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Semistable periods of finite slope families

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We introduce the notion of finite slope families to encode the local properties of the p -adic families of Galois representations appearing in the work of Harris, Lan, Taylor and Thorne on the construction of Galois representations for (non-self-dual) regular algebraic cuspidal automorphic representations of $GL(n)$ over CM fields. Our main result is to prove the analytic continuation of semistable (and crystalline) periods for such families.

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Introduction and notation

Skinner and Urban [2006], in their ICM talk, outlined a program to connect the order of vanishing of the L -functions of certain polarized regular motives with the rank of the associated Bloch–Kato Selmer groups. Their strategy is to deform those motives along certain p -adic families, the so-called eigenfamilies, to construct the expected extensions. To this end, they introduced the notion of *finite slope families* of p -adic representations to encode the local properties of the Galois representations arising from those p -adic families. One may view the finite slope families as a generalization of the p -adic families of Galois representations arising from the Coleman–Mazur eigencurve. Bellaïche and Chenevier [2009] introduced the notion of *weakly refined families* of p -adic representations to encode the local properties of the latter. More precisely, a family of weakly refined p -adic representations is

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a family of p -adic representations¹ over a rigid analytic space with a Zariski-dense subset of crystalline points which have crystalline periods of a prescribed Frobenius eigenvalue and constant Hodge–Tate weight. Moreover, this constant weight is the largest one² of all Hodge–Tate weights, and the difference of this constant weight with any other weight is unbounded over the base. For example, in the case of the eigencurve, one can take the subset of all classical eigenforms, and the prescribed Frobenius eigenvalue and constant Hodge–Tate weight are the function of U_p -eigenvalues and 0 respectively. On the other hand, finite slope families generalize weakly refined families in the way that allows *multiple* prescribed Frobenius eigenvalues and constant Hodge–Tate weights. Skinner and Urban then used the (unproven) analytic continuation of crystalline periods of finite slope families to deduce that the extensions constructed by p -adic deformations lie in the Selmer groups.

Most recently, Harris, Lan, Taylor and Thorne [Harris et al. 2014] (and Scholze independently) constructed Galois representations for (non-self-dual) regular algebraic cuspidal automorphic representations of $GL(n)$ over CM fields. It turns out that these Galois representations emerge from certain p -adic families whose local properties generalize Skinner and Urban’s finite slope families by allowing prescribed semistable periods. Therefore, to show that the Galois representations constructed by Harris, Lan, Taylor and Thorne have the expected properties at p , one needs to show the analytic continuation of semistable periods for those p -adic families.

In this paper, we make use of the notion of finite slope families to encode the local properties of the p -adic families of Galois representations appearing in the work of Harris, Lan, Taylor and Thorne; this generalizes the original definition of Skinner and Urban. Our main result is then to prove the analytic continuation of semistable periods for such families. This will provide a necessary ingredient in Skinner and Urban’s ICM program. Besides, we recently learned from Taylor that Ila Varma, as part of an ongoing project, will establish the expected properties of those Galois representations based on the results of this paper. We also note that recently Shah [2013] proved some results about interpolating Hodge–Tate and de Rham periods in families of p -adic Galois representations which may be applied to some related situations.

In the following, we state our main results precisely. We fix a finite extension K of \mathbb{Q}_p . Let K_0 be the maximal unramified subextension of K , and let $f = [K_0 : \mathbb{Q}_p]$. We also fix a finite extension F of \mathbb{Q}_p contained in $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ such that $\text{Hom}(K, F) = \text{Hom}(K, \overline{\mathbb{Q}_p})$; here Hom denotes the set of \mathbb{Q}_p -algebra homomorphisms.

¹Strictly speaking, Bellaïche–Chenevier used pseudorepresentations rather than genuine representations in their definition of weakly refined families.

²We normalize the Hodge–Tate weight such that the p -adic cyclotomic character has Hodge–Tate weight 1.

Definition 0.1. Let X be a reduced rigid analytic space over F . A *finite slope family* of p -adic representations of dimension d over X is a locally free coherent \mathbb{O}_X -module V_X of rank d equipped with a continuous G_K -action, together with the following data:

- (1) Positive integers b, c .
- (2) A monic polynomial $Q(T) \in \mathbb{O}_X(X)[T]$ of degree m with unit constant term.
- (3) A subset Z of X such that, for all z in Z , V_z is semistable with nonpositive Hodge–Tate weights, and, for all $B \in \mathbb{Z}$, the set of z in Z such that V_z has $d - c$ Hodge–Tate weights less than B is Zariski-dense in X .
- (4) For $z \in Z$, a $K_0 \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} k(z)$ -direct summand \mathcal{F}_z of $D_{\text{st}}^+(V_z)$ which is free of rank c and stable under φ and N such that φ^f has characteristic polynomial $Q(z)(T)$ and all Hodge–Tate weights of \mathcal{F}_z lie in $[-b, 0]$.

We also need to extend the functors D_{crys}^+ and D_{st}^+ to families of p -adic representations over rigid analytic spaces.

Definition 0.2. Let X be a rigid analytic space over \mathbb{Q}_p , and let V_X be locally free coherent \mathbb{O}_X -module equipped with a continuous G_K -action. Define $D_{\text{crys}}^+(V_X)$ and $D_{\text{st}}^+(V_X)$ to be the presheaves

$$M(S) \mapsto D_{\text{crys}}^+(V_S) = (V_S \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \mathbf{B}_{\text{crys}}^+)^{G_K}$$

and

$$M(S) \mapsto D_{\text{st}}^+(V_S) = (V_S \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \mathbf{B}_{\text{st}}^+)^{G_K},$$

respectively, where $M(S)$ runs through all admissible affinoid subdomain of X ; here V_S is the restriction of V_X on $M(S)$.

Now we can state our main result precisely:

Theorem 0.3. *Let V_X be a finite slope family over X . Then there exists a surjective proper morphism $X' \rightarrow X$ so that $(K \otimes_{K_0} D_{\text{st}}^+(V_{X'}))^{Q(\varphi^f)=0}$ has a rank- c locally free coherent $K_0 \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \mathbb{O}_{X'}$ -submodule which specializes to a rank- c free $K_0 \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} k(x)$ -submodule in $D_{\text{st}}^+(V_x)$ for any $x \in X'$. As a consequence, for any $x \in X$, $D_{\text{st}}^+(V_x)^{Q(x)(\varphi^f)=0}$ has a free $K_0 \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} k(x)$ -submodule of rank c .*

The next result follows immediately:

Corollary 0.4. *Let V_X be a finite slope family over X . If V_z is crystalline for any $z \in Z$, then there exists a surjective proper morphism $X' \rightarrow X$ so that $(K \otimes_{K_0} D_{\text{crys}}^+(V_{X'}))^{Q(\varphi^f)=0}$ has a rank- c locally free coherent $K_0 \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \mathbb{O}_{X'}$ -submodule which specializes to a rank- c free $K_0 \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} k(x)$ -submodule in $D_{\text{crys}}^+(V_x)$ for every $x \in X'$. As a consequence, $D_{\text{crys}}^+(V_x)^{Q(x)(\varphi^f)=0}$ has a free $K_0 \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} k(x)$ -submodule of rank c for every $x \in X$.*

Since the families of p -adic representations arising from the Coleman–Mazur eigencurve are special cases of finite slope families, Theorem 0.3 generalizes the famous result of Kisin [2003] on the analytic continuation of crystalline periods over the eigencurve. However, even in the case that the prescribed periods are crystalline, our method is completely different from his. In fact, in the work of Kisin as well as our recent enhancement [Liu 2014], one crucially uses the fact that the families of p -adic representations arising from the eigencurve have only one constant Hodge–Tate weight. On the other hand, our strategy and techniques are largely inspired by the work of Berger and Colmez [2008] on families of de Rham representations with bounded Hodge–Tate weights, and Kedlaya, Pottharst and Xiao [Kedlaya et al. 2014] on the cohomology of families of (φ, Γ) -modules. In fact, for a finite slope family, we first construct a subfamily of (φ, Γ) -modules interpolating the prescribed semistable periods, after making a proper and surjective base change. This is achieved by adapting some techniques of [Kedlaya et al. 2014]. This subfamily of (φ, Γ) -modules is expected to be semistable and produce the desired semistable periods. However, we are unable to prove this directly due to some technical obstacles. Instead, we first show that this subfamily of (φ, Γ) -modules is de Rham, using the fact that it is de Rham at a Zariski-dense subset of the base. To this end, we develop a theory of families of Hodge–Tate and de Rham (φ, Γ) -modules with bounded Hodge–Tate weights, which generalizes the theory of families of Hodge–Tate and de Rham representations with bounded Hodge–Tate weights developed in [Berger and Colmez 2008]. Then we prove the p -adic local monodromy for the restrictions of families of de Rham (φ, Γ) -modules with bounded Hodge–Tate weights on their Shilov boundaries by mimicking the proof for families of de Rham representations with bounded Hodge–Tate weights given in [loc. cit.]. This implies that the de Rham periods of this subfamily of (φ, Γ) -modules become potentially semistable after restricting on the Shilov boundary. Finally, we use a key lemma due to Berger and Colmez [2008] to conclude that these de Rham periods are actually semistable.

Notation

We choose a compatible sequence of primitive p -power roots of unity $(\varepsilon_n)_{n \geq 0}$, i.e., each $\varepsilon_n \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ is a primitive p^n -th root of 1, and they satisfy $\varepsilon_{n+1}^p = \varepsilon_n$ for all $n \geq 0$. Fix $\varepsilon = (\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_1, \dots)$, and let $t = \log[\varepsilon]$ be Fontaine’s p -adic $2\pi i$. For a finite extension L of \mathbb{Q}_p in \mathbb{C}_p , let $L_n = L(\varepsilon_n)$ for $n \geq 1$, and let $L_\infty = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} L_n$. Let L'_0 be the maximal unramified extension of \mathbb{Q}_p in L_∞ . Let $\Gamma_L = \text{Gal}(L_\infty/L)$ and $\Gamma_{L_n} = \text{Gal}(L_\infty/L_n)$ for $n \geq 1$. For simplicity, denote Γ_K and Γ_{K_n} by Γ and Γ_n respectively. Let χ denote the p -adic cyclotomic character. For a p -adic representation V of G_K and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, we set $V(n) = V \otimes \chi^n$. For $n \geq 0$, let $r_n = p^{n-1}(p-1)$. For $s > 0$, let $n(s)$ be the maximal integer n such that $r_n \leq s$.

1. Families of (φ, Γ) -modules

In this section we recall the notion of families of (φ, Γ) -modules over rigid analytic spaces. For the period rings involved in this paper, we follow the notation introduced in [Berger 2002], and we refer the reader to that paper for precise definitions. Note that this is different from the “Robba ring” type notation used in [Kedlaya et al. 2014]. A good dictionary for these two types of notation is given in [Berger 2008a, §1].

Definition 1.1. Let A be a Banach algebra over \mathbb{Q}_p . For $s > 0$, a φ -module over $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger,s} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} A$ is a finite projective $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger,s} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} A$ -module D_A^s equipped with an isomorphism

$$\varphi^* D_A^s \cong D_A^s \otimes_{\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger,s} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} A} \mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger,ps} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} A.$$

A φ -module D_A over $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} A$ is the base change to $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} A$ of a φ -module D_A^s over $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger,s} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} A$ for some $s > 0$. A (φ, Γ) -module over $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger,s} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} A$ is a φ -module D_A^s over $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger,s} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} A$ equipped with a commuting $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger,s}$ -semilinear and A -linear continuous action of Γ . A (φ, Γ) -module D_A over $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} A$ is the base change to $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} A$ of a (φ, Γ) -module D_A^s over $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger,s} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} A$ for some $s > 0$.

Notation 1.2. For a morphism $A \rightarrow B$ of Banach algebras over \mathbb{Q}_p , we denote by D_B^s and D_B the base changes of D_A^s and D_A to $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger,s} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} B$ and $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} B$, respectively. When $A = S$ is an affinoid algebra over \mathbb{Q}_p and $x \in M(S)$, we denote $D_{k(x)}^s$ and $D_{k(x)}$ by D_x^s and D_x instead.

To define (φ, Γ) -modules over general rigid analytic spaces, one needs to show that φ -modules over affinoid spaces satisfy the gluing property. To this end, we recall the notion of φ -bundles introduced in [Kedlaya et al. 2014]. Let S be an affinoid algebra over \mathbb{Q}_p . For $0 < s_1 < s_2$ which are sufficiently large, a vector bundle over $\mathbf{B}_K^{[s_1,s_2]} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$ is a finite projective module $D_S^{[s_1,s_2]}$ over $\mathbf{B}_K^{[s_1,s_2]} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$. By the identification of $\mathbf{B}_K^{[s_1,s_2]}$ with the ring of rigid analytic functions over the closed annulus $s_1 \leq v_p(T) \leq s_2$ over K'_0 , one may identify $D_S^{[s_1,s_2]}$ with a locally free coherent sheaf over the product of the annulus $s_1 \leq v_p(T) \leq s_2$ over K'_0 with $M(S)$ in the category of rigid analytic spaces over \mathbb{Q}_p . It then follows that vector bundles over $\mathbf{B}_K^{[s_1,s_2]} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$ satisfy the gluing property for the weak G -topology of $M(S)$. For sufficiently large s , a vector bundle over $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger,s} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$ consists of one vector bundle $D_S^{[s_1,s_2]}$ over each ring $\mathbf{B}_K^{[s_1,s_2]} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$ with $s \leq s_1 \leq s_2$, together with isomorphisms

$$D_S^{[s_1,s_2]} \otimes_{\mathbf{B}_K^{[s_1,s_2]} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S} \mathbf{B}_K^{[s'_1,s'_2]} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S \cong D_S^{[s'_1,s'_2]}$$

for all $s \leq s'_1 \leq s_1 \leq s_2 \leq s'_2$ satisfying the cocycle conditions. A φ -bundle over $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger,s} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$ is a vector bundle $(D_S^{[s_1,s_2]})_{s \leq s_1 \leq s_2}$ over $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger,s} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$ equipped with isomorphisms $\varphi^* D_S^{[s_1,s_2]} \cong D_S^{[ps_1,ps_2]}$ for all $s \leq s_1 \leq s_2$ satisfying the obvious compatibility conditions. When s is sufficiently large, by [Kedlaya et al.

[Liu 2014, Proposition 2.2.7], the natural functor from the category of φ -modules over $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger,s} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$ to the category of φ -bundles over $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger,s} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$ is an equivalence of categories. Note that by the gluing property of vector bundles, one can glue φ -bundles $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger,s} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$ over $M(S)$. Therefore this equivalence of categories enables us to glue φ -modules over affinoid spaces.

Definition 1.3. Let X be a rigid analytic space over \mathbb{Q}_p . A family of (φ, Γ) -modules D_X over X is a compatible family of (φ, Γ) -modules D_S over $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$ for each affinoid subdomain $M(S)$ of X . By the gluing property of φ -modules over affinoid spaces, one may view D_X as a sheaf over X for the weak G -topology (which hence extends uniquely to the strong G -topology).

Theorem 1.4. Let A be a Banach algebra over \mathbb{Q}_p , and let V_A be a finite locally free A -linear representation of G_K . Then there is a (φ, Γ) -module $D_{\text{rig}}^{\dagger}(V_A)$ over $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} A$ functorially associated to V_A . The rule $V_A \mapsto D_{\text{rig}}^{\dagger}(V_A)$ is fully faithful and exact, and it commutes with base change in A .

Proof. See [Kedlaya and Liu 2010, Theorem 3.11], which generalizes [Berger and Colmez 2008, Théorème 4.2.9]. Note that both the results do not really verify the φ -module condition. This gap is fixed by [Liu 2014, Theorem 1.1.4]. \square

Let A be a Banach algebra over K_0 . Recall that one has a canonical decomposition

$$A \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} K_0 \cong \prod_{\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K_0/\mathbb{Q}_p)} A_{\sigma},$$

where each A_{σ} is the base change of A by the automorphism σ . Furthermore, the $\text{Gal}(K_0/\mathbb{Q}_p)$ -action permutes all the A_{σ} such that $\tau(A_{\sigma}) = A_{\tau\sigma}$. For any $a \in A^{\times}$, we equip $A \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} K_0$ with a $1 \otimes \varphi$ -semilinear action φ by setting

$$\varphi((x_1, x_{\varphi}, \dots, x_{\varphi^{f-1}})) = (ax_{\varphi^{f-1}}, x_1, \dots, x_{\varphi^{f-2}}),$$

where φ is the geometric Frobenius and $x_{\varphi^i} \in A_{\varphi^i}$ for each $0 \leq i \leq f-1$; we denote this φ -module by D_a . It is clear that the φ -action on D_a satisfies $\varphi^f = 1 \otimes a$.

We fix a uniformizer π_K of K .

Definition 1.5. For any continuous character $\delta : K^{\times} \rightarrow A^{\times}$, we define a rank-1 (φ, Γ) -module $(\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} A)(\delta)$ over $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} A$ as follows. If $\delta|_{\mathcal{O}_K^{\times}} = 1$, we set

$$(\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} A)(\delta) = (\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} A) \otimes_{A \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} K_0} D_{\delta(\pi_K)},$$

where we equip $D_{\delta(\pi_K)}$ with the trivial Γ -action. For general δ , we write $\delta = \delta' \delta''$ such that $\delta'(\pi_K) = 1$ and $\delta''|_{\mathcal{O}_K^{\times}} = \text{id}$. We view δ' as an A -valued character of W_K via the local reciprocity map, and extend it to a character of G_K continuously. We then set

$$(\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} A)(\delta) = D_{\text{rig}}^{\dagger}(\delta') \otimes_{\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} A} (\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} A)(\delta'').$$

For any (φ, Γ) -module D_A over $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig}, K}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} A$, put

$$D_A(\delta) = D_A \otimes_{\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig}, K}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} A} (\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig}, K}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} A)(\delta).$$

Let X be a rigid analytic space over \mathbb{Q}_p . For a continuous character $\delta : K^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{C}(X)^\times$ and a family of (φ, Γ) -module D_X over X , we define the families of (φ, Γ) -modules $(\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig}, K}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \mathbb{C}_X)(\delta)$ and $D_X(\delta)$ by gluing $(\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig}, K}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S)(\delta)$ and $D_S(\delta)$ for all affinoid subdomains $M(S)$, respectively.

2. Cohomology of families of (φ, Γ) -modules

Let Δ_K be the p -torsion subgroup of Γ . Choose γ_K in Γ_K whose image in Γ/Δ_K is a topological generator.

Definition 2.1. For a (φ, Γ) -module D_S over $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig}, K}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$, we define the Herr complex $C_{\varphi, \gamma_K}^\bullet(D_S)$ of D_S concentrated in degree $[0, 2]$ as

$$C_{\varphi, \gamma_K}^\bullet(D_S) = [D_S^{\Delta_K} \xrightarrow{d_1} D_S^{\Delta_K} \oplus D_S^{\Delta_K} \xrightarrow{d_2} D_S^{\Delta_K}],$$

with $d_1(x) = ((\gamma_K - 1)x, (\varphi - 1)x)$ and $d_2(x, y) = (\varphi - 1)x - (\gamma_K - 1)y$. One shows that this complex is independent of the choice of γ_K up to canonical S -linear isomorphisms: the isomorphism $C_{\varphi, \gamma_K}^\bullet(D_S) \xrightarrow{\sim} C_{\varphi, \gamma'_K}^\bullet(D_S)$ is given by $[1, 1 \oplus (\gamma'_K - 1)/(\gamma_K - 1), (\gamma'_K - 1)/(\gamma_K - 1)]$. We will denote the cohomology of $C_{\varphi, \gamma_K}^\bullet(D_S)$ by $H^\bullet(D_S)$.

By the main result of [Kedlaya et al. 2014], one knows that $H^i(D_S)$ is a finitely generated S -module. It therefore follows that $H^i(D_S)$ commutes with flat base change in S . That is, if $S \rightarrow S'$ is flat, then $H^i(D_S) \otimes_S S' \cong H^i(D_{S'})$. This enables a cohomology theory for families of (φ, Γ) -modules over general rigid analytic spaces.

Definition 2.2. Let X be a rigid analytic space over \mathbb{Q}_p , and let D_X be a family of (φ, Γ) -modules over X . We define $H^\bullet(D_X)$ to be the cohomology of the complex of sheaves

$$C_{\varphi, \gamma_K}^\bullet(D_X) = [D_X^{\Delta_K} \xrightarrow{d_1} D_X^{\Delta_K} \oplus D_X^{\Delta_K} \xrightarrow{d_2} D_X^{\Delta_K}]$$

in the category of presheaves over X , with $d_1(x) = ((\gamma_K - 1)x, (\varphi - 1)x)$ and $d_2(x, y) = (\varphi - 1)x - (\gamma_K - 1)y$. For each affinoid subdomain $M(S)$ of X and $0 \leq i \leq 2$, the module of sections of $H^i(D_X)$ on $M(S)$ is canonically isomorphic to $H^i(D_S)$. Hence $H^i(D_X)$ forms a coherent \mathbb{C}_X -module by the flat base change property of $H^i(D_S)$.

As a consequence of finiteness of the cohomology of families of (φ, Γ) -modules, by a standard argument we see that, locally on X , the complex $C_{\varphi, \gamma_K}^\bullet(D_X)$ is quasi-isomorphic to a complex of locally free coherent sheaves concentrated in degree $[0, 2]$. This enables us to flatten the cohomology of families of (φ, Γ) -modules by blowing up the base X . The following lemma is a rearrangement of some arguments in [Kedlaya et al. 2014, §6.3]:

Lemma 2.3. *Let X be a reduced and irreducible rigid analytic space over F , and let D_X be a family of (φ, Γ) -modules of rank d over X . Then the following statements are true:*

- (1) *There exists a proper birational morphism $\pi : X' \rightarrow X$ of reduced rigid analytic spaces over F so that $H^0(D_{X'})$ is flat and $H^i(D_{X'})$ has Tor-dimension ≤ 1 for each $i = 1, 2$.*
- (2) *Suppose that D'_X is a family of (φ, Γ) -modules over X of rank d' , and that $\lambda : D'_X \rightarrow D_X$ is a morphism between them so that for any $x \in X$ the image of λ_x is a (φ, Γ) -submodule of rank d of D_x . Then there exists a proper birational morphism $\pi : X' \rightarrow X$ of reduced rigid analytic spaces over F so that the cokernel of $\pi^* \lambda$ has Tor-dimension ≤ 1 .*

Proof. The upshot is that for a bounded complex (C^\bullet, d^\bullet) of locally free coherent sheaves on X , there exists a blow-up $\pi : X' \rightarrow X$, which depends only on the quasi-isomorphism class of (C^\bullet, d^\bullet) , so that $\pi^* d^i$ has flat image for each i . Furthermore, the construction of X' commutes with dominant base change in X (see [Kedlaya et al. 2014, Corollary 6.3.6] for more details). Thus for (1), we can construct X' locally and then glue. For (2), let Q_X denote the cokernel of λ . For any $x \in X$, since the image of λ_x is a (φ, Γ) -submodule of rank d , by [Liu 2014, Lemma 5.3.1], we get that Q_x is killed by a power of t . Now let $M(S)$ be an affinoid subdomain of X , and suppose that D_S^s and $D_S^{s'}$ are defined for some suitable $s > 0$. For $r > s$, set $Q_S^{[s,r]}$ to be $D_S^{[s,r]}/\lambda(D_S^{[s,r]})$. Since for any $x \in M(S)$ the fiber of $Q_S^{[s,r]}$ at x is killed by a power of t , we get that $Q_S^{[s,r]}$ is killed by t^k for some $k > 0$. This yields that $Q_S^{[s,r]}$ is a finite S -module. Now we apply [Kedlaya et al. 2014, Corollary 6.3.6] to a finite presentation of $Q_S^{[s,ps]}$ to get a blow-up Y of $M(S)$ so that the pullback of $Q_S^{[s,ps]}$ has Tor-dimension ≤ 1 . Using the fact that $(\varphi^n)^* Q_S^{[s,ps]} \cong Q_S^{[p^n s, p^{n+1} s]}$, we see that Y is also the blow-up obtained by applying [Kedlaya et al. 2014, Corollary 6.3.6] to a finite presentation of $Q_S^{[s, p^{n+1} s]}$ for any positive integer n . It therefore follows that for any $r > s$ the pullback of $Q_S^{[s,r]}$ has Tor-dimension ≤ 1 ; hence the pullback of Q_S has Tor-dimension ≤ 1 . Furthermore, the blow-ups for all affinoid subdomains $M(S)$ glue to form a blow-up X' of X which satisfies the desired condition. □

Lemma 2.4. *Let X be a reduced and irreducible rigid analytic space over F . Let D'_X and D_X be families of (φ, Γ) -modules over X of ranks d' and d respectively, and let $\lambda : D'_X \rightarrow D_X$ be a morphism between them. Suppose that for any $x \in X$ the image of λ_x is a (φ, Γ) -submodule of rank d of D_x . Then there exists a proper birational morphism $\pi : X' \rightarrow X$ of reduced rigid analytic spaces over F such that the kernel of $\pi^*\lambda$ is a family of (φ, Γ) -modules of rank $d' - d$ over X' , and there exists a Zariski-open dense subset $U \subset X'$ such that $(\ker(\pi^*\lambda))_x = \ker((\pi^*\lambda)_x)$ for any $x \in U$.*

Proof. Let Q_X be the cokernel of λ . By Lemma 2.3, we may suppose that Q_X has Tor-dimension ≤ 1 after adapting X . Now let P_X denote the kernel of λ . For any $x \in X$, the Tor spectral sequence computing the cohomology of the complex $[D_X \xrightarrow{\lambda} D'_X] \otimes_{\mathbb{O}_X}^L k(x)$ gives rise to a short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow P_x \longrightarrow \ker(\lambda_x) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_1(Q_X, k(x)) \longrightarrow 0.$$

Since the image of λ_x is a (φ, Γ) -module of rank d , $\ker(\lambda_x)$ is a (φ, Γ) -module of rank $d' - d$. Since Q_X is killed by a power of t locally on X , we get that the last term of the exact sequence is killed by a power of t . This yields that P_x is a (φ, Γ) -module of rank $d' - d$. We therefore conclude that P_X is a family of (φ, Γ) -modules of rank $d' - d$ over X by [Kedlaya et al. 2014, Corollary 2.1.9]. Furthermore, since Q_X has Tor-dimension ≤ 1 , by [Kedlaya et al. 2014, Lemma 6.3.7] we get that the set of $x \in X$ for which $\mathrm{Tor}_1(Q_X, k(x)) \neq 0$ forms a nowhere-dense Zariski-closed subset of X ; this yields the rest of the lemma. \square

The following proposition modifies part of [Kedlaya et al. 2014, Theorem 6.3.9]:

Proposition 2.5. *Let X be a reduced and irreducible rigid analytic space over F . Let D_X be a family of (φ, Γ) -modules of rank d over X , and let $\delta : K^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{O}(X)^\times$ be a continuous character. Suppose that there exists a Zariski-dense subset Z of closed points of X and a positive integer $c \leq d$ such that, for every $z \in Z$, $H^0(D_z^\vee(\delta_z))$ is a c -dimensional $k(z)$ -vector space. Then there exists a proper birational morphism $\pi : X' \rightarrow X$ of reduced rigid analytic spaces over F and a morphism $\lambda : D_{X'} \rightarrow M_{X'} = (\mathbf{B}_{\mathrm{rig}, K}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \mathbb{O}_{X'}) (\delta) \otimes_{\mathbb{O}_{X'}} L$ of (φ, Γ) -modules, where L is a locally free coherent $\mathbb{O}_{X'}$ -module of rank c equipped with trivial (φ, Γ) -actions, such that:*

- (1) *For any $x \in X'$, the image of λ_x is a (φ, Γ) -submodule of rank c .*
- (2) *The kernel of λ is a family of (φ, Γ) -modules of rank $d - c$ over X' , and there exists a Zariski-open dense subset $U \subset X'$ such that $(\ker \lambda)_x = \ker(\lambda_x)$ for any $x \in U$.*

Proof. Using Lemma 2.3, we first choose a proper birational morphism $\pi : X' \rightarrow X$ with X' reduced such that $N_{X'} = \pi^*(D_X^\vee(\delta))$ satisfies the conditions that $H^0(N_{X'})$ is flat and $H^i(N_{X'})$ has Tor-dimension ≤ 1 for each $i = 1, 2$. Then, for any $x \in X'$, the base change spectral sequence $E_2^{i,j} = \text{Tor}_{-i}(H^j(N_{X'}), k(x)) \Rightarrow H^{i+j}(N_x)$ gives a short exact sequence (using that $H^1(N_{X'})$ has Tor-dimension ≤ 1 and $N_{X'}$ is flat)

$$0 \longrightarrow H^0(N_{X'}) \otimes_{\mathbb{O}_{X'}} k(x) \longrightarrow H^0(N_x) \longrightarrow \text{Tor}_1(H^1(N_{X'}), k(x)) \longrightarrow 0.$$

Since $H^1(N_{X'})$ has Tor-dimension ≤ 1 , by [Kedlaya et al. 2014, Lemma 6.3.7] the set of $x \in X'$ for which the last term of the above exact sequence does not vanish forms a nowhere-dense Zariski-closed subset V . For any $z \in \pi^{-1}(Z) \setminus V$, we deduce that $H^0(N_{X'}) \otimes_{\mathbb{O}_{X'}} k(z)$ is a c -dimensional $k(z)$ -vector space. Since $H^0(N_{X'})$ is flat and $\pi^{-1}(Z) \setminus V$ is a Zariski-dense subset of X' , we get that $H^0(N_{X'})$ is locally free of constant rank c . Let L be its dual coherent $\mathbb{O}_{X'}$ -module. Then the natural map $(\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \mathbb{O}_{X'}) H^0(N_{X'}) \rightarrow N_{X'}$ gives rise to a map

$$\lambda : D_{X'} \rightarrow M_{X'} = (\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \mathbb{O}_{X'}) (\delta) \otimes_{\mathbb{O}_{X'}} L.$$

For any $x \in X'$, since the map $H^0(N_{X'}) \otimes_{\mathbb{O}_{X'}} k(x) \rightarrow H^0(N_x)$ is injective, we get that the image of λ_x is a rank- c (φ, Γ) -submodule of M_x . We thus conclude the proposition using Lemma 2.4. \square

3. Families of Hodge–Tate (φ, Γ) -modules

From now on, let S be an affinoid algebra over F . Recall that for any $n \geq n(s)$ there is a continuous Γ -equivariant injective map

$$\iota_n : \mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger,s} \rightarrow K_n[[t]].$$

It is defined as the composite

$$\mathbf{B}_K^{\dagger,s} \subset \widetilde{\mathbf{B}}^{\dagger,s} \xrightarrow{\varphi^{-n}} \widetilde{\mathbf{B}}^{\dagger,p^{-n}s} \subset \widetilde{\mathbf{B}}^+ \subset \mathbf{B}_{\text{dR}}^+.$$

and it factors through $K_n[[t]]$ (see [Berger 2002, §2] for more details about ι_n). In particular, we have $\iota_{n+1} \circ \varphi = \iota_n$. The map ι_n induces a continuous Γ -equivariant map

$$\iota_n : \mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger,s} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S \rightarrow K_n[[t]] \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S.$$

Definition 3.1. Let D_S be a (φ, Γ) -module of rank d over $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$. For any positive integer n , if $D_S^{r_n}$ is defined, then for any $0 < s \leq r_n$ we set

$$D_{\text{dif}}^{+,K_n}(D_S) = D_S^s \otimes_{\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger,s} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S, \iota_n} (K_n[[t]] \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S)$$

and

$$D_{\text{dif}}^{K_n}(D_S) = D_{\text{dif}}^{+,K_n}(D_S)[1/t].$$

We also denote the natural map

$$D_S^s \rightarrow D_{\text{dif}}^{+,K_n}(D_S)$$

by ι_n , and call it the *localization map*. Define $D_{\text{Sen}}^{K_n}(D_S) = D_{\text{dif}}^{+,K_n}(D_S)/(t)$. For $D_S = D_{\text{rig}}^\dagger(V_S)$ coming from a finite locally free S -linear representation V_S , we write $D_{\text{dif}}^{+,K_n}(V_S)$ and $D_{\text{Sen}}^{K_n}(V_S)$ for $D_{\text{dif}}^{+,K_n}(D_S)$ and $D_{\text{Sen}}^{K_n}(D_S)$ respectively. When the base field is clear from the context, we write $D_{\text{dif}}^{+,n}(D_S)$ and $D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S)$ instead of $D_{\text{dif}}^{+,K_n}(D_S)$ and $D_{\text{Sen}}^{K_n}(D_S)$ for simplicity.

Definition 3.2. We call D_S *Hodge–Tate with Hodge–Tate weights in $[a, b]$* if there exists a positive integer n such that the natural map

$$\left(\bigoplus_{a \leq i \leq b} D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S(-i)) \right)^\Gamma \otimes_{K \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S} (K_n \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S)[t, t^{-1}] \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S(-i)) \tag{3.2.1}$$

is an isomorphism. We denote by $h_{\text{HT}}(D_S)$ the smallest n which satisfies this condition, and we define $D_{\text{HT}}(D_S) = \left(\bigoplus_{a \leq i \leq b} D_{\text{Sen}}^{h_{\text{HT}}(D_S)}(D_S(-i)) \right)^\Gamma$.

Lemma 3.3. *Let D_S be a Hodge–Tate (φ, Γ) -module over $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$ with weights in $[a, b]$. Then for any $n \geq h_{\text{HT}}(D_S)$ (3.2.1) is an isomorphism and $D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S(-i))^\Gamma = D_{\text{Sen}}^{h_{\text{HT}}(D_S)}(D_S(-i))^\Gamma$ for any $i \in [a, b]$. As a consequence, we have $\left(\bigoplus_{a \leq i \leq b} D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S(-i)) \right)^\Gamma = D_{\text{HT}}(D_S)$.*

Proof. Tensoring with $K_n \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S[t, 1/t]$ on both sides of the map

$$\left(\bigoplus_{a \leq i \leq b} D_{\text{Sen}}^{h_{\text{HT}}(D_S)}(D_S(-i)) \right)^\Gamma \otimes_{K \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S} (K_{h_{\text{HT}}(D_S)} \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S)[t, t^{-1}] \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} D_{\text{Sen}}^{h_{\text{HT}}(D_S)}(D_S(-i)),$$

we get that the natural map

$$\left(\bigoplus_{a \leq i \leq b} D_{\text{Sen}}^{h_{\text{HT}}(D_S)}(D_S(-i)) \right)^\Gamma \otimes_{K \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S} (K_n \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S)[t, t^{-1}] \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S(-i))$$

is an isomorphism. Taking Γ -invariants on both sides, we get

$$\left(\bigoplus_{a \leq i \leq b} D_{\text{Sen}}^{h_{\text{HT}}(D_S)}(D_S(-i)) \right)^\Gamma = \left(\bigoplus_{a \leq i \leq b} D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S(-i)) \right)^\Gamma. \quad \square$$

Remark 3.4. If D_S is Hodge–Tate with weights in $[a, b]$, then, by taking Γ -invariants on both sides of (3.2.1), we see that $D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S(-i))^\Gamma = 0$ for any $n \geq h_{\text{HT}}(D_S)$ and $i \notin [a, b]$.

Lemma 3.5. *If D_S is a Hodge–Tate (φ, Γ) -module over $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig}, K}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$ with weights in $[a, b]$, then for any morphism $S \rightarrow R$ of affinoid algebras over K , D_R is Hodge–Tate with weights in $[a, b]$ and $h_{\text{HT}}(D_R) \leq h_{\text{HT}}(D_S)$. Furthermore, the natural map*

$$D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S(i))^\Gamma \otimes_S R \rightarrow D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_R(i))^\Gamma$$

is an isomorphism for any $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $n \geq h_{\text{HT}}(D_S)$. As a consequence, the natural map $D_{\text{HT}}(D_S) \otimes_S R \rightarrow D_{\text{HT}}(D_R)$ is an isomorphism.

Proof. Let $n \geq h_{\text{HT}}(D_S)$. Tensoring with R over S on both sides of (3.2.1), we get that the natural map

$$\left(\bigoplus_{a \leq i \leq b} D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S(-i))^\Gamma \otimes_S R \right) \otimes_{K \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} R} (K_n \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} R)[t, t^{-1}] \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_R(-i))$$

is an isomorphism. Comparing Γ -invariants on both sides, we get that the natural map

$$D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S(-i))^\Gamma \otimes_S R \rightarrow D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_R(-i))^\Gamma$$

is an isomorphism for any $a \leq i \leq b$. This implies that the natural map

$$\left(\bigoplus_{a \leq i \leq b} D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_R(-i))^\Gamma \right) \otimes_{K \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} R} (K_n \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} R)[t, t^{-1}] \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_R(-i)).$$

is an isomorphism. □

Corollary 3.6. *If D_S is a Hodge–Tate (φ, Γ) -module of rank d over $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig}, K}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$, then $D_{\text{HT}}(D_S)$ is a locally free coherent $K \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$ -module of rank d .*

Proof. By the previous lemma, it suffices to treat the case that S is a finite extension of K ; this is clear from the isomorphism (3.2.1). □

Definition 3.7. Let X be a rigid analytic space over F , and let D_X be a family of (φ, Γ) -modules of rank d over X . We call D_X Hodge–Tate with weights in $[a, b]$ if for some (hence any) admissible cover $\{M(S_i)\}_{i \in I}$ of X , D_{S_i} is Hodge–Tate with weights in $[a, b]$ for any $i \in I$. We define $D_{\text{HT}}(D_X)$ to be the gluing of all the $D_{\text{HT}}(D_{S_i})$.

Lemma 3.8. *Let D_S be a (φ, Γ) -module over $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig}, K}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$. Then (3.2.1) is an isomorphism if and only if the natural map*

$$\bigoplus_{a \leq i \leq b} D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S)^{\Gamma_n = \chi^i} \longrightarrow D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S) \tag{3.8.1}$$

is an isomorphism. Furthermore, if this is the case, then (3.2.1) holds for n .

Proof. For the “ \Rightarrow ” part, since (3.2.1) is an isomorphism, we deduce that

$$D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S) = \bigoplus_{a \leq i \leq b} t^i \cdot D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S(-i))^\Gamma \otimes_{K \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S} (K_n \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S). \tag{3.8.2}$$

Note that $t^i \cdot D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S(-i))^\Gamma \subseteq D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S)^{\Gamma_n = \chi^i}$. Hence (3.8.2) implies that (3.8.1) is surjective. On the other hand, it is clear that (3.2.1) is injective; hence it is an isomorphism. Conversely, suppose that (3.8.1) is an isomorphism. Note that

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S)^{\Gamma_n = \chi^i} &= t^i \cdot D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S(-i))^{\Gamma_n} \\ &= (t^i \cdot D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S(-i))^\Gamma) \otimes_{K \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S} (K_n \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S), \end{aligned}$$

where the latter equality follows from [Berger and Colmez 2008, Proposition 2.2.1]. This implies that D_S satisfies (3.8.2), yielding that D_S satisfies (3.2.1). \square

Proposition 3.9. *Let S be reduced, and let D_S be a (φ, Γ) -module over $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig}, K}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$. Suppose that there exists a Zariski-dense subset $Z \subset M(S)$ such that D_z is Hodge–Tate with weights in $[a, b]$ for any $z \in Z$ and $\sup_{z \in Z} \{h_{\text{HT}}(D_z)\} < \infty$. Then D_S is Hodge–Tate with weights in $[a, b]$.*

Proof. Let $n \geq \sup_{z \in Z} \{h_{\text{HT}}(D_z)\}$ such that D_S^n is defined, and let γ be a topological generator of Γ_n . For any $a \leq i \leq b$, let p_i denote the operator

$$\prod_{a \leq j \leq b, j \neq i} \frac{\gamma - \chi^j(\gamma)}{\chi^i(\gamma) - \chi^j(\gamma)},$$

and let $M_i = p_i(D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S))$. It is clear that p_i is the identity on $D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S)^{\Gamma_n = \chi^i}$; hence $D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S)^{\Gamma_n = \chi^i} \subseteq M_i$. On the other hand, for any $z \in Z$, since D_z is Hodge–Tate with weights in $[a, b]$ and $h_{\text{HT}}(D_z) \leq n$, we deduce from Lemma 3.8 that $p_i(D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_z)) = D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_z)^{\Gamma_n = \chi^i}$. This implies that M_i maps onto $D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_z)^{\Gamma_n = \chi^i}$ under the specialization $D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S) \rightarrow D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_z)$. Since S is reduced and Z is Zariski-dense, we obtain $M_i \subseteq D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D)^{\Gamma_n = \chi^i}$; hence $M_i = D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D)^{\Gamma_n = \chi^i}$. Let $M = \bigoplus_{a \leq i \leq b} M_i$. We claim that the natural inclusion $M \subseteq D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S)$ is an isomorphism. In fact, for any $z \in Z$, since $D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_z) = \bigoplus_{a \leq i \leq b} D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_z)^{\Gamma_n = \chi^i}$, we have that M maps onto $D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_z)$. Thus $D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S)/M$ vanishes at z . We therefore conclude that $D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S)/M = 0$ because S is reduced and Z is Zariski-dense. By Lemma 3.8 and the claim, we conclude that D_S is Hodge–Tate with weights in $[a, b]$. \square

4. Families of de Rham (φ, Γ) -modules

Definition 4.1. Let D_S be a (φ, Γ) -module of rank d over $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig}, K}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$. For any positive integer n , if $D_S^{r,n}$ is defined, then we equip $D_{\text{dif}}^n(D_S)$ with the filtration

$\text{Fil}^i D_{\text{dif}}^n(D_S) = t^i D_{\text{dif}}^{+,n}(D_S)$. We call D_S *de Rham with weights in $[a, b]$* if there exists a positive integer n such that:

(1) The natural map

$$D_{\text{dif}}^n(D_S)^\Gamma \otimes_{K \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S} (K_n \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S)[[t]][1/t] \longrightarrow D_{\text{dif}}^n(D_S) \tag{4.1.1}$$

is an isomorphism.

(2) $\text{Fil}^{-b}(D_{\text{dif}}^n(D_S)^\Gamma) = D_S$ and $\text{Fil}^{-a+1}(D_{\text{dif}}^n(D_S)^\Gamma) = 0$, where $\text{Fil}^i(D_{\text{dif}}^n(D_S)^\Gamma)$ is the induced filtration on $D_{\text{dif}}^n(D_S)^\Gamma$.

We denote the smallest n satisfying these conditions by $h_{\text{dR}}(D_S)$, and we set $D_{\text{dR}}(D_S) = D_{\text{dif}}^{h_{\text{dR}}(D_S)}(D_S)^\Gamma$.

Lemma 4.2. *Let D be a de Rham (φ, Γ) -module over $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig}, K}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$. Then, for any $n \geq h_{\text{dR}}(D_S)$, $D_{\text{dif}}^n(D_S)^\Gamma = D_{\text{dR}}(D_S)$.*

Proof. We tensor with $K_{n+1} \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S[[t]][1/t]$ on both sides of the map

$$D_{\text{dif}}^{h_{\text{dR}}(D_S)}(D_S)^\Gamma \otimes_{K \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S} (K_{h_{\text{dR}}(D_S)} \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S)[[t]][1/t] \longrightarrow D_{\text{dif}}^{h_{\text{dR}}(D_S)}(D_S),$$

yielding that the map

$$D_{\text{dif}}^{h_{\text{dR}}(D_S)}(D_S)^\Gamma \otimes_{K \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S} (K_n \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S)[[t]][1/t] \longrightarrow D_{\text{dif}}^n(D_S)$$

is an isomorphism. Comparing Γ -invariants on both sides, we get the desired result. □

Lemma 4.3. *If D is a de Rham (φ, Γ) -module of rank d over $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig}, K}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$ with weights in $[a, b]$, then D is Hodge–Tate with weights in $[a, b]$ and $h_{\text{HT}}(D_S) \leq h_{\text{dR}}(D_S)$. Furthermore, we have $\text{Gr}^i D_{\text{dR}}(D_S) = D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S(i))^\Gamma$ under the identification $\text{Gr}^i D_{\text{dif}}^n(D_S) = D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S(i))$ for any $n \geq h_{\text{dR}}(D_S)$.*

Proof. Let $n \geq h_{\text{dR}}(D_S)$. Since (4.1.1) is an isomorphism, we deduce that the natural map of graded modules

$$\bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{Gr}^i D_{\text{dR}}(D_S) \otimes_{K \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S} (K_n \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S)[t, t^{-1}] \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S(i)) \tag{4.3.1}$$

is surjective. On the other hand, since $t^i \cdot \text{Gr}^{-i} D_{\text{dR}}(D_S) \subset D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S)$, we have that the natural map

$$\bigoplus_{a \leq i \leq b} t^i \cdot \text{Gr}^{-i} D_{\text{dR}}(D_S) \longrightarrow D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S)$$

is injective. This implies that (4.3.1) is injective; hence it is an isomorphism. Comparing Γ -invariants on both sides, we get $\text{Gr}^i D_{\text{dR}}(D_S) = D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S(i))^\Gamma$ for each $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. □

Lemma 4.4. *If D_S is a de Rham (φ, Γ) -module over $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig}, K}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$, then, for any morphism $S \rightarrow R$ of affinoid algebras over K , D_R is de Rham with weights in $[a, b]$ and $h_{\text{dR}}(D_R) \leq h_{\text{dR}}(D_S)$. Furthermore, the natural maps $\text{Fil}^i D_{\text{dR}}(D_S) \otimes_S R \rightarrow \text{Fil}^i D_{\text{dR}}(D_R)$ are isomorphisms for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$.*

Proof. Let $n \geq h_{\text{dR}}(D_S)$. Tensoring with $(K_n \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} R)[[t]][1/t]$ on both sides of (4.1.1), we get that the natural map

$$(D_{\text{dR}}^n(D_S)^\Gamma \otimes_S R) \otimes_{K \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} R} (K_n \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} R)[[t]][1/t] \longrightarrow D_{\text{dR}}^n(D_R). \quad (4.4.1)$$

is an isomorphism. Comparing Γ -invariants on both sides of (4.4.1), we get that the natural map $D_{\text{dR}}^n(D_S)^\Gamma \otimes_S R \rightarrow D_{\text{dR}}^n(D_R)^\Gamma$ is an isomorphism; hence D_R is de Rham. Then, by Lemmas 3.5 and 4.3, we deduce that the natural map $\text{Gr}^i(D_{\text{dR}}(D_S)) \otimes_S R \rightarrow \text{Gr}^i(D_{\text{dR}}(D_R))$ is an isomorphism. This implies the rest of the lemma. \square

Corollary 4.5. *If D_S is a de Rham (φ, Γ) -module of rank d over $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig}, K}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$, then $D_{\text{dR}}(D_S)$ is a locally free coherent $K \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$ -module of rank d .*

Proof. We first note that, for each $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\text{Gr}^i(D_{\text{dR}}(D_S))$, which is isomorphic to $D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S(i))^\Gamma$ by Lemma 4.3, is a coherent $K \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$ -module. We then deduce that $D_{\text{dR}}(D_S)$ is a coherent $K \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$ -module. Using Lemma 4.4, it then suffices to treat the case that S is a finite extension of K ; this follows easily from the isomorphism (4.1.1). \square

Definition 4.6. Let X be a rigid analytic space over F , and let D_X be a family of (φ, Γ) -modules of rank d over X . We call D_X *de Rham* if for some (hence any) admissible cover $\{M(S_i)\}_{i \in I}$ of X , D_{S_i} is de Rham with weights in $[a, b]$ for any $i \in I$. We define $D_{\text{dR}}(D_X)$ to be the gluing of all the $D_{\text{dR}}(D_{S_i})$.

Lemma 4.7. *If D_S is a de Rham (φ, Γ) -module over $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig}, K}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$ of rank d with weights in $[a, b]$, then*

$$t^{-a} D_{\text{dR}}^{+,n}(D_S) \subset D_{\text{dR}}(D_S) \otimes_{K \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S} (K_n \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S)[[t]] \subset t^{-b} D_{\text{dR}}^{+,n}(D_S)$$

for any $n \geq h_{\text{dR}}(D_S)$.

Proof. Since $\text{Gr}^{-b} D_{\text{dR}}(D_S) = D_{\text{dR}}(D_S)$, we get $D_{\text{dR}}(D_S) \subset t^{-b} D_{\text{dR}}^{+,n}(D_S)$; hence $D_{\text{dR}}(D_S) \otimes_{K \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S} (K_n \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S)[[t]] \subset t^{-b} D_{\text{dR}}^{+,n}(D_S)$. By the proof of Lemma 4.3, we know that the natural map (4.3.1) is an isomorphism of graded modules. By the facts that $\text{Gr}^i D_{\text{dR}}(D_S) = 0$ for $i \geq -a + 1$ and $\text{Fil}^i D_{\text{dR}}^n(D_S)$ is t -adically complete, we thus deduce that $t^{-a} D_{\text{dR}}^{+,n}(D_S) \subset D_{\text{dR}}(D_S) \otimes_{K \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S} (K_n \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S)[[t]]$. \square

Lemma 4.8. *Let D_S be a Hodge–Tate (φ, Γ) -module over $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig}, K}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$ with weights in $[a, b]$. Then, for any $k \geq b - a + 1$, $i \in [a, b]$, $n \geq h_{\text{HT}}(D_S)$ and $\gamma \in \Gamma_n$, the map $\gamma - \chi^i(\gamma) : t^k D_{\text{dR}}^{+,n}(D_S) \rightarrow t^k D_{\text{dR}}^{+,n}(D_S)$ is bijective.*

Proof. Since $D_{\text{dif}}^{+,n}(D_S)$ is t -adically complete, it suffices to show that

$$\gamma - 1 : t^k D_{\text{dif}}^{+,n}(D_S) / t^{k+1} D_{\text{dif}}^{+,n}(D_S) \rightarrow t^k D_{\text{dif}}^{+,n}(D_S) / t^{k+1} D_{\text{dif}}^{+,n}(D_S)$$

is bijective for any $k \geq b - a + 1$. Note that $t^k D_{\text{dif}}^{+,n}(D_S) / t^{k+1} D_{\text{dif}}^{+,n}(D_S)$ is isomorphic to $D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S(k))$ as a Γ -module. Furthermore, note that $D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S(k)) = \bigoplus_{a \leq j \leq b} (D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S))^{\Gamma_n = \chi^{j+k}}$ by Lemma 3.8. Since $j + k \geq b + 1$ for all $j \in [a, b]$, we deduce that $\gamma - \chi^i(\gamma)$ is bijective on $D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S(k))$. \square

Lemma 4.9. *Let D_S be a Hodge–Tate (φ, Γ) -module over $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig}, K}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$ with weights in $[a, b]$. Then D_S is de Rham if and only if there exists a positive integer $n \geq h_{\text{HT}}(D_S)$ such that $\prod_{i=a}^{2b-a} (\gamma - \chi(\gamma)^i) D_{\text{dif}}^{+,n}(D_S) \subset t^{b-a+1} D_{\text{dif}}^{+,n}(D_S)$. Furthermore, if this is the case, then (4.1.1) holds for n .*

Proof. Suppose that D_S is de Rham. Let $n \geq h_{\text{dR}}(D_S)$, and put

$$N = D_{\text{dR}}(D_S) \otimes_{K \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S} (K_n \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S)[[t]].$$

Since D has weights in $[a, b]$, by Lemma 4.7 we have $t^{-a} D_{\text{dif}}^{+,n}(D_S) \subset N \subset t^{-b} D_{\text{dif}}^{+,n}(D_S)$. On the other hand, by the construction of N , it is clear that $(\gamma - 1)N \subset tN$. It therefore follows that

$$\prod_{i=a}^{2b-a} (\gamma - \chi(\gamma)^i) D_{\text{dif}}^{+,n}(D_S) \subset \prod_{i=a}^{2b-a} (\gamma - \chi(\gamma)^i) (t^a N) \subset t^{2b-a+1} N \subset t^{b-a+1} D_{\text{dif}}^{+,n}(D_S).$$

Now suppose $\prod_{i=a}^{2b-a} (\gamma - \chi(\gamma)^i) D_{\text{dif}}^{+,n}(D_S) \subset t^{b-a+1} D_{\text{dif}}^{+,n}(D_S)$ for some $n \geq h_{\text{HT}}(D_S)$. We claim that for any $j \in [a, b]$ and $a \in (D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S))^{\Gamma_n = \chi^j}$, we can lift a to an element in $(D_{\text{dif}}^{+,n}(D_S))^{\Gamma_n = \chi^j}$. In fact, let \tilde{a} be any lift of a in $D_{\text{dif}}^{+,n}(D_S)$, and let

$$\tilde{b} = \prod_{\substack{a \leq i \leq 2b-a \\ i \neq j}} \frac{\gamma - \chi^i(\gamma)}{\chi^j(\gamma) - \chi^i(\gamma)} \tilde{a},$$

where γ is a topological generator of Γ_n ; it is clear that \tilde{b} is also a lift of a . Furthermore, by assumption, we have $(\gamma - \chi^j(\gamma))(\tilde{b}) \in \prod_{i=a}^{2b-a} (\gamma - \chi(\gamma)^i) D_{\text{dif}}^{+,n}(D_S) \subset t^{b-a+1} D_{\text{dif}}^{+,n}(D_S)$. By the previous lemma, we choose some $\tilde{c} \in t^{b-a+1} D_{\text{dif}}^{+,n}(D_S)$ satisfying $(\gamma - \chi^j(\gamma))(\tilde{b}) = (\gamma - \chi^j(\gamma))(\tilde{c})$. It is then clear that $\tilde{b} - \tilde{c}$ is a desired lift of a . Since $D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S) = \bigoplus_{a \leq i \leq b} (D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S))^{\Gamma_n = \chi^i}$, we have that $(D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S))^{\Gamma_n = \chi^i}$ is locally free for each $i \in [a, b]$. By shrinking $M(S)$, we may further suppose that each $(D_{\text{Sen}}^n(D_S))^{\Gamma_n = \chi^i}$ is free. We then deduce from the claim that there exists a free $K_n \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$ -module $M \subseteq (D_{\text{dif}}^n(D_S))^{\Gamma_n}$ such that the natural map

$$M \otimes_{K_n \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S} (K_n \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S)[[t]][1/t] \longrightarrow D_{\text{dif}}^n(D_S)$$

is an isomorphism. It follows that the natural map

$$M^\Gamma \otimes_{K \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S} (K_n \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S)[[t]][[1/t]] \longrightarrow D_{\text{dif}}^n(D_S)$$

is an isomorphism because $M = M^\Gamma \otimes_{K \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S} (K_n \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S)$ by [Berger and Colmez 2008, Proposition 2.2.1]. Taking Γ -invariants on both sides, we get $M^\Gamma = (D_{\text{dif}}^n(D_S))^\Gamma$. This implies that D_S is de Rham. \square

Proposition 4.10. *Let S be reduced, and let D_S be a (φ, Γ) -module over $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig}, K}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes} S$. Suppose that there exists a Zariski-dense subset $Z \subset M(S)$ such that D_z is de Rham with weights in $[a, b]$ for any $z \in Z$ and $\sup_{z \in Z} \{h_{\text{dR}}(D_z)\} < \infty$. Then D_S is de Rham with weights in $[a, b]$.*

Proof. By Proposition 3.9, we first have that D_S is Hodge–Tate with weights in $[a, b]$. Let $n \geq \max\{h_{\text{HT}}(D_S), \sup_{z \in Z} \{h_{\text{dR}}(D_z)\}\}$. By Lemma 4.9, we have

$$\prod_{i=a}^{2b-a} (\gamma - \chi(\gamma)^i) D_{\text{dif}}^{+,n}(D_z) \subset t^{b-a+1} D_{\text{dif}}^{+,n}(D_z)$$

for any $z \in Z$. This implies $\prod_{i=a}^{2b-a} (\gamma - \chi(\gamma)^i) D_{\text{dif}}^{+,n}(D_S) \subset t^{b-a+1} D_{\text{dif}}^{+,n}(D_S)$ because S is reduced and Z is Zariski-dense. Hence D_S is de Rham by Lemma 4.9 again. \square

Remark 4.11. The work presented in this paper was finished in the summer of 2012 and made public at the beginning of 2013. Later that year came the preprint of [Bellovin 2015], in which the author built up a more robust theory of families of Hodge–Tate and de Rham representations over rigid analytic spaces. First of all, she generalized Berger’s dictionary, which relates Fontaine’s functors to (φ, Γ) -modules, to families of p -adic representations [Bellovin 2015, Theorem 1.1.1]. This result implies that our theory of families of Hodge–Tate and de Rham (φ, Γ) -modules with bounded Hodge–Tate weights developed in §3 and §4 can be viewed as a generalization of Berger and Colmez’s theory of families of Hodge–Tate and de Rham representations with bounded Hodge–Tate weights. Moreover, she developed a theory of families of “partial” Hodge–Tate and de Rham representations with bounded Hodge–Tate weights. That is, the periods of the fibers are assumed to be of some constant rank which is not necessarily equal to the rank of the family. In addition, she removes the “reduced” assumption on the base by considering all artinian points. We refer the reader to [Bellovin 2015] for more results and details.

5. p -adic local monodromy for families of de Rham (φ, Γ) -modules

The main goal of this section is to prove the p -adic local monodromy for the restrictions of families of de Rham (φ, Γ) -modules with bounded Hodge–Tate weights on their Shilov boundary. The proof is modeled on Berger and Colmez’s

proof of the p -adic local monodromy for families of de Rham representations with bounded Hodge–Tate weights [Berger and Colmez 2008, §6]. Recall that $\nabla = \log(\gamma)/\log(\chi(\gamma))$, which is independent of the choice of $\gamma \in \Gamma$. This gives rise to an action of the Lie algebra of Γ on (φ, Γ) -modules and their localizations. In the following, we fix E to be a finite extension of the products of the complete residue fields of the Shilov boundary of $M(S)$.

Proposition 5.1. *Let D_S be a de Rham (φ, Γ) -module of rank d over $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig}, K}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$ with weights in $[a, b]$. For any $s > 0$ such that $n(s) \geq h_{\text{dR}}(D_S)$, let*

$$N_s(D_E) = \{y \in t^{-b} D_E^s \text{ such that } \iota_n(y) \in D_{\text{dR}}(D_S) \otimes_{K \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S} (K_n \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E) \llbracket t \rrbracket \text{ for each } n \geq n(s)\}.$$

Then the following are true:

- (1) The $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig}, K}^{\dagger, s} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E$ -module $N_s(D_E)$ is free of rank d and stable under Γ .
- (2) For each $n \geq n(s)$, we have

$$N_s(D_E) \otimes_{\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig}, K}^{\dagger, s} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E, \iota_n} (K_n \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E) \llbracket t \rrbracket = D_{\text{dR}}(D_S) \otimes_{K \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S} (K_n \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E) \llbracket t \rrbracket.$$

Furthermore, if we put $N_{\text{dR}}(D_E) = N_s(D_E) \otimes_{\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig}, K}^{\dagger, s} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E} \mathbf{B}_{\text{rig}, K}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E$, then the following are true:

- (3) The $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig}, K}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E$ -module $N_{\text{dR}}(D_E)$ is free of rank d , stable under Γ , and independent of the choice of s .
- (4) We have $\varphi^*(N_{\text{dR}}(D_E)) = N_{\text{dR}}(D_E)$ and $\nabla(N_{\text{dR}}(D_E)) \subset t \cdot N_{\text{dR}}(D_E)$.

Proof. First, note that the sequence of $K_n \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E \llbracket t \rrbracket$ -modules

$$\{D_{\text{dR}}(D_S) \otimes_{K \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S} (K_n \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E) \llbracket t \rrbracket\}_{n \geq n(s)}$$

is φ -compatible in the sense of [Berger 2008b, Définition II.1.1]. Then by the proof of [Berger 2008b, Théorème II.1.2] (using the fact that E is a finite product of p -adic local fields which are endowed with discrete valuations extending the standard one on \mathbb{Q}_p), we see that $N_{\text{dR}}(D_E)$ is the unique (φ, Γ) -module M_E contained in $D_E[1/t]$ such that

$$M_E^s \otimes_{\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig}, K}^{\dagger, s} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E, \iota_n} (K_n \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E) \llbracket t \rrbracket = D_{\text{dR}}(D_S) \otimes_{K \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S} (K_n \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E) \llbracket t \rrbracket$$

for any $n \geq n(s)$. Furthermore, the proof of [Berger 2008b, Théorème II.1.2] implies all of the proposition except the second half of (4). To see that part, note that

$$\iota_n(\nabla(N_s(D_E))) = \nabla(\iota_n(N_s(D_E))) \subset t D_{\text{dR}}(D_S) \otimes_{K \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S} (K_n \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E) \llbracket t \rrbracket.$$

This yields that $\nabla(N_s(D_E)) \subset t N_s(D_E)$ for all s . Thus $\nabla(N_{\text{dR}}(D_E)) \subset t N_{\text{dR}}(D_E)$, as $N_{\text{dR}}(D_E)$ is equal to the union of all $N_s(D_E)$. \square

Proposition 5.2. *Keep the notation of Proposition 5.1. Then there exists a finite extension L over K such that*

$$M = (N_{\text{dR}}(D_E) \otimes_{\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E} \mathbf{B}_{\text{log},L}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E)^{I_L}$$

is a free $L'_0 \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E$ -module of rank d and the natural map

$$M \otimes_{L'_0 \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E} \mathbf{B}_{\text{log},L}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E \longrightarrow N_{\text{dR}}(D_E) \otimes_{\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E} \mathbf{B}_{\text{log},L}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E$$

is an isomorphism.

Proof. Let $f' = [K'_0 : \mathbb{Q}_p]$. Note that there is a canonical decomposition

$$\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E \cong \prod_{i=0}^{f'-1} \mathcal{R}_E^{(i)},$$

where each $\mathcal{R}_E^{(i)}$ is isomorphic to \mathcal{R}_E and stable under Γ_K , and satisfies $\varphi(\mathcal{R}_E^{(i)}) \subset \mathcal{R}_E^{(i+1)}$ (define $\mathcal{R}_E^{(f')} = \mathcal{R}_E^{(0)}$). Let

$$N_{\text{dR}}^{(i)}(D_E) = N_{\text{dR}}(D_E) \otimes_{\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E} \mathcal{R}_E^{(i)}.$$

It follows that each $N_{\text{dR}}^{(i)}(D_E)$ is stable under $\partial = \nabla/t$ and $\varphi^{f'}$; hence it is a p -adic differential equation with a Frobenius structure. By the versions of the p -adic local monodromy theorem proved by André [2002] or Mebkhout [2002], we conclude that each $N_{\text{dR}}^{(i)}(D_E)$ is potentially unipotent. This yields the proposition using the argument of Proposition 6.2.2 and Corollaire 6.2.3 of [Berger and Colmez 2008]. \square

Lemma 5.3. *Keep notation as in Proposition 5.2, and let*

$$M = (N_s(D_E) \otimes_{\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger,s} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E} \mathbf{B}_{\text{log},K}^{\dagger,s} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E)^{I_L}$$

for sufficiently large s . Then, for any $n \geq n(s)$, we have

$$L \otimes_{L_0} \iota_n(M) = (D_{\text{dif}}(D_E \otimes_{\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E} \mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},L}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E))^{I_L}. \tag{5.3.1}$$

Proof. By the previous proposition, the left side of (5.3.1) is a free $L \otimes_{L_0} L'_0 \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E$ -module of rank d . On the other hand, since $((L_n \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E) \llbracket t \rrbracket [1/t])^{I_L} = L \otimes_{L_0} L'_0 \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E$, we deduce that the right side of (5.3.1), which obviously contains the left side, is an $L \otimes_{L_0} L'_0 \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E$ -module generated by at most d elements. Using the fact that $L \otimes_{L_0} L'_0 \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E$ is a product of fields, we deduce the desired identity. \square

6. Proof of the main theorem

Now let V_X be a finite slope family of dimension d over a reduced rigid analytic space X over F . We start by making some preliminary reductions. After a finite surjective base change of X , we may assume that $Q(T)$ factors as $\prod_{i=1}^m (T - F_i)$. By reordering the F_i and throwing away some points of Z , we may further assume that, for all $z \in Z$, $v_p(F_i(z)) \geq v_p(F_j(z))$ if $i > j$ and $F_i(z) \neq F_j(z)$ if $F_i \neq F_j$. We then set $\mathcal{F}_{i,z} = D_{\text{st}}^+(V_z)^{(\varphi^f - F_1(z)) \cdots (\varphi^f - F_i(z))=0}$ for all $z \in Z$ and $1 \leq i \leq m$. Using Definition 0.1(3), we may suppose that $\mathcal{F}_{i,z} \subseteq \mathcal{F}_z$ for all $z \in Z$ and $1 \leq i \leq m$ by shrinking Z . Furthermore, by the fact that $N\varphi = p\varphi N$ and the condition that $v_p(F_i(z)) \geq v_p(F_j(z))$ if $i > j$, we see that $N = 0$ on each graded piece $\mathcal{F}_{i,z}/\mathcal{F}_{i-1,z}$. Let $c_{i,z}$ be the rank of $\mathcal{F}_{i,z}/\mathcal{F}_{i-1,z}$ over $K_0 \otimes k(z)$, and partition Z into finitely many subsets according to the sequence $c_{i,z}$. Note that at least one of these subsets of Z has to be Zariski-dense. Replace Z by this subset, and set $c_i = c_{i,z}$ for $z \in Z$.

For $z \in Z$, we will inductively define (φ, Γ) -submodules $\text{Fil}_{i,z} \subset D_{\text{rig}}^\dagger(V_z)$ for $1 \leq i \leq m$ such that $D_{\text{st}}^+(\text{Fil}_{i,z}) = \mathcal{F}_{i,z}$. For $i = 1$, since V_z has nonpositive Hodge–Tate weights and $N(\mathcal{F}_{1,z}) = 0$, we have

$$\mathcal{F}_{1,z} = D_{\text{st}}^+(V_z)^{\varphi^f = F_1(z), N=0} = D_{\text{crys}}^+(V_z)^{\varphi^f = F_1(z)} = D_{\text{rig}}^\dagger(V_z)^{\Gamma=1, \varphi^f = F_z(z)},$$

using Berger’s dictionary [2002, Théorème 3.6]. Let $\text{Fil}_{1,z}$ be the saturation of the (φ, Γ) -submodule of $D_{\text{rig}}^\dagger(V_z)$ generated by $\mathcal{F}_{1,z}$. It is then clear that $D_{\text{st}}^+(\text{Fil}_{1,z}) = D_{\text{crys}}^+(\text{Fil}_{1,z}) = \mathcal{F}_{1,z}$. Now suppose we have defined $\text{Fil}_{i-1,z}$ for some $i \geq 2$ such that $D_{\text{st}}^+(\text{Fil}_{i-1,z}) = \mathcal{F}_{i-1,z}$. It follows that

$$D_{\text{st}}^+(D_{\text{rig}}^\dagger(V_z)/\text{Fil}_{i-1,z}) = D_{\text{st}}^+(V_z)/\mathcal{F}_{i-1,z}.$$

Note that

$$\mathcal{F}_{i,z}/\mathcal{F}_{i-1,z} = (D_{\text{st}}^+(V_z)/\mathcal{F}_{i-1,z})^{\varphi^f = F_i(z), N=0}.$$

Hence

$$\mathcal{F}_{i,z}/\mathcal{F}_{i-1,z} = D_{\text{crys}}^+(D_{\text{rig}}^\dagger(V_z)/\text{Fil}_{i-1,z})^{\varphi^f = F_i(z)} \subset (D_{\text{rig}}^\dagger(V_z)/\text{Fil}_{i-1,z})^\Gamma.$$

We set $\text{Fil}_{i,z}$ to be the preimage of the saturation of the (φ, Γ) -submodule of $D_{\text{rig}}^\dagger(V_z)/\text{Fil}_{i-1,z}$ generated by $\mathcal{F}_{i,z}/\mathcal{F}_{i-1,z}$. Now, for each $1 \leq i \leq m$, we define the character $\delta_i : K^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{C}(X)^\times$ by setting $\delta_i(p) = F_i^{-1}$ and $\delta_i(\mathbb{C}_K^\times) = 1$. Let $D_X = D_{\text{rig}}^\dagger(V_X)^\vee$.

Lemma 6.1. *Suppose that X is irreducible. Then, for each $0 \leq i \leq m$, there exists a proper birational morphism $\pi : X' \rightarrow X$ and a subfamily of (φ, Γ) -modules $D_{X'}^{(i)} \subset D_{X'}$ over X' of rank $d - c_1 - \cdots - c_i$ such that:*

- (1) *For any $x \in X'$, the natural map $D_x^{(i)} \rightarrow D_x$ is injective.*

(2) *There exists a Zariski-open dense subset U of X' such that for any $z \in Z' = \pi^{-1}(Z) \cap U$, the natural map $D_z^{(i)} \rightarrow D_z$ is the dual of the projection $D_{\text{rig}}^\dagger(V_{\pi(z)}) \rightarrow D_{\text{rig}}^\dagger(V_{\pi(z)})/\text{Fil}_{i,\pi(z)}$.*

Proof. We proceed by induction on i . The initial case is trivial. Suppose that, for some $1 \leq i \leq m$, the lemma is true for $i - 1$. Note that $\mathcal{F}_{i,z}/\mathcal{F}_{i-1,z}$ maps into $D_{\text{rig}}^\dagger(V_z)/\text{Fil}_{i,z}$ for any $z \in Z$. Since $\mathcal{F}_{i,z}/\mathcal{F}_{i-1,z} = (D_{\text{crys}}^+(V_z)/\mathcal{F}_{i-1,z})^{\varphi^f = F_i(z)}$, we get that $(D_z^{(i)})^\vee(\pi^*(\delta_i)(z))$ has $k(z)$ -dimension c_i for any $z \in Z'$. Since Z' is Zariski-dense in X' , by Proposition 2.5 after adapting X' and U , we may find a subfamily of (φ, Γ) -modules $D_{X'}^{(i)}$ of $D_{X'}^{(i-1)}$ with rank $d - c_1 - \dots - c_i$ such that:

(1') $D_x^{(i)} \rightarrow D_x^{(i-1)}$ is injective for any $x \in X'$.

(2') For any $z \in \pi^{-1}(Z) \cap U$, $D_z^{(i)}$ is the kernel of the dual of the map

$$(\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^\dagger \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} k(z)) \cdot (\mathcal{F}_{i,\pi(z)}/\mathcal{F}_{i-1,\pi(z)}) \rightarrow D_{\text{rig}}^\dagger(V_{\pi(z)})/\text{Fil}_{i,\pi(z)}.$$

It is clear that (1') and (2') imply (1) and (2), respectively; this finishes the inductive step. □

To prove Theorem 0.3, we also need the following lemma.

Lemma 6.2. *Let V_S be a free S -linear representation of G_K of rank d . Then there exists a positive integer $m(V_S)$ such that for any $x \in M(S)$ and $a \in D_{\text{dif}}^+(V_x)$, if a is Γ -invariant, then $a \in D_{\text{dif}}^{+,m(V_S)}(V_x)$.*

Proof. This is a consequence of the Tate–Sen method. Using [Berger and Colmez 2008, Théorème 4.2.9], we first choose a finite extension L over K and some positive integer m so that $D_{\text{rig},L}^{\dagger,r_m}(V_S)$ is a free $\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},L}^{\dagger,r_m} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$ -module with a basis $\mathbf{e} = (e_1, \dots, e_d)$. Let γ be a topological generator of Γ_{L_m} and write $\gamma(\mathbf{e}) = \mathbf{e}G$ for some $G \in \text{GL}_d(\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},L}^{\dagger,r_m} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S)$. Recall that by the classical work [Tate 1967] we know that there exists a constant $c > 0$ such that $v_p((\gamma - 1)x) \leq v_p(x) + c$ for any nonzero $x \in (1 - R_{L,m})\widehat{L}_\infty$, where $R_{L,m} : \widehat{L}_\infty \rightarrow L_m$ is Tate’s normalized trace map. Since the localization map $\iota_m : \mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},L}^{\dagger,r_m} \rightarrow L_m[[t]]$ is continuous, by enlarging m we may suppose that the constant term of $\iota_m(G) - 1$ has norm less than p^{-c} . We fix some $m_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $K_\infty \cap L_m = K_{m_0} \cap L_m$.

Now let $a \in D_{\text{dif}}^{+,K_n}(V_x)^\Gamma$ for some $x \in X$ and $n \geq m$. We will show that $a \in D_{\text{dif}}^{+,K_{m_0}}(V_x)^\Gamma$. Since $\iota_m(\mathbf{e})$ forms a basis of $D_{\text{dif}}^{+,L_n}(V_S)$, we may write $a = \iota_m(\mathbf{e})(x)A$ for some

$$A \in M_{d \times 1}((L_n \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} k(x))[[t]]).$$

The Γ -invariance of a implies $\iota_m(G(x))\gamma(A) = A$; thus

$$(1 - R_{L,m})\iota_m(G(x))\gamma(A) = (1 - R_{L,m})A.$$

Note that $\iota_m(G(x))$ has entries in $(L_m \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} k(x))[[t]]$. It follows that $(G(x) - 1)B = (1 - \gamma^{-1})B$, where $B = (1 - R_{L,m})A$. Let B_0 be the constant term of B . If $B_0 \neq 0$, then the constant term of $(\iota_m(G(x)) - 1)B$ has valuation

$$\geq v(\iota_m(G(x)) - 1) + v(B_0) > v(B_0) + c,$$

whereas the constant term $(1 - \gamma^{-1})B_0$ of $(1 - \gamma^{-1})B$ has valuation $\leq v(B_0) + c$; this yields a contradiction. Hence $B_0 = 0$. Iterating this argument, we get $B = 0$. Hence $a \in D_{\text{dif}}^{+,L_m}(V_x) \cap D_{\text{dif}}^{+,K_n}(V_x) \subset D_{\text{dif}}^{+,K^{m_0}}(V_x)$. Thus we may choose $m(V_S) = m_0$. □

Remark 6.3. Although we do not need it in this paper, it is worthwhile to point out that the argument of Lemma 6.2 works equally well for families of (φ, Γ) -modules and even a sequence of φ -compatible $K_n[[t]] \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$ -modules $\{M_n\}_n$ in the vein of [Berger 2008b, Définition II.1.1]. That is, each M_n is a finite projective $K_n[[t]] \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S$ -module equipped with a continuous $K_n[[t]]$ -semilinear and S -linear Γ -action, and satisfies $M_n \otimes_{K_n[[t]] \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S} K_{n+1}[[t]] \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} S \cong M_{n+1}$.

Proof of Theorem 0.3. We retain the notation above. By passing to irreducible components, we may suppose that X is irreducible. We then apply Lemma 6.1 to $V_{X'}$. Note that $V_{X'}$ is again a finite slope family over X' with the Zariski-dense set of semistable points $\pi^{-1}(Z)$. We may suppose that $X' = X$. Let $\lambda : D_{\text{rig}}^{\dagger}(V_X) = D_X^{\vee} \rightarrow (D_X^{(m)})^{\vee}$ be the dual of $D_X^{(m)} \rightarrow D_X$, and let $P_X = \ker(\lambda)$. For any $x \in X$, since $D_x^{(m)} \rightarrow D_x$ is injective, we get that the image of λ_x is a (φ, Γ) -submodule of rank $d - c_1 - \dots - c_m$. Thus, by Lemma 2.4, after adapting X we may assume that P_X is a family of (φ, Γ) -modules of rank $c_1 + \dots + c_m$, and there exists a Zariski-open dense subset $U \subset X$ such that $P_x = \ker(\lambda_x)$ for any $x \in U$. Note that $\ker(\lambda_z) = \text{Fil}_{i,z}$ for any $z \in Z$. Thus, by replacing Z with $Z \cap U$, we may assume that $P_z = \text{Fil}_{i,z}$ for any $z \in Z$. We claim that P_X is de Rham with weights in $[-b, 0]$. To do so, we set Y to be the set of $x \in X$ for which P_x is de Rham with weights in $[a, b]$. By the previous lemma, we see that for any affinoid subdomain $M(S) \subset X$, there exists an integer $m(V_S)$ such that if P_x is de Rham for some $x \in M(S)$, then $h_{\text{dR}}(P_x) \leq m(V_S)$. We then deduce from Proposition 4.10 that $Y \cap M(S)$ is a Zariski-closed subset of $M(S)$. Hence Y is a Zariski-closed subset of X . On the other hand, since P_z is de Rham with weights in $[-b, 0]$, we get $Z \subset Y$; thus $Y = X$ by the Zariski density of Z . Furthermore, using Proposition 4.10 and the previous lemma again, we deduce that P_X is de Rham with weights in $[-b, 0]$. As a consequence, we obtain a locally free coherent $\mathbb{O}_X \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} K$ -module $D_{\text{dR}}(P_X)$ of rank $c_1 + \dots + c_m$.

The next step is to show that $D_{\text{dR}}(P_x)$ is contained in $D_{\text{st}}^+(V_x) \otimes_{K_0} K$ for any $x \in X$. Let Y be the set of $x \in X$ satisfying this condition. We first show that Y is a

Zariski-closed subset of X . For this, it suffices to show that $Y \cap M(S)$ is a Zariski-closed subset of $M(S)$ for any affinoid subdomain $M(S)$ of X . To show this, we employ the p -adic local monodromy for families of de Rham (φ, Γ) -modules. As in §5, let E be the product of the complete residue fields of the Shilov boundary of $M(S)$. Since P_S is a family of de Rham (φ, Γ) -modules with weights in $[-b, 0]$, by Lemma 5.3 there exists a finite extension L of K such that for sufficiently large s and $n \geq n(s)$, we have

$$L \otimes_{L_0} \iota_n(M) = \left(D_{\text{dif}}(P_E \otimes_{\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E} \mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},L}^\dagger \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E) \right)^{I_L}$$

for $M = (N_s(P_E) \otimes_{\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger,s} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E} \mathbf{B}_{\text{log},K}^{\dagger,s} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E)^{I_L}$; furthermore, $N_s(P_E) \subset P_E^s$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \iota_n(M) &\subset \iota_n(P_E \otimes_{\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger,s} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E} \mathbf{B}_{\text{log},K}^{\dagger,s} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E) \\ &\subset \iota_n(D_{\text{rig}}^\dagger(V_E) \otimes_{\mathbf{B}_{\text{rig},K}^{\dagger,s} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E} \mathbf{B}_{\text{log},K}^{\dagger,s} \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} E) \subset \mathbf{B}_{\text{st}}^+ \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} V_E. \end{aligned}$$

Note that $D_{\text{dR}}(P_E) \subset D_{\text{dif}}^+(P_E) \subset D_{\text{dif}}^+(V_E) \subset \mathbf{B}_{\text{dR}}^+ \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} V_E$. This yields

$$D_{\text{dR}}(P_E) \subset (\mathbf{B}_{\text{st}}^+ \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} V_E) \otimes_{L_0} L \cap \mathbf{B}_{\text{dR}}^+ \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} V_E = (\mathbf{B}_{\text{st}}^+ \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} V_E) \otimes_{L_0} L.$$

We therefore deduce from [Berger and Colmez 2008, Lemme 6.3.1] that

$$D_{\text{dR}}(P_S) \subset (\mathbf{B}_{\text{st}}^+ \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} V_E) \otimes_{L_0} L \cap \mathbf{B}_{\text{dR}}^+ \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} V_S = (\mathbf{B}_{\text{st}}^+ \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} V_S) \otimes_{L_0} L.$$

It follows that $Y \cap M(S)$, which is the set of $x \in M(S)$ such that $D_{\text{dR}}(P_x) \subset (\mathbf{B}_{\text{st}}^+ \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} V_x) \otimes_{K_0} K$, is Zariski-closed in $M(S)$.

To conclude the proof of the theorem, it then suffices to show that, for any $x \in X$, $D_{\text{dR}}(P_x) \subset (D_{\text{st}}^+(V_x) \otimes_{K_0} K)^{Q(\varphi^f)(x)=0}$; here, we K -linearly extend the φ^f -action to $D_{\text{st}}^+(V_x) \otimes_{K_0} K$. Note that $\text{Fil}_{m,z}$ is semistable with $D_{\text{st}}(\text{Fil}_{m,z}) = \mathcal{F}_{m,z}$. This implies that $Q(\varphi^f)(D_{\text{dR}}(P_X))$ vanishes at z , yielding that $Q(\varphi^f)(D_{\text{dR}}(P_X)) = 0$ by the Zariski density of Z . \square

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