is a perfect complex of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}(P)}$-modules whose cohomology sheaves are vector bundles*, *whenever M is* (*the motive of*) *a smooth proper variety over P or whenever M is compact and P is a perfectoid field.*

Examples of admissible perfectoid spaces include those which are pro-étale over rigid analytic varieties, and examples of compact motives over a field include motives of quasicompact smooth varieties or analytifications of algebraic varieties. The cohomology theory induced by $\mathrm{dR}^{\mathrm{FF}}_P$ will be called the *de Rham–Fargues–Fontaine* cohomology. Its construction is purely made at the level of the generic fibers, makes no use of log-geometry and requires weak hypotheses on the base P. It is expected to enhance the de Rham and the de Rham–Fargues–Fontaine realizations with coefficients, in a compatible way with the motivic six-functor formalism.

One may precompose this realization functor with the motivic tilting equivalence

$$\mathrm{RigDA}(P) \cong \mathrm{RigDA}(P^\flat)$$

allowing P to be a perfectoid space in characteristic zero as well (in this case, the target category would be obviously $\mathrm{QCoh}(\mathcal{X}(P^\flat))$ or with the analytification functor. On the other hand, if P is a characteristic p perfectoid space, one can postcompose it with specialization along a chosen untilt $P^\sharp \to \mathcal{X}(P)$ and get a perfect complex of $\mathcal{O}_{P^\sharp}$-modules. By doing so when $P = C$ is an algebraically closed perfectoid field of characteristic p, we recover a construction from [Vezzani 2019b] and also Bhatt, Morrow and Scholze's $B^+_{\mathrm{dR}}(C^\sharp)$-cohomology [Bhatt et al. 2018, Section 13] for each untilt $C^\sharp$ of C. This proves that $\mathrm{dR}^{\mathrm{FF}}$ satisfies all the requirements of conjecture 6.4 in [Scholze 2018]. There is also a connection to rigid cohomology that we sketch at the end of the article.

In Section 2 we begin by recalling the properties of rigid analytic motives and we give a proof of their pro-étale descent. This allows us to define motives over any (admissible) diamond. In Section 3 we give a definition of relative dagger varieties (or relative varieties with an overconvergent structure) and we show that up to homotopy, any smooth relative variety can be equipped with such a structure. In Section 4 we introduce the de Rham complex of a relative dagger space and prove that it gives rise to a motivic realization with values in solid modules, or even perfect complexes, under suitable hypotheses.

In the second part, we build the motivic rigid-analytic version of the relative Fargues–Fontaine curve and we compare it to the usual construction in Section 5. Finally, in Section 6 we put together the ingredients of the previous sections introducing the de Rham–Fargues–Fontaine cohomology and its properties, including its relation to the cohomology theories mentioned above.

2. Adic étale motives

We start by laying down the main definitions and properties of the type of adic spaces we consider and the homotopy theory associated to them.

Definitions and formal properties. Our conventions and notation are mostly taken from [Ayoub 2015; Ayoub et al. 2022] even if we typically omit any visual reference to the étale topology and the ring of coefficients in what follows.

Definition 2.1. We say that a Tate Huber pair (A, A^+) over $\mathbb{Z}_p$ is *stably strongly uniform* if for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and any map $(A\langle T_1, \dots, T_n\rangle, A^+\langle T_1, \dots, T_n\rangle) \to (B, B^+)$ obtained as a composition of rational localizations and finite étale maps (as defined in Definition 7.1(i) of [Scholze 2012]), the space $\operatorname{Spa}(B, B^+)$ is uniform, that is, the ring B^+ is (open and) bounded. An adic space is *stably strongly uniform* if it is locally the spectrum of a stably strongly uniform pair. Examples of stably strongly uniform spaces include diamantine spaces [Hansen and Kedlaya 2020, Theorem 11.14], sous-perfectoid spaces (such as perfectoid spaces) [Scholze and Weinstein 2020, Proposition 6.3.3], and reduced rigid analytic varieties over nonarchimedean fields [Bosch et al. 1984, Theorem 6.2.4/1]. We let Adic be the full subcategory of quasiseparated adic spaces over $\mathbb{Z}_p$ which consists of stably strongly uniform spaces having a cover of affinoid open spaces with finite (topological) Krull dimension (see, for example, [Stacks 2018, Section 0054]). Its objects will be sometimes referred to as *admissible adic spaces*. For any full subcategory C of Adic we let $\mathrm{C}^{\mathrm{qcqs}}$ be the subcategory of C of quasicompact quasiseparated morphisms (referred to as qcqs from now on). We let $\mathbb{B}^n$ and $\mathbb{T}^n$ be the adic spaces

$$\mathbb{B}^n = \operatorname{Spa}(\mathbb{Z}_p\langle T_1, \dots, T_n\rangle, \mathbb{Z}_p\langle T_1, \dots, T_n\rangle) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{T}^n = \operatorname{Spa}(\mathbb{Z}_p\langle T_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, T_n^{\pm 1}, \rangle, \mathbb{Z}_p\langle T_1^{\pm 1}, , \dots, T_n^{\pm 1}\rangle).$$

We remark that $\mathbb{B}^n_S = S \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{B}^n$ and $\mathbb{T}^n_S = S \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{T}^n$ lie in Adic for any $S \in$ Adic and any $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Remark 2.2. We point out that reduced rigid analytic varieties over a nonarchimedean field K are admissible. Also their perfection (assuming K has characteristic p) is an admissible perfectoid space, and as we will remark later (Remark 5.2) the Fargues–Fontaine curves associated to such perfectoid spaces are admissible too. As a matter of fact, in all that follows one can replace the category Adic with any subcategory of adic spaces over $\mathbb{Z}_p$ which are locally of finite Krull dimension that is stable under open immersions, finite étale extensions as well as relative discs, and that contains reduced rigid analytic varieties and relative Fargues–Fontaine curves. Alternatively, one may consider the (larger) category of rigid spaces as defined by [Fujiwara and Kato 2018] and considered in [Ayoub et al. 2022]. In this article, we stick to an adic perspective and we leave it to the reader to extend the statements and definitions of the present article to any more general setting.

Definition 2.3. Let $f : X \to S$ be a morphism in Adic.

- We say that f is *étale* if it is, locally on X and S, the composition of an open immersion and a finite étale morphism. A collection of étale maps $\{X_i \to S\}$ is an *étale cover* if it is jointly surjective on the underlying topological spaces.
- We say f is *smooth* (or even, by abuse of notation, that X is a *smooth rigid analytic variety over* S) if it is, locally on X, the composition of an étale map $X \to \mathbb{B}^N_S$ and the canonical projection $\mathbb{B}^N_S \to S$ for some N. The category of smooth rigid analytic varieties over S is denoted by Sm/S.

We point out that if S is in Adic and f is smooth (using the above definition) then X lies in Adic as well. Also, we remark that pullbacks of smooth (resp. étale) maps exist in Adic and they are again smooth (resp. étale).

Definition 2.4. Let S be in Adic.

- For any $X \in \mathrm{Sm}/S$ we let $\mathbb{Q}_S(X)$ be the (free) presheaf of $\mathbb{Q}$-modules represented by X. That is $\Gamma(Y, \mathbb{Q}_S(X)) = \mathbb{Q}[\mathrm{Hom}_S(Y, X)]$.
- We let $\mathrm{Psh}(\mathrm{Sm}/S, \mathbb{Q})$ be the infinity-category of presheaves on the category Sm/S taking values on the derived infinity-category of $\mathbb{Q}$-modules, and we let $\mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(S, \mathbb{Q})$ be its full stable infinity-subcategory spanned by those objects $\mathcal{F}$ such that:

1. For any $X \in \mathrm{Sm}/S$ the canonical map $\mathcal{F}(X \times_S \mathbb{B}^1_S) \to \mathcal{F}(X)$ is an equivalence (we refer to this property as $\mathbb{B}^1$-*invariance*).
2. For any Cech étale hypercover $\mathcal{U} \to X$ in Sm/S the canonical map $\mathcal{F}(X) \to \operatorname{holim} \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{U})$ is an equivalence (we refer to this property as *étale descent*).

We will typically omit $\mathbb{Q}$ in the notation. The category $\mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(S)$ is equipped with the structure of a symmetric monoidal infinity-category and a localization functor

$$L : \mathrm{Psh}(\mathrm{Sm}/S, \mathbb{Q}) \to \mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(S)$$

which is symmetric monoidal and left adjoint to the canonical inclusion.

- For any $X \in \mathrm{Sm}/S$ we use the notation $\mathbb{Q}_S(X)$ also to refer to the object $L\mathbb{Q}_S(X)$ in $\mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(S)$. There is a symmetric monoidal structure on $\mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(S)$ which is such that $\mathbb{Q}_S(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_S(Y) \cong \mathbb{Q}_S(X \times_S Y)$.
- We let T_S be the object of $\mathrm{Psh}(S, \mathbb{Q})$ which is the split cofiber of the morphism $\mathbb{Q}_S(S) \to \mathbb{Q}_S(\mathbb{T}^1_S)$ induced by 1 and we set $\mathrm{RigDA}(S, \mathbb{Q}) = \mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(S, \mathbb{Q})[T_S^{-1}]$ in Pr^{L} (see [Robalo 2015, Definition 2.6]). We will typically omit $\mathbb{Q}$ in the notation. The (extension of the) endofunctor $M \mapsto M \otimes T_S^{\otimes n}$ in $\mathrm{RigDA}(S)$ will be denoted by $M \mapsto M(n)$ and its quasi-inverse by $M \mapsto M(-n)$. We still denote by $\mathbb{Q}_S(X)$ the images of these objects by the natural functor $\mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(S) \to \mathrm{RigDA}(S)$.

- When we write $\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S)$ in a statement, we mean that the statement holds both for $\mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(S)$ (sometimes called the category of *effective motives*) and for $\mathrm{RigDA}(S)$.

Remark 2.5. In [Ayoub et al. 2022], the category $\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S)$ is denoted by $\mathrm{RigSH}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S, \mathbb{Q})$. We use the notation DA which is more customary in the case of sheaves of Λ-modules for a ring Λ. All adic spaces in Adic are rigid analytic spaces in the sense of [Ayoub et al. 2022, Notation 1.1.8] by [Ayoub et al. 2022, Corollary 1.2.7]. Contrary to [Ayoub et al. 2022], we use the notation $\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S)$ to refer both to the presentable category in Pr^{L} as well as to the structure $\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S)^{\otimes}$ of symmetric monoidal category in $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}})$ it is equipped with.

Remark 2.6. We now give a triangulated, more down-to-earth definition of $\mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(S)$. One can consider the derived category of étale sheaves on Sm/S with values in $\mathbb{Q}$-modules. Its full subcategory given by complexes of sheaves $\mathcal{F}$ such that $\mathbb{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}) \cong \mathbb{R}\Gamma(\mathbb{B}^1_X, \mathcal{F})$ is (the triangulated category underlying) $\mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(S)$. We remark that there is a left adjoint to the canonical inclusion, and that these categories are actually DG-categories. Similarly, we can give a more down-to-earth definition of $\mathrm{RigDA}(S)$: its objects are collections $\{\mathcal{F}_i\}_{i\in\mathbb{N}}$ of complexes of sheaves in $\mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(S)$ together with quasi-isomorphisms $\mathcal{F}_i \to \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(T_S, \mathcal{F}_{i+1})$.

Remark 2.7. We now give a more blue-sky definition of $\mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(S)$. By [Lurie 2017, Proposition 4.8.1.17] one can consider the (presentable) infinity-category $\mathrm{Sh}_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Sm}/S)$ of simplicial étale sheaves on Sm/S as well as its tensor product $\mathrm{Sh}_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Sm}/S) \otimes \mathrm{Ch}\,\mathbb{Q}$ with the derived infinity category of (chain complexes of) $\mathbb{Q}$-modules and let $\mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(S)$ be its full infinity-subcategory of $\mathbb{B}^1_S$-invariant objects (one may equivalently consider étale *hypersheaves* by [Ayoub et al. 2022, Corollary 2.4.19]). We can also define $\mathrm{RigDA}(S)$ as the homotopy colimit $\varinjlim \mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(S)$ following the functor $\mathcal{F} \mapsto \mathcal{F} \otimes T_S$, computed in the category of presentable infinity-categories and left adjoint functors Pr^{L}. Equivalently, it is the homotopy limit $\varprojlim \mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(S)$ following the functor $\mathcal{F} \mapsto \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(T_S, \mathcal{F})$, computed in the category of presentable infinity-categories and right adjoint functors Pr^{R} (or computed in infinity-categories) by [Robalo 2015, Corollary 2.22].

Remark 2.8. By definition, (a suitable localization of) the projective model structure on presheaves makes the natural functor $\mathrm{Sm}/S \to \mathrm{RigDA}(S)$ universal among functors $R : \mathrm{Sm}/S \to \mathbb{Q}$-enriched model categories M satisfying the requirements

(i) $R(X) \cong \operatorname{holim} R(\mathcal{U})$ for any Cech étale hypercover $\mathcal{U} \to X$;

(ii) the maps $R(\mathbb{B}^1_X) \to R(X)$ are invertible in the homotopy category;

(iii) $R(M) \mapsto R(T^1 \otimes M)$ is an automorphism on the homotopy category.

The same is true by replacing M with an arbitrary infinity-category with small colimits (see [Robalo 2015, Theorem 2.30]). We remark that, as we take coefficients in $\mathbb{Q}$, the condition on Cech hypercovers extends automatically to arbitrary étale hypercovers (see [Ayoub et al. 2022, Proposition 2.4.19]).

Remark 2.9. We use the fact that coefficients are in $\mathbb{Q}$ already in Theorems 2.10 and 2.15. Nonetheless, for most of the results in this article, it is possible to replace $\mathbb{Q}$ with $\mathbb{Z}[1/p]$ or even more general ring spectra, by eventually restricting the category Adic to its full subcategory of objects having a suitably bounded pointwise cohomological dimension (see, for example, [Ayoub et al. 2022, Proposition 2.4.22]). As we are mostly interested in a rational cohomology theory here, we leave this task to the reader.

The following statement follows from the results of [Ayoub et al. 2022]. For the definition of the category of (symmetric monoidal) presentable infinity-categories and (symmetric monoidal) left adjoint functors Pr^{L} (resp. $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}})$), as well as the definition of compactly generated (symmetric monoidal) presentable categories and (symmetric monoidal) compact-preserving left adjoint functors $\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}}_{\omega}$ (resp. $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}}_{\omega})$) we refer to Definitions 5.5.3.1 and 5.5.7.5 in [Lurie 2009] (resp. to Proposition 4.8.1.15 and Lemma 5.3.2.11(2) in [Lurie 2017]).

Theorem 2.10. (1) *For any $S \in \mathrm{Adic}$ the category $\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S)$ is a compactly generated stable symmetric monoidal category, in which a set of compact generators is given by $\mathbb{Q}_S(X)(n)$ with $X \in \mathrm{Sm}/S$ affinoid and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Also, $\mathbb{Q}_S(X)(n) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_S(X')(n') \cong \mathbb{Q}_S(X \times_S X')(n+n')$.*

(2) *For any morphism $f : S' \to S$ in Adic the pullback functor $X \mapsto X \times_S S'$ induces a symmetric monoidal left (Quillen) adjoint functor $f^* : \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S) \to \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S')$ whose right adjoint will be denoted by f_*. If f is quasicompact and quasiseparated, then f^* is compact-preserving.*

(3) *One can define contravariant functors $\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})*}$ from Adic to the infinity-category $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}})$ of symmetric monoidal, presentable infinity-categories and left adjoint symmetric monoidal functors, sending S to $\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S)$ and a morphism f to f^*. Their restrictions to $\mathrm{Adic}^{\mathrm{qcqs}}$ take values in $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}}_{\omega})$.*

(4) *For any smooth morphism $f : S' \to S$ in Adic the "forgetful" functor $(X \to S') \mapsto (X \to S' \to S)$ induces a compact-preserving left (Quillen) adjoint functor $f_\sharp : \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S') \to \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S)$ whose right adjoint coincides with f^*.*

(5) *The functors $\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})*}$ satisfy étale hyperdescent. This means that for any étale hypercover $\mathcal{U} \to S$ in Adic which is levelwise representable, one has the following equivalence in $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}})$:*

$$\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S) \cong \lim \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(\mathcal{U}).$$

Proof. As S is locally of finite Krull dimension by hypothesis, it is ($\mathbb{Q}$, ét)-admissible in the sense of [Ayoub et al. 2022, Definition 2.4.14]. Points (1)–(3) follow then from [Ayoub et al. 2022, Propositions 2.1.21 and 2.4.22], Point (4) can be deduced from (1) and [Ayoub et al. 2022, Proposition 2.2.1] while point (5) is proved in [Ayoub et al. 2022, Theorem 2.3.4]. □

Remark 2.11. The formal properties above hold true already for the infinity categories of hypersheaves $\mathrm{Sh}_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Sm}/S)$ and are easily inherited by $\mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(S)$ and its stabilization $\mathrm{RigDA}(S)$. Homotopies play therefore no special role in their proofs.

Continuity and pro-étale descent. We now list further properties which are satisfied by rigid motives. In all that follows, the role of homotopies over $\mathbb{B}^1$ is crucial, and the analogous statements for the categories of (hyper)sheaves are not expected to hold in general. We start by a "spreading out" result.

Theorem 2.12 [Ayoub et al. 2022, Theorem 2.8.14 and Remark 2.3.5]. *Let* $\{S_i\}$ *be a cofiltered diagram in* Adic *with quasicompact and quasiseparated transition maps, and let* $S \in \mathrm{Adic}$ *be such that* $S \sim \varprojlim S_i$ *in the sense of Huber* (*see* [Huber 1996, Definition 2.4.2] *and* [Ayoub et al. 2022, Definition 2.8.9]). *The pullback functors induce an equivalence in* $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}})$:

$$\varinjlim \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S_i) \cong \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S).$$

Remark 2.13. If the maps $S \to S_i$ are also quasicompact and quasiseparated, then the equivalence holds true in $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}}_{\omega})$, as colimits in $\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}}_{\omega}$ can be computed in Pr^{L} by [Lurie 2017, Lemma 5.3.2.9].

Remark 2.14. The algebraic analog of the spreading out result above is also true, and it is much more straightforward as it holds at the level of sheaves, without the need of using $\mathbb{A}^1$-homotopies (see, for example, [Ayoub et al. 2022, Proposition 2.5.11]). In the adic setting, this is no longer true: even if $S \sim \varprojlim S_i$, the (big) étale topos $\mathrm{Sh}_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Sm}/S)$ may not be equivalent to $\mathrm{Sh}_{\text{ét}}(\varinjlim \mathrm{Sm}/S_i)$. The main difference is that here a *completion* of the underlying topological rings is performed.

The continuity property above strongly suggests that the étale sheaf RigDA is also a pro-étale sheaf. This is indeed the case, and is the content of the next theorem. We remark nonetheless that its proof is more complicated than the analogous statement for sheaves of sets or groups (see, for example, [Scholze 2017, Proposition 8.5]) as RigDA takes values in the infinity-category Pr^{L} in which the cosimplicial Cech diagrams appearing in the descent criterion cannot be truncated on the right.[1] In the proof, we will use crucially some results on pro-étale sheaves from [Scholze 2017, Section 14].

Theorem 2.15. *The functors* $\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})*} : \mathrm{Adic}^{\mathrm{op}} \to \mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}})$ *satisfy pro-étale descent. This means that for any bounded pro-étale hypercover* $\mathcal{U} \to S$ *in* Adic, *one has the following equivalence in* $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}})$:

$$\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S) \cong \lim \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(\mathcal{U}).$$

Proof. The proof will be split into some intermediate steps. In what follows, whenever $(\mathcal{C}, \tau)$ is a site, we will use the symbol $\mathcal{D}_\tau(\mathcal{C})$ to refer to the derived infinity-category of τ-sheaves of $\mathbb{Q}$-vector spaces, for brevity.

Step 1: Since the functor $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}}) \to \mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}}$ is limit-preserving and conservative (see [Lurie 2017, Corollary 3.2.2.5 and Lemma 3.2.2.6]) we might as well prove the statement for $\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}$ as functors with values in Pr^{L}. We first consider the case of $\mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}$.

Step 2: As we already know that $\mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}$ is an étale hypersheaf, we may prove the claim for its restriction to the subcategory Aff of Adic made of affinoid spaces. It suffices to show then that if $p : P \sim \varprojlim_{i \in I} P_i \to X$

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[1] The same proof shows that an étale sheaf with a "spreading out" property, taking values in an n-category with $n < \infty$ in which filtered colimits commute with finite limits, has pro-étale descent.

is a pro-étale affinoid cover of an affinoid X with $p_i : P_i \to X$ étale surjective, then

$$\mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(X) \cong \lim\Big(\mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(P) \rightrightarrows \mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(P \times_X P) \mathrel{\substack{\rightarrow\\ \rightarrow\\ \rightarrow}} \cdots\Big). \tag{$\star$}$$

Step 3: From now on we consider the category $\mathrm{Pro}_{\text{ét}}\,\mathrm{Aff}\,\mathrm{Sm}/X$ of pro-objects in affinoid smooth varieties over X with étale transition maps with a quasicompact weak limit. We will use the letter $\tilde{P}$ to refer to the object $\varprojlim P_i$ in this category. We say that a map in $\mathrm{Pro}_{\text{ét}}\,\mathrm{Aff}\,\mathrm{Sm}/X$ is smooth (resp. étale) if it is of the form $\varprojlim T_0 \times_{S_0} S_i \to \varprojlim S_i$ for some smooth (resp. étale) map $T_0 \to S_0$, we say it is pro-étale if it has a strictification which is levelwise étale, and pro-smooth if it is a composition of a pro-étale map, followed by a smooth map. We say it is a cover if the map on the underlying topological spaces $\varprojlim |T_i| \to \varprojlim |S_i|$ is surjective. In particular, we may consider the full subcategory $\mathrm{Pro}\,\mathrm{Sm}/\tilde{P}$ whose objects are pro-smooth maps over $\tilde{P}$, and equip it with the pro-étale topology. We remark that $\tilde{P} \to X$ is a cover by assumption, and that there are continuous equivalences $(\mathrm{Pro}\,\mathrm{Sm}/X)/\tilde{P} \cong \mathrm{Pro}\,\mathrm{Sm}/\tilde{P}$ giving rise to the following diagram (see [Ayoub et al. 2022, Proposition 2.3.7] which is essentially [Lurie 2009, Proposition 6.3.5.14]):

$$\mathcal{D}_{\text{proét}}(\mathrm{Pro}\,\mathrm{Sm}/X) \cong \lim\Big(\mathcal{D}_{\text{proét}}(\mathrm{Pro}\,\mathrm{Sm}/\tilde{P}) \rightrightarrows \mathcal{D}_{\text{proét}}(\mathrm{Pro}\,\mathrm{Sm}/\tilde{P} \times_X \tilde{P}) \mathrel{\substack{\rightarrow\\ \rightarrow\\ \rightarrow}} \cdots\Big).$$

Step 4: By definition, the étale topos on $\mathrm{Sm}/\tilde{P}$ is equivalent to the one on $\varinjlim \mathrm{Sm}/P_i$ (these toposes are *not* equivalent to the one on Sm/P!). By the proof of [Ayoub et al. 2022, Proposition 2.5.8] we deduce that $\mathcal{D}_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Sm}/\tilde{P}) \cong \varinjlim \mathcal{D}_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Sm}/P_i)$ and that $\mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(P) \cong \mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(\tilde{P}) \cong \varinjlim \mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(P_i)$ (using Theorem 2.12 for the first equivalence) where the colimits are taken in Pr^{L}. Note that the map of sites $\nu : (\mathrm{Pro}\,\mathrm{Sm}/\tilde{P}, \text{proét}) \to (\mathrm{Sm}/\tilde{P}, \text{ét})$ induces a functor $\nu^* : \mathrm{Sh}_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Sm}/\tilde{P}, \mathbb{Q}) \to \mathrm{Sh}_{\text{proét}}(\mathrm{Pro}\,\mathrm{Sm}/\tilde{P}, \mathbb{Q})$. By adapting the proof of [Scholze 2017, Proposition 14.10] this functor can be described explicitly as

$$\nu^*\mathcal{F}(\varprojlim Q_i) = \varinjlim \mathcal{F}(Q_i \times_{P_i} \tilde{P})$$

and induces a fully faithful inclusion $\nu^* : \mathcal{D}^+_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Sm}/\tilde{P}) \to \mathcal{D}^+_{\text{proét}}(\mathrm{Pro}\,\mathrm{Sm}/\tilde{P})$. We may extend this inclusion by left-completion (we are using that any object has a finite rational étale cohomological dimension; see [Ayoub et al. 2022, Corollary 2.4.13]) to a fully faithful inclusion $\nu^* : \mathcal{D}_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Sm}/\tilde{P}) \to \mathcal{D}_{\text{proét}}(\mathrm{Pro}\,\mathrm{Sm}/\tilde{P})$.

Step 5: We claim that $\mathcal{D}_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Sm}/X)$ fits in the pullback square

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathcal{D}_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Sm}/X) \arrow[r, "p^*"] \arrow[d, hook, "\nu^*"] & \mathcal{D}_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Sm}/\tilde{P}) \arrow[d, hook, "\nu^*"] \\
\mathcal{D}_{\text{proét}}(\mathrm{Pro}\,\mathrm{Sm}/X) \arrow[r, "p^*"] & \mathcal{D}_{\text{proét}}(\mathrm{Pro}\,\mathrm{Sm}/\tilde{P})
\end{tikzcd}$$

i.e., we claim that for any $\mathcal{F}$ in $\mathcal{D}_{\text{proét}}(\mathrm{Pro}\,\mathrm{Sm}/X)$, one has $\mathcal{F} \cong \nu^*\nu_*\mathcal{F}$ provided that $p^*\mathcal{F} \cong \nu^*\nu_*p^*\mathcal{F}$. Note that the analogous claim for the *small* (pro-)étale sites holds [Scholze 2017, Proposition 14.10] and we now show that we can reduce to it. As any object in $\mathrm{Pro}\,\mathrm{Sm}/X$ is locally pro-étale over some affinoid variety Y in Sm/X, we may prove the equivalence $\mathcal{F} \cong \nu^*\nu_*\mathcal{F}$ by restricting to each one of the small sites $\mathrm{Pro}\,\mathrm{Et}/Y$ with Y as before. In other words, it suffices to check that $\iota_*\mathcal{F} \cong \iota_*\nu^*\nu_*\mathcal{F}$ with ι being the natural map of sites $\operatorname{Pro}\mathrm{Sm}/X \to \operatorname{Pro}\mathrm{Et}/Y$. By construction, we have $\iota'_*p^* \cong p'^*\iota_*$, $\iota_*\nu_* \cong \nu'_*\iota'_*$ and $\iota_*\nu^* \cong \nu'^*\iota'_*$ with p' being $\tilde{P} \times_X Y \to Y$ and ν' (resp. ι') being the map of sites $\nu' : \operatorname{Pro}\mathrm{Et}/Y \to \mathrm{Et}/Y$ (resp. $\iota' : \mathrm{Sm}/X \to \mathrm{Et}/Y$). In particular, we can deduce the claim from the analogous claim on the small (pro-)étale sites as claimed. We can reproduce this proof also for each one of the pro-étale maps of pro-objects $\delta : \tilde{P}^{\times_X n+1} \to \tilde{P}^{\times_X n}$. This also proves the equivalence

$$\mathcal{D}_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Sm}/X) \cong \lim\Big(\mathcal{D}_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Sm}/\tilde{P}) \rightrightarrows \mathcal{D}_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Sm}/\tilde{P} \times_X \tilde{P}) \mathrel{\substack{\to\\[-2pt]\to\\[-2pt]\to}} \cdots\Big)$$

and implies in particular that the map $p^* : \mathcal{D}_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Sm}/X) \to \mathcal{D}_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Sm}/\tilde{P})$ is conservative.

Step 6: We show that the functor $p^* : \mathcal{D}_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Sm}/X) \to \mathcal{D}_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Sm}/\tilde{P})$ sends a class of compact generators to a class of compact generators. As we have $\mathcal{D}_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Sm}/\tilde{P}) = \varinjlim \mathcal{D}_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Sm}/P_i)$, it suffices to show that the functors p_i^* send compact generators to compact generators. In other words (see [Ayoub et al. 2022, Lemma 2.8.3]) we need to show that the functor e_* is conservative whenever $e : Y \to X$ is an étale map of affinoid varieties. The statement is étale-local on X so we may assume e is given by a trivial finite étale cover $Y = X \sqcup X \to X$ and e_* is thus the functor $\mathcal{D}_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Sm}/Y) \cong \mathcal{D}_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Sm}/X) \times \mathcal{D}_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Sm}/X) \to \mathcal{D}_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Sm}/X)$, $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}') \mapsto \mathcal{F} \oplus \mathcal{F}'$, which is obviously conservative. The same proof shows also that $p^* : \mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(X) \to \mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(P)$ sends a class of compact generators to a class of compact generators.

Step 7: We now claim that $\mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(X)$ fits in the pullback square

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(X) \arrow[r] \arrow[d, hook] & \mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(P) \cong \varinjlim \mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(P_i) \arrow[d, hook] \\
\mathcal{D}_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Sm}/X) \arrow[r] & \mathcal{D}_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Sm}/\tilde{P})
\end{tikzcd}$$

This amounts to saying that an object $\mathcal{F}$ in $\mathcal{D}_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Sm}/X)$ is $\mathbb{B}^1$-invariant if and only if it is so after applying the pullback functor p^*, i.e., we claim that $\mathcal{F} \cong \pi_*\pi^*\mathcal{F}$ provided that $p^*\mathcal{F} \cong \pi_*\pi^*p^*\mathcal{F}$ where π denotes the natural projection $\mathbb{B}^1_X \to X$ (as well as its pullback over $\tilde{P}$). From step 5 we already know that the functor $p^* : \mathcal{D}_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Sm}/X) \to \mathcal{D}_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Sm}/\tilde{P})$ is conservative, so it suffices to show that it commutes with π^* (which is obvious) and with π_*. To this aim, by step 6, we fix a compact object M in $\mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(X)$ and we prove that $\mathrm{Map}(p^*M, p^*\pi_*\mathcal{F}) \cong \mathrm{Map}(p^*M, \pi_*p^*\mathcal{F})$ for any $\mathcal{F}$ in $\mathcal{D}_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Sm}/\mathbb{B}^1_{\tilde{P}}) \cong \varinjlim \mathcal{D}_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Sm}/\mathbb{B}^1_{P_i})$. This follows from the sequence of equivalences

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{Map}(p^*M, p^*\pi_*\mathcal{F}) &\cong \varinjlim \mathrm{Map}(p_i^*M, p_i^*\pi_*\mathcal{F}) \\
&\cong \varinjlim \mathrm{Map}(p_i^*M, \pi_*p_i^*\mathcal{F}) \\
&\cong \varinjlim \mathrm{Map}(p_i^*\pi^*M, p_i^*\mathcal{F}) \\
&\cong \mathrm{Map}(p^*\pi^*M, p^*\mathcal{F}) \\
&\cong \mathrm{Map}(p^*M, \pi_*p^*\mathcal{F}),
\end{aligned} \tag{$\star\star$}$$

where we used the obvious commutation $\pi^* p^* \cong p^* \pi^*$ and the commutation $\pi_* p_i^* \cong p_i^* \pi_*$ which follows from the natural equivalence $\pi^* p_{i\sharp} \cong p_{i\sharp} \pi^*$ (see [Ayoub et al. 2022, Proposition 2.2.1]). The same proof shows more generally that $\mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(P^{\times x^n})$ is the pullback of $\mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(P^{\times x^{n+1}})$ along $\delta^* : \mathcal{D}_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Sm}/\tilde{P}^{\times x^n}) \to \mathcal{D}_{\text{ét}}(\mathrm{Sm}/\tilde{P}^{\times x^{n+1}})$. We have then finally deduced ($\star$), i.e., descent for effective motives $\mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}$.

Step 8: We now move to proving the statement for RigDA. Just like in the proof of [Ayoub et al. 2022, Theorem 2.3.4] this follows formally from the commutation $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(T, -) \circ p^* \cong p^* \circ \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(T, -)$ which can be deduced from the commutation $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(T, -) \circ p_i^* \cong p_i^* \circ \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(T, -)$ using a similar argument to the one used in step 7 for the sequence ($\star\star$). ☐

Pro-étale descent implies the possibility to extend motives to diamonds (provided that we impose the same conditions on their Krull dimension as in Definition 2.1).

Definition 2.16. We say a diamond is *admissible* if it is pro-étale locally a perfectoid space in Adic (i.e., locally of finite Krull dimension).

Corollary 2.17. *Consider the restrictions of the functors* $\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}$ *to the category* $\mathrm{Adic}_{/\mathbb{F}_p}$. *They can be extended uniquely as pro-étale sheaves to the category of admissible diamonds.*

Proof. This follows (see [Lurie 2009, Lemma 6.4.5.6] or [Ayoub et al. 2022, Lemma 2.1.4]) from pro-étale descent and the equivalence between the pro-étale toposes on perfectoid spaces over $\mathbb{F}_p$ and on diamonds. ☐

Remark 2.18. At this stage, we can't say that the construction of RigDA is compatible with the "diamondification" functor from adic spaces to diamonds. In other words, it is not yet clear that $\mathrm{RigDA}(S) \cong \mathrm{RigDA}(S^\diamond)$ if S is an adic space in $\mathrm{Adic}_{/\mathbb{Q}_p}$. We will show this only in Theorem 5.13.

Frobenius-invariance and perfectoid motives. We continue to inspect the formal properties of RigDA which depend on homotopies, now focusing on the behavior of the functor RigDA under the action of Frobenius which is studied in [Ayoub et al. 2022, Section 2.9].

Theorem 2.19. *Let* $S' \to S$ *be a universal homeomorphism in* Adic. *The pullback functor induces an equivalence* $\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S) \cong \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S')$. *In particular, if* S *is in* $\mathrm{Adic}_{/\mathbb{F}_p}$ *then the pullback along* $S^{\mathrm{Perf}} \to S$ *induces an equivalence in* $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}}_{\omega})$:

$$\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S) \cong \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S^{\mathrm{Perf}})$$

which is compatible with the functors f^*.

Proof. By [Ayoub et al. 2022, Corollary 2.9.10] only the last sentence needs to be proved, and that follows from Theorem 2.12. ☐

Remark 2.20. The same is true for algebraic motives, provided that we consider their stable version. On the other hand, there is no need for any hypothesis on the Krull dimension of the base scheme; see [Ayoub et al. 2022, Theorem 2.9.7; Ayoub 2014, Théorème 3.9; Elmanto and Khan 2020].

Corollary 2.21. *Let S be in* Adic *and let $f : X' \to X$ be a universal homeomorphism in* RigSm/S. *The induced map of motives $\mathbb{Q}_S(X') \to \mathbb{Q}_S(X)$ is invertible in* $\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S)$.

Proof. Let p and p' be the structural smooth morphisms $X \to S$ and $X' \to S$, respectively. The map of motives in the statement can be written as $(p'_\sharp \circ f^*)(\mathbb{Q}_X) \to p_\sharp \mathbb{Q}_X$. But $p'_\sharp \circ f^*$ is canonically equivalent to $p_\sharp$ as they are both left adjoint functors to p^* by Theorem 2.19. □

Corollary 2.22. *Let S be a perfectoid space over a perfectoid field K of characteristic p. The base change along Frobenius defines an endofunctor $\varphi^* : \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S) \to \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S)$ and the relative Frobenius morphisms $X \to X^{(1)} := X \times_{S,\mathrm{Frob}} S$ induce a natural transformation $\mathrm{id} \Rightarrow \varphi^*$ which is an equivalence.*

Proof. We are left to prove that the transformation is pointwise invertible (in the homotopy category). It suffices to show this for the generators of the form $\mathbb{Q}_S(X)(n)$ with $p : X \to S$ in Sm/S and this follows from Corollary 2.21. □

Definition 2.23. Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a presentable infinity-category and $F : \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{C}$ an endofunctor with a right adjoint.

(1) The category of homotopically stable F-objects $\mathcal{C}^{hF}$ is the pullback

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathcal{C}^{hF} \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & \mathcal{C} \arrow[d, "\Gamma_F"] \\
\mathcal{C} \arrow[r, "\Delta"] & \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C}
\end{tikzcd}$$

More concretely, its objects are given by pairs (X, α) with X in $\mathcal{C}$ and α an equivalence $X \xrightarrow{\sim} FX$ (or, equivalently, an equivalence $FX \xrightarrow{\sim} X$).

(2) Suppose that $\mathcal{C}$ is compactly generated and that F preserves compact objects. The category $\mathcal{C}^{hF}_\omega$ is the pullback of the diagram above, computed in the category $\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}}_\omega$.

(3) By means of [Lurie 2017, Corollary 3.2.2.5] we may use the same notation when $\mathcal{C}$ is a (compactly generated) symmetric monoidal presentable category, F is also symmetric monoidal and the pullback is computed in $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}})$ (resp. in $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}}_\omega)$).

Remark 2.24. Our notation is justified by the following remark: $\mathcal{C}^{hF}$ is the category of homotopically fixed points $\mathcal{C}^{h\mathbb{N}}$ by letting the monoid $\mathbb{N}$ act on $\mathcal{C}$ via F.

Remark 2.25. Even if $\mathcal{C}$ is compactly generated and F preserves compact object, it may not be true that $\mathcal{C}^{hF}$ is compactly generated. Nonetheless, by [Lurie 2009, Lemma 5.4.5.7(2)] its full subcategory generated (under filtered colimits) by compact objects is $\mathcal{C}^{hF}_\omega$. In particular, whenever $\mathcal{C}^{hF}$ is compactly generated, the natural functor $\mathcal{C}^{hF}_\omega \subset \mathcal{C}^{hF}$ in Pr^{L} is an equivalence.

Corollary 2.26. *Let S be a perfectoid space in* $\mathrm{Adic}_{/\mathbb{F}_p}$ *and φ^* be the automorphism of* $\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S)$ *induced by pullback along Frobenius. There is a natural functor*

$$\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S) \to \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S)^{h\varphi^*}_\omega \cong \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S)^{h\varphi^{-1*}}_\omega$$

sending each motive M to the datum $M \xrightarrow{\sim} \varphi^*M$ given by the relative Frobenius functor. This gives rise to a natural transformation of étale hypersheaves with values in $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}})$:

$$\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})*} \to (\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})*})^{h\varphi^*}_{\omega}$$

defined on the category of perfectoid spaces over $\mathbb{F}_p$.

Proof. For the first claim, it suffices to consider the diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathrm{RigDA}(S) \arrow[r, equal] \arrow[d, equal] & \mathrm{RigDA}(S) \arrow[d, "\Gamma_{\varphi^*}"] \\
\mathrm{RigDA}(S) \arrow[r, "\Delta"'] \arrow[ur, Rightarrow, "\sim"] & \mathrm{RigDA}(S) \times \mathrm{RigDA}(S)
\end{tikzcd}$$

where the natural transformation is defined by the relative Frobenius functor (see Corollary 2.22).

In order to prove functoriality with respect to S, we fix a morphism $f : S' \to S$ and denote by φ_S and $\varphi_{S'}$ the relative Frobenius functor over S and S', respectively. We first remark that the canonical natural transformation $\varphi^*_{S'} f^* \Rightarrow f^*\varphi^*_S$ is an equivalence: when tested on compact generators of the form $\mathbb{Q}_S(X)(n)$ with X/S smooth, it corresponds to a universal homeomorphism; hence it is invertible by means of Theorem 2.19. With this remark, it is possible to define a lax functor from $\mathrm{Adic}^{\mathrm{op}}_{/\mathbb{F}_p} \times \boldsymbol{B}\mathbb{N}$ to relative categories which, by usual strictification techniques (see, for example, [May 1980, Theorem 3.4]) induces a functor from $\mathrm{Adic}^{\mathrm{op}}_{/\mathbb{F}_p} \times \boldsymbol{B}\mathbb{N}$ to relative categories, and hence to infinity-categories (see [Barwick and Kan 2012]). This promotes φ^*_S into an automorphism of the functors $\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})*}$ and the natural transformation $\mathrm{id} \Rightarrow \varphi^*_S$ into a map between automorphisms of these functors, concluding the claim. Alternatively, to prove the functoriality of $\mathrm{RigDA}(-)^{h\varphi^*}$ one may use the explicit model-theoretical description of such categories given in [Bergner 2011]. □

Perfectoid motives over a perfectoid field were introduced in [Vezzani 2019a]. We now easily extend their definitions and some properties to the relative setting.

Definition 2.27. We let Perf be the full subcategory of Adic made of perfectoid spaces over some perfectoid field, and we let S be in Perf. We let PerfSm/S be the full subcategory of Adic/S whose objects are locally étale over $\widehat{\mathbb{B}}^n_S := S \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathrm{Spa}\,\mathbb{Z}_p\langle T_1^{1/p^\infty}, \dots, T_n^{1/p^\infty}\rangle$ (sometimes called *geometrically smooth* perfectoid spaces over S). We let $\widehat{\mathbb{T}}^n_S$ be $S \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathrm{Spa}\,\mathbb{Z}_p\langle T_1^{\pm 1/p^\infty}, \dots, T_n^{\pm 1/p^\infty}\rangle$ and $\widehat{T}_S$ be the cokernel of the split inclusion of presheaves $\mathbb{Q}_S(S) \to \mathbb{Q}_S(\widehat{\mathbb{T}}^1_S)$ induced by the unit. We let $\mathrm{Psh}(\mathrm{PerfSm}/S, \mathbb{Q})$ be the infinity-category of presheaves on the category PerfSm/S taking values on the derived infinity-category of $\mathbb{Q}$-modules, and we let $\mathrm{PerfDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(S)$ be its full stable infinity-subcategory spanned by those objects $\mathcal{F}$ which are $\widehat{\mathbb{B}}^1$-invariant and with ét-descent. Finally, we set $\mathrm{PerfDA}(S, \mathbb{Q}) = \mathrm{PerfDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(S, \mathbb{Q})[\widehat{T}_S^{-1}]$ in Pr^{L} (see [Robalo 2015, Definition 2.6]). These categories are endowed with a symmetric monoidal structure for which $\mathbb{Q}_S(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_S(Y) \cong \mathbb{Q}_S(X \times_S Y)$.

Remark 2.28. The Krull dimension of an adic space X (which is a spectral space) can be computed by the maximal height of the valuations at each point x of X. As such (see, for example, [Ayoub et al. 2022, Definition 2.8.10 and Example 2.8.11] or [Scholze and Weinstein 2013, Proposition 2.4.2]) pro-étale maps can only decrease the topological Krull dimension and therefore any perfectoid space that is locally pro-étale above a rigid analytic variety lies in Perf.

Proposition 2.29. *One can define contravariant functors* $\mathrm{PerfDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})*}$ *on* Perf *with values in* $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}})$ *such that any morphism* $f : S' \to S$ *in* Perf *is mapped to the functor* $\mathrm{PerfDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S) \to \mathrm{PerfDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S')$ *induced by pullback along* f. *They satisfy étale hyperdescent and their restrictions to* $\mathrm{Perf}^{\mathrm{qcqs}}$ *take values in* $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}}_{\omega})$.

Proof. The proofs of [Ayoub et al. 2022, Proposition 2.1.21, Theorem 2.3.4 and Proposition 2.4.22] can be easily adapted to the perfectoid context. □

Remark 2.30. It is clear that $\mathrm{PerfDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(P) \cong \mathrm{PerfDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(P^\flat)$ for any perfectoid space P, functorially in P, by [Scholze 2012].

Theorem 2.31. *Let S be an object of* $\mathrm{Perf}_{/\mathbb{F}_p}$. *The functor induced by relative perfection* $\mathrm{Perf} : \mathrm{RigSm}/S \to \mathrm{PerfSm}/S$ *gives an equivalence*

$$\mathrm{Perf}^* : \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{PerfDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S).$$

More generally, the relative perfection induces an equivalence of presheaves $\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})*} \cong \mathrm{PerfDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})*}$ *on* $\mathrm{Perf}_{/\mathbb{F}_p}$ *with values in* $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}})$.

Proof. The natural transformation of functors can be defined as in [Robalo 2015]. By étale hyperdescent, it suffices to prove Perf^* is an equivalence whenever S is an affinoid perfectoid. The case $S = \mathrm{Spa}(K, K^\circ)$ has been proved in [Vezzani 2019a] and the same proof works for any affinoid base; see [Vezzani 2022]. □

Corollary 2.32. *Let $f : S' \to S$ be a map of admissible diamonds that, pro-étale locally on S, lies in* PerfSm/S. *Then the functor* $f^* : \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S) \to \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S')$ *has a left adjoint given by*

$$\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S') \cong \mathrm{PerfDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S') \xrightarrow{f_\sharp} \mathrm{PerfDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S) \cong \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S)$$

with $f_\sharp$ defined as the functor induced by

$$\mathrm{PerfSm}/S' \to \mathrm{PerfSm}/S, \quad (X \to S') \mapsto (X \to S' \to S).$$

Proof. If S is itself a perfectoid space, the proof is straightforward and similar to Theorem 2.10(4). We remark that in this case, by construction, if one has a cartesian diagram of perfectoid spaces

$$\begin{tikzcd}
T' \arrow[r, "g'"] \arrow[d, "f'"] & S' \arrow[d, "f"] \\
T \arrow[r, "g"] & S
\end{tikzcd}$$

with $f \in \mathrm{PerfSm}/S$, then $g^* f_\sharp \cong f'_\sharp g'^*$.

Let $\mathcal{P} \to S$ be a perfectoid pro-étale hypercover and $\mathcal{P}' \to S'$ be the hypercover of S induced by base change. By the previous part of the proof, there are functors of diagrams $\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(\mathcal{P}') \to \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(\mathcal{P})$ which are levelwise left adjoint to the base-change functors. They then induce a functor $f_\sharp$ between the two homotopy limits (computed by pro-étale descent; see Theorem 2.15) $\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S') \to \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S)$ which is a left adjoint to the base-change functor (see [Lurie 2017, Proposition 4.7.4.19]) as wanted. $\square$

Definition 2.33. We may and do extend the functor $\mathrm{PerfDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(-)$ from $\mathrm{Perf}_{/\mathbb{F}_p}$ to diamonds, by considering its pro-étale sheafification. For any $S \in \mathrm{Adic}$ we write $\mathrm{PerfDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S)$ for the category $\mathrm{PerfDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S^\diamond)$. By Theorem 2.31, it is canonically equivalent to $\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S^\diamond)$.

Remark 2.34. There is an alternative "naive" definition of $\mathrm{PerfDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S)$ in the case $S \in \mathrm{Adic}$ is not necessarily perfectoid: we may consider the category PerfSm_n/S (n standing for naive) as being the full subcategory of $\mathrm{Adic}_{/S}$ which are locally étale over some space $\widehat{\mathbb{B}}^N \times S$, equip it with the étale topology and consider the induced category of (effective) motives $\mathrm{PerfDA}_n^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S)$. This construction defines functors $\mathrm{PerfDA}_n^{(\mathrm{eff})}$ with values in $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}})$ which are equipped with natural transformations $\sigma : \mathrm{PerfDA}_n^{(\mathrm{eff})} \to \mathrm{PerfDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})} \cong \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}$. We note that σ is invertible when restricted to the category of perfectoid spaces and it therefore exhibits PerfDA as the pro-étale sheaf associated to $\mathrm{PerfDA}_n^{(\mathrm{eff})}$.

3. Relative overconvergent varieties and motives

We now introduce the category of overconvergent motives, generalizing the situation of [Vezzani 2018]. To this aim, we first define the category of *smooth dagger rigid analytic varieties* $\mathrm{Sm}^\dagger/S$ (or *smooth varieties with an overconvergent structure*) over a base S which is in $\mathrm{Adic}_{/\mathbb{Q}_p}$.

Relative overconvergent rigid varieties. Our definition is based on the absolute notion introduced in [Große-Klönne 2000] (see also [Vezzani 2018, Appendix A] for an adic perspective). We remark that we do not put any overconvergent structure on the base S, so that $\mathrm{Et}^\dagger/S = \mathrm{Et}/S$ and that for any open U of S we have $\mathrm{Sm}^\dagger/U = (\mathrm{Sm}^\dagger/S)/U$.

Definition 3.1. Let $U \to S$ be a morphism in Adic which is locally qcqs and topologically of finite type, and let $U \subset V$ be an open inclusion. We write $U \Subset_S V$ if the morphism $U \subset V$ extends to a morphism of adic spaces $U^{/S} \subset V$ where $U^{/S}$ is the universal compactification of U/S (see [Huber 1996, Theorem 5.1.5]). In the affinoid setting, say for a map $f : (R, R^+) \to (R', R'^+)$ over (A, A^+) this means that $f(R^+)$ is included in the algebraic closure of $A^+ + R'^{\circ\circ}$ in R'.

Remark 3.2. Even though in [Huber 1996] every adic space is assumed to be noetherian (in order to ensure the sheafyness property), this hypothesis is not used in the proof of [Huber 1996, Theorem 5.1.5].

Definition 3.3. Let S be in $\mathrm{Adic}_{/\mathbb{Q}_p}$. We let $\mathrm{Sm}^\dagger/S$ be the subcategory of $(\mathrm{Sm}/S) \times \mathrm{Pro}(\mathrm{Sm}/S)$ whose objects are given by pairs $(\widehat{X}, \{X_h\})$ with $\widehat{X} \in \mathrm{Sm}/S$ and $\{X_h\}$ is a cofiltered system of open inclusions $\widehat{X} \Subset_V X_h \subset X_{h'}$ in Sm/S such that $\widehat{X}^{/V} \sim \varprojlim X_h$, where we let V be the open subvariety of S given by $\mathrm{Im}(\widehat{X} \to S)$. Morphisms are defined levelwise and required to be compatible with the inclusions $\widehat{X} \subset X_h$. For an object $X = (\widehat{X}, \{X_h\})$ in $\mathrm{Sm}^\dagger/S$ we let $\mathcal{O}^\dagger(X)$ be $\varinjlim_h \mathcal{O}(X_h)$ and $\mathcal{O}^{+\dagger}(X)$ be $\varinjlim_h \mathcal{O}^+(X_h)$.

Fix a map $(\widehat{X}, \{X_h\}) \to (\widehat{Y}, \{Y_h\})$ in $\mathrm{Sm}^\dagger/S$. We say it is an *open immersion* (resp. *étale*) if the map of pro-objects has a strictification which is made of morphisms $X_h \to Y_h$ that are open immersions (resp. étale). We remark that under these hypotheses, the map $\widehat{X} \to \widehat{Y}$ is automatically an open immersion (resp. étale). A collection of morphisms $\{(\widehat{U}_i, \{U_{h_i}\}) \to (\widehat{X}, \{X_h\})\}$ is a *cover* if for every $x \in \widehat{X}^{/V}$ there is some i for which x lies in the image of each U_{h_i}.

Remark 3.4. A choice of a strict inclusion $\widehat{X} \Subset_V X_0$ of smooth rigid analytic varieties over S with $V = \mathsf{Im}(\widehat{X} \to S)$ defines an object of $\mathrm{Sm}^\dagger/S$ by taking the filtered diagram of open subsets of X_0 containing the closure of $\widehat{X}$. Any morphism, open immersion, étale map of strict inclusions $(\widehat{X} \to X_0) \to (\widehat{Y} \to Y_0)$ induces a morphism, open immersion, étale map in $\mathrm{Sm}^\dagger/S$, respectively. Up to replacing X_0 with $X_0 \times_S V$ one may assume that $V = \mathsf{Im}(X_0 \to S)$. We can actually define $\mathrm{Sm}^\dagger/S$ to be the category of such strict inclusions, up to refinement, where maps are morphisms $\widehat{X} \to \widehat{Y}$ extending to $X_h \to Y_0$ for some strict neighborhood X_h of $\widehat{X}$ in X_0 (i.e., containing its closure).

Remark 3.5. By [Huber 1996, Proposition 2.4.4] (which holds even without the noetherianity hypothesis imposed in [Huber 1996]; see, for example, [Ayoub et al. 2022, Corollary 1.4.20]) if $\widehat{X}$ is qcqs, any étale cover of $(\widehat{X}, \{X_h\})$ consisting of a finite number of étale maps can be refined by one of the form $\{(\widehat{U}_i, \{U_{ih}\})\}_{i=1,\dots,N}$ such that all indices h vary in the same category, that we can suppose to be directed, and each map of pro-objects comes from a map of diagrams, with each $\{U_{ih} \to X_h\}$ being an étale cover.

Proposition 3.6. *The big étale site on the category* $\mathrm{Sm}^\dagger/S$ *is equivalent to the site whose objects are pairs* $X = (\widehat{X}, \mathcal{O}^\dagger(X))$ *with* $\widehat{X}$ *a smooth variety over* S *of the form*

$$\mathrm{Spa}\big(\mathcal{O}(V)\langle \underline{x}, \underline{y}\rangle/(p_1, \dots, p_m), \mathcal{O}(V)\langle \underline{x}, \underline{y}\rangle/(p_1, \dots, p_m)^+\big)$$

with V *being an affinoid subset of* S *which is the image of* $\widehat{X}$, $\underline{x}$ *and* $\underline{y}$ *some sets of variables* $\underline{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$, $\underline{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_m)$, p_i *are in* $\mathcal{O}(V)[\underline{x}, \underline{y}]$ *such that* $\det(\partial p_i/\partial y_j)$ *is invertible in* $\mathcal{O}(\widehat{X})$ *and* $\mathcal{O}^\dagger(X)$ *is a subring of* $\mathcal{O}(\widehat{X})$ *of the form*

$$\mathcal{O}^\dagger(X) = \varinjlim \mathcal{O}(V)\langle \pi^{1/h}\underline{x}, \pi^{1/h}\underline{y}\rangle/(p_1, \dots, p_m).$$

Morphisms $X \to X'$ *are defined as being the maps* $\widehat{X} \to \widehat{X}'$ *sending* $\mathcal{O}^\dagger(X')$ *to* $\mathcal{O}^\dagger(X)$ *and étale covers are families* $\{X_i \to X\}$ *such that the maps* $\widehat{X}_i \to \widehat{X}$ *are étale and jointly surjective.*

Proof. We first prove that the category above is a full subcategory of $\mathrm{Sm}^\dagger/S$. Let $X = (\widehat{X}, \mathcal{O}^\dagger(X))$ as in the statement. We remark that since $d := \det(\partial p_i/\partial y_j) \in \mathcal{O}^\dagger(X)$ is invertible in $\mathcal{O}(\widehat{X})$ in which $\mathcal{O}^\dagger(X)$ is dense, and $\widehat{X}$ is quasicompact, we have d is invertible in some ring $R_h := \mathcal{O}(V)\langle \pi^{1/h}\underline{x}, \pi^{1/h}\underline{y}\rangle/(p_1, \dots, p_m)$ and therefore $\widehat{X} \Subset_V \mathrm{Spa}\, R_h =: X_h$ defines an object of $\mathrm{Sm}^\dagger/S$ (see Remark 3.4).

We now show that morphisms $X \to Y$ computed in $\mathrm{Sm}^\dagger/S$ amount to morphisms $\widehat{X} \to \widehat{Y}$ such that the images $\underline{s}, \underline{t}$ of $\underline{x}, \underline{y}$ lie in $\mathcal{O}^\dagger(X) \cap \mathcal{O}^+(\widehat{X})$. It suffices to show that an (R, R^+)-morphism from $X^\dagger$ to $\mathbb{B}^{1\dagger}_{\mathrm{Spa}(R,R^+)} = (\mathbb{B}^1_{\mathrm{Spa}(R,R^+)}, R\langle x\rangle^\dagger)$ amounts to a choice of an element in $\mathcal{O}^+(\widehat{X}) \cap \mathcal{O}^\dagger(X)$. Fix such an element s. We may suppose that it lies in $\mathcal{O}(X_0)$. But then we have $\widehat{X} \subset U(s/1) \Subset_{X_0} U(\pi s/1)$ which implies that $X_h \subset U(\pi s/1)$ for $h \gg 0$ so that $\pi s \in \mathcal{O}^{+\dagger}(X)$ showing that the map $\widehat{X} \to \mathbb{B}^1$ extends to some map $X_h \to \operatorname{Spa} R\langle \pi x\rangle$ as wanted. Conversely, if the map $\widehat{X} \to \mathbb{B}^1_{(R,R^+)}$ defined by $s \in \mathcal{O}^+(\widehat{X})$ extends to $X_h \to \operatorname{Spa} R\langle \pi x\rangle$ then $\pi s \in \mathcal{O}^+(X_h)$ so that $s \in \mathcal{O}^\dagger(X) \cap \mathcal{O}^+(\widehat{X})$.

We now show that the subcategory of the statement is dense in $\mathrm{Sm}^\dagger/S$. This is analogous to [Vezzani 2018, Corollary 3.4]. Indeed, locally with respect to the analytic topology, any object $X = (\widehat{X} \Subset X_0)$ is such that $\widehat{X}$ is of the form prescribed. We now show that there is an automorphism of $\widehat{X}$ identifying the two (dense) subrings $\varinjlim \mathcal{O}(X_h)$ and $\mathcal{O}^\dagger(X)$ of the statement. By [Vezzani 2019a, Corollary A.2] we can find some power series F in $\mathcal{O}(\widehat{X})[[\underline{\sigma} - \underline{x}]]$ ($\underline{\sigma}$ being some variable as in [Vezzani 2018, Corollary 3.4]) with a positive radius of convergence such that $(x, y) \mapsto (\tilde{s}, F(\tilde{s}))$ defines an endomorphism of $\widehat{X}$ for every $\tilde{s}$ sufficiently close to x. By density, we may take $\tilde{s}$ in $\varinjlim \mathcal{O}(X_h) \cap \mathcal{O}^+(\widehat{X})$. We remark that under this hypothesis, $F(\tilde{s})$ lies in $\varinjlim \mathcal{O}(X_h) \cap \mathcal{O}^+(\widehat{X})$. This follows from the equivalence $\mathrm{Et}/\widehat{X}^{/V} \cong \varprojlim \mathrm{Et}/X_h$ of [Huber 1996, Proposition 2.4.4] by considering the étale morphism $\operatorname{Spa} \mathcal{O}(X_h)\langle \underline{\tau}\rangle/(p(\tilde{s}, \tau)) \to X_h$ ($\underline{\tau}$ being some variable) that splits above $\widehat{X}^{/V}$. This shows that there is an endomorphism ψ of $\widehat{X}$ which is close to the identity (in the sense that $\|\psi(f) - f\| \leq |\pi^2|$ whenever $\|f\| \leq 1$ with respect to some Banach norm $\|\cdot\|$ of $\mathcal{O}(\widehat{X})$) mapping $\mathcal{O}^\dagger(\widehat{X})$ to $\varinjlim \mathcal{O}(X_h)$. Any endomorphism which is close to the identity is invertible; hence the claim.

We are left to prove that the small étale site over $X^\dagger = (\widehat{X} \Subset_V X_0)$ is equivalent to the small étale site on $\widehat{X}$ via the functor mapping $(\widehat{U} \Subset_{V_U} U_0)$ to $\widehat{U}$. Indeed, if $\widehat{U} \subset \widehat{X}$ is a rational open, we may lift it to $U = (\widehat{U} \Subset_{V_U} X_0)$, and if $\widehat{E} \to \widehat{X}$ is finite étale between affinoids, we may extend it to a finite étale map $\widehat{E}^{/V} \to \widehat{X}^{/V}$ and hence to some finite étale map $E_h \to X_h$ with $\widehat{E} \Subset_V E_h$. This shows that any étale dagger space over $\widehat{X}$ has a cover made of objects descending to $X^\dagger$. Since $\bigl(\bigcup \widehat{U}_i\bigr)^{/V} = \bigcup(\widehat{U}_i^{/V_i})$ we also deduce that a family $\{\widehat{U}_i \Subset_{V_i} U_i\}$ of étale maps over $X^\dagger$ is a cover if and only if the family $\{\widehat{U}_i\}$ covers $\widehat{X}$, proving the claim. ☐

Relative overconvergent motives. It is straightforward to generalize the definition of motives to the dagger setting.

Definition 3.7. Let S be an object of $\mathrm{Adic}_{/\mathbb{Q}_p}$. We let $\mathbb{B}^{1\dagger}_S$ (resp. $\mathbb{T}^{1\dagger}_S$) be the object of $\mathrm{Sm}^\dagger/S$ induced by the inclusions $\mathbb{B}^1_S \Subset_S \mathbb{P}^1_S$ (resp. $\mathbb{T}^1_S \Subset_S \mathbb{P}^1_S$) and $T^\dagger_S$ be the quotient of the split inclusion $\mathbb{Q}_S(S) \to \mathbb{Q}_S(\mathbb{T}^{1\dagger}_S)$ in $\mathrm{Psh}(\mathrm{Sm}^\dagger/S, \mathbb{Q})$. We let $\mathrm{Psh}(\mathrm{Sm}^\dagger/S, \mathbb{Q})$ be the infinity-category of presheaves on the category Sm/S taking values on the derived infinity-category of $\mathbb{Q}$-modules, and we let $\mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}\,\dagger}(S)$ be its full stable infinity-subcategory spanned by those objects $\mathcal{F}$ which are $\mathbb{B}^{1\dagger}$-invariant and with ét-descent. Finally, we set $\mathrm{RigDA}^\dagger(S, \mathbb{Q}) = \mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}\,\dagger}(S, \mathbb{Q})[T_S^{\dagger\,-1}]$ in Pr^{L} (see [Robalo 2015, Definition 2.6]).

The following result is essentially formal; see Theorem 2.10.

Proposition 3.8. *There are contravariant functors* $\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})\dagger *}$ *defined on* $\mathrm{Adic}_{/\mathbb{Q}_p}$ *with values in* $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}})$ *such that any* $f : S' \to S$ *in* $\mathrm{Adic}_{/\mathbb{Q}_p}$ *is sent to the functor* $f^* : \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})\dagger}(S) \to \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})\dagger}(S')$ *induced by pullback along* f. *They satisfy étale hyperdescent and their restrictions to* $\mathrm{Adic}^{\mathrm{qcqs}}_{/\mathbb{Q}_p}$ *take values in* $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}}_\omega)$.

Proof. One can adapt the proofs of [Ayoub et al. 2022, Propositions 2.1.21 and 2.4.22, Theorem 2.3.4 and Remark 2.3.5] to the dagger setting. ☐

The following theorem allows one to equip any motive with an overconvergent structure, if needed. It is a generalization of [Vezzani 2018] to a base S with no overconvergent structure. Once again, we crucially use some explicit homotopies in the proof of the statement.

Theorem 3.9. *Let S be in $\mathrm{Adic}_{/\mathbb{Q}_p}$. The functor $l : X \mapsto \widehat{X}$ induces an equivalence*

$$l^* : \mathrm{RigDA}^{\dagger(\mathrm{eff})}(S) \cong \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S).$$

Proof. The proof will be divided into several steps, most of which follow closely the proof of [Vezzani 2019a, Proposition 4.5].

Step 1: It suffices to prove the claim for effective motives. By Proposition 3.6 we may and do use as models for $\mathrm{RigDA}^{\dagger\,\mathrm{eff}}(S)$ (resp. $\mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(S)$) the category of spectra on the (ét, $\mathbb{B}^1$)-localization of complexes of étale presheaves on $\mathcal{C}^\dagger$ (resp. $\mathcal{C}$) which is the (dense) subcategory of $\mathrm{RigSm}^\dagger/S$ (resp. RigSm/S) whose objects are of the form $X = (\widehat{X}, \mathcal{O}^\dagger(X))$ (resp. l^*X) described in Proposition 3.6. The functor l induces a Quillen pair (l^*, l_*) between these two model categories; hence a pair of (derived) functors $(\mathbb{L}l^*, \mathbb{R}l_*)$ between the associated infinity-categories. Moreover, $\mathbb{R}l_* = l_*$ is exact as it commutes with étale sheafification and preserves $\mathbb{B}^1$-weak equivalences. We then remark that it suffices to prove that the functor $\mathbb{L}l^*$ between the $\mathbb{B}^1$-localizations $\mathrm{Ch}_{\mathbb{B}^{1\dagger}_S}\mathrm{Psh}(\mathcal{C}^\dagger, \mathbb{Q})$ and $\mathrm{Ch}_{\mathbb{B}^1_S}\mathrm{Psh}(\mathcal{C}, \mathbb{Q})$ is an equivalence. Since it sends a class of compact generators to a class of compact generators, we are left to prove it is fully faithful.

Step 2: We show the following claim. Fix varieties $X = (\mathrm{Spa}(R, R^+), R^\dagger)$ and $X' = (\mathrm{Spa}(R', R'^+), R'^\dagger)$ in $\mathcal{C}^\dagger$ and a morphism $f : \widehat{X}' = \mathrm{Spa}(R', R'^+) \to \widehat{X} = \mathrm{Spa}(R, R^+)$ over S. Then there exists a map $H : \mathbb{B}^1_{\widehat{X}'} \cong \mathrm{Spa}(R'\langle\chi\rangle, R'^+\langle\chi\rangle) \to \widehat{X}$ such that $H \circ i_0 = f$ and $H \circ i_1$ lies in $\mathrm{Hom}(X, X')$. Explicitly, if f is induced by the map $\sigma \mapsto s$, $\tau \mapsto t$, the map H can be defined via

$$(\sigma, \tau) \mapsto \big(s + (\tilde{s} - s)\chi,\, F(s + (\tilde{s} - s)\chi)\big),$$

where F is the unique array of formal power series (implicit functions) with positive radius of convergence in $R'[\![\sigma - s]\!]$ associated by [Vezzani 2019a, Corollary A.2] to the polynomials $p(\sigma, \tau)$ which are such that $F(s) = t$ and $p(\sigma, F(\sigma)) = 0$, and $\tilde{s}$ are elements in $R'^\dagger$ such that the radius of convergence of F is larger than $\|\tilde{s} - s\|$ and $F(\tilde{s})$ lies in R^+. As $R'^\dagger$ is dense in R'^+ we can find elements $\tilde{s}_i \in R'_0 \cap R'^+$ such that $\|\tilde{s} - s\|$ is smaller than the convergence radius of F. As F is continuous and R'^+ is open, we can also assume that the elements $\tilde{t}_j := F_j(\tilde{s})$ lie in R'^+. We are left to prove that they actually lie in $R'^\dagger$. We consider the R'_0-algebra E defined as $E = R'_0\langle\tau\rangle/(p(\tilde{s}, \tau))$ which is étale over R'_h, and over which the map $R'_0 \to R'$ factors. In particular, the étale morphism $\mathrm{Spa}(E, E^+) \times_{X'_0} \widehat{X}' \to \widehat{X}'$ splits. In light of the equivalence between the étale toposes on $\widehat{X}'$ and on X' (see the end of the proof of Proposition 3.6), if we let Y be the étale map in $\mathcal{C}^\dagger_{/X'}$ induced by (E, E^+), Yoneda ensures that $Y \to X'$ splits as well, proving that $\tilde{t}_j$ lies in R'_h as wanted.

Step 3: We show the following claim. For a given finite set of maps $\{f_1, \dots, f_N\}$ in $\mathrm{Hom}_S(\widehat{X}' \times_S \mathbb{B}^n_S, \widehat{X})$ we can find corresponding maps $\{H_1, \dots, H_N\}$ in $\mathrm{Hom}_S(\widehat{X}' \times_S \mathbb{B}^n_S \times_S \mathbb{B}^1_S, \widehat{X})$ such that

(1) for all $1 \leq k \leq N$ we have $i_0^* H_k = f_k$ and $i_1^* H_k$ has a model in $\mathrm{Hom}(X' \times_S \mathbb{B}^n_S, X)$;

(2) if $f_k \circ d_{r,\epsilon} = f_{k'} \circ d_{r,\epsilon}$ for some $1 \leq k, k' \leq N$ and some $(r, \epsilon) \in \{1, \dots, n\} \times \{0, 1\}$ then $H_k \circ d_{r,\epsilon} = H_{k'} \circ d_{r,\epsilon}$;

(3) if for some $1 \leq k \leq N$ the map $f_k \circ d_{1,1} \in \mathrm{Hom}(\widehat{X}' \times_S \mathbb{B}^{n-1}_S, \widehat{X})$ has a model in $\mathrm{Hom}(X' \times_S \mathbb{B}^{(n-1)\dagger}_S, X)$ then the element $H_k \circ d_{1,1}$ of $\mathrm{Hom}_S(\widehat{X}' \times_S \mathbb{B}^{n-1}_S \times_S \mathbb{B}^1_S, \widehat{X})$ is constant on $\mathbb{B}^1_S$ equal to $f_k \circ d_{1,1}$;

where we denote by $d_{r,\epsilon}$ the morphisms $\mathbb{B}^{n-1} \to \mathbb{B}^n$ induced by the evaluation of the r-th coordinate of $\mathbb{B}^n$ at ϵ. We may suppose that each f_k is induced by maps $(\sigma, \tau) \mapsto (s_k, t_k)$ from R to $R'\langle \theta_1 \dots, \theta_n \rangle$ for some m-tuples s_k and n-tuples t_k in $R'\langle \underline{\theta} \rangle$. Moreover, by step 2 there exists a sequence of power series $F_k = (F_{k1}, \dots, F_{km})$ associated to each f_k such that

$$(\sigma, \tau) \mapsto \big(s_k + (\tilde{s}_k - s_k)\chi,\, F_k(s_k + (\tilde{s}_k - s_k)\chi)\big) \in R'\langle \underline{\theta}, \chi \rangle$$

defines a map H_k satisfying the first claim, for any choice of $\tilde{s}_k \in R'\langle \underline{\theta} \rangle^\dagger$ such that $\tilde{s}_k$ is in the convergence radius of F_k and $F_k(\tilde{s}_k)$ is in $R'\langle \underline{\theta} \rangle^+$. Let ϵ be a positive real number, smaller than all radii of convergence of the series F_{kj} and such that $F(a) \in R'\langle \underline{\theta} \rangle^+$ for all $|a - s| < \epsilon$. Denote by $\tilde{s}_{ki}$ the elements associated to s_{ki} by applying [Vezzani 2019a, Proposition A.5] with respect to the chosen ϵ. In particular, they induce a well-defined map H_k and the elements $\tilde{s}_{ki}$ lie in $R'\langle \underline{\theta} \rangle_{\bar{h}}$ for some index $\bar{h}$. We show that the maps H_k induced by this choice also satisfy the second and third claims of the proposition. Suppose that $f_k \circ d_{r,\epsilon} = f_{k'} \circ d_{r,\epsilon}$ for some $r \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $\epsilon \in \{0, 1\}$. This means that $\bar{s} := s_k|_{\theta_r = \epsilon} = s_{k'}|_{\theta_r = \epsilon}$ and $\bar{t} := t_k|_{\theta_r = \epsilon} = t_{k'}|_{\theta_r = \epsilon}$. This implies that both $F_k|_{\theta_r = \epsilon}$ and $F_{k'}|_{\theta_r = \epsilon}$ are two m-tuples of formal power series $\bar{F}$ with coefficients in $\mathcal{O}(\widehat{X}' \times \mathbb{B}^{n-1})$ converging around $\bar{s}$ and such that $p(\sigma, \bar{F}(\sigma)) = 0$, $\bar{F}(\bar{s}) = \bar{t}$. By the uniqueness of such power series stated in [Vezzani 2019a, Corollary A.2], we conclude that they coincide. Moreover, by our choice of the elements $\tilde{s}_k$ it follows that $\bar{\tilde{s}} := \tilde{s}_k|_{\theta_r = \epsilon} = \tilde{s}_{k'}|_{\theta_r = \epsilon}$. In particular one has

$$F_k((\tilde{s}_k - s_k)\chi)|_{\theta_r = \epsilon} = \bar{F}((\bar{\tilde{s}} - \bar{s})\chi) = F_{k'}((\tilde{s}_{k'} - s_{k'})\chi)|_{\theta_r = \epsilon}$$

and therefore $H_k \circ d_{r,\epsilon} = H_{k'} \circ d_{r,\epsilon}$ proving the second claim. The third claim follows immediately since the elements $\tilde{s}_{ki}$ satisfy the condition (iv) of [Vezzani 2019a, Proposition A.5].

Step 4: We remark that (see [Vezzani 2018, Proposition 4.22] or [Vezzani 2019a, Proposition 4.5]) the claim proved in step 3 admits the following interpretation: the natural map

$$\phi : (\mathrm{Sing}^{\mathbb{B}^{1\dagger}_S} \mathbb{Q}(X))(X') \to (\mathrm{Sing}^{\mathbb{B}^1_S} \mathbb{Q}_S(\widehat{X}))(\widehat{X}')$$

is a quasi-isomorphism, where for any complex of presheaves $\mathcal{F}$ we let $\mathrm{Sing}^{\mathbb{B}^{1\dagger}_S} \mathcal{F}$ be the singular complex associated to the cocubical complex $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(\mathbb{Q}_S(\mathbb{B}^{\bullet\dagger}_S), \mathcal{F})$ which is $\mathbb{B}^{1\dagger}$-equivalent to $\mathcal{F}$. Indeed, the lifting property of step 3 allows one to prove directly that the homology groups of the normalized complexes associated to the cocubical complexes above are isomorphic; we refer to the proof of [Vezzani 2018, Proposition 4.22] for details. This implies that, considering the Quillen adjunction

$$\mathbb{L}l^* : \mathrm{Ch}_{\mathbb{B}^{1\dagger}_S} \mathrm{Psh}(\mathcal{C}^\dagger, \mathbb{Q}) \rightleftarrows \mathrm{Ch}_{\mathbb{B}^1_S} \mathrm{Psh}(\mathcal{C}, \mathbb{Q}) : \mathbb{R}l_* = l_*,$$

we have

$$\mathbb{R}l_*\mathbb{L}l^*\mathbb{Q}_S(X) = l_* \operatorname{Sing}^{\mathbb{B}^1_S} \mathbb{Q}_S(\widehat{X}) \cong \operatorname{Sing}^{\mathbb{B}^1_S} \mathbb{Q}_S(X).$$

Since $\operatorname{Sing}^{\mathbb{B}^1_S} \mathbb{Q}_S(X) \cong \mathbb{Q}_S(X)$ (see, for example, [Vezzani 2018, Proposition 4.10]) this proves that $\mathbb{L}l^*$ is fully faithful; hence the claim by step 1. ☐

4. The relative overconvergent de Rham cohomology

The aim of this section is to define the analog of the overconvergent de Rham cohomology in the relative setting. One of the main problems of its "naive" definition is that a nice category of quasicoherent sheaves over an adic space wasn't available until very recently. Clausen and Scholze's formalism of condensed mathematics [Scholze 2019; 2020] allows one to define such a category with a symmetric monoidal structure. Although this category is big, its dualizable objects are nothing but (classical) perfect complexes, as proved in [Andreychev 2021] for the case of interest to us. By upgrading the relative de Rham cohomology to the condensed level, we are then able to formulate and prove a base change formula and the Künneth formula for it. Combined with the above characterization of dualizable objects, this produces some finiteness statements for relative de Rham cohomology.

The relative de Rham complex. We initially give the definition of the module of differentials of a smooth map in Adic, and prove its basic properties. As far as we know, the current literature treats mainly the case of a noetherian base (see [Huber 1996], for example) and we make here some straightforward extensions of this case.

Definition 4.1. Let $f : X \to S$ be a smooth morphism in Adic. Let $\mathcal{I}_{X/S} \subset \mathcal{O}_{X\times_S X}$ be the ideal sheaf of the diagonal $\Delta_f : X \to X \times_S X$. The *sheaf of differentials of X over S* is

$$\Omega^1_{X/S} := \mathcal{I}_{X/S}/\mathcal{I}^2_{X/S},$$

seen as an $\mathcal{O}_X$-module through the identification $\mathcal{O}_X \simeq \mathcal{O}_{X\times_S X}/\mathcal{I}_{X/S}$.

Note that by construction, $\Omega^1_{X/S}$ comes with an $\mathcal{O}_S$-linear derivation $d : \mathcal{O}_X \to \Omega^1_{X/S}$, sending a section s to $1 \otimes s - s \otimes 1$.

Definition 4.2. Let $d \geq 0$. Let $f : X \to S$ be a smooth morphism in Adic. We say that f is of *dimension d* if locally on X and S the morphism factors as the composition of an étale morphism $X \to \mathbb{B}^d_S$ with the projection $\mathbb{B}^d_S \to S$.

Since the dimension of a smooth morphism $f : X \to S$ is locally constant on X, it is no loss of generality in practice to assume that f is of fixed dimension.

The following statement is proved in [Fargues and Scholze 2021]. We recall how the argument goes, in order to fix some notation.

Proposition 4.3. *Let $f : X \to S$ be a smooth morphism in* Adic. *The $\mathcal{O}_X$-module $\Omega^1_{X/S}$ is a vector bundle. If f is of dimension d, it is of constant rank d.*

Proof. Since this is a local assertion, we can assume that f is the composite of an étale morphism $g : X \to \mathbb{B}^d_S$ with the projection $h : \mathbb{B}^d_S \to S$. We can also assume that $S = \operatorname{Spa}(A, A^+)$ and $X = \operatorname{Spa}(B, B^+)$ are both affinoid. In this case, we will prove that $\Omega^1_{X/S}$ is in fact a free $\mathcal{O}_X$-module of rank d. For brevity, write $Y := \mathbb{B}^d_S$. The diagonal map $\Delta_f : X \to X \times_S X$ can be decomposed as the composition of

$$X \xrightarrow{\Delta_g} X \times_Y X = Y \times_{Y \times_S Y} (X \times_S X) \to X \times_S X,$$

where the second map is obtained by base changing $\Delta_h : Y \to Y \times_S Y$ along $X \times_S X \to Y \times_S Y$. Since g is étale, the map Δ_g is an open immersion. Therefore, the $\mathcal{O}_{X \times_S X}$-module $\mathcal{I}_{X/S}$ is the pullback of the $\mathcal{O}_{Y \times_S Y}$-module $\mathcal{I}_{Y/S}$ along the map $X \times_S X \to Y \times_S Y$.

The map $Y \to Y \times_S Y$ is of the form

$$\operatorname{Spa}(A\langle \underline{T} \rangle, A^+\langle \underline{T} \rangle) \to \operatorname{Spa}(A\langle \underline{T}, \underline{T}' \rangle, A^+\langle \underline{T}, \underline{T}' \rangle)$$

for some sets of variables $\underline{T} = (T_1, \dots, T_d)$ and $\underline{T}' = (T'_1, \dots, T'_d)$, and $\mathcal{I}_{Y/S}$ is the ideal sheaf given by the ideal $(T_1 - T'_1, \dots, T_d - T'_d)$. To conclude the proof, it suffices to check that $T_1 - T'_1, \dots, T_N - T'_N$ define a regular sequence in $B \widehat{\otimes}_A B$ and that the ideal $(T_1 - T'_1, \dots, T_d - T'_d) \cdot B \widehat{\otimes}_A B$ is closed in $B \widehat{\otimes}_A B$. This is the content of [Fargues and Scholze 2021, Proposition IV.4.12]. ☐

Definition 4.4. Let $f : A \to B$ a be morphism of complete Huber rings. A *universal A-derivation of B* is a continuous A-derivation $d_{B/A} : B \to \Omega_{B/A}$ such that for any continuous A-derivation $d : B \to M$ from B to a complete topological B-module M, there is a unique continuous B-linear map $g : \Omega_{B/A} \to M$ such that $d = g \circ d_{B/A}$.

Proposition 4.5. *Let $f : X \to S$ be a smooth morphism in* Adic. *Locally on X, $X = \operatorname{Spa}(B, B^+)$, $S = \operatorname{Spa}(S, S^+)$ and $\Omega^1_{X/S}$ is the $\mathcal{O}_X$-module attached to the finite projective B-module $\Omega_{B/A} := I/I^2$, where I is the kernel of the multiplication map $B \widehat{\otimes}_A B \to B$. The map $d_{B/A} : B \to \Omega_{B/A}$, induced by the map $b \mapsto 1 \otimes b - b \otimes 1$, is a universal A-derivation of B.*

Proof. The first part follows from the proof of Proposition 4.3. Moreover, this proof shows that the ideal I is closed and finitely generated, therefore a complete B-module of finite type. Choose a finite subset N of B such that the subring $A[N]$ is dense in B. The proof of [Huber 1996, Proposition 1.6.2(ii)] shows that the ideal J generated by the elements $1 \otimes n - n \otimes 1$, $n \in N$, is dense in I. Thus, by [Bhatt et al. 2019, Lemma 1.1.13], we must have $J = I$ (note that the topology on I induced by the topology on B is necessarily the natural topology, by [Bhatt et al. 2019, Corollary 1.1.12]). From there, the same proof as the usual algebraic proof shows that $\Omega_{B/A}$ is a universal A-derivation of B. ☐

This allows us to check that $\Omega^1_{X/S}$ has the expected properties listed in the following proposition.

Proposition 4.6. *Let $f : X \to S$ be a smooth morphism in* Adic.

(1) *Let $g : S' \to S$ be a map in* Adic, *and let $f' : X' := X \times_S S' \to S'$ be the base change of f, which is again smooth. Then $\Omega^1_{X'/S'}$ is the pullback of $\Omega^1_{X/S}$ along $g' : X' \to X$.*

(2) *Let $g : Y \to X$ be a smooth morphism. Then one has a short exact sequence*

$$0 \to g^*\Omega^1_{X/S} \to \Omega^1_{Y/S} \to \Omega^1_{Y/X}.$$

(3) *Let $g : Y \to S$ be a smooth morphism. There is a natural isomorphism*

$$\Omega^1_{(X\times_S Y)/S} \cong g'^*\Omega^1_{X/S} \oplus f'^*\Omega^1_{Y/S},$$

where $g' : X \times_S Y \to X$, $f' : X \times_S Y \to Y$ denote the two projections.

Proof. The proofs of (1) and (2) are the same as in the algebraic case, using the universal property, given Proposition 4.5. The assertion (3) follows from (1) and (2). ☐

Definition 4.7. Let $f : X \to S$ be a smooth morphism in Adic of dimension d. For each $i \geq 1$, write $\Omega^i_{X/S} = \bigwedge^i \Omega^1_{X/S}$. The derivation $d : \mathcal{O}_X \to \Omega^1_{X/S}$ extends naturally to a complex of sheaves of $\mathcal{O}_S$-modules on X:

$$\mathcal{O}_X \xrightarrow{d} \Omega^1_{X/S} \xrightarrow{d} \cdots \xrightarrow{d} \Omega^d_{X/S},$$

(with $\mathcal{O}_X$ sitting in degree 0) called *the de Rham complex of X over S* and denoted by $\Omega^\bullet_{X/S}$.

Recollection on solid quasicoherent sheaves. Clausen and Scholze have developed a formalism allowing one to attach to any analytic adic space X an infinity-category $\mathrm{QCoh}(X)$ of *solid quasicoherent sheaves* on X, serving the same purposes as the category of quasicoherent sheaves in algebraic category (and even more, since it allows one to build a full 6-functor formalism; see [Scholze 2019]). If $f : X \to S$ is a smooth (dagger) morphism in Adic, the (overconvergent) de Rham complex naturally defines an object of $\mathrm{QCoh}(S)$ and it will be important for us to adopt this point of view in the following. This is what we explain in this subsection. We start by recalling several properties of analytic rings attached to complete Huber pairs that we gather essentially from [Scholze 2020; Andreychev 2021] and that we summarize here for the convenience of the reader.

Definition 4.8. For the basic notation on condensed abelian groups we refer to [Scholze 2019]. We will typically consider them as abelian sheaves on the site of extremally disconnected sets with covers given by finite collections of jointly surjective maps (see [Scholze 2019, Proposition 2.7]).

(1) If A is a topological abelian group we denote by $\underline{A}$ the condensed abelian group defined by $\underline{A}(S) = \mathrm{Hom}(S, A)$ (the group of continuous maps) for any extremally disconnected set S. If A has a topological ring structure, then $\underline{A}$ is a condensed ring.

(2) If R is a condensed ring (for example, $R = \underline{A}$ for some topological ring A) and S is an extremally disconnected set, we denote by $R[S]$ the condensed R-module representing the functor $M \mapsto M(S)$ on condensed R-modules.

(3) An *analytic ring* is given by a condensed ring R, a functor M_R taking an extremally disconnected set S to some R-module $M_R[S]$ in condensed abelian groups, and a natural transformation $R[S] \to M_R[S]$ satisfying some extra properties (see [Scholze 2020, Definition 6.12]). The category of (R, M_R)-*modules* M_R -Mod is the full abelian subcategory with products and sums inside condensed R-modules generated by the objects $M_R[S]$. The natural transformation which is part of the definition gives rise to a localization functor R -Mod $\to M_R$ -Mod that is denoted by $M \mapsto M \otimes_R (R, M_R)$ and is the unique colimit-preserving extension of the functor $R[S] \to M_R[S]$. More generally, any map of analytic rings (defined as in [Scholze 2019, Lecture VII]) $f : (A, M_A) \to (B, M_B)$ induces a base-change functor $f^* : M_A$ -Mod $\to M_B$ -Mod, $M \mapsto M \otimes_{(A,M_A)} (B, M_B)$, which is a left adjoint to the "forgetful" functor f_*. If R is commutative, the category M_R -Mod is endowed with a symmetric monoidal tensor product $\otimes_{(R,M_R)}$ making the functor $M \mapsto M \otimes_R (R, M_R)$ symmetric monoidal. One says (R, M_R) is *complete* or *normalized* (see [Scholze 2020, Definition 12.9]) if $M_R[*] \cong R$.

(4) We recall that an *animated analytic ring* is given by a condensed animated ring $\mathcal{R}$, a functor $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}}$ taking an extremally disconnected set S to some $\mathcal{R}$-module $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}}[S]$ in condensed animated abelian groups, and a natural transformation $\mathcal{R}[S] \to \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}}[S]$ satisfying some extra properties (see [Scholze 2020, Definition 12.1]). The category $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}})$ is the stable infinity-category generated under sifted colimits by the shifts of $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}}[S]$ in (unbounded) derived condensed $\mathcal{R}$-modules (see [Scholze 2020, Definition 12.3 and Remark 12.5]). The natural transformation which is part of the definition gives rise to a localization functor $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{R}) \to \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}})$ that is denoted by $M \mapsto M \otimes_{\mathcal{R}} (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}})$. More generally, any map of analytic rings (defined as in [Scholze 2020, Lecture XII]) $f : (\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{M}_A) \to (\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{M}_B)$ induces a base-change functor $f^* : \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{A}}) \to \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{B}})$, $M \mapsto M \otimes_{(\mathcal{A},\mathcal{M}_A)} (\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{B}})$, which is a left adjoint to the "forgetful" functor f_*. If $\mathcal{R}$ is a condensed animated commutative ring, there is a unique symmetric monoidal structure $\otimes_{(\mathcal{R},\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}})}$, making the functor $- \otimes_{\mathcal{R}} (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}})$ symmetric monoidal. Any analytic ring structure (R, M_R) can be seen as an animated ring structure $\mathcal{M}_R$ on $R[0]$.

Remark 4.9. In [Andreychev 2021] the adjective *animated* is often dropped. What we call here *analytic rings* are there called 0-*truncated* (animated) analytic rings.

Remark 4.10. Beware that the functor $- \otimes_{R[0]} (R[0], \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}})$ may not be the left derived functor of the functor $- \otimes_R (R, M_R)$ (see [Scholze 2019, Warning 7.6]) but it is so in all the examples we are interested in (see Proposition 4.12 below).

Example 4.11.

- If $\mathcal{R}$ is a condensed animated ring, the functor $S \mapsto \mathcal{R}[S]$ defines a ("trivial") analytic ring structure on $\mathcal{R}$, which we denote by $\mathcal{R}_{\text{triv}}$.
- The pair $(\underline{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathbb{Z}_{\blacksquare})$ with $\mathbb{Z}_{\blacksquare}[\varprojlim S_i] := \varprojlim \mathbb{Z}[S_i]$ defines an analytic ring structure on the condensed discrete ring $\underline{\mathbb{Z}}$ (see [Scholze 2019, Theorem 5.8]). Similarly, if R is a finitely generated discrete ring, the datum $(\underline{R}, R_{\blacksquare})$ with $R_{\blacksquare}[S] := \varprojlim R[S_i]$ defines an analytic ring structure on $\underline{R}$ (see [Scholze 2019, Theorem 8.1]). More generally, if R is a (discrete, 0-truncated) ring, the functor

$S \mapsto R_\blacksquare[S] := \varinjlim_{R'} R'_\blacksquare[S]$, as R' runs among finitely generated subrings of R, is an analytic ring structure on $\underline{R}$. From now on, the analytic ring structure $(\underline{R}, R_\blacksquare)$ will simply be denoted by $R_\blacksquare$.

All the analytic rings that we will consider lie above $\mathbb{Z}_\blacksquare$. The following fact is therefore particularly convenient for us.

Proposition 4.12 [Andreychev 2021, Proposition 2.11 and Corollary 2.11.2]. *If (R, M_R) is an analytic ring over $\mathbb{Z}_\blacksquare$ then $M_R[S] \otimes^{\mathbb{L}}_{(R,M_R)} M_R[T]$ is concentrated in degree zero for any pair of extremally disconnected sets (S, T). In particular, the tensor product in $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}})$ coincides with the derived tensor product of M_R -*Mod.

There is a convenient way to produce animated analytic ring structures given in [Scholze 2020].

Proposition 4.13 [Scholze 2020, Proposition 12.8]. *Let $(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}})$ be an animated analytic ring and $\mathcal{R} \to \mathcal{R}'$ a map of condensed animated rings. The functor*

$$S \mapsto \mathcal{R}'[S] \otimes_{\mathcal{R}} (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}})$$

defines an animated analytic ring structure on $\mathcal{R}'$, which is the pushout $(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}}) \otimes_{\mathcal{R}_{\text{triv}}} \mathcal{R}'_{\text{triv}}$ in animated analytic rings.

Under suitable hypotheses, the recipe above is internal to normalized analytic rings. The proof of the following fact is immediate.

Proposition 4.14 [Andreychev 2021, Proposition 2.16]. *Let (R, M_R) be a normalized analytic ring. Let $R \to R'$ be a map of condensed rings such that R' is an (R, M_R)-module and such that $R'[S] \otimes^{\mathbb{L}}_R (R, M_R)$ lies in degree zero for any extremally disconnected set S. The functor*

$$S \mapsto R'[S] \otimes_R (R, M_R)$$

defines a structure of a normalized analytic ring on R' above (R, M_R) whose associated animated analytic ring structure is $R'[0]_{\text{triv}} \otimes_{R[0]_{\text{triv}}} (R[0], \mathcal{M}_R)$.

We shall refer to the (animated) analytic structure introduced in the previous propositions as the one *induced* by $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{R}}$ and the map $\mathcal{R} \to \mathcal{R}'$.

Example 4.15. The analytic ring structure induced by $\mathbb{Z}_\blacksquare$ and the map (of discrete rings) $\mathbb{Z} \to \mathbb{Z}[T]$ will be denoted by $(\mathbb{Z}[T], \mathbb{Z})_\blacksquare$.

Another example of this situation, which is crucial to our setting, has been studied by [Andreychev 2021]. Let (A, A^+) be a complete Huber pair. Recall that the discrete ring A^+_{disc} (the ring A^+ endowed with the discrete topology) is equipped with a (normalized) analytic ring structure denoted by $(A^+_{\text{disc}})_\blacksquare$ (see Example 4.11).

Definition 4.16. Let (A, A^+) be a complete Huber pair. We define $(A, A^+)_\blacksquare$ as the animated ring structure given by $\underline{A}[0]_{\text{triv}} \otimes_{\underline{A}^+_{\text{disc}}[0]_{\text{triv}}} (A^+_{\text{disc}})_\blacksquare$.

Proposition 4.17 [Andreychev 2021, Lemmas 3.24 and 3.25]. *The map* $\underline{A}^+_{\mathrm{disc}} \to \underline{A}$ *satisfies the hypotheses of Proposition 4.14. In particular, there is an analytic ring structure on* $\underline{A}$ *associated to* $(A, A^+)_\blacksquare$.

We will use the same notation $(A, A^+)_\blacksquare$ to refer both to the analytic ring structure on A and the animated one. The $(A, A^+)_\blacksquare$-modules are also called *solid* (A, A^+)-modules. We note that in particular one has, for any complete Huber pair (A, A^+), an infinity-category

$$\mathrm{QCoh}(\mathrm{Spa}(A, A^+)) := \mathcal{D}((A, A^+)_\blacksquare),$$

which is the infinity-category of (unbounded derived) solid (A, A^+)-modules. Whenever we write $\otimes_{(A,A^+)_\blacksquare}$ or f^*, for a morphism $f : (A, A^+) \to (B, B^+)$ of complete Huber pairs, we will always mean it in the animated sense.

One of the main results of Andreychev is the following theorem.

Theorem 4.18 [Andreychev 2021, Theorem 4.1]. *Let* X *be an analytic adic space. The functor* $U \mapsto \mathrm{QCoh}(U)$ *from rational open subsets of* X *to infinity-categories has rational descent.*

Definition 4.19. For any $X \in \mathrm{Adic}$ we will denote by $\mathrm{QCoh}(X)$ the infinity-category obtained by rational descent from the functor QCoh defined on affinoid subspaces $U \subset X$. It is endowed with a symmetric monoidal structure $\otimes_{\mathrm{QCoh}(X)}$.

Remark 4.20. There is a natural t-structure on $\mathrm{QCoh}(X)$ when $X = \mathrm{Spa}(A, A^+)$, whose heart is the abelian category of solid (A, A^+)-modules, but there is no canonical t-structure on $\mathrm{QCoh}(X)$ in general.

Some pushouts in normalized animated analytic rings were introduced in Proposition 4.13 but actually, general pushouts in the category of normalized (animated) analytic rings exist, even though they are defined rather unexplicitly (see [Scholze 2020, Proposition 12.12]). However, there is a condition that turns them into something more tractable: we recall that a map of normalized analytic rings $f : (\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{A}}) \to (\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{B}})$ is *steady* (see [Scholze 2020, Definition 12.13]) if for any other map $g : (\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{A}}) \to (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{C}})$ of normalized analytic rings, the pushout $(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{B}}) \otimes_{(\mathcal{A},\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{A}})} (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{C}})$ is given by the functor

$$\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{E}}[S] = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{C}}[S] \otimes_{(\mathcal{A},\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{A}})} (\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{B}})$$

defining an analytic ring structure on the normalization $\mathcal{E}$ of $\mathcal{B} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{C}$.

The following fact is essentially proved in [Scholze 2020].

Lemma 4.21. *Let* $(A, A^+) \to (B, B^+)$ *be an adic map of Huber pairs. The induced map of analytic rings* $(A, A^+)_\blacksquare \to (B, B^+)_\blacksquare$ *is steady.*

Proof. We may decompose the map into two maps

$$(A, A^+)_\blacksquare \to (B, B^+_A)_\blacksquare \to (B, B^+)_\blacksquare$$

with B^+_A being the smallest ring of integers for B containing the image of A^+. We remark that $(B, B^+_A)_\blacksquare = (B, A^+)_\blacksquare$, i.e., the analytic ring structure is the one induced by $(A, A^+)_\blacksquare$ and the map $A \to B$. Since $A \to$

B is adic, we deduce that the map $(A, A^+)_\blacksquare \to (B, B^+_A)_\blacksquare$ is steady by [Scholze 2020, Proposition 13.14 and page 102].

The map $(B, B^+_A)_\blacksquare \to (B, B^+)_\blacksquare$ is an ind-steady open immersion defined by putting $|f| \leq 1$ for all $f \in B^+$ and as such (see [Scholze 2020, Proposition 12.15 and Example 13.15(3)]) it is steady.

We can then conclude the lemma, as compositions of steady maps are steady by [Scholze 2020, Proposition 12.15]. □

The following proposition will be used freely in what follows, and shows some compatibility between base change maps of adic spaces, and base change maps of their relative analytic spaces. It relies on results in [Andreychev 2021]. We say that a rational open immersion $U \subset \operatorname{Spa}(A, A^+)$ is *Laurent* if it is of the form $U = U(1/f)$ or $U = U(f/1)$ for some $f \in A$. We recall that any rational open immersion $U = U((f_1, \ldots, f_n)/g) \subset \operatorname{Spa}(A, A^+)$ of Tate algebras is a composition of Laurent open immersions (see, for example, [Scholze 2012, Remark 2.8]).

Proposition 4.22. *Let*

$$f : X = \operatorname{Spa}(B, B^+) \to S = \operatorname{Spa}(A, A^+) \quad \textit{and} \quad g : Y = \operatorname{Spa}(C, C^+) \to S = \operatorname{Spa}(A, A^+)$$

be maps in Adic *such that f is smooth and can be written as a composition of rational open immersions, finite étale maps and projections of the form $\mathbb{B}^d_T \to T$. The pushout of (animated) analytic rings $(B, B^+)_\blacksquare \otimes_{(A,A^+)_\blacksquare} (C, C^+)_\blacksquare$ coincides with the analytic ring structure $(B \widehat{\otimes}_A C, B^+ \widehat{\otimes}_{A^+} C^+)_\blacksquare$ on the completed tensor product of Huber pairs.*

Proof. We may and do consider separately the cases in which f is a Laurent rational open immersion, f is the projection of the unit disc and f is finite étale. In the first case, the result follows from the compatibility of (steady) localizations with base change [Scholze 2020, Proposition 12.18]. More explicitly, if $B = A\langle a/1 \rangle$ for some $a \in A$ then by [Andreychev 2021, Proposition 4.11] and Lemma 4.21 we can write

$$(A\langle a/1\rangle, A\langle a/1\rangle^+)_\blacksquare \cong (A, A^+)_\blacksquare \otimes_{(\mathbb{Z}[T],\mathbb{Z})_\blacksquare} \mathbb{Z}[T]_\blacksquare,$$

where the map $(\mathbb{Z}[T], \mathbb{Z})_\blacksquare \to (A, A^+)$ is the one induced by $T \mapsto a$. We then deduce

$$\begin{aligned}(C\langle a/1\rangle, C\langle a/1\rangle^+) &\cong (C, C^+)_\blacksquare \otimes_{(\mathbb{Z}[T],\mathbb{Z})_\blacksquare} \mathbb{Z}[T]_\blacksquare \\ &\cong (C, C^+)_\blacksquare \otimes_{(A,A^+)_\blacksquare} ((A, A^+)_\blacksquare \otimes_{(\mathbb{Z}[T],\mathbb{Z})_\blacksquare} \mathbb{Z}[T]_\blacksquare) \\ &\cong (C, C^+)_\blacksquare \otimes_{(A,A^+)_\blacksquare} (A\langle a/1\rangle, A\langle a/1\rangle^+).\end{aligned}$$

The case $B = A\langle 1/a\rangle$ is dealt with similarly, by writing

$$(A\langle 1/a\rangle, A\langle 1/a\rangle^+)_\blacksquare \cong (A, A^+)_\blacksquare \otimes_{(\mathbb{Z}[T],\mathbb{Z})_\blacksquare} (\mathbb{Z}[T^{\pm 1}], \mathbb{Z}[T^{-1}])_\blacksquare.$$

Suppose f is the projection $\mathbb{B}^1_S \to S$. By [Andreychev 2021, Lemma 4.7] we have that $(A\langle T\rangle, A^+\langle T\rangle)_\blacksquare$ coincides with the (steady) rational localization at $|T| \leq 1$ (see Proposition 4.14) of the analytic structure

$(\underline{A}[T] \otimes_{\underline{A}} (A, A^+)_\blacksquare)$ induced by the map of rings $A \to A[T]$ which is $(A, A^+)_\blacksquare \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_\blacksquare} (\mathbb{Z}[T], \mathbb{Z})_\blacksquare$. By what was shown in the first part, we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned}(C\langle T\rangle, C^+\langle T\rangle) &\cong (C, C^+)_\blacksquare \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_\blacksquare} \mathbb{Z}[T]_\blacksquare \\ &\cong (C, C^+)_\blacksquare \otimes_{(A,A^+)_\blacksquare} ((A, A^+)_\blacksquare \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_\blacksquare} \mathbb{Z}[T]_\blacksquare) \\ &\cong (C, C^+)_\blacksquare \otimes_{(A,A^+)_\blacksquare} (A\langle T\rangle, A^+\langle T\rangle)\end{aligned}$$

as wanted. The case in which f is finite étale is immediate, as in this case $(B, B^+)_\blacksquare$ is again induced by some (finite) map $A \to B$. ☐

An important consequence of the previous fact is the following base change result.

Corollary 4.23. *Under the hypotheses of Proposition 4.22, we let* $f' : X \times_S Y \to Y$, $g' : X \times_S Y \to X$ *be the base change of the maps* f *and* g *in* Adic. *For any object* M *of* QCoh(X) *the base change map*

$$g^* f_* M \to f'_* g'^* M$$

is an isomorphism in QCoh(Y).

Proof. The morphism g is adic; hence steady by Lemma 4.21. Therefore, by [Scholze 2020, Proposition 12.14], we know that

$$(M_{|A}) \otimes_{(A,A^+)_\blacksquare} (C, C^+)_\blacksquare \cong (M \otimes_{(B,B^+)_\blacksquare} ((B, B^+)_\blacksquare \otimes_{(A,A^+)_\blacksquare} (C, C^+)_\blacksquare))_{|C},$$

where on the right-hand side, $(B, B^+)_\blacksquare \otimes_{(A,A^+)_\blacksquare} (C, C^+)_\blacksquare$ denotes the analytic ring structure obtained by pushout. But for f satisfying the geometric hypotheses of the proposition, we know by Proposition 4.22 that this pushout is the same as $(B \widehat{\otimes}_A C, E^+)_\blacksquare$ with E^+ being the smallest ring of integers containing $B^+ \widehat{\otimes}_{A^+} C^+$, whence the claim. ☐

Let us spell out a corollary of this, which will be useful later.

Corollary 4.24. *Under the hypotheses on Proposition 4.22, the modules* $\underline{B}$ *and* $\underline{C}$ *are solid* (A, A^+)-*modules, and* $\underline{B} \otimes_{(A,A^+)_\blacksquare} \underline{C}$ *is isomorphic to* $(\underline{B \widehat{\otimes}_A C})[0]$ *in* QCoh(S). ☐

Proof. We may harmlessly replace (C, C^+) with the Huber pair (C, C^+_A) where C^+_A denotes the smallest ring of integral elements containing A^+. In this case, the analytic structure $(C, C^+_A)_\blacksquare$ coincides with $(A, A^+)_\blacksquare \otimes_{\underline{A}} \underline{C}$, i.e., to the one induced by $(A, A^+)_\blacksquare$ and the continuous ring map $A \to C$. In particular, the base change functor g^* is given by the functor $M \mapsto M \otimes_{(A,A^+)_\blacksquare} \underline{C}$.

We may then rewrite the module $\underline{B} \otimes_{(A,A^+)_\blacksquare} \underline{C}$ as $g^* f_* \underline{B}$ which by Corollary 4.23 is canonically isomorphic to $f'_* g'^* \underline{B} = \underline{B \widehat{\otimes}_A C}$ as claimed. ☐

Remark 4.25. From Corollary 4.24 we obtain in particular that the complex $\underline{B} \otimes_{(A,A^+)_\blacksquare} \underline{C}$ is concentrated in degree zero and as such, it coincides with the *underived* tensor product $\underline{B} \otimes^{\mathrm{un}}_{(A,A^+)_\blacksquare} \underline{C}$ in solid (A, A^+)-modules (see Proposition 4.12).

The relative de Rham complex in the solid world. We would like to upgrade the de Rham cohomology complex to a complex of solid quasicoherent sheaves. In fact, we will strictly speaking do so only when everything in sight is affinoid and then glue using analytic descent. For most of this section we will then restrict to the following special smooth maps.

Definition 4.26. Let $S = \mathrm{Spa}(A, A^+)$ be an affinoid space in Adic. We say that a smooth map $X \to S$ is *smooth with good coordinates* if $X \to S$ can be factored into $X \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{B}^d_S \xrightarrow{p} S$ with $d \in \mathbb{N}$, f being a composition of rational open immersions and finite étale maps, and with p being the natural projection. We remark that in this case $\Omega^1_{X/S}$ is free. We denote by $\mathrm{Sm}^{\mathrm{gc}}/S$ the full subcategory of Sm/S whose objects are smooth with good coordinates.

Locally on X, any smooth map has good coordinates so that the analytic étale topos on $\mathrm{Sm}^{\mathrm{gc}}/S$ is equivalent to the one on Sm/S.

Definition 4.27. Let $S = \mathrm{Spa}(A, A^+)$ be affinoid and $X \to S$ be smooth with good coordinates. We let $\underline{\Omega}^\bullet(X/S)$ be the complex of solid (A, A^+)-modules obtained by levelwise underlining the complex of Banach A-modules given by global sections of the complex $\Omega^\bullet_{X/S}$ of Definition 4.7 (note that since $\Omega^1_{X/S}$ is a finite free $\mathcal{O}_X$-module, $\Omega^i_{X/S}(X)$ has a natural structure of a Banach A-module for each i). We denote by $R\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_\blacksquare$ the object of $\mathcal{D}((A, A^+)_\blacksquare) = \mathrm{QCoh}(S)$ attached to the complex $\underline{\Omega}^\bullet(X/S)$.

The notation $\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_\blacksquare$ could a priori be confusing, as it may suggest that alternatively we see $\Omega^\bullet_{X/S}$ as a complex of sheaves valued in $\mathcal{D}((A, A^+)_\blacksquare)$ (say, defined on $\mathrm{Sm}^{\mathrm{gc}}/S$) and compute its (hyper)cohomology on X. The following proposition shows that these two definitions agree, as a basic consequence of Tate's acyclicity.

Proposition 4.28. *Let* $S = \mathrm{Spa}(A, A^+)$ *be in* Adic. *The functor*

$$\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(-/S)_\blacksquare : U \mapsto \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(U/S)_\blacksquare$$

from $(\mathrm{Sm}^{\mathrm{gc}}/S)$ *to* $\mathrm{QCoh}(S)$ *has étale descent. That is, if* $\mathcal{U} \to X$ *is an étale Cech-hypercover in* $\mathrm{Sm}^{\mathrm{gc}}/S$,

$$\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_\blacksquare \cong \lim \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathcal{U}/S)_\blacksquare$$

in $\mathrm{QCoh}(S)$.

Proof. We shall prove that the statement follows from Tate's acyclicity. The proof will be divided into some intermediate steps.

Step 1: For any Cech hypercover $\mathcal{U} \to X$ in $\mathrm{Sm}^{\mathrm{gc}}/S$, the map $\mathrm{colim}\, \mathbb{Z}(\mathcal{U}) \to \mathbb{Z}(X)$ is an ét-local equivalence in $\mathcal{D}(\mathrm{Psh}(\mathrm{Sm}^{\mathrm{gc}}/S), \mathbb{Z})$ (see, for example, [SGA 4_2 1972, Théorème V.7.3.2]); hence so is the analogous map between the two induced free presheaves of solid (A, A^+)-modules. It therefore suffices to show that $\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(-/S)_\blacksquare$ is ét-local in the category $\mathcal{D}\big(\mathrm{Psh}(\mathrm{Sm}^{\mathrm{gc}}/S, \mathrm{QCoh}(S))\big)$, that is, the homology groups $H^i\Gamma(X, \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(-/S)_\blacksquare)$ coincide with the hypercohomology groups $\mathbb{H}^i_{\text{ét}}(X, \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(-/S)_\blacksquare)$. To this aim, we may show that $\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(-/S)_\blacksquare$ is a bounded complex of Cech-acyclic sheaves (of solid (A, A^+)-modules), that is, each $\underline{\Omega}^i_{-/S}$ is a Cech-acyclic sheaf.

Step 2: Since $\Omega^1_{X/S}$ is free for any $X \in \mathrm{Sm}^{\mathrm{gc}}/S$ and $\underline{\mathcal{O}}(U)$ is a solid (A, A^+)-module, it suffices to show that $\underline{\mathcal{O}}$ is a Cech-acyclic étale sheaf of condensed $\mathcal{O}(S)$-modules in $\mathrm{Sm}^{\mathrm{gc}}/S$. We fix an étale cover $\mathcal{U} = \{U_i \to X\}_{i=1,\dots,n}$ in this site. We are left to show that the (bounded) complex

$$0 \to \underline{\mathcal{O}}(X) \to \bigoplus \underline{\mathcal{O}}(U_i) \to \bigoplus \underline{\mathcal{O}}(U_{ij}) \to \cdots$$

is exact. By the classical Tate acyclicity theorem and the Banach open mapping theorem, we know that the sequence

$$0 \to \mathcal{O}(X) \to \bigoplus \mathcal{O}(U_i) \to \bigoplus \mathcal{O}(U_{ij}) \to \cdots$$

is a strict exact complex of Banach A-modules, so the claim follows from Lemma 4.29. □

We learnt the following fact, which was used in the previous proof, from Guido Bosco.

Lemma 4.29. *Let $S = \mathrm{Spa}(A, A^+)$ be in* Adic. *The functor $M \mapsto \underline{M}$ from the (exact) category of Banach A-modules and continuous maps to the category of condensed A-modules is exact.*

Proof. Since the "underlining" functor is left exact, it is enough to prove that if $f : M' \to M$ is a surjective map between two Banach A-modules, the map $\underline{f} : \underline{M'} \to \underline{M}$ remains surjective; in other words, that whenever S is an extremally disconnected set and $g : S \to M$ is a continuous map, there is a continuous map $g' : S \to M'$ lifting g. But the image $g(S)$ is compact, and thus by [Trèves 1967, Lemma 45.1] (which we can apply, thanks to [Bhatt et al. 2019, Theorem 1.1.9]) it is the image $f(K)$ of a compact subset K of M'. This concludes the claim, since extremally disconnected sets are projective objects in the category of compact Hausdorff spaces [Gleason 1958, Theorem 2.5]. □

Proposition 4.30. *Let $f : X \to S = \mathrm{Spa}(A, A^+)$ be a smooth map with good coordinates and let $g : Y = \mathrm{Spa}(C, C^+) \to S$ be a map in* Adic.

1. *There is a canonical equivalence $g^*\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_{\blacksquare} \cong \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(X \times_S Y/Y)_{\blacksquare}$.*
2. *Suppose that g is also smooth with good coordinates. Then there is a canonical equivalence $\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_{\blacksquare} \otimes_{(A,A^+)_{\blacksquare}} \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(Y/S)_{\blacksquare} \cong \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(X \times_S Y/S)_{\blacksquare}$.*

Proof. We consider the first statement. We let f' (resp. g') be the map $X \times_S Y \to Y$ (resp. $X \times_S Y \to X$) obtained by pullback. It suffices to prove that the levelwise one satisfies $g^* f_* \underline{\Omega}^d_{X/S} \cong f'_* \underline{\Omega}^d_{X \times_S Y/Y}$. This follows from Corollary 4.23 together with Proposition 4.6(1).

Now we move to the second statement. By Proposition 4.6(3), we deduce the equivalence of complexes of topological A-modules

$$\Gamma(X \times_S Y, \Omega^\bullet_{X \times_S Y/S}) \cong \mathrm{Tot}\big((\Gamma(X, \Omega^\bullet_{X/S}) \otimes_B (B \widehat{\otimes}_A C)) \otimes_{B \widehat{\otimes}_A C} ((B \widehat{\otimes}_A C) \otimes_C \Gamma(Y, \Omega^\bullet_{Y/S}))\big).$$

The right-hand side can be simplified and we get

$$\Gamma(X \times_S Y, \Omega^\bullet_{X \times_S Y/S}) \cong \mathrm{Tot}(\Gamma(X, \Omega^\bullet_{X/S}) \widehat{\otimes}_A \Gamma(Y, \Omega^\bullet_{Y/S})).$$

Underlining both sides, we deduce (using the notation of Definition 4.27)

$$\underline{\Omega}^\bullet(X \times_S Y/S) \cong \mathrm{Tot}(\underline{\Gamma(X, \Omega^\bullet_{X/S})\widehat{\otimes}_A\Gamma(Y, \Omega^\bullet_{Y/S})}).$$

Since the terms of the complexes $\underline{\Omega}^\bullet(X/S) = \underline{\Gamma(X, \Omega^\bullet_{X/S})}$ and $\underline{\Omega}^\bullet(Y/S) = \underline{\Gamma(Y, \Omega^\bullet_{Y/S})}$ are finite locally free B-modules and finite locally free C-modules, respectively, we deduce from Corollary 4.24 (see also Remark 4.25) that

$$\mathrm{Tot}(\underline{\Gamma(X, \Omega^\bullet_{X/S})\widehat{\otimes}_A\Gamma(Y, \Omega^\bullet_{Y/S})}) \cong \mathrm{Tot}(\underline{\Omega}^\bullet(X/S) \otimes^{\mathrm{un}}_{(A,A^+)_\blacksquare} \underline{\Omega}^\bullet(Y/S)),$$

where the tensor product on the right is the *underived* tensor product of solid (A, A^+)-modules. Moreover, (see [EGA III_2 1963, Proposition 6.3.2])

$$\mathrm{Tot}(\underline{\Omega}^\bullet(X/S) \otimes^{\mathrm{un}}_{(A,A^+)_\blacksquare} \underline{\Omega}^\bullet(Y/S)) \cong R\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_\blacksquare \otimes_{(A,A^+)_\blacksquare} R\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(Y/S)_\blacksquare,$$

proving the claim. □

The results above allow us to extend the definition of $R\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_\blacksquare$ to arbitrary smooth maps $X \to S$.

Definition 4.31. Let $X \to S$ be a smooth map in Adic.

(1) Let S be affinoid. We define $R\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_\blacksquare$ to be the object in $\mathrm{QCoh}(S)$ defined by rational descent (see Proposition 4.28) of the functor $R\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(-/S)_\blacksquare : (\mathrm{Sm}^{\mathrm{gc}}/S)_{/X} \to \mathrm{QCoh}(S)^{\mathrm{op}}$.

(2) In the general case, we can define $R\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_\blacksquare$ by rational descent of the category $\mathrm{QCoh}(S)$, i.e., we may chose an affinoid rational hypercover $S_\bullet \to S$, and let $R\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_\blacksquare$ be the object of $\mathrm{QCoh}(S) \cong \lim \mathrm{QCoh}(S_\bullet)$ induced by the objects $R\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(X_n/S_n)_\blacksquare$. The compatibility is ensured by Proposition 4.30.

Remark 4.32. Infinity-categorically, one may rephrase the definition above as follows. If S is affinoid, by rational descent of $R\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(-/S)_\blacksquare$, we can extend it to a functor of infinity-categories $\mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{an}}(\mathrm{Sm}/S) \cong \mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{an}}(\mathrm{Sm}^{\mathrm{gc}}/S) \to \mathrm{QCoh}(S)^{\mathrm{op}}$. By letting S vary, the compatibility with pullbacks along open immersions translates into a natural transformation between analytic sheaves of infinity-categories (see [Ayoub et al. 2022, Proposition 2.3.7] and Theorem 4.18) $\mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{an}}(\mathrm{Sm}/-) \to \mathrm{QCoh}(-)$ on affinoid spaces open in S that can then be extended to S.

We deduce formally from Proposition 4.30 the following extension.

Corollary 4.33. *Let $f : X \to S$, $g : S' \to S$ be maps in* Adic *with f smooth.*

(1) *Let $\mathcal{U} \to X$ be an étale Cech hypercover. Then* $R\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_\blacksquare \cong \lim R\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathcal{U}/S)_\blacksquare$.

(2) *If g is an open immersion, there is a canonical equivalence $g^*R\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_\blacksquare \cong R\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(X'/S')_\blacksquare$ where $X' = X \times_S S'$.*

(3) *If f is qcqs, there is a canonical equivalence $g^*R\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_\blacksquare \cong R\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(X'/S')_\blacksquare$ where $X' = X \times_S S'$.*

(4) *Suppose that f, g are both smooth and qcqs. Then*

$$R\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_\blacksquare \otimes_{\mathrm{QCoh}(S)} R\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(S'/S)_\blacksquare \cong R\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(X \times_S S'/S)_\blacksquare.$$

Proof. The first point comes directly from the definition. All points are local on S so we can assume that S is affinoid. By (1), if f is qcqs we can write $\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_{\blacksquare}$ as a finite limit of objects $\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(U/S)_{\blacksquare}$ with U affinoid. We then deduce (3) and (4) from the affinoid case treated in Proposition 4.30, and the commutation of g^* and $\otimes$ with finite limits. In the case g is an open immersion, we claim that g^* commutes with arbitrary limits, which will give us the compatibility with pullbacks along open immersions in full generality. To justify this, we note that using [Andreychev 2021, Propositions 4.11 and 4.12(ii)] (and the fact that forgetful functors are conservative and commute with limits) the claim can be deduced from the commutation with limits of the functor j^*, where j is a localization of analytic rings which is either $j : (\mathbb{Z}[T], \mathbb{Z})_{\blacksquare} \to \mathbb{Z}[T]_{\blacksquare}$ or $j : (\mathbb{Z}[T], \mathbb{Z})_{\blacksquare} \to (\mathbb{Z}[T^{\pm 1}], \mathbb{Z}[T^{-1}])_{\blacksquare}$.

Assume first that j is $(\mathbb{Z}[T], \mathbb{Z})_{\blacksquare} \to \mathbb{Z}[T]_{\blacksquare}$. In [Scholze 2019, Theorem 8.1] a left adjoint $j_!$ to j^* is constructed. In particular, j^* commutes with limits. Next, assume that j is $(\mathbb{Z}[T], \mathbb{Z})_{\blacksquare} \to (\mathbb{Z}[T^{\pm 1}], \mathbb{Z}[T^{-1}])_{\blacksquare}$. We decompose j into

$$(\mathbb{Z}[T], \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\alpha} (\mathbb{Z}[T, U], \mathbb{Z}[U]) \xrightarrow{\iota} (\mathbb{Z}[T, U]/(TU-1), \mathbb{Z}[U]).$$

To keep notation simple, we will write $A = \mathbb{Z}[U]$, $B = \mathbb{Z}[T, U]$, $C = \mathbb{Z}[T, U]/(TU-1)$ in what follows. Then $j^* = \iota^* \circ \alpha^* = \iota^*[-1] \circ \alpha^*[1]$, and the statement will be proved if we can prove that both $\alpha^*[1]$ and $\iota^*[-1]$ commute with limits. For ι, note that the forgetful functor ι_* commutes with colimits and hence has a right adjoint which by the Hom-tensor adjunction is given by $R\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_B(C, -)$ (which is solid). We claim that the natural map

$$R\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_B(C, B) \otimes_{(C,A)_{\blacksquare}} \iota^*(-) \to R\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_B(C, -)$$

is an equivalence. We may and do check this in the category $\mathrm{QCoh}((B, A)_{\blacksquare})$. Using that $C \cong (B \xrightarrow{TU-1} B)$ we deduce

$$\begin{aligned} R\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_B(C, B) \otimes_{(C,A)_{\blacksquare}} \iota^*(-) &\cong C[-1] \otimes_{(C,A)_{\blacksquare}} (C, A)_{\blacksquare} \otimes_{(B,A)_{\blacksquare}} (-) \\ &\cong C[-1] \otimes_{(B,A)_{\blacksquare}} (-) \\ &\cong R\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_B(C, -), \end{aligned}$$

whence our claim. Therefore, we see that $\iota^*[-1]$ agrees with the right adjoint of ι_*, and thus commutes with limits.

Finally, we turn to α. The map α is the base change along $\mathbb{Z}_{\blacksquare} \to (\mathbb{Z}[T], \mathbb{Z})_{\blacksquare}$ of the map $\alpha' : \mathbb{Z}_{\blacksquare} \to \mathbb{Z}[U]_{\blacksquare}$. Using base change as above (which holds here: to see it, argue as in the proof of Corollary 4.23 using that α' is steady and that we can compute the pushout of analytic rings by Proposition 4.22, since α' is smooth), we reduce to showing that $(\alpha')^*[1]$ commutes with limits. But [Scholze 2019, Pages 57–58] shows that $(\alpha')^*[1]$ has a left adjoint $\alpha_!$ defined there, and thus commutes with limits, as desired. ☐

Overconvergent version and extension to rigid-analytic motives. It is straightforward now to give an overconvergent version of $\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_{\blacksquare}$ for dagger varieties over S in $\mathrm{Adic}_{/\mathbb{Q}_p}$.

Definition 4.34. Let S be affinoid in $\mathrm{Adic}_{/\mathbb{Q}_p}$. We let $\mathrm{Sm}^{\mathrm{gc}\,\dagger}/S$ be the full subcategory of $\mathrm{Sm}^{\dagger}/S$ of those objects $(\widehat{X}, X_h)$ with $\widehat{X}$, X_h in $\mathrm{Sm}^{\mathrm{gc}}/S$. For any $X = (\widehat{X}, X_h)$ in $\mathrm{Aff}\,\mathrm{Sm}^{\dagger}/S$, we let $\mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\dagger}_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_{\blacksquare}$ be the object of $\mathrm{QCoh}(S)$ defined as $\operatorname{colim} \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(X_h/S)_{\blacksquare}$.

Remark 4.35. Filtered colimits of solid modules are solid, and filtered colimits are exact in condensed $\mathcal{O}(S)$-modules. Therefore $\mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\dagger}_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_{\blacksquare}$ is a bounded complex whose terms are $\varinjlim f_{h*}\underline{\Omega}^{d}_{X_h/S}$ (f_h being the smooth map $X_h \to S$).

Proposition 4.36. *Let S be affinoid in $\mathrm{Adic}_{/\mathbb{Q}_p}$ and X be in $\mathrm{Sm}^{\mathrm{gc}\,\dagger}/S$.*

(1) *Let $\mathcal{U} \to X$ be an étale Cech hypercover in $\mathrm{Aff}\,\mathrm{Sm}^{\dagger}/S$. Then $\mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\dagger}_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_{\blacksquare} \cong \lim \mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\dagger}_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathcal{U}/S)_{\blacksquare}$.*

(2) *Let $g : S' \to S$ be a map of affinoid spaces in Adic. There is a canonical equivalence $g^*\mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\dagger}_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_{\blacksquare} \cong \mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\dagger}_{\mathrm{dR}}(X'/S')_{\blacksquare}$ where $X' = X \times_S S'$.*

(3) *Let $g : Y \to S$ be another object of $\mathrm{Sm}^{\mathrm{gc}\,\dagger}/S$. Then*

$$\mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\dagger}_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_{\blacksquare} \otimes_{\mathrm{QCoh}(S)} \mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\dagger}_{\mathrm{dR}}(Y/S)_{\blacksquare} \cong \mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\dagger}_{\mathrm{dR}}(X \times_S Y/S)_{\blacksquare}.$$

Proof. Just like in the proof of Proposition 4.28, it suffices to show that the sheaf of solid modules $\underline{\Omega}^{i\dagger}$ is Cech-acyclic. We let $\mathcal{U}$ be a Cech étale hypercover of X that we may assume to be arising from an étale cover of X_0. We let $\mathcal{U}_h$ be the corresponding Cech hypercover on each X_h. But then $\Gamma(\mathcal{U}, \underline{\Omega}^{\dagger i}) \cong \varinjlim \Gamma(\mathcal{U}_h, \underline{\Omega}^{i})$. As filtered colimits commute with finite limits in $\mathrm{QCoh}(S)$, the claim follows from the acyclicity of $\underline{\Omega}^{i}$. Properties (2) and (3) follow from Proposition 4.30 and the commutation of filtered colimits with tensor products and base change functors. □

Corollary 4.37. *The functor $X \mapsto \mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\dagger}_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_{\blacksquare}$ can be uniquely extended into a functor $\mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\dagger}_{\mathrm{dR}}(-/S)_{\blacksquare}$ from $\mathrm{RigSm}^{\dagger}/S$ to $\mathrm{QCoh}(S)$ for any $S \in \mathrm{Adic}_{/\mathbb{Q}_p}$ such that:*

(1) *For any $\mathcal{U} \to X$ étale Cech hypercover in $\mathrm{Aff}\,\mathrm{Sm}^{\dagger}/S$ one has $\mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\dagger}_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_{\blacksquare} \cong \lim \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathcal{U}/S)_{\blacksquare}$.*

(2) *For any open immersion $j : U \to S$ in Adic there is a canonical equivalence $j^*\mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\dagger}_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_{\blacksquare} \cong \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(X \times_S U/U)^{\dagger}_{\blacksquare}$.*

It satisfies the following properties.

(3) *If X is qcqs in $\mathrm{RigSm}^{\dagger}/S$ and if $g : S' \to S$ is a map in Adic, then $g^*\mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\dagger}_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_{\blacksquare} \cong \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(X'/S')^{\dagger}_{\blacksquare}$ where $X' = X \times_S S'$.*

(4) *If $f : X \to S$ and $g : Y \to S$ are qcqs in $\mathrm{Sm}^{\dagger}/S$ then*

$$\mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\dagger}_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_{\blacksquare} \otimes_{\mathrm{QCoh}(S)} \mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\dagger}_{\mathrm{dR}}(Y/S)_{\blacksquare} \cong \mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\dagger}_{\mathrm{dR}}(X \times_S Y/S)_{\blacksquare}.$$

(5) *The natural projection induces an equivalence $\mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\dagger}_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathbb{B}^{1\dagger}_{X}/S)_{\blacksquare} \cong \mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\dagger}_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_{\blacksquare}$.*

(6) *One has $\mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\dagger}_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathbb{T}^{1\dagger}_{S}/S)_{\blacksquare} \cong 1 \oplus 1[-1]$ where 1 is the unit of the monoidal structure on $\mathrm{QCoh}(S)$.*

Proof. As any smooth dagger space over S is locally in $\mathrm{Sm}^{\mathrm{gc}\,\dagger}/S$, the first four claims follow formally from Proposition 4.36 as in the proof of Corollary 4.33. We now move to the last two. Using (2)–(3), it is enough to compute $\mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\dagger}_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_{\blacksquare}$ when $S = \mathrm{Spa}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ and $X = \mathbb{B}^{1\dagger}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ (resp. $X = \mathbb{T}^{1\dagger}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$). We note that the classical computations show that the underlying $\mathbb{Q}_p$-vector spaces are the expected ones, and we now have to promote these computations to solid $\mathbb{Q}_p$-vector spaces. To this aim, we will use once again Lemma 4.29.

By cofinality, we may rewrite the complex $\mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\dagger}_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_{\blacksquare}$ as

$$\varinjlim \underline{\mathcal{O}(X^{\circ}_{\epsilon})} \to \varinjlim \underline{\mathcal{O}(X^{\circ}_{\epsilon})}dT,$$

where $\mathcal{O}(X^{\circ}_{\epsilon})$ is the Fréchet algebra of functions on the open disc (resp. annulus) of radius $1+\epsilon$ (and $1-\epsilon$) with $\sqrt{|\mathbb{Q}_p|} \ni \epsilon \to 0$ inside $\mathrm{Spa}\, \mathbb{Q}_p\langle pT\rangle$. We need to show that its cohomology in degree one is trivial (resp. isomorphic to $\underline{\mathbb{Q}_p}$). We show that the H^1 of each complex $\underline{\mathcal{O}(X^{\circ}_{\epsilon})} \to \underline{\mathcal{O}(X^{\circ}_{\epsilon})}dT$ is trivial (resp. $\underline{\mathbb{Q}_p}$).

Noting that Lemma 4.29 also holds for Fréchet spaces (since the open mapping theorem holds for them as well; see [Schneider 2002, Proposition 8.6]) and that the differential map is strict[2] (it is so for any smooth Stein space over a finite extension of $\mathbb{Q}_p$; see [Große-Klönne 2000, Lemma 4.7]) we conclude that the solid vector space H^1 coincides with $\underline{\mathcal{O}(X^{\circ}_{\epsilon})dT/d\mathcal{O}(X^{\circ}_{\epsilon})}$ which is zero (resp. $\underline{\mathbb{Q}_p}$) by the standard computations of the (overconvergent) de Rham cohomology of such Stein spaces [Monsky and Washnitzer 1968; Große-Klönne 2004]. ☐

Definition 4.38. We let $\mathrm{RigDA}(S)^{\mathrm{ct}}$ (ct standing for *constructible*) be the full idempotent complete subcategory of $\mathrm{RigDA}(S)$ stable under shifts and finite colimits generated by the objects $\mathbb{Q}_S(X)(n)$ with $X \to S$ smooth and qcqs, and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. It coincides with the category of compact objects $\mathrm{RigDA}(S)^{\omega}$ if S is itself quasicompact and quasiseparated (see Theorem 2.10(1)) and it is stable under tensor products and pullbacks.

The infinity-categorical translation of the corollary above is the following (compare with Remark 4.32).

Corollary 4.39. *Let S be in $\mathrm{Adic}_{/\mathbb{Q}_p}$.*

(1) *There is a unique functor*

$$\mathrm{dR}_S : \mathrm{RigDA}(S) \cong \mathrm{RigDA}^{\dagger}(S) \to \mathrm{QCoh}(S)^{\mathrm{op}}$$

associating to each motive $\mathbb{Q}_S(X)$ with $X \in \mathrm{RigSm}^{\dagger}/S$ the complex $\mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\dagger}_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_{\blacksquare}$.

(2) *The functor above is compatible with j^* for any open immersion $j : U \to S$.*

(3) *The restriction to constructible objects*

$$\mathrm{RigDA}(S)^{\mathrm{ct}} \to \mathrm{QCoh}(S)^{\mathrm{op}}$$

is symmetric monoidal and compatible with f^* for any morphism $f : S' \to S$, giving rise to a natural transformation

$$\mathrm{dR} : \mathrm{RigDA}(-)^{\mathrm{ct}} \to \mathrm{QCoh}(-)^{\mathrm{op}}$$

between contravariant functors from $\mathrm{Adic}_{/\mathbb{Q}_p}$ with values in symmetric monoidal infinity-categories.

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[2] Recall that a morphism $f : V \to W$ of topological vector spaces is *strict* if the quotient topology on $\mathrm{im}(f)$ induced from V coincides with the subspace topology induced from W.

Proof. For the first point, in light of Theorem 3.9, by the universal property of $\mathrm{RigDA}^{\dagger}(S)$ (see Remark 2.8) it suffices to prove that the functor $\mathbb{Q}_S(X) \mapsto \mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\dagger}_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_{\blacksquare}$ is $\mathbb{B}^{1\dagger}_S$-invariant, has étale descent and sends the motive $T^{\dagger}_S$ to an invertible one. All these properties were proved in Corollary 4.37. Corollary 4.37 also implies that dR_S is symmetric monoidal and compatible with pullbacks on the full pseudoabelian stable subcategory of $\mathrm{RigDA}(S)$ generated under finite colimits by the objects $\mathbb{Q}(X)(d)$ with X affinoid and $d \in \mathbb{Z}$, which is precisely $\mathrm{RigDA}(S)^{\mathrm{ct}}$. □

Definition 4.40. Under the hypotheses of Corollary 4.39 we call the functor

$$\mathrm{dR}_S : \mathrm{RigDA}(S) \to \mathrm{QCoh}(S)^{\mathrm{op}}$$

the (*relative*) *overconvergent de Rham realization*. When M is the motive $M = \mathbb{Q}_S(X)$ of a smooth variety X over S, or more generally if $M = p_! p^! \mathbb{Q}_S$ for some map $p : X \to S$ which is locally of finite type (see [Ayoub et al. 2022, Corollary 4.3.18]) we will often write $\mathrm{dR}_S(X)$ instead of $\mathrm{dR}_S(M)$.

Remark 4.41. We point out that the equivalence $\mathrm{RigDA}(S) \cong \mathrm{RigDA}^{\dagger}(S)$ and the fact that dR_S is motivic imply in particular that the overconvergent de Rham complex $\mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\dagger}_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_{\blacksquare}$ doesn't depend on the choice of a dagger structure on X.

Remark 4.42. In the case S is affinoid, we may take the cohomology groups $H^i_{\mathrm{dR}}(M/S)^{\dagger} := H^i(\mathrm{dR}_S(M))$ with respect to the t-structure of Remark 4.20 and call them the *i-th overconvergent de Rham cohomology group of M over S*. In the case $M = p_! p^! \mathbb{Q}_S$ for a map $p : X \to S$ which is locally of finite type, we may abbreviate them as $H^i_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)^{\dagger}$.

Just like in the absolute case, there is no need of an overconvergent structure for smooth proper varieties.

Proposition 4.43. *Let $X \to S$ be a smooth proper map in $\mathrm{Adic}_{/\mathbb{Q}_p}$. The complex $\mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\dagger}_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_{\blacksquare}$ is equivalent to the complex $\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_{\blacksquare}$.*

Proof. We may and do assume S is affinoid. Let $\{U_0, \dots, U_N\}$ be a finite open cover of X made of objects in $\mathrm{Sm}^{\mathrm{gc}}/S$. The inclusions $U_i \Subset_S X$ induce overconvergent structures $V_i = (U_i, U_{ih})$ which are such that $\{U_{1h}, \dots, U_{Nh}\}$ is again an open cover of X. But then we get

$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\dagger}_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_{\blacksquare} &\cong \lim \mathrm{R}\Gamma^{\dagger}_{\mathrm{dR}}(V_{\bullet}/S)_{\blacksquare}\\ &\cong \lim \varinjlim_h \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(U_{\bullet h}/S)_{\blacksquare}\\ &\cong \varinjlim_h \lim \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(U_{\bullet h}/S)_{\blacksquare}\\ &\cong \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)_{\blacksquare},\end{aligned}$$

where we used the commutation of filtered colimits with finite limits and descent of $\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(-/S)_{\blacksquare}$ (see Corollary 4.33). □

Remark 4.44. Even if the overconvergent setting is "superfluous" when dealing with smooth proper maps X/S, we stress that it is crucial in order to have a realization dR_S on motives $\mathrm{RigDA}(S)$ (and not just "pure" ones). This allows one to use the motivic six-functor formalism and its consequences, which give nontrivial results even when applied to "pure" motives (see, for example, Corollary 4.47).

Finiteness. We would like to conclude the same finiteness results for the relative rigid de Rham cohomology as the relative *algebraic* de Rham cohomology (see, for example, [Hartshorne 1975]), that is, the fact that it defines vector bundles on the base in the case X/S is proper and smooth or whenever S is a field.

Definition 4.45. Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a symmetric monoidal infinity-category. We denote by $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{fd}}$ the full subcategory of $\mathcal{C}$ whose objects are (fully) dualizable in the sense of [Lurie 2017, Definition 4.6.1.7].

We now prove the main theorem of this section.

Theorem 4.46. *Let S be an adic space in $\mathrm{Adic}_{/\mathbb{Q}_p}$. The relative overconvergent de Rham realization*

$$\mathrm{dR}_S : \mathrm{RigDA}(S) \to \mathrm{QCoh}(S)^{\mathrm{op}}$$

sends dualizable motives to split perfect complexes. In particular, if M is a dualizable motive, then the cohomology groups of $\mathrm{dR}_S(M)$ (for the t-structure on the derived category of perfect complexes induced by the natural t-structure on the derived category of $\mathcal{O}_S$-modules) are vector bundles on S and equal to 0 *if* $|i| \gg 0$.

Proof. We may and do assume that S is affinoid. We divide the proof into various steps.

Step 1: As the unit object in $\mathrm{RigDA}(S)$ is compact, any dualizable object is compact. As the functor dR_S is symmetric monoidal when restricted to compact objects by Corollary 4.39(3), it sends dualizable objects to dualizable objects. Since dualizable objects in $\mathrm{QCoh}(S)$ are perfect complexes by [Andreychev 2021, Theorem 5.9 and Corollary 5.51.1], we deduce that dR restricts to a functor $\mathrm{RigDA}(S)^{\mathrm{fd}} \to \mathcal{P}(S)^{\mathrm{op}}$ where we let $\mathcal{P}(S)$ be the full subcategory of perfect complexes in $\mathrm{QCoh}(S)$.

Step 2: Let $f : S \to T$ be a morphism of affinoid spaces in $\mathrm{Adic}_{/\mathbb{Q}_p}$ and suppose that a dualizable motive $M \in \mathrm{RigDA}(S)$ has a dualizable model $N \in \mathrm{RigDA}(T)$ (N is dualizable and $f^*N \cong M$). We then deduce from Corollary 4.39 the commutative diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathrm{RigDA}(T)^{\mathrm{fd}} \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{O}(T))^{\mathrm{op}} \arrow[d] \\
\mathrm{RigDA}(S)^{\mathrm{fd}} \arrow[r] & \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{O}(S))^{\mathrm{op}}
\end{tikzcd}$$

and hence that $\mathrm{dR}_S(M) \cong f^* \mathrm{dR}_T(N)$. As split perfect complexes are stable under base change, if we know the statement holds for N, we can deduce it for M as well.

Step 3: Since $\mathcal{O}(S)$ is a uniform Tate–Huber ring, $\mathcal{O}(S)^+$ is a ring of definition and has the p-adic topology. Write $\mathcal{O}(S)^+$ as the union of its finitely generated $\mathbb{Z}_p$-subalgebras R. Since $\mathcal{O}(S)^+$ is p-adically complete, we therefore get a presentation of $(\mathcal{O}(S), \mathcal{O}(S)^+)$ as the filtered colimit of the complete affinoid rings $(\widehat{R}[1/p], \widehat{R})$ for R as before. Applying [Scholze and Weinstein 2013, Proposition 2.4.2] (with ideals of definition generated by p), we deduce that $S \sim \varprojlim \mathrm{Spa}(A, A^+)$, with $A = \widehat{R}[1/p]$ being a Tate algebra of topologically finite type over $\mathbb{Q}_p$. By Theorem 2.12 we deduce that $\mathrm{RigDA}(S) \cong \varinjlim \mathrm{RigDA}(\mathrm{Spa}(A, A^+))$ so that any dualizable motive M has a model $N_A \in \mathrm{RigDA}(\mathrm{Spa}(A, A^+))^{\mathrm{fd}}$ for some A. By step 2, it suffices to prove the statement in the case $S=\mathrm{Spa}(A, A^+)$ with A an affinoid Tate algebra of topologically finite type over a finite extension K of $\mathbb{Q}_p$.

Step 4: Any perfect complex of A-modules with projective cohomology groups is split. As $\mathrm{dR}_S(M)$ is a perfect complex, and each cohomology group $H^i\mathrm{dR}_S(M)$ is a finite type module over A, we are left to prove that they are free after base change to each stalk $\mathcal{O}_{\mathrm{Spec}(A),s}$ with s being a closed point of $\mathrm{Spec}(A)$, corresponding to a maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m}$ of A. Fix such an s. Since $\mathcal{O}_{\mathrm{Spec}(A),s}$ is noetherian, it suffices in fact to do so after base change to the $\mathfrak{m}$-adic completion $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{\mathrm{Spec}(A),s}$ of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathrm{Spec}(A),s}$, as the map $\mathcal{O}_{\mathrm{Spec}(A),s}\to\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{\mathrm{Spec}(A),s}$ is faithfully flat. The completion $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{\mathrm{Spec}(A),s}$ agrees with the completion of the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{S,s}$ of the adic space S at s (now seen as a point of S). In particular, it suffices to show that for each integer i, there exists some rational domain U over s such that $H^i\,\mathrm{dR}_S(M)\otimes_A\mathcal{O}(U)$ is projective. Since A is an affinoid algebra of finite type, the natural map $A\to\mathcal{O}(U)$ is flat for any such U, and therefore $H^i\,\mathrm{dR}_S(M)\otimes_A\mathcal{O}(U)$ is nothing but $H^i\,\mathrm{dR}(M_U)$. Up to taking a finite étale cover of $\mathrm{Spa}\,A$ and enlarging K we may assume that $k(s)=K$. By means of Theorem 2.12 we have $\varinjlim_{s\in U}\mathrm{RigDA}(U)\cong\mathrm{RigDA}(K)$ where U runs among affinoid neighborhood of x. We remark that in this case, the functor from right to left is induced by pullback Π^* over the structure morphisms $\Pi: U\to\mathrm{Spa}\,K$. We deduce that for some open neighborhood U of s, the motive M_U is isomorphic to Π^*M_s with M_s in $\mathrm{RigDA}(K)$, which implies by step 2 that the complex $\mathrm{dR}_S(M)\otimes_A\mathcal{O}(U)\cong\mathrm{dR}_U(M_U)$ is quasi-isomorphic to $\mathrm{dR}_s(M_s)\otimes_K\mathcal{O}(U)$, which is split, proving the claim. ☐

It is well known that the relative de Rham cohomology groups $H^i_{\mathrm{dR}}(X/S)$ of a map $f: X\to S$ of algebraic varieties in characteristic zero are vector bundles on the base, whenever f is smooth and proper. We can prove the analogous statement for the overconvergent de Rham cohomology of adic spaces.

Corollary 4.47. *Let $f: X\to S$ be a smooth and proper map in $\mathrm{Adic}_{/\mathbb{Q}_p}$. Then $\mathrm{dR}_S(X)$ is a perfect complex and its cohomology groups* (*see Theorem 4.46*) *are vector bundles on S, and equal to zero if $i\gg 0$.*

Proof. By the six-functor formalism, the motive $f_!f^!\mathbb{Q}=\mathbb{Q}_S(X)$ is dualizable in $\mathrm{RigDA}(S)$ with dual $f_*f^*\mathbb{Q}$ as shown in [Ayoub et al. 2022, Corollary 4.1.8]. ☐

Remark 4.48. We also remark that Theorem 4.46 generalizes [Vezzani 2018] as any compact motive in $\mathrm{RigDA}(K)$ with K a complete nonarchimedean field is dualizable: this can be seen by [Ayoub 2020, Proposition 2.31; Riou 2005].

Remark 4.49. We point out that Theorem 4.46 and Corollary 4.47 hold for any motivic realization which is compatible with tensor products and pullbacks, taking values in solid quasicoherent sheaves.

5. A rigid analytic Fargues–Fontaine construction

In this section we construct a functorial motivic realization from *rigid analytic* motives over a base in characteristic p with values in motives over the corresponding adic Fargues–Fontaine curve (in characteristic zero). This is akin to the usual *perfectoid* constructions of Fargues and Fontaine and of Scholze, that we de-perfectoidify using homotopies via the motivic results shown in Section 2.

Motives on Fargues–Fontaine curves. We first apply the formalism of motives for a special kind of adic space, namely Fargues–Fontaine curves associated to perfectoid spaces. We briefly recall how they are constructed.

Definition 5.1. Let S be a perfectoid space in characteristic p with some pseudouniformizer $\pi \in \mathcal{O}^\times(S)$. We let $\mathcal{Y}_{[0,\infty)}(S)$ (resp. $\mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}(S)$) be the adic space $S \overset{\bullet}{\times} \operatorname{Spa} \mathbb{Z}_p$ (resp. $S \overset{\bullet}{\times} \operatorname{Spa} \mathbb{Q}_p$) using the notation of [Scholze and Weinstein 2020, Section 11.2]. In the case S is affinoid and $S = \operatorname{Spa}(R, R^+)$, it coincides with the open locus $\{|\pi| \neq 0\}$ (resp. $\{|p\pi| \neq 0\}$) in the spectrum $\operatorname{Spa}(W(R^+), W(R^+))$ and is obtained by gluing along affinoids in the general case. For any $r = (a/b) \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0}$ we also let $\mathbb{B}_{[0,r]}(S)$ (resp. $\mathbb{B}_{(0,r]}(S)$) be the open locus of $\mathcal{Y}_{[0,\infty)}(S)$ (resp. of $\mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}(S)$) defined by $|p|^b \leq |\pi|^a$ (resp. $0 < |p|^b \leq |\pi|^a$).

The (invertible) Frobenius endomorphism $\mathcal{O}^+_S \to \mathcal{O}^+_S$ induces an automorphism

$$\varphi : \mathcal{Y}_{[0,\infty)}(S) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{Y}_{[0,\infty)}(S)$$

which restricts to the Frobenius automorphism on the φ-stable closed subspace $S \cong \{p = 0\} \subset \mathcal{Y}_{[0,\infty)}(S)$. One has $\varphi(\mathbb{B}_{[0,r]}(S)) = \mathbb{B}_{[0,pr]}(S)$ (see, for example, [Scholze and Weinstein 2020, Page 136]) so that the action on $\mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}(S)$ is properly discontinuous; hence it makes sense to define the quotient adic space $\mathcal{X}(S) := \mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}(S)/\varphi^{\mathbb{Z}}$ which is *the relative Fargues–Fontaine curve over* S.

Remark 5.2. If S lies in Adic (i.e., it is admissible) then also the spaces $\mathcal{Y}_{[0,\infty)}(S)$, $\mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}(S)$, $\mathcal{X}(S)$ are admissible. Indeed, they are stably strongly uniform, as they are sous-perfectoid (see the proof of [Scholze and Weinstein 2020, Proposition 11.2.1]). We are left to prove the condition on the Krull dimension. To this aim, we may suppose that S has global Krull dimension d and show that the Krull dimension of $\mathcal{Y}_{[0,\infty)}(S)$ is bounded. As this condition translates into a condition on the maximal height of the valuations at the residue fields, we may consider separately the closed space S (of dimension d) and its open complementary $\mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}(S)$. For the latter, we can replace it by a pro-étale cover, since this does not alter the Krull dimension, and consider $\mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}(S) \times_{\operatorname{Spa}(\mathbb{Q}_p)} \operatorname{Spa}(\mathbb{Q}_p^{\mathrm{cyc}})$. This is a perfectoid space, and its tilt is isomorphic to the perfectoid punctured open unit disk over S. Since tilting and perfection do not change the (topological!) Krull dimension, this space has the same dimension as the open disk over S, which is finite by assumption on S.

We let U be an open neighborhood of S in $\mathcal{Y}_{[0,\infty)}(S)$ of the form $U = \mathbb{B}_{[0,r]}(S)$ with $r \in \mathbb{Z}[1/p]_{>0}$. The natural inclusion $j : U \subset \varphi(U)$ and the map $\varphi : U \xrightarrow{\sim} \varphi(U)$ induce a triple of endofunctors (see Theorem 2.10) $j_\sharp$, j^*, j_* on $\mathrm{RigDA}_{\text{ét}}(U, \mathbb{Q})$ defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
j_\sharp &: \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(U) \xrightarrow{j_\sharp} \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(\varphi(U)) \underset{\sim}{\xrightarrow{\varphi^*}} \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(U),\\
j^* &: \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(U) \xrightarrow{j^*} \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(\varphi^{-1}(U)) \underset{\sim}{\xrightarrow{\varphi^{-1*}}} \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(U),\\
j_* &: \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(U) \xrightarrow{j_*} \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(\varphi(U)) \underset{\sim}{\xrightarrow{\varphi^*}} \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(U),
\end{aligned}$$

and from the canonical equivalence $\varphi^* j^* \cong j^* \varphi^*$ we deduce that they form a triple of adjoint functors $(j_\sharp, j^*, j_*)$ such that $j^* j_\sharp \cong \mathrm{id}$ and $j^* j_* \cong \mathrm{id}$.

In the following proposition, we specialize some of the general motivic results of Section 2 to the setting of the subspaces of the relative Fargues–Fontaine curves introduced above.

Proposition 5.3. *Let S be a perfectoid space in $\mathrm{Adic}_{/\mathbb{F}_p}$ and let U be an open neighborhood of S in $\mathcal{Y}_{[0,\infty)}(S)$ of the form $U = \mathbb{B}_{[0,r]}(S)$ for some $r \in \mathbb{Z}[1/p]_{>0}$.*

(1) *The pullback to S induces an equivalence in $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}}_\omega)$:*

$$\varinjlim_{j^*} \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(U) \cong \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S).$$

Under the equivalence above, the endofunctor j^* on the left-hand side corresponds to the endofunctor φ^{-1*} on the right-hand side.

(2) *The pullbacks induce an equivalence in $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}})$:*

$$\varprojlim_{j^*} \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(U) \cong \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(\mathcal{Y}_{[0,\infty)}(S)).$$

Under the equivalence above, the endofunctor j^* on the left-hand side corresponds to the endofunctor φ^{-1*} on the right-hand side.

(3) *The canonical functors induce the following equivalences in $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}})$:*

$$\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S)^{h\varphi^*}_\omega \cong \big(\varinjlim_{j^*} \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(U)\big)^{hj^*}_\omega \cong \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(U)^{hj^*}_\omega,$$
$$\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(\mathcal{Y}_{[0,\infty)}(S))^{h\varphi^*} \cong \big(\varprojlim_{j^*} \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(U)\big)^{hj^*} \cong \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(U)^{hj^*}.$$

(4) *If we let ι be the closed inclusion $S \subset \mathcal{Y}_{[0,\infty)}(S)$, the functor ι^* induces an equivalence in $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}}_\omega)$:*

$$\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(\mathcal{Y}_{[0,\infty)}(S))^{h\varphi^*}_\omega \cong \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S)^{h\varphi^*}_\omega.$$

(5) *The pullback functor defines the following equivalences in $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}})$:*

$$\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(\mathcal{X}(S)) \cong \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(\mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}(S))^{h\varphi^*} \cong \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(\mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}(S))^{h\varphi^*}_\omega.$$

Proof. The forgetful functors $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}}) \to \mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}}$, $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}}_\omega) \to \mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}}_\omega$ (see [Lurie 2017, Lemma 3.2.26]) are conservative and detect filtered colimits and limits (see [Lurie 2017, Corollaries 3.2.2.5 and 3.2.3.2]). Hence, as all the functors involved are monoidal, we may prove all statements by ignoring the monoidal structure. We first prove (1). The diagram

$$\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(U) \xrightarrow{j^*} \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(U) \xrightarrow{j^*} \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(U) \xrightarrow{j^*} \cdots$$

is equivalent to the diagram

$$\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(U) \xrightarrow{j^*} \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(\varphi^{-1}(U)) \xrightarrow{j^*} \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(\varphi^{-2}(U)) \xrightarrow{j^*} \cdots .$$

Since $|S| = \bigcap |U_{[0,r/p^n]}|$ the first claim follows from Theorem 2.12 and Remark 2.13. The second claim follows from the definition and the fact that φ on $\mathcal{Y}(S)$ restricts to φ on S.

We also remark that, dually, the diagram

$$\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(U) \xrightarrow{j_\sharp} \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(U) \xrightarrow{j_\sharp} \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(U) \xrightarrow{j_\sharp} \cdots$$

is equivalent to the diagram of inclusions of full subcategories of $\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(\mathcal{Y}_{[0,\infty)}(Y))$:

$$\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(U) \xrightarrow{j_\sharp} \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(\varphi(U)) \xrightarrow{j_\sharp} \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(\varphi^2(U)) \xrightarrow{j_\sharp} \cdots .$$

We point out that its union contains a set of compact generators of $\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(\mathcal{Y}_{[0,\infty)}(Y))$ since $\mathcal{Y}_{[0,\infty)} = \bigcup \varphi^n(U)$. We then deduce $\varinjlim_{j_\sharp} \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(U) \cong \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(\mathcal{Y}_{[0,\infty)}(Y))$ in Pr^{L}. On the other hand, since $j_\sharp$ is the left adjoint to j^* and limits in Pr^{L} as well as in Pr^{R} are computed in infinity-categories (see [Lurie 2009, Proposition 5.5.3.13 and Theorem 5.5.3.18]) we may rewrite $\varprojlim_{j^*} \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(U)$ as $\varinjlim_{j_\sharp} \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(U)$ in Pr^{L}. The latter is a colimit of fully faithful inclusions (since $j^* j_\sharp \cong \mathrm{id}$) which is $\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(\mathcal{Y}_{[0,\infty)}(S))$ as, indeed, any compact object here is defined over some $\varphi^n(U)$. We can then deduce the equivalence in (2). By definition, the functor $j_\sharp$ corresponds to φ^*; hence the final claim.

We now move to (3) and we start by the first row. We remark that the functors involved are monoidal, so it suffices to prove the statement in Pr^{L}, and that colimits computed in Pr^{L} coincide with those computed in $\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}}_{\omega}$ by [Lurie 2017, Lemma 5.3.2.9]. The first equivalence follows immediately from (1). As $\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}}_{\omega}$ is compactly generated (for a proof of this folklore fact, see, e.g., [Ayoub et al. 2022, Proposition 2.8.4]) finite limits commute with filtered colimits (since it is the case for spaces). We deduce

$$(\varinjlim_{j^*} \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(U))^{hj^*}_{\omega} \cong \varinjlim_{j^*}(\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(U)^{hj^*}_{\omega}) \cong \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(U)^{hj^*}_{\omega},$$

where the last equivalence follows from the fact that the extension of j^* to $\mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(U)^{hj^*}$ is an equivalence.

Similarly, for the second row, we point out that the first equivalence follows from (2) and for the second we may use the commutation of limits in Pr^{L} and conclude

$$(\varprojlim_{j^*} \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(U))^{hj^*} \cong \varprojlim_{j^*}(\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(U)^{hj^*}) \cong \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(U)^{hj^*}.$$

By Remark 2.25, the category $\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(U)^{hj^*}_{\omega}$ is the presentable subcategory of $\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(U)^{hj^*}$ generated by compact objects. Using (3) we then deduce that $\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S)^{h\varphi^*}_{\omega}$ is equivalent to the presentable subcategory of $\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(\mathcal{Y}_{[0,\infty)}(S))^{h\varphi^*}$ generated by compact objects, which in turn coincides with $\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(\mathcal{Y}_{[0,\infty)}(S))^{h\varphi^*}_{\omega}$ (using Remark 2.25 once again) and this proves (4).

Next, we prove (5). By étale descent for RigDA applied to the cover $\mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}(S) \to \mathcal{X}(S) = \mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}(S)/\varphi^{\mathbb{Z}}$ we deduce (we denote here $\mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}(S)$ by $\mathcal{Y}$, for brevity)

$$\mathrm{RigDA}(\mathcal{X}(S)) \cong \lim\Bigl(\mathrm{RigDA}(\mathcal{Y}) \rightrightarrows \mathrm{RigDA}(\mathcal{Y}) \times \mathbb{Z} \mathrel{\substack{\rightarrow\\ \rightarrow\\ \rightarrow}} \mathrm{RigDA}(\mathcal{Y}) \times \mathbb{Z}^2 \mathrel{\substack{\rightarrow\\ \rightarrow\\ \rightarrow\\ \rightarrow}} \cdots\Bigr),$$

which computes $\mathrm{RigDA}(\mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}(S))^{h\mathbb{Z}}$. This category, using Remarks 2.24 and 2.25, coincides with $\mathrm{RigDA}(\mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}(S))_{\omega}^{h\varphi^*}$. □

Remark 5.4. The homotopy limit appearing in (2) coincides with the homotopy limit of the Cech hypercover generated by the cover $\{\varphi^N(U)\}$ of $\mathcal{Y}_{[0,\infty)}(S)$. In particular, (2) is also a special instance of analytic descent.

A motivic Dwork's trick. We now give another interpretation of Proposition 5.3 giving rise to a method to associate a motive over S to a motive over the (relative) Fargues–Fontaine curve $\mathcal{X}(S)$. This is reminiscent of the so-called Dwork's trick and produces a "universal" way to transform a rigid space in equicharacteristic p to a mixed characteristic space (up to homotopy). We now give the formal, precise definition of the functor $\mathcal{D}$ already mentioned in the introduction.

Corollary 5.5. *Let S be in $\mathrm{Adic}_{/\mathbb{F}_p}$. There is a functor*

$$\mathcal{D}(S) : \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S) \to \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(\mathcal{X}(S^{\mathrm{Perf}}))$$

defined as follows:

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S) \arrow[r, equal, "\sim"] & \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S^{\mathrm{Perf}}) \arrow[d] & \\
& \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S^{\mathrm{Perf}})_{\omega}^{h\varphi^*} \arrow[r, equal, "\sim"] & \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(\mathcal{Y}_{[0,\infty)}(S^{\mathrm{Perf}}))_{\omega}^{h\varphi^*} \arrow[d, hook] & \\
& & \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(\mathcal{Y}_{[0,\infty)}(S^{\mathrm{Perf}}))^{h\varphi^*} \arrow[d, "j^*"] & \\
& & \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(\mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}(S^{\mathrm{Perf}}))^{h\varphi^*} \arrow[r, equal, "\sim"] & \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(\mathcal{X}(S^{\mathrm{Perf}})).
\end{tikzcd}$$

It is compatible with tensor products and pullbacks, inducing a functor

$$\mathcal{D} : \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})} \to \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(\mathcal{X}(-))$$

between étale hypersheaves on $\mathrm{Perf}_{/\mathbb{F}_p}$ *with values in* $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}})$.

Proof. We can define a functor $\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(S) \to \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(\mathcal{X}(S^{\mathrm{Perf}}))$ as in the statement, where the first equivalence follows from Theorem 2.19, the first vertical map is defined in Corollary 2.26, the second equivalence follows from Proposition 5.3(4), the second vertical map is the natural inclusion (see Remark 2.25), and the third is simply given by j^* with $j : \mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}(S^{\mathrm{Perf}}) \subset \mathcal{Y}_{[0,\infty)}(S^{\mathrm{Perf}})$ being the φ-equivariant open inclusion, while the last equivalence follows from Proposition 5.3(5). All these maps are monoidal. Compatibility with pullbacks follows from Corollary 2.26 and the commutativity of j^* with pullbacks. □

Remark 5.6. The recipe sketched above uses the specific formal properties of the categories of (adic) motives in various instances. It is impossible to follow a similar strategy directly on the category of smooth spaces over S in general (even the first step would not hold; see [Le Bras 2018]). As a consequence, even when the motive $\bar{M}$ is the motive of a smooth rigid variety over S, we cannot claim the motive $M_{\mathcal{X}}$ to be attached to a smooth rigid variety over $\mathcal{X}(S)$ in general (but see Proposition 5.11).

Remark 5.7. Consider now a Tate curve $E = \mathbb{G}_m^{\mathrm{an}}/\varphi$ over a nonarchimedean field K with φ being the automorphism $x \mapsto q \cdot x$ of $\mathbb{A}^1_K$ with $0 \neq q \in K^{\circ\circ}$. Following the proof of the previous corollary, one can also construct a functor

$$\mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(K) \to \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(K)^{h\,\mathrm{id}} \cong \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(\mathbb{A}^{1\mathrm{an}}_K)^{h\varphi^*} \to \mathrm{RigDA}^{(\mathrm{eff})}(E).$$

In this situation, this composition coincides with the pullback p^* along the projection $p : E \to \operatorname{Spa} K$ since $\iota^* p^* = \mathrm{id}$. We may then interpret the functor $\mathcal{D}(S)$ as playing the same role as the functor p^* with p being the (nonexistent) map $p : \mathcal{X}(S) \dashrightarrow S$. We will make this more precise in Proposition 5.17.

Remark 5.8. There is a perfectoid version of the previous constructions. We remark that in this case, the functor obtained by Dwork's trick

$$\mathrm{PerfDA}(P) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}(P)} \mathrm{PerfDA}(\mathcal{X}(P)) \cong \mathrm{RigDA}(\mathcal{X}(P)^{\diamond})$$

(the category on the right is defined by pro-étale descent; see Corollary 2.17) coincides canonically with the functor induced by the relative Fargues–Fontaine curve construction $X \mapsto \mathcal{X}(X)$. This can be seen from the fact that $\mathbb{Q}_S(\mathcal{X}(X))$ is naturally an object on $\mathrm{PerfDA}_n(\mathcal{X}(S))$ (see Remark 2.34) using [Kedlaya and Liu 2015, Lemma 8.7.15] and that $X \mapsto \mathcal{Y}_{[0,\infty)}(X)$ defines an inverse to ι^*. This is compatible with the idea that $\mathcal{D}(S)$ must be seen as a rigid-analytic model of the relative Fargues–Fontaine construction, as we will prove in Proposition 5.17.

Remark 5.9. There is a more direct way to define a map from $\mathrm{RigDA}(S)$ to $\mathrm{RigDA}(\mathcal{Y}_{[0,\infty)})^{h\varphi^*}$, namely, by using the functor ι_* (the right adjoint to the pullback functor). Nonetheless, we remark that the composition

$$\mathrm{RigDA}(S)^{h\varphi^*} \xrightarrow{\iota_*} \mathrm{RigDA}(\mathcal{Y}_{[0,\infty)}(S))^{h\varphi^*} \xrightarrow{j^*} \mathrm{RigDA}(\mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}(S))^{h\varphi^*} \cong \mathrm{RigDA}(\mathcal{X}(S))$$

is trivial, since the objects $\iota_* M$ are concentrated on S and hence are in the kernel of j^*. The functor $\mathcal{D}(S)$ defined above is far from being trivial. Indeed, as it is a monoidal functor, it sends $\mathbb{1} = \mathbb{Q}_S(S)$ to $\mathbb{1} = \mathbb{Q}_{\mathcal{X}(S)}(\mathcal{X}(S))$.

We can even be more precise by computing the image under $\mathcal{D}$ of motives of "good reduction". We recall some basic facts on formal motives.

Definition 5.10. As in [Ayoub et al. 2022, Remark 3.1.5(2)], whenever $\mathfrak{S}$ is a formal scheme, we denote by $\mathrm{FDA}(\mathfrak{S}, \mathbb{Q}) = \mathrm{FDA}(\mathfrak{S})$ the infinity-category of (unbounded, derived, $\mathbb{Q}$-linear, étale) *formal motives* over $\mathfrak{S}$, i.e., the infinity-category arising as in Definition 2.4 from the étale site on smooth formal schemes over $\mathfrak{S}$ with coefficients in the ring $\mathbb{Q}$ (typically omitted) by imposing homotopy invariance, and invertibility of the Tate twist. Suppose now that $\mathfrak{S}_\eta$ is an adic space.

The special fiber functor $\mathfrak{X} \mapsto \mathfrak{X}_\sigma$ (resp. the generic fiber functor $\mathfrak{X} \mapsto \mathfrak{X}_\eta$) (see [Ayoub et al. 2022, Notation 1.1.6 and 1.1.8]) induces a natural map $\sigma^* : \mathrm{FDA}(\mathfrak{S}) \to \mathrm{DA}(\mathfrak{S}_\sigma)$ (resp. $\eta^* : \mathrm{FDA}(\mathfrak{S}) \to \mathrm{RigDA}(\mathfrak{S}_\eta)$) and the former is even an equivalence (see [Ayoub et al. 2022, Theorem 3.1.10]).

In particular, whenever $S = \mathrm{Spa}(R, R^+)$ is a perfectoid affinoid in $\mathrm{Perf}/\mathbb{F}_p$ with pseudouniformizer π, we have $\mathrm{FDA}(\mathrm{Spf}\, W(R^+)) \cong \mathrm{FDA}(\mathrm{Spf}\, R^+) \cong \mathrm{DA}(\mathrm{Spec}\, R^+/\pi)$. By Remark 2.20, the Frobenius endomorphism φ defines an invertible automorphism of $\mathrm{FDA}(\mathrm{Spf}\, W(R^+))$ and, arguing as in Corollary 2.26, we obtain a functor $\mathrm{FDA}(\mathrm{Spf}\, W(R^+)) \to \mathrm{FDA}(\mathrm{Spf}\, W(R^+))^{h\varphi^*}$ that we can compose with η^* and the pullback along the inclusion $\mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}(S) \subset \mathcal{Y}_{[0,\infty]}(S) = \mathrm{Spf}\, W(R^+)_\eta$ getting the composition (one may temporarily lift any condition on Krull dimensions, as we do not use compact generators in this construction)

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathrm{FDA}(R^+) \arrow[d, equal, "\sim"] & & & \mathrm{RigDA}(\mathcal{X}(S)) \arrow[d, equal, "\sim"'] \\
\mathrm{FDA}(W(R^+)) \arrow[r] & \mathrm{FDA}(W(R^+))^{h\varphi^*} \arrow[r, "\eta^*"] & \mathrm{RigDA}(W(R^+)_\eta)^{h\varphi^*} \arrow[r, "j^*"] & \mathrm{RigDA}(\mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}(S))^{h\varphi^*}
\end{tikzcd}$$

This produces a functor $\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}(R^+) : \mathrm{FDA}(R^+) \to \mathrm{RigDA}(\mathcal{X}(S))$.

Proposition 5.11. *Let* $S = \mathrm{Spa}(R, R^+)$ *be a perfectoid affinoid in* $\mathrm{Perf}_{/\mathbb{F}_p}$ *and let* M *be a motive of* $\mathrm{FDA}(R^+)$. *Then* M *can be defined over* $W(R^+)$ *and the image of* M_η *in* $\mathrm{RigDA}(\mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}(S))$ *via* $\mathcal{D}(S)$ *is canonically isomorphic to* $M \times_{W(R^+)} \mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}$.

More precisely, the following diagram commutes up to a natural invertible transformation:

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathrm{FDA}(R^+) \arrow[d, "\eta^*"'] \arrow[dr, "\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}(R^+)"] & \\
\mathrm{RigDA}(S) \arrow[r, "\mathcal{D}(S)"] & \mathrm{RigDA}(\mathcal{X}(S))
\end{tikzcd}$$

Proof. From the equivalence $\mathrm{FDA}(R^+) \cong \mathrm{FDA}(W(R^+))$ we know that M has a model over $W(R^+)$. In order to prove the final claim, it suffices to prove the commutativity of the diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathrm{FDA}(W(R^+)) \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & \mathrm{FDA}(W(R^+))^{h\varphi^*}_\omega \arrow[d] \arrow[dr] & \\
\mathrm{RigDA}(S) \arrow[r] & \mathrm{RigDA}(S)^{h\varphi^*}_\omega \arrow[r, dash, "\sim"] & \mathrm{RigDA}(U)^{hj^*}_\omega
\end{tikzcd}$$

which in turn follows from the commutativity of the φ^*-equivariant, compact-preserving diagram, whose sides are all defined by pullback

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathrm{FDA}(W(R^+)) \arrow[d] \arrow[dr] & \\
\mathrm{RigDA}(U) \arrow[r] & \mathrm{RigDA}(S)
\end{tikzcd}$$

which is straightforward. ☐

Remark 5.12. We recall that $\mathrm{RigDA}(S)$ is generated by motives which are of good reduction over some étale extension $S' \to S$ by [Ayoub et al. 2022, Corollary 3.7.19]. Proposition 5.11 allows us then to have an explicit description of $\mathcal{D}(S)(M)$ for any compact motive $M \in \mathrm{RigDA}(S)$ up to some étale extension of the base.

(De)perfectoidification and rigid-analytic tilting. We now quickly show that the construction of the functor $\mathcal{D}(S)$ given above allows one to "globalize" the motivic rigid-analytic tilting equivalence given in [Vezzani 2019a], that is, to prove that $\mathrm{RigDA}(S) \cong \mathrm{RigDA}(S^\diamond)$ for any space $S \in \mathrm{Adic}_{/\mathbb{Q}_p}$. This allows one to give, a posteriori, another construction of $\mathcal{D}$ in terms of the relative Fargues–Fontaine curve, paired up with motivic (de)perfectoidification.

Theorem 5.13. *There are equivalences of presheaves on* $\mathrm{Adic}_{/\mathbb{Q}_p}$ *with values in* $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}})$:

$$\mathrm{RigDA}(-) \cong \mathrm{RigDA}((-)^\diamond) \cong \mathrm{PerfDA}((-)^\diamond) \cong \mathrm{PerfDA}(-).$$

Proof. The proof is divided into various steps.

Step 1: By Theorem 2.31 it suffices to produce the first equivalence. By pro-étale descent we may restrict to $\mathrm{Perf}^{\mathrm{qcqs}}_{/\mathbb{C}_p}$ and show $\mathrm{RigDA}(P) \cong \mathrm{RigDA}(P^\flat)$ in $\mathrm{CAlg}(\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}}_\omega)$ functorially on P. We can produce a natural transformation between the functors $\mathrm{RigDA}(-)$ and $\mathrm{RigDA}(-^\flat)$ by means of the composition

$$F : \mathrm{RigDA}(P^\flat) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}(P^\flat)} \mathrm{RigDA}(\mathcal{X}(P^\flat)) \xrightarrow{\infty^*} \mathrm{RigDA}(P).$$

We now restrict the two functors on the affinoid analytic site of P where they are analytic (hyper)sheaves with values in $\mathrm{Pr}^{\mathrm{L}}_\omega$ (see Theorem 2.10). To show they are equivalent, it suffices to show that F is invertible on analytic stalks (see [Ayoub et al. 2022, Lemma 2.8.4]), that is, on a fixed perfectoid space of the form $P = \mathrm{Spa}(K, K^+)$ with K a complete field (by Theorem 2.12; see also [Ayoub et al. 2022, Theorem 2.8.5]). By pro-étale descent, we may then actually suppose that K is algebraically closed. We remark that we are almost in the same setting as in [Vezzani 2019a], with the difference that K^+ may not be equal to K°. In particular, we can't use duality as it is done in [Vezzani 2019a, Theorem 7.11]. We will replace this ingredient with [Ayoub et al. 2022, Theorem 3.7.21].

Step 2: We consider the adjoint pairs

$$\xi : \mathrm{FDA}(K^+) \rightleftarrows \mathrm{RigDA}(\mathrm{Spa}(K, K^+)) : \eta, \quad \xi^\flat : \mathrm{FDA}(K^+) \rightleftarrows \mathrm{RigDA}(\mathrm{Spa}(K^\flat, K^{\flat+})) : \eta^\flat.$$

We remark that, by means of Proposition 5.11, we have $F\xi \cong \xi^\flat$. Using [Ayoub et al. 2022, Theorem 3.7.21] we may replace the categories $\mathrm{RigDA}(\mathrm{Spa}(K, K^+))$ and $\mathrm{RigDA}(\mathrm{Spa}(K^\flat, K^{\flat+}))$ with $\mathrm{FDA}(\mathrm{Spf}\, K^+, \chi 1)$ and $\mathrm{FDA}(\mathrm{Spf}\, K^+, \chi^\flat 1)$, respectively, which denote the categories of modules in formal motives over the commutative algebra object $\chi 1$ and $\chi^\flat 1$, respectively (see [Ayoub et al. 2022, Section 3.4]). Accordingly, we may replace the functor F with the base change along the map $\chi^\flat 1 \to \chi 1$ which is induced by $F\xi \cong \xi^\flat$. The fact that this morphism is invertible can be deduced if we prove $G1 \cong 1$, where we denote by G the right adjoint to F. Equivalently, we are left to prove that for any compact $M \in \mathrm{FDA}(W(K^+))$, there is a canonical equivalence $\mathrm{Map}_{\mathrm{RigDA}(K,K^+)}(M_{(K,K^+)}, 1) \cong \mathrm{Map}_{\mathrm{RigDA}(K,K^+)}(M_{(K^\flat,K^{\flat+})}, 1)$. From the equivalence $\mathrm{Map}_{\mathrm{RigDA}(K,K^+)}(M,1)\cong\varinjlim\mathrm{Map}_{\mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(K,K^+)}(M(n),1(n))$ and since $\mathbb{Q}(1)$ is a direct summand of $\mathbb{Q}(\mathbb{T}^1)$, it suffices to show an equivalence

$$\mathrm{Map}_{\mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(K,K^+)}(M_{(K,K^+)},\mathbb{Q}(\mathbb{T}^n))\cong\mathrm{Map}_{\mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(K,K^+)}(M_{(K^\flat,K^{\flat+})},\mathbb{Q}(\mathbb{T}^n))$$

for any M ranging among a class of compact generators of $\mathrm{FDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(W(K^+))$. Since universal homeomorphisms become invertible in $\mathrm{FDA}(W(K^+))$ (see [Ayoub et al. 2022, Theorems 2.9.7 and 3.1.10]) and hence in $\mathrm{RigDA}(K,K^+)$, we may and do invert formally on $\mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(K,K^+)$ universal homeomorphisms of formal schemes over K^+ without changing the stable category $\mathrm{RigDA}(K,K^+)$.

Step 3: We can now use the results of [Vezzani 2019a] which do not use the hypothesis $K^+=K^\circ$ to conclude. Assume M to be the motive of a variety X which is étale over the some affine space over $W(K^+)$. We may use these coordinates to define a perfectoid pro-étale cover $\widehat{X}_{(K,K^+)}\sim\varprojlim X_h$ of $X_{(K,K^+)}$ and a perfectoid pro-étale cover $\widehat{X}_{(K^\flat,K^{\flat+})}$ of $X_{(K^\flat,K^{\flat+})}$ which coincides with its perfection. By [Vezzani 2019a, Proposition 4.5] we have $\mathrm{Map}(\mathbb{Q}(\widehat{X}_{(K,K^+)}),\mathbb{Q}(\mathbb{T}^n))\cong\varinjlim_h\mathrm{Map}(\mathbb{Q}(X_h),\mathbb{Q}(\mathbb{T}^n))$. As the maps $X_h\to X_{(K,K^+)}$ are invertible in $\mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{eff}}(K,K^+)$ by construction, we deduce that $\mathrm{Map}(\mathbb{Q}(X),\mathbb{Q}(\mathbb{T}^n))\cong\mathrm{Map}(\mathbb{Q}(\widehat{X}_{(K,K^+)}),\mathbb{Q}(\mathbb{T}^n))$. On the other hand, by Theorem 2.31 we have

$$\mathrm{Map}(\mathbb{Q}(X_{(K^\flat,K^{\flat+})}),\mathbb{Q}(\mathbb{T}^n))\cong\mathrm{Map}(\mathbb{Q}(\widehat{X}_{(K^\flat,K^{\flat+})}),\mathbb{Q}(\widehat{\mathbb{T}}^n))=\mathrm{Map}(\mathbb{Q}(\widehat{X}_{(K,K^+)},\mathbb{Q}(\widehat{\mathbb{T}}^n)).$$

The equivalence $\mathrm{Map}(\mathbb{Q}(\widehat{X}_{(K,K^+)}),\mathbb{Q}(\mathbb{T}^n))\cong\mathrm{Map}(\mathbb{Q}(\widehat{X}_{(K,K^+)},\mathbb{Q}(\widehat{\mathbb{T}}^n))$ proved in [Vezzani 2019a, Propositions 7.5–7.6] then gives the desired equivalence. □

Remark 5.14. One could replace step 3 of the previous proof with the explicit description of the algebras $\chi 1$ and $\chi^\flat 1$ given in [Ayoub et al. 2022, Section 3.8]: when evaluated on each point v of $\mathrm{Spf}\,\mathcal{O}_C$ (corresponding to some valuation ring K_v^+ containing K^+) they can be shown to be both isomorphic to $(1\oplus 1(-1)[-1])^{\otimes n}$ with n being the rank over $\mathbb{Q}$ of the valuation group Γ_v of the valuation (K,K_v^+) (resp. $(K^\flat,K_v^{\flat+})$) via a map induced by the choice of some generators $|\varpi_1|,\dots,|\varpi_n|$ of Γ. The morphism $\chi^\flat 1\to\chi 1$ corresponds to the one induced by $\varpi\mapsto\varpi^\sharp$ which fixes the $\mathbb{Q}$-basis $|\varpi_i|$ and is then invertible.

Remark 5.15. The result above is stated only for stable motives (as seen in the proof we made use of this hypothesis). On the other hand, over points of the form (K,K°) it holds even for effective motives, using [Vezzani 2019a, Theorem 7.10] together with [Ayoub et al. 2022, Remark 2.9.12].

The proof of Theorem 5.13 also shows the following.

Corollary 5.16. *Let K be a perfectoid field of characteristic p and P be in $\mathrm{Perf}_{/K}$. For any closed point $x^\sharp$ of $\mathcal{X}(K)$ associated to an untilt $K^\sharp$ of K the composition*

$$\mathrm{RigDA}(P)\xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}(P)}\mathrm{RigDA}(\mathcal{X}(P))\xrightarrow{x^{\sharp *}}\mathrm{RigDA}(P^\sharp)$$

is an equivalence and recovers the equivalence of [Vezzani 2019a] *in the case $P=\mathrm{Spa}(K)$.* □

We end this section by linking the functor $\mathcal{D}$ to the base change along $\mathcal{X}(S)^\diamond\to S^\diamond$.

Proposition 5.17. *Let P be a perfectoid space in $\mathrm{Perf}_{/\mathbb{F}_p}$.*

(1) *The relative Fargues–Fontaine curve functor* $X \in \mathrm{PerfSm}\,/\,P \mapsto \mathcal{X}(X)$ *induces a functor*

$$\mathcal{X} : \mathrm{PerfDA}(P) \to \mathrm{PerfDA}(\mathcal{X}(P))$$

and the following diagram, with vertical maps given by Theorem 5.13, is commutative (up to a canonical invertible transformation):

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathrm{RigDA}(P) \arrow[r, "\mathcal{D}(P)"] \arrow[d, "\sim"] & \mathrm{RigDA}(\mathcal{X}(P)) \arrow[d, "\sim"] \\
\mathrm{PerfDA}(P) \arrow[r, "\mathcal{X}"] & \mathrm{PerfDA}(\mathcal{X}(P))
\end{tikzcd}$$

In particular, one can define $\mathcal{D}(P)$ *as the functor induced by the relative Fargues–Fontaine curve construction and motivic (de)perfectoidification.*

(2) *The pullback along* $\Pi : \mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}(P)^\diamond \to P^\diamond$ *induces a functor*

$$\Pi^* : \mathrm{RigDA}(P^\diamond) \to \mathrm{RigDA}(\mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}(P)^\diamond)$$

and the following diagram, with vertical maps given by Theorem 5.13, is commutative (up to a canonical invertible transformation):

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathrm{RigDA}(P) \arrow[r, "\mathcal{D}(P)"] \arrow[d, "\sim"] & \mathrm{RigDA}(\mathcal{X}(P)) \arrow[r] & \mathrm{RigDA}(\mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}(P)) \arrow[d, "\sim"] \\
\mathrm{RigDA}(P^\diamond) \arrow[rr, "\Pi^*"] & & \mathrm{RigDA}(\mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}(P)^\diamond)
\end{tikzcd}$$

In particular, one can define the functor $\mathcal{D}(P)$ *by means of the pullback along the diamond map* $\mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}(P)^\diamond \to P^\diamond$ *and motivic (de)diamondification.*

Proof. Since the functor $\Pi^* : \mathrm{PerfDA}(P) \to \mathrm{PerfDA}(\mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}(P))$ obtained by pullback coincides with the one induced by $X \mapsto \mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}(X)$, we easily see that the two claims are actually equivalent. We recall that, if we put $Q := \mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}(P)_{\mathbb{C}_p}$, the map $e : Q \to \mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}(P)$ is a pro-étale perfectoid cover and hence, by pro-étale descent, it suffices to construct a Galois-equivariant invertible natural transformation between the functors $e^* \circ \widetilde{\mathcal{D}} : \mathrm{RigDA}(P) \to \mathrm{RigDA}(Q)$ and $\widetilde{\Pi} : \mathrm{RigDA}(P) \to \mathrm{RigDA}(Q^\flat)$ where we put $\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}$ to be the composition of $\mathcal{D}$ with $(\mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}(P) \to \mathcal{X}(P))^*$ and $\widetilde{\Pi}$ to be $Q^\diamond \to P$.

This follows from the functoriality of $\mathcal{D}$ and the construction of the equivalence $\mathrm{RigDA}(Q) \cong \mathrm{RigDA}(Q^\flat)$ showed in Theorem 5.13, which give the commutative diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathrm{RigDA}(P) \arrow[r, "\widetilde{\Pi}^*"] \arrow[d, "\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}"] & \mathrm{RigDA}(Q^\flat) \arrow[d, "\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}"] \arrow[dr, bend left, "\sim"] & \\
\mathrm{RigDA}(\mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}(P)) \arrow[r, "\mathcal{Y}(\widetilde{\Pi})^*"] \arrow[rr, bend right, "e^*"'] & \mathrm{RigDA}(\mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}(Q^\flat)) \arrow[r, "\infty^*_{\mathbb{C}_p}"] & \mathrm{RigDA}(Q)
\end{tikzcd}$$

This proves the statement (the commutativity of the lower part of the diagram is simply expressing the adjunction between Witt vectors and tilting). For the final claim, we remark that one could then define $\mathcal{D}$ using the composition

$$\mathrm{RigDA}(P) \to \mathrm{RigDA}(P)^{h\varphi^*} \xrightarrow{\Pi^*} \mathrm{RigDA}(\mathcal{Y}_{(0,\infty)}(P)^{\diamond})^{h\varphi^*} \cong \mathrm{RigDA}(\mathcal{X}(P)^{\diamond}) \cong \mathrm{RigDA}(\mathcal{X}(P)),$$

where the first map is induced by Corollary 2.26. ☐

6. The de Rham–Fargues–Fontaine cohomology

In this final section, we combine the results above, by merging the Fargues–Fontaine realization $\mathcal{D}$ with the overconvergent de Rham realization, giving rise to a de Rham-like cohomology theory for analytic spaces in positive characteristic with values in modules over the associated Fargues–Fontaine curves.

Definition and properties. We can juxtapose Corollary 4.39 and Corollary 5.5 as follows.

Definition 6.1. Let S be an adic space in $\mathrm{Adic}_{/\mathbb{F}_p}$. The composition of the functors

$$\mathrm{dR}_S^{\mathrm{FF}}: \ \mathrm{RigDA}(S) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}(S^{\mathrm{Perf}})} \mathrm{RigDA}(\mathcal{X}(S^{\mathrm{Perf}})) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{dR}_{\mathcal{X}(S^{\mathrm{Perf}})}} \mathrm{QCoh}(\mathcal{X}(S^{\mathrm{Perf}}))^{\mathrm{op}}$$

will be called the *de Rham–Fargues–Fontaine realization*.

In the case $M = \mathbb{Q}_S(X)$ for some smooth map $X \to S$, or more generally if $M = p_! p^! \mathbb{Q}_S$ for some map $p : X \to S$ which is locally of finite type (see [Ayoub et al. 2022, Corollary 4.3.18]), we alternatively write $\mathrm{dR}_S^{\mathrm{FF}}(X)$ instead of $\mathrm{dR}_S^{\mathrm{FF}}(M)$.

Remark 6.2. In the case S is affinoid, we may define the cohomology groups $H^i_{\mathrm{FF}}(M/\mathcal{X}(S)) := H^i(\mathrm{dR}_S^{FF}(M))$ with respect to the t-structure of Remark 4.20 and call them the *i-th de Rham–Fargues–Fontaine cohomology group of M over $\mathcal{X}(S)$*. In the case $M = p_! p^! \mathbb{Q}_S$ for a map $p : X \to S$ which is locally of finite type, we may even use the symbol $H^i_{\mathrm{FF}}(X/\mathcal{X}(S))$.

We recall that we denote by $\mathrm{RigDA}(S)^{\mathrm{fd}}$ the full subcategory of dualizable motives (see Definition 4.45) and by $\mathcal{P}(S)$ the full subcategory of perfect complexes in $\mathrm{QCoh}(S)$.

Theorem 6.3. *Let S be in $\mathrm{Adic}_{/\mathbb{F}_p}$. The de Rham–Fargues–Fontaine realization $\mathrm{dR}_S^{\mathrm{FF}}$ restricts to a symmetric monoidal functor compatible with pullbacks*:

$$\mathrm{dR}_S^{\mathrm{FF}} : \mathrm{RigDA}(S)^{\mathrm{fd}} \to \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{X}(S^{\mathrm{Perf}}))^{\mathrm{op}}.$$

For any M in $\mathrm{RigDA}(S)^{\mathrm{fd}}$, $\mathrm{dR}_S^{\mathrm{FF}}(M)$ is a split perfect complex of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}(S^{\mathrm{Perf}})}$-modules over the relative Fargues–Fontaine curve $\mathcal{X}(S^{\mathrm{Perf}})$. In particular, its cohomology groups are vector bundles on S and equal to 0 if $|i| \gg 0$.

Proof. The functor $\mathcal{D}(S)$, being monoidal, preserves dualizable objects. The claim then follows from Theorem 4.46. ☐

One of the key features of the relative de Rham cohomology for algebraic varieties is that it defines a vector bundle on the base whenever the map $f : X \to S$ is proper and smooth. The analogous statement holds for the de Rham–Fargues–Fontaine cohomology:

Corollary 6.4. *If $X \to S$ is a smooth proper morphism in $\mathrm{Adic}_{/\mathbb{F}_p}$, then $\mathrm{dR}^{\mathrm{FF}}_S(X)$ is a split perfect complex of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}(S^{\mathrm{Perf}})}$-modules over the relative Fargues–Fontaine curve $\mathcal{X}(S^{\mathrm{Perf}})$. In particular, its cohomology groups are vector bundles on S and equal to 0 if $|i| \gg 0$.*

Proof. It suffices to point out that the motive $\mathbb{Q}_S(X)$ is dualizable, and this follows from [Ayoub et al. 2022, Corollary 4.1.8]. ☐

It is also well known that the absolute de Rham cohomology for algebraic varieties over a field (of characteristic zero) is finite, for any sort of variety X. Once again, the same result holds for the de Rham–Fargues–Fontaine cohomology, as the next corollary shows.

Corollary 6.5. *Let K be a perfectoid field of characteristic p. If M is a compact motive (e.g., the motive attached to a smooth quasicompact rigid variety over K) in $\mathrm{RigDA}(K)$, then $\mathrm{dR}^{\mathrm{FF}}_K(X)$ is a split perfect complex of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}(K)}$-modules over the relative Fargues–Fontaine curve $\mathcal{X}(K)$.*

Proof. Whenever the base is the spectrum of a field K, any compact motive in $\mathrm{DA}(K)$ is dualizable, as proved in [Riou 2005] (we use the fact that we have rational coefficients). Since the image of the (monoidal) functor $\mathrm{DA}(K) \to \mathrm{RigDA}(K)$ induced by analytification generates the target category (again, since we have rational coefficients; see [Ayoub 2020, Proposition 2.31]) we deduce that also in $\mathrm{RigDA}(K)$ any compact motive is dualizable. ☐

Remark 6.6. We stress that there is no "smoothness" nor "properness" condition on the motive M above: for example, any (eventually singular or nonproper) algebraic variety $p : X \to K$ has an attached (homological) motive $p_! p^! \mathbb{Q}(K)$ which is dualizable in $\mathrm{DA}(K)$ (by [Ayoub 2014, Théorème 8.10]) and hence in $\mathrm{RigDA}(K)$, after analytification. It coincides with the homological motive of the analytified variety by [Ayoub 2015, Théorème 1.4.40].

Remark 6.7. By precomposing $\mathcal{D}$ with other symmetric monoidal functors, we can deduce further cohomology theories. For example, if $S = \mathrm{Spa}(A, A^+)$ is affinoid, we may consider the analytification functor (see [Ayoub et al. 2022, Proposition 2.2.13])

$$\mathrm{An}^* : \mathrm{DA}(\mathrm{Spec}\, A) \to \mathrm{RigDA}(S),$$

getting a de Rham–Fargues–Fontaine realization for *algebraic* varieties over A.

Comparison with the B^+_{dR}-cohomology of [Bhatt et al. 2018]. To conclude this text, we would like to briefly discuss the relation between the de Rham–Fargues–Fontaine realization and some other cohomology theories.

Let K be a perfectoid field of characteristic p. From Corollary 5.16 one deduces that, under the hypotheses of Corollary 6.5, the specialization of $\mathrm{dR}^{\mathrm{FF}}_K(M)$ at some untilt $K^\sharp$ of K is isomorphic to the $K^\sharp$-overconvergent de Rham cohomology $R\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(M, K^\sharp)$ defined in [Vezzani 2019b, Definition 4.2]. Therefore, $\mathrm{dR}_K^{\mathrm{FF}}(M)$ is a perfect complex on the Fargues–Fontaine curve interpolating between the overconvergent de Rham cohomologies of M at various untilts of K, which are parametrized by rigid points of the curve.

Remark 6.8. Using the above notations, if X is the analytification of a smooth algebraic qcqs variety over $K^\sharp$ (resp. a smooth proper rigid analytic variety over $K^\sharp$), the $K^\sharp$-overconvergent de Rham cohomology $R\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathbb{Q}_{K^\sharp}(X), K^\sharp)$ coincides with the algebraic de Rham cohomology over $K^\sharp$ (resp. with the analytic de Rham cohomology of X over $K^\sharp$); see [Vezzani 2018, Proposition 5.12]. However, we stress that the Hodge filtration on the latter is not expected to be recovered by this rigid-analytic motivic construction.

Suppose now that C is a perfectoid field of characteristic zero (or, more generally, an admissible perfectoid space over it). We notice that the overconvergent de Rham cohomology over C extends to a cohomology with values over $\mathrm{QCoh}(\mathcal{X}(C))$ via the composition

$$\mathrm{RigDA}(C)\cong\mathrm{RigDA}(C^\flat)\xrightarrow{\mathrm{dR}^{\mathrm{FF}}}\mathrm{QCoh}(\mathcal{X}(C^\flat))^{\mathrm{op}}.$$

We now consider the particular case where C is algebraically closed. Let k be its residue field and B_{dR}^+ be Fontaine's pro-infinitesimal thickening

$$B_{\mathrm{dR}}^+ := W(\mathcal{O}_C^\flat)[1/p]^{\wedge\xi}\xrightarrow{\theta} C$$

with ξ denoting a generator of the kernel of the map $\theta : W(\mathcal{O}_C^\flat)\to\mathcal{O}_C$. We also pick a section of $\mathcal{O}_C/p\to k$ giving rise to a splitting $k\to\mathcal{O}_{C^\flat}$. The overconvergent de Rham cohomology over C can be extended over B_{dR}^+ as follows:

$$\mathrm{RigDA}(C)^{\mathrm{fd}}\cong\mathrm{RigDA}(C^\flat)^{\mathrm{fd}}\xrightarrow{\mathrm{dR}^{\mathrm{FF}}}\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{X}(C^\flat))^{\mathrm{op}}\to\mathcal{P}(B_{\mathrm{dR}}^+)^{\mathrm{op}},$$

where the last arrow is induced by the section at ∞ of the Fargues–Fontaine curve and the identification $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{\mathcal{X}(C^\flat),\infty}\cong B_{\mathrm{dR}}^+$. We note that by Corollary 5.16, this is equivalent to considering a spreading out from C to its open neighborhoods on the curve as follows:

$$\mathrm{RigDA}(C)^{\mathrm{fd}}\cong\varinjlim_{\infty\in U}\mathrm{RigDA}(\mathcal{O}(U))^{\mathrm{fd}}\xrightarrow{\mathrm{dR}}\varinjlim_{\infty\in U}\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{O}(U))^{\mathrm{op}}\to\mathcal{P}(B_{\mathrm{dR}}^+)^{\mathrm{op}}.\tag{+}$$

In [Bhatt et al. 2018, Section 13] Bhatt, Morrow and Scholze also constructed, for proper smooth rigid varieties over C, a deformation of de Rham cohomology along B_{dR}^+ using a different spreading out argument that we now recall in order to set some notation. By de Jong's theorem (see the proof of [Bhatt et al. 2018, Lemma 13.7]) we have $\mathrm{Spa}(C)\sim\varprojlim_{S,\eta}S$ where S runs among affinoid spaces that are *smooth* over the discrete valued field $K := W(k)[1/p]$ equipped with a C-rational point $\eta : \mathrm{Spa}\,C\to S$. By eventually taking an open neighborhood of η, we may also assume that $S\to\mathrm{Spa}\,K$ factors as $S\xrightarrow{e}\mathbb{B}_K^N\to\mathrm{Spa}\,K$ for some $N\in\mathbb{N}$ and some étale map e. If we let A be $\mathcal{O}(S)$, we remark that

$\eta : A \to C$ has a (nonunique) lift $\ell : A \to B^+_{\mathrm{dR}}$ over C, by the smoothness of A/K. More precisely, we have the following.

Proposition 6.9. *With the notation above, there is an affinoid open neighborhood U of ∞ and a map $f : U \to S$ such that η factors as* $\operatorname{Spa} C \xrightarrow{\infty} U \xrightarrow{f} S$.

Proof. Choose a lift $\alpha : U \to \mathbb{B}^N_K$ of the map $e \circ \eta$ and consider the étale map $e_U : S \times_{\mathbb{B}^N_K} U \to U$. We note that η defines a section of the map $e_C : S \times_{\mathbb{B}^N_K} \operatorname{Spa} C \to \operatorname{Spa} C$. Since $\infty \sim \varprojlim_{\infty \in U} U$ we deduce that, up to shrinking U, there is also a section η_U to the map e_U and hence a map $f : U \to S$ with the required property. ☐

Let X/C be a smooth and proper variety. By [Bhatt et al. 2018, Corollary 13.16] there exists (S, η) as above and a smooth and proper variety $\widetilde{X}/S$ such that $\widetilde{X} \times_{S,\eta} C \cong X$. The B^+_{dR}-cohomology is then given by

$$\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{crys}}(X/B^+_{\mathrm{dR}}) := \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{dR}}(\widetilde{X}/S) \otimes_{A,\ell} B^+_{\mathrm{dR}},$$

and it can be made independent on the various choices made, as shown in [Bhatt et al. 2018, Section 13.1 and Theorem 13.19]. We also note that, by Proposition 4.43, the functor $\widetilde{X} \mapsto \mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{crys}}(X/B^+_{\mathrm{dR}})$ is easily seen to be extended by the composition

$$\mathrm{RigDA}(S)^{\mathrm{fd}} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{dR}} \mathcal{P}(A)^{\mathrm{op}} \xrightarrow{\ell^*} \mathcal{P}(B^+_{\mathrm{dR}})^{\mathrm{op}}. \tag{++}$$

Remark 6.10. In [Bhatt et al. 2018], the B^+_{dR}-cohomology is defined for arbitrary smooth varieties over C, but it is not $\mathbb{B}^1$-invariant. We may interpret (++) as being an *overconvergent* version of their construction.

Theorem 6.11. *Let X be a smooth and proper variety over C. Then* $\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{\mathrm{crys}}(X/B^+_{\mathrm{dR}})$ *is canonically equivalent to* $\mathrm{dR}^{\mathrm{FF}}_{C^\flat}(M_C(X)^\flat) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}(C^\flat)}} B^+_{\mathrm{dR}}$. *In particular the de Rham–Fargues–Fontaine cohomology over a complete algebraically closed field C is compatible with* (*an overconvergent version of*) *the B^+_{dR}-cohomology of* [Bhatt et al. 2018].

Proof. By $\mathrm{RigDA}(C) \cong \varinjlim \mathrm{RigDA}_{S,\eta}(S)$ we fix a (S, η) as above and show that for a given $\ell : A \to B^+_{\mathrm{dR}}$, the functor (++) coincides with

$$\mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{fd}}(S) \to \mathrm{RigDA}^{\mathrm{fd}}(C) \xrightarrow{(+)} \mathcal{P}(B^+_{\mathrm{dR}})^{\mathrm{op}}.$$

To this aim, it suffices to choose a lift $\tilde{\ell} : U \to S$ as in Proposition 6.9 and put $\ell : A \to B^+_{\mathrm{dR}}$ to be the one induced by $A \xrightarrow{\tilde{\ell}} \mathcal{O}(U) \to B^+_{\mathrm{dR}}$. The claim then follows from the commutative diagram below (which also reproves that (++) is independent on the choice of ℓ):

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathrm{RigDA}(S) \arrow[r, "\tilde{\ell}^*"'] \arrow[d, "\mathrm{dR}"] \arrow[rrr, bend left, "\eta^*"] & \mathrm{RigDA}(U) \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "\mathrm{dR}"] & \varinjlim \mathrm{RigDA}(U) \arrow[r, dash, "\sim"'] \arrow[d, "\mathrm{dR}"] & \mathrm{RigDA}(C) \arrow[d, "(+)"] \\
\mathcal{P}(A)^{\mathrm{op}} \arrow[r, "\tilde{\ell}^*"] \arrow[rrr, bend right, "\ell^*"'] & \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{O}(U))^{\mathrm{op}} \arrow[r] & \varinjlim \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{O}(U))^{\mathrm{op}} \arrow[r] & \mathcal{P}(B^+_{\mathrm{dR}})^{\mathrm{op}}
\end{tikzcd}$$

☐

Remark 6.12. This completes our proof that $R\Gamma_{\mathrm{FF}_C}(-) := \mathrm{dR}^{\mathrm{FF}}_{C^\flat}(-^\flat)$ satisfies all the requirements of [Scholze 2018, Conjecture 6.4]. Notice that the description given in (++) shows that its completion at ∞ is an overconvergent version of $R\Gamma_{\mathrm{crys}}(-/B^+_{\mathrm{dR}})$ as defined in [Bhatt et al. 2018, Section 13].

Remark 6.13. de Jong's theorem allows one to write $\mathrm{Spa}\, C \sim \varprojlim_{(S,\eta)} S$ with S being smooth over $\mathbb{Q}_p$. By motivic continuity we deduce $\mathrm{RigDA}(C)^{\mathrm{fd}} \cong \varinjlim \mathrm{RigDA}(S)^{\mathrm{fd}}$ so that one can spread out a compact motive over C to some dualizable motive defined over $\mathrm{Spa}(A)$ with A smooth over $\mathbb{Q}_p$. This is the motivic version of the spreading out arguments of Conrad and Gabber mentioned in [Bhatt et al. 2018, Remark 13.17].

Comparison with rigid cohomology. We first describe the de Rham–Fargues–Fontaine realization on objects with good reduction. Let us do it in the affinoid case, for simplicity. Let $S = \mathrm{Spa}(R, R^+) \in \mathrm{Perf}_{/\mathbb{F}_p}$. As an immediate consequence of Proposition 5.11, we see, using the notation introduced there, the composition

$$\mathrm{FDA}(\mathrm{Spf}(R^+)) \xrightarrow{\eta^*} \mathrm{RigDA}(S) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{dR}^{\mathrm{FF}}_S} \mathrm{QCoh}(\mathcal{X}(S))^{\mathrm{op}}$$

is simply given by composing $\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}(R^+)$ with $\mathrm{dR}_{\mathcal{X}(S)}$. Informally speaking, formal motives over R^+ uniquely lift to the Witt vectors of R^+, and the de Rham–Fargues–Fontaine realization of their generic fiber can be deduced from the overconvergent de Rham cohomology of this lift after inverting p.

Here is a variant without topology, i.e., on *discrete* rings. Let A be a perfect $\mathbb{F}_p$-algebra and $S = \mathrm{Spa}(R, R^+) \in \mathrm{Aff\,Perf}_{/A}$, that is, an affinoid perfectoid space with a map $f : S \to \mathrm{Spa}(A)$ (A is endowed with the discrete topology). The composition

$$\mathrm{DA}(\mathrm{Spec}(A)) \cong \mathrm{FDA}(\mathrm{Spf}(A)) \xrightarrow{f^*} \mathrm{FDA}(\mathrm{Spf}(R^+)) \xrightarrow{\eta^*} \mathrm{RigDA}(S) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{dR}^{\mathrm{FF}}_S} \mathrm{QCoh}(\mathcal{X}(S))^{\mathrm{op}}$$

defines a functor

$$\mathrm{Rig}^{\mathrm{FF}}_{A,S} : \mathrm{DA}(\mathrm{Spec}(A)) \to \mathrm{QCoh}(\mathcal{X}(S))^{\mathrm{op}}$$

which is compatible with pullbacks along maps $g : S' \to S$ in $\mathrm{Aff\,Perf}_{/A}$. By Theorem 6.3, the restriction of the functor above to fully dualizable objects takes values in the infinity-subcategory $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{X}(S))$ made of perfect complexes on $\mathcal{X}(S)$. In particular, we obtain for each $S \in \mathrm{Aff\,Perf}_{/A}$ a functor

$$\mathrm{Rig}^{\mathrm{FF}}_{A,S} : \mathrm{DA}(\mathrm{Spec}(A))^{\mathrm{fd}} \to \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{X}(S))^{\mathrm{op}}$$

which is compatible with base change in S. The category $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{X}(S))$ satisfies v-descent with respect to S (see [Anschütz and Le Bras 2021, Proposition 2.4]). We may then introduce the following.

Definition 6.14. We denote by $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{X}(\mathrm{Spa}(A)))$ the category

$$\lim_{S \in \mathrm{AffPerf}_{/A}} \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{X}(S)),$$

that is, the category of global sections of the v-stack $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{X}(-))$ restricted to $\mathrm{AffPerf}_{/A}$.

One may think of $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{X}(\mathrm{Spa}(A)))$ as the category of perfect complexes over the nonexisting $\mathcal{X}(\mathrm{Spa}(A))$. This category is a priori inexplicit, but receives a functor from a more familiar category, as we now explain.

Definition 6.15. Set $Y_A := \mathrm{Spa}(W(A)[1/p], W(A))$. It is a sheafy adic space ([Scholze and Weinstein 2020, Remark 13.1.2]), endowed with a Frobenius endomorphism φ. We let Isoc_A be the category $(\mathcal{P}(Y_A))^{h\varphi}$ of φ-equivariant perfect complexes on Y_A.

When $A = k$ is a perfect field of characteristic p, objects of Isoc_A are bounded complexes of isocrystals over k, whence the notation. We have for each $S = \mathrm{Spa}(R, R^+) \in \mathrm{Aff\,Perf}_{/A}$ a functor

$$\mathcal{E}_{A,S} : \mathrm{Isoc}_A \to \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{X}(S))$$

induced by the pullback functor on solid quasicoherent sheaves along the (φ-equivariant) map $W(A) \to W(R^+)$. It is functorial in $S \in \mathrm{Aff\,Perf}_{/A}$. Taking the limit over S, we deduce a functor

$$\mathcal{E}_A : \mathrm{Isoc}_A \to \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{X}(\mathrm{Spa}(A))).$$

Remark 6.16. In the case $A = \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$, the functor $\mathcal{E}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p}$ is an equivalence, as proved in [Anschütz 2023, Theorem 3.5].

Definition 6.17. We let $\mathrm{Rig}_A^{\mathrm{FF}}$ be the functor

$$\mathrm{Rig}_A^{\mathrm{FF}} : \mathrm{DA}(\mathrm{Spec}(A))^{\mathrm{fd}} \to \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{X}(\mathrm{Spa}(A)))^{\mathrm{op}}$$

obtained by taking the limit of the functors $\mathrm{Rig}_{A,S}^{\mathrm{FF}}$ for $S \in \mathrm{Aff\,Perf}_{/A}$.

The functor $\mathrm{Rig}_A^{\mathrm{FF}}$ is nothing surprising: it is simply rigid cohomology in disguise. To make this precise, let us recall the definition of the latter.

Definition 6.18. Let A be a perfect $\mathbb{F}_p$-algebra. The functor

$$\mathrm{DA}(\mathrm{Spec}(A))^{\mathrm{fd}} \to \mathrm{Isoc}_A^{\mathrm{op}}$$

obtained as the restriction to fully dualizable objects of the composition of the Monsky–Washnitzer-type functor

$$\mathrm{DA}(\mathrm{Spec}(A)) \overset{\sigma^*}{\cong} \mathrm{FDA}(\mathrm{Spf}(W(A))) \to \mathrm{FDA}(\mathrm{Spf}(W(A)))^{h\varphi^*} \xrightarrow{\eta^*} \mathrm{RigDA}(Y_A)^{h\varphi^*}$$

with

$$\mathrm{dR}_{X_A}^{h\varphi^*} : \mathrm{RigDA}(Y_A)^{h\varphi^*} \to \mathrm{Isoc}_A^{\mathrm{op}}$$

is called *rigid cohomology* and denoted by $\mathrm{R}\Gamma_R^{\mathrm{rig}}$.

Rigid cohomology of the motive of a proper smooth variety over R is simply crystalline cohomology of its special fiber by Berthelot's comparison result between crystalline cohomology and de Rham cohomology of a lift (see [Bhatt and de Jong 2011, Corollary 3.8] for a short proof).

Again as an immediate consequence of the definitions and of Proposition 5.11, we get:

Proposition 6.19. *Let A be a perfect* $\mathbb{F}_p$*-algebra. We have a natural isomorphism*

$$\mathcal{E}_A \circ \mathrm{R}\Gamma_A^{\mathrm{rig}} \cong \mathrm{Rig}_A^{\mathrm{FF}}$$

of functors from $\mathrm{DA}(\mathrm{Spec}(A))^{\mathrm{fd}}$ *to* $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{X}(\mathrm{Spa}(A)))^{\mathrm{op}}$. □

In particular, when $A = \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$, by the equivalence of Remark 6.16, the functor $\mathrm{Rig}_A^{\mathrm{FF}}$ is literally just rigid cohomology.

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lebras@math.cnrs.fr *Institut de Recherche Mathématique Avancée,*
CNRS - Université de Strasbourg, Strasbourg, France

alberto.vezzani@unimi.it *Dipartimento di Matematica “F. Enriques”, Università degli Studi di Milano,*
Milan, Italy

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