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Andrea Conti, Emiliano Torti

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LATTICES IN RIGID ANALYTIC REPRESENTATIONS

ANDREA CONTI AND EMILIANO TORTI

ABSTRACT. For a profinite group G and a rigid analytic space X , we study when an $\mathcal{O}_X(X)$ -linear representation V of G admits a lattice, i.e. an $\mathcal{O}_X(X)$ -linear model for a suitable formal model \mathcal{X} of X in the sense of Berthelot. We give a positive answer, under mild assumptions, when X is a “wide open” space. As a consequence, we are able to describe explicit open rational subdomains of X over which V is constant after reduction modulo a power of p . We give applications in two different directions. First, we prove explicit results on the reduction modulo powers of p of sheaves of crystalline and semistable representations of fixed weight. Second, we focus on the sheaves of Galois representations on eigenvarieties, which are important examples of wide open spaces thanks to a result of Bellaïche and Chenevier. We give an application of our main results to the pseudorepresentation carried by the Coleman–Mazur eigencurve, which can be made explicit whenever equations for a rational subdomain of the eigencurve are given.

1. INTRODUCTION

Fix a prime p , and let f be a modular eigenform for GL_2/\mathbb{Q} of weight $k \geq 2$ and level N , with $p \nmid N$. The associated p -adic representation of $\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$ is unramified away from Np , and crystalline at p . When f varies in a p -adic family along the Coleman–Mazur eigencurve \mathcal{E} , the corresponding global Galois representation also varies in a p -adic analytic way: this means that, locally on a sufficiently small irreducible subdomain X of \mathcal{E} , we can find a continuous representation

$$\rho_X : \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_X(X))$$

that specializes to the representations attached to the classical eigenforms in X . If X is a whole irreducible component of the eigencurve, we cannot in general find a ρ_X as above. However, there are other objects that we can attach to X : we can either write a 2-dimensional *pseudorepresentation*

$$T_X : \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(X)$$

that interpolates the traces of the representations corresponding to the classical points, or patch all representations defined on small subdomains of X to obtain a *sheaf of Gal* $(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$ -*representations*, i.e. a coherent \mathcal{O}_X -module equipped with an \mathcal{O}_X -linear action of $\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$.

While investigating how eigenforms vary p -adically, it is interesting to understand how the above picture looks after we “reduce it” modulo a power of p . When X is a point, say $\mathrm{Spm} \mathbb{Q}_p$, it is well-known that for a continuous representation $\rho : \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V)$, V a \mathbb{Q}_p -vector space, one can always find a $\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$ -stable \mathbb{Z}_p -lattice \mathcal{V} in V , hence attach to V the reduction $\mathcal{V} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{Z}/p^n$ for every $n \geq 1$. Such a reduction depends on the choice of a lattice: even if $n = 1$, it is uniquely determined only up to semisimplification. In the special case when $\rho = \rho_{f,p}$ is attached to an eigenform f , one can try to describe such a reduction in terms of the automorphic data attached to f , i.e. its weight and Hecke eigensystem. A somewhat easier task is that of looking at the *local* Galois representation $\rho_{f,p}|_{G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}}$, after choosing a decomposition group $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$. If f is not p -new, then the isomorphism class of $\rho_{f,p}|_{G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}}$ can be described in terms of the weight k and the U_p -eigenvalue a_p of f . The most interesting case is that when f is not ordinary at p , i.e. when its U_p -eigenvalue a_p has positive valuation, so that $\rho_{f,p}|_{G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}}$ is an irreducible representation V_{k,a_p} .

More generally, to any $k \geq 2$ and $a_p \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ of positive valuation, we can attach a 2-dimensional, irreducible crystalline representation V_{k,a_p} , and all 2-dimensional, irreducible crystalline representations of $\text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$ are of this form, up to a twist with a crystalline character. We refer to the introduction of [Ber12] for a summary of the work of various people towards determining the semisimplified mod p reduction of V_{k,a_p} in terms of k and a_p .

We concern ourselves here with a different point of view: we would like to understand how the V_{k,a_p} and their reductions vary when k and a_p are allowed to vary p -adically. In this direction, we recall the following result. We let L be a p -adic field with valuation ring \mathcal{O}_L . We write \mathfrak{m}_L for the maximal ideal of \mathcal{O}_L , π_L for a uniformizer of L , and e for the ramification index of L/\mathbb{Q}_p . Set $\alpha(k-1) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \lfloor \frac{k-1}{p^{n-1}(p-1)} \rfloor$.

Theorem 1.1 ([Tor22, Theorem 1.1]). *Let k be an integer at least 2, $a_{p,0}, a_{p,1} \in \mathfrak{m}_L$, and $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$. If $v_p(a_{p,1} - a_{p,0}) > 2v_p(a_{p,0}) + \alpha(k-1) + en$, then there exist $\text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$ -stable lattices \mathcal{V}_0 and \mathcal{V}_1 in $V_{k,a_{p,0}}$ and $V_{k,a_{p,1}}$, respectively, and an isomorphism*

$$\mathcal{V}_0 \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_L} \mathcal{O}_L/\pi_L^n \cong \mathcal{V}_1 \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_L} \mathcal{O}_L/\pi_L^n$$

of $\mathcal{O}_L/\pi_L^n[\text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}/\mathbb{Q}_p)]$ -modules.

Apart from the explicit radius, the idea behind Theorem 1.1 is that the modulo π_L^n reduction of V_{k,a_p} does not change if we let k and a_p vary in sufficiently small p -adic neighborhoods of their respective ambient spaces. As it is apparent from the above discussion, such a notion of “local constancy” of the modulo p^n reduction depends on a suitable choice of lattices for the representations involved. In his recent preprint [Tor24], the second-named author shows that this is a general phenomenon that has little to do with the specific context we are looking at, as follows. If X is a rigid analytic space and \mathbf{V} a sheaf of G -representations over X , then for every $n \geq 1$ one can find a (not admissible, in general) affinoid covering \mathfrak{U} of X such that, for every $U \in \mathfrak{U}$, the restriction $\mathbf{V}|_U$ is *constant modulo p^n* , roughly in the following sense: given any two specializations x and y of U , the fibers \mathbf{V}_x and \mathbf{V}_y admit lattices \mathcal{V}_x and \mathcal{V}_y that give isomorphic representations of G after reduction modulo p^n . One has to take some care in making this notion precise when allowing x and y to be defined over arbitrary p -adic fields. The key to finding the two lattices is that one can actually find a lattice over the whole of U , in the sense of the following definition. Let X be a rigid analytic space over L , and let \mathbf{V} be a G -representation over X .

Definition 1.2. *A sheaf of lattices for \mathbf{V} is the datum of a formal model \mathcal{X} of X and a sheaf \mathcal{V} of G -representations over \mathcal{X} whose generic fiber, equipped with the action of G induced from \mathcal{V} , is isomorphic to \mathbf{V} . We say that such a \mathcal{V} is a lattice for \mathbf{V} if $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$ is generated by global sections and \mathbf{V} is attached to a finite free $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X})$ -module equipped with a $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X})$ -linear action of G .*

If \mathcal{V} is a lattice in \mathbf{V} , defined over some formal model \mathcal{X} of X , then given any rig-point of x , in the sense of [deJ95, Section 7.1.10], one can attach to it the fiber of \mathcal{V} at x , a representation of G over a finite free \mathcal{O} -module, \mathcal{O} the valuation ring of a p -adic field.

In the current paper, we deal with two main questions. The first one is under what conditions, given a profinite group G , a rigid analytic space X over a p -adic field L and a continuous representation

$$\rho_X: G \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_X(X)),$$

we can find a lattice for ρ_X . This is known to be a difficult problem, and without conditions on the family of G -representations considered it is in general impossible to find a lattice even when the space X is affinoid (see for example a counterexample of Hellmann in [Hel16, Section 3]).

The main problem is that in general the first cohomology group of an integral coherent sheaf does not vanish.

Our first main result is the following.

Theorem 1.3 (cf. Theorem 4.16). *Assume that X is wide open, i.e. a strictly increasing union of affinoids such that the restriction maps are compact. Every absolutely irreducible, residually multiplicity-free G -representation \mathbf{V} on X admits a lattice over the formal model $\mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{O}_X^+(X)$.*

Wide open domains appear in [BC09] under the terminology “nested”, and variations of this notion are referred to as “overconvergent domains” in the literature.

Note that in Theorem 1.3, we start with a G -representation rather than just a sheaf. However, if one assumes the slightly stronger condition that X is *strictly quasi-Stein* (i.e. a strictly increasing union of affinoids such that the restriction maps are compact and of dense image, which is the case for instance for wide open discs), then a classical result of Kiehl shows that every sheaf of G -representations on X is actually a G -representation (see Section 4.1.1).

By a result of Chenevier, we can always find a *sheaf of lattices* for ρ_X , i.e. a coherent, locally free sheaf \mathcal{V} over a formal model \mathcal{X} of X , equipped with a G -action inducing ρ_X . The locally free sheaf \mathcal{V} is not a priori free, i.e. the local lattices might not glue. To obtain an actual lattice, we go through the theory of pseudorepresentations and GMAs, drawing on results of Bellaïche and Chenevier.

We remark that the situation is much simpler if we start with a continuous *pseudorepresentation* $T: G \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(X)$: by topological reasons, the image of T lies in the subring $\mathcal{O}_X^+(X)$ of power-bounded elements in $\mathcal{O}_X(X)$, and one can write such a ring as $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X})$ for a formal model \mathcal{X} of X , under reasonable assumptions on X (see Proposition 3.6).

The problem we treat is related to some questions about families of (φ, Γ) -modules over rigid spaces. Berger and Colmez [BC08] attach a family of étale (φ, Γ) -modules to a sheaf of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -representations over a rigid (or adic) space X , in a functorial way, and Kedlaya–Liu [KL10] and Hellmann [Hel12] study the essential image of such a functor, i.e. which families of étale (φ, Γ) -modules over X can be traced back to a sheaf of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -representations. Kedlaya and Liu observe that the obstruction to doing so is given by a residual condition: the mod p representation attached to ρ_X is necessarily constant along X whenever ρ_X is attached to a sheaf of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -representation. One way they circumvent this obstruction is by restricting themselves to the case where S is a *local coefficient algebra*, i.e. a ring of the form $S = R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{Q}_p$, where R is a local Noetherian \mathbb{Z}_p -algebra. If X is a wide open, then the above construction produces a sheaf of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -representations over it, but care must be taken since $\mathcal{O}_X(X)$ is not itself a local coefficient algebra, despite $\mathcal{O}_X^+(X)$ being local: if X is written as an increasing union of affinoids $\mathrm{Spm}(A_i)$ for $i \geq 0$, with compact restriction maps $A_{i+1} \rightarrow A_i$, then the ring $S = \mathcal{O}_X(X)$ is the projective limit of the Banach algebras A_i , hence a Fréchet \mathbb{Q}_p -algebra that is not a Banach \mathbb{Q}_p -algebra. We refer to Example 5.33 for a standard example of this situation, and to the discussion around it for a more detailed description of how our work is related with the results of [KL10].

Our second question, and motivation for the first one, is to study the reduction of a G -representation ρ_X as above modulo a power of p . More precisely, for every point x of X and integer $n \geq 1$, we would like to identify, as explicitly as possible, a neighborhood of x over which the modulo p^n reduction is constant. We give two notions of constancy. Unsurprisingly, both notions depend on the choice of a lattice for ρ_X . For every finite extension E of L of ramification index $e_{E/L}$, we define the natural number $\gamma_{E/L} = (n-1)e_{E/L} + 1$: it is the smallest exponent m for which the injection $\mathcal{O}_L \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}_E$ induces an injection $\mathcal{O}_L/\pi_L^n \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}_E/\pi_E^m$, and it is always at least n .

Definition 1.4 (cf. Definition 5.2). *We say that a sheaf of G -representations \mathcal{V} over a formal scheme \mathcal{X} is*

- (i) *pointwise constant mod p^n if, for every finite extension E of L , with uniformizer π_E , the isomorphism class of $\mathcal{V}_{E,x}/\pi_E^{\gamma_{E/L}(n)}$ as an $\mathcal{O}_E/\pi_E^{\gamma_{E/L}(n)}[G]$ -module is independent of the choice of an E -rig-point x of \mathcal{X}_E .*
- (ii) *constant mod π_L^n if there exists a finite, free \mathcal{O}_L/π_L^n -module $V^{(n)}$, equipped with an \mathcal{O}_L/π_L^n -linear action of G , such that $\mathbf{V}/\pi_L^n \cong V^{(n)} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_L/\pi_L^n} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}/\pi_L^n \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$.*

We say that a G -representation \mathbf{V} over a rigid analytic space X has one of the above properties if it admits a lattice \mathcal{V} which does.

The first condition corresponds to that studied by Torti [Tor24] in the context of rigid analytic families, and earlier by Taixés i Ventosa–Wiese [TW10] and Chen–Kiming–Wiese [CKW13] for classical eigenforms. In these papers, the congruence is formulated in terms of congruence over a certain “integral closure” $\overline{\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}}$ of $\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}$. The choice of $\gamma_{E/L}(n)$ is such that constancy mod π_L^n lies (strictly) between pointwise constancy mod p^n and p^{n+1} , as we explain in Section 5.2.

Our result concerning constancy modulo p^n is based on a very simple remark, that is better illustrated via an example. Let f be a power-bounded function on the affinoid rigid unit disc $D(0, 1)$, i.e. an element of $\mathbb{Z}_p\langle T \rangle$. We can restrict f to a function over an affinoid disc $D(0, p^{-1})$ of radius p^{-1} , which amounts to seeing f as an element of $\mathbb{Z}_p[[T/p]]$: clearly, we can write $f = f(0) + pg$ for some $g \in \mathbb{Z}_p[[T/p]]$, so that reducing $f - f(0)$ modulo p over $D(0, p^{-1})$ gives back the constant $f(0)$. However, this already holds over the wide open unit disc $D^\circ(0, 1)$, i.e. the affinoid unit disc minus the boundary annulus: indeed, if E is any p -adic field, evaluating f at an E -point of $D^\circ(0, 1)$ assigns to T an element of positive valuation in E . In particular, reducing modulo the maximal ideal of the valuation ring of E gives back once more $f(0)$. Contrary to what happens over $D(0, p^{-1})$, f itself is not a “constant” modulo p ; reducing $f \in \mathbb{Z}_p\langle T \rangle$ modulo $p\mathbb{Z}_p\langle T \rangle$ can produce an arbitrary element of $\mathbb{F}_p[T]$.

We generalize this construction by replacing $D(0, 1)$ with a rigid analytic space over L of the form \mathcal{X}^{rig} for an affine formal \mathcal{O}_L -scheme \mathcal{X} , the origin $x = 0$ with an arbitrary $x \in X(L)$, and defining for every such x and every $n \geq 1$ an explicit rational domain neighborhood $V_x^{(n)}$, and an explicit wide open neighborhood $U_x^{(n)}$ containing $V_x^{(n)}$, that play the role of $D(0, p^{-1})$ and $D^\circ(0, 1)$ in the above picture for $n = 1$. Such neighborhoods depend on the choice of a formal model \mathcal{X} of X ; we refer to Definition 5.10. For $n = 1$, one recovers the “tube” $U_x^{(1)}$ of x in the sense of Berthelot. We prove the following.

Theorem 1.5 (cf. Theorem 5.19). *Let X be a rigid analytic space over L , and \mathbf{V} a G -representation on X admitting a free lattice defined over an affine formal model \mathcal{X} of X . Then, for every $x \in X(L)$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$, \mathbf{V} is pointwise constant modulo p^n over $U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$, and constant modulo π_L^n over $V_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$.*

Remark 1.6. Under certain conditions on \mathbf{V} , the domains in Theorem 1.5 are optimal, i.e. one cannot have (pointwise) constancy mod p^n on any larger neighborhood of x . We discuss this in Section 5.8.

Remark 1.7. For the applications we will consider later on, we point out the following important consequences of the results we just stated. If one assumes X to be wide open, the condition about the existence of a free lattice is always verified under the assumptions of Theorem 1.3. Moreover, if one only cares about pointwise constancy for reductions modulo prime powers, the theorem 1.5 also holds for a sheaf \mathbf{V} of G -representations that is not necessarily a G -representation (Corollary 5.23). Indeed, since integral model always exists locally, one can

then proceed to apply locally Theorem 1.5.

If one assumes that X is not only wide open, but strictly quasi-Stein, then every sheaf of G -representations is automatically a G -representation, hence one can work in this greater generality (see Corollary 5.25).

Note that Hellmann [Hel12, Theorem 1.2] proves that a family of étale (φ, Γ) -modules over the tube of a point in a rigid space can always be converted into a $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -representation. Since the obstruction to doing so is generally attached to the mod p representation not being constant along the family, his result is compatible with ours for $n = 1$. We actually rely on *loc. cit.* in proving Corollary 5.23.

In Section 5.4, we apply the above work to some examples of arithmetic interest, notably families of 2-dimensional crystalline and semistable representations of fixed weight of $\text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$. We hope that our explicit results might help investigate “deep” congruences between classical eigenforms, i.e. congruences that are not explained by p -adic deformation along the eigencurve (for instance, congruences between eigenforms of the same weight).

As mentioned above, 2-dimensional, irreducible crystalline representations of fixed weight $k \geq 2$ are parameterized by elements of the wide open unit disc $D^\circ(0, 1)$ over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}$. If $a \in D^\circ(0, 1)(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p})$ and U_a is a disc centered at a , of a sufficiently small explicit radius, then results of Berger, Berger–Li–Zhu and Torti [Ber12; BLZ04; Tor22], i.e. the case $m = 1$ of Theorem 1.1 above, give that the residual representation $\overline{\rho}_{k,a}$ is constant along U_a . We equip U_a with a G -representation and apply Theorem 1.3 and Theorem 1.5 to it. In order to do so, we borrow an idea from [Ber12] and [Tor24] and map them to the deformation space of *trianguline* representations, as constructed by Colmez and Chenevier. Such a deformation space parameterizes trianguline (φ, Γ) -modules, and in dimension 2 it contains a dense open subspace corresponding to étale ones. Via arguments of Breuil–Hellmann–Schraen, one can identify a subspace $S_{2,\overline{\rho}}^\square$ of the étale locus along which the residual representation is a fixed $\overline{\rho}$. Since $S_{2,\overline{\rho}}^\square$ is equipped with a map to the framed deformation space of $\overline{\rho}$, one can pull back the universal framed deformation to obtain a G -representation on $S_{2,\overline{\rho}}^\square$, and on U_a via the map $U_a \rightarrow S_{2,\overline{\rho}}^\square$ provided by the universal property.

Even though we stick to working over discs U_a as above for simplicity, we could study local constancy of crystalline representations more precisely by relying on the work of Rozenzstajn. In [Roz20], the author studies the locus $X(k, \overline{\rho})$ of $a \in D^\circ(0, 1)(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p})$ where the semisimplification of $\overline{\rho}_{k,a}$ is constant equal to a fixed $\overline{\rho}$. She proves that $X(k, \overline{\rho})$ is a *standard subset* of $D^\circ(0, 1)$, i.e. a wide open disc with a finite number of closed discs removed from it (it is, in particular, a wide open), and studies its *complexity*, a quantity that encodes information on how many discs are involved in the definition of $X(k, \overline{\rho})$, how large their fields of definition are, and the Hilbert–Samuel multiplicity of their rings of power-bounded functions, which in turn can be bounded in terms of the Serre weights of $\overline{\rho}$ via the Breuil–Mézard conjecture. We could apply our Theorem 1.3 to the wide open $X(k, \overline{\rho})$, and define as in Theorem 1.5 subdomains on which the mod p^n representations is (pointwise) constant. Since the data determining the complexity of $X(k, \overline{\rho})$ plays a role in the definition of such subdomains, it would be interesting to see if the combination of the results of *loc. cit.* with ours has any interesting consequences. We plan to come back to this point in future work.

We work in a similar way in the semistable case, replacing U_a with a constant- $\overline{\rho}$ disc $U_{\mathcal{L}}$ around an \mathcal{L} -invariant $\mathcal{L} \in \mathbb{P}^1(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p})$. In this case, we only know of an explicit radius for $U_{\mathcal{L}}$ in the case $\mathcal{L} = \infty$, thanks to the work of Bergdall–Levin–Liu [BLL23].

We refer to the body of the paper for the complete statement of our results in the crystalline (Proposition 6.5, that refines a theorem of Torti [Tor22], see Remarks 6.7 and 6.8) and semistable

cases (Proposition 6.10, Theorem 6.11). As an example of the results that we obtain, we give the following consequence of our work and [BLL23], that makes [Tor24, Proposition 1.4] explicit.

Theorem 1.8 (cf. Theorem 6.11). *Assume that $k \geq 4$ and $p \neq 2$. Then, if $\mathcal{L} \in \mathbb{P}^{1,\text{rig}}(L)$ satisfies*

$$v_p(\mathcal{L}) < 2 - \frac{k}{2} - v_p((k-2)!) + 1 - n,$$

there exist lattices $\mathcal{V}_{\mathcal{L}}$ and \mathcal{V}_{∞} in $V_{k,\mathcal{L}}$ and $V_{k,\infty}$, respectively, such that $\mathcal{V}_{\mathcal{L}} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_L} \mathcal{O}_L/\pi_L^{\gamma_{L/\mathbb{Q}_p}(n)} \cong \mathcal{V}_{\infty} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_L} \mathcal{O}_L/\pi_L^{\gamma_{L/\mathbb{Q}_p}(n)}$ as $\mathcal{O}_L/\pi_L^{\gamma_{L/\mathbb{Q}_p}(n)}[\text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}/\mathbb{Q}_p)]$ -modules.

When p is small, we apply a result of Chenevier to deduce from our work on representations of $\text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$ some explicit local constancy results for representations of $\text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$ that are crystalline or semistable at p (see Corollaries 6.9, 6.12).

Finally, we give some simple consequences of our results for pseudorepresentations along rigid analytic spaces, that are not necessarily obtained as traces of sheaves of G -representations. We give an application to the mod p^n variation of the pseudorepresentation carried by the Coleman–Mazur eigencurve (Proposition 6.14). Our result is not very explicit unless one has strong information about the geometry of an irreducible component of the eigencurve; if such a component is ordinary (i.e. the generic fiber of a Hida family), one can make the result a little bit more concrete, as in the following corollary. Note that this is again a result about global Galois representations.

Corollary 1.9 (cf. Corollary 6.15). *Let X be an ordinary component of a Coleman–Mazur eigencurve, and let $\kappa \in \mathcal{W}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p})$ be a weight with the property that X has a single point x of weight κ . Then, for n sufficiently large, and for every $n \geq 1$ if X is étale over \mathcal{W} , the pseudorepresentation T of $\text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$ carried by X is pointwise constant mod p^n over $\omega_X^{-1}(D^\circ(\kappa, p^{1-n}))$, and constant mod p^n over $\omega_X^{-1}(D(\kappa, p^{-n}))$.*

In particular, if L is a p -adic field, the Hecke eigensystems away from p of any two overconvergent eigenforms attached to L -points of X of weight in $D^\circ(\kappa, p^{1-n})$ are congruent mod π_L^n .

As Theorems 1.3 and 1.5 are independent of the choice of profinite group G and of the rank of the G -representation \mathbf{V} , one could hope to apply them to situations of arithmetic significance that go beyond the 2-dimensional, $G = \text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$ case. Obstacles to doing so would be that the parameter spaces of fixed weight crystalline and semistable representations of higher dimension do not have as simple a description as in the 2-dimensional case, and that there is as yet no explicit description of constant $\overline{\rho}$ families of such representations.

We also remark that one might be able to make some constructions and statements more uniform and general by working with the category of adic spaces, that encompasses both formal schemes and their Berthelot generic fibers. This is the approach that Hellmann follows in [Hel12]. We did not do so here, as the classical setup seemed to make the results more immediate to grasp, and we did not see a clear advantage in working with adic spaces in the applications.

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Notation and terminology. Given a category \mathcal{C} , we will write \mathcal{C}^{op} for its opposite category. For any field K , we denote by \overline{K} an algebraic closure of K , and by $G_K = \text{Gal}(\overline{K}/K)$ the

absolute Galois group of K . We write $M_n(A)$ for the ring of $n \times n$ matrices over a ring A . We work with rigid analytic space in the sense of Tate. For a rigid analytic space X over a p -adic field L , we denote by \mathcal{O}_X the structure sheaf of X , and by \mathcal{O}_X^\dagger the sheaf of power-bounded regular functions on X . We will typically denote formal schemes and sheaves on them by calligraphic letters (a sheaf \mathcal{V} on a formal scheme \mathcal{X}), and rigid analytic spaces and sheaves of them by straight or bold letters (a sheaf \mathbf{V} on a rigid analytic space X). We generally write $D(x, r)$ for an affinoid disc of some center x and radius $r \in p^\mathbb{Q}$, and $D^\circ(x, r)$ for the corresponding “wide open” disc (i.e. $D(x, r)$ minus its boundary annulus). If $r = p^{-m}$ for some $m \in \mathbb{Q}$, we refer to m as the *valuation radius* of either $D(x, r)$ or $D^\circ(x, r)$.

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2. PRELIMINARIES ON FORMAL SCHEMES AND RIGID ANALYTIC SPACES

For any field k , we denote by Art_k the category of complete local Artinian rings with residue field F , and by $\widehat{\text{Art}}_k$ its completion.

Let L be a p -adic field with ring of integers \mathcal{O}_L and residue field k_L . We denote by π_L a uniformizer of L .

We will need at various points the categories whose objects are as follows and morphisms are the obvious ones:

- $\text{Ad}_{\mathcal{O}_L}$: Noetherian, adic \mathcal{O}_L -algebras with ideal of definition I , such that A/I is a finitely generated k_L -algebra.
- $\text{Aff}_{\mathcal{O}_L}$: affine formal schemes, i.e. of the form $\text{Spf } \mathcal{A}$ for $\mathcal{A} \in \text{Ad}_{\mathcal{O}_L}$. To any such scheme we attach the *special fiber* $\text{Spec } \mathcal{A}/I$, I an ideal of definition of \mathcal{A} .
- $\text{FSch}_{\mathcal{O}_L}$: locally Noetherian, adic formal schemes (i.e. formal schemes constructed by gluing objects in $\text{Aff}_{\mathcal{O}_L}^{\text{form}}$) whose special fiber (constructed by gluing special fibers on an affine covering) is a scheme locally of finite type over $\text{Spec } k_L$.
- Aff_L : affinoid L -algebras.
- $\text{Rig}_L^{\text{aff}}$: affinoid rigid analytic spaces over L , i.e. of the form $\text{Spm } A$ for $A \in \text{Aff}_L$.
- Rig_L the category of rigid analytic spaces over L .

We recall that a \mathcal{O}_L -algebra \mathcal{A} is an object of $\text{Ad}_{\mathcal{O}_L}$ if and only if it is a quotient of

$$\mathcal{O}_L \langle \zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_r \rangle [[\xi_1, \dots, \xi_s]]$$

for some $r, s \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$.

Taking the formal (respectively, maximal) spectrum gives an equivalences of categories $\text{Aff}_{\mathcal{O}_L}^{\text{form}} \cong \text{Ad}_{\mathcal{O}_L}^{\text{op}}$ (respectively, $\text{Aff}_L^{\text{rig}} \cong \text{Aff}_L^{\text{op}}$), while $\text{FSch}_{\mathcal{O}_L}$ and Rig_L are obtained respectively from $\text{Aff}_{\mathcal{O}_L}^{\text{form}}$ and $\text{Aff}_L^{\text{rig}}$ by gluing.

Berthelot’s construction, as presented in [deJ95, Sections 7.1.1 and 7.2.3], provides us with a *generic fiber* functor

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FSch}_{\mathcal{O}_L} &\rightarrow \text{Rig}_L \\ \mathcal{X} &\mapsto \mathcal{X}^{\text{rig}} \end{aligned}$$

that factors through the localization $\mathrm{FSch}_{\mathcal{O}_L}^{\mathrm{bw}}$ of $\mathrm{FSch}_{\mathcal{O}_L}$ at admissible formal blow-ups, and induces an equivalence of categories $\mathrm{FSch}_{\mathcal{O}_L}^{\mathrm{bw}} \cong \mathrm{Rig}_L$.

Given a rigid analytic space X over L , a *formal model* of X is an object \mathcal{X} of $\mathrm{FSch}_{\mathcal{O}_L}$ equipped with an isomorphism $\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{rig}} \cong X$. For any such \mathcal{X} , one defines a canonical homomorphism

$$(1) \quad \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X}) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_L} L \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(X),$$

as in [deJ95, Section 7.1.8]. The image of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X})$ under (1) lies in $\mathcal{O}_X^+(X)$, and the resulting map $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X^+(X)$ is an isomorphism if \mathcal{X} is flat and normal [deJ95, Theorem 7.4.1].

We prefer Berthelot's generic fiber functor over Raynaud's since it allows us to work with "wide open" rigid analytic spaces, as Definition 2.1 just below. However, there is no simple description of the image of Berthelot's functor, i.e. no simple condition under which a rigid analytic space admits a formal model.

Definition 2.1. *We say that a rigid analytic space X over L is wide open if it is reduced and can be admissibly covered by an increasing union of affinoids $\bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} X_i$ with the property that the restriction map $\mathcal{O}_{X_{i+1}}(X_{i+1}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_i}(X_i)$ is compact for every $i \geq 0$. We denote by $\mathrm{Rig}_L^{\mathrm{wo}}$ the full subcategory of Rig_L whose objects are the wide open rigid analytic spaces.*

If X is a wide open rigid analytic space and $(X_i)_i$ is a sequence as in Definition 2.1, then $\mathcal{O}_X(X)$ is the projective limit of the affinoid Tate algebras $\mathcal{O}_{X_i}(X_i)$ with respect to the restriction maps, and $\mathcal{O}_X^+(X)$ is the projective limit of the $\mathcal{O}_{X_i}^+(X_i)$ also with respect to restrictions. It is in particular Hausdorff, since each of the affinoid Tate algebras $\mathcal{O}_{X_i}^+(X_i)$ is Hausdorff. Moreover, by following Berthelot's construction we obtain an isomorphism

$$X \cong (\mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{O}_X^+(X))^{\mathrm{rig}},$$

so that $\mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{O}_X^+(X)$ is a formal model of X . Such a model is initial in the sense of Remark 2.5.

Remark 2.2. If X is wide open, then by [BC09, Lemma 7.2.11] (where the term "nested" is used instead of wide open), $\mathcal{O}_X^+(X)$ is a compact ring. Being compact and Hausdorff, $\mathcal{O}_X^+(X)$ is a profinite ring.

As we explain below, the association $X \mapsto \mathcal{O}_X^+(X)$ allows us to give an algebraic characterization of wide open rigid analytic spaces.

Definition 2.3. *We denote by $\mathrm{Ad}_{\mathcal{O}_L}^{\mathrm{prof}}$ the full subcategory of profinite objects in $\mathrm{Ad}_{\mathcal{O}_L}$, and by $\mathrm{Aff}_{\mathcal{O}_L}^{\mathrm{prof}}$ the category of affine formal schemes of the form $\mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{A}$, with $\mathcal{A} \in \mathrm{Ad}_{\mathcal{O}_L}^{\mathrm{prof}}$.*

An object of $\mathrm{Ad}_{\mathcal{O}_L}$ is profinite if and only if it belongs to $\widehat{\mathrm{Art}}_{k_L}$, if and only if it is equipped with the topology induced by its maximal ideal, if and only if it is a quotient of $\mathcal{O}_L[[\xi_1, \dots, \xi_s]]$ for some $s \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$.

Remark 2.4.

- (i) An object of $\mathrm{Ad}_{\mathcal{O}_L}$ is profinite if and only if it belongs to $\widehat{\mathrm{Art}}_{k_L}$, if and only if it is equipped with the topology induced by its maximal ideal, if and only if it is a quotient of $\mathcal{O}_L[[\xi_1, \dots, \xi_s]]$ for some $s \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$. Let $\mathcal{X} = \mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{A}$ for some $\mathcal{A} \in \mathrm{Ad}_{\mathcal{O}_L}$. The generic fiber of \mathcal{X} is:
 - affinoid if and only if (π_L) is an ideal of definition of \mathcal{A} (i.e., \mathcal{A} is a quotient of $\mathcal{O}_L\langle \zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_r \rangle$ for some $r \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$), in which case $\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{rig}} = \mathrm{Spm} \mathcal{A} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_L} L$.
 - a wide open if and only if $\mathcal{A} \in \mathrm{Ad}_{\mathcal{O}_L}^{\mathrm{prof}}$. We already explained the "only if". For the converse, we take $A = \mathcal{A}$ in the construction of [deJ95, Section 7.1.1], so that the generic fiber $(\mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{A})^{\mathrm{rig}}$ is given in [deJ95, Definition 7.1.3] as an increasing admissible

union $\bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \mathrm{Spm} C_i$. A direct check shows that if \mathcal{A} is a quotient of $\mathcal{O}_L[[\xi_1, \dots, \xi_s]]$, then the maps $C_{i+1} \rightarrow C_i$ are compact.

Via the above observation, we can write a sequence of equivalences of categories

$$(\mathrm{Ad}_{\mathcal{O}_L}^{\mathrm{prof}})^{\mathrm{op}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Aff}_{\mathcal{O}_L}^{\mathrm{prof}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Rig}_L^{\mathrm{wo}} \rightarrow (\mathrm{Ad}_{\mathcal{O}_L}^{\mathrm{prof}})^{\mathrm{op}},$$

where the first functor is Spf , the second one is Berthelot's rigid analytic generic fiber, the last one maps X to $\mathcal{O}_X^+(X)$, and is a quasi-inverse to the composition of the first two.

Let e be the ramification index of L/\mathbb{Q}_p , and let R be a positive real number of the form $p^{m/e}$ for some $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $e \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$. The basic examples for the two cases appearing in Remark 2.4 are, of course:

- The rigid analytic affinoid disc $D(0, R)$ of center 0 and radius R , defined as

$$D(0, R) = \mathrm{Spm} L\langle T, U \rangle / (T - \pi_L^m U),$$

where π_L is any uniformizer of L . An obvious formal model for $D(0, R)$ is

$$\mathcal{D}(0, R) = \mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{O}_L\langle T, U \rangle / (T - \pi_L^m U).$$

If $R = 1$, such a model is initial in a sense that we make precise in Remark 2.5.

The affinoid $D(0, R)$ can also be defined over \mathbb{Q}_p as

$$D(0, R)_{\mathbb{Q}_p} = \mathrm{Spm} \mathbb{Q}_p\langle T, U \rangle / (T^e - p^m U),$$

and has a formal model

$$D(0, R)_{\mathbb{Q}_p} = \mathrm{Spf} \mathbb{Z}_p\langle T, U \rangle / (T^e - p^m U).$$

- The rigid analytic wide open disc $D(0, R)^\circ$ of center 0 and radius R , defined as

$$(\mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{O}_L[[\pi_L^m T]])^{\mathrm{rig}}.$$

It is a wide open, since it can be written as an increasing union of affinoid discs of radii p^r , with $r \in \mathbb{Q}$ and $r \rightarrow m/e$. We can define all such discs over L via the trick explained in the previous point.

Remark 2.5. Let $\mathcal{A} \in \mathrm{Ad}_{\mathcal{O}_L}$, and $X = (\mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{A})^{\mathrm{rig}}$. Then $\mathcal{O}_X^+(X) \in \mathrm{Ad}_{\mathcal{O}_L}$ and $\mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{O}_X^+(X)$ is an affine formal model of X . If \mathcal{X} is any other affine formal model of X , then (1) provides us with a map $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X^+(X)$ in $\mathrm{Ad}_{\mathcal{O}_L}$, hence a map $\mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{O}_X^+(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ in $\mathrm{Aff}_{\mathcal{O}_L}^{\mathrm{form}}$ that induces an isomorphism on the generic fibers. Therefore, $\mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{O}_X^+(X)$ is an initial object in the category of affine formal models of X .

2.1. Functors on Artin rings, formal schemes and rigid analytic spaces. Let $F: \mathrm{Art}_{k_L} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sets}$ be a functor. We can extend F to a continuous functor $\widehat{F}: \widehat{\mathrm{Art}}_{k_L} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sets}$ in a unique way: if \mathfrak{m}_A is the maximal ideal of $A \in \widehat{\mathrm{Art}}_{k_L}$, we set $\widehat{F}(A) = \varprojlim_n F(A/\mathfrak{m}_A^n)$, where the transition maps come from functoriality. Note that the Noetherian objects in Art_{k_L} belong to $\mathrm{Ad}_{\mathcal{O}_L}$.

Assume that F is pro-represented by a universal pair (R, ξ) , where R is a Noetherian object in $\widehat{\mathrm{Art}}_{k_L}$ and $\xi \in F(R)$. Since $R \in \mathrm{Ad}_{\mathcal{O}_L}$, it gives rise to an affine formal scheme $\mathrm{Spf} R \in \mathrm{FSch}_{\mathcal{O}_L}$ and a rigid analytic space $(\mathrm{Spf} R)^{\mathrm{rig}} \in \mathrm{Rig}_L$, so that we can consider the functors

$$\begin{aligned} F^{\mathrm{Ad}} &:= \mathrm{Hom}(R, -): \mathrm{Ad}_{\mathcal{O}_L} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sets}, \\ F^{\mathrm{form}} &:= \mathrm{Hom}(-, \mathrm{Spf} R): \mathrm{FSch}_{\mathcal{O}_L} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sets}, \\ F^{\mathrm{rig}} &:= \mathrm{Hom}(-, (\mathrm{Spf} R)^{\mathrm{rig}}): \mathrm{Rig}_L \rightarrow \mathrm{Sets}. \end{aligned}$$

We attach to $\xi \in F(R)$ elements $\xi^{\text{form}} \in F^{\text{form}}(\text{Spf } R) = \text{Hom}(\text{Spf } R, \text{Spf } R)$ and $\xi^{\text{rig}} \in F^{\text{rig}}((\text{Spf } R)^{\text{rig}}) = \text{Hom}((\text{Spf } R)^{\text{rig}}, (\text{Spf } R)^{\text{rig}})$ in the obvious way. By definition, $(\text{Spf } R, \xi^{\text{form}})$ is a universal pair for F^{form} , and $((\text{Spf } R)^{\text{rig}}, \xi^{\text{rig}})$ is a universal pair for F^{rig} .

The above definition are quite trivial, but allow us to define representable functors on some formal schemes and rigid spaces starting from a representable functor on Artin rings. It would be more satisfying to start with a (not necessarily) representable functors on Artin rings, and produce functors on formal schemes (by covering them with formal schemes of the type $\text{Spf } \mathcal{A}$, $\mathcal{A} \in \text{Ad}_{\mathcal{O}_L}$) and rigid spaces (by covering them with rigid spaces of the form $(\text{Spf } \mathcal{A})^{\text{rig}}$, $\mathcal{A} \in \text{Ad}_{\mathcal{O}_L}$, i.e. with wide open subspaces; this is what is sometimes called an “overconvergent” covering in the literature). However, we do not know of a result granting the existence of the required coverings in general. For the same reason, we are unable to check that the above (tautologically representable) functors actually parameterize (pseudo-)deformations of a given residual representation to all formal schemes or rigid spaces. It is however, sufficient to our purposes to know that they do so over certain subcategories of $\text{FSch}_{\mathcal{O}_L}$ and $\text{Rig}_{\mathcal{O}_L}$, namely the category of formal spectra of Noetherian pro- p rings, and that of wide open rigid analytic spaces (see Propositions 3.9 and 3.13).

3. DEFORMATIONS AND PSEUDODEFORMATIONS

We specialize the discussion from the previous section to functors parameterizing (pseudo-)deformations of a profinite group.

3.1. Preliminaries on pseudorepresentations. In order to simplify the exposition, we work with pseudorepresentations in the classical sense (i.e., traces of representations) rather than the more modern notion of Chenevier’s determinants. In particular, we will assume that the characteristic of our coefficient field is large enough compared to the dimension of the pseudorepresentation, in order to avoid the issues described in [Che14, Introduction, footnote 5].

Let d be a positive integer. Let A be a topological ring in which $d!$ is invertible, R a topological A -algebra. We denote by \mathcal{S}_{d+1} the group of permutations of the set $\{0, \dots, d\}$, and by $\varepsilon(\sigma)$ the sign of an element $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_{d+1}$.

Definition 3.1. *A (continuous) A -valued, d -dimensional pseudorepresentation of R is a (continuous) A -linear map $T: R \rightarrow A$ satisfying:*

- (i) $T(1) = d$,
- (ii) for every $r_1, r_2 \in R$, $T(r_1 r_2) = T(r_2 r_1)$,
- (iii) for every $r_0, \dots, r_d \in R$, $\sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_{d+1}} \varepsilon(\sigma) T_{\sigma}(r_0, \dots, r_d) = 0$,

where T_{σ} is defined as follows: if $\sigma = (i_1^1, \dots, i_1^{m_1}) \cdots (i_k^1, \dots, i_k^{m_k})$ is a decomposition of σ in disjoint cycles, then $T_{\sigma} = T(i_1^1 \cdots i_1^{m_1}) + \dots + T(i_k^1 \cdots i_k^{m_k})$.

If G is a topological group, an A -valued pseudorepresentation of G (with any additional properties) is a pseudorepresentation of the group algebra $A[G]$. We also refer to its restriction $T: G \rightarrow A$ as a pseudorepresentation.

We say that a d -dimensional pseudorepresentation T is irreducible if it cannot be written as a sum $T = T_1 + T_2$ of two pseudorepresentations (necessarily, of dimensions $d_1, d_2 \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$ with $d_1 + d_2 = d$). When A is a field, we say that T is absolutely irreducible if $T \otimes_A \overline{A}$ is irreducible.

In order for a map $T: G \rightarrow A$ to be a pseudorepresentation, it is enough that conditions (ii,iii) are satisfied on elements of G . Continuity can also be checked on G .

Given a pseudorepresentation $T: R \rightarrow A$, the kernel of T is the A -submodule of R defined by

$$\ker T = \{y \in R \mid T(xy) = T(x) \forall x \in R\}.$$

When G is a group and $T: G \rightarrow A$ a pseudorepresentation, we denote by $\ker T$ the normal subgroup

$$\ker T = \{y \in G \mid T(xy) = T(x) \forall x \in G\}.$$

If T is continuous, $\ker T$ is closed.

Given a pseudorepresentation $T: R \rightarrow A$ and an A -algebra B , we denote by $T \otimes_A B$ the pseudorepresentation $T \otimes_A B \rightarrow B$ induced from T . For later use, we prove a lemma.

Lemma 3.2. *Let A be a complete, local, Noetherian ring and let $T: R \rightarrow A$ be a pseudorepresentation. Let B be a flat A -algebra. Then $\ker(T \otimes_A B) = (\ker T) \otimes_A B$.*

This is essentially [BC09, Remark 1.2.2], which relies on [Rou96, Proposition 2.11] and also gives alternative assumptions on A and B for which the result holds.

Proof. Obviously, $\ker T \otimes_A B \subset \ker(T \otimes_A B)$, so that $T \otimes_A B$ induces a pseudorepresentation

$$(T \otimes_A B)': R \otimes_A B / ((\ker T) \otimes_A B) \rightarrow B.$$

Since B is A -flat,

$$(2) \quad R \otimes_A B / ((\ker T) \otimes_A B) \cong (R/\ker T) \otimes_A B.$$

Let $T': R/\ker T \rightarrow A$ be the faithful pseudorepresentation induced from T . By [BC09, Remark 1.2.2], $T' \otimes_A B: (R/\ker T) \otimes_A B \rightarrow B$ is faithful. Obviously, $T' \otimes_A B$ is identified with $(T \otimes_A B)'$ via (2). We conclude that $(T \otimes_A B)'$ is faithful, which means that $\ker(T \otimes_A B) \subset (\ker T) \otimes_A B$, giving the missing inclusion. \square

We recall another definition. Let A be a local ring with maximal ideal \mathfrak{m}_A and residue field \mathbb{F} , equipped with the \mathfrak{m}_A -adic topology. Let $T: G \rightarrow A$ a continuous pseudorepresentation.

Definition 3.3 ([BC09, Definition 1.4.1]). *We say that T is residually multiplicity-free, or that \bar{T} is multiplicity-free, if there exist pairwise non-isomorphic, absolutely irreducible representations $\bar{\rho}_i: G \rightarrow \mathrm{M}_{d_i}(\mathbb{F})$, $i = 1, \dots, k$, such that $\bar{T} = \sum_{i=1}^k \mathrm{tr} \bar{\rho}_i$.*

Finally, we refer to [BC09, Definition 1.3.1] for the definition of a *generalized matrix algebra*, GMA in short. Let R be a GMA over a ring A . As per *loc. cit.*, R comes equipped with a *trace* function $R \rightarrow A$. Following [BC09, Section 1.3.3], given a positive integer n and an A -algebra B , we call *trace representation* of a GMA an A -algebra homomorphism $R \rightarrow \mathrm{M}_n(B)$ that commutes with the trace maps on the two sides.

3.2. Deformation functors on Artin rings. We recall a few standard definitions of deformation and pseudodeformation functors on Artin rings. We will apply the definitions from Section 2.1 to representable functors of this kind, and describe the corresponding functors on formal schemes and rigid analytic spaces.

Following Mazur, we call a profinite group G *p-finite* if every open subgroup H of G only admits a finite number of open subgroups of index p . This condition guarantees that the Artinian deformation problems for representations of G are pro-represented by Noetherian objects.

Until the end of the section, let G be a profinite p -finite group and $\bar{\rho}$ be a continuous representation of G on a k_L -vector space V of some finite dimension n . Given an arbitrary ring A and a representation ρ of G on a free A -module, we denote by $\mathrm{tr} \rho: G \rightarrow A$ the trace of ρ .

Consider the functor $\mathrm{PDef}_{\bar{\rho}}: \mathrm{Art}_{k_L} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sets}$, attaching to $A \in \mathrm{Art}_{k_L}$ the set of pseudorepresentations $T: G \rightarrow A$ such that the reduction of T modulo the maximal ideal of A is the trace of $\bar{\rho}$. By [Böc13, Proposition 2.3.1], $\mathrm{PDef}_{\bar{\rho}}$ is pro-represented by a universal pair $(R_{\bar{\rho}}^{\mathrm{ps}}, T^{\mathrm{univ}})$ with $R_{\bar{\rho}}^{\mathrm{ps}}$ Noetherian, that we call the *universal pseudodeformation* of $\bar{\rho}$.

Now let \bar{b} be a basis of $\text{Def}_{\bar{\rho}}^{\square}: \text{Art}_{k_L} \rightarrow \text{Sets}$ associating with $A \in \text{Art}_{k_L}$ the set of the set of triples (r, ι, b) where r is a representation of G_K over an A -module V , ι is a G_K -equivariant isomorphism $V \otimes_A k_L \cong \bar{V}$ and b is a lift of \bar{b} to a basis of V . By Schlessinger's criterion, $\text{Def}_{\bar{\rho}}^{\square}$ is pro-represented by a universal quadruple $(R_{\bar{\rho}}^{\square}, \iota^{\square, \text{univ}}, b^{\text{univ}}, \rho^{\square, \text{univ}})$ with $R_{\bar{\rho}}^{\square}$ Noetherian, that we call the *universal framed deformation* of $\bar{\rho}$.

Since $\text{tr } \rho^{\square, \text{univ}}$ is a pseudorepresentation lifting $\text{tr } \bar{\rho}$, the universal property of $(R_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{ps}}, T^{\text{univ}})$ gives a morphism $R_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{ps}} \rightarrow R_{\bar{\rho}}^{\square}$ in $\widehat{\text{Art}}_{k_L}$.

Consider the functor $\text{Def}_{\bar{\rho}}: \text{Art}_{k_L} \rightarrow \text{Sets}$ associating with $A \in \text{Art}_{k_L}$ the set of pairs (r, ι) where r is a representation of G_K over an A -module V and ι is a G_K -equivariant isomorphism $V \otimes_A k_L \cong \bar{V}$. If $\text{End}_{k_L[G]}(\bar{\rho}) = k_L$, then by [Maz89, Proposition 1], $\text{Def}_{\bar{\rho}}$ is pro-represented by a universal triple $(R_{\bar{\rho}}, \iota^{\text{univ}}, \rho^{\text{univ}})$ with $R_{\bar{\rho}}$ Noetherian, that we call the *universal deformation* of $\bar{\rho}$. In this case, the relevant universal properties give morphisms $R_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{ps}} \rightarrow R_{\bar{\rho}} \rightarrow R_{\bar{\rho}}^{\square}$ in $\widehat{\text{Art}}_{k_L}$ that commute with the already given $R_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{ps}} \rightarrow R_{\bar{\rho}}^{\square}$. When $\bar{\rho}$ is irreducible, the morphism $R_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{ps}} \rightarrow R_{\bar{\rho}}$ is an isomorphism [Böc13, Theorem 2.4.1].

3.3. Pseudorepresentations lifting residual representations. As before, let L be a p -adic field with ring of integers \mathcal{O}_L and residue field k_L , and let G be a profinite, p -finite group. Let $\bar{T}: G \rightarrow k_L$ be a continuous pseudorepresentation. Let X be a quasi-separated, quasi-paracompact rigid analytic space over L and $T: G \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(X)$ a continuous pseudorepresentation.

Definition 3.4. We say that T lifts \bar{T} if there exists a formal model \mathcal{X} of X such that T factors through a pseudorepresentation $T_{\mathcal{X}}: G \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{X})$, and an affine covering $\{\text{Spf } \mathcal{A}_i\}_{i \in I}$ of X such that, for every $i \in I$, the restriction of $T_{\mathcal{X}}$ to $G \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_i$ lifts \bar{T} .

If X is a rigid analytic space over L and $T: G \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(X)$ is a pseudorepresentation, we say that T lifts $\bar{\rho}$ if there exist a G -representation \mathcal{F} on X with trace T and a lattice \mathcal{V} inside of \mathcal{F} with reduction isomorphic to $\bar{\rho}$.

We show that one can actually check the above properties on points.

Lemma 3.5. A pseudorepresentation $T: G \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(X)$ lifts \bar{T} if and only if, for every $x \in X(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$, the specialization $T_x: G \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$ of T at x lifts \bar{T} .

Proof. If T lifts \bar{T} , then there exists an affine covering $\{\text{Spf } \mathcal{A}_i\}_{i \in I}$ of X such that, for every $i \in I$, the restriction of $T_{\mathcal{X}}$ to $T_i: G \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_i$ lifts \bar{T} . Since $\{\text{Spm}(\mathcal{A}_i \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{Q}_p)\}_{i \in I}$ covers X , every point $x \in X(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$ belongs to $\text{Spm}(\mathcal{A}_i \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{Q}_p)$ for some i (after possibly base changing this affinoid to some finite extension of L over which x is defined; we will do this implicitly). Let T_i^{rig} be the composition of T with the restriction $\mathcal{O}_X(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_i \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{Q}_p$. If ev_x denotes specialization at x , the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} G & \xrightarrow{T_i} & \mathcal{A}_i & \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_x} & \mathcal{O}_L \\ \downarrow T_i^{\text{rig}} & & & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{A}_i \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{Q}_p & \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_x} & & & L \end{array}$$

commutes. In particular that the reductions of T_x and T_i coincide, so that if T lifts \bar{T} then T_x also lifts \bar{T} , and if T_x lifts \bar{T} for every $x \in X(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$, then T_i lifts \bar{T} for every $i \in I$. \square

Proposition 3.6.

(i) The pseudorepresentation T factors through a continuous pseudorepresentation $T^+: G \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X^+(X)$.

(ii) Assume that X is flat and normal, and that it admits a flat formal model. Then every pseudorepresentation $T: G \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(X)$ factors through $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(X)$ for a flat, normal formal model \mathcal{X} of X .

Proof. For part (i), observe that for every L -point x of X , the specialization of T at x is a continuous pseudorepresentation $T_x: G \rightarrow L$. Since G is compact, the image of T_x lands in \mathcal{O}_L . Then for every $g \in G$ and $x \in X(L)$, the evaluation of $T(g)$ at x is power-bounded, so that $T(g)$ itself is power-bounded.

We prove (ii). Let \mathcal{X}_0 be a flat formal model of X . Let \mathcal{X} be the normalization of \mathcal{X}_0 , constructed as in [Conr99, Section 2.1]. Then by [Conr99, Theorem 2.1.3] $\mathcal{X}^{\text{rig}} \rightarrow X$ is a normalization of X , hence an isomorphism since X is already normal.

Since \mathcal{X} is flat and normal, the morphism (1) induces an isomorphism $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X^+(X)$ by [deJ95, Theorem 7.4.1]. Therefore, T factors through a pseudorepresentation $T^+: G \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X})$ by part (i). \square

Remark 3.7.

- If X is flat, quasi-separated and quasi-paracompact, then it admits a flat formal model $\mathcal{X}_0 \rightarrow \text{Spf } \mathcal{O}_L$ by the results of Raynaud and Gruson (see [BL93, Corollary 5.10]).
- If X is of the form $(\text{Spf } \mathcal{A})^{\text{rig}}$ for some $\mathcal{A} \in \text{Ad}_{\mathcal{O}_L}$, then $\text{Spf } \mathcal{O}_X^+(X)$ is a flat formal model of it.

3.3.1. *The rigid pseudodeformation functor.* Let $F = \text{PDef}_{\bar{\rho}}: \text{Art}_{k_L} \rightarrow \text{Sets}$, and let $(R_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{ps}}, T^{\text{univ}})$ be the universal pair for F . Consider the functors

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PDef}_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{prof}}: \text{FSch}_{\mathcal{O}_L}^{\text{prof}} &\rightarrow \text{Sets} \\ \mathcal{X} &\rightarrow \{\text{pseudodeformations } T: G \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X}) \text{ of } \text{tr } \bar{\rho}\} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PDef}_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{wo}}: \text{Rig}_L^{\text{wo}} &\rightarrow \text{Sets} \\ X &\rightarrow \{\text{pseudodeformations } T: G \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(X) \text{ of } \text{tr } \bar{\rho}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Notation 3.8. We set $X_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{ps}} = (\text{Spf } R_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{ps}})^{\text{rig}}$, and we still denote with T^{univ} the composition of the universal pseudodeformation T^{univ} of $\bar{\rho}$ with $R_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{ps}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{ps}}}(X_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{ps}})$.

Note that if the category of wide open rigid analytic L -spaces is replaced with that of L -affinoids, the following result is [Che21, Theorem 2.2(iii)].

Proposition 3.9. *There are natural isomorphisms*

$$\begin{aligned} F^{\text{form}}|_{\text{FSch}_{\mathcal{O}_L}^{\text{prof}}} &\cong \text{PDef}_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{prof}} \\ F^{\text{rig}}|_{\text{Rig}_L^{\text{wo}}} &\cong \text{PDef}_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{wo}}, \end{aligned}$$

i.e. the functor on formal schemes (respectively, rigid spaces) obtained from F is a pseudodeformation functor after restriction to the subcategory of formal spectra of Noetherian profinite \mathcal{O}_L -algebras (respectively, wide open rigid analytic L -spaces).

Proof. By definition, an object $\mathcal{X} \in \text{FSch}_{\mathcal{O}_L}^{\text{prof}}$ is a formal scheme of the form $\text{Spf } \mathcal{A}$, with \mathcal{A} a Noetherian object of $\widehat{\text{Art}}_{k_L}$; in particular, the category $\text{FSch}_{\mathcal{O}_L}^{\text{prof}}$ is a full subcategory of $(\widehat{\text{Art}}_{k_L})^{\text{op}}$. Therefore, the first isomorphism follows from the fact that $\text{Hom}(R_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{ps}}, -) \cong F = \text{PDef}_{\bar{\rho}}$.

By definition $F^{\text{rig}} = \text{Hom}(-, (\text{Spf } R_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{ps}})^{\text{rig}})$, so that to every element of $F^{\text{rig}}(X)$ we can attach a homomorphism $f: X \rightarrow (\text{Spf } R_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{ps}})^{\text{rig}}$, and the continuous pseudorepresentation $f^*T^{\text{univ}}: G \rightarrow$

$\mathcal{O}_X(X)$ lifting $\bar{\rho}$. This provides us with a natural transformation $F^{\text{rig}} \rightarrow \text{PDef}_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{wo}}$. We construct a natural transformation in the opposite direction, omitting the routine check that it is an inverse to the one above. By Proposition 3.6 and Remark 3.7, every continuous representation $T: G \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(X)$ lifting $\bar{\rho}$ factors through a continuous pseudorepresentation $T^+: G \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X^+(X)$ lifting $\bar{\rho}$. Since $\mathcal{O}_X^+(X)$ is an element of $\widehat{\text{Art}}_{k_L}$ by Remark 2.2, T defines an element of $\text{Hom}(R_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{ps}}, \mathcal{O}_X^+(X))$, hence an element of $\text{Hom}(X, (\text{Spf } R_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{ps}})^{\text{rig}}) = F^{\text{rig}}(X)$, as desired. \square

3.4. Sheaves lifting residual representations. As before, let $\bar{\rho}: G \rightarrow \text{GL}(\bar{V})$ be an n -dimensional, continuous k_L -linear representation.

Definition 3.10. *We say that V lifts $\bar{\rho}$ if there exists a G -stable \mathcal{O}_L -lattice $\mathcal{V} \subset V$ such that $\mathcal{V} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_L} k_L$ is isomorphic to $\bar{\rho}$ as a k_L -linear representation of G .*

Contrary to a common convention, we are not taking any semisimplification after tensoring with k_L : we want a lattice that actually lifts the chosen, and possibly non-semisimple, $\bar{\rho}$. Since a k_L -representations of G lifted by V is only determined up to semisimplification, a same V can lift various non-isomorphic representations.

Now let \mathcal{X} be a \mathcal{O}_L -formal scheme and let \mathcal{V} be a sheaf of G -representations on \mathcal{X} .

Definition 3.11. *We say that \mathcal{V} lifts $\bar{\rho}$ if, for every point x of \mathcal{X} , corresponding to a morphism $\text{Spf } k \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ for a finite extension k of k_L , the fiber \mathcal{V}_x is isomorphic to $\bar{\rho} \otimes_{k_L} k$ as a G -representation.*

Now let X be a rigid analytic space over L and \mathbf{V} a sheaf of G -representations on X .

Definition 3.12. *We say that \mathbf{V} lifts $\bar{\rho}$ if there exist a formal model \mathcal{X} of X and a sheaf of lattices \mathcal{V} for \mathbf{V} over \mathcal{X} such that \mathcal{V} lifts $\bar{\rho}$.*

3.4.1. The rigid deformation functor. Assume that $\bar{\rho}$ is absolutely irreducible. Let $F = \text{Def}_{\bar{\rho}}: \text{Art}_{k_L} \rightarrow \text{Sets}$, and let $(R_{\bar{\rho}}, \rho^{\text{univ}})$ be the universal pair for F . Consider the functors

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Def}_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{prof}}: \text{FSch}_{\mathcal{O}_L}^{\text{prof}} &\rightarrow \text{Sets} \\ \mathcal{X} &\rightarrow \{G\text{-representations } \mathcal{V} \text{ over } \mathcal{X} \text{ lifting } \bar{\rho}\} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Def}_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{wo}}: \text{Rig}_L^{\text{wo}} &\rightarrow \text{Sets} \\ X &\rightarrow \{G\text{-representations } \mathbf{V} \text{ over } X \text{ lifting } \bar{\rho}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Again, if the category of wide open rigid analytic L -spaces is replaced with that of L -affinoids, the following result is the absolutely irreducible case of [Che21, Theorem 2.2(iii, iv)].

Proposition 3.13. *There are natural isomorphisms*

$$\begin{aligned} F^{\text{form}}|_{\text{FSch}_{\mathcal{O}_L}^{\text{prof}}} &\cong \text{Def}_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{prof}} \\ F^{\text{rig}}|_{\text{Rig}_L^{\text{wo}}} &\cong \text{PDef}_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{wo}}, \end{aligned}$$

i.e. the functor on formal schemes (respectively, rigid spaces) obtained from F is a deformation functor after restriction to the subcategory of formal spectra of Noetherian profinite \mathcal{O}_L -algebras (respectively, wide open rigid analytic L -spaces).

Proof. Since deformations of $\bar{\rho}$ to a Noetherian object \mathcal{A} of $\widehat{\text{Art}}_{k_L}$ are in an obvious natural bijection with deformations of $\bar{\rho}$ over $\text{Spf } \mathcal{A}$, the first statement follows from the universal property of $R_{\bar{\rho}}$.

By definition $F^{\text{rig}} = \text{Hom}(-, (\text{Spf } R_{\bar{\rho}})^{\text{rig}})$, so that to every element of $F^{\text{rig}}(X)$ we can attach a homomorphism $f: X \rightarrow (\text{Spf } R_{\bar{\rho}})^{\text{rig}}$, and the G -representation $f^* \rho^{\text{univ}}$ lifting $\bar{\rho}$. This provides

us with a natural transformation $F^{\text{rig}} \rightarrow \text{Def}_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{wo}}$. We construct a natural transformation in the opposite direction, omitting the routine check that it is an inverse to the one above.

Let \mathbf{V} be a G -representation over X , lifting $\bar{\rho}$. Since $\bar{\rho}$ is absolutely irreducible, it is in particular multiplicity-free, and \mathbf{V} is absolutely irreducible. In particular, by Theorem 4.16, \mathbf{V} admits a lattice \mathcal{V} defined over a formal model \mathcal{X} of X . Now \mathcal{V} is a deformation of $\bar{\rho}$, hence by the universal property of $\text{Spf } R_{\bar{\rho}}$, it is induced by a map $g: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \text{Spf } R_{\bar{\rho}}$. The generic fiber of g defines an element of $F^{\text{rig}}(X)$, as desired. \square

Notation 3.14. We set $X_{\bar{\rho}} = (\text{Spf } R_{\bar{\rho}})^{\text{rig}}$ and $X_{\bar{\rho}}^{\square} = (\text{Spf } R_{\bar{\rho}}^{\square})^{\text{rig}}$. We still denote by ρ^{univ} (respectively, $\rho^{\square, \text{univ}}$) the composition of the universal deformation ρ^{univ} (respectively, the universal framed deformation $\rho^{\square, \text{univ}}$) of $\bar{\rho}$ with $R_{\bar{\rho}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_{\bar{\rho}}}(X_{\bar{\rho}})$ (respectively, $R_{\bar{\rho}}^{\square} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_{\bar{\rho}}^{\square}}(X_{\bar{\rho}}^{\square})$)

Note that the sheaf $\mathbf{V}_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{univ}}$ is actually a G -representation on $X_{\bar{\rho}}$, not just a sheaf, since it is attached to the representation ρ^{univ} . If X is a rigid analytic space X over L carrying a sheaf \mathbf{V} of G -representations lifting $\bar{\rho}$ (and also carrying some associated ι), then the morphism $f: X \rightarrow X_{\bar{\rho}}$ provided to us by the universal property identifies \mathbf{V} with the pullback $f^* \mathbf{V}_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{univ}}$, which is a G -representation on X . We deduce the following.

Lemma 3.15. Assume that $\text{End}_{k_L}(\bar{\rho}) = k_L$. Let X be a rigid analytic space and \mathbf{V} a sheaf of G -representations on X lifting $\bar{\rho}$. Then \mathbf{V} is a G -representation on X .

Recall that, as functors on Art_{k_L} , we have natural transformations $\text{Def}_{\bar{\rho}}^{\square} \rightarrow \text{Def}_{\bar{\rho}} \rightarrow \text{PDef}_{\bar{\rho}}$, inducing a morphism $R_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{ps}} \rightarrow R_{\bar{\rho}}^{\square}$, and, if $\text{End}_{k_L}(\bar{\rho}) = k_L$, $R_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{ps}} \rightarrow R_{\bar{\rho}} \rightarrow R_{\bar{\rho}}^{\square}$. The corresponding natural transformations of functors in the rigid setting are given as follows:

- $\text{Def}_{\bar{\rho}}^{\square} \rightarrow \text{Def}_{\bar{\rho}}$ maps a triple (\mathbf{V}, ι, b) to the pair (\mathbf{V}, ι) ,
- $\text{Def}_{\bar{\rho}} \rightarrow \text{PDef}_{\bar{\rho}}$ maps a pair (\mathbf{V}, ι) to the trace of \mathbf{V} .

By passing to the representing objects we obtain a morphism $X_{\bar{\rho}}^{\square} \rightarrow X_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{ps}}$, and, if $\text{End}_{k_L}(\bar{\rho}) = k_L$, morphisms $X_{\bar{\rho}}^{\square} \rightarrow X_{\bar{\rho}} \rightarrow X_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{ps}}$. These morphisms are also induced by the ring homomorphisms recalled above.

Remark 3.16. The G -representation $\mathbf{V}_{\bar{\rho}}^{\square, \text{univ}}$ on $X_{\bar{\rho}}^{\square}$ admits a lattice: it is the G -representation on $\text{Spf } R_{\bar{\rho}}^{\square}$ associated with $\rho^{\square, \text{univ}}: G \rightarrow \text{GL}_n(R_{\bar{\rho}}^{\square})$.

When $\text{End}_{k_L[G]}(\bar{\rho}) = k_L$, the G -representation $\mathbf{V}_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{univ}}$ on $X_{\bar{\rho}}$ admits a lattice: it is the G -representation on $\text{Spf } R_{\bar{\rho}}$ associated with ρ^{univ} .

4. LATTICES IN FAMILIES OF REPRESENTATIONS

Let G be a compact topological group. In this section, we introduce the (standard) notion of sheaf of G -representations over a rigid analytic space X , and show how to find a “lattice” in it (i.e. an integral model) under some reasonable assumptions on the sheaf and on its underlying space (see Theorem 4.16).

4.1. Sheaves of G -representations. In the following definitions, X can be either a rigid analytic space over L , or an admissible \mathcal{O}_L -formal scheme. By “open” in X we will mean either an admissible open if X is a rigid space, or an open admissible formal subscheme if X is a formal scheme.

Definition 4.1. An \mathcal{O}_X -linear action of G on an \mathcal{O}_X -module \mathbf{V} is the datum, for every open $U \subset X$, of a continuous homomorphism

$$\rho_U: G \rightarrow \text{Aut}_{\mathcal{O}_X(U)\text{-mod}} \mathbf{V}(U),$$

such that, for every inclusion $V \subset U$ of opens in X , the composition of ρ_U with the restriction $\mathbf{V}(U) \rightarrow \mathbf{V}(V)$ is conjugate to ρ_V in $\text{Aut}_{\mathcal{O}_X(V)} \mathbf{V}(V)$.

A sheaf of G -representations on X is a locally free \mathcal{O}_X -module \mathbf{V} of finite rank carrying an \mathcal{O}_X -linear action of G .

Obviously, a free sheaf \mathbf{V} on X is generated by global sections if and only if \mathcal{O}_X itself is generated by global sections. The following fact assures us that this is the case in some situations of interest.

Lemma 4.2. *If X is either an admissible affine \mathcal{O}_L -formal scheme, an affinoid or a wide open rigid analytic space over L , then \mathcal{O}_X is generated by global sections.*

Proof. In the affine or affinoid case, this is obvious. If X is a wide open rigid analytic space over L , then $A^+ := \mathcal{O}_X(X)^+$ is a complete local ring by Remark 2.2, and following the construction of [deJ95, Section 7.1] we see that X is the generic fiber of $\text{Spf } A^+$ in the sense of Berthelot. In particular, A^+ generates \mathcal{O}_X as a \mathcal{O}_X -module. \square

A sheaf of G -representations is free and generated by global sections if and only if there exists a free $\mathcal{O}_X(X)$ -module M of finite rank and a continuous homomorphism

$$\rho_{\mathbf{V}}: G \rightarrow \text{Aut}_{\mathcal{O}_X(X)} M$$

such that, for every open subspace $Y \subset X$, the $(\mathcal{O}_X(Y), G)$ -module $\mathbf{V}(Y)$ is isomorphic to $M \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X(X)} \mathcal{O}_X(Y)$ equipped with the G -action induced from that on M . In this case, one can simply take $M = \mathbf{V}(X)$.

Definition 4.3. *A G -representation on X is a free sheaf of G -representations \mathbf{V} on X generated by global sections.*

Assume that X is reduced and irreducible, so that $\text{Frac}(\mathcal{O}_X(X))$ is a field that we denote by K_X . We say that a G -representation \mathbf{V} on X is irreducible if $\rho_{\mathbf{V}} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X(X)} K_X$ is irreducible. We say that \mathbf{V} is absolutely irreducible if $\rho_{\mathbf{V}} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X(X)} K_X^{\text{sep}}$ is absolutely irreducible.

Remark 4.4. Let \mathbf{V} be a sheaf of G -representations on X . Then there exists a covering \mathfrak{U} of X such that, for every $U \in \mathfrak{U}$, $\mathbf{V}|_U$ is a G -representation. Indeed, by definition, a sheaf of G -representations on X is a locally free \mathcal{O}_X -module \mathbf{V} equipped with a G -action, i.e. there exists a covering \mathfrak{U} of X , which is *admissible* in the case when X is a rigid space, such that $\mathbf{V}|_U$ is free as an \mathcal{O}_U -module for every $U \in \mathfrak{U}$. By refining the covering \mathfrak{U} , one can assume that every $U \in \mathfrak{U}$ is affine/affinoid, so that $\mathbf{V}|_U$ is a G -representation.

Remark 4.5.

- (i) We stress once more that global generation only depends on the space X ; we attach the phrase “generated by global sections” to the sheaf just so we can speak of G -representations without making assumptions on X (if \mathcal{O}_X is not generated by global sections, no G -representation on X will exist) .
- (ii) By the above discussion, the datum of a G -representation on X generated by global section is the same as that of a free $\mathcal{O}_X(X)$ -module M of finite rank and a continuous representation $\rho_{\mathbf{V}}: G \rightarrow \text{Aut}_{\mathcal{O}_X(X)} M$. We call $\rho_{\mathbf{V}}$ as above the representation associated with \mathbf{V} . We sometimes abuse of terminology and refer to $\rho_{\mathbf{V}}$ as a G -representation on X .
- (iii) It is immediate from the definition and from the first part of the remark that a G -representation \mathbf{V} on X is irreducible if and only if its only sub- G -representations are 0 and \mathbf{V} . It is not obvious that an irreducible \mathbf{V} does not admit any non-trivial subsheaves of G -representations.

Note that if $X = \mathrm{Spm} A$ is an affinoid, a G -representation on X is what is called an A -representation of G in [KL10].

For every sheaf of G -representations \mathbf{V} on X , there exists an affine (if X is a formal scheme) or affinoid (if X is a rigid analytic space) covering \mathcal{U} of X with the property that, for every $U \in \mathcal{U}$, the restriction of \mathbf{V} to U is a G -representation on U .

Definition 4.6. *When X is either an affine \mathcal{O}_L -formal scheme or an affinoid rigid analytic space over L , we define the trace of a G -representation \mathbf{V} on X as the trace $\mathrm{tr} \mathbf{V}: G \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(X)$ of the homomorphism $\rho_{\mathbf{V}}: G \rightarrow \mathrm{Aut}_{\mathcal{O}_X(X)}(\mathbf{V}(X))$ associated with \mathbf{V} .*

For an arbitrary \mathcal{O}_L -formal scheme or rigid analytic L -space X and a sheaf \mathbf{V} of G -representations on X , we define the trace of \mathbf{V} as the function $\mathrm{tr} \mathbf{V}: G \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(X)$ defined, on every open U over which $\mathbf{V}|_U$ is a G -representation, as the trace of $\mathbf{V}|_U$.

Remark 4.7.

- The second part of Definition 4.6 produces, as desired, a map $G \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(X)$. Indeed, by Remark 4.4, there exists a covering \mathcal{U} of X , admissible in case X is a rigid space, such that $\mathbf{V}|_U$ is a G -representation on U ; therefore, for every $g \in G$, the collection of traces $\mathrm{tr}(\mathbf{V}|_U)(g)$, $U \in \mathcal{U}$, glues to a global function on X . Here we are using in a crucial way the admissibility of \mathcal{U} in the rigid case: see Section 5.7 for a further discussion on this.
- Given a rigid analytic space X and a sheaf \mathbf{V} of G -representations on X , one can compute the trace of \mathbf{V} on any sheaf of lattices, in the following sense: if \mathcal{V} is a sheaf of lattices in \mathbf{V} , defined over a formal model \mathcal{X} of X , then the trace of \mathbf{V} coincides with that of \mathcal{V} after composition with the natural map $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(X)$.

Lemma 4.8. *Let \mathbf{V} be a G -representation on X and T the trace of \mathbf{V} . The following are equivalent:*

- (i) *The G -representation \mathbf{V} is absolutely irreducible.*
- (ii) *The pseudorepresentation $T \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X(X)} K_X^{\mathrm{sep}}$ is irreducible.*

Proof. We first prove that (i) \iff (ii). By definition, \mathbf{V} is absolutely irreducible if and only if $\rho_{\mathbf{V}} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X(X)} K_X^{\mathrm{sep}}$ is irreducible. If $\rho_{\mathbf{V}} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X(X)} K_X^{\mathrm{sep}}$ is an extension of two non-zero K_X^{sep} -linear representations ρ_1 and ρ_2 of G , then $T \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X(X)} K_X^{\mathrm{sep}}$ is the sum of the traces $T_1, T_2: G \rightarrow K_X^{\mathrm{sep}}$ of ρ_1 and ρ_2 . This gives the implication (ii) \implies (i).

For the other direction, assume that $T \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X(X)} K_X^{\mathrm{sep}}$ is a sum of two non-trivial pseudorepresentations $T_1, T_2: G \rightarrow K_X^{\mathrm{sep}}$. By [Tay91, Theorem 1(2)], there exist K_X^{sep} -linear representations ρ_1 and ρ_2 with traces T_1 and T_2 , respectively. Since the K_X^{sep} -linear representations $\rho_{\mathbf{V}} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X(X)} K_X^{\mathrm{sep}}$ and $\rho_1 \oplus \rho_2$ share the same trace, their semisimplifications are isomorphic, again by [Tay91, Theorem 1(2)]. In particular, $\rho_{\mathbf{V}} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X(X)} K_X^{\mathrm{sep}}$ is not absolutely irreducible. This proves by contradiction that (i) \implies (ii). \square

Every G -representation \mathcal{F} on an admissible formal \mathcal{O}_L -scheme \mathcal{X} induces a G -representation on the generic fiber of X : replace the corresponding $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X})$ -module \mathcal{M} with its generic fiber $\mathcal{M} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X})} \mathcal{O}_X(X)$, where the tensor product is taken via the natural map $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(X)$. We refer to the resulting representation as the generic fiber of \mathcal{F} , and denote it by $\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{rig}}$. By performing this operation over a covering of \mathcal{X} , one can attach to a sheaf of G -representations \mathcal{F} on \mathcal{X} a sheaf of G -representations on X , independent of the chosen covering, that we refer to as the generic fiber of the original sheaf and denote again by $\mathcal{F}^{\mathrm{rig}}$.

Definition 4.9. *We say that a sheaf of G -representations \mathbf{V} on X is irreducible if the only subsheaves of G -representations of \mathbf{V} are the zero sheaf and \mathbf{V} itself.*

4.1.1. *Strictly quasi-Stein spaces.* We introduce a slightly stronger property for a rigid analytic space than being wide open.

Definition 4.10. *cf. [Och23, Definition 7] A rigid analytic space X over L is said to be quasi-Stein if it is reduced and can be admissibly covered by an increasing union of affinoids $\bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} X_i$ with the property that the restriction map $\mathcal{O}_{X_{i+1}}(X_{i+1}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_i}(X_i)$ is of dense image for every i . We say that X is strictly quasi-Stein if one can choose the X_i in such a way that $\mathcal{O}_{X_{i+1}}(X_{i+1}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_i}(X_i)$ is moreover compact for every i .*

In other words, X is strictly quasi-Stein if it is wide open and, moreover, one can take the restriction maps in Definition 2.1 to be of dense image. A wide open disc of any dimension and radius, with its obvious affinoid covering, is a strictly quasi-Stein space.

Our interest in the above definition lies in the following classical result.

Theorem 4.11. *[Kie67, Satz 2.4] If \mathbf{V} is a coherent sheaf on a quasi-Stein rigid space X , then the cohomology groups $H^i(X, \mathbf{V})$ vanish for $i \geq 1$.*

In particular, every sheaf of G -representations on a quasi-Stein space X is a G -representation. This will allow us to apply our results to certain simple rigid analytic spaces, carrying sheaves of crystalline or semistable representations, without worrying whether such sheaves are free and generated by global sections (see Corollary 5.25).

4.2. **Sheaves of lattices.** Let \mathbf{V} be a sheaf of G -representations on X .

Definition 4.12. *We say that \mathbf{V} admits a lattice if there exists an affine formal model \mathcal{X} of X and a G -representation \mathcal{V} on \mathcal{X} such that \mathcal{V}^{rig} is isomorphic to \mathbf{V} as a G -representation on X .*

We say that \mathbf{V} admits a sheaf of lattices if there exists a formal model \mathcal{X} of X and a sheaf \mathcal{V} of G -representations on \mathcal{X} such that \mathcal{V}^{rig} is isomorphic to \mathbf{V} as a sheaf of G -representations on X .

In both cases, we say that the lattice, or sheaf of lattices, \mathcal{V} is defined over \mathcal{X} .

Our definition of sheaf of lattices is essentially taken from [Che20, Lemme 3.18]. We also refer the reader to [Hel12, Definition 3.5] for a formulation in terms of adic spaces, and to [Tor24] where the same notion is referred to as an *integral subfamily* of \mathbf{V} .

Note that if \mathbf{V} admits a lattice, then \mathbf{V} is necessarily a G -representation on X (not just a sheaf of G -representations).

Remark 4.13. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of rigid analytic spaces over L . Let \mathbf{V} be a sheaf of G -representations on Y , and \mathcal{V} a sheaf of lattices in \mathbf{V} defined over a formal model \mathcal{Y} of Y . The coherent sheaf $f^*\mathbf{V}$, with the action of G induced from \mathbf{V} , is a sheaf of G -representations on X . If Y is the generic fiber of \mathcal{Y} in the sense of Raynaud, and X also admits a formal model in the sense of Raynaud, then one can pull back \mathcal{V} to a lattice for $f^*\mathbf{V}$ defined over some Raynaud formal model for X . However, it is unclear whether one can always pull back \mathcal{V} in the wider context of Berthelot's theory.

In the context of Raynaud's theory of formal models, Chenevier proves that every sheaf of G -representations on a reduced, quasi-compact, quasi-separated rigid analytic space X admits a sheaf of lattices [Che20, Lemme 3.18]. We state a version of his result in the context of Berthelot's theory. The proof simply requires checking that Chenevier's argument goes through for a rigid analytic space that admits a formal model in the sense of Berthelot. Let X be a rigid analytic space over L , and \mathbf{V} a sheaf of G -representations over X .

Proposition 4.14. *Assume that there exists a torsion-free formal model \mathcal{X}_0 of X , and a torsion-free, coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}_0}$ -module \mathcal{V}_0 such that $\mathcal{V}_0 \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_L} L$ is isomorphic to \mathbf{V} as an \mathcal{O}_X -module (without*

taking into account the action of G). Then there exists a formal model \mathcal{X} of X and a sheaf of lattices for \mathbf{V} defined over \mathcal{X} .

Proof. Let $\mathcal{X}_0, \mathcal{V}_0$ be as in the statement. Let $\{\mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{A}_i\}_{i \in I}$ be a covering of \mathcal{X}_0 by open affine formal subschemes such that $\mathcal{V}_0|_{\mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{A}_i}$ is free, i.e. it is attached to a finite free \mathcal{A}_i -module $V_{0,i}$. Clearly $\mathbf{V}|_{\mathrm{Spm}(\mathcal{A}_i[1/p])}$ is attached to the finite free $\mathcal{A}_i[1/p]$ -module $V_i := V_{0,i} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_L} L$. The action of G on \mathbf{V} induces a continuous action of G on $\prod_{i \in I} V_i$, and the stabilizer H of the open subring $\prod_{i \in I} V_{0,i} \subset \prod_{i \in I} V_i$ is open in G . Since G is profinite, H is of finite index in G . Let $\{g_i\}_i$ be a finite set of representatives for the left H -cosets in G . The finite sum $\mathcal{V}_1 = \sum_i g_i(\mathcal{V}_0)$ of subsheaves of \mathbf{V} is a G -stable subsheaf of \mathbf{V} . It has a natural structure of coherent, torsion-free $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}_0}$ -module, and $\mathcal{V}_1 \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_L} L \cong \mathbf{V}$.

In general, it is not true that \mathcal{V}_1 is locally free as a $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}_0}$ -module; we rely on Raynaud's theory of admissible blow-ups in order to replace it with a locally free sheaf over a suitable formal model of X . Let \mathcal{I} be the Fitting ideal of the $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}_0}$ -module \mathcal{V}_1 ; it is an admissible ideal sheaf in $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}_0}$. We consider the blow-up \mathcal{X} of \mathcal{X}_0 relative to \mathcal{I} , as in [FK18, Chapter II, Sections 1.1(a-b)]: it is another admissible formal model of \mathcal{X} . By [FK18, Chapter II, Section 1.2] the strict transform \mathcal{V} of \mathcal{V}_1 along $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_0$ is a coherent, locally free $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$ -module of finite type over \mathcal{X} , and its generic fiber is still isomorphic to \mathbf{V} . The $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}_0}$ -linear action of G on \mathcal{V}_1 induces a $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$ -linear action of G on \mathcal{V} , giving back the original action of G on the generic fiber \mathbf{V} . \square

Remark 4.15. The assumptions of Proposition 4.14 are satisfied if X is either of the following:

- A quasi-separated, quasi-compact rigid analytic space: \mathcal{X}_0 and \mathcal{V}_0 are provided to us by Raynaud's theory [Bos14, Section 8.4, Lemma 4(e)].
- A wide open rigid analytic space: we can choose $\mathcal{X}_0 = \mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{O}_X^+(X)$ by the discussion after Definition 2.1. To construct \mathcal{V}_0 , consider the increasing affine covering $\{\mathcal{X}_i\}_{i \geq 1}$ of \mathcal{X}_0 described in [deJ95, Section 7.1.1]: the generic fibers of the \mathcal{X}_i give an open affinoid covering $\{X_i\}_{i \geq 1}$ of X . By Raynaud's theory, one can choose recursively for every $i \geq 1$ a torsion-free, coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}_i}$ -module \mathcal{V}_i such that $\mathcal{V}_i \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_L} L \cong \mathbf{V}|_{X_i}$ and $\mathcal{V}_i \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}_i}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}_{i-1}} \cong \mathcal{V}_{i-1}$. The inverse limit $\mathcal{V}_0 := \lim_i \mathcal{V}_i$ is a torsion-free, coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}_0}$ -module with generic fiber \mathbf{V} .

4.3. Existence of lattices over wide open rigid analytic spaces. Let X be an irreducible wide open rigid analytic space over L . The following is our main result.

Theorem 4.16. *Every absolutely irreducible, residually multiplicity-free G -representation \mathbf{V} on X admits a lattice defined over $\mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{O}_X^+(X)$.*

Proof. Set $A = \mathcal{O}_X(X)$, $A^+ = \mathcal{O}_X^+(X)$, and K_X to be the total fraction ring of A . As we remarked in Section 2, A^+ is a local profinite \mathcal{O}_L -algebra and X is the generic fiber of $\mathrm{Spf} A^+$. Since X is reduced and irreducible, K_X is a field.

Since X is wide open, the assumptions of Proposition 4.14 are satisfied by Remark 4.15. Therefore, there exists a sheaf of lattices \mathcal{V} for \mathbf{V} , defined over some formal model \mathcal{X} of X . By Remark 2.5, we can assume that $\mathcal{X} = \mathrm{Spf} A^+$ since X is wide open. Let $T: G \rightarrow A^+$ be the pseudorepresentation attached to \mathcal{V} , in the sense of Definition 4.6.

Let $\{\mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{A}_i\}_{i \in I}$ be a covering of \mathcal{X} by irreducible, reduced affine formal schemes such that $\mathcal{V}|_{\mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{A}_i}$ is free for every $i \in I$. Therefore, the restriction $\mathcal{V}|_{\mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{A}_i}$ is a G -representation on $\mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{A}_i$, associated with a homomorphism $\rho_i: G \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathcal{A}_i)$, where n is the rank of \mathbf{V} . For every i , let K_i be the total fraction ring of \mathcal{A}_i , which is a field since we assumed $\mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{A}_i$ to be irreducible and reduced.

We still denote by T the ring homomorphism $A^+[G] \rightarrow A^+$ obtained by extending A^+ -linearly the original T . By [BC09, Theorem 1.4.4(i)], the ring $\mathcal{R} := A^+[G]/\ker T$ has a structure of GMA over A^+ such that the pseudorepresentation T is obtained by composing the natural projection

$A^+[G] \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$ with the trace $\mathcal{R} \rightarrow A^+$. Such a structure of GMA is unique up to conjugation by an element of \mathcal{R}^\times . To prove the proposition, it is enough to show that there is a trace representation $\mathcal{R} \hookrightarrow M_n(A^+)$. By restricting the composition $A^+[G] \rightarrow \mathcal{R} \rightarrow M_n(A^+)$ to G , we would then obtain a lattice in \mathbf{V} .

By extending scalars to any of the rings \mathcal{A}_i appearing in the covering we introduced above, we obtain a pseudorepresentation $T_i: \mathcal{A}_i[G] \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_i$ and a GMA $\mathcal{R}_i := \mathcal{R} \otimes_{A^+} \mathcal{A}_i$. Recall that T_i is the \mathcal{A}_i -linear extension of the trace of the representation $\rho_i: G \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathcal{A}_i)$. In particular, after extending \mathcal{A}_i -linearly ρ_i , we obtain a representation $\tilde{\rho}_i: \mathcal{A}_i[G] \rightarrow M_n(\mathcal{A}_i)$. Obviously $\ker \tilde{\rho}_i \subset \ker T_i$.

We claim that the reverse inclusion $\ker T_i \subset \ker \tilde{\rho}_i$ also holds. An element $x \in \mathcal{A}_i[G]$ belongs to $\ker T_i$ if and only if $T_i(xg) = 0$ for every $g \in G$; therefore the element $x \otimes 1$ of $\mathcal{A}_i[G] \otimes_{\mathcal{A}_i} K_i = K_i[G]$ belongs to the kernel of $T_i \otimes_{\mathcal{A}_i} K_i$. Since T_i is K_i -linear, $\tilde{\rho}_i(x \otimes 1)$ is orthogonal to the image of $\tilde{\rho}_i \otimes_{\mathcal{A}_i} K_i$ under the inner product

$$\mathrm{tr}: M_n(K_i) \times M_n(K_i) \rightarrow K_i$$

mapping (x, y) to the trace of xy^t , y^t denoting the transpose of y . Since \mathbf{V} is absolutely irreducible, $\mathbf{V} \otimes_{A^+} \mathcal{A}_i$ is irreducible, and so is $\mathbf{V} \otimes_{A^+} K_i$. In particular, the image of $\tilde{\rho}_i \otimes_{\mathcal{A}_i} K_i$ is the whole $M_n(K_i)$, hence $\tilde{\rho}_i(x \otimes 1)$ needs to be in the kernel of the trace pairing tr . Since this pairing is perfect, $\tilde{\rho}_i(x \otimes 1)$ must vanish, which means that $x \in \ker \tilde{\rho}_i$.

We thus obtain trace representations

$$\mathcal{R}_i = \mathcal{A}_i[G]/\ker T_i = \mathcal{A}[G]/\ker \tilde{\rho}_i \hookrightarrow M_n(\mathcal{A}_i) \hookrightarrow M_n(K_i),$$

where the next-to-last map is induced by $\tilde{\rho}_i$ and the last one is the natural embedding. We denote by $\iota_{i,1}$ the trace representation $\mathcal{R}_i \rightarrow M_n(K_i)$ produced by the above composition.

By [BC09, Theorem 1.4.4(ii)], there exists an injective trace representation

$$\iota_1: \mathcal{R} \hookrightarrow M_n(K_X).$$

By composing this embedding with the restriction maps of meromorphic functions $K_X \rightarrow K_i$, we obtain a trace representation $\mathcal{R} \rightarrow M_n(K_i)$, hence, after extending \mathcal{A}_i -linearly, a trace representation

$$\iota_{i,2}: \mathcal{R}_i \rightarrow M_n(K_i).$$

For every i , the two trace representations $\iota_{i,1}, \iota_{i,2}: \mathcal{R}_i \hookrightarrow M_n(K_i)$ must be conjugate by an element of $\mathrm{GL}_n(K_i)$.

We denote by $M_n(\mathcal{O})$ (respectively $M_n(\mathcal{K})$) the sheaf over $\mathcal{X} = \mathrm{Spf} A^+$ that associates with an admissible open formal subscheme $U \subset \mathrm{Spf} A^+$ the ring $M_n(\mathcal{O}_X(U))$, where \mathcal{O}_X denotes the structure sheaf of X (respectively, the ring $M_n(\mathrm{Frac}(\mathcal{O}_X(U)))$ where Frac denotes the total fraction ring). We denote by $\mathrm{PGL}_n(\mathcal{K})$ the sheaf on X whose sections over an open U are the $\mathrm{Frac}(\mathcal{O}_X(U))$ -linear automorphisms of $M_n(\mathrm{Frac}(\mathcal{O}_X(U)))$.

Let $g_i \in \mathrm{PGL}_n(K_i)$ be such that, for every $i \in I$, $g_i \cdot \iota_{i,2} = \iota_{i,1}$ (where by $g_i \cdot$ we mean conjugation by a representative of g_i in $\mathrm{GL}_n(K_i)$). If $i, j \in I$, write $\mathcal{A}_{ij} = \mathcal{A}_i \otimes_{A^+} \mathcal{A}_j$, $K_{ij} = \mathrm{Frac}(\mathcal{A}_{ij})$, $R_{ij} = R \otimes_{A^+} \mathcal{A}_{ij}$, $\iota_{ij,1}$ and $\iota_{ij,2}$ for the maps $R_{ij} \rightarrow M_n(K_{ij})$ induced by $\iota_{i,1}$ and $\iota_{i,2}$ respectively, and g_{ij} and g_{ji} for the images of g_i and g_j in $\mathrm{PGL}_n(K_i \otimes_{K_X} K_j)$, respectively. Clearly

$$g_{ij} \cdot \iota_{ij,2} = \iota_{ij,1} = g_{ji} \cdot \iota_{ij,2},$$

hence $g_{ij}g_{ji}^{-1}$ belongs to the centralizer of the image of $\iota_{ij,2}$ in $\mathrm{PGL}_n(K_{ij})$. Since \mathbf{V} is irreducible, this centralizer is trivial. In particular, the collection $\{g_i\}_{i \in I}$ is an element of the equalizer of the sequence

$$\prod_{i \in I} \mathrm{PGL}_n(K_i) \rightrightarrows \prod_{i,j} \mathrm{PGL}_n(K_{ij}),$$

which is simply $\mathrm{PGL}_n(K_X)$ since $\{\mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{A}_i\}_{i \in I}$ is a covering of $\mathrm{Spf} A^+$ and $\mathrm{PGL}_n(K)$ is a sheaf on $\mathrm{Spf} A^+$.

Let g be the element of $\mathrm{PGL}_n(K_X)$ determined locally by the g_i . Then the map

$$g.\iota_1: \mathcal{R} \rightarrow \mathrm{M}_n(K_X)$$

coincides for every i with $\iota_{i,2}$ after composition with $K_X \rightarrow K_i$. In particular, since the image of $\iota_{i,2}$ is contained in $\mathrm{M}_n(\mathcal{A}_i)$ for every i , the image of $g.\iota_1$ is contained in the equalizer of the sequence

$$\prod_{i \in I} \mathrm{M}_n(\mathcal{A}_i) \rightrightarrows \prod_{i,j} \mathrm{M}_n(\mathcal{A}_{ij}),$$

which is $\mathrm{M}_n(A^+)$ since $\{\mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{A}_i\}_{i \in I}$ is a covering of $\mathrm{Spf} A^+$ and $\mathrm{M}_n(\mathcal{O}_X)$ is a sheaf on $\mathrm{Spf} A^+$. \square

We give a corollary.

Corollary 4.17. *Let \mathbf{V} be an absolutely irreducible, residually multiplicity free G -representation on a wide open rigid analytic space X . Then there exists a morphism $f: X \rightarrow X_{\overline{\rho}}$ such that $\mathbf{V} \cong f^* \mathbf{V}^{\square, \mathrm{univ}}$ as G -representations.*

Proof. By Proposition 4.16, \mathbf{V} admits a lattice. The result then follows from the universal property of the quadruple $(X_{\overline{\rho}}^{\square}, \mathbf{V}^{\square, \mathrm{univ}}, \iota^{\square, \mathrm{univ}}, b^{\square, \mathrm{univ}})$. \square

5. CONSTANCY MODULO p^n OF SHEAVES OF G -REPRESENTATIONS

We denote by L a p -adic field, with valuation ring \mathcal{O}_L having maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m}_L \subset \mathcal{O}_L$ and residue field k_L . We fix a uniformizer π_L of L . Recall that we have chosen a p -adic norm on $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$ satisfying $|p| = p^{-1}$, so that $|\pi_L| = p^{1/e}$, where e is the ramification index of L/\mathbb{Q}_p .

Given a sheaf of G -representations \mathbf{V} over a rigid analytic L -space X , we are interested in finding subdomains of X over which \mathbf{V} is *constant* modulo a certain power of π_L . Since such a notion will depend on the choice of a sheaf of lattices for \mathbf{V} , we start by giving two definitions of constancy mod powers of π_L for a sheaf of G -representations over a formal scheme. We rely on the definitions and discussion in [Tor24, Section 2].

Let \mathcal{X} be a formal scheme over \mathcal{O}_L , and \mathcal{V} a sheaf of G -representations over \mathcal{X} . For every $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$, $p^n \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$ is a closed ideal sheaf on \mathcal{X} . We recall the following definition due to Torti, for which we refer to [Tor24, Section 2.1].

Definition 5.1. *For every $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$, we define $\mathcal{V}^{(n)}$ as the coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$ -module obtained by sheafifying the presheaf $\mathcal{V} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}/\pi_L^n \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$, equipped with the $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$ -linear action of G induced by that on \mathcal{V} .*

Obviously, the above definition is independent of the choice of a uniformizer π_L of L .

For every extension E of L , we denote by \mathcal{X}_E the formal scheme $\mathcal{X} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_L} \mathcal{O}_E$ and by \mathcal{V}_E the coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}_E}$ -module sheaf $\mathcal{V} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_L} \mathcal{O}_E$, equipped with the G -action obtained by extending \mathcal{O}_E -linearly the G -action on \mathcal{V} .

Borrowing the terminology of [Bos14, Section 8.3, Definition 1], we call *rig-point* of \mathcal{X} an equivalence class of morphisms $\mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$, where \mathcal{O} is a valuation ring equipped with a finite local homomorphism $\mathcal{O}_L \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$, and equivalence is defined as in [deJ95, Section 7.1.10].

If E is a finite extension of L , we say that a rig-point of \mathcal{X} is an *E -rig-point* if it corresponds to the equivalence class of a morphism $\mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{O}_E \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$. If $e_{E/L}$ is the ramification index of E/L , we define the natural number

$$\gamma_{E/L}(n) = (n-1)e_{E/L} + 1,$$

following [TW10, Definition 2.2]; we refer to *loc. cit.* and Remark 5.3 below for some comments on this choice.

If \mathcal{A} is any sheaf of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$ -modules and x an E -rig-point of \mathcal{X} defined by a morphism $\iota_x: \mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{O}_E \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$, we write \mathcal{A}_x for the fiber of \mathcal{A} at x , i.e. the \mathcal{O}_E -module attached to the pullback of \mathcal{A} along ι_x .

Definition 5.2. *We say that \mathcal{V} is*

- (i) *pointwise constant mod p^n if, for every finite extension E of L , with uniformizer π_E , the isomorphism class of $\mathcal{V}_{E,x}^{(n)}$ as an $\mathcal{O}_E/\pi_E^{\gamma_{E/L}(n)}[G]$ -module is independent of the choice of an E -rig-point x of \mathcal{X}_E .*
- (ii) *constant mod π_L^n if there exists a finite, free \mathcal{O}_L/π_L^n -module $V^{(n)}$, equipped with an \mathcal{O}_L/π_L^n -linear action of G , such that $\mathbf{V}^{(n)} \cong V^{(n)} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_L/\pi_L^n} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}/\pi_L^n \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$.*

When $n = 1$, we use the terminology locally constant mod p up to semisimplification, with the obvious meaning.

Part (i) of Definition 5.2 is simply a rephrasing of [Tor24, Definition 2.3].

Semisimplification does not make sense in general for a representation that is not defined over a field, hence why this notion only appears when $n = 1$.

Remark 5.3. For $m, n \geq 1$, the injection $\mathcal{O}_L \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}_E$ induces an injection

$$(3) \quad \mathcal{O}_L/\pi_L^n \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}_E/\pi_E^m$$

if and only if the equality of ideals

$$(4) \quad (\pi_E^m \mathcal{O}_E) \cap \mathcal{O}_L = \pi_L^n \mathcal{O}_L$$

holds, if and only if $m \in \{(n-1)e_{E/L} + 1, ne_{E/L}\}$. Therefore, for fixed n , $\gamma_{E/L}(n) = (n-1)e_{E/L} + 1$ is the smallest value of m with the above property, as remarked in point (iv) after [TW17, Definition 2.2]. Clearly, $\gamma_{E/L}(n) \geq n$.

Clearly (3) is not an isomorphism in general for $m = \gamma_{L/E}(n)$, nor for any other m for which it is defined (simply pick any unramified extension E/L). It seems that injectivity is only sufficient to deduce congruences in \mathcal{O}_E from congruences in \mathcal{O}_L , but in fact one can also go the other way around, as shown in point (v) after [TW17, Definition 2.2]: for every $\alpha, \beta \in E$,

$$(5) \quad \alpha - \beta \in \pi_E^m \mathcal{O}_E \iff \alpha - \beta \in \pi_L^n \mathcal{O}_L.$$

In Section 5.2 below, we explain how to use the above property to relate constancy and pointwise constancy, thus justifying Definition 5.2.

Let X be a rigid analytic space over L .

Definition 5.4. *Let \mathbf{V} be a sheaf of G -representations over X , and let $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$. We say that \mathbf{V} is:*

- (i) *pointwise constant mod p^n if it admits a sheaf of lattices, defined over a formal model \mathcal{X} of X , that is pointwise constant mod p^n ;*
- (ii) *constant mod π_L^n if it admits a sheaf of lattices, defined over a formal model \mathcal{X} of X , that is constant mod π_L^n .*

When $n = 1$, we use the terminology locally constant mod p up to semisimplification, with the obvious meaning.

Remark 5.5. Let $\pi: Y \rightarrow X$ be a surjective morphism of rigid analytic spaces, and \mathbf{V} a sheaf of G -representations on X . Let $n \geq 1$. Then \mathbf{V} is pointwise constant mod p^n on a subspace $U \subset X$ if and only if $\pi^* \mathbf{V}$ is pointwise constant mod p^n on $\pi^{-1}(U)$. The analogous statement

with pointwise constancy mod p^n replaced with constancy mod π_L^n is false; the pullback $\pi^*\mathbf{V}^{(n)}$ might be constant even if $\mathbf{V}^{(n)}$ is not.

5.1. Constancy modulo p^n of rigid analytic functions. Let \mathcal{X} be an \mathcal{O}_L -formal scheme. Let $f \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X})$. For every $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$, we write $f^{(n)}$ for the image of f under the natural projection $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X})/\pi_L^n \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X})$.

Let E be a finite extension of L . We write f_E for the element of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}_E} \mathcal{X}_E$ defined by $f \otimes 1$ via the natural map $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X}) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_L} \mathcal{O}_E \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}_E}(\mathcal{X}_E)$. If x is an E -rig-point of \mathcal{X} attached to a morphism $\iota_x: \text{Spf } \mathcal{O}_E \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$, we denote by f_x the evaluation of f at x , i.e. the element of \mathcal{O}_E defined by the pullback $\iota_x^* f$. When we write $f_x^{(n)}$, we are first evaluating at x , and then reducing modulo $\pi_E^{(n)}$ the resulting element of \mathcal{O}_E .

We give two notions of mod π_L^n constancy for elements of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X})$, along the lines of what we did for sheaves of G -representations in Definition 5.2.

Definition 5.6. *Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$. We say that $f \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X})$ is:*

- (i) *pointwise constant mod p^n if, for every finite extension E of L with uniformizer π_E , the element $f_{E,x}^{(\gamma_{E/L}^{(n)})} \in \mathcal{O}_E/\pi_E^{\gamma_{E/L}^{(n)}}$ is independent of the choice of an E -rig-point x of \mathcal{X}_E ;*
- (ii) *constant mod π_L^n if $f^{(n)}$ belongs to the image of the structure map $\mathcal{O}_L/\pi_L^n \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X})/\pi_L^n \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X})$.*

As was the case with Definition 5.2, condition (ii) in Definition 5.6 is stronger than (i). For an example of a formal scheme and a function on it satisfying (i) but not (ii), we refer to Example 5.17 below.

Now let X be a rigid analytic space over L . For a formal model \mathcal{X} of X , we consider functions in $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X})$ as elements of $\mathcal{O}_X(X)$ via (1).

Definition 5.7. *Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$. We say that $f \in \mathcal{O}_X(X)$ is pointwise constant mod p^n (respectively, constant mod π_L^n) if there exists a formal model \mathcal{X} of X such that $f \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X})$ and f is pointwise constant mod p^n (respectively, constant modulo π_L^n) as a function on \mathcal{X} .*

5.2. Constancy versus pointwise constancy. We use Remark 5.3 to compare the notions of constancy and pointwise constancy for functions on formal schemes, and, as a consequence, for sheaves of G -representations. The following lemma shows that pointwise constancy mod π_L^n fits between constancy mod p^n and p^{n+1} . Via the calculations of Section 5.3, we will see that it actually sits *strictly* between these two conditions.

Let $\mathcal{X} = \text{Spf } A$ be an affine \mathcal{O}_L -formal scheme.

Lemma 5.8. *Let $f \in A$, and $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$.*

- (i) *If f is constant mod π_L^n , then it is pointwise constant mod p^n .*
- (ii) *If f is pointwise constant mod p^{n+1} , then it is constant mod π_L^n .*

Proof. If f is constant mod π_L^n , then by definition its image under $A \rightarrow A/\pi_L^n$ belongs to the image of $\mathcal{O}_L/\pi_L^n \rightarrow A/\pi_L^n$. By tensoring along the injection $\mathcal{O}_L/\pi_L^n \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}_E/\pi_E^{\gamma_{E/L}^{(n)}}$, one obtains that the image of $f \otimes 1 \in A_E := A \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_L} \mathcal{O}_E$ under $A_E \rightarrow A_E/\pi_E^{\gamma_{E/L}^{(n)}}$ also belongs to the image of $\mathcal{O}_L/\pi_L^n \rightarrow A/\pi_L^n \rightarrow A_E/\pi_E^{\gamma_{E/L}^{(n)}}$. Then, specializing at two different E -rig-points of \mathcal{X}_E obviously yields the same element of $\mathcal{O}_E/\pi_E^{\gamma_{E/L}^{(n)}}$ (belonging to the subring \mathcal{O}_L/π_L^n). This proves (i).

Now assume that f is pointwise constant mod p^{n+1} , and by contradiction that f is not constant mod π_L^n . For every finite extension E/L and E -rig-point $x: A \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_E$ of \mathcal{X} , let I_x be the ideal $(\ker x, \pi_E^{n_{E/L}})$. As x varies among the rig-points of \mathcal{X} , one has $\bigcap_x I_x = \pi_L^n A$. Fix an L -rig-point x_0 of \mathcal{X} , and let $g = f - f(x_0) \in A$: since g does not belong to $\pi_L^n A$, it

does not belong to at least one of the I_x . For the corresponding x , one has $g(x) \notin \pi_E^{ne_{E/L}} \mathcal{O}_E$, a contradiction since f is pointwise constant mod p^{n+1} , hence $g(x) = f(x) - f(x_0) \in \pi_E^{\gamma_{E/L}(n+1)} \mathcal{O}_E$ and $\gamma_{E/L}(n+1) > ne_{E/L}$. \square

With the next lemma, we reinterpret (pointwise) constancy of the reduction of a free lattice in terms of that of functions on the underlying formal scheme.

Let \mathcal{V} be a free, rank d sheaf of G -representations over an affine formal \mathcal{O}_L -scheme \mathcal{O}_X . By choosing a basis for \mathcal{V} , we attach to it a continuous representation $\rho_{\mathcal{V}}: G \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_d(\mathcal{O}_X)$. Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$.

Lemma 5.9. *The lattice \mathcal{V} is pointwise constant mod p^n (respectively, constant mod π_L^n) if and only if the matrix coefficients of $\rho_{\mathcal{V}}$ are pointwise constant mod p^n (respectively, constant mod π_L^n). In particular:*

- (i) *if \mathcal{V} is constant mod π_L^n , then it is pointwise constant mod p^n ;*
- (ii) *if \mathcal{V} is pointwise constant mod p^{n+1} , then it is constant mod π_L^n .*

Proof. The proof of the first statement is straightforward. The second statement follows by combining the first one with Lemma 5.8. \square

5.3. Residue subdomains of rigid analytic spaces. Let \mathcal{X} be formal scheme over \mathcal{O}_L , and $X = \mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{rig}}$. We consider functions in $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X})$ as elements of $\mathcal{O}_X(X)$ via (1). In particular, for a point $x \in X(L)$, it makes sense to consider the ideal

$$I_x = \{f \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X}) \mid f(x) = 0\}$$

of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X})$.

Definition 5.10. *Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$. The mod p^n wide open \mathcal{X} -residue neighborhood of x in X is the open subdomain*

$$U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)} = \{y \in X \mid |f(y)| < p^{(1-n)/e} \quad \forall f \in I_x\}.$$

The mod π_L^n affinoid \mathcal{X} -residue neighborhood of x in X is the rational subdomain (in particular, affinoid)

$$V_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)} = \{y \in X \mid |f(y)| \leq p^{-n/e} \quad \forall f \in I_x\}.$$

We emphasize in the notation that $U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$ and $V_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$ depend on the formal model \mathcal{X} of X , not only on the rigid analytic space X .

Remark 5.11. If $n = 1$, then $U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(1)}$ is the \mathcal{X} -residue subdomain $\mathrm{sp}^{-1}(\mathrm{sp}(x)) \subset X$ defined in [deJ95, p. 7.1.10], also called the “tube” of x in the work of Berthelot. In particular, if X is an irreducible wide open and $\mathcal{X} = \mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{O}_X^+(X)$, then $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X}) = \mathcal{O}_X^+(X)$ is a local ring, so that the special fiber consists of a single point and $U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(1)} = X$.

For every $x \in X(L)$, each of the collections $\{U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}\}_{n \geq 1}$ and $\{V_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}\}_{n \geq 1}$ is a fundamental system of open neighborhoods of x .

Assume from now on that $\mathcal{X} = \mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{A}$ is affine. By [deJ95, Lemma 7.1.9], the L -points of $\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{rig}}$ are in bijection with the rig-points of \mathcal{X} , i.e. the maximal ideals of \mathcal{A} not containing π_L ; in particular, the ideal I_x of \mathcal{A} is non-zero for every $x \in X(L)$.

For every x and n , $U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$ and $V_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$ are non-empty admissible open neighborhoods of x in X : indeed, since \mathcal{A} is Noetherian I_x is finitely generated, say by (f_1, \dots, f_m) , and

$$U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)} = \{y \in X \mid |f_i| < p^{(1-n)/e} \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, m\},$$

$$V_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)} = \{y \in X \mid |f_i| \leq p^{-n/e} \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, m\}$$

which are admissible by [BGR84, pp. 9.1.4/5], and non-empty since they both contain x .

We give a better description of $U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$. Let $\mathcal{A}_x^{(n)}$, respectively $\mathcal{B}_x^{(n)}$, be the images of \mathcal{A} under the maps $\mathcal{A} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)})$, respectively $\mathcal{A} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(V_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)})$, the second map being in both cases the natural restriction.

Lemma 5.12. *For every x and n , $U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$ is the wide open subdomain $(\mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{A}_x^{(n)})^{\mathrm{rig}} \subset (\mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{A})^{\mathrm{rig}}$, and $V_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$ is the affinoid subdomain $\mathrm{Spm} \mathcal{B}_x^{(n)}[1/\pi_L] \subset (\mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{A})^{\mathrm{rig}}$. If (f_1, \dots, f_m) is any finite set of generators of I_x , then*

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{A}_x^{(n)} &= \mathcal{A}[[\pi_L^{1-n} f_1, \dots, \pi_L^{1-n} f_m]], \\ \mathcal{B}_x^{(n)} &= \mathcal{A}\langle \pi_L^{-n} f_1, \dots, \pi_L^{-n} f_m \rangle.\end{aligned}$$

Moreover, $V_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)} \subsetneq U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)} \subsetneq V_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(m)}$ if $m < n$, and $\bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}} U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)} = \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}} V_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)} = \{x\}$.

Proof. The descriptions of $U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$ and $V_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$ and the regular functions on them follow from standard calculations in rigid analytic geometry.

If $m < n$, the inclusions $V_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)} \subset U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)} \subset V_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(m)}$ are trivial; they are strict since the outer terms are affinoid while the central one is wide open. The last statement follows from $\bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}} U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)} = \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}} V_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)} = \{y \in X \mid f(y) = 0 \ \forall f \in I_x\} = x$. \square

We will write $\mathcal{U}_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)} = \mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{A}_x^{(n)}$ and $\mathcal{V}_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)} = \mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{B}_x^{(n)}$ for the formal models of $U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$ and $V_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$ provided to us by Lemma 5.12.

Remark 5.13. Let $\pi: \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be a finite cover of affine formal schemes, inducing a map $Y \rightarrow X$ of generic fibers that we still denote by π . Then a direct calculation shows that, for every $y \in Y(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$ and $n \geq 1$, $\pi(U_{y,\mathcal{Y}}^{(n)}) \subset U_{\pi(y),\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$ and $\pi(V_{y,\mathcal{Y}}^{(n)}) \subset V_{\pi(y),\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$.

Our interest in the neighborhoods $U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$ and $V_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$ lies in Theorem 5.19 below, that in turn is an immediate consequence of the following simple lemma. Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$, and

$$\begin{aligned}\pi_{\mathcal{A},n}: \mathcal{A} &\hookrightarrow \mathcal{A}_x^{(n)} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_x^{(n)} / \pi_L^n \mathcal{A}_x^{(n)} \\ \pi_{\mathcal{B},n}: \mathcal{A} &\hookrightarrow \mathcal{B}_x^{(n)} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_x^{(n)} / \pi_L^n \mathcal{B}_x^{(n)}\end{aligned}$$

be the compositions of the natural map $\mathcal{A} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A}_x^{(n)}$ and $\mathcal{A} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{B}_x^{(n)}$ with reduction modulo π_L^n .

Lemma 5.14. *Every $f \in \mathcal{A}$ is:*

- (i) *pointwise constant mod p^n on $\mathcal{U}_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$, hence on $U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$;*
- (ii) *constant mod π_L^n on $\mathcal{V}_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$, hence on $V_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$.*

Remark 5.15. By Lemma 5.9, constancy mod π_L^n is an intermediate condition between pointwise constancy mod p^n and mod p^{n+1} : this is reflected in the fact that

$$U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)} \subset V_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)} \subset U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n+1)}.$$

In Section 5.8, we show that, under certain conditions on bV , the constancy neighborhoods $U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$ and $V_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$ are optimal, so that the above inclusions actually follow from Lemma 5.9.

Proof. Let $f(x) \in \mathcal{O}_L$ be the value of f at x . Then $g = f - f(x) \in I_x$. Now by definition of $U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$, for every finite extension E/L and E -point y of $U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$, $|g(y)| < p^{\frac{1-n}{e}}$, i.e. $v_p(g(y)) > (n-1)/e$, where $g(y) \in E$. Let e' be the ramification index of E/L . Since the valuation v_p on E is discrete and $v_p(\pi_E) = 1/(ee')$, we deduce that $v_p(g(y)) \geq (n-1)/e + 1/(ee') \geq v_p(\pi_E^n)$, as desired.

For part (ii), keep the above notation. Via the description of $\mathcal{B}_x^{(n)}$ in Lemma 5.12, we can find $g_1 \in \mathcal{B}_x^{(n)}$ such that $g = \pi_L^n g_1$. In particular, the image of f under $\mathcal{B}_x^{(n)} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_x^{(n)}/\pi_L^n \mathcal{B}_x^{(n)}$ coincides with the image of $f(0)$ under $\mathcal{O}_L \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_L/\pi_L^n \mathcal{O}_L$. \square

Remark 5.16. Let \mathcal{X} be an affine formal model of X , $x \in X(L)$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$. As one sees directly from their definitions, the subspaces $U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$ and $V_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$ are characterized by the following properties:

- Let $\tilde{x}: \mathcal{O}_L \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be the rig-point attached to $x \in X(L)$. The subdomain $U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$ is characterized by the following property: for every finite extension E/L , a point $y \in X(E)$ belongs to $U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$ if and only if the composition of the associated rig-point $\tilde{y}: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_E$ with $\mathcal{O}_E \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_E/\pi_E^n$ coincides with the composition of \tilde{x} with $\mathcal{O}_E \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_E/\pi_E^n$.
- Let $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X}) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_L} \mathcal{O}_L/\pi_L^n$ be the reduction map mod π_L^n . Then $U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$ is the largest among the subspaces $U \subset X$ such that $x \in U(L)$ and every element of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X})$ is constant mod π_L^n over U .

Example 5.17. Let $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{O}_L \langle \zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_s \rangle [[\xi_1, \dots, \xi_t]]$, so that X is the product of an s -dimensional affinoid unit disc and a t -dimensional wide open unit disc. Let $x = 0$. Then $I_x = (\zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_s, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_t)$, so that

$$\mathcal{A}_x^{(n)} = \text{Spf } \mathcal{O}_L [[\pi_L^{1-n} \zeta_1, \dots, \pi_L^{1-n} \zeta_s, \pi_L^{1-n} \xi_1, \dots, \pi_L^{1-n} \xi_t]],$$

and $U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)} = (\text{Spf } \mathcal{A}_x^{(n)})^{\text{rig}}$, the wide open $(s+t)$ -dimensional disc of center 0 and radius $p^{\frac{1-n}{e}}$. If one replaces x with any other point of X , one simply obtains a wide open disc of the same radius, centered at x . Similarly, $V_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$ is the affinoid disc of center x and radius $p^{-n/e}$.

If for instance $n = 1$ and $x = 0$, then $\mathcal{A}_0^{(1)} = \text{Spf } \mathcal{O}_L [[\zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_s, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_t]]$. If E is a finite extension of L with uniformizer π_E , an E -point of $U_{0,\mathcal{X}}^{(1)}$ corresponds to a choice of values of $\zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_s, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_t$ in the maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m}_E = (\pi_E)$ of the valuation ring $\mathcal{O}_E \subset E$. In particular, the value of an arbitrary $f \in \mathcal{A}_0^{(1)}$ at any E -point of $U_{0,\mathcal{X}}^{(1)}$ is congruent to $f(0)$ modulo π_L .

The image of \mathcal{A} under $\mathcal{A}_0^{(1)} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_0^{(1)}/\pi_L \mathcal{A}_0^{(1)}$ is isomorphic to $k_L[\zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_s, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_t]$: in particular, the structure map $k_L \rightarrow \mathcal{A}/\pi_L \mathcal{A}_0^{(1)}$ is not surjective, so that not every element of \mathcal{A} is constant mod π_L over $U_{0,\mathcal{X}}^{(1)}$. On the other hand, $\mathcal{B}_x^{(1)}$ is the ring of power-bounded functions over the affinoid disc $V_{0,\mathcal{X}}^{(1)}$ of center 0 and radius p^{-1} , isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}_L [[\pi_L^{-1} \zeta_1, \dots, \pi_L^{-1} \zeta_s, \pi_L^{-1} \xi_1, \dots, \pi_L^{-1} \xi_t]]$: the image of \mathcal{A} under $\mathcal{B}_0^{(1)} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_0^{(1)}/\pi_L \mathcal{B}_0^{(1)}$ is obviously k_L , so that every element of \mathcal{A} is constant mod π_L over $V_{0,\mathcal{X}}^{(1)}$.

Example 5.18. Let $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{O}_L \langle \zeta_1, \zeta_2 \rangle / (\zeta_1 \zeta_2 - \pi_L^m)$, so that X is the 1-dimensional affinoid annulus of radii $p^{-m/e}$ and 1 (in either variable). Let $(x_1, x_2) \in X(L)$. Then $I_{(x_1, x_2)} = (\zeta_1 - x_1, \zeta_2 - x_2)$. Therefore:

- $U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$ is the locus where $|\zeta_1 - x_1| < p^{\frac{1-n}{e}}$ and $|\zeta_2 - x_1| < p^{\frac{1-n}{e}}$. Using the fact that $\zeta_1 \zeta_2 = \pi_L^m$ and $x_1 x_2 = \pi_L^m$, we can rewrite the second inequality as

$$(6) \quad |\zeta_1 - x_1| < p^{\frac{1-n+m}{e}} |\zeta_1 x_1|.$$

Since $|x_1| \geq p^{-m/e}$, if $n - 1 > m$ then the first inequality implies that $|\zeta_1| = |x_1|$. Therefore, (6) becomes $|\zeta_1 - x_1| < p^{\frac{1-n+m}{e}} |x_1|^2$, where the right-hand side lies in the interval $[p^{\frac{1-n-m}{e}}, p^{\frac{1-n+m}{e}}]$. In conclusion, if $n - 1 > m$, then $U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$ is the wide open disc of center x_1 and radius $\min\{p^{\frac{1-n}{e}}, p^{\frac{1-n+m}{e}} |x_1|^2\}$.

- A calculation completely analogous to the previous one shows that, if $n > m$, $V_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$ is the affinoid disc of center x_1 and radius $\min\{p^{\frac{-n}{e}}, p^{\frac{-n+m}{e}} |x_1|^2\}$.

Note that in both Examples 5.17 and 5.18, reparameterizing a disc or an annulus to give it a different radius does not give different local constancy domains, as one would expect and can check directly from Definition 5.10.

5.4. Explicit local constancy of G -representations. We derive from Lemma 5.14 a consequence about the mod π_L^n variation of sheaves of G -representations.

Theorem 5.19. *Let X be a rigid analytic space over L , and \mathbf{V} a G -representation on X admitting a free lattice defined over an affine formal model \mathcal{X} of X . Then, for every $x \in X(L)$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$, \mathbf{V} is pointwise constant modulo p^n over $U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$, and constant modulo π_L^n over $V_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$.*

Remark 5.20. Since every sheaf of G -representations \mathbf{V} on X locally admits a free lattice over an affine formal model by Proposition 4.14, we can deduce the following statement for an arbitrary sheaf of G -representations \mathbf{V} on X . For every $x \in X(L)$, there exists a positive integer N_0 (which will depend on x) such that \mathbf{V} is constant (resp. pointwise constant) modulo π_L^n (resp. modulo p^n) over $V_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n+N_0)}$ (resp. $U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n+N_0)}$). Indeed, this can simply be deduced from Theorem 5.19 and from the fact that the collections of $U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$ and $V_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$ form two fundamental systems of open neighborhoods of the point x . The integer N_0 is a priori necessary in order to restrict ourselves a neighborhood of x over which \mathbf{V} admits a free lattice. As we do not need the theorem in this generality, we content ourselves with Theorem 5.19.

Proof. The assumptions of Theorem 5.19 can only be satisfied if X admits an affine formal model. Let \mathcal{V} be a free lattice for \mathbf{V} , defined over the affine formal model \mathcal{X} . After choosing an \mathcal{A} -basis of $\mathcal{V}(\mathcal{X})$, we can attach to the G -action on $\mathcal{V}(\mathcal{X})$ a continuous group homomorphism

$$\rho_{\mathcal{V}}: G \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_d(\mathcal{A}).$$

Every matrix coefficient of $\rho_{\mathcal{V}}$ is:

- pointwise constant mod p^n over $U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$ by Lemma 5.14, so that $\rho_{\mathcal{V}}$ is pointwise constant mod p^n over $U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$;
- constant mod π_L^n over $V_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$, so that the matrix coefficients of the representation

$$\rho_{\mathcal{V}}^{(n)}: G \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_d(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_d(\mathcal{A}/\pi_L^n \mathcal{A}),$$

obtained by composing $\rho_{\mathcal{V}}$ with the natural projection, lie in the image of

$$\mathrm{GL}_d(\mathcal{O}_L/\pi_L^n \mathcal{O}_L) \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_d(\mathcal{A}/\pi_L^n \mathcal{A}),$$

where we are applying the structure map to each coefficient. In particular, $\rho_{\mathcal{V}}^{(n)}$ is obtained by extension of scalars from a representation

$$G \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_d(\mathcal{O}_L/\pi_L^n \mathcal{O}_L).$$

Any free $\mathcal{O}_L/\pi_L^n \mathcal{O}_L$ -module $V^{(n)}$ of rank d , equipped with the above action of G in any choice of basis, will satisfy the condition required in Definition 5.4. □

Remark 5.21. The statement of Theorem 5.19 is independent of the choice of \mathcal{A} -basis of $\mathcal{V}(\mathcal{X})$ made in the proof. This is expected, since different choices of basis amount to conjugating $\rho_{\mathcal{V}}$ by matrices with coefficients in \mathcal{A} , and for every subspace U of \mathcal{X} , an \mathcal{A} -linear combination of elements of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X})$ that are constant mod π_L^n (respectively, pointwise constant mod p^n) over U is still constant mod π_L^n (respectively, pointwise constant mod p^n).

Remark 5.22. The neighborhoods $U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$ and $V_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$ depend on the choice of a formal model \mathcal{X} of X supporting a lattice for \mathbf{V} , so different choices of \mathcal{X} will give different constancy neighborhoods for \mathbf{V} . In some cases, there is an optimal choice of formal model, giving the exact mod p^n constancy loci for \mathbf{V} : we discuss this in Section 5.8.

In the special case of wide open spaces, we have proven the existence of integral models under certain assumptions on \mathbf{V} . In precise terms, we have the following:

Corollary 5.23. *Let X be a wide open rigid analytic space over L , and \mathbf{V} an absolutely irreducible, residually multiplicity-free G -representation on X . For every $x \in X(L)$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$, \mathbf{V} is pointwise constant modulo p^n over the explicit wide open $U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$ and constant modulo π_L^n over the explicit open affinoid $V_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$.*

Proof. The proof is immediate from combining Theorem 5.19 and Theorem 4.16. \square

Remark 5.24. Corollary 5.23 has the interesting consequence that the mod π_L^n representation attached to a point of the neighborhood $U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$ is always defined over \mathcal{O}_L/π_L^n , even if the point is not defined over L . A statement of this kind does not seem to appear in any of the previous works dealing with local constancy.

With a slightly stronger assumption on the space X , we can give a generalization of Corollary 5.23 to the case when \mathbf{V} is not a priori known to be a G -representation, but only a sheaf.

Corollary 5.25. *Let X be a strictly quasi-Stein rigid space, and let \mathbf{V} be a sheaf of G -representation on X . Then \mathbf{V} is a G -representation on X , and if \mathbf{V} is absolutely irreducible and residually multiplicity-free, then for every $x \in X(L)$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$, \mathbf{V} is pointwise constant modulo p^n over the explicit wide open $U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$ and constant modulo π_L^n over the explicit open affinoid $V_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$.*

5.5. Explicit local constancy of G -pseudorepresentations. We give a very obvious application of Lemma 5.14 to pseudorepresentations over rigid analytic spaces (Proposition 5.27). When applied to pseudorepresentations obtained as traces of sheaves of representations that are not residually absolutely irreducible, our result is strictly weaker than what we already proved: at the very least, the trace is insensitive to semisimplification, so that there is no hope of studying the mod π^n variation of a sheaf of representations via pseudorepresentation-theoretic methods. On the other hand, in the residually absolutely irreducible case, we obtain a small improvement on Theorem 5.19, in the sense that we can produce a mod p^n pointwise constancy neighborhood for a sheaf of G -representations, as opposed to a G -representation (Corollary 5.30).

We start with a simple definition. As before, let L be a p -adic field, with valuation ring \mathcal{O}_L having maximal ideal \mathfrak{m}_L and residue field k_L . Let X be a rigid analytic space over L , and let $T: G \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(X)$ be a continuous pseudorepresentation of a profinite group G .

Definition 5.26. *We say that T is pointwise constant mod p^n (respectively, constant mod π_L^n) if, for every $g \in G$, the function $T(g) \in \mathcal{O}_X(X)$ is pointwise constant mod p^n (respectively, constant mod π_L^n) in the sense of Definition 5.6.*

Let X be a flat, normal rigid analytic space over L and $T: G \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(X)$ be a pseudorepresentation. Assume that X admits an affine formal model. Then by Proposition 3.6(ii) and Remark 3.7(ii), there exists a flat, affine formal model $\mathcal{X} = \mathrm{Spf} A$ of X and a continuous pseudorepresentation $\mathcal{T}: G \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X})$ that induces T via the natural map $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(X)$. Given this observation, the next proposition is a straightforward consequence of Lemma 5.14. For every

$y \in X(L)$, we denote by ev_y the specialization map of regular functions at y . We keep all the notation from Section 5.3.

Proposition 5.27.

- (i) For every $x \in X(L)$, T is pointwise constant mod p^n on $U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$.
- (ii) For every $x \in X(L)$, T is constant mod π_L^n on $V_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$.

The exact analogue of Remark 5.22 about the optimality of \mathcal{X} applies here, but we postpone a discussion of it to Section 5.8.

We remark that this is compatible with the tautological fact that pseudorepresentations, or Chenevier’s determinants, are residually constant over local rings (see [Che14, Definition 3.12]): via Remark 5.11, Proposition 5.27 immediately gives the following.

Corollary 5.28. *If X is an irreducible wide open, then T is pointwise constant modulo p .*

We recall an immediate consequence of a result of Carayol.

Theorem 5.29 (cf. [Car94, Théorème 1]). *Let V be a finite dimensional L -vector space and $\rho_1, \rho_2: G \rightarrow \text{GL}(V)$ two residually absolutely irreducible continuous representations. Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$. If the traces $\text{tr } \rho_1(g)$ and $\text{tr } \rho_2(g)$ are congruent modulo π_L^n for every $g \in G$, then for every choice of lattices \mathcal{V}_1 and \mathcal{V}_2 for ρ_1 and ρ_2 , $\mathcal{V}_1 \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_L} \mathcal{O}_L/\pi_L^n$ and $\mathcal{V}_2 \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_L} \mathcal{O}_L/\pi_L^n$ are isomorphic as $\mathcal{O}_L/\pi_L^n[G]$ -modules.*

If T is residually absolutely irreducible, then we can combine Theorem 5.29 with Proposition 5.27 to deduce the following. We keep the notation of Proposition 5.27.

Corollary 5.30. *Assume that T is the trace of a sheaf of G -representations \mathbf{V} over X , and that it is residually absolutely irreducible. Then \mathbf{V} is pointwise constant mod p^n on $U_{x,\mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$.*

Example 5.31. We mention a simple counterexample to Carayol’s theorem if ρ is residually reducible: let ρ be the unramified representation of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ mapping Frob_p to the diagonal element of eigenvalues $1+p$ and $1-p$. Then the pseudorepresentation attached to ρ is constant equal to 2 modulo p^2 , but the reduction of ρ modulo p^2 is not isomorphic to the identity. This corresponds to the fact that, for $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$, one cannot detect the mod p^n Frobenius eigenvalues from the mod p^n reduction of its characteristic polynomial, as discussed in [AGM22].

5.6. Traces of sheaves of G -representations. A G -representation over an affinoid is pointwise constant mod p up to semisimplification: indeed, the semisimplification of its mod p reduction is uniquely determined by the semisimplification of the mod p reduction of its associated pseudorepresentation, which is constant by [Che21, Lemma 2.3(iv)]. We show that the notion of sheaf of G -representations does not allow for more flexibility in this sense.

Let X be a rigid analytic space over L . Let $T: G \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(X)$ be a continuous pseudorepresentation, and let \mathbf{V} be a sheaf of G -representations over X . We record an obvious consequence of a lemma of Chenevier.

Proposition 5.32. *If X is connected, then T is pointwise constant modulo p . In particular, \mathbf{V} is pointwise constant mod p up to semisimplification.*

Proof. Let \mathfrak{U} be an admissible affinoid covering of X ; by splitting every element of \mathfrak{U} into its connected components, we can assume that every $U \in \mathfrak{U}$ is connected. By [Che21, Lemma 2.3(iv)], $T|_U$ is pointwise constant mod p for every $U \in \mathfrak{U}$. Since \mathfrak{U} is admissible, T is pointwise constant mod p over the whole of X . The result about \mathbf{V} follows by applying the first statement to $T = \text{tr } \mathbf{V}$. □

5.7. Comparison with a result of Kedlaya and Liu. Let K be a p -adic field. We refer to [KL10, Section 2] for the definition of (φ, Γ_K) -modules over an affinoid base X , and of the Berger–Colmez functor attaching such an object to a p -adic Galois representation over X . Since we only need the theory in this section, we do not go into any more details here. We briefly explain a relation to our work of the results of Kedlaya–Liu concerning (φ, Γ_K) -modules over local coefficient algebras.

Let X be a wide open space over L . Then $\mathcal{O}_X(X)$ is not a local coefficient algebra in the sense of [KL10, Definition 4.1]: indeed, if X is written as an increasing union of affinoids $\mathrm{Spm} A_i, i \geq 0$, with compact restriction maps $A_{i+1} \rightarrow A_i$, $\mathcal{O}_X(X)$ is the projective limit of the Banach algebras A_i , hence a Fréchet \mathbb{Q}_p -algebra, but not a Banach \mathbb{Q}_p -algebra itself. This corresponds to the fact that the Berthelot generic fiber of $\mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{O}_X^+(X)$ is not $\mathrm{Spm}(\mathcal{O}_X^+(X) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{Q}_p)$. We record a standard example of this discrepancy.

Example 5.33. If one starts with the ring $\mathbb{Z}_p\langle T \rangle$ of analytic functions bounded by 1 on the closed unit disc, completes it at the ideal (T) and tensors with \mathbb{Q}_p over \mathbb{Z}_p (as indicated in [KL10, Definition 4.1] as a way to produce a local coefficient algebra) one obtains $\mathbb{Q}_p \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{Z}_p[[T]]$, which is strictly smaller than the ring of analytic functions on the open unit disc: for instance, $\log(1 + T)$ is an analytic function on the open disc whose expansion as a power series in T contains unbounded denominators, hence it does not belong to $\mathbb{Q}_p \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{Z}_p[[T]]$.

More generally, we can apply the recipe of *loc. cit.* as follows: if $X = \mathrm{Spm} A$ is an L -affinoid, $x \in X(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p})$ and \mathcal{X} a formal model of X , completing $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X})$ at the ideal I_x defined in Section 5.3 and tensoring with \mathbb{Q}_p over \mathbb{Z}_p produces a local coefficient algebra \mathcal{A}_x (i.e., the algebra $\mathcal{A}_x^{(1)} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{Q}_p$, with the notation of Section 5.3). By the previous remarks, \mathcal{A}_x is strictly smaller than the ring of analytic functions on the wide open $U_{x, \mathcal{X}}^{(1)}$. However, if one starts with an étale (φ, Γ_K) -module D over an affinoid X , one can produce a (φ, Γ_K) -module D_x over \mathcal{A}_x simply by tensoring through the natural map $A \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_x$. Therefore, [KL10, Theorem 0.1] allows one to convert D_x into an \mathcal{A}_x -linear G_K -representation, hence a G_K -representation over $U_{x, \mathcal{X}}^{(1)}$ after extending scalars to $\mathcal{O}_X(U_{x, \mathcal{X}}^{(1)})$. Therefore, we have the following result, where we keep the notation above (so that, crucially, X is affinoid).

Theorem 5.34 (Kedlaya–Liu). *For every $x \in X(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p})$, the (φ, Γ_K) -module $D|_{U_{x, \mathcal{X}}^{(1)}}$ is attached to a G_K -representation over $U_{x, \mathcal{X}}^{(1)}$. In particular, X admits a (not necessarily admissible) covering \mathfrak{U} such that, for every $U \in \mathfrak{U}$, $D|_U$ is attached to a G_K -representation over U .*

Note that the fact that the mod p reduction is not necessarily constant along a family of étale (φ, Γ_K) -modules is exploited in the recent breakthrough [EG23].

The following is an immediate corollary of Proposition 5.32. Note that Kedlaya and Liu hint to the fact that a (φ, Γ_K) -module over a rigid analytic space can only come from a representation of G_K if it is residually constant up to semisimplification [KL10, Introduction]; this can be easily deduced from the aforementioned lemma of Chenevier. We give a slightly stronger version of the statement, where we replace a G_K -representation with a sheaf.

Corollary 5.35. *Let D be a sheaf of (φ, Γ_K) -modules on X . For every $x \in X(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p})$, let $\bar{\rho}_x$ be the mod p G_K -representation attached to D_x . If D is attached to a sheaf \mathbf{V} of G_K -representations, then the semisimplification of \mathbf{V}_x is independent of $x \in X(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p})$.*

Remark 5.36. By Kedlaya–Liu’s Theorem 5.34, one can find for every $x \in X(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p})$ an open neighborhood U of x such that $D|_U$ is attached to a G_K -representation \mathbf{V}_U on U . By Proposition 5.32, \mathbf{V}_U is constant mod p up to semisimplification; write $\overline{\mathbf{V}}_U$ for its mod p reduction. If the

resulting covering of X is admissible, then $\overline{\mathbf{V}}_U$ is independent of U : indeed, we can glue the \mathbf{V}_U to a sheaf of G_K -representations, and apply Corollary 5.35.

Example 5.37. We show what Corollary 5.35 gives for a standard example due to Chenevier [BC08, Remarque 4.2.10]. Let $X = \mathrm{Spm} A$ be a \mathbb{Q}_p -affinoid, and write A^+ for the subring of power-bounded elements of A . Let T be an invertible element of A^+ . Let D be the rank 1 overconvergent (φ, Γ) -module over X defined, in a basis e , by $\varphi(e) = Te$ and $\gamma(e) = e$ for every $\gamma \in \Gamma$. Then:

- D is isomorphic to the (φ, Γ) -module $\mathcal{R}_X(\delta)$ attached, in the standard way, to the character $\delta: \mathbb{Q}_p^\times \rightarrow A^\times$ mapping p to T and defined as the identity on \mathbb{Z}_p^\times ; it is étale, since T is a unit in A^+ . In particular, whenever we specialize D at a point $x \in X$, we obtain the (φ, Γ) -module attached to the character $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}_p^\times$ obtained from δ via local class field theory.
- D is attached to a character $\chi: G_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow A^\times$ if and only if the image of T under $A^+ \rightarrow A^+/p$ is constant, i.e. belongs to $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$. Indeed, χ has to be an unramified character mapping Frob_p , a Frobenius at p , to T . In order for χ to exist, one must be able to define Frob_p^n for every $n \in \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$, for which it is necessary and sufficient that $T^{p^k} - 1$ converges to 0 (in the p -adic topology of A) if $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ goes to ∞ . This happens if and only if $T \in A^\circ$ is mapped to an element of $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ under $A^+ \rightarrow A^+/p$.

Note that, since A^+ is equipped with the p -adic topology, the above condition on T is equivalent to T being of the form $u + g$ for some $u \in \overline{\mathbb{Z}}_p^\times$ and g a topologically nilpotent element. As a simple example of a case when D is not attached to a Galois character, one can take $A = \mathbb{Q}_p\langle U, V \rangle / (UV - 1)$ and $T = U$, so that X is the annulus of inner and outer radius 1. If one were to take for instance $T = 1 + pU$, one would indeed be able to convert D into a Galois character over the whole X .

- We can find a *not necessarily admissible* open covering \mathfrak{U} of X such that $D|_U$ is attached to a character of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ for every $U \in \mathfrak{U}$. With the notations of Section 5.3, if x is a point of $\mathrm{Spm} A$, the residue subdomain $U_{x, \mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{A}}^{(1)} = (\mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{A}_x^{(1)})^{\mathrm{rig}}$ is a wide open, and the topology on $\mathcal{A}_x^{(1)}$ is the (p, I_x) -adic one. For T as above, we can write $T = T(x) + (T - T(x))$, where $T - T(x) \in I_x$ and $T(x)$ is an element of $\overline{\mathbb{Z}}_p^\times$; in particular, T^n makes sense in the (p, I_x) -adic topology of $\mathcal{A}_x^{(1)}$ for every $n \in \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$, so that $D|_{(U_{x, \mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{A}}^{(1)})}$ is attached to the unramified character of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ mapping Frob_p to T .

When x varies over $X(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$, $\mathrm{Spm} A$ is covered by the wide open subdomains $U_{x, \mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{A}}^{(1)}$, but such a covering is not admissible in general: if it were, one would be able to glue the characters defined over each subdomain to a global character, which we know to be impossible by the above considerations.

- Kedlaya and Liu generalize the above picture to an overconvergent, étale (φ, Γ) -module D of arbitrary rank by choosing a unit $u \in \overline{\mathbb{Z}}_p^\times$ and working over the locus $X_u \subset X$ on which the matrix attached to $\varphi - u$ in some basis has all of its coefficients of positive p -adic valuation (i.e. φ reduces to $u \bmod p$ in A^+/p). An argument along the lines of the above shows that $D|_{X_0}$ is attached to a $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -representation over X . As in the previous example, it is not possible to glue the resulting $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -representations into a sheaf as u varies.

Note that the above is also an explicit example of a case when the mod p local constancy covering defined in [Tor24, Definition 2.3] cannot be taken to be admissible.

5.8. Optimal constancy neighborhoods. In this section we expand on Remark 5.22, by studying under what conditions the neighborhoods $U_{x, \mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$ and $V_{x, \mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$ give the exact locus on which a (pseudo-)representation is constant. For the whole section, assume that X is a rigid space admitting an affine formal model.

Notation 5.38. Let $\rho: G \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_d(\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X}))$ be a continuous representation. We denote by $\mathcal{O}_L[\rho(G)]$ the \mathcal{O}_L -subalgebra of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X})$ topologically generated by the coefficients of $\rho(g)$, when g varies over G .

Let $T: G \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X})$ be a continuous pseudorepresentation. We denote by $\mathcal{O}_L[T(G)]$ the \mathcal{O}_L -subalgebra topologically generated by the elements $T(g)$, when g varies over G .

Proposition 5.39. Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$.

- (i) Let \mathbf{V} be a G -representation over X . Assume that \mathbf{V} admits a model $\rho: G \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_d(\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X}))$, defined over a formal model \mathcal{X} of X , such that $\mathcal{O}_L[\rho(G)] = \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X})$, and let U be an open subspace of X such that ρ is constant over U . Then U is contained in $U_{x, \mathcal{X}_p}^{(n)}$.
- (ii) Let $T: G \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(X)$ be a continuous pseudorepresentation. Assume that the image of T lies in $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X})$ for a formal model \mathcal{X} of X , and that $\mathcal{O}_L[T(G)] = \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X})$. Let U be an open subspace of X such that T is constant over U . Then U is contained in $V_{x, \mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$.

Proof. We prove (i). Since ρ is constant over U , up to conjugating ρ , for every $g \in G$ all of the matrix coefficients of $\rho(g)$ are constant mod π_L^n over U . Therefore, the same is true for every element of $\mathcal{O}_L[\rho(G)] = \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X})$. By definition, $U_{x, \mathcal{X}_p}^{(n)}$ is the largest subspace of X over which every element of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X})$ is constant mod π_L^n , so the conclusion follows. The proof of (ii) goes exactly in the same way. \square

Remark 5.40.

- (i) In the setting of Proposition 5.39(i) (respectively, (ii)), if a formal model \mathcal{X} with the property $\mathcal{O}_L[\rho(G)] = \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X})$ (respectively, $\mathcal{O}_L[T(G)] = \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X})$), exists, then it is optimal for the study of the mod p^n variation of ρ (respectively, T), since starting our construction with \mathcal{X} provides us with the largest possible neighborhoods on which ρ is (pointwise) constant mod p^n .
- (ii) The ring $\mathcal{O}_L[T(G)]$ is what is called the *trace algebra* of T in [CLM23, Section 2.1.2], and the condition $\mathcal{O}_L[T(G)] = \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X})$ is one of the conditions defining the *admissibility* of a pseudorepresentation in [Bel19, Section 5.2] (cf. [CLM23, Definition 2.8]).
- (iii) In the setting of Proposition 5.39(ii), if \mathcal{X} is affine then by [Che21, Lemma 2.3(ii)], $\mathcal{O}_L[T(G)]$ is a semilocal profinite ring, local if X is connected. In particular, the condition $\mathcal{O}_L[T(G)] = \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X})$ can only be satisfied if $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X})$ is profinite, which in turn can only happen if X is a wide open.
- (iv) Let $\mathcal{X} = \mathrm{Spf} A$ be an affine formal scheme, and $\rho: G \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_d(A)$ a continuous representation such that $\mathcal{O}_L[\rho(G)] = A$. For every surjective \mathcal{O}_L -algebra homomorphism $\pi: A \rightarrow B$, the representation $\pi \circ \rho: G \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_d(B)$ (i.e., the pullback of ρ to a G -representation on $\mathrm{Spf} B$) satisfies $\mathcal{O}_L[\pi \circ \rho(G)] = \pi(\mathcal{O}_L[\rho(G)]) = B$. In particular, the conclusion of Proposition 5.39(i) also applies to $\pi \circ \rho$. The same remark holds if we replace ρ with a pseudorepresentation.

One could, for instance, apply our results to each factor of the semistable deformation rings described by Breuil and Mézard in [BM02, Theorem 5.3.1], to obtain optimal subspaces on which the mod p^n reduction of semistable representations is constant (for weight at most $p - 1$).

Example 5.41. Let $\rho: G_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p[[T]]^\times$ be the unramified character mapping any lift Frob_p of the Frobenius to $1 + T$, and let \mathbf{V} be the associated $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -representation over the generic fiber $D^\circ(0, 1)$ of $\mathrm{Spf} \mathbb{Z}_p[[T]]$, the wide open unit disc. Then $\mathbb{Z}_p[\rho(G_{\mathbb{Q}_p})] = \mathbb{Z}_p[[T]]$, so that the constancy neighborhoods $U_{x, \mathcal{X}_p}^{(n)}$ and $V_{x, \mathcal{X}_p}^{(n)}$ are optimal by Proposition 5.39(i).

On the other hand, if we consider the unramified character $\tilde{\rho}: G_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p[[T]]^\times$ mapping Frob_p to $1 + pT$, then $\mathbb{Z}_p[\rho(G_{\mathbb{Q}_p})] = \mathbb{Z}_p[[1 + pT]]$ is strictly smaller than $\mathbb{Z}_p[[T]]$ (clearly, it does not contain T), and one sees immediately that the constancy neighborhoods we defined are not optimal: for instance, $U_{x, \mathcal{X}_{\bar{\rho}}}^{(1)}$ is the affinoid disc of radius p^{-1} , but $\tilde{\rho}$ is constant mod p over the whole $\text{Spf } \mathbb{Z}_p[[T]]$; $V_{x, \mathcal{X}_{\bar{\rho}}}^{(2)}$ is the wide open disc of radius p^{-1} , but $\tilde{\rho}$ is actually pointwise constant mod p^2 over the whole $\text{Spf } \mathbb{Z}_p[[T]]$.

We show that, for universal (pseudo-)representations, the obvious formal models are optimal in the sense of Remark 5.40 above. Let V be a k_L -vector space of finite dimension d and $\bar{\rho}: G \rightarrow \text{GL}(V)$ a continuous representation.

As before, we denote by $X_{\bar{\rho}}^\square$ the universal pseudodeformation space for $\bar{\rho}$, equipped with its model $\mathcal{X}_{\bar{\rho}}^\square = \text{Spf } \mathcal{R}_{\bar{\rho}}^\square$ and with the universal deformation $\rho^{\square, \text{univ}}$. We write $X_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{ps}}$ for the universal pseudodeformation space for $\text{tr } \bar{\rho}$, equipped with its model $\mathcal{X}_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{ps}} = \text{Spf } \mathcal{R}_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{ps}}$ and with the universal pseudodeformation T^{univ} . Finally, if $\text{End}_{k_L[G]} = k_L$, we denote by $X_{\bar{\rho}}$ the universal pseudodeformation space for $\bar{\rho}$, equipped with its model $\mathcal{X}_{\bar{\rho}} = \text{Spf } \mathcal{R}_{\bar{\rho}}$ and with the universal deformation ρ^{univ} .

The following lemma is key to the proof of the constancy statements in Proposition 5.39.

Lemma 5.42.

- (i) Assume that $\text{End}_{k_L[G]} = k_L$. Pick any basis for the finite free $\mathcal{R}_{\bar{\rho}}$ module on which ρ^{univ} acts, and let R be the \mathcal{O}_L -subalgebra of $\mathcal{R}_{\bar{\rho}}$ generated by the coefficients of $\rho^{\text{univ}}(g)$ in this basis, when g varies over G . Then $R = \mathcal{R}_{\bar{\rho}}$.
- (ii) Let R be the \mathcal{O}_L -subalgebra of $\mathcal{R}_{\bar{\rho}}$ generated by the coefficients of $\rho^{\square, \text{univ}}(g) \in \text{GL}_d(R_{\bar{\rho}}^\square)$ when g varies over G . Then $R = \mathcal{R}_{\bar{\rho}}$.
- (iii) Let R be the \mathcal{O}_L -subalgebra of $\mathcal{R}_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{ps}}$ generated by the elements $T(g)$ when g varies over G . Then $R = \mathcal{R}_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{ps}}$.

Proof. We prove (i). Clearly, ρ^{univ} can be defined over R , i.e. there exists a continuous representation $\rho_R: G \rightarrow \text{GL}_d(R)$ such that $\rho^{\text{univ}} \cong \rho_R \otimes_R \mathcal{R}_{\bar{\rho}}$. Then, the pair (R, ρ_R) is a universal deformation of $\bar{\rho}$, hence the inclusion $R \rightarrow \mathcal{R}_{\bar{\rho}}$ is an isomorphism by universality. The proof of (ii) and (iii) is exactly the same. \square

Proposition 5.43. Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$.

- (i) Assume that $\text{End}_{k_L[G]} = k_L$. If ρ^{univ} is pointwise constant mod p^n (respectively, constant mod π_L^n) over an open subspace U of $X_{\bar{\rho}}$, then U is contained in $U_{x, \mathcal{X}_{\bar{\rho}}}^{(n)}$ (respectively, $V_{x, \mathcal{X}_{\bar{\rho}}}^{(n)}$) for some $x \in X_{\bar{\rho}}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p})$.
- (ii) If $\rho^{\square, \text{univ}}$ is pointwise constant mod p^n (respectively, constant mod π_L^n) over an open subspace U of $X_{\bar{\rho}}^\square$, then U is contained in $U_{x, \mathcal{X}_{\bar{\rho}}^\square}^{(n)}$ (respectively, $V_{x, \mathcal{X}_{\bar{\rho}}^\square}^{(n)}$) for some $x \in X_{\bar{\rho}}^\square(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p})$.
- (iii) If T^{univ} is pointwise constant mod p^n (respectively, constant mod π_L^n) on an open subspace U of $X_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{ps}}$, then U is contained in $U_{x, \mathcal{X}_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{ps}}}^{(n)}$ (respectively, $V_{x, \mathcal{X}_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{ps}}}^{(n)}$) for some $x \in X_{\bar{\rho}}^{\text{ps}}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p})$.

Proof. We prove the pointwise constancy part of (i). By the universal property of $\mathcal{R}_{\bar{\rho}}$, the universal deformation of $\bar{\rho}$ over \mathcal{O}_L/π_L^n -algebras is

$$\rho^{\text{univ}} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_L} \mathcal{O}_L/\pi_L^n: G \rightarrow \mathcal{R}_{\bar{\rho}} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_L} \mathcal{O}_L/\pi_L^n.$$

Let U be an open subspace of $X_{\bar{\rho}}$ such that ρ^{univ} is pointwise constant mod p^n over U , and let $x: \mathcal{R}_{\bar{\rho}} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_L} \mathcal{O}_L/\pi_L^n \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_L/\pi_L^n$ be the point of $\mathcal{R}_{\bar{\rho}} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_L} \mathcal{O}_L/\pi_L^n$ corresponding to the common mod p^n reduction of all the points in U .

Let E is a finite extension of L with valuation ring \mathcal{O}_E and uniformizer π_E . For every $y \in U(E)$, let $\tilde{y}: \mathcal{R}_{\bar{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_E$ be the rig-point of $\mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{R}_{\bar{p}}$ attached to y . Then the composition of y with $\mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}/\pi_E^n$ factors through x . By Remark 5.16, $U_{x, \mathcal{X}_{\bar{p}}}^{(n)}$ is precisely the locus of points of $X_{\bar{p}}$ with this property.

The proofs of (ii) and (iii) in the case of pointwise constancy go exactly as that for (i).

For the constancy statements in all of (i,ii,iii), we simply combine Proposition 5.39 and Lemma 5.42. \square

6. ARITHMETIC APPLICATIONS

We apply Corollary 5.23 to various specific families of representations of arithmetic interest. In doing so, we refine some known results about the local constancy modulo powers of p of families of crystalline or semistable local Galois representations (Proposition 6.5, Corollary 6.6, Remarks 6.7 and 6.8), and deduce some new ones both for local and for global modular representations (Corollary 6.9, Proposition 6.10, Theorem 6.11, Corollary 6.12, Proposition 6.14, Corollary 6.15).

6.1. Sheaves of trianguline $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -representations. Following [BHS17, Section 2.2], we recall two constructions of a deformation space for trianguline representations of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$, a “functorial” and a “geometric” one. We will use the interplay between the two constructions in order to produce a sheaf of trianguline representations of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$. Note that all of these section can be rewritten, with very little change, with $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ replaced by G_K , K a p -adic field. However, we confine ourselves to the case $K = \mathbb{Q}_p$ in our applications.

Let $\mathrm{Aff}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ be the category of affinoid algebras over \mathbb{Q}_p . For every $A \in \mathrm{Aff}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$, we denote by \mathcal{R}_A the Robba ring with coefficients in A , defined as in [KPX14, Notation 2.1.1].

Recall that the functor

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Aff}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} &\rightarrow \mathrm{Sets} \\ B &\mapsto \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{cont}}(\mathbb{Q}_p^\times, B^\times) \end{aligned}$$

is pro-represented by a \mathbb{Q}_p -rigid analytic space \mathcal{T} . Similarly, the functor

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Aff}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} &\rightarrow \mathrm{Sets} \\ B &\mapsto \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{cont}}(\mathbb{Z}_p^\times, B^\times) \end{aligned}$$

is pro-represented by a \mathbb{Q}_p -rigid analytic space \mathcal{W} , which is isomorphic to a disjoint union of $p-1$ wide open rigid analytic 1-discs. From the isomorphism $\mathbb{Q}_p^\times \cong \mathbb{Z}_p^\times \times p^\mathbb{Z}$, we deduce an isomorphism

$$\mathcal{T} \cong \mathcal{W} \times \mathbb{G}_m$$

of \mathbb{Q}_p -rigid analytic spaces.

We introduce notation for a few special continuous characters $\mathbb{Q}_p^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}_p^\times$:

- x is the identity character,
- χ is the character attached by local class field theory to the cyclotomic character of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$, that satisfies $\chi(p) = 1$ and is the identity on \mathbb{Z}_p^\times ;
- $|x|$ is the character mapping $y \in \mathbb{Q}_p^\times$ to $p^{-v_p(y)}$.

Clearly, $\chi = x|x|$. We will often abuse of notation and write x for both the identity character and an element of \mathbb{Q}_p , so that $|x| = p^{-v_p(x)}$.

Inside of the rigid analytic space \mathcal{T} , we identify an admissible open $\mathcal{T}^{\mathrm{reg}}$ whose points are *regular* in the sense of Colmez and Chenevier (see for example [Che13, Section 2.27]). For any $B \in \mathrm{Aff}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$, we say that a character $\delta: \mathbb{Q}_p^\times \rightarrow B^\times$, seen as a point in $\mathcal{T}(B)$, is regular if, for every

$z \in \text{Spm } B$ with residue field a finite extension $K(z)/\mathbb{Q}_p$, the specialization $\delta_z: \mathbb{Q}_p^\times \rightarrow K(z)^\times$ of δ at z is not of the form x^i or χx^{-i} for any non-negative integer i .

When studying trianguline representations of any dimension $d \geq 1$, we will work over the rigid analytic space of parameters \mathcal{T}^d , the product of d copies of \mathcal{T} . We denote by $\mathcal{T}_d^{\text{reg}}$ the admissible open of \mathcal{T}^d defined by the following condition: if $B \in \text{Aff}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$,

$$\mathcal{T}_d^{\text{reg}}(B) := \{(\delta_i)_i \in \mathcal{T}^d(B) : \delta_i/\delta_j \in \mathcal{T}(A)^{\text{reg}} \text{ for all } 1 \leq i < j \leq d\}.$$

We recall a crucial definition. Let $A \in \text{Aff}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ and $d \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$. We refer to [KPX14, Definition 2.2.12] for the definition of a (φ, Γ) -module over \mathcal{R}_A . Recall from [KPX14, Theorem 6.2.14] that every (φ, Γ) -module of rank 1 over \mathcal{R}_A is isomorphic to $\mathcal{R}_A(\delta)$ for some continuous character $\delta: \mathbb{Q}_p^\times \rightarrow A^\times$.

Definition 6.1. A trianguline (φ, Γ) -module of rank d over \mathcal{R}_A is a pair $(D, \text{Fil}^\bullet D)$ consisting of a (φ, Γ) -module over \mathcal{R}_A and an increasing, exhaustive, separated filtration $(\text{Fil}^\bullet D)_{i=1, \dots, d}$ such that, for every $i \in \{0, \dots, d-1\}$, $\text{Fil}^{i+1}/\text{Fil}^i$ is a (φ, Γ) -module of rank 1 over \mathcal{R}_A , hence isomorphic to $\mathcal{R}_A(\delta_i)$ for a continuous character $\delta_i: \mathbb{Q}_p^\times \rightarrow A^\times$. We call the characters $(\delta_i)_{i=0, \dots, d-1}$ the parameters of $(D, \text{Fil}^\bullet D)$.

A regular, trianguline, rigidified (φ, Γ) -module of rank d over \mathcal{R}_A is a triple $(D, \text{Fil}^\bullet D, \nu)$ where:

- (1) $(D, \text{Fil}^\bullet D)$ is a trianguline (φ, Γ) -module of rank d of whose parameters $(\delta_i)_{i=1, \dots, d}$ define a point of $\mathcal{T}_d^{\text{reg}}(A)$;
- (2) $\nu = (\nu_i)_{i=0, \dots, d-1}$ is a family of isomorphisms $\nu_i: \text{Fil}^{i+1}(D)/\text{Fil}^i(D) \rightarrow \mathcal{R}_A(\delta_i)$ of (φ, Γ) -modules.

We also refer to the datum ν as a rigidification of the regular trianguline (φ, Γ) -module $(D, \text{Fil}^\bullet D)$. We say that two regular, trianguline, rigidified (φ, Γ) -modules D_1 and D_2 are isomorphic if there is an isomorphism of (φ, Γ) -modules $D_1 \rightarrow D_2$ compatible with the filtrations and commuting with the rigidifications.

We introduce a functor $F_d: \text{Aff}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow \text{Sets}$ by defining $F_d(A)$ as the set of trianguline, regular and rigidified (φ, Γ) -modules of rank d up to isomorphism, for every $A \in \text{Aff}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$. We recall the following result:

Theorem 6.2 ([Che13, Theorem B]). *The functor F_d is representable by a rigid analytic space S_d over \mathbb{Q}_p which is smooth and irreducible of dimension $\frac{d(d+3)}{2}$.*

In [Che13], as well as in [HS16, Theorem 2.4], such a functor is denoted F_d^\square , and the representing space S_d^\square , to emphasize the choice of a rigidification. We stick instead to the notation of [BHS17], where, as we recall below, the notation \square is reserved to a covering of a subspace of S_d^\square trivializing a vector bundle of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -representations.

As part of the universality statement, S_d carries a universal trianguline, regular and rigidified (φ, Γ) -module D_d^{univ} . For every point x of S_d^\square of residue field $K(x)$, we denote by D_x the (φ, Γ) -module over $\mathcal{R}_{K(x)}$ obtained by specializing D_d^{univ} at x . For every affinoid subdomain $U = \text{Spm } A$ of S_d^{univ} , we denote by D_U the (φ, Γ) -module over \mathcal{R}_A obtained by pulling back D_d^{univ} along the embedding $U \hookrightarrow S_d^\square$.

Consider a continuous representation $\bar{\rho}: G_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow \text{GL}_n(k_L)$, and implicitly base change the space S_d^\square to L . Following the proof of [BHS17, Theorem 2.6], we introduce a functor $F_{d, \bar{\rho}}^\square: \text{Aff}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow \text{Sets}$ associating with A the set of triples $(\rho, \text{Fil}^\bullet D_{\text{rig}}(\rho), \nu)$ where $\rho: G_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow \text{GL}_d(A)$ is a continuous representation, $D_{\text{rig}}(\rho)$ is the (φ, Γ) -module over \mathcal{R}_A defined by Berger and Colmez in [BC09, Théorème A], Fil^\bullet is a triangulation of $D_{\text{rig}}(\rho)$, and ν a rigidification of it, such that the parameter of Fil^\bullet is a triangulation of $D_{\text{rig}}(\rho)$ belongs to $\mathcal{T}^{\text{reg}}(A)$. By the proof of [BHS17, Theorem 2.6], $F_{d, \bar{\rho}}^\square$ is representable by a rigid analytic space $S_{d, \bar{\rho}}^\square$ (denoted by $S_d^\square(\bar{\rho})$ in *loc. cit.*).

We sketch the construction of $S_{d,\bar{\rho}}^\square$, following the proof of [BHS17, Theorem 2.6]. Let $S_d^{\square,0}$ be the locus in the trianguline variety S_d where D_d^{univ} is étale (it is in general a naïve open, i.e. a not necessarily admissible union of open subspaces of S_d^\square), and let S_d^{adm} be the maximal subspace of $S_d^{\square,0}$ with the property that $D_d^{\text{univ}}|_{S_d^{\text{adm}}}$ is attached to a sheaf of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -representation \mathbf{V} via the construction of Berger and Colmez; it is well defined as a rigid subspace of S_d^\square by [Hel12, Theorem 1.2]. We let $S_d^{\square,\text{adm}}$ be the space of trivializations of the vector bundle \mathbf{V} , that naturally comes equipped with a projection $\pi: S_d^{\square,\text{adm}} \rightarrow S_d^{\text{adm}}$, and with a $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -representation $\pi^*\mathbf{V}$ (not just a sheaf, since we trivialized \mathbf{V}). Since $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ is topologically finitely generated, there exists an admissible subspace of $S_d^{\square,\text{adm}}$ over which $\pi^*\mathbf{V}$ admits a lattice \mathcal{V} . Then $S_{d,\bar{\rho}}^\square$ is defined as the subspace of $S_d^{\square,\text{adm}}$ where the reduction of \mathcal{V} is $\bar{\rho}$. Observe that the above construction equips $S_{d,\bar{\rho}}^\square$ with a map $\psi_{\bar{\rho}}: S_{d,\bar{\rho}}^\square \rightarrow S_d$, that is not an embedding.

As in [BHS17, Definition 2.4], we define $X_{\bar{\rho},\text{tri}}^\square$ (noted $X_{\text{tri}}^\square(\bar{\rho})$ in *loc. cit.*) as the Zariski-closure of the subset

$$U_{\bar{\rho},\text{tri}}^\square \subset X_{\bar{\rho}}^\square \times \mathcal{T}_L^n$$

consisting of pairs $(\rho, (\delta_i)_i)$ of a lift $\rho: G_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow \text{GL}_n(L)$ of $\bar{\rho}$ and the parameter $(\delta_i)_i$ of a triangulation of $D_{\text{rig}}(\rho)$. We equip $X_{\bar{\rho},\text{tri}}^\square$ with its reduced structure of closed analytic subspace of $X_{\bar{\rho}}^\square \times \mathcal{T}_L^n$. We denote by $X_{\bar{\rho},\text{tri}}^{\square,\text{reg}}$ the preimage of $\mathcal{T}_{L,d}^{\text{reg}}$ under the natural morphism $\omega_2: X_{\bar{\rho},\text{tri}}^\square \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_L^n$ mapping a pair $(\rho, (\delta_i)_i)$ to its parameter.

The rigid analytic spaces we introduced fit in a commutative diagram

$$(7) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} S_{d,\bar{\rho}}^\square & \xrightarrow{\psi_{\bar{\rho}}} & S_d \\ \downarrow & \searrow^{\pi_{\bar{\rho}}} & \searrow^{\kappa} \\ X_{\bar{\rho}}^\square & \xleftarrow{\omega_1} X_{\bar{\rho},\text{tri}}^\square \xrightarrow{\omega_2} & \mathcal{T}_L^n \end{array}$$

where:

- ω_1, ω_2 are the compositions of the embedding $X_{\bar{\rho},\text{tri}}^\square \subset X_{\bar{\rho}}^\square \times \mathcal{T}_L^n$ with the projections to the two factors,
- $\pi_{\bar{\rho}}$ is obtained by factoring through $X_{\bar{\rho},\text{tri}}^\square$ the morphism $S_{d,\bar{\rho}}^\square \rightarrow X_{\bar{\rho}}^\square \times \mathcal{T}_L^n$ mapping a triple $(\rho, \text{Fil}^\bullet D_{\text{rig}}(\rho), \nu)$ to the pair consisting of ρ and the parameter of $\text{Fil}^\bullet D_{\text{rig}}(\rho)$,
- the map $\psi_{\bar{\rho}}$ is the one defined above.

Remark 6.3. Chenevier [Che13, Corollaire 3.18 and the discussion thereafter] defines a naïve open $S_d(\bar{\rho})$ of S_d (in his notation, S_d^\square), equipped with a map $S_d(\bar{\rho}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}_d(\bar{\rho})$ to the $\bar{\rho}$ -component of a character space for $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$. However, this character space is in general only equipped with a universal determinant, or pseudorepresentation. We prefer to work with the space defined in [BHS17], that is equipped with a map to the framed deformation space of $\bar{\rho}$, since it allows us to pullback a $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -representation and a lattice from the deformation space.

Our interest in the construction lies in the next lemma. Let U be a wide open subspace of S_d , contained in the étale locus S_d^0 , and let $\mathcal{U} = \text{Spf } \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{U}}^+(U)$.

Lemma 6.4. *Assume that, for every $x \in U(L)$, the representation of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ attached to x is a lift of $\bar{\rho}$.*

- (i) *The wide open space U carries a sheaf of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -representations \mathbf{V} , and, for every $n \geq 1$ and $x \in U(L)$, \mathbf{V} is pointwise constant mod p^n over $U_{x,\mathcal{U}}^{(n)}$.*
- (ii) *If U is strictly quasi-Stein, $\bar{\rho}$ is multiplicity-free, and \mathbf{V} is absolutely irreducible, then \mathbf{V} is a $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -representation that is constant mod π_L^n over $V_{x,\mathcal{U}}^{(n)}$, for every $n \geq 1$.*

The point of part (i) is that, even if the sheaf of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -representations is not a $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -representation (i.e., it is not supported by a free \mathcal{O}_U -module), we can still deduce that it is pointwise constant on the subdomains of U defined in Section 5.3.

Proof. Since the residual representation is isomorphic to $\bar{\rho}$ at every L -point of S_d^\square , U is contained in the image of the map $\psi_{\bar{\rho}}$ described above. Since U is the tube of the unique point in its special fiber, it is contained in the admissible locus S_d^{adm} by [Hel12, Theorem 1.2(iii)], so that $D_d^{\text{univ}}|_U$ is attached to a sheaf of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -representations \mathbf{V}_U . Now (i) follows from Corollary 5.23.

Statement (ii) is an immediate consequence of Corollary 5.25. \square

Note that, if d is the rank of \mathbf{V} , then the cover $\psi_{\bar{\rho}}: \psi_{\bar{\rho}}^{-1}(U) \rightarrow U$ is the GL_d -torsor of trivializations of \mathbf{V} , that appears in the proof of Corollary 5.23.

6.2. Crystalline representations of dimension 2. In this section, we apply Theorem 5.19 to the study of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -stable lattices in crystalline representations of dimension 2. We start by recalling how these representations are classified, up to twist, by their weight and the trace of their crystalline Frobenius, and how to see them inside of the universal trianguline deformation space introduced in Section 6.1.

As usual, let L be a p -adic field, with valuation ring \mathcal{O}_L having maximal ideal \mathfrak{m}_L and residue field k_L . For an integer $k \geq 2$ and an element $a_p \in \mathfrak{m}_L$, let V_{k,a_p} be the dual of the crystalline, L -linear representation whose associated filtered φ -module D_{k,a_p} is a 2-dimensional L -vector space equipped with the structures defined, in a basis (e_1, e_2) , by

$$\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ p^{k-1} & a_p \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{Fil}^i D_{k,\mathcal{L}} = \begin{cases} D_{k,\mathcal{L}} & \text{if } i \leq 0 \\ Le_1 & \text{if } 1 \leq i \leq k-1 \\ 0 & \text{if } i \geq k \end{cases}.$$

Observe that the two eigenvalues of the crystalline Frobenius are the roots of the polynomial $T^2 - a_p T + p^{k-1}$.

By [Bre03, Proposition 3.1], every 2-dimensional, crystalline L -linear representation of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ is isomorphic to V_{k,a_p} for some k, a_p , up to twist with a crystalline character. Following [BC09, Proposition 2.4.1], we recall that every representation as above admits a *non-critical* triangulation (i.e. one whose associated Frobenius filtration is in general position with respect to the Hodge filtration). The parameters $\delta_1, \delta_2: \mathbb{Q}_p^\times \rightarrow L^\times$ of one such non-critical triangulation are given as follows: if (φ_1, φ_2) is the ordering of eigenvalues of the crystalline Frobenius φ attached to the triangulation, then for $i = 1, 2$ δ_i is the unique character satisfying

- $\delta_i(\gamma) = \gamma^{-k}$ for all $\gamma \in \mathbb{Z}_p^\times$, and
- $\delta_i(p) = \varphi_i p^{-k}$.

If φ_1 is the root of $T^2 - a_p T + p^{k-1}$ of smaller p -adic valuation, then the ordering (φ_1, φ_2) always corresponds to a non-critical triangulation. With this choice, characters δ_1, δ_2 as above and Colmez's notation for trianguline representations [Col08, Section 0.3], we obtain an isomorphism $V_{k,a_p} \cong V(\delta_1, \delta_2)$. Now let $D^\circ(0, 1)$ be the wide open unit disc over \mathbb{Q}_p . The \mathbb{Q}_p -points of $D^\circ(0, 1)$ are in bijection with $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -orbits of elements of $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ of positive valuation. Since δ_1 and δ_2 obviously vary in a p -adically analytic way as a_p varies over $D^\circ(0, 1)$, mapping $a_p \in D^\circ(0, 1)$ to the point $V_{k,a_p} \cong V(\delta_1, \delta_2)$ of the trianguline variety S_2^\square gives an embedding $D^\circ(0, 1) \hookrightarrow S_2^\square$ compatible with the (φ, Γ) -modules at every specialization on each side.

Because of Corollary 5.30, the representations V_{k,a_p} are not specializations of a sheaf of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -representations on the whole $D^\circ(0, 1)$. However, if we restrict ourselves to a small enough subdomain of $D^\circ(0, 1)$, we can interpolate them with a $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -representation, as follows.

Let $\bar{\rho}: G_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_2(k_L)$ be a continuous, multiplicity-free representation. Let U be a wide open, strictly quasi-Stein subspace of $D^\circ(0, 1)$ (e.g. a wide open subdisc), and let \mathcal{U} be its formal model $\mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{O}_U^+(U)$. Assume that V_{k,a_p} is a lift of $\bar{\rho}$ for every $a_p \in U(L)$. Thanks to the above discussion, we can embed $D^\circ(0, 1)$, hence U , in S_2^\square . Then Lemma 6.4 implies the following.

Proposition 6.5. *The rigid analytic space U is equipped with a $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -representation \mathbf{V} that specializes to V_{k,a_p} at any $a_p \in U(L)$. Moreover, for every $a_{p,0} \in U(L)$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$, the $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -representation \mathbf{V} is pointwise constant mod p^n over $U_{a_{p,0},\mathcal{U}}^{(n)}$.*

(i) *The $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -representation \mathbf{V} is pointwise constant mod p^n over $U_{a_{p,0},\mathcal{U}}^{(n)}$; in particular, for every finite extension E of L and $a_p \in U(E)$, there exist lattices $\mathcal{V}_{k,a_{p,0}}$ in $V_{k,a_{p,0}}$, \mathcal{V}_{k,a_p} in V_{k,a_p} , and an isomorphism*

$$\mathcal{V}_{k,a_{p,0}} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_E} \mathcal{O}_E/\pi_E^n \cong \mathcal{V}_{k,a_p} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_E} \mathcal{O}_E/\pi_E^n$$

of $\mathcal{O}_E/\pi_E^n[G]$ -modules.

(ii) *The $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -representation \mathbf{V} is constant modulo π_L^n over $V_{a_{p,0},\mathcal{U}}^{(n)}$.*

Recall that if U is a wide open disc of radius p^m and $a_{p,0} \in U(L)$, then $U_{a_{p,0},\mathcal{U}}^{(n)}$ is a wide open disc of center $a_{p,0}$ and radius p^{m-n} , and $V_{a_{p,0},\mathcal{U}}^{(n)}$ is an affinoid disc of center $a_{p,0}$ and radius p^{m-n} . For instance, if we know that the isomorphism class of V_{k,a_p} is constant modulo π_L for every a_p with $|a_p - a_{p,0}| < p^m$, we deduce that it is constant modulo π_L^n for every a_p with $|a_p - a_{p,0}| < p^{m+1-n}$.

Proposition 6.5 allows us to recover mod π_L^n congruences among crystalline representations from mod π_L congruences. In particular, it allows one to slightly improve Torti's result on higher congruences [Tor22, Theorem 1.1] starting from the mod π_L results of Berger–Li–Zhu, Berger, and Torti himself, as in the following corollary.

Corollary 6.6. *Let $k \geq 2$ be an integer, and $a_{p,0} \in \mathfrak{m}_L \setminus \{0\}$. Then one can take the domain U in Proposition 6.5 to be the wide open disc of center $a_{p,0}$ and radius $2v_p(a_{p,0}) + \alpha(k-1)$, where $\alpha(k-1) = \sum_{s \geq 1} \lfloor \frac{s}{p^m(p-1)} \rfloor$. In particular:*

(i) *Proposition 6.5(i) holds for every $a_p \in \mathfrak{m}_E$ satisfying*

$$v_p(a_p - a_{p,0}) > 2v_p(a_{p,0}) + \alpha(k-1) + n - 1;$$

(ii) *Proposition 6.5(ii) holds over the affinoid disc of center $a_{p,0}$ and valuation radius*

$$2v_p(a_{p,0}) + \alpha(k-1) + n.$$

Proof. Let U be the wide open disc defined in the statement. By [Ber12, Theorem A] in the residually irreducible case (and [BLZ04, Theorem 1.1.1] for the case $a_{p,0} = 0$), and the $m = 1$ case of [Tor22, Theorem 1.1] in the general case, we can find a lattice $\mathcal{V}_{k,a_{p,0}}$ in $V_{k,a_{p,0}}$ such that V_{k,a_p} is a lift of the mod π_L reduction $\mathcal{V}_{k,a_{p,0}}^{(1)}$ for every $a_p \in U(L)$. Therefore, we can apply Proposition 6.5 to U , and we obtain the corollary. \square

Remark 6.7. Torti [Tor22, Theorem 1.1] proves a mod p^n pointwise constancy result over the affinoid disc of Corollary 6.6(ii). We improve his statement to a mod p^n pointwise constancy result over the larger wide open disc defined by the inequality in Corollary 6.6(i).

Remark 6.8. As in [Ber12, Section 3], one can instead keep $a_p \neq 0$ fixed and let k vary over the points of a wide open disc $D(k_0, r)$ centered at a fixed $k_0 > 3v_p(a_p) + \alpha(k-1) + 1$, inside of the weight space \mathcal{W} we introduced in Section 6.1. For r sufficiently small (but not explicit), Berger embeds such a disc inside of the trianguline variety S_2^\square in a way compatible with the (φ, Γ) -modules on the two spaces. By [Ber12, Theorem B], there exists a non-explicit $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$

such that $\overline{V}_{k,a_p} \cong \overline{V}_{k_0,a_p}$ for every $k \in D(k_0, p^{-m})$. Therefore, Lemma 6.4 allows one to equip $D(k_0, p^{-m})$ with a sheaf of G -representations, and gives us that, for every $n \geq 1$, V_{k,a_p} and V_{k_0,a_p} admit lattices with isomorphic mod π_L^n reductions if

$$v_p(k - k_0) > m + n - 1.$$

Again, this is a small improvement on [Tor22, Theorem 1.2], in that we prove pointwise constancy mod p^n for k varying over a wide open disc, rather than over an affinoid disc contained in it. We also weaken the assumption on k_0 in *loc. cit.*: we only need it to satisfy Berger's assumption that $k_0 > 3v_p(a_p) + \alpha(k - 1) + 1$, rather than Torti's stronger condition that also depends on the depth n of the congruence we are looking at.

For small values of p , we can derive a global consequence of Remark 6.8 via a result of Chenevier. We write $G_{\mathbb{Q},p\infty}$ for the Galois group over \mathbb{Q} of the maximal extension of \mathbb{Q} unramified away from p and ∞ .

Corollary 6.9. *Assume that $p \geq 7$, and let $\rho_1, \rho_2: G_{\mathbb{Q},p\infty} \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_2(L)$ be two continuous representations, crystalline at p . Let $k_1, a_{p,1}$ and $k_2, a_{p,2}$ be the corresponding local data at p . Then, for every $n \geq 1$, ρ_1 and ρ_2 admit isomorphic mod π_L^n reductions if either:*

- (i) $k_1 = k_2, a_{p,1} \neq 0$ and $v_p(a_{p,2} - a_{p,1}) > 2v_p(a_{p,0}) + \alpha(k - 1) + n - 1$;
- (ii) $a_{p,1} = a_{p,2} \neq 0$ and $v_p(k - k_0) > m + n - 1$, with m being the non-explicit constant appearing in [Ber12, Theorem B].

If ρ_1 and ρ_2 are attached to two GL_2/\mathbb{Q} -eigenforms f_1 and f_2 of level $\Gamma_1(p)$, then the Hecke eigensystems of f_1 and f_2 are congruent modulo π_L^n away from p .

Proof. By [Che08, Proposition 1.8], it is enough to check mod π_L^n congruences locally at p . The first statement then follows from Remark 6.8. The statement about eigenforms follows by writing Hecke eigensystems in terms of Frobenius eigenvalues in the usual way. \square

6.3. Semi-stable representations of dimension 2. In this section, we apply Theorem 5.19 to the study of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -stable lattices in semi-stable representations of dimension 2. We start by recalling how such representations are classified, up to twist, by their weight and \mathcal{L} -invariant, and how to see them inside of the universal trianguline deformation space introduced in Section 6.1.

Let π be a square root of p in $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}$. Let k be an integer at least 2 and $\mathcal{L} \in \mathbb{P}^1(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}) = \overline{\mathbb{Q}_p} \cup \{\infty\}$. We denote by $V_{k,\mathcal{L}}$ the dual of the semistable representation of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ whose associated (φ, N) -module $D_{k,\mathcal{L}}$ is a 2-dimensional $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -vector space equipped with the structures defined, in a basis (e_1, e_2) , by

$$\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} \varpi^{k-2} & 0 \\ 0 & \varpi^{k-2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathrm{Fil}^i D_{k,\mathcal{L}} = \begin{cases} D_{k,\mathcal{L}} & \text{if } i \leq 0 \\ \overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}(e_1 + \mathcal{L}e_2) & \text{if } 1 \leq i \leq k - 1 \\ 0 & \text{if } i \geq k \end{cases}$$

if $\mathcal{L} \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}$, and by

$$\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} \varpi^{k-2} & 0 \\ 0 & \varpi^{k-2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad N = 0, \quad \mathrm{Fil}^i D_{k,\mathcal{L}} = \begin{cases} D_{k,\mathcal{L}} & \text{if } i \leq 0 \\ \overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}(e_1 + e_2) & \text{if } 1 \leq i \leq k - 1 \\ 0 & \text{if } i \geq k \end{cases}$$

if $\mathcal{L} = \infty$. The above description for $V_{k,\infty}$ can be obtained by rewriting $V_{k,\mathcal{L}}$, $\mathcal{L} \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}$, in the basis $(e_1, \mathcal{L}e_2)$, and letting $\mathcal{L} \rightarrow \infty$.

Clearly, $V_{k,\mathcal{L}}$ is semistable and non-crystalline of Hodge–Tate weights $(0, k-1)$ for every $\mathcal{L} \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}$. By a standard calculation, every semistable, non-crystalline representation of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ of Hodge–Tate weights $(0, k-1)$ is, up to twist with a semistable character of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$, isomorphic to $V_{k,\mathcal{L}}$ for a unique $\mathcal{L} \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}$. On the other hand, $V_{k,\infty}$ is crystalline.

We will use the notation introduced in Section 6.1 for characters of \mathbb{Q}_p^\times . Let $\alpha: \mathbb{Q}_p^\times \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}^\times$ be the character $\pi^{v_p(x)}|x|^{-1}$. Let $\delta_{1,k} = |x|\alpha$ and $\delta_{2,k} = x^{-k}\alpha$. We denote by $V(\delta_{1,k}, \delta_{2,k}, \mathcal{L})$ the unique trianguline representation attached to the above data as in [Col08, Section 0.3]. Via [Col08, Proposition 4.18], one checks that the representations $V_{k,\mathcal{L}}$ and $V(\delta_{1,k}, \delta_{2,k}, \mathcal{L})$ are isomorphic for every $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 2}$ and $\mathcal{L} \in \mathbb{P}^1(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p})$.

Let $\mathbb{P}^{1,\text{rig}}$ be the rigid analytic projective line over \mathbb{Q}_p , parameterized with a variable \mathcal{L} . Because of Corollary 5.30, the representations $V_{k,\mathcal{L}}$ are not specializations of a sheaf of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -representations on the whole \mathbb{P}^1 . However, if we restrict ourselves to a small enough subdomain of \mathbb{P}^1 , we can interpolate them with a $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -representation, as follows.

Let $\bar{\rho}: G_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(k_L)$ be a continuous, multiplicity-free representation. Let U be a wide open, strictly quasi-Stein subspace of $\mathbb{P}^{1,\text{rig}}$ (e.g. a wide open disc), and let \mathcal{U} be its formal model $\text{Spf } \mathcal{O}_U^+(U)$. Assume that $V_{k,\mathcal{L}}$ is a lift of $\bar{\rho}$ for every $\mathcal{L} \in U(L)$. The construction of the trianguline deformation space S_2^\square in [Col08, Section 0.2] provides us with a closed immersion $\Phi_k: \mathbb{P}^{1,\text{rig}} \hookrightarrow S_2^\square$, mapping $\mathcal{L} \in \mathbb{P}^{1,\text{rig}}$ to the point $\Phi_k(\mathcal{L})$ of S_2^\square corresponding to the trianguline representation $V_{k,\mathcal{L}}$. We use Φ_k to embed U in S_2^\square , and we deduce the following proposition from Lemma 6.4.

Proposition 6.10. *The rigid analytic space U is equipped with a sheaf of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -representations \mathbf{V} that specializes to $V_{k,\mathcal{L}}$ at any $\mathcal{L} \in U(L)$. Moreover, for every $\mathcal{L}_0 \in U(L)$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$:*

- (i) *The $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -representation \mathbf{V} is pointwise constant mod p^n over $U_{\mathcal{L}_0,\mathcal{M}}^{(n)}$; in particular, for every finite extension E of L and $\mathcal{L} \in U(E)$, there exist lattices $\mathcal{V}_{k,\mathcal{L}_0}$ in V_{k,\mathcal{L}_0} and $\mathcal{V}_{k,\mathcal{L}}$ in $V_{k,\mathcal{L}}$ and an isomorphism*

$$\mathcal{V}_{k,\mathcal{L}_0} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_E} \mathcal{O}_E/\pi_E^n \cong \mathcal{V}_{k,\mathcal{L}} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_E} \mathcal{O}_E/\pi_E^n$$

of $\mathcal{O}_E/\pi_E^n[G]$ -modules.

- (ii) *The $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -representation \mathbf{V} is constant modulo π_L^n over $V_{\mathcal{L}_0,\mathcal{M}}^{(n)}$.*

Recall that if U is a wide open disc of radius p^m and $\mathcal{L}_0 \in U(L)$, then $U_{\mathcal{L}_0,\mathcal{M}}^{(n)}$ is a wide open disc of center \mathcal{L}_0 and radius p^{m-n} , and $V_{\mathcal{L}_0,\mathcal{M}}^{(n)}$ is an affinoid disc of center \mathcal{L}_0 and radius p^{m-n} . For instance, if we know that the isomorphism class of $V_{k,\mathcal{L}}$ is constant modulo π_L for every \mathcal{L} with $|\mathcal{L} - \mathcal{L}_0| < p^m$, we deduce that it is constant modulo π_L^n for every \mathcal{L} with $|\mathcal{L} - \mathcal{L}_0| < p^{m+1-n}$.

In the special case $\mathcal{L}_0 = \infty$, we know explicitly of such an m by the work of Bergdall–Levin–Liu [BLL23], so we are able to compare the mod p^n reduction of certain semistable representation with that of a crystalline representation.

Theorem 6.11. *Assume that $k \geq 4$ and $p \neq 2$. Then, if L is a p -adic field and $\mathcal{L} \in \mathbb{P}^{1,\text{rig}}(L)$ satisfies*

$$v_p(\mathcal{L}) < 2 - \frac{k}{2} - v_p((k-2)!) + 1 - n,$$

there exist lattices $\mathcal{V}_{\mathcal{L}}$ and \mathcal{V}_{∞} in $V_{k,\mathcal{L}}$ and $V_{k,\infty}$, respectively, such that $\mathcal{V}_{\mathcal{L}} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_L} \mathcal{O}_L/\pi_L^{\gamma_{L/\mathbb{Q}_p}(n)} \cong \mathcal{V}_{\infty} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_L} \mathcal{O}_L/\pi_L^{\gamma_{L/\mathbb{Q}_p}(n)}$ as $\mathcal{O}_L/\pi_L^{\gamma_{L/\mathbb{Q}_p}(n)}[G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}]$ -modules.

Proof. By [BLL23, Theorem 1.1], we are allowed to apply Proposition 6.10 the wide open disc U of center ∞ defined by the inequality $v_p(\mathcal{L}) < 2 - \frac{k}{2} - v_p((k-2)!)$. Such a disc is defined over \mathbb{Q}_p , hence why the exponent $\gamma_{L/\mathbb{Q}_p}(n)$ appears. \square

When $k < p$, one can write down similar results for various other ranges of values of \mathcal{L} (in particular, for ranges including the \mathcal{L} -invariants of modular eigenforms), thanks to the computations of mod π_L reductions of semistable representations performed by Breuil–Mezard [BM02] and Guerberoff–Park [GP19].

In the same way as for crystalline representations, we can rely [Che08, Proposition 1.8] to derive a global consequence of Remark 6.8 for small values of p .

Corollary 6.12. *Assume that $p \geq 7$, and let $\rho: G_{\mathbb{Q}, p\infty} \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_2(L)$ be a continuous representation, semistable at p , with associated local data k, \mathcal{L} . Let ρ_∞ be a representation whose restriction to $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ is isomorphic to $V_{k, \infty}$. Then, for every $n \geq 1$, ρ and ρ_∞ admit isomorphic mod π_L^n reductions if $v_p(\mathcal{L}) < 2 - \frac{k}{2} - v_p((k-2)!) + 1 - n$.*

Proof. By [Che08, Proposition 1.8], it is enough to check mod π_L^n congruences locally at p . The statement then follows from Theorem 6.11. \square

Note that we do not state any automorphic consequence: standard estimates for the valuation of the \mathcal{L} -invariant show that no eigenform can have an \mathcal{L} -invariant of valuation smaller than $2 - \frac{k}{2} - v_p((k-2)!)$.

6.4. Pseudorepresentations along the eigencurve. We give a small and not very explicit application to the modulo p^n variation of the Galois (pseudo-)representations carried by the eigencurves for GL_2/\mathbb{Q} . In this non-explicit form, similar statements should hold for more general eigenvarieties.

Fix a prime-to- p integer $N \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$. Let \mathcal{E} be the p -adic eigencurve of tame level $\Gamma_1(N)$, as constructed by Coleman–Mazur, Buzzard, and Chenevier. It comes equipped with a morphism to the weight space \mathcal{W} we introduced in Section 6.1. Let h be a positive real number, κ a point of \mathcal{W} , and for every $r \in p^{\mathbb{Q}}$ consider the wide open disc $D^\circ(\kappa, r) \subset \mathcal{W}$ of center κ and radius r . Consider the subdomain $\mathcal{E}_r^{\leq h}$ of the eigencurve whose points have slope $\leq h$ and weight in $D^\circ(\kappa, r)$. By [Bel21, Section II.3.3], there exists a radius $r \in p^{\mathbb{Q}}$ such that the restriction of the weight map gives us a *finite* map $\omega: \mathcal{E}_r^{\leq h} \rightarrow D^\circ(\kappa, r)$. In particular, $\mathcal{E}_r^{\leq h}$ is itself a wide open in which classical points are dense, and a standard argument of Chenevier provides us with a continuous pseudorepresentation $G_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{E}}(\mathcal{E}_r^{\leq h})$. For every irreducible component X of $\mathcal{E}_r^{\leq h}$, we obtain this way a continuous pseudorepresentation $T: G_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(X)$.

We will apply the following lemma. Let $\mathcal{X} = \mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{Y} = \mathrm{Spf} \mathcal{B}$ be two affine formal schemes with rigid analytic generic fibers X and Y , respectively. Let $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ be a finite map of affine \mathcal{O}_L -formal schemes, attached to a homomorphism $f^*: \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$. Let $f^{\mathrm{rig}}: X \rightarrow Y$ be the map induced by f on rigid generic fibers. Let $y \in Y(L)$ be a point with a single preimage x under f^{rig} .

Lemma 6.13. *There exists $n_0 \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ such that, for every $n \geq n_0$, $U_{x, \mathcal{X}}^{(n)} = f^{\mathrm{rig}, -1} U_{y, \mathcal{Y}}^{(n)}$ and $V_{x, \mathcal{X}}^{(n)} = f^{\mathrm{rig}, -1} V_{y, \mathcal{Y}}^{(n)}$.*

Proof. We use the notation of Section 5.3. By the finiteness of f , for every element $Y \in I_y$ there exist $a_0, \dots, a_d \in \mathcal{O}_L$ such that $P(Y) := \sum_i a_i Y^i \in I_x$. For n sufficiently large, $\|P(Y)\| < p^n$ implies $\|a_d Y^d\| < p^n$, hence $\|Y\| < p^{n/d}$ since $a_d \in \mathcal{O}_L$. This proves that $f^{\mathrm{rig}, -1} U_{y, \mathcal{Y}}^{(n)} \subseteq U_{x, \mathcal{X}}^{(n)}$. The opposite inclusion is obvious (for every $n \geq 1$), since every element of I_y can be seen as a function on \mathcal{X} via f . \square

Now pick an irreducible component X of $\mathcal{E}_r^{\leq h}$, and let $\omega_X: X \rightarrow D^\circ(\kappa, r)$ denote the restriction of the weight map to X . Let x be a point of X , and $\kappa = \omega_X(x)$. After possibly choosing some $r' \in p^{\mathbb{Q}}$, $r' < r$ and (implicitly) replacing X with the irreducible component of

$\mathcal{E}_r^{\leq h} \times_{D^\circ(y,r)} D^\circ(y,r')$ containing X , we can assure that $\omega_X^{-1}(\omega_X(x)) = \{x\}$. Then, Proposition 5.27 and Lemma 6.13 give us the following proposition.

Proposition 6.14. *There exists $n_0 \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ such that, for every $n \geq n_0$, the pseudorepresentation T is pointwise constant mod p^n over $\omega_X^{-1}(D^\circ(\kappa, p^{1-n}r'))$, and constant mod p^n over $\omega_X^{-1}(D(\kappa, p^{-n}r'))$.*

If we restrict ourselves to the ordinary part of the eigencurve, i.e. we consider the case $h = 0$ in the above picture, the situation is much simpler: every ordinary irreducible component X of \mathcal{E} is the rigid generic fiber of the formal scheme attached to a (schematic) Hida family; in particular, X is finite and flat over \mathcal{W} , so that we can take $r = 1$ as a radius adapted to $h = 0$. By [HN20], conditionally on the spectral halo conjecture, this optimal situation only happens in the ordinary case, as the weight map is never finite on nonordinary components of \mathcal{E} .

We state a simple corollary of Proposition 6.14 for ordinary components.

Corollary 6.15. *Let X be an ordinary component of \mathcal{E} , and let $\kappa \in \mathcal{W}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$ be a weight with the property that X has a single point x of weight κ . Then there exists $n_0 \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ such that, for every $n \geq n_0$, the pseudorepresentation T is pointwise constant mod p^n over $\omega_X^{-1}(D^\circ(\kappa, p^{1-n}))$, and constant mod p^n over $\omega_X^{-1}(D(\kappa, p^{-n}))$. In particular, if L is a p -adic field, then the Hecke eigensystems away from p of any two overconvergent eigenforms attached to L -points of X of weight in $D^\circ(\kappa, p^{1-n})$ are congruent mod π_L^n .*

Remark 6.16.

- (i) If the residual $G_{\mathbb{Q}}$ -representation attached to the Hida family is absolutely irreducible, then Corollary 5.30 allows one to deduce from Corollary 6.15 a mod p^n pointwise constancy result for the $G_{\mathbb{Q}}$ -representation attached to the Hida family, not just its trace.
- (ii) We could have deduced the congruence in the last statement of Corollary 6.15 by applying Theorem 5.19 directly to the Hecke eigenvalue of each Hecke operator away from p , given that it is interpolated by a power-bounded rigid analytic function on X .
- (iii) For some p -adic families, it might be possible to show that the constancy neighborhoods of Proposition 6.14 and Corollary 6.15 are optimal, by checking that the conditions of Proposition 5.39 are satisfied by the associated (pseudo-)representation. This is the case, for instance, of a Hida family with coefficients in $\mathbb{Z}_p[[T]]$ (i.e., everywhere étale over the weight space), given that $1 + T$ belongs to the image of the determinant. Note that in this special case Lemma 6.13 holds trivially with $n_0 = 1$, so that the subsequent results also hold with $n_0 = 1$.

6.4.1. *An explicit example.* We thank Alexandre Maksoud for pointing us to the following (conjectural) example of an explicit equation for a Hida family. In [DG12, Section 7.3], Dimitrov and Ghate guess the existence of a 3-adic Hida family of tame level 13 and ring of functions

$$\mathbb{I} = \mathbb{Z}_3[[T]][Y]/(Y^2 + T),$$

T being the weight variable. Clearly $\mathbb{Z}_3[[T]] \rightarrow \mathbb{I}$ is only ramified at $T = 0$, which corresponds to weight 1 in the normalization of *loc. cit.*. Therefore, Corollary 6.15 gives that any two classical eigenforms appearing in \mathbb{I} are congruent mod 3^n as soon as their weights are congruent to 1 mod 3^{n-1} .

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ANDREA CONTI, Department of Mathematics, University of Luxembourg, andrea.conti@uni.lu,
contiand@gmail.com

EMILIANO TORTI, Laboratoire GAATI, Université de la Polynésie française, Tahiti, torti@gaati.org