



Ruiran Sun · Jinbang Yang · Kang Zuo

Projective crystalline representations of étale fundamental groups and twisted periodic Higgs–de Rham flow

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Abstract. This paper contains three new results. (1) We introduce new notions of projective crystalline representations and twisted periodic Higgs–de Rham flows. These new notions generalize crystalline representations of étale fundamental groups introduced by Faltings [Algebraic Analysis, Geometry, and Number Theory (1989)] and Fontaine and Laffaille [Ann. Sci. Éc. Norm. Supér. (4) 15 (1983)] and periodic Higgs–de Rham flows introduced by Lan, Sheng and Zuo [J. Eur. Math. Soc. (JEMS) 21 (2019)]. We establish an equivalence between the categories of projective crystalline representations and twisted periodic Higgs–de Rham flows via the category of twisted Fontaine–Faltings module which is also introduced in this paper. (2) We study the base change of these objects over very ramified valuation rings and show that a stable periodic Higgs bundle gives rise to a geometrically absolutely irreducible crystalline representation. (3) We investigate the dynamic of self-maps induced by the Higgs–de Rham flow on the moduli spaces of rank-2 stable Higgs bundles of degree 1 on \mathbb{P}^1 with logarithmic structure on marked points $D := \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ for $n \geq 4$ and construct infinitely many geometrically absolutely irreducible $\mathrm{PGL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p^{\mathrm{ur}})$ -crystalline representations of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^1 \setminus D)$. We find an explicit formula of the self-map for the case $\{0, 1, \infty, \lambda\}$ and conjecture that a Higgs bundle is periodic if and only if the zero of the Higgs field is the image of a torsion point in the associated elliptic curve \mathcal{C}_λ defined by $y^2 = x(x - 1)(x - \lambda)$ with the order coprime to p .

Keywords. p -adic Hodge theory, crystalline representation

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Ruiran Sun: Institut für Mathematik, Universität Mainz, 55099 Mainz, Germany;
ruirasun@uni-mainz.de

Jinbang Yang: School of Mathematical Sciences, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, Anhui 230026, P. R. China; yjb@mail.ustc.edu.cn

Kang Zuo: Institut für Mathematik, Universität Mainz, 55099 Mainz, Germany;
zuok@uni-mainz.de

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0. Introduction

The nonabelian Hodge theory established by Hitchin and Simpson associates a representation of the topological fundamental group of an algebraic variety X over \mathbb{C} to a holomorphic object on X named Higgs bundle. Later, Ogus and Vologodsky established the nonabelian Hodge theory in positive characteristic in their fundamental work [28]. They constructed the Cartier functor and the inverse Cartier functor, which give an equivalence between the category of nilpotent Higgs modules of exponent $\leq p - 1$ and the category of nilpotent flat modules of exponent $\leq p - 1$ over a smooth proper and $W_2(k)$ -liftable variety. This equivalence generalizes the classical Cartier descent theorem. Fontaine and Laffaille [10] for $\mathcal{X} = \text{Spec } W(k)$ and Faltings for general case have introduced the category $\mathcal{MF}_{[a,b]}^\nabla(\mathcal{X}/W)$. The objects in the category $\mathcal{MF}_{[a,b]}^\nabla(\mathcal{X}/W)$ are the so-called *Fontaine–Faltings modules* and consist of a quadruple $(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}, \varphi)$, where (V, ∇, Fil) is a filtered de Rham bundle over \mathcal{X} and φ is a relative Frobenius which is horizontal with respect to ∇ and satisfies the strong p -divisibility condition. The latter condition is a p -adic analogue of the Riemann–Hodge bilinear relations. Then the Fontaine–Laffaille–Faltings correspondence gives a fully faithful functor from $\mathcal{MF}_{[0,w]}^\nabla(\mathcal{X}/W)$ ($w \leq p - 2$) to the category of *crystalline representations* of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_K)$, where X_K is the generic fiber of \mathcal{X} . This can be regarded as a p -adic version of the Riemann–Hilbert correspondence.

Faltings [9] has established an equivalence between the category of generalized representations of the geometric fundamental group and the category of Higgs bundles over a p -adic curve, which has generalized the earlier work of Deninger and Werner [3] on a partial p -adic analogue of Narasimhan–Seshadri theory.

Lan, Sheng and the third named author have established a p -adic analogue of the Hitchin–Simpson correspondence between the category of $\text{GL}_r(W_n(\mathbb{F}_q))$ -crystalline representations and the category of graded periodic Higgs bundles by introducing the notion of *Higgs–de Rham flow*. It is a sequence of graded Higgs bundles and filtered de Rham bundles, connected by the inverse Cartier transform defined by Ogus and Vologodsky [28] and the grading functor by the attached Hodge filtrations on the de Rham bundles (for details see [20, Section 3] or Section 3.1 in this paper).

A periodic Higgs bundle must have trivial Chern classes. This fact limits the application of the p -adic Hitchin–Simpson correspondence. For instance, Simpson constructed a canonical Hodge bundle $\Omega_X^1 \oplus \mathcal{O}_X$ on X in his proof of the Miyaoka–Yau inequality ([31, Propositions 9.8 and 9.9]), which has nontrivial Chern classes in general. In fact, the classical nonabelian Hodge theorem tells us that the Yang–Mills–Higgs equation is still

solvable for a polystable Higgs bundle with nontrivial Chern classes. Instead of getting a flat connection, one can get a *projective flat connection* in this case, whose monodromy gives a PGL_r -representation of the fundamental group. This motivates us to find a p -adic Hitchin–Simpson correspondence for graded Higgs bundles with nontrivial Chern classes.

As the first main result of the present paper we introduce the 1-periodic *twisted Higgs–de Rham flow* over X_1 as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & (V, \nabla, \mathrm{Fil})_0 & \\
 C_1^{-1} \nearrow & & \searrow \mathrm{Gr}(\cdot) \otimes (L, 0) \\
 (E, \theta)_0 & & (E, \theta)_1 \otimes (L, 0) \\
 & \xleftarrow[\phi_L]{\sim} &
 \end{array}$$

Here L is called a twisting line bundle on X_1 , and $\phi_L : (E_1, \theta_1) \otimes (L, 0) \cong (E_0, \theta_0)$ is called the twisted ϕ -structure.

On the Fontaine module side, we also introduce the *twisted Fontaine–Faltings module* over X_1 . The latter consists of the following data: a filtered de Rham bundle $(V, \nabla, \mathrm{Fil})$ together with an isomorphism between de Rham bundles

$$\varphi_L : (C_1^{-1} \circ \mathrm{Gr}_{\mathrm{Fil}}(V, \nabla)) \otimes (L^{\otimes p}, \nabla_{\mathrm{can}}) \cong (V, \nabla).$$

We will refer to the isomorphism φ_L as the twisted φ -structure. The general construction of twisted Fontaine–Faltings modules and twisted periodic Higgs–de Rham flows are given in Section 1.5 and Section 3.2 (over $X_n/W_n(k)$, and multi-periodic case).

Theorem 0.1 (Theorem 3.3). *Let \mathcal{X} be a smooth proper scheme over W . For each integer $0 \leq a \leq p - 2$ and each $f \in \mathbb{N}$, there is an equivalence between the category of all twisted f -periodic Higgs–de Rham flows over X_n of level $\leq a$ and the category of strict p^n -torsion twisted Fontaine–Faltings modules over X_n of Hodge–Tate weight $\leq a$ with an endomorphism structure of $W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$.*

Theorem 0.1 can be generalized to the logarithmic case (Theorem 3.4).

The next goal is to associate a PGL_n -representation of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}$ to a twisted (logarithmic) Fontaine–Faltings module. To do so, we need to generalize Faltings’ work. Following Faltings [7], we construct a functor \mathbb{D}^P in Section 2.5, which associates to a twisted (logarithmic) Fontaine–Faltings module a PGL_n representation of the étale fundamental group.

Theorem 0.2 (Theorem 2.10). *Let \mathcal{X} be a smooth proper geometrically connected scheme over W with a simple normal crossing divisor $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{X}$ relative to W . Suppose $\mathbb{F}_{p^f} \subset k$. Let M be a twisted logarithmic Fontaine–Faltings module over \mathcal{X} (with pole along \mathcal{D}) with endomorphism structure of $W(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$. Applying the \mathbb{D}^P -functor, one gets a projective representation*

$$\rho : \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_K^o) \rightarrow \mathrm{PGL}(\mathbb{D}^P(M)),$$

where X_K^o is the generic fiber of $\mathcal{X}^o = \mathcal{X} \setminus \mathcal{D}$.

In Section 3.4, we study several properties of this functor \mathbb{D}^P . For instance, we prove that a projective subrepresentation of $\mathbb{D}^P(M)$ corresponds to a subobject $N \subset M$ such that $\mathbb{D}^P(M/N)$ is isomorphic to this subrepresentation. Combining this with Theorem 3.3, we infer that a projective representation coming from a stable twisted periodic Higgs bundle (E, θ) with $(\text{rank}(E), \text{deg}_H(E)) = 1$ must be irreducible.

The following theorem gives a p -adic analogue of the existence of projective flat Yang–Mills–Higgs connection in terms of semistability of Higgs bundles and triviality of the discriminant.

Theorem 0.3 (Theorem 3.10). *A semistable Higgs bundle over X_1 initials a twisted preperiodic Higgs–de Rham flow if and only if it is semistable and has trivial discriminant.*

Consequently, we obtain the existence of nontrivial representations of étale fundamental group in terms of the existence of semistable graded Higgs bundles.

Definition 0.4. A representation

$$\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_K^o) \rightarrow \text{PGL}_r(\mathbb{F}_q)$$

is called geometrically absolutely irreducible if its pull-back to the geometric fundamental group

$$\bar{\rho} : \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^o) \rightarrow \text{PGL}_r(\mathbb{F}_q)$$

is absolutely irreducible, i.e. it is irreducible as a $\text{PGL}_r(\bar{\mathbb{F}}_p)$ -representation.

Theorem 0.5 (Theorem 3.14). *Let k be a finite field of characteristic p . Let \mathcal{X} be a smooth proper geometrically connected scheme over $W(k)$ together with a smooth log structure $\mathcal{D}/W(k)$ and let $\mathcal{X}^o = \mathcal{X} \setminus \mathcal{D}$. Assume that there exists a semistable graded logarithmic Higgs bundle $(E, \theta)/(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{D})_1$ with $r := \text{rank}(E) \leq p - 1$, discriminant $\Delta_H(E) = 0$, r and $\text{deg}_H(E)$ being coprime. Then there exists a positive integer f and a geometrically absolutely irreducible $\text{PGL}_r(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ -representation ρ of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_{K'}^o)$, where $\mathcal{X}^o = \mathcal{X} \setminus \mathcal{D}$ and $K' = W(k \cdot \mathbb{F}_{p^f})[1/p]$.*

The proof of Theorem 0.5 will be divided into two parts. We first show the existence of the irreducible projective representation of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_{K'}^o)$, in Section 3 (see Theorem 3.14). The proof for the geometric irreducibility of ρ will be postponed to Section 5.

The second main result of this paper, the so-called *base change of the projective Fontaine–Faltings module and twisted Higgs–de Rham flow over a very ramified valuation ring V* is introduced in Section 5. We show that there exists an equivalent functor from the category of twisted periodic Higgs–de Rham flow over $\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}$ to the category of twisted Fontaine–Faltings modules over $\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}$, where $\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}$ is the closed fiber of the formal completion of the base change of \mathcal{X} to the PD-hull of V . As a consequence, we prove the second statement of Theorem 0.5 on the geometric absolute irreducibility of ρ in Section 5.4 (see Theorem 5.20).

We like to emphasize that the Fontaine–Faltings module and Higgs–de Rham flow over a very ramified valuation ring V introduced here shall be a crucial step toward constructing p -adic Hitchin–Simpson correspondence between the category of de Rham rep-

representations of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_{V[1/p]})$ and the category of periodic Higgs bundles over a potentially semistable reduction \mathcal{X}_V .

As the third ingredient of this paper, we investigate the dynamics of Higgs–de Rham flows on the projective line with marked points in Section 4. Taking the moduli space M of graded stable Higgs bundles of rank 2 and degree 1 over \mathbb{P}^1 with logarithmic structure on $m \geq 4$ marked points we show that the self-map induced by Higgs–de Rham flow stabilizes the component $M(1, 0)$ of M of maximal dimension $m - 3$ as a rational and dominant map. Hence by Hrushovski’s theorem [13] the subset of periodic Higgs bundles is Zariski dense in $M(1, 0)$. In this way, we produce infinitely many geometrically absolutely irreducible $\text{PGL}_2(\mathbb{F}_{p,r})$ -crystalline representations. By Theorem 3.14, all these representations lift to $\text{PGL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p^{\text{ur}})$ -crystalline representations. In Proposition 4.7 we show that all those lifted representations are strongly irreducible.

For the case of four marked points $\{0, 1, \infty, \lambda\}$ we state an explicit formula for the self-map and use it to study the dynamics of Higgs–de Rham flows for $p = 3$ and several values of λ .

Much more exciting, we claim that (Conjecture 4.8) the self-map on the moduli space $M(1, 0)$ induced by the Higgs–de Rham flow for $\mathbb{P}^1 \supset \{0, 1, \infty, \lambda\}$ coincides with the multiplication by p map on the associated elliptic curve defined as the double cover

$$\pi : \mathcal{C}_\lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$$

and ramified on $\{0, 1, \infty, \lambda\}$. We have checked this conjecture holds true for $p \leq 50$. It really looks surprised that the self-map coming from nonabelian p -adic Hodge theory has really something to do with the addition law on an elliptic curve.

For ℓ -adic representations Kontsevich has observed a relation between the set of isomorphic classes of $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_\ell)$ -local systems over $\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{0, 1, \infty, \lambda\}$ over \mathbb{F}_q and the set of rational points on \mathcal{C}_λ over \mathbb{F}_q via the work of Drinfeld on the Langlands program over function field. It looks quite mysterious. There should exist a relation between periodic Higgs bundles in the p -adic world and the Hecke-eigenforms in the ℓ -adic world via Abe’s solution of Deligne conjecture on ℓ -to- p companions. We plan to carry out this program in a further coming paper joint with J.Lu and X.Lu [26].

In Section 4.8, we consider a smooth projective curve \mathcal{X} over $W(k)$ of genus $g \geq 2$. In the Appendix of [29], de Jong and Osserman have shown that the subset of twisted periodic vector bundles over X_1 in the moduli space of semistable vector bundles over X_1 of any rank and any degree is always Zariski dense. By applying our main theorem for twisted periodic Higgs–de Rham flows with zero Higgs fields, which should be regarded as projective étale trivializable vector bundles in the projective version of Lange–Stuhler’s theorem (see [21]), they all correspond to $\text{PGL}_r(\mathbb{F}_{p,r})$ -representations of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_1)$. Once again we show that they all lift to $\text{PGL}_r(\mathbb{Z}_p^{\text{ur}})$ of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_1)$. It should be very interesting to make a comparison between the lifting theorem obtained here lifting $\text{GL}_r(\mathbb{F}_{p,r})$ -representations of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_1)$ to $\text{GL}_r(\mathbb{Z}_p^{\text{ur}})$ -representation of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_{1, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p})$ and the lifting theorem developed by Deninger and Werner [3]. In their paper, they have shown that any vector bundle over \mathcal{X}/W which is étale trivializable over X_1 lifts to a $\text{GL}_r(\mathbb{C}_p)$ -representation of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_{\overline{K}})$.

1. Twisted Fontaine–Faltings modules

In this section, we will recall the definition of Fontaine–Faltings modules in [7] and generalize it to the twisted version.

1.1. Fontaine–Faltings modules

Let X_n be a smooth and proper variety over $W_n(k)$. And (V, ∇) is a *de Rham sheaf* (i.e. a sheaf with an integrable connection) over X_n . In this paper, a filtration Fil on (V, ∇) will be called a *Hodge filtration of level in $[a, b]$* if the following conditions hold:

- $\text{Fil}^i V$'s are locally split subsheaves of V , with

$$V = \text{Fil}^a V \supset \text{Fil}^{a+1} V \supset \dots \supset \text{Fil}^b V \supset \text{Fil}^{b+1} V = 0,$$

and locally on all open subsets $U \subset X_n$, the graded factor $\text{Fil}^i V(U)/\text{Fil}^{i+1} V(U)$ are finite direct sums of $\mathcal{O}_{X_n}(U)$ -modules of form $\mathcal{O}_{X_n}(U)/p^e$.

- Fil satisfies Griffiths transversality with respect to the connection ∇ .

In this case, the triple (V, ∇, Fil) is called a *filtered de Rham sheaf*. One similarly gives the concepts of *(filtered) de Rham modules over a W -algebra*.

1.1.1. Fontaine–Faltings modules over a small affine base. Let $\mathcal{U} = \text{Spec}R$ be a small affine scheme (which means there exist an étale map

$$W_n[T_1^{\pm 1}, T_2^{\pm 1}, \dots, T_d^{\pm 1}] \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_n}(U),$$

see [7]) over W and let $\Phi : \widehat{R} \rightarrow \widehat{R}$ be a lifting of the absolute Frobenius on R/pR , where \widehat{R} is the p -adic completion of R . A Fontaine–Faltings module over \mathcal{U} of Hodge–Tate weight in $[a, b]$ is a quadruple $(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}, \varphi)$, where

- (V, ∇) is a de Rham R -module,
- Fil is a Hodge filtration on (V, ∇) of level in $[a, b]$,
- φ is an R -linear isomorphism

$$\varphi : F_{\widehat{\mathcal{U}}, \Phi}^* \widetilde{V} = \widetilde{V} \otimes_{\Phi} \widehat{R} \rightarrow V, \quad F_{\widehat{\mathcal{U}}, \Phi}^* = \text{Spec}(\Phi),$$

where \widetilde{V} is the quotient $\bigoplus_{i=a}^b \text{Fil}^i / \sim$ with $x \sim py$ for any $x \in \text{Fil}^i V$ and y is the image of x under the natural inclusion $\text{Fil}^i V \hookrightarrow \text{Fil}^{i-1} V$,

- the relative Frobenius φ is horizontal with respect to the connections $F_{\widehat{\mathcal{U}}, \Phi}^* \widetilde{\nabla}$ on $F_{\widehat{\mathcal{U}}, \Phi}^* \widetilde{V}$ and ∇ on V , i.e. the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F_{\widehat{\mathcal{U}}, \Phi}^* \widetilde{V} & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & V \\ \downarrow F_{\widehat{\mathcal{U}}, \Phi}^* \widetilde{\nabla} & & \downarrow \nabla \\ F_{\widehat{\mathcal{U}}, \Phi}^* \widetilde{V} \otimes \Omega_{\widehat{\mathcal{U}}/W}^1 & \xrightarrow{\varphi \otimes \text{id}} & V \otimes \Omega_{\widehat{\mathcal{U}}/W}^1 \end{array}$$

Let $M_1 = (V_1, \nabla_1, \text{Fil}_1, \varphi_1)$ and $M_2 = (V_2, \nabla_2, \text{Fil}_2, \varphi_2)$ be two Fontaine–Faltings modules over \mathcal{U} of Hodge–Tate weight in $[a, b]$. The homomorphism set between M_1 and M_2 constitutes by those morphism $f : V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ of R -modules, satisfying:

- f is strict for the filtrations, i.e. $f^{-1}(\text{Fil}^i V_2) = \text{Fil}^i V_1$,
- f is a morphism of de Rham modules, i.e. $(f \otimes \text{id}) \circ \nabla_1 = \nabla_2 \circ f$,
- f commutes with the φ -structures, i.e. $(\tilde{f} \otimes \text{id}) \circ \varphi_1 = \varphi_2 \circ f$, where \tilde{f} is the image of f under Faltings’ tilde functor.

Denote by $\mathcal{MF}_{[a,b]}^{\nabla, \Phi}(\mathcal{U}/W)$ the category of all Fontaine–Faltings modules over \mathcal{U} of Hodge–Tate weight in $[a, b]$.

The gluing functor. In the following, we recall the gluing functor of Faltings. In other words, up to a canonical equivalence of categories, the category $\mathcal{MF}_{[a,b]}^{\nabla, \Phi}(\mathcal{U}/W)$ does not depend on the choice of Φ . More explicitly, the equivalent functor is given as follows.

Let Ψ be another lifting of the absolute Frobenius. For any filtered de Rham module (V, ∇, Fil) , Faltings [7, Theorem 2.3] shows that there is a canonical isomorphism by Taylor formula

$$\alpha_{\Phi, \Psi} : F_{\hat{\mathcal{U}}, \Phi}^* \tilde{V} \simeq F_{\hat{\mathcal{U}}, \Psi}^* \tilde{V},$$

which is parallel with respect to the connection, satisfies the cocycle conditions and induces an equivalent functor of categories

$$\mathcal{MF}_{[a,b]}^{\nabla, \Psi}(\mathcal{U}/W) \rightarrow \mathcal{MF}_{[a,b]}^{\nabla, \Phi}(\mathcal{U}/W), \quad (V, \nabla, \text{Fil}, \varphi) \mapsto (V, \nabla, \text{Fil}, \varphi \circ \alpha_{\Phi, \Psi}).$$

1.1.2. Fontaine–Faltings modules over a global base. Let I be the index set of all pairs (\mathcal{U}_i, Φ_i) . The \mathcal{U}_i is a small affine open subset of \mathcal{X} , and Φ_i is a lift of the absolute Frobenius on $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{U}_i) \otimes_W k$. Recall that the category $\mathcal{MF}_{[a,b]}^{\nabla}(\mathcal{X}/W)$ is constructed by gluing those categories $\mathcal{MF}_{[a,b]}^{\nabla, \Phi_i}(\mathcal{U}_i/W)$. Actually the categories $\mathcal{MF}_{[a,b]}^{\nabla, \Phi_i}(\mathcal{U}_i/W)$ can be described more precisely as below.

A Fontaine–Faltings module over \mathcal{X} of Hodge–Tate weight in the interval $[a, b]$ is a tuple $(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}, \{\varphi_i\}_{i \in I})$ over \mathcal{X} , i.e. a filtered de Rham sheaf (V, ∇, Fil) together with

$$\varphi_i : \tilde{V}(\mathcal{U}_i) \otimes_{\Phi_i} \widehat{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{U}_i)} \rightarrow V(\mathcal{U}_i)$$

such that:

- $M_i := (V(\mathcal{U}_i), \nabla, \text{Fil}, \varphi_i) \in \mathcal{MF}_{[a,b]}^{\nabla, \Phi_i}(\mathcal{U}_i/W)$,
- for all $i, j \in I$, on the overlap open set $\mathcal{U}_i \cap \mathcal{U}_j$, local Fontaine–Faltings modules $M_i|_{\mathcal{U}_i \cap \mathcal{U}_j}$ and $M_j|_{\mathcal{U}_i \cap \mathcal{U}_j}$ are associated to each other by the equivalent functor respecting these two liftings Φ_i and Φ_j . In other words, the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{V}(\mathcal{U}_{ij}) \otimes_{\Phi_i} \widehat{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{U}_i)} & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{\Phi_i, \Phi_j}} & \tilde{V}(\mathcal{U}_{ij}) \otimes_{\Phi_j} \widehat{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{U}_j)} \\ \downarrow \varphi_i & & \downarrow \varphi_j \\ V(\mathcal{U}_{ij}) & \xrightarrow{\text{id}} & V(\mathcal{U}_{ij}). \end{array}$$

Morphisms between Fontaine–Faltings modules are those between sheaves and locally they are morphisms between local Fontaine–Faltings modules. More precisely, for a morphism f of the underlying sheaves of two Fontaine–Faltings modules over \mathcal{X} , the map f is called a morphism of Fontaine–Faltings modules if and only if

$$f(\mathcal{U}_i) \in \text{Mor}(\mathcal{MF}_{[a,b]}^{\nabla, \Phi_i}(\mathcal{U}_i/W)) \quad \text{for all } i \in I.$$

Denote by $\mathcal{MF}_{[a,b]}^{\nabla}(\mathcal{X}/W)$ the category of all Fontaine–Faltings modules over \mathcal{X} of Hodge–Tate weight in $[a, b]$. And denote by $\mathcal{MF}_{[a,b]}^{\nabla}(X_{n+1}/W_{n+1})$ the subcategory of $\mathcal{MF}_{[a,b]}^{\nabla}(\mathcal{X}/W)$ consisted of strict p^n -torsion Fontaine–Faltings modules over \mathcal{X} of Hodge–Tate weight in $[a, b]$.

1.2. Inverse Cartier functor

For a Fontaine–Faltings module $(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}, \{\varphi_i\}_{i \in I})$, we call $\{\varphi_i\}_i$ the φ -structure of the Fontaine–Faltings module. In this subsection, we first recall a global description of the φ -structure via the inverse Cartier functor over truncated Witt rings constructed by Lan, Sheng and Zuo [20].

Note that the inverse Cartier functor C_1^{-1} (the characteristic p case) is introduced in the seminal work of Ogus and Vologodsky [28]. Here we sketch an explicit construction of C_1^{-1} presented in [20]. Let (E, θ) be a nilpotent Higgs bundle over X_1 of exponent $\leq p - 1$. Locally we have

$$\begin{aligned} V_i &= F_{\mathcal{U}_i}^*(E|_{\mathcal{U}_i}), \\ \nabla_i &= d + \frac{d\tilde{F}_{\mathcal{U}_i}}{[p]}(F_{\mathcal{U}_i}^*\theta|_{\mathcal{U}_i}) : V_i \rightarrow V_i \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{U}_i}^1, \\ G_{ij} &= \exp(h_{ij}(F_{\mathcal{U}_i}^*\theta|_{\mathcal{U}_i})) : V_i|_{\mathcal{U}_{ij}} \rightarrow V_j|_{\mathcal{U}_{ij}}, \end{aligned}$$

where $F_{\mathcal{U}_i}$ is the absolute Frobenius on \mathcal{U}_i and

$$h_{ij} : F_{\mathcal{U}_{i,1}}^* \Omega_{\mathcal{U}_{ij}}^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{U}_{ij}}$$

is the homomorphism given by the Deligne–Illusie Lemma [2]. Those local data (V_i, ∇_i) can be glued into a global sheave H with integrable connection ∇ via the transition maps $\{G_{ij}\}$ (see [19, Theorem 3]). The inverse Cartier functor on (E, θ) is

$$C_1^{-1}(E, \theta) := (V, \nabla).$$

Remark. Note that the inverse Cartier transform C_1^{-1} also has the logarithmic version. When the log structure is given by a simple normal crossing divisor, an explicit construction of the log inverse Cartier functor is given in the Appendix of [18].

As mentioned in the introduction, we need to generalize C_1^{-1} to the inverse Cartier transform over the truncated Witt ring for Higgs bundles over $X_n/W_m(k)$. We briefly recall the construction in [20, Section 4].

1.2.1. *Inverse Cartier functor over a truncated Witt ring.* Let $S = \text{Spec}(W(k))$ and let F_S be the Frobenius map on S . Let $X_{n+1} \supset X_n$ be a W_{n+1} -lifting of smooth proper varieties. Recall that the functor C_n^{-1} is defined as the composition of \mathcal{C}_n^{-1} and the base change $F_S : X'_n = X_n \times_{F_S} S \rightarrow X_n$ (by abusing notation, we still denote it by F_S). The functor \mathcal{C}_n^{-1} is defined as the composition of two functors \mathcal{T}_n and \mathcal{F}_n . In general, we have the following diagram and its commutativity follows easily from the construction of those functors:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & \mathcal{H}(X_n) & \xrightarrow{F_S^*} & \mathcal{H}(X'_n) & & \\
 & \nearrow \overline{\text{Gr}} & \downarrow \mathcal{T}_n & \searrow C_n^{-1} & \downarrow \mathcal{T}_n & \searrow \mathcal{C}_n^{-1} & \\
 \text{MCF}_{p-2}(X_n) & & & & & & \text{MIC}(X_n) \\
 & \searrow \widetilde{(\cdot)} & \downarrow \mathcal{T}_n & \swarrow \{F_U^*\}u & \downarrow \mathcal{T}_n & \swarrow \mathcal{F}_n = \{F_{U/S}^*\}u & \\
 & & \widetilde{\text{MIC}}(X_n) & \xrightarrow{F_S^*} & \widetilde{\text{MIC}}(X'_n) & &
 \end{array} \tag{1.1}$$

These categories appeared in the diagram are explained as following:

- $\text{MCF}_a(X_n)$ is the category of filtered de Rham sheaves over X_n of level in $[0, a]$,
- $\mathcal{H}(X_n)$ (resp. $\mathcal{H}(X'_n)$) is the category of tuples $(E, \theta, \overline{V}, \overline{\nabla}, \overline{\text{Fil}}, \overline{\psi})$, where
 - (E, θ) is a graded Higgs module¹ over X_n (resp. $X'_n = X_n \otimes W$) of exponent $\leq p - 2$,
 - $(\overline{V}, \overline{\nabla}, \overline{\text{Fil}})$ is a filtered de Rham sheaf over X_{n-1} (resp. over X'_{n-1}),
 - and $\overline{\psi} : \text{Gr}_{\overline{\text{Fil}}}(\overline{V}, \overline{\nabla}) \simeq (E, \theta) \otimes \mathbb{Z}/p^{n-1}\mathbb{Z}$ is an isomorphism of Higgs sheaves over X_n (resp. X'_n),
- $\widetilde{\text{MIC}}(X_n)$ (resp. $\widetilde{\text{MIC}}(X'_n)$) is the category of sheaves over X_n (resp. X'_n) with integrable p -connection,
- $\text{MIC}(X_n)$ (resp. $\text{MIC}(X'_n)$) is the category of de Rham sheaves over X_n (resp. X'_n).

Functor $\overline{\text{Gr}}$. For an object (V, ∇, Fil) in $\text{MCF}_{p-2}(X_n)$, the functor $\overline{\text{Gr}}$ is given by

$$\overline{\text{Gr}}(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}) = (E, \theta, \overline{V}, \overline{\nabla}, \overline{\text{Fil}}, \overline{\psi}),$$

where $(E, \theta) = \text{Gr}(V, \nabla, \text{Fil})$ is the graded sheaf with Higgs field, $(\overline{V}, \overline{\nabla}, \overline{\text{Fil}})$ is the modulo p^{n-1} -reduction of (V, ∇, Fil) and $\overline{\psi}$ is the identifying map $\text{Gr}(\overline{V}) \cong E \otimes \mathbb{Z}/p^{n-1}\mathbb{Z}$.

Faltings tilde functor $\widetilde{(\cdot)}$. For an object (V, ∇, Fil) in $\text{MCF}_{p-2}(X_n)$, the $(\overline{V}, \overline{\nabla}, \overline{\text{Fil}})$ will be denoted as the quotient $\bigoplus_{i=0}^{p-2} \text{Fil}^i / \sim$ with $x \sim py$ for any $x \in \text{Fil}^i V$ and y the image of x under the natural inclusion $\text{Fil}^i V \hookrightarrow \text{Fil}^{i-1} V$.

¹A Higgs bundle (E, θ) is called graded if E can be written as direct sum of subbundles E^i with $\theta(E^i) \subset E^{i-1} \otimes \Omega^1$. Obviously, a graded Higgs bundle is also nilpotent.

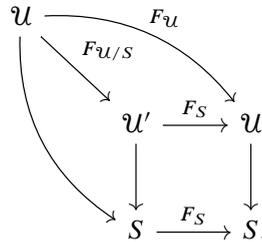
The construction of functor \mathcal{T}_n . Let $(E, \theta, \overline{V}, \overline{\nabla}, \overline{\text{Fil}}, \psi)$ be an object in $\mathcal{H}(X_n)$ (resp. $\mathcal{H}(X'_n)$). Locally on an affine open subset $\mathcal{U} \subset X$ (resp. $\mathcal{U} \subset X'$), there exists a triple $(V_{\mathcal{U}}, \nabla_{\mathcal{U}}, \text{Fil}_{\mathcal{U}})$ ([20, Lemma 4.6]), a filtered de Rham sheaf, such that

- $(\overline{V}, \overline{\nabla}, \overline{\text{Fil}})|_{\mathcal{U}} \simeq (V_{\mathcal{U}}, \nabla_{\mathcal{U}}, \text{Fil}_{\mathcal{U}}) \otimes \mathbb{Z}/p^{n-1}\mathbb{Z}$,
- $(E, \theta)|_{\mathcal{U}} \simeq \text{Gr}(V_{\mathcal{U}}, \nabla_{\mathcal{U}}, \text{Fil}_{\mathcal{U}})$.

The tilde functor associates to $(V_{\mathcal{U}}, \nabla_{\mathcal{U}}, \text{Fil}_{\mathcal{U}})$ a sheaf with p -connection over \mathcal{U} . By gluing those sheaves with p -connections over all \mathcal{U} ([20, Lemma 4.10]), one gets a global sheaf with p -connection over X_n (resp. X'_n). Denote it by

$$\mathcal{T}_n(E, \theta, \overline{V}, \overline{\nabla}, \overline{\text{Fil}}, \psi).$$

The construction of functor \mathcal{F}_n . For small affine open subset \mathcal{U} of X , there exists endomorphism $F_{\mathcal{U}}$ on \mathcal{U} which lifts the absolute Frobenius on \mathcal{U}_k and is compatible with the Frobenius map F_S on $S = \text{Spec}(W(k))$. Thus there is a map $F_{\mathcal{U}/S} : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}' = \mathcal{U} \times_{F_S} S$ satisfying $F_{\mathcal{U}} = F_S \circ F_{\mathcal{U}/S}$:



Let $(\widetilde{V}', \widetilde{\nabla}')$ be an object in $\widetilde{\text{MTC}}(X'_n)$. Locally on \mathcal{U} , applying the functor $F_{\mathcal{U}/S}^*$, we get a de Rham sheaf over \mathcal{U}

$$F_{\mathcal{U}/S}^*(\widetilde{V}'|_{\mathcal{U}'}, \widetilde{\nabla}'|_{\mathcal{U}'}).$$

By Taylor formula, up to a canonical isomorphism, it does not depend on the choice of $F_{\mathcal{U}}$. In particular, on the overlap of two small affine open subsets, there is a canonical isomorphism of two de Rham sheaves. By gluing those isomorphisms, one gets a de Rham sheaf over X_n ; we denote it by

$$\mathcal{F}_n(\widetilde{V}', \widetilde{\nabla}').$$

1.3. Global description of the φ -structure in Fontaine–Faltings modules (via the inverse Cartier functor)

Let $(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}) \in \text{MFC}_{p-2}(X_n)$ be a filtered de Rham sheaf over X_n of level in $[0, p - 2]$. From the commutativity of diagram (1.1), for any $i \in I$, one has

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_n^{-1} \circ \overline{\text{Gr}}(V, \nabla, \text{Fil})|_{\mathcal{U}_i} &= \mathcal{F}_n \circ \mathcal{T}_n \circ F_S^* \circ \overline{\text{Gr}}(V, \nabla, \text{Fil})|_{\mathcal{U}_i} \\
 &= \mathcal{F}_n \circ F_S^*(\widetilde{V}, \widetilde{\nabla})|_{\mathcal{U}_i} \\
 &\simeq F_{\mathcal{U}_i}^*(\widetilde{V}|_{\mathcal{U}_i}, \widetilde{\nabla}|_{\mathcal{U}_i}).
 \end{aligned}$$

Here $F_{\mathcal{U}_i} = \text{Spec}(\Phi_i) : \mathcal{U}_i \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_i$ is the lifting of the absolute Frobenius on $\mathcal{U}_{i,k}$. As the \mathcal{F}_n is glued by using the Taylor formula, for any $i, j \in I$, one has the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{CD} F_{\mathcal{U}_i}^*(\tilde{V}|_{\mathcal{U}_i \cap \mathcal{U}_j}, \tilde{\nabla}|_{\mathcal{U}_i \cap \mathcal{U}_j}) @>\sim>> C_n^{-1} \circ \overline{\text{Gr}}(V, \nabla, \text{Fil})|_{\mathcal{U}_i \cap \mathcal{U}_j} \\ @V \alpha_{\Phi_i, \Phi_j} VV @| \\ F_{\mathcal{U}_j}^*(\tilde{V}|_{\mathcal{U}_i \cap \mathcal{U}_j}, \tilde{\nabla}|_{\mathcal{U}_i \cap \mathcal{U}_j}) @>\sim>> C_n^{-1} \circ \overline{\text{Gr}}(V, \nabla, \text{Fil})|_{\mathcal{U}_i \cap \mathcal{U}_j}. \end{CD}$$

To give a system of compatible φ -structures (for all $i \in I$)

$$\varphi_i : F_{\mathcal{U}_i}^*(\tilde{V}|_{\mathcal{U}_i}, \tilde{\nabla}|_{\mathcal{U}_i}) \rightarrow (V|_{\mathcal{U}_i}, \nabla|_{\mathcal{U}_i}),$$

it is equivalent to give an isomorphism

$$\varphi : C_n^{-1} \circ \overline{\text{Gr}}(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}) \rightarrow (V, \nabla).$$

In particular, we have the following results:

Lemma 1.1 ([20, Lemma 5.6]). *To give a Fontaine–Faltings module in the category $\mathcal{MF}_{[0, p-2]}^\nabla(\mathcal{X}/W)$, it is equivalent to give a tuple $(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}, \varphi)$, where*

- $(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}) \in \text{MCF}_{p-2}(X_n)$ is a filtered de Rham sheaf over X_n of level in $[0, p - 2]$, for some positive integer n ,
- $\varphi : C_n^{-1} \circ \overline{\text{Gr}}(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}) \rightarrow (V, \nabla)$ is an isomorphism of de Rham sheaves.

1.4. Fontaine–Faltings modules with endomorphism structures

Let f be a positive integer. We call $(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}, \varphi, \iota)$ a Fontaine–Faltings module over \mathcal{X} with endomorphism structure of $W(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ whose Hodge–Tate weights lie in $[a, b]$ if $(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}, \varphi)$ is an object in $\mathcal{MF}_{[a, b]}^\nabla(\mathcal{X}/W)$ and

$$\iota : W(\mathbb{F}_{p^f}) \rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathcal{MF}}(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}, \varphi)$$

is a continuous ring homomorphism. We call ι an endomorphism structure of $W(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ on $(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}, \varphi)$. Let us denote by $\mathcal{MF}_{[a, b], f}^\nabla(X/W)$ the category of Fontaine–Faltings module with endomorphism structure of $W(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ whose Hodge–Tate weights lie in $[a, b]$. We denote by $\mathcal{MF}_{[0, p-2], f}^\nabla(X_{n+1}/W_{n+1})$ the subcategory of $\mathcal{MF}_{[0, p-2], f}^\nabla(\mathcal{X}/W)$ consisted by strict p^n -torsion objects.

Lemma 1.2. *Assume f is a positive integer with $\mathbb{F}_{p^f} \subset k$. Then giving an object in $\mathcal{MF}_{[0, p-2], f}^\nabla(\mathcal{X}/W)$ is equivalent to give f -ordered objects*

$$(V_i, \nabla_i, \text{Fil}_i) \in \text{MCF}_{p-2}(X_n), \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, f - 1$$

(for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$) together with isomorphisms of de Rham sheaves

$$\varphi_i : C_n^{-1} \circ \overline{\text{Gr}}(V_i, \nabla_i, \text{Fil}_i) \rightarrow (V_{i+1}, \nabla_{i+1}) \quad \text{for } 0 \leq i \leq f - 2$$

and

$$\varphi_{f-1} : C_n^{-1} \circ \overline{\text{Gr}}(V_{f-1}, \nabla_{f-1}, \text{Fil}_{f-1}) \rightarrow (V_0, \nabla_0).$$

Proof. Let $(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}, \varphi, \iota)$ be an object in $\mathcal{MF}_{[0, p-2], f}^\nabla(\mathcal{X}/W)$. Let σ be the Frobenius map on $W(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ and let ξ be a generator of $W(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ as a \mathbb{Z}_p -algebra. Then $\iota(\xi)$ is an endomorphism of the Fontaine–Faltings module $(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}, \varphi)$. Since $\mathbb{F}_{p^f} \subset k$, all conjugate elements of ξ are of form $\sigma^i(\xi)$, which are contained in $w = w(K)$. The filtered de Rham sheaf (V, ∇, Fil) can be decomposed into eigenspaces

$$(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}) = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{f-1} (V_i, \nabla_i, \text{Fil}_i),$$

where $(V_i, \nabla_i, \text{Fil}_i) = (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})^{\iota(\xi)=\sigma^i(\xi)}$ is the $\sigma^i(\xi)$ -eigenspace of $\iota(\xi)$. Applying the functor $C_n^{-1} \circ \overline{\text{Gr}}$ on both side, we get

$$C_n^{-1} \circ \overline{\text{Gr}}(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}) = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{f-1} C_n^{-1} \circ \overline{\text{Gr}}(V_i, \nabla_i, \text{Fil}_i).$$

Comparing $\sigma^{i+1}(\xi)$ -eigenspaces of $\iota(\xi)$ on both side of

$$\varphi : C_n^{-1} \circ \overline{\text{Gr}}(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}) \simeq (V, \nabla),$$

one gets the restrictive isomorphisms

$$\varphi_i : C_n^{-1} \circ \overline{\text{Gr}}(V_i, \nabla_i, \text{Fil}_i) \rightarrow (V_{i+1}, \nabla_{i+1}) \quad \text{for all } 0 \leq i \leq f - 2,$$

and

$$\varphi_{f-1} : C_n^{-1} \circ \overline{\text{Gr}}(V_{f-1}, \nabla_{f-1}, \text{Fil}_{f-1}) \rightarrow (V_0, \nabla_0).$$

Conversely, we can construct the Fontaine–Faltings module with endomorphism structure in an obvious way. ■

1.5. Twisted Fontaine–Faltings modules with endomorphism structures

Let L_n be a line bundle over X_n . Then there exists a natural connection ∇_{can} on $L_n^{p^n}$ by [16, Theorem 5.1]. Tensoring with $(L_n^{p^n}, \nabla_{\text{can}})$ induces a self-equivalence functor on the category of de Rham bundles over X_n .

Definition 1.3. An L_n -twisted Fontaine–Faltings module over X_n with endomorphism structure of $W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ whose Hodge–Tate weights lie in $[a, b]$ is a tuple consisting the following data:

- for $0 \leq i \leq f - 1$, a filtered de Rham bundle $(V_i, \nabla_i, \text{Fil}_i)$ over X_n of level in $[a, b]$,
- for $0 \leq i \leq f - 2$, an isomorphism of de Rham sheaves

$$\varphi_i : \mathcal{C}_n^{-1} \circ \overline{\text{Gr}}(V_i, \nabla_i, \text{Fil}_i) \rightarrow (V_{i+1}, \nabla_{i+1}),$$

- an isomorphism of de Rham sheaves

$$\varphi_{f-1} : (\mathcal{C}_n^{-1} \circ \overline{\text{Gr}}(V_{f-1}, \nabla_{f-1}, \text{Fil}_{f-1})) \otimes (L_n^{p^n}, \nabla_{\text{can}}) \rightarrow (V_0, \nabla_0).$$

We use $(V_i, \nabla_i, \text{Fil}_i, \varphi_i)_{0 \leq i < f}$ to denote the L_n -twisted Fontaine–Faltings module and use $\mathcal{TMF}_{[a,b],f}^\nabla(X_{n+1}/W_{n+1})$ to denote the category of all twisted Fontaine–Faltings modules over X_n with endomorphism structure of $W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ whose Hodge–Tate weights lie in $[a, b]$.

A morphism between two objects $(V_i, \nabla_i, \text{Fil}_i, \varphi_i)_{0 \leq i < f}$ and $(V'_i, \nabla'_i, \text{Fil}'_i, \varphi'_i)_{0 \leq i < f}$ is an f -tuple $(g_0, g_1, \dots, g_{f-1})$ of morphisms of filtered de Rham sheaves

$$g_i : (V_i, \nabla_i, \text{Fil}_i) \rightarrow (V'_i, \nabla'_i, \text{Fil}'_i), \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, f - 1,$$

satisfying

$$g_{i+1} \circ \varphi_i = \varphi'_i \circ (\mathcal{C}_n^{-1} \circ \text{Gr}(g_i)) \quad \text{for } 0 \leq i \leq f - 2,$$

and

$$(g_0 \otimes \text{id}_{L_n^{p^n}}) \circ \varphi_{f-1} = \varphi'_{f-1} \circ (\mathcal{C}_n^{-1} \circ \text{Gr}(g_{f-1})).$$

Remark. We make the following observations.

- (i) By Lemma 1.1, to give an object in $\mathcal{TMF}_{[a,b],1}^\nabla(X_n/W_n)$ with $L_n = \mathcal{O}_{X_n}$ is equivalent to give a strict p^n -torsion Fontaine–Faltings module over X_n whose Hodge–Tate weights lie in $[a, b]$.
- (ii) Suppose $\mathbb{F}_{p^f} \subset k$. By Lemma 1.2, to give an object in $\mathcal{TMF}_{[a,b],f}^\nabla(X_n/W_n)$ with $L_n = \mathcal{O}_{X_n}$ is equivalent to give a strict p^n -torsion Fontaine–Faltings module over X_n with endomorphism structure of $W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ and whose Hodge–Tate weight in the interval $[a, b]$.

Local trivialization. Let $j \in I$. Locally on the small open affine set \mathcal{U}_j ($R_j = \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{U}_j)$), we choose and fix a lifting $\Phi_j : \widehat{R}_j \rightarrow \widehat{R}_j$ and a trivialization of the line bundle L_n

$$\tau_j : \mathcal{O}_{X_n}(\mathcal{U}_j) \simeq L_n(\mathcal{U}_j).$$

It induces a trivialization of de Rham bundle $\tau_j^{p^n} : (\mathcal{O}_{X_n}(\mathcal{U}), d) \simeq (L_n^{p^n}(\mathcal{U}), \nabla_{\text{can}})$. Let $M = (V_i, \nabla_i, \text{Fil}_i, \varphi_i)_{0 \leq i < f} \in \mathcal{TMF}_{[a,b],f}^\nabla(X_{n+1}/W_{n+1})$ be an L_n -twisted Fontaine–Faltings module over X_n with endomorphism structure of $W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ whose Hodge–Tate weights lie in $[a, b]$. Then one gets a local Fontaine–Faltings module over R_j with endomorphism structure of $W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ whose Hodge–Tate weights lie in $[a, b]$

$$M(\tau_j) = \left(\bigoplus V_i(\mathcal{U}_j), \bigoplus \nabla_i, \bigoplus \text{Fil}_i, \sum_{i=0}^{f-2} \varphi_i + \varphi_{f-1} \circ (\text{id} \otimes \tau_j^{p^n}) \right).$$

We call $M(\tau_j)$ the *trivialization of M on \mathcal{U}_j via τ_j* .

Logarithmic version. Finally, let us mention that everything in this section extends to the logarithmic context. Let \mathcal{X} be a smooth and proper scheme over W and \mathcal{X}^o is the complement of a simple normal crossing divisor $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{X}$ relative to W . Similarly, one constructs the category $\mathcal{TMF}_{[a,b],f}^\nabla(X_{n+1}^o/W_{n+1})$ of strict p^n -torsion twisted logarithmic Fontaine modules (with pole along $\mathcal{D} \times W_n \subset \mathcal{X} \times W_n$) with endomorphism structure of $W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ whose Hodge–Tate weights lie in $[a, b]$.

2. Projective Fontaine–Laffaille–Faltings functor

2.1. The Fontaine–Laffaille–Faltings’ \mathbb{D} -functor

The functor \mathbb{D}_Φ . Let R be a small affine algebra over $W = W(k)$ with a σ -linear map $\Phi : \widehat{R} \rightarrow \widehat{R}$ which lifts the absolute Frobenius of R/pR . If Φ happens to be étale in characteristic 0, Faltings ([7, p. 36]) constructed a map $\kappa_\Phi : \widehat{R} \rightarrow B^+(\widehat{R})$ which respects Frobenius-lifts. Thus the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \widehat{R} & \xrightarrow{\kappa_\Phi} & B^+(\widehat{R}) \\ \downarrow \Phi & & \downarrow \Phi_B \\ \widehat{R} & \xrightarrow{\kappa_\Phi} & B^+(\widehat{R}), \end{array}$$

Here Φ_B is the Frobenius on $B^+(\widehat{R})$. Denote

$$D = B^+(\widehat{R})[1/p]/B^+(\widehat{R}),$$

which is equipped with the natural φ -structure and filtration.

Let $M = (V, \nabla, \text{Fil}, \varphi)$ be an object in $\mathcal{MF}_{[a,b]}^{\nabla, \Phi}(\mathcal{U}/W)$. Faltings constructed a functor \mathbb{D}_Φ by

$$\mathbb{D}_\Phi(M) = \text{Hom}(V \otimes_{\kappa_\Phi} B^+(\widehat{R}), D),$$

where the homomorphisms are $B^+(\widehat{R})$ -linear and respect filtrations and the φ -structure. The action of

$$\Gamma := \text{Gal}(\widehat{R}/\widehat{R})$$

on the tensor product $V \otimes_{\kappa_\Phi} B^+(\widehat{R})$ is defined via the connection on V , which commutes with the φ and hence induces an action of Γ on $\mathbb{D}_\Phi(M)$. Since V is a p -power torsion finitely generated R -module, $\mathbb{D}_\Phi(M)$ is a finite \mathbb{Z}_p -module. Faltings shows that the functor \mathbb{D}_Φ from $\mathcal{MF}_{[a,b]}^{\nabla, \Phi}(\mathcal{U}/W)$ to $\text{Rep}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{finite}}(\Gamma)$, the category of finite \mathbb{Z}_p -representation of Γ , is fully faithful and its image is closed under subobjects and quotients.

The functor \mathbb{D} . Recall that I is the index set of all pair (\mathcal{U}_i, Φ_i) of small affine open subset \mathcal{U}_i of \mathcal{X} and lifting Φ_i of the absolute Frobenius on $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{U}_i) \otimes_W k$. For each $i \in I$, the functor \mathbb{D}_{Φ_i} associates to any Fontaine–Faltings module over \mathcal{X} a compatible system of étale sheaves on $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}_{i,K}$ (the generic fiber of $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}_i$). By gluing and using the results in EGA3, one obtains a locally constant sheaf on X_K and a globally defined functor \mathbb{D} .

In the following, we give a slightly different way to construct the functor \mathbb{D} . Let J be a finite subset of the index set I such that $\{\mathcal{U}_j\}_{j \in J}$ forms a covering of \mathcal{X} . Denote $U_j = (\mathcal{U}_j)_K$ and choose \bar{x} a geometric point of X_K contained in $\bigcap_{j \in J} U_j$.

Let $(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}, \{\varphi_i\}_{i \in I})$ be a Fontaine–Faltings module over \mathcal{X} . For each $j \in J$, the functor \mathbb{D}_{Φ_j} gives us a finite \mathbb{Z}_p -representation of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\widehat{U}_j, \bar{x})$. Recall that the functor \mathbb{D}_Φ does not depends on the choice of Φ , up to a canonical isomorphism. In particular, for all $j_1, j_2 \in J$, there is a natural isomorphism of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\widehat{U}_{j_1} \cap \widehat{U}_{j_2}, s)$ -representations

$$\mathbb{D}(V(\mathcal{U}_{j_1} \cap \mathcal{U}_{j_2}), \nabla, \text{Fil}, \varphi_{j_1}) \simeq \mathbb{D}(V(\mathcal{U}_{j_1} \cap \mathcal{U}_{j_2}), \nabla, \text{Fil}, \varphi_{j_2}).$$

By Theorem 2.6, all representations $\mathbb{D}(V(\mathcal{U}_j), \nabla, \text{Fil}, \varphi_j)$ descend to a \mathbb{Z}_p -representations of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_K, \bar{x})$. Up to a canonical isomorphism, this representation does not depend on the choice of J and s . This representation is just $\mathbb{D}(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}, \{\varphi_i\}_{i \in I})$ and we construct the Fontaine–Laffaille–Faltings’ \mathbb{D} -functor in this way.

Theorem 2.1 (Faltings). *The functor \mathbb{D} induces an equivalence of $\mathcal{MF}_{[0, p-2]}^{\nabla}(X/W)$ with the full subcategory of finite $\mathbb{Z}_p[[\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_K)]]$ -modules whose objects are dual-crystal-line representations. This subcategory is closed under subobjects and quotients.*

The extra $W(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ -structure. Suppose that $\mathbb{F}_{p^f} \subset k$. Let $(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}, \varphi, \iota)$ be an object in the category $\mathcal{MF}_{[0, p-2], f}^{\nabla}(X_{n+1}/W_{n+1})$. Since the functor \mathbb{D} is fully faithful, we get an extra $W(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ -structure on $\mathbb{D}(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}, \varphi)$, via the composition

$$W(\mathbb{F}_{p^f}) \xrightarrow{\iota} \text{End}_{\mathcal{MF}}(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}, \varphi) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{End}(\mathbb{D}(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}, \varphi)).$$

Since V is strictly p^n -torsion, the $W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ -module $\mathbb{D}(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}, \varphi)$ is free with a linear action of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_K)$. We write this $W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ -representation as

$$\mathbb{D}(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}, \varphi, \iota).$$

2.2. The category of projective representations

The categories $\text{Rep}_{\mathcal{O}}(G)$ and $\text{Rep}_{\mathcal{O}}^{\text{free}}(G)$. Let \mathcal{O} be a commutative topological ring with identity and let G be a topological group. Note that all morphisms of topological groups and all actions of groups are continuous in this subsection. Denote by $\text{Rep}_{\mathcal{O}}(G)$ the category of all finitely generated \mathcal{O} -modules with an action of G and denote by $\text{Rep}_{\mathcal{O}}^{\text{free}}(G)$ the subcategory of all free \mathcal{O} -modules of finite rank with an action of G .

The categories $\text{PRep}_{\mathcal{O}}(G)$ and $\text{PRep}_{\mathcal{O}}^{\text{free}}(G)$. For a finitely generated \mathcal{O} -module \mathbb{V} , we denote by $\text{PGL}_{\mathcal{O}}(\mathbb{V})$ the quotient group $\text{GL}(\mathbb{V})/\mathcal{O}^{\times}$. If $\rho : G \rightarrow \text{PGL}_{\mathcal{O}}(\mathbb{V})$ is a group morphism, then there exists a group action of G on the quotient set $\mathbb{V}/\mathcal{O}^{\times}$ defined by $g([v]) := [\rho(g)v]$ for any $g \in G$ and $v \in \mathbb{V}$. In this case, we call the pair (\mathbb{V}, ρ) a *projective \mathcal{O} -representation of G* . A morphism of projective \mathcal{O} -representations from (\mathbb{V}_1, ρ_1) to (\mathbb{V}_2, ρ_2) is an \mathcal{O} -linear morphism $f : \mathbb{V}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{V}_2$ such that the quotient map from $\mathbb{V}_1/\mathcal{O}^{\times}$ to $\mathbb{V}_2/\mathcal{O}^{\times}$ induced by f is a morphism of G -sets. Denote $\text{PRep}_{\mathcal{O}}(G)$ the category of finite projective \mathcal{O} -representations of G . Denote by $\text{PRep}_{\mathcal{O}}^{\text{free}}(G)$ the subcategory with \mathbb{V} being a free \mathcal{O} -module.

2.3. Gluing representations and projective representations

Let S be an irreducible scheme. We fix a geometric point s of S . In this subsection, U is an open subset of S containing s .

Proposition 2.2 (SGA1 [11], see also [33, Proposition 5.5.4]). *The open immersion $U \rightarrow S$ induces a surjective morphism of fundamental groups*

$$\rho_U^S : \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(U, s) \twoheadrightarrow \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(S, s).$$

Thus, there is a natural restriction functor res from the category of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(S, s)$ -sets to the category of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(U, s)$ -sets, which is given by

$$\text{res}(\rho) = \rho \circ \rho_U^S.$$

Corollary 2.3. *The restriction functor res is fully faithful.*

The proof of this corollary directly follows from the surjectivity proved in Proposition 2.2 and [32, Lemma 52.4.1 in Tag 0BN6].

Let \tilde{S} be a finite étale covering of S . Then there is a natural action of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(S, s)$ on the fiber $F_s(\tilde{S})$.

Proposition 2.4. *The following statements hold.*

- (i) *The fiber functor F_s induces an equivalence from the category of finite étale coverings of S to the category of finite $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(S, s)$ -sets.*
- (ii) *The functor F_s is compatible with the restrictions of covering to open set $U \subset S$ and restrictions of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(S, s)$ -sets to $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(U, s)$ -sets by ρ_U^S .*

See [32, Proposition 52.3.10 in Tag 0BN6] for a proof of the first statement. The second one follows the very definition, one can find the proof in [27, Section 5.1].

As a consequence, one has the following result, which should be well known for experts.

Corollary 2.5 (Rigid). *The restriction functor $(\cdot)|_U$ from the category of finite étale coverings of S to the category of finite étale coverings of U is fully faithful. Suppose that there is an isomorphism*

$$f_U : \tilde{S}'|_U \rightarrow \tilde{S}|_U$$

of finite étale coverings of U , for some finite étale coverings \tilde{S} and \tilde{S}' of S . Then there is a unique isomorphism

$$f_S : \tilde{S}' \rightarrow \tilde{S}$$

of finite étale coverings of S such that $f_U = f_S|_U$.

In the following, we fix a finite index set J and an open covering $\{U_j\}_{j \in J}$ of S with $s \in \bigcap_j U_j$. Then for any $j \in J$, the inclusion map $U_j \rightarrow S$ induces a surjective group morphism of fundamental groups

$$\tau_j : \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(U_j, s) \twoheadrightarrow \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(S, s).$$

Denote

$$U_{J_1} := U_{j_1 j_2 \dots j_r} := U_{j_1} \cap U_{j_2} \cap \dots \cap U_{j_r}$$

for any $J_1 = \{j_1, j_2, \dots, j_r\} \subset J$. Similarly, for any $J_1 \subset J_2 \subset J$, we have a surjective group morphism of fundamental groups

$$\tau_{J_2}^{J_1} : \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(U_{J_2}, s) \twoheadrightarrow \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(U_{J_1}, s).$$

Now we can view every $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(U_{J_1}, s)$ -set as a $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(U_{J_2}, s)$ -set through this group morphism. Since we already have the rigidity of finite étale coverings, one can use it to glue these local π_1 -sets together.

Theorem 2.6. *Let (Σ_j, ρ_j) be a finite $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(U_j, s)$ -set for each $j \in J$. Suppose for each pair $i, j \in J$, there exists an isomorphism of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(U_{ij}, s)$ -sets $\eta_{ij} : \Sigma_i \simeq \Sigma_j$. Then every Σ_j descends to a $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(S, s)$ -set $(\Sigma_j, \hat{\rho}_j)$ uniquely. Moreover, the image of ρ_j equals that of $\hat{\rho}_j$.*

2.4. Comparing representations associated to local Fontaine–Faltings modules underlying isomorphic filtered de Rham sheaves

Here we compare several representations associated to local Fontaine–Faltings modules underlying isomorphic filtered de Rham sheaves. To do so, we first introduce a local Fontaine–Faltings module, which corresponds to a $W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ -character of the local fundamental group. We will then use this character to measure the difference between the associated representations.

Let R be a small affine algebra over $W(k)$ and denote $R_n = R/p^n R$ for all $n \geq 1$. Fix a lifting $\Phi : \widehat{R} \rightarrow \widehat{R}$ of the absolute Frobenius on R/pR . Recall that $\kappa_\Phi : \widehat{R} \rightarrow B^+(\widehat{R})$ is the lifting of $B^+(\widehat{R})/F^1 B^+(\widehat{R}) \simeq \widehat{R}$ with respect to the Φ . Under such a lifting, the Frobenius Φ_B on $B^+(\widehat{R})$ extends to Φ on \widehat{R} .

Element $a_{n,r}$. Let f be an positive integer. For any $r \in \widehat{R}^\times$, we construct a Fontaine–Faltings module of rank f as following. Let

$$V = R_n e_0 \oplus R_n e_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus R_n e_{f-1}$$

be a free R_n -module of rank f . The integrable connection ∇ on V is defined by the formula

$$\nabla(e_i) = 0,$$

and the filtration Fil on V is the trivial one. Applying the tilde functor and twisting by the map Φ , one gets

$$\widetilde{V} \otimes_\Phi \widehat{R} = R_n \cdot (\widetilde{e}_0 \otimes_\Phi 1) \oplus R_n \cdot (\widetilde{e}_1 \otimes_\Phi 1) \oplus \cdots \oplus R_n \cdot (\widetilde{e}_{f-1} \otimes_\Phi 1),$$

where the connection on $\widetilde{V} \otimes_\Phi \widehat{R}$ is determined by

$$\nabla(\widetilde{e}_i \otimes_\Phi 1) = 0.$$

Denote by φ the R_n -linear map from $(\widetilde{V} \otimes_\Phi \widehat{R}, \nabla)$ to (V, ∇) defined by

$$\varphi(\widetilde{e}_0 \otimes_\Phi 1, \widetilde{e}_1 \otimes_\Phi 1, \dots, \widetilde{e}_{f-1} \otimes_\Phi 1) = (e_0, e_1, \dots, e_{f-1}) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & & r^{p^n} \\ 1 & 0 & & & \\ & 1 & 0 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The φ is parallel due to $d(r^{p^n}) \equiv 0 \pmod{p^n}$. By Lemma 1.1, the tuple $(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}, \varphi)$ forms a Fontaine–Faltings module.

One gets a finite \mathbb{Z}_p -representation of $\text{Gal}(\widehat{R}/\widehat{R})$, which is a free $\mathbb{Z}/p^n \mathbb{Z}$ -module of rank f , by applying Fontaine–Laffaille–Faltings’ functor \mathbb{D}_Φ .

Lemma 2.7. *Let n and f be two positive integers and let r be an invertible element in R . Then there exists an $a_{n,r} \in B^+(\widehat{R})^\times$ such that*

$$\Phi_B^f(a_{n,r}) \equiv \kappa_\Phi(r)^{p^n} \cdot a_{n,r} \pmod{p^n}. \tag{2.1}$$

Proof. Since $\mathbb{D}_\Phi(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}, \varphi)$ is free over $\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}$ of rank f , one can find an element g with order p^n . Recall that $\mathbb{D}_\Phi(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}, \varphi)$ is the sub- \mathbb{Z}_p -module of

$$\text{Hom}_{B^+(\widehat{R})}(V \otimes_{\kappa_\Phi} B^+(\widehat{R}), D)$$

consisted by elements respecting the filtration and φ . In particular, the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\widetilde{V} \otimes_{\kappa_\Phi} B^+(\widehat{R})) \otimes_{\Phi} B^+(\widehat{R}) & \xrightarrow{g \otimes_{\Phi} \text{id}} & D \otimes_{\Phi} B^+(\widehat{R}) \\ \parallel & & \downarrow \simeq \\ (\widetilde{V} \otimes_{\Phi} \widehat{R}) \otimes_{\kappa_\Phi} B^+(\widehat{R}) & & \\ \downarrow \varphi \otimes \text{id} & & \downarrow \\ V \otimes_{\kappa_\Phi} B^+(\widehat{R}) & \xrightarrow{g} & D. \end{array}$$

Comparing images of $(\widetilde{e}_i \otimes_{\kappa_\Phi} 1) \otimes_{\Phi} 1$ under the diagram, we have

$$\Phi(g(v_i \otimes_{\kappa_\Phi} 1)) = g(v_{i+1} \otimes_{\kappa_\Phi} 1) \quad \text{for all } 0 \leq i \leq f - 2,$$

and

$$\Phi(g(v_{f-1} \otimes_{\kappa_\Phi} 1)) = \kappa_\Phi(r)^{p^n} \cdot g(v_0 \otimes_{\kappa_\Phi} 1).$$

So we have

$$\Phi^f(g(v_0 \otimes_{\kappa_\Phi} 1)) = \kappa_\Phi(r)^{p^n} \cdot g(v_0 \otimes_{\kappa_\Phi} 1).$$

Since the image of g is p^n -torsion, it follows that $\text{Im}(g)$ is contained in

$$D[p^n] = \frac{1}{p^n} B^+(\widehat{R})/B^+(\widehat{R}),$$

the p^n -torsion part of D . Choose a lifting $a_{n,r}$ of $g(e_0 \otimes_{\kappa_\Phi} 1)$ under the surjective map

$$B^+(\widehat{R}) \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{p^n}} D[p^n].$$

Then equation (2.1) follows. Similarly, one can define $a_{n,r^{-1}}$ for r^{-1} . By equation (2.1), we have

$$\Phi^f(a_{n,r} \cdot a_{n,r^{-1}}) = a_{n,r} \cdot a_{n,r^{-1}}.$$

Thus $a_{n,r} \cdot a_{n,r^{-1}} \in W(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$. Since both $a_{n,r}$ and $a_{n,r^{-1}}$ are not divisible by p (by the choice of g), we know that $a_{n,r} \cdot a_{n,r^{-1}} \in W(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})^\times$. The invertibility of $a_{n,r}$ follows. ■

Comparing representations. Let n and f be two positive integers. For all $0 \leq i \leq f$, let $(V_i, \nabla_i, \text{Fil}_i)$ be filtered de Rham $R_n = R/p^n$ -modules of level a ($a \leq p - 1$). We write

$$V = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{f-1} V_i, \quad \nabla = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{f-1} \nabla_i, \quad \text{Fil} = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{f-1} \text{Fil}_i$$

for short. Let

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_i &: C^{-1} \circ \overline{\text{Gr}}(V_i, \nabla_i, \text{Fil}_i) \simeq (V_{i+1}, \nabla_{i+1}), \quad 0 \leq i \leq f - 2, \\ \varphi_{f-1} &: C^{-1} \circ \overline{\text{Gr}}(V_{f-1}, \nabla_{f-1}, \text{Fil}_{f-1}) \simeq (V_0, \nabla_0) \end{aligned}$$

be isomorphisms of de Rham R -modules. Let r be an element in R^\times . Since

$$d(r^{p^n}) = 0 \pmod{p^n},$$

the map $r^{p^n} \varphi_{f-1}$ is also an isomorphism of de Rham R_n -modules. Thus

$$M = (V, \nabla, \text{Fil}, \varphi) \quad \text{and} \quad M' = (V, \nabla, \text{Fil}, \varphi')$$

are Fontaine–Faltings modules over R_n , where

$$\varphi = \sum_{i=0}^{f-1} \varphi_i \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi' = \sum_{i=0}^{f-2} \varphi_i + r^{p^n} \varphi_{f-1}.$$

Proposition 2.8. *The following statements hold.*

(i) *There are $W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ -module structures on $\mathbb{D}_\Phi(M)$ and $\mathbb{D}_\Phi(M')$. And the actions of*

$$\Gamma := \text{Gal}(\widehat{R}/\widehat{R})$$

are semilinear.

(ii) *The multiplication of $a_{n,r}$ on*

$$\text{Hom}_{B^+(\widehat{R})}(V \otimes_{\kappa_\Phi} B^+(\widehat{R}), D)$$

induces a $W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ -linear map between these two submodules

$$\mathbb{D}_\Phi(M) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{D}_\Phi(M').$$

Proof. (i) Let

$$g : \bigoplus_{i=0}^{f-1} V_i \otimes_{\kappa_\Phi} B^+(\widehat{R}) \rightarrow D$$

be an element in $\mathbb{D}_\Phi(M)$. For any $a \in W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$, denote

$$a \star g := \sum_{i=0}^{f-1} \sigma^i(a) g_i \tag{2.2}$$

where g_i is the restriction of g on the i -th component $V_i \otimes_{\kappa_\Phi} B^+(\widehat{R})$. One can check that $a \star g$ is also contained in $\mathbb{D}_\Phi(M)$. Thus \star defines a $W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ -module structure on $\mathbb{D}_\Phi(M)$. Let δ be an element in Γ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(a \star g) &= \delta \circ \left(\sum_{i=0}^{f-1} \sigma^i(a)g_i \right) \circ \delta^{-1} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{f-1} \sigma^i(\delta(a))\delta \circ g_i \circ \delta^{-1} \\ &= \delta(a) \star \delta(g). \end{aligned}$$

In this way, $\mathbb{D}_\Phi(M)$ forms a $W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ -module with a continuous semilinear action of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(U_K)$. For the $W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ -module structure on $\mathbb{D}_\Phi(M')$, the action of $W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ on $\mathbb{D}_\Phi(M')$ is defined in the same manner as in (2.2).

(ii) Recall that $\mathbb{D}_\Phi(M)$ (resp. $\mathbb{D}_\Phi(M')$) is defined to be the set of all morphisms in

$$\text{Hom}_{B^+(\widehat{R})}(V \otimes_{\kappa_\Phi} B^+(\widehat{R}), D)$$

compatible with the filtration and φ (resp. φ'). Since $\mathbb{D}_\Phi(M)$ and $\mathbb{D}_\Phi(M')$ have the same rank and multiplication by $a_{n,r}$ map on

$$\text{Hom}_{B^+(\widehat{R})}(V \otimes_{\kappa_\Phi} B^+(\widehat{R}), D)$$

is injective, we only need to show that $a_{n,r} \cdot f \in \mathbb{D}_\Phi(M')$ for all $f \in \mathbb{D}_\Phi(M)$. Suppose $f : V \otimes_{\kappa_\Phi} B^+(\widehat{R}) \rightarrow D$ is an element in $\mathbb{D}_\Phi(M)$, which means that f satisfies the following two conditions:

(1) f is strict for the filtrations, i.e.

$$\sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = \ell} \text{Fil}^{\ell_1} V \otimes_{\kappa_\Phi} \text{Fil}^{\ell_2} B^+(\widehat{R}) = f^{-1}(\text{Fil}^\ell D).$$

(2) $f \otimes_\Phi \text{id} = f \circ (\varphi \otimes_{\kappa_\Phi} \text{id})$, i.e. the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\widetilde{V} \otimes_{\kappa_\Phi} B^+(\widehat{R})) \otimes_\Phi B^+(\widehat{R}) & \xrightarrow{f \otimes_\Phi \text{id}} & D \otimes_\Phi B^+(\widehat{R}) \\ \parallel & & \downarrow \simeq \\ (\widetilde{V} \otimes_\Phi \widehat{R}) \otimes_{\kappa_\Phi} B^+(\widehat{R}) & & \\ \downarrow \varphi_{n,r} \otimes \text{id} & & \\ V \otimes_{\kappa_\Phi} B^+(\widehat{R}) & \xrightarrow{f} & D. \end{array}$$

Since $a_{n,r} \in B^+(\widehat{R})^\times \subset \text{Fil}^0 B^+(\widehat{R}) \setminus \text{Fil}^1 B^+(\widehat{R})$, we have $a_{n,r} \cdot \text{Fil}^\ell D = \text{Fil}^\ell D$, and thus

$$\sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = \ell} \text{Fil}^{\ell_1} V \otimes_{\kappa_\Phi} \text{Fil}^{\ell_2} B^+(\widehat{R}) = f^{-1}(\text{Fil}^\ell D) = (a_{n,r} \cdot f)^{-1}(\text{Fil}^\ell D).$$

Simultaneously, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (a_{n,r} \cdot f) \otimes_{\Phi} \text{id} &= f \otimes_{\Phi} \Phi(a_{n,r}) \cdot \text{id} \\ &= f \otimes_{\Phi} a_{n,r} \cdot \kappa_{\Phi}(r)^{p^n} \cdot \text{id} = (a_{n,r} \cdot \kappa_{\Phi}(r)^{p^n}) \cdot (f \otimes_{\Phi} \text{id}) \\ &= a_{n,r} \cdot \kappa_{\Phi}(r)^{p^n} \cdot (f \circ (\varphi \otimes_{\kappa_{\Phi}} \text{id})) \\ &= (a_{n,r} \cdot f) \circ (r^{p^n} \varphi \otimes_{\kappa_{\Phi}} \text{id}). \end{aligned}$$

So by definition $a_{n,r} \cdot f \in \mathbb{D}_{\Phi}(M')$. ■

Corollary 2.9. *Suppose that $\mathbb{F}_{p^f} \subset k$. The map from $\mathbb{D}_{\Phi}(M)$ to $\mathbb{D}_{\Phi}(M')$ is an isomorphism of projective $W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ -representations of*

$$\Gamma := \text{Gal}(\widehat{R}/\widehat{R}).$$

In particular, we have an bijection of Γ -sets

$$\mathbb{D}_{\Phi}(M)/W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})^{\times} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_{\Phi}(M')/W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})^{\times}.$$

2.5. The functor \mathbb{D}^P

In this subsection, we assume f to be a positive integer with $\mathbb{F}_{p^f} \subset k$. Let $\{\mathcal{U}_j\}_{j \in J}$ be a finite small affine open covering of \mathcal{X} . Let $U_j = (\mathcal{U}_j)_K$. For every $j \in J$, fix Φ_j as a lifting of the absolute Frobenius on $\mathcal{U}_j \otimes_W k$. Fix \bar{x} as a geometric point in $U_J = \bigcap_{j \in J} U_j$ and fix j_0 an element in J .

Let $(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}, \varphi, \iota)$ be a Fontaine–Faltings module over X_n with an endomorphism structure of $W(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ whose Hodge–Tate weights lie in the interval $[0, p - 2]$. Locally, applying Fontaine–Laffaille–Faltings’ functor \mathbb{D}_{Φ_j} , one gets a finite $W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ -representation ϱ_j of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(U_j, \bar{x})$. Faltings shows that there is an isomorphism

$$\varrho_{j_1} \simeq \varrho_{j_2}$$

of $\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}$ -representations of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(U_{j_1 j_2}, \bar{x})$. By [20], this isomorphism is $W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ -linear. By Theorem 2.6, these ϱ_j uniquely descend to a $W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ -representation of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_K, \bar{x})$. Thus one reconstructs the $W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ -representation $\mathbb{D}(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}, \varphi, \iota)$ in this way.

Now we construct functor \mathbb{D}^P for twisted Fontaine–Faltings modules, in a similar way. Let

$$(V_i, \nabla_i, \text{Fil}_i, \varphi_i)_{0 \leq i < f} \in \mathcal{T}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{F}_{[0, p-2], f}^{\nabla}(X_{n+1}/W_{n+1})$$

be an L_n -twisted Fontaine–Faltings module over X_n with endomorphism structure of $W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ whose Hodge–Tate weights lie in the interval $[0, p - 2]$. For each $j \in J$, choosing a trivialization $M(\tau_j)$ and applying Fontaine–Laffaille–Faltings’ functor \mathbb{D}_{Φ_j} , we get a $W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ -module together with a linear action of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(U_j, \bar{x})$. Denote its projectification by ϱ_j . By Corollary 2.9, there is an isomorphism

$$\varrho_{j_1} \simeq \varrho_{j_2}$$

as projective $W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ -representations of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(U_{j_1 j_2}, \bar{x})$. In what follows, we will show that these ϱ_j uniquely descend to a projective $W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ -representation of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_K, \bar{x})$ by using Theorem 2.6.

In order to use Theorem 2.6, set Σ_j to be the quotient $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(U_j, \bar{x})$ -set

$$\mathbb{D}_{\Phi_j}(M(\tau_j))/W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})^\times.$$

Obviously, the kernel of the canonical group morphism

$$\text{GL}(\mathbb{D}_{\Phi_j}(M(\tau_j))) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\Sigma_j)$$

is just $W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})^\times$, we identify the image of this morphism with

$$\text{PGL}(\mathbb{D}_{\Phi_j}(M(\tau_j))) = \text{GL}(\mathbb{D}_{\Phi_j}(M(\tau_j)))/W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})^\times.$$

Let us denote by ρ_j the composition of ϱ_j and $\text{GL}(\mathbb{D}_{\Phi_j}(M(\tau_j))) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\Sigma_j)$ for all $j \in J$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(U_{j_0}, \bar{x}) & \xrightarrow{\varrho_{j_0}} & \text{GL}(\mathbb{D}_{\Phi_{j_0}}(M(\tau_{j_0}))) & & \\ \downarrow & \searrow & \downarrow & \searrow & \\ \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_K, \bar{x}) & \xrightarrow{\widehat{\rho}_{j_0}} & \text{PGL}(\mathbb{D}_{\Phi_{j_0}}(M(\tau_{j_0}))) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \text{Aut}(\Sigma_{j_0}). \end{array}$$

$\widehat{\rho}_{j_0}$

By Corollary 2.9, the restrictions of $(\Sigma_{j_1}, \rho_{j_1})$ and $(\Sigma_{j_2}, \rho_{j_2})$ on $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(U_{j_1 j_2}, \bar{x})$ are isomorphic for all $j_1, j_2 \in J$. Hence by Theorem 2.6, the map ρ_{j_0} descends to some $\widehat{\rho}_{j_0}$ and the image of $\widehat{\rho}_{j_0}$ is contained in $\text{PGL}(\mathbb{D}_{\Phi_{j_0}}(M(\tau_{j_0})))$. So the projective $W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ -representation $(\mathbb{D}_{\Phi_{j_0}}(M(\tau_{j_0})), \rho_{j_0})$ of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(U_{j_0}, \bar{x})$ descends to projective representation

$$(\mathbb{D}_{\Phi_{j_0}}(M(\tau_{j_0})), \widehat{\rho}_{j_0})$$

of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_K, \bar{x})$. Up to a canonical isomorphism, this projective representation does not depend on the choices of the covering $\{U_j\}_{j \in J}$, the liftings Φ_j and j_0 . And we denote this projective $W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ -representation of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_K, \bar{x})$ by

$$\mathbb{D}^P((V_i, \nabla_i, \text{Fil}_i, \varphi_i)_{0 \leq i < f}).$$

Similarly as Faltings' functor \mathbb{D} in [7], our construction of the \mathbb{D}^P -functor can also be extended to the logarithmic version. More precisely, let \mathcal{X} be a smooth and proper scheme over W and let \mathcal{X}° be the complement of a simple normal crossing divisor $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{X}$ relative to W . Similarly, by replacing X_K and U_j with $X_K^\circ = X_K$ and U_j° , we construct the functor

$$\mathbb{D}^P : \mathcal{T}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{F}_{[0, p-2], f}^\nabla(X_{n+1}^\circ/W_{n+1}) \rightarrow \text{PRep}_{W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})}^{\text{free}}(\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_K^\circ))$$

from the category of strict p^n -torsion twisted logarithmic Fontaine modules (with pole along $\mathcal{D} \times W_n \subset \mathcal{X} \times W_n$) with endomorphism structure of $W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ whose Hodge–Tate weights lie in $[0, p - 2]$ to the category of free $W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ -modules with projective actions of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_K^\circ)$.

Summarizing this section, we get the following result.

Theorem 2.10. *Let M be a twisted logarithmic Fontaine–Faltings module over \mathcal{X} (with pole along \mathcal{D}) with endomorphism structure of $W(\mathbb{F}_p)$. The \mathbb{D}^P -functor associates to M and its endomorphism structure n a projective representation*

$$\rho : \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_K^o) \rightarrow \text{PGL}(\mathbb{D}^P(M)),$$

where X_K^o is the generic fiber of $\mathcal{X}^o = \mathcal{X} \setminus \mathcal{D}$.

3. Twisted periodic Higgs–de Rham flows

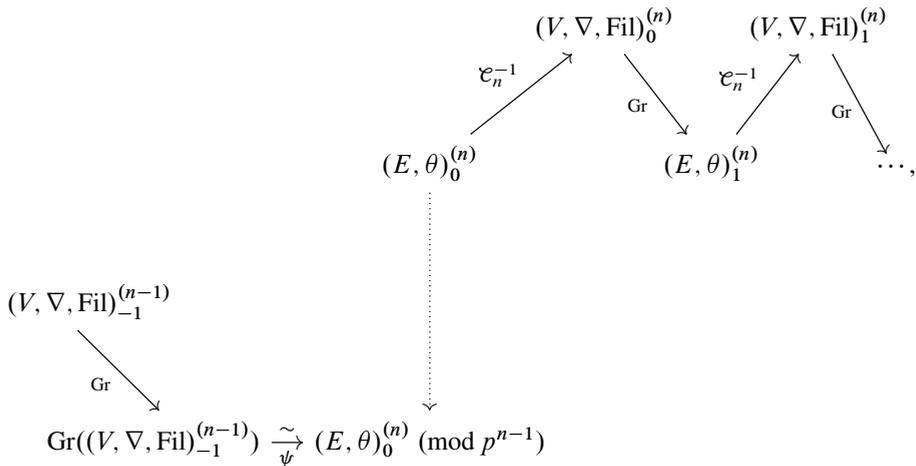
In this section, we will recall the definition of periodic Higgs–de Rham flows and generalize it to the twisted version.

3.1. Higgs–de Rham flow over $X_n \subset X_{n+1}$

Recall [20] that a Higgs–de Rham flow over $X_n \subset X_{n+1}$ is a sequence consisting of infinitely many alternating terms of filtered de Rham bundles and Higgs bundles

$$\{(V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_{-1}^{(n-1)}, (E, \theta)_0^{(n)}, (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_0^{(n)}, (E, \theta)_1^{(n)}, (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_1^{(n)}, \dots\},$$

which are related to each other by the following diagram inductively:



where

- $(V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_{-1}^{(n-1)}$ is a filtered de Rham bundle over X_{n-1} of level in $[0, p - 2]$,
- $(E, \theta)_0^{(n)}$ is a lifting of the graded Higgs bundle $\text{Gr}((V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_{-1}^{(n-1)})$ over X_n ,

$$(V, \nabla)_0^{(n)} := C_n^{-1}((E, \theta)_0^{(n)}, (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_{-1}^{(n-1)}, \psi)$$

and $\text{Fil}_0^{(n)}$ is a Hodge filtration on $(V, \nabla)_0^{(n)}$ of level in $[0, p - 2]$,

- inductively, for $m \geq 1$, $(E, \theta)_m^{(n)} := \text{Gr}((V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_m^{(n)})$ and

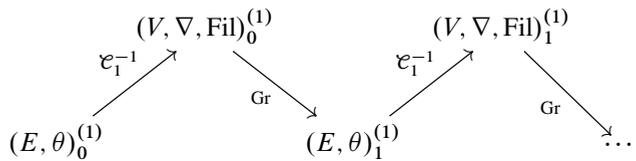
$$(V, \nabla)_m^{(n)} := C_n^{-1}((E, \theta)_m^{(n)}, (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_{m-1}^{(n-1)}, \text{id}),$$

where $(V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_{m-1}^{(n-1)}$ is the reduction of $(V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_{m-1}^{(n)}$ on X_{n-1} , and $\text{Fil}_m^{(n)}$ is a Hodge filtration on $(V, \nabla)_m^{(n)}$.

Remark. In case $n = 1$, the data of $(\bar{V}, \bar{\nabla}, \bar{\text{Fil}})_{-1}^{(n-1)}$ is empty. The Higgs–de Rham flow can be rewritten in the following form:

$$\{(E, \theta)_0^{(1)}, (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_0^{(1)}, (E, \theta)_1^{(1)}, (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_1^{(1)}, \dots\}.$$

In this way, the diagram becomes



In the rest of this section, we give the definition of twisted periodic Higgs–de Rham flow (Section 3.2), which generalizes the periodic Higgs–de Rham flow in [20].

3.2. Twisted periodic Higgs–de Rham flow and equivalent categories

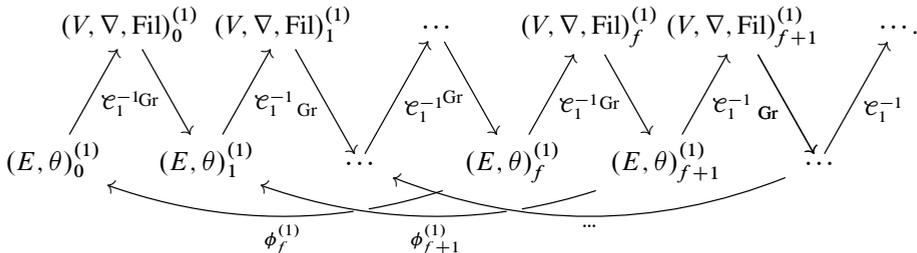
Let L_n be a line bundle over X_n . For all $1 \leq \ell < n$, denote by $L_\ell = L_n \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X_n}} \mathcal{O}_{X_\ell}$ the reduction of L_n on X_ℓ . In this subsection, let $a \leq p - 2$ be a positive integer. We will give the definition of L_n -twisted Higgs–de Rham flow of level in $[0, a]$.

3.2.1. Twisted periodic Higgs–de Rham flow over X_1 .

Definition 3.1. Let f be a positive integer. An f -periodic L_1 -twisted Higgs–de Rham flow over $X_1 \subset X_2$ of level in $[0, a]$, is a Higgs–de Rham flow over X_1

$$\{(E, \theta)_0^{(1)}, (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_0^{(1)}, (E, \theta)_1^{(1)}, (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_1^{(1)}, \dots\}$$

together with isomorphisms $\phi_{f+i}^{(1)} : (E, \theta)_{f+i}^{(1)} \otimes (L_1^{p^i}, 0) \rightarrow (E, \theta)_i^{(1)}$ of Higgs bundles for all $i \geq 0$,



For any $i \geq 0$ the isomorphism

$$C_1^{-1}(\phi_{f+i}^{(1)}) : (V, \nabla)_{f+i}^{(1)} \otimes (L_1^{p^{i+1}}, \nabla_{\text{can}}) \rightarrow (V, \nabla)_i^{(1)}$$

strictly respects filtrations $\text{Fil}_{f+i}^{(1)}$ and $\text{Fil}_i^{(1)}$. Those $\phi_{f+i}^{(1)}$ are relative to each other by the formula

$$\phi_{f+i+1}^{(1)} = \text{Gr} \circ C_1^{-1}(\phi_{f+i}^{(1)}).$$

Denote the category of all twisted f -periodic Higgs–de Rham flow over X_1 of level in $[0, a]$ by $\mathcal{HDF}_{a,f}(X_2/W_2)$.

3.2.2. *Twisted periodic Higgs–de Rham flow over $X_n \subset X_{n+1}$.* Let $n \geq 2$ be an integer, let f be a positive integer and let L_n be a line bundle over X_n . Denote by L_ℓ the reduction of L_n modulo p^ℓ . We define the category $\mathcal{THDF}_{a,f}(X_{n+1}/W_{n+1})$ of all f -periodic twisted Higgs–de Rham flow over $X_n \subset X_{n+1}$ of level in $[0, a]$ in the following inductive way.

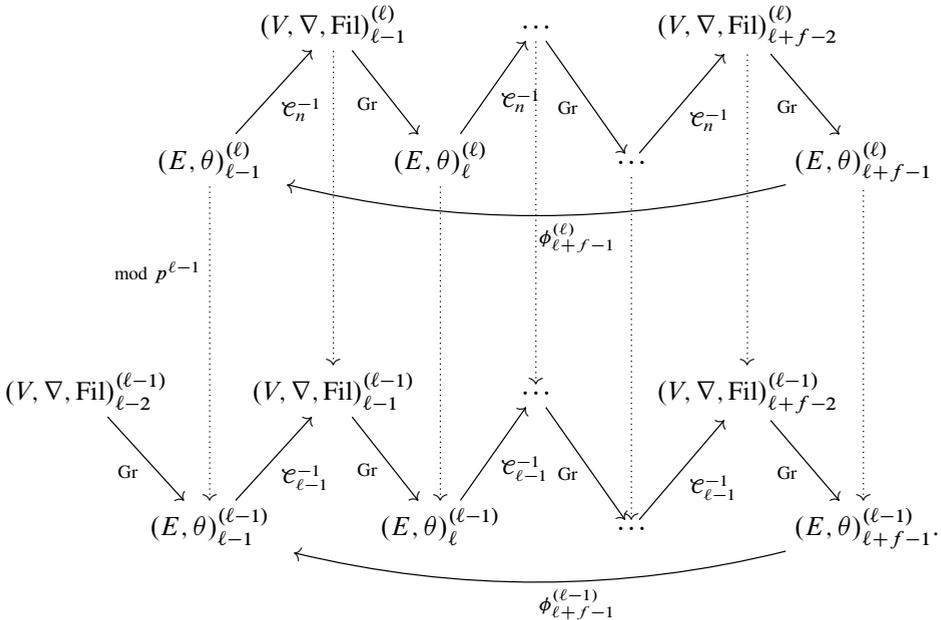
Definition 3.2. An L_n -twisted f -periodic Higgs–de Rham flow over $X_n \subset X_{n+1}$ is a Higgs–de Rham flow

$$\{(V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_{n-2}^{(n-1)}, (E, \theta)_{n-1}^{(n)}, (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_{n-1}^{(n)}, (E, \theta)_n^{(n)}, \dots\}_{/X_n \subset X_{n+1}}$$

which is a lifting of an L_1 -twisted f -periodic Higgs–de Rham flow

$$\{(E, \theta)_0^{(1)}, (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_0^{(1)}, (E, \theta)_1^{(1)}, (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_1^{(1)}, \dots; \phi_\bullet^{(1)}\}_{/X_1 \subset X_2}.$$

It is constructed by the following diagram for $2 \leq \ell \leq n$, inductively



Here:

- $(E, \theta)_{\ell-1}^{(\ell)}/X_\ell$ is a lifting of $(E, \theta)_{\ell-1}^{(\ell-1)}/X_{\ell-1}$, which implies automatically

$$(V, \nabla)_{\ell-1}^{(\ell)} := C_\ell^{-1}((E, \theta)_{\ell-1}^{(\ell)}, (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_{\ell-2}^{(\ell-1)}, \text{id})$$

is a lifting of $(V, \nabla)_{\ell-1}^{(\ell-1)}$ since C_ℓ^{-1} is a lifting of $C_{\ell-1}^{-1}$.

- $\text{Fil}_{\ell-1}^{(\ell)} \subset (V, \nabla)_{\ell-1}^{(\ell)}$ is a lifting of the Hodge filtration $\text{Fil}_{\ell-1}^{(\ell-1)} \subset (V, \nabla)_{\ell-1}^{(\ell-1)}$, which implies that

$$(E, \theta)_\ell^{(\ell)} = \text{Gr}((V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_{\ell-1}^{(\ell)})/X_\ell$$

is a lifting of $(E, \theta)_\ell^{(\ell-1)}/X_{\ell-1}$ and

$$(V, \nabla)_\ell^{(\ell)} := C_\ell^{-1}((E, \theta)_\ell^{(\ell)}, (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_{\ell-1}^{(\ell-1)}, \text{id}).$$

- Repeating the process above, one gets the data $\text{Fil}_i^{(\ell)}, (E, \theta)_{i+1}^{(\ell)}$ and $(V, \nabla)_{i+1}^{(\ell)}$ for all $i \geq \ell$.
- Finally, for all $i \geq \ell - 1$,

$$\phi_{i+f}^{(\ell)} : (E, \theta)_{i+f}^{(\ell)} \otimes (L_\ell^{p^i}, 0) \rightarrow (E, \theta)_i^{(\ell)}$$

is a lifting of $\phi_{i+f}^{(\ell-1)}$. These morphisms are related to each other by the formula

$$\phi_{i+f+1}^{(\ell)} = \text{Gr} \circ C_\ell^{-1}(\phi_{i+f}^{(\ell)}).$$

Denote the twisted periodic Higgs–de Rham flow by

$$\{(V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_{n-2}^{(n-1)}, (E, \theta)_{n-1}^{(n)}, (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_{n-1}^{(n)}, (E, \theta)_n^{(n)}, \dots; \phi_{\bullet}^{(n)}\}_{/X_n \subset X_{n+1}}.$$

The category of all periodic twisted Higgs–de Rham flow over $X_n \subset X_{n+1}$ of level in $[0, a]$ is denoted by $\mathcal{T}\mathcal{H}\mathcal{D}\mathcal{F}_{a,f}(X_{n+1}/W_{n+1})$.

Remark. For the trivial line bundle L_n , the definition above is equivalent to the original definition of periodic Higgs–de Rham flow in [20] by using the identification

$$\phi : (E, \theta)_0 = (E, \theta)_f.$$

We can also define the logarithmic version of the twisted periodic Higgs–de Rham flow since we already have the log version of inverse Cartier transform; \mathcal{X} is a smooth proper scheme over W and \mathcal{X}^o is the complement of a simple normal crossing divisor $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{X}$ relative to W . Similarly, one constructs the category $\mathcal{T}\mathcal{H}\mathcal{D}\mathcal{F}_{a,f}(X_{n+1}^o/W_{n+1})$ of twisted f -periodic logarithmic Higgs–de Rham flows (with pole along $\mathcal{D} \times W_n \subset \mathcal{X} \times W_n$) over $\mathcal{X} \times W_n$ whose nilpotent exponents are $\leq p - 2$.

3.2.3. Equivalence of categories. We will establish an equivalence of categories between $\mathcal{T}\mathcal{H}\mathcal{D}\mathcal{F}_{a,f}(X_{n+1}/W_{n+1})$ and $\mathcal{T}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{F}_{[0,a],f}^\nabla(X_{n+1}/W_{n+1})$.

Theorem 3.3. *Let $a \leq p - 1$ be a natural number and let f be an positive integer. Then there exists an equivalence of categories between $\mathcal{T}\mathcal{H}\mathcal{D}\mathcal{F}_{a,f}(X_{n+1}/W_{n+1})$ and $\mathcal{T}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{F}_{[0,a],f}^\nabla(X_{n+1}/W_{n+1})$.*

Proof. Let

$$\mathcal{E} = \{(V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_{n-2}^{(n-1)}, (E, \theta)_{n-1}^{(n)}, (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_{n-1}^{(n)}, (E, \theta)_n^{(n)}, \dots; \phi_{\bullet}^{(n)}\}_{/X_n \subset X_{n+1}}$$

be an f -periodic L_n -twisted Higgs–de Rham flow over X_n with level in $[0, a]$. Taking out f terms of filtered de Rham bundles

$$(V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_0^{(n)}, (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_1^{(n)}, \dots, (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_{f-1}^{(n)}$$

together with $f - 1$ terms of identities maps

$$\varphi_i : C_n^{-1} \circ \text{Gr}((V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_i^{(n)}) = (V, \nabla)_{i+1}^{(n)}, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, f - 2,$$

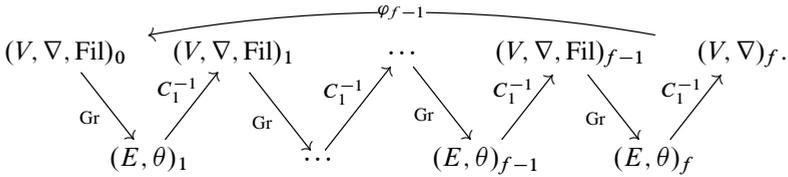
and $\varphi_{f-1} := C_n^{-1}(\phi_f^{(n)})$, one gets a tuple

$$\mathcal{I}\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{E}) := (V_i^{(n)}, \nabla_i^{(n)}, \text{Fil}_i^{(n)}, \varphi_i)_{0 \leq i < f},$$

This tuple forms an L_n -twisted Fontaine–Faltings module by definition. It gives us the functor $\mathcal{I}\mathcal{C}$ from $\mathcal{T}\mathcal{H}\mathcal{D}\mathcal{F}_{a,f}(X_{n+1}/W_{n+1})$ to $\mathcal{T}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{F}_{[0,a],f}^{\nabla}(X_{n+1}/W_{n+1})$.

Conversely, let $(V_i, \nabla_i, \text{Fil}_i, \varphi_i)_{0 \leq i < f}$ be an L_n -twisted Fontaine–Faltings module. For $0 \leq i \leq f - 2$, we identify (V_{i+1}, ∇_{i+1}) with $C_n^{-1} \circ \text{Gr}(V_i, \nabla_i, \text{Fil}_i)$ via φ_i . We construct the corresponding flow by induction on n .

In case $n = 1$, we already have the following diagram:



Denote $(E, \theta)_0 = (E, \theta)_f \otimes (L_1, 0)$. Then

$$C_1^{-1}(E_0, \theta_0) \simeq (V_f, \nabla_f) \otimes (L_1^p, \nabla_{\text{can}}) \simeq (V_0, \nabla_0).$$

By this isomorphism, we identify (V_0, ∇_0) with $C_1^{-1}(E_0, \theta_0)$. Under this isomorphism, the Hodge filtration Fil_0 induces a Hodge filtration Fil_f on (V_f, ∇_f) . Take Grading and denote

$$(E_{f+1}, \theta_{f+1}) := \text{Gr}(V_f, \nabla_f, \text{Fil}_f).$$

Inductively, for $i > f$, we denote $(V_i, \nabla_i) = C_1^{-1}(E_i, \theta_i)$. By the isomorphism

$$(C_1^{-1} \circ \text{Gr})^{i-f}(\varphi_{f-1}) : (V_i, \nabla_i) \otimes (L^{p^{i+1-f}}, \nabla_{\text{can}}) \rightarrow (V_{i-f}, \nabla_{i-f}),$$

the Hodge filtration Fil_{i-f} induces a Hodge filtration Fil_i on (V_i, ∇_i) . Denote

$$(E_{i+1}, \nabla_{i+1}) := \text{Gr}(V_i, \nabla_i, \text{Fil}_i).$$

Then we extend above diagram into the following twisted periodic Higgs–de Rham flow

over X_1 :

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_0 & (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_1 & \cdots & (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_i & (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_{i+1} & \cdots \\
 \nearrow C_1^{-1} & \searrow \text{Gr} & \nearrow C_1^{-1} & \searrow \text{Gr} & \nearrow C_1^{-1} & \searrow \text{Gr} & \nearrow C_1^{-1} & \searrow \text{Gr} \\
 (E, \theta)_0 & (E, \theta)_1 & \cdots & (E, \theta)_i & (E, \theta)_{i+1} & \cdots
 \end{array}$$

For $n \geq 2$, denote

$$(\bar{V}_{-1}, \bar{\nabla}_{-1}, \bar{\text{Fil}}_{-1}) := (\bar{V}_{f-1} \otimes L_{n-1}^{p^{n-1}}, \bar{\nabla}_{f-1} \otimes \nabla_{\text{can}}, \bar{\text{Fil}}_{f-1} \otimes \text{Fil}_{\text{tri}}),$$

where $(\bar{V}_{f-1}, \bar{\nabla}_{f-1}, \bar{\text{Fil}}_{f-1})$ denotes the modulo p^{n-1} reduction of $(V_{f-1}, \nabla_{f-1}, \text{Fil}_{f-1})$. Those φ_i reduce to a φ -structure on $(\bar{V}_i, \bar{\nabla}_i, \bar{\text{Fil}}_i)_{-1 \leq i < f-1}$. This gives us an L_{n-1} -twisted Fontaine–Faltings module over X_{n-1}

$$(\bar{V}_i, \bar{\nabla}_i, \bar{\text{Fil}}_i, \bar{\varphi}_i)_{-1 \leq i < f-1}.$$

By induction, we have a twisted periodic Higgs–de Rham flow over X_{n-1}

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 (\bar{V}, \bar{\nabla}, \bar{\text{Fil}})_{-1} & (\bar{V}, \bar{\nabla}, \bar{\text{Fil}})_0 & \cdots & (\bar{V}, \bar{\nabla}, \bar{\text{Fil}})_{f-1} & \cdots \\
 \nearrow \mathfrak{e}_{n-1}^{-1} & \searrow \text{Gr} & \nearrow \mathfrak{e}_{n-1}^{-1} & \searrow \text{Gr} & \nearrow \mathfrak{e}_{n-1}^{-1} & \searrow \text{Gr} & \nearrow \mathfrak{e}_{n-1}^{-1} \\
 (\bar{E}, \bar{\theta})_{-1} & (\bar{E}, \bar{\theta})_0 & \cdots & (\bar{E}, \bar{\theta})_{f-1} & (\bar{E}, \bar{\theta})_f
 \end{array}$$

where the first f -terms of filtered de Rham bundles over X_{n-1} are those appeared in the twisted Fontaine–Faltings module over X_{n-1} .

Based on this flow over X_{n-1} , we extend the diagram similarly as the $n = 1$ case,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_0 & (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_1 & \cdots & (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_{f-1} & (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_f \\
 \searrow \text{Gr} & \nearrow C_n^{-1} & \searrow \text{Gr} & \nearrow C_n^{-1} & \searrow \text{Gr} & \nearrow C_n^{-1} & \searrow \text{Gr} \\
 (E, \theta)_1 & \cdots & (E, \theta)_{f-1} & (E, \theta)_f
 \end{array}$$

Now it is a twisted periodic Higgs–de Rham flow over X_n . Denote this flow by

$$\mathcal{GR}((V_i, \nabla_i, \text{Fil}_i, \varphi_i)_{0 \leq i < f}).$$

It is straightforward to verify $\mathcal{GR} \circ \mathcal{IC} \simeq \text{id}$ and $\mathcal{IC} \circ \mathcal{GR} \simeq \text{id}$. ■

This theorem can be straightforwardly generalized to the logarithmic case and the proof is similar as that of Theorem 3.3.

Theorem 3.4. *Let \mathcal{X} be a smooth proper scheme over W with a simple normal crossing divisor $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{X}$ relative to W . Then for each natural number $f \in \mathbb{N}$, there is an equivalence of categories between $\mathcal{FHD}_{a,f}(X_{n+1}^o/W_{n+1})$ and $\mathcal{FM}_{[0,a],f}^\nabla(X_{n+1}^o/W_{n+1})$*

3.2.4. *A sufficient condition for lifting the twisted periodic Higgs–de Rham flow.* We suppose that the field k is finite in this subsection. Let \mathcal{X} be a smooth proper variety over $W(k)$ and denote $X_n = X \times_{W(k)} W_n(k)$. Let $D_1 \subset X_1$ be a $W(k)$ -liftable normal crossing divisor over k . Let $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{X}$ be a lifting of D_1 .

Proposition 3.5. *Let n be an positive integer and let L_{n+1} be a line bundle over X_{n+1} . Denote by L_ℓ the reduction of L_{n+1} on X_ℓ . Let*

$$\{(V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_{n-2}^{(n-1)}, (E, \theta)_{n-1}^{(n)}, (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_{n-1}^{(n)}, (E, \theta)_n^{(n)}, \dots; \phi_\bullet^{(n)}\}_{/X_n \subset X_{n+1}}$$

be an L_n -twisted periodic Higgs–de Rham flow over $X_n \subset X_{n+1}$. Suppose that

- *lifting of the graded Higgs bundle $(E, \theta)_i^{(n)}$ is unobstructed, i.e. there exist a logarithmic graded Higgs bundle $(E, \theta)_i^{(n+1)}$ over X_{n+1} , whose reduction on X_n is isomorphic to $(E, \theta)_i^{(n)}$,*
- *lifting of the Hodge filtration $\text{Fil}_i^{(n)}$ is unobstructed, i.e. for any lifting $(V, \nabla)_i^{(n+1)}$ of $(V, \nabla)_i^{(n)}$ over X_{n+1} , there exists a Hodge filtration $\text{Fil}_i^{(n+1)}$ on $(V, \nabla)_i^{(n+1)}$, whose reduction on X_n is $\text{Fil}_i^{(n)}$.*

Then every twisted periodic Higgs–de Rham flow over X_n can be lifted to a twisted periodic Higgs–de Rham flow over X_{n+1} .

Proof. By assumption, we choose $(E', \theta')_n^{(n+1)}$ a lifting of $(E', \theta')_n^{(n)}$. Inductively, for all $i \geq n$, we construct $(V', \nabla', \text{Fil}')_i^{(n+1)}$ and $(E', \theta')_{i+1}^{(n+1)}$ as follows. Denote

$$(V', \nabla')_i^{(n+1)} = \mathfrak{C}_{n+1}^{-1}((E', \theta')_i^{(n+1)}),$$

which is a lifting of $(V, \nabla)_i^{(n)}$. Also by assumption, we can choose a lifting $\text{Fil}'_i^{(n+1)}$ on $(V', \nabla')_i^{(n+1)}$ of the Hodge filtration $\text{Fil}_i^{(n)}$ and denote

$$(E', \theta')_{i+1}^{(n+1)} = \text{Gr}(V', \nabla', \text{Fil}')_i^{(n+1)},$$

which is a lifting of $(E, \theta)_{i+1}^{(n)}$.

From the ϕ -structure of the Higgs–de Rham flow, for all $m \geq 0$ there is an isomorphism

$$(E, \theta)_n^{(n)} \simeq (E, \theta)_{n+mf}^{(n)} \otimes L_n^{p^{n-1} + p^n + \dots + p^{n+mf-2}}.$$

Twisting $(E', \theta')_{n+mf}^{(n+1)}$ with $L_{n+1}^{p^{n-1} + p^n + \dots + p^{n+mf-2}}$, one gets a lifting of $(E, \theta)_n^{(n)}$.

By deformation theory, the lifting space of $(E, \theta)_n^{(n)}$ is a torsor space modeled by $H_{\text{Hig}}^1(X_1, \text{End}((E, \theta)_n^{(1)}))$. Therefore, the torsor space of lifting $(E, \theta)_n^{(n)}$ as a graded Higgs bundle should be modeled by a subspace of H_{Hig}^1 . We give a description of this subspace as follows. For simplicity of notations, we shall replace $(E, \theta)_n^{(1)}$ by (E, θ) in this paragraph. The decomposition of $E = \bigoplus_{p+q=n} E^{p,q}$ induces a decomposition of $\text{End}(E)$ as follows:

$$(\text{End}(E))^{k,-k} := \bigoplus_{p+q=n} (E^{p,q})^\vee \otimes E^{p+k,q-k}.$$

Furthermore, it also induces a decomposition of the Higgs complex $\text{End}(E, \theta)$. One can

prove that the hypercohomology of the Higgs subcomplex

$$\mathbb{H}^1((\text{End}(E))^{0,0} \xrightarrow{\theta^{\text{End}}} (\text{End}(E))^{-1,1} \otimes \Omega^1 \xrightarrow{\theta^{\text{End}}} \dots) \tag{3.1}$$

gives the subspace corresponding to the lifting space of graded Higgs bundles.

Thus by the finiteness of the torsor space, there are two integers $m > m' \geq 0$, such that

$$\begin{aligned} (E', \theta')_{n+mf}^{(n+1)} \otimes L_{n+1}^{p^{n-1}+p^n+\dots+p^{n+mf-2}} \\ \simeq (E', \theta')_{n+m'f}^{(n+1)} \otimes L_{n+1}^{p^{n-1}+p^n+\dots+p^{n+m'f-2}}. \end{aligned} \tag{3.2}$$

By twisting suitable power of the line bundle L_{n+1} we may assume $m' = 0$. By replacing the period f with $m'f$, we may assume $m = 1$. For any integer $i \in [n, n + f - 1]$ we denote

$$(E, \theta, V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_i^{(n+1)} := (E', \theta', V', \nabla', \text{Fil}')_i^{(n+1)}.$$

Then (3.2) can be rewritten as

$$\phi_{n+f}^{(n+1)} : (E, \theta)_{n+f}^{(n+1)} \otimes L_{n+1}^{p^{n-1}+p^n+p^{n+f-2}} \rightarrow (E, \theta)_n^{(n+1)},$$

where

$$(E, \theta)_{n+f}^{(n+1)} = (E', \theta')_{n+f}^{(n+1)} = \text{Gr}((V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_{n+f-1}^{(n+1)}).$$

Inductively, for all $i \geq n + f$, we construct $(V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_i^{(n+1)}$, $(E, \theta)_{i+1}^{(n+1)}$ and ϕ_{i+1}^{n+1} as follows. Denote

$$(V, \nabla)_i^{(n+1)} = \mathfrak{C}_{n+1}^{-1}((E, \theta)_i^{(n+1)}).$$

According to the isomorphism

$$\mathfrak{C}_{n+1}^{-1}(\phi_i^{(n+1)}) : (V, \nabla)_i^{(n+1)} \otimes L_{n+1}^{p^{i-f-1}+p^{i-f}+\dots+p^{i-2}} \rightarrow (V, \nabla)_{i-f}^{(n+1)}, \tag{3.3}$$

we see that the Hodge filtration $\text{Fil}_{i-f}^{(n+1)}$ on $(V, \nabla)_{i-f}^{(n+1)}$ induces a Hodge filtration $\text{Fil}_i^{(n+1)}$ on $(V, \nabla)_i^{(n+1)}$. Denote

$$(E, \theta)_{i+1}^{(n+1)} = \text{Gr}((V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_i^{(n+1)}).$$

Taking the associated graded objects in equation (3.3), one gets a lifting of $\phi_{i+1}^{(n+1)}$

$$\phi_{i+1}^{(n+1)} : (E, \theta)_{i+1}^{(n+1)} \otimes L_{n+1}^{p^{i-f-1}+p^{i-f}+p^{i-1}} \rightarrow (E, \theta)_{i+1-f}^{(n+1)}$$

and a twisted Higgs–de Rham flow over $X_{n+1} \subset X_{n+2}$

$$\{(V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_{n-1}^{(n)}, (E, \theta)_n^{(n+1)}, (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_n^{(n+1)}, (E, \theta)_{n+1}^{(n+1)}, \dots, \phi_{\bullet}^{(n+1)}\}_{/X_{n+1} \subset X_{n+2}},$$

which lifts the given twisted periodic flow over $X_n \subset X_{n+1}$. ■

Remark. In the proof, we see that one needs to enlarge the period for lifting the twisted periodic Higgs–de Rham flow.

3.3. Twisted Higgs–de Rham self-map on moduli schemes of semistable Higgs bundles with trivial discriminants

Let X_1 be a smooth proper W_2 -liftable variety over k , with $\dim X_1 = n$. Let H be a polarization of X_1 . Let $r < p$ be a positive integer and $(E, \theta)_0$ be a semistable graded Higgs bundle over X_1 of rank r and with the vanishing discriminant.

Theorem 3.6. *There is a Higgs–de Rham flow of Higgs bundles and de Rham bundles over X_1 with initial term $(E, \theta)_0$.*

The construction of the Higgs–de Rham flow given by Theorem 3.6 is made by two steps.

Step 1. There is a Simpson’s graded semistable Hodge filtration Fil ([20, Theorem A.4] and [23, Theorem 5.12]), which is the most coarse Griffiths transverse filtration on a semistable de Rham module such that the associated graded Higgs sheaf is torsion free and still semistable. Denote

$$(V, \nabla)_0 := C_1^{-1}(E_0, \theta_0)$$

and by Fil_0 the Simpson’s graded semistable Hodge filtration on $(V, \nabla)_0$. Denote

$$(V, \nabla)_1 := C_1^{-1}(E_1, \theta_1)$$

and by Fil_1 the Simpson’s graded semistable Hodge filtration on $(V, \nabla)_1$. Repeating this process, we construct a Higgs–de Rham flow of torsion free Higgs sheaves and de Rham sheaves over X_1 with initial term (E, θ)

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_0 & & \dots & & (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_{f-1} & & \dots & (3.4) \\
 & \nearrow e_1^{-1} & & \nearrow e_1^{-1} & & \nearrow e_1^{-1} & & \nearrow e_1^{-1} & \\
 (E, \theta)_0 & & \text{Gr} & & \text{Gr} & & \text{Gr} & & (E, \theta)_f \\
 & \searrow & & \searrow & & \searrow & & \searrow &
 \end{array}$$

Since the Simpson’s graded semistable Hodge filtration is unique, this flow is also uniquely determined by $(E, \theta)_0$.

Step 2. The Higgs sheaves and de Rham sheaves appearing in the Higgs–de Rham flow are locally free. Thanks to the recent paper by A. Langer [24]. The local freeness follows from [24, Theorem 2.1 and Corollary 2.9].

The purpose of this subsection is to find a canonical choice of the twisting line bundle L such that this Higgs–de Rham flow is twisted preperiodic.

Firstly, we want to find a positive integer f_1 and a suitable twisting line bundle L_1 such that $(E'_{f_1}, \theta'_{f_1}) := (E_{f_1}, \theta_{f_1}) \otimes (L_1, 0)$ satisfies the following conditions:

$$c_1(E'_{f_1}) = c_1(E_0), \tag{3.5a}$$

$$c_2(E'_{f_1}) \cdot [H]^{n-2} = c_2(E_0) \cdot [H]^{n-2}. \tag{3.5b}$$

Under these two condition, both $(E, \theta)_0$ and $(E, \theta)_{f_1}$ are contained in the moduli scheme $M_{\text{Hig}}^{\text{ss}}(X_1/k, r, a_1, a_2)$ constructed by Langer in [22] classifying all semistable Higgs

bundles over X_1 with some fixed topological invariants (which will be explained later). Following [22], we introduce $\mathcal{S}'_{X_1/k}(d; r, a_1, a_2, \mu_{\max})$ the family of Higgs bundles over X_1 such that (E, θ) is a member of the family, where E is of rank d ,

$$\mu_{\max}(E, \theta) \leq \mu_{\max}, \quad a_0(E) = r, \quad a_1(E) = a_1, \quad a_2(E) \geq a_2.$$

Here $\mu_{\max}(E, \theta)$ is the slope of the maximal destabilizing subsheaf of (E, θ) , and $a_i(E)$ are defined by

$$\chi(X_{1,\bar{k}}, E(m)) = \sum_{i=0}^d a_i(E) \binom{m+d-i}{d-i}.$$

By the results of Langer, the family $\mathcal{S}'_{X_1/k}(d; r, a_1, a_2, \mu_{\max})$ is bounded (see [22, Theorem 4.4]). So $M^{\text{ss}}_{\text{Hig}}(X_1/k, r, a_1, a_2)$ is the moduli scheme which corepresents this family. Note that

$$a_i(E) = \chi(E|_{\cap_{j \leq d-i} H_j}),$$

where $H_1, \dots, H_d \in |\mathcal{O}(H)|$ is an E -regular sequence (see [14]). Using the Hirzebruch–Riemann–Roch theorem, one finds that $a_1(E)$ and $a_2(E)$ will be fixed if $c_1(E)$ and $c_2(E) \cdot [H]^{n-2}$ are fixed.

Proposition 3.7. *Assume the discriminant of E_0 (with respect to the polarization H)*

$$\Delta(E_0) := \left(c_2(E_0) - \frac{r-1}{2r} c_1(E_0)^2 \right) \cdot [H]^{n-2}$$

equals zero. Let f_1 be the minimal positive integer with $r \mid p^{f_1} - 1$, and let

$$L_1 = \det(E_0)^{\frac{1-p^{f_1}}{r}}.$$

Then the two conditions in (3.5) are satisfied.

Proof. Since $c_1(C_1^{-1}(E_0, \theta_0)) = pc_1(E_0)$ and $c_1(L_1) = \frac{1-p^{f_1}}{r} \cdot c_1(E_0)$, we have

$$c_1(E'_{f_1}) = rc_1(L_1) + c_1\left((\text{Gr} \circ C_1^{-1})^{f_1}(E_0, \theta_0)\right) = \left(r \cdot \frac{1-p^{f_1}}{r} + p^{f_1}\right) c_1(E_0).$$

One gets condition (3.5a). Note that the discriminant Δ is invariant under twisting line bundles, and

$$\Delta(C_1^{-1}(E_0, \theta_0)) = p^2 \Delta(E_0),$$

one gets

$$\Delta(E'_{f_1}) = \Delta(\text{Gr} \circ C_1^{-1}(E_0, \theta_0)) = p^{2f_2} \Delta(E_0) = 0.$$

So we have

$$c_2(E_0) \cdot [H]^{n-2} = c_1(E_0)^2 \cdot [H]^{n-2}$$

and

$$c_2(E'_{f_1}) \cdot [H]^{n-2} = c_1(E'_{f_1})^2 \cdot [H]^{n-2}.$$

Since $c_1(E'_{f_1}) = c_1(E_0)$, we already get condition (3.5b). ■

Corollary-Definition 3.8. *There is a self-map φ on the set of k -points of the moduli scheme $M_{\text{Hig}}^{\text{ss}}(X_1/k, r, a_1, a_2)$ defined by the twisted Higgs–de Rham flow, which sends a Higgs bundle $(E, \theta)_0$ to the Higgs bundle $(E, \theta)_{f_1} \otimes (\det(E_0)^{\frac{1-p^{f_1}}{r}}, 0)$. Here f_1 is the minimal positive integer with $r \mid p^{f_1} - 1$.*

Remark. In fact, one can show that the self-map is a constructible map, i.e. there is a stratification of the moduli scheme such that there is a Simpson graded semistable Hodge filtration attached to the universal de Rham bundle restricted to each constructible subset. Taking the associated graded objects and twisting suitable line bundles, one gets a morphism from each constructible subset to the moduli scheme itself. For more explicit construction one can see the special case in [subsection 4.2](#).

Proposition 3.9. *Suppose that discriminant of E_0 equals zero and there exists a positive integer f_2 with*

$$\varphi^{f_2}(E_0, \theta_0) \simeq (E_0, \theta_0).$$

Then the Higgs–de Rham flow (3.4) is $\det(E_0)^{\frac{p^f-1}{r}}$ -twisted f -periodic, where $f = f_1 f_2$.

Proof. Inductively, one shows that

$$\varphi^m(E_0, \theta_0) = (E, \theta)_{mf_1} \otimes (\det(E_0)^{\frac{1-p^{mf_1}}{r}}, 0).$$

Since $\varphi^{f_2}(E_0, \theta_0) \simeq (E_0, \theta_0)$, there is an isomorphism of Higgs bundles

$$\phi_f : (E_f, \theta_f) \otimes (\det(E_0)^{\frac{p^f-1}{r}}, 0) \rightarrow (E_0, \theta_0).$$

By the formula

$$\phi_i = (\text{Gr} \circ \mathcal{C}_1^{-1})^{i-f}(\phi_f) \quad \text{for all } i \geq f,$$

we construct the twisted ϕ -structure. Under this ϕ -structure the Higgs–de Rham flow is $\det(E_0)^{\frac{p^f-1}{r}}$ -twisted f -periodic. ■

Theorem 3.10. *A semistable Higgs bundle over X_1 with trivial discriminant is preperiodic after twisting. Conversely, a twisted preperiodic Higgs bundle is semistable with a trivial discriminant.*

Proof. For a Higgs bundle (E, θ) in $M_{\text{Hig}}^{\text{ss}}(X_1/k, r, a_1, a_2)$, we consider the iteration of the self-map φ . Since $M_{\text{Hig}}^{\text{ss}}(X_1/k, r, a_1, a_2)$ is of finite type over k and has only finitely many k -points, there must exist a pair of integers (e, f_2) such that

$$\varphi^e(E, \theta) \cong \varphi^{e+f_2}(E, \theta).$$

By Proposition 3.9, we know that (E, θ) is preperiodic after twisting.

Conversely, let (E, θ) be the initial term of a twisted f -preperiodic Higgs–de Rham flows. We show that it is semistable. Let $(F, \theta) \subset (E, \theta)$ be a proper subbundle. Denote $(F_i^{(1)}, \theta_i^{(1)})$ and $(E_i^{(1)}, \theta_i^{(1)})$ are the terms appearing in the Higgs–de Rham flows. By the preperiodicity, there exists a line bundle L and an isomorphism

$$\phi : (E_e, \theta_e) \cong (E_{e+f}, \theta_{e+f}) \otimes (L, 0).$$

Calculating the slope on both side, one gets $\mu(L) = (1 - p^f)\mu(E_e)$. Iterating m times of this isomorphism ϕ , one gets

$$\phi^m : (E_e, \theta_e) \cong (E_{e+mf}, \theta_{e+mf}) \otimes (L^{1+p^f+\dots+p^{(m-1)f}}, 0).$$

So $(\phi^m)^{-1}(F_{e+mf} \otimes L^{1+p^f+\dots+p^{m-1}f})$ forms a subsheaf of E_e of slope

$$p^{mf} \mu(F_e) + (1 + p^f + \dots + p^{(m-1)f})\mu(L) = p^{mf} (\mu(F_e) - \mu(E_e)) + \mu(E_e).$$

So $\mu(F_e) \leq \mu(E_e)$ (otherwise there are subsheaves of E_e with unbounded slopes, but this is impossible). So we have

$$\mu(F) = \frac{1}{p^e} \mu(F_e) \leq \frac{1}{p^e} \mu(E_e) = \mu(E).$$

This shows that (E, θ) is semistable. The discriminant equals zero follows from the fact that $\Delta(C_1^{-1}(E, \theta)) = p^2 \Delta(E)$. ■

Corollary 3.11. *Let $(E, \theta) \supset (F, \theta)$ be the initial terms of a twisted periodic Higgs–de Rham flow and a sub-twisted periodic Higgs–de Rham flow. Then*

$$\mu(F) = \mu(E).$$

3.4. Subrepresentations and sub-periodic Higgs–de Rham flows

Here we assume that \mathbb{F}_{p^f} is contained in k . Recall that the functor \mathbb{D}^P is contravariant and sends quotient object to subobject, i.e. for any sub-twisted Fontaine–Faltings module $N \subset M$ with endomorphism structure, the projective representation $\mathbb{D}^P(M/N)$ is a projective subrepresentation of $\mathbb{D}^P(M)$. Conversely, we will show that every projective subrepresentation comes from this way. By the equivalence of the category of twisted Fontaine–Faltings modules and the category of twisted periodic Higgs–de Rham flows, we construct a twisted periodic sub-Higgs–de Rham flow for each projective subrepresentation.

Let \mathcal{X} be a smooth proper $W(k)$ -variety. Denote by X_n the reduction of \mathcal{X} on $W_n(k)$. Let $\{\mathcal{U}_i\}_{i \in I}$ be a finite covering of small affine open subsets and we choose a geometric point x in $\bigcap_{i \in I} \mathcal{U}_i, \bar{k}$.

Proposition 3.12. *Let M be an object in $\mathcal{T}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{F}_{[a,b],p^f}^\nabla(X_2/W_2)$. Suppose we have a projective \mathbb{F}_{p^f} -subrepresentation of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_K)$, $\mathbb{V} \subset \mathbb{D}^P(M)$. Then there exists a subobject N of M such that \mathbb{V} equals $\mathbb{D}^P(M/N)$.*

Proof. Recall that the functor \mathbb{D}^P is defined by gluing representations of

$$\Delta_i = \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(U_{i,K}, x)$$

into a projective representation of

$$\Delta = \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_K, x).$$

Firstly, we show that the projective subrepresentation \mathbb{V} is actually corresponding to some local subrepresentations. Secondly, since the Fontaine–Laffaille–Faltings’ functor \mathbb{D} is fully faithful, there exist local Fontaine–Faltings modules corresponding to those subrepresentations. Thirdly, we glue those local Fontaine–Faltings modules into a global twisted Fontaine–Faltings module.

For $i \in I$, we choose a trivialization $M_i = M(\tau_i)$ of M on \mathcal{U}_i , which gives a local Fontaine–Faltings module with endomorphism structure on \mathcal{U}_i . By the definition of \mathbb{D}^P , those representations $\mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{U}_i}(M_i)$ of Δ_i are glued into the projective representation $\mathbb{D}^P(M)$. So we have the following commutative diagram of $\Delta_{ij} = \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\mathcal{U}_{i,K} \cap \mathcal{U}_{j,K}, x)$ -sets:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{U}_i}(M_i)/\mathbb{F}_{p^f}^\times & \\
 & \nearrow & \downarrow a_{1,r} \\
 \mathbb{D}^P(M)/\mathbb{F}_{p^f}^\times & & \\
 & \searrow & \downarrow \\
 & \mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{U}_j}(M_j)/\mathbb{F}_{p^f}^\times &
 \end{array}$$

Here r is the difference of the trivializations of the twisting line bundle on \mathcal{U}_i and \mathcal{U}_j , and $a_{1,r}$ is the elements given in Lemma 2.7.

Assume that \mathbb{V} is a projective \mathbb{F}_{p^f} -subrepresentation of $\mathbb{D}^P(M)$ of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_K, x)$, i.e. $\mathbb{V}/\mathbb{F}_{p^f}^\times$ is a $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_K)$ -subset of $\mathbb{D}^P(M)/\mathbb{F}_{p^f}^\times$. Then \mathbb{V}_i , the image of \mathbb{V} under the map

$$\mathbb{D}^P(M) \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{U}_i}(M_i),$$

is a projective \mathbb{F}_{p^f} -subrepresentation of $\mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{U}_i}(M_i)$. So we have the following commutative diagram of Δ_{ij} -sets:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & \mathbb{V}_i/\mathbb{F}_{p^f}^\times & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{U}_i}(M_i)/\mathbb{F}_{p^f}^\times & \\
 & \nearrow & & \downarrow a_{1,r} & \\
 \mathbb{V}/\mathbb{F}_{p^f}^\times & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{D}^P(M)/\mathbb{F}_{p^f}^\times & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{U}_j}(M_j)/\mathbb{F}_{p^f}^\times \\
 & \searrow & \downarrow a_{1,r} & & \\
 & \mathbb{V}_j/\mathbb{F}_{p^f}^\times & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{U}_j}(M_j)/\mathbb{F}_{p^f}^\times &
 \end{array} \tag{3.6}$$

Notice that $\mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{U}_i}(M_i)/\mathbb{F}_{p^f}^\times$ is the projectification of the \mathbb{F}_{p^f} -representation $\mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{U}_i}(M_i)$ of Δ_i . So $\mathbb{V}_i \subset \mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{U}_i}(M_i)$ is actually a \mathbb{F}_{p^f} -subrepresentation of Δ_i .

Since the image of the contravariant functor $\mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{U}_i}$ is closed under subobjects, there exists $N_i \subset M_i$ as a sub-Fontaine–Faltings module with endomorphism structure of \mathbb{F}_{p^f} such that

$$\mathbb{V}_i = \mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{U}_i}(M_i/N_i).$$

On the overlap $\mathcal{U}_i \cap \mathcal{U}_j$, those two Fontaine–Faltings module M_i and M_j have the same underlying filtered de Rham sheaf. We can twist the φ -structure of M_i to get M_j by the element r . Doing the same twisting on N_i , we get a sub-Fontaine–Faltings module N'_i

of M_j . By the functoriality of \mathbb{D} , one has the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathbb{D}(M_i/N_i) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{D}(M_i) & \twoheadrightarrow & \mathbb{D}(N_i) \\
 \vdots \downarrow \exists & & \downarrow a_{1,r} & & \downarrow a_{1,r} \\
 \mathbb{D}(M_j/N'_i) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{D}(M_j) & \twoheadrightarrow & \mathbb{D}(N'_i).
 \end{array}$$

So we have

$$\mathbb{D}(M_j/N'_i) = a_{1,r}\mathbb{D}(M_i/N_i) = a_{1,r}\mathbb{V}_i.$$

On the other hand, one has

$$\mathbb{D}(M_j/N_j) = \mathbb{V}_j = a_{1,r}\mathbb{V}_i$$

by diagram (3.6). Thus

$$\mathbb{D}(M_j/N'_i) = \mathbb{D}(M_j/N_j).$$

Since \mathbb{D} is fully faithful and contravariant, it follows that $N'_i = N_j$. In particular, on the overlap $\mathcal{U}_i \cap \mathcal{U}_j$ the local Fontaine–Faltings modules N_i and N_j have the same underlying subbundle. By gluing those local subbundles together, we get a subbundle of the underlying bundle M . The connection, filtration and the φ -structure can be restricted locally on this subbundle, so does it globally. We get the desired sub-Fontaine–Faltings module. ■

Let \mathcal{E} be a twisted f -periodic Higgs–de Rham flow. Denote by $M = \mathcal{I}\mathcal{C}(E)$ the Fontaine module with the endomorphism structure corresponding to \mathcal{E} . By the equivalence of the category of twisted Fontaine–Faltings modules and the category of periodic Higgs–de Rham flow, one gets the following result.

Corollary 3.13. *Suppose $\mathbb{V} \subset \mathbb{D}^P(M)$ is a nontrivial projective $\mathbb{F}_{p,f}$ -subrepresentation. Then there exists a nontrivial sub-twisted periodic Higgs–de Rham flow of \mathcal{E} which corresponds to $\mathbb{D}^P(M)/\mathbb{V}$.*

After Corollary 3.13 we arrive at Main Theorem 0.5 stated in the introduction. However, we prove a weaker form of Theorem 0.5 below. The proof of the stronger form will be postponed in the Section 5.

Theorem 3.14. *Let k be a finite field of characteristic p . Let \mathcal{X} be a smooth proper scheme over $W(k)$ together with a smooth log structure $\mathcal{D}/W(k)$. Assume that there exists a semistable graded logarithmic Higgs bundle $(E, \theta)/(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{D})_1$ with discriminant $\Delta_H(E) = 0$, $\text{rank}(E) < p$ and $(\text{rank}(E), \text{deg}_H(E)) = 1$. Then there exist a positive integer f and an absolutely irreducible projective $\mathbb{F}_{p,f}$ -representation ρ of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_{K'}^o)$, where $X^o = \mathcal{X} \setminus \mathcal{D}$ and $K' = W(k \cdot \mathbb{F}_{p,f})[1/p]$.*

Proof. We only show the result for $\mathcal{D} = \emptyset$, as the proof of the general case is similar. By Theorem 3.10, there is a twisted preperiodic Higgs–de Rham flow with initial term (E, θ) . Removing finitely many terms if necessary, we may assume that it is twisted f -periodic, for some positive integer f . By using Theorem 3.3 and applying the functor \mathbb{D}^P , one gets a $\text{PGL}_{\text{rank}(E)}(\mathbb{F}_{p,f})$ -representation ρ of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_{K'}^o)$.

Since $(\text{rank}(E), \text{deg}_H(E)) = 1$, the semistable bundle E is actually stable. According to Corollary 3.11, there is no nontrivial sub-twisted periodic Higgs–de Rham flow. By Corollary 3.13, there is no nontrivial projective subrepresentation of ρ , so that ρ is irreducible. ■

Remark. For simplicity, we only consider results on X_1 . Actually, all results in this section can be extended to the truncated level.

4. Constructing crystalline representations of étale fundamental groups of p -adic curves via Higgs bundles

As an application of the main theorem (Theorem 3.14), we construct irreducible PGL_2 crystalline representations of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}$ of the projective line removing m ($m \geq 4$) marked points. Let M be the moduli space of semistable graded Higgs bundles of rank 2 degree 1 over $\mathbb{P}^1/W(k)$, with logarithmic Higgs fields which have m poles $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m\}$ (actually stable, since the rank and degree are coprime to each other). The main object of this section is to study the self-map φ (Corollary-Definition 3.8) on M . In Section 4.1, we decompose M into connected components. In Section 4.2, we show that the self-map is rational and dominant on the component of M with maximal dimension. In Section 4.3, we give the explicit formula in case of $m = 4$.

4.1. Connected components of the moduli space M

First, let us investigate the geometry of M . For any $[(E, \theta)] \in M$, $E \cong \mathcal{O}(d_2) \oplus \mathcal{O}(d_1)$ with $d_1 + d_2 = 1$ ($d_2 < d_1$). The graded semistable Higgs bundle with nilpotent nonzero Higgs field

$$\theta : \mathcal{O}(d_1) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(d_2) \otimes \Omega_{\mathbb{P}^1}^1(m)$$

By the condition $\theta \neq 0$ in $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}}(\mathcal{O}(d_1), \mathcal{O}(d_2 + m - 2))$, we have $d_1 \leq d_2 + m - 2$. Combining with the assumption $d_1 + d_2 = 1$ ($d_2 < d_1$), one gets $m \geq 3$ and

$$(d_1, d_2) = (1, 0), (2, -1), \dots, \text{ or } (\lfloor \frac{m-1}{2} \rfloor, \lfloor \frac{4-m}{2} \rfloor),$$

where $\lfloor \cdot \rfloor$ is the greatest integer function. Therefore, M admits a decomposition

$$M = \coprod_{(d_2, d_1)} M(d_2, d_1),$$

where $M(d_2, d_1)$ is isomorphic to

$$\mathbb{P}(\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}}(\mathcal{O}(d_1), \mathcal{O}(d_2) \otimes \Omega_{\mathbb{P}^1}^1(\log \mathcal{D}))) \simeq \mathbb{P}(\text{H}^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(d_2 - d_1 + m - 2)))$$

(note that in this case two Higgs bundles are isomorphic if the Higgs fields differ by a scalar). For $m = 3, 4$, the decomposition is trivial because $(d_2, d_1) = (0, 1)$ is the only choice. But for $m \geq 5$, there are more choices. The following table presents the information of $M(d_2, d_1)$.

	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...
(1, 0)	\mathbb{P}^0	\mathbb{P}^1	\mathbb{P}^2	\mathbb{P}^3	\mathbb{P}^4	\mathbb{P}^5	\mathbb{P}^6	...
(2, -1)			\mathbb{P}^0	\mathbb{P}^1	\mathbb{P}^2	\mathbb{P}^3	\mathbb{P}^4	...
(3, -2)					\mathbb{P}^0	\mathbb{P}^1	\mathbb{P}^2	...
\vdots							\ddots	\ddots

4.2. Self-maps on moduli spaces of Higgs bundles on \mathbb{P}^1 with marked points

Let p be an odd prime number. Since the rank $r = 2$ for any element in M , by Corollary-Definition 3.8 we know that $f_1 = 1$ and $L_1 = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\frac{1-p}{2})$. In other words, the self-map is given by

$$\varphi : (E, \theta) \mapsto (\text{Gr} \circ C_1^{-1}(E, \theta)) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\frac{1-p}{2}),$$

where the filtration on $C_1^{-1}(E, \theta)$ is the Simpson’s graded semistable Hodge filtration. Let us denote $(V, \nabla) = C_1^{-1}(E, \theta)$, which is a rank 2 degree p stable de Rham bundle over \mathbb{P}^1 . Using Grothendieck’s theorem, one gets $V \cong \mathcal{O}(l_1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(l_2)$ with $l_1 + l_2 = p$ (assume $l_1 < l_2$). In this case, the Simpson’s graded semistable Hodge filtration is just the natural filtration $(\mathcal{O}(l_2) \subset V)$.

Since (V, ∇) is stable, $\mathcal{O}(l_2)$ cannot be ∇ -invariant, which means the Higgs field

$$\text{Gr} \nabla : \mathcal{O}(l_2) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(l_1) \otimes \Omega_{\mathbb{P}^1}^1(m) \cong \mathcal{O}(l_1 + m - 2)$$

is nontrivial. Thus, $l_2 \leq l_1 + m - 2$. Combining with the fact $l_1 + l_2 = p$ and $l_1 < l_2$, one gets

$$(l_1, l_2) = (\frac{p-1}{2}, \frac{p+1}{2}), (\frac{p-3}{2}, \frac{p+3}{2}), \dots, \text{ or } ([\frac{p-m+3}{2}], [\frac{p+m-2}{2}]).$$

For $m \geq 5$, the jumping phenomena appears, i.e. there exists $[(E, \theta)] \in M(d_2, d_1)$ such that the type of $(\text{Gr} \circ C_1^{-1}(E, \theta)) \otimes \mathcal{O}(\frac{1-p}{2})$ is different from (d_2, d_1) .

Next we shall characterize the jumping locus on $M(d_2, d_1)$. Define a \mathbb{Z} -valued function l on $M(d_2, d_1)$: for each $[(E, \theta)] \in M(d_2, d_1)$, set $l([(E, \theta)]) = l([\theta]) := l_2$.

Lemma 4.1. *The function l on $M(d_2, d_1)$ is upper semicontinuous.*

Proof. Define

$$\mathcal{U}_n := \{[\theta] \in \mathbb{P}H^0(\mathcal{O}(d_2 - d_1 + m - 2)) : l([\theta]) \leq n\}.$$

One only needs to prove that \mathcal{U}_n is Zariski open in $\mathbb{P}^{d_2-d_1+m-2}$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Recall the proof of Grothendieck’s theorem, for $(V_\theta, \nabla) := C_{1,2}^{-1}(\mathcal{O}(d_2) \oplus \mathcal{O}(d_1), \theta)$ one defines

$$m := \min\{\lambda \in \mathbb{Z} : H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, V_\theta(\lambda)) \neq \emptyset\}$$

and gets the splitting

$$V_\theta \cong \mathcal{O}(-m) \oplus \mathcal{O}(p + m) \quad (p + m \leq -m).$$

Therefore, we have $l([\theta]) = -m$. Since $[\theta] \in \mathcal{U}_n$, it follows that $-m \leq n$. But this means $-n - 1 < -n \leq m$. Thus $H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, V_\theta(-n - 1)) = 0$.

By the semicontinuity of the rank of the direct image sheaf, we know that

$$H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, V_{\theta'}(-n - 1)) = 0$$

for θ' in a neighborhood of θ . This means $l([\theta']) \leq n$ in a neighborhood. Therefore, \mathcal{U}_n is Zariski open for each $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. ■

Construction of the universal Simpson graded semistable Hodge filtration and the rational self-map. Now we consider the first component of moduli scheme $M(1, 0)$ and the universal Higgs bundle (E^u, θ^u) on $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathcal{U}_{\frac{p+1}{2}}$:

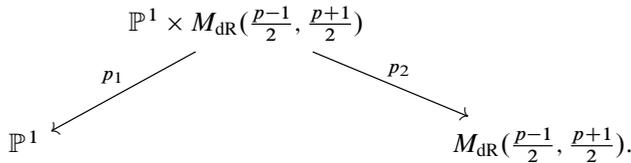
$$E^u = (\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1} \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1)) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathcal{U}_{\frac{p+1}{2}}},$$

$$\theta^u|_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \{x\}} = \theta_x \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}}(\mathcal{O}(1), \mathcal{O} \otimes \Omega_{\mathbb{P}^1}^1(\log \mathcal{D}))$$

for $x \in \mathcal{U}_{\frac{p+1}{2}}$. Applying the inverse Cartier functor, we get the universal de Rham bundle (V^u, ∇^u) on $\mathbb{P}^1 \times M_{\text{dR}}(\frac{p-1}{2}, \frac{p+1}{2})$. Here $M_{\text{dR}}(\frac{p-1}{2}, \frac{p+1}{2})$ is the corresponded component of the moduli space of semistable de Rham bundles with rank 2 degree p , i.e. $[(V, \nabla)]$ with $V \cong \mathcal{O}(\frac{p-1}{2}) \oplus \mathcal{O}(\frac{p+1}{2})$. For each $s \in M_{\text{dR}}(\frac{p-1}{2}, \frac{p+1}{2})$, we know that

$$\mathcal{O}(\frac{p+1}{2}) \hookrightarrow V_s$$

gives a Hodge filtration. In order to find a Hodge filtration on (V^u, ∇^u) , we shall construct a subsheaf $\mathcal{F} \subset V^u$ such that $\mathcal{F}_s \cong \mathcal{O}(\frac{p+1}{2})$. We have the following diagram:



Define

$$\mathcal{L} := p_{2*}(p_1^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-\frac{p+1}{2}) \otimes V^u).$$

For each $s \in M_{\text{dR}}(\frac{p-1}{2}, \frac{p+1}{2})$,

$$\mathcal{L}_s = H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-\frac{p+1}{2}) \otimes V_s^u).$$

By the definition of $\mathcal{U}_{\frac{p+1}{2}}$ and $M_{\text{dR}}(\frac{p-1}{2}, \frac{p+1}{2})$, we know that

$$V_s^u \cong \mathcal{O}(\frac{p-1}{2}) \oplus \mathcal{O}(\frac{p+1}{2}).$$

By Grauert’s theorem (see [12, Corollary 12.9]), \mathcal{L} is a line bundle on $M_{\text{dR}}(\frac{p-1}{2}, \frac{p+1}{2})$. Now we define

$$\mathcal{F} := p_1^* \mathcal{O}(\frac{p+1}{2}) \otimes p_2^* \mathcal{L}$$

as a line bundle on $\mathbb{P}^1 \times M_{\text{dR}}(\frac{p-1}{2}, \frac{p+1}{2})$. Then there is a canonical nonzero morphism

from \mathcal{F} to V^u :

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F} &= p_1^* \mathcal{O}(\frac{p+1}{2}) \otimes p_2^* p_{2*}(p_1^* \mathcal{O}(-\frac{p+1}{2}) \otimes V^u) \\ &\xrightarrow{\neq 0} p_1^* \mathcal{O}(\frac{p+1}{2}) \otimes p_1^* \mathcal{O}(-\frac{p+1}{2}) \otimes V^u \cong V^u. \end{aligned}$$

Thus the image $\text{Im}(\mathcal{F} \rightarrow V^u)$ is a line subbundle of V^u on a Zariski dense open subset W of $M_{\text{dR}}(\frac{p-1}{2}, \frac{p+1}{2})$, which gives the Hodge filtration of V^u on W .

By the discussion above, $U := C(W)$ is a Zariski open set of $M(1, 0)$, where C is the morphism induced by the Cartier functor. All Higgs bundles (E, θ) in U will be sent back to $M(1, 0)$ by applying the inverse Cartier transform, taking the quotient of $\mathcal{F}_{[C^{-1}(E, \theta)]} \cong \mathcal{O}(\frac{p+1}{2})$ and tensoring with $\mathcal{O}(\frac{1-p}{2})$. This process actually gives us a functor, which we denote as

$$\text{Gr}_{\frac{p+1}{2}} \circ C_1^{-1}(\cdot) \otimes \mathcal{O}(\frac{1-p}{2}).$$

We want to represent this functor as a rational self-map on the moduli scheme $M(1, 0)$.

Lemma 4.2. *The functor $\text{Gr}_{\frac{p+1}{2}} \circ C_1^{-1}(\cdot) \otimes \mathcal{O}(\frac{1-p}{2})$ induces a rational map*

$$\varphi : M(1, 0) \dashrightarrow M(1, 0).$$

Proof. Let $\underline{M}(1, 0)$ denote the moduli functor of semistable graded Higgs bundles of type $(1, 0)$ (see Section 4.1 for details), which is represented by the scheme $M(1, 0)$. And \underline{U} denotes the subfunctor corresponding to U . Note that the functor

$$\text{Gr}_{\frac{p+1}{2}} \circ C_1^{-1}(\cdot) \otimes \mathcal{O}(\frac{1-p}{2})$$

gives a natural transform between these two moduli functors \underline{U} and $\underline{M}(1, 0)$. As $\underline{M}(1, 0)$ is represented by $M(1, 0)$, one gets the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{U} & & \\ \downarrow & \dashrightarrow & \\ \underline{M}(1, 0) & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}_k(\cdot, M(1, 0)). \end{array}$$

By the universal property of the coarse moduli scheme, one gets a natural transform

$$\text{Hom}_k(\cdot, U) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_k(\cdot, M(1, 0)).$$

Take $\text{Id} \in \text{Hom}_k(U, U)$, the natural transform will give the k -morphism

$$U \rightarrow M(1, 0).$$

One can easily check that this map is induced by the self-map. ■

Remark. We only deal with the first strata $\mathcal{U}_{\frac{p+1}{2}}$ here. Actually the argument above can be applied for each strata $\mathcal{U}_{k+1}/\mathcal{U}_k$, for $k = \frac{p+1}{2}, \frac{p+3}{2}, \frac{p+5}{2}, \dots$. The restriction of the self-map on each strata is a rational map from $\mathcal{U}_{k+1}/\mathcal{U}_k$ to $M(k - \frac{p-1}{2}, \frac{p+1}{2} - k)$. Therefore, the self-map is a constructible map.

Now we want to prove:

Lemma 4.3. *The rational map φ is dominant.*

Proof. We prove this lemma by induction on the number m of the marked points. For $m = 3$, the lemma trivially holds since M is just a point. Now suppose the statement is true for the case of $m - 1$ marked points. We want to prove φ is dominant for the case of m marked points. Set $Z := \overline{\text{Im}(\varphi)} \subset M(1, 0)$ and we want to prove $Z = M(1, 0)$. Suppose Z is a proper subscheme of $M(1, 0) \cong \mathbb{P}^{m-3}$. Then $\dim Z \leq m - 4$. Denote $M(\hat{x}_i)$ to be the moduli space of semistable graded Higgs bundles of rank 2 degree 1 over \mathbb{P}^1 , with nilpotent logarithmic Higgs fields which have $m - 1$ poles $\{x_1, \dots, \hat{x}_i, \dots, x_m\}$. Then one can define a natural embedding $M(\hat{x}_i) \hookrightarrow M$ by forgetting one marked point x_i . Therefore,

$$\bigcup_i \varphi(M(\hat{x}_i; 1, 0)) \subset Z,$$

where $M(\hat{x}_i; 1, 0)$ is the component of $M(\hat{x}_i)$ with maximal dimension. Then we know that $M(\hat{x}_i; 1, 0) \cong \mathbb{P}^{m-4}$. So $\dim Z = m - 4$ by the assumption that φ is dominant for the case $m - 1$. And Z has more than one irreducible component. But this is impossible since Z is the Zariski closure of $\varphi(M(1, 0)) \cong \varphi(\mathbb{P}^{m-3})$, which is irreducible. ■

Now we can state and prove the main result of this section:

Theorem 4.4. *The set of periodic points of φ is Zariski dense in $M(1, 0)$. Combining this with Proposition 3.9, one gets infinitely many irreducible crystalline projective representations of the fundamental group.*

To prove this, we need a theorem of Hrushovski:

Theorem 4.5 (Hrushovski [13], see also [5, Theorem 3.7]). *Let Y be an affine variety over \mathbb{F}_q , and let $\Gamma \subset (Y \times_{\mathbb{F}_q} Y) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_q} \overline{\mathbb{F}_q}$ be an irreducible subvariety over $\overline{\mathbb{F}_q}$. Assume the two projections $\Gamma \rightarrow Y$ are dominant. Then, for any closed subvariety $W \subsetneq Y$, there exists $x \in Y(\overline{\mathbb{F}_q})$ such that $(x, x^{q^m}) \in \Gamma$ and $x \notin W$ for large enough natural number m .*

Proof of Theorem 4.4. For each Zariski open subset $\mathcal{U} \subset M(1, 0)$, we need to find a periodic point x of φ such that $x \in \mathcal{U}$. We take Y to be an affine neighborhood of $M(1, 0)$. Furthermore, Γ is the intersection of $\Gamma_\varphi \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_q} \overline{\mathbb{F}_q}$ and $(Y \times_{\mathbb{F}_q} Y) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_q} \overline{\mathbb{F}_q}$, and W is defined to be the union of $(M(1, 0) \setminus \mathcal{U}) \cap Y$ and the indeterminacy of φ . By Lemma 4.3, the projections $\Gamma \rightarrow Y$ are dominant. So we can apply Theorem 4.5 and find a point $x \in Y(\overline{\mathbb{F}_q})$ such that $(x, x^{q^m}) \in \Gamma$ and $x \notin W$ for some m . Therefore, we have $x \in \mathcal{U}$, φ is well-defined at x and $\varphi(x) = x^{q^m}$ ($Y \subset \mathbb{A}^r$, so x can be written as $(x_1, \dots, x_r) \in \mathbb{A}^r(\overline{\mathbb{F}_q})$ and $x^{q^m} := (x_1^{q^m}, \dots, x_r^{q^m})$). The rational map φ is well-defined at x means that φ is also well-defined at x^{q^N} for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$. Then we have

$$\varphi(\varphi(x)) = \varphi(x^{q^m}) = \varphi(x)^{q^m} = x^{q^{2m}}$$

Thus

$$\varphi^N(x) = x^{q^{Nm}} = x$$

for N large enough. That means, x is a periodic point of φ . ■

4.3. An explicit formula of the self-map in the case of four marked points

In this subsection, we give an explicit formula of the self-map in case of $m = 4$ marked points. Using Möbius transformation on \mathbb{P}^1 , we may assume these 4 points are of form $\{0, 1, \infty, \lambda\}$. By Section 4.1, the moduli space M is connected and isomorphic to \mathbb{P}^1 , where the isomorphism is given by sending (E, θ) to the zero locus $(\theta)_0 \in \mathbb{P}^1$. To emphasize the dependence of the self-map on λ and p , we rewrite the self-map by $\varphi_{\lambda,p}$. By calculation, details are given in the appendix Section A.1, we get

$$\varphi_{\lambda,p}(z) = \frac{z^p}{\lambda^{p-1}} \cdot \left(\frac{f_\lambda(z^p)}{g_\lambda(z^p)} \right)^2,$$

where $f_\lambda(z^p)$ is the determinant of matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\lambda^p(1-z^p) - (\lambda^p - z^p)\lambda^2}{2} & \frac{\lambda^p(1-z^p) - (\lambda^p - z^p)\lambda^3}{3} & \dots & \frac{\lambda^p(1-z^p) - (\lambda^p - z^p)\lambda^{\frac{p+1}{2}}}{\frac{p+1}{2}} \\ \frac{\lambda^p(1-z^p) - (\lambda^p - z^p)\lambda^3}{3} & \frac{\lambda^p(1-z^p) - (\lambda^p - z^p)\lambda^4}{4} & \dots & \frac{\lambda^p(1-z^p) - (\lambda^p - z^p)\lambda^{\frac{p+3}{2}}}{\frac{p+3}{2}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\lambda^p(1-z^p) - (\lambda^p - z^p)\lambda^{\frac{p+1}{2}}}{\frac{p+1}{2}} & \frac{\lambda^p(1-z^p) - (\lambda^p - z^p)\lambda^{\frac{p+3}{2}}}{\frac{p+3}{2}} & \dots & \frac{\lambda^p(1-z^p) - (\lambda^p - z^p)\lambda^{p-1}}{p-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

and $g_\lambda(z^p)$ is the determinant of matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\lambda^p(1-z^p) - (\lambda^p - z^p)\lambda^1}{1} & \frac{\lambda^p(1-z^p) - (\lambda^p - z^p)\lambda^2}{2} & \dots & \frac{\lambda^p(1-z^p) - (\lambda^p - z^p)\lambda^{\frac{p-1}{2}}}{\frac{p-1}{2}} \\ \frac{\lambda^p(1-z^p) - (\lambda^p - z^p)\lambda^2}{2} & \frac{\lambda^p(1-z^p) - (\lambda^p - z^p)\lambda^3}{3} & \dots & \frac{\lambda^p(1-z^p) - (\lambda^p - z^p)\lambda^{\frac{p+1}{2}}}{\frac{p+1}{2}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\lambda^p(1-z^p) - (\lambda^p - z^p)\lambda^{\frac{p-1}{2}}}{\frac{p-1}{2}} & \frac{\lambda^p(1-z^p) - (\lambda^p - z^p)\lambda^{\frac{p+1}{2}}}{\frac{p+1}{2}} & \dots & \frac{\lambda^p(1-z^p) - (\lambda^p - z^p)\lambda^{p-2}}{p-2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

By calculation, for $p = 3$ one has

$$\varphi_{\lambda,3}(z) = z^3 \left(\frac{z^3 + \lambda(\lambda + 1)}{(\lambda + 1)z^3 + \lambda^2} \right)^2$$

and $\varphi_{\lambda,3}(z) = z^{3^2}$ if and only if $\lambda = -1$; for $p = 5$, one has

$$\varphi_{\lambda,5}(z) = z^5 \left(\frac{z^{10} - \lambda(\lambda + 1)(\lambda^2 - \lambda + 1)z^5 + \lambda^4(\lambda^2 - \lambda + 1)}{(\lambda^2 - \lambda + 1)z^{10} - \lambda^2(\lambda + 1)(\lambda^2 - \lambda + 1)z^5 + \lambda^6} \right)^2,$$

and $\varphi_{\lambda,5}(z) = z^{5^2}$ if and only if λ is a 6-th primitive root of unit; for $p = 7$ one has

$$\varphi_{\lambda,7}(z) = z^7 \left(\frac{z^{21} + 2\lambda(\lambda + 1)(\lambda^2 + \lambda + 1)(\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 1)z^{14} + \lambda^4(\lambda + 1)^2(\lambda^2 + \lambda + 1)(\lambda^2 + 1)z^7 + \lambda^9(\lambda + 1)(\lambda^2 + \lambda + 1)}{(\lambda + 1)(\lambda^2 + \lambda + 1)z^{21} + \lambda^2(\lambda + 1)^2(\lambda^2 + \lambda + 1)(\lambda^2 + 1)z^{14} + 2\lambda^6(\lambda + 1)(\lambda^2 + \lambda + 1)(\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 1)z^7 + \lambda^{12}} \right)^2$$

and $\varphi_{\lambda,7}(z) = z^{7^2}$ if and only if $(\lambda + 1)(\lambda^2 + \lambda + 1) = 0$.

We regard $\varphi_{\lambda,p}$ as a self-map on \mathbb{P}^1 , which is rational and of degree $p^2 \neq 1$. Thus it has $p^2 + 1$ fixed \bar{k} -points counting with multiplicity. Suppose Conjecture 4.8 holds; then the multiplicity of each fixed point equals 1. Let $(E, \theta)/\mathbb{P}_{k'}^1$ be a fixed point of $\varphi_{\lambda,p}$ defined over some extension field k' of k . Then in the language of Higgs–de Rham flow, (E, θ) is the initial term of a twisted 1-periodic Higgs–de Rham flow over $\mathbb{P}_{k'}^1$.

4.4. *Lifting of twisted periodic logarithmic Higgs–de Rham flow on the projective line with marked points and strong irreducibility*

Here we just consider 1-periodic case, for the higher-periodic case the treatment is similar. First of all, Higgs bundles considered here are given by logarithmic 1-forms on the punctured projective line vanishing at one point. They lift unobstructed to $W_n(k)$. Secondly, the obstruction group of lifting Hodge filtration in this case is $H^1(\mathbb{P}_k^1, \mathcal{O}(-1)) = 0$. Hence those two conditions required in Proposition 3.5 hold true and one lifts (E, θ) to a twist periodic Higgs bundle over $\mathbb{P}_{W_2}^1$. Recall the proof of Proposition 3.5, one constructs a self-map on the torsor space of all liftings of (E, θ) , and the fixed points of this self-map correspond to those liftings of the twisted 1-periodic Higgs–de Rham flow. Fix a point x_0 in the torsor space; we identify the torsor space (3.1) with k . Let x be any point in the torsor space, and denote $z = x - x_0 \in k$. By Corollary B.7 and Proposition B.5, there exists an element $a \in k$ such that $az^p = \text{Gr} \circ C^{-1}(x) - \text{Gr} \circ C^{-1}(x_0)$. Denote $b = \text{Gr} \circ C^{-1}(x_0) - x_0 \in k$. Then the self-map on this torsor space is of form

$$z \mapsto az^p + b,$$

where $a, b \in k$.

Case 1: $a = 0$. Then $z = b$ is the unique fixed point of the self-map. In other words, there is a unique twisted periodic lifting of the given twisted 1-periodic Higgs–de Rham flow over $\mathbb{P}_{W_2(k)}^1$.

Case 2: $a \neq 0$. Let $z_0 \in \bar{k}$ be a solution of $z = az^p + b$. Then

$$\Sigma = \{i \cdot a^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} + z_0 : i \in \mathbb{F}_p\}$$

is the set of all solutions. If $a \neq 0$ is not a $(p - 1)$ -st power of any element in k^\times , then $\#(\Sigma \cap k) \leq 1$. In other words there is at most one twisted 1-periodic lifting over $\mathbb{P}_{W_2(k)}^1$ of the given twisted 1-periodic Higgs–de Rham flow. If $a \neq 0$ is a $(p - 1)$ -st power of some element in k^\times , then $\#(\Sigma \cap k) = 0$ or p . In other words, if the twisted 1-periodic Higgs–de Rham flow is liftable then there are exactly p liftings over $\mathbb{P}_{W_2(k)}^1$. If we consider the lifting problem over an extension k' of k , which contains Σ , then there are exactly p liftings of the twisted 1-periodic Higgs–de Rham flow over $\mathbb{P}_{W_2(k')}^1$. Repeating the same argument for lifting over truncated Witt ring of higher order, we lift twisted periodic Higgs–de Rham flows over $W(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p)$. We prove:

Theorem 4.6. *Any periodic Higgs bundle in $M(1, 0)_{\mathbb{F}_q}$ lifts to a periodic Higgs bundle in $M(1, 0)_{\mathbb{Z}_p^*}$.*

We recall the notion of strong irreducibility of representations, which is introduced in [18, Proposition 1.4]. Let $\rho : \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\mathcal{X}_K^0) \rightarrow \text{PGL}_r(\mathbb{Z}_p^{\text{ur}})$ be a representation and let $\bar{\rho}$ be the restriction of ρ to the geometric fundamental group $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\mathcal{X}_{\bar{K}}^0)$. We say ρ is strongly irreducible if for any surjective and generically finite logarithmic morphism

$$f : \mathcal{Y}_{\bar{K}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_{\bar{K}},$$

the pull-back representation $f^*(\bar{\rho})$ is irreducible.

Proposition 4.7. *Let*

$$\rho : \pi_1^{\text{ét}}((\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \mathcal{D})_{\mathbb{Q}_p^{\text{ur}}}) \rightarrow \text{PGL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p^{\text{ur}})$$

be a representation corresponding to a lifted twisted periodic logarithmic Higgs bundle $(E, \theta) = (\mathcal{O}(1) \oplus \mathcal{O}, \theta)$ over $(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{D})_{\mathbb{Z}_p^{\text{ur}}}$. Then ρ is strongly irreducible.

Proof. Denote $\mathcal{Y} = \mathbb{P}^1 = \mathcal{X}$. We take the double cover of \mathbb{P}^1

$$\sigma : \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$$

defined by $z \mapsto z^2$, which is ramified on $\{0, \infty\} \subset \mathcal{D}$. Taking the logarithmic structure $\mathcal{D}' := \sigma^*(\mathcal{D})$ on \mathcal{Y} , we obtain that σ is a logarithmic étale morphism with respect to the logarithmic structures \mathcal{D} and \mathcal{D}' .

The logarithmic inverse Cartier transforms on both logarithmic curves are compatible with respect to σ^* . We may choose compatible local Frobenius liftings on both logarithmic curves. Let \mathcal{U} be a small affine open subset of \mathcal{X} and denote $\mathcal{V} = \sigma^{-1}\mathcal{U}$. According to the commutative diagram of logarithmic schemes

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 (V_1, \mathcal{D}'|_{V_1}) & \xrightarrow{\Phi_{V_1}} & (\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{D}'|_{\mathcal{V}}) \\
 \text{closed embedding} \downarrow & \nearrow \exists \Phi_{\mathcal{V}} & \downarrow \sigma \\
 (\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{D}'|_{\mathcal{V}}) & \xrightarrow{\Phi_{\mathcal{U} \circ \sigma}} & (\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{D}|_{\mathcal{U}})
 \end{array}$$

and the logarithmic étaleness of σ , [15, Proposition 3.12] implies that there exists a Frobenius lifting $\Phi_{\mathcal{V}}$ on \mathcal{V} fitting into the commutative diagram. Since the inverse Cartier transforms is constructed by using the pull-back via local Frobenius liftings, the local inverse Cartier transforms² on both logarithmic curves are compatible with respect to σ^* . After the gluing process, one gets global compatibility.

²The original inverse Cartier transform is defined by Ogus and Vologodsky [28] for characteristic p . And lately, it was generalized to the truncated version by Lan, Sheng and Zuo [20] and to the logarithmic version by Schepler [30] and Lan, Sheng, Yang and Zuo [18]. Here we need a truncated logarithmic version. In this case, the inverse Cartier transform is defined in the same manner as in [20] except that there are some restrictions on the choices of local liftings of the Frobenius map. The existence of such kind liftings is given by [6, Proposition 9.7]. It is routine to give an explicit definition. We left it to the readers.

According to the compatibility of logarithmic inverse Cartier transforms on both logarithmic curves, the periodicity is preserved by the pull-back σ^* , i.e. if $(E, \theta)^{(1)}$ is a logarithmic $\mathcal{O}(1)^{\otimes \frac{p-1}{2}}$ -twisted periodic Higgs bundle over $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{D})_1$, then

$$\sigma^*(E, \theta)^{(1)} \otimes \mathcal{O}(1)^{-1}$$

is a logarithmic periodic Higgs bundle over $(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{D}')_1$ and one has $\sigma^*\theta \neq 0$. Furthermore, if $(E, \theta)^{(l)}$ is a lifting of $(E, \theta)^{(1)}$ to $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{D})_l$ as a twisted periodic Higgs bundle, then

$$\sigma^*(E, \theta)^{(l)} \otimes \mathcal{O}(1)^{-1}$$

is a lifting of $\sigma^*(E, \theta)^{(1)} \otimes \mathcal{O}(1)^{-1}$ to $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{D})_l$ as a periodic Higgs bundle. In this way we show that the projective representation $\sigma^*\rho$ lifts to a GL_2 -crystalline representation

$$\rho' : \pi_1^{\text{ét}}((\mathcal{Y} \setminus \mathcal{D}')_{\mathbb{Q}_p^{\text{ur}}}) \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p^{\text{ur}})$$

corresponding to the Higgs bundle

$$\sigma^*((E, \theta)) \otimes \mathcal{O}(-1) =: (E, \theta)'$$

over $(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{D}')_{\mathbb{Z}_p^{\text{ur}}}$ of the form

$$(\mathcal{O}(1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(-1), \sigma^*\theta_{\neq 0} : \mathcal{O}(1) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(-1) \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{Y}}^1(\log \mathcal{D}')).$$

By the same argument used in the proof of [18, Proposition 1.4], we are going to show that ρ' is strongly irreducible. Hence ρ is strongly irreducible. Let $f : \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ be a surjective logarithmic morphism between logarithmic curves. By the example in [9, p. 861], one can see that the generalized representation associated to $(E, \theta)'_{\mathbb{C}_p} := (E, \theta)' \otimes \mathbb{C}_p$ is compatible with $\bar{\rho}'$ by tensoring with \mathbb{C}_p . We can find a finite extension field K' of \mathbb{Q}_p^{ur} with its integral ring $\mathcal{O}_{K'}$ such that $\mathcal{Z}_{\bar{K}}$ has an integral model $\mathcal{Z}_{\mathcal{O}_{K'}}$ over $\mathcal{O}_{K'}$ and with toroidal singularity. By the construction of the correspondence ([9, Theorem 6]), the twisted pull-back of the graded Higgs bundle $f^\circ(E, \theta)'_{\mathbb{C}_p}$ corresponds to the pull-back representation of $\bar{\rho}' \otimes \mathbb{C}_p$ to $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\mathcal{Z}_{\mathbb{C}_p}^{\circ})$. By the construction of the twisted pull-back, one has a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow (f^*\mathcal{O}(-1), 0)_{\mathbb{C}_p} \rightarrow f^\circ(E, \theta)'_{\mathbb{C}_p} \rightarrow (f^*\mathcal{O}(1), 0)_{\mathbb{C}_p} \rightarrow 0,$$

and that the Higgs field of $f^\circ(E, \theta)'_{\mathbb{C}_p}$ is nonzero. Assume by contradiction $f^*\bar{\rho}' \otimes \mathbb{C}_p$ is not irreducible. Then it contains a 1-dimensional \mathbb{C}_p -subrepresentation. By [9, p. 860, last paragraph], it follows that $f^\circ(E, \theta)'_{\mathbb{C}_p}$ contains a rank-1 Higgs subbundle $(N, 0)$ of $\text{deg } N = 0$. Since the Higgs field of $f^\circ(E, \theta)'_{\mathbb{C}_p}$ is nonzero, $(f^*\mathcal{O}(-1), 0)_{\mathbb{C}_p}$ in the above short exact sequence is the unique rank-1 Higgs subbundle. Hence, one obtains a nonzero factor map

$$(N, 0) \rightarrow (f^*\mathcal{O}(-1), 0)_{\mathbb{C}_p}.$$

But it is impossible, since $\text{deg } N > \text{deg } f^*\mathcal{O}(-1)$. The proof is completed. ■

Remark. The inverse Cartier functor over truncated Witt rings was defined by Lan, Sheng and Zuo [20].

4.5. Examples of dynamics of Higgs–de Rham flow on \mathbb{P}^1 with four marked points

In the following, we give some examples in case $k = \mathbb{F}_{3^4}$. For any $\lambda \in k \setminus \{0, 1\}$, the map $\varphi_{\lambda,3}$ is a self- k -morphism on \mathbb{P}_k^1 . So it can be restricted as a self-map on the set of all k -points

$$\varphi_{\lambda,3} : k \cup \{\infty\} \rightarrow k \cup \{\infty\}.$$

Since $\alpha = \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{-1}}$ is a generator of $k = \mathbb{F}_{3^4}$ over \mathbb{F}_3 , every elements in k can be uniquely expressed in the form

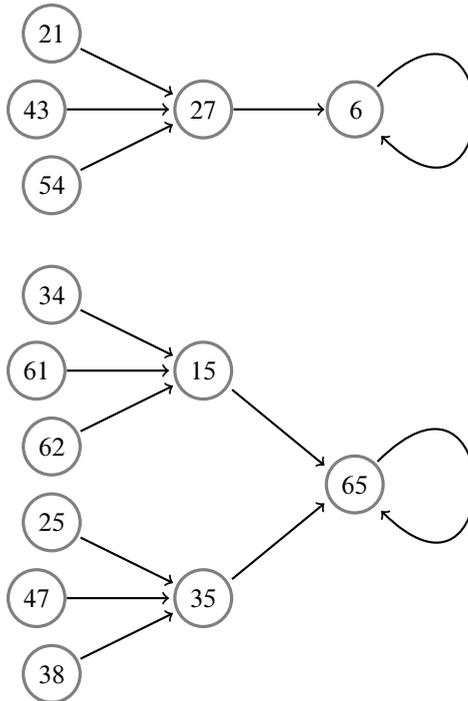
$$a_3\alpha^3 + a_2\alpha^2 + a_1\alpha + a_0, \quad a_3, a_2, a_1, a_0 \in \{0, 1, 2\}. \tag{4.1}$$

We use the integer $27a_3 + 9a_2 + 3a_1 + a_0 \in [0, 80]$ stand for the element in (4.1). By identifying the set $k \cup \infty$ with $\{0, 1, 2, \dots, 80, \infty\}$ in this way, we get a self-map on $\{0, 1, 2, \dots, 80, \infty\}$ for all $\lambda \in k$

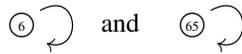
$$\varphi_{\lambda,3} : \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 80, \infty\} \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 80, \infty\}.$$

In the following diagrams, the arrow $\textcircled{\beta} \rightarrow \textcircled{\gamma}$ means $\gamma = \varphi_{\lambda,3}(\beta)$. An m -length loop in the following diagrams just stands for a twisted m -periodic Higgs–de Rham flow, which corresponds to $\text{PGL}_2(\mathbb{F}_{3^m})$ -representation by Theorem 3.4 and Theorem 3.14.

- For $\lambda = 2\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{-1}}$, we have



The 1-length loops

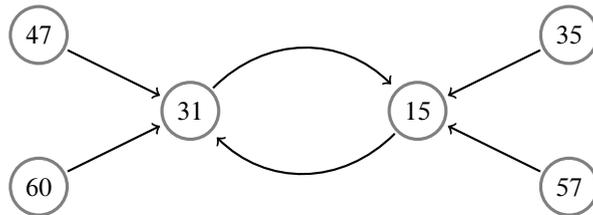


in the diagrams above correspond to projective representations of form

$$\pi_1^{\text{ét}}\left(\mathbb{P}_{W(\mathbb{F}_{3^4})[1/3]}^1 \setminus \{0, 1, \infty, 2\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{-1}}\}\right) \rightarrow \text{PGL}_2(\mathbb{F}_3),$$

where $W(\mathbb{F}_{3^4})[1/3]$ is the unique unramified extension of \mathbb{Q}_3 of degree 4.

- For $\lambda = \sqrt{-1}$, we have



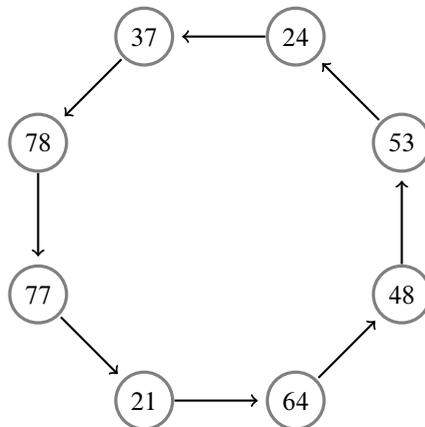
The 2-length loop



corresponds to a projective representation of form

$$\pi_1^{\text{ét}}\left(\mathbb{P}_{W(\mathbb{F}_{3^4})[1/3]}^1 \setminus \{0, 1, \infty, \sqrt{-1}\}\right) \rightarrow \text{PGL}_2(\mathbb{F}_{3^2}).$$

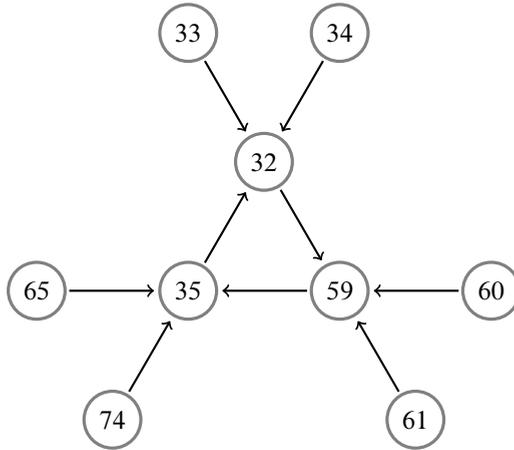
We also have diagram



which is an 8-length loop and corresponds to a projective representation of form

$$\pi_1^{\text{ét}}\left(\mathbb{P}_{W(\mathbb{F}_{3^8})[1/3]}^1 \setminus \{0, 1, \infty, \sqrt{-1}\}\right) \rightarrow \text{PGL}_2(\mathbb{F}_{3^8}).$$

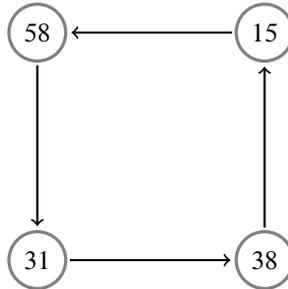
- For $\lambda = 2 + \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{-1}}$, one has



and the 3-length loop in this diagram corresponds to a projective representation of form

$$\pi_1^{\text{ét}} \left(\mathbb{P}_{W(\mathbb{F}_{312})[1/3]}^1 \setminus \{0, 1, \infty, 2 + \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{-1}}\} \right) \rightarrow \text{PGL}_2(\mathbb{F}_{33}).$$

We also have



which is a 4-length loop and corresponds to a projective representation of form

$$\pi_1^{\text{ét}} \left(\mathbb{P}_{W(\mathbb{F}_{34})[1/3]}^1 \setminus \{0, 1, \infty, 2 + \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{-1}}\} \right) \rightarrow \text{PGL}_2(\mathbb{F}_{34}).$$

4.6. *Questions on periodic Higgs bundles and torsion points on the associated elliptic curve*

For $\mathbb{P}_{W(\mathbb{F}_q)}^1$ with four marked points $\{0, 1, \infty, \lambda\}$ we denote the associated elliptic curve as the double cover $\pi : \mathcal{C}_\lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ ramified on $\{0, 1, \infty, \lambda\}$ and

$$[p] : \mathcal{C}_\lambda \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_\lambda$$

to be the multiplication by p map.

Conjecture 4.8. *The following diagram commutes:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{C}_\lambda & \xrightarrow{[p]} & \mathcal{C}_\lambda \\
 \downarrow \pi & & \downarrow \pi \\
 \mathbb{P}^1 & \xrightarrow{\varphi_{\lambda,p}} & \mathbb{P}^1,
 \end{array}$$

where $\varphi_{\lambda,p}$ is the self-map induced by the Higgs–de Rham flow.

Conjecture 4.8 has been checked to be true for all primes $p \leq 50$.

Corollary 4.9. *Assuming Conjecture 4.8 holds. A Higgs bundle $(E, \theta) \in M(1, 0)_{\mathbb{F}_q}$ is periodic if and only if the zero $(\theta)_0 = \pi(x)$, where x is a torsion point in \mathcal{C}_λ of order coprime to p .*

In Theorem 4.6 we have shown that any periodic Higgs bundle in $M(1, 0)_{\mathbb{F}_q}$ lifts to a periodic Higgs bundle over \mathbb{Z}_p^{ur} . In fact, there are infinitely many liftings if $\phi_{\lambda,p} \neq z^{p^2}$.

Conjecture 4.10. *A periodic Higgs bundle (E, θ) in $M(1, 0)_{\mathbb{F}_q}$ lifts to a periodic Higgs bundle $(\mathcal{E},)$ in $M(1, 0)_{W(\mathbb{F}_{q^r})}$ if and only if $(\theta)_0 = \pi(x)$, where x is a torsion point in \mathcal{C}_λ of order coprime to p .*

4.7. Questions on ℓ -adic representation and ℓ -to- p companions

Kontsevich observed a relation between the set of isomorphic classes of $\text{GL}_2(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$ -local systems over $\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{0, 1, \infty, \lambda\}$ over \mathbb{F}_q and the set of rational points on C_λ over \mathbb{F}_q (see [17, Section 0.1]) via the work of Drinfeld on the Langlands program over function field. It looks quite mysterious as the elliptic curve appears in p -adic as well in ℓ -adic case. There should exist a relation between periodic Higgs bundles in the p -adic world and the Hecke-eigenforms in the ℓ -adic world via Abe’s solution of Deligne conjecture on ℓ -to- p companions. To make the analogy, we first lift the PGL_2 -representations to GL_2 -representations.

In this paragraph, we keep the notations in the proof of Proposition 4.7. Now we want to descent the GL_2 -representation

$$\rho' : \pi_1^{\text{ét}}((\mathcal{Y} \setminus \mathcal{D}')_{\mathbb{Q}_{q'}}) \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_q)$$

to a GL_2 -representation of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}((\mathcal{X} \setminus \mathcal{D})_{\mathbb{Q}_{q'}})$, whose projectification is just the projective representation ρ . There is a natural action of the deck transformation group

$$G = \text{Gal}(\mathcal{Y}/\mathcal{X})$$

on $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y}} = \sigma^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$, with $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}} = \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y}}^G$. Since 0 and ∞ are fixed by G , the action of G on $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y}}$ can be extended to $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y}}((0))$ and $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y}}((\infty))$. On the other hand, both $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y}}((0))$ and $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y}}((\infty))$ are isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y}}(1)$. We could endow two actions of G on the periodic Higgs bundle $\sigma^*(E, \theta) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y}}(1)^{-1}$. This is equivalent to endow a parabolic structure³ on

³Recall that to give a Higgs bundle with parabolic structure is equivalent to give a Higgs bundle over some Galois covering with an action of the deck transformation group. In our case, we can view $\sigma^*(E, \theta) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y}}(1)^{-1}$ with a G -action as the Higgs bundle (E, θ) with a parabolic structure.

the Higgs bundle (E, θ) . Extend the actions to the periodic graded Higgs–de Rham flow with initial term $\sigma^*(E, \theta) \otimes \mathcal{O}_Y(1)^{-1}$. Via Faltings’ functor \mathbb{D} , the actions of G on the flow induce actions of G on the sections of locally constant sheaf on $(Y \setminus D')_{\mathbb{Q}_{q'}}$. Then those G -invariant sections forms a locally constant sheaf on $(X \setminus D)_{\mathbb{Q}_{q'}}$. This gives us a $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_q)$ -representation of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X \setminus D)_{\mathbb{Q}_{q'}}$.

For example, if we choose the G -action on $\mathcal{O}_Y(1)$ via the isomorphism

$$\mathcal{O}_Y(1) \simeq \mathcal{O}_Y((\infty)).$$

Then one could lift the $\mathrm{PGL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_q)$ -representation to

$$\rho : \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X \setminus \{0, 1, \infty, \lambda\}) \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_q)$$

such that the local monodromy around $\{0, 1, \lambda\}$ are unipotent and around ∞ is quasi-unipotent with eigenvalue -1 .

Let $(V, \nabla, \mathrm{Fil}^\bullet, \Phi)$ be the Fontaine–Faltings module corresponding to ρ . Forgetting the Hodge filtration on V , one obtains a logarithmic F -isocrystal

$$(V, \nabla, \Phi)/(\mathbb{P}^1, \{0, 1, \lambda, \infty\})_{\mathbb{Q}_{q'}}$$

which should correspond to an ℓ -adic representation

$$\rho_\ell : \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{F}_{q'}}^1 \setminus \{0, 1, \lambda, \infty\}) \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_2(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$$

by applying Abe’s solution of Deligne’s conjecture on ℓ -to- p companion (see [1, Theorem 4.4.1] or [4, Theorem 7.4.1]). However, in order to apply Abe’s theorem one has to check the determinant of the F -isocrystal $(V, \nabla, \Phi_p)/(\mathbb{P}^1, \{0, 1, \lambda, \infty\})$ is of finite order (note that the category of F -isocrystal is a tensor category, and $\det(V, \nabla, \Phi_p)$ is of finite order just means that its some tensor power becomes the trivial F -isocrystal $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}$).

Conjecture 4.11. *There exist elements $u \in \mathbb{Z}_{q'}^*$ such that $(\det V, \det \nabla, u \det \Phi)$ corresponds to a finite character of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{Q}_{q'}}^1 \setminus \{0, 1, \infty, \lambda\})$.*

4.8. Projective F -units crystals on smooth projective curves

Let X be a smooth proper scheme over $W(k)$. In [20] an equivalence between the category of f -periodic vector bundles $(E, 0)$ of rank r over X_n (i.e. $(E, 0)$ initials an f -periodic Higgs–de Rham flow with zero Higgs fields in all Higgs terms) and the category of $\mathrm{GL}_r(W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f}))$ -representations of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_1)$ has been established. This result generalizes Katz’s original theorem for X being an affine variety. As an application of our main theorem, we show that:

Theorem 4.12. *The \mathbb{D}^P -functor is faithful from the category of rank- r twisted f -periodic vector bundles $(E, 0)$ over X_n to the category of projective $W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ -representations of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_{1,k'})$ of rank r , where k' is the minimal extension of k containing \mathbb{F}_{p^f} .*

Remark. For $n = 1$ the above theorem is just a projective version of Lange–Stuhler’s theorem.

Theorem 4.13 (Lifting twisted periodic vector bundles). *Let $(E, 0)/X_1$ be an twisted f -periodic vector bundle. Assume $H^2(X_1, \text{End}(E)) = 0$. Then for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists some positive integer f_n with $f \mid f_n$ such that $(E, 0)$ lifts to a twisted f_n -periodic vector bundle over X_n .*

Translate the above theorem in the terms of representations:

Theorem 4.14 (Lifting projective representations of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_1)$). *Let ρ be a projective \mathbb{F}_{p^f} -representation of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_1)$. Assume $H^2(X_1, \text{End}(\rho)) = 0$. Then there exist an positive integer f_n divisible by f such that ρ lifts to a projective $W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^{f_n}})$ -representation of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_{1,k'})$ for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, where k' is the minimal extension of k containing $\mathbb{F}_{p^{f_n}}$.*

Assume that \mathcal{X} is a smooth proper curve over $W(k)$, de Jong and Osserman (see [29, Appendix A]) have shown that the subset of periodic vector bundles over $X_{1,\bar{k}}$ is Zariski dense in the moduli space of semistable vector bundles over X_1 (Laszlo and Pauly have also studied some special case, see [25]). Hence by Lange–Stuhler’s theorem (see [21]) every periodic vector bundle corresponds to a $(P)\text{GL}_r(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ -representations of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_{1,k'})$, where f is the period and k' is a definition field of the periodic vector bundle containing \mathbb{F}_{p^f} .

Corollary 4.15. *It holds that every $(P)\text{GL}_r(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ -representation of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_{1,k'})$ lifts to a $(P)\text{GL}_r(W_n(\mathbb{F}_{p^{f_n}}))$ -representation of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_{1,k''})$ for some positive integer f_n divisible by f , where k'' is a definition field of the periodic vector bundle containing $\mathbb{F}_{p^{f_n}}$.*

Remark. It shall be very interesting to compare this result with Deninger–Werner’s theorem (see [3]). Let \mathcal{E} be a vector bundle over \mathcal{X} , we view it as a graded Higgs bundle with trivial filtration and trivial Higgs field. Suppose it is preperiodic over X_1 . Then it has strongly semistable reduction of degree zero. According to Deninger–Werner’s theorem, this vector bundle induces a $\text{GL}_r(\mathbb{C}_p)$ -representation of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_{\bar{K}})$.

5. Base change of twisted Fontaine–Faltings modules and twisted Higgs–de Rham flows over very ramified valuation rings

Let k be a finite field of characteristic p containing \mathbb{F}_{p^f} . Denote

$$K_0 = W(k)[\frac{1}{p}].$$

Let \mathcal{X} be a smooth proper scheme over $W(k)$ together with a smooth log structure $\mathcal{D}/W(k)$. For any finite extension K of K_0 , denote

$$X_K^o = (\mathcal{X} \times_{W(k)} \text{Spec } K) \setminus (\mathcal{D} \times_{W(k)} \text{Spec } K).$$

Recall that Theorem 3.14 guarantees the existence of nontrivial representations of étale fundamental group in terms of the existence of semistable graded Higgs bundles. Then the $\text{PGL}_r(\mathbb{F}_{p^f})$ -crystalline representation of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}((X_{K_0}^o))$ corresponding to the stable Higgs bundle should have some stronger property: its restriction to the geometric fundamental group $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}((\mathcal{X} \setminus \mathcal{D})_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p})$ is absolutely irreducible.

We outline the proof as follows. Fix a K_0 -point in X_{K_0} , one can pull back the representation ρ to a representation of the Galois group, whose image is finite. This finite quotient will give us a field extension K/K_0 such that the restriction of ρ on $\text{Gal}(\overline{K_0}/K)$ is trivial. That means

$$\rho(\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_K^o)) = \rho(\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_{\overline{K_0}}^o)).$$

So it suffices to prove the irreducibility of ρ on $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_K^o)$, which gives us the chance to apply the method of twisted periodic Higgs–de Rham flows as before. But the field extension K/K_0 is usually ramified. So we have to work out the construction in the previous sections to the very ramified case. Note that this section is deeply inspired by Faltings’ work [8].

5.1. Notations in the case of $\text{Spec } k$

In this notes, k will always be a perfect field of characteristic $p > 0$. Let π be a root of an Eisenstein polynomial

$$f(T) = T^e + \sum_{i=0}^{e-1} a_i T^i$$

of degree e over the Witt ring $W = W(k)$. Denote

$$K_0 = \text{Frac}(W) = W[\frac{1}{p}] \quad \text{and} \quad K = K_0[\pi],$$

where $K_0[\pi]$ is a totally ramified extension of K_0 of degree e . Denote by $W_\pi = W[\pi]$ the ring of integers of K , which is a complete discrete valuation ring with maximal ideal πW_π and the residue field $W_\pi/\pi W_\pi = k$. Denote by $W[[T]]$ the ring of formal power-series over W . Then

$$W_\pi = W[[T]]/f W[[T]].$$

The PD-hull \mathcal{B}_{W_π} of W_π is the PD-completion of the ring obtained by adjoining to $W[[T]]$ the divided powers $\frac{f^n}{n!}$. More precisely,

$$\mathcal{B}_{W_\pi} = \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n T^n \in K_0[[T]] : a_n [n/e]! \in W \text{ and } a_n [n/e]! \rightarrow 0 \right\}.$$

A decreasing filtration is defined on \mathcal{B}_{W_π} by the rule that $F^q(\mathcal{B}_{W_\pi})$ is the closure of the ideal generated by divided powers $\frac{f^n}{n!}$ with $n \geq q$. Note that the ring \mathcal{B}_{W_π} only depends on the degree e while this filtration depends on W_π and e . One has

$$\mathcal{B}_{W_\pi}/\text{Fil}^1 \mathcal{B}_{W_\pi} \simeq W_\pi.$$

There is a unique continuous homomorphism of W -algebra $\mathcal{B}_{W_\pi} \rightarrow B^+(W_\pi)$ which sends T to $[\pi]$. Here

$$\underline{\pi} = (\pi, \pi^{\frac{1}{p}}, \pi^{\frac{1}{p^2}}, \dots) \in \varprojlim \overline{R}.$$

We denote

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{W_\pi} = \mathcal{B}_{W_\pi}[\frac{f}{p}]$$

which is a subring of $K_0[[T]]$. The idea $(\frac{f}{p})$ induces a decreasing filtration $\text{Fil}^1 \widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{W_\pi}$ such that

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{W_\pi} / \text{Fil}^1 \widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{W_\pi} \simeq W_\pi.$$

The Frobenius endomorphism on W can be extended to an endomorphism φ on $K_0[[T]]$, where φ is given by $\varphi(T) = T^p$. Since $\varphi(f)$ is divisible by p , we have

$$\varphi(\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{W_\pi}) \subset \mathcal{B}_{W_\pi}.$$

Thus one gets two restrictions

$$\varphi : \widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{W_\pi} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{W_\pi} \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi : \mathcal{B}_{W_\pi} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{W_\pi}.$$

Note that the ideal of \mathcal{B}_{W_π} , generated by $\text{Fil}^1 \mathcal{B}_{W_\pi}$ and T , is stable under φ . Then we have the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{B}_{W_\pi} & \twoheadrightarrow & \mathcal{B}_{W_\pi} / (\text{Fil}^1 \mathcal{B}_{W_\pi}, T) = k \\ \downarrow \varphi & & \downarrow (\cdot)^p \\ \mathcal{B}_{W_\pi} & \twoheadrightarrow & \mathcal{B}_{W_\pi} / (\text{Fil}^1 \mathcal{B}_{W_\pi}, T) = k. \end{array} \tag{5.1}$$

5.2. Base change in the small affine case

For a smooth and small W -algebra R , which means there exists an étale map

$$W[T_1^{\pm 1}, T_2^{\pm 1}, \dots, T_d^{\pm 1}] \rightarrow R,$$

see [7], Lan, Sheng and Zuo constructed the categories $\mathcal{M}\mathcal{I}\mathcal{C}(R/pR)$, $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}\mathcal{I}\mathcal{C}}(R/pR)$, $\mathcal{M}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{F}(R/pR)$ and $\mathcal{M}\mathcal{F}(R/pR)$. A Fontaine–Faltings module over R/pR is an object (V, ∇, Fil) in $\mathcal{M}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{F}(R/pR)$ together with an isomorphism

$$\varphi : \widetilde{(V, \nabla, \text{Fil})} \otimes_{\Phi} \widehat{R} \rightarrow (V, \nabla)$$

in $\mathcal{M}\mathcal{I}\mathcal{C}(R/pR)$, where $\widetilde{(\cdot)}$ is the Faltings’ tilde functor.

We generalize those categories over the W_π -algebra $R_\pi = R \otimes_W W_\pi$. In general, there does not exist Frobenius lifting on the p -adic completion of \widehat{R}_π . We lift the absolute Frobenius map on $R_\pi/\pi R_\pi$ to a map $\Phi : \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi} & \twoheadrightarrow & R_\pi/\pi R_\pi = R/pR \\ \downarrow \Phi & & \downarrow (\cdot)^p \\ \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi} & \twoheadrightarrow & R_\pi/\pi R_\pi = R/pR, \end{array} \tag{5.2}$$

where \mathcal{B}_{R_π} is the p -adic completion of $\mathcal{B}_{W_\pi} \otimes_W R$. This lifting is compatible with $\varphi : \mathcal{B}_{W_\pi} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{W_\pi}$. Denote $\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi} = \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}[\frac{f}{p}]$. Then Φ can be extended to

$$\Phi : \widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}$$

uniquely, which is compatible with $\varphi : \widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{W_\pi} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{W_\pi}$. The filtrations on \mathcal{B}_{W_π} and $\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{W_\pi}$ induce filtrations on \mathcal{B}_{R_π} and $\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}$ respectively, which satisfy

$$\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi} / \text{Fil}^1 \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi} \simeq \widehat{R}_\pi \simeq \widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi} / \text{Fil}^1 \widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}.$$

Lemma 5.1. *Let $n < p$ be a natural number and let b be an element in $F^n \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}$. Then $\frac{b}{p^n}$ is an element in $F^n \widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}$.*

Proof. Since the filtrations on \mathcal{B}_{R_π} and $\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}$ are induced by those on \mathcal{B}_{W_π} and $\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{W_\pi}$ respectively, we have

$$F^n \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi} = \left\{ \sum_{i \geq n} a_i \frac{f^i}{i!} : a_i \in \widehat{R}[[T]] \text{ and } a_i \rightarrow 0 \right\} \tag{5.3}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} F^n \widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi} &= \left\{ \sum_{i \geq n} a_i \frac{f^i}{p^i} : a_i \in \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi} \text{ and } a_i = 0 \text{ for } i \gg 0 \right\} \\ &= \left\{ \sum_{i \geq n} a_i \frac{f^i}{p^i} : a_i \in \widehat{R}[[T]] \text{ and } \frac{i!}{p^i} a_i \rightarrow 0 \right\}. \end{aligned} \tag{5.4}$$

Assume $b = \sum_{i \geq n} a_i \frac{f^i}{i!}$ with $a_i \in \widehat{R}[[T]]$ and $a_i \rightarrow 0$. Then

$$\frac{b}{p^n} = \sum_{i \geq n} \frac{p^i a_i}{p^n i!} \cdot \frac{f^i}{p^i},$$

and the lemma follows. ■

Recall that \mathcal{B}_{R_π} and $\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}$ are $\widehat{R}(\frac{1}{p})$ -subalgebras of $\widehat{R}(\frac{1}{p})[[T]]$. We denote by

$$\Omega_{\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}}^1 \quad \text{resp.} \quad \Omega_{\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}}^1$$

the \mathcal{B}_{R_π} -submodule (resp. $\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}$ -submodule) of

$$\Omega_{\widehat{R}(\frac{1}{p})[[T]]/W}^1$$

generated by elements db , where $b \in \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}$ resp. $b \in \widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}$. There is a filtration on $\Omega_{\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}}^1$ resp. $\Omega_{\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}}^1$ given by

$$F^n \Omega_{\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}}^1 = F^n \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi} \cdot \Omega_{\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}}^1 \quad \text{resp.} \quad F^n \Omega_{\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}}^1 = F^n \widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi} \cdot \Omega_{\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}}^1.$$

One gets the following result directly by Lemma 5.1.

Corollary 5.2. *Let $n < p$ be a natural number. Then $\frac{1}{p^n} F^n \Omega_{\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}}^1 \subset F^n \Omega_{\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}}^1$.*

Lemma 5.3. *The graded pieces $\text{Gr}^n \widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}$ and $\text{Gr}^n \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}$ are free \widehat{R}_π -modules of rank 1 generated by $\frac{f^n}{p^n}$ and $\frac{f^n}{n!}$, respectively.*

Proof. By equation (5.3), one has

$$\widehat{R}[[T]] \cdot \frac{f^{n+1}}{n!} \subset \widehat{R}[[T]] \cdot \frac{f^n}{n!} \cap F^{n+1} \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}$$

and

$$\mathrm{Gr}^n \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi} = \frac{\widehat{R}[[T]] \cdot \frac{f^n}{n!}}{\widehat{R}[[T]] \cdot \frac{f^n}{n!} \cap F^{n+1} \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}}.$$

On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{R}[[T]] \cdot \frac{f^n}{n!} \cap F^{n+1} \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi} &\subset \widehat{R}[[T]] \cdot \frac{f^n}{n!} \cap \widehat{R}[\frac{1}{p}][[T]] \cdot f^{n+1} \\ &\subset (\widehat{R}[[T]] \cap \widehat{R}[\frac{1}{p}][[T]] \cdot f) \cdot \frac{f^n}{n!} \\ &= \widehat{R}[[T]] \cdot \frac{f^{n+1}}{n!}. \end{aligned}$$

Then the result for $\mathrm{Gr}^n \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}$ follows that $\widehat{R}_\pi \simeq \widehat{R}[[T]]/(f)$. The proof of the result for $\mathrm{Gr}^n \widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}$ is similar, one only need to replace $n!$ by p^n and to use equation (5.4). ■

We have the following categories:

- $\mathcal{M}\mathcal{I}\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}/p\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi})$: the category of free $\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}/p\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}$ -modules with integrable connections,
- $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}\mathcal{I}\mathcal{C}}(\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}/p\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi})$: the category of free $\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}/p\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}$ -modules with integrable nilpotent p -connection,
- $\mathcal{M}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{F}_{[0,a]}(\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}/p\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi})$: the category of filtered free $\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}/p\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}$ -modules equipped with integrable connections, which satisfy the Griffiths transversality, and each of these $\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}/p\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}$ -modules admits a filtered basis v_i of degree q_i , $0 \leq q_i \leq a$.

A Fontaine–Faltings module over $\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}/p\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}$ of weight a (where $0 \leq a \leq p - 2$) is an object $(V, \nabla, \mathrm{Fil})$ in the category $\mathcal{M}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{F}_{[0,a]}(\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}/p\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi})$ together with an isomorphism in $\mathcal{M}\mathcal{I}\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}/p\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi})$

$$\varphi : \widetilde{(V, \nabla, \mathrm{Fil})} \otimes_{\Phi} \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi} \rightarrow (V, \nabla),$$

where $\widetilde{(\cdot)} : \mathcal{M}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}/p\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}) \rightarrow \widetilde{\mathcal{M}\mathcal{I}\mathcal{C}}(\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}/p\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi})$ is an analogue of the Faltings’ tilde functor. For an object $(V, \nabla, \mathrm{Fil})$ in $\mathcal{M}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}/p\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi})$ with filtered basis v_i (of degree q_i , where $0 \leq q_i \leq a$), we define \widetilde{V} to be a filtered free $\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}/p\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}$ -module

$$\widetilde{V} = \bigoplus_i \widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}/p\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi} \cdot [v_i]_{q_i}$$

with filtered basis $[v_i]_{q_i}$ (of degree q_i , $0 \leq q_i \leq a$). Informally one can view $[v_i]_{q_i}$ as “ $\frac{v_i}{p^{q_i}}$ ”. Since ∇ satisfies the Griffiths transversality, there are

$$\omega_{ij} \in F^{q_j - 1 - q_i} \Omega^1_{\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}}$$

satisfying

$$\nabla(v_j) = \sum_i v_i \otimes \omega_{ij}.$$

Since $q_j - 1 - q_i < a \leq p - 2$, we have

$$\frac{\omega_{ij}}{p^{q_j-1-q_i}} \in F^{q_j-1-q_i} \Omega_{\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}}^1.$$

We define a p -connection $\tilde{\nabla}$ on \tilde{V} via

$$\tilde{\nabla}([v_j]_{q_j}) = \sum_i [v_i]_{q_i} \otimes \frac{\omega_{ij}}{p^{q_j-1-q_i}}.$$

Lemma 5.4. *The $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}/p\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}$ -module \tilde{V} equipped with the p -connection $\tilde{\nabla}$ is independent of the choice of the filtered basis v_i up to a canonical isomorphism.*

Proof. We write $v = (v_1, v_2, \dots)$ and $\omega = (\omega_{ij})_{i,j}$. Then

$$\nabla(v) = v \otimes \omega \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\nabla}([v]) = [v] \otimes (pQ\omega Q^{-1}),$$

where $Q = \text{diag}(p^{q_1}, p^{q_2}, \dots)$ is a diagonal matrix. Assume v'_i is another filtered basis (of degree q_i , where $0 \leq q_i \leq a$) and $(\tilde{V}', \tilde{\nabla}')$ is the corresponding $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}/p\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}$ -module equipped with the p -connection. Similarly, we have

$$\nabla(v') = v' \otimes \omega' \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\nabla}([v']) = [v'] \otimes (pQ\omega'Q^{-1}).$$

Assume $v'_j = \sum_i a_{ij} v_i$ ($a_{ij} \in F^{q_j-q_i} \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}$). Then

$$A = (a_{ij})_{i,j} \in \text{GL}_{\text{rank}(V)}(\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}) \quad \text{and} \quad QAQ^{-1} = \left(\frac{a_{ij}}{p^{q_j-q_i}} \right)_{i,j} \in \text{GL}_{\text{rank}(V)}(\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}).$$

We construct an isomorphism from \tilde{V}' to \tilde{V} by

$$\tau([v']) = [v] \cdot (QAQ^{-1}),$$

where $[v] = ([v_1]_{q_1}, [v_2]_{q_2}, \dots)$ and $[v'] = ([v'_1]_{q_1}, [v'_2]_{q_2}, \dots)$. Now we only need to check that τ preserve the p -connections. Indeed,

$$\tau \circ \tilde{\nabla}'([v']) = [v] \otimes (QAQ^{-1} \cdot pQ\omega'Q^{-1}) = [v] \otimes (pQ \cdot A\omega' \cdot Q^{-1})$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\nabla} \circ \tau([v']) &= \tilde{\nabla}([v]QAQ^{-1}) \\ &= [v] \otimes (pQ\omega Q^{-1} \cdot QAQ^{-1} + p \cdot QdAQ^{-1}) \\ &= [v] \otimes (pQ \cdot (\omega A + dA) \cdot Q^{-1}). \end{aligned}$$

Since

$$\nabla(v') = \nabla(vA) = v \otimes dA + v \otimes \omega A = v' \otimes (A^{-1}dA + A^{-1}\omega A),$$

we have

$$\omega' = A^{-1}dA + A^{-1}\omega A$$

by definition. Thus $\tau \circ \tilde{\nabla}' = \tilde{\nabla} \circ \tau$.

If there are third filtered bases v'' , one has the following commutative diagram under the isomorphisms constructed:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 (\tilde{V}, \tilde{\nabla}) & \longrightarrow & (\tilde{V}', \tilde{\nabla}') \\
 & \searrow & \downarrow \\
 & & (\tilde{V}'', \tilde{\nabla}'').
 \end{array}$$

This can be checked easily by definition. In this sense, the isomorphism constructed is canonical. ■

The functor

$$- \otimes_{\Phi} \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi} : \widetilde{\mathcal{MFC}}(\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi} / p\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}) \rightarrow \mathcal{MFC}(\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi} / p\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi})$$

is induced by base change under Φ . Note that the connection on $(\tilde{V}, \tilde{\nabla}) \otimes_{\Phi} \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}$ is given by

$$d + \frac{d\Phi}{p}(\Phi^* \tilde{\nabla}).$$

We denote by $\mathcal{MF}_{[0,a]}(\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi} / p\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi})$ the category of all Fontaine–Faltings module over $\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi} / p\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}$ of weight a .

Let $(M, \nabla, \text{Fil}, \Psi)$ be an object defined in [8, Definition 2]. Then we can construct an Fontaine–Faltings module over $\mathcal{B}_{W_\pi} / p\mathcal{B}_{W_\pi}$ as follows. Denote

- $V := M/pM$,
- $\bar{\nabla} = \nabla \pmod{p}$,
- $\bar{\text{Fil}}^i V = (\text{Fil}^i M + pM)/pM$.

By [8, Definition 2 (i) and (ii)], one gets

$$(V, \bar{\nabla}, \bar{\text{Fil}}) \in \mathcal{MCF}_{[0,a]}(\mathcal{B}_{W_\pi} / p\mathcal{B}_{W_\pi}).$$

Assume $\{m_i\}$ is a filtered basis of M with filtered degree q_i . Then $v_i = m_i + pM \in V$ forms a filtered basis of V with filtered degree q_i . By the definition of tilde functor we have

$$\tilde{V} = \bigoplus_i \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{W_\pi} / p\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{W_\pi} \cdot [v_i]_{q_i}.$$

Now we can construct a \mathcal{B}_{W_π} -morphism

$$\varphi : \tilde{V} \otimes_{\Phi} \mathcal{B}_{W_\pi} \rightarrow V,$$

by giving

$$\varphi([v_i]_{q_i} \otimes_{\Phi} 1) = \frac{\Psi(m_i)}{p^{q_i}} \pmod{p}.$$

Because Ψ is a ∇ -horizontal semilinear endomorphism and $\frac{\Psi(m_i)}{p^{q_i}}$ forms a new R_{W_π} -basis of M , the morphism φ is actually an isomorphism of modules with connections. Thus we get a Fontaine–Faltings module

$$(V, \bar{\nabla}, \bar{\text{Fil}}, \varphi) \in \mathcal{MF}_{[0,a]}(\mathcal{B}_{W_\pi} / p\mathcal{B}_{W_\pi}).$$

Replacing every W_π by R_π , one gets a functor from the category of Fontaine modules defined in [8] to the category $\mathcal{MF}_{[0,a]}(\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}/p\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi})$. In this sense the Fontaine–Faltings modules we defined above is compatible with the Fontaine modules defined in [8].

Lemma 5.5. *We have the following commutative diagram by extending the coefficient ring from R to \mathcal{B}_{R_π} (or $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}$):*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathcal{MCF}(R/pR) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{(\cdot)}} & \widetilde{\mathcal{MFC}}(R/pR) & \xrightarrow{-\otimes_{\Phi} R} & \mathcal{MFC}(R/pR) \\
 \downarrow -\otimes_{R} \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi} & & \downarrow -\otimes_{R} \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi} & & \downarrow -\otimes_{R} \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi} \\
 \mathcal{MCF}(\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}/p\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{(\cdot)}} & \widetilde{\mathcal{MFC}}(\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}/p\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}) & \xrightarrow{-\otimes_{\Phi} \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}} & \mathcal{MFC}(\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}/p\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}).
 \end{array}$$

In particular, we get a functor from the category of Fontaine–Faltings modules over R/pR to that over $\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}/p\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}$

$$\mathcal{MF}_{[0,a]}(R/pR) \rightarrow \mathcal{MF}_{[0,a]}(\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}/p\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}).$$

Those categories of Fontaine–Faltings modules are independent of the choice of the Frobenius lifting by the Taylor formula.

Theorem 5.6. *For any two choices of $\Phi_{\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}}$ there is an equivalence between the corresponding categories $\mathcal{MF}_{[0,a]}(\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}/p\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi})$ with different $\Phi_{\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}}$. These equivalences satisfy the obvious cocycle condition. Therefore, $\mathcal{MF}_{[0,a]}(\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}/p\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi})$ is independent of the choice of $\Phi_{\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}}$ up to a canonical isomorphism.*

Definition 5.7. For an object $(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}, \varphi)$ in $\mathcal{MF}_{[0,a]}(\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}/p\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi})$, denote

$$\mathbb{D}(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}, \varphi) = \text{Hom}_{B^+(R), \text{Fil}, \varphi}(V \otimes_{\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}} B^+(R), B^+(R)/pB^+(R)).$$

The proof of [7, Theorem 2.6] works in this context. we can define an adjoint functor \mathbb{E} of \mathbb{D} as

$$\mathbb{E}(L) = \varinjlim \{V \in \mathcal{MF}_{[0,a]}(\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}/p\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}) : L \rightarrow \mathbb{D}(V)\}.$$

The proof in [7, p. 41] still works. Thus we obtain:

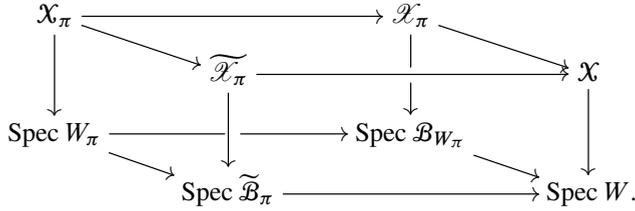
Theorem 5.8. *The following statements hold.*

- (i) *The above-defined homomorphism set $\mathbb{D}(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}, \varphi)$ is an \mathbb{F}_p -vector space with a linear $\text{Gal}(\bar{R}_K/R_K)$ -action whose rank equals the rank of V .*
- (ii) *The functor \mathbb{D} mapping from the category $\mathcal{MF}_{[0,a]}(\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}/p\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi})$ to the category of $W_n(\mathbb{F}_p)$ - $\text{Gal}(\bar{R}_K/R_K)$ -modules is fully faithful and its image on objects is closed under subobjects and quotients.*

5.3. Categories and Functors on proper smooth variety over the very ramified valuation ring W_π

Let \mathcal{X} be a smooth proper W -scheme and $\mathcal{X}_\pi = \mathcal{X} \otimes_W W_\pi$. Let \mathcal{X}_π be the formal completion of $\mathcal{X} \otimes_W \mathcal{B}_{W_\pi}$ and let $\tilde{\mathcal{X}}_\pi$ be the formal completion of $\mathcal{X} \otimes_W \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{W_\pi}$. Then \mathcal{X}_π

is an infinitesimal thickening of \mathcal{X}_π and the ideal defining \mathcal{X}_π in \mathcal{X}_π has a nilpotent PD-structure which is compatible with that on $F^1(\mathcal{B}_{W_\pi})$ and (p)



Let $\{\mathcal{U}_i\}_i$ be a covering of small affine open subsets of \mathcal{X} . By base change, we get a covering $\{\mathcal{U}_i = \mathcal{U}_i \times_{\mathcal{X}} \mathcal{X}_\pi\}_i$ of \mathcal{X}_π and a covering $\{\widetilde{\mathcal{U}}_i = \mathcal{U}_i \times_{\mathcal{X}} \widetilde{\mathcal{X}}_\pi\}_i$ of $\widetilde{\mathcal{X}}_\pi$. For each i , we denote $R_i = \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}_\pi}(\mathcal{U}_i \times_{\mathcal{X}} \mathcal{X}_\pi)$. Then $\mathcal{B}_{R_i} = \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}_\pi}(\mathcal{U}_i)$ and $\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_i} = \mathcal{O}_{\widetilde{\mathcal{X}}_\pi}(\widetilde{\mathcal{U}}_i)$ are the coordinate rings. Fix a Frobenius-lifting $\Phi_i : \mathcal{B}_{R_i} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{R_i}$, one gets those categories of Fontaine–Faltings modules

$$\mathcal{MF}_{[0,a]}(\mathcal{B}_{R_i}/p\mathcal{B}_{R_i}).$$

By Theorem 5.6, these categories are glued into one category. Moreover, those underlying modules are glued into a bundle over $\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1} = \mathcal{X}_\pi \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{F}_p$. We denote this category by $\mathcal{MF}_{[0,a]}(\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1})$.

5.3.1. *Inverse Cartier functor and a description of $\mathcal{MF}_{[0,a]}(\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1})$ via inverse Cartier functor.* Let $\overline{\Phi} : \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}/p\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}/p\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}$ be the p -th power map. Then we get the following lemma directly.

Lemma 5.9. *Let $\Phi : \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}$ and $\Psi : \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}$ be two liftings of $\overline{\Phi}$ which are both compatible with the Frobenius map on \mathcal{B}_{W_π} .*

(i) *Since $\varphi(f)$ is divisible by p , we extend Φ and Ψ to maps on $\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}$ via*

$$\frac{f^n}{p} \mapsto \left(\frac{\varphi(f)}{p^n}\right)^n$$

uniquely.

(ii) *The difference $\Phi - \Psi$ on $\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}$ is still divisible by p .*

(iii) *The differentials $d\Phi : \Omega^1_{\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}} \rightarrow \Omega^1_{\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}}$ and $d\Psi : \Omega^1_{\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}} \rightarrow \Omega^1_{\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}}$ are divisible by p .*

From now on, we call the extension given by (i) of Lemma 5.9 the *Frobenius liftings* of $\overline{\Phi}$ on $\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}$.

Lemma 5.10. *Let $\Phi : \widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}$ and $\Psi : \widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}$ be two Frobenius liftings of $\overline{\Phi}$ on $\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}$. Then there exists a $\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}/p\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}$ -linear morphism*

$$h_{\Phi,\Psi} : \Omega^1_{\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}/p\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}} \otimes_{\overline{\Phi}} \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}/p\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}/p\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}$$

satisfying that:

(i) *we have $\frac{d\Phi}{p} - \frac{d\Psi}{p} = dh_{\Phi,\Psi}$ over $\Omega^1_{\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}/p\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}} \otimes_{\overline{\Phi}} 1$,*

(ii) *the cocycle condition holds.*

Proof. Note that

$$\Omega^1_{\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}/p\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}} \otimes_{\overline{\Phi}} \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}/p\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}$$

is an $\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}/p\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}$ -module generated by elements of the form

$$dg \otimes 1 \quad (g \in \widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi}/p\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_\pi})$$

with relations

$$\begin{aligned} d(g_1 + g_2) \otimes 1 - dg_1 \otimes 1 - dg_2 \otimes 1, \\ d(g_1 g_2) \otimes 1 - dg_1 \otimes \overline{\Phi}(g_2) - dg_2 \otimes \overline{\Phi}(g_1). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\Phi - \Psi$ is divisible by p , we can denote

$$h_{ij}(dg \otimes 1) = \frac{\Phi(\hat{g}) - \Psi(\hat{g})}{p} \pmod{p} \in \mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}/p\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}$$

for any element $g \in \mathcal{O}_{U_1}$ (the definition does not depend on the choice of the lifting \hat{g} of g in $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{U}}$). By direct calculation, we have

$$h_{ij}(d(g_1 + g_2) \otimes 1) = h_{ij}(dg_1 \otimes 1) + h_{ij}(dg_2 \otimes 1)$$

and

$$h_{ij}(d(g_1 g_2) \otimes 1) = \overline{\Phi}(g_2) \cdot h_{ij}(dg_1 \otimes 1) + \overline{\Phi}(g_1) \cdot h_{ij}(dg_2 \otimes 1).$$

Thus h_{ij} can be $\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}/p\mathcal{B}_{R_\pi}$ -linearly extended. One checks (i) and (ii) directly by definition. ■

Let $(\widetilde{V}, \widetilde{\nabla})$ be a locally filtered free sheaf over $\widetilde{\mathcal{X}}_{\pi,1} = \widetilde{\mathcal{X}}_\pi \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{F}_p$ with an integrable p -connection. Here a “filtered free” module over a filtered ring R is a direct sum of copies of R with the filtration shifted by a constant amount. The associated graded then has a basis over $\text{Gr}_F(R)$ consisting of homogeneous elements (see [8]). Let $(\widetilde{V}_i, \widetilde{\nabla}_i) = (\widetilde{V}, \widetilde{\nabla})|_{\widetilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i,1}}$ be its restriction on the open subset $\widetilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i,1} = \widetilde{\mathcal{U}}_i \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{F}_p$. By taking functor Φ_i^* , we get bundles with integrable connections over $\mathcal{U}_{i,1} = \mathcal{U}_i \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{F}_p$

$$\left(\Phi_i^* \widetilde{V}_i, d + \frac{d\Phi_i}{p}(\Phi_i^* \widetilde{\nabla}) \right).$$

Lemma 5.11. *Let $(\widetilde{V}, \widetilde{\nabla})$ be a locally filtered free sheaf over $\widetilde{\mathcal{X}}_{\pi,1}$ with an integrable p -connection. Then these local bundles with connections*

$$\left(\Phi_i^* \widetilde{V}_i, d + \frac{d\Phi_i}{p}(\Phi_i^* \widetilde{\nabla}) \right)$$

can be glued into a global bundle with a connection on $\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}$ via transition functions

$$G_{ij} = \exp(h_{\Phi_i, \Phi_j}(\overline{\Phi}^* \widetilde{\nabla})) : \Phi_i^*(\widetilde{V}_{ij}) \rightarrow \Phi_j^*(\widetilde{V}_{ij}).$$

Denote this global bundle with connection by $C_{\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}}^{-1}(\widetilde{V}, \widetilde{\nabla})$. Then we can construct a functor

$$C_{\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}}^{-1} : \widetilde{\mathcal{MFC}}(\widetilde{\mathcal{X}}_{\pi,1}) \rightarrow \mathcal{MFC}(\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}).$$

Proof. The cocycle condition easily follows from the integrability of the Higgs field. We show that the local connections coincide on the overlaps, that is

$$(G_{ij} \otimes \text{id}) \circ \left(d + \frac{d\Phi_i}{p}(\Phi_i^* \tilde{\nabla}) \right) = \left(d + \frac{d\Phi_j}{p}(\Phi_j^* \tilde{\nabla}) \right) \circ G_{ij}.$$

It suffices to show

$$\frac{d\Phi_i}{p}(\Phi_i^* \tilde{\nabla}) = G_{ij}^{-1} \circ dG_{ij} + G_{ij}^{-1} \circ \frac{d\Phi_j}{p}(\Phi_j^* \tilde{\nabla}) \circ G_{ij}.$$

Since $G_{ij}^{-1} \circ dG_{ij} = dh_{\Phi_i, \Phi_j}(\overline{\Phi}^* \tilde{\nabla})$ and G_{ij} commutes with $\frac{d\Phi_j}{p}(\Phi_j^* \tilde{\nabla})$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} G_{ij}^{-1} \circ dG_{ij} + G_{ij}^{-1} \circ \frac{d\Phi_j}{p}(\Phi_j^* \tilde{\nabla}) \circ G_{ij} &= dh_{\Phi_i, \Phi_j}(\overline{\Phi}^* \tilde{\nabla}) + \frac{d\Phi_j}{p}(\Phi_j^* \tilde{\nabla}) \\ &= \frac{d\Phi_i}{p}(\Phi_i^* \tilde{\nabla}) \end{aligned}$$

by the integrability of the Higgs field. Thus we glue those local bundles with connections into a global bundle with connection via G_{ij} . ■

Lemma 5.12. *To give an object in the category $\mathcal{MF}(\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1})$ is equivalent to give a tuple $(V, \nabla, \text{Fil}, \phi)$ satisfying*

- (i) V is filtered locally free sheaf over $\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}$ with local basis having filtration degrees contained in $[0, a]$,
- (ii) $\nabla : V \rightarrow V \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}}} \Omega^1_{\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}}$ is an integrable connection satisfying the Griffiths transversality,
- (iii) the map $\varphi : C_{\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}}^{-1}(\widetilde{V, \nabla, \text{Fil}}) \simeq (V, \nabla)$ is an isomorphism of sheaves with connections over $\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}$.

5.3.2. *The functors \mathbb{D} and \mathbb{D}^P .* For an object in $\mathcal{MF}_{[0,a]}(\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1})$, we get locally constant sheaves on \mathcal{U}_K by applying the local \mathbb{D} -functors. These locally constant sheaves can be expressed in terms of certain finite étale coverings. They can be glued into a finite covering of $\mathcal{X}_{\pi,K} = \mathcal{X}_K$. We have the following result.

Theorem 5.13. *Suppose that X is a proper smooth and geometrically connected scheme over W . Then there exists a fully faithful contravariant functor \mathbb{D} from $\mathcal{MF}_{[0,a]}(\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1})$ to the category of \mathbb{F}_p -representations of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\mathcal{X}_K)$. The image of \mathbb{D} on objects is closed under subobjects and quotients. Locally \mathbb{D} is given by the same as in Lemma 5.7.*

Again one can define the category $\mathcal{MF}_{[0,a]}(\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}^o)$ in the logarithmic case if one replaces all “connections” by “logarithmic connections” and “Frobenius lifting” by “logarithmic Frobenius lifting”. We also have the version of $\mathcal{MF}_{[0,a],f}(\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}^o)$ with endomorphism structures of $\mathbb{F}_{p,f}$, which is similar as Variant 2 discussed in [20, Section 2]. And the twisted versions $\mathcal{FMF}_{[0,a],f}(\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}^o)$ can also be defined on $\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}$ in a similar way as before. More precisely, let \mathcal{L} be a line bundle over $\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}$. The \mathcal{L} -twisted Fontaine–Faltings module is defined as follows.

Definition 5.14. An \mathcal{L} -twisted Fontaine–Faltings module over $\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}$ with endomorphism structure is a tuple

$$((V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_0, (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_1, \dots, (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_{f-1}, \varphi),$$

where $(V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_i$ are objects in $\mathcal{MCF}(\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}^o)$ equipped with isomorphisms in the category $\mathcal{MFC}(\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}^o)$

$$\varphi_i : C_{\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}}^{-1} \widetilde{(V, \nabla, \text{Fil})}_i \simeq (V, \nabla)_{i+1} \quad \text{for } i = 0, 1, \dots, f - 2$$

and

$$\varphi_{f-1} : C_{\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}}^{-1} \widetilde{(V, \nabla, \text{Fil})}_{f-1} \otimes (\mathcal{L}^p, \nabla_{\text{can}}) \simeq (V, \nabla)_0.$$

The proof of Theorem 2.10 works in this context. Thus we obtain the following result.

Theorem 5.15. *Suppose that \mathcal{X} is a proper smooth and geometrically connected scheme over W equipped with a smooth log structure $\mathcal{D}/W(k)$. Suppose that the residue field k contains \mathbb{F}_{p^f} . Then there exists an exact and fully faithful contravariant functor \mathbb{D}^P from $\mathcal{TMF}_{a,f}(\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}^o)$ to the category of projective \mathbb{F}_{p^f} -representations of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\mathcal{X}_K^o)$. The image of \mathbb{D}^P is closed under subobjects and quotients.*

Recall that $\{\mathcal{U}_i\}_i$ is an open covering of \mathcal{X} . A line bundle on \mathcal{X} can be expressed by the transition functions on \mathcal{U}_{ij} .

Lemma 5.16. *Let \mathcal{L} be a line bundle on $\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}$ expressed by (g_{ij}) . Denote by $\widetilde{\mathcal{L}}$ the line bundle on $\widetilde{\mathcal{X}}_{\pi,1}$ defined by the same transition functions (g_{ij}) . Then one has*

$$C_{\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}}^{-1}(\widetilde{\mathcal{L}}, 0) = \mathcal{L}^p.$$

Proof. Since g_{ij} is an element in $\mathcal{B}_{R_{ij}} \subset \widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_{R_{ij}}$, by diagram (5.2), one has

$$\Phi(g_{ij}) \equiv g_{ij}^p \pmod{p}.$$

On the other hand, since the p -connection is trivial, one has

$$C_{\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}}^{-1}(\widetilde{\mathcal{L}}, 0) = (\Phi \bmod p)^*(\widetilde{\mathcal{L}}).$$

Thus one has $C_{\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}}^{-1}(\widetilde{\mathcal{L}}, 0) = (\mathcal{O}_{\widetilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i,1}}, g_{ij}^p) = \mathcal{L}^p$. ■

In a similar way, one can define the Higgs–de Rham flow on $\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}$ as a sequence consisting of infinitely many alternating terms of Higgs bundles over $\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}$ and filtered de Rham bundles over $\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}$

$$\{(E, \theta)_0, (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_0, (E, \theta)_1, (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_1, \dots\}$$

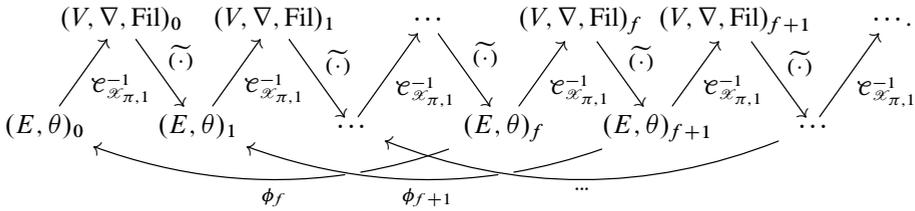
with

$$(V, \nabla)_i = C_{\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}}^{-1}((E, \theta)_i) \quad \text{and} \quad (E, \theta)_{i+1} = \widetilde{(V, \nabla, \text{Fil})}_i \quad \text{for all } i \geq 0.$$

The f -periodic \mathcal{L} -twisted Higgs–de Rham flow over $\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}$ of level in the interval $[0, a]$ is a Higgs–de Rham flow over $\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}$

$$\{(E, \theta)_0, (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_0, (E, \theta)_1, (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_1, \dots\}$$

equipped with isomorphisms $\phi_{f+i} : (E, \theta)_{f+i} \otimes (\tilde{\mathcal{L}}^{p^i}, 0) \rightarrow (E, \theta)_i$ of Higgs bundles for all $i \geq 0$



For any $i \geq 0$ the isomorphism

$$C_{\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}}^{-1}(\phi_{f+i}) : (V, \nabla)_{f+i} \otimes (\mathcal{L}^{p^{i+1}}, \nabla_{\text{can}}) \rightarrow (V, \nabla)_i$$

strictly respects filtrations Fil_{f+i} and Fil_i . Those ϕ_{f+i} are related to each other by formula

$$\phi_{f+i+1} = \text{Gr} \circ C_{\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}}^{-1}(\phi_{f+i}).$$

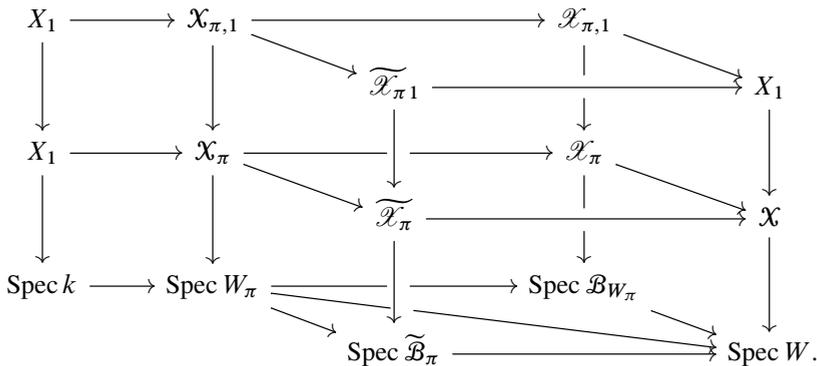
Just taking the same construction as before, we obtain the following result.

Theorem 5.17. *There exists an equivalent functor $\mathcal{I}\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}}$ from the category of twisted periodic Higgs–de Rham flows over $\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}$ to the category of twisted Fontaine–Faltings modules over $\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}$ with a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{HDF}(X_1) & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{I}\mathcal{C}_{X_1}} & \mathcal{MF}(X_1) \\ \downarrow -\otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X_1}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}} & & \downarrow -\otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X_1}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}} \\ \mathcal{HDF}(\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}) & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{I}\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}}} & \mathcal{MF}(\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}). \end{array}$$

5.4. Degree and slope

Recall that \mathcal{X}_{π} is a smooth formal scheme over $\mathcal{B}_{W_{\pi}}$. Then $\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}$ and X_1 are the mod- p reductions of \mathcal{X}_{π} and X , respectively. Note that X_1 is the closed fiber of $Y_1 = \mathcal{X}_{\pi} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{F}_p$, $\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1} = \mathcal{X}_{\pi} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{F}_p$, \mathcal{X}_{π} and $\tilde{\mathcal{X}}_{\pi}$.



For a line bundle V on $\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}$ (resp. $\tilde{\mathcal{X}}_{\pi,1}$), $V \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}}} \mathcal{O}_{X_1}$ (resp. $V \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{\mathcal{X}}_{\pi,1}}} \mathcal{O}_{X_k}$) forms a line bundle on the special fiber X_1 of \mathcal{X} . We denote

$$\deg(V) := \deg(V \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}}} \mathcal{O}_{X_1}).$$

For any bundle V on $\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}$ (resp. $\tilde{\mathcal{X}}_{\pi,1}$) of rank $r > 1$, we denote

$$\deg(V) := \deg \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^r V \right).$$

By Lemma 5.9, the mod- p reduction of the Frobenius lifting is globally well-defined. We denote it by $\Phi_1 : \tilde{\mathcal{X}}_{\pi,1} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}$. Since $\tilde{\mathcal{X}}_{\pi,1}$ and $\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}$ have the same closed subset X_1 , we have the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_1 & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\tau}} & \tilde{\mathcal{X}}_{\pi,1} \\ \downarrow \Phi_{X_1} & & \downarrow \Phi_1 \\ X_1 & \xrightarrow{\tau} & \mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}. \end{array}$$

Here τ and $\tilde{\tau}$ are closed embeddings and Φ_{X_1} is the absolute Frobenius lifting on X_1 . We should remark that the diagram above is not commutative, because Φ_1 does not preserve the defining ideal of X_1 .

Lemma 5.18. *Let (V, ∇, Fil) be an object in $\mathcal{MC}\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1})$ of rank 1. Then there is an isomorphism*

$$\Phi_{X_1}^* \circ \tilde{\tau}^*(\tilde{V}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \tau^* \circ \Phi_1^*(\tilde{V}).$$

Proof. Recall that $\{\mathcal{U}_i\}_i$ is an open covering of \mathcal{X} . We express the line bundle V by the transition functions (g_{ij}) , where $g_{ij} \in (\mathcal{B}_{R_{ij}}/p\mathcal{B}_{R_{ij}})^\times$. Since V is of rank 1, the filtration Fil is trivial. Then, by definition, \tilde{V} can also be expressed by (g_{ij}) . Since

$$g_{ij} \in \mathcal{B}_{R_{ij}}/p\mathcal{B}_{R_{ij}},$$

one has

$$(\Phi_{X_1}|_{\mathcal{U}_{i,1}})^* \circ (\tilde{\tau}|_{\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i,1}})^*(g_{ij}) = (\tau|_{\mathcal{U}_{i,1}})^* \circ (\Phi_1|_{\mathcal{U}_{i,1}})^*(g_{ij}),$$

by diagram (5.2). This gives us the isomorphism $\Phi_{X_1}^* \circ \tilde{\tau}^*(\tilde{V}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \tau^* \circ \Phi_1^*(\tilde{V})$. ■

Lemma 5.19. *Let (V, ∇, Fil) be an object in $\mathcal{MC}\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1})$. Then we have*

$$\deg(\tilde{V}) = \deg(V) \quad \text{and} \quad \deg(C_{\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}}^{-1}(\tilde{V})) = p \deg(\tilde{V}).$$

Proof. Since the tilde functor and inverse Cartier functor preserve the wedge product and the degree of a bundle is defined to be that of its determinant, we only need to consider the rank-1 case. Now let (V, ∇, Fil) be of rank 1. The reductions of V and \tilde{V} on the closed fiber X_1 are the same, by the proof of Lemma 5.18. Then we have

$$\deg(\tilde{V}) = \deg(V).$$

Since the filtration is trivial, the p -connection $\tilde{\nabla}$ is also trivial. In this case, the transition functions G_{ij} in Lemma 5.11 are identities. Thus

$$C_{\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}}^{-1}(\tilde{V}) = \Phi_1^*(\tilde{V}).$$

Recall that $\deg(\Phi_1^*(\tilde{V})) = \deg(\tau^* \circ \Phi_1^*(\tilde{V}))$ and $\deg(\tilde{V}) = \deg(\tilde{\tau}^*(\tilde{V}))$. Lemma 5.18 implies

$$\deg(\tau^* \circ \Phi_1^*(\tilde{V})) = \deg(\Phi_{X_1}^* \circ \tilde{\tau}^*(\tilde{V})).$$

Since Φ_{X_1} is the absolute Frobenius, one has

$$\deg(\Phi_{X_1}^* \circ \tilde{\tau}^*(\tilde{V})) = p \deg(\tilde{\tau}^*(\tilde{V})).$$

Composing above equalities, we get $\deg(C_{\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}}^{-1}(\tilde{V})) = p \deg(\tilde{V})$. ■

Theorem 5.20. *Let $\mathcal{E} = \{(E, \theta)_0, (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_0, (E, \theta)_1, (V, \nabla, \text{Fil})_1, \dots\}$ be an L -twisted f -periodic Higgs–de Rham flow with endomorphism structure and log structure over X_1 . Suppose that the degree and rank of the initial term E_0 are coprime. Then the projective representation $\mathbb{D}^P \circ \mathcal{I}\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}}(\mathcal{E})$ of $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_{K_0}^o)$ is still irreducible after restricting to the geometric fundamental group $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_{\overline{K}_0}^o)$, where $K_0 = W[\frac{1}{p}]$.*

Proof. Let

$$\rho : \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_{K_0}^o) \rightarrow \text{PGL}(\mathbb{D}^P \circ \mathcal{I}\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}}(\mathcal{E}))$$

be the projective representation. Fix a K_0 -point in X_{K_0} , which induces a section s of the surjective map

$$\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_{K_0}^o) \rightarrow \text{Gal}(\overline{K}_0/K_0).$$

We restrict ρ on $\text{Gal}(\overline{K}_0/K_0)$ by this section s . Since the module $\mathbb{D}^P \circ \mathcal{I}\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}}(\mathcal{E})$ is finite, the image of this restriction is finite. And there is a finite field extension K/K_0 such that the restriction of ρ by s on $\text{Gal}(\overline{K}_0/K)$ is trivial. Thus

$$\rho(\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_K^o)) = \rho(\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_{\overline{K}_0}^o)).$$

It is sufficient to show that the restriction of ρ on $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_K^o)$ is irreducible. Suppose that the restriction of $\mathbb{D}^P \circ \mathcal{I}\mathcal{C}_{X_1}(\mathcal{E})$ on $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_K^o)$ is not irreducible. Since the functors \mathbb{D}^P and $C_{\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}}^{-1}$ are compatible with those over X_1 , the projective representation

$$\mathbb{D}^P \circ \mathcal{I}\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}}(\mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X_1}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}}) = \mathbb{D}^P \circ \mathcal{I}\mathcal{C}_{X_1}(\mathcal{E})$$

is also not irreducible. Thus there exists a nontrivial quotient, which is the image of some nontrivial sub- $\mathcal{L} = L \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X_1}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}}$ -twisted f -periodic Higgs–de Rham flow of $\mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X_1}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}}$

$$\{(E', \theta')_0, (V', \nabla', \text{Fil}')_0, (E', \theta')_1, (V', \nabla', \text{Fil}')_1, \dots\},$$

under the functor $\mathbb{D}^P \circ \mathcal{I}\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}}$ according to Theorem 5.15 and Theorem 5.17. Since E'_0 is a subbundle of $E_0 \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X_1}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}_{\pi,1}}$, we have $1 \leq \text{rank}(E'_0) < \text{rank}(E_0)$. By [28, Theorem 4.17],

$$\deg(E_{i+1}) = p \deg(E_i) \quad \text{for } i \geq 0$$

and

$$\deg(E_0) = p \deg(E_{f-1}) + \text{rank}(E_0) \times \deg(L).$$

Thus

$$\frac{\deg(E_0)}{\text{rank}(E_0)} = \frac{\deg(L)}{1 - p^f}.$$

Similarly, by Lemma 5.19, one gets

$$\frac{\deg(E'_0)}{\text{rank}(E'_0)} = \frac{\deg(\mathcal{L})}{1 - p^f}.$$

Since $\deg(\mathcal{L}) = \deg(L)$, one has

$$\deg(E_0) \cdot \text{rank}(E'_0) = \deg(E'_0) \cdot \text{rank}(E_0).$$

Since $\deg(E_0)$ and $\text{rank}(E_0)$ are coprime, and $\text{rank}(E'_0)$ is divisible by $\text{rank}(E_0)$. This contradicts

$$1 \leq \text{rank}(E'_0) < \text{rank}(E_0).$$

Thus the projective representation $\mathbb{D}^P \circ \mathcal{J}\mathcal{C}_{X_1}(\mathcal{E})$ is irreducible. ■

Appendix A. Explicit formulas

In this appendix, we give an explicit formula of the self-map $\varphi_{\lambda,p}$ in Theorem A.5 and an explicit formula of multiplication by p map in Theorem A.8. Then Conjecture 4.8 is equivalent to

$$\frac{1}{a^p} \left(\frac{\det(B_0)}{\det(B_{m+1})} \right)^2 = \frac{a^p}{\lambda^{p-1}} \left(\frac{\det(A_{m+1})}{\det(A_p)} \right)^2, \tag{A.1}$$

where $m = \frac{p-1}{2}$ and matrices A_{m+1} , A_p , B_0 and B_{m+1} are given as follows:

$$A_i = \begin{pmatrix} \delta_m & \cdots & \delta_{i-2} & \delta_i & \cdots & \delta_{p-1} \\ \delta_{m-1} & \cdots & \delta_{i-3} & \delta_{i-1} & \cdots & \delta_{p-2} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \delta_2 & \cdots & \delta_{i-m} & \delta_{i+2-m} & \cdots & \delta_{m+2} \\ \delta_1 & \cdots & \delta_{i-1-m} & \delta_{i+1-m} & \cdots & \delta_{m+1} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$B_0 = \begin{pmatrix} a^p \gamma_{3m} & a^p \gamma_{3m-1} & \cdots & a^p \gamma_{2m+1} & a^p \gamma_{2m} \\ \gamma_m & a^p \gamma_{3m} & \cdots & a^p \gamma_{2m+2} & a^p \gamma_{2m+1} \\ \gamma_{m+1} & \gamma_m & \cdots & a^p \gamma_{2m+3} & a^p \gamma_{2m+2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \gamma_{2m-1} & \gamma_{2m-2} & \cdots & \gamma_m & a^p \gamma_{3m} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$B_{m+1} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_m & a^p \gamma_{3m} & a^p \gamma_{3m-1} & \cdots & a^p \gamma_{2m+1} \\ \gamma_{m+1} & \gamma_m & a^p \gamma_{3m} & \cdots & a^p \gamma_{2m+2} \\ \gamma_{m+2} & \gamma_{m+1} & \gamma_m & \cdots & a^p \gamma_{2m+3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \gamma_{2m} & \gamma_{2m-1} & \gamma_{2m-2} & \cdots & \gamma_m \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$\delta_n = \frac{\lambda^p(1 - a^p) - (\lambda^p - a^p)\lambda^n}{n},$$

$$\gamma_n = (-1)^{m+n} \sum_{\substack{i+j=n-m \\ 0 \leq i, j \leq m}} \binom{m}{i} \binom{m}{j} \lambda^{m-j}.$$

By Proposition A.9, we reduce Conjecture 4.8 to the following conjecture:

Conjecture A.1. *The following equation holds:*

$$\det(A_p) = c\lambda^{m^2}(\lambda - 1)^{m^2} \cdot \det(B_{m+1}),$$

where

$$c = (-1)^m \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{m} & \frac{1}{m+1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{p-2} \\ \frac{1}{m-1} & \frac{1}{m} & \cdots & \frac{1}{p-3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{1} & \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{m} \end{pmatrix}.$$

By using Maple, Conjecture A.1 has been checked for odd prime $p < 50$. Thus Conjecture 4.8 holds for $p < 50$.

A.1. Self-map

To compute the self-map $\varphi_{\lambda,p}$, we recall the explicit construction of the inverse Cartier functor in curve case and give some notations used in the computation. For the general case, see the appendix of [18].

Let k be a perfect field of characteristic $p \geq 3$. For simplicity, we may assume that k is algebraic closed. Let $W = W(k)$ be the ring of Witt vectors and $W_n = W/p^n$ for all $n \geq 1$ and let $\sigma : W \xrightarrow{\rightarrow} W$ be the Frobenius map on W . Let X_1 be a smooth algebraic curve over k and let \overline{D} be a simple normal crossing divisor. We assume that (X_1, \overline{D}) is $W_2(k)$ -liftable and fix a lifting (X_2, D) [6].

For a sufficiently small open affine subset U of X_2 , [6, Propositions 9.7 and 9.9] give the existence of log Frobenius lifting over U , respecting the divisor $D \cap U$. We choose a covering of affine open subsets $\{U_i\}_{i \in I}$ of X_2 together with a log Frobenius lifting $F_i : U_i \rightarrow U_i$, respecting the divisor $D \cap U_i$ for each $i \in I$. Denote $R_i = \mathcal{O}_{X_2}(U_i)$, $R_{ij} = \mathcal{O}_{X_2}(U_{ij})$ and

$$\Phi_i = F_i^\# : R_i \rightarrow R_i.$$

For any object \mathfrak{N} (e.g. open subsets, divisors, sheaves, etc.) over X_2 , we denote by $\overline{\mathfrak{N}}$ its reduction on X_1 . Denote by Φ the p -th power map on all rings of characteristic p . Thus $\overline{\Phi}_i = \Phi$ on \overline{R}_{ij} .

Since F_i is a log Frobenius lifting, it follows that $d\Phi_i$ is divisible by p and which induces a map

$$\frac{d\Phi_i}{p} : \Omega_{X_1}^1(\log \overline{D})(\overline{U}_i) \otimes_{\Phi} \overline{R}_i \rightarrow \Omega_{X_1}^1(\log \overline{D})(\overline{U}_i). \tag{d\Phi_i/p}$$

Let (E, θ) be a logarithmic Higgs bundle with nilpotent Higgs field over X_1 of exponent $\leq p - 1$ and rank r . Now, we give the construction of $C_{X_1 \subset X_2}^{-1}(E, \theta)$. Locally we set

$$\begin{aligned} V_i &= E(\overline{U}_i) \otimes_{\Phi} \overline{R}_i, \\ \nabla_i &= d + \frac{d\Phi_i}{p}(\theta \otimes_{\Phi} 1) : V_i \rightarrow V_i \otimes_{\overline{R}_i} \Omega_{X_1}^1(\log \overline{D})(\overline{U}_i), \\ G_{ij} &= \exp(h_{ij}(\theta \otimes_{\Phi} 1)) : V_i|_{\overline{U}_{ij}} \rightarrow V_j|_{\overline{U}_{ij}}, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$h_{ij} : \Omega_{X_1}^1(\overline{U}_{ij}) \otimes_{\Phi} \overline{R}_{ij} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\overline{U}_{ij}}$$

is the homomorphism given by the Deligne–Illusie Lemma [2]. Those local data (V_i, ∇_i) can be glued into a global sheaf V with an integrable connection ∇ via the transition maps $\{G_{ij}\}$ ([19, Theorem 3]). The inverse Cartier functor on (E, θ) is defined by

$$C_1^{-1}(E, \theta) := (V, \nabla).$$

Let $e_{i,\cdot} = \{e_{i,1}, e_{i,2}, \dots, e_{i,r}\}$ be a basis of $E(\overline{U}_i)$. Then

$$\Phi^* e_{i,\cdot} := \{e_{i,1} \otimes_{\Phi} 1, e_{i,2} \otimes_{\Phi} 1, \dots, e_{i,r} \otimes_{\Phi} 1\}$$

forms a basis of V_i . Now under those basis, there are $r \times r$ -matrices $\omega_{\theta,i}, \omega_{\nabla,i}$ with coefficients in $\Omega_{X_1}^1(\log \overline{D})(\overline{U}_i)$, and matrices $\mathcal{F}_{ij}, \mathcal{G}_{ij}$ over \overline{R}_{ij} , such that

$$\begin{aligned} (e_{i,\cdot}) &= (e_{j,\cdot}) \cdot \mathcal{F}_{ij}, & (\mathcal{F}_{ij}) \\ \theta(e_{i,\cdot}) &= (e_{i,\cdot}) \cdot \omega_{\theta,i}, & (\omega_{\theta,i}) \\ \nabla_i(\Phi^* e_{i,\cdot}) &= (\Phi^* e_{i,\cdot}) \cdot \omega_{\nabla,i}, & (\omega_{\nabla,i}) \\ G_{ij}(\Phi^* e_{i,\cdot}) &= (\Phi^* e_{j,\cdot}) \cdot \mathcal{G}_{ij}. & (\mathcal{G}_{ij}) \end{aligned}$$

By the definition of ∇_i , one has

$$\omega_{\nabla,i} = \frac{d\Phi_i}{p}(\omega_{\theta,i} \otimes_{\Phi} 1). \tag{A.2}$$

Choose and fix a parameter t_{ij} on U_{ij} for every two elements $\{i, j\}$ in I . Then $\Omega_{X_1}^1(\overline{U}_{ij})$ is a free module over $\overline{R}_{ij} = \mathcal{O}_{X_1}(\overline{U}_i \cap \overline{U}_j)$ of rank 1 generated by dt_{ij} , and there is a matrix $A_{\theta,ij}$ over \overline{R}_{ij} with

$$\omega_{\theta,i} = A_{\theta,ij} \cdot dt_{ij}. \tag{A_{\theta,ij}}$$

Explicitly, the Deligne–Illusie map h_{ij} is given by

$$h_{ij}(f \cdot dt_{ij} \otimes_{\Phi} 1) = \Phi(f) \cdot \frac{\Phi_i(t_{ij}) - \Phi_j(t_{ij})}{p}.$$

So we have

$$h_{ij}(\theta \otimes_{\Phi} 1)(\Phi^* e_{i,\cdot}) = (\Phi^* e_{i,\cdot}) \cdot \mathcal{G}_{ij}^{\Delta}$$

and

$$\mathcal{G}_{ij} = \Phi(\mathcal{F}_{ij}) \exp(\mathcal{G}_{ij}^{\Delta}),$$

where

$$\mathcal{G}_{ij}^{\Delta} = \Phi(A_{\theta,ij}) \frac{\Phi_i(t_{ij}) - \Phi_j(t_{ij})}{p}. \tag{G_{ij}^{\Delta}}$$

Computation of our example. Let $\lambda \in W_2(k)$ with $\lambda \not\equiv 0, 1 \pmod{p}$ and let

$$X_2 = \text{Proj } W_2[T_0, T_1].$$

Let D be the divisor of X_2 associated to the homogeneous ideal

$$(T_0 T_1 (T_1 - T_0) (T_1 - \lambda T_0)).$$

By using $t = T_0^{-1} T_1$ as a parameter, we can simply write $D = \{0, 1, \lambda, \infty\}$. Denote

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{U}_1 &= X_2 \setminus \{0, \infty\}, & \mathcal{U}_2 &= X_2 \setminus \{1, \lambda\}, \\ D_1 &= \{1, \lambda\}, & D_2 &= \{0, \infty\}. \end{aligned}$$

Then $\{\mathcal{U}_1, \mathcal{U}_2\}$ forms a covering of X_2 ,

$$\begin{aligned} R_1 &= \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{U}_1) = W_2[t, \frac{1}{t}], \\ R_2 &= \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{U}_2) = W_2[\frac{t-\lambda}{t-1}, \frac{t-1}{t-\lambda}], \\ R_{12} &= \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{U}_1 \cap \mathcal{U}_2) = W_2[t, \frac{1}{t}, \frac{t-\lambda}{t-1}, \frac{t-1}{t-\lambda}], \\ \Omega_{X_2}^1(\log D)(\mathcal{U}_1) &= W_2[t, \frac{1}{t}] \cdot d \log \left(\frac{t-\lambda}{t-1} \right), \\ \Omega_{X_2}^1(\log D)(\mathcal{U}_2) &= W_2[\frac{t-\lambda}{t-1}, \frac{t-1}{t-\lambda}] \cdot d \log t. \end{aligned}$$

Over U_{12} , one has

$$d \log \left(\frac{t-\lambda}{t-1} \right) = \frac{(\lambda-1)t}{(t-\lambda)(t-1)} \cdot d \log t.$$

Denote

$$\Phi_1 \left(\frac{t-\lambda}{t-1} \right) = \left(\frac{t-\lambda}{t-1} \right)^p \quad \text{and} \quad \Phi_2(t) = t^p,$$

which induce two Frobenius liftings on R_{12} . One checks that Φ_i can be restricted on R_i and forms a log Frobenius lifting respecting the divisor D_i . Moreover,

$$\frac{d\Phi_1}{p} \left(d \log \frac{t-\lambda}{t-1} \otimes_{\Phi} 1 \right) = d \log \frac{t-\lambda}{t-1}$$

and

$$\frac{d\Phi_2}{p} (d \log t \otimes_{\Phi} 1) = d \log t.$$

Local expressions of the Higgs field and the de Rham bundle. Let (E, θ) be a logarithmic graded semistable Higgs bundle over $X_1 = \mathbb{P}_k^1$ with $E = \mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{O}(1)$. Then the cokernel of

$$\theta : \mathcal{O}(1) \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \otimes \Omega_{X_1}^1(\log \bar{D})$$

is supported at one point $a \in \mathbb{P}_k^1(\bar{k})$, which is called the zero of the Higgs field. Conversely, for any given point $a \in \mathbb{P}_k^1(\bar{k})$, up to isomorphism, there is a unique graded semistable logarithmic Higgs field on $\mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{O}(1)$ such that its zero equals a . Assume $a \neq \infty$;

we may choose and fix a basis $e_{i,j}$ of $\mathcal{O}(j - 1)$ over U_i for $1 \leq i, j \leq 2$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_{12} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{t}{t-1} \end{pmatrix}, \\ \omega_{\theta,1} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{t-a}{\lambda-1} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot d \log \frac{t-\lambda}{t-1}, \end{aligned}$$

By (A.2), we have

$$\omega_{\nabla,1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \left(\frac{t-a}{\lambda-1}\right)^p \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot d \log \frac{t-\lambda}{t-1}.$$

We choose $t_{12} = t$ as the parameter on U_{12} . Then

$$\begin{aligned} A_{\theta,12} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{t-a}{(t-1)(t-\lambda)} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \mathcal{G}_{12}^\Delta &= \Phi(A_{\theta,12}) \cdot z_{12}, \\ \mathcal{G}_{12} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & g \\ 0 & \frac{t^p}{(t-1)^p} \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$z_{12} = \frac{\Phi_1(t) - \Phi_2(t)}{p} \tag{z_{12}}$$

and

$$g = \frac{(t-a)^p}{(t-\lambda)^p(t-1)^p} \cdot z_{12}. \tag{g}$$

Hodge filtration. Since $X_1 = \mathbb{P}_k^1$ and (V, ∇) is semistable of degree p , the bundle V is isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}(m) \oplus \mathcal{O}(m + 1)$ with $p = 2m + 1$. So the filtration on (V, ∇)

$$0 \subset \mathcal{O}(m + 1) \subset V$$

is the graded semistable Hodge filtration on V . Choose a basis e_i of $\mathcal{O}(m + 1)$ on U_i such that

$$e_1 = \left(\frac{t}{t-1}\right)^{m+1} e_2$$

on U_{12} . In the following, we will write down the inclusion map $\iota : \mathcal{O}(m + 1) \rightarrow V$ explicitly via those basis. Before this, we shall fix some notations pr , A and α_i . The map pr is the quotient map of k -vector spaces

$$\text{pr} : R_{12} \twoheadrightarrow \frac{R_{12}}{R_1 + \left(\frac{t}{t-1}\right)^{m+1} R_2}. \tag{pr}$$

For all $n \in \{1, 2, \dots, p - 2\}$, we denote

$$\delta_n = \frac{\lambda^p(1 - a^p) - (\lambda^p - a^p)\lambda^n}{n},$$

and $A = A(\lambda, a)$ the matrix of size $m \times (m + 1)$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \delta_m & \delta_{m+1} & \cdots & \delta_{p-2} & \delta_{p-1} \\ \delta_{m-1} & \delta_m & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \delta_{m+1} & \delta_{m+2} \\ \delta_1 & \cdots & \delta_{m-1} & \delta_m & \delta_{m+1} \end{pmatrix}_{m \times (m+1)} \tag{A}$$

For $m + 1 \leq i \leq p$, we denote by A_i the submatrix of A by removing the $(i - m)$ -column

$$A_i = \begin{pmatrix} \delta_m & \cdots & \delta_{i-2} & \delta_i & \cdots & \delta_{p-1} \\ \delta_{m-1} & \cdots & \delta_{i-3} & \delta_{i-1} & \cdots & \delta_{p-2} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \delta_2 & \cdots & \delta_{i-m} & \delta_{i+2-m} & \cdots & \delta_{m+2} \\ \delta_1 & \cdots & \delta_{i-1-m} & \delta_{i+1-m} & \cdots & \delta_{m+1} \end{pmatrix} \tag{A.3}$$

and

$$\alpha_i = (-1)^i \cdot \det A_i. \tag{A.4}$$

Obviously, the vector $(\alpha_{m+1}, \alpha_{m+2}, \dots, \alpha_p)^T$ is a solution of $AX = 0$.

Lemma A.2. *The following statements hold.*

- (i) *Let f, h be two elements in \bar{R}_1 . Then the \bar{R}_1 -linear map from $\bar{R}_1 \cdot e_1$ to $V(\bar{U}_1)$, which maps e_1 to $e_{11} \otimes_{\Phi} h + e_{12} \otimes_{\Phi} f$, can be extended to a global map of vector bundles $\mathcal{O}(m + 1) \rightarrow V$ if and only if*

$$f \in \sum_{i=0}^m k \cdot \frac{1}{t^i} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{pr}(fg) = 0.$$

- (ii) *Suppose $f = (1, \frac{1}{t}, \dots, \frac{1}{t^m})X$ with $X \in k^{(m+1) \times 1}$. Then $\text{pr}(fg) = 0$ if and only if $AX = 0$.*
- (iii) *The matrix A is of maximal rank and the vector $(\alpha_{m+1}, \alpha_{m+2}, \dots, \alpha_p)^T$ is a k -basis of the 1-dimensional space of solutions of $AX = 0$.*

Proof. (i) Over U_{12} , one has

$$\iota(e_2) = (e_{21} \otimes_{\Phi} 1, e_{22} \otimes_{\Phi} 1) \begin{pmatrix} (h + fg) \cdot \left(\frac{t-1}{t}\right)^{m+1} \\ f \cdot \left(\frac{t}{t-1}\right)^m \end{pmatrix}.$$

Thus ι can be extended globally if and only if

$$h + fg \in \left(\frac{t}{t-1}\right)^{m+1} R_2 \quad \text{and} \quad f \cdot \left(\frac{t}{t-1}\right)^m \in R_2.$$

That is equivalent to

$$f \in R_1 \cap \left(\frac{t-1}{t}\right)^m R_2 \quad \text{and} \quad fg \in R_1 + \left(\frac{t}{t-1}\right)^{m+1} R_2.$$

The result follows from the fact that $R_1 \cap \left(\frac{t-1}{t}\right)^m R_2$ is a k -vector space with a basis $\{1, \frac{1}{t}, \dots, \frac{1}{t^m}\}$.

(ii) By directly computation, one checks that

$$\text{pr}(fg) = \text{pr}\left(\frac{t}{t^p - 1}, \frac{t^2}{t^p - 1}, \dots, \frac{t^m}{t^p - 1}\right) \cdot A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_{m+1} \\ a_{m+2} \\ \vdots \\ a_p \end{pmatrix}.$$

(iii) Since

$$V \simeq \mathcal{O}(m) \oplus \mathcal{O}(m + 1),$$

the k -vector space $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}(m + 1), V)$ is 1-dimensional. By (i) and (ii), the k -vector space of solutions of $AX = 0$ is of 1-dimensional. ■

Two notations $[\cdot]$ and $\{\cdot\}$. We have inclusion maps $\bar{R}_i \rightarrow \bar{R}_{12}$, for $i = 1, 2$. Under these inclusions, we have the following direct sum decomposition as free k -vector spaces:

$$\bar{R}_{12} = \bar{R}_1 \oplus \frac{t}{t - 1} \bar{R}_2.$$

We denote the projection map to the first summand by $[\cdot]$ and the projection map to the second summand by $\{\cdot\}$. Denote

$$f_o = \frac{\alpha_{m+1}t^{m+1} + \alpha_{m+2}t^{m+2} + \dots + \alpha_p t^p}{t^p} \quad \text{and} \quad h_o = -[f_o g].$$

By Lemma A.2, we have following result.

Corollary A.3. *The Hodge filtration of (V, ∇) on U_1 is given by*

$$0 \subset \bar{R}_1 \cdot v_{12} \subset V(\bar{U}_1),$$

where $v_{12} = e_{11} \otimes_{\Phi} h_o + e_{12} \otimes_{\Phi} f_o$.

The Higgs field of the graded Higgs bundle. We extend v_{12} (defined in Corollary A.3) to an \bar{R}_1 -basis $\{v_{11}, v_{12}\}$ of $V(\bar{U}_1)$. Assume $v_{11} = e_{11} \otimes_{\Phi} h_1 + e_{12} \otimes_{\Phi} f_1$ and denote

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} h_1 & h_2 \\ f_1 & f_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

which is an invertible matrix over \bar{R}_1 with determinant $d := \det(P) \in \bar{R}_1^\times$. One has

$$(v_{11}, v_{12}) = (e_{11} \otimes_{\Phi} 1, e_{12} \otimes_{\Phi} 1) \begin{pmatrix} h_1 & h_o \\ f_1 & f_o \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$\nabla(v_{11}, v_{12}) = (v_{11}, v_{12}) \cdot \nu_{\nabla, 1},$$

where $\nu_{\nabla, 1} = (P^{-1} \cdot dP + P^{-1} \cdot \omega_{\nabla, 1} \cdot P)$ equals

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{f_o dh_1 - h_o df_1}{d \log \frac{t-\lambda}{t-1}} + f_1 f_o \left(\frac{t-a}{\lambda-1}\right)^p & \frac{f_o dh_o - h_o df_o}{d \log \frac{t-\lambda}{t-1}} + f_o^2 \left(\frac{t-a}{\lambda-1}\right)^p \\ \frac{-f_1 dh_1 + h_1 df_1}{d \log \frac{t-\lambda}{t-1}} - f_1^2 \left(\frac{t-a}{\lambda-1}\right)^p & \frac{-f_1 dh_o + h_1 df_o}{d \log \frac{t-\lambda}{t-1}} - f_1 f_o \left(\frac{t-a}{\lambda-1}\right)^p \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{d \log \frac{t-\lambda}{t-1}}{d}.$$

Taking the associated graded Higgs bundle, the Higgs field θ' on

$$\text{Gr}(V, \nabla, \text{Fil})(\overline{U}_1) = V(\overline{U}_1)/(\overline{R}_1 \cdot v_{12}) \oplus \overline{R}_1 \cdot v_{12}$$

is given by

$$\theta'(e'_{12}) = \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{f_o dh_o - h_o df_o}{d \log \frac{t-\lambda}{t-1}} + f_o^2 \left(\frac{t-a}{\lambda-1} \right)^p \right) \cdot \left(e'_{11} \otimes d \log \frac{t-\lambda}{t-1} \right)$$

over \overline{U}_1 , where e'_{11} is the image of v_{11} in $V(\overline{U}_1)/(\overline{R}_1 \cdot v_{12})$ and $e'_{12} = v_{12}$ in $\overline{R}_1 v_{12}$. Thus the zero of the graded Higgs bundle $\text{Gr}(V, \nabla, \text{Fil})$ is the root of polynomial

$$P_{\theta'}(t) = \frac{f_o \cdot dh_o - h_o \cdot df_o}{d \log \frac{t-\lambda}{t-1}} + f_o^2 \cdot \left(\frac{t-a}{\lambda-1} \right)^p.$$

Lemma A.4. *Define α_p and α_{m+1} as in (A.4). Then*

$$P_{\theta'}(t) = \frac{\alpha_p^2}{\lambda-1} t - \frac{\alpha_{m+1}^2}{\lambda-1} \cdot \frac{a^p}{\lambda^{p-1}}.$$

Proof. Since $h_o = -[f_o g] = \{f_o g\} - f_o g$, the polynomial $P_{\theta'}(t)$ is equal to

$$\frac{(t-\lambda)(t-1)}{\lambda-1} \left(f_o \frac{d\{f_o g\}}{dt} - \{f_o g\} \frac{df_o}{dt} \right) + f_o^2 \left(\left(\frac{t-a}{\lambda-1} \right)^p - \frac{(t-\lambda)(t-1)}{\lambda-1} \cdot \frac{dg}{dt} \right).$$

Recall that

$$\Phi_2(t) = t^p \quad \text{and} \quad \Phi_1(t) = \frac{\left(\frac{t-\lambda}{t-1}\right)^p - \lambda^\sigma}{\left(\frac{t-\lambda}{t-1}\right)^p - 1},$$

one has

$$d\Phi_2(t) = p \cdot t^{p-1} dt \quad \text{and} \quad d\Phi_1(t) = p \cdot \frac{(t-1)^{p-1}(t-\lambda)^{p-1}}{(1-\lambda)^{p-1}} dt.$$

Since $g = \frac{(t-a)^p}{(t-\lambda)^p(t-1)^p} \cdot z_{12}$ with $z_{12} = \frac{\Phi_1(t) - \Phi_2(t)}{p}$, we have

$$\left(\frac{t-a}{\lambda-1} \right)^p - \frac{(t-\lambda)(t-1)}{\lambda-1} \cdot \frac{dg}{dt} = \frac{(t-\lambda)(t-1)}{\lambda-1} \cdot \frac{t^{p-1}(t^p - a^p)}{(t^p - \lambda^p)(t^p - 1)}$$

and

$$\frac{dg}{dt} = \frac{(t-a)^p}{(t-\lambda)^p(t-1)^p} \cdot ((\lambda-1)^{p-1}(t-1)^{p-1}(t-\lambda)^{p-1} - t^{p-1}).$$

Claim. *Suppose G is some power series contained in*

$$\left\{ \sum_{\ell=m+1}^{\infty} a_\ell \cdot \left(\frac{t}{t-1} \right)^\ell + \sum_{\ell=m+1}^{\infty} b_\ell \cdot \left(\frac{t}{t-\lambda} \right)^\ell : a_\ell, b_\ell \in k \right\}$$

and F belongs to

$$\left\{ \sum_{i=0}^m a_i \cdot \frac{1}{t^i} : a_i \in k \right\}.$$

Then $\frac{(t-1)(t-\lambda)}{\lambda-1} (F \frac{dG}{dt} - G \frac{dF}{dt})$ is contained in R_2 and divisible by $\frac{t}{t-1}$ in R_2 .

The claim follows from

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(t-1)(t-\lambda)}{\lambda-1} \left(\left(\frac{t-1}{t} \right)^i \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{t}{t-1} \right)^j - \left(\frac{t}{t-1} \right)^j \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{t-1}{t} \right)^i \right) \\ &= (i+j) \left(\left(\frac{t}{t-1} \right)^{j-i} - \frac{\lambda}{\lambda-1} \cdot \left(\frac{t}{t-1} \right)^{j-1-i} \right) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(t-1)(t-\lambda)}{\lambda-1} \left(\left(\frac{t-\lambda}{t} \right)^i \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{t}{t-\lambda} \right)^j - \left(\frac{t}{t-\lambda} \right)^j \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{t-\lambda}{t} \right)^i \right) \\ &= (i+j) \left(- \left(\frac{t}{t-\lambda} \right)^{j-i} - \frac{1}{\lambda-1} \cdot \left(\frac{t}{t-\lambda} \right)^{j-1-i} \right). \end{aligned}$$

By the claim, $\frac{(t-\lambda)(t-1)}{\lambda-1} (f_o \frac{d\{f_o g\}}{dt} - \{f_o g\} \frac{df_o}{dt}) \in \frac{t}{t-1} \bar{R}_2$, i.e.

$$\left[\frac{(t-\lambda)(t-1)}{\lambda-1} \left(f_o \frac{d\{f_o g\}}{dt} - \{f_o g\} \frac{df_o}{dt} \right) \right] = 0.$$

On the other hand, $P_{\theta'}(t) \in R_1$, one has

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\theta'}(t) &= [P_{\theta'}(t)] \\ &= \left[f_o^2 \left(\left(\frac{t-a}{\lambda-1} \right)^p - \frac{(t-\lambda)(t-1)}{\lambda-1} \cdot \frac{dg}{dt} \right) \right] \\ &= \left[f_o^2 \left(\frac{(t-\lambda)(t-1)}{\lambda-1} \cdot \frac{t^{p-1}(t^p-a^p)}{(t^p-\lambda^p)(t^p-1)} \right) \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{(\alpha_{m+1} + \alpha_{m+2}t + \dots + \alpha_p t^m)^2 \cdot (t-a)^p}{(\lambda-1)(t-\lambda)^{p-1}(t-1)^{p-1}} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Obviously, there are polynomials $f_\infty(t)$, $f_1(t)$ and $f_\lambda(t)$, which are divisible by t , such that

$$\frac{(\alpha_{m+1} + \alpha_{m+2}t + \dots + \alpha_p t^m)^2 \cdot (t-a)^p}{(\lambda-1)(t-\lambda)^{p-1}(t-1)^{p-1}} - f_\infty(t) - f_1\left(\frac{t}{t-1}\right) - f_\lambda\left(\frac{t}{t-\lambda}\right)$$

is a constant. Taking value at $t = 0$, this constant is just $-\frac{\alpha_{m+1}^2}{\lambda-1} \cdot \frac{a^p}{\lambda^{p-1}}$. By the definition of $[\cdot]$, we know that

$$P_{\theta'}(t) = f_\infty(t) - \frac{\alpha_{m+1}^2}{\lambda-1} \cdot \frac{a^p}{\lambda^{p-1}}.$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned} & \deg((\alpha_{m+1} + \alpha_{m+2}t + \dots + \alpha_p t^m)^2 \cdot (t-a)^p) \\ & - \deg((\lambda-1)(t-\lambda)^{p-1}(t-1)^{p-1}) = 1, \end{aligned}$$

the polynomial $f_\infty(t)$ is of degree 1. Comparing the coefficients of the first terms, we get

$$f_\infty(t) = \frac{\alpha_p^2}{(\lambda-1)} \cdot t. \quad \blacksquare$$

Theorem A.5. *Let A_p and A_{m+1} be defined as in (A.3). Then the self-map $\varphi_{\lambda,p}$ is given by*

$$\varphi_{\lambda,p}(a) = \frac{a^p}{\lambda^{p-1}} \cdot \left(\frac{\det(A_{m+1})}{\det(A_p)} \right)^2.$$

Proof. For $a \neq \infty$, this follows from Lemma A.4. For $a = \infty$, we can change the parameter t to compute the self-map at a . ■

A.2. *Multiplication by p map on elliptic curve*

Let k be a perfect field of characteristic $p \geq 3$. Let $\lambda \in k$ with $\lambda \not\equiv 0, 1 \pmod{p}$. The Weierstrass function

$$y^2 = x(x - 1)(x - \lambda)$$

defines an elliptic curve C_λ over k . Let $Q_1 = (a, b)$ be a k -point on C_λ . We denote

$$Q_n = (a_n, b_n) := \underbrace{Q_1 + Q_1 + \cdots + Q_1}_n.$$

Then a_n is a rational function of a . In this appendix, we will give an explicit formula of this rational function for the case of $n = p$. Without lose of generality, we may assume that k is algebraic closed and $a \neq 0, 1, \lambda, \infty$.

Since the divisor $(p + 1)(\infty) - p(Q_1)$ is of degree 1, the space of global sections of its associated line bundle is of 1-dimension. Choosing a nontrivial global section α , we have

$$\text{div}(\alpha) = p(Q_1) + (Q_p) - (p + 1)(\infty)$$

and it is also a global section of $\mathcal{O}_{C_\lambda}((p + 1)(\infty))$. On the other hand, the k -vector space of the global sections of $\mathcal{O}_{C_\lambda}((p + 1)(\infty))$ are of dimension $p + 1$ with basis $(m = \frac{p-1}{2})$

$$1, x, x^2, \dots, x^{m+1}, y, yx, \dots, yx^{m-1}.$$

So we can write α in the form

$$\alpha = f - yg,$$

where $f, g \in k[x]$ with $\text{deg}(f) \leq m + 1$ and $\text{deg}(g) \leq m - 1$. Since

$$\begin{aligned} \text{div}((x - a)^p(x - a_p)) &= p(Q_1) + p(-Q_1) + (Q_p) + (-Q_p) - (2p + 2)(\infty) \\ &= \text{div}(\alpha\bar{\alpha}). \end{aligned}$$

Here $\bar{\alpha} := f + yg$.

By multiplying suitable constant to α , we may assume

$$(x - a)^p(x - a_p) = \alpha\bar{\alpha} = f^2 - x(x - 1)(x - \lambda)g^2. \tag{A.5}$$

Comparing the degree on both side, one gets

$$\text{deg}(f) = m + 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \text{deg}(g) \leq m - 1.$$

Writing f in the form

$$f = \beta_0 + \beta_1x + \cdots + \beta_{m+1}x^{m+1},$$

we denote

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{m+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

and consider the first terms and the constant terms on both sides of (A.5). Then one gets

$$a_p = \frac{1}{a^p} \left(\frac{\beta_0}{\beta_{m+1}} \right)^2.$$

In order to get the rational function we want, we need to determine the ratio $[\beta_0 : \beta_{m+1}]$. In the following, we will define a full-rank matrix B of size $(m + 1) \times (m + 2)$ such that $(\beta_0, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_{m+1})^T$ is a nonzero solution of $BX = 0$. Then the ratio $[\beta_0 : \beta_{m+1}]$ can be described by the determinants of submatrices of B . Expand the polynomial

$$(x(x - 1)(x - \lambda))^m = \gamma_m x^m + \gamma_m x^{m+1} + \dots + \gamma_{3m} x^{3m},$$

where

$$\gamma_n = (-1)^{m+n} \sum_{\substack{i+j=n-m \\ 0 \leq i, j \leq m}} \binom{m}{i} \binom{m}{j} \lambda^{m-j} \tag{A.6}$$

and denote

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_m & a^p \gamma_{3m} & a^p \gamma_{3m-1} & \cdots & a^p \gamma_{2m+1} & a^p \gamma_{2m} \\ \gamma_{m+1} & \gamma_m & a^p \gamma_{3m} & \cdots & a^p \gamma_{2m+2} & a^p \gamma_{2m+1} \\ \gamma_{m+2} & \gamma_{m+1} & \gamma_m & \cdots & a^p \gamma_{2m+3} & a^p \gamma_{2m+2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \gamma_{2m} & \gamma_{2m-1} & \gamma_{2m-2} & \cdots & \gamma_m & a^p \gamma_{3m} \end{pmatrix}. \tag{B}$$

Lemma A.6. *We have $B \cdot \beta = 0$.*

Proof. Since $a \neq 0, 1, \lambda, \infty$, the function $x(x - 1)(x - \lambda)$ is invertible in $k[[x - a]]$. Thus $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x(x-1)(x-\lambda)}}$ is an element in $k[[x - a]]$. Since

$$(x(x - 1)(x - \lambda))^p \equiv (a(a - 1)(a - \lambda))^p \pmod{(x - a)^p},$$

one has

$$\sqrt{x(x - 1)(x - \lambda)} \equiv \pm \frac{(a(a - 1)(a - \lambda))^{\frac{p}{2}}}{(x(x - 1)(x - \lambda))^m} \pmod{(x - a)^p}. \tag{A.7}$$

Since $(x - a)^p(x - a_p) = f^2 - x(x - 1)(x - \lambda)g^2$ and $x - a \nmid fg$, one gets

$$\sqrt{x(x - 1)(x - \lambda)} \equiv \pm \frac{f}{g} \pmod{(x - a)^p}. \tag{A.8}$$

Now comparing (A.7) and (A.8), one gets

$$f \cdot (x(x - 1)(x - \lambda))^m \equiv \pm (a(a - 1)(a - \lambda))^{\frac{p}{2}} \cdot g \pmod{(x - a)^p}. \tag{A.9}$$

Consider the map of k -vector spaces

$$\text{pr}' : k[[x - a]] \twoheadrightarrow \frac{k[[x - a]]}{(x - a)^p \cdot k[[x - a]] + \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} k \cdot x^i}. \tag{pr'}$$

From (A.9), we have

$$\text{pr}'(f \cdot (x(x - 1)(x - \lambda))^m) = 0.$$

By direct computation, one checks that for all $0 \leq i \leq m + 1$,

$$\text{pr}'(x^i \cdot (x(x - 1)(x - \lambda))^m) = \sum_{j=m}^{3m} \gamma_j \cdot \text{pr}'(x^{i+j}).$$

Since $x^{n+p} \equiv a^p x^n \pmod{(x - a)^p}$, one has $\text{pr}'(x^{n+p}) = a^p \cdot \text{pr}'(x^n)$. Thus

$$\text{pr}'(x^i \cdot (x(x - 1)(x - \lambda))^m) = \sum_{j=m+i}^{p-1} \gamma_{j-i} \cdot \text{pr}'(x^j) + \sum_{j=m}^{m+i-1} a^p \gamma_{p+j-i} \cdot \text{pr}'(x^j).$$

Therefore

$$\text{pr}'(f \cdot (x(x - 1)(x - \lambda))^m) = \text{pr}'(x^m, x^{m+1}, \dots, x^{2m}) \cdot (B \cdot \beta).$$

The lemma follows. ■

Recall that γ_n is defined in (A.6), we denote B_0 and B_{m+1} to be two submatrices of B as follows:

$$B_0 = \begin{pmatrix} a^p \gamma_{3m} & a^p \gamma_{3m-1} & \cdots & a^p \gamma_{2m+1} & a^p \gamma_{2m} \\ \gamma_m & a^p \gamma_{3m} & \cdots & a^p \gamma_{2m+2} & a^p \gamma_{2m+1} \\ \gamma_{m+1} & \gamma_m & \cdots & a^p \gamma_{2m+3} & a^p \gamma_{2m+2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \gamma_{2m-1} & \gamma_{2m-2} & \cdots & \gamma_m & a^p \gamma_{3m} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$B_{m+1} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_m & a^p \gamma_{3m} & a^p \gamma_{3m-1} & \cdots & a^p \gamma_{2m+1} \\ \gamma_{m+1} & \gamma_m & a^p \gamma_{3m} & \cdots & a^p \gamma_{2m+2} \\ \gamma_{m+2} & \gamma_{m+1} & \gamma_m & \cdots & a^p \gamma_{2m+3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \gamma_{2m} & \gamma_{2m-1} & \gamma_{2m-2} & \cdots & \gamma_m \end{pmatrix}.$$

Corollary A.7. We have $[\beta_0 : \beta_{m+1}] = [(-1)^{m+1} \det(B_0) : \det(B_{m+1})]$.

Now, we get the self-map on \mathbb{P}_k^1 induced by the multiplication by p map.

Theorem A.8. We have

$$a_p = \frac{1}{a^p} \cdot \left(\frac{\det(B_0)}{\det(B_{m+1})} \right)^2.$$

Proposition A.9. Conjecture A.1 implies equation (A.1) and Conjecture 4.8.

Proof. Regard all terms of A_{m+1} , A_p , B_0 and B_{m+1} as polynomials of a, λ . One checks directly that

$$A_{m+1}^T(\lambda, a) = \lambda^{2p} a^p A_p(\frac{1}{\lambda}, \frac{1}{a}), \quad B_0^T(\lambda, a) = \lambda^m a^p B_{m+1}(\frac{1}{\lambda}, \frac{1}{a}).$$

On the other hand, by Conjecture A.1,

$$\det(A_p(\frac{1}{\lambda}, \frac{1}{a})) = c \lambda^{-2m^2} (1 - \lambda)^{m^2} \cdot \det(B_{m+1}(\frac{1}{\lambda}, \frac{1}{a})).$$

Thus

$$\det(A_{m+1}) = c \lambda^{m^2+m} (1 - \lambda)^{m^2} a^{-p} \cdot \det(B_0).$$

The proposition follows. ■

Remark. Conjecture A.1 holds for odd prime $p < 50$. This was checked directly by using Maple. By Proposition A.9, our main conjecture holds for $p < 50$.

Appendix B. The torsor maps induced by inverse Cartier functor and grading functor

In this section, we describe the torsor map induced by the inverse Cartier functor (Proposition B.6) and the grading functor (Proposition B.5) via maps between cohomology groups.

Some notations

Let T be a vector space and assume L is a T -torsor space. Then for a given point $\ell \in L$, the torsor structure gives a bijection $\iota_\ell : L \rightarrow T$. We call $\iota_\ell(\ell')$ the difference between ℓ' and ℓ , or we say that ℓ' differs from ℓ by $\iota_\ell(\ell')$. Denote $c(\ell', \ell) := \iota_\ell(\ell')$.

Denote $W = W(k)$ and $W_n = W/p^n W$. Let \mathcal{X} be a proper smooth W -scheme with normal crossing divisor \mathcal{D} , $X_n := \mathcal{X} \times_W W_n$ and $D_n := \mathcal{D} \otimes_W W_n$. Let $\mathcal{X} = \bigcup \mathcal{U}_i$ be a covering of small affine open subsets and let Φ_i be a Frobenius lifting on \mathcal{U}_i which preserves the log divisor, i.e. $\Phi_i^*(\mathcal{D} \cap \mathcal{U}_i) = p(\mathcal{D} \cap \mathcal{U}_i)$. Denote $\mathcal{U}_{ij} = \mathcal{U}_i \cap \mathcal{U}_j$. For a vector bundle L over X_n , write

$$L(\mathcal{U}_i) := L(\mathcal{U}_i \times_W W_n) \quad \text{and} \quad L(\mathcal{U}_{ij}) := L((\mathcal{U}_i \cap \mathcal{U}_j) \times_W W_n)$$

for short.

In this section, all Higgs bundles and de Rham bundles are logarithmic with respect to the divisor \mathcal{D} .

B.1. Lifting space of Higgs bundles and de Rham bundles

Let $(\bar{E}, \bar{\theta})$ be a Higgs bundle over X_{n-1} . Denote its reduction modulo p by (E, θ) . Now we want to study the space of W_n -liftings of $(\bar{E}, \bar{\theta})/X_{n-1}$.

Lemma B.1. *The space of W_n -liftings of $(\bar{E}, \bar{\theta})/X_{n-1}$ is an $H_{\text{Hig}}^1(X_1, \text{End}(E, \theta))$ -torsor:*

Proof. Consider two W_n -liftings $(\check{E}, \check{\theta})/X_n$ and $(\hat{E}, \hat{\theta})$ of $(\bar{E}, \bar{\theta})/X_{n-1}$. We denote by $(\check{E}_i, \check{\theta}_i)$ (resp. $(\hat{E}_i, \hat{\theta}_i)$) the restriction of $(\check{E}, \check{\theta})$ (resp. $(\hat{E}, \hat{\theta})$) on $\mathcal{U}_i \times_W W_n$. Locally we can always find isomorphisms $\gamma_i : \check{E}_i \xrightarrow{\sim} \hat{E}_i$ over $\mathcal{U}_i \times_W W_n$ which lifts $\text{id}_{\bar{E}_i}$. Set

$$f_{ij} := \gamma_j^{-1}|_{\mathcal{U}_{ij}} \circ \gamma_i|_{\mathcal{U}_{ij}} - \text{id} \in \mathcal{E}\text{nd}(\check{E})(\mathcal{U}_{ij})$$

and

$$\omega_i := \gamma_i^{-1} \circ \hat{\theta}_i \circ \gamma_i - \check{\theta}_i \in \mathcal{E}\text{nd}(\check{E})(\mathcal{U}_i) \otimes \Omega^1_{\mathcal{X}/W}(\log \mathcal{D})(\mathcal{U}_i).$$

Since $(\check{E}, \check{\theta})$ and $(\hat{E}, \hat{\theta})$ are both W_n -liftings of $(\bar{E}, \bar{\theta})$, we have

$$f_{ij} \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{n-1}} \quad \text{and} \quad \omega_i \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{n-1}}.$$

Thus

$$\bar{f}_{ij} := \frac{f_{ij}}{p^{n-1}} \pmod{p}$$

is a well-defined element in $\mathcal{E}\text{nd}(E)(\mathcal{U}_{ij})$ and

$$\bar{\omega}_i := \frac{\omega_i}{p^{n-1}} \pmod{p}$$

is a well-defined element in $\mathcal{E}\text{nd}(E)(\mathcal{U}_i) \otimes \Omega^1_{\mathcal{X}/W}(\log \mathcal{D})(\mathcal{U}_i)$. These local datum give us a Čech representative

$$(\bar{f}_{ij}, \bar{\omega}_i) \in H^1_{\text{Hig}}(X_1, \mathcal{E}\text{nd}(E, \theta))$$

of the difference of the two liftings.

Conversely, we can construct a Higgs bundle from datum $(\check{E}, \check{\theta})$ and

$$(\bar{f}_{ij}, \bar{\omega}_i) \in H^1_{\text{Hig}}(X_1, \mathcal{E}\text{nd}(E, \theta)).$$

Locally over $\mathcal{U}_i \times_W W_n$, the new Higgs bundle is given by

$$(\check{E}_i, \check{\theta}_i + p^{n-1}\bar{\omega}_i),$$

and the gluing transform is

$$\text{id} + p^{n-1}\bar{f}_{ij} : \hat{E}|_{(\mathcal{U}_i \cap \mathcal{U}_j) \times_W W_n} \rightarrow \hat{E}|_{(\mathcal{U}_i \cap \mathcal{U}_j) \times_W W_n}.$$

Since $(\bar{f}_{ij}, \bar{\omega}_i)$ is a 1-cocycle, the local datum are glued into a new Higgs bundle. Moreover, the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{CD} (\check{E}_i, \check{\theta}_i + p^{n-1}\bar{\omega}_i) @>\text{id} + p^{n-1}\bar{f}_{ij}>> (\check{E}_j, \check{\theta}_j + p^{n-1}\bar{\omega}_j) \\ @VV\gamma_i V @VV\gamma_j V \\ (\hat{E}_i, \hat{\theta}_i) @>\text{id}>> (\hat{E}_j, \hat{\theta}_j) \end{CD}$$

and this new Higgs bundle is isomorphic to $(\hat{E}, \hat{\theta})$ via local isomorphisms γ_i . ■

Similarly, for de Rham bundle $(\bar{V}, \bar{\nabla})$ over X_{n-1} , we denote its reduction modulo p by (V, ∇) .

Lemma B.2. *The space of W_n -liftings of $(\bar{V}, \bar{\nabla})$ is an $H^1_{\text{dR}}(X_1, \mathcal{E}\text{nd}(V, \nabla))$ -torsor.*

B.2. Lifting space of graded Higgs bundles and filtered de Rham bundles with Griffiths transversality

Let $(\bar{V}, \bar{\nabla}, \bar{\text{Fil}})$ be a filtered de Rham bundle over X_{n-1} satisfying Griffiths transversality. Denote its modulo p reduction by (V, ∇, Fil) . Denote by $(\bar{E}, \bar{\theta})$ the graded Higgs bundle $\text{Gr}(\bar{V}, \bar{\nabla}, \bar{\text{Fil}})$ over X_n and denote by (E, θ) the graded Higgs bundle $\text{Gr}(V, \nabla, \text{Fil})$ over X_1 . Note that the filtration $\bar{\text{Fil}}$ on \bar{V} induces a subcomplex of the de Rham complex $(\mathcal{E}\text{nd}(V) \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{X}/W}^\bullet(\log \mathcal{D}), \nabla^{\mathcal{E}\text{nd}})$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 0 & \rightarrow & \text{Fil}^p \mathcal{E}\text{nd}(V) & \rightarrow & \text{Fil}^{p-1} \mathcal{E}\text{nd}(V) \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{X}/W}^1(\log \mathcal{D}) & \rightarrow & \text{Fil}^{p-2} \mathcal{E}\text{nd}(V) \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{X}/W}^2(\log \mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \dots \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 0 & \rightarrow & \mathcal{E}\text{nd}(V) & \xrightarrow{\nabla^{\mathcal{E}\text{nd}}} & \mathcal{E}\text{nd}(V) \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{X}/W}^1(\log \mathcal{D}) & \xrightarrow{\nabla^{\mathcal{E}\text{nd}}} & \mathcal{E}\text{nd}(V) \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{X}/W}^2(\log \mathcal{D}) \xrightarrow{\nabla^{\mathcal{E}\text{nd}}} \dots,
 \end{array}$$

where

$$\text{Fil}^p \mathcal{E}\text{nd}(V) = \sum_{j-i=p} (\text{Fil}^i V)^\vee \otimes \text{Fil}^j V.$$

We denote this subcomplex by $\text{Fil}^p(\mathcal{E}\text{nd}(V) \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{X}/W}^\bullet(\log \mathcal{D}), \nabla^{\mathcal{E}\text{nd}})$. When p runs all integers, these subcomplexes give an exhaustive and decreasing filtration on

$$(\mathcal{E}\text{nd}(V) \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{X}/W}^\bullet(\log \mathcal{D}), \nabla^{\mathcal{E}\text{nd}}).$$

Taking the associated graded object, one gets an isomorphism of Higgs complexes

$$\text{Gr}(\mathcal{E}\text{nd}(V) \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{X}/W}^\bullet(\log \mathcal{D}), \nabla^{\mathcal{E}\text{nd}}) \simeq (\mathcal{E}\text{nd}(E) \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{X}/W}^\bullet(\log \mathcal{D}), \theta^{\mathcal{E}\text{nd}}).$$

Denote by $\bar{E}^p = \text{Gr}^p(\bar{V})$ the p -th grading piece of \bar{V} . Then Higgs bundle $(\bar{E}, \bar{\theta})$ is graded with $\bar{E} = \bigoplus \bar{E}^p$ and

$$\bar{\theta} : \bar{E}^p \rightarrow \bar{E}^{p-1} \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{X}/W}^1(\log \mathcal{D}).$$

Note that the decomposition of \bar{E} induces a decomposition of its reduction $E = \bigoplus E^p$ and a decomposition $\mathcal{E}\text{nd}(E) = \bigoplus \mathcal{E}\text{nd}(E)^p$ with

$$\mathcal{E}\text{nd}(E)^p := \bigoplus_{j-i=p} (E^i)^\vee \otimes E^j.$$

Thus the complex

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}\text{nd}(E)^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}\text{nd}(E)^{-1} \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{X}/W}^1(\log \mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}\text{nd}(E)^{-2} \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{X}/W}^2(\log \mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \dots$$

is a direct summand of the Higgs complex, which is just the 0-th grading piece of the de Rham complex $(\mathcal{E}\text{nd}(V) \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{X}/W}^\bullet(\log \mathcal{D}), \nabla^{\mathcal{E}\text{nd}})$. Taking the second hypercohomology of this complex, one gets a direct summand of $H_{\text{Hig}}^1(X_1, \mathcal{E}\text{nd}(E, \theta))$, we denote it by $\text{Gr}^0 H_{\text{Hig}}^1(X_1, \mathcal{E}\text{nd}(E, \theta))$.

Lemma B.3. *The space of W_n -liftings of the graded Higgs bundle $(\bar{E}, \bar{\theta})/X_{n-1}$ is a $\text{Gr}^0 H_{\text{Hig}}^1(X_1, \mathcal{E}\text{nd}(E, \theta))$ -torsor.*

Proof. The proof is the same as that of Lemma B.1, except that one may choose γ_i which preserves the grading structures on both sides. Thus

$$\bar{f}_{ij} \in \mathcal{E}nd(E)^0(\mathcal{U}_{ij}) \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{\omega}_i \in \mathcal{E}nd(E)^{-1}(\mathcal{U}_i) \otimes \Omega^1_{\mathcal{X}/W}(\log \mathcal{D})(\mathcal{U}_i).$$

Hence one has $(\bar{f}_{ij}, \bar{\omega}_i) \in \text{Gr}^0 H^1_{\text{Hig}}(X_1, \mathcal{E}nd(E, \theta))$. ■

Let $(\check{V}, \check{\nabla}, \check{\text{Fil}})$ and $(\widehat{V}, \widehat{\nabla}, \widehat{\text{Fil}})$ be two filtered de Rham bundles satisfying Griffith transversality over X_n , which are liftings of $(\bar{V}, \bar{\nabla}, \bar{\text{Fil}})$.

Lemma B.4. *The difference between $(\widehat{V}, \widehat{\nabla})$ and $(\check{V}, \check{\nabla})$ is contained in the hyper-cohomology $\mathbb{H}^1(\text{Fil}^0(\mathcal{E}nd(V) \otimes \Omega^\bullet_{\mathcal{X}/W}(\log \mathcal{D}), \nabla^{\mathcal{E}nd}))$.*

Proof. The proof is similar as that of Lemma B.1. Denote by $(\check{V}_i, \check{\nabla}_i)$ (resp. $(\widehat{V}_i, \widehat{\nabla}_i)$) the restriction of $(\check{V}, \check{\nabla})$ (resp. $(\widehat{V}, \widehat{\nabla})$) on $\mathcal{U}_i \times_W W_n$. Locally we can always find isomorphisms $\gamma_i : \check{V}_i \xrightarrow{\sim} \widehat{V}_i$ over $\mathcal{U}_i \times_W W_n$ that is strict under the Hodge filtrations on both sides and lifts the $\text{id}_{\bar{V}_i}$. Then

$$f_{ij} := \gamma_j^{-1} \circ \gamma_i|_{\mathcal{U}_{ij}} - \text{Id}_{\check{V}_{ij}} \in \text{Fil}^0 \mathcal{E}nd(\check{V})(\mathcal{U}_i \cap \mathcal{U}_j \times_W W_n).$$

Since the connections satisfy Griffith transversality, one has

$$\omega_i := \gamma_i^{-1} \circ \widehat{\nabla}_i \circ \gamma_i - \check{\nabla}_i \in \text{Fil}^{-1} \mathcal{E}nd(\check{V})(\mathcal{U}_i \times_W W_n) \otimes \Omega^1_{\mathcal{X}/W}(\log \mathcal{D})(\mathcal{U}_i).$$

Similarly as in the proof of Lemma B.1, these local data give us a Čech representative

$$(\bar{f}_{ij}, \bar{\omega}_i) \in \mathbb{H}^1(\text{Fil}^0(\mathcal{E}nd(V) \otimes \Omega^\bullet_{\mathcal{X}/W}(\log \mathcal{D}), \nabla^{\mathcal{E}nd}))$$

of the difference of the two liftings. ■

B.3. The torsor map induced by grading

In this subsection, we will describe the difference between the grading objects of two filtered de Rham bundles satisfying Griffith transversality over X_n . The morphism of complexes

$$\text{Fil}^0(\mathcal{E}nd(V) \otimes \Omega^\bullet_{\mathcal{X}/W}(\log \mathcal{D}), \nabla^{\mathcal{E}nd}) \rightarrow \text{Gr}^0(\mathcal{E}nd(V) \otimes \Omega^\bullet_{\mathcal{X}/W}(\log \mathcal{D}), \nabla^{\mathcal{E}nd})$$

induces a k -linear map of the hyper-cohomology groups

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{H}^1(\text{Fil}^0(\mathcal{E}nd(V) \otimes \Omega^\bullet_{\mathcal{X}/W}(\log \mathcal{D}), \nabla^{\mathcal{E}nd})) & \rightarrow & \mathbb{H}^1(\text{Gr}^0(\mathcal{E}nd(V) \otimes \Omega^\bullet_{\mathcal{X}/W}(\log \mathcal{D}), \nabla^{\mathcal{E}nd})) \quad (\text{B.1}) \\ & \searrow & \parallel \\ & & \text{Gr}^0 H^1_{\text{Hig}}(X_1, \mathcal{E}nd(E, \theta)). \end{array}$$

Suppose that $(\check{V}, \check{\nabla}, \check{\text{Fil}})$ and $(\widehat{V}, \widehat{\nabla}, \widehat{\text{Fil}})$ are two filtered de Rham bundles satisfying Griffith transversality over X_n , which are liftings of $(\bar{V}, \bar{\nabla}, \bar{\text{Fil}})$.

Proposition B.5. *The difference between $\text{Gr}(\widehat{V}, \widehat{\nabla}, \widehat{\text{Fil}})$ and $\text{Gr}(\check{V}, \check{\nabla}, \check{\text{Fil}})$ is just the image of the difference between $(\widehat{V}, \widehat{\nabla})$ and $(\check{V}, \check{\nabla})$ under the morphism in (B.1).*

Proof. Choosing local isomorphisms $\gamma_i : \check{V}_i \rightarrow \widehat{V}_i$ as in the proof of Lemma B.4 and taking the associated graded object, one gets the isomorphism $\text{Gr}(\check{V}_i, \widehat{\text{Fil}}_i) \rightarrow \text{Gr}(\widehat{V}_i, \widehat{\text{Fil}}_i)$. Then this proposition can be checked directly. ■

Remark. Let \mathcal{L} be a line bundle over \mathcal{X} . Assume $\text{End}((E, \theta) \otimes \mathcal{L})$ is canonical isomorphic to $\text{End}((E, \theta))$. Let $(\check{E}, \check{\theta})$ and $(\widehat{E}, \widehat{\theta})$ be two liftings of $(\overline{E}, \overline{\theta})$. Then the difference between $(\check{E}, \check{\theta})$ and $(\widehat{E}, \widehat{\theta})$ is the same as the difference between $(\check{E}, \check{\theta}) \otimes \mathcal{L}$ and $(\widehat{E}, \widehat{\theta}) \otimes \mathcal{L}$. Now, the proposition still holds for replacing the grading functor by the composition functor of grading functor and twisting by a line bundle.

B.4. Torsor map induced by inverse Cartier functor

Assume $(\overline{E}, \overline{\theta})$ is a graded Higgs bundle and assume it is isomorphic to $\text{Gr}((\overline{V}, \overline{\nabla}, \overline{\text{Fil}})_{-1})$ for some filtered de Rham bundle $(\overline{V}, \overline{\nabla}, \overline{\text{Fil}})_{-1}$ over X_{n-1} satisfying Griffith transversality. Denote

$$(\overline{V}, \overline{\nabla}) = C_{n-1}^{-1}((\overline{E}, \overline{\theta}), (\overline{V}, \overline{\nabla}, \overline{\text{Fil}})_{-1} \pmod{p^{n-2}}).$$

Let $(\check{E}, \check{\theta})$ be a graded Higgs bundle which lifts $(\overline{E}, \overline{\theta})$. The inverse Cartier transform C_n^{-1} on $((\check{E}, \check{\theta}), (\overline{V}, \overline{\nabla}, \overline{\text{Fil}})_{-1})$ define a de Rham bundle $(\check{V}, \check{\nabla})$ over X_n which lifts $(\overline{V}, \overline{\nabla})$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & & (\check{V}, \check{\nabla}) \\
 & \nearrow^{C_n^{-1}} & \vdots \\
 (\check{E}, \check{\theta}) & & (\overline{V}, \overline{\nabla}) \\
 & \searrow^{C_{n-1}^{-1}} & \\
 (\overline{V}, \overline{\nabla}, \overline{\text{Fil}})_{-1} & \xrightarrow{\text{Gr}} & (\overline{E}, \overline{\theta})
 \end{array}$$

Let $(\widehat{E}, \widehat{\theta})$ be another graded Higgs bundle which lifts $(\overline{E}, \overline{\theta})$. Denote

$$(\widehat{V}, \widehat{\nabla}) := C_n^{-1}((\widehat{E}, \widehat{\theta}), (\overline{V}, \overline{\nabla}, \overline{\text{Fil}})_{-1}).$$

Assume $(\widehat{E}, \widehat{\theta})$ differs from $(\check{E}, \check{\theta})$ by an element $(\overline{f}_{ij}, \overline{\omega}_i) \in H_{\text{Hig}}^1(X_1, \text{End}(E, \theta))$.

Let t_1, t_2, \dots, t_d be local coordinate of the small affine open subset $\mathcal{U}_i \cap \mathcal{U}_j$ of \mathcal{X} . There are two Frobenius liftings Φ_i and Φ_j on the overlap subset. Denote

$$z^J = \prod_{\ell} z_{\ell}^{j_{\ell}} \quad \text{and} \quad z_{\ell} = \frac{\Phi_i^*(t_{\ell}) - \Phi_j^*(t_{\ell})}{p}.$$

For a field θ on a bundle over X_1 , we denote

$$h_{ij}(\theta) = \sum_{\ell} \theta(\partial_{\ell}) \otimes_{\Phi} z_{\ell},$$

which is obviously Frobenius semilinear. Now, we want compute the difference between $(\widehat{V}, \widehat{\nabla})$ and $(\check{V}, \check{\nabla})$.

Proposition B.6. *The de Rham bundle $(\widehat{V}, \widehat{\nabla})$ differs from $(\check{V}, \check{\nabla})$ by the element*

$$\left(\Phi^*(\overline{f}_{ij}) + h_{ij}(\omega_j), \frac{\Phi^*}{p}(\overline{\omega}_i) \right) \in H_{\text{dR}}^1(X_1, \text{End}(V, \nabla)).$$

Proof. Recall diagram (1.1) and denote

$$(\tilde{V}, \tilde{\nabla}) = \mathcal{T}_n((\check{E}, \check{\theta}), (\bar{V}, \bar{\nabla}, \bar{\text{Fil}})_{-1})$$

and

$$(\hat{V}, \hat{\nabla}) = \mathcal{T}_n((\hat{E}, \hat{\theta}), (\bar{V}, \bar{\nabla}, \bar{\text{Fil}})_{-1}).$$

From the definition of functor \mathcal{T}_n , both are bundles with p -connections and both are lifting of a bundle with p -connection over X_{n-1} . Their reductions modulo p are the same Higgs bundle (E, θ) . From the definition of the functor \mathcal{T}_n , the difference between

$$(\tilde{V}, \tilde{\nabla}) \quad \text{and} \quad (\hat{V}, \hat{\nabla})$$

is also equal to $(\bar{f}_{ij}, \bar{\omega}_i) \in H_{\text{Hig}}^1(X_1, \mathcal{E}\text{nd}(E, \theta))$.

Now, let

$$\tilde{\gamma}_i : \tilde{V}|_{\mathcal{U}_i} \rightarrow \hat{V}|_{\mathcal{U}_i}$$

be a local isomorphism and Φ_i be the local lifting of the absolute Frobenius on \mathcal{U}_i . The following diagram (not commutative in general)

$$\begin{CD} \Phi_i^*(\tilde{V}|_{\mathcal{U}_{ij}}) @>G_{ij}(\tilde{\nabla})>> \Phi_j^*(\tilde{V}|_{\mathcal{U}_{ij}}) \\ @V\Phi_i^*(\tilde{\gamma}_i)V \downarrow V @VV\Phi_j^*(\tilde{\gamma}_j)V \\ \Phi_i^*(\hat{V}|_{\mathcal{U}_{ij}}) @>G_{ij}(\hat{\nabla})>> \Phi_j^*(\hat{V}|_{\mathcal{U}_{ij}}). \end{CD}$$

Recall that the de Rham bundle $(\check{V}, \check{\nabla})$ (resp. $(\hat{V}, \hat{\nabla})$) is defined by gluing

$$\{\Phi_i^*(\tilde{V}|_{\mathcal{U}_i})\} \quad (\text{resp. } \{\Phi_i^*(\hat{V}|_{\mathcal{U}_i})\})$$

via the isomorphisms $G_{ij}(\tilde{\nabla})$ (resp. $G_{ij}(\hat{\nabla})$). The G_{ij} are given by the Taylor formula

$$G_{ij}(\tilde{\nabla})(e \otimes 1) = \sum_J \frac{\tilde{\nabla}(\partial)^J}{J!}(e) \otimes z^J, \quad e \in \tilde{V}(\mathcal{U}_i).$$

Denote

$$g_{ij} = G_{ij}(\tilde{\nabla})^{-1} \circ \Phi_j^*(\tilde{\gamma}_j)^{-1} \circ G_{ij}(\hat{\nabla}) \circ \Phi_i^*(\tilde{\gamma}_i) - \text{id}_{\Phi_i^*(\tilde{V}|_{\mathcal{U}_i \cap \mathcal{U}_j})}$$

and

$$\omega_{\nabla,i} = \Phi_i^*(\tilde{\gamma}_i)^{-1} \circ \check{\nabla}_i \circ \Phi_i^*(\tilde{\gamma}_i) - \hat{\nabla}_i$$

which are trivial modulo p^{n-1} . Denote

$$\bar{g}_{ij} = \frac{g_{ij}}{p^{n-1}} \pmod{p} \in \mathcal{E}\text{nd}(V)(\mathcal{U}_{ij})$$

and

$$\bar{\omega}_{\nabla,i} = \frac{\omega_{\nabla,i}}{p^{n-1}} \in \mathcal{E}\text{nd}(V(\mathcal{U}_i)) \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{X}/W}(\log \mathcal{D})(\mathcal{U}_i).$$

Then the de Rham bundle $(\widehat{V}, \widehat{\nabla})$ differs from $(\check{V}, \check{\nabla})$ by the element

$$(\bar{g}_{ij}, \omega_{\nabla,i}) \in H_{\text{dR}}^1(X_1, \mathcal{E}\text{nd}(V, \nabla)).$$

Now let us express \bar{g}_{ij} and $\bar{\omega}_{\nabla,i}$ with \bar{f}_{ij} and $\bar{\omega}_i$. Since

$$\check{\gamma}_j : (\check{V}|_{\mathcal{U}_j}, \check{\gamma}_j^{-1} \circ \check{\nabla} \circ \check{\gamma}_j) \rightarrow (\widetilde{V}|_{\mathcal{U}_j}, \widetilde{\nabla})$$

is an isomorphism of twisted de Rham bundle, one has the commutative diagram

$$\begin{CD} \Phi_i^*(\widetilde{V}|_{\mathcal{U}_{ij}}) @>G_{ij}(\check{\gamma}_j^{-1} \circ \widetilde{\nabla} \circ \check{\gamma}_j)>> \Phi_j^*(\widetilde{V}|_{\mathcal{U}_{ij}}) \\ @V\Phi_i^*(\check{\gamma}_j)V \downarrow V \Phi_j^*(\check{\gamma}_j) \\ \Phi_i^*(\widetilde{V}|_{\mathcal{U}_{ij}}) @>G_{ij}(\widetilde{\nabla})>> \Phi_j^*(\widetilde{V}|_{\mathcal{U}_{ij}}). \end{CD}$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} g_{ij} &= G_{ij}(\widetilde{\nabla})^{-1} \circ G_{ij}(\check{\gamma}_j^{-1} \circ \widetilde{\nabla} \circ \check{\gamma}_j) \circ \Phi_i^*(\check{\gamma}_j)^{-1} \circ \Phi_i^*(\check{\gamma}_i) - \text{id} \\ &= G_{ij}(\widetilde{\nabla})^{-1} \circ G_{ij}(\widetilde{\nabla} + p^{n-1}\bar{\omega}_j) \circ \Phi_i^*(\check{\gamma}_j^{-1} \circ \check{\gamma}_i) - \text{id} \\ &= \left(\text{id} + p^{n-1} \sum_{\ell} \bar{\omega}_j(\partial_{\ell}) \otimes_{\Phi_j} z_{\ell} \right) \circ \Phi_i^*(\text{id} + p^{n-1}\bar{f}_{ij}) - \text{id} \\ &= p^{n-1} \left(\sum_{\ell} \bar{\omega}_j(\partial_{\ell}) \otimes_{\Phi_j} z_{\ell} + \Phi^*(\bar{f}_{ij}) \right) \\ &= p^{n-1} (h_{ij}(\bar{\omega}_j) + \Phi^*(\bar{f}_{ij})) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\bar{g}_{ij} = \sum_{\ell} \bar{\omega}(\partial_{\ell}) \otimes_{\Phi} z_{\ell} + \Phi(\bar{f}_{ij}).$$

Since

$$\check{\nabla}_i = \frac{\Phi_i^*}{p}(\widetilde{\nabla}) \quad \text{and} \quad \widehat{\nabla}_i = \frac{\Phi_i^*}{p}(\widetilde{\nabla}),$$

it follows that

$$\omega_{\nabla,i} = \frac{\Phi_i^*}{p}(\check{\gamma}_i^{-1} \circ \widetilde{\nabla}_i \circ \check{\gamma}_i - \widetilde{\nabla}_i).$$

Thus $\bar{\omega}_{\nabla,i} = \frac{\omega_{\nabla,i}}{p^{n-1}} = \frac{\Phi_i^*}{p}(\bar{\omega}_i)$. ■

Corollary B.7. *The map from $\text{Gr}^0 H_{\text{Hig}}^1(X_1, \mathcal{E}\text{nd}(E, \theta))$ to $H_{\text{dR}}^1(X_1, \mathcal{E}\text{nd}(V, \nabla))$ defined by*

$$(\bar{f}_{ij}, \bar{\omega}_i) \mapsto \left(\Phi^*(\bar{f}_{ij}) + h_{ij}(\bar{\omega}_j), \frac{\Phi^*}{p}(\bar{\omega}_i) \right)$$

is a Frobenius semilinear map between k -vector spaces.

Proof. This follows from the fact that Φ^* , h and $\frac{\Phi^*}{p}$ are all Frobenius semilinear. ■

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