

Algebra & Number Theory

Volume 10

2016

No. 6

**On 2-dimensional 2-adic
Galois representations of
local and global fields**

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We describe the generic blocks in the category of smooth locally admissible mod-2 representations of $GL_2(\mathbb{Q}_2)$. As an application we obtain new cases of the Breuil–Mézard and Fontaine–Mazur conjectures for 2-dimensional 2-adic Galois representations.

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1. Introduction

Let p be a prime and let L be a finite extension of \mathbb{Q}_p with the ring of integers \mathcal{O} and uniformizer ϖ . We prove the following modularity lifting theorem.

MSC2010: 11F80.

Keywords: p -adic Langlands, Fontaine–Mazur, modularity lifting.

Theorem 1.1. *Assume that $p = 2$. Let F be a totally real field where 2 is totally split, let S be a finite set of places of F containing all the places above 2 and all the infinite places and let*

$$\rho : G_{F,S} \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O})$$

be a continuous representation of the Galois group of the maximal extension of F unramified outside S . Suppose:

- (i) $\bar{\rho} : G_{F,S} \xrightarrow{\rho} \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_2(k)$ is modular with nonsolvable image.
- (ii) If $v \mid 2$ then $\rho|_{G_{F_v}}$ is potentially semistable with distinct Hodge–Tate weights.
- (iii) $\det \rho$ is totally odd.
- (iv) If $v \mid 2$ then $\bar{\rho}|_{G_{F_v}} \not\cong \begin{pmatrix} \chi & * \\ 0 & \chi \end{pmatrix}$ for any character $\chi : G_{F_v} \rightarrow k^\times$.

Then ρ is modular.

Kisin [2009a] and Emerton [2011] have proved an analogous theorem for $p > 2$. Our proof follows the strategy of Kisin. We patch automorphic forms on definite quaternion algebras and deduce the theorem from a weak form of the Breuil–Mézard conjecture, which we prove for all p under some technical assumptions on the residual representation of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ (see Theorems 2.34 and 2.37) which force us to assume (iv) in the theorem.

The Breuil–Mézard conjecture is proved by employing a formalism developed in [Paškūnas 2015b], where an analogous result is proved under the assumption that $p \geq 5$ and the residual representation has scalar endomorphisms. We can prove the result for primes 2 and 3 by better understanding the smooth representation theory of $G := \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ in characteristic p : in the local part of the paper we extend the results of [Paškūnas 2013] to the generic blocks, when p is 2 and 3, which we will now describe.

Let $\mathrm{Mod}_G^{\mathrm{sm}}(\mathcal{O})$ be the category of smooth G -representation on \mathcal{O} -torsion modules. We fix a continuous character $\psi : \mathbb{Q}_p^\times \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^\times$ and let $\mathrm{Mod}_{G,\psi}^{\mathrm{l.adm}}(\mathcal{O})$ be the full subcategory of $\mathrm{Mod}_G^{\mathrm{sm}}(\mathcal{O})$, consisting of representations on which the center of G acts by the character ψ and which are equal to the union of their admissible subrepresentations. The categories $\mathrm{Mod}_G^{\mathrm{sm}}(\mathcal{O})$ and $\mathrm{Mod}_{G,\psi}^{\mathrm{l.adm}}(\mathcal{O})$ are abelian; see [Emerton 2010a, Proposition 2.2.18]. A finitely generated smooth admissible representation of G with a central character is of finite length by Theorem 2.3.8 of [Emerton 2010a]. This makes $\mathrm{Mod}_{G,\psi}^{\mathrm{l.adm}}(\mathcal{O})$ into a locally finite category. Gabriel [1962] has proved that a locally finite category decomposes into a direct product of indecomposable subcategories as follows.

Let $\mathrm{Irr}_G^{\mathrm{adm}}$ be the set of irreducible representations in $\mathrm{Mod}_{G,\psi}^{\mathrm{l.adm}}(\mathcal{O})$. We define an equivalence relation \sim on $\mathrm{Irr}_G^{\mathrm{adm}}$ by writing $\pi \sim \tau$ if there exists a sequence $\pi = \pi_1, \pi_2, \dots, \pi_n = \tau$ in $\mathrm{Irr}_G^{\mathrm{adm}}$ such that for each i one of the following holds:

(1) $\pi_i \cong \pi_{i+1}$; (2) $\text{Ext}_G^1(\pi_i, \pi_{i+1}) \neq 0$; (3) $\text{Ext}_G^1(\pi_{i+1}, \pi_i) \neq 0$. We have a canonical decomposition

$$\text{Mod}_{G,\psi}^{\text{l.adm}}(\mathcal{O}) \cong \prod_{\mathfrak{B} \in \text{Irr}_G^{\text{adm}}/\sim} \text{Mod}_{G,\psi}^{\text{l.adm}}(\mathcal{O})[\mathfrak{B}], \tag{1}$$

where $\text{Mod}_{G,\psi}^{\text{l.adm}}(\mathcal{O})[\mathfrak{B}]$ is the full subcategory of $\text{Mod}_{G,\psi}^{\text{l.adm}}(\mathcal{O})$ consisting of representations with all irreducible subquotients in \mathfrak{B} . A block is an equivalence class of \sim .

For a block \mathfrak{B} let $\pi_{\mathfrak{B}} = \bigoplus_{\pi \in \mathfrak{B}} \pi$, let $\pi_{\mathfrak{B}} \hookrightarrow J_{\mathfrak{B}}$ be an injective envelope of $\pi_{\mathfrak{B}}$ and let $E_{\mathfrak{B}} := \text{End}_G(J_{\mathfrak{B}})$. Then $J_{\mathfrak{B}}$ is an injective generator for $\text{Mod}_{G,\psi}^{\text{l.adm}}(\mathcal{O})[\mathfrak{B}]$, $E_{\mathfrak{B}}$ is a pseudocompact ring and the functor $\kappa \mapsto \text{Hom}_G(\kappa, J_{\mathfrak{B}})$ induces an antiequivalence of categories between $\text{Mod}_{G,\psi}^{\text{l.adm}}(\mathcal{O})[\mathfrak{B}]$ and the category of right pseudocompact $E_{\mathfrak{B}}$ -modules. The inverse functor is given by $m \mapsto (m \widehat{\otimes}_{E_{\mathfrak{B}}} J_{\mathfrak{B}}^{\vee})^{\vee}$, where \vee denotes the Pontryagin dual; see [Gabriel 1962, Chapitre IV, §4]. The main result of [Paškūnas 2013] computes the rings $E_{\mathfrak{B}}$ for each block \mathfrak{B} and describes the Galois representation of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ obtained by applying the Colmez’s functor to $J_{\mathfrak{B}}$ under the assumption $p \geq 5$ or $p \geq 3$, depending on the block \mathfrak{B} .

If $\pi \in \text{Irr}_G^{\text{adm}}$ then one may show that, after extending scalars, π is isomorphic to a finite direct sum of absolutely irreducible representations of G . It has been proved in [Paškūnas 2014] that the blocks containing an absolutely irreducible representation are given by

- (i) $\mathfrak{B} = \{\pi\}$ with π supersingular;
- (ii) $\mathfrak{B} = \{(\text{Ind}_B^G \chi_1 \otimes \chi_2 \omega^{-1})_{\text{sm}}, (\text{Ind}_B^G \chi_2 \otimes \chi_1 \omega^{-1})_{\text{sm}}\}$ with $\chi_2 \chi_1^{-1} \neq \omega^{\pm 1}, \mathbf{1}$;
- (iii) $p > 2$ and $\mathfrak{B} = \{(\text{Ind}_B^G \chi \otimes \chi \omega^{-1})_{\text{sm}}\}$;
- (iv) $p = 2$ and $\mathfrak{B} = \{\mathbf{1}, \text{Sp}\} \otimes \chi \circ \det$;
- (v) $p \geq 5$ and $\mathfrak{B} = \{\mathbf{1}, \text{Sp}, (\text{Ind}_B^G \omega \otimes \omega^{-1})_{\text{sm}}\} \otimes \chi \circ \det$;
- (vi) $p = 3$ and $\mathfrak{B} = \{\mathbf{1}, \text{Sp}, \omega \circ \det, \text{Sp} \otimes \omega \circ \det\} \otimes \chi \circ \det$;

where $\chi, \chi_1, \chi_2 : \mathbb{Q}_p^{\times} \rightarrow k^{\times}$ are smooth characters, $\omega : \mathbb{Q}_p^{\times} \rightarrow k^{\times}$ is the character $\omega(x) = x|x| \pmod{\varpi}$ and we view $\chi_1 \otimes \chi_2$ as a character of the subgroup of upper-triangular matrices B in G which sends $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix}$ to $\chi_1(a)\chi_2(d)$. An absolutely irreducible representation π is supersingular if it is not a subquotient of a principal series representation (they have been classified by Breuil [2003a]) and Sp denotes the Steinberg representation.

To each block above one may attach a semisimple 2-dimensional k -representation $\bar{\rho}^{\text{ss}}$ of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$: in case (i) $\bar{\rho}^{\text{ss}}$ is absolutely irreducible, and such that Colmez’s functor V (see Section 2B1) maps π to $\bar{\rho}^{\text{ss}}$; in case (ii) $\bar{\rho}^{\text{ss}} = \chi_1 \oplus \chi_2$; in cases (iii) and (iv) $\bar{\rho}^{\text{ss}} = \chi \oplus \chi$; in cases (v) and (vi) $\bar{\rho}^{\text{ss}} = \chi \oplus \chi \omega$, where we consider characters of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ as characters of \mathbb{Q}_p^{\times} via local class field theory, normalized so that uniformizers

correspond to geometric Frobenii. We note that the determinant of $\bar{\rho}^{\text{ss}}$ is equal to $\psi\varepsilon$ modulo ϖ , where ε is the p -adic cyclotomic character and ω is its reduction modulo ϖ .

Theorem 1.2. *If $\mathfrak{B} = \{\pi\}$ with π supersingular (so that $\bar{\rho}^{\text{ss}}$ is irreducible) then $E_{\mathfrak{B}}$ is naturally isomorphic to the quotient of the universal deformation ring of $\bar{\rho}^{\text{ss}}$ parametrizing deformations with determinant $\psi\varepsilon$, and $V(J_{\mathfrak{B}})^{\vee}(\psi\varepsilon)$ is a tautological deformation of $\bar{\rho}^{\text{ss}}$ to $E_{\mathfrak{B}}$.*

We also obtain an analogous result for blocks in (ii); see Theorem 2.23. Let R^{ps} be the deformation ring parametrizing all the 2-dimensional determinants, in the sense of [Chenevier 2014], lifting $(\text{tr } \bar{\rho}^{\text{ss}}, \det \bar{\rho}^{\text{ss}})$, and let $R^{\text{ps}, \psi}$ be the quotient of R^{ps} parametrizing those which have determinant $\psi\varepsilon$.

Theorem 1.3. *Assume that the block \mathfrak{B} is given by (i) or (ii) above. Then the center of the category $\text{Mod}_{G, \psi}^{\text{l.adm}}(\mathcal{O})[\mathfrak{B}]$ is naturally isomorphic to $R^{\text{ps}, \psi}$.*

We view this theorem as an analogue of the Bernstein center for this category. Theorems 1.2 and 1.3 are new if $p=2$ and if $p=3$ and $\mathfrak{B} = \{\pi\}$ with π supersingular. Together with the results of [Paškūnas 2013] this covers all the blocks except for those in (iv) and (vi) above.

One also has a decomposition similar to (1) for the category $\text{Ban}_{G, \psi}^{\text{adm}}(L)$ of admissible unitary L -Banach space representations of G on which the center of G acts by ψ ; see Section 2B4. An admissible unitary L -Banach space representation Π lies in $\text{Ban}_{G, \psi}^{\text{adm}}(L)[\mathfrak{B}]$ if and only if all the irreducible subquotients of the reduction modulo ϖ of a unit ball in Π modulo ϖ lie in \mathfrak{B} . An irreducible Π is *ordinary* if it is a subquotient of a unitary parabolic induction of a unitary character. Otherwise it is called *nonordinary*.

Corollary 1.4. *Assume that the block \mathfrak{B} is given by (i) or (ii) above. Colmez's Montreal functor $\Pi \mapsto \check{V}(\Pi)$ induces a bijection between the isomorphism classes of*

- *absolutely irreducible nonordinary $\Pi \in \text{Ban}_{G, \psi}^{\text{adm}}(L)[\mathfrak{B}]$;*
- *absolutely irreducible $\tilde{\rho} : G_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(L)$ such that $\det \tilde{\rho} = \psi\varepsilon$ and the semisimplification of the reduction modulo ϖ of a $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -invariant \mathcal{O} -lattice in $\tilde{\rho}$ is isomorphic to $\bar{\rho}^{\text{ss}}$.*

A stronger result, avoiding the assumption on \mathfrak{B} , is proved in [Colmez et al. 2014]. However, our proof of Corollary 1.4 avoids the hard p -adic functional analysis, which is used to construct representations of $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ out of 2-dimensional representations of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ via the theory of (φ, Γ) -modules by Colmez [2010], which plays the key role in [Colmez et al. 2014].

It might be possible, given the global part of this paper, and the results of [Paškūnas 2015a], where various deformation rings are computed, when $p=2$,

to prove Theorem 1.1 by repeating the arguments of Kisin [2009a]. We have not checked this. However, our original goal was to prove Theorems 1.2 and 1.3; Theorem 1.1 came out as a bonus at the end.

1A. Outline of the paper. The paper has two largely independent parts: a local one and a global one. We will review each of them individually by carefully explaining which arguments are new.

1A1. Local part. For concreteness, assume that $\mathfrak{B} = \{\pi\}$ with π supersingular. Let $\bar{\rho} = V(\pi)$, let $R_{\bar{\rho}}$ be the universal deformation ring of $\bar{\rho}$ and let $R_{\bar{\rho}}^{\psi}$ be the quotient of $R_{\bar{\rho}}$ parametrizing deformations with determinant $\psi\varepsilon$. We follow the strategy outlined in [Paškūnas 2013, §5.8]. We show that $J_{\mathfrak{B}}^{\vee}$ is the universal deformation of π^{\vee} and $E_{\mathfrak{B}}$ is the universal deformation ring by verifying that hypotheses (H0)–(H5), made in Section 3 of [Paškūnas 2013], hold. In Section 3.3 of the same work we developed a criterion to check that the ring $E_{\mathfrak{B}}$ is commutative. To apply this criterion, one needs the ring $R_{\bar{\rho}}^{\psi}$ to be formally smooth and to control the image of some Ext^1 -group in some Ext^2 -group. The first condition does not hold if $p = 2$ and if $p = 3$ and $\bar{\rho} \cong \bar{\rho} \otimes \omega$. Even if $p = 3$ and $\bar{\rho} \not\cong \bar{\rho} \otimes \omega$, so that the ring is formally smooth, to check the second condition is a computational nightmare. In [Colmez et al. 2014] we found a different characteristic-0 argument to get around this. The key input is the result of [Berger and Breuil 2010] which says that if a locally algebraic principal series representation admits a G -invariant norm, then its completion is irreducible, and π occurs in the reduction modulo ϖ with multiplicity one. We deduce from [Colmez et al. 2014, Corollary 2.22] that the ring $E_{\mathfrak{B}}$ is commutative. The argument of Kisin [2010] shows that $V(J_{\mathfrak{B}}^{\vee})(\psi\varepsilon)$ is a deformation of $\bar{\rho}$ to $E_{\mathfrak{B}}$ and we have surjections $R_{\bar{\rho}} \twoheadrightarrow E_{\mathfrak{B}} \twoheadrightarrow R_{\bar{\rho}}^{\psi}$.

To prove Theorem 1.2 we have to show that the surjection $\varphi : E_{\mathfrak{B}} \twoheadrightarrow R_{\bar{\rho}}^{\psi}$ is an isomorphism. The proof of this claim is new and is carried out in Section 2B3. Corollary 1.4 is then a formal consequence of this isomorphism. If $p \geq 5$ then $R_{\bar{\rho}}^{\psi}$ is formally smooth and the claim is proved by a calculation on tangent spaces in [Paškūnas 2013]. This does not hold if $p = 2$ or $p = 3$ and $\bar{\rho} \cong \bar{\rho} \otimes \omega$. We also note that even if we admit the main result of [Colmez et al. 2014] (which we don't), we would only get that φ induces a bijection on maximal spectra of the generic fibers of the rings. From this one could deduce that the map induces an isomorphism between the maximal reduced quotient of $E_{\mathfrak{B}}$ and $R_{\bar{\rho}}^{\psi}$, and it is not at all clear that $E_{\mathfrak{B}}$ is reduced. However, by using techniques of [Paškūnas 2015b] we can show that certain quotients $E_{\mathfrak{B}}/\mathfrak{a}$ are reduced and identify them with crystabelline deformation rings of $\bar{\rho}$ via φ . Again the argument uses the results of [Berger and Breuil 2010] in a crucial way. Further, we show that the intersection of all such ideals in $E_{\mathfrak{B}}$ is zero, which allows us to conclude the proof. A similar argument using density appears in [Colmez et al. 2014, §2.4], however we have to work a bit

more here, because we fix a central character; see Section 2A. Theorem 1.2 implies immediately that $\det \check{V}(\Pi) = \psi \varepsilon$ for all $\Pi \in \text{Ban}_{G, \psi}^{\text{adm}}(L)[\mathfrak{B}]$. This is proved directly in [Colmez et al. 2014] without any restriction on \mathfrak{B} , and is the most technical part of that paper.

Once we have Theorem 1.2, the Breuil–Mézard conjecture is proved the same way as in [Paškūnas 2015b]; see Section 2C. If \mathfrak{B} is the block containing two generic principal series representations, so that $\bar{\rho}^{\text{ss}} = \chi_1 \oplus \chi_2$, with $\chi_1 \chi_2^{-1} \neq \mathbf{1}$, $\omega^{\pm 1}$, then we prove the Breuil–Mézard conjecture for both nonsplit extensions $\begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 & * \\ 0 & \chi_2 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 & 0 \\ * & \chi_2 \end{pmatrix}$ and deduce the conjecture in the split case in a companion paper [Paškūnas 2015a], following an idea of Hu and Tan [2015]. We formulate and prove the Breuil–Mézard conjecture in the language of cycles, as introduced by Emerton and Gee [2014]. All our arguments are local, except that if the inertial type extends to an irreducible representation of the Weil group $W_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ of \mathbb{Q}_p , the description of locally algebraic vectors in the Banach space representations relies on a global input of Emerton [2011, §7.4]. Dospinescu’s results [2015] on locally algebraic vectors in extensions of Banach space representations of G are also crucial in this case.

1A2. Global part. As already explained, an analogue of Theorem 1.1 has been proved by Kisin if $p > 2$. Moreover, if $p = 2$ and $\rho|_{G_{F_v}}$ is semistable with Hodge–Tate weights $(0, 1)$ for all $v \mid 2$, then the theorem has been proved by Khare and Wintenberger [2009b] and Kisin [2009b] in their work on Serre’s conjecture. We use their results as an input in our proof.

The strategy of the proof is the same as in [Kisin 2009a]. By base change arguments, which are the same as in [Khare and Wintenberger 2009b; Kisin 2009b; 2009c] (see Section 3F) we reduce ourselves to a situation where the ramification of ρ and $\bar{\rho}$ outside 2 is minimal and $\bar{\rho}$ comes from an automorphic form on a definite quaternion algebra. We patch automorphic forms on definite quaternion algebras and deduce the theorem from a weak form of the Breuil–Mézard conjecture, which is proved in the local part of the paper. Assumption (iv) in Theorem 1.1 comes from the local part of the paper.

Let us explain some differences with [Kisin 2009a]. If $p > 2$ then the patched ring is formally smooth over a completed tensor product of local deformation rings. This implies that the patched ring is reduced, equidimensional and \mathcal{O} -flat and that its Hilbert–Samuel multiplicity is equal to the product of Hilbert–Samuel multiplicities of the local deformation rings. For $p = 2$ we modify the patching argument used in [Kisin 2009a] following [Khare and Wintenberger 2009b]. This gives us two patched rings, and the passage between them and the completed tensor product of local rings is not as straightforward as before. To overcome this we use an idea which appears in errata to [Kisin 2009a] published in [Gee and Kisin 2014]. If ρ_f is a Galois representation associated to a Hilbert modular form lifting $\bar{\rho}$ and v is a place of F above p , then one knows from [Blasius 2006; Katz and Messing

1974; Saito 2009] that the Weil–Deligne representation associated to $\rho|_{G_{F_v}}$ is pure. Kisin shows that this implies that the point on the generic fiber of the potentially semistable deformation ring, defined by $\rho_f|_{G_{F_v}}$, cannot lie on the intersection of two irreducible components, and hence is regular. Using this we show that the localization of patched rings at the prime ideal defined by ρ_f is regular, and we are in a position to use the Auslander–Buchsbaum theorem; see Lemma 3.14 and Proposition 3.17. As explained in [Gee and Kisin 2014], this observation enables us to deal with cases when the patched module is not generically free of rank 1 over the patched ring, which was the case in the original paper [Kisin 2009a]. In particular, we don’t add any Hecke operators at places above 2 and we don’t use [Darmon et al. 1997, Lemma 4.11].

As a part of his proof, Kisin uses the description by Gee [2011] of Serre weights for $\bar{\rho}$, which is available only for $p > 2$. We determine Serre weights for $\bar{\rho}$ when $p = 2$ in Section 3D under assumption (iv) of Theorem 1.1. As in [Gee 2011] the main input is a modularity lifting theorem, which in our case is the theorem proved by Khare and Wintenberger [2009b] and Kisin [2009b]. We do this by a characteristic-0 argument, where Gee argues in characteristic p ; see Section 3D.

The modularity lifting theorems for $p = 2$ proved by Kisin [2009b], and more recently by Thorne [2016], do not require 2 to split completely in the totally real field F , but they put a more restrictive hypothesis on $\rho|_{G_{F_v}}$ for $v \mid 2$. Kisin assumes that $\rho|_{G_{F_v}}$ for all $v \mid 2$ is potentially crystalline with Hodge–Tate weights equal to $(0, 1)$ for every embedding $F_v \hookrightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_2$ and $F_v = \mathbb{Q}_2$ if $\rho|_{G_{F_v}}$ is ordinary. Thorne removes this last assumption, but requires instead that $\bar{\rho}|_{G_{F_v}}$ be nontrivial for at least one $v \mid \infty$. We need 2 to split completely in F in order to apply the results on the p -adic Langlands correspondence, which is currently available only for $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$.

2. Local part

2A. Capture. Let K be a profinite group with an open pro- p group. Let $\mathcal{O}[[K]]$ be the completed group algebra, and let $\mathrm{Mod}_K^{\mathrm{pro}}(\mathcal{O})$ be the category of compact linear-topological $\mathcal{O}[[K]]$ -modules. Let $\psi : Z(K) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^\times$ be a continuous character. We let $\mathrm{Mod}_{K,\psi}^{\mathrm{pro}}(\mathcal{O})$ be the full subcategory of $\mathrm{Mod}_K^{\mathrm{pro}}(\mathcal{O})$ such that $M \in \mathrm{Mod}_K^{\mathrm{pro}}(\mathcal{O})$ lies in $\mathrm{Mod}_{K,\psi}^{\mathrm{pro}}(\mathcal{O})$ if and only if $Z(K)$ acts on M via ψ^{-1} . Let $\{V_i\}_{i \in I}$ be a family of continuous representations of K on finite-dimensional L -vector spaces, and let $M \in \mathrm{Mod}_K^{\mathrm{pro}}(\mathcal{O})$.

Definition 2.1. We say that $\{V_i\}_{i \in I}$ captures M if the smallest quotient $M \twoheadrightarrow Q$ such that $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}[[K]]}^{\mathrm{cont}}(Q, V_i^*) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}[[K]]}^{\mathrm{cont}}(M, V_i^*)$ for all $i \in I$ is equal to M .

We let $c := \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ and note that the center of $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ is equal to $\{1, c\}$.

Lemma 2.2. *If $K = \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ then $\mathcal{O}[[K]]/(c - 1)$ and $\mathcal{O}[[K]]/(c + 1)$ are \mathcal{O} -torsion-free.*

Proof. If K_n is an open normal subgroup of K such that the image of c in K/K_n is nontrivial, then $\mathcal{O}[K/K_n]$ is a free $\mathcal{O}[Z]$ -module, where Z is the center of K . This implies that $\mathcal{O}[K/K_n]/(c \pm 1)$ is a free \mathcal{O} -module and by passing to the limit we obtain the assertion. \square

Lemma 2.3. *Let $K = \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)$, let Z be the center of K and let $\{V_i\}_{i \in I}$ be a family which captures $\mathcal{O}[[K]]$ such that each V_i has a central character. Let I^+ and I^- be subsets of I consisting of i such that c acts on V_i by 1 and by -1 , respectively. Let $\psi : Z \rightarrow L^\times$ be a character. If $\psi(c) = 1$ then I^+ captures every projective object in $\mathrm{Mod}_{K,\psi}^{\mathrm{pro}}(\mathcal{O})$. If $\psi(c) = -1$ then I^- captures every projective object in $\mathrm{Mod}_{K,\psi}^{\mathrm{pro}}(\mathcal{O})$.*

Proof. If $M \in \mathrm{Mod}_K^{\mathrm{pro}}(\mathcal{O})$ is \mathcal{O} -torsion-free then I captures M if and only if the image of the evaluation map $\bigoplus_{i \in I} V_i \otimes \mathrm{Hom}_K(V_i, \Pi) \rightarrow \Pi$ is dense, where $\Pi = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}}^{\mathrm{cont}}(M, L)$ is the Banach space representation of K with the topology induced by the supremum norm [Colmez et al. 2014, Lemma 2.10]. Let $\Pi = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}}^{\mathrm{cont}}(\mathcal{O}[[K]], L)$ and $\Pi^\pm := \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}}^{\mathrm{cont}}(\mathcal{O}[[K]]/(c \pm 1), L)$. Since $\Pi = \Pi^+ \oplus \Pi^-$, and $\{V_i\}$ captures $\mathcal{O}[[K]]$, we deduce that the image of the evaluation map $\bigoplus_{i \in I} V_i \otimes \mathrm{Hom}_K(V_i, \Pi^\pm) \rightarrow \Pi^\pm$ is dense. If $i \in I^+$ then c acts trivially on V_i and so $\mathrm{Hom}_K(V_i, \Pi^-) = 0$. This implies the image of $\bigoplus_{i \in I^+} V_i \otimes \mathrm{Hom}_K(V_i, \Pi^+) \rightarrow \Pi^+$ is dense. Using Lemma 2.2 we deduce that I^+ captures $\mathcal{O}[[K]]/(c - 1)$. A similar argument shows that I^- captures $\mathcal{O}[[K]]/(c + 1)$. Every projective object in $\mathrm{Mod}_{K,\psi}^{\mathrm{pro}}(\mathcal{O})$ can be realized as a direct summand of a product of some copies of $\mathcal{O}[[K]]/(c - \psi(c))$, which implies the assertion; see the proof of [Colmez et al. 2014, Lemma 2.11]. \square

Lemma 2.4. *Let $K = \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)$, and let Z be the center of K , $\psi : Z \rightarrow L^\times$ a character and V a continuous representation of K on a finite-dimensional L -vector space with a central character ψ_V . If $\psi(c) = \psi_V(c)$ then $\{V \otimes \mathrm{Sym}^{2a} L^2\}_{a \in \mathbb{N}}$ captures every projective object in $\mathrm{Mod}_{K,\psi}^{\mathrm{pro}}(\mathcal{O})$; if $\psi(c) = -\psi_V(c)$ then $\{V \otimes \mathrm{Sym}^{2a+1} L^2\}_{a \in \mathbb{N}}$ captures every projective object in $\mathrm{Mod}_{K,\psi}^{\mathrm{pro}}(\mathcal{O})$.*

Proof. Proposition 2.12 in [Colmez et al. 2014] implies that $\{\mathrm{Sym}^a L^2\}_{a \in \mathbb{N}}$ captures $\mathcal{O}[[K]]$. We leave it as an exercise for the reader to check that this implies that $\{V \otimes \mathrm{Sym}^a L^2\}_{a \in \mathbb{N}}$ also captures $\mathcal{O}[[K]]$. The assertion follows from Lemma 2.3. \square

Lemma 2.5. *Let $M \in \mathrm{Mod}_{\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p),\psi}^{\mathrm{pro}}(\mathcal{O})$ and let V be a continuous representation of K on a finite-dimensional L -vector space with a central character ψ . Then*

$$\bigcap_{\phi} \mathrm{Ker} \phi = \bigcap_{\xi, \eta} \mathrm{Ker} \xi,$$

where the first intersection is taken over all $\phi \in \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}[[\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)]]}^{\mathrm{cont}}(M, V^*)$ and the second intersection is taken over all characters $\eta : \mathbb{Z}_p^\times \rightarrow L^\times$ with $\eta^2 = 1$ and all $\xi \in \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}[[\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)]]}^{\mathrm{cont}}(M, (V \otimes \eta \circ \det)^*)$.

Proof. Let Z be the center of $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)$. The determinant induces the isomorphism $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)/Z \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p) \cong \mathbb{Z}_p^\times / (\mathbb{Z}_p^\times)^2$, which is a cyclic group of order 2 if $p \neq 2$, and a product of cyclic groups of order 2 if $p = 2$. Hence, $\mathrm{Ind}_{Z \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)}^{\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)} \mathbf{1} \cong \bigoplus \eta \circ \det$, where the sum is taken over all characters η with $\eta^2 = 1$. The isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}[\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)]}^{\mathrm{cont}}(M, V^*) &\cong \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}[\mathrm{ZSL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)]}^{\mathrm{cont}}(M, V^*) \\ &\cong \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}[\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)]}^{\mathrm{cont}}(M, V^* \otimes \mathrm{Ind}_{Z \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)}^{\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)} \mathbf{1}) \\ &\cong \bigoplus_{\eta} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}[\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)]}^{\mathrm{cont}}(M, V^* \otimes \eta \circ \det) \end{aligned}$$

implies the assertion. □

Lemma 2.6. *Let $M \in \mathrm{Mod}_{\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p), \psi}^{\mathrm{pro}}(\mathcal{O})$ and let $\{V_i\}_{i \in I}$ be a family of continuous representations of K on finite-dimensional L -vector spaces with a central character ψ . If $\{V_i|_{\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)}\}_{i \in I}$ captures $M|_{\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)}$ then $\{V_i \otimes \eta \circ \det\}_{i \in I, \eta}$ captures M , where η runs over all characters $\eta : \mathbb{Z}_p^\times \rightarrow L^\times$ with $\eta^2 = 1$.*

Proof. The assertion follows from Lemma 2.5 and [Colmez et al. 2014, Lemma 2.7]. □

Proposition 2.7. *Let $K = \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)$, and let Z be the center of K and $\psi : Z \rightarrow L^\times$ a continuous character. There is a smooth irreducible representation τ of K which is a type for a Bernstein component containing a principal series representation, but not containing a special series representation, such that*

$$\{\tau \otimes \mathrm{Sym}^a L^2 \otimes \eta' \circ \det\}_{a \in \mathbb{N}, \eta'}$$

captures every projective object in $\mathrm{Mod}_{K, \psi}^{\mathrm{pro}}(\mathcal{O})$. Here, for each $a \in \mathbb{N}$, η' runs over all continuous characters $\eta' : \mathbb{Z}_p^\times \rightarrow L^\times$ such that $\tau \otimes \mathrm{Sym}^a L^2 \otimes \eta' \circ \det$ has central character ψ .

Proof. If $p \neq 2$ (resp. $p = 2$) then $1 + p\mathbb{Z}_p$ (resp. $1 + 4\mathbb{Z}_2$) is a free pro- p group of rank 1. Using this one may show that there is a smooth, nontrivial character $\chi : \mathbb{Z}_p^\times \rightarrow L^\times$ and a continuous character $\eta_0 : \mathbb{Z}_p^\times \rightarrow L^\times$ such that $\psi = \chi \eta_0^2$. Let e be the smallest integer such that χ is trivial on $1 + p^e \mathbb{Z}_p$. Let

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{Z}_p^\times & \mathbb{Z}_p \\ p^e \mathbb{Z}_p & \mathbb{Z}_p^\times \end{pmatrix},$$

and let $\chi \otimes \mathbf{1} : J \rightarrow L^\times$ be the character which sends $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \chi(a)$. The representation $\tau := \mathrm{Ind}_J^K(\chi \otimes \mathbf{1})$ is irreducible and is a type. More precisely, for an irreducible smooth \bar{L} -representation π of $G = \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$, we have $\mathrm{Hom}_K(\tau, \pi) \neq 0$ if and only if $\pi \cong (\mathrm{Ind}_B^G \psi_1 \otimes \psi_2)_{\mathrm{sm}}$, where B is a Borel subgroup and $\psi_1|_{\mathbb{Z}_p^\times} = \chi$ and $\psi_2|_{\mathbb{Z}_p^\times} = \mathbf{1}$; see [Henniart 2002, §A.2.2]. The central character of τ is equal to χ . We claim that the family $\{\tau \otimes \mathrm{Sym}^{2a} L^2 \otimes (\det)^{-a} \otimes \eta \eta_0 \circ \det\}_{a \in \mathbb{N}, \eta}$, where η runs

over all the characters with $\eta^2 = 1$, captures every projective object in $\text{Mod}_{K,\psi}^{\text{pro}}(\mathcal{O})$. If $M \in \text{Mod}_{K,\psi}^{\text{pro}}(\mathcal{O})$ is projective then $M|_{\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)}$ is projective in $\text{Mod}_{\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p),\psi}^{\text{pro}}(\mathcal{O})$ [Emerton 2010b, Proposition 2.1.11]. Lemma 2.4 implies that the family captures $M|_{\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)}$. Since each representation in the family has central character equal to $\chi \eta_0^2 = \psi$, the claim follows from Lemma 2.6. Since the family of representations appearing in the claim is a subfamily of the representations appearing in the proposition, the claim implies the proposition. \square

2B. The image of Colmez's Montreal functor. Let $G = \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$, $K = \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)$. Let B be the subgroup of upper-triangular matrices in G , let T be the subgroup of diagonal matrices and let Z be the center of G . We make no assumption on the prime p . We fix a continuous character $\psi : Z \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^\times$.

Let $\text{Mod}_G^{\text{pro}}(\mathcal{O})$ be the category of profinite augmented representations of G [Emerton 2010a, Definition 2.1.6]. The Pontryagin duality

$$\pi \mapsto \pi^\vee := \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}}^{\text{cont}}(\pi, L/\mathcal{O})$$

induces an antiequivalence of categories between $\text{Mod}_G^{\text{sm}}(\mathcal{O})$ and $\text{Mod}_G^{\text{pro}}(\mathcal{O})$ [Emerton 2010a, (2.2.8)]. Let $\text{Mod}_G^{\text{l.adm}}(\mathcal{O})$ be the full subcategory of $\text{Mod}_G^{\text{sm}}(\mathcal{O})$ consisting of locally admissible [Emerton 2010a, Definition 2.2.17] representations of G and let $\text{Mod}_{G,\psi}^{\text{l.adm}}(\mathcal{O})$ be the full subcategory of $\text{Mod}_G^{\text{l.adm}}(\mathcal{O})$ consisting of those representations on which Z acts by the character ψ . Let $\mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})$ be the full subcategory of $\text{Mod}_G^{\text{pro}}(\mathcal{O})$ antiequivalent to $\text{Mod}_{G,\psi}^{\text{l.adm}}(\mathcal{O})$ via the Pontryagin duality. For $\pi_1, \pi_2 \in \text{Mod}_{G,\psi}^{\text{l.adm}}(\mathcal{O})$ we let $\text{Ext}_{G,\psi}^i(\pi_1, \pi_2)$ be the Yoneda Ext group computed in $\text{Mod}_{G,\psi}^{\text{l.adm}}(\mathcal{O})$.

Let $\pi \in \text{Mod}_{G,\psi}^{\text{l.adm}}(\mathcal{O})$ be absolutely irreducible and either supersingular [Barthel and Livné 1994; Breuil 2003a] or a principal series representation isomorphic to $(\text{Ind}_B^G \chi_1 \otimes \chi_2 \omega^{-1})_{\text{sm}}$, for some smooth characters $\chi_1, \chi_2 : \mathbb{Q}_p^\times \rightarrow k^\times$ such that $\chi_1 \chi_2^{-1} \neq \omega^{\pm 1}, \mathbf{1}$. This hypothesis ensures that $\pi' := (\text{Ind}_B^G \chi_2 \otimes \chi_1 \omega^{-1})_{\text{sm}}$ is also absolutely irreducible and $\pi \not\cong \pi'$. Let $P \rightarrow \pi^\vee$ be a projective envelope of π^\vee in $\mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})$ and let $E = \text{End}_{\mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})}(P)$. Then E is naturally a topological ring with a unique maximal ideal and residue field $k = \text{End}_{\mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})}(\pi^\vee)$; see [Paškūnas 2013, §2].

Proposition 2.8. *If π is supersingular then $k \widehat{\otimes}_E P \cong \pi^\vee$. If π is a principal series then $k \widehat{\otimes}_E P \cong \kappa^\vee$, where κ is the unique nonsplit extension $0 \rightarrow \pi \rightarrow \kappa \rightarrow \pi' \rightarrow 0$.*

Proof. In both cases, $(k \widehat{\otimes}_E P)^\vee$ is the unique representation in $\text{Mod}_{G,\psi}^{\text{l.adm}}(\mathcal{O})$ which is maximal with respect to the following conditions: (1) $\text{soc}_G(k \widehat{\otimes}_E P)^\vee \cong \pi$; (2) π occurs in $(k \widehat{\otimes}_E P)^\vee$ with multiplicity one; see [Paškūnas 2013, Remark 1.13]. For, if $\tau \in \text{Mod}_{G,\psi}^{\text{l.adm}}(\mathcal{O})$ satisfies both conditions, then (1) and [Paškūnas 2013, Lemma 2.10] imply that the natural map $\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})}(P, \tau^\vee) \widehat{\otimes}_E P \rightarrow \tau^\vee$ is surjective, and (2) and the exactness of $\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})}(P, *)$ imply that $\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})}(P, \tau^\vee) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})}(P, \pi^\vee) \cong k$. Hence, dually we obtain an injection $\tau \hookrightarrow (k \widehat{\otimes}_E P)^\vee$.

Let π_1 be an irreducible representation in $\text{Mod}_{G,\psi}^{\text{ladm}}(\mathcal{O})$ such that $\text{Ext}_{G,\psi}^1(\pi_1, \pi)$ is nonzero. It follows from Corollary 1.2 in [Paškūnas 2014] that if π is supersingular then $\pi_1 \cong \pi$ and hence $(k \widehat{\otimes}_E P)^\vee \cong \pi$, and if π is a principal series as above then $\pi_1 \cong \pi$ or $\pi_1 \cong \pi'$. We will now explain how to modify the arguments of [Paškūnas 2013, §8] so that they also work for $p = 2$, the main point being that Emerton’s functor of ordinary parts works for all p . Proposition 4.3.15(2) of [Emerton 2010b] implies that $\text{Ext}_{G,\psi}^1(\pi', \pi)$ is one-dimensional. Let κ be the unique nonsplit extension $0 \rightarrow \pi \rightarrow \kappa \rightarrow \pi' \rightarrow 0$. We claim that $\text{Ext}_{G,\psi}^n(\pi', \kappa) = 0$ for all $n \geq 0$. The claim for $n = 1$ implies that $(k \widehat{\otimes}_E P)^\vee \cong \kappa$. It is proved in [Emerton and Paškūnas 2010, Corollary 3.12] that the δ -functor $H^\bullet \text{Ord}_B$, defined in [Emerton 2010b, Definition 3.3.1], is effaceable in $\text{Mod}_{G,\psi}^{\text{ladm}}(\mathcal{O})$. Hence it coincides with the derived functor $\mathbb{R}^\bullet \text{Ord}_B$. An open compact subgroup N_0 of the unipotent radical of B is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}_p , and hence $H^i(N_0, *)$ vanishes for $i \geq 2$. This implies that $\mathbb{R}^i \text{Ord}_B = H^i \text{Ord}_B = 0$ for $i \geq 2$. The proof of [Paškūnas 2013, Lemma 8.1] does not use the assumption $p > 2$ and gives that

$$\text{Ord}_B \kappa \cong \text{Ord}_B \pi \cong \mathbb{R}^1 \text{Ord}_B \pi' \cong \mathbb{R}^1 \text{Ord}_B \kappa \cong \chi_2 \omega^{-1} \otimes \chi_1. \tag{2}$$

Our assumption on χ_1 and χ_2 implies that $\chi_1 \omega^{-1} \otimes \chi_2$ and $\chi_2 \omega^{-1} \otimes \chi_1$ are distinct characters of T . It follows from [Emerton 2010b, Lemma 4.3.10] that all the Ext-groups between them vanish. Since $\pi' \cong (\text{Ind}_{\bar{B}}^G \chi_1 \omega^{-1} \otimes \chi_2)_{\text{sm}}$, where \bar{B} is the subgroup of lower-triangular matrices in G , all the terms in Emerton’s spectral sequence [2010b, (3.7.4)] converging to $\text{Ext}_{G,\psi}^n(\pi', \kappa)$ are zero. Hence, $\text{Ext}_{G,\psi}^n(\pi_2, \kappa) = 0$ for all $n \geq 0$. Let us also note that the 5-term exact sequence associated to the spectral sequence implies that $\text{Ext}_{G,\psi}^1(\pi, \kappa)$ is finite-dimensional. □

Proposition 2.9. *If π is supersingular then let $S = Q = \pi^\vee$. If π is a principal series then let $S = \pi^\vee$ and $Q = \kappa^\vee$. Then S and Q satisfy the hypotheses (H0)–(H5) of [Paškūnas 2013, §3].*

Proof. If π is supersingular then there are no other irreducible representations in the block of π and hence the only hypothesis to check is (H4), which is equivalent to the finite-dimensionality of $\text{Ext}_{G,\psi}^1(\pi, \pi)$. This follows from Proposition 9.1 in [Paškūnas 2010b]. If π is a principal series then the assertion follows from the Ext-group calculations made in the proof of Proposition 2.8. □

The proposition enables us to apply the formalism developed in [Paškūnas 2013, Section 3]. Corollary 3.12 of [Paškūnas 2013] implies:

Proposition 2.10. *The functor $\widehat{\otimes}_E P$ is an exact functor from the category of pseudo-compact right E -modules to $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{O})$.*

If \mathfrak{m} is a pseudocompact right E -module then $\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})}(P, \mathfrak{m} \widehat{\otimes}_E P) \cong \mathfrak{m}$ by [Paškūnas 2013, Lemma 2.9]. This implies that the functor is fully faithful, so that

$$\text{Hom}_E^{\text{cont}}(\mathfrak{m}_1, \mathfrak{m}_2) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})}(\mathfrak{m}_1 \widehat{\otimes}_E P, \mathfrak{m}_2 \widehat{\otimes}_E P). \tag{3}$$

Proposition 2.11. *E is commutative.*

Proof. Let $\widetilde{\mathfrak{C}}(\mathcal{O})$ be the full subcategory of $\text{Mod}_G^{\text{pro}}(\mathcal{O})$ which is antiequivalent to $\text{Mod}_G^{\text{adm}}(\mathcal{O})$ via the Pontryagin duality. Let \widetilde{P} be a projective envelope of π^\vee in $\widetilde{\mathfrak{C}}(\mathcal{O})$, let $\widetilde{E} := \text{End}_{\widetilde{\mathfrak{C}}(\mathcal{O})}(\widetilde{P})$ and let \mathfrak{a} be the closed two-sided ideal of \widetilde{E} generated by the elements $z - \psi^{-1}(z)$, for all z in the center of G . We may consider $\mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})$ as a full subcategory of $\widetilde{\mathfrak{C}}(\mathcal{O})$. Since the center of G acts on $\widetilde{P}/\mathfrak{a}\widetilde{P}$ by ψ^{-1} , we have $\widetilde{P}/\mathfrak{a}\widetilde{P} \in \mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})$. The functor $\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})}(\widetilde{P}/\mathfrak{a}\widetilde{P}, *)$ is exact, since

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})}(\widetilde{P}/\mathfrak{a}\widetilde{P}, M) = \text{Hom}_{\widetilde{\mathfrak{C}}(\mathcal{O})}(\widetilde{P}, M) \tag{4}$$

for all $M \in \mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})$, and \widetilde{P} is projective. Hence, $\widetilde{P}/\mathfrak{a}\widetilde{P}$ is projective in $\mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})$. Its G -cosocle is isomorphic to π^\vee , since the same is true of \widetilde{P} . Hence, $\widetilde{P}/\mathfrak{a}\widetilde{P}$ is a projective envelope of π^\vee in $\mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})$. Since projective envelopes are unique up to isomorphism, $\widetilde{P}/\mathfrak{a}\widetilde{P}$ is isomorphic to P . Since \mathfrak{a} is generated by central elements, any $\phi \in \widetilde{E}$ maps $\mathfrak{a}\widetilde{P}$ to itself. This yields a ring homomorphism $\widetilde{E} \rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})}(\widetilde{P}/\mathfrak{a}\widetilde{P}) \cong E$. Projectivity of \widetilde{P} and (4) applied with $M = \widetilde{P}/\mathfrak{a}\widetilde{P}$ implies that the homomorphism is surjective and induces an isomorphism $\widetilde{E}/\mathfrak{a} \cong \text{End}_{\mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})}(\widetilde{P}/\mathfrak{a}\widetilde{P})$. Since \widetilde{E} is commutative [Colmez et al. 2014, Corollary 2.22] we deduce that E is commutative. \square

Proposition 2.12. *E is a complete local noetherian commutative \mathcal{O} -algebra with residue field k .*

Proof. Proposition 2.11 asserts that E is commutative. Corollary 3.11 of [Paškūnas 2013] implies that the natural topology on E (see [Paškūnas 2013, §2]) coincides with the topology defined by the maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} , which implies that E is complete for the \mathfrak{m} -adic topology. It follows from Lemma 3.7, Proposition 3.8(iii) of [Paškūnas 2013] that $\mathfrak{m}/(\mathfrak{m}^2 + (\varpi))$ is a finite-dimensional k -vector space. Since E is commutative, we deduce that E is noetherian. \square

Proposition 2.13. *Let $Q = \pi^\vee$ if π is supersingular and let $Q = \kappa^\vee$ if π is a principal series. The ring E represents the universal deformation problem of Q in $\mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})$, and P is the universal deformation of Q .*

Proof. Since E is commutative by Proposition 2.11 and since hypotheses (H0)–(H5) of [Paškūnas 2013, §3] are satisfied by Proposition 2.9, the assertion follows from [Paškūnas 2013, Corollary 3.27]. \square

2B1. Colmez’s Montreal functor. This subsection is essentially the same as Section 5.7 of [Paškūnas 2013]. Let $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ be the absolute Galois group of \mathbb{Q}_p . We will consider ψ as a character of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ via local class field theory, normalized so that the uniformizers correspond to geometric Frobenii. Let $\varepsilon : G_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^\times$ be the p -adic cyclotomic character. Similarly, we will identify ε with the character of \mathbb{Q}_p^\times , which maps x to $x|x|$.

Colmez [2010] has defined an exact and covariant functor V from the category of smooth, finite-length representations of G on \mathcal{O} -torsion modules with a central character to the category of continuous finite-length representations of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ on \mathcal{O} -torsion modules. This functor enables us to make the connection between the $GL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ and $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ worlds. We modify Colmez’s functor to obtain an exact covariant functor

$$\check{V} : \mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \text{Mod}_{G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}}^{\text{pro}}(\mathcal{O})$$

as follows. Let M be in $\mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})$. If it is of finite length then $\check{V}(M) := V(M^\vee)^\vee(\varepsilon\psi)$, where \vee denotes the Pontryagin dual and ε is the cyclotomic character. In general, we may write $M \cong \varprojlim M_i$, where the limit is taken over all quotients of finite length in $\mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})$, and we define $\check{V}(M) := \varprojlim \check{V}(M_i)$. If $\pi \in \text{Mod}_{G, \psi}^{\text{fin}}(k)$ is absolutely irreducible, then π^\vee is an object of $\mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})$, and if π is supersingular in the sense of [Barthel and Livné 1994], then $\check{V}(\pi^\vee) \cong V(\pi)$ is an absolutely irreducible continuous representation of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ associated to π by Breuil [2003a]. If $\pi \cong (\text{Ind}_B^G \chi_1 \otimes \chi_2 \omega^{-1})_{\text{sm}}$ then $\check{V}(\pi^\vee) \cong \chi_1$. If $\pi \cong \chi \circ \det$ then $\check{V}(\pi^\vee) = 0$ and if $\pi \cong \text{Sp} \otimes \chi \circ \det$, where Sp is the Steinberg representation, then $\check{V}(\pi^\vee) \cong \chi$. Since \check{V} is exact we obtain an exact sequence of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -representations

$$0 \rightarrow \chi_2 \rightarrow \check{V}(\kappa^\vee) \rightarrow \chi_1 \rightarrow 0. \tag{5}$$

The sequence is nonsplit by [Colmez 2010, Proposition VII.4.13(iii)]. If \mathfrak{m} is a pseudocompact right E -module then there exists a natural isomorphism of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -representations

$$\check{V}(\mathfrak{m} \widehat{\otimes}_E P) \cong \mathfrak{m} \widehat{\otimes}_E \check{V}(P), \tag{6}$$

by [Paškūnas 2013, Lemma 5.53]. It follows from (6) and Proposition 2.10 that $\check{V}(P)$ is a deformation of $\rho := \check{V}(k \widehat{\otimes}_E P)$ to E . If π is supersingular then ρ is an absolutely irreducible 2-dimensional representation of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$, and if π is a principal series then ρ is a nonsplit extension of distinct characters; see (5). In both cases, $\text{End}_{G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}}(\rho) = k$ and so the universal deformation problem of ρ is represented by a complete local noetherian \mathcal{O} -algebra R . Let R^ψ be the quotient of R parametrizing deformations of ρ with determinant equal to $\psi\varepsilon$.

Proposition 2.14. *The functor \check{V} induces surjective homomorphisms $R \twoheadrightarrow E$ and $\varphi : E \twoheadrightarrow R^\psi$.*

Proof. This is proved in the same way as [Paškūnas 2013, Proposition 5.56, §5.8], following [Kisin 2010]. For the first surjection it is enough to prove that \check{V} induces an injection

$$\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{E}(\mathcal{O})}^1(Q, Q) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Ext}_{G_{\mathcal{O}_p}}^1(\rho, \rho).$$

This follows from [Colmez 2010, Théorème VII.5.2]. To prove the second surjection, we observe that R^ψ is reduced and \mathcal{O} -torsion-free: if $p \geq 5$ then R^ψ is formally smooth over \mathcal{O} , if $p = 3$ then the assertion follows from results of [Böckle 2010], and if $p = 2$ then the assertion follows from [Chenevier 2009, Proposition 4.1]. Thus it is enough to show that every closed point of $\mathrm{Spec} R^\psi[1/p]$ is contained in $\mathrm{Spec} E$. This is equivalent to showing that for every deformation $\tilde{\rho}$ of ρ with determinant $\psi\varepsilon$ there is a Banach space representation Π lifting Q^\vee with central character ψ such that $\check{V}(\Pi) \cong \tilde{\rho}$. This follows from [Colmez et al. 2015, Theorem 10.1]. \square

2B2. Banach space representations. Let $\mathrm{Ban}_{G,\psi}^{\mathrm{adm}}(L)$ be the category of admissible unitary L -Banach space representations [Schneider and Teitelbaum 2002, §3] on which Z acts by the character ψ . If $\Pi \in \mathrm{Ban}_{G,\psi}^{\mathrm{adm}}(L)$ then we let

$$\check{V}(\Pi) := \check{V}(\Theta^d) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} L, \tag{7}$$

where Θ is any open bounded G -invariant lattice in Π . Therefore, \check{V} is exact and contravariant on $\mathrm{Ban}_{G,\psi}^{\mathrm{adm}}(L)$.

Remark 2.15. One of the reasons we use \check{V} instead of V is that this allows us to define $\check{V}(\Pi)$ without making the assumption that the reduction of Π modulo ϖ has finite length as a G -representation.

If \mathfrak{m} is an $E[1/p]$ -module of finite length then we let

$$\Pi(\mathfrak{m}) := \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}}^{\mathrm{cont}}(\mathfrak{m}^0 \widehat{\otimes}_E P, L), \tag{8}$$

where \mathfrak{m}^0 is any E -stable \mathcal{O} -lattice in \mathfrak{m} . Then $\Pi(\mathfrak{m})$ is an admissible unitary L -Banach space representation of G , by [Paškūnas 2015b, Lemma 2.21], with the topology given by the supremum norm. Since the functor $\widehat{\otimes}_E P$ is exact by Proposition 2.10, the functor $\mathfrak{m} \mapsto \Pi(\mathfrak{m})$ is exact and contravariant. Moreover, it is fully faithful, as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Hom}_G(\Pi(\mathfrak{m}_1), \Pi(\mathfrak{m}_2)) &\cong \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{E}(\mathcal{O})}(\mathfrak{m}_2^0 \widehat{\otimes}_E P, \mathfrak{m}_1^0 \widehat{\otimes}_E P)_L \\ &\cong \mathrm{Hom}_{E[1/p]}(\mathfrak{m}_2, \mathfrak{m}_1), \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

where the first isomorphism follows from Theorem 2.3 of [Schneider and Teitelbaum 2002] and the second from (3).

Lemma 2.16. *Let \mathfrak{m} be an $E[1/p]$ -module of finite length and let $\Pi \in \mathrm{Ban}_{G,\psi}^{\mathrm{adm}}(L)$ be such that π does not occur as a subquotient in the reduction of an open bounded*

G-invariant lattice in Π modulo ϖ . Then $\text{Ext}_G^1(\Pi, \Pi(\mathfrak{m}))$ computed in $\text{Ban}_{G,\psi}^{\text{adm}}(L)$ is zero.

Proof. If Θ is an open bounded *G*-invariant lattice in $B \in \text{Ban}_{G,\psi}^{\text{adm}}(L)$ then we define $\mathfrak{m}(B) := \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{O})}(P, \Theta^d)_L$. Proposition 4.17 in [Paškūnas 2013] implies that $\mathfrak{m}(B)$ is a finitely generated $E[1/p]$ -module. The functor $B \mapsto \mathfrak{m}(B)$ is exact by [Paškūnas 2013, Lemma 4.9]. The evaluation map $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{O})}(P, \Theta^d) \widehat{\otimes}_E P \rightarrow \Theta^d$ induces a continuous *G*-equivariant map $B \rightarrow \Pi(\mathfrak{m}(B))$. If \mathfrak{m} is an $E[1/p]$ -module of finite length and $B \cong \Pi(\mathfrak{m})$ then $\mathfrak{m}(B) \cong \mathfrak{m}$ and the map $B \rightarrow \Pi(\mathfrak{m}(B))$ is an isomorphism by [Paškūnas 2013, Lemma 4.28]. Moreover, $\mathfrak{m}(B) = 0$ if and only if π does not occur as a subquotient of $\Theta/(\varpi)$, by [Colmez et al. 2014, Proposition 2.1(ii)]. Hence, if we have an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \Pi(\mathfrak{m}) \rightarrow B \rightarrow \Pi \rightarrow 0$ then by applying the functor \mathfrak{m} to it, we obtain an isomorphism $\mathfrak{m} \cong \mathfrak{m}(\Pi(\mathfrak{m})) \cong \mathfrak{m}(B)$ and hence an isomorphism $\Pi(\mathfrak{m}) \cong \Pi(\mathfrak{m}(B))$. The map $B \rightarrow \Pi(\mathfrak{m}(B))$ splits the exact sequence. \square

The proof of [Paškūnas 2015b, Lemma 4.3] shows that we have a natural isomorphism of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -representations

$$\check{V}(\Pi(\mathfrak{m})) \cong \mathfrak{m} \otimes_E \check{V}(P). \tag{10}$$

Let us point out a special case of this isomorphism. If \mathfrak{n} is a maximal ideal of $E[1/p]$ then its residue field $\kappa(\mathfrak{n})$ is a finite extension of L . Let $\mathcal{O}_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})}$ be the ring of integers in $\kappa(\mathfrak{n})$ and let $\varpi_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})}$ be the uniformizer. Then $\Theta := \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}}^{\text{cont}}(\mathcal{O}_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})} \widehat{\otimes}_E P, \mathcal{O})$ is an open bounded *G*-invariant lattice in $\Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}))$. The evaluation map induces an isomorphism $\Theta^d \cong \mathcal{O}_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})} \widehat{\otimes}_E P$. Since E is noetherian, $\mathcal{O}_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})}$ is a finitely presented E -module and thus the usual and completed tensor products coincide. We obtain

$$\check{V}(\Theta^d) \cong \mathcal{O}_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})} \otimes_E \check{V}(P), \quad \check{V}(\Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}))) \cong \kappa(\mathfrak{n}) \otimes_E \check{V}(P). \tag{11}$$

Since the residue field of $\mathcal{O}_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})}$ is k , we have

$$\Theta/(\varpi_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})}) \cong \text{Hom}_k^{\text{cont}}(k \widehat{\otimes}_E P, k) \cong (k \widehat{\otimes}_E P)^\vee. \tag{12}$$

Recall from [Paškūnas 2013, §4] that $\Pi \in \text{Ban}_{G,\psi}^{\text{adm}}(L)$ is *irreducible* if it does not have a nontrivial closed *G*-invariant subspace. It is *absolutely irreducible* if $\Pi \otimes_L L'$ is irreducible in $\text{Ban}_{G,\psi}^{\text{adm}}(L')$ for every finite field extension L'/L . An irreducible Π is *ordinary* if it is a subquotient of a unitary parabolic induction of a unitary character. Otherwise it is called *nonordinary*.

Proposition 2.17. *If \mathfrak{n} is a maximal ideal of $E[1/p]$ then either the $\kappa(\mathfrak{n})$ -Banach space representation $\Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}))$ is absolutely irreducible nonordinary or*

$$\pi \cong \left(\text{Ind}_B^G \chi_1 \otimes \chi_2 \omega^{-1}\right)_{\text{sm}}$$

and (after possibly replacing $\kappa(\mathfrak{n})$ by a finite extension) there exists a nonsplit extension

$$0 \rightarrow (\text{Ind}_B^G \delta_1 \otimes \delta_2 \varepsilon^{-1})_{\text{cont}} \rightarrow \Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n})) \rightarrow (\text{Ind}_B^G \delta_2 \otimes \delta_1 \varepsilon^{-1})_{\text{cont}} \rightarrow 0, \quad (13)$$

where $\delta_1, \delta_2 : \mathbb{Q}_p^\times \rightarrow \kappa(\mathfrak{n})^\times$ are unitary characters congruent to χ_1 and χ_2 , respectively, such that $\delta_1 \delta_2 = \psi \varepsilon$.

Proof. It follows from (11) that $\dim_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})} \check{V}(\Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}))) = 2$. Since \check{V} applied to a parabolic induction of a unitary character is a one-dimensional representation of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$, we deduce that if $\Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}))$ is absolutely irreducible then it cannot be ordinary.

If π is supersingular then (12) implies that $\Theta/(\varpi_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})}) \cong \pi$, which is absolutely irreducible. This implies that $\Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}))$ is absolutely irreducible. If π is a principal series then $\Theta/(\varpi_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})})$ is of length 2 and both irreducible subquotients are absolutely irreducible. Hence, $\Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}))$ is either irreducible or of length 2. Let us assume that $\Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}))$ is not absolutely irreducible. Then after possibly replacing $\kappa(\mathfrak{n})$ by a finite extension we have an exact sequence of admissible $\kappa(\mathfrak{n})$ -Banach space representations $0 \rightarrow \Pi_1 \rightarrow \Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n})) \rightarrow \Pi_2 \rightarrow 0$. This sequence is nonsplit, since otherwise $\check{V}(\Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n})))$ would be a direct sum of two one-dimensional representations, which would contradict [Paškūnas 2015b, Lemma 4.5(iii)]. Let $\Theta_1 := \Theta \cap \Pi_1$ and let Θ_2 be the image of Θ in Π_2 . Since we are dealing with admissible representations, Θ_2 is a bounded \mathcal{O} -lattice in Π_2 . Lemma 5.5 of [Paškūnas 2010a] says that we have the exact sequences of $\mathcal{O}_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})}$ -modules

$$0 \rightarrow \Theta_1 \rightarrow \Theta \rightarrow \Theta_2 \rightarrow 0, \quad (14)$$

$$0 \rightarrow \Theta_1/(\varpi_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})}) \rightarrow \Theta/(\varpi_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})}) \rightarrow \Theta_2/(\varpi_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})}) \rightarrow 0. \quad (15)$$

It follows from (12) that the exact sequence of G -representations in (15) is the unique nonsplit extension $0 \rightarrow \pi \rightarrow \kappa \rightarrow \pi' \rightarrow 0$. Proposition 4.2.14 of [Emerton 2010b] applied with $A = \mathcal{O}_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})}/(\varpi_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})}^n)$ for all $n \geq 1$ implies that

$$\Pi_1 \cong (\text{Ind}_B^G \delta_1 \otimes \delta_2 \varepsilon^{-1})_{\text{cont}}, \quad \Pi_2 \cong (\text{Ind}_B^G \delta'_2 \otimes \delta'_1 \varepsilon^{-1})_{\text{cont}},$$

where $\delta_1, \delta_2, \delta'_1, \delta'_2 : \mathbb{Q}_p^\times \rightarrow \kappa(\mathfrak{n})^\times$ are unitary characters with δ_1, δ'_1 congruent to χ_1 and δ_2, δ'_2 congruent to χ_2 modulo $\varpi_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})}^n$. We reduce (14) modulo $\varpi_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})}^n$ to obtain an exact sequence to which we apply Ord_B . This gives us an injection $\text{Ord}_B(\Theta_2/(\varpi_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})}^n)) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^1 \text{Ord}_B(\Theta_2/(\varpi_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})}^n))$. Since both are free $\mathcal{O}_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})}/(\varpi_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})}^n)$ -modules of rank 1, the injection is an isomorphism. This implies that δ_1 is congruent to δ'_1 and δ_2 is congruent to δ'_2 modulo $\varpi_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})}^n$ for all $n \geq 1$. Hence, $\delta_1 = \delta'_1$ and $\delta_2 = \delta'_2$. \square

2B3. Main local result. We will prove that the surjection $\varphi : E \twoheadrightarrow R^\psi$ in Proposition 2.14 is an isomorphism. The argument combines the first part of the paper with methods of [Paškūnas 2015b]. The argument in [Paškūnas 2013] used to prove this statement when $p \geq 5$ uses the fact that the rings R^ψ are formally smooth in that

case. This does not hold in general; when $p = 2$ or 3 and even when the ring is formally smooth and $p = 3$, the computations just get too complicated.

Let V be a continuous representation of K with a central character ψ of the form $\tau \otimes \text{Sym}^a L^2 \otimes \eta \circ \det$, where $\eta : \mathbb{Z}_p^\times \rightarrow L^\times$ is a continuous character, and τ is a type for a Bernstein component containing a principal series representation, but not containing a special series representation.

Proposition 2.18. *If \mathfrak{n} is a maximal ideal of $E[1/p]$ then the following hold:*

- (i) $\dim_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})} \text{Hom}_K(V, \Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}))) \leq 1$.
- (ii) $\dim_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})} \text{Hom}_K(V, \Pi(E_{\mathfrak{n}}/\mathfrak{n}^2)) \leq 2$.

Moreover, if $\text{Hom}_K(V, \Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}))) \neq 0$ then $\det \check{V}(\Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}))) = \psi\varepsilon$.

Proof. If \mathfrak{m} is an $E[1/p]$ -module of finite length and L' is a finite extension of L , then $\Pi(\mathfrak{m} \otimes_L L') \cong \Pi(\mathfrak{m}) \otimes_L L'$ and $\text{Hom}_K(V, \Pi(\mathfrak{m})) \otimes_L L' \cong \text{Hom}_K(V, \Pi(\mathfrak{m}) \otimes_L L')$. This implies that it is enough to prove the assertions after replacing $\kappa(\mathfrak{n})$ by a finite extension. In particular, we may assume that $\Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}))$ is either absolutely irreducible or a nonsplit extension as in Proposition 2.17. Since \check{V} is compatible with twisting by characters, to prove the proposition it is enough to assume that η is trivial, so that V is a locally algebraic representation of K .

Since τ is a type and $\Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}))$ is admissible, $\text{Hom}_K(V, \Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}))) \neq 0$ if and only if (after possibly replacing $\kappa(\mathfrak{n})$ by a finite extension) $\Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}))$ contains a subrepresentation of the form $\Psi \otimes \text{Sym}^a L^2$, where Ψ is an absolutely irreducible smooth principal series representation in the Bernstein component described by τ ; see the proof of [Paškūnas 2010a, Theorem 7.2]. Let Π be the universal unitary completion of $\Psi \otimes \text{Sym}^a L^2$. Then Π is absolutely irreducible, by [Berger and Breuil 2010, Corollaire 5.3.4] and [Breuil and Emerton 2010, Proposition 2.2.1].

If $\Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}))$ is absolutely irreducible, we deduce that $\Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n})) \cong \Pi$. Since Π in [Berger and Breuil 2010] is constructed out of a (φ, Γ) -module of a 2-dimensional crystabelline representation of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ with determinant $\psi\varepsilon$, applying \check{V} undoes this construction to obtain the Galois representation we started with. In particular, $\det \check{V}(\Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}))) = \psi\varepsilon$. Moreover, it follows from [Colmez 2010, Théorème VI.6.50] that the locally algebraic vectors in $\Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}))$ are isomorphic to $\Psi \otimes \text{Sym}^a L^2$, which implies that

$$\dim_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})} \text{Hom}_K(V, \Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}))) = \dim_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})} \text{Hom}_K(V, \Psi \otimes \text{Sym}^a L^2) = 1, \quad (16)$$

giving part (i).

If $\Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}))$ is reducible, then using the fact that (13) is nonsplit we deduce that Π is the unique irreducible subrepresentation of $\Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}))$. It follows from [Paškūnas

2013, Lemma 12.5]¹ that the locally algebraic vectors in Π are isomorphic to $\Psi \otimes \text{Sym}^a L^2$ and the locally algebraic vectors in $\Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}))/\Pi$ are zero. Thus locally algebraic vectors in $\Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}))$ are isomorphic to $\Psi \otimes \text{Sym}^a L^2$ and so part (i) holds. Moreover, applying \check{V} to (13) we obtain an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \delta_2 \rightarrow \check{V}(\Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}))) \rightarrow \delta_1 \rightarrow 0$. Hence, $\det \check{V}(\Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}))) = \delta_1 \delta_2 = \psi \varepsilon$.

The exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{n}^2 \rightarrow E_{\mathfrak{n}}/\mathfrak{n}^2 \rightarrow \kappa(\mathfrak{n}) \rightarrow 0$ of $E[1/p]$ -modules gives rise to an exact sequence of admissible Banach space representations of G

$$0 \rightarrow \Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n})) \rightarrow \Pi(E_{\mathfrak{n}}/\mathfrak{n}^2) \rightarrow \Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}))^{\oplus d} \rightarrow 0,$$

where $d = \dim_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})} \mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{n}^2$. We claim that $\text{Hom}_G(\Pi, \Pi(E_{\mathfrak{n}}/\mathfrak{n}^2))$ is one-dimensional as a $\kappa(\mathfrak{n})$ -vector space. Given the claim we can deduce part (ii) by the same argument as in [Paškūnas 2015b, Corollary 4.21]. To show the claim let $\Pi' := \Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}))/\Pi$. If Π' is zero then the assertion follows from (9). If Π' is nonzero then the reduction of the unit ball modulo $\varpi_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})}$ is isomorphic to π' . Since (13) is nonsplit we obtain $\text{Hom}_G(\Pi', \Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}))) = 0$, and Lemma 2.16 implies that $\text{Ext}_G^1(\Pi', \Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}))) = 0$. Hence, $\text{Hom}_G(\Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n})), \Pi(E_{\mathfrak{n}}/\mathfrak{n}^2)) \cong \text{Hom}_G(\Pi, \Pi(E_{\mathfrak{n}}/\mathfrak{n}^2))$ and the claim follows from (9). \square

Let Θ be a K -invariant \mathcal{O} -lattice in V and let $M(\Theta) := \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}[[K]]}^{\text{cont}}(P, \Theta^d)^d$, where $(*)^d := \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}}(*, \mathcal{O})$. It follows from Proposition 2.8 that $(k \widehat{\otimes}_E P)^\vee$ is an admissible representation of G ; dually, this implies that $k \widehat{\otimes}_E P$ is a finitely generated $\mathcal{O}[[K]]$ -module. Hence, [Paškūnas 2015b, Proposition 2.15] implies that $M(\Theta)$ is a finitely generated E -module. We will denote by $\mathfrak{m}\text{-Spec}$ the set of maximal ideals of a commutative ring.

Proposition 2.19. *Let \mathfrak{a} be the E -annihilator of $M(\Theta)$. Then E/\mathfrak{a} is reduced and \mathcal{O} -torsion-free. Moreover, $\mathfrak{m}\text{-Spec}(E/\mathfrak{a})[1/p]$ is contained in the image of $\mathfrak{m}\text{-Spec } R^\psi[1/p]$ under $\varphi^\sharp : \text{Spec } R^\psi \rightarrow \text{Spec } E$.*

Proof. Theorem 5.2 in [Paškūnas 2015b] implies that there is a P -regular $x \in E$ such that P/xP is a finitely generated $\mathcal{O}[[K]]$ -module which is projective in $\text{Mod}_{K, \psi}^{\text{pro}}(\mathcal{O})$. It follows from [Paškūnas 2015b, Lemma 2.33] that $M(\Theta)$ is Cohen–Macaulay as a module over E and its Krull dimension is equal to 2. If \mathfrak{m} is an $E[1/p]$ -module of finite length then

$$\dim_L \text{Hom}_K(V, \Pi(\mathfrak{m})) = \dim_L \mathfrak{m} \otimes_E M(\Theta), \tag{17}$$

by [Paškūnas 2015b, Proposition 2.22]. Proposition 2.18 together with [Paškūnas 2015b, Proposition 2.32] imply that E/\mathfrak{a} is reduced. It is \mathcal{O} -torsion-free, since $M(\Theta)$ is \mathcal{O} -torsion-free. Let \mathfrak{n} be a maximal ideal of $E[1/p]$. Since E is a quotient of R , \mathfrak{n} lies in the image of $\mathfrak{m}\text{-Spec } R^\psi[1/p]$ if and only if $\det \kappa(\mathfrak{n}) \otimes_E \check{V}(P) = \psi \varepsilon$.

¹The assumption $p \geq 5$ in [Paškūnas 2013, §12] is only invoked in the proof of Theorem 12.7 by appealing to Theorem 11.4. All the other arguments in that section work for all primes p .

Proposition 2.18, (11) and (17) imply that this holds for all the maximal ideals of $(E/\mathfrak{a})[1/p]$. \square

Corollary 2.20. *The surjection $\varphi : E \twoheadrightarrow R^\psi$, given by Proposition 2.14, induces an isomorphism $E/\mathfrak{a} \cong R^\psi/\varphi(\mathfrak{a})$.*

Proof. Since $(E/\mathfrak{a})[1/p]$ and $(R^\psi/\varphi(\mathfrak{a}))[1/p]$ are Jacobson, Proposition 2.19 implies that φ induces an isomorphism between E/\mathfrak{a} and the image of R^ψ in the maximal reduced quotient of $(R^\psi/\varphi(\mathfrak{a}))[1/p]$. This implies that the surjection $E/\mathfrak{a} \twoheadrightarrow R^\psi/\varphi(\mathfrak{a})$ is injective, and hence an isomorphism. \square

Lemma 2.21. *The E -annihilators of $\text{Hom}_K^{\text{cont}}(P, V^*)$ and $M(\Theta)$ are equal.*

Proof. One inclusion is trivial; the other follows from [Paškūnas 2015b, (11)], which says that $\text{Hom}_K^{\text{cont}}(P, V^*)$ is naturally isomorphic to $\text{Hom}_O^{\text{cont}}(M(\Theta), L)$. \square

Theorem 2.22. *The functor \check{V} induces an isomorphism $\varphi : E \xrightarrow{\cong} R^\psi$. Moreover, $\check{V}(P)$ is the universal deformation of ρ with determinant $\psi\varepsilon$.*

Proof. It follows from Corollary 2.20 and Lemma 2.21 that the kernel of φ is contained in the E -annihilator of $\text{Hom}_K^{\text{cont}}(P, V^*)$. It follows from Proposition 2.7 that the intersection of the annihilators as V varies is zero. Hence, φ is injective, and hence an isomorphism by Proposition 2.14. The second part is a formal consequence of the first part. \square

2B4. Blocks. As explained in the introduction the category $\text{Mod}_{G,\psi}^{\text{l.adm}}(\mathcal{O})$ decomposes into a product of subcategories

$$\text{Mod}_{G,\psi}^{\text{l.adm}}(\mathcal{O}) \cong \prod_{\mathfrak{B} \in \text{Irr}_G^{\text{adm}}/\sim} \text{Mod}_{G,\psi}^{\text{l.adm}}(\mathcal{O})[\mathfrak{B}], \tag{18}$$

where $\text{Mod}_{G,\psi}^{\text{l.adm}}(\mathcal{O})[\mathfrak{B}]$ is the full subcategory of $\text{Mod}_{G,\psi}^{\text{l.adm}}(\mathcal{O})$ consisting of representations with all irreducible subquotients in \mathfrak{B} . Dually we obtain a decomposition

$$\mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O}) \cong \prod_{\mathfrak{B} \in \text{Irr}_G^{\text{adm}}/\sim} \mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})[\mathfrak{B}], \tag{19}$$

where $M \in \mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})$ lies in $\mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})[\mathfrak{B}]$ if and only if M^\vee lies in $\text{Mod}_{G,\psi}^{\text{l.adm}}(\mathcal{O})[\mathfrak{B}]$.

For a block \mathfrak{B} let $\pi_{\mathfrak{B}} = \bigoplus_{\pi \in \mathfrak{B}} \pi$, and let $\pi_{\mathfrak{B}} \hookrightarrow J_{\mathfrak{B}}$ be an injective envelope of $\pi_{\mathfrak{B}}$. Then $P_{\mathfrak{B}} := (J_{\mathfrak{B}})^\vee$ is a projective envelope of $(\pi_{\mathfrak{B}})^\vee$ in $\mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})$. Moreover, $J_{\mathfrak{B}}$ is an injective generator of $\text{Mod}_{G,\psi}^{\text{l.adm}}(\mathcal{O})[\mathfrak{B}]$ and $P_{\mathfrak{B}}$ is a projective generator of $\mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})[\mathfrak{B}]$. The ring $E_{\mathfrak{B}} := \text{End}_{\mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})}(P_{\mathfrak{B}})$ carries a natural topology with respect to which it is a pseudocompact ring; see [Gabriel 1962, Chapitre IV, Proposition 13]. In addition, the functor

$$M \mapsto \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})}(P_{\mathfrak{B}}, M)$$

induces an equivalence of categories between $\mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})[\mathfrak{B}]$ and the category of right pseudocompact $E_{\mathfrak{B}}$ -modules; see Corollaire 1 after [Gabriel 1962, Chapitre IV, Théorème 4]. The inverse functor is given by $m \mapsto m \widehat{\otimes}_{E_{\mathfrak{B}}} P_{\mathfrak{B}}$, as follows from Lemmas 2.9 and 2.10 in [Paškūnas 2013]. Moreover, the center of the category of $\mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})[\mathfrak{B}]$, which by definition is the ring of the natural transformations of the identity functor, is naturally isomorphic to the center of the ring $E_{\mathfrak{B}}$; see Corollaire 5 after [Gabriel 1962, Chapitre IV, Théorème 4].

Let us prove Theorem 1.2, stated in the introduction. If \mathfrak{B} is a block containing a supersingular representation π then $\mathfrak{B} = \{\pi\}$ and so $\pi_{\mathfrak{B}} = \pi$, $P_{\mathfrak{B}}$ is a projective envelope of π^\vee and $E_{\mathfrak{B}}$ coincides with the ring denoted by E in the previous section. Theorem 2.22 implies that $E_{\mathfrak{B}}$ is naturally isomorphic to R_ρ^ψ , the quotient of the universal deformation ring of $\rho := \check{V}(\pi^\vee)$ parametrizing deformations with determinant $\psi\varepsilon$. Since this ring is commutative, we deduce that the center of $\mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})[\mathfrak{B}]$ is naturally isomorphic to R_ρ^ψ . Moreover, $\check{V}(P_{\mathfrak{B}})$ is the tautological deformation of ρ to R_ρ^ψ ; see Theorem 2.22.

If \mathfrak{B} contains a generic principal series representation then $\mathfrak{B} = \{\pi_1, \pi_2\}$, where

$$\pi_1 \cong (\text{Ind}_B^G \chi_1 \otimes \chi_2 \omega^{-1})_{\text{sm}}, \quad \pi_2 \cong (\text{Ind}_B^G \chi_2 \otimes \chi_1 \omega^{-1})_{\text{sm}}, \quad (20)$$

and $\chi_1, \chi_2 : \mathbb{Q}_p^\times \rightarrow k^\times$ are continuous characters such that $\chi_1 \chi_2^{-1} \neq \mathbf{1}, \omega^{\pm 1}$. Then $\pi_{\mathfrak{B}} = \pi_1 \oplus \pi_2$ and so $P_{\mathfrak{B}} \cong P_1 \oplus P_2$, where P_1 is a projective envelope of π_1^\vee and P_2 is a projective envelope of π_2^\vee in $\mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})$. Thus

$$E_{\mathfrak{B}} \cong \text{End}_{\mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})}(P_1 \oplus P_2) \cong \text{End}_{G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}}^{\text{cont}}(\check{V}(P_1) \oplus \check{V}(P_2)), \quad (21)$$

where the last isomorphism follows from [Paškūnas 2013, Lemma 8.10]. The assumption on the characters χ_1, χ_2 implies that if we consider them as representations of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ via the local class field theory, Ext^1 -groups between them are 1-dimensional. This means there are unique up to isomorphism nonsplit extensions

$$\rho_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 & * \\ 0 & \chi_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \rho_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 & 0 \\ * & \chi_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let R_1 be the universal deformation ring of ρ_1 , let R_1^ψ be the quotient of R_1 parametrizing deformations of ρ_1 with determinant $\psi\varepsilon$, and let ρ_1^{univ} be the tautological deformation of ρ_1 to R_1^ψ . We define R_2, R_2^ψ and ρ_2^{univ} in the same way with ρ_2 instead of ρ_1 . It follows from Theorem 2.22 and (21) that

$$E_{\mathfrak{B}} \cong \text{End}_{G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}}^{\text{cont}}(\rho_1^{\text{univ}} \oplus \rho_2^{\text{univ}}). \quad (22)$$

We have studied the right-hand side of (22) in [Paškūnas 2013, §B.1] for $p > 2$ and in [Paškūnas 2015a] in general. To describe the result we need to recall the theory of determinants due to Chenevier [2014].

Let $\rho : G_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_2(k)$ be a continuous representation. Let \mathfrak{A} be the category of local artinian augmented \mathcal{O} -algebras with residue field k . Let $D^{\mathrm{ps}} : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sets}$ be the functor which maps $(A, \mathfrak{m}_A) \in \mathfrak{A}$ to the set of pairs of functions $(t, d) : G_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow A$ such that:

- $d : G_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow A^\times$ is a continuous group homomorphism, congruent to $\det \rho$ modulo \mathfrak{m}_A .
- $t : G_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow A$ is a continuous function with $t(1) = 2$.
- For all $g, h \in G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$, the following are satisfied:
 - (i) $t(g) \equiv \mathrm{tr} \rho(g) \pmod{\mathfrak{m}_A}$.
 - (ii) $t(gh) = t(hg)$.
 - (iii) $d(g)t(g^{-1}h) - t(g)t(h) + t(gh) = 0$.

The functor D^{ps} is prorepresented by a complete local noetherian \mathcal{O} -algebra R^{ps} . Let $R^{\mathrm{ps}, \psi}$ be the quotient of R^{ps} parametrizing those pairs (t, d) where $d = \psi \varepsilon$. Combining (22) with [Paškūnas 2015a, Propositions 3.12 and 4.3, Corollary 4.4] we obtain the following:

Theorem 2.23. *Let $\mathfrak{B} = \{\pi_1, \pi_2\}$ as above and let $\rho = \chi_1 \oplus \chi_2$. The center of $E_{\mathfrak{B}}$, and hence the center of the category $\mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})[\mathfrak{B}]$, is naturally isomorphic to $R^{\mathrm{ps}, \psi}$. Moreover, $E_{\mathfrak{B}}$ is a free $R^{\mathrm{ps}, \psi}$ -module of rank 4:*

$$E_{\mathfrak{B}} \cong \begin{pmatrix} R^{\mathrm{ps}, \psi} e_{\chi_1} & R^{\mathrm{ps}, \psi} \tilde{\Phi}_{12} \\ R^{\mathrm{ps}, \psi} \tilde{\Phi}_{21} & R^{\mathrm{ps}, \psi} e_{\chi_2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

The generators satisfy the following relations:

$$e_{\chi_1}^2 = e_{\chi_1}, \quad e_{\chi_2}^2 = e_{\chi_2}, \quad e_{\chi_1} e_{\chi_2} = e_{\chi_2} e_{\chi_1} = 0, \tag{23}$$

$$e_{\chi_1} \tilde{\Phi}_{12} = \tilde{\Phi}_{12} e_{\chi_2} = \tilde{\Phi}_{12}, \quad e_{\chi_2} \tilde{\Phi}_{21} = \tilde{\Phi}_{21} e_{\chi_1} = \tilde{\Phi}_{21}, \tag{24}$$

$$e_{\chi_2} \tilde{\Phi}_{12} = \tilde{\Phi}_{12} e_{\chi_1} = e_{\chi_1} \tilde{\Phi}_{21} = \tilde{\Phi}_{21} e_{\chi_2} = \tilde{\Phi}_{12}^2 = \tilde{\Phi}_{21}^2 = 0, \tag{25}$$

$$\tilde{\Phi}_{12} \tilde{\Phi}_{21} = c e_{\chi_1}, \quad \tilde{\Phi}_{21} \tilde{\Phi}_{12} = c e_{\chi_2}. \tag{26}$$

The element c is regular in $R^{\mathrm{ps}, \psi}$ and generates the reducibility ideal.

In order to state the result about the center of $\mathfrak{C}(\mathcal{O})[\mathfrak{B}]$ in a uniform way, as in Theorem 1.3, we note that if ρ is an irreducible representation then mapping a deformation ρ_A to $(\mathrm{tr} \rho_A, \det \rho_A)$ induces a homomorphism of \mathcal{O} -algebras $R^{\mathrm{ps}} \rightarrow R_\rho$, which is an isomorphism by [Chenevier 2014, Theorem 2.22, Example 3.4].

For a block \mathfrak{B} , let $\mathrm{Ban}_{G, \psi}^{\mathrm{adm}}(L)[\mathfrak{B}]$ be the full subcategory of $\mathrm{Ban}_{G, \psi}^{\mathrm{adm}}(L)$ consisting of those Π for which, for some (equivalently any) open bounded G -invariant lattice Θ , all the irreducible subquotients of $\Theta \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} k$ lie in \mathfrak{B} . It is shown in

[Paškūnas 2013, Proposition 5.36] that $\text{Ban}_{G,\psi}^{\text{adm}}(L)$ decomposes into a direct sum of subcategories

$$\text{Ban}_{G,\psi}^{\text{adm}}(L) \cong \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{B} \in \text{Irr}_G^{\text{adm}}/\sim} \text{Ban}_{G,\psi}^{\text{adm}}(L)[\mathfrak{B}].$$

Corollary 2.24. *If $\mathfrak{B} = \{\pi\}$ with π supersingular then let $\rho = \check{V}(\pi^\vee)$. If $\mathfrak{B} = \{\pi_1, \pi_2\}$ with π_1, π_2 given by (20) then let $\rho = \check{V}(\pi_1^\vee) \oplus \check{V}(\pi_2^\vee) = \chi_1 \oplus \chi_2$. The map $\Pi \mapsto \check{V}(\Pi)$ induces a bijection between the isomorphism classes of*

- *absolutely irreducible nonordinary $\Pi \in \text{Ban}_{G,\psi}^{\text{adm}}(L)[\mathfrak{B}]$;*
- *absolutely irreducible $\tilde{\rho} : G_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(L)$ such that $\det \tilde{\rho} = \psi\varepsilon$ and the semisimplification of the reduction modulo ϖ of a $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -invariant \mathcal{O} -lattice in $\tilde{\rho}$ is isomorphic to ρ .*

Proof. Given Theorems 1.2 and 2.23, this is proved in the same way as [Paškūnas 2013, Theorem 11.4]. \square

If $\Pi \in \text{Ban}_{G,\psi}^{\text{adm}}(L)[\mathfrak{B}]$ and Θ is an open bounded G -invariant lattice in Π , then Θ/ϖ^n is an object of $\text{Mod}_{G,\psi}^{\text{l.adm}}(\mathcal{O})[\mathfrak{B}]$ for all $n \geq 1$. Theorem 1.3 gives a natural action of $R^{\text{ps},\psi}$ on Θ/ϖ^n for all $n \geq 1$. Passing to the limit and inverting p , we obtain a natural homomorphism $R^{\text{ps},\psi}[1/p] \rightarrow \text{End}_G^{\text{cont}}(\Pi)$.

Corollary 2.25. *Let \mathfrak{B} be as in Corollary 2.24 and let $\Pi \in \text{Ban}_{G,\psi}^{\text{adm}}(L)[\mathfrak{B}]$ be absolutely irreducible. Then $\text{tr } \check{V}(\Pi)$ is equal to the specialization of the universal pseudocharacter $t^{\text{univ}} : G_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow R^{\text{ps},\psi}$ at $x : R^{\text{ps},\psi} \rightarrow \text{End}_G^{\text{cont}}(\Pi) \cong L$.*

Proof. This is proved in the same way as [Paškūnas 2013, Proposition 11.3]. To carry out that proof we need to verify that $\check{V}(P_{\mathfrak{B}})$ is annihilated by $g^2 - t^{\text{univ}}(g)g + \psi\varepsilon(g)$ for all $g \in G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$. If \mathfrak{B} contains a supersingular representation this follows from Cayley–Hamilton since $\check{V}(P_{\mathfrak{B}})$ is the universal deformation of ρ with determinant $\psi\varepsilon$, and $\text{tr } \check{V}(P_{\mathfrak{B}}) = t^{\text{univ}}$ by [Chenevier 2014, Theorem 2.22, Example 3.4]. If \mathfrak{B} contains a generic principal series then $\check{V}(P_{\mathfrak{B}}) \cong \rho_1^{\text{univ}} \oplus \rho_2^{\text{univ}}$ and the assertion follows from [Paškūnas 2015a, Proposition 3.9]. \square

Corollary 2.26. *For any Π as in Corollary 2.24, we have $\dim_L \text{Ext}_{G,\psi}^1(\Pi, \Pi) = 3$.*

Proof. Let $\text{Ban}_{G,\psi}^{\text{adm.fl}}(L)[\mathfrak{B}]$ be the full subcategory of $\text{Ban}_{G,\psi}^{\text{adm}}(L)[\mathfrak{B}]$ consisting of objects of finite length. It follows from [Paškūnas 2013, Theorem 4.36] that this category decomposes into a direct sum of subcategories

$$\text{Ban}_{G,\psi}^{\text{adm.fl}}(L)[\mathfrak{B}] \cong \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{n} \in \text{m-Spec } R^{\text{ps},\psi}[1/p]} \text{Ban}_{G,\psi}^{\text{adm.fl}}(L)[\mathfrak{B}]_{\mathfrak{n}},$$

where, for a maximal ideal \mathfrak{n} of $R^{\text{ps},\psi}[1/p]$, the direct summand $\text{Ban}_{G,\psi}^{\text{adm.fl}}(L)[\mathfrak{B}]_{\mathfrak{n}}$ consists of those finite-length representations which are killed by a power of \mathfrak{n} . Moreover, the last part of [Paškūnas 2013, Theorem 4.36] implies that the functor

$\Pi \mapsto \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{O})}(P_{\mathfrak{B}}, \Theta^d)[1/p]$, where Θ is any open bounded G -invariant lattice in Π , induces an antiequivalence of categories between $\text{Ban}_{G,\psi}^{\text{adm.fl}}(L)[\mathfrak{B}]_{\mathfrak{n}}$ and the category of modules of finite length over the \mathfrak{n} -adic completion of $E_{\mathfrak{B}}[1/p]$, which we denote by $\widehat{E}_{\mathfrak{B},\mathfrak{n}}$.

Let $\tilde{\rho} = \check{V}(\Pi)$. Corollary 2.24 tells us that $\tilde{\rho}$ is an absolutely irreducible representation with determinant $\psi\varepsilon$. Let \mathfrak{n} be the maximal ideal of $R^{\text{ps},\psi}[1/p]$ corresponding to the pair $(\text{tr } \tilde{\rho}, \det \tilde{\rho})$. It follows from Corollary 2.25 that Π is annihilated by \mathfrak{n} and hence lies in $\text{Ban}_{G,\psi}^{\text{adm.fl}}(L)[\mathfrak{B}]_{\mathfrak{n}}$. Let A be the completion of $R^{\text{ps},\psi}[1/p]$ at \mathfrak{n} . In the supersingular case, $E_{\mathfrak{B}} = R^{\text{ps},\psi} = R^{\psi}$, and so $\widehat{E}_{\mathfrak{B},\mathfrak{n}} = A$. In the generic principal series case, since $\tilde{\rho}$ is absolutely irreducible, the image of the generator of the reducible locus in $R^{\text{ps},\psi}$ in $\kappa(\mathfrak{n})$ is nonzero. It follows from the description of $E_{\mathfrak{B}}$ in Theorem 2.23 that $\widehat{E}_{\mathfrak{B},\mathfrak{n}}$ is isomorphic to the algebra of 2×2 matrices with entries in A . Thus in both cases we get that $\text{Ban}_{G,\psi}^{\text{adm.fl}}(L)[\mathfrak{B}]_{\mathfrak{n}}$ is antiequivalent to the category of A -modules of finite length, and Π is identified with the residue field $\kappa(\mathfrak{n})$ of A . Hence,

$$\text{Ext}_{G,\psi}^1(\Pi, \Pi) \cong \text{Ext}_A^1(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}), \kappa(\mathfrak{n})).$$

Arguing as in [Kisin 2009c, Lemma 2.3.3] we may identify A with the universal deformation ring parametrizing pseudocharacters with determinant $\psi\varepsilon$ and values in local artinian L -algebras which lift $\text{tr } \tilde{\rho}$. Since $\tilde{\rho}$ is absolutely irreducible we may further identify this ring with the quotient of the universal deformation ring of $\tilde{\rho}$ to local artinian L -algebras parametrizing deformations with determinant $\psi\varepsilon$. This ring is formally smooth over L of dimension 3, as $H^2(G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}, \text{ad}^0(\tilde{\rho})) \cong H^0(G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}, \text{ad}^0(\tilde{\rho})(1)) = 0$ and so the deformation problem of $\tilde{\rho}$ is unobstructed. In particular, $\dim_L \text{Ext}_A^1(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}), \kappa(\mathfrak{n})) = \dim_L \mathfrak{n}A/\mathfrak{n}^2A = 3$. \square

2C. The Breuil–Mézard conjecture. In this section we apply the formalism developed in [Paškūnas 2015b] to prove new cases of the Breuil–Mézard conjecture, when $p = 2$. We place no restriction on p in this section.

Let $\rho : G_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(k)$ be a continuous representation which is either absolutely irreducible, in which case we let π be a supersingular representation of G such that $V(\pi) \cong \rho$, or which is isomorphic to $\begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 & * \\ 0 & \chi_2 \end{pmatrix}$, a nonsplit extension with $\chi_1\chi_2^{-1} \neq 1$, $\omega^{\pm 1}$, in which case we let $\pi = (\text{Ind}_B^G \chi_1 \otimes \chi_2\omega^{-1})_{\text{sm}}$. As before we let R^{ψ} be the quotient of the universal deformation ring of ρ parametrizing deformations with determinant $\psi\varepsilon$ and let ρ^{univ} be the tautological deformation of ρ to R^{ψ} .

Proposition 2.27. *P satisfies the hypotheses (N0)–(N2) of [Paškūnas 2015b, §4].*

Proof. (N0) says that $k \widehat{\otimes}_{R^{\psi}} P$ is of finite length and finitely generated over $\mathcal{O}[[K]]$. This follows from Proposition 2.8. To verify (N1) we need to show that

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)}(\mathbf{1}, P^{\vee}) = 0.$$

The $SL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ -invariants in P^\vee are stable under the action of G . Since P^\vee is an injective envelope of π , if the subspace is nonzero then it must intersect π nontrivially. However, $\pi^{SL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)} = 0$, which concludes the proof. (N2) requires $\check{V}(P)$ and ρ^{univ} to be isomorphic as $R^\psi[[G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}]]$ -modules and this is proved in Theorem 2.22. \square

Recall from [Serre 2000, §V.A] that the group of d -dimensional cycles $\mathcal{Z}_d(A)$ of a noetherian ring A is a free abelian group generated by $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } A$ with $\dim A/\mathfrak{p} = d$. For d -dimensional cycles $\sum_{\mathfrak{p}} n_{\mathfrak{p}}\mathfrak{p}$ and $\sum_{\mathfrak{p}} m_{\mathfrak{p}}\mathfrak{p}$, we write $\sum_{\mathfrak{p}} n_{\mathfrak{p}}\mathfrak{p} \leq \sum_{\mathfrak{p}} m_{\mathfrak{p}}\mathfrak{p}$, if $n_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq m_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for all $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } A$ with $\dim A/\mathfrak{p} = d$.

If M is a finitely generated A -module of dimension at most d then $M_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is an $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -module of finite length, which we denote by $\ell_{A_{\mathfrak{p}}}(M_{\mathfrak{p}})$, for all \mathfrak{p} with $\dim A/\mathfrak{p} = d$. We note that $\ell_{A_{\mathfrak{p}}}(M_{\mathfrak{p}})$ is nonzero only for finitely many \mathfrak{p} . Thus $z_d(M) := \sum_{\mathfrak{p}} \ell_{A_{\mathfrak{p}}}(M_{\mathfrak{p}})\mathfrak{p}$, where the sum is taken over all $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } A$ such that $\dim A/\mathfrak{p} = d$, is a well defined element of $\mathcal{Z}_d(A)$.

If (A, \mathfrak{m}) is a local ring then we define a Hilbert–Samuel multiplicity $e(z)$ of a cycle $z = \sum_{\mathfrak{p}} n_{\mathfrak{p}}\mathfrak{p} \in \mathcal{Z}_d(A)$ to equal $\sum_{\mathfrak{p}} n_{\mathfrak{p}}e(A/\mathfrak{p})$, where $e(A/\mathfrak{p})$ is the Hilbert–Samuel multiplicity of the ring A/\mathfrak{p} . If M is a finitely generated A -module of dimension d then the Hilbert–Samuel multiplicity of M is equal to the Hilbert–Samuel multiplicity of its cycle $z_d(M)$; see [Serre 2000, §V.2].

If Θ is a continuous representation of K on a free \mathcal{O} -module of finite rank, we let

$$M(\Theta) := (\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}[[K]]}^{\text{cont}}(P, \Theta^d))^d,$$

where $(*)^d := \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}}(*, \mathcal{O})$. If λ is a smooth representation of K on an \mathcal{O} -torsion module of finite length then we let

$$M(\lambda) := (\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}[[K]]}^{\text{cont}}(P, \lambda^\vee))^\vee,$$

where the superscript \vee denotes the Pontryagin dual.

Proposition 2.28. *Let Θ be a continuous representation of K on a free \mathcal{O} -module of finite rank with central character ψ . Then $M(\Theta)$ is a finitely generated R^ψ -module. If $M(\Theta)$ is nonzero then it is Cohen–Macaulay and has Krull dimension equal to 2. We have an equality of 1-dimensional cycles*

$$z_1(M(\Theta)/\varpi) = \sum_{\sigma} m_{\sigma} z_1(M(\sigma)), \tag{27}$$

where the sum is taken over all the irreducible smooth k -representations of K , and m_{σ} denotes the multiplicity with which σ appears as a subquotient of $\Theta \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} k$.

Moreover, $M(\sigma) \neq 0$ if and only if $\text{Hom}_K(\sigma, \pi) \neq 0$, in which case the Hilbert–Samuel multiplicity of $z_1(M(\sigma))$ is equal to 1.

Proof. We showed in Proposition 2.27 that $k \widehat{\otimes}_{R^\psi} P$ is a finitely generated $\mathcal{O}[[K]]$ -module. It follows from Corollary 2.5 in [Paškūnas 2015b] that $M(\Theta)$ is a finitely

generated R^ψ -module. The restriction of P to K is projective in $\text{Mod}_{K,\psi}^{\text{pro}}(\mathcal{O})$ by [Paškūnas 2015b, Corollary 5.3]. Proposition 2.24 in [Paškūnas 2015b] implies that (27) holds as an equality of $(d - 1)$ -dimensional cycles, where d is the Krull dimension of $M(\Theta)$. Theorem 5.2 in [Paškūnas 2015b] shows that there is an x in the maximal ideal of R^ψ such that we have an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow P \xrightarrow{x} P \rightarrow P/xP \rightarrow 0$, where the restriction of P/xP to K is a projective envelope of $(\text{soc}_K \pi)^\vee$ in $\text{Mod}_{K,\psi}^{\text{pro}}(\mathcal{O})$. Lemma 2.33 in [Paškūnas 2015b] implies that $M(\Theta)$ is a Cohen–Macaulay module of dimension 2 and that ϖ, x is a regular sequence of parameters. If σ is an irreducible smooth k -representation of K with central character ψ then the proof of [Paškūnas 2015b, Lemma 2.33] yields an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow M(\sigma) \xrightarrow{x} M(\sigma) \longrightarrow (\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}[[K]]}^{\text{cont}}(P/xP, \sigma^\vee))^\vee \longrightarrow 0.$$

Since P/xP is a projective envelope of $(\text{soc}_K \pi)^\vee$ in $\text{Mod}_{K,\psi}^{\text{pro}}(\mathcal{O})$, we deduce that $\dim_k M(\sigma)/xM(\sigma)$ is equal to $\dim_k \text{Hom}_K(\sigma, \pi)$. If $\text{Hom}_K(\sigma, \pi)$ is zero then Nakayama’s lemma implies that $M(\sigma) = 0$. If $\text{Hom}_K(\sigma, \pi)$ is nonzero then it is a one-dimensional k -vector space, since the K -socle of π is multiplicity free. The exact sequence $0 \rightarrow M(\sigma) \xrightarrow{x} M(\sigma) \rightarrow k \rightarrow 0$ implies that $M(\sigma)$ is a cyclic module, and if \mathfrak{a} denotes its annihilator then $R^\psi/\mathfrak{a} \cong k[[x]]$. \square

Remark 2.29. If ρ is absolutely irreducible and $\rho|_{I_{\mathbb{Q}_p}} \cong (\omega_2^{r+1} \oplus \omega_2^{p(r+1)}) \otimes \omega^m$ then

$$\text{soc}_K \pi \cong (\text{Sym}^r k^2 \oplus \text{Sym}^{p-1-r} k^2 \otimes \det^r) \otimes \det^m,$$

where $0 \leq r \leq p - 1$, $0 \leq m \leq p - 2$ and ω_2 is the fundamental character of Serre of niveau 2; see [Breuil 2003a; 2003b]. If $\rho \cong \begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 & * \\ 0 & \chi_2 \omega^{r+1} \end{pmatrix} \otimes \omega^m$, where χ_1, χ_2 are unramified and $\chi_1 \neq \chi_2 \omega^{r+1}$ then

$$\pi \cong (\text{Ind}_B^G \chi_1 \otimes \chi_2 \omega^r)_{\text{sm}} \otimes \omega^m \circ \det.$$

Hence, $\text{soc}_K \pi \cong \text{Sym}^r k^2 \otimes \det^m$ if $0 < r < p - 1$ and $\det^m \oplus \text{Sym}^{p-1} k^2 \otimes \det^m$ otherwise. In particular, $\text{soc}_K \pi$ is multiplicity free.

If $\mathfrak{n} \in \mathfrak{m}\text{-Spec } R^\psi[1/p]$ then the residue field $\kappa(\mathfrak{n})$ is a finite extension of L . Let $\mathcal{O}_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})}$ be the ring of integers in $\kappa(\mathfrak{n})$. By specializing the universal deformation at \mathfrak{n} , we obtain a continuous representation $\rho_{\mathfrak{n}}^{\text{univ}} : G_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})})$, which reduces to ρ modulo the maximal ideal of $\mathcal{O}_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})}$. A p -adic Hodge type (\mathbf{w}, τ, ψ) consists of the following data: $\mathbf{w} = (a, b)$ is a pair of integers with $b > a$, $\tau : I_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(L)$ is a representation of the inertia subgroup with an open kernel and $\psi : G_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^\times$ is a continuous character such that $\psi \varepsilon \equiv \det \rho \pmod{\varpi}$, $\psi|_{I_{\mathbb{Q}_p}} = \varepsilon^{a+b-1} \det \tau$, where ε is the p -adic cyclotomic character. If $\rho_{\mathfrak{n}}^{\text{univ}}$ is potentially semistable then we say that it is of type (\mathbf{w}, τ, ψ) if its Hodge–Tate weights are equal to \mathbf{w} , the determinant

is equal to ψ and the restriction of the Weil–Deligne representation, associated to ρ_n^{un} by Fontaine [1994], to $I_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ is isomorphic to τ .

Henniart [2002] has shown the existence of a smooth irreducible representation $\sigma(\tau)$ (resp. $\sigma^{\text{cr}}(\tau)$) of K on an L -vector space such that if π is a smooth absolutely irreducible infinite-dimensional representation of G and $\text{LL}(\pi)$ is the Weil–Deligne representation attached to π by the classical local Langlands correspondence then $\text{Hom}_K(\sigma(\tau), \pi) \neq 0$ (resp. $\text{Hom}_K(\sigma^{\text{cr}}(\tau), \pi) \neq 0$) if and only if $\text{LL}(\pi)|_{I_{\mathbb{Q}_p}} \cong \tau$ (resp. $\text{LL}(\pi)|_{I_{\mathbb{Q}_p}} \cong \tau$ and the monodromy operator N is 0). The representations $\sigma(\tau)$ and $\sigma^{\text{cr}}(\tau)$ are uniquely determined if $p > 2$. If $p = 2$ there might be different choices; we choose one.

We let $\sigma(\mathbf{w}, \tau) := \sigma(\tau) \otimes \text{Sym}^{b-a-1} L^2 \otimes \det^a$. Then $\sigma(\mathbf{w}, \tau)$ is a finite-dimensional L -vector space. Since K is compact and the action of K on $\sigma(\mathbf{w}, \tau)$ is continuous, there is a K -invariant \mathcal{O} -lattice Θ in $\overline{\sigma(\mathbf{w}, \tau)}$. Then $\Theta/(\varpi)$ is a smooth finite-length k -representation of K , and we let $\overline{\sigma(\mathbf{w}, \tau)}$ be its semisimplification. One may show that $\overline{\sigma(\mathbf{w}, \tau)}$ does not depend on the choice of a lattice. For each smooth irreducible k -representation σ of K we let $m_\sigma(\mathbf{w}, \tau)$ be the multiplicity with which σ occurs in $\overline{\sigma(\mathbf{w}, \tau)}$. We let $\sigma^{\text{cr}}(\mathbf{w}, \tau) := \sigma^{\text{cr}}(\tau) \otimes \text{Sym}^{b-a-1} L^2 \otimes \det^a$ and let $m_\sigma^{\text{cr}}(\mathbf{w}, \tau)$ be the multiplicity of σ in $\overline{\sigma^{\text{cr}}(\mathbf{w}, \tau)}$. If $p = 2$ then one may show that $\overline{\sigma(\mathbf{w}, \tau)}$ and $\overline{\sigma^{\text{cr}}(\mathbf{w}, \tau)}$ do not depend on the choice of $\sigma(\tau)$ and $\sigma^{\text{cr}}(\tau)$.

Proposition 2.30. *Let $V = \sigma(\mathbf{w}, \tau)$ (resp. $V = \sigma^{\text{cr}}(\mathbf{w}, \tau)$) and let Θ be a K -invariant lattice in V . Then $\mathfrak{n} \in \mathfrak{m}\text{-Spec } R^\psi[1/p]$ lies in the support of $M(\Theta)$ if and only if ρ_n^{univ} is potentially semistable (resp. potentially crystalline) of type (\mathbf{w}, τ, ψ) . Moreover, for such \mathfrak{n} , we have $\dim_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})} M(\Theta) \otimes_{R^\psi} \kappa(\mathfrak{n}) = 1$.*

Proof. Proposition 2.22 of [Paškūnas 2015b] implies that

$$\dim_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})} M(\Theta) \otimes_{R^\psi} \kappa(\mathfrak{n}) = \dim_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})} \text{Hom}_K(V, \Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}))).$$

Since V is a locally algebraic representation,

$$\text{Hom}_K(V, \Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}))) \cong \text{Hom}_K(V, \Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}))^{\text{alg}}),$$

where the superscript alg denotes the subspace of locally algebraic vectors. This last subspace is nonzero if and only if ρ_n^{univ} is potentially semistable (resp. potentially crystalline) of type (\mathbf{w}, τ, ψ) , in which case it is one-dimensional. The argument is identical to the proof of [Paškūnas 2015b, Proposition 4.14], except that, because we assume that ρ is generic, we don't have to consider the nasty cases here. \square

Corollary 2.31. *There exists a reduced, \mathcal{O} -torsion-free quotient $R^\psi(\mathbf{w}, \tau)$ of R^ψ such that a map of \mathcal{O} -algebras $x : R^\psi \rightarrow L'$ into a finite field extension of L factors through $R^\psi(\mathbf{w}, \tau)$ if and only if ρ_x^{univ} is potentially semistable of type (\mathbf{w}, τ, ψ) .*

Moreover, if Θ is a K -invariant \mathcal{O} -lattice in $\sigma(\mathbf{w}, \tau)$ and \mathfrak{a} is the R^ψ -annihilator of $M(\Theta)$ then $R^\psi(\mathbf{w}, \tau) = R^\psi/\sqrt{\mathfrak{a}}$.

The same result holds if we consider potentially crystalline instead of potentially semistable representations with $\sigma^{\text{cr}}(\mathbf{w}, \tau)$ instead of $\sigma(\mathbf{w}, \tau)$.

Proof. Since the support of $M(\Theta)$ is closed in $\text{Spec } R^\psi$, the assertion follows from Proposition 2.30. \square

Corollary 2.32. *Let Θ be a K -invariant lattice in either $\sigma(\mathbf{w}, \tau)$ or $\sigma^{\text{cr}}(\mathbf{w}, \tau)$ and let \mathfrak{a} be the R^ψ -annihilator of $M(\Theta)$. Then we have equalities of cycles*

$$z_2(R^\psi/\mathfrak{a}) = z_2(M(\Theta)), \quad z_1(R^\psi/(\mathfrak{a}, \varpi)) = z_1(M(\Theta)/\varpi).$$

Proof. The last part of Proposition 2.30 implies that $M(\Theta)$ is generically free of rank 1. This implies the first assertion; see [Paškūnas 2015b, Lemma 2.27]. The second follows from the first combined with the fact that ϖ is both R^ψ/\mathfrak{a} - and $M(\Theta)$ -regular; see Proposition 2.2.13 in [Emerton and Gee 2014]. \square

Proposition 2.33. *Let \mathfrak{a} be the R^ψ -annihilator of $M(\Theta)$, where Θ is a K -invariant \mathcal{O} -lattice in $\sigma(\mathbf{w}, \tau)$ (resp. $\sigma^{\text{cr}}(\mathbf{w}, \tau)$). Then R^ψ/\mathfrak{a} is reduced. In particular, it is equal to $R^\psi(\mathbf{w}, \tau)$ (resp. $R^{\psi, \text{cr}}(\mathbf{w}, \tau)$).*

Proof. Proposition 2.30 of [Paškūnas 2015b] together with the last part of Proposition 2.30 of the current paper says that it is enough to show that, for almost all n in $m\text{-Spec } R^\psi[1/p]$ lying in the support of $M(\Theta)$,

$$\dim_{\kappa(n)} \text{Hom}_K(V, \Pi(R_n^\psi/n^2 R_n^\psi)) \leq 2.$$

This amounts to checking that the subspace \mathcal{E} of $\text{Ext}_G^1(\Pi(\kappa(n)), \Pi(\kappa(n)))$ generated by the extensions of admissible unitary $\kappa(n)$ -Banach spaces $0 \rightarrow \Pi(\kappa(n)) \rightarrow B \rightarrow \Pi(\kappa(n)) \rightarrow 0$ such that the induced map between the subspaces of locally algebraic vectors $B^{\text{alg}} \rightarrow \Pi(\kappa(n))^{\text{alg}}$ is surjective, is at most one-dimensional; see the proof of [Paškūnas 2015b, Corollary 4.21].

If τ does not extend to an irreducible representation of $W_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ then the proof of [Paškūnas 2015b, Theorem 4.19] carries over: the key input into that proof is that the closure of $\Pi(\kappa(n))^{\text{alg}}$ in $\Pi(\kappa(n))$ is equal to the universal unitary completion of $\Pi(\kappa(n))^{\text{alg}}$ and the only case of this fact not covered by the references given in the proof of [Paškūnas 2015b, Theorem 4.19] is when $p = 2$ and $\Pi(\kappa(n))^{\text{alg}} \cong (\text{Ind}_B^G \chi \otimes \chi | \cdot |^{-1})_{\text{sm}} \otimes W$, where W is an algebraic representation of G and $\chi : \mathbb{Q}_p^\times \rightarrow \kappa(n)^\times$ is a smooth character. However, in that case it is explained in the second paragraph of the proof of [Paškūnas 2014, Proposition 6.13] how to deduce from [Paškūnas 2009, Proposition 4.2] that any G -invariant \mathcal{O} -lattice in $\Pi(\kappa(n))^{\text{alg}}$ is a finitely generated $\mathcal{O}[G]$ -module, which provides the key input also in this case. We note that the assumption $p > 2$ in [Paškūnas 2009, §4] is only used to apply the results of Berger, Li and Zhu; in particular, the proof of [Paškūnas 2009, Proposition 4.2] works for all p .

If τ extends to an irreducible representation of $W_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$, then the assertion is proved by Dospinescu [2015]. Although² the main theorem of [Dospinescu 2015] is stated under the assumption $p \geq 5$, the argument only uses that assumption if we let $\Pi = \Pi(\kappa(\mathfrak{n}))$, in which case $\det \check{V}(\Pi) = \psi \varepsilon$ and $\dim_L \text{Ext}_{G, \psi}^1(\Pi, \Pi) = 3$. This is given by Corollaries 2.24 and 2.26. \square

Theorem 2.34. *There is a finite set $\{\mathcal{C}_\sigma\}_\sigma \subset \mathcal{Z}_1(R^\psi/\varpi)$, indexed by the irreducible smooth k -representations σ of K , such that for all p -adic Hodge types (\mathbf{w}, τ) we have equalities*

$$z_1(R^\psi(\mathbf{w}, \tau)/\varpi) = \sum_{\sigma} m_{\sigma}(\mathbf{w}, \tau) \mathcal{C}_{\sigma},$$

$$z_1(R^{\psi, \text{cr}}(\mathbf{w}, \tau)/\varpi) = \sum_{\sigma} m_{\sigma}^{\text{cr}}(\mathbf{w}, \tau) \mathcal{C}_{\sigma}.$$

The cycle \mathcal{C}_{σ} is nonzero if and only if $\text{Hom}_K(\sigma, \pi) \neq 0$, in which case its Hilbert–Samuel multiplicity is equal to 1.

Proof. Let \mathfrak{a} be the R^ψ -annihilator of $M(\Theta)$, where Θ is a K -invariant \mathcal{O} -lattice in $\sigma(\mathbf{w}, \tau)$. Corollary 2.31 and Proposition 2.33 imply that

$$z_1(R^\psi(\mathbf{w}, \tau)/\varpi) = z_1(R^\psi/(\sqrt{\mathfrak{a}}, \varpi)) = z_1(R^\psi/(\mathfrak{a}, \varpi)).$$

Corollary 2.32 and Proposition 2.28 imply that

$$z_1(R^\psi/(\mathfrak{a}, \varpi)) = \sum_{\sigma} m_{\sigma}(\mathbf{w}, \tau) z_1(M(\sigma)).$$

We let $\mathcal{C}_{\sigma} = z_1(M(\sigma))$. The proof in the potentially crystalline case is the same. \square

Remark 2.35. One may use a global argument to prove Proposition 2.33, without using the results of [Dospinescu 2015]. However, one needs to assume that the local residual representation can be realized as a restriction to $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ of a global modular representation.

Let \mathfrak{b} be the kernel $R^\psi/\mathfrak{a} \rightarrow R^\psi/\sqrt{\mathfrak{a}}$. Since $M(\Theta)$ is Cohen–Macaulay, R^ψ/\mathfrak{a} is equidimensional. Thus if \mathfrak{b} is nonzero then it is a 2-dimensional R^ψ -module, and the cycle $z_1(\mathfrak{b}/\varpi)$ is nonzero. Since

$$z_1(R^\psi/(\mathfrak{a}, \varpi)) = z_1(R^\psi/(\sqrt{\mathfrak{a}}, \varpi)) + z_1(\mathfrak{b}/\varpi),$$

if R^ψ/\mathfrak{a} is not reduced then we would conclude that $e(R^\psi/(\mathfrak{a}, \varpi)) > e(R^\psi(\mathbf{w}, \tau)/\varpi)$. Since $e(R^\psi/(\mathfrak{a}, \varpi)) = e(M(\Theta)/\varpi) = \sum_{\sigma} m_{\sigma}(\mathbf{w}, \tau) e(\mathcal{C}_{\sigma})$, in this case we would obtain a contradiction to the Breuil–Mézard conjecture.

If the residual representation can be suitably globalized (when $p = 2$ this means that it is of the form $\bar{\rho}|_{G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}}$, where $\bar{\rho}$ satisfies the assumptions made in Section 3B) then a global argument gives an inequality in the opposite direction, thus allowing

²I thank G. Dospinescu for pointing this out to me.

us to conclude that R^ψ/\mathfrak{a} is reduced. If $p > 2$ then such an argument is made in [Kisin 2009a, §2.3]. If $p = 2$ then the same argument can be made using inequality (41) in the proof of Proposition 3.17 and the proof of Corollary 3.27.

Remark 2.36. If R^\square is the framed deformation ring of ρ and R is the universal deformation ring of ρ then $R^\square \cong R[[x_1, x_2, x_3]]$. Thus we have a map of cycle groups

$$f : \mathcal{Z}_i(R) \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}_{i+3}(R^\square), \quad \mathfrak{p} \mapsto \mathfrak{p}[[x_1, x_2, x_3]],$$

which preserves Hilbert–Samuel multiplicities. The extra variables only keep track of a choice of basis. This implies that if $R^{\psi, \square}(\mathbf{w}, \tau)$ is the quotient of R^\square parametrizing potentially semistable framed deformations of type (\mathbf{w}, τ, ψ) then $R^{\psi, \square}(\mathbf{w}, \tau) \cong R^\psi(\mathbf{w}, \tau)[[x_1, x_2, x_3]]$, so that the cycle of $R^{\psi, \square}(\mathbf{w}, \tau)/\varpi$ is the image of the cycle of $R^\psi(\mathbf{w}, \tau)/\varpi$ under f . Using this, one may deduce a version of Theorem 2.34 for framed deformation rings.

Let $\rho = \begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \chi_2 \end{pmatrix}$, and let R^\square be the universal framed deformation ring of ρ . Let $R^{\psi, \square}(\mathbf{w}, \tau)$ (resp. $R^{\psi, \square, \text{cr}}(\mathbf{w}, \tau)$) be the reduced, \mathcal{O} -torsion-free quotient of R^\square parametrizing potentially semistable (resp. potentially crystalline) lifts of p -adic Hodge type (\mathbf{w}, τ, ψ) .

Theorem 2.37. *There is a subset $\{\mathcal{C}_{1, \sigma}, \mathcal{C}_{2, \sigma}\}_\sigma$ of $\mathcal{Z}_4(R^{\psi, \square}/\varpi)$ indexed by the irreducible smooth k -representations σ of K such that for all p -adic Hodge types (\mathbf{w}, τ) we have equalities*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{z}_4(R^{\psi, \square}(\mathbf{w}, \tau)/\varpi) &= \sum_{\sigma} m_{\sigma}(\mathbf{w}, \tau)(\mathcal{C}_{1, \sigma} + \mathcal{C}_{2, \sigma}), \\ \mathcal{z}_4(R^{\psi, \square, \text{cr}}(\mathbf{w}, \tau)/\varpi) &= \sum_{\sigma} m_{\sigma}^{\text{cr}}(\mathbf{w}, \tau)(\mathcal{C}_{1, \sigma} + \mathcal{C}_{2, \sigma}). \end{aligned}$$

The cycle $\mathcal{C}_{1, \sigma}$ is nonzero if and only if $\text{Hom}_K(\sigma, (\text{Ind}_B^G \chi_1 \otimes \chi_2 \omega^{-1})_{\text{sm}}) \neq 0$, and $\mathcal{C}_{2, \sigma}$ is nonzero if and only if $\text{Hom}_K(\sigma, (\text{Ind}_B^G \chi_2 \otimes \chi_1 \omega^{-1})_{\text{sm}}) \neq 0$, in which case the Hilbert–Samuel multiplicity is equal to 1.

Proof. Given Theorem 2.34, the assertion follows from Theorem 7.3 and Remark 7.4 of [Paškūnas 2015a]. □

The following corollary will be used in the global part of the paper.

Corollary 2.38. *Assume that $p = 2$, ψ is unramified and either ρ is absolutely irreducible or $\rho^{\text{ss}} = \chi_1 \oplus \chi_2$, with $\chi_1 \neq \chi_2$. If $\mathbf{w} = (0, 1)$ and $\tau = \mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbf{1}$ then*

$$R^{\psi, \square, \text{cr}}(\mathbf{w}, \tau) = R^{\psi, \square}(\mathbf{w}, \tau).$$

In other words, every semistable lift of ρ with Hodge–Tate weights $(0, 1)$ is crystalline.

Proof. It is enough to prove the statement when ρ is nonsplit. Since if the assertion was false in the split case then by choosing a different lattice in the semistable, noncrystalline lift we would also obtain a contradiction in the nonsplit case. Since framed deformation rings are formally smooth over the nonframed ones, it is enough to prove that $R^\psi(\mathbf{w}, \tau) = R^{\psi, \text{cr}}(\mathbf{w}, \tau)$. By the same argument as in Remark 2.35 we see that it is enough to show that $R^\psi(\mathbf{w}, \tau)/\varpi$ and $R^{\psi, \text{cr}}(\mathbf{w}, \tau)/\varpi$ have the same cycles (and even the equality of Hilbert–Samuel multiplicities will suffice). Since $p = 2$ there are only 2 irreducible smooth k -representations of K : $\mathbf{1}$ and st . The K -socle of π in all the cases is isomorphic to $\mathbf{1} \oplus \text{st}$, $\sigma(\mathbf{w}, \tau)/\varpi \cong \text{st}$ and $\sigma^{\text{cr}}(\mathbf{w}, \tau)/\varpi \cong \mathbf{1}$. The assertion follows from Theorem 2.34. \square

Remark 2.39. Assume that $p = 2$, let $\xi : G_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^\times$ be unramified and congruent to ψ modulo ϖ , and let (\mathbf{w}, τ) be arbitrary. It follows from Theorem 2.34, Remark 2.36, Theorem 2.37 and the proof of Corollary 2.38 that

$$z_4(R^{\psi, \square}(\mathbf{w}, \tau)/\varpi) = (m_{\mathbf{1}}(\mathbf{w}, \tau) + m_{\text{st}}(\mathbf{w}, \tau))z_4(R^{\xi, \square}((0, 1), \mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbf{1})/\varpi),$$

where the cycles live in $\mathcal{Z}_4(R^\square)$. This equality implies the equality of the respective Hilbert–Samuel multiplicities.

3. Global part

In the global part of the paper we let $p = 2$, so that L is a finite extension of \mathbb{Q}_2 with the ring integers \mathcal{O} and residue field k .

3A. Quaternionic modular forms. We follow very closely [Kisin 2009b, §3.1]. Let F be a totally real field in which 2 splits completely. Let D be a quaternion algebra with center F , ramified at all the infinite places of F and a set of finite places Σ which does not contain any primes dividing 2. We fix a maximal order \mathcal{O}_D of D , and for each finite place $v \notin \Sigma$ we have an isomorphism $(\mathcal{O}_D)_v \cong M_2(\mathcal{O}_{F_v})$. For each finite place v of F we will denote by $N(v)$ the order of the residue field at v , and by $\varpi_v \in F_v$ a uniformizer.

Denote by $\mathbb{A}_F^f \subset \mathbb{A}_F$ the finite adèles, and let $U = \prod_v U_v$ be a compact open subgroup contained in $\prod_v (\mathcal{O}_D)_v^\times$. We assume that if $v \in \Sigma$ then $U_v = (\mathcal{O}_D)_v^\times$ and if $v \nmid 2$ then $U_v = \text{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_{F_v}) = \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_2)$. Let A be a topological \mathbb{Z}_2 -algebra. For each $v \mid 2$, we fix a continuous representation $\sigma_v : U_v \rightarrow \text{Aut}(W_{\sigma_v})$ on a finite free A -module. Write $W_\sigma = \bigotimes_{v \mid 2, A} W_{\sigma_v}$ and denote by $\sigma : \prod_{v \mid 2} U_v \rightarrow \text{Aut}(W_\sigma)$ the corresponding representation. We regard σ as being a representation of U by letting U_v act trivially if $v \nmid 2$. Finally, assume there exists a continuous character $\psi : (\mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times / F^\times \rightarrow A^\times$ such that, for any place v of F , the action of $U_v \cap \mathcal{O}_{F_v}^\times$ on σ is given by multiplication by ψ . We extend the action of U on W_σ to $U(\mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times$ by letting $(\mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times$ act via ψ .

Let $S_{\sigma, \psi}(U, A)$ denote the set of continuous functions

$$f : D^\times \setminus (D \otimes_F \mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times \rightarrow W_\sigma$$

such that for $g \in (D \otimes_F \mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times$ we have $f(gu) = \sigma(u)^{-1} f(g)$, $u \in U$, and $f(gz) = \psi^{-1}(z) f(g)$, $z \in (\mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times$. If we write $(D \otimes_F \mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times = \coprod_{i \in I} D^\times t_i U (\mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times$ for some $t_i \in (D \otimes_F \mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times$ and some finite index set I , then we have an isomorphism of A -modules

$$S_{\sigma, \psi}(U, A) \cong \bigoplus_{i \in I} W_\sigma^{(U(\mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times \cap t_i^{-1} D^\times t_i) / F^\times}, \quad f \mapsto (f(t_i))_{i \in I}. \quad (28)$$

Lemma 3.1. *Let $U_{\max} = \prod_v \mathcal{O}_{D_v}^\times$, where the product is taken over all finite places of F . Let $t \in (D \otimes_F \mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times$. Then the group $(U_{\max}(\mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times \cap t D^\times t^{-1}) / F^\times$ is finite and there is an integer N , independent of t , such that its order divides N .*

Proof. This is explained in Section 7.2 of [Khare and Wintenberger 2009b]; see also [Taylor 2006, Lemma 1.1]. □

I thank Mark Kisin for explaining the proof of the following lemma to me.

Lemma 3.2. *Let v_1 be a finite place of F such that D splits at v_1 and v_1 does not divide $2N$, where N is the integer defined in Lemma 3.1. Let $U = \prod_v U_v$ be a subgroup of $(D \otimes_F \mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times$ such that $U_v = \mathcal{O}_{D_v}^\times$ if $v \neq v_1$ and U_{v_1} is the subgroup of upper triangular, unipotent matrices modulo ϖ_{v_1} . Then*

$$(U(\mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times \cap t D^\times t^{-1}) / F^\times = 1 \quad \text{for all } t \in (D \otimes_F \mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times. \quad (29)$$

Proof. Let $u \in (U(\mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times \cap t D^\times t^{-1})$ such that $u \notin F^\times$. Then the F -subalgebra $F[u]$ of $t D t^{-1}$ is a quadratic field extension of F . Let u' be the conjugate of u over F . Then $u' = \text{Nm}(u)/u$, where Nm is the reduced norm. Consider $w = u/u' = u^2/\text{Nm}(u)$. Write $u = hg$ with $h \in U$ and $g \in (\mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times$. Then $\text{Nm}(g) = g^2$ and so $w = u/u' = h^2/\text{Nm}(h)$. Thus w is in U and also in $t D^\times t^{-1}$.

Since $(U(\mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times \cap t D^\times t^{-1}) / F^\times$ is a subgroup of $(U_{\max}(\mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times \cap t D^\times t^{-1}) / F^\times$, u^N is in F^\times and hence $w^N = u^N / (u')^N = 1$. Let l be the prime dividing $N(v_1)$. Since U_{v_1} is a pro- l group and l does not divide N , the image of w under the projection $U \rightarrow U_{v_1}$ is equal to 1. Since for every v the map $D \rightarrow D_v$ is injective, we conclude that $w = 1$, which implies that $u \in F$. □

If (29) holds then it follows from (28) that $\sigma \mapsto S_{\sigma, \psi}(U, A)$ defines an exact functor from the category of continuous representations of U on finitely generated A -modules, on which U_v for $v \nmid 2$ acts trivially and $U \cap (\mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times$ acts by ψ , to the category of finitely generated A -modules.

Let S be a finite set of places of F containing Σ , all the places above 2, all the infinite places and all the places v for which U_v is not maximal. Let $\mathbb{T}_{S,A}^{\text{univ}} = A[T_v, S_v]_{v \notin S}$ be a commutative polynomial ring in the indicated formal

variables. We let $(D \otimes_F \mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times$ act on the space of continuous W_σ -valued functions on $(D \otimes_F \mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times$ by right translations, $(hf)(g) := f(gh)$. Then $S_{\sigma,\psi}(U, A)$ becomes a $\mathbb{T}_{S,A}^{\text{univ}}$ -module with S_v acting via the double coset $U_v \begin{pmatrix} \varpi_v & 0 \\ 0 & \varpi_v \end{pmatrix} U_v$ and T_v acting via the double coset $U_v \begin{pmatrix} \varpi_v & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} U_v$. We write $\mathbb{T}_{\sigma,\psi}(U, A)$ or $\mathbb{T}_{\sigma,\psi}(U)$ for the image of $\mathbb{T}_{S,A}^{\text{univ}}$ in the endomorphisms of $S_{\sigma,\psi}(U, A)$.

3B. Residual Galois representation. Keeping the notation of the previous section we fix an algebraic closure \bar{F} of F and let $G_{F,S}$ be the Galois group of the maximal extension of F in \bar{F} which is unramified outside S . We view ψ as a character of $G_{F,S}$ via global class field theory, normalized so that uniformizers are mapped to geometric Frobenii. Let $\chi_{\text{cyc}} : G_{F,S} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^\times$ be the global 2-adic cyclotomic character. We note that χ_{cyc} is trivial modulo ϖ . For each place v of F , including the infinite places, we fix an embedding $\bar{F} \hookrightarrow \bar{F}_v$. This induces a continuous homomorphism of Galois groups $G_{F_v} := \text{Gal}(\bar{F}_v/F_v) \rightarrow G_{F,S}$. We fix a continuous representation

$$\bar{\rho} : G_{F,S} \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(k)$$

and assume that the following conditions hold:

- The image of $\bar{\rho}$ is nonsolvable.
- $\bar{\rho}$ is unramified at all finite places $v \nmid 2$.
- If $v \in S$ is a finite place, $v \notin \Sigma$, and $v \nmid 2$, then the eigenvalues of $\bar{\rho}(\text{Frob}_v)$ are distinct.
- If $v \in \Sigma$ then the eigenvalues of $\bar{\rho}(\text{Frob}_v)$ are equal.
- $\det \bar{\rho} \equiv \psi \chi_{\text{cyc}} \pmod{\varpi}$.
- If $v \in S$ is a finite place, $v \notin \Sigma$, and $v \nmid 2$, then

$$U_v = \left\{ g \in \text{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_{F_v}) : g \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \pmod{\varpi_v} \right\}$$

and at least one such v does not divide $2N$, so that the condition of Lemma 3.2 is satisfied.

3B1. Local deformation rings. We fix a basis of the underlying vector space V_k of $\bar{\rho}$. For each $v \in S$ let R_v^\square be the framed deformation ring of $\bar{\rho}|_{G_{F_v}}$ and let $R_v^{\psi,\square}$ be the quotient of R_v^\square parametrizing lifts with determinant $\psi \chi_{\text{cyc}}$. We will now introduce some quotients of $R_v^{\psi,\square}$.

For $v \mid 2$ let τ_v be a 2-dimensional representation of the inertia group I_v with an open kernel, and let $\mathbf{w}_v = (a_v, b_v)$ be a pair of integers with $b_v > a_v$. Let $\sigma(\tau_v)$ be any absolutely irreducible representation of $U_v = \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_2)$ with the property that, for all irreducible infinite-dimensional smooth representations π of $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_2)$, $\text{Hom}_{U_v}(\sigma(\tau_v), \pi) \neq 0$ if and only if the restriction to I_v of the Weil–Deligne

representation $\text{LL}(\pi)$ associated to π via the local Langlands correspondence is isomorphic to τ . The existence of such $\sigma(\tau_v)$ is shown in [Henniart 2002], where it is also shown that if $\text{Hom}_{U_v}(\sigma(\tau_v), \pi) \neq 0$ then it is one-dimensional. We choose a U_v -invariant \mathcal{O} -lattice $\sigma(\tau_v)^0$ in $\sigma(\tau_v)$ and let

$$\sigma_v := \sigma(\tau_v)^0 \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} \text{Sym}^{b_v - a_v - 1} \mathcal{O}^2 \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} \det^{a_v}. \tag{30}$$

We let $R_v^{\psi, \square}(\sigma_v)$ be the reduced, \mathcal{O} -flat quotient of $R_v^{\psi, \square}$ parametrizing potentially semistable lifts with Hodge–Tate weights \mathbf{w}_v and inertial type τ_v . This ring is denoted by $R^{\psi, \square}(\mathbf{w}, \tau)$ in the local part of the paper.

We similarly define $\sigma^{\text{cr}}(\tau_v)$ by additionally requiring that $\text{Hom}_{U_v}(\sigma^{\text{cr}}(\tau_v), \pi) \neq 0$ if and only if the monodromy operator N in $\text{LL}(\pi)$ is zero and $\text{LL}(\pi)|_{I_v} \cong \tau_v$. In this case we let

$$\sigma_v := \sigma^{\text{cr}}(\tau_v)^0 \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} \text{Sym}^{b_v - a_v - 1} \mathcal{O}^2 \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} \det^{a_v}. \tag{31}$$

We let $R_v^{\psi, \square}(\sigma_v)$ be the quotient of $R_v^{\psi, \square}$ parametrizing potentially crystalline lifts with Hodge–Tate weights \mathbf{w}_v and inertial type τ_v . This ring is denoted by $R^{\psi, \square, \text{cr}}(\mathbf{w}, \tau)$ in the local part of the paper.

It follows either from the local part of the paper or from [Kisin 2008], where a more general result is proved, that if $R_v^{\psi, \square}(\sigma_v)$ is nonzero then it is equidimensional of Krull dimension 5. Since the residue field of \mathbb{Z}_2 has 2 elements, $\sigma(\tau_v)$ need not be unique (see [Henniart 2002, §§A.2.6, A.2.7]); however, the semisimplification of $\sigma(\tau_v)^0 \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} k$ is the same in all cases.

If v is infinite then $R_v^{\psi, \square}$ is a domain of Krull dimension 3 and $R_v^{\psi, \square}[\frac{1}{2}]$ is regular [Kisin 2009b, Proposition 2.5.6; Khare and Wintenberger 2009b, Proposition 3.1].

If v is finite, $\bar{\rho}$ is unramified at v and $\bar{\rho}(\text{Frob}_v)$ has distinct Frobenius eigenvalues, then $R_v^{\psi, \square}$ has Krull dimension 4 and $R_v^{\psi, \square}[\frac{1}{2}]$ is regular. This follows from [Kisin 2009b, Proposition 2.5.4], where it is shown that the dimension is 4 and the irreducible components are regular. Since we assume that the eigenvalues of $\bar{\rho}(\text{Frob}_v)$ are distinct, $\bar{\rho}$ cannot have a lift of the form $\gamma \oplus \gamma \chi_{\text{cyc}}$. It follows from the proof of [Kisin 2009b, Proposition 2.5.4] that different irreducible components of $R_v^{\psi, \square}[\frac{1}{2}]$ do not intersect.

If v is finite, ψ and $\bar{\rho}$ are unramified at v and $\bar{\rho}(\text{Frob}_v)$ has equal eigenvalues, then for an unramified character $\gamma : G_{F_v} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^\times$ such that $\gamma^2 = \psi|_{G_{F_v}}$ we let $R_v^{\psi, \square}(\gamma)$ be a reduced \mathcal{O} -torsion-free quotient of $R_v^{\psi, \square}$ with the property that if L'/L is a finite extension then a map $x : R_v^{\psi, \square} \rightarrow L'$ factors through $R_v^{\psi, \square}(\gamma)$ if and only if V_x is isomorphic to $\begin{pmatrix} \gamma \chi_{\text{cyc}} & * \\ 0 & \gamma \end{pmatrix}$. It follows from [Kisin 2009b, Proposition 2.5.2] via [Kisin 2009c, Proposition 2.6.6] and [Khare and Wintenberger 2009b, Theorem 3.1] that $R_v^{\psi, \square}(\gamma)$ is a domain of Krull dimension 4 and $R_v^{\psi, \square}(\gamma)[\frac{1}{2}]$ is regular. If L is large enough then there are precisely two such characters, which we denote by γ_1

and γ_2 . We let $\bar{R}_v^{\psi, \square}$ be the image of

$$R_v^{\psi, \square} \rightarrow R_v^{\psi, \square}(\gamma_1)\left[\frac{1}{2}\right] \times R_v^{\psi, \square}(\gamma_2)\left[\frac{1}{2}\right].$$

Then $\bar{R}_v^{\psi, \square}$ is a reduced, \mathcal{O} -flat quotient of $R_v^{\psi, \square}$ such that if L'/L is a finite extension then a map $x : R_v^{\psi, \square} \rightarrow L'$ factors through $\bar{R}_v^{\psi, \square}$ if and only if V_x is isomorphic to $\begin{pmatrix} \gamma \chi_{\text{cyc}} & * \\ 0 & \gamma \end{pmatrix}$ for an unramified character γ . Moreover,

$$\bar{R}_v^{\psi, \square}\left[\frac{1}{2}\right] \cong R_v^{\psi, \square}(\gamma_1)\left[\frac{1}{2}\right] \times R_v^{\psi, \square}(\gamma_2)\left[\frac{1}{2}\right].$$

Thus $\bar{R}_v^{\psi, \square}\left[\frac{1}{2}\right]$ is regular and equidimensional and the Krull dimension of $\bar{R}_v^{\psi, \square}$ is 4.

We let

$$R_S^{\square} = \widehat{\bigotimes_{v \in S} R_v^{\square}}, \quad R_S^{\psi, \square} = \widehat{\bigotimes_{v \in S} R_v^{\psi, \square}}, \quad \sigma := \widehat{\bigotimes_{v|2} \sigma_v},$$

and

$$R_S^{\psi, \square}(\sigma) := \widehat{\bigotimes_{v|2} R_v^{\psi, \square}(\sigma_v)} \widehat{\bigotimes_{v \in \Sigma} \bar{R}_v^{\psi, \square}} \widehat{\bigotimes_{\substack{v \in S \setminus \Sigma \\ v \nmid 2\infty}} R_v^{\psi, \square}} \widehat{\bigotimes_{v|\infty} R_v^{\psi, \square}}.$$

It follows from above that $R_S^{\psi, \square}(\sigma)$ is equidimensional of Krull dimension equal to

$$1 + 4 \sum_{v|2} 1 + 3|\Sigma| + 3\left(|S| - |\Sigma| - \sum_{v|2} 1 - \sum_{v|\infty} 1\right) + 2 \sum_{v|\infty} 1 = 1 + 3|S|. \quad (32)$$

3B2. Global deformation rings. Since $\bar{\rho}$ is assumed to have nonsolvable image, $\bar{\rho}$ is absolutely irreducible. We define $R_{F,S}^{\psi}$ to be the quotient of the universal deformation ring of $\bar{\rho}$ parametrizing deformations with determinant $\psi \chi_{\text{cyc}}$. If Q is a finite set of places of F disjoint from S then we let $S_Q = S \cup Q$ and define R_{F,S_Q}^{ψ} in the same way by viewing $\bar{\rho}$ as a representation of G_{F,S_Q} .

Denote by $R_{F,S_Q}^{\psi, \square}$ the complete local \mathcal{O} -algebra representing the functor which assigns to an artinian, augmented \mathcal{O} -algebra A the set of isomorphism classes of tuples $\{V_A, \beta_w\}_{w \in S}$, where V_A is a deformation of $\bar{\rho}$ to A with determinant $\psi \chi_{\text{cyc}}$ and β_w is a lift of a chosen basis of V_k to a basis of V_A . The map $\{V_A, \beta_w\}_{w \in S} \mapsto \{V_A, \beta_v\}$ induces a homomorphism of \mathcal{O} -algebras $R_v^{\psi, \square} \rightarrow R_{F,S_Q}^{\psi, \square}$ for every $v \in S$ and hence a homomorphism of \mathcal{O} -algebras $R_S^{\psi, \square} \rightarrow R_{F,S_Q}^{\psi, \square}$.

3C. Patching. For each $n \geq 1$ let Q_n be the set of places of F disjoint from S , as in [Kisin 2009b, Lemma 3.2.2] via [Khare and Wintenberger 2009b, Proposition 5.10]. We let $Q_0 = \emptyset$, so that $S_{Q_n} = S$ for $n = 0$. Let $U_{Q_n} = \prod_v (U_{Q_n})_v$ be a compact open subgroup of $(D \otimes_F \mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times$ such that $(U_{Q_n})_v = U_v$ for $v \notin Q_n$ and $(U_{Q_n})_v$ is defined as in [Kisin 2009b, §3.1.6] for $v \in Q_n$.

Let \mathfrak{m} be a maximal ideal of $\mathbb{T}_{S, \mathcal{O}}^{\text{univ}}$ such that the residue field is k , T_v is mapped to $\text{tr } \bar{\rho}(\text{Frob}_v)$ and S_v is mapped to the image of $\psi(\text{Frob}_v)$ in k for all $v \notin S$. We define

\mathfrak{m}_{Q_n} in $\mathbb{T}_{S_{Q_n}, \mathcal{O}}^{\text{univ}}$ in the same manner. Let $\sigma = \bigotimes_{v|2} \sigma_v$, where each σ_v is given by either (30) or (31). We assume that $S_{\sigma, \psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}} \neq 0$. Then for all $n \geq 0$ there is a surjective homomorphism of \mathcal{O} -algebras $R_{F, S_{Q_n}}^{\psi} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}_{\sigma, \psi}(U_{Q_n})_{\mathfrak{m}_{Q_n}}$ such that for all $v \notin S_{Q_n}$ the trace of Frob_v of the tautological $R_{F, S_{Q_n}}^{\psi}$ -representation of $G_{F, S_{Q_n}}$ is mapped to T_v . Set

$$M_n(\sigma) = R_{F, S_{Q_n}}^{\psi, \square} \otimes_{R_{F, S_{Q_n}}^{\psi}} S_{\sigma, \psi}(U_{Q_n}, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}_{Q_n}},$$

with the convention that if $n = 0$ then $Q_n = \emptyset$, $S_{Q_n} = S$, $\mathfrak{m}_{Q_n} = \mathfrak{m}$, so that

$$M_0(\sigma) = R_{F, S}^{\psi, \square} \otimes_{R_{F, S}^{\psi}} S_{\sigma, \psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}}.$$

It follows from the local-global compatibility of Jacquet–Langlands and Langlands correspondences that the action of $R_{F, S_{Q_n}}^{\psi, \square}$ on $M_n(\sigma)$ factors through the quotient

$$R_{F, S_{Q_n}}^{\psi, \square}(\sigma) := R_S^{\psi, \square}(\sigma) \otimes_{R_S^{\psi, \square}} R_{F, S_{Q_n}}^{\psi, \square}.$$

Let $h = \dim_k H^1(G_{F, S}, \text{ad } \bar{\rho}) - 2 = |Q_n|$. Let \mathfrak{a}_{∞} denote the ideal of $\mathcal{O}[[y_1, \dots, y_h]]$ generated by (y_1, \dots, y_h) . Since $R_{F, S_{Q_n}}^{\psi, \square}$ is formally smooth over $R_{F, S_{Q_n}}^{\psi}$ of relative dimension $j = 4|S| - 1$ we may choose an identification

$$R_{F, S_{Q_n}}^{\psi, \square} = R_{F, S_{Q_n}}^{\psi} [[y_{h+1}, \dots, y_{h+j}]]$$

and regard $M_n(\sigma)$ as an $\mathcal{O}[[y_1, \dots, y_{h+j}]]$ -module. This allows us to consider $R_{F, S_{Q_n}}^{\psi}$ as an $R_S^{\psi, \square}$ -algebra via the map $R_S^{\psi, \square} \rightarrow R_{F, S_{Q_n}}^{\psi, \square} / (y_{h+1}, \dots, y_{h+j}) = R_{F, S_{Q_n}}^{\psi}$. We let

$$R_{F, S_{Q_n}}^{\psi}(\sigma) := R_S^{\psi, \square}(\sigma) \otimes_{R_S^{\psi, \square}} R_{F, S_{Q_n}}^{\psi}.$$

Let $g = 2|Q_n| + 1$ and $t = 2 - |S| + |Q_n|$ and let $\widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m$ be the completion of the \mathcal{O} -group \mathbb{G}_m along the identity section. The patching argument as in [Khare and Wintenberger 2009b, Proposition 9.3] shows that there exist $\mathcal{O}[[y_1, \dots, y_{h+j}]]$ -algebras $R'_{\infty}(\sigma)$ and $R_{\infty}(\sigma)$ and an $R_{\infty}(\sigma)$ -module $M_{\infty}(\sigma)$ with the following properties:

(P1) There are surjections of \mathcal{O} -algebras

$$R_S^{\psi, \square}(\sigma)[[x_1, \dots, x_g]] \twoheadrightarrow R'_{\infty}(\sigma) \twoheadrightarrow R_{\infty}(\sigma).$$

(P2) There is an isomorphism of $R_S^{\psi, \square}(\sigma)$ -algebras

$$R_{\infty}(\sigma) / \mathfrak{a}_{\infty} R_{\infty}(\sigma) \xrightarrow{\cong} R_{F, S}^{\psi, \square}(\sigma)$$

and an isomorphism of $R_{F, S}^{\psi, \square}(\sigma)$ -modules

$$M_{\infty}(\sigma) / \mathfrak{a}_{\infty} M_{\infty}(\sigma) \xrightarrow{\cong} M_0(\sigma).$$

(P3) $M_{\infty}(\sigma)$ is finite flat over $\mathcal{O}[[y_1, \dots, y_{h+j}]]$.

(P4) $\mathrm{Spf} R'_\infty(\sigma)$ is equipped with a free action of $(\widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m)^t$, and a $(\widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m)^t$ -equivariant morphism $\delta : \mathrm{Spf} R'_\infty(\sigma) \rightarrow (\widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m)^t$, where $(\widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m)^t$ acts on itself by the square of the identity map.

(P5) We have $\delta^{-1}(1) = \mathrm{Spf} R_\infty(\sigma) \subset \mathrm{Spf} R'_\infty(\sigma)$, and the induced action of $(\widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m[2])^t$ on $\mathrm{Spf} R_\infty(\sigma)$ lifts to $M_\infty(\sigma)$.

If A is a local noetherian ring of dimension d and M is a finitely generated A -module, we denote by $e(M, A)$ the coefficient of x^d in the Hilbert–Samuel polynomial of M with respect to the maximal ideal of A , multiplied by $d!$. In particular, $e(M, A) = 0$ if $\dim M < \dim A$. If $M = A$ we abbreviate $e(M, A)$ to $e(A)$.

It follows from [Khare and Wintenberger 2009b, Proposition 2.5] that there is a complete local noetherian \mathcal{O} -algebra $(R_\infty^{\mathrm{inv}}(\sigma), \mathfrak{m}_\sigma^{\mathrm{inv}})$ with residue field k such that $\mathrm{Spf} R_\infty^{\mathrm{inv}}(\sigma) = \mathrm{Spf} R'_\infty(\sigma) / (\widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m)^t$. Moreover,

$$R'_\infty(\sigma) = R_\infty^{\mathrm{inv}}(\sigma) \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}} \mathcal{O}[[\mathbb{Z}_2^t]] \cong R_\infty^{\mathrm{inv}}(\sigma)[[z_1, \dots, z_t]]. \tag{33}$$

This implies that

$$\dim R'_\infty(\sigma) = \dim R_\infty^{\mathrm{inv}}(\sigma) + t, \quad e(R'_\infty(\sigma)/\varpi) = e(R_\infty^{\mathrm{inv}}(\sigma)/\varpi). \tag{34}$$

Lemma 3.3. *There are $a_1, \dots, a_t \in \mathfrak{m}_\sigma^{\mathrm{inv}}$ such that*

$$R_\infty(\sigma) \cong \frac{R_\infty^{\mathrm{inv}}(\sigma)[[z_1]]}{((1+z_1)^2 - (1+a_1))} \otimes_{R_\infty^{\mathrm{inv}}(\sigma)} \cdots \otimes_{R_\infty^{\mathrm{inv}}(\sigma)} \frac{R_\infty^{\mathrm{inv}}(\sigma)[[z_t]]}{((1+z_t)^2 - (1+a_t))}. \tag{35}$$

In particular, $R_\infty(\sigma)$ is a free $R_\infty^{\mathrm{inv}}(\sigma)$ -module of rank 2^t .

Proof. It follows from [Khare and Wintenberger 2009b, Lemma 9.4] that $\mathrm{Spf} R_\infty(\sigma)$ is a $(\widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m[2])^t$ -torsor over $\mathrm{Spf} R_\infty^{\mathrm{inv}}(\sigma)$. The assertion follows from [SGA 3_{II} 1970, Exposé VIII, Proposition 4.1]. □

Lemma 3.4. *Let $\mathfrak{p} \in \mathrm{Spec} R_\infty^{\mathrm{inv}}(\sigma)$. The group $(\widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m[2])^t(\mathcal{O})$ acts transitively on the set of prime ideals of $R_\infty(\sigma)$ lying above \mathfrak{p} .*

Proof. Let us write X for $\mathrm{Spf} R_\infty(\sigma)$ and G for $(\widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m[2])^t$. The action of G on X induces an action of $(\pm 1)^t = G(\mathcal{O}) \hookrightarrow G(R_\infty(\sigma))$ on $X(R_\infty(\sigma))$. If $g \in G(\mathcal{O})$ we let $\phi_g \in X(R_\infty(\sigma))$ be the image of $(g, \mathrm{id}_{R_\infty(\sigma)})$. The map $g \mapsto \phi_g$ induces a homomorphism of groups $G(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Aut}(R_\infty(\sigma))$. Explicitly, if $g = (\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_t)$, where ϵ_i is either 1 or -1 , then ϕ_g is $R_\infty^{\mathrm{inv}}(\sigma)$ -linear and maps $1 + z_i$ to $\epsilon_i(1 + z_i)$ for $1 \leq i \leq t$. It follows from (35) that $G(\mathcal{O})$ acts transitively on the set of maximal ideals of $\kappa(\mathfrak{p}) \otimes_{R_\infty^{\mathrm{inv}}(\sigma)} R_\infty(\sigma)$. □

Lemma 3.5. *The support of $M_\infty(\sigma)$ in $\mathrm{Spec} R_\infty(\sigma)$ is a union of irreducible components. The Krull dimension of $\mathrm{Spec} R_\infty(\sigma)$ is equal to $h + j + 1$.*

Proof. It follows from part (P3) above that the support of $M_\infty(\sigma)$ is equidimensional of dimension $h + j + 1$. To prove the assertion it is enough to show that the dimension of $R_\infty(\sigma)$ is less than or equal to $h + j + 1$. Using Lemma 3.3, (34), (P1) and (32) we deduce that $\dim R_\infty(\sigma) \leq \dim R_S^{\psi, \square}(\sigma) + g - t = 3|S| + 1 + g - t = h + j + 1$. \square

Lemma 3.6. $e(R'_\infty(\sigma)/\varpi) \leq e(R_S^{\psi, \square}(\sigma)/\varpi)$.

Proof. It follows from (33) and Lemmas 3.3 and 3.5 that

$$\dim R'_\infty(\sigma) = \dim R_\infty(\sigma) + t = t + h + j + 1 = 3|S| + 1 + g,$$

which is also the dimension of $R_S^{\psi, \square}(\sigma)[[x_1, \dots, x_g]]$ by (32). The surjection in (P1) above implies that

$$e(R'_\infty(\sigma)/\varpi) \leq e(R_S^{\psi, \square}(\sigma)[[x_1, \dots, x_g]]/\varpi) = e(R_S^{\psi, \square}(\sigma)/\varpi). \quad \square$$

Lemma 3.7. *If $S_{\sigma, \psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is supported on a closed point $\mathfrak{n} \in \text{Spec } R_S^{\psi, \square}(\sigma)[\frac{1}{2}]$ then the localization $R_S^{\psi, \square}(\sigma)_{\mathfrak{n}}$ is a regular ring.*

Proof. Since the rings $R_v^{\square}[\frac{1}{2}]$ are regular for all $v \nmid 2$ it is enough to show that \mathfrak{n} defines a regular point in $\text{Spec } R_v^{\psi, \square}(\sigma)$ for all $v \mid 2$. This follows from the proof of Lemma B.5.1 in [Gee and Kisin 2014]. The argument is as follows: if the point is not regular, then it must lie on the intersection of two irreducible components of $\text{Spec } R_v^{\psi, \square}(\sigma)$, but this would violate the weight–monodromy conjecture for $\text{WD}(\rho_{\mathfrak{n}}|_{G_{F_v}})$; see [Gee and Kisin 2014] for details. \square

Lemma 3.8. *If $S_{\sigma, \psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is supported on a closed point $\mathfrak{n} \in \text{Spec } R_\infty(\sigma)[\frac{1}{2}]$ then the localization $R_\infty(\sigma)_{\mathfrak{n}}$ is a regular ring.*

Proof. Let \mathfrak{n}_S be the image of \mathfrak{n} in $\text{Spec } R_S^{\psi, \square}[[x_1, \dots, x_g]]$, let \mathfrak{n}' be the image of \mathfrak{n} in $\text{Spec } R'_\infty(\sigma)$ via the maps in (P1), and let $\mathfrak{n}^{\text{inv}}$ be the image of \mathfrak{n} in $\text{Spec } R_\infty^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)$ via (35). It follows from Lemma 3.7 that $R_S^{\psi, \square}(\sigma)[[x_1, \dots, x_g]]_{\mathfrak{n}_S}$ is a regular ring. If the map

$$R_S^{\psi, \square}(\sigma)[[x_1, \dots, x_g]]_{\mathfrak{n}_S} \twoheadrightarrow R'_\infty(\sigma)_{\mathfrak{n}'} \tag{36}$$

is an isomorphism, then $R'_\infty(\sigma)_{\mathfrak{n}'}$ is a regular ring. We may assume that L is sufficiently large, so that using (33) we may write $\mathfrak{n}' = (\mathfrak{n}^{\text{inv}}, z_1 - a_1, \dots, z_t - a_t)$ with $a_i \in \varpi \mathcal{O}$ for $1 \leq i \leq t$. The images of $z_1 - a_1, \dots, z_t - a_t$ in $\mathfrak{n}'/(\mathfrak{n}')^2$ are linearly independent. Since

$$R_\infty^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)_{\mathfrak{n}^{\text{inv}}} \cong R'_\infty(\sigma)_{\mathfrak{n}'} / (z_1 - a_1, \dots, z_t - a_t) R'_\infty(\sigma)_{\mathfrak{n}'},$$

we deduce that $R_\infty^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)_{\mathfrak{n}^{\text{inv}}}$ is regular. It follows from (35) that the map

$$R_\infty^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)[\frac{1}{2}] \rightarrow R_\infty(\sigma)[\frac{1}{2}]$$

is étale. Hence $R_\infty(\sigma)_{\mathfrak{n}}$ is a regular ring.

If (36) is not an isomorphism then the dimension of the quotient must decrease. This leads to the inequality $\dim R_\infty(\sigma)_n < \dim R_\infty(\sigma) - 1$. Since $M_\infty(\sigma)$ is a Cohen–Macaulay module, as follows from (P3), its support cannot contain embedded components, hence $\dim M_\infty(\sigma)_n = \dim M_\infty(\sigma) - 1$. This leads to a contradiction, as $M_\infty(\sigma)_n$ is a finitely generated $R_\infty(\sigma)_n$ -module. \square

Lemma 3.9. *Let A be a local noetherian ring and let (x_1, \dots, x_d) be a system of parameters of A . If A is equidimensional then every irreducible component of A contains a closed point of $(A/(x_2, \dots, x_d))[1/x_1]$.*

Proof. Let \mathfrak{p} be an irreducible component of A . If $A/(\mathfrak{p}, x_2, \dots, x_d)[1/x_1]$ is zero then x_1 is nilpotent in $A/(\mathfrak{p}, x_2, \dots, x_d)$. Since (x_1, \dots, x_d) is a system of parameters of A , we conclude that $A/(\mathfrak{p}, x_2, \dots, x_d)$ is zero dimensional, which implies that $\dim A/\mathfrak{p} \leq d - 1$, contradicting equidimensionality of A . \square

Lemma 3.10. *There is an integer r , independent of σ and the choices made in the patching process, such that for all $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R_\infty(\sigma)$ in the support of $M_\infty(\sigma)$ we have*

$$\dim_{\kappa(\mathfrak{p})} M_\infty(\sigma) \otimes_{R_\infty(\sigma)} \kappa(\mathfrak{p}) \geq r,$$

with equality if \mathfrak{p} is a minimal prime of $R_\infty(\sigma)$ in the support of $M_\infty(\sigma)$.

Proof. Let \mathfrak{q} be a minimal prime of $R_\infty(\sigma)$ in the support of $M_\infty(\sigma)$. It is enough to show that $\dim_{\kappa(\mathfrak{q})} M_\infty(\sigma) \otimes_{R_\infty(\sigma)} \kappa(\mathfrak{q})$ is independent of \mathfrak{q} and σ . Since

$$M_\infty(\sigma)/(y_1, \dots, y_{h+j})M_\infty(\sigma) \cong S_{\sigma,\psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}}$$

and $S_{\sigma,\psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is a finitely generated \mathcal{O} -module, y_1, \dots, y_{h+j} , ϖ is a system of parameters for $R_\infty(\sigma)/\mathfrak{q}$ and it follows from Lemma 3.9 that there is a maximal ideal \mathfrak{n} of $R_\infty(\sigma)[\frac{1}{2}]$, contained in $V(\mathfrak{q})$, such that $S_{\sigma,\psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{n}} \neq 0$. It follows from (P3) that $M_\infty(\sigma)$ is a Cohen–Macaulay module. The same holds for the localization at \mathfrak{n} . Since $R_\infty(\sigma)_n$ is a regular ring by Lemma 3.8, a standard argument with the Auslander–Buchsbaum theorem shows that $M_\infty(\sigma)_n$ is a free $R_\infty(\sigma)_n$ -module. By localizing further at \mathfrak{q} we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} \dim_{\kappa(\mathfrak{q})} M_\infty(\sigma) \otimes_{R_\infty(\sigma)} \kappa(\mathfrak{q}) &= \dim_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})} M_\infty(\sigma) \otimes_{R_\infty(\sigma)} \kappa(\mathfrak{n}) \\ &= \dim_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})} S_{\sigma,\psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}} \otimes_{R_\infty(\sigma)} \kappa(\mathfrak{n}). \end{aligned} \tag{37}$$

So it is enough show that $\dim_{\kappa(\mathfrak{n})} S_{\sigma,\psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}} \otimes_{R_\infty(\sigma)} \kappa(\mathfrak{n})$ is independent of \mathfrak{n} and σ . The action of $R_\infty(\sigma)$ on $S_{\sigma,\psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}}$ factors through the action of the Hecke algebra $\mathbb{T}_{\sigma,\psi}(U)$, which is reduced. Thus $\mathbb{T}_{\sigma,\psi}(U)[\frac{1}{2}]$ is a product of finite field extensions of L and we have

$$S_{\sigma,\psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}} \otimes_{R_\infty(\sigma)} \kappa(\mathfrak{n}) = S_{\sigma,\psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{n}} = (S_{\sigma,\psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} L)[\mathfrak{n}].$$

Let $\pi = \otimes'_v \pi_v$ be the automorphic representation of $(D \otimes_F \mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times$ corresponding to $f^D \in (S_{\sigma, \psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_m \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} L)[\mathfrak{n}]$. We assume that L is sufficiently large. It follows from the discussion in [Kisin 2009c, §3.1.14], relating $S_{\sigma, \psi}(U, L)$ to the space of classical automorphic forms on $(D \otimes_F \mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times$, that

$$\dim_L(S_{\sigma, \psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_m \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} L)[\mathfrak{n}] = \prod_{\substack{v \in S \\ v \nmid 2\infty}} \dim_L \pi_v^{U_v} \prod_{v \mid 2} \dim_L \text{Hom}_{U_v}(\sigma(\tau_v), \pi_v).$$

We claim that the right-hand side of the above equation is equal to $2^{|\Sigma \setminus (\Sigma \cup \{v \mid 2\infty\})|}$. The claim will follow from the local-global compatibility of Langlands and Jacquet–Langlands correspondences. Let $\rho_{\mathfrak{n}}$ be the representation of $G_{F, S}$ corresponding to \mathfrak{n} , considered as a maximal ideal of $R_{F, S}^{\psi}(\sigma) \left[\frac{1}{2} \right]$. If $v \mid 2$ then the results of [Henniart 2002] imply that $\dim_L \text{Hom}_{U_v}(\sigma(\tau_v), \pi_v) = 1$. If $v \in \Sigma$ then π_v is an unramified character of D_v^\times , and hence $\dim_L \pi_v^{U_v} = 1$. If $v \in S$, $v \nmid 2\infty$ and $v \notin \Sigma$ then D is split at v , $\bar{\rho}|_{G_{F_v}}$ is unramified and $\bar{\rho}(\text{Frob}_v)$ has distinct eigenvalues. This implies that $\rho_{\mathfrak{n}}|_{G_{F_v}}$ is an extension of distinct tamely ramified characters ψ_1, ψ_2 such that $\psi_1 \psi_2^{-1} \neq \chi_{\text{cyc}}^{\pm 1}$. We deduce that π_v is a tamely ramified principal series. Since U_v is equal to the subgroup of unipotent upper-triangular matrices modulo ϖ_v in this case, we deduce that $\dim_L \pi_v^{U_v} = 2$. □

Lemma 3.11. *There is an integer r , independent of σ and the choices made in the patching process, such that for all minimal primes \mathfrak{p} of $R_\infty^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)$ in the support of $M_\infty(\sigma)$ we have*

$$\dim_{\kappa(\mathfrak{p})} M_\infty(\sigma) \otimes_{R_\infty^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)} \kappa(\mathfrak{p}) = 2^t r.$$

Proof. To ease the notation, let us drop σ from it in this proof. Since \mathfrak{p} is minimal, it is an associated prime and so M_∞ will contain $R_\infty^{\text{inv}}/\mathfrak{p}$ as a submodule. Since M_∞ is \mathcal{O} -torsion-free, this implies that the quotient field $\kappa(\mathfrak{p})$ has characteristic 0. It follows from (35) that $R_\infty \otimes_{R_\infty^{\text{inv}}} \kappa(\mathfrak{p})$ is étale over $\kappa(\mathfrak{p})$, and so

$$R_\infty \otimes_{R_\infty^{\text{inv}}} \kappa(\mathfrak{p}) \cong \prod_{\mathfrak{q}} \kappa(\mathfrak{q}),$$

where the product is taken over all prime ideals \mathfrak{q} of R_∞ such that $\mathfrak{q} \cap R_\infty^{\text{inv}} = \mathfrak{p}$. From this we get

$$\dim_{\kappa(\mathfrak{p})} M_\infty \otimes_{R_\infty^{\text{inv}}} \kappa(\mathfrak{p}) = \sum_{\mathfrak{q}} [\kappa(\mathfrak{q}) : \kappa(\mathfrak{p})] \dim_{\kappa(\mathfrak{q})} M_\infty \otimes_{R_\infty} \kappa(\mathfrak{q}).$$

It follows from Lemma 3.4 and (P5) that all \mathfrak{q} appearing in the sum lie in the support of M_∞ . Lemma 3.10 implies that $\dim_{\kappa(\mathfrak{q})} M_\infty \otimes_{R_\infty} \kappa(\mathfrak{q}) = r$. Thus

$$\dim_{\kappa(\mathfrak{p})} M_\infty \otimes_{R_\infty^{\text{inv}}} \kappa(\mathfrak{p}) = r \dim_{\kappa(\mathfrak{p})} R_\infty \otimes_{R_\infty^{\text{inv}}} \kappa(\mathfrak{p}) = r 2^t,$$

where the last equality follows from Lemma 3.3. □

Lemma 3.12. *Let A be a local noetherian ring, let M, N be finitely generated A -modules of dimension d , and let $x \in A$ be M -regular and N -regular. If $\ell_{A_{\mathfrak{q}}}(M_{\mathfrak{q}}) \leq \ell_{A_{\mathfrak{q}}}(N_{\mathfrak{q}})$ for all $\mathfrak{q} \in \text{Spec } A$ with $\dim A/\mathfrak{q} = d$ then*

$$e(M/xM, A/xA) \leq e(N/xN, A/xA).$$

If $\ell_{A_{\mathfrak{q}}}(M_{\mathfrak{q}}) = \ell_{A_{\mathfrak{q}}}(N_{\mathfrak{q}})$ for all $\mathfrak{q} \in \text{Spec } A$ with $\dim A/\mathfrak{q} = d$ then

$$e(M/xM, A/xA) = e(N/xN, A/xA).$$

Proof. It follows from Proposition 2.2.13 in [Emerton and Gee 2014] that

$$e(M/xM, A/xA) = \sum_{\mathfrak{q}} \ell_{A_{\mathfrak{q}}}(M_{\mathfrak{q}}) e(A/(\mathfrak{q}, x)), \tag{38}$$

where the sum is taken over all primes \mathfrak{q} in the support of M such that $\dim A/\mathfrak{q} = d$. The above formula implies both assertions. □

Lemma 3.13. $e(M_{\infty}(\sigma)/\varpi, R_{\infty}^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)/\varpi) \leq 2^t re(R_{\infty}^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)/\varpi)$.

Proof. Let $\mathbb{T}_{\infty}^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)$ be the image of $R_{\infty}^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)$ in $\text{End}_{\mathcal{O}}(M_{\infty}(\sigma))$. Then

$$e(\mathbb{T}_{\infty}^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)/\varpi, R_{\infty}^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)/\varpi) \leq e(R_{\infty}^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)/\varpi).$$

If \mathfrak{q} is a minimal prime of $R_{\infty}^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)$ in the support of $M_{\infty}(\sigma)$ then it follows from Lemma 3.11 that there are surjections $\mathbb{T}_{\infty}^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)_{\mathfrak{q}}^{\oplus 2^t r} \twoheadrightarrow M_{\infty}(\sigma)_{\mathfrak{q}}$. Thus $\ell(M_{\infty}(\sigma)_{\mathfrak{q}}) \leq 2^t r \ell(\mathbb{T}_{\infty}^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)_{\mathfrak{q}})$. The assertion follows from Lemma 3.12 applied with $x = \varpi$, $M = M_{\infty}(\sigma)$ and $N = \mathbb{T}_{\infty}^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)^{\oplus 2^t r}$. □

Lemma 3.14. *If the support of $S_{\sigma, \psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}}$ meets every irreducible component of $R_S^{\psi, \square}(\sigma)$ then the following hold:*

- (i) $R_S^{\psi, \square}(\sigma)[[x_1, \dots, x_g]] \twoheadrightarrow R'_{\infty}(\sigma)$ is an isomorphism.
- (ii) $R_{\infty}^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)$ is reduced, equidimensional and \mathcal{O} -flat.
- (iii) $R_{\infty}(\sigma)$ is reduced, equidimensional and \mathcal{O} -flat.
- (iv) The support of $M_{\infty}(\sigma)$ meets every irreducible component of $R_{\infty}(\sigma)$.
- (v) $2^t re(R_S^{\psi, \square}(\sigma)/\varpi) = e(M_{\infty}(\sigma)/\varpi, R_{\infty}^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)/\varpi)$.

Proof. Since $R_S^{\psi, \square}(\sigma)[[x_1, \dots, x_g]]$ is reduced and equidimensional and has the same dimension as $R'_{\infty}(\sigma)$, to prove (i) it is enough to show that $R'_{\infty}(\sigma)_{\mathfrak{q}} \neq 0$ for every irreducible component $V(\mathfrak{q})$ of $\text{Spec } R_S^{\psi, \square}(\sigma)[[x_1, \dots, x_g]]$. Since the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} R_S^{\psi, \square}(\sigma)[[x_1, \dots, x_g]] & \longrightarrow & R_{\infty}(\sigma) \\ \uparrow & & \downarrow \\ R_S^{\psi, \square}(\sigma) & \longrightarrow & R_{F,S}^{\psi}(\sigma) \end{array}$$

commutes and the support of $S_{\sigma, \psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}}$ meets every irreducible component of $\text{Spec } R_S^{\psi, \square}$, $V(\mathfrak{q})$ will contain a maximal ideal \mathfrak{n}_S of $R_S^{\psi, \square}(\sigma)[\llbracket x_1, \dots, x_g \rrbracket[\frac{1}{2}]]$, which lies in the support of $S_{\sigma, \psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}}$. It follows from the proof of Lemma 3.8 that (36) is an isomorphism in this case. Thus $R'_{\infty}(\sigma)_{\mathfrak{q}} \neq 0$.

From part (i) we deduce that $R'_{\infty}(\sigma)$ is reduced, equidimensional and \mathcal{O} -flat. It follows from (33) that the same holds for $R_{\infty}^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)$. Since $R_{\infty}(\sigma)$ is a free $R_{\infty}^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)$ -module by Lemma 3.3, it is \mathcal{O} -flat. Hence, it is enough to show that $R_{\infty}(\sigma)[\frac{1}{2}]$ is reduced and equidimensional. It follows from Lemma 3.3 that $R_{\infty}(\sigma)[\frac{1}{2}]$ is étale over $R_{\infty}^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)[\frac{1}{2}]$, which implies the assertion. We also note that it follows from (i) that the inequality in Lemma 3.6 is an equality, and (33) implies that

$$e(R_{\infty}^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)/\varpi) = e(R_S^{\psi, \square}/\varpi). \tag{39}$$

It follows from our assumption that the support of $M_{\infty}(\sigma)$ meets every irreducible component of $R_S^{\psi, \square}(\sigma)[\llbracket x_1, \dots, x_g \rrbracket$. Part (i) and (33) imply that the support of $M_{\infty}(\sigma)$ meets every irreducible component of $R_{\infty}^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)$. It follows from Lemma 3.4 that the group $(\widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m[2])^t(\mathcal{O})$ acts transitively on the set of irreducible components of $R_{\infty}(\sigma)$ lying above a given irreducible component of $R_{\infty}^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)$. Thus for part (iii) it is enough to show that the support of $M_{\infty}(\sigma)$ in $\text{Spec } R_{\infty}(\sigma)$ is stable under the action of $(\widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m[2])^t(\mathcal{O})$. This is given by (P5) and can be proved in the same way as [Khare and Wintenberger 2009b, Lemma 9.6].

Let $V(\mathfrak{q})$ be an irreducible component of $\text{Spec } R_{\infty}(\sigma)$. It follows from (iii) that the localization $R_{\infty}(\sigma)_{\mathfrak{q}}$ is a reduced artinian ring, and hence is equal to the quotient field $\kappa(\mathfrak{q})$. Thus $M_{\infty}(\sigma)_{\mathfrak{q}} \cong M_{\infty}(\sigma) \otimes_{R_{\infty}(\sigma)} \kappa(\mathfrak{q})$. It follows from Lemma 3.10 that $M_{\infty}(\sigma)_{\mathfrak{q}}$ has length r as an $R_{\infty}(\sigma)_{\mathfrak{q}}$ -module. By part (iv) $M_{\infty}(\sigma)$ is supported on every irreducible component of $R_{\infty}(\sigma)$, and thus the cycle of $M_{\infty}(\sigma)$ is equal to r times the cycle of $R_{\infty}(\sigma)$. Since both are \mathcal{O} -torsion-free, we deduce that the cycle of $M_{\infty}(\sigma)/\varpi$ is equal to r times the cycle of $R_{\infty}(\sigma)/\varpi$, which implies that

$$e(M_{\infty}(\sigma)/\varpi, R_{\infty}^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)/\varpi) = r e(R_{\infty}(\sigma)/\varpi, R_{\infty}^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)/\varpi) = 2^t r e(R_{\infty}^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)/\varpi). \tag{40}$$

Part (v) follows from (39) and (40). □

Proposition 3.15. *For some $s \geq 0$ there is an isomorphism of $R_S^{\psi, \square}$ -algebras*

$$R_{F,S}^{\psi, \square} \cong R_S^{\psi, \square}[\llbracket x_1, \dots, x_{s+|S|-1} \rrbracket / (f_1, \dots, f_s).$$

Proof. The assertion follows from the proof of [Khare and Wintenberger 2009b, Proposition 4.5], where $s = \dim_k H_{\{L_v^{\perp}\}}^1(S, (\text{Ad}^0)^*(1))$ in the notation of that paper; see their Lemma 4.6 and the displayed equation above it. □

Corollary 3.16. *For some $s \geq 0$ there is an isomorphism of $R_S^{\psi, \square}(\sigma)$ -algebras*

$$R_{F,S}^{\psi, \square}(\sigma) \cong R_S^{\psi, \square}(\sigma)[\llbracket x_1, \dots, x_{s+|S|-1} \rrbracket / (f_1, \dots, f_s).$$

In particular, $\dim R_{F,S}^{\psi,\square}(\sigma) \geq 4|S|$ and $\dim R_{F,S}^{\psi}(\sigma) \geq 1$.

Proof. Since

$$R_{F,S}^{\psi,\square}(\sigma) \cong R_{F,S}^{\psi,\square} \otimes_{R_S^{\psi,\square}} R_S^{\psi,\square}(\sigma)$$

the assertion follows from Proposition 3.15. Since $\dim R_S^{\psi,\square}(\sigma) = 3|S| + 1$ by (32), the isomorphism implies that

$$\dim R_{F,S}^{\psi,\square}(\sigma) \geq 3|S| + 1 + s + |S| - 1 - s = 4|S|.$$

Since $R_{F,S}^{\psi,\square}(\sigma)$ is formally smooth over $R_{F,S}^{\psi}(\sigma)$ of relative dimension $4|S| - 1$, we conclude that $\dim R_{F,S}^{\psi}(\sigma) \geq 1$. □

Proposition 3.17. *If $S_{\sigma,\psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}} \neq 0$ then the following are equivalent:*

- (a) $2^t re(R_S^{\psi,\square}(\sigma)/\varpi) = e(M_{\infty}(\sigma)/\varpi, R_{\infty}^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)/\varpi)$.
- (b) $2^t re(R_S^{\psi,\square}(\sigma)/\varpi) \leq e(M_{\infty}(\sigma)/\varpi, R_{\infty}^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)/\varpi)$.
- (c) *the support of $M_{\infty}(\sigma)$ meets every irreducible component of $R_{\infty}(\sigma)$.*
- (d) $R_{F,S}^{\psi}(\sigma)$ *is a finitely generated \mathcal{O} -module of rank at least 1 and*

$$S_{\sigma,\psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{n}} \neq 0 \quad \text{for all } \mathfrak{n} \in \mathfrak{m}\text{-Spec } R_{F,S}^{\psi}(\sigma)\left[\frac{1}{2}\right].$$

In this case any representation $\rho : G_{F,S} \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(\mathcal{O})$ corresponding to a maximal ideal of $R_{F,S}^{\psi}(\sigma)\left[\frac{1}{2}\right]$ is modular.

Proof. Lemmas 3.6 and 3.13 and (33) imply that

$$e(M_{\infty}(\sigma)/\varpi, R_{\infty}^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)/\varpi) \leq 2^t re(R_S^{\psi,\square}(\sigma)/\varpi). \tag{41}$$

Thus (a) is equivalent to (b). Moreover, if (a) holds then the inequalities in the lemmas cited above have to be equalities. Since $R_S^{\psi,\square}(\sigma)$ is reduced and \mathcal{O} -torsion-free, we deduce that $R'_{\infty}(\sigma) \cong R_S^{\psi,\square}(\sigma)[[x_1, \dots, x_g]]$. Hence, $R'_{\infty}(\sigma)$ is reduced, equidimensional and \mathcal{O} -torsion-free. The isomorphism (33) implies that the same holds for $R_{\infty}^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)$, which implies that $R_{\infty}(\sigma)$ is reduced, equidimensional, and \mathcal{O} -torsion-free; see the proof of Lemma 3.14. Since we have assumed (a), we have

$$2^t re(R_{\infty}^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)/\varpi) = e(M_{\infty}(\sigma)/\varpi, R_{\infty}^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)/\varpi). \tag{42}$$

Let $V(\mathfrak{q}_1), \dots, V(\mathfrak{q}_m)$ be the irreducible components of the support of $M_{\infty}(\sigma)$ in $\text{Spec } R_{\infty}(\sigma)$. Since $R_{\infty}(\sigma)$ is reduced, if $V(\mathfrak{q})$ is an irreducible component of $\text{Spec } R_{\infty}(\sigma)$ then $\ell(R_{\infty}(\sigma)_{\mathfrak{q}}) = 1$. It follows from Lemma 3.10 that if $V(\mathfrak{q})$ is an irreducible component of $\text{Spec } R_{\infty}(\sigma)$ in the support of $M_{\infty}(\sigma)$ then $\ell(M_{\infty}(\sigma)_{\mathfrak{q}}) = r$.

It follows from (38) that

$$e(M_\infty(\sigma)/\varpi, R_\infty^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)/\varpi) = r \sum_{i=1}^m e(R_\infty(\sigma)/(\varpi, q_i), R_\infty^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)/\varpi), \tag{43}$$

$$e(R_\infty(\sigma)/\varpi, R_\infty^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)/\varpi) = \sum_q e(R_\infty(\sigma)/(\varpi, q), R_\infty^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)/\varpi), \tag{44}$$

where the last sum is taken over all the irreducible components $V(q)$. Since $e(R_\infty(\sigma)/(\varpi, q), R_\infty^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)/\varpi) \neq 0$ we deduce from (42)–(44) that (b) implies (c). We have

$$R_\infty(\sigma)/(y_1, \dots, y_{h+j}) \cong R_{F,S}^\psi(\sigma),$$

$$M_\infty(\sigma)/(y_1, \dots, y_{h+j})M_\infty(\sigma) \cong S_{\sigma,\psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_m.$$

Thus, if $M_\infty(\sigma)$ is supported on the whole of $\text{Spec } R_\infty(\sigma)$ then $S_{\sigma,\psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_m$ is supported on the whole of $\text{Spec } R_{F,S}^\psi(\sigma)$. Since $S_{\sigma,\psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_m$ is a free \mathcal{O} -module of finite rank, we deduce that (c) implies (d).

If (d) holds then it follows from Corollary 3.16 that f_1, \dots, f_s, ϖ is a part of a system of parameters of $R_S^{\psi,\square}(\sigma)[[x_1, \dots, x_{s+|S|-1}]]$, and Lemma 3.9 implies that every irreducible component of that ring contains a closed point of $R_{F,S}^\psi(\sigma)[\frac{1}{2}]$. Since every such component is of the form $\mathfrak{q}[[x_1, \dots, x_{s+|S|-1}]]$, we deduce that every irreducible component of $R_S^{\psi,\square}(\sigma)$ contains a closed point of $R_{F,S}^\psi(\sigma)[\frac{1}{2}]$. It follows from the second part of (d) that the support of $S_{\sigma,\psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_m$ meets every irreducible component of $R_S^{\psi,\square}(\sigma)$. It follows from Lemma 3.14 that (d) implies (a). Since $S_{\sigma,\psi}(U, \mathcal{O})[\frac{1}{2}]$ is a finite-dimensional L -vector space, the last assertion is a direct consequence of (d). \square

3D. Small weights. Let $\tilde{\mathbf{1}}$ be the trivial representation of $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_2)$ on a free \mathcal{O} -module of rank 1. We let $\tilde{\text{st}}$ be the space of functions $f : \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{F}_2) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$ such that $\sum_{x \in \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{F}_2)} f(x) = 0$ equipped with the natural action of $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_2)$. The reduction of $\tilde{\mathbf{1}}$ modulo ϖ is the trivial representation, the reduction of $\tilde{\text{st}}$ modulo ϖ is isomorphic to k^2 , which we will also denote by st . These are the only smooth irreducible k -representations of $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_2)$.

The purpose of this subsection is to verify that the equivalent conditions of Proposition 3.17 hold when, for all $v \mid 2$, σ_v is either $\tilde{\mathbf{1}}$ or $\tilde{\text{st}}$, under the assumption that $\bar{\rho}|_{G_v}$ does not have scalar semisimplification at any place $v \mid 2$. If σ is the trivial representation then the result will follow from the modularity lifting theorem of [Khare and Wintenberger 2009b; Kisin 2009b]. In the general case, our assumption implies that any semistable lift of $\bar{\rho}|_{G_{F_v}}$ with Hodge–Tate weights $(0, 1)$ is crystalline (see Corollary 2.38). This implies that $S_{\tilde{\mathbf{1}},\psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_m$ and $S_{\sigma,\psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_m$ and $R_{F,S}^\psi(\tilde{\mathbf{1}})$ and $R_{F,S}^\psi(\sigma)$ coincide.

If $p > 2$, the results of this section are proved in [Gee 2011] by a characteristic- p argument.

Proposition 3.18. *Assume that ψ is trivial on $U \cap (\mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times$, $\sigma_v = \tilde{\mathbf{1}}$ for all $v \mid 2$ and $\bar{\rho}|_{G_v}$ does not have scalar semisimplification for any $v \mid 2$. Then $R_{F,S}^\psi(\sigma)$ is a finite \mathcal{O} -module of rank at least 1.*

Proof. It follows from Lemma 2.2 in [Taylor 2003] that there is a finite solvable, totally real extension F' of F such that, for all places w of F' above a place $v \in S$, we have $F'_w = F_v$, except if $v \mid 2$ and $\bar{\rho}|_{G_v}$ is unramified, in which case F'_w is an unramified extension of \mathbb{Q}_2 and $\bar{\rho}|_{G_{F'_w}}$ is trivial. Let S' be the places of F' above the places S of F . By changing F by F' we are in position to apply Proposition 9.3 of [Khare and Wintenberger 2009b], part (II) of which says that the ring $R_{F',S'}^\psi(\sigma)$ is a finite \mathcal{O} -module. We now argue as in the last paragraph of the proof of Theorem 10.1 of [Khare and Wintenberger 2009b]. The restriction to $G_{F',S'}$ induces a map between the deformation functors and hence a homomorphism $R_{F',S'}^\psi(\sigma) \rightarrow R_{F,S}^\psi(\sigma)$. Let $\rho_{F,S}^\psi: G_{F,S} \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_2(R_{F,S}^\psi(\sigma))$ be the universal deformation. Since $R_{F',S'}^\psi(\sigma)/\varpi$ is finite, the image of $G_{F',S'}$ in $\mathrm{GL}_2(R_{F,S}^\psi(\sigma)/\varpi)$ under $\rho_{F,S}^\psi$ is a finite group. Since F'/F is finite the image of $G_{F,S}$ in $\mathrm{GL}_2(R_{F,S}^\psi(\sigma)/\varpi)$ is a finite group. Lemma 3.6 in [Khare and Wintenberger 2009a] implies that $R_{F,S}^\psi(\sigma)/\varpi$ is finite. Since $\dim R_{F,S}^\psi(\sigma) \geq 1$ by Corollary 3.16, we conclude that $\dim R_{F,S}^\psi(\sigma) = 1$ and ϖ is a system of parameters for $R_{F,S}^\psi(\sigma)$, which implies that $R_{F,S}^\psi(\sigma)$ is a finite \mathcal{O} -module of rank at least 1. □

Corollary 3.19. *Assume that ψ is trivial on $U \cap (\mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times$, $\sigma_v = \tilde{\mathbf{1}}$ for all $v \mid 2$ and $\bar{\rho}|_{G_v}$ does not have scalar semisimplification for any $v \mid 2$. If $S_{\sigma,\psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}} \neq 0$ then the equivalent conditions of Proposition 3.17 hold.*

Proof. Since $S_{\sigma,\psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is nonzero and \mathcal{O} -torsion-free, there is a maximal ideal \mathfrak{n} of $R_{F,S}^\psi[\frac{1}{2}]$ such that $S_{\sigma,\psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{n}} \neq 0$. This implies that $\bar{\rho}$ satisfies hypotheses (α) and (β) made in Section 8.2 of [Khare and Wintenberger 2009b].

Let \mathfrak{n} be any maximal ideal of $R_{F,S}^{\psi,\square}(\sigma)[\frac{1}{2}]$, and let $\rho_{\mathfrak{n}}$ be the corresponding representation of $G_{F,S}$. It follows from Theorem 9.7 in [Khare and Wintenberger 2009b] or Theorem 3.3.5 of [Kisin 2009b] that there is a Hilbert eigenform f over F such that $\rho_{\mathfrak{n}} \cong \rho_f$. Let $\pi = \bigotimes'_v \pi_v$ be the corresponding automorphic representation of $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_F^f)$. If v is a finite place, where D ramifies, then, because of the way we have set up our deformation problem, $\rho_{\mathfrak{n}}|_{G_{F_v}}$ is isomorphic to $\begin{pmatrix} \gamma_v \chi_{\mathrm{cyc}} & * \\ 0 & \gamma_v \end{pmatrix}$, where γ_v is an unramified character. The restriction of the 2-adic cyclotomic character to G_{F_v} is an unramified character which sends the arithmetic Frobenius to $q_v \in \mathbb{Z}_2^\times$. Since $\rho_{\mathfrak{n}}$ arises from a Hilbert modular form, the representation $\rho_{\mathfrak{n}}|_{G_{F_v}}$ cannot be split, as in this case we would obtain a contradiction to the purity of $\rho_{\mathfrak{n}}$; see [Blasius 2006, §2.2]. Hence, $\rho_{\mathfrak{n}}|_{G_{F_v}}$ is nonsplit, and this implies that π_v is a twist of the Steinberg representation by an unramified character, at all v , where D is ramified. By Jacquet–Langlands correspondence there is an eigenform $f^D \in S_{\sigma,\psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}}$

with the same Hecke eigenvalues as f . This implies that $S_{\sigma, \psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is supported on \mathfrak{n} . Proposition 3.18 implies that part (d) of Proposition 3.17 holds. \square

Lemma 3.20. *Fix a place w of F above 2. Let σ and σ' be such that for all $v \mid 2$, $v \neq w$, we have $\sigma_v = \sigma'_v$, which is equal to either $\tilde{\mathbf{1}}$ or $\tilde{\mathfrak{st}}$, and $\sigma_w = \tilde{\mathbf{1}}$ and $\sigma'_w = \tilde{\mathfrak{st}}$. Assume that ψ is trivial on $U \cap (\mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times$, and $\bar{\rho}|_{G_{F_w}}$ does not have scalar semisimplification. Then the rings $R_{F,S}^\psi(\sigma)$ and $R_{F,S}^\psi(\sigma')$ are equal. Moreover, if \mathfrak{n} is a maximal ideal of $R_{F,S}^\psi(\sigma)[\frac{1}{2}]$ then $S_{\sigma, \psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is supported on \mathfrak{n} if and only if $S_{\sigma', \psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is supported on \mathfrak{n} .*

Proof. The ring $R_w^{\psi, \square}(\tilde{\mathbf{1}})$ parametrizes crystalline lifts of $\bar{\rho}|_{G_{F_w}}$ with Hodge–Tate weights $(0, 1)$. The ring $R_w^{\psi, \square}(\tilde{\mathfrak{st}})$ parametrizes semistable lifts of $\bar{\rho}|_{G_{F_w}}$ with Hodge–Tate weights $(0, 1)$. Since both rings are reduced and \mathcal{O} -torsion-free, we have a surjection $R_w^{\psi, \square}(\tilde{\mathfrak{st}}) \rightarrow R_w^{\psi, \square}(\tilde{\mathbf{1}})$. The assumption that $\bar{\rho}|_{G_{F_w}}$ does not have scalar semisimplification implies that every such semistable lift is automatically crystalline, hence the map is an isomorphism. This implies that the global deformation rings are equal; see Corollary 2.38.

We will deduce the second assertion from the Jacquet–Langlands correspondence and the compatibility of local and global Langlands correspondence. Let τ be either σ or σ' . We fix an isomorphism $i : \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p \cong \mathbb{C}$, let $\tau_{\mathbb{C}} = \tau \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} \mathbb{C}$ and let $\tau_{\mathbb{C}}^*$ be the \mathbb{C} -linear dual of τ . Since $U \cap (\mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times$ acts trivially on τ by assumption, we may consider $\tau_{\mathbb{C}}^*$ as a representation of $U(\mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times$, on which $(\mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times$ acts by ψ . Let $U' = \prod_v U'_v$ be an open subgroup of U such that $U'_v = U_v$, if $v \nmid 2$ and $U'_v = \{g \in U_v : g \equiv 1 \pmod{2}\}$ for all $v \mid 2$. Then U' acts trivially on τ . Let $C^\infty(D^\times \setminus (D \otimes_F \mathbb{A}_F)^\times / U')$ be the space of smooth \mathbb{C} -valued functions on $D^\times \setminus (D \otimes_F \mathbb{A}_F)^\times$ which are invariant under U' . Since U' is a normal subgroup of U , U acts on this space by right translations. It follows from [Kisin 2009c, §3.1.14; Taylor 2006, Lemma 1.3] that we have an isomorphism

$$S_{\tau, \psi}(U, \mathcal{O}) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} \mathbb{C} \cong \text{Hom}_{U(\mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times}(\tau, C^\infty(D^\times \setminus (D \otimes_F \mathbb{A}_F)^\times / U' D_\infty^\times)).$$

This isomorphism is equivariant for the Hecke operators at $v \notin S$. The action of $R_{F,S}^{\psi, \square}(\tau)$ on $S_{\tau, \psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}}$ factors through the action of the Hecke algebra $\mathbb{T}_{\tau, \psi}(U)$. Let \mathfrak{n} be a maximal ideal of $\mathbb{T}(U)_{\tau, \psi}[\frac{1}{2}]$. The isomorphism above implies that $S_{\tau, \psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{n}}$ is nonzero if and only if there is an automorphic form

$$f^D \in C^\infty(D^\times \setminus (D \otimes_F \mathbb{A}_F)^\times / U' D_\infty^\times),$$

on which the Hecke operators for $v \notin S$ act by the eigenvalues given by the map $\mathbb{T}_{\tau, \psi}(U) \rightarrow \kappa(\mathfrak{n}) \xrightarrow{i} \mathbb{C}$. Additionally, $\text{Hom}_{U(\mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times}(\tau_{\mathbb{C}}^*, \pi) \neq 0$, where $\pi = \otimes'_v \pi_v$ is the automorphic representation corresponding to f^D .

If $S_{\sigma, \psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{n}}$ is nonzero then the above implies that $\text{Hom}_{U_w}(\mathbf{1}, \pi_w) \neq 0$, which implies that π_w is an unramified principal series representation, which implies that

$\text{Hom}_{U_w}(\tilde{\sigma}, \pi_w) \neq 0$. Since $\sigma_v = \sigma'_v$ for all $v \neq w$, we conclude that $S_{\sigma', \psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{n}}$ is nonzero.

If $S_{\sigma', \psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{n}}$ is nonzero then the same argument shows that $\text{Hom}_{U_w}(\tilde{\sigma}, \pi_w) \neq 0$, which implies that π_w is either an unramified principal series representation, in which case $\text{Hom}_{U_w}(\mathbf{1}, \pi_w) \neq 0$ and thus $S_{\sigma, \psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{n}} \neq 0$, or π_w is a special series. We would like to rule the last case out. By Jacquet–Langlands correspondence to π we may associate an automorphic representation $\pi' = \otimes'_v \pi'_v$ of $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_F)$ such that $\pi_v = \pi'_v$ for all v , where D is split. In particular, $\pi'_w = \pi_w$. Let $\rho_{\mathfrak{n}}$ be the representation of $G_{F,S}$ corresponding to the maximal ideal \mathfrak{n} of $R_{F,S}^{\psi}[\frac{1}{2}]$. By the compatibility of local and global Langlands correspondence, if π'_w is special then $\rho|_{G_{F_w}}$ is semistable noncrystalline. However, this cannot happen, as explained above. \square

Corollary 3.21. *Assume that ψ is trivial on $U \cap (\mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times$, σ_v is either $\tilde{\mathbf{1}}$ or $\tilde{\sigma}$ for all $v \mid 2$, and $\bar{\rho}|_{G_v}$ does not have scalar semisimplification for any $v \mid 2$. If $S_{\sigma, \psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}} \neq 0$ then the equivalent conditions of Proposition 3.17 hold.*

Proof. If $\sigma_v = \tilde{\mathbf{1}}$ for all $v \mid 2$ then the assertion is proved in Corollary 3.19. Using this case and Lemma 3.20 we may show that part (d) of Proposition 3.17 is verified for all σ as above. \square

3E. Computing Hilbert–Samuel multiplicity. Let $\sigma = \otimes_{v \mid 2} \sigma_v$ be a continuous representation of U on a finitely generated \mathcal{O} -module W_σ , where the σ_v are of the form (30) or (31). Let $\psi : (\mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times / F^\times \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^\times$ be a continuous character such that $U \cap (\mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times$ acts on W_σ by the character ψ . Let $\bar{\sigma}$ and $\bar{\psi}$ be representations obtained by reducing σ and ψ modulo ϖ . We assume that U satisfies (29), which implies that the subgroups U_{Q_n} also satisfy (29). Hence, the functor $\sigma \mapsto S_{\sigma, \psi}(U_{Q_n}, \mathcal{O})$ is exact. We note that since $R_{F,S}^{\psi, \square}$ is formally smooth over $R_{F,S}^{\psi}$, it is a flat $R_{F,S}^{\psi}$ -module; therefore, the functor $\otimes_{R_{F,S}^{\psi}} R_{F,S}^{\psi, \square}$ is exact, and so is the localization at \mathfrak{m}_{Q_n} . Hence the functor

$$\sigma \mapsto M_n(\sigma) = R_{F,S_{Q_n}}^{\psi, \square} \otimes_{R_{F,S_{Q_n}}^{\psi}} S_{\sigma, \psi}(U_{Q_n}, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}_{Q_n}} \tag{45}$$

is exact. Following [Kisin 2009a, §2.2.5] we fix a U -invariant filtration on $\bar{\sigma}$ by k -subspaces

$$0 = L_0 \subset L_1 \subset \dots \subset L_s = W_\sigma \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} k$$

such that, for $i = 0, 1, \dots, s - 1$, $\sigma_i := L_{i+1}/L_i$ is absolutely irreducible. Since the functor in (45) is exact, this induces a filtration on $M_n(\sigma) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} k$, which we denote by

$$0 = M_n^0(\sigma) \subset M_n^1(\sigma) \subset \dots \subset M_n^s(\sigma) = M_n(\sigma) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} k, \tag{46}$$

such that, for $i = 0, 1, \dots, s - 1$, we have

$$M_n^{i+1}(\sigma)/M_n^i(\sigma) \cong M_n(\sigma_i). \tag{47}$$

Each representation σ_i is of the form $\bigotimes_{v|2} \sigma_{i,v}$, where $\sigma_{i,v}$ is either the trivial representation, in which case we let $\tilde{\sigma}_{i,v} = \mathbf{1}$, or st, in which case we let $\tilde{\sigma}_{i,v} := \tilde{\text{st}}$. We let $\tilde{\sigma}_i := \bigotimes_{v|2} \tilde{\sigma}_{i,v}$ and consider it as a representation of U by letting U_v for v not above 2 act trivially. We note that, since both $\mathbf{1}$ and $\tilde{\text{st}}$ have trivial central character, $U \cap (\mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times$ acts trivially on $\tilde{\sigma}_i$. We choose a continuous character $\xi : F^\times \backslash (\mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^\times$ such that $\psi \equiv \xi \pmod{\varpi}$ and the restriction of ξ to $U \cap (\mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times$ is trivial. For example, we could choose ξ to be a Teichmüller lift of $\bar{\psi}$. Let

$$M_n(\tilde{\sigma}_i) = R_{F,S_{Q_n}}^{\xi,\square} \otimes_{R_{F,S_{Q_n}}^\xi} S_{\tilde{\sigma}_i,\xi}(U_{Q_n}, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}_{Q_n}}.$$

The exactness of the functor in (45), used with $\tilde{\sigma}_i$ and ξ instead of σ and ψ , and (47) give us an isomorphism

$$\alpha_{i,n} : M_n^{i+1}(\sigma)/M_n^i(\sigma) \cong M_n(\sigma_i) \cong M_n(\tilde{\sigma}_i) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} k. \tag{48}$$

The isomorphism $\alpha_{i,n}$ is equivariant for the action of the Hecke operators outside S_{Q_n} , since they act by the same formulas on all the modules. Hence (48) is an isomorphism of $R_S^\square[[x_1, \dots, x_g]]$ -modules. We let $\mathfrak{a}_{i,n}$ be the $R_{F,S_{Q_n}}^{\xi,\square}(\tilde{\sigma}_i)$ -annihilator of $M_n(\tilde{\sigma}_i) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} k$. Since the action of $R_S^\square[[x_1, \dots, x_g]]$ on $M_n(\sigma)$ and $M_n(\tilde{\sigma}_i)$ factors through $R_{F,S_{Q_n}}^{\psi,\square}(\sigma)$ and $R_{F,S_{Q_n}}^{\xi,\square}(\tilde{\sigma}_i)$, respectively, we obtain a surjection

$$\varphi_{i,n} : R_{F,S_{Q_n}}^{\psi,\square}(\sigma) \twoheadrightarrow R_{F,S_{Q_n}}^{\xi,\square}(\tilde{\sigma}_i)/\mathfrak{a}_{i,n}. \tag{49}$$

Proposition 3.22. *We may patch in such a way that:*

- *There is an $R_\infty(\sigma)$ -module $M_\infty(\sigma)$ as in Section 3C.*
- *There is a filtration*

$$0 = M_\infty^0(\sigma) \subset M_\infty^1(\sigma) \subset \dots \subset M_\infty^s(\sigma) = M_\infty(\sigma) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} k$$

by $R_\infty(\sigma)$ -submodules.

- *For each $1 \leq i \leq s$ there is an $R_\infty(\tilde{\sigma}_i)$ -module $M_\infty(\tilde{\sigma}_i)$ as in Section 3C and a surjection $\varphi_i : R_\infty(\sigma) \twoheadrightarrow R_\infty(\tilde{\sigma}_i)/\mathfrak{a}_i$, where \mathfrak{a}_i is the $R_\infty(\tilde{\sigma}_i)$ -annihilator of $M_\infty(\tilde{\sigma}_i) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} k$, which allows us to consider $M_\infty(\tilde{\sigma}_i) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} k$ as an $R_\infty(\sigma)$ -module.*
- *For each $1 \leq i \leq s$ there is an isomorphism of $R_\infty(\sigma)$ -modules*

$$\alpha_i : M_\infty^i(\sigma)/M_\infty^{i-1}(\sigma) \cong M_\infty(\tilde{\sigma}_i) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} k.$$

Proof. We modify the proof of [Khare and Wintenberger 2009b, Proposition 9.3], which in turn is a modification of the proof of [Kisin 2009c, Proposition 3.3.1]. Let $\Delta(\sigma)_m := (D(\sigma)_m, L(\sigma)_m, D'(\sigma)_m)$ be the patching data of level m as in the proof

of [Khare and Wintenberger 2009b, Proposition 9.3], where σ indicates the fixed weight and inertial type we are working with. In particular, $D(\sigma)_m$ and $D'(\sigma)_m$ are finite $R_S^{\psi, \square}(\sigma)[[x_1, \dots, x_g]]$ -algebras, where $g = h + j + t - d$, and $L(\sigma)_m$ is a module over $D(\sigma)_m$ satisfying a number of conditions, listed in the proof of [Khare and Wintenberger 2009b, Proposition 9.3]. Our patching data of level m consists of tuples

$$\Delta_m := (\Delta(\sigma)_m, \{L(\sigma)_m^i\}_{i=0}^s, \{\Delta(\tilde{\sigma}_i)_m\}_{i=1}^s, \{\varphi_{i,m}\}_{i=1}^s, \{\alpha_{i,m}\}_{i=1}^s),$$

where $\{L(\sigma)_m^i\}_{i=0}^s$ is a filtration of $L(\sigma)_m \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} k$ by $D(\sigma)_m$ -submodules, $\varphi_{i,m} : D(\sigma)_m \twoheadrightarrow D(\tilde{\sigma}_i)_m/\mathfrak{a}_{i,m}$ is a surjection of $R_S^{\square}[[x_1, \dots, x_g]]$ -algebras, where $\mathfrak{a}_{i,m}$ is the $D(\tilde{\sigma}_i)_m$ -annihilator of $L(\tilde{\sigma}_i) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} k$, and $\alpha_{i,m}$ is an isomorphism of $D(\sigma)_m$ -modules between $L(\sigma)_m^i/L(\sigma)_m^{i-1}$ and $L(\tilde{\sigma}_i) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} k$, where the action of $D(\sigma)_m$ on this last module is given by $\varphi_{i,m}$.

An isomorphism of patching data between Δ_m and Δ'_m is a tuple $(\beta, \{\beta_i\}_{i=1}^s)$, where $\beta : \Delta_m(\sigma) \cong \Delta'_m(\sigma)$ and $\beta_i : \Delta_m(\tilde{\sigma}_i) \cong \Delta'_m(\tilde{\sigma}_i)$ are isomorphisms of patching data, in the sense of [Khare and Wintenberger 2009b, Proposition 9.3], which respect the filtration and the maps $\{\varphi_{i,m}\}_{i=1}^s, \{\alpha_{i,m}\}_{i=1}^s$. There are only finitely many isomorphism classes of patching data of level m , since there are only finitely many isomorphism classes of patching data of level m in the sense of [Khare and Wintenberger 2009b, Proposition 9.3], and a finite \mathcal{O} -module can admit only finitely many filtrations and there are only finitely many maps between two finite modules.

We then proceed as in the proof of [Khare and Wintenberger 2009b, Proposition 9.3]. In particular, the integers a, r_m, n_0 and ideals \mathfrak{c}_m and \mathfrak{b}_n are those defined in [loc. cit.]. For an integer $n \geq n_0 + 1$ and for m with $n \geq m \geq 3$, let $\Delta_{n,m}(\sigma) = (D(\sigma)_{n,m}, L(\sigma)_{n,m}, D'(\sigma)_{n,m})$ be the patching data of level m as in the proof of [Khare and Wintenberger 2009b, Proposition 9.3]. Then

$$\begin{aligned} D(\sigma)_{n,m} &= R_{n+a}(\sigma) / (\mathfrak{c}_m R_{n+a}(\sigma) + \mathfrak{m}_{R_{n+a}(\sigma)}^{(r_m)}), \\ L(\sigma)_{n,m} &= M_{n+a}(\sigma) / \mathfrak{c}_m M_{n+a}(\sigma), \end{aligned}$$

where $R_n(\sigma) := R_{F, S_{Q_n}}^{\psi, \square}(\sigma)$. We define $\Delta_{n,m}(\tilde{\sigma}_i)$ analogously with $\tilde{\sigma}_i$ instead of σ and with ξ instead of ψ . We let $\{L(\sigma)_{n,m}^i\}_{i=1}^s$ be the filtration obtained by reducing (46) modulo \mathfrak{c}_m . Similarly, we let $\{\varphi_{i,n,m}\}_{i=1}^s, \{\alpha_{i,n,m}\}_{i=1}^s$ be the maps obtained by reducing (48) and (49) modulo \mathfrak{c}_m . Then

$$\Delta_{n,m} := (\Delta(\sigma)_{n,m}, \{L(\sigma)_{n,m}^i\}_{i=0}^s, \{\Delta(\tilde{\sigma}_i)_{n,m}\}_{i=1}^s, \{\varphi_{i,n,m}\}_{i=1}^s, \{\alpha_{i,n,m}\}_{i=1}^s)$$

is a patching datum of level m in our sense. Since there are only finitely many isomorphism classes of patching data of level m , after replacing the sequence

$$((R_{n+a}(\sigma), M_{n+a}(\sigma)), \{(R_{n+a}(\tilde{\sigma}_i), M_{n+a}(\tilde{\sigma}_i))\}_{i=1}^s)_{n \geq n_0+1}$$

by a subsequence, we may assume that, for each $m \geq n_0 + 4$ and all $n \geq m$, we have $\Delta_{m,n} = \Delta_{m,m}$. The patching data $\Delta_{m,m}$ form a projective system; see [Kisin 2009c, Proposition 3.3.1]. We obtain the desired objects by passing to the limit. \square

We need to control the image of $R_\infty^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)$ under φ_i . Following [Khare and Wintenberger 2009b] we let $\text{CNL}_\mathcal{O}$ be the category of complete local noetherian \mathcal{O} -algebras with a fixed isomorphism of the residue field with k , and whose maps are local \mathcal{O} -algebra homomorphisms. If $A \in \text{CNL}_\mathcal{O}$ then we let $\text{Sp}_A : \text{CNL}_\mathcal{O} \rightarrow \text{Sets}$ be the functor $\text{Sp}_A(B) = \text{Hom}_{\text{CNL}_\mathcal{O}}(A, B)$. Let G be a finite abelian group. We let G^* be the group scheme defined over \mathcal{O} such that, for every \mathcal{O} -algebra A , $G^*(A) = \text{Hom}_{\text{Groups}}(G, A^\times)$. Assume that we are given a free G^* action on Sp_A . This means that, for all $B \in \text{CNL}_\mathcal{O}$, $G^*(B)$ acts on $\text{Sp}_A(B)$ without fixed points. By Proposition 2.6(1) in [Khare and Wintenberger 2009b] the quotient $G^* \backslash \text{Sp}_A$ exists in $\text{CNL}_\mathcal{O}$ and is represented by $(A^{\text{inv}}, \mathfrak{m}_A^{\text{inv}}) \in \text{CNL}_\mathcal{O}$. Moreover, Sp_A is a G^* -torsor over $\text{Sp}_{A^{\text{inv}}}$.

Lemma 3.23. *Let (A, \mathfrak{m}_A) and (B, \mathfrak{m}_B) be in $\text{CNL}_\mathcal{O}$. Assume that G^* acts freely on Sp_A and Sp_B and we are given a G^* -equivariant closed immersion $\text{Sp}_B \hookrightarrow \text{Sp}_A$. Then the map induces a closed immersion $\text{Sp}_{B^{\text{inv}}} \hookrightarrow \text{Sp}_{A^{\text{inv}}}$.*

Proof. Since G^* acts trivially on $\text{Sp}_{A^{\text{inv}}}$, by the universal property of the quotient, the map $\text{Sp}_B \rightarrow \text{Sp}_A \rightarrow \text{Sp}_{A^{\text{inv}}}$ factors through $\text{Sp}_{B^{\text{inv}}} \rightarrow \text{Sp}_{A^{\text{inv}}}$. Hence, we obtain the following commutative diagram in $\text{CNL}_\mathcal{O}$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A^{\text{inv}} & \longrightarrow & B^{\text{inv}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ A & \twoheadrightarrow & B \end{array}$$

Since Sp_A is a G^* -torsor over $\text{Sp}_{A^{\text{inv}}}$, it follows from [SGA 3_{II} 1970, Exposé VIII, Proposition 4.1] that A is a free A^{inv} -module of rank $|G|$. Similarly, B is a free B^{inv} -module of rank $|G|$. It follows from the commutative diagram that the surjection $A \twoheadrightarrow B$ induces a surjection $A/\mathfrak{m}_A^{\text{inv}} A \twoheadrightarrow B/\mathfrak{m}_B^{\text{inv}} B$. Since both k -vector spaces have dimension $|G|$, the map is an isomorphism and this implies that the image of $\mathfrak{m}_A^{\text{inv}}$ is equal to $\mathfrak{m}_B^{\text{inv}}$. Hence, the top horizontal arrow in the diagram is surjective. \square

Let $\text{CNL}_\mathcal{O}^{[m]}$ be the full subcategory of $\text{CNL}_\mathcal{O}$ consisting of objects (A, \mathfrak{m}_A) such that $\mathfrak{m}_A^m = 0$. We have a truncation functor $\text{CNL}_\mathcal{O} \rightarrow \text{CNL}_\mathcal{O}^{[m]}$, $A \mapsto A^{[m]} := A/\mathfrak{m}_A^m$. If A represents the functor X , we denote by $X^{[m]}$ the functor represented by $A^{[m]}$. For group chunk actions, we refer the reader to [Khare and Wintenberger 2009b, §2.6].

Lemma 3.24. *Let (A, \mathfrak{m}_A) and (B, \mathfrak{m}_B) be in $\text{CNL}_\mathcal{O}$. Assume that G^* acts freely on $X := \text{Sp}_A$ and $Y := \text{Sp}_B$ and we are given an isomorphism $X^{[m]} \cong Y^{[m]}$ compatible with the group chunk $(G^*)^{[m]}$ -action. If m is large enough then the image of $\mathfrak{m}_A^{\text{inv}} A$ in $A/\mathfrak{m}_A^m = B/\mathfrak{m}_B^m$ is equal to the image of $\mathfrak{m}_B^{\text{inv}} B$.*

Proof. Let X^{inv} and Y^{inv} denote the quotients of X and Y by G^* . Then we have isomorphisms

$$G^* \times X \cong X \times_{X^{\text{inv}}} X, \quad G^* \times Y \cong Y \times_{Y^{\text{inv}}} Y,$$

where the map is given by $(g, x) \mapsto (x, gx)$. We define $Z := X^{[m]} = Y^{[m]}$ and $C := A/\mathfrak{m}_A^m = B/\mathfrak{m}_B^m$. The restriction of the above isomorphism to $\text{CNL}_{\mathcal{O}}^{[m]}$ gives us isomorphisms

$$(G^* \times Z)^{[m]} \cong (Z \times_{X^{\text{inv}}} Z)^{[m]}, \quad (G^* \times Z)^{[m]} \cong (Z \times_{Y^{\text{inv}}} Z)^{[m]}.$$

Thus we have an isomorphism

$$(Z \times_{X^{\text{inv}}} Z)^{[m]} \cong (Z \times_{Y^{\text{inv}}} Z)^{[m]},$$

where the map is given by $(z_1, z_2) \mapsto (z_1, z_2)$. On rings this isomorphism reads $(C \otimes_{A^{\text{inv}}} C)^{[m]} \cong (C \otimes_{B^{\text{inv}}} C)^{[m]}$, $c_1 \otimes c_2 \mapsto c_1 \otimes c_2$.

Both $A/\mathfrak{m}_A^{\text{inv}} A$ and $B/\mathfrak{m}_B^{\text{inv}} B$ are k -vector spaces of dimension $|G|$. In particular, if $m > |G|$ then $\mathfrak{m}_A^m \subset \mathfrak{m}_A^{\text{inv}} A$ and $\mathfrak{m}_B^m \subset \mathfrak{m}_B^{\text{inv}} B$. So we obtain a map $C \rightarrow A/\mathfrak{m}_A^{\text{inv}} A$. If $m > 2|G|$ then by base changing along this map, we obtain an isomorphism

$$A/\mathfrak{m}_A^{\text{inv}} A \otimes_k A/\mathfrak{m}_A^{\text{inv}} A \cong A/\mathfrak{m}_A^{\text{inv}} A \otimes_{B^{\text{inv}}} A/\mathfrak{m}_A^{\text{inv}} A.$$

If the image of B^{inv} in $A/\mathfrak{m}_A^{\text{inv}} A$ is not equal to k then, for some $b \in B^{\text{inv}}$, $1 \otimes b$ and $b \otimes 1$ will be linearly independent over k in the left-hand side of the above isomorphism and linearly dependent in the right-hand side. This implies that the image of B^{inv} in $A/\mathfrak{m}_A^{\text{inv}} A$ is equal to k . Thus $\mathfrak{m}_B^{\text{inv}} C \subset \mathfrak{m}_A^{\text{inv}} C$ and by symmetry we obtain the other inclusion. \square

Let G_n be the Galois group of the maximal abelian extension of F , of degree a power of 2, which is unramified outside Q_n and split at primes in S . Let $G_{n,2} = G_n/2G_n$. It follows from [Khare and Wintenberger 2009b, Lemma 5.1(f)] that $G_{n,2} \cong (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^t$. Let $G_{n,2}^*$ be the group scheme defined over \mathcal{O} such that, for every \mathcal{O} -algebra A , $G_{n,2}^*(A) = \text{Hom}_{\text{Groups}}(G_{n,2}, A^\times)$. For a local artinian augmented \mathcal{O} -algebra A and $\chi \in G_{n,2}^*(A)$, if ρ_A is a $G_{F,S_{Q_n}}$ -representation lifting $\bar{\rho}$ to A then so is $\rho_A \otimes \chi$. Moreover, since χ^2 is trivial, ρ_A and $\rho_A \otimes \chi$ have the same determinant. This induces an action of $G_{n,2}^*$ on

$$\text{Spf } R_{F,S_{Q_n}}^\square, \quad \text{Spf } R_{F,S_{Q_n}}^{\psi,\square}(\sigma), \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Spf } R_{F,S_{Q_n}}^{\xi,\square}(\tilde{\sigma}_i).$$

It follows from [Khare and Wintenberger 2009b, Lemma 5.1] that this action is free. Proposition 2.6 of [Khare and Wintenberger 2009b] implies that the quotient by $G_{n,2}^*$ is represented by a complete local noetherian \mathcal{O} -algebra, which we will denote by $(R_{F,S_{Q_n}}^{\square,\text{inv}}, \mathfrak{m}_n^{\text{inv}})$, $(R_{F,S_{Q_n}}^{\psi,\square,\text{inv}}(\sigma), \mathfrak{m}_n^{\text{inv}}(\sigma))$ and $(R_{F,S_{Q_n}}^{\xi,\square,\text{inv}}(\tilde{\sigma}_i), \mathfrak{m}_{n,\tilde{\sigma}_i}^{\text{inv}})$, respectively.

Lemma 3.25. *The map*

$$\mathrm{Spf} R_{F,S_{Q_n}}^{\xi,\square}(\tilde{\sigma}_i)/\mathfrak{a}_{i,n} \rightarrow \mathrm{Spf} R_{F,S_{Q_n}}^{\psi,\square}(\sigma)$$

induced by (49) is $G_{n,2}^*$ -equivariant. Moreover,

$$\varphi_{i,n}(\mathfrak{m}_{n,\sigma}^{\mathrm{inv}} R_{F,S_{Q_n}}^{\psi,\square}(\sigma)) = \mathfrak{m}_{n,\tilde{\sigma}_i}^{\mathrm{inv}} R_{F,S_{Q_n}}^{\xi,\square}(\tilde{\sigma}_i)/\mathfrak{a}_{i,n}.$$

Proof. The first part follows from [Khare and Wintenberger 2009b, Lemma 9.1]; see the paragraph after the proof of Proposition 7.6 and the third paragraph of the proof of Lemma 9.6 of the same paper.

Let

$$q_\sigma : R_{F,S_{Q_n}}^\square \twoheadrightarrow R_{F,S_{Q_n}}^{\psi,\square}(\sigma) \quad \text{and} \quad q_{\tilde{\sigma}_i} : R_{F,S_{Q_n}}^\square \twoheadrightarrow R_{F,S_{Q_n}}^{\xi,\square}(\tilde{\sigma}_i)$$

denote the natural surjections. Since $\varphi_{i,n} \circ q_\sigma = q_{\tilde{\sigma}_i} \pmod{\mathfrak{a}_{n,i}}$, it is enough to show that $q_\sigma(\mathfrak{m}_n^{\mathrm{inv}} R_{F,S_{Q_n}}^\square) = \mathfrak{m}_{n,\sigma}^{\mathrm{inv}} R_{F,S_{Q_n}}^{\psi,\square}(\sigma)$ for all σ and ψ as above. This follows from Lemma 3.23. \square

Let $\mathfrak{m}_\sigma^{\mathrm{inv}}$ and $\mathfrak{m}_{\tilde{\sigma}_i}^{\mathrm{inv}}$ be the maximal ideals of $R_\infty^{\mathrm{inv}}(\sigma)$ and $R_\infty^{\mathrm{inv}}(\tilde{\sigma}_i)$, respectively.

Proposition 3.26. *The surjection $\varphi_i : R_\infty(\sigma) \twoheadrightarrow R_\infty(\tilde{\sigma}_i)/\mathfrak{a}_i$ maps $\mathfrak{m}_\sigma^{\mathrm{inv}} R_\infty(\sigma)$ onto the image of $\mathfrak{m}_{\tilde{\sigma}_i}^{\mathrm{inv}} R_\infty(\tilde{\sigma}_i)$. In particular,*

$$e(M_\infty^i(\sigma)/M_\infty^{i-1}(\sigma), R_\infty^{\mathrm{inv}}(\sigma)/\overline{\omega}) = e(M_\infty(\tilde{\sigma}_i) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} k, R_\infty^{\mathrm{inv}}(\tilde{\sigma}_i)/\overline{\omega}). \quad (50)$$

Proof. If (A, \mathfrak{m}) is a complete local noetherian algebra then by $A^{[r]}$ we denote the ring A/\mathfrak{m}^r . We will use the same notation as in the proof of the previous proposition. It is shown in the course of the proof of part (I) of [Khare and Wintenberger 2009b, Proposition 9.3] that

$$R_\infty(\sigma) \cong \varprojlim_m D''_{m,m}(\sigma),$$

where $D''_{m,n}(\sigma) = R_{n+a}(\sigma)^{[r'_m]}$. Moreover, it is shown that the map is $(\widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m[2])^t$ -equivariant by fixing an identification of $G_{n+a,2}$ with $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^t$.

For each fixed $r \geq 0$ we have

$$R_\infty(\sigma)^{[r]} \cong \varprojlim_m D''_{m,m}(\sigma)^{[r]}.$$

Hence, by choosing m large enough we may assume that $R_\infty(\sigma)^{[r]} = D''_{m,m}(\sigma)^{[r]}$ with $r \leq r'_m$. Since $(\widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m[2])^t$ -action on $\mathrm{Sp}_{R_\infty(\sigma)}$ and on $\mathrm{Sp}_{R_{n+a}(\sigma)}$ is free by [Khare and Wintenberger 2009b, Lemmas 5.1 and 9.4], we are in the situation of Lemma 3.24. Hence the image of $\mathfrak{m}_\sigma^{\mathrm{inv}} R_\infty(\sigma)$ in $D''_{m,m}(\sigma)^{[r]}$ is equal to the image of $\mathfrak{m}_{m+a,\sigma}^{\mathrm{inv}} R_{m+a}(\sigma)$. It follows from Lemma 3.25 that the composition

$$R_\infty(\sigma) \longrightarrow R_{m+a}(\sigma)^{[r]} \xrightarrow{\varphi_{i,m}} (R_{m+a}(\tilde{\sigma}_i)/\mathfrak{a}_{i,m})^{[r]}$$

maps $m_\sigma^{\text{inv}} R_\infty(\sigma)$ onto the image of $m_{\tilde{\sigma}_i}^{\text{inv}} R_\infty(\tilde{\sigma}_i)$. The action of $R_{m+a}(\tilde{\sigma}_i)$ on $L_{m,m}(\tilde{\sigma}_i)$ factors through $R_{m+a}(\tilde{\sigma}_i)^{[r'_m]}$. Since by construction

$$\varphi_i = \varprojlim_m \varphi_{i,m}, \quad R_\infty(\tilde{\sigma}_i) = \varprojlim_m R_{m+a}(\tilde{\sigma}_i)^{[r'_m]}, \quad M_\infty(\tilde{\sigma}_i) = \varprojlim_m L_{m,m}(\tilde{\sigma}_i),$$

we deduce that φ_i maps $m_\sigma^{\text{inv}} R_\infty(\sigma)$ onto the image of $m_{\tilde{\sigma}_i}^{\text{inv}} R_\infty(\tilde{\sigma}_i)$. □

Corollary 3.27. *Assume that $S_{\sigma,\psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_m \neq 0$ and that $\bar{\rho}|_{G_{F_v}} \not\cong \begin{pmatrix} \chi & * \\ 0 & \chi \end{pmatrix}$ for $v \mid 2$ and any character $\chi : G_{F_v} \rightarrow k^\times$. Then the equivalent conditions of Proposition 3.17 hold, and any $\rho : G_{F,S} \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(\mathcal{O})$ corresponding to a maximal ideal of $R_{F,S}^\psi(\sigma)[\frac{1}{2}]$ is modular.*

Proof. We will verify that part (b) of Proposition 3.17 holds. We first note that, since $S_{\sigma,\psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_m \neq 0$ and U satisfies (29), there is an i such that $S_{\tilde{\sigma}_i,\xi}(U, k)_m \neq 0$. This implies that $S_{\tilde{\sigma}_i,\xi}(U, \mathcal{O})_m \neq 0$, and it follows from Lemma 3.20 that $S_{\tilde{\sigma}_i,\xi}(U, \mathcal{O})_m \neq 0$ for all $1 \leq i \leq s$ and $S_{\tilde{\sigma}_i,\xi}(U, \mathcal{O})_m \neq 0$. In particular, the rings $R_S^{\xi,\square}(\tilde{\sigma}_i)$ are nonzero and equal to $R_S^{\xi,\square}(\tilde{\mathbf{1}})$. Corollary 3.21 implies that for all $1 \leq i \leq s$ the equality

$$2^t r e(R_S^{\xi,\square}(\tilde{\sigma}_i)/\varpi) = e(M_\infty(\tilde{\sigma}_i)/\varpi, R_\infty^{\text{inv}}(\tilde{\sigma}_i)/\varpi) \tag{51}$$

holds. Since the Hilbert–Samuel multiplicity is additive in short exact sequences, we have

$$e(M_\infty(\sigma)/\varpi, R_\infty^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)/\varpi) = \sum_{i=1}^s e(M_\infty^i(\sigma)/M_\infty^{i-1}(\sigma), R_\infty^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)/\varpi). \tag{52}$$

Proposition 3.26 implies that for all $1 \leq i \leq s$ we have

$$e(M_\infty^i(\sigma)/M_\infty^{i-1}(\sigma), R_\infty^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)/\varpi) = e(M_\infty(\tilde{\sigma}_i)/\varpi, R_\infty^{\text{inv}}(\tilde{\sigma}_i)/\varpi). \tag{53}$$

Thus

$$e(M_\infty(\sigma)/\varpi, R_\infty^{\text{inv}}(\sigma)/\varpi) = 2^t r \sum_{i=1}^s e(R_S^{\xi,\square}(\tilde{\sigma}_i)/\varpi). \tag{54}$$

Thus to verify part (b) of Proposition 3.17 it is enough to show that

$$e(R_S^{\psi,\square}(\sigma)/\varpi) \leq \sum_{i=1}^s e(R_S^{\xi,\square}(\tilde{\sigma}_i)/\varpi). \tag{55}$$

If A and B are complete local κ -algebras with residue field κ then it is shown in [Kisin 2009a, Proposition 1.3.8] that $e(A \widehat{\otimes}_\kappa B) = e(A)e(B)$. Since ψ is congruent to ξ modulo ϖ , inequality (55) reduces to the following inequality on Hilbert–Samuel multiplicities of potentially semistable rings at all $v \mid 2$:

$$e(R_v^{\psi,\square}(\sigma_v)/\varpi) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{s_v} e(R_v^{\xi,\square}(\tilde{\sigma}_{v,i})/\varpi). \tag{56}$$

Here the $\sigma_{v,i}$ are irreducible k -representation of $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{F}_2)$ which appear as graded pieces of a $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_2)$ -invariant filtration on $\sigma_v \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} k$. Inequality (56) is proved in the local part of the paper; see Remark 2.39. \square

3F. Modularity lifting. Let F be a totally real field in which 2 splits completely.

Definition 3.28. An allowable base change is a totally real solvable extension F' of F such that 2 splits completely in F' .

Lemma 3.29. *Assume that $[F : \mathbb{Q}]$ is even. Let $\bar{\rho} : G_F \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_2(k)$ be a continuous absolutely irreducible representation. If there is a Hilbert eigenform f such that $\bar{\rho} \cong \bar{\rho}_f$ then there is a Hilbert eigenform g of parallel weight 2 such that $\bar{\rho} \cong \bar{\rho}_g$ and at $v \mid 2$ the corresponding representation π_v of $\mathrm{GL}_2(F_v)$ is either an unramified principal series or a twist of Steinberg representation by an unramified character. Moreover, if $\bar{\rho}|_{G_{F_v}} \not\cong \begin{pmatrix} \chi & * \\ 0 & \chi \end{pmatrix}$ for all $v \mid 2$ and any character $\chi : G_{F_v} \rightarrow k^\times$ then we may assume that π_v is an unramified principal series representation for all $v \mid 2$.*

Proof. Let D be the totally definite quaternion algebra with center F split at all the finite places. Let $f^D \in S_{\tau,\psi}(U, \mathcal{O})$ be the eigenform on D associated to f by the Jacquet–Langlands correspondence, where $U = \prod_v U_v$ is a compact open subgroup of $(D \otimes_F \mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times$ such that $U_v = \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_{F_v})$ for all $v \mid 2$, and U is sufficiently small, so that (29) holds, and $\tau = \bigotimes_{v \mid 2} \tau_v$ is a locally algebraic representation of U . Let \mathfrak{m} be the maximal ideal of the Hecke algebra $\mathbb{T}_{S,\mathcal{O}}^{\mathrm{univ}}$ corresponding to $\bar{\rho}$. Then $f^D \in S_{\tau,\psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}}$, and hence $S_{\tau,\psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is nonzero.

Let $\bar{\tau}$ denote the reduction of a U -invariant lattice in τ , and let $\bar{\psi}$ denote ψ modulo ϖ . Since U satisfies (29) the functor $\sigma \mapsto S_{\sigma,\psi}(U, \mathcal{O})$ is exact. The localization functor is also exact. Hence there is an irreducible subquotient σ of $\bar{\tau}$ such that $S_{\sigma,\bar{\psi}}(U, k)_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is nonzero. Such a σ is of the form $\bigotimes_{v \mid 2} \sigma_v$, where σ_v is a representation of $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{F}_2)$. Thus σ_v is either trivial, in which case we let $\tilde{\sigma}_v = \tilde{\mathbf{1}}$, or k^2 , in which case we let $\tilde{\sigma}_v = \tilde{\mathrm{st}}$. Then the reduction of $\tilde{\sigma}_v$ modulo ϖ_v is isomorphic to σ_v and $F_v^\times \cap U_v$ acts trivially on $\tilde{\sigma}_v$. Let $\tilde{\sigma} := \bigotimes_{v \mid 2} \tilde{\sigma}_v$. Choose a lift $\xi : (\mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times / F^\times \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^\times$ of $\bar{\psi}$, which is trivial on $U \cap (\mathbb{A}_F^f)^\times$. The exactness of the functor $\sigma \mapsto S_{\sigma,\xi}(U, \mathcal{O})$ implies that $S_{\tilde{\sigma},\xi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is nonzero, since its reduction modulo ϖ is equal to $S_{\sigma,\xi}(U, k)_{\mathfrak{m}}$. We may take any eigenform $g^D \in S_{\tilde{\sigma},\bar{\psi}}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}}$ and then using Jacquet–Langlands transfer it to a Hilbert modular form, which will have the prescribed properties. The last part follows from Lemma 3.20. \square

Theorem 3.30. *Let F be a totally real field where 2 is totally split, and let*

$$\rho : G_{F,S} \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O})$$

be a continuous representation. Suppose:

- (i) $\bar{\rho} : G_{F,S} \xrightarrow{\rho} \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_2(k)$ is modular with nonsolvable image.
- (ii) If $v \mid 2$ then $\rho|_{G_{F_v}}$ is potentially semistable with distinct Hodge–Tate weights.
- (iii) $\det \rho$ is totally odd.
- (iv) If $v \mid 2$ then $\bar{\rho}|_{G_{F_v}} \not\cong \begin{pmatrix} \chi & * \\ 0 & \chi \end{pmatrix}$, for any character $\chi : G_{F_v} \rightarrow k^\times$.

Then ρ is modular.

Proof. Let $\psi = \chi_{\mathrm{cyc}}^{-1} \det \rho$, where χ_{cyc} is the 2-adic cyclotomic character. By solvable base change it is enough to prove the assertion for the restriction of ρ to $G_{F'}$, where F' is a totally real solvable extension of F . Using Lemma 2.2 of [Taylor 2003] we may find an allowable base change F' of F such that $[F' : \mathbb{Q}]$ is even and $\bar{\rho}|_{G_{F'}}$ is unramified outside places above 2. We may further assume that if ρ is ramified at $v \nmid 2$ then the image of inertia is unipotent. Let Σ be the set of places outside 2 where ρ is ramified. If $v \in \Sigma$ then

$$\rho|_{G_{F'_v}} \cong \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_v \chi_{\mathrm{cyc}} & * \\ 0 & \gamma_v \end{pmatrix},$$

where γ_v is an unramified character such that $\gamma_v^2 = \psi|_{G_{F'_v}}$.

Since $\bar{\rho}$ is assumed to be modular, Lemma 3.29 implies that $\bar{\rho} \cong \bar{\rho}_f$, where f is a Hilbert eigenform of parallel weight 2, and an unramified principal series at $v \mid 2$. Using Lemma 3.5.3 of [Kisin 2009c] (see also Theorem 8.4 of [Khare and Wintenberger 2009b]) there is an admissible base change F''/F' such that $\rho|_{G_{F''}}$ is ramified at an even number of places outside 2. We still denote this set by Σ , and there is a Hilbert eigenform g over F'' such that $\bar{\rho}|_{G_{F''}} \cong \bar{\rho}_g$, and such that g has parallel weight 2, is special of conductor 1 at $v \in \Sigma$, and is unramified otherwise.

Let D be the quaternion algebra with center F'' ramified exactly at all infinite places and all $v \in \Sigma$. Choose a place v_1 of F'' as in Lemma 3.2 and such that $\bar{\rho}$ is unramified at v_1 and $\bar{\rho}(\mathrm{Frob}_{v_1})$ has distinct eigenvalues. Let S be the union of infinite places, Σ , places above 2 and v_1 . Let $U = \prod_v U_v$ be an open subgroup of $(D \otimes_{F''} \mathbb{A}_{F''}^f)^\times$ such that $U_v = \mathcal{O}_{D_v}^\times$ if $v \neq v_1$ and U_{v_1} is unipotent upper triangular modulo ϖ_{v_1} . We note that Lemma 3.2 implies that U satisfies (29). Let \mathfrak{m} be the maximal ideal in the Hecke algebra $\mathbb{T}_{S,\mathcal{O}}^{\mathrm{univ}}$ corresponding to $\bar{\rho}$.

Let g^D be the eigenform on D corresponding to g via the Jacquet–Langlands correspondence. Then $g^D \in S_{\sigma,\psi'}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}}$, where σ is the trivial representation of U and $\psi' : (\mathbb{A}_{F''}^f)^\times \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^\times$ is a suitable character congruent to ψ modulo ϖ . In particular, $S_{\sigma,\psi'}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}} \neq 0$. It follows from Lemma 3.20 that $S_{\sigma,\psi'}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}} \neq 0$ for all $\sigma = \bigotimes_{v \mid 2} \sigma_v$, where σ_v is either $\tilde{\mathbf{1}}$ or $\tilde{\mathbf{s}}t$. Since U satisfies (29), we deduce that $S_{\sigma,\psi}(U, k)_{\mathfrak{m}} \neq 0$ for any irreducible smooth k -representation σ of $\prod_{v \mid 2} \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_2)$. Since U satisfies (29), we deduce via Lemma 3.1.4 of [Kisin 2009c] that $S_{\sigma,\psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}} \neq 0$ for any continuous finite-dimensional representation σ of $\prod_{v \mid 2} \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_2)$ on which $U \cap (\mathbb{A}_{F''}^f)^\times$ acts by ψ .

For $v \mid 2$ suppose that $\rho|_{G_{F_v''}}$ has Hodge–Tate weights $\mathbf{w}_v = (a_v, b_v)$ with $b_v > a_v$ and inertial type τ_v . Let σ_v be defined by (30) and let $\sigma = \bigotimes_{v \mid 2} \sigma_v$. The above implies that $S_{\sigma, \psi}(U, \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}} \neq 0$ and, since $\rho|_{G_{F''}}$ defines a maximal ideal of $R_{F'', S}^{\psi}[\frac{1}{2}]$, the assertion follows from Corollary 3.27. \square

Acknowledgements

The local part was written at about the same time as [Colmez et al. 2014], and it would not have happened if not for the competitive nature of the correspondence I had with Gabriel Dospinescu at the time. I thank Gaëtan Chenevier for the correspondence on 2-dimensional 2-adic determinants. The global part owes a great deal to the work of Khare and Wintenberger [2009b] and Kisin [2009a; 2009b; 2009c] as will be obvious to the reader. I thank Mark Kisin and Jean-Pierre Wintenberger for answering my questions about their work. I would like to especially thank Toby Gee for his explanations of the Taylor–Wiles–Kisin patching method and for pointing out the right places in the literature to me. I thank Lennart Gehrmann, Jochen Heinloth and Shu Sasaki for a number of stimulating discussions. I thank Gabriel Dospinescu, Matthew Emerton, Toby Gee and Jack Thorne for their comments on the earlier draft. I thank Patrick Allen for pointing out an error in the earlier draft, and for subsequent correspondence, which led to a fix. I thank the referees for their careful reading of the paper.

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Communicated by Brian Conrad

Received 2015-09-01

Revised 2016-04-22

Accepted 2016-05-22

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The subscription price for 2016 is US \$290/year for the electronic version, and \$485/year (+\$55, if shipping outside the US) for print and electronic. Subscriptions, requests for back issues and changes of subscribers address should be sent to MSP.

Algebra & Number Theory (ISSN 1944-7833 electronic, 1937-0652 printed) at Mathematical Sciences Publishers, 798 Evans Hall #3840, c/o University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720-3840 is published continuously online. Periodical rate postage paid at Berkeley, CA 94704, and additional mailing offices.

ANT peer review and production are managed by EditFLOW[®] from MSP.

PUBLISHED BY

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Algebra & Number Theory

Volume 10 No. 6 2016

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