RIEMANN-HILBERT CORRESPONDENCE FOR MIXED TWISTOR $\mathcal{D}$-MODULES

by

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Abstract. We introduce the notion of regularity for a relative holonomic $\mathcal{D}$-module in the sense of [16]. We prove that the solution functor from the bounded derived category of regular relative holonomic modules to that of relative constructible complexes is essentially surjective by constructing a right quasi-inverse functor. When restricted to relative $\mathcal{D}$-modules underlying a regular mixed twistor $\mathcal{D}$-module, this functor satisfies the left quasi-inverse property.

Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Some complementary results to [16]</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Regular holonomic $\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S}$-modules</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Relative tempered cohomology functors</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Proof of the main result(s)</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix, Locally constant sheaves of $p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S$-modules</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Introduction

Let $X$ and $S$ be complex manifolds and let $p$ be the projection $X \times S \to S$. In [16], we have considered a restricted notion of holomorphic family parametrized by $S$ of holonomic $\mathcal{D}_X$-modules. These are coherent modules on the sheaf $\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S}$ of relative differential operators whose characteristic variety, in the product $(T^*X) \times S$, is contained in $\Lambda \times S$ for some Lagrangian conic closed subset $\Lambda$ of $T^*X$. This notion is restrictive in the sense that $\Lambda$ does not vary with respect to $S$. We have also introduced the derived category of sheaves of $p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S$-modules with $\mathbb{C}$-constructible cohomology, also called $S$-$\mathbb{C}$-constructible complexes, together with the corresponding notion of perversity, and we have proved that the de Rham functor $\text{DR}$ and its dual, the solution functor $\text{Sol}$, on the bounded derived category of $\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S}$-modules with holonomic cohomology take values in the derived category of $S$-$\mathbb{C}$-constructible complexes.

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Many properties in the relative setting can be obtained from those in the “absolute case” (i.e., when $S$ is reduced to a point), by specializing the parameter and by considering analogous properties for the restricted objects by the functors $Li^*_s$, when $s_α$ varies in $S$. As a consequence, strictness, that is, $p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S$-flatness (or absence of $p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S$-torsion if $\dim S = 1$), plays an important role at various places. On the other hand, for an $S$-C-constructible perverse complex $F$, the dual $S$-C-constructible complex $DF$ need not be perverse, and the subcategory of $S$-C-constructible complexes $F$ such that $F$ and $DF$ are perverse is specially interesting. Both notions (strictness and perversity of $F$ and $DF$) are related.

**Proposition 1.** Assume that that $F$ and $DF$ are perverse. Let $(X)_α$ be a stratification of $X$ adapted to $F$. Then, for any open strata $X_α$, $\mathcal{H}^{-dx}i^{-1}_αF$ is a locally free $p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S$-module of finite rank ($d_X := \dim X$).

Conversely, let $Y$ be an hypersurface of $X$ and let $F$ be a locally free $p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S$-module of finite rank on $(X \setminus Y) \times S$. Then $j_!F[d_X]$ and its dual $Rj_*F[d_X]$ are perverse ($j : (X \setminus Y) \times S \rightarrow X \times S$).

Moreover, when $F$ is the de Rham complex or the solution complex of a holonomic $\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S}$-module, we have the following improvement of [16, Th. 1.2].

**Proposition 2.** Let $\mathcal{M}$ belong to $\mathcal{D}^b_{hol}(\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S})$. Then the following conditions are equivalent.

1. $\mathcal{M}$ is concentrated in degree 0 and $\mathcal{H}^0(\mathcal{M})$ is strict.
2. $D\mathcal{M}$ is concentrated in degree 0 and $\mathcal{H}^0(D\mathcal{M})$ is strict.
3. $\text{Sol}((\mathcal{M})[d_X]$ and $\text{DR}(\mathcal{M})[d_X]$ are perverse ($d_X = \dim X$).

Going further, it is natural to define the subcategory of regular relative holonomic $\mathcal{D}$-modules by imposing the regularity condition to each $Li^*_s\mathcal{M}$ (cf. Section 2.1).

Our main objective in this article is to approach the problem of constructing a quasi-inverse functor to Sol restricted to the category of regular holonomic $\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S}$-modules. For this purpose, in analogy with the method of Kashiwara [6], we introduce the functor $\text{RH}^S$, from the derived category $\mathcal{D}^b_{C^\infty}(p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S)$ of $S$-C-constructible complexes to the bounded derived category $\mathcal{D}^b_{hol}(\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S})$ of $\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S}$-modules with regular holonomic modules. Roughly speaking, it is a relative version of the functor $T\text{Hom}(\cdot, \mathcal{O})$ of Kashiwara [6] using the language of ind-sheaves or sheaves on a subanalytic site ([11], [12], [17]). In the locally constant case it coincides with the construction due to Deligne [2].

However, contrary to the absolute case, the behaviour by pull-back is not always controlled, due to the lack of an existence theorem of a Bernstein-Sato polynomial, so it remains conjectural that the derived category $\mathcal{D}^b_{hol}(\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S})$ is stable by inverse images. This constitutes a major obstacle to obtain an equivalence of categories as in the absolute case. Our first main result concerns essential surjectivity of Sol : $\mathcal{D}^b_{hol}(\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S}) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^b_{C^\infty}(p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S)$, when $S$ is a curve.

**Theorem 3.** Assume that $\dim S = 1$ and let $F \in \mathcal{D}^b_{C^\infty}(p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S)$. Then $\text{RH}^S(F) \in \mathcal{D}^b_{hol}(\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S})$ and we have a functorial isomorphism $p\text{Sol}(\text{RH}^S(F)) \simeq F$ in $\mathcal{D}^b_{C^\infty}(p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S)$ (with $p\text{Sol} \mathcal{M} := \text{Sol} \mathcal{M}[d_X]$).
As a consequence, we obtain:

**Corollary 4.** Assume that \( \dim S = 1 \) and let \( F \in \mathbb{D}_c^{b}(p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S) \) be such that \( F \) and \( DF \) are perverse. Set \( \mathcal{M} := \text{RH}^S(F) \in \mathbb{D}\text{h}^b_{\text{hol}}(\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S}) \). Then \( \mathcal{M} \) is concentrated in degree 0 and \( \mathcal{H}^{\circ} \mathcal{M} \) is strict.

The category \( \text{MTM}(X) \) of mixed twistor \( \mathcal{D} \)-modules on the complex manifold \( X \), together with the corresponding functors (pullback, pushforward by a projective map) was introduced by T. Mochizuki in [14]. We shall restrict our interest to the category \( \text{MTM}^{\text{reg}}(X) \) of regular mixed twistor \( \mathcal{D} \)-modules. We then set \( S = \mathbb{C}^* \). Any object of \( \text{MTM}^{\text{reg}}(X) \), when restricted to \( X \times S \), consists of a pair of \( W \)-filtered \( \mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S} \)-modules and a sesquilinear pairing between them taking values in the sheaf of distributions which are analytic with respect to \( S \) (cf. [19] and [13] for the case of pure regular twistor \( \mathcal{D} \)-modules). For the sake of simplicity, we shall say that \( M \) underlies a regular mixed twistor \( \mathcal{D} \)-module if it is one of the \( \mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S} \)-modules of the pair. This defines a subcategory of \( \text{Mod}^{\text{h}^b}_{\text{hol}}(\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S}) \) (morphisms are similarly induced by morphisms in \( \text{MTM}^{\text{reg}}(X) \)), which is not full however, but is stable by relative inverse images and relative proper direct images [14]. These properties are essential to prove our main application.

**Theorem 5.** Assume that \( \mathcal{M} \) underlies a regular mixed twistor \( \mathcal{D} \)-module. Then there exists a canonical isomorphism

\[
(*) \quad \mathcal{M} \simeq \text{RH}^S(\mathcal{P}\text{Sol}(\mathcal{M}))
\]

which is functorial with respect to morphisms in \( \text{Mod}(\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S}) \) between objects \( \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N} \) of \( \text{MTM}^{\text{reg}}(X) \). Moreover, we have a natural isomorphism

\[
(**) \quad \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) \simeq \text{Hom}_{p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S}(\mathcal{P}\text{Sol} \mathcal{N}, \mathcal{P}\text{Sol} \mathcal{M}).
\]

We do not know how to characterize the essential image of \( \mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S} \)-modules underlying a regular mixed twistor \( \mathcal{D} \)-module by the functor \( \mathcal{P}\text{Sol} \), although we know that, for such a module \( \mathcal{M} \), \( \mathcal{P}\text{Sol}(\mathcal{M}) \) and its dual \( \mathcal{P}\text{DR}(\mathcal{M}) \) are perverse in \( \mathbb{D}_c^{b}(p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S) \).

This paper is organized as follows. In Section 1, we prove the complements to [16], that is, Propositions 1 and 2. We establish in Theorem 2.6 and Corollary 2.8 the generalization of Deligne’s results on the extension of a relative holomorphic connexion on the complementary of a normal crossing divisor. The construction of \( \text{RH}^S \), explained in Section 3, is based on the notion of relative tempered distributions and holomorphic functions introduced in [15], which form subanalytic sheaves in the relative subanalytic site. Another constraint (vanishing of cohomologies) bounds our construction to the case \( \dim S = 1 \), which is not inconvenient for the application since mixed twistor \( \mathcal{D} \)-modules satisfy this condition. In the locally free case, the above extension is also obtained using the functor \( \text{RHS} \) as proved in Lemma 4.2. Moreover, in this case, it provides an equivalence of categories (Theorem 2.11). We obtain Theorem 3 as a consequence of Lemma 4.2 and Theorem 5 is proved in Section 4.2 by reducing to [6, Cor. 8.6]. In the appendix we collect various results which are essential for the remaining part of the paper.

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1. Some complementary results to \cite{16}

1.1. Notation and preliminary results. Throughout this work $X$ and $S$ will denote complex manifolds and $p_X : X \times S \to S$ will denote the projection. We will set $d_X := \dim X$, $d_S := \dim S$, and for any complex space $Z$, we will set similarly $d_Z = \dim Z$. We will often write $p$ instead of $p_X$ when there is no risk of ambiguity. We say that a $p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S$-module is strict if it is $p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S$-flat. Given $s_o \in S$, we denote by $Li_{s_o}^*$ the derived functor on $\mathcal{D}^b(p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S)$ of

\[ F \mapsto F \otimes_{p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S} p^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_S/m_{s_o}), \]

where $m_{s_o}$ denotes the maximal ideal of holomorphic functions on $S$ vanishing at $s_o$. The following results are straightforward.

**Lemma 1.1.** Let $N \in \mathcal{D}^{\geq 0}(p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S)$ and let $s_o \in S$. Then $Li_{s_o}^*(N) \in \mathcal{D}^{\geq -d_S}(X)$. If moreover, for any $k$, $\mathcal{H}^k(N)$ is strict then $Li_{s_o}^*(N) \in \mathcal{D}^{\geq 0}(X)$.

**Lemma 1.2.** For any locally closed subset $Z$ of $X \times S$, for any $F \in \mathcal{D}^b(p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S)$ and for any $s_o \in S$, we have $R\Gamma_Z(Li_{s_o}^*(F)) \simeq Li_{s_o}^*(R\Gamma_Z(F))$.

We shall also need the following result which is contained in the proof of \cite{16} Prop. 2.2:

**Proposition 1.3.** Let $F$ belong to $\mathcal{D}^b(p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S)$ and assume that for every $(x_o,s_o) \in X \times S$ and for every $j$, $\mathcal{H}^j(F)_{(x_o,s_o)}$ is finitely generated over $\mathcal{O}_{S,s_o}$. Assume that, for a given $j$, $\mathcal{H}^j(Li_{s_o}^*(F)) = 0$ for any $s_o \in S$. Then $\mathcal{H}^j(F) = 0$. In particular, if, for a given integer $k$ and for every $s_o$, $Li_{s_o}^*(F) \in \mathcal{D}^{\leq k}(X)$ (respectively $Li_{s_o}^*(F) \in \mathcal{D}^{\leq k}(X)$), then $F \in \mathcal{D}^{\leq k}(X \times S)$ (respectively $F \in \mathcal{D}^{\leq k}(X \times S)$).

1.2. S-C-constructibility and perversity. We refer to the appendix for the notion of $S$-locally constant sheaf on $X \times S$. We have defined in \cite{16} the categories of $S$-$\mathbb{R}$-constructible sheaves (resp. $S$-C-constructible sheaves) and the corresponding derived categories $\mathcal{D}^b_{SC}(p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S)$ (resp. $\mathcal{D}^b_{SC}(p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S)$). For an object of $\mathcal{D}^b(p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S)$, the condition that it is an object $F$ of $\mathcal{D}^b_{SC}(p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S)$ is local property on $X$, since it is characterized by the property that the microsupport of $F$ is contained in $\Lambda \times (T^* S)$ for some closed $\mathbb{C}^\times$-conic Lagrangian subanalytic subset $\Lambda$ of $T^* X$. Similarly, the condition that it is an object of $\mathcal{D}^b_{SC}(p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S)$ is local, since it consists in adding that the microsupport is $\mathbb{C}^\times$-conic (cf. \cite{16} Prop. 2.5 & Def. 2.19).

The category $\mathcal{D}^b_{SC}(p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S)$ is endowed with a natural t-structures, which however is not preserved by duality, as seen by considering a skyscraper $p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S$-module on $X \times S$. We refer to loc. cit. for details.

**Lemma 1.4.** For a given object $F \in p\mathcal{D}^b_{SC}(p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S)$, $F$ and $DF$ are perverse if, and only if, for all $s_o \in S$, $Li_{s_o}^*(F)$ is perverse regarded as an object of $\mathcal{D}^b_{SC}(\mathbb{C}_X)$.

**Proof.** If $F \in p\mathcal{D}^b_{SC}(p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S)$ then $Li_{s_o}^*(F) \in p\mathcal{D}^b_{SC}(\mathbb{C}_X)$ and the converse holds by Proposition \ref{1.3}. The assertion then follows by \cite{16} Prop. 2.28. q.e.d.

**Proof of Proposition \ref{1.1}** For the first statement we note that, according to the assumption and the definition of t-structure, $i_{\alpha}^{-1}F$ is concentrated in degree $-d x$ and $i_{\alpha}^{-1}\mathcal{H}^{- d x} F$ is a $p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S$-coherent module. On the other hand, according to Lemma \ref{1.4}
for any $s_o \in S$, $Li^{\ast}_s F$ is perverse, hence it is concentrated in degrees $\geq -d_X$. Recall that a coherent $\mathcal{O}_S$-module $F_{s_o}$ is locally free if and only if $Li^{\ast}_s F_{s_o}$ is concentrated in degree zero for every $s_o \in S$. It follows that $i^{-1}_o \mathcal{H}^{-d_X} F$ is locally free.

Conversely, since $Li^{\ast}_s$ commutes with $j_!$, Lemma 1.4 implies that $j_! F'[d_X]$ and its dual are perverse. On the other hand, we have

$$D(j_! F'[d_X]) \simeq R j_* R \mathcal{H}om_{p^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S} (F, p^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S)[d_X].$$

Since $F$ is locally free, $D'(F) := R \mathcal{H}om_{p^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S} (F, p^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S)$ is concentrated in degree zero and $\mathcal{H}^0 D'(F)$ is locally free. Thus the statement follows by biduality. q.e.d.

1.3. Coherent $\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S}$-modules. Let $i : Z \hookrightarrow X$ be the inclusion of a closed submanifold in $X$. The following adaptation of Kashiwara’s result (cf. e.g. [7, §4.8]) is straightforward.

**Theorem 1.5 (Kashiwara’s equivalence).** The pushforward functor $\nu_* i_*$ induces an equivalence between the category of coherent $\mathcal{D}_{Z \times S/S}$-modules and that of coherent $\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S}$-modules supported on $Z \times S$. A quasi-inverse functor is $\mathcal{H}^{- \operatorname{codim} Z} \nu_* i^*$, and $\mathcal{H}^1 \nu_* i^* = 0$ for $j \neq - \operatorname{codim} Z$ on objects of the latter category.

The behaviour of coherence by pushforward with respect to the parameter space is obtained in the following proposition. Let $\pi : S \to S'$ be a morphism of complex manifolds. Let $\mathcal{M}$ be a coherent $\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S}$-module which is $\pi$-good, that is, by definition, such that for any point $(x, s') \in X \times S'$ there exists a neighbourhood $U \times V'$ of $(x, s')$ such that $\mathcal{M}_{U \times V'[\nu]}$ has a good filtration $F \mathcal{M}$. The proof of the following proposition is similar to that given in [7, §4.7].

**Proposition 1.6.** Assume that $\pi$ is proper and that $\mathcal{M}$ is $\pi$-good. Then $R \pi_* \mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S})$. Moreover, if $\operatorname{Char} \mathcal{M} \subset \Lambda \times S$ with $\Lambda \subset T^* X$, then for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $\operatorname{Char} R^k \pi_* \mathcal{M} \subset \Lambda \times S'$. In particular, if moreover $\mathcal{M}$ is holonomic, then $R \pi_* \mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{D}^b_{\text{hol}}(\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S})$.

**Proposition 1.7 ([20, Prop. 5.10, Th. 5.15]).** Let $f : X \to Y$ be a proper morphism of complex manifolds. Then there exists a functorial isomorphism $\nu f_! D(\mathcal{M}) \to D(\nu f_! \mathcal{M})$ in $\mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S})^{\text{pp}}$, compatible with the composition with respect to $f$.

As a consequence, using the projection formula for sheaves and replacing $\mathcal{M}$ by $D(\nu_! \mathcal{M})$ we recover the relative version of [7, Th. 4.33].

**Corollary 1.8 (Adjunction formula).** Let $f : X \to Y$ be a proper morphism of complex manifolds. For $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S})$ and $\mathcal{N} \in \mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{D}_{Y \times S/S})$, there exists a canonical morphism $R f_* R \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S}} (\mathcal{M}, \nu f^* \mathcal{N}) [dy] \to R \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_{Y \times S/S}} (\nu f_! \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) [dy]$ which is an isomorphism.

1.4. Holonomic $\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S}$-modules. The notion of holonomic $\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S}$-module has been recalled in the introduction. We refer to [16] for details on some of their properties. For such a $\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S}$-module, we will set $\mathcal{P} \mathcal{D} \mathcal{M} := \mathcal{D} \mathcal{M}[d_X]$ and $\mathcal{P} \operatorname{Sol} \mathcal{M} = \operatorname{Sol} \mathcal{M}[d_X]$.

**Proposition 1.9.** Let $\mathcal{M}$ be a holonomic $\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S}$-module.

1. Assume that $Li^{\ast}_s \mathcal{M} = 0$ for each $s_o \in S$. Then $\mathcal{M} = 0$. 
(2) Let $\mathcal{I}_{s_0}$ be an ideal sheaf contained in the maximal ideal sheaf $\mathfrak{m}_{s_0}$ consisting of germs of functions vanishing at $s_0$. Assume that $\mathcal{I}_{s_0} \mathcal{M}_{x^0, s_0} = \mathcal{M}_{x^0, s_0}$. Then $\mathcal{M}_{x^0, s_0} = 0$.

**Proof.** Assume $\mathcal{M} \neq 0$ and let $\Lambda \subset T^* X$ be a closed conic complex Lagrangian variety such that $\text{Char} \mathcal{M} \subset \Lambda \times S$. Let $(X_\alpha)_\alpha$ be a $\mu$-stratification of $X$ compatible with $\Lambda$. We will argue by induction on $\max_\beta \dim X_\beta$, where $X_\beta$ runs among the strata included in the projection of $\Lambda$ in $X$.

Assume first that some stratum $X_\beta$ is open in $X$ and let $x^0 \in X_\beta$, so that $\text{Char} \mathcal{M} \subset (T^*_X X) \times S$ in the neighbourhood of $x^0$. It follows that $\mathcal{M}$ is $\mathcal{O}_{X \times S}$-coherent in the neighbourhood of $x^0 \times S$, and Assumption 1.11 resp. 1.12 implies, according to Nakayama, that $\mathcal{M}_{x^0, s_0} = 0$ resp. $\mathcal{M}_{x^0, s_0} = 0$.

We are thus reduced to the case where no stratum $X_\beta$ is open. Choose then a maximal stratum $X_\beta$. By applying Kashiwara’s equivalence 1.5 which commutes with the $\mathcal{O}_S$-action, in the neighbourhood of any point of $X_\beta$ we are reduced to the previous case. By induction on the dimension of the maximal strata, we conclude that $\Lambda$ can be chosen empty, hence $\mathcal{M} = 0$.

q.e.d.

**Corollary 1.10.** Let $\mathcal{M}$ be an object of $\mathcal{D}^b_{\text{hol}}(\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S})$. Assume $\text{Li}_{s_0}^* \mathcal{M} = 0$ for each $s_0 \in S$. Then $\mathcal{M} = 0$.

**Proof.** We first prove that if $\text{Li}_{s_0}^* \mathcal{M} = 0$ for every codimension-one germ of submanifold $\Sigma$, then $\mathcal{M} = 0$. Let $\Sigma$ be a local equation of $\Sigma$. Then the assumption is that the cone $C_\Sigma(\mathcal{M})$ of $\sigma : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ is isomorphic to zero. From the long exact sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^3 \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}^3 \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}^3 C_\Sigma(\mathcal{M}) = 0 \longrightarrow \cdots$$

we conclude as in Proposition 1.11 that $\mathcal{H}^3 \mathcal{M} = 0$. We argue now by induction on $d_S$. In the case $d_S = 1$, every point has codimension one, so there is nothing more to prove. In general, for every germ of hypersurface $\Sigma$ and every $s_0 \in \Sigma$, we have $\text{Li}_{s_0}^* \text{Li}_{s_0}^* \mathcal{M} \simeq \text{Li}_{s_0}^* \mathcal{M} = 0$, so $\text{Li}_{s_0}^* \mathcal{M} = 0$ by induction, and the first part of the proof gives the desired assertion.

q.e.d.

**Corollary 1.11.** Let $\mathcal{M}$ be an object of $\mathcal{D}^b_{\text{hol}}(\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S})$. Assume that $\mathcal{H}^j \text{Li}_{s_0}^* \mathcal{M} = 0$ for all $j \neq 0$ and all $s_0 \in S$. Then $\mathcal{H}^j \mathcal{M} = 0$ for all $j \neq 0$ and $\text{Li}_{s_0}^* \mathcal{H}^0 \mathcal{M} = \mathcal{H}^0 \text{Li}_{s_0}^* \mathcal{M}$ for all $s_0 \in S$.

**Proof.** We prove it by induction on $d_S$. Let $s$ be part of a local coordinate system centered at some $s_0 \in S$ and denote by $i_{s'} : S' = \{s = 0\} \hookrightarrow S$ the inclusion. Then $\text{Li}_{s'}^* \mathcal{M}$ is an object of $\mathcal{D}^b_{\text{hol}}(\mathcal{D}_{X \times S'/S'})$ and by induction it is concentrated in degree zero. Considering the long exact sequence

$$\cdots \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}^3 \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}^3 \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}^3 \text{Li}_{s'}^* \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \cdots$$

one obtains that $s : \mathcal{H}^3 \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^3 \mathcal{M}$ is onto for $j \neq 0$. According Proposition 1.12, we have $\mathcal{H}^3 \mathcal{M} = 0$ for $j \neq 0$. The remaining statement is clear.

q.e.d.

**Corollary 1.12.** Let $\mathcal{M}$ be a strict holonomic $\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S}$-module. Then $\mathcal{H}^j \mathcal{D} \mathcal{M} = 0$ for $j \neq 0$ and $\mathcal{H}^0 \mathcal{D} \mathcal{M}$ is a strict holonomic $\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S}$-module.
Proof. By the strictness property, $H^j \mathcal{L}^*_x \mathcal{M} = 0$ for $j \neq 0$, hence $L^*_x \mathcal{M} = H^0 \mathcal{L}^*_x \mathcal{M} = H^3 \mathcal{D} \mathcal{L}^*_x \mathcal{M}$ is holonomic $\mathcal{D}_X$-module, so $H^3 \mathcal{D} \mathcal{L}^*_x \mathcal{M} = 0$ for $j \neq 0$ and $H^0 \mathcal{D} \mathcal{L}^*_x \mathcal{M}$ is $\mathcal{D}_X$-holonomic. Recall also (cf. [16] Prop. 3.1) that $L^*_x \mathcal{D} \mathcal{M} \simeq \mathcal{D} L^*_x \mathcal{M}$ for any $s_o \in S$. Therefore, $H^0 \mathcal{L}^*_x \mathcal{D} \mathcal{M} = 0$ for $j \neq 0$. According to [20] Prop. 2.5, $\mathcal{D} \mathcal{M}$ has holonomic cohomology. As a consequence, according to Corollary 1.11 $H^j \mathcal{D} \mathcal{M} = 0$ for $j \neq 0$, $H^0 \mathcal{D} \mathcal{M}$ is $\mathcal{D}_X \times S/S$-holonomic, and $L^*_x H^0 \mathcal{D} \mathcal{M}$ has cohomology in degree zero at most for any $s_o \in S$, since

$L^*_x H^0 \mathcal{D} \mathcal{M} \simeq H^0 L^*_x \mathcal{D} \mathcal{M} \simeq H^0 \mathcal{D} L^*_x \mathcal{M}$

and $L^*_x \mathcal{M}$ is a holonomic $\mathcal{D}_X$-module. The conclusion follows from Lemma 1.13 below.

Lemma 1.13. Let $\mathcal{M}$ be a coherent $\mathcal{D}_X \times S/S$-module. Then $\mathcal{M}$ is strict if and only if $H^3 L^*_x \mathcal{M} = 0$ for each $s_o \in S$ and each $j \neq 0$.

Proof. The “only if” part is clear. The “if” part is clear if $d_S = 1$, since strictness is then equivalent to the absence of $\mathcal{O}_S$-torsion. In general, assume $\mathcal{M}$ is not strict. Recall (cf. [18] Cor. A.0.2) that there exists then a morphism $\pi : S_1 \to S$ from a smooth curve $S_1$ to $S$ such that $\pi^* \mathcal{M}$ has $\mathcal{O}_S$-torsion. Let $s_1$ be a local coordinate on $S_1$ such that $\mathcal{X} := \ker[s_1 : \pi^* \mathcal{M} \to \pi^* \mathcal{M}] \neq 0$. Let $i$ denote the composition $(s_1 = 0) \hookrightarrow S^1 \to S$. The exact sequence

$$\cdots \to H^{-1} L^*_x \mathcal{M} \to H^0 L^*_x \mathcal{M} \xrightarrow{s_1} H^0 L^*_x \mathcal{M} \to H^0 L^*_x \mathcal{M} \to 0$$

show that $H^{-1} L^*_x \mathcal{M}$ surjects onto $\mathcal{X}$, hence is nonzero. q.e.d.

Corollary 1.14. Let $\mathcal{M}$ be a strict holonomic $\mathcal{D}_X \times S/S$-module and set $F = ^{pDR} \mathcal{M}$ or $^p \text{Sol} \mathcal{M}$. Then $F$ and $DF$ are $S$-perverse.

Proof. According to Corollary 1.12 this follows from Th. 1.2, Prop. 3.10, Th. 3.11 and Prop. 2.28 in [16]. q.e.d.

Proof of Proposition 2

(1) $\Leftrightarrow$ (2) follows from Corollary 1.12

(1) $\Rightarrow$ (3) follows from Corollary 1.14

(1) $\Leftarrow$ (3): According to Lemma 1.4 for any $s_o \in S$, $L^*_s \text{Sol}(\mathcal{M})$ is perverse, therefore, for any $s_o \in S$, $L^*_s \mathcal{M}$ is concentrated in degree 0 and $H^0 L^*_x (\mathcal{M})$ is holonomic. The result then follows by Corollary 1.11 and Lemma 1.13. q.e.d.

We now can make precise the behaviour of the functors $^{pDR}$ and $^p \text{Sol}$. According to Lemma 1.1, given $\mathcal{M} \in D^{\geq 0}(\mathcal{D}_X \times S/S)$ and $s_o \in S$, we have $L^*_s (\mathcal{M}) \in D^{-d_S}(\mathcal{D}_X)$. If moreover, $H^k(\mathcal{M})$ is $p^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S$-flat for every $k$, then $L^*_s (\mathcal{M}) \in D^{\geq 0}(\mathcal{D}_X)$.

Proposition 1.15. The functor $^{pDR}$ has the following behaviour when considering the standard t-structure on $D^{b_{hol}}_c(\mathcal{D}_X \times S/S)$ and the t-structure given on $D^{b}_{c.c.}(p^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S)$:

(1) Let $\mathcal{M} \in D^{b_{hol}}_c(\mathcal{D}_X \times S/S)$. Then $^{pDR} \mathcal{M} \in D^{b_{hol}}_c(p^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S)$.

(2) Let $\mathcal{M} \in D^{b_{hol}}_c(\mathcal{D}_X \times S/S)$. Then $^{pDR} \mathcal{M} \in D^{b_{c.c.}}(p^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S)$. Moreover, if for any $k$, $H^k(\mathcal{M})$ is $p^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S$-flat then $^{pDR} \mathcal{M} \in D^{b_{c.c.}}(p^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S)$. 


Proof.

(1) The assumption entails that, for any \( s_0 \in S \), \( Li_{s_0}^* (\mathcal{M}) \in D_{\text{hol}}^0 (\mathcal{D}_X) \). Therefore,

\[
pDR (Li_{s_0}^* (\mathcal{M})) \simeq Li_{s_0}^* (p^{\text{DR}} \mathcal{M}) \in pD_{\mathcal{C}^c}^0 (X).
\]

As a consequence,

\[
Li_{s_0}^* (p^{\text{DR}} \mathcal{M})|_{X_\alpha} \simeq p\text{DR}(Li_{s_0}^* (\mathcal{M}))|_{X_\alpha} \in D_{\leq \dim X_\alpha} (X_\alpha).
\]

The statement then follows by Proposition 1.3.

(2) We have to prove that \( Rf^* (X_\alpha \times S) (p^{\text{DR}} \mathcal{M}) \in D_{\leq \dim X_\alpha - ds} (X \times S) \). By Lemma 1.2 we have, for any \( s_0 \in S \),

\[
Li_{s_0}^* (Rf^* (X_\alpha \times S) (p^{\text{DR}} \mathcal{M})) \simeq Rf^* (Li_{s_0}^* (p^{\text{DR}} \mathcal{M})).
\]

On the other hand \( Li_{s_0}^* (\mathcal{M}) \in D_{\text{hol}}^0 (\mathcal{D}_X) \) so \( p^{\text{DR}} Li_{s_0}^* (\mathcal{M}) \in pD_{\mathcal{C}^c}^0 (X) \). Therefore

\[
Rf^* (Li_{s_0}^* (F)) \in D_{\leq \dim X_\alpha - ds} (X)
\]

and the statement follows again by Proposition 1.3. The same argument implies the second part of the statement since, by Lemma 1.1 when \( \mathcal{H}^k (\mathcal{M}) \) is strict, for each \( k \), \( Li_{s_0}^* (\mathcal{M}) \in D_{\text{hol}}^0 (\mathcal{D}_X) \) for any \( s \), q.e.d.

By the same arguments of Proposition 1.15, we obtain:

**Proposition 1.16.** The functor \( p\text{Sol} \) satisfies the following:

1. Let \( \mathcal{M} \in D_{\text{hol}}^0 (\mathcal{D}_X) \). Then \( p\text{Sol} \mathcal{M} \in pD_{\mathcal{C}^c}^0 (p^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S) \).
2. Let \( \mathcal{M} \in D_{\text{hol}}^0 (\mathcal{D}_X \otimes \mathcal{D}_S) \). Then \( p\text{Sol} \mathcal{M} \in pD_{\mathcal{C}^c}^0 (p^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S) \). Moreover, if for any \( k \), \( \mathcal{H}^k (\mathcal{M}) \) is strict then \( p\text{Sol} \mathcal{M} \in pD_{\mathcal{C}^c}^0 (p^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S) \).

Simple examples show that the final statement in Proposition 1.15 does not hold in general in the non strict case.

**Theorem 1.17 (Proper pushforward).** Let \( f : X \to Y \) be a proper morphism of complex manifolds and let \( \mathcal{M} \) belong to \( D_{\text{hol}}^0 (\mathcal{D}_X \otimes \mathcal{D}_S) \) and has \( f \)-good cohomology. Then

- the pushforward \( D_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{M} := Rf_* (\mathcal{D}_Y \otimes \mathcal{D}_S) \otimes \mathcal{L}_f \mathcal{M} \) belongs to \( D_{\text{hol}}^b (\mathcal{D}_Y \otimes \mathcal{D}_S) \),
- the de Rham complex satisfies \( p^{\text{DR}} D_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{M} \simeq Rf_* p^{\text{DR}} \mathcal{M} \) functorially in \( \mathcal{M} \),
- the solution complex satisfies \( p\text{Sol} D_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{M} \simeq Rf_* p\text{Sol} \mathcal{M} \) functorially in \( \mathcal{M} \).

**Proof.**

(a) The coherence and the holonomicity of the cohomology groups of \( D_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{M} \) follow from \([20\text{ Th.} 4.2\text{ and Cor.} 4.3]\).

(b) The proof for \( \mathcal{D}_X \)-modules applies in a straightforward way and does not use holonomicity nor coherence of \( \mathcal{M} \) and neither properness of \( f \) (cf. e.g. \([4\text{ Th.} 4.2.5]\)).

(c) We have

\[
p\text{Sol} D_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{M} \overset{(1)}{=} p^{\text{DR}} D_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{M} \overset{(2)}{=} p^{\text{DR}} D_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{M} \overset{(3)}{=} Rf_* p^{\text{DR}} \mathcal{M} \overset{(4)}{=} Rf_* p\text{Sol} \mathcal{M},
\]

where (1) and (4) follow from \([16\text{ (5)}]\), (2) is given by \([20\text{ Th.} 5.15]\) and (3) follows from \([3\text{ above}]\).

q.e.d.
2. Regular holonomic $D_{X \times S/S}$-modules

2.1. Regularity

**Definition 2.1 (Regular holonomic $D_{X \times S/S}$-module).** Let $\mathcal{M}$ be a holonomic $D_{X \times S/S}$-module. We say that $\mathcal{M}$ is regular holonomic if, for any $s_0 \in S$, $Li_{s_0}^* \mathcal{M}$ belongs to $D_{\text{hol}}^b(D_X)$.

Note that, given an exact sequence in $\text{Mod}_{\text{hol}}(D_{X \times S/S})$,
\[ 0 \to N \to \mathcal{M} \to \mathcal{L} \to 0 \]
if two of its terms are regular holonomic, then the third one is also regular holonomic.

As usual $D_{\text{hol}}^b(D_{X \times S/S})$ denotes the bounded derived category of complexes with regular holonomic cohomology groups. We have

**Proposition 2.2.** Given a distinguished triangle in $D_{\text{hol}}^b(D_{X \times S/S})$,
\[ N \to \mathcal{M} \to \mathcal{L} \to +1 \]
if two of its terms belong to $D_{\text{hol}}^b(D_{X \times S/S})$ the same holds for the third.

**Proposition 2.3.** Assume that $\mathcal{M}$ is an object of $D_{\text{hol}}^b(D_{X \times S/S})$. Then so is $D \mathcal{M}$.

**Proof.** Since the functors $D$ and $Li_{s_0}^*$ commute, the result follows by the definition and the fact that $D_{\text{hol}}^b(D_X)$ is stable by duality. q.e.d.

**Corollary 2.4 (of Theorem 1.17).** Let $f : X \to Y$ be a proper morphism of complex manifolds. Let $\mathcal{M}$ belong to $D_{\text{hol}}^b(D_{X \times S/S})$. Then $Rf_*(\mathcal{D}_{Y \times S/S} \otimes L_{\mathcal{M}})$ belongs to $D_{\text{hol}}^b(D_Y)$.

**Proof.** The regularity follows from the commutativity of $Li_{s_0}^*$ with $Rf_*$ and $\otimes$, for any $s_0 \in S$. q.e.d.

2.2. Deligne extension of an $S$-locally constant sheaf. Let $D$ be a normal crossing divisor in $X$ and let $j : X^* := X - D \hookrightarrow X$ denote the inclusion. Let $F$ be a coherent $S$-locally constant sheaf on $X^* \times S$ and let $(E, \nabla) = (\theta_{X^* \times S} \otimes_{p_1^{-1} G} F, d_X)$ be the associated coherent $\mathcal{O}_{X^* \times S}$-module with flat relative connection (cf. Remark A.10). In particular, $E$ is naturally endowed with the structure of a left $D_{X^* \times S/S}$-module and $j_* E$ with that of a $D_{X \times S/S}$-module. There exists a coherent $\mathcal{O}_S$-module $G$ such that, locally on $X^* \times S$, $F \simeq p_1^{-1} G$ (cf. Proposition A.2). More precisely, let $U$ be any contractible open set of $X^*$; then $F_{|U \times S} \simeq p_1^{-1} G$ (cf. Proposition A.12).

Let $\varpi : \tilde{X} \to X$ denote the real blowing up of $X$ along the components of $D$. Denote by $\tilde{j} : X^* \hookrightarrow \tilde{X}$ the inclusion, so that $j = \varpi \circ \tilde{j}$. Let $x^o \in D$, $\tilde{x}^o \in \varpi^{-1}(x^o)$ and let $s_0 \in S$. Choose local coordinates $(x_1, \ldots, x_L, x'_{i+1}, \ldots, x'_N)$ at $x^o$ such that $D = \{x_1 = 0\}$ and consider the associated polar coordinates $(\rho, \theta, x^o) := (p_1, \theta_1, \ldots, \rho_L, \theta_L, x'_{i+1}, \ldots, x'_N)$ so that $\tilde{x}^o$ has coordinates $\rho^o = 0$, $\theta^o$, $x'^o = 0$. For $\varepsilon > 0$, we set
\[ \tilde{U}_\varepsilon := \{ ||\rho|| < \varepsilon, ||x'|| < \varepsilon, ||\theta - \theta^o|| < \varepsilon \}, \quad \tilde{U}_\varepsilon^* := \tilde{U}_\varepsilon \times \{ \rho_1 \cdots \rho_L = 0 \}. \]
On the other hand, for \( s_o \in S \), we denote by \( V \) some open neighbourhood of \( s_o \) in \( S \). Note that since \( \tilde{U}_x^* \) is contractible, we have \( F|\tilde{U}_x^* \simeq p_U^*G \) locally on \( S \) (cf. Proposition \[A.12\]), and thus \((E,\nabla)|\tilde{U}_x^* \simeq (\mathcal{O}|\tilde{U}_x^* \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_x} \rho^{-1}G, dx)\).

**Definition 2.5 (Moderate growth).**

(a) A germ of section \( \tilde{v} \in (\tilde{j_*}E)(\tilde{\mathbb{R}}^{\times},s_o) \) is said to have moderate growth if for some (or any) system of generator of \( G_{s_o} \), some \( \varepsilon > 0 \) and some \( V \) so that \( \tilde{v} \) is defined on \( \tilde{U}_x \times V \), its coefficients on the chosen generators of \( 1 \otimes G_{s_o} \) (these are sections of \( \mathcal{O}(\tilde{U}_x^* \times V) \) by means of the isomorphism above) are bounded by \( C\rho^{-N} \), for some \( C,N > 0 \).

(b) A germ of section \( v \in (j_*E)(\mathbb{R}^{\times},s_o) \) is said to have moderate growth if for each \( \mathbb{R}^0 \) in \( \mathbb{R}_{-1}(x^0) \), the corresponding germ in \((\tilde{j_*}E)(\mathbb{R}^{\times},s_o)\) has moderate growth.

**Theorem 2.6.** The subsheaf \( \tilde{E} \) of \( j_*E \) consisting of local sections having moderate growth is stable by \( \nabla \) and is \( \mathcal{O}_{X \times S}(\ast D) \)-coherent.

**Proof.** The problem is local on \( X \times S \). We thus assume that \( X \times S \) is a small neighbourhood of \((x^0,s_o)\) as above. In such a neighbourhood, giving the local system is equivalent to giving \( T_1,\ldots,T_{\ell} \in \text{Aut}(G) \) which pairwise commute, according to Proposition \[A.9\]. According to \([21]\) Cor. 2.3.10 & (3.45)], in the neighbourhood of \( s_o \) there exists for each \( k \) a logarithm of \( T_k \), hence there exists \( A_k \in \text{End}(G) \) such that \( T_k = \exp(-2\pi i A_k) \), and the formula (2.11) of \([21]\) can be used to show that there exist \( A_1,\ldots,A_{\ell} \in \text{End}(G) \) which pairwise commute. Set \( \tilde{E}_1 := \mathcal{O}_{X \times S}(\ast D) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} G \), equipped with the connection \( \nabla \) such that \( \nabla_{s_o} : \tilde{E}_1 \to \tilde{E}_1 \) is given by \( A_k \) if \( k = 1,\ldots,\ell \), and zero otherwise. Set \( E_1 = \tilde{E}_1|_{X \times S} \). Then the monodromy representation of \( \nabla \) on \( E_1 \) is given by \( T_1,\ldots,T_{\ell} \), from which one deduces an isomorphism \((E,\nabla) \simeq (E_1,\nabla)\), according to Proposition \[A.9\] and Remark \[A.10\]. It is then enough to show that \( \tilde{E}_1 = \tilde{E}_1 \), where the former is as in the statement of the theorem, since we clearly have \( E \simeq E_1 \).

Let us fix local generators \( g := (g_i) \) of \( G \) and let us still denote by \( A_k \) a matrix of the endomorphism \( A_k \) with respect to \( (g_i) \). Any local section \( v \) of \( E_1 \) can be expressed as \( v = (1 \otimes g) \cdot f \) for some vector field \( f \) of local holomorphic functions. Let us set \( x^A := x_1^A \cdots x_\ell^A \). A family of \( \nabla \)-horizontal generators is then given by \( (1 \otimes g) \cdot x^{-A} \), showing that the generators \( 1 \otimes g_i \) of \( \tilde{E}_1 \) have moderate growth, hence are local sections of \( \tilde{E}_1 \). Therefore, sections of \( j_*E_1 \) have moderate growth if and only if their coefficients over the generators \( 1 \otimes g_i \) have moderate growth. Since these coefficients are sections of \( \mathcal{O}_{X \times S} \), they must be meromorphic. Hence \( \tilde{E}_1 = \tilde{E}_1 \), q.e.d.

**Remark 2.7.** The functors \( j_* \) resp. \( \tilde{j_*} \) are exact functors from the category of coherent \( \mathcal{O}_{X \times S} \)-modules with integrable relative connection to that of \( \mathcal{O}_{X \times S} \)-resp. \( \tilde{j_*}\mathcal{O}_{X \times S} \)-modules with integrable relative connection, since any point of \( D \) resp. \( \mathbb{R} \) resp. \( \tilde{X} \) resp. \( \mathbb{R}_{-1}(D) \) is Stein. Similarly, the correspondence \( E \mapsto \tilde{E} \) is an exact functor from the category of coherent \( \mathcal{O}_{X \times S} \)-modules with integrable relative connection to that of \( \mathbb{R}_{-1}\mathcal{O}_{X \times S} \)-modules with integrable relative connection. Indeed, given a morphism \( \varphi : (E,\nabla) \to (E',\nabla) \), it is clear that the morphism \( \tilde{j_*\varphi} \)
sends $\tilde{E}$ to $\tilde{E}'$. The only point to check is right exactness, that is, that the induced morphism $\tilde{\varphi}$ is onto as soon as $\varphi$ is onto. Keeping the notation of the proof of Theorems 2.6, we can start with $E_1, E'_1$. The surjectivity of $\varphi$ is equivalent to that of the morphism between the corresponding relative local systems, and restricting to $x_o$, to the induced morphism $G \to G'$. As a consequence, the morphism $\tilde{\varphi}$ is onto, and therefore so is $\tilde{\varphi}$, according to the identification proved in the theorem.

**Corollary 2.8.** Assume moreover that $d_S = 1$. Then $\tilde{E}$ is $\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S}$-holonomic and regular with characteristic variety contained in $\Lambda \times S$, where $\Lambda$ is the union of the conormal spaces of the natural stratification of $(X, D)$. Moreover, if $F$ is $p^{-1}\mathcal{D}_{S}$-locally free, then $\tilde{E}$ is strict.

**Proof.** We keep the notation of the proof of Theorem 2.6. Since the statement is local on $X \times S$, we can work with $E_1$. We fix $s_o \in S$ and we take a local coordinate $s$ centered at $s_o$.

**Step one: assume $G$ is $\mathcal{O}_S$-locally free.** In this case, we are reduced to proving that $\tilde{E}_1$ is strict holonomic with characteristic variety contained in $\Lambda \times S$, since its restriction to any $s_o$ is a $\mathcal{D}_X$-module of Deligne type, hence is regular holonomic. Note that the strictness of $\tilde{E}_1$ is obvious. We regard $G_{s_o}$ as an $\mathcal{O}_{S/o_o}[A_1, \ldots, A_\ell]$-module which is $\mathcal{O}_{S/o_o}$-free. Let $\rho : (S', s'_o) \to (S, s_o)$ be the finite ramification of order $N$. Then $G_{s_o}$ is identified with the invariant part of the pull-back $G'_{s'_o}$ of $G_{s_o}$ by the Galois group $\mathbb{Z}/N$. Similarly, $\tilde{E}_1$ is identified with the invariant part of $\rho^*\tilde{E}_1$ by the Galois group. The assertions of the corollary hold then for $\tilde{E}_1$ if they hold for $\tilde{E}_1' := \rho^*\tilde{E}_1$, according to Proposition 1.6.

**Lemma 2.9.** There exists a finite ramification $\rho : (S', s'_o) \to (S, s_o)$ such that the pull-back $G'_{s'_o}$ of $G_{s_o}$ has a finite filtration by $\mathcal{O}_{S'/s'_o}[A_1, \ldots, A_\ell]$-submodules whose successive quotients have rank one over $\mathcal{O}_{S', s'_o}$.

By the lemma and the previous remarks, we are reduced to the case where $G$ has rank one over $\mathcal{O}_S$, so $A_k(s)$ is a holomorphic function $\lambda_k(s)$ and $\tilde{E}_1 = \mathcal{O}_{X \times S/(s,D)}$ endowed with the $\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S}$-action defined by $\partial_{x_k} \cdot 1 = \lambda_k(s)/x_k$ if $k = 1, \ldots, \ell$, and $\partial_{x_k} \cdot 1 = 0$ otherwise. This is the external product over $\mathcal{O}_S$ of the $\mathcal{O}_{C \times S/S}$-modules $\mathcal{O}_{C \times S/(s,0)}$ endowed with the connection $x_k \partial_{x_k} - \lambda_k(s)$ ($k = 1, \ldots, \ell$) or with the connection $\partial_{x_k}$ ($k > \ell$). It is therefore enough to show the corollary in the case $d_X = 1$. The latter case being obvious, we are reduced to proving the $\mathcal{D}_{C \times S/S}$-coherence of $(\mathcal{O}_{C \times S/(s,0)}, x \partial_x - \lambda(s))$ and to showing that the characteristic variety is contained in $(T^1_{\mathbb{C}}C) \times S \cup (T^0_{\mathbb{C}}C) \times S$.

Up to isomorphism, we can assume that, if $\lambda(0) \in \mathbb{N}$, then $\lambda(0) = 0$. We then denote by $\mu$ its order of vanishing, i.e., $\lambda(s) = s^\mu u(s)$ with $u(0) \neq 0$. Then one has the relation

$$\partial_x^\mu \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \prod_{j=1}^\mu \frac{(\lambda(s) - j)}{x^m + 1},$$

in which the numerator is thus invertible in $\mathcal{O}_{S, s_o}$. It follows that $1/x$ is a $\mathcal{D}_{C \times S/S}$-generator of this module. We thus have a surjective morphism

$$\mathcal{D}_{C \times S/S}/\mathcal{D}_{C \times S/S}(x \partial_x - (\lambda(s) - 1)) \twoheadrightarrow (\mathcal{O}_{C \times S/(s,0)}, x \partial_x - \lambda(s))$$
conclude that the above morphism is an isomorphism. Now, the assertions of the Step two. We now relax the assumption of local freeness on $G$. If $\mathcal{O}_{S,s_o}^N \to G_{s_o}$ is onto, then the kernel is torsion free, hence $\mathcal{O}_{S,s_o}$-free, and we have an exact sequence

$$0 \to G' \to G'' \to G \to 0$$

where $G', G''$ are $\mathcal{O}_{S,s_o}$-free of finite rank. By flatness of $\mathcal{O}_{X \times S}(+D)$ over $\mathcal{O}_S$, we have an exact sequence

$$0 \to \hat{E}' \to \hat{E}'' \to \hat{E} \to 0,$$

from which we deduce, according to Step one, that $\hat{E} 1$ is holonomic with characteristic variety contained in $\Lambda \times S$. Moreover, the cohomology of $L\hat{E} \to \hat{E}$ appears as the kernel and cokernel of the morphism $i_{s_o}^* \hat{E}' \to i_{s_o}^* \hat{E}$, hence is also regular holonomic. q.e.d.

Proof of the lemma. Let us first work with the $\mathcal{O}_{S,s_o}(+0)$-vector space $G_{s_o}(+0) := \mathcal{O}_{S,s_o}(+0) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{S,s_o} G_{s_o}$. There exists a finite ramification $\rho : (S', s'_o) \to (S, s_o)$ such that each equation $\det(t \text{Id} - A_k(s')) = 0$ has all its solutions in the field $\mathcal{O}_{S',s'_o}(+0)$. These solutions, being algebraic over $\mathcal{O}_{S',s'_o}$, belong to this ring. We can then assume from the beginning that all eigenvalues belong to $\mathcal{O}_{S,s_o}$. Then $G_{s_o}(+0)$ decomposes as an $\mathcal{O}_{S,s_o}(+0)[A_1, \ldots, A_{\ell}]$-module with respect to the multi-eigenvalues $\lambda(s) = (\lambda_1(s), \ldots, \lambda_{\ell}(s))$ as $G_{s_o}(+0) = \bigoplus_{\lambda} G_{s_o}(+0)_{\lambda}$, and $A_k(s) - \lambda_k(s)$ is nilpotent on $G_{s_o}(+0)_{\lambda}$. If we choose a total order on the set of $\lambda$'s, we can define a filtration

$$G_{s_o}(+0)_{\leq \lambda} := \bigoplus_{\lambda' \leq \lambda} G_{s_o}(+0)_{\lambda'}.$$

It induces a filtration $G_{s_o, \leq \lambda} := G_{s_o}(+0)_{\leq \lambda} \cap G_{s_o}$, where the intersection is taken in $G_{s_o}$, and every successive quotient $G_{s_o, \leq \lambda} / G_{s_o, < \lambda}$ is an $\mathcal{O}_{S,s_o}[A_1, \ldots, A_{\ell}]$-submodule of $G_{s_o}(+0)_{\lambda}$, hence is $\mathcal{O}_{S,s_o}$-locally free and $A_k(s) - \lambda_k(s)$ is nilpotent on it for every $k = 1, \ldots, \ell$.

We can therefore assume from the beginning that every $A_k(s)$ is nilpotent on $G_{s_o}$. We now argue by induction on $\ell$. Consider the kernel filtration $G_{s_o}(+0)_j := \ker A^1_j$. This is a filtration by $\mathcal{O}_{S,s_o}(+0)[A_1, \ldots, A_{\ell}]$-submodules and $A_1$ acts by zero on the quotient module $G_{s_o}(+0)_j / G_{s_o}(+0)_{j-1}$ for every $j$. As above, we can induce this filtration on $G_{s_o}$ by setting $G_{s_o,j} := G_{s_o}(+0)_j \cap G_{s_o}$ and $G_{s_o,j} / G_{s_o,j-1}$ is contained in $G_{s_o}(+0)_j / G_{s_o}(+0)_{j-1}$, hence has no $\mathcal{O}_{S,s_o}$-torsion, i.e., is $\mathcal{O}_{S,s_o}$-free. By induction on $\ell$, we find a filtration whose successive quotients are free $\mathcal{O}_{S,s_o}$-modules and on which every $A_k$ acts by zero, so that every rank-one $\mathcal{O}_{S,s_o}$-submodule is also trivially an $\mathcal{O}_{S,s_o}[A_1, \ldots, A_{\ell}]$-submodule, and the lemma is proved. q.e.d.

**Definition 2.10.** A coherent $\mathcal{O}_{X \times S}$-module $\mathcal{L}$ is said of D-type with singularities along $D$ if it satisfies the following conditions:

1. $\text{Char} \mathcal{L} \subset \pi^{-1}(D) \times S \cup T^N_X X \times S$,
2. $\mathcal{L}$ is regular holonomic and strict, and
3. $\mathcal{L} \cong \mathcal{L}(+D)$. 

T. MONTEIRO FERNANDES & C. SABBAB
**Proposition 2.11.** The category of holonomic systems $\mathcal{L}$ of $D$-type along $D$ is equivalent to the category of locally free $p^{-1}_X \mathcal{O}_S$-modules of finite type $F$ on $(X \setminus D) \times S$ under the correspondences $\mathcal{L} \mapsto F = \mathcal{H}^0 \text{DR} \mathcal{L}|_{(X \setminus D) \times S}$ and $F \mapsto \mathcal{L} = \widetilde{E}$.

Before entering the proof of Proposition 2.11 we need the following description of relative moderate growth.

**Lemma 2.12.** Assume that $F$ is a locally free $p^{-1}_X \mathcal{O}_S$-modules of finite type. Then a section $v$ of $j_*(F \otimes_{p^{-1}_X \mathcal{O}_S} \mathcal{O}_{(X \setminus D) \times S})$ is a section of $\widetilde{E}$ if and only if, for each $s_o \in S$, $v(\cdot, s_o)$ has moderate growth as a section of the $\mathcal{O}$-local system $\mathcal{E}|_{\{s=s_o\}}$ on $X \setminus D$.

In particular, $i_{s_o}^* \widetilde{E} = i_{s_o}^* \mathcal{E}$.

**Proof (provided by Daniel Barlet).**

Case (1). Let us assume that $F$ is $S$-constant. We may assume that the rank of $F$ is 1. The statement being local, we may take local coordinates in a neighbourhood of $(x_o, s_o) \in D \times S$ and assume that we are given a holomorphic function $v(x, s)$ in $(U \setminus D) \times V$, where $U$ is an open ball centered in $x_o$ and $V$ is an open ball centered in $s_o$, such that, for any $s \in V$, $v(x, s)$ is meromorphic with poles along $D$. To prove that $v$ is meromorphic with poles along $D \times V$ it is sufficient, by Hartogs, to assume $D$ non singular, hence defined by a coordinate $t = 0$. Writing the Laurent’s expansion of $v$

$$v(x, s) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} v_i(x, s)t^i,$$

where the $v_i$ are holomorphic in $U \times V$, we introduce, for $m \geq 0$, the increasing sequence of closed analytic sets

$$X_m = \{(x, s) \mid v_k(x, s) = 0, \forall k \leq -m\}.$$

By the assumption, $U \times V = \bigcup_m X_m$ hence there must exist $m_0$ such that $X_{m_0} = U \times V$, which proves the claim.

Case (2). Let us assume that $D = \{x_1 \cdots x_\ell = 0\}$. For a general $S$-local system $F$ locally free of rank $d$, let $G$ and

$$(T_i(s), A_i(s))_{i=1, \ldots, \ell}, \ s \in V$$

be given by Proposition A.9 and Theorem 2.6 such that $T_i(s) = \exp(-2i\pi A_i(s))$, $i = 1, \ldots, \ell$. Let $(v_1, \ldots, v_d)$ be a section of $F \otimes p^{-1}_X \mathcal{O}_S \mathcal{O}_{(X \setminus D) \times S}$ defined in $U' \times V$, for an open convex subset $U'$ of $U \setminus D$ (where we keep the notation of Case (1)). Then, according to Case (1),

$$x_1^{A_1(s)} \cdots x_\ell^{A_\ell(s)} \begin{pmatrix} v_1(x, s) \\ \vdots \\ v_d(x, s) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1(x, s) \\ \vdots \\ u_d(x, s) \end{pmatrix},$$

where each $u_i$ is a meromorphic function with poles along $D$. Since the action of the matrix $x_1^{A_1(s)} \cdots x_\ell^{A_\ell(s)}$ does not affect the growth along $D$ the statement follows.

q.e.d.
3. Relative tempered cohomology functors

We shall keep the notations of Section 1 but X and S may also be real analytic manifolds.

3.1. Relative subanalytic site. We recall below the main constructions and results contained in [15] and obtain complementary results to be used in the sequel. We refer to [11] as a foundational paper and to [12] for a detailed exposition on the general theory of sheaves on sites.

Let X and S be real analytic manifolds. On X × S it is natural to consider the family \( \mathcal{T} \) consisting of finite unions of open relatively compact subsets and the family \( \mathcal{F}′ \) of finite unions of open relatively compact sets of the form \( U \times V \) making \( X \times S \) both a \( \mathcal{T} \)- and a \( \mathcal{F}′ \)-space in the sense of [3] and [10]. The associated sites \( (X \times S)_{\mathcal{T}} \) and \( (X \times S)_{\mathcal{F}′} \) are nothing more than, respectively, \( (X \times S)_{sa} \) and the product of sites \( X_{sa} \times S_{sa} \).

We shall denote by \( \rho \), without reference to \( X \times S \) unless otherwise specified, the natural functor of sites \( \rho : X \times S \rightarrow (X \times S)_{sa} \) associated to the inclusion \( \text{Op}(X \times S)_{sa} \subset \text{Op}(X \times S) \). Accordingly, we shall consider the associated functors \( \rho^∗, \rho^!, \rho_! \) introduced in [12] and studied in [17].

We shall also denote by \( \rho′ : X \times S \rightarrow (X \times S)_{\mathcal{F}′} \) the natural functor of sites. Following [3] we have functors \( \rho^∗, \rho^! \) from \( \text{Mod}(C_{X \times S}) \) to \( \text{Mod}(C_{X_{sa} \times S_{sa}}) \).

Note that \( W \) is a \( \mathcal{F}′ \)-open subset or, equivalently, \( W \in \text{Op}(X_{sa} \times S_{sa}) \), if \( W \) is a locally finite union of relatively compact subanalytic open subsets \( W \) of the form \( U \times V \), \( U \in \text{Op}(X_{sa}) \), \( V \in \text{Op}(S_{sa}) \). We denote by \( \eta : (X \times S)_{sa} \rightarrow X_{sa} \times S_{sa} \) the natural functor of sites associated to the inclusion \( \text{Op}(X_{sa} \times S_{sa}) \rightarrow \text{Op}(X \times S)_{sa} \).

Remark 3.1. As well-known consequences of the properties of \( \mathcal{T} \)-spaces (cf. [11], see also [17]) we recall:

- \( \rho′^{-1} \) and \( \rho′_∗ \) are exact and commute with tensor products.
- If \( f : X \rightarrow Y \) is a morphism, \( \rho′^{-1} \) commutes with \( f^{-1} \) and \( \rho′_∗ \) commutes with \( f_* \).
- \( \rho′^{-1} \circ \rho′_∗ = \rho′^{-1} \circ \rho′_! = \text{Id} \).
• Adjunctions:
  \[ \rho'_* \mathcal{H} \text{om}(\rho'^{-1}(\cdot), \cdot) \simeq \mathcal{H} \text{om}(\cdot, \rho'_*(-)(\cdot)), \]
  \[ \rho'^{-1} \mathcal{H} \text{om}(\rho'_*(-)(\cdot), \cdot) \simeq \mathcal{H} \text{om}(\cdot, \rho'^{-1}(-)(\cdot)). \]

• \( \rho'_* \) commutes with \( \mathcal{H} \text{om} \) and \( R \mathcal{H} \text{om} \).

• Let \( f \) be an analytic map \( X \to Y \). Still denoting by \( f \) the morphism \( f \times \text{Id}_S : X \times S \to Y \times S \) or the associated morphism of sites, \( X_{sa} \times S_{sa} \to Y_{sa} \times S_{sa} \), according to [12] 17.5., we have
  - a left exact functor of relative direct image
    \[ f_* : \text{Mod}(C_{X_{sa} \times S_{sa}}) \to \text{Mod}(C_{Y_{sa} \times S_{sa}}), \]
  - an exact functor of relative inverse image
    \[ f^{-1} : \text{Mod}(C_{Y_{sa} \times S_{sa}}) \to \text{Mod}(C_{X_{sa} \times S_{sa}}), \]
  and \((f^{-1}, f_*)\) is a pair of adjoint functors.

• \( \rho'^{-1} \) commutes with \( f^{-1} \) and \( \rho'_* \) commutes with \( f_* \).

For example, the fourth item follows from adjunction and from the second item:
\[ \mathcal{H} \text{om}(\rho'_*, \cdot) \simeq \rho'_* \mathcal{H} \text{om}(\rho'^{-1} \circ \rho'_*(-), \cdot) \simeq \rho'_* \mathcal{H} \text{om}(\cdot, \cdot). \]

For the commutation with \( R \mathcal{H} \text{om} \) one uses injective resolutions plus the property that \( \rho'_* \) transform injective objects into quasi-injective objects which are \( \mathcal{H} \text{om}(\rho'_*(F), \cdot) \)-acyclic for any \( F \).

If \( \mathcal{R} \) is a sheaf of rings on \( X_{sa} \times S_{sa} \), these properties remain true in \( \text{Mod}(\mathcal{R}) \). According to [12] Th. 18.1.6 & Prop. 18.5.4, \( \text{Mod}(\mathcal{R}) \) is a Grothendieck category so it admits enough injectives and enough flat objects. Hence the derived functors appearing in the sequel are well-defined.

3.2. Complements on \( S \)-constructible sheaves. In the sequel we shall assume that \( d_S = 1 \). The following result shows that \( \text{Mod}_{\mathcal{R}-c}(p^{-1}\mathcal{E}_S) \) is a \( \rho_* \) as well as a \( \rho'_* \)-acyclic category.

**Proposition 3.2.** Let \( F \in \text{Mod}_{\mathcal{R}-c}(p^{-1}\mathcal{E}_S) \). Then \( \mathcal{H}^k \rho_* (F) = \mathcal{H}^k \rho'_* (F) = 0 \) for \( k > 0 \). In particular \( \rho'_* \) is exact on \( \text{Mod}_{\mathcal{R}-c}(p^{-1}\mathcal{E}_S) \).

**Proof.** Let \( U \) and \( V \) be open subanalytic relatively compact sets respectively in \( X \) and in \( S \). Since dimension of \( S \) is 1, we may assume that \( V \) is Stein. Similarly to the proof of [17] Lem. 2.1.1, it is sufficient to prove that, for each \( k \neq 0 \), there exists a finite covering \( \{U_j \times V_j\}_{j \in \mathcal{I}}, U_j \times V_j \in \mathcal{P}' \), of \( U \times V \), such that \( H^k(U_j \times V_j, F) = 0 \).

Let \( X = \bigcup_{\alpha} X_\alpha \) be a Whitney stratification adapted to \( F \). By [9] Prop. 8.2.5 (Triangulation Theorem), there exist a simplicial complex \( K = (K, \Delta) \) and a homeomorphism \( i : |K| \cong X \) such that, for any simplex \( \sigma \in \Delta \), there exists \( \alpha \) such that \( i(\sigma) \subset X_\alpha \) and \( i(\sigma) \) is a subanalytic manifold of \( X \). Moreover, we may assume that \( U \) is a finite union of the images by \( i \) of open subsets \( U(\sigma) \) of \( |K| \), with \( U(\sigma) = \bigcup_{\tau \in \Delta, \tau \supset \sigma} |\tau| \). We shall see that we may take for \( U_j \times V_j \) the open sets \( i(U(\sigma)) \times V \). Therefore, still denoting by \( i \) the homeomorphism \( |K| \times S \to X \times S \), it is enough to prove that for any \( \sigma \in \Delta \) and any \( x \in |\sigma| \), we have:

1. \( H^0(U(\sigma) \times V; i^* F) \simeq H^0(V, F_{\{x\} \times S}) \),
2. \( H^1(U(\sigma) \times V; i^* F) = 0 \),
3. \( H^2(U(\sigma) \times V; i^* F) = 0 \),
4. \( H^3(U(\sigma) \times V; i^* F) \),
5. \( H^4(U(\sigma) \times V; i^* F) \),
6. \( H^5(U(\sigma) \times V; i^* F) \),
7. \( H^6(U(\sigma) \times V; i^* F) \),
8. \( H^7(U(\sigma) \times V; i^* F) \).
(ii) $H^k(U(\sigma) \times V; i^* F) = H^k(V, F|_{(x) \times S}) = 0$, for $j \neq 0$.

The proof of (i) and (ii) proceeds mimicking the proof of \cite{9} Prop. 8.1.4, using Proposition 3.7 the fact that the $F|_{(x) \times S}$ is $\mathcal{O}_S$-coherent and that $V$ is Stein. q.e.d.

**Remark 3.3.** By construction the isomorphisms (i) commute with the restrictions to open subsets $V' \subset V$ in $S$.

Recall that, given an abelian category $\mathcal{C}$, $K^b(\mathcal{C})$ denotes the category of complexes in $\mathcal{C}$ having bounded cohomology, the morphisms being defined up to homotopy. For a locally closed set of $X \times S$, $\mathbb{C}_Z$ denotes both the constant sheaf on $Z$ and its extension by zero as a sheaf on $X \times S$ (cf. \cite{9} Prop. 2.5.4).

**Proposition 3.4.** Let $F \in \text{Mod}_{\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{C}}(p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S)$. Then $F$ is quasi-isomorphic to a complex

$$0 \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{i_0 \in I_0} p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S \otimes \mathbb{C}_{\text{h}(U_{i_0}) \times V_{i_0, o}} \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{i_d \in I_d} p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S \otimes \mathbb{C}_{U_{i_d, 0} \times V_{i_d, o}} \longrightarrow 0,$$

where $\{U_{i_j, k}\}_{i_j}$ are locally finite families of relatively compact open subanalytic subsets of $X$ and $\{V_{i_j, k}\}_{i_j}$ are locally finite families of relatively compact open subanalytic subsets of $S$.

**Proof.** We shall adapt the outline of the proof of \cite{11} Prop. A.2. Let $X = \bigcup_s X_s$ be a Whitney stratification adapted to $F$. We keep the notation of Proposition 3.2 and its proof when using \cite{9} Prop. 8.2.5.

For each integer $i$, let $\Delta_i \subset \Delta$ denote the subset of simplices of dimension $\leq i$ and set $K_i = (K_i, \Delta_i)$. We shall prove by induction on $i$ that there exists a morphism $\phi_i : G_i \to F$ in $K^b(\mathcal{O}_S)$ such that:

(a) The $G^k_i$ are finite direct sums of $p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S \otimes \mathbb{C}_{\text{h}(U_s) \times V_{i, o}}$ for some $\sigma \in \Delta_i$ and subanalytic open set $V_{i, o}$ of $S$,

(b) The family $(h(U(\sigma))) \times V_{i, o}$ is a locally finite covering of $h([K_0]) \times S$,

(c) One has

$$\phi_i|_{[K_0] \times S} : G_i|_{[K_0] \times S} \longrightarrow F|_{[K_0] \times S}$$

is a quasi-isomorphism.

**Case $i = 0$.** Let $x \in h([K_0])$, i.e., $x = h(\sigma)$ for some $\sigma \in K_0$ and let $x_0 \in S$. We have that $F|_{(x) \times S} \simeq G_{0, x_0}$ for some $G_{0, x_0} \in \text{D}_{\text{coh}}(\mathcal{O}_S)$; we then choose a subanalytic open set $V_0 \subset S$ such that $s \in V_0$ and that $G_{0, x_0}|_{V_0}$ admits a bounded locally free $\mathcal{O}_S|_{V_0}$ resolution $R_{0, x_0} \to G_{0, x_0}|_{V_0}$. Since $\dim S = 1$, we may assume that $V_0$ is Stein.

Clearly, the family $(h(U(\sigma))) \times V_0$ is a locally finite covering of $h([K_0]) \times S$.

By (i) of Proposition 3.2 we have isomorphisms of $\mathbb{C}$-vector spaces

$$\Gamma(h(U(\sigma))) \times V'; F) \simeq \Gamma(V'; F|_{(x) \times V_0}).$$

In view of the freeness of $R_{0, x_0}$, of the fact that $V'$ is Stein and of isomorphisms (i) and (ii) of Proposition 3.2 we conclude quasi-isomorphisms in $K^b(\mathbb{C})$

(iii) $\Gamma(V'; R_{0, x_0}) \to \Gamma(h(U(\sigma))) \times V'; F)$,

which commute with restrictions. On the other hand we have isomorphisms

(iv) $\phi_{V'} : \Gamma(h(U(\sigma))) \times V'; F) \simeq \Gamma(V'; p_*\mathbb{H}om_{K^b(\mathbb{C}_x \times S)}(\mathbb{C}_{h(U(\sigma))\times V_0}, F))$, 


which also commute with restrictions to open subsets $V''$ of $V'$.

Combining (iii) and (iv) we get a quasi-isomorphism in $K(\text{Mod}(\mathcal{O}_V))$
\[ R_{\sigma,0} \longrightarrow p_* \mathcal{H}om_{K^b(\mathcal{O}_X)}(\mathcal{C}_h(U(\sigma)) \times V_{\sigma}, F)|_{V_{\sigma}}. \]
By adjunction, we get a morphism in $K^b(\text{Mod}(p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_V))$:
\[ p|_{V_{\sigma}}^{-1} R_{\sigma,0} \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}om_{K^b(\mathcal{O}_X)}(\mathcal{C}_h(U(\sigma)) \times V_{\sigma}, F)|_{X \times V_{\sigma}} \]
which, by the functorial properties of $\mathcal{H}om$ and $\otimes$, induces a morphism
\[ \phi_{\sigma,0} : p^{-1} R_{\sigma,0} \otimes \mathcal{C}_h(U(\sigma)) \times V_{\sigma} \longrightarrow F. \]
By construction $\phi_0 := \oplus_{\sigma \in \Delta_0} \phi_{\sigma,0}$ gives the desired morphism.

General case. Let us assume that $\phi_i$ is constructed and let us consider the distinguished triangle in $K^b(\text{Mod}(p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S))$:
\[ H_i \xrightarrow{v_i} G_i \xrightarrow{\phi_i} F \xrightarrow{+1}, \]
where $H_i|_{h(\mathbf{K}_i) \times S}$ is quasi-isomorphic to 0. Therefore
\[ \bigoplus_{\sigma \in \Delta_{i+1} \setminus \Delta_i} H_i|_{h(\sigma) \times S} \longrightarrow H_i|_{h(\mathbf{K}_{i+1}) \times S} \]
is a quasi-isomorphism.

Likewise the case $i = 0$, let us choose, for each $\sigma \in \Delta_{i+1} \setminus \Delta_i$ and each $s_0 \in S$, an open subanalytic relatively compact open subset $V_{\sigma,i+1}$ in $S$ containing $s$, a complex $R_{\sigma,i+1}$ of free $\mathcal{O}_{V_{\sigma,i+1}}$-modules quasi-isomorphic to $F|_{X \times V_{\sigma,i+1}}$, for arbitrary $x \in |\sigma|$, and a morphism
\[ R_{\sigma,i+1} \rightarrow p_* \mathcal{H}om(\mathcal{C}_h(U(\sigma)) \times V_{\sigma,i+1}, H_i)|_{V_{\sigma,i+1}}. \]
The family obtained as union of $(h(U_\sigma) \times V_{\sigma,i})_{\sigma \in \Delta_i}$ and $(h(U_\sigma) \times V_{\sigma,i+1})_{\sigma \in \Delta_{i+1} \setminus \Delta_i}$ clearly satisfies (b) with respect to $h([\mathbf{K}_{i+1}] \times S)$.

As above we deduce a morphism
\[ \phi_{i+1}' : G_{i+1}' \xrightarrow{\phi_{i+1}'} H_i \rightarrow H_{i+1} \xrightarrow{+1} G_{i+1} \xrightarrow{v_i} G_i \rightarrow G_{i+1} \xrightarrow{+1}. \]
such that, for $(x, s) \in h([\mathbf{K}_{i+1}] \setminus [\mathbf{K}_i]) \times S$, the $\phi_{i+1}'(x, s)$ are quasi-isomorphisms.
For $(x, s) \in h([\mathbf{K}_i]) \times S$, the condition on $H_i$ entails that $\phi_{i+1}'(x, s)$ is trivially a quasi-isomorphism. Therefore, $\phi_{i+1}'|_{h([\mathbf{K}_{i+1}] \times S}$ is a quasi-isomorphism.

Let $G_{i+1}$ and $H_{i+1}$ be defined by the distinguished triangles
\[ G_{i+1}' \xrightarrow{\phi_{i+1}'} H_i \rightarrow H_{i+1} \xrightarrow{+1} G_{i+1} \xrightarrow{v_i} G_i \rightarrow G_{i+1} \xrightarrow{+1}. \]
By construction and the induction hypothesis, $G_i$ satisfies (a). The octahedral axiom applied to the preceding triangles induces a morphism $\phi_{i+1} : G_{i+1} \rightarrow F$ and hence a distinguished triangle
\[ H_{i+1} \rightarrow G_{i+1} \xrightarrow{\phi_{i+1}} F \xrightarrow{+1}. \]
Since by its construction $H_{i+1}|_{h([\mathbf{K}_{i+1}] \times S}$ is quasi-isomorphic to zero, $\phi_{i+1}$ satisfies (a) as desired.

Let $q : X \times S \rightarrow X$ denote the projection on the first factor.
Corollary 3.6. Let $F \in D^b_{\mathbb{R}c}(p^{-1}_X \mathcal{O}_S)$, $F' \in D^b_{\mathbb{R}c}(\mathbb{C}_X)$ and let $s_0 \in S$. Then

(a) $\rho'_* F \otimes \rho'_!(q^{-1}F') \simeq \rho'_*(F \otimes q^{-1}F')$.

(b) The natural morphism

$$\rho'_* p^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_S/m_{s_0}) \otimes _{p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S} \rho'_* F \longrightarrow \rho'_*(p^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_S/m_{s_0}) \otimes _{p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S} F)$$

is an isomorphism.

Proof.

(a) According to Proposition 3.4 which provides a $p^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_S)$-flat resolution of $F$, we may assume that $F = \mathbb{C}_{U \times V} \otimes p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S$. Similarly, as proved in [6], we may assume $F' = \mathbb{C}_{U'}$ for some open relatively compact subset $U' \subset X$. Therefore $F \otimes q^{-1}F' = \mathbb{C}_{(U \cup U') \times S} \otimes p^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_S \otimes \mathbb{C}_V)$. So, on one hand, according to [15] Lem. 3.6(2) we have

$$\rho'_*(F \otimes q^{-1}F') = \rho'_*(\mathbb{C}_{(U \cup U') \times S} \otimes \rho'_* p^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_S \otimes \mathbb{C}_V))$$

On the other hand we have, for the same reason,

$$\rho'_*(F) \otimes \rho'_!(q^{-1}F') = \rho'_*(\mathbb{C}_{U \times S} \otimes p^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_S \otimes \mathbb{C}_V)) \otimes \rho'_*(\mathbb{C}_{U' \times S})$$

and the result follows from the equality $\rho'_*(\mathbb{C}_{(U \cup U') \times S}) = \rho'_*(\mathbb{C}_{U \times S}) \otimes \rho'_*(\mathbb{C}_{U' \times S})$ (cf. [3] Th. 2.2.6(2)).

(b) According to Proposition 3.2 $\rho'_*$ is exact on $D^b_{\mathbb{R}c}(p^{-1}_X \mathcal{O}_S)$ and, as above, we may assume that $F = \mathbb{C}_{U \times V} \otimes p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S$. Up to shrinking $V$ (possible by the construction of the family $\{V_{i,j}\}_{j,i}$ mentioned in Proposition 3.4), we can also assume that there is a holomorphic coordinate $s$ vanishing at $s_0$ defined on $V$. It remains to observe that the left term in [3] is realized by the complex $\rho'_* F \otimes \rho'_! F'$ and the right term by $\rho'_*(F)$. They are thus isomorphic by the exactness of $\rho'_*$. q.e.d.

3.3. Relative subanalytic sheaves. Let $G$ be a sheaf on $(X \times S)_\mathcal{T}$. One defines the (separated) presheaf $\eta^+ G$ on $(X \times S)_{\mathcal{S}}$ by setting, for $W \in \text{Op}((X \times S)_{\mathcal{S}}),$

$$\eta^+ G(W) = \lim_{W \subseteq W'} G(W')$$

with $W' \in \text{Op}((X \times S)_\mathcal{T})$. Let $\eta^- G$ be the associated sheaf.

Let $F$ be a subanalytic sheaf on $(X \times S)_{\mathcal{S}}$. We shall denote by $F^{S,2}$ the sheaf on $X_{\mathcal{S}} \times S_{\mathcal{S}}$ associated to the presheaf

$$\text{Op}(X_{\mathcal{S}} \times S_{\mathcal{S}}) \longrightarrow \text{Mod}(\mathbb{C})$$

$$U \times V \longrightarrow \Gamma(X \times V; \rho^{-1}\Gamma_{U \times S} F) \simeq \text{Hom}(\mathbb{C}_U \boxtimes \rho_! \mathbb{C}_V, F) \simeq \lim_{W \subseteq V} \Gamma(U \times W; F).$$

With the notations above, for a morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ of analytic manifolds, we have

$$f^{-1}(F^{S,2}) \simeq ((f \times \text{Id}_S)^{-1} F)^{S,2},$$

$$f_* (F^{S,2}) \simeq ((f \times \text{Id}_S)_* F)^{S,2},$$

for any $F \in \text{Mod}(\mathbb{H}(X \times S)_{\mathcal{S}})$. We set

$$F^S := \eta^- F^{S,2}$$
and call it the relative sheaf associated to $F$. It is a sheaf on $(X \times S)_{sa}$ and $(\cdot)^S$ defines a left exact functor on $\text{Mod}(\mathbb{C}(X \times S)_{sa})$. We will denote by $(\cdot)^{RS,\sharp}$ and $(\cdot)^{RS,\circ}$ the associated right derived functors.

Recall that by [15] Lem. 3.4, we have an isomorphism $\text{Id} \simeq R\eta_! \eta^{-1}$.

**Definition 3.8.** We define $\mathcal{D}^b_{X \times S}$ as the relative sheaf associated to $\mathcal{D}^b_{X \times S}$.

By [15] Props. 5.1(2), 5.2(i) and 5.3(2), $\mathcal{D}^b_{X \times S}$ has the following properties:

1. \[ \Gamma(U \times V; \mathcal{D}^b_{X \times S}) = \Gamma(X \times V; \rho^{-1} \Gamma_{U \times S} \mathcal{D}^b_{X \times S}) \]
2. \[ \rho^{-1} R\mathcal{H}om(G \boxtimes H, \mathcal{D}^b_{X \times S}) \simeq \rho^{-1} R\mathcal{H}om(G \boxtimes p_H, \mathcal{D}^b_{X \times S}) \]

(iii) $\mathcal{D}^b_{X \times S}$ is $(U \times V; \cdot)$-acyclic for each $U \in \text{Op}(X_{sa})$, $V \in \text{Op}(S_{sa})$. In particular, $\mathcal{D}^b_{X \times S}$ is $(\cdot)^{S,\sharp}$-acyclic and hence $(\cdot)^{S}$-acyclic.

As a consequence,

\[ \rho^{-1} \mathcal{D}^b_{X \times S} \simeq \rho'^{-1} \mathcal{D}^{S,\sharp}_{X \times S} \simeq \mathcal{D}^b_{X \times S}. \]

Let us now assume that $X$ and $S$ are complex analytic manifolds and denote as usual by $\overline{X} \times \overline{S}$ the complex conjugate manifold. By [15] Lem. 5.4 and Lem. 5.5, there is a natural action of $\eta^{-1} \rho \circ \rho^{-1} \mathcal{D}_S, \rho \mathcal{D}_X \times \mathcal{D}$ and of $\mathcal{D}_X \times \mathcal{D}$ on $\mathcal{D}^b_{X \times S}$ and the same argument holds for $\rho'$ instead of $\rho$ and $\mathcal{D}^{S,\sharp}_{X \times S}$ instead of $\mathcal{D}^b_{X \times S}$. We then define $\mathcal{D}^b_{X \times S}$ as the derived relative sheaf associated to $\mathcal{D}^b_{X \times S}$, that is

\[ \mathcal{D}^b_{X \times S} \simeq (R\mathcal{H}om_{\rho \mathcal{D}_X \times \mathcal{D}}(\rho \mathcal{D}_{X \times S}, \mathcal{D}^b_{X \times S}))^{RS}. \]

More precisely, setting $\mathcal{D}^b_{X \times S} := (\mathcal{D}^b_{X \times S})^{RS,\sharp}$, then $\mathcal{D}^{S,\sharp}_{X \times S} \simeq \eta^{-1} \mathcal{D}^{S,\sharp}_{X \times S}$.

According to the $(\cdot)^{S,\sharp}$ and the $(\cdot)^{S}$-acyclicity of $\mathcal{D}^b_{X \times S}$ (cf. [15]) we have:

\[ \mathcal{D}^{S,\sharp}_{X \times S} \simeq R\mathcal{H}om_{\rho \mathcal{D}_X \times \mathcal{D}}(\rho \mathcal{D}_{X \times S}, \mathcal{D}^b_{X \times S}), \]

and

\[ \mathcal{D}^{S,\sharp}_{X \times S} \simeq R\mathcal{H}om_{\rho' \mathcal{D}_{X \times S}}(\rho' \mathcal{D}_{X \times S}, \mathcal{D}^b_{X \times S}). \]

Moreover, by Propositions 4.1 and 5.7 of loc. cit., for $G = \mathbb{C}_U$ and $H = \mathbb{C}_V$:

\[ \rho^{-1} R\mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{C}_{U \times V}, \mathcal{D}^{S,\sharp}_{X \times S}) \simeq \rho^{-1} R\mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{C}_{U \times V}, \mathcal{D}^{S}_{X \times S}) \]

\[ \simeq \rho^{-1} R\mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{C}_U \boxtimes \mathbb{C}_V, \mathcal{D}^{S}_{X \times S}) \]

\[ \simeq R\mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{C}_{X \times V}, T\mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{C}_{U \times S}, \mathcal{D}^{S}_{X \times S})), \]

for any $U \in \text{Op}(X_{sa})$ and $V \in \text{Op}(S_{sa})$.

Since $\mathcal{D}^{S,\sharp}_{X \times S} \simeq \rho^{-1}(\mathcal{D}^{S,\sharp}_{X \times S})$, by adjunction we get a morphism in $\mathcal{D}^b(\rho_* \mathcal{D}_{X \times S})$:

\[ \mathcal{D}^{S,\sharp}_{X \times S} \longrightarrow R\rho'_* \mathcal{D}_{X \times S} \]

**Lemma 3.12.** The morphism \[ \mathcal{D}^{S,\sharp}_{X \times S} \longrightarrow R\rho'_* \mathcal{D}_{X \times S} \]

induces an isomorphism in $\mathcal{D}^b(\rho_* \mathcal{D}_{X \times S})$:

\[ R\mathcal{H}om_{\rho'_* \mathcal{D}_{X \times S}}(\rho' \mathcal{D}_{X \times S}, \mathcal{D}^{S,\sharp}_{X \times S}) \]

\[ \longrightarrow R\mathcal{H}om_{\rho'_* \mathcal{D}_{X \times S}}(\rho' \mathcal{D}_{X \times S}, R\rho_* \mathcal{D}_{X \times S}) \simeq \rho'_* \mathcal{D}_{X \times S}. \]
Proof. We start by proving the first isomorphism. Since the family of open subanalytic sets of the form $U \times V$ generate the open coverings of $X_m \times S_m$, it is sufficient to prove that, for any open subanalytic relatively compact sets $U$ in $X$ and $V$ in $S$, morphism (3.11) induces an isomorphism, functorial in $U \times V$.

\[ R\Gamma(U \times V, R\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{P}_{X \times S/S}}(\rho^!_{X \times S}, \mathcal{O}_{X \times S})) \]
\[ \longrightarrow R\Gamma(U \times V, R\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{P}_{X \times S/S}}(\rho^!_{X \times S}, R\rho^!_{X \times S})) \]

We have a chain of isomorphisms:

\[ R\Gamma(U \times V, R\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{P}_{X \times S/S}}(\rho^!_{X \times S}, \mathcal{O}_{X \times S})) \\simeq\ R\mathcal{H}om(\rho^!_{X \times S}, R\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{P}_{X \times S/S}}(\rho^!_{X \times S}, \mathcal{O}_{X \times S})) \]
\[ \simeq\ R\mathcal{H}om(\rho^!_{X \times S}, R\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{P}_{X \times S/S}}(\rho^!_{X \times S}, \mathcal{O}_{X \times S})) \]
\[ \simeq\ R\mathcal{H}om(\rho^!_{X \times S}/\rho_{X \times S}, R\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{P}_{X \times S/S}}(\rho^!_{X \times S}, \mathcal{O}_{X \times S})) \]
\[ \simeq\ R\mathcal{H}om(\rho^!_{X \times S}/\rho_{X \times S}, R\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{P}_{X \times S/S}}(\rho^!_{X \times S}, \mathcal{O}_{X \times S})) \]
\[ \simeq\ R\mathcal{H}om(\rho^!_{X \times S}, R\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{P}_{X \times S/S}}(\rho^!_{X \times S}, \mathcal{O}_{X \times S})) \]
\[ \simeq\ R\mathcal{H}om(\rho^!_{X \times S}, R\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{P}_{X \times S/S}}(\rho^!_{X \times S}, \mathcal{O}_{X \times S})) \]

Similarly we have the chain of isomorphisms:

\[ R\Gamma(U \times V, R\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{P}_{X \times S/S}}(\rho^!_{X \times S}, R\rho^!_{X \times S})) \]
\[ \simeq\ R\mathcal{H}om(\rho^!_{X \times S}, R\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{P}_{X \times S/S}}(\rho^!_{X \times S}, R\rho^!_{X \times S})) \]
\[ \simeq\ R\mathcal{H}om(\rho^!_{X \times S}, R\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{P}_{X \times S/S}}(\rho^!_{X \times S}, R\rho^!_{X \times S})) \]
\[ \simeq\ R\mathcal{H}om(\rho^!_{X \times S}, R\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{P}_{X \times S/S}}(\rho^!_{X \times S}, R\rho^!_{X \times S})) \]
\[ \simeq\ R\mathcal{H}om(\rho^!_{X \times S}, R\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{P}_{X \times S/S}}(\rho^!_{X \times S}, R\rho^!_{X \times S})) \]
\[ \simeq\ R\mathcal{H}om(\rho^!_{X \times S}, R\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{P}_{X \times S/S}}(\rho^!_{X \times S}, R\rho^!_{X \times S})) \]

The isomorphisms of each chain are compatible with (3.11) because they come from natural equivalences of functors. We have thus reduced the proof to showing that the morphism

(i) \[ R\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{P}_{X \times S/S}}(\mathcal{O}_{X \times S}, T\mathcal{H}om(\mathcal{U}_{X \times S}, \mathcal{O}_{X \times S})) \]
\[ \longrightarrow R\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{P}_{X \times S/S}}(\rho^!_{X \times S}, T\mathcal{H}om(\mathcal{U}_{X \times S}, \mathcal{O}_{X \times S})) \]

is an isomorphism in $D^b(p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S)$, functorial in $U$.

Note that $\mathcal{P}_{X \times S}/\mathcal{P}_{X \times S/S} \mathcal{O}_{X \times S}$ is nothing but the transfer module $\mathcal{P}_{X \times S \to S}$ associated to $p$. In local coordinates $x$ in $X$, it is realized by

\[ \mathcal{P}_{X \times S}/\mathcal{P}_{X \times S} \partial_1 + \mathcal{P}_{X \times S} \partial_2 + \cdots + \mathcal{P}_{X \times S} \partial_n. \]

Thus, for any subanalytic open set $U$ in $X$, we have

\[ R\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{P}_{X \times S/S}}(\mathcal{O}_{X \times S}, R\mathcal{H}om(\mathcal{U}_{X \times S}, \mathcal{O}_{X \times S})) \]
\[ \simeq R\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{P}_{X \times S}}(\mathcal{P}_{X \times S \to S}, T\mathcal{H}om(\mathcal{U}_{X \times S}, \mathcal{O}_{X \times S})). \]

Hence, the proof of (i) reduces to prove that the morphism

(ii) \[ R\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{P}_{X \times S}}(\mathcal{P}_{X \times S \to S}, T\mathcal{H}om(\mathcal{U}_{X \times S}, \mathcal{D}b_{X \times S})) \]
\[ \longrightarrow R\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{P}_{X \times S}}(\mathcal{P}_{X \times S \to S}, R\mathcal{H}om(\mathcal{U}_{X \times S}, \mathcal{D}b_{X \times S})) \]
\[ \simeq R\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{P}_{X \times S}}(\mathcal{P}_{X \times S \to S}, \Gamma_{U \times S}(\mathcal{D}b_{X \times S})) \]
is an isomorphism, functorial in $U$. Since each derivation $D_z$ defines an epimorphism on the submodule $\ker \partial_z \cap \cdots \cap \ker \partial_{z-1}$ of $\Gamma_{U \times S}(\mathcal{D}_{X \times S})/ T \mathcal{H} \text{om}(\mathcal{C}_{X \times S}, \mathcal{D}_{X \times S})$, in view of the local Koszul resolution of $\mathcal{D}_{X \times S} \rightarrow S$, we get that

$$\mathcal{H} \text{om}_{\mathcal{A}_{X \times S}}(\mathcal{D}_{X \times S} \rightarrow S, \Gamma_{U \times S}(\mathcal{D}_{X \times S})/ T \mathcal{H} \text{om}(\mathcal{C}_{X \times S}, \mathcal{D}_{X \times S}))$$

is concentrated in degree 0 and its $\mathcal{A}$ is isomorphic to $\ker \partial_z \cap \cdots \cap \ker \partial_{z_n} = 0$ locally. Therefore, after applying the functor $\mathcal{H} \text{om}_{\mathcal{A}_{X \times S}}(\mathcal{D}_{X \times S} \rightarrow S, \mathcal{H} \text{om}(\mathcal{C}_{U \times S}, \mathcal{O}_{X \times S}))$, we deduce a natural isomorphism

$$\mathcal{H} \text{om}_{\mathcal{A}_{X \times S}}(\mathcal{D}_{X \times S} \rightarrow S, \mathcal{H} \text{om}(\mathcal{C}_{U \times S}, \mathcal{O}_{X \times S})) \simeq \mathcal{H} \text{om}_{\mathcal{A}_{X \times S}}(\mathcal{D}_{X \times S} \rightarrow S, \mathcal{H} \text{om}(\mathcal{C}_{U \times S}, \mathcal{O}_{X \times S})).$$

The functoriality on $U$ is obvious so this ends the proof of (ii) hence the first isomorphism is proved.

To show the second isomorphism, we have, for any $U, V$ as above,

$$\mathcal{R} \text{Hom}(\mathcal{C}_{X \times V}, \mathcal{H} \text{om}_{\mathcal{A}_{X \times S}}(\mathcal{O}_{X \times S}, \mathcal{H} \text{om}(\mathcal{C}_{U \times S}, \mathcal{O}_{X \times S})))$$

$$\simeq \mathcal{R} \text{Hom}(\mathcal{C}_{U \times V}, \mathcal{H} \text{om}_{\mathcal{A}_{X \times S}}(\mathcal{O}_{X \times S}, \mathcal{H} \text{om}(\mathcal{C}_{U \times S}, \mathcal{O}_{X \times S})))$$

$$\simeq \mathcal{R} \Gamma (U \times V; \mathcal{H} \text{om}_{\mathcal{A}_{X \times S}}(\mathcal{O}_{X \times S}, \mathcal{H} \text{om}(\mathcal{C}_{U \times S}, \mathcal{O}_{X \times S}))).$$

Since

$$\mathcal{H} \text{om}_{\mathcal{A}_{X \times S}}(\mathcal{O}_{X \times S}, \mathcal{H} \text{om}(\mathcal{C}_{U \times S}, \mathcal{O}_{X \times S})) \simeq p_X^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S,$$

the last expression is isomorphic to

$$\mathcal{R} \Gamma (U \times V; p_X^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S) = \mathcal{R} \Gamma (U \times V; p_X^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S),$$

as desired. q.e.d.

### 3.4. The functors $\mathbb{T}H^S$ and $\mathbb{R}H^S$

Recall that $\rho^{-1} \rho' = 1$ so $\rho'^{-1} \rho' \mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S} = \mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S}$ on $D_{2,c}(p^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S)$ we define the (derived) functors:

- $\mathbb{T}H^S$ given by the assignment
  $$F \mapsto \mathbb{T}H^S(F) := \rho'^{-1} R \mathcal{H} \text{om}_{\rho'^{-1} \sigma_S}(\rho'^{-1} F, \mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S}^{S_S}),$$

- $\mathbb{R}H^S$ given by the assignment
  $$F \mapsto \mathbb{R}H^S(F) := \rho'^{-1} R \mathcal{H} \text{om}_{\rho'^{-1} \sigma_S}(\rho'^{-1} F, \mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S}^{S_S})[d_X],$$

for $F \in D_{2,c}(p^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S)$.

Clearly $\rho'^{-1} = \rho'^{-1} \eta_*$ but $\rho_* \neq \eta^{-1} \rho'_*$. Hence, if in the preceding definitions we replace $\rho'$ by $\rho$, we obtain a different notion. Note also that by the adjunction formula for $\rho'$ we have

$$\mathbb{R}H^S(F) \simeq R \mathcal{H} \text{om}_{\mathcal{A}_{X \times S}}(\mathcal{O}_{X \times S}, \mathbb{T}H^S(F))[d_X].$$

We have a functorial isomorphism in $D^b(\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S})$:

$$R \mathcal{H} \text{om}_{\rho^{-1} \sigma_S}(F, \mathcal{O}_{X \times S}) \simeq \rho'^{-1} R \mathcal{H} \text{om}_{\rho'^{-1} \sigma_S}(\rho'^{-1} F, R \rho'^{-1} \mathcal{O}_{X \times S})$$

Combining this isomorphism with (3.11) we obtain a functorial morphism

$$\mathbb{R}H^S(F)[-d_X] \mapsto R \mathcal{H} \text{om}_{\rho^{-1} \sigma_S}(F, \mathcal{O}_{X \times S}),$$
and therefore, for any object $\mathcal{M}$ of $\mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{D}_{X \times S})$, a bi-functorial morphism

$$R \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_{X \times S}}(\mathcal{M}, RH^S(F)[-d_X]) \to R \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_{X \times S}}(\mathcal{M}, RH^p_{X}(F, \mathcal{O}_{X \times S})).$$

**Lemma 3.16.** Let $F \in D^b_{S,S}(p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S)$. Then the natural morphism

$$R \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_{X \times S}}(\mathcal{O}_{X \times S}, RH^S(F)[-d_X]) \to R \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_{X \times S}}(\mathcal{O}_{X \times S}, RH^p_{X}(F, \mathcal{O}_{X \times S}))$$

is an isomorphism. In particular $p^{DR}(RH^S(F)) \simeq DF$.

**Proof.** We have a chain of functorial isomorphisms in $D^b_{S,S}(p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S)$

$$R \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_{X \times S}}(\mathcal{O}_{X \times S}, RH^S(F)[-d_X]) \simeq R \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_{X \times S}}(\mathcal{O}_{X \times S}, RH^p_{X}(F, \mathcal{O}_{X \times S})).$$

Similarly, the other side, we have a chain of functorial isomorphisms

$$R \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_{X \times S}}(\mathcal{O}_{X \times S}, RH^p_{X}(F, \mathcal{O}_{X \times S})) \simeq R \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_{X \times S}}(\mathcal{O}_{X \times S}, RH_{X}(F, \mathcal{O}_{X \times S})).$$

The first part of the statement then follows by Lemma 3.12. Let us prove the last assertion. We have, functorially in $F$, a chain of isomorphisms

$$R \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_{X \times S}}(\mathcal{O}_{X \times S}, RH^p_{X}(F, \mathcal{O}_{X \times S})) \simeq R \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_{X \times S}}(\mathcal{O}_{X \times S}, D^p_{F}(F, -)).$$

**Example 3.17.** For a given hypersurface $Y$ of $X$ (possibly with singularities) let us denote by $j$ the open inclusion $X \setminus Y \hookrightarrow X$ as well as the associated map $(X \setminus Y) \times S \hookrightarrow X \times S$.

(1) Assume $F \simeq p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S^\ell_{(X \setminus Y) \times S}$ for some $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$. Then $\mathcal{T} \mathcal{H}om(\mathcal{O}_{(X \setminus Y) \times S})$ is a regular holonomic $\mathcal{D}_{X \times S}$-module endowed with a natural structure of $\mathcal{D}_{X \times S}$-module, as proved in [9], hence it is regular holonomic as a $\mathcal{D}_{X \times S}$-module. More precisely, given locally an equation $f = 0$ defining $Y$, $\mathcal{T} \mathcal{H}om(\mathcal{O}_{(X \setminus Y) \times S})$ is the localized of $\mathcal{O}_{X \times S}$ with respect to $f$. By Corollary 3.10 we have

$$RH^S(j!F)[-d_X] \simeq R \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_{X \times S}}(\mathcal{O}_{X \times S}, \mathcal{O}_{X \times S}^{t,S}).$$

and by 3.10 we get

$$RH^S(j!F)[-d_X] \simeq T \mathcal{H}om(\mathcal{O}_{(X \setminus Y) \times S}, \mathcal{O}_{X \times S}).$$
Lemma 3.18. 

(2) Let us assume that \( F \simeq p_X^{-1}G \) with \( G \) coherent over \( \mathcal{O}_S \), that is, \( F \) is an \( S \)-constant local system on \( (X \times Y) \times S \).

According to Case (1), by considering a local free resolution \( \mathcal{O}_S^r \) of \( G \) on a sufficiently small open subset \( V \) of \( S \), we obtain that \( RH^S(j_*F)[-d_X][p^{-1}V] \) is quasi-isomorphic to a complex for which the terms are finite direct sums of \( T\mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{C}(X, Y) \times S, \mathcal{O}_X \times S) \) and the differentials are given by the right multiplication by matrices with entries in \( p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S \), hence \( \mathcal{D}_{X \times S} \), linear morphisms. Therefore the cohomology groups are regular holonomic \( \mathcal{D}_{X \times S} \)-modules.

(3) We assume \( X = \mathbb{C} \). For any \( F \in \text{Mod}_{\mathbb{C},c}(p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S) \) such that \((\mathbb{C}^*, \{0\})\) is an adapted stratification we have \( F \otimes \mathbb{C}_{\{0\}} \simeq p^{-1}G \otimes \mathbb{C}_{\{0\}} \times S \) for some coherent \( \mathcal{O}_S \)-module \( G \). Then, by Corollary 3.6(a),

\[
RH^S(F) \simeq R\mathcal{H}om_{p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S}(p^{-1}G, T\mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{C}_{\{0\}} \times S, \mathcal{O}_X \times S)) [1] 
\]

\[
\simeq R\mathcal{H}om_{p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S}(p^{-1}G, B_{\{0\}} \times S)_{X \times S}.
\]

3.5. Extension in the case of an open subanalytic set. Let \( U \) denote an open subanalytic subset of \( X \), let \( U_{\text{sa}} \) be the subanalytic site induced by \( X_{\text{sa}} \) on \( U \) (cf. [17] Rem.1.1.1), and let \( j : U_{\text{sa}} \times S_{\text{sa}} \to X_{\text{sa}} \times S_{\text{sa}} \) denote the open embedding of subanalytic sites. Recall that the authorized open coverings in \( U_{\text{sa}} \) are those obtained as intersections of coverings of \( X_{\text{sa}} \) with \( U \). We keep the notation \( j \) for the morphism \( j \times \text{Id}_S : U \times S \to X \times S \) and \( \rho' \) for the morphism of sites \( U \times S \to U_{\text{sa}} \times S_{\text{sa}} \). One easily checks from the notion of morphism of sites (see [12] Chap.16) for details) that the items in Remark 3.1 still hold in this framework with \( f = j \).

Lemma 3.18. Let \( F \) be a \( p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S \)-coherent \( S \)-locally constant sheaf on \( U \times S \). Then, for any \( \rho'_*p^{-1}_U \mathcal{O}_S \)-module \( \mathcal{L} \), the natural morphism

\[
(3.18) \quad \rho'_* D'F \otimes_{\rho'_*p^{-1}_U \mathcal{O}_S} \mathcal{L} \to R\mathcal{H}om_{\rho'_*p^{-1}_S \mathcal{O}_S}(\rho'_*F, \mathcal{L})
\]

is an isomorphism.

Proof. The construction of \( (3.18) \) is similar to the case of usual sheaves:

(1) For any \( \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{H} \in \text{Mod}(\rho'_*p^{-1}_U \mathcal{O}_S) \), we have a natural morphism

\[
\mathcal{H}om_{\rho'_*p^{-1}_S \mathcal{O}_S}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}) \otimes_{\rho'_*p^{-1}_S \mathcal{O}_S} \mathcal{H} \to \mathcal{H}om_{\rho'_*p^{-1}_S \mathcal{O}_S}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G} \otimes_{\rho'_*p^{-1}_S \mathcal{O}_S} \mathcal{H}).
\]

We deduce a natural morphism

\[
R\mathcal{H}om_{\rho'_*p^{-1}_S \mathcal{O}_S}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}) \otimes_{\rho'_*p^{-1}_S \mathcal{O}_S} \mathcal{H} \to R\mathcal{H}om_{\rho'_*p^{-1}_S \mathcal{O}_S}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G} \otimes_{\rho'_*p^{-1}_S \mathcal{O}_S} \mathcal{H})
\]

by considering a flat resolution of \( \mathcal{H} \) and an injective resolution of \( \mathcal{G} \).

(2) We have \( D'F := R\mathcal{H}om_{\rho'_*p^{-1}_S \mathcal{O}_S}(F, p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S) \). Recall that \( \rho'_* \) commutes with \( \mathcal{H}om \) and \( R\mathcal{H}om \) hence

\[
\rho'_* D'F \simeq R\mathcal{H}om_{\rho'_*p^{-1}_S \mathcal{O}_S}(\rho'_*F, \rho'_*p^{-1}_S \mathcal{O}_S).
\]

Therefore, the desired morphism \( (3.18) \) is obtained from \( (3.19) \) with \( \mathcal{F} = \rho'_*F, \mathcal{G} = \rho'_*p^{-1}_S \mathcal{O}_S, \mathcal{H} = \mathcal{L} \).

To prove that it is an isomorphism it is sufficient to consider a locally finite covering of \( U \times S \) by open subsets of the form \( U' \times V \), \( U' \in \text{Op}(U_{\text{sa}}), V \in \text{Op}(S_{\text{sa}}), \)
such that $F|_{U \times V}$ admits a free $p^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S$-resolution $F^*$ of finite length. It follows that $\rho_* F^*$ is a $\mathcal{H}\omega_{p^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S}(-, \mathcal{T})$-injective resolution of $\rho'_* F|_{U \times V}$, for any $\mathcal{T} \in \text{Mod}(\rho'_* p^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S|_{U \times V})$. Hence we are reduced to the case $F = p^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S$, which is clear.

**Corollary 3.20.** Let $F$ be a $p^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S$-coherent $S$-locally constant sheaf on $U \times S$. Then we have a natural isomorphism in $\text{Mod}_{\text{coh}}(\mathcal{D}_{U \times S/S})$:

$$RH^S(D'F)[-n] \simeq F \otimes_{p^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S} \mathcal{O}_{U \times S}$$

**Proof.** We have

$$RH^S(D'F)[-n] = \rho^{-1} R\mathcal{H}\omega_{\rho^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S}(\rho'_* D'F, \mathcal{O}_{U \times S}^t, \mathcal{F})$$

Then we apply (3.18) with $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{O}_{U \times S}^t$, recalling that $\rho^{-1}$ commutes with tensor products and that $\rho^{-1} \mathcal{O}_{U \times S}^t \simeq \mathcal{O}_{U \times S}$, q.e.d.

**Lemma 3.21.** With the preceding notations, let $F \in D^b_{\mathbb{R}^e}(p^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S)$. Then there are natural isomorphisms in $D^b(\mathcal{D}_{U \times S/S})$:

(3.21*) $TH^S(jF) \simeq \rho^{-1} Rj_* R\mathcal{H}\omega_{\rho^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S}(\rho'_* F, j^{-1} \mathcal{D}^b_{\mathcal{O}_{U \times S}^t})$,

(3.21**) $RH^S(jF)[-d] \simeq \rho^{-1} Rj_* R\mathcal{H}\omega_{\rho^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S}(\rho'_* F, j^{-1} \mathcal{O}_{U \times S}^{t,S})$.

Moreover, if $U = X \setminus D$, where $D$ is a normal crossing divisor, and $F$ is $p^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S$-locally free of finite rank,

$$RH^S(jF)[-d]$$

is concentrated in degree zero.

**Proof.** The proofs of (3.21*) and (3.21**) are similar so we only prove (3.21**). Let us start by noting that, from [11] (2.4.4), Prop.2.4.4, one deduces an isomorphism of functors on $D^b(C_{X_{\text{sa}} \times S_{\text{sa}}})$

$$R\mathcal{H}\omega_{\rho'_* j_! \mathcal{O}_{U \times S}^t}(\cdot) \to Rj_* R\mathcal{H}\omega_{\rho'_* \mathcal{O}_{U \times S}^t}(\rho'_* j_! \mathcal{O}_{U \times S}^t, j^{-1}(\cdot)) \simeq Rj_* j^{-1}(\cdot)$$

using the following facts:

- $\rho'_* j_! \mathcal{O}_{U \times S}^t = (j_! \mathcal{O}_{U \times S})_{X_{\text{sa}} \times S_{\text{sa}}}$ since $X_{\text{sa}} \times S_{\text{sa}}$ is a $\mathcal{T}'$-space as explained in the beginning of this section.
- One derives isomorphism (2.4.4) of loc. cit. using injective resolutions since $j^{-1}$ transforms injective objects into injective objects.

We have:

$$RH^S(jF) \simeq \rho^{-1} R\mathcal{H}\omega_{\rho^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S}(\rho'_* j_! \mathcal{O}_{U \times S}^t, \mathcal{O}_{X \times S}^{t,S})$$

$$\simeq \rho^{-1} R\mathcal{H}\omega_{\rho^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S}(\rho'_* (Rj_* F \otimes j_! \mathcal{O}_{U \times S}), \mathcal{O}_{X \times S}^{t,S})$$

$$(1) \simeq \rho^{-1} R\mathcal{H}\omega_{\rho^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S}(\rho'_* Rj_* F \otimes \rho'_* j_! \mathcal{O}_{U \times S}, \mathcal{O}_{X \times S}^{t,S})$$

$$\simeq \rho^{-1} R\mathcal{H}\omega_{\rho^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S}(\rho'_* Rj_* F, R\mathcal{H}\omega_{\rho^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S}(\rho'_* j_! \mathcal{O}_{U \times S}, \mathcal{O}_{X \times S}^{t,S}))$$

$$(2) \simeq \rho^{-1} R\mathcal{H}\omega_{\rho^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S}(Rj_* \rho'_* F, Rj_* j^{-1} \mathcal{O}_{X \times S}^{t,S})$$

$$(3) \simeq \rho^{-1} Rj_* R\mathcal{H}\omega_{\rho^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S}(\rho'_* F, j^{-1} \mathcal{O}_{X \times S}^{t,S}).$$
Let $U$ be given by Proposition 3.9 and Theorem 2.6 with respect to $\exp(0)$, hence, by the assumption on $H$ (3.22), $R$ is also concentrated in degree zero.

Let us identify $\rho_s$ of $\rho$ that, on any open set of the form $U$ of the open sets of the form $\delta_{\rho} x$ which are tempered in $\rho = \sum_{\rho} \rho |_{\rho}$ of $\rho$ and $\rho_{\rho} = \sum_{\rho} \rho |_{\rho}$ of $\rho_{\rho}$ and $\rho = \sum_{\rho} \rho |_{\rho}$ of $\rho_{\rho}$.

Note that, according to Example 3.17(1), the result is true if $F$ is constant. Note also that the commutativity of $\rho^{-1}$ with $j^{-1}$ together with Corollary 3.20 imply that $\text{RH}^S(jF)[\rho^{-1}F] = \text{RH}^S(jF)[\rho^{-1}F] = \text{RH}^S(jF)[\rho^{-1}F]$ is concentrated in degree zero. By [15 Prop. 5.2(i)] and the exactness of $j^{-1}$, $j^{-1} \Omega^S_{X \times S}$ is concentrated in degree zero, hence, by the assumption on $F$

$$R(\mathcal{H}om_{\rho_s} \rho_s^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S,F,j^{-1} \Omega^S_{X \times S})$$

is also concentrated in degree zero.

Let us assume that $D = \{x_1, \ldots, x_d = 0\}$ where $(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ are local coordinates in a neighbourhood $\text{nb}_X(x_o)$ of $x_o \in D$. Let also $s$ denote a local coordinate in $W \subset S$.

Let us identify $\text{nb}_D(x_o)$ with an open subset of $\mathbb{C}^n$ and $W$ to an open subset in $\mathbb{C}$. Let $U'$ denote an open ball in $\text{nb}_D(x_o)$ and $V$ denote an open ball in $W$. Let $G$ and

$$(T_i(s), A_i(s))_{i=1,\ldots,d}, \quad s \in V$$

be given by Proposition A.9 and Theorem 2.6 with respect to $F$, such that $T_i(s) = \exp(-2\pi i A_i(s)), i = 1, \ldots, d$.

Let $\phi$ be a section of $\mathcal{H}om_{\rho_s} \rho_s^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S(F,j^{-1} \Omega^S_{X \times S})$ defined on $(U' \setminus D) \times V$. Note that, on any open set of the form $\gamma \times V$ with $\gamma$ open subanalytic simply connected in $U' \setminus D$,

$$\exp(A_1(s) \log x_1) \cdots \exp(A_d(s) \log x_d)$$

is a matrix with holomorphic entries which are tempered in $X \times V$ (cf. [15 Ex. 5.1]). Then, the $\rho_s^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S$ linearity of $\phi$ implies that

$$\exp(A_1(s) \log x_1) \cdots \exp(A_d(s) \log x_d) \phi$$

is a well-defined section of $\mathcal{H}om_{\rho_s} \rho_s^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S(F,j^{-1} \Omega^S_{X \times S})$ on $(U' \setminus D) \times V$. Since the open sets of the form $(U' \setminus D) \times V$ form a basis of the topology in $U_{X,n} \times S$,

this means that the multiplication by $\prod_i \exp(A_i(s) \log x_i)$ defines an isomorphism

(3.22) $\mathcal{H}om_{\rho_s} \rho_s^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S(F,j^{-1} \Omega^S_{X \times S}) \simeq \mathcal{H}om_{\rho_s} \rho_s^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S(G,j^{-1} \Omega^S_{X \times S})$

where $p^{-1}G$ is $S$-constant and free. Therefore the righthand side of (3.22) is isomorphic to $(j^{-1} \Omega^S_{X \times S})^\ell$. By the $\Gamma(U' \times V', \mathcal{O}_S)$-acyclicity of $\Omega^S_{X \times S}$ for arbitrary relatively compact subanalytic sets $U'$ and $V'$ in $X$ and $S$ respectively (cf. [15 Prop. 5.2(i)]), we have $R_j s^{-1} \Omega^S_{X \times S} \simeq j_s^{-1} \Omega^S_{X \times S}$, that is, it is concentrated in degree zero, hence $\text{TH}^S(jF)$ is concentrated in degree zero. Moreover, by the construction, the isomorphism (3.22) preserves the actions of $j^{-1} \rho_s \partial_X \mathcal{O}_S$-modules and of $j^{-1} \rho_s \partial_{\mathcal{O}_S}$-modules. Thus, by (3.13) and (3.22) induces an isomorphism of $\rho^{-1} \partial_X \mathcal{O}_S$-modules, hence of $\rho^{-1} \partial_X \mathcal{O}_S \simeq \partial_{\mathcal{O}_S}$-modules

$$\text{RH}^S(jF)[-n] \simeq \text{RH}^S(jF \rho^{-1}G)[-n].$$

So we may assume from the beginning that $F$ is constant and the result follows. q.e.d.
3.6. Functorial properties. Let \( f : Y \to X \) be a morphism of real or complex analytic manifolds. We shall still denote by \( f \) the associated morphism \( f \times \text{Id}_S : Y \times S \to X \times S \). We shall study the associated derived functor \( \nu f_* \). We begin with the relative version of \[\text{[6 Th. 4.1]}\]:

**Theorem 3.23.** Let \( f : Y \to X \) be a morphism of real analytic manifolds, let \( F \in \mathbb{D}_b^{\mathbb{R}c}(py^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S) \), and assume that \( f \) is proper on \( \text{Supp} F \). Then we have a canonical isomorphism in \( \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{O}_{X \times S}/S) \):

\[
\nu f_* \text{TH}^S(F) \simeq \text{TH}^S(Rf_* F).
\]

Proof. We can replace \( F \) with a complex as in Proposition 3.4 and we argue by induction on its length, so it is sufficient to assume that \( F \) is of the form \( C_{U \times V} \otimes p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S \), where \( U \) (resp. \( V \)) is a relatively compact subanalytic open subset of \( Y \) (resp. \( S \)). In that case, one has \( \text{TH}^S(F) \simeq T\mathcal{H}\text{om}(C_{U \times V}, \mathcal{D}b_{Y \times S}) \). On the other hand

\[
Rf_*(C_{U \times V} \otimes p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S) \simeq Rf_*(C_{U \times V}) \otimes p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S
\]

hence

\[
\text{TH}^S(Rf_*(C_{U \times V} \otimes p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S)) \simeq T\mathcal{H}\text{om}(Rf_*(C_U), \mathcal{D}b_{X \times S}).
\]

Therefore the statement follows by the absolute case in \[\text{[6 Th. 4.1]}\]. q.e.d.

Recalling 3.13 and adapting \[\text{[6 Lem. 7.2]}\] one obtains:

**Theorem 3.24.** Let \( f : Y \to X \) be a morphism of complex analytic manifolds, let \( F \in \mathbb{D}_b^{\mathbb{C}c}(py^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S) \), and assume that \( f \) is proper on \( \text{Supp} F \). Then we have a canonical isomorphism in \( \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{O}_{X \times S}/S) \):

\[
\nu f_* \text{RH}^S(F) \simeq \text{RH}^S(Rf_* F).
\]

**Proposition 3.25.** For any \( F \in \mathbb{D}_b^{\mathbb{R}c}(py^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S) \) and any \( s_0 \in S \), there is a natural morphism

\[
\text{Li}_{s_0}^* \text{RH}^S(F)[-d_X] = \text{RH}^S(F)[-d_X]
\]

which is an isomorphism, where we identify \( X \) with \( X \times \{s_0\} \) and \( X_{sa} \) with \( X_{sa} \times \{s_0\} \).

Proof. Let us construct the morphism. We have

\[
\text{Li}_{s_0}^* \text{RH}^S(F)[-d_X] = p^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_S/\mathcal{O}_{s_0}) \otimes p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S \text{RH}^S(F)[-d_X]
\]

\[
\simeq \rho^{-1}(\rho'_m(p^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_S/\mathcal{O}_{s_0})) \otimes p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S \text{RH}^S(F)[X_S] \mathcal{O}_{X \times S}^{\mathcal{L}_X})
\]

\[
\simeq \rho^{-1} \mathcal{H}\text{om}(\rho'_m(p^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_S/\mathcal{O}_{s_0})) \otimes p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S \mathcal{O}_{X \times S}^{\mathcal{L}_X})
\]

\[
\simeq \rho^{-1} \mathcal{H}\text{om}(\rho'_m(p^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_S/\mathcal{O}_{s_0})) \otimes p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S \mathcal{O}_{X \times S}^{\mathcal{L}_X})
\]

where \((*)\) uses Corollary 3.6[3]. So it remains to show

\[
\rho'_m(p^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_S/\mathcal{O}_{s_0})) \otimes p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S \mathcal{O}_{X \times S}^{\mathcal{L}_X} \simeq \mathcal{O}_X
\]

Since \( \text{Li}_{s_0}^* \) commutes with \( \mathcal{H}\text{om}_\mathcal{O}_{X \times S}(\mathcal{O}_{X \times S}^{\mathcal{L}_X}, \bullet) \) it is sufficient to show

\[
\rho'_m(p^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_S/\mathcal{O}_{s_0})) \otimes p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S \mathcal{D}b_{X \times S}^{\mathcal{L}_X} \simeq \mathcal{D}b_{X}^{\mathcal{L}_X}
\]
Taking any local coordinate $s$ on $S$ centered at $s_0$, this amounts to showing
\[ (\Gamma(U \times V; \mathcal{D}b^{t,S}_{X \times S})) \xrightarrow{\sim} (\Gamma(U \times V; \mathcal{D}b^{t,S}_{X \times S})) \]
for any relatively compact open subsets $U \subset X$, $V \subset S$. We note that
\begin{itemize}
  \item $\Gamma(U \times V; \mathcal{D}b^{t,S}_{X \times S}) = \Gamma(X \times V; \mathcal{H}om(U \times S, \mathcal{D}b_{X \times S}))$,
  \item $\mathcal{L}i^{*}_{s} \mathcal{H}om(U \times S, \mathcal{D}b_{X \times S}) \simeq \mathcal{H}om(U, \mathcal{D}b_{X})$ (cf. \cite[Th. 4.5 (4.8)]{10}).
\end{itemize}
Therefore
\[ (\Gamma(X \times V; \mathcal{H}om(U \times S, \mathcal{D}b_{X \times S})) \xrightarrow{\sim} (\Gamma(X \times V; \mathcal{H}om(U \times S, \mathcal{D}b_{X \times S}))
\]
is quasi-isomorphic to
\[ \Gamma(X; \mathcal{H}om(U, \mathcal{D}b_{X})) = \Gamma(U; \mathcal{D}b^{t}_X), \]
which gives the desired result.

4. Proof of the main results

In order to apply the results of \S\S3.2-3.6 we continue assuming that $d_S = 1$.

**Remark 4.1 (The locally constant case).** In view of Corollary 3.20 and Remark A.10 Theorem 3 is true if $F$ is an $S$-locally constant sheaf. Similarly, the isomorphism of Theorem 5 holds for $\mathcal{M} = F \otimes p^{-1}O_{X \times S}$. Moreover, we recover Deligne’s Riemann-Hilbert correspondence by means of RH$^S$ as an equivalence between the category of $S$-local systems on $X \times S$ and the category of coherent $\mathcal{O}_{X \times S}$-modules endowed with a relative flat connexion.

4.1. Proof of Theorem 3 We first consider the setting of Section 2.2. Given an $S$-locally constant sheaf $F$ of $\mathcal{O}_{X \times D}O_S$-modules, we set $\widetilde{E_F} := \mathcal{O}_{(X \times D) \times S} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{X \times S}^\dagger F$.

The $\mathcal{O}_{X \times S}$-module $j_!E_F$ carries a natural structure of $\mathcal{D}X_{X/S}$-module. According to Corollary 2.8 if $F$ is $p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S$-coherent, $\widetilde{E_F}$ is regular holonomic and has a characteristic variety contained in $(\pi^{-1}(D) \times S) \cup (T^*_X X \times S)$, where $\pi$ is the projection from $T^*X$ to $X$. Moreover $\widetilde{E_F} \simeq \mathcal{E}_F[(-D)]$, hence $\mathcal{R}T^*_{[D \times S]} \mathcal{E}_F = 0$.

**Lemma 4.2.** Assume that $F$ is $p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S$-locally free of finite rank. Then we have, functorially in $F$,
\[ \widetilde{E_F} \simeq \mathcal{R}H^S(j_!D^*F)[-d_X]. \]

**Proof.** We first rewrite the right-hand side as $\mathcal{R}H^S(j_!D^*F)[-d_X]$. Indeed, since $D^*F = \mathcal{S}ol \mathcal{E}_F$ on $X \times D$, we have a natural morphism $j_!D^*F \to \mathcal{S}ol \mathcal{E}_F$. We will prove that it is an isomorphism. Since both complexes are $S$-C-constructible, we are left with proving the same property after applying $\mathcal{L}i^{*}_{s_0}$ for any $s_0 \in S$, according to \cite[Prop. 2.2.]{16}.

On the other hand, $\mathcal{L}i^{*}_{s_0} \mathcal{S}ol \mathcal{E}_F = \mathcal{S}ol \mathcal{L}i^{*}_{s_0} \overline{\mathcal{E}_F}$ after \cite[Prop. 2.1.]{16}, and $\mathcal{S}ol \mathcal{L}i^{*}_{s_0} \overline{\mathcal{E}_F} = \mathcal{S}ol \mathcal{i}^{*}_{s_0} \overline{\mathcal{E}_F}$ since $\overline{\mathcal{E}_F}$ is strict (Corollary 2.8). Moreover, $\mathcal{i}^{*}_{s_0} \overline{\mathcal{E}_F} = \mathcal{i}^{*}_{s_0} \mathcal{E}_F$ (Lemma 2.12). Similarly, one checks that $\mathcal{L}i^{*}_{s_0}j_!D^*F = j_!D^* \mathcal{i}^{*}_{s_0} F$. It is well-known that $j_!D^* \mathcal{i}^{*}_{s_0} F \to \mathcal{S}ol \mathcal{i}^{*}_{s_0} \mathcal{E}_F$ is an isomorphism, hence the desired assertion.
According to Lemma 3.21, the complex \( R^jH(j_!D^!|F]|-d_X| \) is concentrated in degree zero, and according to Lemma 3.18 (with \( \mathcal{H} = j^{-1}\mathcal{O}_{X\times S}^{[\alpha]} \)), and the \( p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S \)-flatness of \( F \) we have
\[
R^jH(j_!D^!|F]|-d_X| \simeq \rho^{-1}_*R\mathcal{H}om_{\rho_*\mathcal{O}_X}(\rho_*D^!|F, j^{-1}\mathcal{O}_{X\times S}^{[\alpha]})
\]
\[
\simeq \rho^{-1}_*Rj_*R\mathcal{H}om_{\rho_*\mathcal{O}_X}(\rho_*F, j^{-1}\mathcal{O}_{X\times S}^{[\alpha]})
\]
\[
\simeq \rho^{-1}_*Rj_*\rho_*\mathcal{O}_S^{-1}j^{-1}\mathcal{O}_{X\times S}^{[\alpha]}.
\]
We shall prove that \( \rho^{-1}_*Rj_*\rho_*\mathcal{O}_S^{-1}j^{-1}\mathcal{O}_{X\times S}^{[\alpha]} \) coincides with \( \tilde{E}_F \). Firstly, applying the commutation of \( \rho^{-1} \) with \( j^{-1} \) together Corollary 3.20 entails that \( \rho^{-1}_*Rj_*\rho_*\mathcal{O}_S^{-1}j^{-1}\mathcal{O}_{X\times S}^{[\alpha]} \) and \( \tilde{E}_F \) coincide on \( (X \setminus D) \times S \). Therefore it is enough to prove that, for each \((y, s_0) \in D \times S \), for any \( W \in \text{Op}(X) \) running in a basis of neighborhoods of \( y \) and for any \( V \in \text{Op}(S_{s_0}) \) running in a basis of neighborhoods of \( s_0 \), we have
\[
\lim_{\substack{V' \in \text{Op}(S_{s_0}), s_0 \in V', V \in V \\ U \in \text{Op}(X_{s_0}), y \in U, U \subseteq W}} \Gamma((U \setminus D) \times V'; \rho_*F \otimes \rho_*\mathcal{O}_S^{-1}j^{-1}\mathcal{O}_{X\times S}^{[\alpha]}) = \Gamma((W \setminus D) \times V; \tilde{E}_F).
\]
Recall that, by definition of \( \otimes \), the subanalytic sheaf \( \rho_*F \otimes \rho_*\mathcal{O}_S^{-1}j^{-1}\mathcal{O}_{X\times S}^{[\alpha]} \) is the sheaf associated to the presheaf defined by the formula:
\[
\omega \times \omega' \mapsto \Gamma((\omega \times \omega'; F) \otimes \omega \times \omega'; j^{-1}\mathcal{O}_{X\times S}^{[\alpha]}) \quad \omega \in \text{Op}((X \setminus D)_{s_0}), \omega' \in \text{Op}(s_{s_0}).
\]
(b) Therefore a section \( h \) in
\[
\Gamma((U \setminus D) \times V'; \rho_*F \otimes \rho_*\mathcal{O}_S^{-1}j^{-1}\mathcal{O}_{X\times S}^{[\alpha]})
\]
is uniquely determined by the data of an open covering of \( U \setminus D \) by simply connected Stein open subanalytic sets \((U_{\beta})_{\beta \in B} \) and of a family \((h_{\beta})_{\beta \in B} \) of vectors of \( \ell \) holomorphic functions, \( h_{\beta} = (h_{i, \beta})_{i = 1, \ldots, \ell}, \Gamma_0 \) such that, for each \( i = 1, \ldots, \ell \), \( h_{i, \beta} \) is a holomorphic function defined in \( U_{\beta} \times V' \) tempered in \( X \times V' \) and such that the \( h_{\beta} \) have the monodromy of \( F \).

Taking local coordinates \((x_1, \ldots, x_n) \) in \( X \), \( s \) in \( S \), such that \( D \) is given by an equation \( x_1 \cdots x_d = 0 \) in a neighborhood of \( y = 0 \in D \), we may assume that
\[
W = B_{\delta}(0) = \{(x_1, \ldots, x_n), |x_j| < \delta, j = 1, \ldots, d, \quad V = B_\varepsilon(s_0),
\]
\[
U = B_\delta(0) \quad \text{and} \quad V' = B_\varepsilon(s_0),
\]
for some \( \delta > 0 \) sufficiently small and arbitrary \( \varepsilon \) satisfying \( 0 < \varepsilon < \delta \).

(1) Let \( f \in \Gamma((W \setminus D) \times V; \tilde{E}_F) \). We can decompose \( W \setminus D \) as a union of a finite family \((W_{\alpha, \varepsilon_\alpha})_{\alpha \in A, \varepsilon_\alpha > 0} \) of open convex subsets such that, for each \( (\alpha, \varepsilon_\alpha) \) and for each \( U, W_{\alpha, \varepsilon_\alpha} \cap U := U_{\alpha, \varepsilon_\alpha} \) is a convex open subset (hence Stein) in the conditions of Definition 2.5.

For each \( \alpha \in A \) we can choose an isomorphism
\[
\psi_{\alpha, \varepsilon_\alpha} : F|_{W_{\alpha, \varepsilon_\alpha} \times V} \simeq p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S[F|_{W_{\alpha, \varepsilon_\alpha} \times V}]
\]
which induces an isomorphism
\[
\phi_{\alpha, \varepsilon_\alpha} : \tilde{E}_F|_{W_{\alpha, \varepsilon_\alpha} \times V} \simeq \mathcal{O}_S[F|_{W_{\alpha, \varepsilon_\alpha} \times V}].
\]
Then, setting $\phi_{a,\varepsilon}(x) := f_{a,\varepsilon}$, the family $(f_{a,\varepsilon})_{a \in A}$ has the monodromy of $F$.

Let $f_{i,\alpha,\varepsilon}$ denote the $i$ component of $f_{a,\varepsilon}$, $i = 1, \ldots, \ell$. By construction, each $f_{i,\alpha,\varepsilon}$ is holomorphic (hence tempered) at any $(x, s)$ such that $x \in \partial U_{a,\varepsilon} \setminus D$ and $s \in V$. Hence, by [15] Prop. 5.8, $f_{i,\alpha,\varepsilon}$ satisfies the estimation of Definition 2.5 if and only if, for each $i = 1, \ldots, \ell$, $\alpha \in A$, $f_{i,\alpha,\varepsilon}|_{U_{a,\varepsilon} \times V}$ is tempered at $X \times X'$.

Therefore, the family $(f_{a,\varepsilon})_{a \in A}$ defines an element of

$$
\Gamma((U \setminus D) \times V'; \rho^*F \otimes p_{X,X}^{-1} \otimes j^{-1} \mathcal{E}^t_{X \times S}).
$$

With $\varepsilon \to \delta$ we obtain $f$ as a section on $(W \setminus D) \times V$ of

$$
\rho^*Rj_*(\rho^*F \otimes p_{X,X}^{-1} \otimes j^{-1} \mathcal{E}^t_{X \times S}).
$$

(2) By the characterization of the elements of

$$
\Gamma((U \setminus D) \times V'; \rho^*F \otimes p_{X,X}^{-1} \otimes j^{-1} \mathcal{E}^t_{X \times S})
$$
given in (b), the converse is similar. q.e.d.

**Lemma 4.3.** Let $F$ be an $S$-locally constant coherent $p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S$-module on $X \setminus D$. Then $\text{RH}^S(j_!(F)) \in D^b_{\text{hol}}(\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S})$.

**Proof.** One considers the exact sequence of $S$-local systems

$$
0 \to F_{\text{tors}} \to F \to F_{\text{if}} \to 0
$$

where $F_{\text{tors}}$ denotes the $S$-local system of $p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S$-torsion sections of $F$ and $F_{\text{if}}$ denotes the quotient $F/F_{\text{tors}}$. According to Lemma 4.2 and Theorem 2.6, the result holds for $F_{\text{if}}$. By the functoriality of $\text{RH}^S$, it will hold for $F$ provided it holds for $F_{\text{tors}}$.

So we now assume that $F$ is a torsion module. By definition, $F$ is $p_{X,X}^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S$-coherent so the support of $F$ is contained in $p_{X,X}^{-1}S_0$, where $S_0$ is a discrete subset of $S$. Let us consider $s_o \in S_0$, $x_o \in D$ and let us prove that $\text{RH}^S(j_!(F))$ is regular holonomic in a neighborhood of $(x_o, s_o)$. If $s$ is a local coordinate vanishing at $s_o$, we can choose a power $N$ such that $s^NF = 0$. Arguing by induction on $N$, one easily reduces to the case $N = 1$. In that case, $F$ is isomorphic to $F' \otimes \mathcal{O}_S/s\mathcal{O}_S$ for some $\mathcal{C}$-local system $F'$ on $X \setminus D$. We have

$$
\text{RH}^S(j_!(F)) \simeq \rho^{*-1}R\mathcal{H}\!\text{om}_{p_{X,X}^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S}(\rho^*j_!(F) \mathcal{E}^t_{X \times S}), \mathcal{E}^t_{X \times S}).
$$

On the other hand

$$
\rho^*j_!(F' \otimes \mathcal{O}_S/s\mathcal{O}_S) \simeq j_!((F' \otimes \mathcal{C}_S) \otimes p_{X,X}^{-1}(s\mathcal{O}_S)),
$$

hence, according to [15] Prop. 4.7(1)], we get

$$
\text{RH}^S(j_!(F')) \simeq R\mathcal{H}\!\text{om}_{p_{X,X}^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S}(p_{X,X}^{-1}(s\mathcal{O}_S)), T\mathcal{H}\!\text{om}(j_!(F' \otimes \mathcal{C}_S), \mathcal{O}_{X \times S})).
$$

Since $T\mathcal{H}\!\text{om}(j_!(F' \otimes \mathcal{C}_S, \mathcal{O}_{X \times S})$ is in $\text{Mod}_{\text{hol}}(\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S})$, the result follows. q.e.d.
End of the proof of Theorem 3. We have the tools to follow the outline of Kashiwara’s proof in the absolute case [6 §7.3]. We may assume that $F$ is an $S$-C-constructible sheaf. Then we argue by induction on the dimension of a closed analytic set $Z$ such that $Z \times S \subset \text{Supp} \ F$. Let $Z_0$ be a closed analytic subset of $Z$ such that

1. $F|_{(Z \smallsetminus Z_0) \times S}$ is locally constant over $p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S$.
2. $Z \smallsetminus Z_0$ is non-singular.

By the induction hypothesis, $R\mathcal{H}^\delta(F_{Z_0 \times S})$ belongs to $D^b_{\text{hol}}(\mathcal{H}_{X \times S/S})$. So we may assume that $F_{Z_0 \times S} = 0$. The question is local on $Z$. Consider then a projective morphism $\pi : X' \to X$ such that $X'$ is non-singular and $\pi(X') = Z$, $Z_0' := \pi^{-1}(Z_0)$ is a normal crossing divisor in $X'$ and $\pi : X' \smallsetminus Z_0' \to Z \smallsetminus Z_0$ is an isomorphism. Let $F' = \pi^{-1}(F)$. Then we obtain that $F'|_{Z_0' \times S} = 0$, $F'(X' \smallsetminus Z_0') \times S$ is locally constant, and $R\pi_* F' = F$. Now the first part of Theorem 3 follows straightforwardly from Proposition 3.24 and Lemma 4.3.

Proof of Corollary 4. Set $M = R\mathcal{H}^\delta(F)$. By Proposition 2, it is enough to check that, if $F$ and $DF$ are perverse, then so are $\mathcal{P}\text{Sol} \ M$ and $\mathcal{P}\text{DR} \ M$. But $\mathcal{P}\text{Sol} \ M \simeq F$ by Theorem 3 and Lemma 3.16 gives $\mathcal{P}\text{DR} \ M \simeq DF$. q.e.d.

4.2. Proof of Theorem 5. Let $\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}$ be holonomic $\mathcal{H}_{X \times S/S}$-modules and let $F$ be an object of $D^b_{\mathcal{C},c}(p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S)$. Recall (cf. [9] (2.6.7)) that we have a natural isomorphism in $D(p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S)$:

$$R\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}_{X \times S/S}}(\mathcal{M}, R\text{Hom}_{p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S}(F, \mathcal{H}_{X \times S})) \simeq R\text{Hom}_{p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S}(F, \mathcal{M} \cdot \mathcal{N}),$$

which is bi-functorial with respect to $\mathcal{M}, F$. By composing with (3.15), we obtain a bi-functorial morphism

$$R\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}_{X \times S/S}}(\mathcal{M}, R\mathcal{H}^\delta(F) [-d_X]) \to R\text{Hom}_{p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S}(F, \mathcal{M} \cdot \mathcal{N}).$$

Choosing $F = \mathcal{P}\text{Sol} \ N$ finally produces a bi-functorial morphism

$$R\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}_{X \times S/S}}(\mathcal{M}, R\mathcal{H}^\delta(\mathcal{P}\text{Sol} \ N)) \to R\text{Hom}_{p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S}(\mathcal{M} \cdot \mathcal{N}, \mathcal{P}\text{Sol} \ M).$$

If (4.4) is an isomorphism, then by taking global sections we find a bi-functorial isomorphism

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}_{X \times S/S}}(\mathcal{M}, R\mathcal{H}^\delta(\mathcal{P}\text{Sol} \ N)) \to \text{Hom}_{p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S}(\mathcal{M} \cdot \mathcal{N}, \mathcal{P}\text{Sol} \ M)$$

and the isomorphism $(\ast)$ stated in Theorem 5 is obtained as that corresponding to $\text{Id}_{\mathcal{P}\text{Sol} \ M}$ when $N = M$, while $(\ast\ast)$ follows by applying $(\ast)$ to $N$. We consider the following three statements.

1. If $\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}$ underlie objects of $\mathcal{MTM\text{reg}}(X)$, then the complex

$$R\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}_{X \times S/S}}(\mathcal{M}, R\mathcal{H}^\delta(\mathcal{P}\text{Sol} \ N))$$

is $S$-C-constructible.

2. If $\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}$ underlie objects of $\mathcal{MTM\text{reg}}(X)$, then (4.4) is an isomorphism.

3. If $\mathcal{M}$ underlies an object of $\mathcal{MTM\text{reg}}(X)$, then so does $R\mathcal{H}^\delta(\mathcal{P}\text{Sol} \ M)$. 


We also denote by \([a]_{n}\) (resp. \([b]_{n}\), \([c]_{n}\)) the statement \([a]\) (resp. \([b]\), \([c]\)) for \(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}\) with support in \(X\) of dimension \(\leq n\). The first part of Theorem 5 follows from \([b]_{n}\) for any \(n \geq 0\) by setting \(\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{M}\). We will prove \([b]_{n}\) for any \(n \geq 0\), which will be enough, according to the lemma below.

**Lemma 4.5.** For any \(n \geq 0\), the statements \([a]_{n}\), \([b]_{n}\) and \([c]_{n}\) are equivalent.

Notice already that \([b]_{n}\) holds true. We will prove that so does \([a]_{n}\) by applying the functor \(Li_{s_{o}}^{\ast}\) for any \(s_{o} \in S\), to reduce to \([b]_{n}\) and \([c]_{n}\).

Assume that \(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}\) underlie objects of \(\text{MTM}^{\text{reg}}(X)\) and have support of dimension \(\leq n\). According to \([a]_{n}\) and to \([16]\) Prop. 2.2, \([4.4]\) is an isomorphism as soon as \(Li_{s_{o}}^{\ast}(4.4)\) is an isomorphism for any \(s_{o} \in S\), since we already know that \(\mathbf{R}\mathcal{H}\text{om}_{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbf{Sol}, \mathcal{N}, \mathcal{M})\) is \(-\mathcal{C}\)-constructible, as \(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}\) are so (cf. \([16]\) Th. 3.7).

On the other hand, arguing as for \([16]\) Prop. 2.1 by using \([7]\) (A.10)] (together with \([9]\) (2.6.7))), \(Li_{s_{o}}^{\ast}(4.4)\) is the morphism

\[\mathbf{R}\mathcal{H}\text{om}_{\mathcal{B}}(Li_{s_{o}}^{\ast}\mathcal{M}, Li_{s_{o}}^{\ast}\mathbf{R}\mathbb{H}^{\ast}(\mathbf{Sol}\mathcal{N})) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}\mathcal{H}\text{om}_{\mathbb{C}}(Li_{s_{o}}^{\ast}\mathcal{N}, Li_{s_{o}}^{\ast}\mathcal{M}),\]

and still by \([16]\) Prop. 2.1, we can replace the right-hand side with

\[\mathbf{R}\mathcal{H}\text{om}_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathcal{S}ol Li_{s_{o}}^{\ast}\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{S}ol Li_{s_{o}}^{\ast}\mathcal{M}).\]

By the strictness of \(\mathcal{M}\) underlying an object of \(\mathbf{MTM}(X)\), we have \(Li_{s_{o}}^{\ast}\mathcal{M} = i_{s_{o}}^{\ast}\mathcal{M}\) and, for \(\mathcal{M}\) underlying an object of \(\text{MTM}^{\text{reg}}(X)\), \(i_{s_{o}}^{\ast}\mathcal{M}\) is regular holonomic. The same property applies to \(\mathcal{N}\). On the other hand, by Proposition \([4.25]\) we can replace \(Li_{s_{o}}^{\ast}\mathbf{R}\mathbb{H}^{\ast}(\mathbf{Sol}\mathcal{N})\) with \(\mathbf{T}\mathcal{H}\text{om}(Li_{s_{o}}^{\ast}\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{O}_{X}) = \mathbf{T}\mathcal{H}\text{om}(\mathcal{S}ol i_{s_{o}}^{\ast}\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{O}_{X})\). In such a way, \(Li_{s_{o}}^{\ast}(4.4)\) is an isomorphism, according to \([6]\) Cor. 8.6, and this ends the proof of \([a]_{n}\).

**Proof of \([a]_{n} \Rightarrow [b]_{n}\).** This is an immediate consequence of Proposition 4.6 below.

**Proposition 4.6.** Let \(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N} \in \text{Mod}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}}}(\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{X} \times \mathbb{S}})\) and assume that both \(\mathcal{M}\) and \(\mathcal{N}\) underlie an object of \(\text{MTM}(X)\). Then \(\mathbf{R}\mathcal{H}\text{om}_{\mathcal{B}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})\) is \(-\mathcal{C}\)-constructible.

**Proof.** We shall apply the following relative versions of Lemmas 1.8, 1.9 and Proposition 4.7 of \([5]\). Since they are trivial adaptations of the original ones, we omit their proof.

**Lemma 4.7.** Let \(\mathcal{M} \in \mathbf{D}^{b}(\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{X} \times \mathbb{S}})\) and \(\mathcal{N} \in \mathbf{D}^{b}(\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{X} \times \mathbb{S}})\). Then

\[\mathbf{R}\mathcal{H}\text{om}_{\mathcal{B}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) \simeq \mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{N}[\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{X} \times \mathbb{S}}[-d\mathcal{X}]]\]

**Lemma 4.8.** Let \(\mathcal{M} \in \mathbf{D}^{b}(\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{X} \times \mathbb{S}})\) and \(\mathcal{N} \in \mathbf{D}^{b}(\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{X} \times \mathbb{S}})\). Then we have an isomorphism

\[\mathbf{R}\mathcal{H}\text{om}_{\mathcal{B}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) \simeq \mathbf{R}\mathcal{H}\text{om}_{\mathcal{B}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})[d\mathcal{X}]\].
Lemma 4.9. Let $\mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{N}$ be two strict $\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S}$-modules. Then

$$\mathcal{M}^L \otimes_{\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S}} \mathcal{N} \simeq \mathcal{D}_X^*(\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N}),$$

where $X$ is identified to the diagonal of $X \times X$ by the inclusion $i_X$ and $\boxtimes$ denotes the external product over $p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S$.

Let us now return to the proof of Proposition 4.6. The assumption on $\mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{N}$ entail that $\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N}$ also underlies an object of $\text{MTM}$ according to [14, Prop. 11.4.6], so the same condition is satisfied by the cohomology groups of $\mathcal{D}_X^*(\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N})$, in particular they are holonomic. In view of Lemmas 4.7, 4.8 and 4.9, the result follows from [16, Th. 3.7] which entails that the de Rham complex of $\mathcal{D}_X^*(\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N})$ is $S$-C-constructible.

4.3. End of the proof of Theorem 5

Proof of (c) by induction on $n$. We assume any of (a) $n-1$, (b) $n-1$ and (c) $n-1$ is true, according to Lemma 4.5.

Reduction to the localized case. The main reason for restricting to the category of $\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S}$-modules underlying a regular mixed twistor $\mathcal{D}$-module is that, if $Y$ is an hypersurface in $X$, the localization morphism $\mathcal{M} \to \mathcal{M}(\ast Y)$ underlies a morphism in $\text{MTM}_{\text{reg}}$, as proved in [14, §11.2.2], where the localization functor for mixed twistor $\mathcal{D}$-modules is denoted by the symbol $[\ast Y]$. The localization enables us to argue by induction on the dimension of the support of $\mathcal{M}$.

Since the constructibility is a local property (cf. Section 1.2), the question is local on $X$. Let $Z \subset X$ denote the support of $\mathcal{M}$. Locally, there exists an hypersurface $Y$ in $X$ such that $Z^* := Z \setminus Z \cap Y$ is a nonempty smooth submanifold of $Z$ and $\mathcal{M}_{(X \setminus Y)}$ underlies the pushforward of a smooth object of $\text{MTM}_{\text{reg}}(Z^*)$ (i.e., an admissible variation of mixed twistor structure). Since the morphism $\mathcal{M} \to \mathcal{M}(\ast Y)$ underlies a morphism in $\text{MTM}_{\text{reg}}$, its kernel $\mathcal{I}$ and cokernel $\mathcal{M}'$ underlie objects of $\text{MTM}_{\text{reg}}$ and $\mathcal{M}', \mathcal{M}^\prime$ have support of dimension $\leq d_Z = n$.

Together with the inductive assumption, we also assume that (c) $n$ holds true for $\mathcal{M}(\ast Y)$, and it holds for the kernel and cokernel of $\mathcal{M} \to \mathcal{M}(\ast Y)$ by induction.

From the distinguished triangle

$$\text{RH}^S \mathcal{P}\text{Sol.} \mathcal{I} \to \text{RH}^S \mathcal{P}\text{Sol.} \mathcal{M}(\ast Y) \to \text{RH}^S \mathcal{P}\text{Sol.} \mathcal{M}'^\prime [1] +1$$

and according to Proposition 4.6 applied to the last two terms, we find that $R\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S}}(\mathcal{M}, \text{RH}^S(\mathcal{P}\text{Sol.} \mathcal{I}))$ is $S$-C-constructible. Then, from the distinguished triangle

$$\text{RH}^S \mathcal{P}\text{Sol.} \mathcal{M} \to \text{RH}^S \mathcal{P}\text{Sol.} \mathcal{I} \to \text{RH}^S \mathcal{P}\text{Sol.} \mathcal{M}' [1] +1$$

and Proposition 4.3 applied similarly, we conclude that

$$R\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_{X \times S/S}}(\mathcal{M}, \text{RH}^S(\mathcal{P}\text{Sol.} \mathcal{M}))$$

is $S$-C-constructible, that is, (a) $n$ for $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{M}$. Then (b) $n$ for $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{M}$ also holds, and then (c) $n$ for $\mathcal{M}$ too. q.e.d.
Proof of \([\ref{3.24}]\) in the localized case. Recall that we work locally on \(X\). We assume now that \(\mathcal{M}\) is as above and satisfies \(\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}(\ast Y)\). We can then choose a projective morphism \(\pi : X' \to X\) such that \(X'\) is a complex manifold, \(\pi^{-1}(Y) = D\) is a normal crossing divisor in \(X'\), and \(\pi\) induces an isomorphism \(X' \smallsetminus D \sim Z \sim Z \cap Y\) (hence \(d_{X'} = d_Z\)). We set \(\mathcal{M}' = (\pi^\ast \mathcal{M})(\ast D)/[d_Z - d_X]\). By [14, §11.2.2], \(\mathcal{M}'\) underlies an object of \(\text{MTM}^\varnothing(X')\), in particular it is in degree zero, and is therefore of D-type. Moreover, by Lemma 3.24 \([\ref{3.24}]\) holds for \(\mathcal{M}'\).

On the other hand, the adjunction isomorphism of Corollary 4.8 induces an isomorphism

\[
\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{D}(X \times S/\mathcal{S})}(\mathcal{M}'', \mathcal{M}') \sim \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{D}(Y \times S/\mathcal{S})}(\pi^\ast \mathcal{M}'', \mathcal{M})
\]

and \(\text{Id}_{\mathcal{M}'}\) provides the adjunction morphism \(\pi^\ast \mathcal{M}' \to \mathcal{M}\). Note that \(\pi^\ast \mathcal{M}' = \pi^\ast \mathcal{M}'\ast Y\), so finally \(\mathcal{M}' \sim \mathcal{M}\). We end the proof that (4.4) holds for \(\mathcal{M}\) by considering the isomorphisms

\[
\mathcal{M} \simeq \pi^\ast \mathcal{M}' \sim \pi^\ast \mathcal{M}' \sim \pi^\ast \mathcal{M}' \sim \pi^\ast \mathcal{M}(\ast Y) \sim \mathcal{M}(\ast Y) \sim \mathcal{M}. \tag{1.38}
\]

q.e.d.

Proof of the functoriality in Theorem 5. Let \(\varphi : \mathcal{M} \to \mathcal{N}\) be a morphism in the category \(\text{Mod}_{\text{hol}}(\mathcal{D}(X \times S))\) and assume that \(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}\) underlie objects of \(\text{MTM}^\varnothing(X)\), so that (4.4) is an isomorphism, according to the proof above. By the bi-functoriality of (4.4), we have a commutative diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{D}(X \times S/\mathcal{S})}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) & \sim & \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{D}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) \\
\downarrow \text{Id}_{\mathcal{M}} & & \downarrow \text{Id}_{\mathcal{N}} \\
\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{D}(X \times S/\mathcal{S})}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) & \sim & \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{D}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})
\end{array}
\]

If \(\eta_{\mathcal{M}} : \mathcal{M} \sim \mathcal{M}(\ast \mathcal{N})\) corresponds to \(\text{Id}_{\Sol\mathcal{M}}\) via the horizontal isomorphism, and similarly for \(\eta_{\mathcal{N}}\), then the diagram shows that \(\mathcal{M}(\ast \mathcal{N}) \circ \eta_{\mathcal{M}} = \eta_{\mathcal{N}} \circ \varphi\), since both correspond to \(\Sol\varphi\) via the middle horizontal isomorphism. q.e.d.

Appendix. Locally constant sheaves of \(p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S\)-modules

In this appendix, \(S\) denotes a complex analytic space which is not necessarily reduced, \(S_{\text{red}}\) denotes the associated reduced space and \(\mathcal{O}_S\) denotes its structure sheaf (a sheaf of rings on \(S_{\text{red}}\)). When there is no risk of confusion, we will use the notation \(S\) instead of \(S_{\text{red}}\) as the underlying space. We state the results we need without proofs, which are straightforward.

An \(S\)-constant sheaf of \(p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S\)-modules on \(X \times S\) is a sheaf of the form \(p^{-1}G\) for some sheaf \(G\) of \(\mathcal{O}_S\)-modules. We say that \(F\) is \(p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S\)-coherent if \(G\) is \(\mathcal{O}_S\)-coherent. Similarly, there is the notion of \(S\)-constant sheaf of \(\mathbb{C}\)-vector spaces.

**Proposition A.1 (S-constant sheaves).** Let \(X\) be a topological space. An \(S\)-constant sheaf \(F\) of \(p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S\)-modules on \(X \times S\) satisfies the following properties.

1. If \(f : Y \to X\) is a continuous map, then \(f^{-1}F\) is \(S\)-constant on \(Y\).
(2) If \( U \subset X \) is a connected open set in \( X \) and \( x \in U \), the natural morphism \( p_{|U,F} \to i_x^{-1}F \) is an isomorphism of \( \mathcal{O}_S \)-modules. Conversely, if \( X \) is a connected topological space and \( F \) is a sheaf of \( p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S \)-modules on \( X \times S \) such that the natural morphism \( p_{|F} \to i_x^{-1}F \) is an isomorphism of \( \mathcal{O}_S \)-modules for each \( x \in X \), then \( F \) is \( S \)-constant. In particular, if \( X \) is a connected topological space and \( G \) is a sheaf of \( \mathcal{O}_S \)-modules, the sheaf \( p_\ast p^{-1}G \) is naturally identified to \( G \).

(3) If \( G,G' \) are \( \mathcal{O}_S \)-modules, there are canonical isomorphisms:
\[ p^{-1}(G \oplus G') \simeq p^{-1}G \oplus p^{-1}G', \quad p^{-1}(G \otimes \mathcal{O}_S G') \simeq p^{-1}G \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} p^{-1}G', \]
and if moreover \( G \) is \( \mathcal{O}_S \)-coherent or \( X \) is locally connected
\[ p^{-1}\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_S}(G,G') \simeq \mathcal{H}om_{p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S}(p^{-1}G,p^{-1}G'). \]

(4) The functor \( p^{-1} \), from the category of \( \mathcal{O}_S \)-modules to that of \( p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S \)-modules is exact. Moreover, if \( X \) is connected, this functor is fully faithful.

(5) If \( X \) is a connected topological space, the kernel, the image and the cokernel of a morphism between \( S \)-constant sheaves of \( p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S \)-modules are \( S \)-constant sheaves of \( p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S \)-modules.

We say that a sheaf \( F \) on \( X \times S \) of \( p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S \)-modules is \( S \)-locally constant if each point \((x,s) \in X \times S \) has a neighbourhood on which \( F \) is \( S \)-constant. We then say that \( F \) is \( p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S \)-coherent if it is locally (on \( X \times S \)) isomorphic to the pull-back by \( p \) of a \( \mathcal{O}_S \)-coherent sheaf.

**Proposition A.2.** If \( X \) is connected and locally connected, and if \( F \) is \( S \)-locally constant on \( X \times S \), then there exists a sheaf \( G \) of \( \mathcal{O}_S \)-modules such that, locally on \( X \times S \), we have \( F \simeq p^{-1}G \). We can choose for \( G \) any of the sheaves \( i_x^{-1}F \) for \( x \in X \). Moreover, \( F \) is \( p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S \)-coherent if and only if \( G \) is \( \mathcal{O}_S \)-coherent.

In other words, the isomorphisms are locally defined, but the sheaf \( G \) exists globally on \( S \). However, this sheaf is not unique.

**Proposition A.3.** Assume that \( X \) is locally connected. Let \( F \) be a sheaf of \( p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S \)-modules on \( X \times S \). Then \( F \) is an \( S \)-locally constant sheaf of \( p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S \)-modules if and only if it is \( S \)-locally constant as a sheaf of \( \mathbb{C} \)-vector spaces.

**Proposition A.4.** If \( F,F' \) are \( S \)-locally constant on \( X \times S \), and \( \varphi : F \to F' \) is \( p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S \)-linear, then \( F \oplus F', F \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} F', \mathcal{H}om_{p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S}(F,F') \), \( \ker \varphi, \im \varphi \) and \( \text{coker } \varphi \) are also \( S \)-locally constant. If \( F \) and \( F' \) are moreover \( p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S \)-coherent, so are these sheaves.

**Corollary A.5.** The category of \( S \)-locally constant sheaves of \( p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S \)-modules (resp. and \( p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S \)-coherent) is a full abelian subcategory of the category of sheaves of \( p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S \)-modules.

**Corollary A.6.** Let \( 0 \to F' \to F \to F'' \to 0 \) be an exact sequence of sheaves of \( p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S \)-modules. If \( F,F' \) (resp. \( F,F'' \)) are \( S \)-locally constant (resp. and coherent), then so are \( F' \) (resp. \( F'' \)).

**Proposition A.7.** Set \( I = [0,1] \). Let \( F \) be an \( S \)-locally constant sheaf of \( p^{-1}\mathcal{O}_S \)-modules on \( X \times S \), with \( X = I \) or \( X = I \times I \). Then \( F \) is \( S \)-constant.
Let $\gamma : I \to X$ be a continuous map, with $\gamma(0) = x_0$, $\gamma(1) = x_1$. If $F$ is $S$-locally constant on $X \times S$, then so is $\gamma^{-1} F$ on $I \times S$, hence it is $S$-constant, and it defines an isomorphism $T_\gamma : i^{-1}_{x_0} F \overset{\sim}{\longrightarrow} i_{x_1}^{-1} F$ of $\mathcal{O}_S$-modules.

**Proposition A.8.** If $\gamma$ and $\gamma'$ are homotopic with fixed endpoints, then $T_\gamma = T_{\gamma'}$. If $\gamma$ and $\gamma'$ can be composed, we have $T_{\gamma \gamma'} = T_\gamma \circ T_{\gamma'}$.

Let us now assume that $X$ is connected and locally path-connected, and let us fix a base point $x_0 \in X$. We consider the category $\text{Rep}_{\mathcal{O}_S}(\pi_1(X, x_0))$ whose objects are representations $\rho : \pi_1(X, x_0) \to \text{Aut}_{\mathcal{O}_S}(G)$ for some sheaf $G$ of $\mathcal{O}_S$-modules and the morphisms $\rho \to \rho'$ are $\mathcal{O}_S$-linear morphisms $\varphi : G \to G'$ which satisfy $\rho'(\gamma) \circ \varphi = \varphi \circ \rho(\gamma)$ for any $\gamma \in \pi_1(X, x_0)$.

Given an $S$-locally constant sheaf $F$ on $X \times S$, Proposition A.8 shows that $\gamma \mapsto T_\gamma$ defines a representation $\rho : \pi_1(X, x_0) \to \text{Aut}_{\mathcal{O}_S}(\gamma^{-1} F)$, called the monodromy representation attached to $F$. A morphism of $S$-locally constant sheaves obviously gives rise to a morphism of their monodromy representation. We thus get a functor from the category of $S$-constant local systems of $p^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S$-modules to $\text{Rep}_{\mathcal{O}_S}(\pi_1(X, x_0))$.

**Proposition A.9.** The monodromy representation functor is an equivalence of categories.

**Remark A.10 (Riemann-Hilbert).** By the Riemann-Hilbert correspondence for coherent $S$-local systems proved in [2] Th. 2.23 p. 14], the functor $F \mapsto \mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{p^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S} F$ induces an equivalence between the category of coherent $S$-locally constant sheaves of $p^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S$-modules and the category of coherent $\mathcal{O}_{X \times S}$-modules $F$ equipped with an integrable relative connection $\nabla : F \to \Omega^1_{X \times S} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X \times S}} F$.

**Proposition A.11.** Let $F$ be a coherent $S$-locally constant local system on $X \times S$. Then the following properties are equivalent:

1. there exists an $\mathcal{O}_S$-locally free sheaf of finite rank $G$ such that locally $F \simeq p^{-1} G$;
2. any coherent $\mathcal{O}_S$-module $G$ such that locally $F \simeq p^{-1} G$ is $\mathcal{O}_S$-locally free of finite rank.

If $S$ is a complex manifold with its reduced structure, [1] and [2] are also equivalent to

3. the dual $D F := R \mathcal{H}om_{p^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S}(F, p^{-1} \mathcal{O}_S)$ is an $S$-locally constant sheaf.

If $X$ is connected and locally path-connected, and if $\pi_1(X, x_0)$ has finite presentation, so that $\text{Hom}(\pi_1(X, x_0), \text{GL}_r(\mathbb{C}))$ is naturally an affine complex algebraic variety, then [1] and [2] are also equivalent to

4. for any open subset $V$ of $S$ on which some $G$ as in [2] is free or rank $r$, giving $F|_{X \times V}$ is equivalent to giving a holomorphic map $V \to \text{Hom}(\pi_1(X, x_0), \text{GL}_r(\mathbb{C}))$.

**Proposition A.12.** Let $Y$ be a contractible topological space and let $F$ be an $S$-locally constant sheaf on $Y \times S$. Then $R^k p^{*}_{Y,S} F = 0$ for each $k \geq 1$ and $F$ is constant.
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