

D-MODULES AND FINITE MONODROMY

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ABSTRACT. We investigate an analogue of the Grothendieck p -curvature conjecture, where the vanishing of the p -curvature is replaced by the stronger condition, that the module with connection mod p underlies a \mathcal{D}_X -module structure. We show that this weaker conjecture holds in various situations, for example if the underlying vector bundle is finite in the sense of Nori, or if the connection underlies a \mathbb{Z} -variation of Hodge structure. We also show isotriviality assuming a coprimality condition on certain mod p Tannakian fundamental groups, which in particular resolves in the projective case a conjecture of Matzat-van der Put.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let X/\mathbb{C} be a smooth complex variety, and $M = (E, \nabla)$ a vector bundle with an integrable connection on X . Recall that the Grothendieck p -curvature conjecture [Kat72, I] predicts that M has finite monodromy if it has a full set of algebraic solutions mod p for almost all primes p . More precisely, we can descend (X, M) to a finitely generated \mathbb{Z} -algebra $R \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ and consider its reductions (X_s, M_s) at closed points $s \in \text{Spec } R$. We consider the following condition:

\mathfrak{P} : there is a dense open subscheme $U \hookrightarrow \text{Spec } R$ such that for all closed points $s \in U$, M_s has p -curvature 0.

The conjecture says that this condition implies the existence of a finite étale cover $h : Y \rightarrow X$ such that h^*M is trivial as a connection; that is M is isotrivial. The conjecture is known to be true when the monodromy representation of M is solvable ([Chu85, Thm. 8.5], [Bos01, Thm. 2.9], [And04, Cor. 4.3.2]), and for Gauß-Manin connections [Kat72, Thm. 5.1].

The condition \mathfrak{P} means that, Zariski locally, $M_s = (E_s, \nabla_s)$ is spanned by the kernel of ∇_s . This is equivalent to asking that the action of derivations on E_s , given by ∇_s , extends to an action of differential operators of the form $\frac{(\partial/\partial x)^p}{p}$ where x is a local co-ordinate on X . Equivalently, M_s has a Frobenius descent. Of course, if M becomes trivial over a finite cover then this condition holds, but in that case one has, in fact, a stronger condition: the action of the derivations extends to an action of the full ring of differential operators \mathcal{D}_{X_s} . Equivalently, M_s has infinite Frobenius descent (see Section 2.2). With this motivation, we consider in this paper the stronger condition

\mathfrak{D} : there is a dense open subscheme $U \hookrightarrow \text{Spec } R$ such that for all closed points $s \in U$, M_s underlies a \mathcal{D}_{X_s} -module.

We denote by $MIC^{\mathfrak{D}}(X/\mathbb{C})$ the category of vector bundles with integrable connections on X which satisfy \mathfrak{D} .

Unfortunately, we were not able to show that \mathfrak{D} implies that M is isotrivial.¹ However, we show some partial results. We assume for the rest of the introduction

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¹In fact one can show that \mathfrak{D} implies the isotriviality of M by combining Theorem 1.3 below with Theorem [Mat06, Thm. 3.3]. Unfortunately, there is a mistake in the proof of Theorem [Mat06, Thm. 3.1], so the proof of Theorem [Mat06, Thm. 3.3] is incomplete.

that X is projective. By [Kat82, Thm.8.1 (1), (3)], the p -curvature conjecture can be reduced to this case. See also §4.5 for a discussion on the projectivity assumption. Our first theorem shows that one can deduce the isotriviality if we add a finiteness condition on the underlying vector bundle E .

Theorem 1.1. *The forgetful functor $(E, \nabla) \mapsto E$ from $MIC^{\mathfrak{D}}(X/\mathbb{C})$ to the category of vector bundles on X , is fully faithful. In particular, for $(E, \nabla) \in MIC^{\mathfrak{D}}(X/\mathbb{C})$, if E is Nori finite, then M is isotrivial.*

Recall that Nori finiteness means that the class of E in the Grothendieck group associated with the monoid of vector bundles on X (see [Nor82, Section 2.3]) is integral over \mathbb{Z} , or equivalently, as we are in characteristic 0, that there is a finite étale cover $h : Y \rightarrow X$, such that f^*E is trivial as a vector bundle; that is E is isotrivial. Our next result is an analogue of Katz's theorem on the Gauß-Manin connection.

Theorem 1.2. *If M in $MIC^{\mathfrak{D}}(X/\mathbb{C})$ underlies a polarizable \mathbb{Z} -variation of Hodge structure, then M is isotrivial.*

To prove these results we use arguments involving stability of vector bundles, together with the following theorem, set purely in characteristic p .

Theorem 1.3. *Let X_0 be a smooth projective, geometrically connected scheme over a finite field k , and let M_0 be a coherent \mathcal{D}_{X_0} -module on X_0 . Then M_0 is isotrivial.*

This is proved using the existence of the coarse moduli space of stable vector bundles, and a finiteness argument. A consequence of this last theorem, is that any M_0 as in the theorem defines a finite étale Tannakian group scheme. Returning to M over X/\mathbb{C} satisfying \mathfrak{D} , we define for s in a non-empty open in $\text{Spec } R$ the corresponding étale group scheme $G_s = G(M_s)$. We denote by $k(s)$ the residue field of s . Our final result is

Theorem 1.4. *If there is a Zariski dense set of closed points $s \in \text{Spec } R$ such that $\text{char } k(s)$ does not divide the order of G_s , then $M \in MIC^{\mathfrak{D}}(X/\mathbb{C})$ is isotrivial.*

In particular this proves a projective analogue of a conjecture of Matzat-van der Put [MP03, p. 51], which predicted isotriviality assuming the order of the G_s was bounded independently of s . In fact we explain in §4.5 that the original conjecture in *loc. cit.*, which dealt with a Zariski open in the affine line, is not correct.

The paper is organized as follows. In §2, we prove Theorem 1.3. The method has already been used in [BK08] (see Remark 2.7) and [EM10]. We push it further to prove isotriviality of the whole \mathcal{O} -coherent \mathcal{D} -module. From it we deduce in §3 that the underlying vector bundle E of M satisfying \mathfrak{D} is semistable, and is stable if M is irreducible (Proposition 3.4). We then deduce Theorem 1.1 and use Hitchin-Simpson theory, to deduce Theorem 1.2. To prove isotriviality in Theorem 1.4, one uses an idea of André, who applied Jordan's theorem [Jor78] in [And04, 7.1.3. Cor.] to reduce the p -curvature conjecture to the case of a number field. This idea in equal characteristic $p > 0$ was carried over in [EL13, Thm. 5.1], where the coprimality to p appeared as a necessary condition ([EL13, Section 4]). The difficulty of the mixed characteristic version presented here is made easier by the fact that the groups in characteristic $p > 0$ are finite.

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2. \mathcal{O} -COHERENT \mathcal{D} -MODULES OVER FINITE FIELDS.

2.1. Let X be a smooth, geometrically connected, projective variety over a field k . We fix an ample line bundle $\mathcal{O}_X(1)$ on X . For a coherent sheaf E on X , we set $p_E(n) = \chi(E(n))/\mathrm{rk} E$, where χ denotes the Euler characteristic. We say that E is χ -semi-stable (resp. χ -stable) if for all proper subsheaves $E' \subset E$ one has $p_{E'}(n) \leq p_E(n)$ (resp. $p_{E'}(n) < p_E(n)$) for n sufficiently large (see [Gie77, §0], [Lan14, p. 512]). Similarly if (E, ∇) is a vector bundle with integrable connection, we defined χ -(semi-)stability in the same way, but we require E' to be ∇ -stable.

2.2. Suppose that $k = \mathbb{F}_{p^a}$ is a finite field. For $i \geq 0$, we denote by $X^{(i)}$ the pullback of X by F_k^i , where F_k is the absolute Frobenius on k . We have the relative Frobenius maps $F : X^{(i)} \rightarrow X^{(i+1)}$.

Let M be an \mathcal{O}_X -coherent \mathcal{D}_X -module. Associated to M we have a Frobenius divided sheaf $(E^{(i)}, \sigma^{(i)})_{i \geq 0}$, where $E^{(i)}$ is a vector bundle on $X^{(i)}$, with $E^{(0)} = M$, and $\sigma^{(i)}$ is an isomorphism $E^{(i)} \xrightarrow{\sim} F^*E^{(i+1)}$ over $X^{(i)}$. In fact the categories of \mathcal{O}_X -coherent \mathcal{D}_X -modules and of Frobenius divided sheaves are equivalent ([Gie75, Thm. 1.3]). The $E^{(i)}$ have trivial numerical Chern classes as these classes are infinitely p -power divisible and by definition lie in \mathbb{Z} .

Then M generates a k -linear Tannakian subcategory $\langle M \rangle$ of the category of \mathcal{O}_X -coherent \mathcal{D}_X -modules. If $x \in X(k)$, taking the fibre at x of $E^{(0)}$ defines a neutral fibre functor on $\langle M \rangle$. Let $G(M, x)$ be the Tannaka group of $\langle M \rangle$.

Theorem 2.3. *The group scheme $G(M, x)$ over k is finite étale.*

Proof. Suppose first that the $E^{(i)}$ are χ -stable for all $i \geq 0$. Let \mathcal{M} be the coarse moduli space of χ -stable vector bundles with numerical vanishing Chern classes and rank equal to $\mathrm{rk} M$, which exists over k ([Lan14, Thm. 1.1]). Then \mathcal{M} is quasi-projective ([Lan04, Thm. 0.2]), and in particular has finitely many k -points. This implies that there exist $i \geq 0$ and $t > 0$ such that $E^{(ai)}$ and $E^{(ai+at)}$ correspond to the same point $[E^{(ai)}] = [E^{(ai+at)}]$ in $\mathcal{M}(k)$. Hence F^{a*} induces a well defined, surjective map on $S = \{[E^{(ai)}]; i \geq 0\} \subseteq \mathcal{M}(k)$. That is, F^{a*} is an automorphism of the finite set S . It follows that there is a natural number $t > 0$ such that the points $[E^{(ait)}]$ are equal for all $i \geq 0$. This implies that the vector bundles $E^{(0)}$ and $E^{(ait)}$ are isomorphic over an algebraic closure \bar{k} of k . It follows from Lemma 2.4 below that they are isomorphic over k .

We have an isomorphism $F^{*at}E^{(i)} \xrightarrow{\sim} E^{(i)}$ for $i \geq t$ divisible by a , and hence for $i \geq 0$. Therefore, there is a finite étale cover $h : Y \rightarrow X$ such that $h^*E^{(i)}$ is a trivial algebraic bundle for all $i \geq 0$ ([LS77, Satz 1.4]), and it follows that the \mathcal{O}_Y -coherent \mathcal{D}_Y -module h^*M is trivial. That is, $h^*M = H_{dR}^0(Y, h^*M) \otimes_k (\mathcal{O}_Y, d)$, where $H_{dR}^0(Y, -)$ is the k -vector space of global sections in the category of \mathcal{O}_Y -coherent \mathcal{D}_Y -modules ([Gie75, Prop. 1.7]). Consequently, applying the projection formula, in the category of \mathcal{O}_X -coherent \mathcal{D}_X -modules, $\langle M \rangle \subseteq \langle h_*\mathcal{O}_Y \rangle$, and $G(\langle h_*\mathcal{O}_Y \rangle, x)$ is finite étale. Thus $G(\langle M \rangle, x)$ is finite étale.

Now consider the case of arbitrary M . By [EM10, Prop. 2.3], there is a natural number i_0 such that $(E^{(i)}, \sigma^{(i)})_{i \geq i_0 a}$ is a successive extension of Frobenius divided sheaves U_n on $X^{(i_0 a)} = X$, all of whose underlying vector bundles $U_n^{(i)}$ are stable with vanishing numerical Chern classes. It suffices to prove the theorem with $(E^{(i)}, \sigma^{(i)})_{i \geq 0}$ replaced by $(E^{(i+i_0)}, \sigma^{(i+i_0)})_{i \geq 0}$, so we may assume $i_0 = 0$.

By what we have seen above, there exists a finite étale cover $h : Y \rightarrow X$ such that $h^*(\oplus_n U_n)$ is a trivial \mathcal{O}_Y -coherent \mathcal{D}_Y -module. Then h^*M is a successive extension of the trivial \mathcal{O}_Y -coherent \mathcal{D}_Y -module by itself. By induction on the number of factors U_n , we may assume that h^*M is an extension of $(\mathcal{O}_Y)^{s_1}$ by $(\mathcal{O}_Y)^{s_2}$ as \mathcal{D}_Y -modules for some $s_1, s_2 > 0$. Thus, h^*M is given by a matrix of classes in $\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{D}_Y}^1(\mathcal{O}_Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)$. Arguing with F -divided sheaves as above, but replacing

the finiteness of $\mathcal{M}(k)$ by the finiteness of the set $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^1(\mathcal{O}_Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)$, one finds that there is an étale cover of $h' : Y' \rightarrow Y$ such that $h'^*h^*E^{(i)}$ is a trivial bundle for all $i \geq 0$. Which implies, as above, that h'^*h^*M is a trivial $\mathcal{D}_{Y'}$ -module. Hence any class in $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{D}_Y}^1(\mathcal{O}_Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)$ becomes trivial over a finite étale cover of Y . Thus $\langle M \rangle$ is finite, and $G(M, x)$ is étale, as M has a finite étale trivializing cover. \square

Lemma 2.4. *Let V_1, V_2 be vector bundles on X , which are isomorphic over \bar{k} . Then V_1, V_2 are isomorphic over k .*

Proof. This is presumably well known. Consider the k -scheme $\underline{\text{Isom}}(V_1, V_2)$, which assigns to any k -algebra R , the set of invertible elements in $\text{Hom}(V_1, V_2) \otimes_k R$. Since V_1, V_2 are isomorphic over \bar{k} , this is a torsor under the k -group scheme $\underline{\text{Aut}}(V_1)$, whose R points are given by the units in $\text{Hom}(V_1, V_1) \otimes_k R$.

For $y \in \underline{\text{Isom}}(V_1, V_2)(\bar{k})$ and $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$, write $\sigma(y) = y \circ c_\sigma$, with $c_\sigma \in \underline{\text{Aut}}(V_1)(\bar{k})$. Then (c_σ) is a cocycle, defining a class in $H^1(\text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k), \underline{\text{Aut}}(V_1)(\bar{k}))$. Since $\underline{\text{Aut}}(V_1)$ is Zariski open in a k -vector space, it is smooth and connected, so this class is trivial by Lang's lemma ([Lan56, Thm. 2]). Thus the cocycle (c_σ) is a coboundary, which means that it is the translate of the given point by some element of $\underline{\text{Aut}}(V_1)(\bar{k})$ is a k -point. \square

2.5. Recall, [Nor82, Section 3] that a vector bundle V on X is called Nori-finite if its class in the Grothendieck group associated with the monoid of vector bundles on X (see [Nor82, Section 2.3]) is integral over \mathbb{Z} . Equivalently, there is a torsor under a finite group scheme $h : Y \rightarrow X \otimes k'$, such that f^*E is trivial as a vector bundle. Here $k' \supset k$ is a finite field extension such that $X(k') \neq \emptyset$. Nori-finite bundles are, in particular, strongly semistable (that is, the bundle and all its Frobenius pullbacks are semi-stable) vector bundles with vanishing numerical Chern classes [Nor82, Cor. 3.5]. The category $\mathcal{N}(X)$ of Nori-finite bundles is Tannakian. For any $x \in X(k)$, taking the fibre at x is a neutral fibre functor on $\mathcal{N}(X)$, and each object E has a finite Tannakian group scheme $G(E, x)$.

Corollary 2.6. (1) *The vector bundles $E^{(i)}$ are Nori-finite. In particular, they are strongly χ -semistable with vanishing numerical Chern classes.*
 (2) *If $E^{(i)}$ is χ -stable for some $i \geq 0$, then $E^{(i)}$ is χ -stable for all $i \geq 0$.*
 (3) *If M is χ -stable as a module with integrable connection, then $M = E^{(0)}$ is χ -stable as a vector bundle.*

Proof. (1) is an immediate consequence of Theorem 2.3, as the statement may be checked over the finite étale cover on which the $E^{(i)}$ become trivial.

To see (2), one may use the periodicity of the sequence $\{E^{(i)}\}$, which we saw in the proof of Theorem 2.3, together with the fact that $E^{(i)}$ χ -stable implies $E^{(i+1)}$ χ -stable.

Finally for (3), χ -stability of M as a module with integrable connection, is equivalent to χ -stability of $E^{(1)}$ as a vector bundle. So (3) follows from (2). \square

Remark 2.7. Corollary 2.6 (1) and the part concerning the isotriviality of the bundle $E^{(0)}$ in Theorem 2.3 are proven in [BK08, Prop. 2.5]. There only boundedness is used, not the existence of a coarse moduli space defined over the finite field. The latter argument seems essential here, and the stronger statement in Theorem 2.3 is used in Corollary 2.6 to conclude the stability of $E^{(0)}$ in (2) and (3).

2.8. We still assume $k = \mathbb{F}_{p^a}$. Corollary 2.6 enables one to define the forgetful functor

$$\text{forg} : \mathcal{D}(X/k) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}(X); M \mapsto E^{(0)},$$

which is a tensor functor compatible with the Tannakian structures on both sides. Here $\mathcal{D}(X/k)$ is the category of \mathcal{O}_X -coherent \mathcal{D}_X -modules. For $x \in X(k)$, we denote

by

$$\mathbf{forg}^* : \pi_1(\mathcal{N}(X), x) \rightarrow \pi_1(\mathcal{D}(X/k), x), \quad \mathbf{forg}|_M^* : G(E^{(0)}, x) \rightarrow G(M, x)$$

the induced homomorphisms of Tannaka group schemes.

Theorem 2.9. *The functor \mathbf{forg} is fully faithful, and for M in $\mathcal{D}(X/k)$ it induces an equivalence $\langle M \rangle \xrightarrow{\sim} \langle E^{(0)} \rangle$.*

In particular, for $x \in X(k)$, the homomorphism \mathbf{forg}^ is faithfully flat, and for any M in $\mathcal{D}(X/k)$, the homomorphism $\mathbf{forg}|_M^*$ is an isomorphism.*

Proof. The full faithfulness of \mathbf{forg} is equivalent to the surjectivity of the induced k -linear map $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}_X}(\mathcal{O}_X, M) \hookrightarrow H^0(X, E^{(0)})$. That is we have to show that any global section of $H^0(X, E^{(0)})$ gives rise to a map $\mathcal{O}_X \hookrightarrow E^{(0)}$ of \mathcal{D}_X -modules. This can be checked étale locally, so the statement follows from Theorem 2.3. To show that $\langle M \rangle \xrightarrow{\sim} \langle E^{(0)} \rangle$, it suffices to show that for any M in $\mathcal{D}(X/k)$, a subbundle $E' \hookrightarrow E^{(0)}$ in $\mathcal{N}(X)$ is a \mathcal{D}_X -submodule. Since this statement is étale local, we may assume that M , and hence also E' , is trivial, when the result follows from the full faithfulness proved above.

It follows that $\mathbf{forg}|_M^*$ is an isomorphism, and the faithful flatness of \mathbf{forg}^* follows from [DM82, Prop. 2.21]. \square

3. INTEGRABLE CONNECTIONS IN CHARACTERISTIC 0 WHICH SATISFY \mathfrak{D} .

3.1. In this section, we derive the consequences in characteristic 0 of the previous section. Let X be a smooth, geometrically connected scheme of finite type defined over a field k of characteristic 0, and equipped with an ample line bundle $\mathcal{O}_X(1)$.

The category of \mathcal{O}_X -coherent $\mathcal{D}_{X/k}$ -modules, is equivalent to the category of vector bundles with integrable connections $MIC(X/k)$, which is a k -linear Tannakian category, neutralized by taking the fibre of the underlying vector bundle at any point $x \in X(k)$ (if one exists).

Definition 3.2. Let $M = (E, \nabla) \in MIC(X/k)$. Let $R \hookrightarrow k$ be a ring of finite type over \mathbb{Z} . A model $(X_R, \mathcal{O}_{X_R}(1), M_R)$ of $(X, \mathcal{O}_X(1), M)$ over R is a smooth, projective R -scheme X_R with geometrically connected fibres, equipped with an ample line bundle $\mathcal{O}_{X_R}(1)$, together with a vector bundle with an integrable connection M_R relative to R , and an isomorphism of $(X_R, \mathcal{O}_{X_R}(1), M_R) \otimes_R k$ with $(X, \mathcal{O}_X(1), M)$.

Models always exist over some finitely generated \mathbb{Z} -algebra R (see [EGA, IV, 8.8.2, 8.10.5(xiii), 8.10.5.2]). We fix a model $(X_R, \mathcal{O}_{X_R}(1), M_R)$ of $(X, \mathcal{O}_X(1), M)$. For $x \in X(k)$, we denote by $G(M, x)$ the Tannaka group of $\langle M \rangle$, the full subcategory of $MIC(X/k)$ spanned by M .

3.3. Recall the conditions \mathfrak{P} and \mathfrak{D} from the introduction. We define the full Tannakian subcategories

$$MIC^{\dagger}(X/k) \subseteq MIC^{\mathfrak{D}}(X/k) \subseteq MIC^{\mathfrak{P}}(X/k) \subset MIC(X/k)$$

of objects which are finite for \dagger (that is they become trivial over a finite étale cover of X), which verify \mathfrak{D} for \mathfrak{D} , which verify \mathfrak{P} for \mathfrak{P} . Clearly, the conditions \mathfrak{D} , \mathfrak{P} do not depend on the R chosen in Definition 3.2. All these categories are Tannakian subcategories of $MIC(X/k)$. Grothendieck's p -curvature conjecture predicts that

$$MIC^{\dagger}(X/k) = MIC^{\mathfrak{D}}(X/k) = MIC^{\mathfrak{P}}(X/k) \subset MIC(X/k).$$

For the remainder of this subsection we assume that X is projective.

Proposition 3.4. *If $M = (E, \nabla) \in MIC^{\mathfrak{D}}(X/k)$, then E is χ -semistable with vanishing numerical Chern classes. If M is irreducible, then E is χ -stable.*

Proof. A destabilizing subsheaf of E would destabilize $E_s = E_s^{(0)}$ for all closed points of some non-empty open in $\text{Spec } R$, which would contradict Corollary 2.6 (1). This proves the first statement. As for the second one, by definition, M is irreducible if and only if it is χ -stable in $MIC(X/k)$. By openness of stability, M_s is χ -stable for all closed points of some non-empty open in $\text{Spec } R$ ([Lan14, Thm. 1.1]). Thus $E_s^{(0)}$ is χ -stable by Corollary 2.6 (3), and so E is stable. \square

3.5. Let $\mathcal{S}(X)$ denote the category of semistable vector bundles E on X , with vanishing numerical Chern classes. This is a Tannakian category, and taking the fibre at $x \in X(k)$ yields a fibre functor. Proposition 3.4 enables us to define the forgetful functor

$$\text{forg} : MIC^{\mathfrak{D}}(X/k) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(X), \quad M = (E, \nabla) \mapsto E,$$

which is a tensor functor compatible with the Tannakian structures on both sides. For $x \in X(k)$, we denote by

$$\text{forg}^* : \pi_1(\mathcal{S}(X), x) \rightarrow \pi_1(MIC(X/k), x), \quad \text{forg}|_M^* : G(E, x) \rightarrow G(M, x)$$

the induced homomorphisms of Tannaka group schemes.

Theorem 3.6. *The functor forg is fully faithful. The homomorphism $\text{forg}|_M^*$ is an isomorphism and the homomorphism forg^* is faithfully flat.*

Proof. We argue as in the proof of Theorem 2.9. The full faithfulness of forg is equivalent to the surjectivity of the map $H_{dR}^0(X, M) \hookrightarrow H^0(X, E)$ induced by forg , which follows from the full faithfulness in Theorem 2.9, by taking the fibres of sections at closed points $s \in \text{Spec } R$.

Next let $M = (E, \nabla)$ be in $MIC^{\mathfrak{D}}(X/k)$ and $E' \hookrightarrow E$ any subvector bundle in $\mathcal{S}(X)$. Then for s in a non-empty open in $\text{Spec } R$, E'_s is semistable with vanishing numerical Chern classes and E_s is trivialized by a finite étale cover. Thus E'_s is trivialized by a finite étale cover as well, and so lies in $\mathcal{N}(X_s)$. It follows by Theorem 2.9, that $E'_s \hookrightarrow E_s$ is ∇ -stable. Since this holds for a Zariski dense set of s in $\text{Spec } R$, E' is ∇ -stable.

Finally, this implies that $\text{forg}|_M^*$ is an isomorphism and forg^* is faithfully flat ([DM82, Prop. 2.21]). \square

Corollary 3.7. *If $M = (E, \nabla)$ is in $MIC^{\mathfrak{D}}(X/k)$ and E is in $\mathcal{N}(X)$, then $M \in MIC^{\mathfrak{f}}(X/k)$.*

Proof. In this case $G(E, x)$ is a finite (étale) group scheme, so the corollary follows from the fact that $\text{forg}|_M^*$ is an isomorphism. \square

Theorem 3.8. *Let X be a smooth projective connected variety over \mathbb{C} , and M a polarizable \mathbb{Z} -variation of Hodge structure, such that $M \in MIC^{\mathfrak{D}}(X/\mathbb{C})$. Then $M \in MIC^{\mathfrak{f}}(X/\mathbb{C})$.*

Proof. By the Lefschetz hyperplane theorem, and Bertini's theorem, we can choose $x \in X(\mathbb{C})$ so that there exists a smooth projective curve $C \subseteq X$, with $x \in C$, and such that the map $\pi_1(C, x) \rightarrow \pi_1(X, x)$ is surjective. One checks immediately that $M|_C$ is in $MIC^{\mathfrak{D}}(C/\mathbb{C})$. Hence we may replace X by C , and assume that that X has dimension 1.

Deligne's semi-simplicity theorem [Del71, 4.2] over \mathbb{Q} , together with the fact that a summand of a \mathbb{Q} -variation of Hodge structure definable over \mathbb{Z} is itself definable over \mathbb{Z} , implies that we may assume that M is irreducible, that is stable. It follows by Proposition 3.4 that E is stable.

We apply Hitchin-Simpson theory. The semistable Higgs bundle (V, θ) associated to $M = (E, \nabla)$ is $V = gr^F E = \bigoplus_{a=0}^n \mathcal{H}^{n-a, a}$ with $\theta : \mathcal{H}^{n-a, a} \rightarrow \omega_X \otimes \mathcal{H}^{n-a-1, a+1}$

the Kodaira-Spencer map of ∇ ([Sim90, Thm. 8]). Here ω_X is the sheaf of differential 1-forms on X . Choose a as large as possible such that $\mathcal{H}^{n-a,a} \neq 0$. Then $(\mathcal{H}^{n-a,a}, 0) \subseteq (V, \theta)$ is a Higgs subbundle and therefore $\deg \mathcal{H}^{n-a,a} \leq 0$. On the other hand, by definition, one has the surjection $E \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{H}^{n-a,a}$. Since E is stable, $\deg(E) = 0$, and $\mathcal{H}^{n-a,a} \neq 0$, it follows that $E = \mathcal{H}^{n-a,a}$. In particular, $\theta \equiv 0$, and we may apply Katz's argument [Kat72, Prop. 4.2.1.3] to conclude that the monodromy of (M, ∇) is finite. \square

4. INTEGRABLE CONNECTIONS IN CHARACTERISTIC 0 WHICH SATISFY (\mathfrak{D}, p) .

4.1. We keep the assumptions of the previous section, so in particular X is smooth, projective and geometrically connected over k . We assume that $X(k)$ is non-empty and we fix a point $x \in X(k)$. After increasing R , we may assume that x arises from a point $x_R \in X_R(R)$. For a point $s \in \text{Spec } R$, we denote by x_s the image of x_R in $X_R(k(s))$.

If $M \in \text{MIC}^{\mathfrak{D}}(X/k)$, then for all closed points s of some non-empty open in $\text{Spec } R$, the restriction M_s of a model has a finite étale Tannaka group $G_s := G(M_s, x_s)$ (see Theorem 2.3), which does not depend on the choice of \mathcal{D}_{X_s} -module structure on M_s , by Theorem 2.9. We denote by $|G_s|$ the order of the group scheme G_s . That is, $|G_s|$ is the order of $G_{\bar{s}} := G_s(\overline{k(s)})$, where $\overline{k(s)}$ is an algebraic closure of the residue field $k(s)$. The order $|G_s|$ does not depend on the rational point chosen, as by Tannaka theory the isomorphism class of $G_{\bar{s}}$ does not depend on the choice of the fibre functor.

4.2. The group $G_{\bar{s}}$ may be viewed as a quotient of the geometric étale fundamental group $\pi_1(X_{\bar{s}}, x_{\bar{s}})$: Let \mathcal{O}_{G_s} denote the Hopf algebra of G_s . By [Nor76, §2], the $k(s)$ -representation \mathcal{O}_{G_s} corresponds via Tannaka duality to a G_s -torsor P . Since the only G_s -invariant elements of \mathcal{O}_{G_s} are the constants, we have $H^0(P, \mathcal{O}_P) = k(s)$, and so $H^0(P_{\overline{k(s)}}, \mathcal{O}_{P_{\overline{k(s)}}}) = \overline{k(s)}$. Hence P is geometrically connected. In particular the automorphism group of $P_{\overline{k(s)}}/X_{\overline{k(s)}}$ must be equal to $G_{\bar{s}}$, and we obtain a surjective map $\pi_1(X_{\bar{s}}, x_{\bar{s}}) \rightarrow G_{\bar{s}}$.

Definition 4.3. Let $\text{MIC}^{\mathfrak{D},p}(X/k) \subseteq \text{MIC}^{\mathfrak{D}}(X/k)$ denote the full subcategory of objects M such that $|G_s|$ is prime to the characteristic of $k(s)$ for a dense set of closed points of some non-empty open subset of $\text{Spec } R$. This category does not depend on the choice of model $(X_R, \mathcal{O}_{X_R}(1), M_R)$. One has inclusions of Tannakian categories

$$\text{MIC}^{\mathfrak{f}}(X/k) \subseteq \text{MIC}^{\mathfrak{D},p}(X/k) \subseteq \text{MIC}^{\mathfrak{D}}(X/k) \subseteq \text{MIC}^{\mathfrak{A}}(X/k) \subseteq \text{MIC}(X/k).$$

We finish the paper with a proof of the following

Theorem 4.4. *Let X be a smooth projective geometrically connected variety over a field k of characteristic 0, with a rational point x . Then*

$$\text{MIC}^{\mathfrak{f}}(X/k) = \text{MIC}^{\mathfrak{D},p}(X/k).$$

Moreover, if $G = G(M, x)$ denotes the (finite) monodromy group of M , then we have $G_{\bar{s}} = G$ for all closed points s in a non-empty Zariski open subset of $\text{Spec } R$.

Proof. Take $M \in \text{MIC}^{\mathfrak{D},p}(X/k)$. Consider the dense set of closed points s in $\text{Spec } R$ such that G_s is defined and $G_{\bar{s}}$ has order prime to the characteristic of $k(s)$. We denote by $x_{\bar{k}} \in X(\bar{k})$ and $x_{\bar{s}} \in X(\overline{k(s)})$ the geometric points induced by x and x_s respectively.

By Jordan's theorem [Jor78], there is a constant $c(r)$ depending only on $r = \text{rk } M$ such that $G_{\bar{s}}$ contains a normal abelian subgroup N_s of index at most $c(r)$. Thus, the surjective specialization homomorphism $\pi_1(X_{\bar{k}}, x_{\bar{k}}) \twoheadrightarrow \pi_1(X_{\bar{s}}, x_{\bar{s}})$, composed with $\pi_1(X_{\bar{s}}, x_{\bar{s}}) \rightarrow G_{\bar{s}}/N_s$ defines, for each closed point s , a finite quotient of $\pi_1(X_{\bar{k}}, x_{\bar{k}})$

of order bounded above by $c(r)$. Since $\pi_1(X_{\bar{k}}, x_{\bar{k}})$ is topologically finitely generated, there are finitely many such quotients, and all such maps factor through some finite quotient of $\pi_1(X_{\bar{k}}, x_{\bar{k}})$, which defines a Galois cover $h : Y \rightarrow X_{\bar{k}}$. The map h is defined over a finite extension K of k , say $h_K : Y_K \rightarrow X_K$, and we may assume that x is the image of a point of $Y_K(K)$. Replacing k by K , X by Y_K , and M by its pullback to Y_K , the new Tannaka groups G_s are subgroups of the old ones, so that $M \in \text{MIC}^{\mathcal{D}, p}(X/k)$. Thus we may assume that G_s is abelian for s in a dense set of closed points in $\text{Spec } R$.

If $M' = (E', \nabla)$ is an irreducible subquotient of M in $\text{MIC}(X/k)$, then M' is stable, and so M'_s is stable for any closed point s in a non-empty open in $\text{Spec } R$, and in particular for all s in a dense set of closed points of $\text{Spec } R$ on which G_s is abelian. This implies that M'_s has rank 1, and hence so does M' . It follows that M is a successive extension of rank 1 objects in $\text{MIC}(X/k)$. We now apply André's solution to Grothendieck's conjecture, for connections with solvable monodromy [And04, Cor. 4.3.2] to conclude that M has finite monodromy.

We have $G_{\bar{s}} \subseteq G$, and it remains to show that $G = G_{\bar{s}}$ for all s in a non-empty Zariski open subset of $\text{Spec } R$. If not, there is a proper subgroup $H \subset G$ such that $G_{\bar{s}}$ is identified with H for s in a Zariski dense set T . By the Tannakian formalism, there is an object V in $\langle M \rangle$ corresponding to a non-trivial, irreducible representation ρ of G , such that ρ admits non-trivial H -invariants. The latter condition implies that for s in a Zariski dense subset of T , $H_{\text{dR}}^0(X_s, V_s) \neq 0$, which implies that $H_{\text{dR}}^0(X, V) \neq 0$, either by base change for de Rham cohomology [Kat70, Thm. 8.0] or Theorem 3.6. This contradicts the irreducibility of ρ . \square

4.5. Theorem 4.4 answers an analogue of a question of Matzat - van der Put [MP03, p. 51] in the projective case. More precisely, in our terminology their question amounts to whether the following assertion holds: Let k be a number field, $X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{A}_k^1$ a Zariski open subset, and M in $\text{MIC}^{\mathcal{D}}(X/k)$. Suppose that for almost all $s \in \text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_k$, M_s underlies a \mathcal{D}_{X_s} -module which becomes trivial over a finite étale Galois covering with group $G_{\bar{s}} = G$, a fixed group independent of s . Then M has monodromy group G . When X is replaced by a projective k -scheme, this is a particular case of Theorem 4.4.

We remark that if X is *not* projective, then the assertion of [MP03, p. 51] does not hold. Indeed, suppose that $X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{A}_k^1$ is open with k a number field, and let $M = (E, \nabla)$ be a regular singular connection in $\text{MIC}(X/k)$ having finite, non-trivial monodromy. Then M has vanishing p -curvatures, and so E_s descends to a vector bundle $E_s^{(1)}$ on $X_s^{(1)}$. As $X_s^{(1)}$ is open in $\mathbb{A}_{k(s)}^1$, $E_s^{(1)}$ is necessarily a trivial bundle, and so M_s is trivial as an object of $\text{MIC}(X_s/k(s))$. In particular M_s is obtained from a trivial \mathcal{D}_{X_s} -module, and we may take $G_s = \{1\}$ for almost all s .

This example also shows that if one weakens the conclusion in [MP03, p. 51] to assert that M has finite monodromy, then the question becomes equivalent to the original p -curvature conjecture, since over an open X in \mathbb{A}_k^1 and any object in $\text{MIC}(X/k)$ with vanishing p -curvatures, we may take $G_s = \{1\}$ for almost all s .

Finally, we remark that in this whole discussion, we could have replaced $X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{A}_k^1$ by any smooth variety X such that all vector bundles on X_s are trivial.

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