

Geometrization of the local Langlands correspondence: an overview

By Laurent Fargues

This article is an overview of the geometrization conjecture for the local Langlands correspondence formulated by the author.

In this article we give an exposition of a conjecture at the frontier between p -adic Hodge theory, the geometric Langlands program and the local Langlands correspondence. We refer the reader to [7] and [8] for an exposition of how our work on the curve that has lead us to formulate this conjecture.

Fix a quasi-split reductive group G over a local field E , either $E = \mathbb{F}_q((\pi))$ or $[E : \mathbb{Q}_p] < +\infty$, $\mathbb{F}_q = \mathcal{O}_E/\pi$. We fix a Whittaker datum (the construction should depend on this choice). Let $\varphi : W_E \rightarrow {}^L G$, where ${}^L G$ is the ℓ -adic Langlands dual of G , $\ell \neq p$, be a discrete Langlands parameter. The conjecture associates to φ a S_φ -equivariant Hecke eigensheaf \mathcal{F}_φ on the stack of G -bundles on the curve we constructed and studied in our joint work with Fontaine ([8]).

More precisely, given an \mathbb{F}_q -perfectoid space S one can construct an E -adic space

$$X_S$$

that one has to think of as being the family of curves $(X_{k(s), k(s)^+})_{s \in S}$ where $X_{k(s), k(s)^+}$ is the adic version of the fundamental curve of p -adic Hodge theory associated to the affinoid perfectoid field $(k(s), k(s)^+)$ ([8], [5]).

The stack of G -bundles is the stack

$$\mathrm{Bun}_G : S \longmapsto \text{groupoid of } G\text{-bundles on } X_S.$$

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This is a stack for the v -topology on $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q$ -perfectoid spaces ([23]). In section 2.1. we explain how one can put a geometric structure on this stack via a system of perfectoid charts locally for the "smooth" topology (a more subtle set of smooth charts is used in [9] but we won't consider them here). From this point of view, the analog of algebraic spaces is the notion of diamond introduced by Scholze ([22], [23]). There is a good notion of ℓ -adic perverse sheaves on Bun_G in this geometric context but we don't deal with this in this introductory text. In a first version of this text we conjectured that such a theory exists, mainly based on the work of Caraiani-Scholze ([2]), see the local/global compatibility part of our conjecture in sec.7.. Another point of view to put a geometric structure on Bun_G would be via Beauville-Laszlo uniformization by Scholze's B_{dR} -affine grassmanian, see sec. 3.2..

As sheaves on $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q$ -perfectoid spaces,

- $\mathrm{Spa}(E)^\diamond = \mathrm{Spa}(E)$ when $E = \mathbb{F}_q((\pi))$.
- $\mathrm{Spa}(E)^\diamond$ is the sheaf of untilts on E , as defined by Scholze ([22], [23]), when $E|\mathbb{Q}_p$.

Any morphism $S \rightarrow \mathrm{Spa}(E)^\diamond$ defines a Cartier divisors

$$S^\sharp \hookrightarrow X_S$$

where $S^\sharp = S$ if $E = \mathbb{F}_q((\pi))$ and S^\sharp is the corresponding untilt of S when $E|\mathbb{Q}_p$. When $S = \mathrm{Spa}(R, R^+)$, "the formal completion of X_S along this Cartier divisor is the formal spectrum of Fontaine's ring $B_{\mathrm{dR}}^+(R^\sharp)$ " and this Cartier divisor is given by the equation " $\theta = 0$ ", θ being Fontaine's morphism on A_{inf} . Using this one can prove that this correspondence induces an isomorphism

$$\mathrm{Spa}(E)^\diamond / \varphi^\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Div}^1$$

where Div^1 is the pro-étale sheaf of degree 1 effective divisors on the curve and φ is a Frobenius.

All of this allows us to define Hecke correspondences for a geometric conjugacy class of Hecke character $\{\mu\}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathrm{Hecke}^{\leq \mu} & \\ \swarrow & & \searrow \\ \mathrm{Bun}_G & & \mathrm{Bun}_G \times \mathrm{Div}^1 \end{array}$$

where the right hand map is an étale locally trivial fibration with fiber a closed Schubert cell associated to μ in the B_{dR} -affine Grassmanian associated to G ([22]). When $E = \mathbb{F}_q((\pi))$ this B_{dR} -affine Grassmanian is the usual affine Grassmanian of G over E (or rather the perfection of its analytification). The conjecture then says in particular that \mathcal{F}_φ , the perverse sheaf attached to the Langlands parameter φ , should be an eigensheaf for those Hecke correspondences with eigenvalue the local system $r_\mu \circ \varphi$ on Div^1 , here r_μ is the usual representation of ${}^L G$ dually associated to μ .

Let $B(G)$ be Kottwitz set of σ -conjugacy classes in $G(\check{E})$ ([16]), $\check{E} := \widehat{E^{un}}$ and σ is its Frobenius. This is identified with the set of isomorphism classes of G -isocrystals. The main theorem of [6] translates into a bijection

$$B(G) \xrightarrow{\sim} |\text{Bun}_G|.$$

This means concretely the following: let \mathcal{E} be a G -bundle over X_S with S a perfectoid space over $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q$. Then for each geometric point $\bar{s} \rightarrow S$, $\mathcal{E}|_{X_{k(\bar{s}), k(\bar{s})+}}$ is classified by an element of Kottwitz set $B(G)$. This defines an application $|S| \rightarrow B(G)$ classifying the restriction of \mathcal{E} to each geometric fiber. Here one has to be careful, the quotient topology on $B(G) = G(\check{E})/\sigma\text{-conj.}$ is the discrete topology. This is not the topology we consider on $|\text{Bun}_G|$, the topology we are interested in is the one induced by open substacks of Bun_G .

If $[b] \in B(G)$ is basic then J_b , the σ -centralizer of b , is an inner form of G . Moreover the residual gerb at the corresponding point of Bun_G is isomorphic to the classifying space of pro-étale $J_b(E)$ -torsors. As a consequence, the stalk of \mathcal{F}_φ at this point gives a smooth $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -representation of $J_b(E)$ together with a commuting action of S_φ coming from the action of S_φ on \mathcal{F}_φ . The conjecture then says that *this linear action of S_φ on this stalk cuts out an L -packet of representations of $J_b(E)$ for a local Langlands correspondence associated to the extended pure inner form J_b of G .*

Such extended pure inner forms show up in the work of Kaletha ([28], [13] for example). They generalize Vogan's pure inner forms via the embedding $H^1(E, G) \subset B(G)$. One of the motivations for this conjecture comes from the fact that after pullback to the curve those reductive group schemes J_b become pure inner forms of G and we thus fall back in Vogan's context.

Let us mention another property of the sheaf \mathcal{F}_φ , the so called *character sheaf property*.

The fact is that \mathcal{F}_φ should not be a perverse sheaf on Bun_G but rather a Weil-perverse sheaf on $\mathrm{Bun}_G \otimes \overline{\mathbb{F}}_q$. There is an application $\{G(E)\}_{\mathrm{ell}} \rightarrow B(G)_{\mathrm{basic}}$. If $\delta \in G(E)$ is such an elliptic element then the corresponding point x_δ of Bun_G is defined over \mathbb{F}_q and thus the preceding stalk $x_\delta^* \mathcal{F}_\varphi$ should be equipped with a Frobenius action. The character sheaf property implies that the function

$$\begin{aligned} \{G(E)\}_{\mathrm{ell-reg}} &\longrightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \\ \{\delta\} &\longmapsto \mathrm{Tr}(\mathrm{Frob}; x_\delta^* \mathcal{F}_\varphi) \end{aligned}$$

is the restriction to the elliptic regular subset of the stable distribution of $G(E)$ associated to φ .

The structure of this article is the following:

- In sections 1., 2. and 3. we explain the construction and the geometry of the objects showing up in our conjecture: the curve X_S , the stack Bun_G , the associated Hecke stack and the B_{dR} -affine grassmanian. At some point we recall quickly some constructions of Scholze ([22]), for example his theory of diamonds.
- In section 4. we give the precise statement of the conjecture.
- The purpose of section 5. is to explain in more details the character sheaf property that appears in the conjecture.
- Section 6. is a preliminary section for sections 7. and 8.. We explain that the Hodge filtration of the F -isocrystal of a p -divisible group in unequal characteristic defines a morphism of pre-stacks from the pre-stack of p -divisible groups toward the Hecke stack. From this point of view the two morphisms \overleftarrow{h} and \overrightarrow{h} that define the Hecke stack as a correspondence can be interpreted as the de-Rham period morphism and the Hodge-Tate period morphism.
- In section 7. we explain the local/global compatibility part of the conjecture. This says there is a compatibility between our conjectural local perverse sheaf \mathcal{F}_φ and Caraiani-Scholze perverse sheaf $R\pi_{HT*} \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$

constructed from the relative cohomology of a Hodge type Shimura variety over its Hodge-Tate period space.

- In section 8. we explain why our conjecture implies Kottwitz conjecture describing the discrete part of the cohomology of moduli spaces of p -divisible groups as defined by Rapoport and Zink ([20]). We begin first by explaining the Lubin-Tate/Drinfeld case (sec.8.1.): the study of this key case is the main ingredient that lead the author to his conjecture.
- In section 9. we verify the conjecture for tori. In this case the conjecture is implied by local class field theory.

A remark about this article: This article was originally designed as a review article of the geometrization conjecture of the author stated at the MSRI in 2014 and remained as a preprint to diffuse those new ideas. Since then Scholze and the author have produced a full technical article [9] giving proofs of the results announced in this article, a construction of the semi-simple local Langlands conjecture and an exact formulation of the geometrization conjecture. Nevertheless some of the original ideas in this article, although vague, may still be unexploited to this day.

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1. The curve

1.1. The adic curve

Let E be a local field with finite residue field $\mathbb{F}_q = \mathcal{O}_E/\pi$. Thus, either $[E : \mathbb{Q}_p] < +\infty$ or $E = \mathbb{F}_q((\pi))$. We note

$$\mathrm{Perf}_{\mathbb{F}_q}$$

the category of perfectoid spaces over \mathbb{F}_q . Let us just note that in this text perfectoid spaces don't live over a fixed base perfectoid field as this is the case in Scholze's original definition ([21]). Here we take the more general definition that can be found in [10] or [22].

Given $S \in \text{Perf}_{\mathbb{F}_q}$ one can then define an E -adic space X_S that is, by definition, uniformized by a space Y_S

$$X_S = Y_S / \varphi^{\mathbb{Z}}$$

where φ is a Frobenius action properly discontinuously on Y_S .

1.1.1 The equal characteristic case

The case when $E = \mathbb{F}_q((\pi))$ is more simple. In fact we have the following definition.

Definition 1.1. *If $E = \mathbb{F}_q((\pi))$ set*

$$Y_S = \mathbb{D}_S^* \subset \mathbb{A}_S^1$$

an open punctured disk of the variable π where $\mathbb{D}_S^ = \{0 < |\pi| < 1\}$. The Frobenius φ acting on \mathbb{D}_S^* is the one of S .*

If $S = \text{Spa}(R, R^+)$ is affinoid perfectoid then

$$\mathbb{D}_S^* = \text{Spa}(R^\circ[[\pi]], R^+ + \pi R^\circ[[\pi]]) \setminus V(\pi\varpi_R)$$

where $\varpi_R \in R^{\circ\circ} \cap R^\times$ is a so called *pseudo-uniformizing element* ([10]). Moreover, φ is induced by

$$\varphi\left(\sum_{n \geq 0} x_n \pi^n\right) = \sum_{n \geq 0} x_n^q \pi^n.$$

as an automorphism of $R^\circ[[\pi]]$. The choice of ϖ_R defines a radius function

$$(1.1) \quad \begin{aligned} \delta : |\mathbb{D}_S^*| &\longrightarrow]0, 1[\\ y &\longmapsto p^{-\frac{\log |\pi(y^{max})|}{\log |\varpi_R(y^{max})|}} \end{aligned}$$

where y^{max} is the maximal generalization of y , a valuation whose value group may be taken to be a subgroup of \mathbb{R} (y^{max} is the Berkovich point associated

to y via the identification of the Berkovich spectrum as a quotient of the adic one). This continuous function satisfies

$$\delta(\varphi(y)) = \delta(y)^{1/q}$$

and the action of φ is thus properly discontinuous without fixed points. One then has two structural maps

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathbb{D}_S^* & \\ \swarrow & & \searrow \\ S & & \mathbb{D}_{\mathbb{F}_q}^* = \mathrm{Spa}(E) \end{array}$$

where:

- The first one is the standard one of the punctured disk, locally of finite type but *not* φ -invariant.
- The second one is obtained via the identification of the open punctured disk over \mathbb{F}_q (equipped with the trivial valuation) with $\mathrm{Spa}(E)$. This one is φ -invariant but *not locally of finite type*. This is the structural morphism we are interested in.

Definition 1.2. Set

$$X_S = \mathbb{D}_S^* / \varphi^{\mathbb{Z}}$$

as an E -adic space.

This space X_S is not of finite type over E . Moreover it has no structural map to S . Nevertheless, for $\tau \in \{\text{analytic, étale, pro-étale}\}$ the functor $T/S \mapsto X_T/X_S$ defines a continuous morphism of sites

$$(X_S)_\tau \longrightarrow S_\tau.$$

One can think of this as being a consequence of the fact that even if the space " $S/\mathrm{Frob}^{\mathbb{Z}}$ " makes no sense, the associated site " $(S/\mathrm{Frob}^{\mathbb{Z}})_\tau$ " has to coincide with S_τ . In particular there is a continuous application

$$|X_S| \longrightarrow |S|$$

that is quasicompact specializing (f is specializing if whenever $f(x) \succ y$ there exists $x \succ x'$ with $f(x') = y$) and thus in particular closed when S

is quasicompact quasiseparated (a spectral map between spectral spaces is closed if and only if it is specializing). *One can thus think of X_S as being "proper over S ".*

When S is the spectrum of a perfectoid field F the space X_F satisfies strong finiteness properties:

- It is strongly noetherian in Huber's sense
- It is "a curve": it is covered by a finite set of spectra of E -Banach algebras that are P.I.D.

Those properties are clear since for \mathbb{D}_F^* , seen as a classical Tate rigid space over F , the algebras of holomorphic functions on closed annuli are P.I.D.. *But this is not the case anymore for general S : the space X_S does not satisfy any reasonable finiteness properties for a general S .* That being said, one can think of X_S as being the family of curves

$$(X_{k(s)})_{s \in S}$$

although there is no way to give a precise meaning to this.

1.1.2 The unequal characteristic case

Suppose now $[E : \mathbb{Q}_p] < +\infty$. Let $S = \mathrm{Spa}(R, R^+)$ be affinoid perfectoid. The analog of the preceding ring $R^\circ[[\pi]]$ is *Fontaine's ring A_{inf}* noted \mathbf{A} .

Definition 1.3. *Define*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A} &= W_{\mathcal{O}_E}(R^\circ) \\ &= W(R^\circ) \otimes_{W(\mathbb{F}_q)} \mathcal{O}_E \\ &= \left\{ \sum_{n \geq 0} [x_n] \pi^n \mid x_n \in R^\circ \right\} \quad (\text{unique writing}) \end{aligned}$$

where the notation $W_{\mathcal{O}_E}$ means the ramified Witt vectors. Set

$$\mathbf{A}^+ = \left\{ \sum_{n \geq 0} [x_n] \pi^n \in \mathbf{A} \mid x_0 \in R^+ \right\}.$$

Definition 1.4. *Equip \mathbf{A} with the $(\pi, [\varpi_R])$ -adic topology and set*

$$Y_{R, R^+} = \mathrm{Spa}(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{A}^+) \setminus V(\pi[\varpi_R]).$$

Replacing ϖ_R by $[\varpi_R]$ in the formula (1.1) one has a continuous function

$$\delta : |Y_S| \longrightarrow]0, 1[.$$

Let us fix a power multiplicative Banach algebra norm $\|\cdot\| : R \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ defining the topology of R (once $\|\varpi_R\|$ is fixed such a norm is unique). *The space Y_{R,R^+} is Stein* and thus completely determined by $\mathcal{O}(Y_{R,R^+})$. This is described in the following way. Consider

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}(Y_{R,R^+})^b &= \mathbf{A}\left[\frac{1}{\varpi_E}, \frac{1}{[\varpi_R]}\right] \\ &= \left\{ \sum_{n \gg -\infty} [x_n] \pi^n \mid x_n \in R, \sup_n \|x_n\| < +\infty \right\} \end{aligned}$$

the ring of holomorphic functions on Y_{R,R^+} meromorphic along the divisors $\pi = 0$ and $[\varpi_F] = 0$. For each $\rho \in]0, 1[$ there is a power-multiplicative Gauss norm $\|\cdot\|_\rho$ on $\mathcal{O}(Y_{R,R^+})^b$ defined by

$$\left\| \sum_{n \gg -\infty} [x_n] \pi^n \right\|_\rho = \sup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \|x_n\| \rho^n.$$

Then $\mathcal{O}(Y_{R,R^+})$ is the E -Frechet algebra obtained by completion of $\mathcal{O}(Y_{R,R^+})^b$ with respect to $(\|\cdot\|_\rho)_{\rho \in]0, 1[}$.

The action of Frobenius φ on Y_{R,R^+} is given by the usual Frobenius of the Witt vectors

$$\varphi\left(\sum_{n \geq 0} [x_n] \pi^n\right) = \sum_{n \geq 0} [x_n^q] \pi^n.$$

One then checks that *the functor $(R, R^+) \mapsto Y_{R,R^+}$ glues to a functor $S \mapsto Y_S$ and defines $X_S = Y_S/\varphi^{\mathbb{Z}}$* . Moreover all properties of section 1.1.2 apply to X_S (although some of them are much more difficult to prove, typically the fact that X_F is "a strongly noetherian curve" for a perfectoid field F , see [8] and [14]).

1.2. The link between the equal and unequal characteristic case

In fact the preceding E -adic spaces $Y_{S,E}$ and $X_{S,E} = Y_{S,E}/\varphi^{\mathbb{Z}}$ can be defined for any complete non-archimedean field E with residue field \mathbb{F}_q . We are only interested in the case when E has discrete valuation (the preceding

case) or E is perfectoid. The fact is that this construction is compatible with scalar extensions:

$$Y_{S,E'} = Y_{S,E} \hat{\otimes}_E E', \quad X_{S,E'} = X_{S,E} \hat{\otimes}_E E'.$$

Of course, when $E|\mathbb{Q}_p$ those formulas determine completely $Y_{S,E}$ and $X_{S,E}$ from the case when E has discrete valuation since if $E_0 = W(\mathbb{F}_q)[\frac{1}{p}]$ they give

$$Y_{S,E} = Y_{S,E_0} \hat{\otimes}_{E_0} E, \quad X_{S,E} = X_{S,E_0} \hat{\otimes}_{E_0} E.$$

This is not the case anymore when E has equal characteristic since à priori those formulas give a definition of our spaces that could depend on the choice of a sub-discrete valuation field inside E . What we say is that there is still a natural definition for any E . To be precise, here is a definition/statement.

Definition 1.5. *Consider E with residue field \mathbb{F}_q but not necessarily of discrete valuation.*

1. *If $E|\mathbb{Q}_p$ set $Y_{S,E} = Y_{S,E_0} \hat{\otimes}_{E_0} E$ and the same for $X_{S,E}$.*
2. *For E of characteristic p with residue field \mathbb{F}_q and (R, R^+) affinoid perfectoid over \mathbb{F}_q set*

$$Y_{R,R^+} = \mathrm{Spa}(R^\circ \hat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{F}_q} \mathcal{O}_E) \setminus V(\varpi_E \varpi_R)$$

where ϖ_E is a pseudo-uniformizing element in E . This glues to a functor $S \mapsto Y_{S,E}$.

In fact when E has characteristic p one has the simple formula (whose proof is quite elementary):

$$(1.2) \quad Y_{S,E} = S \times_{\mathrm{Spa}(\mathbb{F}_q)} \mathrm{Spa}(E)$$

as a fiber product in the category of (analytic) adic spaces over \mathbb{F}_q . *This formula, although being quite simple and elegant, does not say anything about the geometry of $Y_{S,E}$ (typically what is a vector bundle on it?).* Let us note that via this formula

$$\varphi = \mathrm{Frob}_S \times \mathrm{Id}$$

and we thus have the simple formula

$$(1.3) \quad X_{S,E} = (S \times_{\mathrm{Spa}(\mathbb{F}_q)} \mathrm{Spa}(E)) / \mathrm{Frob}_S^{\mathbb{Z}} \times \mathrm{Id}$$

where the quotient is the sheaf quotient for the analytic topology.

Suppose for example that $E = \mathbb{F}_q((\pi^{1/p^\infty}))$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{S,E} &= \varprojlim_{\text{Frob}} \mathbb{D}_S^* \\ &= \mathbb{D}_S^* \hat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{F}_q((\pi))} \mathbb{F}_q((\pi^{1/p^\infty})) \end{aligned}$$

the perfectoid open punctured disk.

We just remarked that when $E = \mathbb{F}_q((\pi^{1/p^\infty}))$ the space $Y_{S,E}$, and thus $X_{S,E}$, is perfectoid. *This is in fact more general in equal and unequal characteristic.*

Proposition 1.6. *for any perfectoid E the spaces $Y_{S,E}$ and $X_{S,E}$ are perfectoid. For such a perfectoid E one has moreover the very simple formulas*

$$Y_{S,E}^\flat = Y_{S,E^\flat}, \quad X_{S,E}^\flat = X_{S,E^\flat}.$$

Remark 1.7. *The fact that for E discretely valued $Y_{(R,R^+),E}$ becomes perfectoid after scalar extension to a perfectoid field is the main point to prove that $Y_{(R,R^+),E}$ is an adic space i.e. Huber's presheaf is a sheaf. It should thus have been pointed out before this section but since this is a review article the author chosed to care less about strict rigor and focus more on exposition.*

Let us treat an example. Take $[E : \mathbb{Q}_p] < +\infty$. Let $E_\infty|E$ be the completion of the extension generated by the torsion points of a Lubin-Tate group law \mathcal{LT} over \mathcal{O}_E . The Lubin-Tate character induces an isomorphism $\text{Gal}(E_\infty|E) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_E^\times$. We then have

$$E_\infty^\flat = \mathbb{F}_q((T^{1/p^\infty}))$$

where if $\varepsilon = (\varepsilon^{(n)})_{n \geq 0}$ is a generator of the Tate-module of \mathcal{LT} , $[\pi]_{\mathcal{LT}}(\varepsilon^{(n+1)}) = \varepsilon^{(n)}$, then

$$T = (\varepsilon^{(n)} \bmod \pi)_{n \geq 0} \in \varprojlim_{\text{Frob}} \mathcal{O}_{E_\infty} / \pi = \mathcal{O}_{E_\infty}^\flat.$$

The action of $a \in \mathcal{O}_E^\times = \text{Gal}(E_\infty|E)$ on $E_\infty^{\flat,\times}$ is then given by $[a]_{\mathcal{LT}} \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{F}_q[[T]])$. The action $[-]_{\mathcal{LT}}$ induces an action of \mathcal{O}_E^\times on \mathbb{D}_S^* and there is

an \mathcal{O}_E^\times -equivariant identification

$$\begin{aligned} (Y_{S,E} \hat{\otimes}_E E_\infty)^\flat &= Y_{S,E_\infty}^\flat \\ &= Y_{S,E_\infty^\flat} \\ &= \varprojlim_{\text{Frob}} \mathbb{D}_S^*. \end{aligned}$$

1.3. The diamond product formula

We will explain that formula (1.2) extends to the unequal characteristic using Scholze's theory of diamonds ([22]). We will moreover use systematically diamonds later in this text, this is why we give a quick review of the theory.

1.3.1 Diamonds

Consider the case $[E : \mathbb{Q}_p] < +\infty$. We just saw that although $Y_{F,E}$ is not perfectoid, $Y_{F,E} \hat{\otimes}_E E_\infty$ is perfectoid with tilting $\mathbb{D}_S^{*,1/p^\infty}$, the perfectoid punctured disk. One is then tempted to *go down* and say that $Y_{S,E}$ is

$$(1.4) \quad \text{``}\mathbb{D}_S^{*,1/p^\infty} / \mathcal{O}_E^\times\text{''}.$$

This is resumed in the following *diamond* diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & Y_{S,E_\infty} & \\ (-)^\flat \swarrow & & \nwarrow -\hat{\otimes}_E E_\infty \\ \mathbb{D}_S^{*,1/p^\infty} & & Y_{S,E} \\ \searrow & \xrightarrow{=} & \nearrow \\ & \mathbb{D}_S^{*,1/p^\infty} / \mathcal{O}_E^\times & \end{array}$$

This is a more general phenomenon. Typically consider the torus $\text{Spa}(\mathbb{Q}_p \langle T^{\pm 1} \rangle)$. It has a pro-Galois perfectoid cover

$$\text{Spa}(\mathbb{Q}_p^{cyc} \langle T^{\pm 1/p^\infty} \rangle) \longrightarrow \text{Spa}(\mathbb{Q}_p \langle T^{\pm 1} \rangle).$$

The same argument as before leads us to write

$$(1.5) \quad \text{Spa}(\mathbb{Q}_p \langle T^{\pm 1} \rangle) = \text{Spa}(\mathbb{Q}_p^{cyc,\flat} \langle T^{\pm 1/p^\infty} \rangle) / \mathbb{Z}_p(1) \rtimes \text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}_p^{cyc} | \mathbb{Q}_p).$$

The theory of diamonds allows us to give a meaning to the formulas (1.4) and (1.5).

For this, equip $\mathrm{Perf}_{\mathbb{F}_q}$ and Perf_E with the *pro-étale topology*.

Definition 1.8. 1. If $S \in \mathrm{Perf}_{\mathbb{F}_q}$, an *untilt* of S is by definition a couple (S^\sharp, ι) where $S^\sharp \in \mathrm{Perf}_E$ and $\iota : S \xrightarrow{\sim} S^{\sharp, \flat}$.

2. If \mathcal{F} is a pro-étale sheaf on Perf_E define \mathcal{F}^\diamond to be the sheaf on $\mathrm{Perf}_{\mathbb{F}_q}$ defined by

$$\mathcal{F}^\diamond(S) = \{(S^\sharp, \iota, s) \mid (S^\sharp, \iota) \text{ is an untilt of } S \text{ and } s \in \mathcal{F}(S^\sharp)\} / \sim.$$

Remark 1.9. The fact that \mathcal{F}^\diamond is a sheaf relies on Scholze's purity. In fact this is deduced from the fact that tilting induces an equivalence of pro-étale sites $\mathrm{Perf}_{S^\sharp} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Perf}_S$.

For example $\mathrm{Spa}(E)^\diamond$ is the sheaf of untilts to E (up to the evident equivalence relation). Most of the time, to simplify the notations, we will say " S^\sharp is an untilt of S " although one should say we consider a couple (S^\sharp, ι) up to the evident equivalence relation.

The preceding diamond functor defines an equivalence of sites and topoi

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Perf}_E &\xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Perf}_{\mathbb{F}_q}/\mathrm{Spa}(E)^\diamond \\ \widetilde{\mathrm{Perf}}_E &\xrightarrow{\sim} \widetilde{\mathrm{Perf}}_{\mathbb{F}_q}/\mathrm{Spa}(E)^\diamond. \end{aligned}$$

Of course, if \mathcal{F} is representable by some $T \in \mathrm{Perf}_E$ then $T^\diamond = T^\flat$.

We then fall on the following question: If X is a rigid E -space it defines naturally a sheaf on Perf_E . Do we loose some properties of X by looking at this sheaf? Said in another way: does $X^\diamond/\mathrm{Spa}(E)^\diamond$ characterize X ?

The answer is positive for normal rigid spaces thanks to the following two properties.

Proposition 1.10. 1. Any rigid analytic space has a perfectoid pro-étale cover.

2. If X is moreover normal and $\nu : X_{\mathrm{pro-ét}} \rightarrow X_{\mathrm{ét}}$ is the associated morphism of sites $\nu_* \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_X = \mathcal{O}_X$ where $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_X(R, R^+) = R$ if $\mathrm{Spa}(R, R^+) \rightarrow X$ is pro-étale affinoid perfectoid.

To illustrate those properties consider $X = \mathrm{Spa}(E\langle T_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, T_d^{\pm 1} \rangle)$. Then

$$\mathrm{Spa}(\mathbb{C}_p\langle T_1^{\pm 1/p^\infty}, \dots, T_d^{\pm 1/p^\infty} \rangle) \longrightarrow X$$

is a perfectoid pro-étale Galois cover with Galois group $\mathbb{Z}_p(1)^d \rtimes \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{E}|E)$. This proves property (1) for smooth rigid spaces over E . One then checks by an explicit computation that

$$[\mathbb{C}_p\langle T_1^{\pm 1/p^\infty}, \dots, T_d^{\pm 1/p^\infty} \rangle]^{\mathbb{Z}_p(1)^d \rtimes \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{E}|E)} = E\langle T_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, T_d^{\pm 1} \rangle.$$

This proves property (2) for smooth rigid spaces over E .

Corollary 1.11. *We have an embedding of the category of normal rigid spaces over E inside $\widetilde{\mathrm{Perf}}_{\mathbb{F}_q}/\mathrm{Spa}(E)^\diamond$.*

But in fact the essential image of the functor $X \mapsto X^\diamond$ is of particular type as we could see for example in formula (1.5): *this is an algebraic space for the pro-étale topology in $\mathrm{Perf}_{\mathbb{F}_q}$* . This is exactly the definition of a diamond.

Definition 1.12 (Scholze [22]). *A diamond is an algebraic space for the pro-étale topology in $\mathrm{Perf}_{\mathbb{F}_p}$.*

If X is a normal rigid space over E choose some perfectoid pro-étale covering $\tilde{X} \rightarrow X$. One can check (this needs a little work but is not such difficult) that:

- the fibre products $\mathcal{R} = \tilde{X} \times_X \tilde{X}$ and $\tilde{X} \times_{\mathrm{Spa}(E)} \tilde{X}$ exist as perfectoid spaces with $(\tilde{X} \times_{\mathrm{Spa}(E)} \tilde{X})^\flat = \tilde{X}^\flat \times_{\mathrm{Spa}(\mathbb{F}_q)} \tilde{X}^\flat$.
- The projections $\mathcal{R} \rightrightarrows \tilde{X}$ are pro-étale.

Then \mathcal{R}^\flat is a pro-étale equivalence relation on \tilde{X}^\flat and

$$X^\diamond = \tilde{X}^\flat / \mathcal{R}^\flat.$$

We can thus state the following.

Corollary 1.13. *There is a fully faithful functor*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Normal rigid spaces over } E &\longrightarrow \text{Diamonds over } E^\diamond \\ X &\longmapsto X^\diamond / E^\diamond. \end{aligned}$$

1.3.2 The product formula

The same principles apply to pre-perfectoid spaces over E : E -adic spaces that become perfectoid after extensions to any perfectoid extension of E . This is the case for example of $\mathrm{Spa}(E\langle T^{\pm 1/p^\infty} \rangle)$ or $Y_{S,E}$. We can now compute $Y_{S,E}^\diamond$:

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{S,E}^\diamond &= Y_{S,E_\infty^\flat} / \mathcal{O}_E^\times \\ &= S \times \mathrm{Spa}(E_\infty^\flat) / \mathcal{O}_E^\times \\ &= S \times \mathrm{Spa}(E)^\diamond. \end{aligned}$$

We thus find a formula analog to (1.2). We thus have at the end

$$X_{S,E}^\diamond = (S \times \mathrm{Spa}(E)^\diamond) / \varphi^\mathbb{Z}$$

where $\varphi = \mathrm{Frob}_S \times \mathrm{Id}$.

Remark 1.14. The computation of $Y_{S,E}^\diamond$ can in fact be done without using the auxiliary extension E_∞ . Digging a little bit one finds this is a consequence of the fact that we have two adjoint functors

$$\text{Perfect } \mathbb{F}_p\text{-algebras} \xrightleftharpoons[(\cdot)^\flat]{W(\cdot)} p\text{-adic rings}$$

where the adjunction morphisms are Fontaine's theta $\theta : W(A^\flat) \rightarrow A$ and $R \xrightarrow{\sim} W(R)^\flat$ given by $x \mapsto ([x^{p^{-n}}])_{n \geq 0}$.

1.4. Untilts as Cartier divisors on the curve

In [8] the authors proved that the closed points on the curve they constructed associated to a perfectoid field $F|\mathbb{F}_q$ corresponds to untilts of F up to powers of Frobenius. This generalizes in the relative setting.

1.4.1 The equal characteristic case

Suppose $E = \mathbb{F}_q((\pi))$. Let $S \in \mathrm{Perf}_{\mathbb{F}_q}$. Since $Y_S = S \times \mathrm{Spa}(E)$, any morphism $S \rightarrow \mathrm{Spa}(E)$ induces a section of the structural morphism $Y_S \rightarrow \mathrm{Spa}(E)$. This is in fact a closed embedding

$$S \hookrightarrow Y_S = \mathbb{D}_S^*$$

locally defined by $(\pi - a)$ where $a \in R^{\circ\circ} \cap R^\times$ if $S = \mathrm{Spa}(R, R^+)$. One thinks about it as being a degree 1 Cartier divisor on Y_S .

Definition 1.15. *an element $f = \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n \pi^n \in R^\circ[[\pi]]$ is primitive of degree 1 if $a_0 \in R^{\circ\circ} \cap R^\times$ and $a_1 \in R^{\circ\times}$.*

According to *Weierstrass factorization* any degree 1 primitive element in $R^\circ[[\pi]]$ can be written as a unit times $\pi - a$ for some uniquely defined $a \in R^{\circ\circ} \cap R^\times$. We deduce the following lemma.

Lemma 1.16. *There is a bijection*

$$\begin{aligned} & \{ \text{morphisms } S \rightarrow \text{Spa}(E) \} \\ \simeq & \{ \text{closed immersions } T \hookrightarrow Y_S \text{ locally defined by a deg. 1 prim. elem.} \}. \end{aligned}$$

1.4.2 The unequal characteristic case

Suppose now $[E : \mathbb{Q}_p] < +\infty$. Let R be a perfectoid \mathbb{F}_q -algebra.

Definition 1.17. *$f = \sum_{n \geq 0} [a_n] \pi^n \in \mathbf{A} = W_{\mathcal{O}_E}(R^\circ)$ is a degree 1 primitive element if $a_0 \in R^{\circ\circ} \cap R^\times$ and $a_1 \in R^{\circ\times}$.*

The preceding statement about *Weierstrass factorization* is then not true anymore. Nevertheless we have the following.

Proposition 1.18. *1. If R^\sharp is an untilt of R over E then the kernel of Fontaine's $\theta : W_{\mathcal{O}_E}(R^\circ) \rightarrow R^{\sharp,\circ}$ is generated by a degree 1 primitive element.*

2. Reciprocally, if $f \in W_{\mathcal{O}_E}(R^\circ)$ is a degree 1 primitive then $W_{\mathcal{O}_E}(R^\circ)[\frac{1}{\pi}]/f$ is a perfectoid E -algebra that is an untilt of R .

Example 1.19. *Take $F = \mathbb{Q}_p^{\text{cyc},b} = \mathbb{F}_p((T^{1/p^\infty}))$ with $T = ((\zeta_{p^n} - 1) \bmod p)_{n \geq 0} \in \varprojlim_{\text{Frob}} \mathbb{Z}_p^{\text{cyc}}/p = \mathbb{Z}_p^{\text{cyc},b}$. Then $\mathbb{Z}_p^{\text{cyc}} = W(\mathbb{F}_p[[T^{1/p^\infty}]]/1 + [1 + T^{1/p}] + \dots + [1 + T^{\frac{p-1}{p}}])$. In this case the primitive element $1 + [1 + T^{1/p}] + \dots + [1 + T^{\frac{p-1}{p}}]$ has no *Weierstrass factorization* as a unit times $p - [a]$ for some a since p has no p -root in $\mathbb{Q}_p^{\text{cyc}}$.*

Remark 1.20. *If $R^\sharp = W_{\mathcal{O}_E}(R^\circ)[\frac{1}{\pi}]/f$ then after a pro-étale covering of R the primitive element f has a *Weierstrass factorization* as a unit times $\pi - [a]$. In fact, it suffices to tilt the pro-étale covering of R^\sharp given by the completion of $\cup_{n \geq 0} R^\sharp(\pi^{1/p^n})$. Nevertheless such an a is not unique like in the equal characteristic case.*

From this we deduce this corollary.

Corollary 1.21. *We have a bijection*

$$\mathrm{Spa}(E)^\diamond(R, R^+) \simeq \{ \text{degree 1 primitive elements in } W_{\mathcal{O}_E}(R^\circ) \} / W_{\mathcal{O}_E}(R^\circ)^\times.$$

Now, the formula $Y_{S,E}^\diamond = S \times \mathrm{Spa}(E)^\diamond$ tells us that any untilt S^\sharp of S defines a morphism $S = S^{\sharp, \diamond} \rightarrow Y_{S,E}^\diamond$ that is to say a morphism $S^\sharp \rightarrow Y_{S,E}$ that is in fact a closed immersion locally defined by a degree 1 primitive element. We thus have:

Proposition 1.22. *There is a bijection*

$$\begin{aligned} & \{ \text{untilts of } S \} \\ \simeq & \{ \text{closed immersions } T \hookrightarrow Y_S \text{ loc. defined by a deg. 1 prim. elem} / \}. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover one checks that if S^\sharp is an untilt of S then the closed immersion $S^\sharp \hookrightarrow Y_S$ induces a closed immersion

$$S^\sharp \hookrightarrow X_S.$$

There is a bijective action of Frobenius on untilts of S via the formula $(S^\sharp, \iota) \mapsto (S^\sharp, \iota \circ \mathrm{Frob})$. This is given by the action of φ on the set of degree 1 primitive elements. We then have the following proposition.

Proposition 1.23. *There is a map*

$$\begin{aligned} & \{ \text{untilts of } S \} / \mathrm{Frob}^{\mathbb{Z}} \\ \longrightarrow & \{ \text{closed immersions } T \hookrightarrow X_S \text{ loc. defined by a deg. 1 primitive elem} \}. \end{aligned}$$

1.4.3 Some Hilbert diamonds

Finally let us say that for any $d \geq 1$, there is a notion of degree d primitive element. More precisely, $f = \sum_{n \geq 0} [a_n] \pi^n \in \mathbf{A}$ is primitive of degree d if $a_0 \in R^{\circ\circ} \cap R^\times$, $a_1, \dots, a_{d-1} \in R^{\circ\circ}$ and $a_d \in R^{\circ\times}$. Then degree d primitive elements in \mathbf{A} up to \mathbf{A}^\times are in bijection with

$$[(\mathrm{Spa}(E)^\diamond)^d / \mathfrak{S}_d](R, R^+)$$

where the quotient by the symmetric group is for the pro-étale topology introduced in [22]. Thus, degree d primitive elements are related to the symmetric product of the curve

$$X_S^{[d], \diamond} = (S \times \mathrm{Spa}(E)^{\diamond, d}) / \varphi^{\mathbb{Z}} \times \mathfrak{S}_d.$$

Those *Hilbert-diamonds* seem quite interesting but we won't say more since we don't need them to formulate our conjecture (although there is no doubt they will show up in the proof of the conjecture).

1.5. The schematical curve

1.5.1 Definition

Let $S = \mathrm{Spa}(R, R^+)$ be affinoid perfectoid over \mathbb{F}_q . For each $d \in \mathbb{Z}$ there is a line bundle $\mathcal{O}(d)$ on Y_{R,R^+} whose geometric realization is

$$Y \times_{\varphi^{\mathbb{Z}}} \mathbb{A}^1 \longrightarrow Y/\varphi^{\mathbb{Z}}$$

where φ acts on \mathbb{A}^1 via $\times \pi^{-d}$. We now declare $\mathcal{O}(1)$ is ample via the following definition.

Definition 1.24. 1. Set

$$\begin{aligned} P_R &= \bigoplus_{d \geq 0} H^0(X_{R,R^+}, \mathcal{O}(d)) \\ &= \bigoplus_{d \geq 0} \mathcal{O}(Y_{R,R^+})^{\varphi = \pi^d}. \end{aligned}$$

2. Define $X_R = \mathrm{Proj}(P_R)$. We will use the notation X_R^{sch} , resp. X_{R,R^+}^{ad} , to specify we use the schematical curve, resp. the adic one, when there is an ambiguity.

The case when R is a perfectoid field F is the object of study of [8]. In this case X_F is a Dedekind scheme. In general it does not satisfy any finiteness properties.

There is always a morphism of ringed spaces

$$X_{R,R^+}^{ad} \longrightarrow X_R^{sch}.$$

1.5.2 A computation in equal characteristic

Maybe it is a good idea to explain in more details the characteristic p case. Suppose thus $E = \mathbb{F}_q((\pi))$. There is then an isomorphism of \mathbb{F}_q -vector spaces

$$\begin{aligned} (R^{\circ\circ})^d &\xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}(Y_{R,R^+})^{\varphi = \pi^d} \\ (x_0, \dots, x_{d-1}) &\longmapsto \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} x_i^{q^{-n}} \pi^{nd+i}. \end{aligned}$$

Consider the formal group $\mathcal{G}_d = \widehat{\mathbb{G}}_a^d$ over \mathbb{F}_q equipped with the action of $\mathcal{O}_E = \mathbb{F}_q[[\pi]]$ where the action of π is given by

$$(X_0, \dots, X_{d-1}) \mapsto (X_{d-1}^q, X_0, \dots, X_{d-2}).$$

Then the preceding isomorphism is an isomorphism of E -vector spaces

$$\mathcal{G}_d(R^\circ) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}(Y_{R,R^+})^{\varphi=\pi^d}.$$

Consider now the power series

$$f(T) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{T^{q^n}}{\pi^n} \in E[[T]].$$

One checks

$$f^{-1}(\pi f) \in \mathcal{O}_E[[T]],$$

where f^{-1} is the inverse with respect to composition, and satisfies

$$f^{-1}(\pi f) \equiv \pi T + \alpha T^q \pmod{T^{q^2} \mathcal{O}_E[[T]]}$$

with $\alpha \in 1 + \pi \mathcal{O}_E$. Note \mathcal{G} for \mathcal{G}_1 . There is thus a lift $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$ of \mathcal{G} over \mathcal{O}_E whose underlying formal group is $\widehat{\mathbb{G}}_a$ and such that the action of π is given by

$$[\pi]_{\tilde{\mathcal{G}}} = f^{-1}(\pi f)$$

that is to say

$$f = \log_{\tilde{\mathcal{G}}}.$$

Choose $\varepsilon \in R^{\circ\circ} \cap R^\times$ a pseudo-uniformising element. We're seeking for a Weierstrass product expansion of

$$t_\varepsilon := \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \varepsilon^{q^{-n}} \pi^n \in \mathcal{O}(Y_{R,R^+})^{\varphi=\pi}.$$

Define

$$\eta = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} [\pi^k]_{\tilde{\mathcal{G}}}(\varepsilon^{q^{-k}}) \in R^{\circ\circ}[[\pi]]$$

where the limit is for the (ϖ_R, π) -adic topology of $\mathbf{A} = R^\circ[[\pi]]$. Then set

$$\begin{aligned} u_\varepsilon &= \frac{\eta}{\varphi^{-1}(\eta)} \\ &= \frac{[\pi]_{\tilde{\mathcal{G}}}(\varphi^{-1}(\eta))}{\varphi^{-1}(\eta)} \in \mathbf{A}. \end{aligned}$$

One checks that u_ε is primitive of degree 1 and moreover $u_\varepsilon = \varepsilon^{\frac{q-1}{q}} + \pi(1+\beta)$ with $\beta \in R^{\circ\circ}[[\pi]]$. We can thus form the convergent Weierstrass product

$$\Pi^+(u_\varepsilon) = \prod_{k \geq 0} \frac{\varphi^k(u_\varepsilon)}{\pi} \in \mathcal{O}(Y_{R,R^+}).$$

Now set

$$\Pi^-(u_\varepsilon) = \varphi^{-1}(\eta)$$

which we can think of as being " $\prod_{k < 0} \varphi^k(u_\varepsilon)$ " although this product is not convergent. Even if this product has no meaning let us remark that we have partial factorizations

$$\eta = \varphi^{i-1}(\eta) \cdot \prod_{i \leq k < 0} \varphi^k(u_\varepsilon)$$

for any $i < 0$. We have

$$\Pi(u_\varepsilon) = \Pi^+(u_\varepsilon)\Pi^-(u_\varepsilon) \in \mathcal{O}(Y_{R,R^+})^{\varphi=\pi}$$

and

$$\Pi(u_\varepsilon) = t_\varepsilon.$$

This last equality is a consequence of the Weierstrass product expansion of the rigid analytic function $\log_{\tilde{\mathcal{G}}}$ as an holomorphic function on \mathbb{B}_E^1 :

$$\log_{\tilde{\mathcal{G}}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{[\pi^k]_{\tilde{\mathcal{G}}}}{\pi^k}.$$

Consider

$$R_\varepsilon = \mathbf{A}\left[\frac{1}{\pi}\right]/u_\varepsilon$$

the "untilt" of R associated to the primitive element u_ε (since we are in equal characteristic, an untilt is nothing else than giving a continuous morphism $E \rightarrow R$, that is to say in fact $R_\varepsilon = R$ once we have applied Weierstrass factorization to u_ε but we don't want to fix such an identification). Note

$$\theta_\varepsilon : \mathbf{A}\left[\frac{1}{\pi}\right] \rightarrow R_\varepsilon$$

the projection. Then $(\theta_\varepsilon(\varphi^{-n}(\eta)))_{n \geq 0}$ is a basis of the Tate module

$$T_\pi(\tilde{\mathcal{G}} \hat{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_E} R_\varepsilon^\circ).$$

Let now $I \subset]0, 1[$ be an interval whose extremities are in $p^{\mathbb{Q}}$ and consider $\mathbb{D}_{(R, R^+), I}^*$ the corresponding annulus of \mathbb{D}_{R, R^+}^* via the function $\delta : |Y_{R, R^+}| \rightarrow]0, 1[$ defined after fixing some ϖ_R . Let us fix $\|\varpi_R\| = 1/p$.

Definition 1.25. *If $\xi = \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n \pi^n$ is primitive of degree 1 set $\|\xi\| = \|a_0\|$.*

Let us remark that if $u \in R^\circ \llbracket \pi \rrbracket^\times$ then $\|u\xi\| = \|\xi\|$. Thus, if $\xi = u(\pi - a)$ is the Weierstrass factorization of ξ then $\|\xi\| = \|a\|$.

Let's come back to the preceding situation. We have $\|u_\varepsilon\| = \|\varepsilon\|^{\frac{q-1}{q}}$. Then one checks that

- if $A = \{k \in \mathbb{Z} \mid \|u_{\varepsilon^k}\| \in I\}$ then $t_\varepsilon = \prod_{k \in A} \varphi^k(u_\varepsilon) \times u$ with $u \in \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{D}_I^*)^\times$.
- For any $n \geq 2$, $\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{D}^*)u_\varepsilon + \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{D}^*)u_{\varepsilon^n} = \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{D}^*)$.

One deduces the following: if $(n, p) = 1$ then

$$\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{D}_I^*)t_\varepsilon + \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{D}_I^*)t_{\varepsilon^n} = \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{D}_I^*).$$

We have proved the following.

Proposition 1.26. *There exists $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2 \in R^{\circ\circ} \cap R^\times$ such that*

$$\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{D}_I^*)t_{\varepsilon_1} + \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{D}_I^*)t_{\varepsilon_2} = \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{D}_I^*).$$

We thus have a covering

$$\mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{D}_I^*)) = \bigcup_{\varepsilon \in R^{\circ\circ} \cap R^\times} D(t_\varepsilon).$$

For such an ε , there is a morphism

$$\mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{D}_I^*)[\frac{1}{t_\varepsilon}]) \longrightarrow D^+(t_\varepsilon) \subset \mathrm{Proj}(P).$$

When ε and I vary this gives rise to a φ -invariant morphism of ind-schemes

$$\lim_{\substack{\longrightarrow \\ I}} \mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{D}_I^*)) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Proj}(P) = X^{sch}.$$

Via the morphism or ringed spaces

$$\mathbb{D}_I^* \longrightarrow \mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{D}_I^*))$$

(support of a valuation at the level of topological spaces) this induces the morphism

$$X^{ad} \longrightarrow X^{sch}.$$

1.5.3 The analog computation in unequal characteristic

Almost all the results of the preceding section extend to the case when $[E : \mathbb{Q}_p] < +\infty$. The almost here is due to the fact that when $d \geq 2$ then $(R, R^+) \mapsto \mathcal{O}(Y_{R, R^+})^{\varphi=\pi^d}$ is not representable by a formal group (or rather its universal cover). But for $d = 1$, if we take $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$ the Lubin-Tate group law over \mathcal{O}_E with logarithm

$$\log_{\tilde{\mathcal{G}}} = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{T^{q^n}}{\pi^n}$$

with reduction \mathcal{G} then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{G}(R^\circ) &\xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}(Y_{R, R^+})^{\varphi=\pi} \\ \varepsilon &\longmapsto t_\varepsilon := \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} [\varepsilon^{q^{-n}}] \pi^n. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, for $\varepsilon \in R^{\circ\circ} \cap R^\times$, t_ε has a Weierstrass product expansion

$$t_\varepsilon = \Pi^-(u_\varepsilon) \cdot \Pi^+(u_\varepsilon)$$

with

$$u_\varepsilon = \frac{\eta}{\varphi^{-1}(\eta)}$$

and

$$\eta = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} [\pi^k]_{\tilde{\mathcal{G}}}([\varepsilon^{q^{-k}}]).$$

All of this allows us to construct the morphism of ringed spaces

$$X_{R, R^+}^{ad} \longrightarrow X_R^{sch}.$$

1.5.4 Intrinsic definition of the schematical curve and GAGA

We defined X^{sch} as the Proj of the graded algebra P . It is thus equipped canonically with a line bundle $\mathcal{O}(1) = \widetilde{P[1]}$. But in fact there is no reason for fixing such a line bundle: *the curve exists in itself without a fixed line bundle $\mathcal{O}(1)$ on it.* For example the definition of $\mathcal{O}(1)$ we took depends on the choice of the uniformizing element π and another choice may lead to a non-isomorphic $\mathcal{O}(1)$. It will moreover appear clearly in the next section that there are plenty of other choices of other ample line bundles on X^{sch} associated to untilts of R , the one of the preceding section being the untilts $R^\#$ such that $T_\pi(\widetilde{\mathcal{G}} \hat{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_E} R^{\#, \circ}) = \underline{\mathcal{O}_E}$ (a condition that depends on the choice of π since by definition $\widetilde{\mathcal{G}}$ depends on this choice).

Nevertheless we have the following proposition whose proof is not such difficult (see section 6.7 of [8] for the case of a base field).

Proposition 1.27. *The φ -invariant morphism of ind-schemes*

$$\lim_{\substack{\longrightarrow \\ I}} \mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}(Y_I)) \longrightarrow X^{sch}$$

makes X^{sch} a categorical quotient of the ind-scheme $\lim_{\substack{\longrightarrow \\ I}} \mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}(Y_I))$ by $\varphi^{\mathbb{Z}}$.

Corollary 1.28. *We have to change the definition of the schematical curve X^{sch} to make it intrinsic: X^{sch} is the categorical quotient of*

$$\lim_{\substack{\longrightarrow \\ I}} \mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}(Y_I))$$

by $\varphi^{\mathbb{Z}}$.

Of course, to prove such a categorical quotient exists the best way is to take definition 1.24 as we did.

We will need the following theorem later.

Theorem 1.29 ([15]). *The GAGA functor associated to the morphism of ringed spaces $X_{R, R^+}^{ad} \rightarrow X_R^{sch}$ is an equivalence*

$$\mathrm{Bun}_{X_R} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Bun}_{X_{R, R^+}^{ad}}.$$

1.6. Untilts as Cartier divisors on the schematical curve

Let $S \in \text{Perf}_{\mathbb{F}_q}$. As we saw any untilt S^\sharp of S gives rise to a *Cartier divisor*

$$S^\sharp \hookrightarrow Y_S.$$

If $S = \text{Spa}(R, R^+)$ is affinoid perfectoid then this cartier divisor is defined by the invertible ideal $\mathcal{O}_{Y_S} \cdot \xi \subset \mathcal{O}_{Y_S}$ where ξ is a primitive element associated to S^\sharp .

This Cartier divisor D gives rise to a φ -invariant Cartier divisor

$$\bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \varphi^{k*} D$$

that is to say a Cartier divisor on X_S^{ad} . If $S = \text{Spa}(R, R^+)$, according to GAGA this has to come from a Cartier divisor on X^{sch} . Here is its description.

1.6.1 The equal characteristic case

Let $\xi \in R^\circ[[\pi]]$ be primitive of degree 1. The associated Cartier divisor on $Y = \mathbb{D}_{R, R^+}^*$ is given by the line bundle $\xi^{-1} \mathcal{O}_Y$ together with its section $1 \in \mathcal{O}(Y)$. Let \mathcal{L}_ξ be the associated line bundle on X^{ad} . One computes that for any $d \geq 0$

$$(1.6) \quad \Gamma(X^{ad}, \mathcal{L}_\xi(d)) \subset \mathcal{O}(Y)[\frac{1}{\xi}]^{\varphi=\pi^d}$$

and the section of \mathcal{L}_ξ^{ad} defining the Cartier divisor on X^{ad} is given by $1 \in \mathcal{O}(Y)[\frac{1}{\xi}]^{\varphi=Id}$. Up to multiplying ξ by an element of $R^\circ[[\pi]]^\times$ we can suppose $\xi = \pi - a$ with $a \in R^{\circ\circ} \cap R^\times$. Let us form the convergent *Weierstrass product*

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi^+(\xi) &:= \prod_{n \geq 0} \frac{\varphi^n(\xi)}{\pi} \\ &= \prod_{n \geq 0} \left(1 - \frac{a^{q^n}}{\pi}\right). \end{aligned}$$

It satisfies the functional equation

$$\varphi(\Pi^+(\xi)) = \frac{\xi}{\pi} \cdot \Pi^+(\xi).$$

Then one checks that via (1.6)

$$\times \Pi^+(\xi) : \Gamma(X^{ad}, \mathcal{L}_\xi^{ad}(d)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}(Y)^{\xi\varphi=\pi^{d-1}}.$$

Define now the following graded module over $P = \bigoplus_{d \geq 0} \mathcal{O}(Y)^{\varphi=\pi^d}$

$$N_\xi = \bigoplus_{d \geq 0} \mathcal{O}(Y)^{\xi\varphi=\pi^{d-1}}.$$

One then checks the following.

Proposition 1.30. *The quasi-coherent sheaf $\mathcal{L}_\xi = \widetilde{N_\xi}$ is a line bundle on $X^{sch} = \text{Proj}(P)$. Moreover, equipped with the section $\Pi^+(\xi) \in \Gamma(X^{sch}, \mathcal{L}_\xi)$ this defines a Cartier divisor on X^{sch} that corresponds to the Cartier divisor on X^{ad} defined by ξ via GAGA.*

1.6.2 The unequal characteristic case

Let $\xi \in \mathbf{A} = W_{\mathcal{O}_E}(R^\circ)$ be primitive of degree 1. If $\tilde{R} = R^\circ/R^{\circ\circ}$ then by definition the reduction $\tilde{\xi}$ of ξ to $W_{\mathcal{O}_E}(\tilde{R})$ can be written as π times a unit. From this one deduces that up to multiplying ξ by a unit in \mathbf{A} we can suppose that $\tilde{\xi} = \pi$ that is to say

$$\xi \in \pi + W_{\mathcal{O}_E}(R^{\circ\circ}).$$

We can then form the convergent Weirstrass product

$$\Pi^+(\xi) := \prod_{n \geq 0} \frac{\varphi^n(\xi)}{\pi} \in \mathcal{O}(Y).$$

We then have the analog of proposition 1.30.

Proposition 1.31. *The quasi-coherent sheaf $\mathcal{L}_\xi = \left(\bigoplus_{d \geq 0} \mathcal{O}(Y)^{\xi\varphi=\pi^{d-1}} \right)^\sim$ is a line bundle on X_R^{sch} . It is equipped with the section $\Pi^+(\xi) \in \Gamma(X^{sch}, \mathcal{L}_\xi)$. The couple $(\mathcal{L}_\xi, \Pi^+(\xi))$ defines a Cartier divisor on X_R^{sch} that corresponds via GAGA to the Cartier divisor on X_{R,R^+}^{ad} associated to the untilt of R defined by ξ .*

1.6.3 Formal completion along the Cartier divisor

Let R be a perfectoid \mathbb{F}_q -algebra. Let R^\sharp be an untilt of R and $\xi \in \mathbf{A}$ an associated degree 1 primitive element.

Definition 1.32. We note $B_{dR}^+(R^\sharp)$ for the ξ -adic completion of $\mathbf{A}[\frac{1}{\pi}]$. We note $B_{dR}(R^\sharp) = B_{dR}^+(R^\sharp)[\frac{1}{\xi}]$.

One then has the following.

Proposition 1.33. The formal completion of X_R^{sch} along the Cartier divisor defined by R^\sharp is $\mathrm{Spf}(B_{dR}^+(R^\sharp))$.

A usual, the equal characteristic case is much simpler. In this case R^\sharp is given by a morphism $\mathbb{F}_q((\pi)) \rightarrow R$ such that $\pi \mapsto a$ and one can take $\xi = \pi - a$. Then $B_{dR}^+(R^\sharp)$ is the ξ -adic completion of $R^\circ[[\pi]][\frac{1}{\pi}]$. There is thus a *canonical section*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} B_{dR}^+(R^\sharp)^{-\theta} & \longrightarrow & R^\sharp \\ & \searrow & \parallel \\ & & R. \end{array}$$

This gives a canonical isomorphism

$$\begin{array}{ccc} R[[T]] & \xrightarrow{\sim} & B_{dR}^+(R^\sharp) \\ T & \longmapsto & \xi. \end{array}$$

But one has to be a little bit careful: this is an isomorphism of E -algebras where $R[[T]]$ is equipped with the E -algebra structure given by

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{F}_q((\pi)) & \longrightarrow & R[[T]] \\ \pi & \longmapsto & T + a. \end{array}$$

2. The stack Bun_G

2.1. Definition and first properties

Let E be either $\mathbb{F}_q((\pi))$ or a finite degree extension of \mathbb{Q}_p with residue field \mathbb{F}_q . Let G be a reductive group over E . Consider $\mathrm{Perf}_{\mathbb{F}_q}$ equipped with the pro-étale topology.

Definition 2.1. We note Bun_G the fibred category over $Perf_{\mathbb{F}_q}$

$S \longmapsto$ Groupoid of E -linear \otimes exact functors from $Rep(G)$ to Bun_{X_S} .

One has the following technical result that the reader can assume.

Proposition 2.2. Bun_G is a stack on $Perf_{\mathbb{F}_q}$.

Hope 2.3. Bun_G is a "smooth diamond stack".

There is no precise definition of this notion up to now. That being said, here are a few facts to try to convince the reader. We treat the GL_n -case. One can reduce to this case by standard techniques. In fact, if one fixes an embedding $G \subset GL_n$ then there exists a linear representation $\rho : GL_n \rightarrow GL(W)$ and a line $D \subset W$ such that G is the stabilizer of D inside GL_n . Then, G -bundles are the same as a vector bundle \mathcal{E} of rank n together with a locally direct factor sub-line bundle of $\rho_*\mathcal{E}$.

Proposition 2.4. Let $S \in Perf_{\mathbb{F}_q}$ and $\mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{E}_2$ two vector bundles on X_S of the same constant rank. Then the sheaf

$$T/S \longmapsto Isom(\mathcal{E}_1|_{X_T}, \mathcal{E}_2|_{X_T})$$

is a diamond over S . When $E = \mathbb{F}_q((\pi))$ this is representable by a perfectoid space over S .

In fact $Isom \subset Hom$ is relatively representable by an open subset. To this this let $u : \mathcal{E}_1|_{X_T} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_2|_{X_T}$ be a morphism and consider $U \subset X_T$ the biggest open subset on which u is an isomorphism. Note $f : |X_T| \rightarrow |T|$, a continuous closed application. Then $T \setminus f(|X_T| \setminus U) \subset T$ is an open subset such that $T' \rightarrow T$ factorizes through U if and only if $u|_{X_{T'}}$ is an isomorphism.

It thus suffices to prove that $T/S \mapsto \Gamma(X_T, (\mathcal{E}_1^\vee \otimes \mathcal{E}_2)|_{X_T})$ is representable. This is a consequence of the following.

Proposition 2.5. Let \mathcal{E} be a vector bundle on X_S and let $f : (X_S)_{pro\text{-}\acute{e}t} \rightarrow S_{pro\text{-}\acute{e}t}$. Then $f_*\mathcal{E}$ is representable by a diamond, resp. a perfectoid space when $E = \mathbb{F}_q((\pi))$.

One can suppose S is affinoid perfectoid. Then a theorem of Kedlaya and Liu ([15]) says that for $d \gg 0$, $\mathcal{E}(d)$ is generated by its global sections (that is to say $\mathcal{O}(1)$ is ample). Applying this to \mathcal{E}^\vee one finds that there exists $d_1, d_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$, $n_1, n_2 \in \mathbb{N}$ and a partial resolution

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{E} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}(d_1)^{n_1} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}(d_2)^{n_2}.$$

This gives the partial resolution

$$0 \longrightarrow f_* \mathcal{E} \longrightarrow f_* \mathcal{O}(d_1)^{n_1} \longrightarrow f_* \mathcal{O}(d_2)^{n_2}.$$

But now, for all $d \in \mathbb{Z}$, $f_* \mathcal{O}(d)$ is representable by a diamond, resp. a perfectoid space if $E = \mathbb{F}_q((\pi))$. For $E|\mathbb{Q}_p$ this is a consequence of the theory of Banach-Colmez spaces ([3]). For $E = \mathbb{F}_q((\pi))$ this is 0 if $d < 0$, \underline{E} is $d = 0$ and represented by a d -dimensional perfectoid open ball over S if $d > 0$. More precisely, for the case $E = \mathbb{F}_q((\pi))$:

- if $S = \mathrm{Spa}(R, R^+)$ then $\underline{E}|_S = \cup_{n \geq 0} \mathrm{Spa}(\mathcal{C}(\pi^{-n} \mathcal{O}_E, R), \mathcal{C}(\pi^{-n} \mathcal{O}_E, R^+))$.
- if $d > 0$, with the notations of section 1.5.2, $f_* \mathcal{O}(d) = (\varprojlim_{\mathrm{Frob}} \mathcal{G}_d) \times S$
 where $\varprojlim_{\mathrm{Frob}} \mathcal{G}_d = \varprojlim_{\times \pi} \mathcal{G}_d$ is the universal covering of the formal group \mathcal{G}_d (a formal E -vector space).

Thus, $f_* \mathcal{E}$ is the kernel of a morphism of group diamonds, resp. perfectoid spaces, and is thus representable.

Corollary 2.6. *The diagonal of Bun_G is representable by a diamond, resp. a perfectoid space if $E = \mathbb{F}_q((\pi))$.*

Now comes the problem of the existence of a "smooth" presentation of Bun_G . First, let us remark that $\mathrm{Spa}(\mathbb{F}_q((T^{1/p^\infty}))) \rightarrow \mathrm{Spa}(\mathbb{F}_q)$ is an épimorphism for the analytic topology. In fact, if (R, R^+) is affinoid perfectoid then to each choice of a pseudo-uniformizing element ϖ_R there is associated a morphism $(\mathbb{F}_q((T^{1/p^\infty})), \mathbb{F}_q[[T^{1/p^\infty}]]) \rightarrow (R, R^+)$ via $T \mapsto \varpi_R$. The projection $\mathrm{Bun}_G \times \mathrm{Spa}(\mathbb{F}_q((T^{1/p^\infty}))) \rightarrow \mathrm{Bun}_G$ is thus an epi and let's declare it to be smooth. We are thus reduced to find a "smooth" presentation of $\mathrm{Bun}_G \times \mathrm{Spa}(F)$ with $F = \mathbb{F}_q((T^{1/p^\infty}))$. Now, we take inspiration from the theory of Quot schemes.

Let's take the following definition. Let $S \in \text{Perf}_{\mathbb{F}_q}$. Note $f : (X_S)_{\text{pro-ét}} \rightarrow S_{\text{pro-ét}}$. For $d \geq 0$ we define

$$\mathbb{V}_{d/S} = f_* \mathcal{O}_{X_S}(d).$$

This is a Banach-Colmez E -vector space. More precisely, if \mathbb{B} is the following sheaf of E -algebras on $\text{Perf}_{\mathbb{F}_q}$,

$$\mathbb{B}(S) = \mathcal{O}(Y_S),$$

then

$$\mathbb{V}_d = \mathbb{B}^{\varphi=\pi^d}.$$

This has a crystalline description when $E = \mathbb{Q}_p$ (and in fact more generally when $E|\mathbb{Q}_p$ using π -divided powers). In fact, for R a perfectoid \mathbb{F}_q -algebra consider

$$\begin{aligned} B_{\text{cris}}^+(R^\circ/\varpi_R) &= H_{\text{cris}}^0(\text{Spec}(R^\circ/\varpi_R)/\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z}_p), \mathcal{O})\left[\frac{1}{p}\right] \\ &= \widehat{W(R^\circ)\left[\frac{[\varpi_R^n]}{n!}\right]}\left[\frac{1}{p}\right]. \end{aligned}$$

There is an inclusion (see sec.6.2. for more details)

$$B_{\text{cris}}^+(R^\circ/\varpi_R) \subset \mathcal{O}(Y_{R,R^+})$$

that induces an isomorphism

$$B_{\text{cris}}^+(R^\circ/\varpi_R)^{\varphi=\pi^d} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{B}(R)^{\varphi=\pi^d}.$$

This is a diamond and even a perfectoid space when $E = \mathbb{F}_q((\pi))$. We have $\mathbb{V}_0 = \underline{E}$. This forms a graded E -algebra

$$\bigoplus_{d \geq 0} \mathbb{V}_{d/S}$$

in the category of diamonds over S (resp. perfectoid spaces over S when $E = \mathbb{F}_q((\pi))$).

Example 2.7. If $E = \mathbb{F}_q((\pi))$ and $d > 0$ consider the perfect formal scheme $\mathcal{V}_d = \text{Spf}(\mathbb{F}_q[[x_0^{1/p^\infty}, \dots, x_{d-1}^{1/p^\infty}]])$. This represents the universal cover of the

formal group \mathcal{G}_d of section (1.5.2), a formal E -vector space. There are morphisms $\mathcal{V}_{d_1} \times \mathcal{V}_{d_2} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_{d_1+d_2}$ obtained by expanding the product

$$\left(\sum_{i=0}^{d_1-1} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} x_i^{q^{-n}} \pi^{nd_1+i} \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{j=0}^{d_2-1} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} y_j^{q^{-m}} \pi^{md_2+j} \right).$$

For example, $\mathcal{V}_1 \times \mathcal{V}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_2$ is given by

$$(x, y) \mapsto \left(\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} x^{q^{-n}} y^{q^n}, \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} x^{q^{-n}} y^{q^{n-1}} \right).$$

Then, taking the the generic fiber over S ,

$$\bigoplus_{d>0} \mathbb{V}_{d/S} = \bigoplus_{d>0} \mathcal{V}_d \times S$$

where $\mathcal{V}_d \times S$ is a d -dimensional perfectoid open ball.

For a diamond D , any subset T of $|D|$ defines a diamond (as any sub- v -sheaf of a diamond is a diamond) whose associated topological space coincides with T when this one is stable under generalizations. Any "locally Zariski closed" subset of a perfectoid space is a perfectoid space. The following definition thus makes sense. It is inspired by the following: an affine algebraic variety is defined by the vanishing/non-vanishing of a finite set of polynomials in a finite dimension vector space...we thus can do the same with a finite dimensional Banach space in Colmez sense ([3]).

Definition 2.8. An algebraic diamond, resp. perfectoid space when $E = \mathbb{F}_q((\pi))$, over S is a subsheaf of $\mathbb{V}_{d/S}^n$ for some $d, n \geq 1$ defined by the vanishing and non-vanishing of a finite collection of polynomials in $E[X_1, \dots, X_n]$.

Proposition 2.9. For $\mathcal{D} = (d_1, d_2, m_1, m_2, n)$ with $d_1, d_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$ satisfying $d_2 < d_1$, $m_1, m_2 \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$ and $n \leq m_1$ the functor

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pres}_{\mathcal{D}} : \text{Perf}_F &\longrightarrow \text{Sets} \\ S &\longmapsto \left\{ u \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_{X_S}(d_2)^{m_2}, \mathcal{O}_{X_S}(d_1)^{m_1}) \mid \begin{array}{c} \text{coker } u \text{ is} \\ \text{locally free of rank } n \end{array} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

is representable by an algebraic diamond, resp. perfectoid space, over F .

In fact, the sheaf

$$S \longmapsto \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_{X_S}(d_2)^{m_2}, \mathcal{O}_{X_S}(d_1)^{m_1}).$$

is isomorphic to $\mathbb{V}_{d_1-d_2}^{m_1 m_2}$ and we see it as $M_{m_1, m_2}(\mathbb{V}_{d_1-d_2})$, size $m_1 \times m_2$ matrices with coefficients in $\mathbb{V}_{d_1-d_2}$. Suppose now that $n \leq m_1$. For $u \in M_{m_1, m_2}$, $u = (X_{ij})_{1 \leq i \leq m_1, 1 \leq j \leq m_2}$, look at the polynomials $(P_\alpha)_\alpha$, resp. $(Q_\beta)_\beta$, in $E[X_{ij}]_{1 \leq i \leq m_1, 1 \leq j \leq m_2}$ that are the coefficients of $\wedge^{n+1} u$, resp. $\wedge^n u$. Then the vanishing of all the $(P_\alpha)_\alpha$ and the non-vanishing of one of the $(Q_\beta)_\beta$ defines an algebraic diamond in $\mathbb{V}_{d_1-d_2}^{m_1 m_2}$. This represents $\mathrm{Perf}_{\mathcal{D}}$.

There is an evident morphism

$$\mathrm{pres}_{\mathcal{D}} : \mathrm{Pres}_{\mathcal{D}} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Bun}_G \times_{\mathrm{Spa}(\mathbb{F}_q)} \mathrm{Spa}(F).$$

One can then check the following.

Proposition 2.10. *We can write Bun_G as a countable union of quasi-compact open subsets*

$$\mathrm{Bun}_G = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} U_n$$

such that for each n there exists a datum \mathcal{D}_n as in proposition 2.9 satisfying:

1. $U_n \times \mathrm{Spa}(F) \subset \mathrm{Im}(\mathrm{pres}_{\mathcal{D}_n})$
2. the geometric fibers of $\mathrm{pres}_{\mathcal{D}_n}$ restricted to $\mathrm{pres}_{\mathcal{D}_n}^{-1}(U_n \times \mathrm{Spa}(F))$ satisfy the following:
 - if $E = \mathbb{F}_q((\pi))$ they are isomorphic to perfectoid open balls of the same dimension (independently of the geometric point of U_n)
 - if $E|\mathbb{Q}_p$ there exists $d \geq 1$ and $h \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for each geometric fiber Z there exists a pro-étale Galois cover $\tilde{Z} \rightarrow Z$ with Galois group E^h and \tilde{Z} is isomorphic to a perfectoid open ball of dimension d .

In any sense we can think about it, the morphisms

$$(\mathrm{pres}_{\mathcal{D}_n})|_{\mathrm{pres}_{\mathcal{D}_n}^{-1}(U_n)}$$

are smooth and surjective. This gives us a "presentation" of Bun_G .

2.2. Points of the stack

Fix an algebraic closure $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q$ of \mathbb{F}_q and note $L = \widehat{E^{un}}$ the completion of the corresponding maximal unramified extension of E . Let σ be its Frobenius. Recall (Kottwitz [16]) that

$$B(G) := G(L)/\sigma\text{-conjugation}.$$

We note

$$\varphi\text{-Mod}_L = \{(D, \varphi)\}$$

for the associated category of isocrystals as classified by Dieudonné and Manin where D is a finite dimensional L -vector space and φ a σ -linear automorphism of D . To each $b \in G(L)$ there is associated an isocrystal with a G -structure

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_b : \text{Rep}(G) &\longrightarrow \varphi\text{-Mod}_L \\ (V, \rho) &\longmapsto (V \otimes_E L, \rho(b)\sigma). \end{aligned}$$

And this defines a bijection

$$\begin{aligned} G\text{-isocrystals}/\sim &\xrightarrow{\sim} B(G) \\ [b] &\longmapsto [\mathcal{F}_b]. \end{aligned}$$

2.2.1 Classification of vector bundles

Fix now $F|\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q$ perfectoid and consider the corresponding curve X^{ad} or X^{sch} . There is a functor

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi\text{-Mod}_L &\longrightarrow \text{Bun}_{X^{ad}} \\ (D, \varphi) &\longmapsto \mathcal{E}(D, \varphi)^{ad} \end{aligned}$$

defined in the following way. Since $F|\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q$, the space Y sits over $\text{Spa}(L)$. Then the geometric realization of $\mathcal{E}(D, \varphi)^{ad}$ is given by

$$Y \times_{\varphi} D \longrightarrow Y/\varphi^{\mathbb{Z}} = X^{ad}.$$

That is to say the vector bundle $\mathcal{E}(D, \varphi)^{ad}$ becomes trivial with fiber D when pulled back to Y via the covering $Y \rightarrow X^{ad}$ and *the corresponding automorphy factor is given by φ acting on D* . Via GAGA

$$\text{Bun}_{X^{sch}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Bun}_{X^{ad}}$$

the vector bundle $\mathcal{E}(D, \varphi)^{ad}$ is the analytification of the algebraic vector bundle $\mathcal{E}(D, \varphi)$ associated to the graded algebra

$$\bigoplus_{d \geq 0} (D \otimes_L \mathcal{O}(Y))^{\varphi \otimes \varphi = \pi^d}$$

over $P = \bigoplus_{d \geq 0} \mathcal{O}(Y)^{\varphi = \pi^d}$, $X^{sch} = \text{Proj}(P)$.

We then have the following theorem.

Theorem 2.11 ([8]). *If F is algebraically closed the functor $\mathcal{E}(-) : \varphi\text{-Mod}_L \rightarrow \text{Bun}_X$ is essentially surjective.*

There is a more concrete way to state this theorem via Dieudonné-Manin classification. In fact we have defined for each $d \in \mathbb{Z}$ a line bundle $\mathcal{O}(d)$ on X . One has $\mathcal{O}(d) = \mathcal{E}(L, \pi^{-d}\sigma)$. For an integer $h \geq 1$ note E_h the degree h unramified extension of E . One has

$$X_E \otimes_E E_h = X_{E_h}$$

a formula that reflects the fact that replacing E by E_h does not change Fontaine's ring \mathbf{A} but replaces φ by φ^h . The cyclic Galois covering

$$X_{E_h}^{ad} \longrightarrow X_E^{ad}$$

is then identified with the *unfolding covering*

$$Y/\varphi^{h\mathbb{Z}} \longrightarrow Y/\varphi^{\mathbb{Z}}.$$

Let us note $X_h := X_{E_h}$, $X_1 = X$, and $\pi_h : X_h \rightarrow X$. We thus have a canonical $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$ -Galois cover

$$(X_h)_{h \geq 1} \longrightarrow X.$$

For $\lambda \in \mathbb{Q}$, $\lambda = \frac{d}{h}$ with $(d, h) = 1$ define

$$\mathcal{O}(\lambda) := \pi_{h*} \mathcal{O}_{X_h}(d).$$

One has $\mathcal{O}(\lambda) \simeq \mathcal{E}(D, \varphi)$ where (D, φ) is simple with Dieudonné-Manin slope $-\lambda$. The preceding theorem can then be restated as saying that, *when F is algebraically closed, for any $\mathcal{E} \in \text{Bun}_X$ there exists a finite collection of slopes $(\lambda_i)_{i \in I}$ such that*

$$\mathcal{E} \simeq \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{O}(\lambda_i).$$

One can go further in restating this theorem. In fact, the curve X^{sch} is complete in the sense that for any $f \in E(X^{sch})^\times$, $\deg(\operatorname{div} f) = 0$. As a consequence there is a good degree function on vector bundles on X^{sch} and *Harder-Narasimhan filtrations on vector bundles*. For each $\lambda \in \mathbb{Q}$, $\mathcal{O}(\lambda)$ is stable of slope λ . Then the preceding theorem can be restated in the following way.

Theorem 2.12. *If F is algebraically closed:*

1. *For any $\lambda \in \mathbb{Q}$, any slope λ semi-stable vector bundle is isomorphic to a finite direct sum of $\mathcal{O}(\lambda)$.*
2. *The Harder-Narasimhan filtration of a vector bundle on X^{sch} is split.*

Let us remark that the second point (2) is still true for any F not necessarily algebraically closed.

We thus have a bijection

$$\begin{aligned} \{\lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}, \lambda_i \in \mathbb{Q}\} &\xrightarrow{\sim} \operatorname{Bun}_X / \sim \\ (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) &\longmapsto \left[\bigoplus_{i=1}^n \mathcal{O}(\lambda_i) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

2.2.2 Classification of G -bundles

Let $b \in G(L)$. The composite

$$\operatorname{Rep}(G) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}_b} \varphi\text{-Mod}_L \xrightarrow{\mathcal{E}(-)} \operatorname{Bun}_X$$

defines a bundle with a G -structure on X , that is to say a G -torsor on the scheme X^{sch} locally trivial for the étale topology

$$\mathcal{E}_b.$$

We then have the following generalization of the classification of vector bundles theorem.

Theorem 2.13 ([6]). *If $E|\mathbb{Q}_p$ and F is algebraically closed there is a bijection of pointed sets*

$$\begin{aligned} B(G) &\xrightarrow{\sim} H_{\text{ét}}^1(X^{sch}, G) \\ [b] &\longmapsto [\mathcal{E}_b]. \end{aligned}$$

Of course this has to be true when $E = \mathbb{F}_q((\pi))$.

Conjecture 2.14. *Theorem 2.13 still holds when $E = \mathbb{F}_q((\pi))$.*

*We will admit this conjecture and do as if it were true until the end of this paper.*¹

When G is quasi-split, this bijection has Harder-Narasimhan features as before. For this fix a triple $A \subset T \subset B$ where A is a maximal split torus, T is a maximal torus and B a Borel subgroup. Kottwitz has defined a slope application

$$\begin{aligned} B(G) &\longrightarrow \left[\text{Hom}(\mathbb{D}, G_{E^{un}}) / \text{conj.} \right]^{\sigma=Id} = X_*(A)_{\mathbb{Q}}^+ \\ [b] &\longmapsto [\nu_b] \end{aligned}$$

There is a notion of semi-stability for G -torsors on the curve X^{sch} analogous to the usual one for "classical curves" in terms of reduction to standard parabolic subgroups of G . By definition, b is basic if ν_b is central. We then have the following equivalence

$$b \text{ is basic} \iff \mathcal{E}_b \text{ is semi-stable.}$$

Moreover, if w is the maximal length element in the Weyl group of T , so that B^w is opposite to B then

$$[w.(-\nu_b)] \in X_*(A)_{\mathbb{Q}}^+$$

is a generalized Harder-Narasimhan polygon of \mathcal{E}_b . Here the minus sign is due to the fact that under the correspondence $(D, \varphi) \mapsto \mathcal{E}(D, \varphi)$ Dieudonné-Manin slopes are the opposite of the Harder-Narasimhan slopes.

2.2.3 Points of the stack

Any $b \in G(L)$ defines a morphism

$$x_b : \text{Spa}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q) \longrightarrow \text{Bun}_G.$$

We set

$$\text{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_q} := \text{Bun}_G \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_q} \overline{\mathbb{F}}_q.$$

¹This conjecture is now a theorem of Anschütz, see [32]

Define now the following

$$|\mathrm{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_q}| = \left(\coprod_F \mathrm{Bun}_G(F) \right) / \sim$$

where F goes through all perfectoid fields extensions of $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q$. By definition, for $x_1 \in \mathrm{Bun}_G(F_1)$ and $x_2 \in \mathrm{Bun}_G(F_2)$, $x_1 \sim x_2$ if there exists F_3 and embeddings $\alpha : F_1 \hookrightarrow F_3$, $\beta : F_2 \hookrightarrow F_3$ such that $\alpha_* x_1 \simeq \beta_* x_2$.

As a consequence of the preceding classification theorem we obtain then that there is a canonical bijection

$$B(G) \xrightarrow{\sim} |\mathrm{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_q}|.$$

We will now equip $|\mathrm{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_q}|$ and thus $B(G)$ with the topology whose open subsets are the $|\mathcal{U}|$ with $\mathcal{U} \subset \mathrm{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_q}$ is an open substack. One has to be careful this is different from the quotient topology given by the formula $B(G) = G(L)/\sigma\text{-conj.}$ (this one is the discrete topology).

2.3. Connected components

Kottwitz has defined a map

$$\kappa : B(G) \longrightarrow \pi_1(G)_\Gamma$$

where $\Gamma = \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{E}|E)$ and $\pi_1(G)$ is Borovoi's fundamental group. When $G = \mathrm{GL}_n$ this gives the endpoint of the Newton polygon that is to say the opposite of the degree of the corresponding vector bundle. In general this can be interpreted as an G -equivariant first Chern class of a G -torsor ([6] sec.8). The following theorem is easy when G_{der} is simply connected (this is reduced to the torus case via the projection to G/G_{der}) but much more subtle in general.

Theorem 2.15. *Kottwitz map κ is locally constant on $\mathrm{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_q}$.*

We thus have a decomposition in open/closed substacks

$$\mathrm{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_q} = \coprod_{\alpha \in \pi_1(G)_\Gamma} \mathrm{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_q}^\alpha.$$

The following conjecture is natural by analogy with the "classical case". We won't need it to state our conjecture.

Conjecture 2.16. *For each $\alpha \in \pi_1(G)_\Gamma$, $\text{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_q}^\alpha$ is connected.* ²

2.4. Harder-Narasimhan stratification of Bun_G

We suppose from now on that G is quasi-split.

Using a result of Kedlaya and Liu (who treated the GL_n -case, see [15]) we can prove the following. We equip $X_*(A)_\mathbb{Q}^+$ with the order given by $\nu_1 \leq \nu_2$ if $\nu_2 - \nu_1$ is a positive \mathbb{Q} -linear combination of coroots.

Theorem 2.17. *The Harder-Narasimhan map $HN : B(G) \rightarrow X_*(A)_\mathbb{Q}^+$ that sends $[b]$ to $[w.(-\nu_b)]$ is semi-continuous in the sense that for all $\nu \in X_*(A)_\mathbb{Q}^+$ the set of $[b] \in B(G)$ such that $HN([b]) \leq \nu$ is closed.*

We will only use the following corollary to state our conjecture.

Corollary 2.18. *The semi-stable locus Bun_G^{ss} is an open substack.*

2.5. The automorphism group of \mathcal{E}_b

Fix $b \in G(L)$ and consider J_b the σ -centralizer of b . This is an inner form of a Levi subgroup of G , the centralizer of the slope morphism ν_b . In particular, if b is basic this is an inner form of G .

Definition 2.19. *We note \widetilde{J}_b the pro-étale sheaf on $\text{Perf}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q}$ defined by*

$$\widetilde{J}_b(S) = \text{Aut}(\mathcal{E}_b|_{X_S}).$$

According to 2.6 this is a diamond group (to be more precise when restricted to Perf_F for any perfectoid field F). We have

$$J_b(E) = \text{Aut}(\mathcal{F}_b)$$

and thus an inclusion

$$\underline{J_b(E)} \subset \widetilde{J}_b.$$

We then have the following proposition.

Proposition 2.20. *If b is basic then $\underline{J_b(E)} = \widetilde{J}_b$.*

²This conjecture is now a theorem of Viehmann, see [34]

Example 2.21. *The automorphisms of the trivial G -bundle \mathcal{E}_1 is given by $G(E)$. More precisely, for any $S \in \text{Perf}_{\mathbb{F}_q}$ the automorphisms of the trivial G -bundle on X_S is the group of continuous applications $\mathcal{C}(|S|, G(E))$.*

Remark 2.22. *Contrary to the "classical situation" (the stack of G -bundles on an algebraic curve over a field k with G/k) we thus see that the automorphisms of the trivial G -bundle is $G(E)$ and not the algebraic group G !*

But any automorphism of \mathcal{E}_b induces an automorphism of its canonical semi-stable reduction and we thus always have a morphism

$$\tilde{J}_b \longrightarrow \underline{J_b(E)}.$$

At the end we have the following structure result for \tilde{J}_b .

Proposition 2.23. *We have $\pi_0(\tilde{J}_b) = J_b(E)$ and $\tilde{J}_b = \tilde{J}_b^0 \rtimes \underline{J_b(E)}$. Moreover the neutral connected component \tilde{J}_b^0 is a unipotent group diamond, resp. perfectoid space when $E = \mathbb{F}_q((\pi))$.*

Example 2.24. *Let us treat a simple example. Take $G = GL_2$ and $b = \text{diag}(1, \pi^{-1})$. We then have $\mathcal{E}_b = \mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{O}(1)$. Then*

$$\tilde{J}_b = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{E}^\times & \mathbb{B}^{\varphi=\pi} \\ 0 & \underline{E}^\times \end{pmatrix}.$$

As we can see, $\tilde{J}_b^0 = \mathbb{B}^{\varphi=\pi}$, a Banach-Colmez space.

In general \tilde{J}_b^0 has a filtration whose graded pieces are Banach-Colmez spaces.

2.6. Uniformization of HN strata

2.6.1 The basic case

We first treat the basic case since it is simpler and this is the only case we need to state our conjecture. Recall (Kottwitz) that the restriction of κ induces a bijection

$$(2.1) \quad \kappa : B(G)_{\text{basic}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi_1(G)_\Gamma.$$

Geometrically this is translated in the following way.

Proposition 2.25. *For each $\alpha \in \pi_1(G)_\Gamma$ the basic locus in the component cut out by α , the open subset*

$$|Bun_{G, \mathbb{F}_q}^{\alpha, ss}|,$$

is only one point determined by (2.1).

Fix $b \in G(L)$ with $\kappa([b]) = \alpha$. We then have a morphism

$$(2.2) \quad x_b : [\mathrm{Spa}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q)/\underline{J_b(E)}] \longrightarrow \mathrm{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_q}^{\alpha, ss}$$

defined by \mathcal{E}_b . Here the left hand side is the classifying stack of $J_b(E)$ -pro-étale torsors. As a consequence of results of Kedlaya and Liu (the GL_n -case for $b = 1$, see [15]) one can prove the following.

Theorem 2.26. *The morphism (2.2) is an isomorphism*

$$[\mathrm{Spa}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q)/\underline{J_b(E)}] \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_q}^{\alpha, ss}.$$

This theorem means simply that if $S \in \mathrm{Perf}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q}$ and \mathcal{E} is a G -bundle on X_S such that for each geometric point $\bar{s} \rightarrow S$, $\mathcal{E}|_{X_{k(\bar{s})}} \simeq \mathcal{E}_b$, then there exists a pro-étale covering $T \rightarrow S$ such that $\mathcal{E}|_{X_T} \simeq \mathcal{E}_b$. The associated $\underline{J_b(E)}$ -torsor over S is then the one of isomorphisms between \mathcal{E}_b and \mathcal{E} .

2.6.2 The general case

We won't use this general case in the statement of the conjecture and the reader can skip it.

According to Kottwitz, the map

$$B(G) \xrightarrow{(\kappa, \nu)} \pi_1(G)_\Gamma \times X_*(A)_\mathbb{Q}^+$$

is injective. Geometrically this is translated in the following way.

Proposition 2.27. *Fix $\alpha \in \pi_1(G)_\Gamma$. Then for each $\nu \in X_*(A)_\mathbb{Q}^+$ the stratum $|Bun_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_q}^{\alpha, HN=\nu}|$ is either empty or one point.*

Suppose such a stratum is non-empty and fix b such that $\kappa(b) = \alpha$ and $w(-\nu_b) = \nu$. Then theorem 2.26 extends in this context:

$$[\mathrm{Spa}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q)/\tilde{J}_b] \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_q}^{\alpha, HN=\nu}$$

where the right hand side is the stack classifying G -bundles that are geometrically fiberwise isomorphic to \mathcal{E}_b .

In whatever sense one can imagine, one has

$$\dim \tilde{J}_b = \langle 2\rho, \mu \rangle$$

where ρ is the half sum of the positive weights of T in $\text{Lie } B$. We thus have

$$\dim \text{Bun}_{G, \mathbb{F}_q}^{\alpha, HN=\nu} = - \langle 2\rho, \mu \rangle$$

and we conclude that:

- *The basic locus is zero dimensional*
- The dimension of HN strata goes to $-\infty$ when we go deeper in the Weyl chambers.

3. The B_{dR} -affine Grassmanian and the Hecke stack

3.1. The B_{dR} -affine Grassmanian: definition

When $E = \mathbb{F}_q((\pi))$ we adopt the convention $\text{Spa}(E)^\diamond = \text{Spa}(E)$. The B_{dR} -affine Grassmanian is by definition a pro-étale sheaf

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Gr} \\ \downarrow \\ \text{Spa}(E)^\diamond \end{array}$$

that is to say a pro-étale sheaf on Perf_E defined in the following way.

Definition 3.1. *Let (R, R^+) be affinoid perfectoid over E . Then*

$$\text{Gr}(R, R^+) = \{(\mathcal{T}, \xi)\} / \sim$$

where \mathcal{T} is a G -torsor on $\text{Spec}(B_{dR}^+(R))$ and ξ a trivialization of $\mathcal{T} \otimes_{B_{dR}^+(R)} B_{dR}(R)$.

Remark 3.2. *By definition $\text{Gr}(R, R^+)$ does only depend on R and not on the choice of R^+ . The same phenomenon occurs for $\text{Bun}_G(R, R^+)$, and all the sheaves and stacks showing up in this text like $\text{Spa}(E)^\diamond$. Geometrically this tells us that all the geometric objects we consider are partially proper, that is to say overconvergent in the language of Tate rigid geometry, resp. without boundary in Berkovich language.*

Remark 3.3. *The reader may be intrigued about the fact that a "Spec" occurs in the definition of Gr and not a "Spa". This is not surprising anymore if one thinks about the equivalence for any affinoid perfectoid (R, R^+) (Kedlaya-Liu)*

vector bundles on $\mathrm{Spa}(R, R^+) \simeq$ vector bundles on $\mathrm{Spec}(R)$

and thus G -bundles in the Tannakian sense on $\mathrm{Spa}(R, R^+)$ are the same as G -torsors locally trivial for the étale topology on $\mathrm{Spec}(R)$.

One checks that any G -bundle on $\mathrm{Spa}(R, R^+)$ becomes trivial after an étale covering of $\mathrm{Spa}(R, R^+)$. From this one deduces that Gr is the étale sheaf associated to the presheaf

$$(R, R^+) \longmapsto G(B_{dR}(R))/G(B_{dR}^+(R)).$$

3.2. The Beauville-Laszlo uniformization morphism

Let (R, R^+) be affinoid perfectoid over \mathbb{F}_q and consider an untilt R^\sharp over E of R . This defines a Cartier divisor on the relative schematical curve X_R^{sch} . The formal completion along this divisor is $\mathrm{Spf}(B_{dR}^+(R^\sharp))$. Applying Beauville-Laszlo gluing ([1]) we thus obtain the following.

Proposition 3.4. *As a sheaf over $\mathrm{Spa}(E)^\diamond$*

$$\mathrm{Gr}(R, R^+) = \{(R^\sharp, \mathcal{E}, \xi)\} / \sim$$

where

- R^\sharp is an untilt of R
- \mathcal{E} is a G -bundle on X_R^{sch}
- if D is the Cartier divisor on X_R^{sch} defined by R^\sharp then ξ is a trivialization of $\mathcal{E}|_{X_R^{sch} \setminus D}$.

As corollary there is a Beauville-Laszlo morphism

$$\mathcal{BL} : \mathrm{Gr} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Bun}_G \times_{\mathrm{Spa}(\mathbb{F}_q)} \mathrm{Spa}(E)^\diamond.$$

Recall the following that is an analog of a result of Drinfeld-Simpson ([35]).

Proposition 3.5 ([6]). *For a perfectoid algebraically closed field $F|\mathbb{F}_q$ and a closed point $\infty \in |X_F^{sch}|$, any G -bundle on X_F^{sch} becomes trivial on $X_F^{sch} \setminus \{\infty\}$.*

Remark 3.6. *Drinfeld and Simpson add the assumption that G is semi-simple. This is not necessary in our case since for such an F , $\text{Pic}^0(X_F) = 0$.*

Here is the translation of the preceding proposition in geometric terms.

Proposition 3.7. *The Beauville-Laszlo morphism \mathcal{BL} is surjective at the level of geometric points.*

Of course we conjecture the following.

Conjecture 3.8. *The morphism \mathcal{BL} is "surjective locally for the smooth topology". More precisely, for $S \in \text{Perf}_{\mathbb{F}_q}$ and an element of $(\text{Bun}_G \times \text{Spa}(E)^\diamond)(S)$ there exists a "smooth" surjective cover $\tilde{S} \rightarrow S$ such that when restricted to \tilde{S} this element comes from an element of $\text{Gr}(\tilde{S})$.*

Following Drinfeld-Simpson, this would follow from the following.

Conjecture 3.9. *For $S \in \text{Perf}_{\mathbb{F}_q}$ and \mathcal{E} a G -bundle on X_S the moduli space or reductions of \mathcal{E} to B is a "smooth" diamond over S , resp. perfectoid space when $E = \mathbb{F}_q((\pi))$.*

This should follow from Quot-diamond techniques as in section 2.1..

3.3. Geometric structure on the B_{dR} -affine Grassmanian

3.3.1 The equal characteristic case

We begin with the case $E = \mathbb{F}_q((\pi))$ since in this case, as the reader should have understood now, diamonds should not appear and we should be able to work only with perfectoid spaces.

Recall (sec.1.6.2) that in this case, for R a perfectoid E -algebra, $B_{dR}^+(R) = R[[T]]$ where the structural morphism $E \rightarrow R[[T]]$ is given by

$$\pi \longmapsto T + a$$

where $\pi \mapsto a \in R^{\circ\circ} \cap R^\times$ via $E \rightarrow R$ and

$$T + a = a(1 + \frac{T}{a}) \in R[[T]]^\times$$

Suppose first that G is unramified and note \underline{G} its reductive model over \mathcal{O}_E .

Note $\text{Nilp}_{\mathcal{O}_E}$ for the category of \mathcal{O}_E -algebras on which π is nilpotent. We define a functor

$$\mathcal{F} : \text{Nilp}_{\mathcal{O}_E} \longrightarrow \text{Sets}$$

Let $R \in \text{Nilp}_{\mathcal{O}_E}$ with $\pi \mapsto a \in R$. Equip $R[[T]]$ with the $\mathbb{F}_q[[\pi]]$ -algebra structure given by $\pi \mapsto T + a$. Since a is nilpotent, $R((T))$ is an E -algebra. We then set

$$\mathcal{F}(R) = G(R((T))) / \underline{G}(R[[T]]).$$

Now let us note $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ for the étale sheaf associated to \mathcal{F} . One can then check the following.

Proposition 3.10. *1. The étale sheaf $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ is represented by an ind π -adic \mathcal{O}_E -formal scheme locally of finite type whose special fiber $Gr^{PR} := \tilde{\mathcal{F}} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_E/\pi}$ is Pappas-Rapoport twisted affine Grassmanian associated to an hyperspecial subgroup ([18]).*

2. There is an isomorphism

$$\tilde{\mathcal{F}} \simeq Gr^{PR} \hat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{F}_q} \mathcal{O}_E.$$

3. Let us note $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\eta$ the associated ind-rigid analytic space that is the generic fiber of $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$. Then

$$Gr = \varprojlim_{\text{Frob}} \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\eta$$

is an ind perfectoid space that is the perfection of $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\eta$.

Point (1) is deduced from point (2). Point (2) is a consequence of the fact that for $R \in \text{Nilp}_{\mathcal{O}_E}$ with $\pi \mapsto a \in R$ the correspondence $T \mapsto T - a$ defines an automorphism of $R[T]$ that extends to a continuously to an automorphism of $R[[T]]$ since a is nilpotent.

If Z is a proper scheme over \mathbb{F}_q then $(Z \hat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{F}_q} \mathcal{O}_E)_\eta = (Z \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_q} E)^{rig}$. Since Pappas-Rapoport twisted affine Grassmanian is an inductive limit of proper schemes we deduces the following.

Corollary 3.11. *Suppose G is unramified. The B_{dR} -affine Grassmanian Gr is the ind-perfectoid space that is the perfection of the analytification*

of the scalar extension from \mathbb{F}_q to E of the Pappas-Rapoport twisted affine Grassmanian associated to a hyperspecial subgroup:

$$Gr^{B_{dR}} = \varprojlim_{Frob} (Gr^{PR} \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_q} E)^{rig}.$$

One can deal easily with the general case using descent theory from the unramified case. In this proposition there is no hypothesis on G .

Proposition 3.12. *For R an affinoid E -algebra equip $R[[T]]$ with the E -algebra structure given by $E \ni \pi \mapsto T + \pi$.*

1. *The étale sheaf associated to the presheaf $R \mapsto G(R((T)))/G(R[[T]])$ is representable by an ind- E -rigid analytic space.*
2. *The perfection of this ind-rigid-analytic space is an ind-perfectoid space that represents the B_{dR} -affine grassmanian.*

Remark 3.13. *One has to be careful that*

$$\pi_0(Gr^{B_{dR}}) = \pi_1(G)/\Gamma.$$

Of course, when G is unramified this coincides with [18]. But for ramified G this is different from [18].

3.3.2 The unequal characteristic case

Suppose now that $E|\mathbb{Q}_p$. If $C|E$ is complete algebraically closed there is a bijection

$$X_*(T)^+ \xrightarrow{\sim} G(B_{dR}^+(C)) \backslash G(B_{dR}(C)) / G(B_{dR}^+(C)).$$

This defines a relative position application

$$|\mathrm{Gr}| \longrightarrow X_*(T)^+ / \Gamma$$

that is semi-continuous. We can then write

$$\mathrm{Gr} = \varinjlim_{\mu \in X_*(T)^+ / \Gamma} \mathrm{Gr}^{\leq \mu}.$$

We then have the following theorem of Scholze.

Theorem 3.14 ([22]). *For each $\mu \in X_*(T)^+/\Gamma$ the pro-étale sheaf $Gr^{\leq \mu}$ is a diamond over $\mathrm{Spa}(E)^\diamond$.*

The proof given by Scholze uses a non constructive approach via the so called v -topology. Nevertheless, *one can hope that using Quot-diamonds techniques as in section 2.1. we can find another more constructive proof of this theorem* (via the link between the B_{dR} -affine Grassmanian and the Hecke stack).

Here is another hope inspired by the equal characteristic case.

Hope 3.15. *If G is unramified there is an object sitting over $\mathrm{Spa}(\mathcal{O}_E)^\diamond$ whose special fiber over \mathbb{F}_q is the Witt vectors affine Grassmanian as defined by Zhu ([36], [37]) and whose generic fiber over E^\diamond is the B_{dR} -affine Grassmanian.*³

Remark 3.16. *One has to be careful since $\mathrm{Spa}(\mathcal{O}_E)^\diamond$ has no geometric structure à priori, this is just a pro-étale sheaf but not a diamond.*

3.4. The Hecke stack

Fix a $\mu \in X_*(T)^+/\Gamma$ and define the following.

Definition 3.17. *For (R, R^+) a perfectoid affinoid \mathbb{F}_q -algebra*

$$\mathrm{Hecke}^{\leq \mu}(R, R^+)$$

is the groupoid of quadruples $(\mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{E}_2, R^\sharp, f)$ where:

- R^\sharp is an untilt of R over E
- \mathcal{E}_1 and \mathcal{E}_2 are G -bundles on X_R^{sch}
- if D is the Cartier divisor on X_R^{sch} defined by the untilt R^\sharp then

$$f : \mathcal{E}_1|_{X_R^{\mathrm{sch}} \setminus D} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{E}_2|_{X_R^{\mathrm{sch}} \setminus D}.$$

- *Fiberwise over $\mathrm{Spa}(R, R^+)$, the modification f is bounded by μ .*

³This Hope is now settled in chapter VI of [9]

Let us make the last condition more precise. For $\mathrm{Spa}(F) \rightarrow \mathrm{Spa}(R, R^+)$ a geometric point, the untilt R^\sharp defines an untilt C of F that gives a closed point $\infty \in X_F^{sch}$ with $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{X_F^{sch}, \infty} = B_{dR}^+(C)$. For $i = 1, 2$, let us fix a trivialization of $\mathcal{E}_i \times_{X_F^{sch}} \mathrm{Spec}(B_{dR}^+(C))$. Then the pullback of f to $\mathrm{Spec}(B_{dR}(C))$ is given by an element of $G(B_{dR}(C))$. Up to the choice of the preceding trivialization this defines an element of

$$X_*(T)^+ = G(B_{dR}^+(C)) \backslash G(B_{dR}(C)) / G(B_{dR}^+(C)).$$

We ask that this element is bounded by an element in the Galois orbit μ .

Remark 3.18. *We could have defined directly $\mathrm{Hecke}^{\leq \mu}(S)$ for any $S \in \mathrm{Perf}_{\mathbb{F}_q}$ but this definition is more subtle. In fact one has to use the adic curve X_S^{ad} for which the definition of a modification between two G -bundles is more complicated since one has to impose that the isomorphism on $X_S^{ad} \setminus D$ is "meromorphic along D ". Here we thus use a great advantage of the schematical curve: the definition of a modification is more simple (and Beauville-Laszlo gluing applies directly to it contrary to the adic curve where it can be applied but this is a little bit more complicated).*

Definition 3.19. *We define the following diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathrm{Hecke}^{\leq \mu} & \\ \swarrow \overleftarrow{h} & & \searrow \overrightarrow{h} \\ \mathrm{Bun}_G & & \mathrm{Bun}_G \times \mathrm{Spa}(E)^\diamond. \end{array}$$

by the formulas $\overleftarrow{h}(\mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{E}_2, R^\sharp, f) = \mathcal{E}_2$ and $\overrightarrow{h}(\mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{E}_2, R^\sharp, f) = (\mathcal{E}_1, R^\sharp)$.

Define L^+G as a group on E^\diamond by the formula

$$L^+G(R, R^+) = G(B_{dR}^+(R))$$

for (R, R^+) a perfectoid affinoid E -algebra. There is an étale L^+G -torsor

$$\mathcal{T} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Bun}_G \times \mathrm{Spa}(E)^\diamond.$$

In fact, given a perfectoid \mathbb{F}_q -algebra R with an untilt R^\sharp over E , for \mathcal{E} a G -bundle over X_R^{sch} its pullback to $\mathrm{Spec}(B_{dR}^+(R^\sharp))$ defines a G -torsor over $\mathrm{Spec}(B_{dR}^+(R^\sharp))$.

The group L^+G acts on the B_{dR} -affine grassmanian and we have the following proposition that uses again Beauville-Laszlo gluing.

Proposition 3.20. *The morphism $\vec{h} : \text{Hecke}^{\leq \mu} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_G \times \text{Spa}(E)^\diamond$ is identified with*

$$\mathcal{T} \times_{L^+G} \text{Gr}^{\leq \mu}.$$

Said in another way, \vec{h} is an étale locally trivial fibration in $\text{Gr}^{\leq \mu}$ with gluing morphisms given by elements in L^+G .

3.5. A hypothetical geometric Satake correspondence

⁴ Let us fix $\ell \neq p$. Let us note ${}^L G = \widehat{G} \rtimes \Gamma$ for the $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -Langlands dual of G .

Conjecture 3.21. 1. *There is a category of L^+G -equivariant $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -”perverse sheaves” on Gr that is equivalent to $\text{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell}({}^L G)$, representations of ${}^L G$ in finite dimensional $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -vector spaces whose restriction to \widehat{G} are algebraic and that are discrete on the Γ -factor of ${}^L G$.*

2. *Via this equivalence, for $\mu \in X_*(T)^+/\Gamma$, if $\mu' \in \mu$ with $\text{Stab}_\Gamma(\mu') = \Gamma'$, the ”intersection cohomology complex” IC_μ of $\text{Gr}^{\leq \mu}$ corresponds to $r_\mu := \text{Ind}_{\widehat{G} \rtimes \Gamma'}^{L^+G} r_{\mu'}$ where $r_{\mu'} \in \text{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell}(\widehat{G} \rtimes \Gamma')$ is the highest weight μ' irreducible representation.*

3. *If μ is minuscule then $IC_\mu = \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell(\langle \rho, \mu \rangle)[\langle 2\rho, \mu \rangle]$ where ρ is the half sum of the positive roots of T .*

Thanks to proposition 3.20 the intersection cohomology complex IC_μ should define a ”perverse sheaf” still denoted IC_μ on $\text{Hecke}^{\leq \mu}$ (for this one will need the perversity of IC_μ so that this satisfies descent with respect to étale descent data).

At the end the couple

$$(\text{Hecke}^{\leq \mu}, IC_\mu)$$

allows us to define *cohomological correspondences between sheaves on Bun_G and on $\text{Bun}_G \times \text{Spa}(E)^\diamond$.*

See [9, Chapter VI] for a non-hypothetical version

4. Statement of the conjecture

As before G is quasi-split over E and $\Gamma = \text{Gal}(\overline{E}|E)$ and we fix $\ell \neq p$. We note ${}^L G = \widehat{G} \rtimes \Gamma$ for its $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -Langlands dual. Let us note that this should be defined intrinsically via the conjecture 3.21. A Langlands parameter is by definition a continuous morphism

$$\varphi : W_E \longrightarrow {}^L G$$

whose projection toward the Γ -factor is given by the embedding $W_E \subset \Gamma$ and such that the image by φ of a Frobenius element is semi-simple. For such a parameter we note

$$S_\varphi = \{g \in \widehat{G} \mid g\varphi g^{-1} = \varphi\}.$$

This is the $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -points of an algebraic group. We always have

$$Z(\widehat{G})^\Gamma \subset S_\varphi.$$

Definition 4.1. 1. We say φ is discrete if $S_\varphi/Z(\widehat{G})^\Gamma$ is finite.

2. We say φ is cuspidal if φ is discrete and moreover the image of the associated 1-cocycle $I_E \rightarrow \widehat{G}$ is finite.

Via an hypothetical Langlands correspondence:

- discrete parameters should parametrize discrete series L-packets
- cuspidal parameters should parametrize supercuspidal L-packets, that is to say packets all of whose components are supercuspidal.

In all known cases of the local Langlands correspondence those two properties are satisfied.

Remark 4.2. *In this context there is no notion of tempered L-parameters. In fact such a notion would depend on the choice of an isomorphism between $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ and \mathbb{C} . One can define such an arithmetic notion if we impose that the eigenvalues of the image of Frobenius under φ are Weil numbers. But this last notion can not be interpolated ℓ -adically and is not natural from a purely local point of view.*

There is a groupoid of Langlands parameters

$$\mathcal{L}_G = [\mathrm{Hom}(W_E, {}^L G) / \widehat{G}].$$

From this point of view discrete parameters corresponds to the points of this "stack of parameters where it is Deligne-Mumford, up to the $Z(\widehat{G})^\Gamma$ -factor."

Conjecture 4.3 (rough version). *There is a functor between groupoids*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_G^{\mathrm{disc}} &\longrightarrow \text{Perverse Weil-sheaves on } \mathrm{Bun}_G \\ \varphi &\longmapsto \mathcal{F}_\varphi \end{aligned}$$

satisfying the following properties:

1. *The stalks of this functor at the residual gerbes at semi-stable points of Bun_G defines a local Langlands correspondence for extended pure inner forms of G .*
2. *If φ is cuspidal then the restriction of \mathcal{F}_φ to the non-semi-stable locus of Bun_G is zero.*
3. *\mathcal{F}_φ is an Hecke eigenvector with eigenvalue φ*

We are now going to give a more precise formulation. Before beginning, we have to *fix a Whittaker datum*. In fact the construction of \mathcal{F}_φ has to depend on such a choice since the local L-packet of G constructed via \mathcal{F}_φ will have a distinguished element given by the trivial representation of S_φ . This element has to be the unique generic element of the L-packet.

Conjecture 4.4. *Given a discrete Langlands parameter φ there is a " $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$ -perverse Weil sheaf" \mathcal{F}_φ on $\mathrm{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}_q}}$ equipped with an action of S_φ satisfying the following properties:*

1. *For $\alpha \in \pi_1(G)_\Gamma$ the action of $Z(\widehat{G})^\Gamma$ on the restriction of \mathcal{F}_φ to the component $\mathrm{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}_q}}^\alpha$ is given by α via the identification $\pi_1(G)_\Gamma = X^*(Z(\widehat{G})^\Gamma)$.*
2. *(Cuspidality condition) If φ is moreover cuspidal then $\mathcal{F}_\varphi = j_! j^* \mathcal{F}_\varphi$ where $j : \mathrm{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}_q}}^{\mathrm{ss}} \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}_q}}$.*

3. (Realization of local Langlands) For $b \in G(L)$ basic and $x_b : [\mathrm{Spa}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q)/J_b(E)] \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_q}$, as a representation of $S_\varphi \times J_b(E)$, smooth on the $J_b(E)$ -component,

$$x_b^* \mathcal{F}_\varphi = \bigoplus_{\substack{\rho \in \widehat{S_\varphi} \\ \rho|_{Z(\widehat{G})\Gamma} = \kappa(b)}} \rho \otimes \pi_{\varphi, b, \rho}$$

where $\{\pi_{\varphi, b, \rho}\}_\rho$ is an L -packet defining a local Langlands correspondence for the extended pure inner form J_b of G .

For $b = 1$, $\pi_{\varphi, 1, 1}$ is the unique generic element of this L -packet associated to the choice of the Whittaker datum.

4. (Hecke eigensheaf property) For $\mu \in X_*(T)^+/\Gamma$, there is an isomorphism

$$\overrightarrow{h}_! \left(\overleftarrow{h}^* \mathcal{F}_\varphi \otimes IC_\mu \right) \simeq \mathcal{F}_\varphi \boxtimes r_\mu \circ \varphi.$$

Here $r_\mu \circ \varphi$ is an ℓ -adic representation of W_E that defines a Weil-étale local system on $\mathrm{Spa}(E)^\diamond \times \mathrm{Spa}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q) = \mathrm{Spa}(\widehat{E^{un}})^\diamond$. This isomorphism is compatible with the action of S_φ where the action of S_φ on $r_\mu \circ \varphi$ is the induced by the one on φ .

5. (Character sheaf property) For $\delta \in G(E)$ elliptic seen as an element of $G(L)$ the action of Frobenius on $x_\delta^* \mathcal{F}_\varphi$ coincides with the action of $\delta \in J_\delta(E)$.
6. (Local global compatibility) Let (H, X) be a Hodge type Shimura datum with $H_{\mathbb{Q}_p} = G$ and Π an automorphic representation of H such that $\varphi_{\Pi_p} = \varphi$. There is a compatibility between the Π^p -isotypic component of Caraiani-Scholze sheaf $R\pi_{HT*} \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[\dim \mathrm{Sh}]$ ([2]) and a multiple of the restriction of \mathcal{F}_φ to the Hodge-Tate period Grassmanian.

We will make point (5) et (6) more precise later. Let us note that via Beauville-Laszlo morphism

$$\mathcal{BL} : \mathrm{Gr} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Bun}_G$$

the "perverse sheaf" \mathcal{F}_φ should correspond to a "perverse sheaf" on Gr . But contrary to IC_μ and the other perverse sheaves showing up in the geometric Satake isomorphism, this complex of sheaves won't be locally constant on open Schubert cells and will be of a much more complicated nature.

Remark 4.5. *If the center of G is connected all inner forms of G are extended pure inner forms, that is to say of the form J_b with b basic. That being said this is false in general, for example for SL_n where the only extended pure inner form is SL_n itself. For SL_n the obstruction to reach all inner forms lies in the Galois cohomology group $H^2(E, \mu_n)$ and is given by the fundamental class of local class field. Motivated by section prop.3.4 of [6] that says that this fundamental class corresponds to the first Chern class of $\mathcal{O}(1)$ one can extend the preceding conjecture to all inner forms for SL_n by looking at the stack of SL_n -bundles on the gerb of n -th roots of $\mathcal{O}(1)$. The author hopes a similar approach will lead to a generalization of the preceding conjecture to all inner forms for all reductive groups G whose center is not connected.*

Remark 4.6. *If one takes the fiber $x_b^* \mathcal{F}_\varphi$ at some non-basic b , this is a representation of \tilde{J}_b that has to factorize through $\pi_0(\tilde{J}_b) = \underline{J_b(E)}$ (incompatibility between ℓ and p). It seems logical to think that this smooth representation of $J_b(E)$ should be linked to some Jacquet functor associated to the Levi subgroup M_b , the centralizer of the slope morphism (see rem.7.3 for further comments).*

5. The character sheaf property

Recall that \mathcal{F}_φ is a Weil sheaf and is thus equipped with a Frobenius descent datum from $\text{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_q}$ to Bun_G . Let us pick $\delta \in G(E)$ and let us see it as an element of $G(\overline{L})$. The morphism $\nu_\delta : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow G$ is defined over E since the Dieudonné-Manin slope decomposition is defined over E (given an automorphism of a finite dimensional E -vector space split its characteristic polynomial as a product according to the absolute values of its roots). Moreover δ lies in the centralizer of ν_δ . As a consequence, *if δ is elliptic in $G(E)$ it is basic in $G(L)$* . We thus have a functor between groupoids

$$[G(E)_{\text{ell}}/\text{conjugacy}] \longrightarrow [G(L)_{\text{basic}}/\sigma\text{-conjugacy}]$$

and thus an application

$$\{G(E)\}_{\text{ell}} \longrightarrow B(G)_{\text{basic}}.$$

We now suppose δ is elliptic. The morphism

$$x_\delta : \text{Spa}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q) \longrightarrow \text{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_q}$$

is then defined over \mathbb{F}_q . Using the Weil-sheaf structure of \mathcal{F}_φ , $x_\delta^* \mathcal{F}_\varphi$ is equipped with an action of a Frobenius Frob .

Via the isomorphism

$$[\text{Spa}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q)/J_\delta(E)] \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_q}^{ss, \kappa(\delta)}$$

given by x_δ the Frobenius descent datum on the right is given by the couple of morphisms

$$(Frob, \sigma) : (\text{Spa}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q), J_\delta(E)) \longrightarrow (\text{Spa}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q), J_\delta(E))$$

on the left, where σ is seen as an automorphism of $G(L)$ that restricts to an automorphism of $J_\delta(E)$. But now, for $g \in J_\delta(E)$, $g\delta g^{-\sigma} = \delta$ with $g \in G(L)$, one has

$$g^\sigma = \delta^{-1} g \delta.$$

One deduces that the Frobenius descent datum is given by

$$(Frob, \text{Int}_{\delta^{-1}}) : (\text{Spa}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q), J_\delta(E)) \longrightarrow (\text{Spa}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q), J_\delta(E)).$$

Thus, the action of $Frob$ on the $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -vector space $V = x_\delta^* \mathcal{F}_\varphi$ is given by an automorphism $u \in \text{GL}(V)$ satisfying

$$\forall g \in J_\delta(E), \quad u \circ \pi(g) = \rho(\delta)^{-1} \circ \pi(g) \circ \rho(\delta) \circ u$$

where $\pi : J_\delta(E) \rightarrow \text{GL}(V)$. *The character sheaf property then asks that $u = \pi(\delta)$.*

Here is a rephrasing of this condition. There is a decomposition

$$\pi = \bigoplus_{\substack{\rho \in \widehat{S_\varphi} \\ \rho|_{Z(\widehat{G})^\Gamma} = \kappa(\delta)}} \rho \otimes \pi_\rho$$

that commutes with the action of $Frob$ (by hypothesis, the Weil descent datum commutes with the action of S_φ). Since by hypothesis for each ρ the representation π_ρ is irreducible, there exists a collection of scalars $(\lambda_\rho)_\rho$ in $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell^\times$ such that the action of $Frob$ is given by $\oplus_\rho \lambda_\rho \pi(\delta)$. *The character sheaf property then asks that for all ρ , $\lambda_\rho = 1$.*

Here is a consequence of the introduction of the character sheaf property.

Consequence of the character sheaf property: *Let T_φ be the stable distribution on $G(E)$ associated to the Langlands parameter φ . The restriction of T_φ to the elliptic regular subset in $G(E)$ is given by the trace of Frobenius function*

$$\delta \longmapsto e(J_\delta) \text{Tr}(\text{Frob}; x_\delta^* \mathcal{F}_\varphi)$$

via the map $\{G(E)\}_{\text{ell}} \rightarrow B(G)_{\text{basic}}$ where $e(J_\delta) \in \{\pm 1\}$ is Kottwitz sign ([38]).

Here one has to be careful with the preceding formula. In fact, when J_δ is anisotropic modulo its center $x_\delta^* \mathcal{F}_\varphi$ is finite dimensional and the trace makes sense. But when this is not the case one has to interpret it as $e(J_\delta)$ times the character of the finite length representation $x_\delta^* \mathcal{F}_\varphi$ evaluated at δ . More precisely this is defined as the trace of $\frac{1}{\text{vol}(K\delta K)} \mathbf{1}_{K\delta K}$ for K sufficiently small. Of course this may seem artificial in this second case but nevertheless, the fact that this stable character can be interpreted as a trace of Frobenius function fascinates the author.

Remark 5.1. *The author has tried to incorporate Kottwitz sign $e(J_\delta)$ in a cohomological shift or elsewhere but was unable to fix something that makes sense. At some point the choice of a sign linked to Frobenius already appeared before when we said that $IC_\mu = \overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}(\langle \rho, \mu \rangle)[\langle 2\rho, \mu \rangle]$ for μ minuscule, a formula that involves the choice of a square root $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}(\frac{1}{2})$ of $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}(1)$. All of this seems to be a delicate question.*

Remark 5.2. *Of course, if one takes the trace of Frobenius times any element of S_φ (instead of $1 \in S_\varphi$) one obtains endoscopic distributions on G .*

Remark 5.3. *Let $n \geq 1$ and $E_n|E$ the degree n unramified extension of E . There is a map $G(E_n)/\sigma\text{-conj.} \rightarrow B(G)$. Consider an element $\delta \in G(E_n)$ whose stable conjugacy class in $G(E)$ given by its norm $\delta\delta^\sigma \dots \delta^{\sigma^{n-1}}$ is elliptic regular. Then $[\delta] \in B(G)$ is basic and $x_\delta : \text{Spa}(\mathbb{F}_{q^n}) \rightarrow \text{Bun}_G$. One can strengthen the preceding character sheaf property by asking that*

$$\text{Tr}(\text{Frob}_{q^n}; x_\delta^* \mathcal{F}_\varphi) = (BC_{E_n/E} T_\varphi)(\delta),$$

the value at δ of the base change of the stable character associated to φ .

Remark 5.4. *The character sheaf property is inspired by the method employed in [33], taking the trace of Frobenius on deformation spaces of p -divisible groups to define functions on p -adic groups.*

6. F-Isocrystals, p -divisible groups and modifications of vector bundles

In this section we give complements that we will use for sections 7. and 8..

6.1. Compactification of Y

6.1.1 The affinoid case

Suppose $S = \mathrm{Spa}(R, R^+)$ is affinoid perfectoid. Recall the space $Y = Y_S$ from section 1.. Suppose first $E = \mathbb{F}_q((\pi))$. Then one has $Y = \mathbb{D}_S^*$. This extends naturally to the an \mathcal{O}_E -adic space

$$\mathbb{D}_S \longrightarrow \mathbb{D}_{\mathbb{F}_q} = \mathrm{Spa}(\mathcal{O}_E)$$

that is nothing else than the open disk over S with

$$\mathbb{D}_S^* = \mathbb{D}_S \setminus \{\pi = 0\}.$$

But in fact, using the integral structure given by R^+ on R this extends to a bigger adic space

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Y} &= \mathrm{Spa}(R^\circ[[\pi]], R^+ + R^\circ[[\pi]])_a \\ &= \mathrm{Spa}(R^\circ[[\pi]], R^+ + R^\circ[[\pi]]) \setminus \{\pi = 0\} \cup \mathrm{Spa}(R^\circ[[\pi]], R^+ + R^\circ[[\pi]]) \setminus \{\varpi_R = 0\} \end{aligned}$$

where the subscript "a" means we take the analytic points and $\varpi_R \in R^{\circ\circ} \cap R^\times$. Recall that in this definition, $R^\circ[[\pi]]$ is equipped with the (ϖ_R, π) -adic topology. The function δ given by formula (1.1) of section 1.1.2 extends to a function

$$\delta : |\mathcal{Y}| \longrightarrow [0, 1].$$

The space \mathcal{Y} is some kind of compactification of Y over \mathcal{O}_E obtained by adding the divisors (π) and (ϖ_R) and

$$Y = \delta^{-1}(]0, 1[).$$

Note E^{1/p^∞} the π -adic completion of the perfection of E . One has

$$\mathcal{Y} \hat{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_E} \mathcal{O}_E^{1/p^\infty} = \mathrm{Spa}(R^\circ[\![\pi^{1/p^\infty}]\!], R^+ + R^\circ[\![\pi^{1/p^\infty}]\!])_a.$$

This is a perfectoid space over $\mathcal{O}_E^{1/p^\infty}$. The open subset $\{\pi \neq 0\}$ is a perfectoid space over the perfectoid field E^{1/p^∞} and $\{\varpi_R \neq 0\}$ is a perfectoid space over the perfectoid field $\mathbb{F}_q((T^{1/p^\infty}))$ via $T \mapsto \varpi_R$. In this sense \mathcal{Y} is preperfectoid.

Suppose now that $E|\mathbb{Q}_p$. The fact is that the same formula

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Y} &= \mathrm{Spa}(\mathbf{A}, [R^+] + \pi \mathbf{A})_a \\ &= \mathrm{Spa}(\mathbf{A}, [R^+] + \pi \mathbf{A}) \setminus V(\pi) \cup \mathrm{Spa}(\mathbf{A}, [R^+] + \pi \mathbf{A}) \setminus V([\varpi_R]) \end{aligned}$$

still defines an \mathcal{O}_E -adic space. Here $\mathbf{A} = W_{\mathcal{O}_E}(R^\circ)$ and

$$\mathbf{A}^+ = \left\{ \sum_{n \geq 0} [x_n] \pi^n \in \mathbf{A} \mid x_0 \in R^+ \right\}.$$

As before, this is a compactification of Y by the divisors (π) and $([\varpi_R])$. Moreover, if E_∞ is the completion of the extension generated by the torsion points of a Lubin-Tate group then $\mathcal{Y} \hat{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_E} \mathcal{O}_{E_\infty}$ is perfectoid with tilting the preceding equal-characteristic space associated to $\mathcal{O}_{E_\infty}^\flat$.

6.1.2 The general case

Let's come back to the equal characteristic case. For an interval $I \subset [0, 1]$ (different from $\{0\}$ and $\{1\}$) we note \mathcal{Y}_I for the corresponding annulus in \mathcal{Y} defined via the radius function δ . The formula

$$\mathbb{D}_S = \mathcal{Y}_{S,[0,1]} \subset \mathcal{Y}_{S,]0,1[} = \mathbb{D}_S^*$$

tells us that the preceding space $\mathcal{Y}_{S,[0,1]}$ globalizes for any \mathbb{F}_q -perfectoid space S , not necessarily affinoid perfectoid. *Nevertheless this is not the case for \mathcal{Y}_S in general.* For this one needs an integral model of S .

More precisely, consider a perfect \mathbb{F}_q -formal scheme \mathcal{S} that has an open covering by affine subsets $\mathrm{Spf}(A)$ with A ϖ_A -adic for some regular $\varpi_A \in A$. One can then define its generic fiber \mathcal{S}_η as an \mathbb{F}_q -perfectoid space. For A as before $\mathrm{Spf}(A)_\eta = \mathrm{Spa}(A[\frac{1}{\varpi_A}], A^+)$ where A^+ is the integral closure of A inside $A[\frac{1}{\varpi_A}]$ (this is almost equal to A).

Now given such an A one can define an \mathcal{O}_E -adic space

$$\mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{S}}$$

such that

$$Y_{\mathcal{S}_\eta} = \mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{S},]0,1[}.$$

This works for any E of equal or unequal characteristic. We won't enter too much into the details and restrict to the affinoid case in the following to simplify.

6.2. F-isocrystals and vector bundles

Suppose now $E = \mathbb{Q}_p$ and let $S = \mathrm{Spa}(R, R^+)$ be affinoid perfectoid. Fix some pseudo-uniformizing element ϖ_R . *The link between crystalline p -adic Hodge theory and the curve* is given by the following. Note $\mathcal{Y} := \mathcal{Y}_S$. Consider the ring

$$B_{cris}^+(R^\circ/\varpi_R) = H_{cris}^0(\mathrm{Spec}(R^\circ/\varpi_R)/\mathrm{Spec}(\mathbb{Z}_p), \mathcal{O})\left[\frac{1}{p}\right]$$

where \mathcal{O} is the structural sheaf on the crystalline site. Since the Frobenius on R°/ϖ_R is surjective this site has a final object given by Fontaine's ring $A_{cris}(R^\circ/\varpi_R)$. This is the p -adic completion of

$$W(R^\circ)\left[\frac{[\varpi_R^n]}{n!}\right]_{n \geq 1}.$$

One then has

$$B_{cris}^+ = A_{cris}\left[\frac{1}{p}\right].$$

The fact is now that a simple computation gives the following:

$$\Gamma(\mathcal{Y}_{[1/p^p, 1]}, \mathcal{O}) \subset B_{cris}^+(R^\circ/\varpi_R) \subset \Gamma(\mathcal{Y}_{[1/p^{p-1}, 1]}, \mathcal{O}).$$

Recall that the action of Frobenius on \mathcal{Y} satisfies

$$\delta(\varphi(y)) = \delta(y)^{1/p}.$$

Via the global section functor on the crystalline site *an F -isocrystal on $\mathrm{Spec}(R^\circ/\varpi_R)$ is the same as a projective $B_{cris}^+(R^\circ/\varpi_R)$ -module of finite type equipped with a semi-linear endomorphism whose linearization is an automorphism.* One deduces the following.

Proposition 6.1. *The category of F -isocrystals on $(\mathrm{Spec}(R^\circ/\varpi_R)/\mathrm{Spec}(\mathbb{Z}_p))_{\mathrm{cris}}$ is equivalent to the category of φ -equivariant vector bundles on $\mathcal{Y}_{(R,R^+),[0,1]}$.*

Remark 6.2. *At the end we see that this category of F -isocrystals is independent of the choice of ϖ_R . But in fact we could already see this before since the category of F -isocrystals is invariant under infinitesimal thickenings.*

We deduce from this a functor.

Corollary 6.3. *The restriction from $\mathcal{Y}_{[0,1]}$ to $Y = \mathcal{Y}_{[0,1]} \setminus V([\varpi_R])$ induces a functor*

$$F\text{-isocrystals on } \mathrm{Spec}(R^\circ/\varpi_R) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Bun}_{X_{R,R^+}}.$$

This functor is always fully faithful but not essentially surjective in general. Nevertheless we have the following ([8]) that we won't use later (although this is used by Scholze and Weinstein in [24] that we will use...).

Theorem 6.4. *When S is a geometric point that is to say $S = \mathrm{Spa}(F)$ with F algebraically closed then this is an equivalence*

$$F\text{-isocrystals on } \mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_F/\varpi_F) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Bun}_{X_F}.$$

This theorem is already false when F is a perfectoid non-algebraically closed field.

Remark 6.5. *One has to be extremely careful with the equivalence of theorem 6.4 since its inverse is not an exact functor and this is thus not an equivalence of exact categories.*

Hope 6.6. *The stack Bun of vector bundles on our curve is the stack associated to the prestack of F -isocrystals for the v -topology on $\mathrm{Perf}_{\mathbb{F}_p}$, that is to say the prestack $(R, R^+) \mapsto F\text{-isocrystals on } \mathrm{Spec}(R^\circ/\varpi_R)$. This would say that in some sense Bun is the "generic fiber of the stack of F -isocrystals" in the sense of rigid analytic geometry.⁵*

For a recent work in the direction of this hope one can consult [29]

6.3. p -divisible groups and modifications of vector bundles

Let $S = \mathrm{Spa}(R, R^+)$ be affinoid perfectoid as before. Let now H be a p -divisible group over R°/ϖ_R . Consider its *covariant* Dieudonné-crystal $\mathbb{D}(H)_\mathbb{Q}$. According to prop. 6.1 one can associate to it a vector bundle

$$\mathcal{E}(\mathbb{D}(H)_\mathbb{Q})$$

on $X := X_S$. Suppose now that $S^\sharp = \mathrm{Spa}(R^\sharp, R^{\sharp,+})$ is an untilt of R . There is an isomorphism

$$R^{\sharp,\circ}/\varpi_R^\sharp \xrightarrow{\sim} R^\circ/\varpi_R$$

up to replacing ϖ_R by ϖ_R^{1/p^n} for $n \gg 0$ (recall the change of ϖ_R does not change the F -isocrystal $\mathbb{D}(H)_\mathbb{Q}$, see rem. 6.2, this change is thus harmless). We note

$$i : S^\sharp \hookrightarrow X_S$$

the corresponding Cartier divisor on X_S . Let now \tilde{H} be a lift of H to $R^{\sharp,\circ}$. The specialization

$$i^* \mathcal{E}(\mathbb{D}(H)_\mathbb{Q})$$

is then identified with the Lie algebra of the universal extension of \tilde{H} and is thus equipped with a Hodge filtration

$$0 \longrightarrow \omega_{\tilde{H}^D} \left[\frac{1}{p} \right] \longrightarrow i^* \mathcal{E}(\mathbb{D}(H)_\mathbb{Q}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Lie}(\tilde{H}) \left[\frac{1}{p} \right] \longrightarrow 0.$$

Here is now the content of Fontaine's comparison theorem for p -divisible groups.

Proposition 6.7. *Let $V_p(\tilde{H})$ be the pro-étale \mathbb{Q}_p -local system on S associated to the generic fiber of \tilde{H} and $V_p(\tilde{H}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \mathcal{O}_{X_S}$ be the corresponding slope 0 semi-stable vector bundle on X_S . There is then an exact sequence*

$$0 \longrightarrow V_p(\tilde{H}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \mathcal{O}_{X_S} \longrightarrow \mathcal{E}(\mathbb{D}(H)_\mathbb{Q})(1) \longrightarrow i_* \omega_{\tilde{H}^D} \left[\frac{1}{p} \right] \longrightarrow 0$$

Here the twisting by $\mathcal{O}_{X_S}(1)$ is due to the fact that we $\mathbb{D}(\tilde{H}_\mathbb{Q})$ is the *covariant* Dieudonné-module. We can now translate this in terms of the Hecke stack.

Definition 6.8. *We define $\mathcal{BT}^{d,h}$ over $\mathrm{Spa}(\mathbb{Q}_p)^\diamond$ to be the prestack on \mathbb{Q}_p -affinoid perfectoids such that $\mathcal{BT}(R, R^+)$ is the groupoid of height h d -dimensional p -divisible groups over R° .*

Of course $\mathcal{BT}^{d,h}$ is not a stack. We will use it as an intermediate pre-stack to construct morphisms between two stacks.

Remark 6.9. *We could have taken p -divisible groups over R^+ instead of R° . As we said before (3.2) all the objects we are interested in are partially proper and this is thus harmless to impose \mathcal{BT} is partially proper.*

We thus deduces the following.

Corollary 6.10. *Take $G = GL_h$ and $\mu(z) = \text{diag}(\underbrace{z, \dots, z}_{d\text{-times}}, 1, \dots, 1)$. There is a morphism*

$$u : \mathcal{BT}^{d,h} \longrightarrow \text{Hecke}^\mu$$

given by the Hodge filtration of the vector bundle associated to the F -isocrystal of a p -divisible group. It satisfies:

1. $\overleftarrow{h} \circ u$ is given by the vector bundle associated to the F -isocrystal of the reduction modulo ϖ_R of the p -divisible group twisted by $\mathcal{O}(1)$
2. $\overrightarrow{h} \circ u$ is given by the slope 0-semi-stable vector bundle associated to the \mathbb{Q}_p -pro-étale local system associated to the generic fiber of the p -divisible group (alias its rational Tate module).

There is another "dual" way to describe this modification in terms of *Hodge-Tate periods*. In fact, with the preceding notations, there is \mathbb{Q}_p -linear morphism of pro-étale sheaves

$$\alpha_{\tilde{H}} : V_p(\tilde{H}) \longrightarrow \omega_{\tilde{H}^D} \left[\frac{1}{p} \right].$$

We refer for example to the section 5 of [4] for the definition and properties of this morphism over a valuation ring. Recall the following (the proof is the same as the one of theorem 2, sec. 5.3.2, of [4] since Faltings integral comparison theorem works over any perfectoid ring, see [39]).

Proposition 6.11. *There is an exact sequence of vector bundles on S^\sharp*

$$0 \longrightarrow \omega_{\tilde{H}}^\vee \left[\frac{1}{p} \right] \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} (1) \xrightarrow{\alpha_{\tilde{H}^D}^\vee(1)} V_p(\tilde{H}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \mathcal{O}_{S^\sharp} \xrightarrow{\alpha_{\tilde{H}}} \omega_{\tilde{H}^D} \left[\frac{1}{p} \right] \longrightarrow 0$$

In the preceding proposition

$$V_p(\tilde{H}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{S^\sharp} = i^*(V_p(\tilde{H}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{X_S})$$

as a vector bundle over S^\sharp .

Proposition 6.12. *The morphism $u : \mathcal{BT}^{d,h} \rightarrow \text{Hecke}^\mu$ is induced by the modification of $V_p(\tilde{H}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \mathcal{O}_{X_S}$ given by the Hodge-Tate filtration of $i^*(V_p(\tilde{H}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \mathcal{O}_{X_S})$ associated to the Hodge-Tate exact sequence of proposition 6.11*

We thus have two equivalent points of view on the morphism u if we focus on \overleftarrow{h} or \overrightarrow{h} :

- If we focus on \overleftarrow{h} this is defined via the Hodge-de-Rham periods
- If we focus on \overrightarrow{h} this is defined via the Hodge-Tate periods.

7. Local/global compatibility

All the results we are going to speak about here extend to Shimura varieties of Hodge-type ([2]). We prefer to restrict ourselves to the PEL case to simplify the exposition.

Let (H, X) be a PEL type Shimura datum. Suppose $H_{\mathbb{Q}_p} = G$, the preceding quasi-split p -adic group with $E = \mathbb{Q}_p$. We suppose moreover $H_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ is unramified. Fix a sufficiently small level K^p outside p , an embedding of $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ into $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ and note E the corresponding p -adic completion of the reflex field (yes, there is conflict of notations...but the other E is \mathbb{Q}_p now). We fix a hyperspecial compact subgroup inside $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. We note \underline{G} for the corresponding reductive model of G over \mathbb{Z}_p . For $K_p \subset \underline{G}(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ a compact open subgroup we note

$$\text{Sh}_{K_p}$$

the rigid analytic space over E that is the locus of good reduction for the universal abelian scheme in the analytification of the Shimura variety with level $K_p K^p$. If K_p is our hyperspecial subgroup this is the generic fiber of the p -adic completion of Kottwitz integral model. We note \mathcal{S} this integral

model, $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}_\eta = \text{Sh}_{\underline{G}(\mathbb{Z}_p)}$.

Recall the following theorem of Scholze (this is a rewriting, Scholze theorem is more powerful but this is the only thing we need).

Theorem 7.1 ([25]). *The pro-étale sheaf $\varprojlim_{K_p} \text{Sh}_{K_p}^\diamond$ is representable by an E -perfectoid space Sh_∞ . Moreover this perfectoid space represents the sheaf associated to the presheaf on the big analytic site that sends (R, R^+) to the quadruples $(A, \lambda, \iota, \bar{\eta}^p) \in \mathcal{S}(R^+)$ ([17]) together with a trivialization of $A[p^\infty] \otimes_{R^+} R$ compatible with its \underline{G} -structure.*

We now use the results of section 6.. Thanks to the last assertion of the preceding theorem we only need to define all the morphisms that will follow on elements of $\mathcal{S}(R^+)$ for (R, R^+) affinoid perfectoid over E . Any such element gives us a p -divisible group over R^+ .

The covariant F -isocrystal of this p -divisible group (with its \underline{G} -structure) together with its Hodge filtration defines a morphism

$$g : \text{Sh}_\infty \longrightarrow \mathcal{BT} \xrightarrow{u} \text{Hecke}^\mu$$

where μ is deduced from the global Shimura datum via transfer from $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ to $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}$. For this we use corollary 6.10 (the incorporation of PEL type level structures is immediate). Here we have changed the definition 6.8 of the pre-stack \mathcal{BT} to incorporate the \underline{G} -structure. We then have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & & \mathcal{F}\ell_\mu^\diamond & \\
 & \nearrow \pi_{HT}^\diamond & & \nwarrow i & \\
 \text{Sh}_\infty^b & \xrightarrow{g} & \text{Hecke}^\mu & & \text{Spa}(E)^\diamond \\
 & \searrow \bar{h} & \nwarrow \bar{h} & \square & \nwarrow (x_1, \text{can}) \\
 & \text{Bun}_G & & \text{Bun}_G \times \text{Spa}(\mathbb{Q}_p)^\diamond &
 \end{array}$$

where:

- $\mathcal{F}\ell_\mu = \text{Gr}^{\leq \mu} = \text{Gr}^\mu$ is the flag variety over E associated to μ

- π_{HT} is the Hodge-Tate period map (this diagram gives in fact a definition of π_{HT})
- the morphism (x_1, can) is given by $x_1 : \mathrm{Spa}(\mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow \mathrm{Bun}_G$ induced by the trivial vector bundle and can associated to $E|_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$
- the right square is cartesian
- the factorisation of g via π_{HT} is given by the infinite level structure at p on the Tate module of the universal abelian scheme that gives a trivialization of the corresponding G -bundle $V_p(\tilde{H})$ with the notation of 6.10 and thus a factorization via the cartesian product given by the right square.

The local/global compatibility condition is then formulated in the following way.

Local/global compatibility ⁶ : *Let Π be an automorphic representation of H with Π_p discrete. There is a multiplicity $m \in \mathbb{N}$ such that*

$$R\pi_{HT*}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[\dim \mathrm{Sh}])[\Pi^p] = m \cdot i^* \overset{\leftarrow}{h}^* \mathcal{F}_{\varphi_{\Pi_p}}$$

where the left hand side is Caraiani-Scholze perverse sheaf ([2]).

Remark 7.2. *The composite*

$$\mathcal{F}\ell^\diamond \xrightarrow{i} \mathrm{Hecke}^\mu \xrightarrow{\overset{\leftarrow}{h}} \mathrm{Bun}_G$$

defines a stratification of $\mathcal{F}\ell_\mu$ via pullback of the HN-stratification of Bun_G . This is the so called Newton stratification of $\mathcal{F}\ell_\mu$, see [2].

Remark 7.3 (Motivation for the cuspidality condition). *Here is one motivation for the cuspidality condition coming from [2]. In [2] the authors prove that $R\pi_{HT*}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[\dim \mathrm{Sh}])[\Pi^p]$ is locally constant along the Newton stratification with fiber the cohomology of the corresponding Igusa variety ([11], [27]). This is a reinterpretation of Mantovan's work in [27] in the perfectoid setting*

Here the formulation is vague: one should make some assumptions on the Shimura variety as in [2] that the Shimura variety is proper, work with mod ℓ coefficients. For some recent work in the direction of the local/global compatibility one can consult [31]

where the nearby cycles $R\Psi_{\bar{\eta}}$ are replaced by $R\pi_{HT*}$. Using Shin's formula for the alternate sum of the cohomology of Igusa varieties ([30] generalizing [11]) one sees that the alternate sum of the cohomology of this Igusa variety as a representation of $J_b(E)$ is computed using a Jacquet functor from representations of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ toward the one of $M_b(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ where M_b is the Levi subgroup that is the centralizer of the slope morphism. This alternate sum is thus zero if b is not basic. Coupled with the local/global compatibility condition this is a strong motivation for the cuspidality condition.

Remark 7.4 (Equal characteristic case). Of course one should have the same type of local/compatibility in the equal characteristic case using moduli of Shtukas, the advantage being in this case that μ does not have to be minuscule which extends the possible cases for local/global compatibility.

Remark 7.5 ($\ell = p$). The p -adic Banach sheaf $R\pi_{HT*}\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{\text{Sh}_\infty}$ and its torsion counterpart $R\pi_{HT*}\mathcal{O}_{\text{Sh}_\infty}^+/p$ make sense. From this point of view one can ask whether our local conjecture has a p -adic counterpart in the framework of the so called p -adic Langlands program. If this is the case then for b non-basic the action of \tilde{J}_b on $x_b^*\mathcal{F}_\varphi$ won't factorize anymore through an action of $\pi_0(\tilde{J}_b) = \underline{J}_b(E)$ (see rem.4.6) this should lead to interesting phenomenon. For example for GL_{2/\mathbb{Q}_p} and the modular curve for the ordinary b , $\tilde{J}_b = \mathbb{B}^{\varphi=p}$ (see ex.2.24) and one can hope to link this to spaces of p -adic distributions.

8. Kottwitz conjecture on the cohomology of basic RZ spaces ([19])

8.1. The fundamental example: Lubin-Tate and Drinfeld spaces

Consider $G = GL_n$ over the p -adic field E . And set $\mu(z) = \text{diag}(z, 1, \dots, 1)$. Fix

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & \pi \\ 1 & & & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \vdots \\ & & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

so that $\mathcal{E}_b = \mathcal{O}(\frac{1}{n})$ and $J_b(E) = D^\times$ where D is a division algebra over E with invariant $1/n$. We note \check{E} for the completion of the maximal unramified extension of E .

There is a cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} [\mathbb{P}_E^{n-1, \diamond} / \mathrm{GL}_n(E)] & \longrightarrow & [\mathrm{Spa}(E) / \mathrm{GL}_n(E)] \\ i \downarrow & & \downarrow (x_1, Id) \\ \mathrm{Hecke}^\mu & \xrightarrow{\vec{h}} & \mathrm{Bun}_G \times \mathrm{Spa}(E)^\diamond. \end{array}$$

Here x_1 is given by the trivial vector bundle. In fact, to give one self a modification of the trivial vector bundle of the form

$$(8.1) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}^n \longrightarrow \mathcal{E} \longrightarrow i_* \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow 0,$$

where \mathcal{F} is locally free of rank 1 over R^\sharp , is the same as to give oneself an element of $\mathbb{P}_E^{n-1}(R^\sharp)$ (as before, R^\sharp is an untild of R and i is the corresponding Cartier divisor $\mathrm{Spec}(R^\sharp) \hookrightarrow X_R^{sch}$). The composite morphism

$$f : [\mathbb{P}_E^{n-1, \diamond} / \mathrm{GL}_n(E)] \longrightarrow \mathrm{Hecke}^\mu \xrightarrow{\vec{h}} \mathrm{Bun}_G$$

gives the vector bundle \mathcal{E} in the preceding modification (8.1). Geometrically fiberwise the isomorphism class of \mathcal{E} is $\mathcal{O}^i \oplus \mathcal{O}(\frac{1}{n-i})$ for some integer $i \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$. The corresponding stratification of \mathbb{P}^{n-1} is the pullback via f of the HN stratification of Bun_G . The open stratum correspond to the locus where \mathcal{E} is isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}(\frac{1}{n})$ on each geometric fiber. This is the pullback via f of the semi-stable locus and coincides with Drinfeld's space Ω , more precisely this is the open subset

$$[\Omega^\diamond / \mathrm{GL}_n(E)] \subset [\mathbb{P}_E^{n-1, \diamond} / \mathrm{GL}_n(E)].$$

There is a corresponding morphism

$$f|_{[\Omega^\diamond / \mathrm{GL}_n(E)]} : [\Omega_E^\diamond / \mathrm{GL}_n(E)] \longrightarrow \mathrm{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_q}^{ss} \xleftarrow[\sim]{x_b} [\mathrm{Spa}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q) / \underline{D}^\times].$$

The pullback via this morphism of the universal \underline{D}^\times -torsor on $[\mathrm{Spa}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q) / \underline{D}^\times]$ is Rapoport-Zink version of Drinfeld's covers of $\Omega_{\tilde{E}}$. At the top of this tower, the preceding modification (8.1) of \mathcal{O}^n to $\mathcal{O}(\frac{1}{n})$ is the Hodge-Tate exact sequence associated to the universal p -divisible group on Lubin-Tate tower in infinite level.

Let $\varphi : W_E \longrightarrow \mathrm{GL}_n(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$ be a discrete Langlands parameter (that is to say an indecomposable representation in this case). Let π be the corresponding square integrable representation of $\mathrm{GL}_n(E)$ via the local Langlands correspondence and ρ the associated representation of D^\times via Jacquet-Langlands, $JL(\rho) = \pi$. According to the conjecture one has

$$\begin{aligned} x_1^* \mathcal{F}_\varphi &= \pi \\ x_b^* \mathcal{F}_\varphi &= \rho. \end{aligned}$$

Applying proper base change to the Hecke property one finds that

$$R\Gamma_c(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}_p}^{n-1}/\mathrm{GL}_n(E), i^* \overset{\leftarrow}{h} \mathcal{F}_\varphi)(\frac{n-1}{2})[n-1] = \pi \otimes \varphi.$$

This means the smooth-equivariant cohomology complex of $i^* \mathcal{F}_\varphi$ is equal to $\pi \otimes \varphi(\frac{1-n}{2})$ concentrated in middle degree.

Suppose now moreover that φ is cuspidal that is to say the representation φ is irreducible. The cuspidality condition in the conjecture then says that if $j : \Omega \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$

$$i^* \overset{\leftarrow}{h} \mathcal{F}_\varphi = j_! j^* i^* \overset{\leftarrow}{h} \mathcal{F}_\varphi.$$

But now, if $\mathcal{M}_\infty \rightarrow \Omega_{\check{E}}$ is Drinfeld's tower with infinite level,

$$j^* i^* \overset{\leftarrow}{h} \mathcal{F}_\varphi = \mathcal{M}_\infty \times_{D^\times} \rho.$$

The conjecture thus predicts that

$$R\Gamma_c(\mathcal{M}_\infty \otimes \mathbb{C}_p, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \otimes_{D^\times} \rho = \pi \otimes \varphi(\frac{1-n}{2})[1-n]$$

which is the well known realization of the local Langlands/Jacquet-Langlands correspondence in the cohomology of Drinfeld tower.

Remark 8.1. *One will remark that for φ discrete non cuspidal, the conjecture predicts the existence of a perverse sheaf on $[\mathbb{P}^{n-1}/\mathrm{GL}_n(E)]$ whose cohomology realizes local Langlands correspondence exactly in middle degree. This is different from the usual realization of the local Langlands correspondence for in the cohomology of Drinfeld tower (in general, for non-supercuspidal parameters, the corresponding representation does not show up in middle degree). The restriction of this perverse sheaf to Ω should be $\mathcal{M}_\infty \times_{D^\times} \rho$. From this point of view one can think of the cohomology of $[\mathbb{P}^{n-1}/\mathrm{GL}_n(E)]$ with coefficient in this perverse sheaf as being the intersection cohomology of Ω with coefficients in $\mathcal{M}_\infty \times_{D^\times} \rho$.*

8.2. The general case

8.2.1 Local Shtuka moduli spaces

We are going to see that the conjecture implies Kottwitz conjecture describing the supercuspidal part of the cohomology of basic Rapoport-Zink spaces. In the following we take $E = \mathbb{Q}_p$ and thus G/\mathbb{Q}_p .

Fix $b \in G(L)$ and $\mu \in X_*(T)^+/\Gamma$. We are going to look at a disjoint union over a Galois orbit like μ of Rapoport-Zink spaces. The advantage is that we don't need to introduce any reflex field, this disjoint union is defined over \mathbb{Q}_p (this simplifies the notations). We note $\check{\mathbb{Q}}_p$ for L when this is the base field of our moduli spaces.

Let us look at the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathrm{Spa}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p) & & \mathrm{Hecke}^{\leq \mu} \otimes \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p & & \mathrm{Spa}(\check{\mathbb{Q}}_p)^\diamond \\
 \searrow x_b & \swarrow \overleftarrow{h} & & \searrow \overrightarrow{h} & \swarrow (x_1, Id) \\
 & \mathrm{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p} & & \mathrm{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p} \times \mathrm{Spa}(\check{\mathbb{Q}}_p)^\diamond &
 \end{array}$$

And define the associated local Shtuka moduli space as a fiber product of this diagram:

$$\mathrm{Sht}(G, b, \mu) := \mathrm{Spa}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p) \times_{\substack{x_b, \mathrm{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p}, \overleftarrow{h}}} \mathrm{Hecke}^{\leq \mu} \otimes \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p \times_{\substack{\overrightarrow{h}, \mathrm{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p} \times \mathrm{Spa}(\check{\mathbb{Q}}_p)^\diamond, (x_1, Id)}} \mathrm{Spa}(\check{\mathbb{Q}}_p)^\diamond.$$

This is a diamond over $\check{\mathbb{Q}}_p^\diamond = \mathbb{Q}_p^\diamond \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_p} \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$. It is equipped with an action of $J_b(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ via the factorization

$$x_b : \mathrm{Spa}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p) \longrightarrow [\mathrm{Spa}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p)/J_b(\mathbb{Q}_p)] \longrightarrow \mathrm{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p}$$

and a commuting action of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ via the factorization

$$x_1 : \mathrm{Spa}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p) \longrightarrow [\mathrm{Spa}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p)/G(\mathbb{Q}_p)] \longrightarrow \mathrm{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p}.$$

The diamond $\mathrm{Sht}(G, b, \mu)$ equipped with its action of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p) \times J_b(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ has a *Weil descent datum from $\check{\mathbb{Q}}_p^\diamond$ to \mathbb{Q}_p* . In fact, x_1 is defined over \mathbb{F}_p . Moreover x_b is not defined over \mathbb{F}_p but its isomorphism class is. More

precisely, $\text{Frob}^* x_b = x_{b^\sigma}$ and there is a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \xrightarrow{x_{b^\sigma}} & \\ \text{Spa}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p) & & \text{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p} \\ & \xleftarrow{x_b} & \end{array}$$

where the vertical arrow is given by the σ -conjugacy $b^\sigma = b^{-1}.b.b^\sigma$.

Of course, so that $\text{Sht}(G, b, \mu)$ be non-empty one has to suppose that $[b] \in B(G, \mu)$. There are two period morphisms

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \text{Sht}(G, b, \mu) & \\ \pi_{dR} \swarrow & & \searrow \pi_{HT} \\ \text{Gr}^{\leq -\mu} \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p^\diamond} \check{\mathbb{Q}}_p^\diamond & & \text{Gr}^{\leq \mu} \end{array}$$

induced by \overleftarrow{h} and \overrightarrow{h} . The morphism π_{dR} , resp. π_{HT} , is $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ -invariant, resp. $J_b(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ -invariant, and commutes with the action of $J_b(\mathbb{Q}_p)$, resp. $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. The left hand side can be made defined over \mathbb{Q}_p if we suppose b is basic and decent and we twist $\text{Gr}^{\leq -\mu} \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p^\diamond} \check{\mathbb{Q}}_p^\diamond$ via $b\sigma$ (in the minuscule case this gives rise to twisted forms of G/P_μ like Severi-Brauer varieties). This is just an exercise in checking compatibility with the preceding descent datum.

Here is a two step construction of $\text{Sht}(G, b, \mu)$ via the so called admissible locus. Consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{Gr}^{\leq -\mu} \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p^\diamond} \check{\mathbb{Q}}_p^\diamond & \longrightarrow & \text{Hecke}^{\leq \mu} \otimes \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p & & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \overleftarrow{h} & \searrow \overrightarrow{h} & \\ \text{Spa}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p) & \xrightarrow{x_b} & \text{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p} & \longrightarrow & \text{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p} \times \text{Spa}(\check{\mathbb{Q}}_p)^\diamond \end{array}$$

where the square is cartesian. This defines a morphism

$$f : \text{Gr}^{\leq -\mu} \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p^\diamond} \check{\mathbb{Q}}_p^\diamond \longrightarrow \text{Hecke}^{\leq \mu} \otimes \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p \xrightarrow{\overrightarrow{h}} \text{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p} \times \text{Spa}(\check{\mathbb{Q}}_p)^\diamond \xrightarrow{\text{proj}} \text{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p}.$$

Define

$$(\text{Gr}_{\check{\mathbb{Q}}_p^\diamond}^{\leq -\mu})^{ad} = f^{-1}(\text{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p}^{1, ss})$$

the so called *admissible locus*. This is an open subset. There is thus a morphism

$$(\mathrm{Gr}_{\check{\mathbb{Q}}_p^\circ}^{\leq -\mu})^{ad} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p}^{1, ss} = [\mathrm{Spa}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p)/\underline{G}(\mathbb{Q}_p)].$$

This means there is a $\underline{G}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ -pro-étale torsor over the admissible locus $(\mathrm{Gr}_{\check{\mathbb{Q}}_p^\circ}^{\leq -\mu})^{ad}$. Then, $\mathrm{Sht}(G, b, \mu)$ is the moduli space of trivializations of this $\underline{G}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ -torsor.

We have the following properties:

- π_{dR} is a $\underline{G}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ -torsor over $(\mathrm{Gr}_{\check{\mathbb{Q}}_p^\circ}^{\leq -\mu})^{ad}$
- π_{HT} is a \tilde{J}_b -torsor over the Newton stratum $\mathrm{Gr}_{\check{\mathbb{Q}}_p^\circ}^{\leq \mu, b} \subset \mathrm{Gr}_{\check{\mathbb{Q}}_p^\circ}^{\leq -\mu}$.

Let us go back to the conjecture now. Suppose b is basic. Let us write the Hecke property

$$\overrightarrow{h}_! (\overleftarrow{h}^* \mathcal{F}_\varphi \otimes IC_\mu) = \mathcal{F}_\varphi \boxtimes r_\mu \circ \varphi.$$

Let us apply *proper base change* to the following cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} [\mathrm{Gr}_{\check{\mathbb{Q}}_p^\circ}^{\leq \mu} \otimes \check{\mathbb{Q}}_p^\circ / \underline{G}(\mathbb{Q}_p)] & \longrightarrow & [\mathrm{Spa}(\check{\mathbb{Q}}_p^\circ)^\diamond / \underline{G}(\mathbb{Q}_p)] \\ \downarrow i & & \downarrow (x_1, Id) \\ \mathrm{Hecke}^{\leq \mu} \otimes \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p & \xrightarrow{\quad \overrightarrow{h} \quad} & \mathrm{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p} \times \mathrm{Spa}(\check{\mathbb{Q}}_p^\circ)^\diamond \end{array}$$

Projection via the upper horizontal arrow is the smooth equivariant cohomology complex. We note $R\Gamma_c(\mathrm{Gr}_{\check{\mathbb{Q}}_p^\circ}^{\leq \mu} / \underline{G}(\mathbb{Q}_p), -)$ for this complex as an element of the derived category of $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -vector spaces equipped with a smooth action of $\underline{G}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ and equipped with an action of $I_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \subset W_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$. One obtains

$$R\Gamma_c\left(\mathrm{Gr}_{\check{\mathbb{Q}}_p^\circ}^{\leq -\mu} / \underline{G}(\mathbb{Q}_p), (i^* \overleftarrow{h}^* \mathcal{F}_\varphi) \otimes IC_\mu\right) = x_1^* \mathcal{F}_\varphi \otimes r_\mu \circ \varphi.$$

One has by hypothesis

$$x_1^* \mathcal{F}_\varphi = \bigoplus_{\rho \in \widehat{\pi_0(S_\varphi)}} \rho \otimes \pi_\rho$$

where $\{\pi_\rho\}_\rho$ is the L-packet of representations of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ associated to φ via local Langlands.

Suppose now moreover that φ is *cuspidal* and b *basic*, that is to say $[b]$ is the unique basic element of $B(G, \mu)$. Because $[b] \in B(G, \mu)$ there is then a factorization

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathrm{Gr}_{\mathbb{Q}_p^\times}^{\leq \mu} & \xrightarrow{i} & \mathrm{Hecke}_{\mathbb{F}_p}^{\leq \mu} & \xrightarrow{\leftarrow h} & \mathrm{Bun}_{G, \mathbb{F}_p} \\
 \uparrow j & & & & \uparrow \\
 \mathrm{Gr}_{\mathbb{Q}_p^\times}^{\leq \mu, b} & & & & \mathrm{Bun}_{G, \mathbb{F}_p}^{\kappa(b)} \\
 & \searrow & & & \uparrow \\
 & & & & \mathrm{Bun}_{G, \mathbb{F}_p}^{\kappa(b), ss} \xleftarrow[\sim]{x_b} [\mathrm{Spa}(\mathbb{F}_p)/\underline{J_b(\mathbb{Q}_p)}]
 \end{array}$$

where the inclusions are open subsets. Using the *cuspidality condition* we then find that via the $\underline{J_b(\mathbb{Q}_p)}$ -torsor

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi_{HT} : \mathrm{Sht}(G, b, \mu) &\longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}_{\mathbb{Q}_p^\times}^{\leq -\mu} \\
 i^* \leftarrow h^* \mathcal{F}_\varphi &= j_! \left(\mathrm{Sht}(G, b, \mu) \times_{J_b(\mathbb{Q}_p)} x_b^* \mathcal{F}_\varphi \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

Using the formula

$$x_b^* \mathcal{F}_\varphi = \bigoplus_{\substack{\rho \in \widehat{S_\varphi} \\ \rho|_{Z(\widehat{G})^\Gamma} = \kappa(b)}} \rho \otimes \pi_\rho$$

we find the following (one has to check the compatibility with the action of the Frobenius descent datum using the character sheaf property, this is left to the courageous reader...). To obtain this formula one uses that all the preceding isomorphisms commute with the action of S_φ .

Proposition 8.2. *The conjecture predicts the following. Choose $\mu \in X_*(T)^+/\Gamma$ and let $[b] \in B(G, \mu)$ be the unique basic element. Let $\varphi : W_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow {}^L G$ be a discrete cuspidal parameter. Given $\rho \in \widehat{S_\varphi}$ satisfying $\rho|_{Z(\widehat{G})^\Gamma} = \kappa(b)$ note π_ρ*

for the corresponding supercuspidal representation of $J_b(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ of the L -packet associated to φ . Consider the following decomposition

$$\mathcal{H}om(\rho, r_\mu \circ \varphi) = \bigoplus_{\rho' \in (S_\varphi/Z(\widehat{G})^\Gamma)^\sim} \rho' \otimes \sigma_{\rho', \mu, \varphi}$$

as a representation of $S_\varphi \times W_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$. As a representation of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p) \times W_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ we then have

$$H_c^\bullet(\mathrm{Sht}(G, b, \mu)_{\mathbb{C}_p^\flat}, IC) \otimes_{J_b(\mathbb{Q}_p)} \pi_\rho \simeq \bigoplus_{\rho' \in (S_\varphi/Z(\widehat{G})^\Gamma)^\sim} \pi_{\rho'} \otimes \sigma_{\rho', \mu, \varphi}.$$

where IC is the intersection cohomology complex of $\mathrm{Sht}(G, b, \mu)$. When μ is minuscule this is reduced to

$$\begin{aligned} & H_c^i(\mathrm{Sht}(G, b, \mu)_{\mathbb{C}_p^\flat}, \overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}) \otimes_{J_b(\mathbb{Q}_p)} \pi_\rho \\ &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i \neq d \\ \bigoplus_{\rho' \in (S_\varphi/Z(\widehat{G})^\Gamma)^\sim} \pi_{\rho'} \otimes \sigma_{\rho', \mu, \varphi}(-d/2) & \text{if } i = d. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

with $d = \dim \mathrm{Sht}(G, b, \mu)$.

Remark 8.3. In the preceding proposition we used that the representation $\mathcal{H}om(\rho, r_\mu \circ \varphi)$ of S_φ is trivial on $Z(\widehat{G}^\Gamma)$ since $[b] \in B(G, \mu)$ implies that the central character of r_μ is given by $\kappa(b) = \widehat{\mu}|_{Z(\widehat{G})^\Gamma}$.

8.2.2 The link with moduli spaces of p -divisible groups

Let us finish by explaining the link between $\mathrm{Sht}(G, b, \mu)$ and Rapoport-Zink spaces. We place ourselves in a PEL situation like in section 7.. Let us fix a local unramified PEL type Rapoport-Zink datum over \mathbb{Q}_p ([20]). Let G over \mathbb{Q}_p be the corresponding reductive group and \underline{G} its reductive integral model. There is fixed some $b \in G(L)$ corresponding to the covariant isocrystal of the p -divisible group we deform. Moreover we have a Hodge character μ (as in the preceding section we take its Galois orbit and obtain a disjoint union of Rapoport-Zink spaces). Let us note

$$\widehat{\mathcal{M}}$$

the corresponding Rapoport-Zink space as a formal scheme over $\mathrm{Spf}(\check{\mathbb{Z}}_p)$. We note

$$(\mathcal{M}_K)_{K \subset \underline{G}(\mathbb{Z}_p)}$$

for the associated tower of rigid analytic spaces, $\mathcal{M}_{\underline{G}(\mathbb{Z}_p)} = \widehat{\mathcal{M}}_\eta$. We then have the following theorem of Scholze-Weinstein ([24]).

Theorem 8.4. *The pro-étale sheaf $\varprojlim_K \mathcal{M}_K^\diamond$ is representable by a perfectoid space \mathcal{M}_∞ . Moreover \mathcal{M}_∞ represents the sheaf associated to the presheaf on the big analytic site that associates to (R, R^+) over \mathbb{Q}_p an element $(H, \rho) \in \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(R^+)$ together with a trivialization of the étale p -divisible group with its \underline{G} -structure $H \otimes_{R^+} R$.*

In this statement the couple (H, ρ) is the p -divisible group together with the rigidification of its reduction to R^+/ϖ_R ,

$$\rho : \mathbb{H} \otimes_{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q} R^+/\varpi_R \longrightarrow H \otimes_{R^+} R^+/\varpi_R$$

is a quasi-isogeny compatible with all \underline{G} -structures.

Remark 8.5. *In the preceding, since Rapoport-Zink spaces are partially proper, we can replace R^+ by R° .*

Remark 8.6. *Scholze-Weinstein theorem is stronger, stating that $\mathcal{M}_\infty \sim \varprojlim_K \mathcal{M}_K$ and thus some algebras of functions in the tower are dense in some algebras of functions on \mathcal{M}_∞ .*

We use the results of section 6.. There is a morphism

$$g : \mathcal{M}_\infty \longrightarrow \mathcal{BT} \xrightarrow{u} \text{Hecke}^\mu$$

given by the preceding modular description of \mathcal{M}_∞ . Here, again, we have modified the definition 6.8 of \mathcal{BT} to incorporate the \underline{G} -structure. It is now immediate to check that g factorizes through the fiber product defining $\text{Sht}(G, b, \mu)$ using corollary 6.10:

- $\overleftarrow{h} \circ g$ factorizes through $x_b : \text{Spa}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p) \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{G, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p}$ thanks to the rigidification ρ that identifies the vector bundle associated to the F -isocrystal of the p -divisible group over R^+/ϖ_R with \mathcal{E}_b
- $\overrightarrow{h} \circ g$ factorizes through x_1 thanks to the trivialization of the generic fiber of the p -divisible group.

The following is now a reinterpretation of Scholze-Weinstein results.

Theorem 8.7 (Scholze-Weinstein). *The morphism $\mathcal{M}_\infty \xrightarrow{g} \mathrm{Sht}(G, b, \mu)$ is an isomorphism.*

Remark 8.8. *This theorem does not give a classification of p -divisible groups over R^+ for (R, R^+) affinoid perfectoid over \mathbb{Q}_p because of the "sheaf associated to the presheaf". Nevertheless this gives a classification over geometric points, that is to say \mathcal{O}_C with $C|\mathbb{Q}_p$ algebraically closed. That being said, this classification is exactly what Scholze and Weinstein prove first in [24] to prove their result: g is a bijection on geometric points.*

9. The abelian case

9.1. The GL_1 -case

In this section we check the conjecture for GL_1 over a p -adic field E . In this case there is a decomposition

$$\mathrm{Bun} = \coprod_{d \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathrm{Bun}^d$$

according to the degree d of a line bundle. Let us fix a uniformizing element π of E . This gives rise to a canonical line bundle $\mathcal{O}(1)$ on the curve which corresponds to $\pi^{-1} \in \mathrm{GL}_1(L)$. This choice being fixed there is an isomorphism

$$[\mathrm{Spa}(\mathbb{F}_p)/\underline{E}^\times] \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Bun}^d.$$

Let us note

$$\mathcal{T}_d$$

for the corresponding universal \mathbb{Q}_p^\times -torsor over Bun^d . This is the torsor of isomorphisms between $\mathcal{O}(d)$ and the universal line bundle over Bun^d . Let $\mu(z) = z^k$ and note

$$\mathrm{Hecke}_\mu^d = \xrightarrow{-1} h^{-1}(\mathrm{Bun}^d \times \mathrm{Spa}(E)^\diamond).$$

The Hecke correspondence restricts to

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathrm{Hecke}_\mu^d & \\ \xleftarrow{\quad \overleftarrow{h} \quad} & & \xrightarrow{\quad \overrightarrow{h} \quad} \\ \mathrm{Bun}^{d+k} & & \mathrm{Bun}^d \times \mathrm{Spa}(E)^\diamond. \end{array}$$

Fix a Lubin-Tate group associated to π over \mathcal{O}_E and note $E(1)$ its Tate-module and $E(k) = E(1)^{\otimes k}$. This defines a rank 1 pro-étale local system on $\mathrm{Spa}(E)^\diamond$ and thus a \underline{E}^\times -torsor

$$\mathcal{LT}_k$$

over $\mathrm{Spa}(E)^\diamond$. We use the notation \wedge for $\times_{\underline{E}^\times}$ applied to two \underline{E}^\times -torsors. For example one has

$$\mathcal{LT}_k \wedge \mathcal{LT}_{k'} = \mathcal{LT}_{k+k'}.$$

Proposition 9.1. 1. The morphism \xrightarrow{h} is an isomorphism.

2. There is a natural isomorphism of \underline{E}^\times -torsors

$$\xleftarrow{*} h \mathcal{T}_{d+k} \simeq \xrightarrow{*} h \mathcal{T}_d \wedge \mathcal{LT}_{-k}$$

where we still note \mathcal{LT}_{-k} for its pullback from $\mathrm{Spa}(E)^\diamond$ to $\mathrm{Bun} \times \mathrm{Spa}(E)^\diamond$.

Proof. Point (1) is evident. Point (2) is a consequence of the *fundamental exact sequence of p-adic Hodge theory*. By twisting by powers of $\mathcal{O}(1)$ one can suppose $d \geq 0$ (twisting by $\mathcal{O}(1)$ induces isomorphisms $\mathrm{Bun}^d \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Bun}^{d+1}$). Up to taking the dual modification one can suppose $k \geq 0$ too. There is an exact sequence of sheaves over $\mathrm{Spa}(E)^\diamond$

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{B}^{\varphi=\pi^d} \otimes_E E(k)^\diamond \longrightarrow \mathbb{B}^{\varphi=\pi^{k+d}} \longrightarrow \mathbb{B}_{dR}^+ / \mathrm{Fil}^k \mathbb{B}_{dR} \longrightarrow 0$$

where we recall that $\mathbb{B}(S) = \Gamma(S, \mathcal{O}_{Y_S})$. Now, if S is a perfectoid space and $f : (X_S)_{\mathrm{pro-ét}} \rightarrow S_{\mathrm{pro-ét}}$, for \mathcal{E} a degree i line bundle on X_S , if \mathcal{T} is the corresponding \underline{E}^\times -torsor of isomorphisms between $\mathcal{O}(i)$ and \mathcal{T} one has

$$Rf_* \mathcal{E} = \mathcal{T} \times_{\underline{E}^\times} \mathbb{B}^{\varphi=\pi^i}.$$

Since one has $\mathbb{B}^{\varphi=\pi^d} \otimes_E E(k)^\diamond = \mathcal{LT}_k \times_{\underline{E}^\times} \mathbb{B}^{\varphi=\pi^d}$ one easily deduces that

$$\xrightarrow{*} h \mathcal{T}_d = \xleftarrow{*} h \mathcal{T}_{d+k} \wedge \mathcal{LT}_k$$

whence the result. \square

Let now $\varphi : W_E \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell^\times$ be a continuous character. Define

$$\chi : E^\times \xrightarrow[\sim]{Art} W_E^{ab} \xrightarrow{\varphi} \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell^\times$$

where "Art" stands for Artin reciprocity map normalized so that the Frobenius corresponds to a uniformizer. Define now \mathcal{G} to be the rank 1 $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -local system on Bun such that

$$\mathcal{G}|_{\text{Bun}^d} = \mathcal{T}_d \times_{E^\times, \chi} \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell.$$

This is not still the local system we are looking for. In fact, according to the character sheaf property, the Weil sheaf we are looking for on $\text{Bun}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q}$ does not always descend to Bun (in our case in this section because $\chi(\pi)$ may not be an ℓ -adic unit). Thus, define \mathcal{F}_φ to be the Weil sheaf on $\text{Bun}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q}$ such that without its Weil descent datum

$$\mathcal{F}_\varphi = \mathcal{G}|_{\text{Bun}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q}}$$

and its Frobenius descent datum is given by the canonical one of \mathcal{G} times $\chi(\pi)^{-d}$ on $\text{Bun}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p}^d$.

Proposition 9.2. *The local system \mathcal{F}_φ satisfies the hypothesis of the conjecture.*

Proof. Let us begin with the Hecke property. From proposition 9.1 one deduces that

$$\begin{aligned} (9.1) \quad \overrightarrow{h}_! \left(\overleftarrow{h}^* \mathcal{G} \right)_{|\text{Bun}^d \times \text{Spa}(E)^\diamond} &= \mathcal{T}_d \times_{E^\times} \mathcal{LT}_{-k} \times_{E^\times, \chi} \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \\ &= \mathcal{G}|_{\text{Bun}^d} \boxtimes (\chi \circ \chi_{\mathcal{LT}})^{-k} \end{aligned}$$

where $\chi_{\mathcal{LT}} : W_E^{ab} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_E^\times \subset E^\times$ is the Lubin-Tate character. The realization of local class field theory in the torsion points of the Lubin-Tate group tells us that $\text{Art} \circ \chi_{\mathcal{LT}}$ satisfies

1. $\text{Art} \circ \chi_{\mathcal{LT}}(\sigma) = 1$ if $\sigma = \text{Art}(\pi)$
2. $\text{Art} \circ \chi_{\mathcal{LT}}(\sigma) = \sigma^{-1}$ if σ is in the image of the inertia subgroup of W_E in W_E^{ab} .

From point (2) one deduces that

$$\overrightarrow{h}_! (\overleftarrow{h}^* \mathcal{F}_\varphi)_{\mathrm{Bun}_{\mathbb{F}_p}^d \times \mathrm{Spa}(\check{E})^\diamond} = \mathcal{F}_{\varphi|_{\mathrm{Bun}_{\mathbb{F}_p}^d}} \boxtimes r_\mu \circ \varphi|_{I_E}$$

without their Frobenius descent datum. From equation (9.1) and point (1) one deduces that this is an isomorphism if we equip $r_\mu \circ \varphi|_{I_E}$ with the Weil descent datum given by $r_\mu \circ \varphi$.

The character sheaf property is checked in the following way. Let $\delta \in E^\times$ with $v_\pi(\delta) = -d$. Then, on Bun^d , we have two \underline{E}^\times -torsors, \mathcal{T}_δ and $\mathcal{T}_d = \mathcal{T}_{\pi^{-d}}$. Consider the E^\times -homogeneous space

$$\mathrm{Isom}((L, \pi^{-d}\sigma), (L, \delta\sigma)) = \{g \in L^\times \mid g\delta\sigma = \pi^{-d}\sigma g\}.$$

For such a g , $g^\sigma = \delta\pi^d g$. We deduce from this that

$$\mathcal{T}_\delta = \mathcal{T}_d \wedge T_{\delta\pi^d}$$

where $T_{\delta\pi^d}$ is the \underline{E}^\times -torsor over \mathbb{F}_q whose monodromy is given by $\mathrm{Frob}_q \mapsto \delta\pi^d$. The character sheaf property is easily deduced since we "forced it" for $\delta = \pi^{-d}$. \square

9.2. The case of tori

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Let T be a torus over E and Bun be the corresponding stack. According to Kottwitz

$$\kappa : B(T) \xrightarrow{\sim} X_*(T)_\Gamma.$$

There is a decomposition

$$\mathrm{Bun} = \coprod_{[\mu] \in X_*(T)_\Gamma} \mathrm{Bun}^{[\mu]}$$

where we note $\mathrm{Bun}^{[\mu]} = \{\kappa = [-\mu]\}$ (we take the opposite of the sign convention in the conjecture like in the GL_1 -case, the degree of a vector bundle being the opposite of κ , maybe we should do this in the entire

This case has been treated in [26]

conjecture). For $\mu' \in X_*(T)$ we note $\bar{\mu}' \in X_*(T)/\Gamma$ and $[\mu'] \in X_*(T)_\Gamma$ its class. Given μ and μ' there is a Hecke correspondence

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \text{Hecke}^{\mu, \mu'} & \\ \swarrow \xleftarrow{\vec{h}} & & \searrow \xrightarrow{\vec{h}} \\ \text{Bun}^{[\mu+\mu']} & & \text{Bun}^{[\mu]} \times \text{Spa}(E)^\diamond. \end{array}$$

One checks easily the following proposition.

Proposition 9.3. *If $E_{\mu'}|E$ is such that $\text{Stab}_\Gamma(\mu') = \Gamma_{E_{\mu'}}$ there is an identification $\text{Hecke}^{\mu, \mu'} = \text{Bun}^{[\mu]} \times \text{Spa}(E_{\mu'})^\diamond$ where \vec{h} is given by $\text{Id} \times \text{can}_{E_{\mu'}|E}$.*

Let $\varphi : W_E \rightarrow {}^L T$ be an L -parameter. According to local class field theory $H^1(W_E, \widehat{T}) = \text{Hom}(T(E), \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$. We thus have a character

$$\chi : T(E) \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell^\times.$$

For $b \in T(L)$ there is an identification

$$x_b : [\text{Spa}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q)/\underline{T(E)}] \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Bun}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q}^{-\kappa(b)}.$$

This defines a $T(E)$ -torsor \mathcal{T}_b over $\text{Bun}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q}^{-\kappa(b)}$. One has $\text{Frob}^* x_b = x_{b^\sigma}$ and $\text{Frob}^* \mathcal{T}_b = \mathcal{T}_{b^\sigma}$. The σ -conjugation $b^\sigma = b^{-1}.b.b^\sigma$ defines a natural transformation between x_b and x_{b^σ} . It thus defines a Weil descent datum

$$(9.2) \quad \text{Weil}_b : \text{Frob}^* \mathcal{T}_b \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{T}_b.$$

Example 9.4. *If $b \in T(E_n)$ then $\text{Frob}^{n*} x_b = x_b$. This defines an identification between $\text{Frob}^{n*} \mathcal{T}_b$ and \mathcal{T}_b that is to say \mathcal{T}_b is defined over $\text{Bun}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_{q^n}}^{-\kappa([b])}$. The n -th iterate of the descent datum (9.2) is this identification times $N_{E_n/E}(b)$. For example, if $b \in T(E)$ this Weil descent datum on \mathcal{T}_b is never effective unless b is a root of unity.*

If b' is σ -conjugate to b let

$$T_{b,b'} = \{g \in T(L) \mid gbg^{-\sigma} = b'\}.$$

This is an homogenous space under $T(E)$ and we see it as a $T(E)$ -torsor on $\mathrm{Spa}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q)$. There is an identification

$$\mathcal{T}_b \wedge T_{b,b'} = \mathcal{T}_{b'}$$

of torsors over $\mathrm{Bun}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q}^{-\kappa([b])}$. Fix a trivialization of $T_{b,b'}$ that is to say an element $g \in T(L)$ such that $gbg^{-\sigma} = b'$. This defines an isomorphism of Weil sheaves

$$g : \mathcal{T}_b \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{T}_{b'}$$

which means $g \circ \mathrm{Weil}_b = \mathrm{Weil}_{b'} \circ \mathrm{Frob}^* g$ where $\mathrm{Frob}^* g = g^\sigma$.

Let

$$\varphi : W_E \longrightarrow {}^L T$$

be a Langlands parameter and

$$\chi : T(E) \longrightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell^\times$$

be the corresponding character given by class field theory, $H^1(W_E, \widehat{T}) = \mathrm{Hom}(T(E), \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell^\times)$. We define the Weil rank one local system \mathcal{F} on $\mathrm{Bun}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q}$ by the formula

$$\mathcal{F}|_{\mathrm{Bun}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q}^{[\mu]}} = \mathcal{T}_b \times_{\underline{T(E), \chi}} \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$$

for a choice of some $b \in T(L)$ such that $\kappa([b]) = -[\mu]$. Another choice of a b does not change the isomorphism class of our Weil local system (and all the asked properties in the conjecture depend only on the isomorphism class of our Weil perverse sheaf, not on the Weil perverse sheaf itself).

We now want to prove that \mathcal{F} satisfies the hypothesis of the conjecture. The character sheaf property is immediate. The only thing that we have to prove is the Hecke property. Consider $\mu, \mu' \in X_*(T)$ and let $E_{\mu'}$ be the field of definition of μ' as before. Let

$$\delta = N_{E_{\mu'}/E_n}(\mu'(\pi_{\mu'})) \in T(E_n)$$

where $E_n|E$ is the maximal unramified extension in $E_{\mu'}$. One has $\kappa(\delta) = [\mu']$ and the pair (δ, μ') is admissible. This defines a cristalline representation

$$\rho_{\delta, \mu'} : \Gamma_{E_{\mu'}}^{ab} \longrightarrow T(E).$$

Note

$$N_{\mu'} : E_{\mu'}^{\times} \xrightarrow{\mu'} T(E_{\mu'}) \xrightarrow{N_{E_{\mu'}/E}} T(E).$$

Composed with Artin reciprocity map $Art : E_{\mu'}^{\times} \rightarrow \Gamma_{E_{\mu'}}^{ab}$, this satisfies

- $\rho_{\delta, \mu'} \circ Art(x) = N_{\mu'}(x)^{-1}$ for $x \in \mathcal{O}_{E_{\mu'}}^{\times}$
- $\rho_{\delta, \mu'} \circ Art(\pi_{\mu'}) = 1$.

We now note

$$T_{\delta, \mu'}^{cris}$$

for the corresponding $\underline{T(E)}$ -torsor over $\mathrm{Spa}(E_{\mu'})^{\diamond}$.

Proposition 9.5. *For $b \in T(L)$ there is an isomorphism of Weil $\underline{T(E)}$ -torsors on $\mathrm{Hecke}_{\mathbb{F}_q}^{\mu'}$*

$$\overleftarrow{h}^* \mathcal{T}_{b\delta} \simeq \overrightarrow{h}^* \mathcal{T}_b \wedge T_{\delta, \mu'}^{cris}.$$

Proof. Take $(V, \rho) \in \mathrm{Rep}_E(T)$ a linear representation of T . Note $\mathbb{C}_p = \widehat{\overline{E}}$. The cristalline representation $\rho \circ \rho_{\delta, \mu'}$ is associated to the filtered isocrystal corresponding to $(V_{E_n}, \rho(\delta)\sigma, \rho \circ \mu')$. This means there is a $\Gamma_{E_{\mu'}}$ -equivariant modification at $\infty \in |X_{\mathbb{C}_p}|$ of vector bundles (see [8] chap.10)

$$(V \otimes_E \mathcal{O}_{X_{\mathbb{C}_p}^b})|_{X_{\mathbb{C}_p}^b \setminus \infty} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{E}(V_{E_n}, \rho(\delta)\sigma)|_{X_{\mathbb{C}_p}^b \setminus \infty}$$

where the action of $\Gamma_{E_{\mu'}}$ on the left term is given by $\rho \circ \rho_{\delta, \mu'}$. The type of this modification is given by $\rho \circ \mu'$. Twisting by $\rho_* \mathcal{E}_b = \mathcal{E}(V_L, \rho(b)\sigma)$ one obtains a Γ -equivariant modification

$$\rho_* (\mathcal{E}_b \wedge T_{\delta, \mu'}^{cris})|_{X_{\mathbb{C}_p}^b \setminus \infty} \xrightarrow{\sim} \rho_* (\mathcal{E}_{b\delta})|_{X_{\mathbb{C}_p}^b \setminus \infty}.$$

Projecting via $(X_{\mathbb{C}_p}^b)_{pro\text{-}\acute{e}t} \rightarrow \mathrm{Spa}(\mathbb{C}_p^b)_{pro\text{-}\acute{e}t}$, taking into account the Γ -action and making ρ vary one obtains the result as in 9.1. \square

The Hecke property is then proved in the following way. The cocharacter μ' defines

$$\hat{\mu}' \in X^*(\widehat{T})^{\Gamma_{E_{\mu'}}}$$

which defines a character

$${}^L\mu' : {}^LT_{E_{\mu'}} \longrightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell^\times$$

where ${}^LT_{E_{\mu'}} = \widehat{T} \rtimes \Gamma_{E_{\mu'}}$ and ${}^L\mu'$ is trivial on the $\Gamma_{E_{\mu'}}$ -factor. One then has

$$r_{\mu'} = \text{Ind}_{E_{\mu'}|E} {}^L\mu'.$$

The local class field theory isomorphism

$$H^1(W_E, \widehat{T}) = \text{Hom}(T(E), \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell^\times)$$

is compatible with base change. This means that $\varphi|_{W_{E_{\mu'}}}$ corresponds to

$$\chi \circ N_{E_{\mu'}/E} : T(E_{\mu'}) \longrightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell^\times.$$

From this one deduces that

$$\chi \circ N_{E_{\mu'}/E} : E_{\mu'}^\times \xrightarrow[\sim]{\text{Art}} W_{E_{\mu'}}^{ab} \xrightarrow{{}^L\mu' \circ \varphi_{W_{E_{\mu'}}}} \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell^\times.$$

The Hecke property is deduced from this and the preceding formulas for $\rho_{\delta, \mu'} \circ \text{Art}$.

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