

Logarithmic geometry and Frobenius

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Abstract

Based on the logarithmic algebraic geometry and the theory of Deligne systems, we define an abelian category of ℓ -adic sheaves with weight filtrations on a logarithmic scheme over a finite field, which is similar to the category of variations of mixed Hodge structure. We consider asymptotic behaviors and simple cases of higher direct images of objects of this category. This category is closely related to the monodromy-weight conjecture.

Introduction

In this paper, based on the theory of logarithmic étale topology ([14], [15]) and the theory of Deligne systems ([17], [1]), we define an abelian category \mathcal{A}_X of ℓ -adic sheaves with weight filtrations on an fs logarithmic scheme X over a finite field.

This category is similar to the category of variations of mixed Hodge structure. We describe asymptotic behaviors of objects of \mathcal{A}_X (Theorem 5.3), which are similar to asymptotic behaviors of variations of mixed Hodge structure in degeneration. We consider simple cases (Propositions 6.5, 6.11) of higher direct images of objects of \mathcal{A}_X .

This category is closely related to the monodromy-weight conjecture (1.4, 1.6).

In Section 1, we explain our main ideas, main definitions, and results of this paper. In Section 2, we consider admissible actions of cones and review the theory of Deligne systems. In Section 3, we review the space of ratios used in Sections 4 and 5. In Section 4, we discuss basic things about the category \mathcal{A}_X . In Section 5, we state and prove Theorem 5.3. In Section 6, we consider higher direct images of objects of \mathcal{A}_X and study some examples.

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1 Logarithmic local systems and Frobenius

In this Section 1, we introduce our main ideas and main results.

Let k be a finite field.

Let ℓ be a prime number which is not the characteristic of k . We fix an isomorphism of fields $\iota : \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \cong \mathbb{C}$.

Let X be an fs log scheme of finite type over k .

1.1. Let \mathcal{B}_X be the category of smooth $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -sheaves H on X for the log étale topology endowed with a smooth finite increasing filtration (which we denote by W). Let \mathcal{A}_X be the full subcategory of \mathcal{B}_X consisting of objects which satisfy the following conditions 1 and 2 for every closed point x of X .

1. The local monodromy of H at x is unipotent and is admissible with respect to W . Here we use the fixed isomorphism $\iota : \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \cong \mathbb{C}$ to define the admissibility (2.3) of the action of $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ -cones.

2. For the monodromy cone $\sigma(x)$ at x , for the relative monodromy filtration $W(\sigma(x))$ and for every $w \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\text{gr}_w^{W(\sigma(x))} H$ is of Frobenius weight w as a representation of $\text{Gal}(\overline{k}/k)$. Here we use the fixed isomorphism ι to define the weight of the Frobenius. (For the monodromy cone $\sigma(x)$, see 1.8. For $W(\sigma(x))$, see 2.3.)

Remark 1.2. (1) Not only the Frobenius weight in the condition 2, the admissibility in the condition 1 depends on the choice of the isomorphism ι (see 4.7). If X is of log rank ≤ 1 , this admissibility is independent of the choice.

(2) There are two kinds of log étale topologies: the kummer log étale topology considered in [14] and the full log étale topology considered in [15]. We can use any one of them, that is, the theory in this paper becomes the same for both (\mathcal{B}_X are the same, \mathcal{A}_X are the same, and so on) by [15] Theorem 5.17. But to fix ideas, we use the kummer log étale topology below.

1.3. We hope that \mathcal{A}_X is an analogue of the category of variations of mixed Hodge structure and has similar properties to the latter.

For example, the category \mathcal{A}_X is an abelian category. This follows from the theory of Deligne ([1] Lemma 6.33) on Deligne systems, as is explained in 4.5.

We have a theorem (Theorem 5.3) on the asymptotic behavior of an object of \mathcal{A}_X , which is similar to the asymptotic behavior of a variation of mixed Hodge structure in degeneration. This is obtained from the theory of Deligne systems by using the space of ratios in Section 3. Theorem 5.3 is useful in the study of the asymptotic behaviors of the regulator maps and height pairings in degeneration. This study is illustrated in [8] Remark 2.4.18 and will be explained elsewhere.

The category \mathcal{A}_X is related to the monodromy-weight conjecture as in the following Conjecture 1.4 and 1.6.

Conjecture 1.4. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a projective log smooth vertical saturated morphism of fs log schemes over k . Then $R^m f_*(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$ is an object of \mathcal{A}_Y of pure W -weight m .*

1.5. By proper base change theorem ([14] Theorem (5.1), [15] Theorem 6.1), Conjecture 1.4 is reduced to the case where Y is an fs log point.

1.6. In the case where Y is the standard log point, Conjecture 1.4 implies the monodromy weight conjecture. In fact, if K is a non-archimedean local field with residue field k and if \mathfrak{X} is a projective scheme over O_K with semi-stable reduction, then $R^m f_* \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ for $X = \mathfrak{X} \otimes_{O_K} k$ and $Y = \text{Spec}(k)$ with the canonical log structures is identified with the representation $H_{\text{ét}}^m(\mathfrak{X} \otimes_{O_K} \overline{K}, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$ of $\text{Gal}(\overline{K}/K)$, and the monodromy-weight conjecture for \mathfrak{X} is exactly that $R^m f_* \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ is an object of \mathcal{A}_Y and is pure of W -weight m .

Remark 1.7. (1) Conjecture 1.4 becomes not true if we replace the assumption of the projectivity by the properness. In fact, for the special fiber $X \rightarrow Y$ of a formal model of the Hopf surface over a non-archimedean local field (X is algebraic though the Hopf surface is not algebraic but only analytic), $R^1 f_* \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ is $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ of weight 0, not of weight 1.

(2) Without the condition saturated, we may not have the unipotence of local monodromy.

1.8. We give some pictures of the categories \mathcal{B}_X and \mathcal{A}_X in the case where x is a point.

Let X be an fs log point whose underlying scheme is $\text{Spec}(k)$ (k is a finite field). We denote X also by the small letter x because it is a point. Let \overline{k} be a separable closure of k and let $\overline{x} = \text{Spec}(\overline{k})$. We have an exact sequence

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & \longrightarrow & \text{Gal}(\overline{x}(\log)/\overline{x}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Gal}(\overline{x}(\log)/x) & \longrightarrow & \text{Gal}(\overline{x}/x) \longrightarrow 1. \\ & & \parallel & & \parallel & & \parallel \\ & & \text{Hom}((M_X^{\text{gp}}/\mathcal{O}_X^\times)_{\overline{x}}, \mathbb{Z}) \otimes \hat{\mathbb{Z}}(1)' & & \pi_1^{\log}(x) & & \text{Gal}(\overline{k}/k) \end{array}$$

Here $\overline{x}(\log)$ is $\text{Spec}(\overline{k})$ endowed with the log structure obtained by adding n -th roots of the log structure of \overline{x} for all $n \geq 1$ which are not divisible by the characteristic of k (i.e., $\overline{x}(\log)$ is the associated log separably closed field in the sense of [14] Definition (2.5)), and $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}(1)'$ is the product of $\mathbb{Z}_{\ell'}(1)$, where ℓ' ranges over all prime numbers which are different from the characteristic of k . If q denotes the order of the finite field k and if F is an element of $\pi_1^{\log}(x)$ whose image in $\text{Gal}(\overline{k}/k)$ is the q -th power map, we have $F\gamma F^{-1} = \gamma^q$ for all $\gamma \in \text{Gal}(\overline{x}(\log)/\overline{x})$.

By taking the stalk at $\overline{x}(\log)$, an object of \mathcal{B}_X is identified with a finite dimensional representation of $\pi_1^{\log}(x)$ over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ endowed with a $\pi_1^{\log}(x)$ -stable finite increasing filtration W . The action of $\text{Gal}(\overline{x}(\log)/\overline{x})$ on this stalk is called the local monodromy at x .

The cone $\sigma(x) := \text{Hom}((M_X/\mathcal{O}_X^\times)_{\overline{x}}, \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{\text{add}})$, where $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{\text{add}} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \geq 0\}$ with the additive structure, is called the *monodromy cone* at x . The admissibility of the local monodromy in 1.1 means the admissibility of the logarithm action of this monodromy cone.

1.9. Assume that $X = \{x\}$ is the standard log point $\text{Spec}(k)$ whose log structure is associated to $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow k; n \mapsto 0^n$.

Then $\text{Gal}(\overline{x}(\log)/x) \cong \text{Gal}(K_{\text{tame}}/K)$ for a non-archimedean local field K with the residue field k and for its maximal tame extension K_{tame} .

Let $N \in \sigma(x)$ be the standard generator of $\text{Hom}((M_X/\mathcal{O}_X^\times)_{\overline{x}}, \mathbb{N}) = \text{Hom}(\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{N}) = \mathbb{N}$.

For $r \geq 0$, we define an object S_r of \mathcal{B}_X . Fix a splitting of the surjective homomorphism $\pi_1^{\log}(x) \rightarrow \text{Gal}(\overline{k}/k)$. Let

$$(1) \quad S_1 = \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \oplus \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell(-1)$$

as a representation of $\text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$. Let $e_1 = (1, 0) \in S_1$ and let $e_2 = (0, e)$, where e is any fixed base of $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell(-1)$. Define the action of $\pi_1^{\text{log}}(x)$ on S_1 by $N(e_2) = e_1$ and $N(e_1) = 0$. Define W of S_1 to be pure of weight 1. Then S_1 is an object of \mathcal{A}_X . Let S_r be the r -th symmetric power of S_1 . This is an object of \mathcal{A}_X of pure W -weight r .

As Proposition 1.10 below shows, S_r are simple objects of \mathcal{A}_X . This is remarkable because we have for example an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \rightarrow S_1 \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell(-1) \rightarrow 0$$

of ℓ -adic sheaves on the log étale site of X which tells that S_1 is not simple as an ℓ -adic sheaf.

For $w \in \mathbb{Z}$, let \mathcal{A}_w be the full subcategory of \mathcal{A}_X consisting of all objects which have pure W -weight w .

On the other hand, for a smooth $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -sheaf H on X with no log structure, if H has pure Frobenius weight w , we regard H as an object of \mathcal{A}_X with pure W -weight w in the natural way. Let \mathcal{A}'_w be the category of families $(H_r)_{r \geq 0}$ of smooth $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -sheaves H_r on X with no log structure such that H_r has pure Frobenius weight $w - r$ and such that $H_r = 0$ for almost all r . We have a functor

$$(2) \quad \Phi : \mathcal{A}'_w \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_w ; (H_r)_r \mapsto \bigoplus_r S_r \otimes H_r.$$

Proposition 1.10. *Assume that X is the standard log point.*

(1) *The functor Φ gives an equivalence of categories*

$$\mathcal{A}'_w \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{A}_w.$$

(2) *Let $(H_r)_r$ be an object of \mathcal{A}'_w and let $H = \Phi((H_r)_r)$. Then H is semi-simple in \mathcal{A}_X if and only if H_r are semi-simple for all w . H is simple in \mathcal{A}_X if and only if there is an r such that H_r is of rank 1 and such that $H_s = 0$ for all $s \neq r$.*

(3) *A W -pure object H of \mathcal{A}_X is semi-simple if and only if H is semi-simple as a representation of $\text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$ (forgetting the local monodromy).*

This will be proved in 4.6.

1.11. We are using the $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ -cone $\sigma(x) = \text{Hom}((M_X/\mathcal{O}_X^\times)_{\bar{x}}, \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{\text{add}})$. If we use the $\mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0}$ -cone $\sigma_{\mathbb{Q}}(x) := \text{Hom}((M_X/\mathcal{O}_X^\times)_{\bar{x}}, \mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0}^{\text{add}})$ instead of $\sigma(x)$, we have a similar but different theory. Concerning this, see 4.8.

1.12. The category \mathcal{A}_X has a crystalline analogue and a p -adic Hodge analogue. We will consider them in a sequel of this paper.

Remark 1.13. One of the authors (K. Kato) published a paper [7] concerning Deligne systems. It is shown in [1] Section 6 that this paper [7] is wrong. He hopes that [7] is never used by any person. He hoped that the paper [7] could be used in the study of degeneration of a family of motives over a non-archimedean local field ([7] 1.9). We hope that Theorem 5.3 in our present paper is on the right way for that purpose.

2 Reviews on admissible actions of cones and on Deligne systems

We review relative monodromy filtration, admissibility of an action of a cone, Deligne splitting, and Deligne systems (See [17]).

2.1. Let V be a vector space endowed with a finite increasing filtration W , and let $N : V \rightarrow V$ be a nilpotent linear map such that $NW_w \subset W_w$ for any $w \in \mathbb{Z}$. A finite increasing filtration \mathcal{W} on V is called *the relative monodromy filtration of N with respect to W* if it satisfies the following two conditions (i) and (ii).

(i) $N\mathcal{W}_w \subset \mathcal{W}_{w-2}$ for any $w \in \mathbb{Z}$.

(ii) For every $w \in \mathbb{Z}$ and every integer $r \geq 0$, the map $N^r : \text{gr}_{w+r}^{\mathcal{W}} \text{gr}_w^W \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{gr}_{w-r}^{\mathcal{W}} \text{gr}_w^W$ is an isomorphism.

The relative monodromy filtration \mathcal{W} of N with respect to W is unique if it exists ([3] 1.6.13).

2.2. By a *finitely generated cone*, we mean a subset σ of a finite dimensional \mathbb{R} -vector space V such that $\sigma = \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}N_1 + \cdots + \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}N_n$ for some $N_1, \dots, N_n \in V$. Here $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \geq 0\}$.

We denote the \mathbb{R} -linear span of σ in V by $\sigma_{\mathbb{R}}$.

2.3. Let σ be a finitely generated sharp cone and let V be a finite dimensional \mathbb{C} -vector space endowed with a finite increasing filtration W . By an *admissible action* of σ on V , we mean an \mathbb{R} -linear map $h : \sigma_{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathbb{C}}(V)$ satisfying the following conditions (i)–(iii).

(i) $h(N)h(N') = h(N')h(N)$ for all $N, N' \in \sigma_{\mathbb{R}}$ and $N(W_w) \subset W_w$ for all $N \in \sigma_{\mathbb{R}}$ and $w \in \mathbb{Z}$.

(ii) For every $N \in \sigma_{\mathbb{R}}$, $h(N)$ is nilpotent.

(iii) There is a family $(W(\tau))_{\tau}$ of finite increasing filtrations $W(\tau)$ on V , where τ ranges over all faces of σ , satisfying the following conditions (iii-1), (iii-2), (iii-3).

(iii-1) For every face τ of σ and for every $N \in \sigma_{\mathbb{R}}$ and $w \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have $N(W(\tau)_w) \subset W(\tau)_w$.

(iii-2) $W(\{0\}) = W$.

(iii-3) For any faces τ, τ', τ'' of σ such that $\tau \supset \tau'$ and for any $w \in \mathbb{Z}$ and any element N of the interior of τ , the restriction of $W(\tau)$ to $W(\tau'')_w$ is the relative monodromy filtration of the restriction of N to $W(\tau'')_w$ with respect to the restriction of $W(\tau')$ to $W(\tau'')_w$.

Remark 2.4. Concerning the above condition (iii):

(1) By the conditions (iii-2) and (iii-3), for any face τ of σ and for any element N of the interior of τ , $W(\tau)$ is the relative monodromy filtration of N with respect to W . Hence the family $(W(\tau))_{\tau}$ is unique if it exists.

(2) (1) tells that for any face τ of σ and for any $N \in \tau_{\mathbb{R}}$ and $w \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have $N(W(\tau)_w) \subset W(\tau)_{w-2}$. This is because the interior of τ generates $\tau_{\mathbb{R}}$ as an \mathbb{R} -linear space.

2.5. For an admissible action σ on V and for a face τ of σ , we have $NW(\tau)_w \subset W(\tau)_w$ for all $w \in \mathbb{Z}$ and for all $N \in \sigma_{\mathbb{R}}$.

In fact, for an element N' of the interior of τ , $W(\tau)$ is the relative monodromy filtration of N' with respect to W , and hence $\exp(N)W(\tau)$ is the relative monodromy filtration of $\exp(N)N'\exp(-N) = N'$ with respect to $\exp(N)W = W$, and hence coincides with $W(\tau)$.

2.6. The admissibility is stable under taking direct sums, tensor products, and duals.

2.7. We review the theory of Deligne splitting ([17] Theorem 1) due to Deligne.

We return to the setting in 2.1. Assume that the relative monodromy filtration \mathcal{W} of N with respect to W exists, and assume that we are given a splitting Y of \mathcal{W} satisfying the following two conditions.

(i) N is of weight -2 for Y .

(ii) Y is compatible with W . That is, the action of \mathbb{G}_m on V associated to Y ($a \in \mathbb{G}_m$ acts on the part of V of weight w for Y by a^w) keeps W .

Then there is a unique splitting Y' of W , which we call the *Deligne splitting*, satisfying the following two conditions.

(i) Y' is compatible with Y . That is, there is an action of \mathbb{G}_m^2 on V in which the first \mathbb{G}_m gives Y' and the second \mathbb{G}_m gives Y .

(ii) Let

$$\text{End}(V) \cong \bigoplus_{w,m} \text{gr}_m^{\mathcal{W}} \text{gr}_w^W \text{End}(V)$$

be the isomorphism given by (Y', Y) , and write the image of $N \in \text{End}(V)$ in $\bigoplus_{w,m} \text{gr}_m^{\mathcal{W}} \text{gr}_w^W \text{End}(V)$ as $\sum_{d \geq 0} N_d$ with $N_d \in \text{gr}_{-2}^{\mathcal{W}} \text{gr}_{-d}^W \text{End}(V)$. Then for $d \geq 1$, N_d belongs to the primitive part of $\text{gr}_{-2}^{\mathcal{W}} \text{gr}_{-d}^W \text{End}(V)$, that is, N_d is killed by $\text{Ad}(N)^{(d-1)/2} : \text{gr}_{-2}^{\mathcal{W}} \text{gr}_{-d}^W \text{End}(V) \rightarrow \text{gr}_{-2}^{\mathcal{W}} \text{gr}_{-d}^W \text{End}(V)$.

2.8. In 2.8 and 2.9, we review the theory of Deligne systems ([17] Section 2, [1] Section 6).

An n -variable *Deligne system* is a system $(V, (W^j)_{0 \leq j \leq n}, (N_j)_{1 \leq j \leq n}, Y)$, where V is a finite dimensional vector space, W^j ($0 \leq j \leq n$) are finite increasing filtrations on V , $N_j : V \rightarrow V$ ($1 \leq j \leq n$) are mutually commuting nilpotent linear operators, and Y is a splitting of W^n satisfying the following conditions (i)–(iii).

(i) For $1 \leq j \leq n$, $0 \leq i \leq n$ and $w \in \mathbb{Z}$, the restriction of W^j to W_w^i is the relative monodromy filtration of the restriction of N_j to W_w^i with respect to the restriction of W^{j-1} to W_w^i .

(ii) $N_i \in W_0^j \text{End}(V)$ for all i and j , and $N_i \in W_{-2}^j \text{End}(V)$ if $i \leq j$.

(iii) N_j are of weight -2 for Y for all $1 \leq j \leq n$, and Y is compatible with W^j for all $0 \leq j \leq n$.

The category of n -variable Deligne systems is an abelian category ([1] Lemma 6.33, due to Deligne).

2.9. ([17] Theorem 2, due to Deligne.)

Let $(V, (W^j)_{0 \leq j \leq n}, (N_j)_{1 \leq j \leq n}, Y)$ be an n -variable Deligne system. Then there is a unique action ρ of $\mathbb{G}_m \times \text{SL}(2)^n$ on V characterized by the properties (i) and (ii) below.

For $0 \leq j \leq n$, define the splitting Y^j of W^j by downward induction on j in the following way. $Y^n := Y$. For $1 \leq j < n$, since W^{j+1} is the relative monodromy filtration

of N^{j+1} associated to W^j , the splitting Y^{j+1} of W^{j+1} (given by downward induction on j) and N_{j+1} define a splitting of W^j by the theory of Deligne splitting (2.7). For each $1 \leq j \leq n$, let \hat{N}_j be the component of N_j of degree 0 for the splittings Y^i of W^i for $1 \leq i < j$.

(i) The Lie action $\text{Lie}(\rho)$ sends the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ in the j -th $\mathfrak{sl}(2)$ in $\mathfrak{sl}(2)^n$ to \hat{N}_j .

(ii) For $0 \leq j \leq n$, let τ_j be the action of \mathbb{G}_m on V given by the splitting Y^j of W^j . Then \mathbb{G}_m in $\mathbb{G}_m \times \text{SL}(2)^n$ acts via τ_0 , and for $1 \leq j \leq n$, $\tau_j(a) = \tau_0(a)\rho(b)$ for $a \in \mathbb{G}_m$. Here b is the element of $\text{SL}(2)^n$ whose i -th component is $\text{diag}(a^{-1}, a)$ if $1 \leq i \leq j$ and is 1 if $j < i \leq n$.

2.10. Let σ and V be as in 2.3 and assume that we are given an admissible action of σ on V . Assume that we are given a sequence of faces $\sigma_0 \subsetneq \sigma_1 \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq \sigma_n = \sigma$, an element N_j of the interior of σ_j for each $1 \leq j \leq n$, and a splitting Y of $W(\sigma)$ such that N_j are of weight -2 for Y for $1 \leq j \leq n$ and Y is compatible with $W(\sigma_j)$ for $0 \leq j \leq n$.

Then we have a Deligne system $(V, (W^j)_{0 \leq j \leq n}, (N_j)_{1 \leq j \leq n}, Y)$, where $W^j := W(\sigma_j)$, and hence an action of $\mathbb{G}_m \times \text{SL}(2)^n$ on V by 2.9.

2.11. In 2.10, let τ be a face of σ . Then the action of $\mathbb{G}_m \times \text{SL}(2)^n$ on V keeps $W(\tau)$.

In fact, for each $w \in \mathbb{Z}$ and for $U := W(\tau)_w$, $(U, (W^j|_U), (N_j|_U), Y|_U)$ is a Deligne system by the condition (iii-3) in 2.3, and the associated action of $\mathbb{G}_m \times \text{SL}(2)^n$ on U is compatible with the action of $\mathbb{G}_m \times \text{SL}(2)^n$ on V by the characterizations of these actions.

3 Reviews on the space of ratios

We review the space of ratios defined in [12] Section 4 and used in the study of degenerating Hodge structures.

3.1. Definition ([12] 4.1.3). Let \mathcal{S} be a sharp fs monoid. We denote the semi-group law of \mathcal{S} multiplicatively.

The space of ratios $R(\mathcal{S})$ is the set of all maps $(\mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{S}) \setminus \{(1, 1)\} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ satisfying the following conditions (i)–(iii).

- (i) $r(f, g) = r(g, f)^{-1}$.
- (ii) $r(f, g)r(g, h) = r(f, h)$ if $\{r(f, g), r(g, h)\} \neq \{0, \infty\}$.
- (iii) $r(fg, h) = r(f, h) + r(g, h)$.

We endow $R(\mathcal{S})$ with the topology of simple convergence. It is compact.

3.2. Example. $R(\mathbb{N}^2)$ is homeomorphic to the interval $[0, \infty]$ as a topological space. In fact, if $(q_j)_{j=1,2}$ denotes the standard base of \mathbb{N}^2 , $r \in R(\mathbb{N}^2)$ corresponds to $r(q_1, q_2) \in [0, \infty]$.

3.3. There is a bijection between $R(\mathcal{S})$ and the set of all equivalence classes of families $((\sigma_j)_{1 \leq j \leq n}, (N_j)_{1 \leq j \leq n})$, where $n \geq 0$, σ_j are faces of the cone $\sigma := \text{Hom}(\mathcal{S}, \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{\text{add}})$ such that $\{0\} := \sigma_0 \subsetneq \sigma_1 \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq \sigma_n = \sigma$ and N_j is an element of the interior of σ_j . Two such families $((\sigma_j)_j, (N_j)_j)$ and $((\sigma'_j)_j, (N'_j)_j)$ are equivalent if and only if $\sigma'_j = \sigma_j$ for $1 \leq j \leq n$ and there are $c_j \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ such that $N'_j \equiv c_j N_j \pmod{\sigma_{j-1, \mathbb{R}}}$ for $1 \leq j \leq n$. (Cf. [12] 4.1.6.)

In fact, for such a family $((\sigma_j)_j, (N_j)_j)$, the corresponding $r \in R(\mathcal{S})$ is as follows. Let $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}^{(0)} \supsetneq \mathcal{S}^{(1)} \supsetneq \cdots \supsetneq \mathcal{S}^{(n)} = \{1\}$ be the sequence of faces of \mathcal{S} for which σ_j is the annihilator of $\mathcal{S}^{(j)}$. Then for $(f, g) \in \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{S} \setminus \{(1, 1)\}$, if j is the smallest integer such that $\{f, g\}$ is not contained in $\mathcal{S}^{(j)}$, $r(f, g) = N_j(f)/N_j(g)$.

3.4. Let $R(\mathcal{S})_1$ be the subset of $R(\mathcal{S})$ consisting of all elements such that the corresponding sequences of faces of σ (3.3) are of length one, that is, $n = 1$.

If $\mathcal{S} = \{1\}$, $R(\mathcal{S})_1$ is empty.

Assume $\mathcal{S} \neq \{1\}$, and let σ° be the interior of σ . Then, we have a bijection $\psi : \sigma^\circ/\mathbb{R}_{>0} \rightarrow R(\mathcal{S})_1$ defined by $\psi(N)(f, g) = N(f)/N(g)$ ($N \in \sigma^\circ$), and $\psi(N)$ corresponds in 3.3 to the family (σ, N) .

If $\mathcal{S} \neq \{1\}$, $R(\mathcal{S})_1$ is a dense open subset of $R(\mathcal{S})$. The density is proved as follows. Let $r \in R(\mathcal{S})$ be the class of $((\sigma_j)_{1 \leq j \leq n}, (N_j)_{1 \leq j \leq n})$. Then r is the limit of $\psi(\sum_{j=1}^n y_j N_j)$, where $y_j \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ and $y_j/y_{j+1} \rightarrow \infty$ for $1 \leq j < n$. The openness is shown as follows. Assume that f_1, \dots, f_m ($f_j \in \mathcal{S} \setminus \{1\}$) generate \mathcal{S} . Then $r \in R(\mathcal{S})$ belongs to $R(\mathcal{S})_1$ if and only if $r(f_i, f_j) \in (0, \infty)$ for every i, j .

3.5. If x is an fs log point, we denote the space $R((M_x/\mathcal{O}_x^\times)_{\bar{x}})$ by $x_{[\cdot]}$ and $R((M_x/\mathcal{O}_x^\times)_{\bar{x}})_1$ by $x_{[\cdot],1}$.

In the case where the underlying scheme of x is $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{C})$, the space $x_{[\cdot]}$ is important in log Hodge theory to treat $\text{SL}(2)$ -orbits. See [12] Theorem 4.5.2 and [13] Section 4.

3.6. Let x be an fs log point. To work on the topological space $x_{[\cdot]}$ as we will do in Section 5 may give the impression that we work in the category of topological spaces leaving algebraic geometry. But this is not a correct feeling. If \bar{x}_{val} denotes the inverse limit of log blowing ups of \bar{x} , we have a surjective continuous map $\bar{x}_{\text{val}} \rightarrow x_{[\cdot]}$ such that the topology of $x_{[\cdot]}$ is the quotient topology of the topology of \bar{x}_{val} ([12] 4.1.11, 4.1.12). Hence for an object H of \mathcal{A}_x , the behavior of H on the topological space $x_{[\cdot]}$ gives information of the behavior of H on the space \bar{x}_{val} of algebraic nature. Since \bar{x} and \bar{x}_{val} are identical for the log étale topology (the full log étale topology ([15]), not the kummer log étale topology), the behavior of H on the topological space $x_{[\cdot]}$ gives information on the behavior of H on the log étale site of \bar{x} .

4 The category \mathcal{A}_X

We discuss basic facts about the category \mathcal{A}_X .

Lemma 4.1. *Let x be an fs log scheme whose underlying scheme is $\text{Spec}(k)$ for a finite field k . Let H be an object of \mathcal{A}_x and let V be the stalk of H .*

Let τ be a face of $\sigma(x)$, and let $W(\tau)$ be the weight filtration on V associated to τ (2.3). Then $W(\tau)$ is invariant under the action of $\pi_1^{\text{log}}(x)$.

This is a stronger version of 2.5 in the present situation.

Proof. Let q be the order of the finite field k , and let $F \in \pi_1^{\text{log}}(x)$ be an element whose image in $\text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$ is the q -th power map. Let N be an element of the interior of τ . Then since $W(\tau)$ is the relative monodromy filtration of N with respect to W , $FW(\tau)$ is the

relative monodromy filtration of $FN F^{-1}$ with respect to $FW = W$. Since $FN F^{-1} = qN$ (1.8), $FW(\tau)$ coincides with $W(\tau)$.

Since these F generate the group $\pi_1^{\log}(x)$, $W(\tau)$ is invariant under the action of $\pi_1^{\log}(x)$. \square

Lemma 4.2. *Let x , k , H and V be as in Lemma 4.1. Fix a splitting of $\pi_1^{\log}(x) \rightarrow \text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$, and let Y be the splitting of $W(\sigma(x))$ by the Frobenius weights for the action of $\text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$. Then the following hold.*

- (1) *For every $N \in \sigma(x)_{\mathbb{R}}$, $N : V \rightarrow V$ is of weight -2 for Y .*
- (2) *For every face τ of $\sigma(x)$, Y is compatible with $W(\tau)$.*

Proof. Let F be the q -th power Frobenius in $\text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$ which acts on V via the splitting.

(1) follows from $FN F^{-1} = qN$.

We prove (2). For each $c \in \mathbb{C}^{\times}$, if V_c denotes the generalized eigenspace of F in V for the eigenvalue c , the projection $V \rightarrow V_c$ is given by a polynomial in F . By Lemma 4.1, this projection sends $W(\tau)_w$ into $W(\tau)_w$ for each w , and hence $W(\tau)_w = \bigoplus_c W(\tau)_w \cap V_c$. Hence Y is compatible with $W(\tau)$. \square

4.3. Let the situation be as in Lemma 4.2.

Assume that we are given a sequence of faces $\sigma_0 \subsetneq \sigma_1 \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq \sigma_n = \sigma$ and an element N_j of the interior of σ_j for each $1 \leq j \leq n$. Here σ_0 need not be $\{0\}$.

Then by 2.10 and Lemma 4.2, we have a Deligne system $(V, (W^j)_{0 \leq j \leq n}, (N_j)_{1 \leq j \leq n}, Y)$, where $W^j := W(\sigma_j)$, and hence an action of $\mathbb{G}_m \times \text{SL}(2)^n$ on V by 2.9. By 2.11, for every face τ of $\sigma(x)$ and for every $w \in \mathbb{Z}$, $W(\tau)_w$ is stable under this action of $\mathbb{G}_m \times \text{SL}(2)^n$.

4.4. Let the situation be as in Lemma 4.2. We consider the space of ratios $x_{[\cdot]}$. Let $\mu \in x_{[\cdot]}$.

Recall that μ is the equivalence class of a family $((\sigma_j)_{1 \leq j \leq n}, (N_j)_{1 \leq j \leq n})$, where σ_j are faces of $\sigma(x)$ such that $\{0\} = \sigma_0 \subsetneq \sigma_1 \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq \sigma_n = \sigma(x)$ and N_j is an element of the interior of σ_j (see 3.3).

As in 4.3, this family $((\sigma_j)_{1 \leq j \leq n}, (N_j)_{1 \leq j \leq n})$ determines a representation of $\mathbb{G}_m \times \text{SL}(2)^n$.

By the characterization of Deligne splitting reviewed in 2.7, for $1 \leq j \leq n$, the splitting Y^{j-1} of W^{j-1} in 2.9 depends only on $N_j \bmod \sigma_{j-1, \mathbb{R}}$. Because elements of $\sigma_{j-1, \mathbb{R}}$ have only weights ≤ -2 parts for Y^{j-1} , \hat{N}_j in 2.9 depends only on $N_j \bmod \sigma_{j-1, \mathbb{R}}$. Hence this action of $\mathbb{G}_m \times \text{SL}(2)^n$ is determined by $((\sigma_j)_{1 \leq j \leq n}, (N_j \bmod \sigma_{j-1, \mathbb{R}})_{1 \leq j \leq n})$.

If we replace N_j by $a_j N_j$ ($1 \leq j \leq n$) for $a_j \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$, ρ is changed by its conjugate by the action of the element of $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})^n$ whose j -th component is $\text{diag}(\sqrt{a_j}, 1/\sqrt{a_j})$. Thus μ determines the representation of $\mathbb{G}_m \times \text{SL}(2)^n$ modulo this conjugacy.

This is very similar to the relation between the space of ratios and $\text{SL}(2)$ -orbits in Hodge theory in [12] Theorem 6.3.1 (1), [13] Section 4.

4.5. Let X be an fs log scheme over a finite field.

We prove that \mathcal{A}_X is an abelian category. This is closely related to the fact that the category of n -variable Deligne systems is an abelian category (2.8) and proved in a similar way. We also prove the following (1) and (2).

(1) If $H \rightarrow H'$ is a morphism in \mathcal{A}_X , then at each closed point $x \in X$, for every face σ of the monodromy cone $\sigma(x)$ and $w \in \mathbb{Z}$, the image of $W(\sigma)_w H$ in H' coincides with the intersection of the image of H and $W(\sigma)_w H'$.

(2) For any exact sequence $0 \rightarrow H' \rightarrow H \rightarrow H'' \rightarrow 0$ in \mathcal{A}_X , at each closed point $x \in X$, the sequence $0 \rightarrow W(\sigma)_w H' \rightarrow W(\sigma)_w H \rightarrow W(\sigma)_w H'' \rightarrow 0$ is exact for every w and for every σ as in (1).

In the following proof, when we work at a closed point x of X , we will denote the stalks of $H, H',$ etc., just by the same notation $H, H',$ etc.

We prove (1). Apply 4.3 to the case where $n = 1$, $\sigma_0 = \sigma$, $\sigma_1 = \sigma(x)$, and N_1 is an element of the interior of $\sigma(x)$. Then this defines actions of \mathbb{G}_m on H and H' splitting $W(\sigma)$, and the homomorphism $H \rightarrow H'$ is compatible with these actions. This proves (1).

We prove that \mathcal{A}_X is an abelian category.

First, for a morphism $H \rightarrow H'$ of \mathcal{A}_X , we prove that the kernel K with the induced W and the cokernel C with the induced W are objects of \mathcal{A}_X . We consider the kernel. For $x \in X$ and for each face τ of $\sigma(x)$, let $W(\tau)K$ be the filtration on K induced by the filtration $W(\tau)H$. We prove that we have an admissible action with the family $(W(\tau)K)_\tau$ of relative monodromy filtrations. It is sufficient to prove that the condition (iii-3) in 2.3 is satisfied. Let τ, τ', τ'' be as in this condition (iii-3).

Apply 4.3 to the case where $n = 2$, $\sigma_0 = \tau'$, $\sigma_1 = \tau$, $\sigma_2 = \sigma(x)$, N_1 is an element of the interior of τ , and N_2 is an element of the interior of $\sigma(x)$. Then we have actions of $\mathrm{SL}(2)^2$ on H and H' , and the homomorphism $H \rightarrow H'$ is compatible with these actions. This induces an action of $\mathrm{SL}(2)^2$ on K and on $W(\tau'')_w K$ for $w \in \mathbb{Z}$ (4.3). Hence for every $r, s \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $r \geq 0$, the map $N_1^r = \hat{N}_1^r : \mathrm{gr}_{s+r}^{W(\tau)} \mathrm{gr}_s^{W(\tau')} W(\tau'')_w K \rightarrow \mathrm{gr}_{s-r}^{W(\tau)} \mathrm{gr}_s^{W(\tau')} W(\tau'')_w K$ is an isomorphism.

The proof for the cokernel C is similar.

Next, we prove that the map from the image to the coimage is an isomorphism. But this follows from (1) for $W = W(\{0\})$. This completes the proof of the statement that \mathcal{A}_X is an abelian category.

We prove (2). Apply 4.3 to the case where $\sigma_0 = \sigma$, $\sigma_1 = \sigma(x)$, and N_1 is an element of the interior of $\sigma(x)$. Then we have the actions of \mathbb{G}_m on H, H', H'' splitting $W(\sigma)$ and we have the exact sequence of representations of \mathbb{G}_m . Hence the induced sequence of $W(\sigma)_w$ is exact.

4.6. We prove Proposition 1.10.

We prove (1). We write here the proof for the case $w = 0$. The method of the proof for the general case is the same, but we assume this just to make the notation simple. We fix a splitting of $\pi_1^{\mathrm{log}}(x) \rightarrow \mathrm{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$. Hence for every object H of \mathcal{A}_X , we have a splitting of the Frobenius weight filtration. For an object H of \mathcal{A}_X , let $H = \bigoplus_w H^{[w]}$ be the decomposition, where $H^{[w]}$ is the part of H of Frobenius weight w (it is a sub $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -sheaf of H). We give the converse functor $\mathcal{A}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{A}'_0$ in two ways. First, define $\Psi^- : \mathcal{A}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{A}'_0$ as $\Psi^-(H) = (H_r)_{r \geq 0}$, where $H_r = \mathrm{Ker}(N : H^{[-r]} \rightarrow H^{[-r-2]})$. Next, let $\Psi^+(H) = (H_r)_{r \geq 0}$, where $H_r = \mathrm{Ker}(N^{r+1} : H^{[r]} \rightarrow H^{[-r-2]})(r)$ (this is the so-called primitive part). Then we have a natural isomorphism $\Psi^+ \xrightarrow{\cong} \Psi^-$ given by $N^r : \mathrm{Ker}(N^{r+1} : H^{[r]} \rightarrow H^{[-r-2]})(r) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathrm{Ker}(N : H^{[-r]} \rightarrow H^{[-r-2]})$. The composition $\Psi^- \circ \Phi$ is identified with the identity functor

of \mathcal{A}'_0 . We show that the composition $\Phi \circ \Psi^+$ is isomorphic to the identity functor of \mathcal{A}_0 . For an object H of \mathcal{A}_X , if $(H_r)_{r \geq 0} = \Psi^+(H)$, we have the natural isomorphism $\bigoplus_r S_r \otimes H_r \xrightarrow{\cong} H$ given by $S_r \otimes H_r \rightarrow H$ which sends $j!^{-1}e_1^i e_2^j \otimes x$ ($i + j = r$) to $N^i(x)$. Here we identify $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell(i)$ with $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ by $e^{\otimes -i} \mapsto 1$ for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, where e is the base of $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell(-1)$ which we fixed in 1.9.

(2) follows from (1).

(3) follows from (1) and (2).

4.7. We show that the admissibility in the condition 1 in 1.1 depends on the choice of the isomorphism ι .

Let X be an fs log point $(\text{Spec}(k), \mathbb{N}^2 \oplus \mathcal{O}_X^\times)$. Define an object H of \mathcal{B}_X as follows. As a representation of $\text{Gal}(\overline{k}/k)$, $H = \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \oplus \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell(-1)$ with the base e_1, e_2 as in 1.9. W of H is pure of weight 1. Take non-zero elements a_j ($j = 1, 2$) of $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$. Let the monodromy operators N_j ($j = 1, 2$) be $N_j(e_1) = 0$ and $N_j(e_2) = a_j e_1$. Then the local monodromy is admissible if and only if $x_1 \iota(a_1) + x_2 \iota(a_2) \neq 0$ for every $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$. This condition is equivalent to the condition that $\iota(a_1 a_2^{-1})$ is not a negative real number, and hence depends on the choice of ι (for example, it depends if $a_1 a_2^{-1}$ is a square root of 2).

In this situation, the local monodromy is admissible for every choice of ι if and only if $a_1 a_2^{-1}$ is a totally positive algebraic number.

4.8. If we use the $\mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0}$ -cone $\sigma_{\mathbb{Q}}(x)$ (1.11) instead of the $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ -cone $\sigma(x)$, and consider the admissibility using only element of $\sigma_{\mathbb{Q}}(x)$, we do not need to use an isomorphism $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \cong \mathbb{C}$ to define the admissibility. We still can prove that the version of \mathcal{A}_X for this formulation is an abelian category (the proof is essentially identical with the proof given above). However, this weaker admissibility does not give Theorem 5.3. For example, if x is an fs log point with the log structure \mathbb{N}^2 as in 4.7, this weak admissibility cannot give the behavior of H around the point of $x_{[\cdot]} \cong [0, \infty]$ (3.2) corresponding to $\sqrt{2} \in [0, \infty]$. This is not nice for the applications explained in 5.6 below. This is the reason why we like to use the $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ -cone.

5 Asymptotic behaviors

We prove a non-archimedean analogue Theorem 5.3 of the asymptotic behaviors of mixed Hodge structures in degeneration. The latter is related to the $\text{SL}(2)$ -orbit theorem in Hodge theory. It has been studied by many people, for example, as in [2], [6], [10], [11], [16], etc.

Theorem 5.3 is applied to non-archimedean geometry as in 5.6 below.

5.1. Let x be an fs log scheme whose underlying scheme is $\text{Spec}(k)$ for a finite field k . We assume that the log structure of x is not trivial.

Let H be an object of \mathcal{A}_x and let V be the stalk of H .

We use the space $x_{[\cdot]}$ of ratios and its dense open subset $x_{[\cdot], 1}$ (3.5). Let $\mu \in x_{[\cdot]}$. We consider the behavior of H when $\nu \in x_{[\cdot], 1}$ converges to μ .

5.2. Let

$$E = \text{End}(V)$$

be the set of all linear operators on V regarded as a \mathbb{C} -algebra.

Assume that $\mu \in x_{[\cdot]}$ is the class of $((\sigma_j)_{1 \leq j \leq n}, (N_j)_{1 \leq j \leq n})$ (3.3).

Let $M_{\overline{x}} = M_{\overline{x}}^{(0)} \supsetneq M_{\overline{x}}^{(1)} \supsetneq \cdots \supsetneq M_{\overline{x}}^{(n)} = \mathcal{O}_{\overline{x}}^\times = k^\times$ be the sequence of faces of $M_{\overline{x}}$ which is dual to the filtration $(\sigma_j)_j$ on $\sigma(x)$. Fix $f_j \in M_{\overline{x}}$ ($1 \leq j \leq n$) which is in $M_{\overline{x}}^{(j-1)}$ but not in $M_{\overline{x}}^{(j)}$.

Replacing N_j ($1 \leq j \leq n$) by its $\mathbb{R}_{>0}$ -multiple, we assume that $N_j : (M_{\overline{x}}^{\text{gp}}/\mathcal{O}_{\overline{x}}^\times)_{\overline{x}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ sends f_j to 1 for $1 \leq j \leq n$. Fix a splitting of $\pi_1^{\text{log}}(x) \rightarrow \text{Gal}(\overline{k}/k)$. As in 4.4, we have a splitting Y^j of $W^j = W(\sigma_j)$ for $0 \leq j \leq n$ and we have an action of $\mathbb{G}_m \times \text{SL}(2)^n$ on V . Let $\hat{N}_j \in E$ ($1 \leq j \leq n$) be as in 2.9. For $1 \leq j \leq n$, let τ_j be the action of \mathbb{G}_m on V corresponding to Y^j . For $\nu \in x_{[\cdot],1}$, we define

$$N(\nu) \in E, \quad t(\nu) \in E^\times$$

as follows.

Let N_ν to be the unique element of the interior of $\sigma(x)$ such that ν is the class of $(\sigma(x), N_\nu)$ and such that $N_\nu : (M_{\overline{x}}^{\text{gp}}/\mathcal{O}_{\overline{x}}^\times)_{\overline{x}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ sends f_n to 1. Let $N(\nu)$ be the image of N_ν in E .

Define

$$t(\nu) := \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \tau_j(\nu(f_{j+1}, f_j)^{1/2}) \in E^\times.$$

Theorem 5.3. *When $\nu \in x_{[\cdot],1}$ converges to $\mu \in x_{[\cdot]}$, $t(\nu)^{-1}N(\nu)t(\nu)$ converges to $\sum_{j=1}^n \hat{N}_j$ in E .*

This is an analogue of [11] Theorem 2.4.2 (ii) on $\text{SL}(2)$ -orbits of mixed Hodge structures.

The following lemma is actually a part of the theory of Deligne systems, but we present it here with proof because it plays a key role below.

Lemma 5.4. *Let $1 \leq j \leq n$ and let N be an element of $\sigma_{j,\mathbb{R}}$. Then N is purely of weight -2 for Y^i if $j \leq i \leq n$.*

Proof. This is because N is a homomorphism of Deligne systems $(V, (W^i)_{j \leq i \leq n}, (N_i)_{j < i \leq n}, Y^n) \rightarrow (V, (W^i)_{j \leq i \leq n}, (N_i)_{j < i \leq n}, Y^n)(-1)$, where (-1) denotes the Tate twist, and the construction of the splittings Y^i ($j \leq i \leq n$) is functorial. \square

5.5. We prove Theorem 5.3.

Let $f_{j,\lambda} \in M_{\overline{x}}^{(j-1)}$ ($1 \leq j \leq n$) be the elements such that for any j , $(f_{j,\lambda})_\lambda$ is a \mathbb{Q} -basis of $\mathbb{Q} \otimes (M_{\overline{x}}^{(j-1),\text{gp}}/M_{\overline{x}}^{(j),\text{gp}})$. Let $(N_{j,\lambda})_{j,\lambda}$ be the dual base of $(f_{j,\lambda} \bmod \mathcal{O}_{\overline{x}}^\times)_{j,\lambda}$ in $\sigma(x)_{\mathbb{R}}$. Then

$$N(\nu) = \sum_{j,\lambda} \nu(f_{j,\lambda}, f_n) N_{j,\lambda}.$$

It is enough to prove that for each $1 \leq j \leq n$, $\text{Ad}(t(\nu))^{-1} \sum_\lambda \nu(f_{j,\lambda}, h) N_{j,\lambda}$ converges to \hat{N}_j in E .

We have

$$(1) \quad N_j \equiv \sum_\lambda \mu(f_{j,\lambda}, f_j) N_{j,\lambda} \bmod \sigma_{j-1,\mathbb{R}}.$$

Write $N_{j,\lambda} = N_{j,\lambda}^{(0)} + N_{j,\lambda}^{(<0)}$, where $N_{j,\lambda}^{(0)}$ is of τ_i -weight 0 for all i such that $1 \leq i < j$, and $N_{j,\lambda}^{(<0)}$ is of τ_i -weight ≤ 0 for all i such that $1 \leq i < j$ and of τ_i -weight < 0 for some i such that $1 \leq i < j$. By (1), we have

$$(2) \hat{N}_j = \sum_{\lambda} \mu(f_{j,\lambda}, f_j) N_{j,\lambda}^{(0)}.$$

When ν converges to μ , $\nu(f_{j,\lambda}, f_j)$ converges to $\mu(f_{j,\lambda}, f_j)$.

Write $t(\nu) = t_{\geq j}(\nu)t_{< j}(\nu)$ with

$$t_{\geq j}(\nu) := \prod_{i=j}^{n-1} \tau_i(\nu(f_{i+1}, f_i)^{1/2}), \quad t_{< j}(\nu) := \prod_{i=1}^{j-1} \tau_i(\nu(f_{i+1}, f_i)^{1/2}).$$

By Lemma 5.4, $\tau_i(a)^{-1}N_{j,\lambda} = a^2N_{j,\lambda}$ if $j \leq i \leq n$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Ad}(t_{\geq j}(\nu))^{-1} \sum_{\lambda} \nu(f_{j,\lambda}, f_n) N_{j,\lambda} \\ &= \left(\prod_{i=j}^{n-1} \nu(f_{i+1}, f_i) \right) \sum_{\lambda} \nu(f_{j,\lambda}, f_n) N_{j,\lambda} = \sum_{\lambda} \nu(f_{j,\lambda}, f_j) N_{j,\lambda} \\ &= \sum_{\lambda} \nu(f_{j,\lambda}, f_j) N_{j,\lambda}^{(0)} + \sum_{\lambda} \nu(f_{j,\lambda}, f_j) N_{j,\lambda}^{(<0)}. \end{aligned}$$

We have $\text{Ad}(t_{< j}(\nu))^{-1}N_{j,\lambda}^{(0)} = N_{j,\lambda}^{(0)}$, and $\text{Ad}(t_{< j}(\nu))^{-1}N_{j,\lambda}^{(<0)}$ tends to 0 when ν converges to μ . Hence $\text{Ad}(t(\nu))^{-1} \sum_{\lambda} \nu(f_{j,\lambda}, f_n) N_{j,\lambda}$ converges to \hat{N}_j .

5.6. Here, by using an example, we describe how Theorem 5.3 is applied to the non-archimedean geometry.

Let K be a non-archimedean local field with finite residue field and let π be a prime element of K .

We consider the following example. Endow $\text{Spec}(O_K[t])$ with the log structure generated by π and t , and assume that our x is the closed point of $\text{Spec}(O_K[t])$ at which π and t have value 0. Let \mathfrak{X} be an open subscheme of $\text{Spec}(O_K[t])$ containing x and let U be the inverse image of \mathfrak{X} in $\text{Spec}(K[t, t^{-1}])$. Assume that H comes from a smooth $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_{\ell}$ -sheaf \tilde{H} on \mathfrak{X} . Then the restriction of \tilde{H} to U is a smooth $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_{\ell}$ -sheaf on the usual étale site.

If $\alpha \in \overline{K}^{\times}$ is near to $0 \in \overline{K}$, α defines a closed point $\text{Spec}(K(\alpha))$ of U which we denote by α . Let $\tilde{H}(\alpha)$ be the pullback of \tilde{H} to α . We are interested in how the monodromy operator of $\tilde{H}(\alpha)$ behaves when α tends to 0.

Let $x(\alpha)$ be the closed point of $\text{Spec}(O_{K(\alpha)})$ with the standard log structure. If α is near to 0, the ring homomorphism $O_K[t] \rightarrow O_{K(\alpha)}; t \mapsto \alpha$ induces a morphism $x(\alpha) \rightarrow x$ of log schemes. The monodromy cone $\sigma(x(\alpha))$ is of rank one, and the homomorphism $\sigma(x(\alpha)) \rightarrow \sigma(x)$ sends a non-zero element to an element of the interior of $\sigma(x)$. This determines a point $\nu(\alpha)$ of $x_{[i],1}$ (3.4, 3.5).

In the homeomorphism $x_{[i]} \cong [0, \infty]; r \mapsto r(t, \pi)$ (3.2), $\nu(\alpha)$ is identified with $v(\alpha) \in [0, \infty]$, where v is the valuation of $K(\alpha)$ normalized by $v(\pi) = 1$.

Since $\tilde{H}(\alpha)$ is identified with the pullback of H to $x(\alpha)$ as a representation of $\text{Gal}(K(\alpha)_{\text{tame}}/K(\alpha)) = \text{Gal}(\overline{\alpha}(\log)/\alpha)$, the stalk of $\tilde{H}(\alpha)$ and the stalk of H are identified. We apply Theorem 5.3 by taking μ to be the point of $x_{[i]}$ corresponding to $\infty \in [0, \infty]$. Then when α tends

to 0, $\nu(\alpha)$ tends to μ . Take $f_1 = t$, $f_2 = \pi$ in 5.2. Then $N(\nu(\alpha))$ in 5.2 is identified with the action of the unique element N_α of $\sigma(x(\alpha))$ which sends the class of π in $M_{x(\alpha)}/\mathcal{O}_{x(\alpha)}^\times$ to 1.

Hence Theorem 5.3 describes the behavior of the monodromy operator N_α of $\tilde{H}(\alpha)$ when α tends to 0.

The asymptotic behaviors given by Theorem 5.3 are useful for the study of the asymptotic behaviors of the non-archimedean components of regulators and height pairings in degeneration. This is because the non-archimedean components of the regulators and height pairings are described by monodromy operators.

Remark 5.7. (1) Slightly refining the above proof of Theorem 5.3, we can show that the function $\nu \mapsto t(\nu)^{-1}N(\nu)t(\nu)$ on $x_{[\cdot],1}$ extends to a complex analytic function in $\nu(f_{j,\lambda}, f_j)^{1/2}$ and $\nu(f_{j+1}, f_j)^{1/2}$ on an open neighborhood of μ in $x_{[\cdot]}$. We do not pursue this here.

(2) This Section 5 could be presented as a story of the fs monoid $(M_x/\mathcal{O}_x^\times)_{\bar{x}}$ and an admissible representation over \mathbb{C} of its dual cone, and of its space of ratios, forgetting the fs log scheme x and the prime number ℓ . But the authors prefer the above presentation, for they hope to apply the result to ℓ -adic sheaves which come from motives over an algebraic variety over a non-archimedean local field, by the method described in 5.6.

6 Higher direct images

6.1. For the Riemann hypothesis part of the Weil conjecture, the proofs given in [3] and in [4] are to consider higher direct images of mixed sheaves and reduce the problem to the study of higher direct images in the case of relative dimension one. We hope the study of higher direct images for the category \mathcal{A}_X is important and that the monodromy-weight conjecture is reduced to the case of relative dimension one.

Here we present an attempt in this direction.

6.2. Let X be an fs log scheme of finite type over a finite field.

Let \mathcal{A}_X^s be the full subcategory of \mathcal{A}_X consisting of objects H such that $\mathrm{gr}_w^W H$ are semi-simple for all m .

If the statement in the following Question 6.3 is true, our plan of the study in 6.1 would be a smooth route.

Question 6.3. *Is the following statement true?*

Let $X \rightarrow Y$ be a vertical projective log smooth saturated morphism of fs log schemes of finite type over a finite field. Then for every $i \geq 0$, the i -th direct image functor H^i sends \mathcal{A}_X^s to \mathcal{A}_Y^s . Here we define $W_w H^i(H)$ as the image of $H^i(W_{w-i}H)$. It sends pure objects of weight w to pure objects of weight $w + m$.

In the rest of this Section 6, we consider the case where Y is a standard log point and X is a degenerate elliptic curve (6.4) hoping that it will be helpful for the future studies of Question 6.3. Concerning this $X \rightarrow Y$, we give Proposition 6.5 treating a case for which the statement in Question 6.3 is true, and give a related result Proposition 6.11.

We give also an example of H in 6.17 which does not belong to \mathcal{A}_X^s and whose H^1 does not belong to \mathcal{A}_Y .

6.4. We consider the following $X \rightarrow Y$. Let K be a non-archimedean local field with finite residue field k , let $Y = \text{Spec}(k)$ with the standard log structure, and let X be the special fiber of a projective model over O_K with semi-stable reduction of a Tate elliptic curve over K . Regard X as a log smooth vertical saturated fs log scheme over Y in the canonical way.

Proposition 6.5. *Let $X \rightarrow Y$ be as in 6.4. Let H be an object of \mathcal{A}_X such that for every $w \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\text{gr}_w^W H$ is the pullback of an object of \mathcal{A}_Y .*

- (1) *The higher direct images of H belong to \mathcal{A}_Y .*
- (2) *If H belongs to \mathcal{A}_X^s , the higher direct images belong to \mathcal{A}_Y^s .*

We expect that the proof of Proposition 6.5 given below works to extend Proposition 6.5 to a general $X \rightarrow Y$ of relative dimension one. See Remark 6.10.

6.6. Let $X \rightarrow Y$ be as in 6.4. We denote Y also by y .

In 6.6 and 6.7, we give preparations on the log étale cohomology ([15]) and the log fundamental group ([9] Section 10), respectively.

Let

$$T^* := H_{\text{logét}}^1(X \times_Y \overline{y}(\log), \mathbb{Z}_\ell),$$

which is a free \mathbb{Z}_ℓ -module of rank 2 with an action of $\pi_1^{\text{log}}(y) = \text{Gal}(\overline{y}(\log)/y)$. Let

$$T := \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}_\ell}(T^*, \mathbb{Z}_\ell), \quad L := T \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_\ell} \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell, \quad L^* := T^* \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_\ell} \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell.$$

We denote the group law of T multiplicatively, but the group law of T^* , L , L^* additively. We regard L as the Lie algebra over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ of the ℓ -adic Lie group T . It is a commutative Lie algebra, and the inclusion map $T \rightarrow L$ is thought as the logarithm.

We have a \mathbb{Z}_ℓ -base $(\gamma_j)_{j=1,2}$ of T , a lifting $F \in \pi_1^{\text{log}}(y) = \text{Gal}(\overline{y}(\log)/y)$ of the q -th power map in $\text{Gal}(\overline{k}/k)$, and a topological generator γ_0 of $\text{Gal}(\overline{y}(\log)/\overline{y})$ such that the action of $\pi_1^{\text{log}}(y)$ on T satisfies

$$F(\gamma_1) = \gamma_1, \quad F(\gamma_2) = \gamma_2^q, \quad \gamma_0(\gamma_1) = \gamma_1\gamma_2, \quad \gamma_0(\gamma_2) = \gamma_2,$$

where q is the order of the finite field k . As representations of $\pi_1^{\text{log}}(y)$, we have an isomorphism $L^* \cong S_1$, where S_1 is as in 1.9, such that the base $(e_j)_j$ of S_1 in 1.9 is the image of the dual base of $(\gamma_j)_{j=1,2}$ in T^* by this isomorphism.

6.7. Let $X \rightarrow Y$ be as above.

We consider the logarithmic fundamental group $\pi_1^{\text{log}}(X)$. Fixing a closed point x of X and considering the stalk at $\overline{x}(\log)$ lying over $\overline{y}(\log)$, a smooth $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -sheaf on the log étale site $X_{\text{logét}}$ of X is identified with a representation of $\pi_1^{\text{log}}(X)$ over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$.

We have an exact sequence

$$\mathbf{6.7.1.} \quad 1 \rightarrow \pi_1^{\text{log}}(X \times_Y \overline{y}(\log)) \rightarrow \pi_1^{\text{log}}(X) \rightarrow \pi_1^{\text{log}}(y) \rightarrow 1,$$

which splits ($\pi_1^{\log}(X)$ is the semi-direct product). We have a surjective homomorphism $\pi_1^{\log}(X \times_Y \overline{y}(\log)) \rightarrow T$ whose kernel is a pro- ℓ' group, where a pro- ℓ' group means the inverse limit of finite groups whose orders are coprime to ℓ . Thus we have a surjective homomorphism from $\pi_1^{\log}(X)$ to the semi-direct product of T and $\pi_1^{\log}(y)$ whose kernel is a pro- ℓ' group.

6.8. We discuss how to compute the higher direct images. We use the Lie algebra cohomology. When we consider a unipotent representation of T , we consider the Lie action of the Lie algebra L by taking the logarithm of the action of T .

Assume that the action of $\pi_1^{\log}(X \times_Y \overline{y}(\log))$ on (the stalk of) H is unipotent. Let

$$\mathbf{6.8.1.} \quad 0 \rightarrow H \rightarrow H \otimes_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell} L^* \rightarrow H \otimes_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell} \wedge^2 L^* \rightarrow 0$$

be the standard complex to compute the Lie algebra cohomology of L with coefficients in H . Here we identify H with its stalk endowed with the action of $\pi_1^{\log}(X)$. The first H is put in degree 0 of the complex. This 6.8.1 is a complex of representations of $\pi_1^{\log}(X)$ (which acts on L^* through $\pi_1^{\log}(X) \rightarrow \pi_1^{\log}(y)$) and hence is a complex of ℓ -adic sheaves on $X_{\log\acute{e}t}$.

As an ℓ -adic sheaf, the i -th higher direct image $H^i(H)$ of H on Y is identified, by taking the pullback from Y to X , with the i -th cohomology of this complex.

6.9. We prove Proposition 6.5.

We identify L^* with the object S_1 of \mathcal{A}_Y pure of W -weight 1 (6.6) and regard it as an object of \mathcal{A}_X by pullback. Then each term of the complex 6.8.1 with the W of the tensor product is regarded as an object of \mathcal{A}_X . Furthermore, by the assumption on $\mathrm{gr}^W H$ in Proposition 6.5, morphisms in 6.8.1 are morphisms in \mathcal{A}_X . Thus 6.8.1 is a complex in \mathcal{A}_X .

As an object of \mathcal{B}_Y , the i -th higher direct images of H on Y is identified with the i -th cohomology of this complex. Since \mathcal{A}_X is an abelian category, these higher direct images are objects of \mathcal{A}_X . We prove that this object on Y belongs to \mathcal{A}_Y . Take a closed point x of X whose log structure is strict over Y . Since the local monodromy of the higher direct image at x is unipotent, the local monodromy of the higher direct images on Y is unipotent. Since the relative monodromy filtration of a non-trivial element of $\sigma(x)$ on the higher direct image (regarded as an object of \mathcal{A}_X) is the Frobenius weight filtration and since $\sigma(x) \xrightarrow{\cong} \sigma(y)$, the relative monodromy filtration of a non-trivial element of $\sigma(y)$ on the higher direct image is the Frobenius weight filtration. This shows that the higher direct images belong to \mathcal{A}_Y .

We prove (2) of Proposition 6.5. We may assume that H is W -pure and hence H comes from a semi-simple object of \mathcal{A}_Y by pullback. Since $L^* \cong S_1$ and $S_r \otimes S_1 \cong S_{r+1} \oplus S_{r-1}$ for $r \geq 0$, Proposition 1.10 shows that $H \otimes \wedge^i L^*$ are semi-simple for all i . Since the i -th higher direct image of H is a subquotient of $H \otimes \wedge^i L^*$, it is semi-simple.

Remark 6.10. It seems that the above proof of Proposition 6.5 works for the general case of relative dimension one. We take L to be the Lie algebra of an ℓ -adic nilpotent quotient of $\pi_1^{\log}(X \times_Y \overline{y}(\log))$ (then L need not be commutative in this general situation, and L^* becomes of W -weight ≥ 1 , not necessarily of W -weight 1). However, for the proof of this generalization, it seems that we have to discuss the \mathcal{A}_X -version of the theory of

mixed Hodge structures on nilpotent quotients of the fundamental groups of an algebraic varieties in [5]. We hope to discuss this elsewhere.

An interesting point of the following proposition is that the projectivity of $X \rightarrow Y$ which appears in Question 6.3 also appears in the condition (iii) in (3).

Proposition 6.11. *Let $X \rightarrow Y$ be as in 6.4 and let H be a W -pure simple object of \mathcal{A}_X .*

- (1) *There is $c \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell^\times$ such that on the stalk of H , the action of $\gamma_1 - c$ is nilpotent.*
- (2) *If c in (1) is not 1, the higher direct images $H^i(H)$ vanish for all i .*
- (3) *If c in (1) is 1, the following four conditions are equivalent.*
 - (i) *The higher direct images $H^i(H)$ belong to \mathcal{A}_Y for all i .*
 - (ii) *$H^0(H)$ belongs to \mathcal{A}_Y .*
 - (iii) *The Lefschetz class map $H^0(H) \rightarrow H^2(H(1))$ is an isomorphism of ℓ -adic sheaves on Y .*
 - (iv) *H is the pullback of an object of \mathcal{A}_Y .*

If these equivalent conditions are satisfied, (i) is satisfied with \mathcal{A}_Y replaced by \mathcal{A}_Y^ and the map in (iii) becomes an isomorphism in \mathcal{A}_Y .*

We give preparatory lemmas to prove Proposition 6.11.

Lemma 6.12. *Let $X \rightarrow Y$ be as in 6.4 and let H be an object of \mathcal{A}_X . Then the action of γ_2 on the stalk of H is unipotent.*

Proof. Let α be a singular point of X . We show that γ_2 comes from the local monodromy group at α . Because the local monodromy of H is unipotent, this will show that the action of γ_2 is unipotent. We prove that γ_2 is in the image of $\pi_1^{\log}(\alpha \times_y \overline{y}(\log)) \rightarrow T$. This map is dual to $T^* \rightarrow H_{\log\acute{e}t}^1(\alpha \times_y \overline{y}(\log), \mathbb{Z}_\ell) \cong \mathbb{Z}_\ell$, which sends e_2 to 1 and e_1 to 0. Hence the last map is induced by γ_2 . \square

Lemma 6.13. *Let $X \rightarrow Y$ be as in 6.4 and let H be an object of \mathcal{A}_X . Then we have a unique direct sum decomposition $H = \bigoplus_c I(c)$ in \mathcal{A} , where c ranges over all elements of $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell^\times$, such that on the stalk of $I(c)$, the action of $\gamma_1 - c$ is nilpotent.*

Proof. Let V_c be the generalized eigenspace of γ_1 for the eigenvalue c in the stalk of H . We prove that V_c is preserved by the action of $\pi_1^{\log}(X)$. The Frobenius F and γ_2 commute with γ_1 , so they preserve V_c . We prove γ_0 preserves V_c . From $\gamma_0\gamma_1\gamma_0^{-1} = \gamma_1\gamma_2$, we have $(\gamma_1 - c)^n\gamma_0^{-1} = \gamma_0^{-1}((\gamma_1 - c)\gamma_2 + c(\gamma_2 - 1))^n$ for $n \geq 0$. If n is sufficiently large, since the action of $\gamma_2 - 1$ is nilpotent (Lemma 6.12), $((\gamma_1 - c)\gamma_2 + c(\gamma_2 - 1))^n$ kills V_c and hence $(\gamma_1 - c)^n$ kills $\gamma_0^{-1}V_c$. Hence γ_0^{-1} preserves V_c .

The projections to the generalized eigenspaces are given by a polynomial of γ_1 and hence preserve relative monodromy filtrations, and hence they give a direct decomposition in \mathcal{A}_X . \square

Lemma 6.14. *Let $X \rightarrow Y$ be as in 6.4, let H be an object of \mathcal{A}_X , and assume that $H = I(c)$ (Lemma 6.13) with $c \neq 1$. Then $H^i(H) = 0$ for all i .*

Proof. As a $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -vector space, the stalk of $H^i(H)$ is identified with the i -th cohomology of the complex $0 \rightarrow H \rightarrow H \oplus H \rightarrow H \rightarrow 0$, where H denotes the stalk of H , $H \rightarrow H \oplus H$ is $(\gamma_1 - 1, \gamma_2 - 1)$, and $H \oplus H \rightarrow H$ is $(1 - \gamma_2, \gamma_1 - 1)$. It is acyclic because $\gamma_1 - 1 : H \rightarrow H$ is an isomorphism. \square

6.15. We prove Proposition 6.11.

(1) follows from Lemma 6.13, and (2) follows from Lemma 6.14.

We prove (3).

The implication (i) \Rightarrow (ii) and its version for \mathcal{A}_Y^s are clear.

We consider the actions of $N_j = \log(\gamma_j)$ ($j = 1, 2$) on the stalk of H . Note that N_1 is of Frobenius weight 0 and N_2 is of Frobenius weight -2 .

We prove the implication (ii) \Rightarrow (iv). We have $H^0(H) \neq 0$ because there is a non-zero element x of the lowest Frobenius weight part of the stalk of H such that $N_1(x) = 0$ ($N_2(x) = 0$ automatically). Since $H^0(H) \in \mathcal{A}_Y$, we have $H^0(H) \in \mathcal{A}_X$. Since H is simple, we have $H = H^0(H)$, that is, (iv) is satisfied.

We prove the implication (iii) \Rightarrow (iv). As $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -vector spaces, we can identify $H^0(H)$ with the part $H^{N_1=N_2=0}$ of H (this H denotes the stalk of H), $H^2(H)$ with $H/(N_1H + N_2H)$, and the Lefschetz class map with the map induced by the identity map of H . Then the assumption that it is an isomorphism implies $N_1 = N_2 = 0$. In fact, if $N_j \neq 0$ for some j , $H^{N_j=0} \cap N_jH$ is a non-zero subspace, on which N_{3-j} acts. Hence $H^{N_1=N_2=0} \cap N_jH \neq \{0\}$. Hence H comes from Y . This object on Y belongs to \mathcal{A}_Y because its pullback H belongs to \mathcal{A}_X .

The implication (iv) \Rightarrow (i) follows from Proposition 6.5.

We prove the implication (iv) \Rightarrow (iii). This is reduced to the case where H is the constant object $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$. In this case, $H^0(H) = \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ of pure W -weight 0, $H^2(H) = \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell(-1)$ of pure W -weight 2, and the Lefschetz map is identified with the identity map $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$.

6.16. The authors expect that the equivalent conditions in Proposition 6.11 (3) are actually always satisfied. If this is the case, the statement in Question 6.3 is true for $X \rightarrow Y$ in 6.4. To see this, by Lemma 6.13, we may assume $H = I(c)$ for some c . If $c \neq 1$, it follows from Lemma 6.14. If $c = 1$, using (iv) in Proposition 6.11 (3), it follows from Proposition 6.5.

6.17. An example for non-semi-simple case which does not have the property in the statement in Question 6.3.

Let $X \rightarrow Y$ be as in 6.4. Let H be the two dimensional $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -space with base $(f_j)_j$ endowed with the following action of $\pi_1^{\log}(X)$ over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$. Take a splitting of the exact sequence 6.7.1, let the action of $\pi_1^{\log}(y)$ be the trivial one, and let the action of $\pi_1^{\log}(X \times_Y \overline{y}(\log))$ be the one induced from the action of T , where γ_2 acts trivially and γ_1 acts as $\gamma_1(f_1) = f_1$, $\gamma_1(f_2) = f_2 + f_1$. Let W of H be pure of weight 0.

This H is a W -pure object of \mathcal{A}_X but is not semi-simple (f_1 generates a subobject in \mathcal{A}_X which is not a direct summand). This H does not satisfy the statement in Question 6.3. The first higher direct image $H^1(H)$ of H does not belong to \mathcal{A}_Y . This is seen as follows.

Note that $H^1(H)$ has the pure W -weight 1 by the definition of the W of the higher direct image. We identify L^* with S_1 (6.6). The map $H \rightarrow H \otimes L^*$ in 6.8.1 sends f_2 to $f_1 \otimes e_1$ and sends f_1 to 0. From this, we see that $H^1(H)$ is identified with the subquotient P/Q of $H \otimes L^*$, where P has the base $f_2 \otimes e_1, f_1 \otimes e_2, f_1 \otimes e_1$ and Q has the base $f_1 \otimes e_1$. Hence $H^1(H)$ has the base $f_2 \otimes e_1 \bmod Q, f_1 \otimes e_2 \bmod Q$, the former has Frobenius weight 0 and the latter has Frobenius weight 2. Since $\gamma_0(f_j) = f_j, \gamma_0(e_1) = e_1$, and $\gamma_0(e_2) \equiv e_2 \bmod \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell e_1$, we have $\gamma_0(f_2 \otimes e_1) = f_2 \otimes e_1$ and $\gamma_0(f_1 \otimes e_2) \equiv f_1 \otimes e_2 \bmod Q$, and

hence γ_0 acts trivially on $H^1(H)$. Hence the relative monodromy filtration of a non-zero element of $\sigma(y)$ (which acts as zero) on $H^1(H)$ is pure of weight 1, and does not coincide with the Frobenius weight filtration. Hence $H^1(H)$ is not an object of \mathcal{A}_Y .

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