

THE FOUR OPERATIONS ON PERVERSE MOTIVES

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ABSTRACT. Let k be a field of characteristic zero with a fixed embedding $\sigma : k \hookrightarrow \mathbf{C}$ into the field of complex numbers. Given a k -variety X , we use the triangulated category of étale motives with rational coefficients on X to construct an abelian category $\mathcal{M}(X)$ of perverse mixed motives. We show that over $\mathrm{Spec}(k)$ the category obtained is canonically equivalent to the usual category of Nori motives and that the derived categories $D^b(\mathcal{M}(X))$ are equipped with the four operations of Grothendieck (for morphisms of quasi-projective k -varieties) as well as nearby and vanishing cycles functors.

In particular, as an application, we show that many classical constructions done with perverse sheaves, such as intersection cohomology groups or Leray spectral sequences, are motivic and therefore compatible with Hodge theory. This recovers and strenghtens works by Zucker, Saito, Arapura and de Cataldo-Migliorini and provide an arithmetic proof of the pureness of intersection cohomology with coefficients in a geometric variation of Hodge structures.

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1991 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* 14F42, 14F43, 18G55.
Key words and phrases. Motives, Perverse Sheaves.

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Introduction

Let k be a field of characteristic zero with a fixed embedding $\sigma : k \hookrightarrow \mathbf{C}$ into the field of complex numbers. A k -variety is a separated k -scheme of finite type.

In present work we construct the four operations on the derived categories of perverse Nori motives. In order to combine the tools available from [6, 7] and [17, 18] in a most efficient way, we define the abelian category of perverse Nori motives on a given k -variety as a byproduct of the triangulated category of constructible étale motives on the same variety. Over the base field the category obtained still coincides with the usual category of Nori motives but now, as we show, it is possible to equip the derived categories of these abelian categories with the four operations of Grothendieck as well as nearby and vanishing cycles functors.

In particular, as an application, we show that many classical constructions done with perverse sheaves, such that intersection cohomology groups or Leray spectral sequences, are motivic and therefore compatible with Hodge theory. This recover and strenghten works by Zucker [68], Saito [59], Arapura [4] and de Cataldo-Migliorini [26]. Moreover it provides an arithmetic proof via reduction to positive characteristic and the Weil conjecture of the pureness of the Hodge structure on intersection cohomology with coefficients in a geometric variation of Hodge structures.

Conjectural picture and some earlier works

Before getting into more depth, let us discuss perverse motives from the perspective of perverse sheaves and recall some parts of the conjectural picture and related earlier works.

For someone interested in perverse sheaves, perverse motives can be thought of as perverses sheaves of geometric origin. However, the classical definition of these perverse sheaves as a full subcategory of the category of all perverse sheaves is not entirely satisfactory. Indeed, it contains too many morphisms and consequently, as we take kernels and cokernels of morphisms which shouldn't be considered, too many objects. For example, perverse sheaves of geometric origin should define mixed Hodge modules and therefore any morphism between them should also be a morphism of mixed Hodge modules. Therefore, one expects the category of perverse motives/perverse sheaves of geometric origins to be an abelian category endowed with a faithful exact functor into the category of perverse sheaves.

According to Grothendieck, there should exists a \mathbf{Q} -linear abelian category $\mathbf{MM}(k)$ whose objects are called mixed motives. Given an embedding $\sigma : k \hookrightarrow \mathbf{C}$, the category $\mathbf{MM}(k)$ should comes with a faithful exact functor

$$\mathbf{MM}(k) \rightarrow \mathbf{MHS}$$

to the category of (polarizable) mixed Hodge structures **MHS**, called the realization functor. The mixed Hodge structure on the i -th Betti cohomology group $H^i(X)$ of a given a k -variety X should come via the realization functor from a mixed motive $H_{\mathbf{M}}^i(X)$. The appealing beauty lies in the expected properties of this category, in particular, the conjectural relations between extension groups and algebraic cycles (see e.g. [46]), or the relation with periods rings and motivic Galois groups (see e.g. for a survey [12]).

As part of Grothendieck's more general cohomological program, the category $\mathbf{MM}(k)$ should underly a system of coefficients. For any k -variety X , there should exist an abelian category $\mathbf{MM}(X)$ of mixed motives and their derived categories should satisfy a formalism of (adjoint) triangulated functors

$$\mathrm{D}^b(\mathbf{MM}(X)) \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{f_{\mathbf{M}}^*} \\ \xrightarrow{f_{\mathbf{M}}^!} \end{array} \mathrm{D}^b(\mathbf{MM}(Y)) \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{f_{\mathbf{M}}^!} \\ \xleftarrow{f_{\mathbf{M}}^*} \end{array} \mathrm{D}^b(\mathbf{MM}(X)),$$

a formalism which has been at the heart of Grothendieck's approach to every cohomology theory. The motives $H_{\mathbf{M}}^i(X)$ would then be given as the i -th cohomology of the image under $a_*^{\mathbf{M}}$ of a complex of mixed motives $\mathbf{Q}_X^{\mathbf{M}}$ that should realize to the standard constant sheaf \mathbf{Q}_X on the associated analytic space X^{an} . Grothendieck was looking for abelian categories modeled after the categories of constructible sheaves, but as pointed out by Beilinson and Deligne one could/should also look for categories modeled after perverse sheaves (see e.g. [28]).

Many attempts have been made to carry out at least partially but unconditionally Grothendieck's program. The most successful attempt in constructing the triangulated category of mixed motives stems from Morel-Voevodsky's stable homotopy theory of schemes. The best candidate so far is the triangulated category $\mathbf{DA}_{\mathrm{ct}}(X)$ of constructible étale motivic sheaves (with rational coefficients) extensively studied by Ayoub in [6, 7, 9]. The theory developed in [6, 7] provides these categories with the Grothendieck four operations and, as shown by Voevodsky in [66], Chow groups of smooth algebraic k -varieties can be computed as extension groups in the category $\mathbf{DA}_{\mathrm{ct}}(k)$.

On the abelian side, Nori has constructed a candidate for the abelian category of mixed motives over k . The construction of Nori's abelian category $\mathbf{HM}(k)$ is Tannakian in essence and, since it is a category of comodules over some Hopf algebra, it comes with a built-in motivic Galois group. Moreover any Nori motive has a canonical weight filtration and Arapura has shown in [5, Theorem 6.4.1] that the full subcategory of pure motives coincides with the semi-simple abelian category defined by André in [3] using motivated algebraic cycles (see also [41, Theorem 10.2.5]). More generally, attempts have been made to define Nori motives over k -varieties. Arapura has defined a constructible variant in [5] and the first author a perverse variant in [44]. However, the Grothendieck four operations have not been constructed (at least in their full extent) in those contexts. For example in [5], the direct image functor is only available for structural morphisms or projective morphisms and no extraordinary inverse image is defined.

Note that the two different attempts should not be unrelated. One expects the triangulated $\mathbf{DA}_{\mathrm{ct}}(k)$ to possess a special t -structure (called the motivic t -structure) whose heart should be the abelian category of mixed motives. This is a very deep conjecture which implies for example the Lefschetz and Künneth type standard conjectures (see [16]). As of now, the extension groups in Nori's abelian category of mixed motives are known to be related with algebraic cycles only very poorly.

However, striking unconditional relations between the two different approaches have still been obtained. In particular, in [22], Gallauer-Choudhury have shown that the motivic Galois group constructed by Ayoub in [10, 11] using the triangulated

category of étale motives is isomorphic to the motivic Galois group obtained by Nori's construction.

Contents of this paper

Let us now describe more precisely the contents of our paper. Given a k -variety X , consider the bounded derived category $D_c^b(X, \mathbf{Q})$ of sheaves of \mathbf{Q} -vector spaces with algebraically constructible cohomology on the analytic space X^{an} associated with the base change of X along σ and the category of perverse sheaves $\mathcal{P}(X)$ which is the heart of the perverse t -structure on $D_c^b(X, \mathbf{Q})$ introduced in [19]. Let $\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X)$ be the triangulated category of constructible étale motivic sheaves (with rational coefficients) which is a full triangulated subcategory of the \mathbf{Q} -linear counterpart of the stable homotopy category of schemes $\mathbf{SH}(X)$ introduced by Morel and Voevodsky (see [47, 52, 65]). This category has been extensively studied by Ayoub in [6, 7, 9] and comes with a realization functor

$$\text{Bti}_X^* : \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X) \rightarrow D_c^b(X, \mathbf{Q})$$

(see in [8]) and thus, by composing with the perverse cohomology functor, with a homological functor ${}^p H_{\mathcal{P}}^0$ with values in $\mathcal{P}(X)$.

The category of perverse motives considered in the present paper is defined (see Section 2) as the universal factorization

$$\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X) \xrightarrow{{}^p H_{\mathcal{M}}^0} \mathcal{M}(X) \xrightarrow{\text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}}} \mathcal{P}(X)$$

of ${}^p H_{\mathcal{P}}^0$, where $\mathcal{M}(X)$ is an abelian category, ${}^p H_{\mathcal{M}}^0$ is a homological functor and $\text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}}$ is a faithful exact functor. This kind of universal construction goes back to Freyd and is recalled in Section 1. As we see in Section 6, ℓ -adic perverse sheaves can also be used to define the category of perverse motives (see Definition 6.3 and Proposition 6.10)

Given a morphism of k -varieties $f : X \rightarrow Y$, the four functors

$$D_c^b(X, \mathbf{Q}) \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{f_{\mathcal{P}}^*} \\ \xrightarrow{f_*^{\mathcal{P}}} \end{array} D_c^b(Y, \mathbf{Q}) \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{f_{\mathcal{P}}^!} \\ \xleftarrow{f_!^{\mathcal{P}}} \end{array} D_c^b(X, \mathbf{Q}) \quad (1)$$

where developed by Verdier [63] (see also [48]) on the model of the theory developed by Grothendieck for étale and ℓ -adic sheaves [2]. The nearby and vanishing cycles functors

$$\Psi_g : D_c^b(X_{\eta}, \mathbf{Q}) \rightarrow D_c^b(X_{\sigma}, \mathbf{Q}) \quad \Phi_g : D_c^b(X, \mathbf{Q}) \rightarrow D_c^b(X_{\sigma}, \mathbf{Q})$$

associated with a morphism $g : X \rightarrow \mathbf{A}_k^1$ were constructed by Grothendieck in [1] (here X_{η} denotes the generic fiber and X_{σ} the special fiber). By a theorem of Gabber, the functors $\psi_g := \Psi_g[-1]$ and $\phi_g := \Phi_g[-1]$ are t -exact for the perverse t -structures and thus induce exact functors

$$\psi_g : \mathcal{P}(X_{\eta}) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(X_{\sigma}) \quad \phi_g : \mathcal{P}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(X_{\sigma}). \quad (2)$$

In this work, we prove that $\mathcal{M}(k)$ is canonically equivalent to the abelian category $\mathbf{HM}(k)$ of Nori motives (see Proposition 2.11) and that the four operations (1) (for morphisms of quasi-projective k -varieties) and the functors (2) can be canonically lifted along the functors

$$D^b(\mathcal{M}(X)) \xrightarrow{\text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}}} D^b(\mathcal{P}(X)) \xrightarrow{\text{real}} D_c^b(X, \mathbf{Q}),$$

where real is the realization functor of [19] which has been shown to be an equivalence in [18], to (adjoint) triangulated functors

$$\mathrm{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(X)) \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{f^*_{\mathcal{M}}} \\ \xrightarrow{f_*^{\mathcal{M}}} \end{array} \mathrm{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(Y)) \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{f^1_{\mathcal{M}}} \\ \xleftarrow{f_1^{\mathcal{M}}} \end{array} \mathrm{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(X))$$

and to exact functors

$$\psi_f^{\mathcal{M}} : \mathcal{M}(X_\eta) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(X_\sigma) \quad \phi_f^{\mathcal{M}} : \mathcal{M}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(X_\sigma).$$

Relying on [6, 7] and on the compatibility of the Betti realization with the four operations, our strategy consists in establishing enough of the formalism to show that the categories $\mathrm{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(X))$ underly a stable homotopical 2-functor in the sense of [6] (see [Theorem 5.1](#)), so that the rest of the formalism is obtained from [6, 7]. The existence of the direct image along a closed immersion or the inverse image along a smooth morphism are immediate to obtain via the universal property (see [Section 2](#)). However, to construct the inverse image along a closed immersion (see [Section 4](#)), we need to develop analogues, for étale motives, of the functors and glueing exact sequences obtained by Beilinson in [17]. This is done in [Section 3](#) and uses derivators, and the logarithmic specialization system of Ayoub [7, 9]. The proof of the main theorem is carried out in [Section 5](#) and the most important step is the proof of the existence of the direct image along the projection of the affine line \mathbf{A}_X^1 onto its base X (see [Proposition 5.2](#)). We conclude this section by the aforementioned applications to intersection cohomology and Leray spectral sequences.

In [Section 6](#), we show that perverse motives can also be defined using (mixed) ℓ -adic perverse sheaves and consider the associated notion of weights. We deduce the existence of the weight filtration from the properties of Bondarko's Chow weight structure and from the Weil conjectures (cf. [27, Théorème 2]). Then, using the strict support decomposition of pure objects to reduce to the case of a point, we show that the category of pure objects of a given weight is semi-simple. As an application, we get an arithmetic proof of Zucker's theorem [68, Theorem p.416] for geometric variations of Hodge structures (see [Theorem 6.24](#) and [Corollary 6.25](#)).

Acknowledgments. The present paper was partly written while the first author was a Marie-Curie FRIAS COFUND fellow at the Freiburg Institute of Advanced Studies and the second author was an invited professor at the École Normale Supérieure de Lyon and the Université Lyon 1. They would like to thank these institutions for their hospitality and support during the academic year 2017-2018. The first author also expresses his thanks to A. Huber and S. Kebekus for the wonderful semester spent in Freiburg and the numerous conversations on Nori motives and Hodge theory, and the second author would like to thank J. Ayoub and A. Huber for useful conversations.

1. Categorical preliminaries

Let us recall in this section a few universal constructions related to abelian and triangulated categories. They date back to Freyd's construction of the abelian hull of an additive category [32] and have been considered in many different forms in various works (see e.g. [64, 50, 55, 15]).

Let \mathcal{S} be an additive category. Let $\mathbf{Mod}(\mathcal{S})$ be the category of right \mathcal{S} -modules, that is, the category of additive functors from $\mathcal{S}^{\mathrm{op}}$ to the category \mathbf{Ab} of abelian groups. The category $\mathbf{Mod}(\mathcal{S})$ is abelian and a sequence of right \mathcal{S} -modules

$$0 \rightarrow F' \rightarrow F \rightarrow F'' \rightarrow 0$$

is exact if and only if for every $s \in \mathcal{S}$ the sequence of abelian groups

$$0 \rightarrow F'(s) \rightarrow F(s) \rightarrow F''(s) \rightarrow 0$$

is exact.

A right \mathcal{S} -module F is said to be of finite presentation if there exist objects s, t in \mathcal{S} and an exact sequence

$$\mathcal{S}(-, s) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(-, t) \rightarrow F \rightarrow 0$$

in $\mathbf{Mod}(\mathcal{S})$.

Definition 1.1. *Let \mathcal{S} be an additive category. We denote by $\mathbf{R}(\mathcal{S})$ the full subcategory of $\mathbf{Mod}(\mathcal{S})$ consisting of right \mathcal{S} -modules of finite presentation.*

The category $\mathbf{R}(\mathcal{S})$ is an additive category with cokernels (the cokernel of a morphism of right \mathcal{S} -modules of finite presentation is of finite presentation) and the Yoneda functor

$$h_{\mathcal{S}} : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}(\mathcal{S})$$

is a fully faithful additive functor. Recall that, given a morphism $t \rightarrow s$ in \mathcal{S} , a morphism $r \rightarrow t$ is called a pseudo-kernel if the sequence

$$\mathcal{S}(-, r) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(-, t) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(-, s)$$

is exact in $\mathbf{Mod}(\mathcal{S})$. The category $\mathbf{R}(\mathcal{S})$ is abelian if and only if \mathcal{S} has pseudo-kernels, and it satisfies the following universal property.

Proposition 1.2. *Let \mathcal{S} be an additive category. Let \mathcal{A} be an additive category with cokernels and $F : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ be an additive functor, then there exists, up to a natural isomorphism, a unique right exact functor $\mathbf{R}(\mathcal{S}) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ that extends F . Moreover this functor is exact if and only if F preserves pseudo-kernels.*

Note that the construction can be dualized so that there is a universal way to add kernels to an additive category. One simply set $\mathbf{L}(\mathcal{S}) := \mathbf{R}(\mathcal{S}^{\text{op}})^{\text{op}}$. The two constructions can be combined to add both cokernels and kernels at the same time. Let \mathcal{S} be an additive category and let

$$\mathbf{A}^{\text{ad}}(\mathcal{S}) := \mathbf{L}(\mathbf{R}(\mathcal{S})).$$

Then the functor $h : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^{\text{ad}}(\mathcal{S})$ is a fully faithful additive functor and $\mathbf{A}^{\text{ad}}(\mathcal{S})$ is an abelian category which enjoys the following universal property (this is Freyd's abelian hull).

Proposition 1.3. *Let \mathcal{A} be an abelian category and $F : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ be an additive functor, then there exists, up to a natural isomorphism, a unique exact functor $\mathbf{A}^{\text{ad}}(\mathcal{S}) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ that extends F .*

Note also that the category $\mathbf{A}^{\text{ad}}(\mathcal{S})$ is canonically equivalent to $\mathbf{R}(\mathbf{L}(\mathcal{S}))$.

This construction can be used to provide an alternative description of Nori's category (see [15]). Let \mathcal{Q} be a quiver, \mathcal{A} be an abelian category and $T : \mathcal{Q} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ be a representation. Let $\mathbf{P}(\mathcal{Q})$ be the path category and $\mathbf{P}(\mathcal{Q})^{\oplus}$ be its additive completion obtained by adding finite direct sums. Then, up to natural isomorphisms, we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{Q} & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{P}(\mathcal{Q})^{\oplus} & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{A}^{\text{ad}}(\mathbf{P}(\mathcal{Q})^{\oplus}) =: \mathbf{A}^{\text{qv}}(\mathcal{Q}) \\ & \searrow T & \downarrow \varrho_T & \swarrow \rho_T & \\ & & \mathcal{A} & & \end{array}$$

where ϱ_T is an additive functor and ρ_T an exact functor. The kernel of ρ_T is a thick subcategory of $\mathbf{A}^{\text{qv}}(\mathcal{Q})$ and we define the abelian category $\mathbf{A}^{\text{qv}}(\mathcal{Q}, T)$ to be the

quotient of $\mathbf{A}^{\text{qv}}(\mathcal{Q})$ by this kernel. By construction, the functor ρ_T has a canonical factorisation

$$\mathbf{A}^{\text{qv}}(\mathcal{Q}) \xrightarrow{\pi_T} \mathbf{A}^{\text{qv}}(\mathcal{Q}, T) \xrightarrow{r_T} \mathcal{A}$$

where π_T is an exact functor and r_T is a faithful exact functor. If we denote by \overline{T} the composition of the representation $\mathcal{Q} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^{\text{qv}}(\mathcal{Q})$ and the functor $\pi_T : \mathbf{A}^{\text{qv}}(\mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^{\text{qv}}(\mathcal{Q}, T)$, it provides a canonical factorization of T

$$\mathcal{Q} \xrightarrow{\overline{T}} \mathbf{A}^{\text{qv}}(\mathcal{Q}, T) \xrightarrow{r_T} \mathcal{A}$$

where \overline{T} is a representation and r_T is a faithful exact functor. It is easy to see that the above factorization is universal among all factorizations of T of the form

$$\mathcal{Q} \xrightarrow{R} \mathcal{B} \xrightarrow{s} \mathcal{A}$$

where \mathcal{B} is an abelian category, R is a representation and s is a faithful exact functor. In particular, whenever Nori's construction is available, e.g. if \mathcal{A} is Noetherian, Artinian and has finite dimensional Hom-groups over \mathbf{Q} (see [44]), then the category $\mathbf{A}^{\text{qv}}(\mathcal{Q}, T)$ is equivalent to Nori's abelian category associated with the quiver representation T .

Let us consider the case when \mathcal{Q} is an additive category and T is an additive functor. Then, up to natural isomorphisms, we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{Q} & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{A}^{\text{ad}}(\mathcal{Q}) \\ & \searrow T & \downarrow T^* \\ & & \mathcal{A} \end{array}$$

where T^* is an exact functor. The kernel of T^* is a thick subcategory of $\mathbf{A}^{\text{ad}}(\mathcal{Q})$ and we define the abelian category $\mathbf{A}^{\text{ad}}(\mathcal{Q}, T)$ to be the quotient of $\mathbf{A}^{\text{ad}}(\mathcal{Q})$ by this kernel.

Lemma 1.4. *Let \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{A} be additive categories. Then, for every additive functor $T : \mathcal{Q} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$, the categories $\mathbf{A}^{\text{qv}}(\mathcal{Q}, T)$ and $\mathbf{A}^{\text{ad}}(\mathcal{Q}, T)$ are canonically equivalent.*

Proof. To see this, it suffices to check that the factorization

$$\mathcal{Q} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^{\text{ad}}(\mathcal{Q}, T) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$$

satisfies the universal property that defines $\mathbf{A}^{\text{qv}}(\mathcal{Q}, T)$. Consider a factorization of the representation T of the quiver \mathcal{Q}

$$\mathcal{Q} \xrightarrow{R} \mathcal{B} \xrightarrow{s} \mathcal{A}$$

where \mathcal{B} is an abelian category, R is a representation and s is a faithful exact functor. Since s is faithful, R must be an additive functor. Therefore, we get a commutative diagram (up to natural isomorphisms)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{Q} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbf{A}^{\text{ad}}(\mathcal{Q}) \\ \downarrow R & \text{exact} & \downarrow T^* \\ \mathcal{B} & & \\ \downarrow s & & \\ \mathcal{A} & & \end{array}$$

(Note: The diagram above is a simplified representation of the commutative diagram in the image. The image shows a larger diagram with curved arrows from \mathcal{Q} to \mathcal{A} labeled T and T^* , and a dashed arrow from $\mathbf{A}^{\text{ad}}(\mathcal{Q})$ to \mathcal{B} labeled "exact".)

Proof. We have seen in [Lemma 1.4](#) that $\mathbf{A}^{\text{qv}}(\mathcal{S}, H)$ and $\mathbf{A}^{\text{ad}}(\mathcal{S}, H)$ are canonically equivalent. Let us prove that so do $\mathbf{A}^{\text{ad}}(\mathcal{S}, H)$ and $\mathbf{A}^{\text{tr}}(\mathcal{S}, H)$. It suffices to check that the factorization

$$\mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^{\text{tr}}(\mathcal{S}, H) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$$

satisfies the universal property that defines $\mathbf{A}^{\text{ad}}(\mathcal{S}, H)$. Consider a factorization of the additive functor H

$$\mathcal{Q} \xrightarrow{R} \mathcal{B} \xrightarrow{s} \mathcal{A}$$

where \mathcal{B} is an abelian category, R is an additive functor and s is a faithful exact functor. Since s is faithful, R must be homological. Therefore, we get a commutative diagram (up to natural isomorphisms)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{S} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbf{A}^{\text{tr}}(\mathcal{S}) \\ & \searrow R & \swarrow \text{exact} \\ & \mathcal{B} & \\ & \downarrow s & \\ & \mathcal{A} & \end{array}$$

(Note: A curved arrow labeled H goes from S to A, and a curved arrow goes from A^tr(S) to A.)

The exactness and the faithfulness of s imply that the above diagram can be further completed into a commutative diagram (up to natural isomorphisms)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{S} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbf{A}^{\text{tr}}(\mathcal{S}) \\ & \searrow R & \swarrow \text{exact} \\ & \mathcal{B} & \leftarrow \mathbf{A}^{\text{tr}}(\mathcal{S}, T) \\ & \downarrow s & \\ & \mathcal{A} & \end{array}$$

(Note: A curved arrow labeled H goes from S to A, and a curved arrow goes from A^tr(S, T) to A.)

This shows the desired universal property. □

2. Perverse motives

2.1. Definition

To construct the abelian category of perverse motives $\mathcal{M}(X)$ used in the present work, we take \mathcal{S} to be the triangulated category of constructible étale motives with rational coefficients $\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X)$ and H to be the homological functor ${}^p H_{\mathcal{P}}^0$ obtained by composing of the Betti realization

$$\text{Bti}_X^* : \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X) \rightarrow \text{D}_c^{\text{b}}(X, \mathbf{Q})$$

constructed by Ayoub in [\[8\]](#) and the perverse cohomology functor ${}^p H^0 : \text{D}_c^{\text{b}}(X, \mathbf{Q}) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(X)$.

Definition 2.1. *Let X be a k -variety. The abelian category of perverse motives is the abelian category*

$$\mathcal{M}(X) := \mathbf{A}^{\text{tr}}(\mathcal{S}, H) = \mathbf{A}^{\text{tr}}(\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X), {}^p H_{\mathcal{P}}^0).$$

By construction the functor ${}^p H_{\mathcal{P}}^0$ has a factorization

$$\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X) \xrightarrow{{}^p H_{\mathcal{M}}^0} \mathcal{M}(X) \xrightarrow{\text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}}} \mathcal{P}(X)$$

where $\text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}}$ is a faithful exact functor and ${}^p H_{\mathcal{M}}^0$ is a homological functor. Let us recall the two consequences (denoted by **P1** and **P2** below) of the universal property of the factorization

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X) & \xrightarrow{{}^p H_{\mathcal{M}}^0} & \mathcal{M}(X) & \xrightarrow{\text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}}} & \mathcal{P}(X). \\ & & \downarrow \Downarrow_X & & \\ & & & \xrightarrow{{}^p H_{\mathcal{P}}^0} & \end{array}$$

The property **P1** below is proved in [44, Proposition 6.6]. A proof of property **P2** can be found in [45, Proposition 2.5].

P1 For every commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X) & \xrightarrow{{}^p H_{\mathcal{P}}^0} & \mathcal{P}(X) \\ \downarrow F & \Downarrow \alpha & \downarrow G \\ \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(Y) & \xrightarrow{{}^p H_{\mathcal{P}}^0} & \mathcal{P}(Y) \end{array}$$

where F is a triangulated functor, G is an exact functor and α is an invertible natural transformation, there exists a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{M}(X) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{P}(X) \\ \downarrow F & & \Downarrow \beta & & \downarrow E & \Downarrow \gamma & \downarrow G \\ \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(Y) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{M}(Y) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{P}(Y) \end{array}$$

where E is an exact functor and β, γ are invertible natural transformations such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X) & \xrightarrow{{}^p H_{\mathcal{M}}^0} & \mathcal{M}(X) & \xrightarrow{\text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}}} & \mathcal{P}(X) & \xrightarrow{{}^p H_{\mathcal{P}}^0} & \mathcal{P}(X) \\ \downarrow F & & \downarrow E & & \downarrow F & & \downarrow G \\ \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(Y) & \xrightarrow{{}^p H_{\mathcal{M}}^0} & \mathcal{M}(Y) & \xrightarrow{\text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}}} & \mathcal{P}(Y) & \xrightarrow{{}^p H_{\mathcal{P}}^0} & \mathcal{P}(Y) \end{array}$$

is commutative.

P2 Let

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X) & \xrightarrow{{}^p H_{\mathcal{P}}^0} & \mathcal{P}(X) & & \\ \parallel & \searrow F_1 & \downarrow \alpha_1 & \xrightarrow{{}^p H_{\mathcal{P}}^0} & \mathcal{P}(Y) \\ & & \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(Y) & \xrightarrow{{}^p H_{\mathcal{P}}^0} & \\ & \downarrow \lambda & \parallel & \downarrow \mu & \parallel \\ \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X) & \xrightarrow{{}^p H_{\mathcal{P}}^0} & \mathcal{P}(X) & & \\ & \searrow F_2 & \downarrow \alpha_2 & \xrightarrow{{}^p H_{\mathcal{P}}^0} & \mathcal{P}(Y) \\ & & \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(Y) & \xrightarrow{{}^p H_{\mathcal{P}}^0} & \end{array}$$

be a commutative diagram in which F_1, F_2 are triangulated functors, G_1, G_2 are exact functors, α_1, α_2 are invertible natural transformations and λ, μ are natural transformations. Let

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{M}(X) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{P}(X) & & \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{M}(X) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{P}(X) \\ \downarrow F_1 & & \Downarrow \beta_1 & & \downarrow E_1 & \Downarrow \gamma_1 & \downarrow G_1 & & \downarrow F_2 & & \Downarrow \beta_2 & & \downarrow E_2 & \Downarrow \gamma_2 & \downarrow G_2 \\ \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(Y) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{M}(Y) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{P}(Y) & & \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(Y) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{M}(Y) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{P}(Y) \end{array}$$

be commutative diagrams given in the property **P1**, then there exists a unique natural transformation $\theta : E_1 \rightarrow E_2$ such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X) & \xrightarrow{pH_{\mathcal{M}}^0} & \mathcal{M}(X) & \xrightarrow{\text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}}} & \mathcal{P}(X) & \xrightarrow{G_1} & \mathcal{P}(Y) \\
 \downarrow F_1 & & \downarrow \beta_1 & \downarrow E_1 & \downarrow \gamma_1 & \downarrow \mu & \downarrow \\
 \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(Y) & \xrightarrow{pH_{\mathcal{M}}^0} & \mathcal{M}(Y) & \xrightarrow{\text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}}} & \mathcal{P}(Y) & & \\
 \downarrow \lambda & & \downarrow \theta & & \downarrow \gamma_2 & & \\
 \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X) & \xrightarrow{pH_{\mathcal{M}}^0} & \mathcal{M}(X) & \xrightarrow{\text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}}} & \mathcal{P}(X) & \xrightarrow{G_2} & \mathcal{P}(Y) \\
 \downarrow F_2 & & \downarrow \beta_2 & \downarrow E_2 & \downarrow \gamma_2 & \downarrow \mu & \downarrow \\
 \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(Y) & \xrightarrow{pH_{\mathcal{M}}^0} & \mathcal{M}(Y) & \xrightarrow{\text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}}} & \mathcal{P}(Y) & &
 \end{array}$$

is commutative.

2.2. Lifting of 2-functors

Let (Sch/k) be the category of quasi-projective k -varieties and \mathcal{C} be a subcategory of (Sch/k) . The properties **P1** and **P2** can be used to lift (covariant or contravariant) 2-functors. Indeed, let $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{TR}$ be a 2-functor (let's say covariant to fix the notation), where \mathfrak{TR} is the 2-category of triangulated categories, such that $F(X) = \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X)$ for every k -variety X in \mathcal{C} . Similarly, let \mathfrak{Ab} be the 2-category of abelian categories, and let $G : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Ab}$ be a 2-functor such that $G(X) = \mathcal{P}(X)$ for every k -variety X in \mathcal{C} and that $G(f)$ is exact for every morphism f in \mathcal{C} . Assume that $(\Theta, \alpha) : F \rightarrow G$ is a 1-morphism of 2-functors such that $\Theta_X = pH_{\mathcal{P}}^0$ for every $X \in \mathcal{C}$ and that α_f is invertible for every morphism f in \mathcal{C} .

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism in \mathcal{C} . By applying **P1** to the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X) & \xrightarrow{pH_{\mathcal{P}}^0} & \mathcal{P}(X) \\
 \downarrow F(f) & \swarrow \alpha_f & \downarrow G(f) \\
 \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(Y) & \xrightarrow{pH_{\mathcal{P}}^0} & \mathcal{P}(Y)
 \end{array}$$

we get a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{M}(X) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{P}(X) \\
 \downarrow F & & \downarrow \beta_f & \downarrow E(f) & \downarrow \gamma_f & \downarrow G(f) \\
 \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(Y) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{M}(Y) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{P}(Y)
 \end{array}$$

where $E(f)$ is an exact functor and β_f, γ_f are invertible natural transformations such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X) & \xrightarrow{pH_{\mathcal{M}}^0} & \mathcal{M}(X) & \xrightarrow{\text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}}} & \mathcal{P}(X) & \xrightarrow{G_1} & \mathcal{P}(Y) \\
 \downarrow F(f) & & \downarrow \beta_f & \downarrow E(f) & \downarrow \gamma_f & \downarrow \mu & \downarrow \\
 \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(Y) & \xrightarrow{pH_{\mathcal{M}}^0} & \mathcal{M}(Y) & \xrightarrow{\text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}}} & \mathcal{P}(Y) & & \\
 \downarrow F(f) & & \downarrow \beta_f & \downarrow E(f) & \downarrow \gamma_f & \downarrow \mu & \downarrow \\
 \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X) & \xrightarrow{pH_{\mathcal{P}}^0} & \mathcal{P}(X) & \xrightarrow{G_2} & \mathcal{P}(Y) & & \\
 \downarrow F(f) & & \downarrow \alpha_f & \downarrow G(f) & \downarrow \mu & & \\
 \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(Y) & \xrightarrow{pH_{\mathcal{P}}^0} & \mathcal{P}(Y) & & \mathcal{P}(Y) & &
 \end{array}$$

2.4. Direct images under affine and quasi-finite morphisms

Let $\text{QAff}(\text{Sch}/k)$ be the subcategory of (Sch/k) with the same objects but in which we only retain the morphisms that are quasi-finite and affine. By [19, Corollaire 4.1.3], for such a morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$, the functors

$$f_*^{\mathcal{P}}, f_!^{\mathcal{P}} : D_c^b(X, \mathbf{Q}) \rightarrow D_c^b(Y, \mathbf{Q})$$

are t -exact for the perverse t -structures. In particular, they induce exact functors between categories of perverse sheaves and by applying the property **P1** to the canonical transformation $\gamma_f : \text{Bti}_Y^* \circ f_* \rightarrow f_*^{\mathcal{P}} \circ \text{Bti}_X^*$, we get a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{M}(X) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{P}(X) \\ \downarrow f_* \gamma_f^{\text{DA}} & \nearrow & \downarrow f_*^{\mathcal{M}} \gamma_f^{\mathcal{M}} & \nearrow & \downarrow f_*^{\mathcal{P}} \\ \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(Y) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{M}(Y) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{P}(Y) \end{array}$$

where $f_*^{\mathcal{M}}$ is an exact functor and $\gamma_f^{\text{DA}}, \gamma_f^{\mathcal{M}}$ are invertible natural transformations such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X) & \xrightarrow{pH_{\mathcal{M}}^0} & \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X) & & \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X) \\ \downarrow f_* \gamma_f^{\text{DA}} & \nearrow \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \xrightarrow{\rho_X} & \mathcal{M}(X) & \xrightarrow{pH_{\mathcal{M}}^0} \mathcal{P}(X) \\ & \downarrow f_*^{\mathcal{M}} \gamma_f^{\mathcal{M}} & & \downarrow f_*^{\mathcal{M}} \gamma_f^{\mathcal{M}} & \downarrow \gamma_f \\ \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(Y) & \xrightarrow{pH_{\mathcal{M}}^0} & \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(Y) & & \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(Y) \\ & \nearrow \text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} & \xrightarrow{\rho_Y} & \mathcal{M}(Y) & \xrightarrow{pH_{\mathcal{M}}^0} \mathcal{P}(Y) \\ & & & \downarrow f_*^{\mathcal{P}} & \downarrow f_*^{\mathcal{P}} \end{array}$$

is commutative. Moreover, since the natural transformations γ_f are compatible with the composition of morphisms (that is, with the connexion 2-isomorphisms), [Subsection 2.2](#) provides a 2-functor

$$\text{QAffH}_*^{\mathcal{M}} : \text{QAff}(\text{Sch}/k) \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$$

with $\text{QAffH}_*^{\mathcal{M}}(X) = D^b(\mathcal{M}(X))$ and such that $(pH_{\mathcal{M}}^0, \gamma^{\text{DA}})$ and $(\text{rat}^{\mathcal{M}}, \gamma^{\mathcal{M}})$ are 1-morphisms of 2-functors. For every affine and quasi-finite morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ we have a natural transformation

$$\gamma_f^{\mathcal{M}} : \text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} f_*^{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow f_*^{\mathcal{P}} \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}}$$

compatible with the composition of morphisms.

2.5. Inverse image along a smooth morphism

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a smooth morphism of k -varieties. Then, Ω_f is a locally free \mathcal{O}_X -module of finite rank. Let d_f its rank (which is constant on each connected component of X). Then, d_f is the relative dimension of f (see [36, (17.10.2)]) and if $g : Y \rightarrow Z$ is a smooth morphism, then $d_{g \circ f} = d_g + d_f$ with the obvious abuse of notation (see [36, (17.10.3)]). By [19, 4.2.4], the functor

$$f_{\mathcal{P}}^*[d_f] : D_c^b(Y, \mathbf{Q}) \rightarrow D_c^b(X, \mathbf{Q})$$

is t -exact for the perverse t -structures. In particular, it induces an exact functor between the categories of perverse sheaves and by applying the property **P1** to the canonical transformation $\theta_f : f_{\mathcal{P}}^* \circ \text{Bti}_Y^* \rightarrow \text{Bti}_X^* \circ f^*$, we get a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(Y) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{M}(Y) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{P}(Y) \\ \downarrow f^*[d_f] \theta_f^{\text{DA}} & \downarrow & \downarrow \theta_f^{\mathcal{M}} & \downarrow f_{\mathcal{P}}^*[d_f] & \\ \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{M}(X) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{P}(X) \end{array}$$

where the functor in the middle $f^*[d_f]$ is an exact functor and $\theta_f^{\text{DA}}, \theta_f^{\mathcal{M}}$ are invertible natural transformations such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{DA}_{\text{ct}}(Y) & \xrightarrow{\overline{pH^0_{\mathcal{M}}}} & \text{DA}_{\text{ct}}(Y) \\
\downarrow f^*[d_f] & \searrow \theta_f^{\mathcal{M}} & \downarrow f^*[d_f] \\
\text{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X) & \xrightarrow{pH^0_{\mathcal{M}}} & \mathcal{M}(Y) \xrightarrow{\text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}}} \mathcal{P}(Y) \\
\downarrow f^*[d_f] & \searrow \theta_f^{\text{DA}} & \downarrow f^*[d_f] \\
\text{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X) & \xrightarrow{pH^0_{\mathcal{M}}} & \mathcal{M}(X) \xrightarrow{\text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}}} \mathcal{P}(X) \\
& & \downarrow f^*[d_f] \\
& & \mathcal{P}(X)
\end{array}$$

is commutative.

Remark 2.2. Note that $f^*_{\mathcal{M}} A$, given A in $\mathcal{M}(Y)$, is not yet defined. We set $f^*_{\mathcal{M}} := (f^*_{\mathcal{M}}[d_f])[-d_f]$.

Let $\text{Liss}(\text{Sch}/k)$ be the subcategory of (Sch/k) with the same objects but having as morphisms only the smooth morphisms of k -varieties. Since the natural transformations γ_f are compatible with the composition of morphisms (that is, with the connexion 2-isomorphisms), [Subsection 2.2](#) provides a 2-functor

$$\text{Liss} \mathbf{H}_{\mathcal{M}}^* : \text{Liss}(\text{Sch}/k) \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$$

with $\text{Liss} \mathbf{H}_{\mathcal{M}}^*(X) = \text{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(X))$ and such that $(pH^0_{\mathcal{M}}, \theta^{\text{DA}})$ and $(\text{rat}^{\mathcal{M}}, \theta^{\mathcal{M}})$ are 1-morphisms of 2-functors. For every smooth morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ we have a natural transformation

$$\theta_f^{\mathcal{M}} : f^*_{\mathcal{P}} \text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} f^*_{\mathcal{M}}$$

compatible with the composition of morphisms.

2.6. Exchange structure

Let us denote by

$$\text{Imm} \mathbf{H}_{*}^{\mathcal{M}} : \text{Imm}(\text{Sch}/k) \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$$

the restriction of the 2-functor obtained in [Subsection 2.4](#) to the subcategory $\text{Imm}(\text{Sch}/k)$ of (Sch/k) with the same objects but having as morphisms only the closed immersions of k -varieties. Exchange structures are defined in [Définition 1.2.1](#) of [\[6\]](#).

Proposition 2.3. *The exchange structure Ex_*^* on $(\text{Liss} \mathbf{H}_{\mathcal{P}}^*, \text{Imm} \mathbf{H}_{*}^{\mathcal{P}})$ with respect to cartesian squares can be lifted to an exchange structure on the pair $(\text{Liss} \mathbf{H}_{\mathcal{M}}^*, \text{Imm} \mathbf{H}_{*}^{\mathcal{M}})$.*

Proof. The proposition is a simple application of property **P2**. Consider a cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
X' & \xrightarrow{i'} & Y' \\
\downarrow f' & & \downarrow f \\
X & \xrightarrow{i} & Y
\end{array}$$

such that i is a closed immersion and f is a smooth morphism (more generally i need not be a closed immersion and can be any quasi-finite affine morphism). Note that, since the morphism $i'^* \Omega_f^1 \rightarrow \Omega_{f'}^1$ is an isomorphism, f and f' have the same relative dimension d . Let $Ex_*^* : f^* i_* \rightarrow i'_* f'^*$ and ${}^{\mathcal{P}} Ex_*^* : f^*_{\mathcal{P}} i_*^{\mathcal{P}} \rightarrow i'^*_{\mathcal{P}} f'^*_{\mathcal{P}}$

the exchange 2-isomorphisms in $\mathbf{DA}(-)$ and $\mathbf{D}^b(\mathcal{P}(-))$. We have to construct a 2-isomorphism

$$\mathbf{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(X)) \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{f_*^{\mathcal{M}} i_*^{\mathcal{M}}} \\ \Downarrow \mathcal{M} Ex_*^* \\ \xrightarrow{i_*^{\mathcal{M}} f'^*_{\mathcal{M}}} \end{array} \mathbf{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(Y'))$$

which is compatible with $\mathcal{P} Ex_*^*$ via the 2-isomorphisms $\gamma_g^{\mathcal{M}}, \gamma_{g'}^{\mathcal{M}}$ and $\theta_f^{\mathcal{M}}, \theta_{f'}^{\mathcal{M}}$. This amounts to constructing a 2-isomorphism

$$\mathcal{M}(X) \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{f_*^{\mathcal{M}} [d] i_*^{\mathcal{M}}} \\ \Downarrow \mathcal{M} Ex_*^* [d] \\ \xrightarrow{i_*^{\mathcal{M}} f'^*_{\mathcal{M}} [d]} \end{array} \mathcal{M}(Y')$$

such that

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{M}(X) & \xrightarrow{\text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}}} & \mathcal{P}(X) & \xrightarrow{i_*^{\mathcal{P}}} & \mathcal{P}(Y) & \xrightarrow{f_*^{\mathcal{P}} [d]} & \mathcal{P}(Y') \\ \parallel & \searrow \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \downarrow \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \downarrow \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \downarrow \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \downarrow \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \downarrow \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} \\ \mathcal{M}(Y) & \xrightarrow{f_*^{\mathcal{M}} [d]} & \mathcal{M}(Y') & \xrightarrow{\theta_f^{\mathcal{M}} \text{rat}_{X'}^{\mathcal{M}}} & \mathcal{P}(Y) & \xrightarrow{f_*^{\mathcal{P}} [d]} & \mathcal{P}(Y') \\ \parallel & \searrow \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \downarrow \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \downarrow \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \downarrow \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \downarrow \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \downarrow \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} \\ \mathcal{M}(X) & \xrightarrow{f'^*_{\mathcal{M}} [d]} & \mathcal{M}(Y) & \xrightarrow{\theta_{f'}^{\mathcal{M}} \text{rat}_{Y'}^{\mathcal{M}}} & \mathcal{P}(X) & \xrightarrow{f'^*_{\mathcal{P}} [d]} & \mathcal{P}(Y) & \xrightarrow{i_*^{\mathcal{P}}} & \mathcal{P}(Y') \\ \parallel & \searrow \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \downarrow \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \downarrow \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \downarrow \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \downarrow \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \downarrow \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \downarrow \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \downarrow \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} \\ \mathcal{M}(Y) & \xrightarrow{f'^*_{\mathcal{M}} [d]} & \mathcal{M}(Y') & \xrightarrow{(\gamma_{i'}^{\mathcal{M}})^{-1} \text{rat}_{Y'}^{\mathcal{M}}} & \mathcal{P}(Y) & \xrightarrow{f'^*_{\mathcal{P}} [d]} & \mathcal{P}(Y') \end{array}$$

is commutative. Note that such a 2-isomorphism is necessarily unique since the functors $\text{rat}_S^{\mathcal{M}}$, for S a k -variety, are faithful. For the same reason they will also be compatible with the horizontal and vertical compositions of mixed squares (see [6, Définition 1.21]). The proposition follows from property **P2** applied to the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X) & \xrightarrow{pH_{\mathcal{P}}^0} & \mathcal{P}(X) & \xrightarrow{i_*^{\mathcal{P}}} & \mathcal{P}(Y) & \xrightarrow{f_*^{\mathcal{P}} [d]} & \mathcal{P}(Y') \\ \parallel & \searrow i_*^{\mathcal{M}} & \downarrow i_*^{\mathcal{M}} & \downarrow i_*^{\mathcal{M}} & \downarrow i_*^{\mathcal{M}} & \downarrow i_*^{\mathcal{M}} & \downarrow i_*^{\mathcal{M}} \\ \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(Y) & \xrightarrow{(\gamma_i^{\mathcal{M}})^{-1} pH_{\mathcal{P}}^0} & \mathcal{P}(Y) & \xrightarrow{f_*^{\mathcal{P}} [d]} & \mathcal{P}(Y') & \xrightarrow{f_*^{\mathcal{P}} [d]} & \mathcal{P}(Y') \\ \parallel & \searrow f_*^{\mathcal{M}} [d] & \downarrow f_*^{\mathcal{M}} [d] & \downarrow f_*^{\mathcal{M}} [d] & \downarrow f_*^{\mathcal{M}} [d] & \downarrow f_*^{\mathcal{M}} [d] & \downarrow f_*^{\mathcal{M}} [d] \\ \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(Y') & \xrightarrow{\theta_f^{\mathcal{M}} pH_{\mathcal{P}}^0} & \mathcal{P}(Y) & \xrightarrow{f_*^{\mathcal{P}} [d]} & \mathcal{P}(Y') & \xrightarrow{f_*^{\mathcal{P}} [d]} & \mathcal{P}(Y') \\ \parallel & \searrow Ex_*^* [d] & \downarrow Ex_*^* [d] & \downarrow Ex_*^* [d] & \downarrow Ex_*^* [d] & \downarrow Ex_*^* [d] & \downarrow Ex_*^* [d] \\ \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X) & \xrightarrow{pH_{\mathcal{P}}^0} & \mathcal{P}(X) & \xrightarrow{f'^*_{\mathcal{P}} [d]} & \mathcal{P}(X') & \xrightarrow{i_*^{\mathcal{P}}} & \mathcal{P}(Y') \\ \parallel & \searrow f'^*_{\mathcal{M}} [d] & \downarrow f'^*_{\mathcal{M}} [d] & \downarrow f'^*_{\mathcal{M}} [d] & \downarrow f'^*_{\mathcal{M}} [d] & \downarrow f'^*_{\mathcal{M}} [d] & \downarrow f'^*_{\mathcal{M}} [d] \\ \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X') & \xrightarrow{\theta_{f'}^{\mathcal{M}} pH_{\mathcal{P}}^0} & \mathcal{P}(X) & \xrightarrow{f'^*_{\mathcal{P}} [d]} & \mathcal{P}(X') & \xrightarrow{i_*^{\mathcal{P}}} & \mathcal{P}(Y') \\ \parallel & \searrow i_*^{\mathcal{M}} & \downarrow i_*^{\mathcal{M}} & \downarrow i_*^{\mathcal{M}} & \downarrow i_*^{\mathcal{M}} & \downarrow i_*^{\mathcal{M}} & \downarrow i_*^{\mathcal{M}} \\ \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(Y') & \xrightarrow{(\gamma_{i'}^{\mathcal{M}})^{-1} pH_{\mathcal{P}}^0} & \mathcal{P}(Y) & \xrightarrow{f'^*_{\mathcal{P}} [d]} & \mathcal{P}(Y') \end{array}$$

The commutativity of this diagram follows from the compatibility of the Betti realization with the exchange structures. \square

Remark 2.4. The application of property **P2** ensures that the two exchange structures $\mathcal{M} Ex_*^*$ and $\mathcal{P} Ex_*^*$ are compatible with the canonical 2-isomorphisms $\theta^{\mathcal{M}}$. That is, the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} f_{\mathcal{P}}^* \text{rat}_{Y'}^{\mathcal{M}} i_*^{\mathcal{M}} & \xrightarrow{\gamma_i^{\mathcal{M}}} & f_{\mathcal{P}}^* i_*^{\mathcal{P}} \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{P} Ex_*^*} & i_*^{\mathcal{P}} f_{\mathcal{P}}^* \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} \\ \downarrow \theta_f^{\mathcal{M}} & & \downarrow \theta_{f'}^{\mathcal{M}} & & \downarrow \theta_{f'}^{\mathcal{M}} \\ \text{rat}_{Y'}^{\mathcal{M}} f_{\mathcal{M}}^* i_*^{\mathcal{M}} & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{M} Ex_*^*} & \text{rat}_{Y'}^{\mathcal{M}} i_*^{\mathcal{M}} f'^*_{\mathcal{M}} & \xrightarrow{\gamma_{i'}^{\mathcal{M}}} & i_*^{\mathcal{P}} \text{rat}_{X'}^{\mathcal{M}} f'^*_{\mathcal{M}} \end{array}$$

is commutative. This follows from the faithfulness of the functors $\text{rat}^{\mathcal{M}}$ after applying the shift functor $(-)[d]$.

2.7. Adjunction

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be an affine and étale morphism. In that case the exact functors $f_* : \mathcal{P}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(Y)$ and $f_! : \mathcal{P}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(Y)$ are respectively right and left adjoint to the exact functor $f_{\mathcal{P}}^* : \mathcal{P}(Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(X)$. We can use the property **P2** to lift these adjunctions to the functors $f_!^{\mathcal{M}}, f_*^{\mathcal{M}}, f_{\mathcal{P}}^{\mathcal{M}}$.

Proposition 2.5. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be an affine and étale morphism.*

- (1) *There exist unique natural transformations $\text{Id} \rightarrow f_*^{\mathcal{M}} f_{\mathcal{P}}^{\mathcal{M}}$ and $f_{\mathcal{P}}^{\mathcal{M}} f_*^{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow \text{Id}$ such that the squares*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} & \longrightarrow & \text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} f_*^{\mathcal{M}} f_{\mathcal{P}}^{\mathcal{M}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ f_{\mathcal{P}}^{\mathcal{M}} f_*^{\mathcal{M}} \text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} & \longrightarrow & f_{\mathcal{P}}^{\mathcal{M}} \text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} f_*^{\mathcal{M}} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} f_{\mathcal{P}}^{\mathcal{M}} f_*^{\mathcal{M}} & \longrightarrow & \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ f_{\mathcal{P}}^{\mathcal{M}} \text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} f_*^{\mathcal{M}} & \longrightarrow & f_{\mathcal{P}}^{\mathcal{M}} f_*^{\mathcal{M}} \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} \end{array}$$

are commutative. With these natural transformations the functors $(f_*^{\mathcal{M}}, f_{\mathcal{P}}^{\mathcal{M}})$ form a pair of adjoint functors.

- (2) *There exist unique natural transformations $\text{Id} \rightarrow f_!^{\mathcal{M}} f_!^{\mathcal{M}}$ and $f_!^{\mathcal{M}} f_!^{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow \text{Id}$ such that the squares*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \longrightarrow & \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} f_!^{\mathcal{M}} f_!^{\mathcal{M}} \\ \downarrow & & \uparrow \\ f_{\mathcal{P}}^{\mathcal{M}} f_!^{\mathcal{M}} \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \longrightarrow & f_{\mathcal{P}}^{\mathcal{M}} \text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} f_!^{\mathcal{M}} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} f_!^{\mathcal{M}} f_!^{\mathcal{M}} & \longrightarrow & \text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ f_!^{\mathcal{M}} \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} f_!^{\mathcal{M}} & \longleftarrow & f_!^{\mathcal{M}} f_{\mathcal{P}}^{\mathcal{M}} \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} \end{array}$$

are commutative. With these natural transformations the functors $(f_!^{\mathcal{M}}, f_{\mathcal{P}}^{\mathcal{M}})$ form a pair of adjoint functors.

Proof. As for **Proposition 2.3**, the proof is a simple application of property **P2**. The details are left to the reader. \square

2.8. Duality*

The result in this subsection will be used in the proof of **Proposition 5.3**. Let $\mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{P}}$ be the duality functor for perverse sheaves and $\varepsilon_X^{\mathcal{P}} : \text{Id} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{P}} \circ \mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{P}}$ be the canonical 2-isomorphism. Recall that, given a smooth morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ of relative dimension d , there is a canonical 2-isomorphism

$$\varepsilon_f^{\mathcal{P}} : \mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{P}} \circ f_{\mathcal{P}}^*(-)(d)[d] \rightarrow f_{\mathcal{P}}^*(-)[d] \circ \mathbb{D}_Y^{\mathcal{P}}.$$

Proposition 2.6. *Let X, Y be k -varieties and $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a smooth morphism of relative dimension d .*

- (1) *There exist a contravariant exact functor $\mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{M}} : \mathcal{M}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(X)$, a 2-isomorphism $\nu_X^{\mathcal{M}} : \mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{P}} \circ \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} \circ \mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{M}}$ and a 2-isomorphism $\varepsilon_X^{\mathcal{M}} : \text{Id} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{M}} \circ \mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{M}}$ such that the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{P}} \circ \mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{P}} \circ \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \\ \varepsilon_X^{\mathcal{P}} \nearrow & \downarrow \nu_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \\ \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{P}} \circ \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} \circ \mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \\ \varepsilon_X^{\mathcal{M}} \searrow & \downarrow \nu_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \\ & \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} \circ \mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{M}} \circ \mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \end{array}$$

is commutative.

(2) There exists a 2-isomorphism

$$\varepsilon_f^{\mathcal{M}} : \mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{M}} \circ f_{\mathcal{M}}^*(-)(d)[d] \rightarrow f_{\mathcal{M}}^*(-)[d] \circ \mathbb{D}_Y^{\mathcal{M}}$$

such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{P}} \circ f_{\mathcal{P}}^*(-)(d)[d] \circ \text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} & \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_f^{\mathcal{P}}} & f_{\mathcal{P}}^*(-)[d] \circ \mathbb{D}_Y^{\mathcal{P}} \circ \text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} \\ \uparrow \theta_f^{\mathcal{M}} & & \downarrow \nu_Y^{\mathcal{M}} \\ \mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{P}} \circ \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} \circ f_{\mathcal{M}}^*(-)(d)[d] & & f_{\mathcal{P}}^*(-)[d] \circ \text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} \circ \mathbb{D}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} \\ \downarrow \nu_X^{\mathcal{M}} & & \downarrow \theta_f^{\mathcal{M}} \\ \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} \circ \mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{M}} \circ f_{\mathcal{M}}^*(-)(d)[d] & \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_f^{\mathcal{M}}} & \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} \circ f_{\mathcal{M}}^*(-)[d] \circ \mathbb{D}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} \end{array}$$

is commutative.

Proof. Again, the proof is a simple application of property **P2**. The details are left to the reader. \square

2.9. Perverse motives as a stack

Let S be a k -variety. Let us denote by AffEt/S be the category of affine étale schemes over S endowed with the étale topology. As in [62, Tag 02XU], the 2-functor

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AffEt}/X &\rightarrow \mathfrak{Ab} \\ U &\mapsto \mathcal{M}(U) \\ u &\mapsto u_{\mathcal{M}}^* \end{aligned}$$

can be turned into a fibered category $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \text{AffEt}/S$ such that the fibre over an object U of AffEt/X is the category $\mathcal{M}(U)$.

Proposition 2.7. *The fibered category $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \text{AffEt}/S$ is a stack for the étale topology.*

Proof. Let U be a k -variety, I be a finite set and $\mathcal{U} = (u_i : U_i \rightarrow U)_{i \in I}$ be a covering of U by affine and étale morphisms. If $J \subseteq I$ is a nonempty subset of I , we denote by U_J the fiber product of the U_j , $j \in J$, over U and by $u_J : U_J \rightarrow U$ the induced morphism. Given an object $A \in \mathcal{M}(U)$, and $k \in \mathbf{Z}$, we set

$$C^k(A, \mathcal{U}) := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } k < 0; \\ \bigoplus_{J \subseteq I, |J|=k+1} (u_J)_*^{\mathcal{M}} (u_J)^*_{\mathcal{M}} A & \text{if } k \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

We make $C^\bullet(A, \mathcal{U})$ into a complex using the alternating sum of the maps obtained from the unit of the adjunction in Proposition 2.5. The unit of this adjunction also provides a canonical morphism $A \rightarrow C^\bullet(A, \mathcal{U})$ in $C^b(\mathcal{M}(U))$. This morphism induces a quasi-isomorphism on the underlying complex of perverse sheaves and so is a quasi-isomorphism itself since the forgetful functor to the derived category of perverse sheaves is conservative.

By [62, Tag 0268], to prove the proposition we have to show the following:

- (1) if U is an object in AffEt/S and A, B are objects in $\mathcal{M}(U)$, then the presheaf $(V \xrightarrow{v} U) \mapsto \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}(V)}(v_{\mathcal{M}}^* A, v_{\mathcal{M}}^* B)$ on AffEt/U is a sheaf for the étale topology;
- (2) for any covering $\mathcal{U} = (u_i : U_i \rightarrow U)_{i \in I}$ of the site AffEt/S , any descent datum is effective.

We already know that the similar assertions are true for perverse sheaves by [19, Proposition 3.2.2, Théorème 3.2.4]. Let $\mathcal{U} = (u_i : U_i \rightarrow U)_{i \in I}$ be a covering in the site AffEt/S . Given $i, j \in I$, we denote by $u_{ij} : U_{ij} := U_i \times_U U_j \rightarrow U$ the fiber product and by $p_{ij} : U_{ij} \rightarrow U_i$, $p_{ji} : U_{ij} \rightarrow U_j$ the projections.

Let us first prove (1). Let A, B be objects in $\mathcal{M}(U)$ and K, L be their underlying perverse sheaves. Consider the canonical commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Hom}(A, B) & \longrightarrow & \prod_{i \in I} \text{Hom}((u_i)_* \mathcal{M} A, (u_i)_* \mathcal{M} B) \rightrightarrows \prod_{i, j \in I} \text{Hom}((u_{ij})_* \mathcal{M} A, (u_{ij})_* \mathcal{M} B) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \\ \text{Hom}(K, L) & \longrightarrow & \prod_{i \in I} \text{Hom}((u_i)_* \mathcal{P} K, (u_i)_* \mathcal{P} L) \rightrightarrows \prod_{i, j \in I} \text{Hom}((u_{ij})_* \mathcal{P} K, (u_{ij})_* \mathcal{P} L). \end{array}$$

The lower row is exact and the vertical arrows are injective. We only have to check that the upper row is exact at the middle term. Let c be an element in $\prod_{i \in I} \text{Hom}((u_i)_* \mathcal{M} A, (u_i)_* \mathcal{M} B)$ which belongs to the equalizer of the two maps on the right-hand side. Then, it defines (by adjunction) a morphism c_0 and a morphism c_1 such that the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C^0(A, \mathcal{U}) & \xrightarrow{d^0} & C^1(A, \mathcal{U}) \\ \downarrow c_0 & & \downarrow c_1 \\ C^0(B, \mathcal{U}) & \xrightarrow{d^0} & C^1(B, \mathcal{U}) \end{array} \quad (3)$$

is commutative. Since $A \rightarrow C^\bullet(A, \mathcal{U})$ and $B \rightarrow C^\bullet(B, \mathcal{U})$ are quasi-isomorphisms, A is the kernel of the upper map in (3) and B is the kernel of the lower map. Hence, c_0 and c_1 induce a morphism $A \rightarrow B$ in $\mathcal{M}(U)$ which maps to c .

Now we prove (2). Consider a descent datum. In other words, consider, for every $i \in I$, an object A_i in $\mathcal{M}(U_i)$ and, for every $i, j \in I$, an isomorphism $\phi_{ij} : (p_{ij})_* \mathcal{M} A_i \rightarrow (p_{ji})_* \mathcal{M} A_j$ in $\mathcal{M}(U_{ij})$ satisfying the usual cocycle condition. Let A be the kernel of the map

$$\bigoplus_{i \in I} (u_i)_* \mathcal{M} A_i \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i, j \in I} (u_i)_* \mathcal{M} (p_{ij})_* (p_{ij})_* \mathcal{M} A_i = \bigoplus_{i, j \in I} (u_{ij})_* \mathcal{M} (p_{ij})_* \mathcal{M} A_i$$

given on $(u_i)_* \mathcal{M} A_i$ by the difference of the maps obtained by composing the morphism induced by adjunction

$$(u_i)_* \mathcal{M} A_i \rightarrow (u_i)_* \mathcal{M} (p_{ij})_* (p_{ij})_* \mathcal{M} A_i$$

with either the identity or the isomorphism ϕ_{ij} . Using the fact that descent data on perverse sheaves are effective, it is easy to see that A makes the given descent datum effective. \square

2.10. A simpler generating quiver

Let X be a k -variety. Consider the quiver $\mathbf{Pairs}_X^{\text{eff}}$ defined as follows. A vertex in $\mathbf{Pairs}_X^{\text{eff}}$ is a triple $(a : Y \rightarrow X, Z, n)$ where $a : Y \rightarrow X$ is a morphism of k -varieties, Z is a closed subscheme of Y and $n \in \mathbf{Z}$ is an integer.

- Let (Y_1, Z_1, i) and (Y_2, Z_2, i) be vertices in $\mathbf{Pairs}_X^{\text{eff}}$. Then, every morphism of X -schemes $f : Y_1 \rightarrow Y_2$ such that $f(Z_1) \subseteq Z_2$ defines an edge

$$f : (Y_1, Z_1, i) \rightarrow (Y_2, Z_2, i). \quad (4)$$

- For every vertex $(a : Y \rightarrow X, Z, i)$ in $\mathbf{Pairs}_X^{\text{eff}}$ and every closed subscheme $W \subseteq Z$, we have an edge

$$\partial : (a : Y \rightarrow X, Z, i) \rightarrow (az : Z \rightarrow X, W, i - 1) \quad (5)$$

where $z : Z \hookrightarrow Y$ is the closed immersion.

The quiver $\mathbf{Pairs}_X^{\text{eff}}$ admits a natural representation in $D_c^b(X, \mathbf{Q})$. If $c = (a : Y \rightarrow X, Z, i)$ is a vertex in the quiver $\mathbf{Pairs}_X^{\text{eff}}$ and $u : U \hookrightarrow Y$ is the inclusion of the complement of Z in Y , then we set

$$B(c) := a_1^{\mathcal{P}} u_*^{\mathcal{P}} K_U[-i]$$

where K_U is the dualizing complex of U . On vertices the representation B is defined as follows. Let $c_1 := (a_1 : Y_1 \rightarrow X, Z_1, i)$, $c_2 := (a_2 : Y_2 \rightarrow X, Z_2, i)$ be vertices in $\mathbf{Pairs}_X^{\text{eff}}$ and $f : c_1 \rightarrow c_2$ be an edge of type (4). The morphism f maps Z_1 to Z_2 and therefore $U := f^{-1}(U_2)$ is contained in U_1 . Let $u : U \hookrightarrow U_1$ be the open immersion. Then, we have a morphism

$$f_1^{\mathcal{P}} u_{1*}^{\mathcal{P}} K_{U_2} \xrightarrow{\text{adj.}} f_1^{\mathcal{P}} (u_1 u)_*^{\mathcal{P}} K_U \longrightarrow u_{2*}^{\mathcal{P}} f_1^{\mathcal{P}} K_U = u_{2*}^{\mathcal{P}} f_1^{\mathcal{P}} f_1^! K_{U_2} \xrightarrow{\text{adj.}} u_{2*}^{\mathcal{P}} K_{U_2}$$

where the arrow in the middle is given by the exchange morphism. By taking the image of this morphism under $a_{2!}[-i]$, we get a morphism

$$B(f) : B(c_1) := a_{1!}^{\mathcal{P}} u_{1*}^{\mathcal{P}} K_{U_1}[-i] \rightarrow B(c_2) := a_{2!}^{\mathcal{P}} u_{2*}^{\mathcal{P}} K_{U_2}[-i].$$

Let $c = (Y \xrightarrow{a} X, Z, i)$ be a vertex in $\mathbf{Pairs}_X^{\text{eff}}$, and $W \subseteq Z$ be a closed subset. Consider the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & u & & \\ & \searrow & \curvearrowright & \searrow & \\ U := Y \setminus Z & \xrightarrow{j} & Y \setminus W & \xrightarrow{v_Y} & Y \xrightarrow{a} X \\ & & \uparrow z_V & \square & \uparrow z \\ & & V := Z \setminus W & \xrightarrow{v} & Z \xrightarrow{b} X \end{array}$$

where v, v_Y, j are the open immersions, z the closed immersion and a, b the structural morphisms. The localization triangle

$$(z_V)_!^{\mathcal{P}} (z_V)_!^{\mathcal{P}} \rightarrow \text{id} \rightarrow j_*^{\mathcal{P}} j_*^{\mathcal{P}} \xrightarrow{+1},$$

applied to $K_{Y \setminus W}$, provides a morphism

$$j_*^{\mathcal{P}} K_U \rightarrow (z_V)_!^{\mathcal{P}} K_V[1].$$

As z and z_V are closed immersions, applying $(v_Y)_*$, yields a morphism

$$u_*^{\mathcal{P}} K_U \rightarrow z_!^{\mathcal{P}} v_*^{\mathcal{P}} K_V[1].$$

Applying $a_![-i]$, we obtain a morphism

$$B(\partial) : B(c) := a_1^{\mathcal{P}} u_*^{\mathcal{P}} K_U[-i] \rightarrow B(az : Z \rightarrow X, Z, i-1) := b_1^{\mathcal{P}} v_*^{\mathcal{P}} K_V[1-i]$$

The Grothendieck six operations formalism constructed in [6, 7] and their compatibility with their topological counterpart on the triangulated categories $D_c^b(X, \mathbf{Q})$ shown in [8], imply that the quiver representation B can be lifted via the realization functor Bti_X^* to a quiver representation

$$\overline{B} : \mathbf{Pairs}_X^{\text{eff}} \rightarrow \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X).$$

Recall the definition of the category of perverse Nori motives considered in [44].

Definition 2.8. *Let X be a k -variety. The category of effective perverse Nori motives is the abelian category*

$$\mathcal{N}^{\text{eff}}(X) := \mathbf{A}^{\text{qv}}(\mathbf{Pairs}_X^{\text{eff}}, {}^p H^0 \circ \overline{B}).$$

The category $\mathcal{N}(X)$ is then obtained by inverting the Tate twist (see [44, 7.6] for details). By construction, the category of Nori motives $\mathbf{HM}(k)$ of [29] coincides with $\mathcal{N}(k)$.

Remark 2.9. There is a difference between the representation ${}^p H^0 \circ \overline{B}$ used here and the representation used in [44, 7.2-7.4] (see [44, Remark 7.8]). In *loc.cit.* the relative dualizing complex $u'_{\mathcal{P}} a'_{\mathcal{P}} \mathbf{Q}_X$ is used instead of the absolute dualizing complex K_U . If X is smooth, then the two different choices lead to equivalent categories.

Recall that the category $\mathcal{M}(X)$ can also be obtained by considering $\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X)$ simply as a quiver, that is it is canonically equivalent to the abelian category $\mathbf{A}^{\text{qv}}(\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X), {}^p H^0 \circ \text{Bti}_X^*)$ (see Lemma 1.5). In particular, since the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X) & \xrightarrow{\text{Bti}_X^*} & \mathbf{D}_{\text{c}}^{\text{b}}(X, \mathbf{Q}) \\ \overline{B} \uparrow & \nearrow B & \\ \mathbf{Pairs}_X^{\text{eff}} & & \end{array}$$

is commutative (up to natural isomorphisms), there exists a canonical faithful exact functor

$$\mathcal{N}^{\text{eff}}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(X). \quad (6)$$

Lemma 2.10. *The functor (6) extends to a faithful exact*

$$\mathcal{N}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(X). \quad (7)$$

Proof. By construction (see [44, 7.6]), the Tate twist in $\mathcal{N}^{\text{eff}}(X)$ is the exact functor induced by the morphism of quivers $Q : \mathbf{Pairs}_X^{\text{eff}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Pairs}_X^{\text{eff}}$ which maps (Y, Z, n) to $(\mathbf{G}_{m,Y}, \mathbf{G}_{m,Z} \cup Y, n+1)$ where Y is embedded in $\mathbf{G}_{m,Y}$ via the unit section. To prove the lemma it is enough to observe that there is a natural isomorphism in $\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X)$ between $\overline{B}(Q(Y, Z, n))$ and $\overline{B}(Y, Z, n)(-1)$. \square

Proposition 2.11. *The category $\mathcal{M}(k)$ is canonically equivalent to the abelian category of Nori motives $\mathbf{HM}(k)$. More precisely the functor (7) is an equivalence when $X = \text{Spec}(k)$*

Proof. (See also [14, Proposition 4.12]) Consider the triangulated functor $\mathcal{R}_{N,s} : \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(X) \rightarrow \mathbf{D}^{\text{b}}(\mathbf{HM}(k))$ constructed in [22, Proposition 7.12]. Up to a natural isomorphism, the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \text{Bti}_k^* & & \\ & \curvearrowright & & \curvearrowleft & \\ \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(k) & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}_{N,s}} & \mathbf{D}^{\text{b}}(\mathbf{HM}(k)) & \xrightarrow{\text{forgetful}} & \mathbf{D}^{\text{b}}(\mathbf{Q}) \end{array}$$

is commutative. In particular, it provides a factorization of the cohomological functor $H^0 \circ \text{Bti}_k^*$

$$\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(k) \xrightarrow{H^0 \circ \mathcal{R}_{N,s}} \mathbf{HM}(k) \xrightarrow{\text{forgetful}} \mathbf{vec}(\mathbf{Q})$$

This implies the existence of a canonical faithful exact functor $\mathcal{M}(k) \rightarrow \mathbf{HM}(k)$ such that

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & H^0 \circ \mathcal{R}_{N,s} & & \\ & \curvearrowright & & \curvearrowleft & \\ \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(k) & \xrightarrow{{}^p H^0_{\mathcal{M}}} & \mathcal{M}(k) & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{HM}(k) \end{array}$$

is commutative up to a natural isomorphism. Using the universal properties, it is easy to see that it is a quasi-inverse to (7). \square

The following conjecture seems reasonable and reachable via our current technology.

Conjecture 2.12. *Let X be a smooth k -variety. Let $\mathcal{N}(X)$ be the category of perverse motives constructed in [44] and*

$$\mathrm{RL}_X^{\mathcal{N}} : \mathbf{DA}_{\mathrm{ct}}(X) \rightarrow \mathrm{D}^b(\mathcal{N}(X))$$

be the triangulated functor constructed in [43]. Then, the Betti realization Bti_X^ is isomorphic to the composition*

$$\mathbf{DA}_{\mathrm{ct}}(X) \rightarrow \mathrm{D}^b(\mathcal{N}(X)) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{forgetful}} \mathrm{D}^b(\mathcal{P}(X)) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{real}} \mathrm{D}_c^b(X, \mathbf{Q})$$

If **Conjecture 2.12** holds then the same proof as the one of **Proposition 2.11** implies the following

Conjecture 2.13. *Let X be a smooth k -variety. Then, the functor (7) is an equivalence.*

3. Unipotent nearby and vanishing cycles

In [17], Beilinson has given an alternate construction of unipotent vanishing cycles functors for perverse sheaves and has used it to explain a glueing procedure for perverse sheaves (see [17, Proposition 3.1]). In this section, our main goal is to obtain similar results for perverse Nori motives. Later on, the vanishing cycles functor for perverse Nori motives will play a crucial role in the construction of the inverse image functor (see **Section 4**).

Given the way the abelian categories of perverse Nori motives are constructed from the triangulated categories of étale motives, our first step is to carry out Beilinson's constructions for perverse sheaves within the categories of étale motives or analytic motives (these categories being equivalent to the classical unbounded derived categories of sheaves of \mathbf{Q} -vector spaces on the associated analytic spaces). This is done in **Subsection 3.2** and **Subsection 3.4**. Our starting point is the logarithmic specialization system constructed by Ayoub in [7]. However, by working in triangulated categories instead of abelian categories as Beilinson did, one has to face the classical functoriality issues, one of the major drawback of triangulated categories. To avoid these problems and ensure that all our constructions are functorial we will rely heavily on the fact that the triangulated categories of motives underlie a triangulated derivator.

Only then, using the compatibility with the Betti realization, will we be able to obtain in **Subsection 3.5** the desired functors for perverse Nori motives.

3.1. Reminder on derivators

Let us recall some features of triangulated (a.k.a. stable) derivators \mathbb{D} needed in the construction of the motivic unipotent vanishing cycles functor and the related exact triangles. For the general theory, originally introduced by Grothendieck [37], we refer to [6, 7, 24, 34, 35, 51].

We will assume that our derivator \mathbb{D} is defined over all small categories. In our applications, the derivators considered will be of the form $\mathbb{D} := \mathbf{DA}(S, -)$ for some k -variety S . Given a functor $\rho : A \rightarrow B$, we denote by

$$\rho^* : \mathbb{D}(B) \rightarrow \mathbb{D}(A), \quad \rho_* : \mathbb{D}(A) \rightarrow \mathbb{D}(B), \quad \rho_{\sharp} : \mathbb{D}(A) \rightarrow \mathbb{D}(B)$$

the structural functor and its right and left adjoint.

Notation: We let \mathbf{e} be the punctual category reduced to one object and one morphism. Given a small category A , we denote by $p_A : A \rightarrow \mathbf{e}$ the projection functor and, if a is an object in A , we denote by $a : \mathbf{e} \rightarrow A$ the functor that maps the unique object of \mathbf{e} to a . Given $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we let \underline{n} be the category

$$n \leftarrow \cdots \leftarrow 1 \leftarrow 0.$$

If one thinks of functors in $\text{Hom}(A^{\text{op}}, \mathbb{D}(\mathbf{e}))$ as diagrams of shape A , then an object in $\mathbb{D}(A)$ can be thought as a ‘‘coherent diagram’’ of shape A . Indeed, every object M in $\mathbb{D}(A)$ has an underlying diagram of shape A called its A -skeleton and defined to be the functor $A^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}(\mathbf{e})$ which maps an object a in A to the object a^*M of $\mathbb{D}(\mathbf{e})$. This construction gives the A -skeleton functor

$$\mathbb{D}(A) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(A^{\text{op}}, \mathbb{D}(\mathbf{e}))$$

which is not an equivalence in general (coherent diagrams are richer than simple diagrams). We say that $M \in \mathbb{D}(A)$ is a coherent lifting of a given diagram of shape A if its A -skeleton is isomorphic to the given diagram.

We will not give here the definition of a stable derivator (see e.g. [6, Definition 2.1.34] or [35, Definitions 7.2.8 & 15.1.1]), but instead recall a few properties which will be constantly used.

(Der1) Let $\rho : A \rightarrow B$ be a functor and b be an object in B . Denote by $j_{A/b} : A/b \rightarrow A$ and $j_{b \setminus A} : b \setminus A \rightarrow A$ be the canonical functors where A/b and $b \setminus A$ are respectively the slice and coslice categories. The exchange 2-morphisms (given by adjunction)

$$b^* \rho_* \rightarrow (p_{A/b})_* j_{A/b}^* \quad ; \quad (p_{b \setminus A})_{\#} j_{b \setminus A}^* \rightarrow b^* \rho_{\#}$$

are invertible (see [6, Définition 2.1.34]).

(Der2) If a small category A admits an initial object o (resp. a final object o), then the 2-morphism $o^* \rightarrow (p_A)_{\#}$ (resp. the 2-morphism $(p_A)_* \rightarrow o^*$) is invertible too (see [6, Corollaire 2.1.40]).

(Der3) Let A and B be small categories. Given an object $a \in A$ we denote by $a : B \rightarrow A \times B$ the functor which maps $b \in B$ to the pair (a, b) . The A -skeleton of an object M in $\mathbb{D}(A \times B)$ is defined to be the functor $A^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}(B)$ which maps an object a in A to the object a^*M of $\mathbb{D}(B)$. This construction gives the A -skeleton functor

$$\mathbb{D}(A \times B) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(A^{\text{op}}, \mathbb{D}(B)).$$

This functor is conservative. Moreover if A is directed, it is full and essentially surjective.

Note that the property **(Der3)** is usually not part of the definition of a stable derivator but is satisfied for derivators coming from stable model categories (so in particular for $\mathbf{DA}(S, -)$). We denote by $\square = \underline{\mathbf{1}} \times \underline{\mathbf{1}}$ the category

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (1, 1) & \longleftarrow & (0, 1) \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ (1, 0) & \longleftarrow & (0, 0). \end{array} \quad (8)$$

We denote by \ulcorner the full subcategory of \square that does not contain the object $(0, 0)$ and by $i_{\ulcorner} : \ulcorner \rightarrow \square$ the inclusion functor. We denote by $(-, 1) : \underline{\mathbf{1}} \rightarrow \ulcorner$ the fully faithful functor which maps 0 to $(0, 1)$ and 1 to $(1, 1)$. Similarly we denote by \lrcorner the full subcategory of \square that does not contain the object $(1, 1)$ and $i_{\lrcorner} : \lrcorner \rightarrow \square$ the inclusion functor. We denote by $(0, -) : \underline{\mathbf{1}} \rightarrow \lrcorner$ the fully faithful functor that maps 0 and 1 respectively to $(0, 0)$ and $(0, 1)$.

An object M in $\mathbb{D}(\square)$ is said to be cocartesian (resp. cartesian) if and only if the canonical morphism $(i_{\ulcorner})_{\#}(i_{\ulcorner})^*M \rightarrow M$ (resp. $M \rightarrow (i_{\lrcorner})_*(i_{\lrcorner})^*M$) is an isomorphism. Since \mathbb{D} is stable, a square M in $\mathbb{D}(\square)$ is cartesian if and only if it is cocartesian.

Let \square be the category

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} (2, 1) & \longleftarrow & (1, 1) & \longleftarrow & (0, 1) \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ (2, 0) & \longleftarrow & (1, 0) & \longleftarrow & (0, 0). \end{array} \quad (9)$$

There are three natural ways to embed \square in \mathfrak{M} and an object $M \in \mathbb{D}(\mathfrak{M})$ is said to be cocartesian if the squares in $\mathbb{D}(\mathfrak{M})$ obtained by pullback along those embeddings are cocartesian. A coherent triangle is a cocartesian object $M \in \mathbb{D}(\mathfrak{M})$ such that $(0, 1)^*M$ and $(2, 0)^*M$ are zero. For such an object, we have a canonical isomorphism $(0, 0)^*M \simeq (2, 1)^*M[1]$ and the induced sequence

$$(2, 1)^*M \rightarrow (1, 1)^*M \rightarrow (1, 0)^*M \rightarrow (2, 1)^*M[1] \quad (10)$$

is an exact triangle in $\mathbb{D}(\mathfrak{e})$.

One of the main advantage of working in a stable derivator is the possibility to associate with a coherent morphism $M \in \mathbb{D}(\underline{\mathbf{1}})$ functorially a coherent triangle. Let us briefly recall the construction of this triangle. Let U be the full subcategory of \mathfrak{M} that does not contain $(0, 0)$ and $(1, 0)$. Denote by $v : \underline{\mathbf{1}} \rightarrow U$ the functor that maps 0 and 1 respectively to $(1, 1)$ and $(2, 1)$ and by $u : U \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}$ the inclusion functor. The image under the functor

$$u_{\sharp}v_* : \mathbb{D}(A \times \underline{\mathbf{1}}) \rightarrow \mathbb{D}(A \times \mathfrak{M})$$

of a coherent morphism M in $\mathbb{D}(A \times \underline{\mathbf{1}})$ is a coherent triangle. Using **(Der1-2)**, we see that (10) provides an exact triangle

$$1^*M \rightarrow 0^*M \rightarrow \text{Cof}(M) \rightarrow 1^*M[1] \quad (11)$$

where the cofiber functor Cof is defined by

$$\text{Cof} := (1, 0)^*u_{\sharp}v_* : \mathbb{D}(\underline{\mathbf{1}}) \rightarrow \mathbb{D}(\mathfrak{e}). \quad (12)$$

Using **Der1-3** it is easy to see that this functor is also given by

$$\text{Cof} = (0, 0)^*(i_r)_{\sharp}(-, 1)_*.$$

In the exact triangle (11), the canonical morphism $0^*M \rightarrow \text{Cof}(M)$ is the $\underline{\mathbf{1}}$ -skeleton of the coherent morphism $(1, -)^*u_{\sharp}v_*M$ where $(1, -) : \underline{\mathbf{1}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}$ is the fully faithful functor that maps 0 and 1 respectively to $(1, 0)$ and $(1, 1)$. Note that we have an isomorphism

$$(1, -)^*u_{\sharp}v_*M := (0, -)^*(i_{\perp})^*(i_r)_{\sharp}(-, 1)_* : \mathbb{D}(\underline{\mathbf{1}}) \rightarrow \mathbb{D}(\underline{\mathbf{1}}).$$

Similarly the boundary morphism $\text{Cof}(M) \rightarrow 1^*M[1]$ is the $\underline{\mathbf{1}}$ -skeleton of the coherent morphism $(-, 0)^*u_{\sharp}v_*M$ where $(-, 0) : \underline{\mathbf{1}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}$ is the fully faithful functor that maps 0 and 1 respectively to $(0, 0)$ and $(1, 0)$.

The construction of the cofiber functor Cof and the cofiber triangle (11) can be dualized to get a fiber functor Fib and a fiber triangle. Let us recall the following lemma (see e.g. [35, Proposition 15.1.10] for a proof).

Lemma 3.1. *Let $M \in \mathbb{D}(\square)$. Then, we have a morphism of exact triangles*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{Fib}((-, 1)^*M) & \longrightarrow & (1, 1)^*M & \longrightarrow & (0, 1)^*M & \xrightarrow{+1} & \longrightarrow \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ \text{Fib}((-, 0)^*M) & \longrightarrow & (1, 0)^*M & \longrightarrow & (0, 0)^*M & \xrightarrow{+1} & \longrightarrow \end{array}$$

which is functorial in M . Furthermore, if M is cartesian if and only if the canonical morphism

$$\text{Fib}((-, 1)^*M) \rightarrow \text{Fib}((-, 0)^*M)$$

is an isomorphism.

There is also a functorial version of the octahedron axiom in \mathbb{D} (see e.g. [35, Proof of Theorem 9.44]), that is, there is a functor $\mathbb{D}(\underline{\mathbf{2}}) \rightarrow \mathbb{D}(O)$ which associates to a coherent sequence of morphisms a coherent octahedron diagram. Here the category $O \subseteq \underline{\mathbf{4}} \times \underline{\mathbf{2}}$ is the full subcategory that does not contain the objects $(4, 0)$ and $(0, 2)$. In other words, O is the category

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 (4, 2) & \longleftarrow & (3, 2) & \longleftarrow & (2, 2) & \longleftarrow & (1, 2) \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 (4, 1) & \longleftarrow & (3, 1) & \longleftarrow & (2, 1) & \longleftarrow & (1, 1) & \longleftarrow & (0, 1) \\
 & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 & & (3, 0) & \longleftarrow & (2, 0) & \longleftarrow & (1, 0) & \longleftarrow & (0, 0).
 \end{array}$$

Let W be the full subcategory of O that do not contain the objects $(1, 1)$, $(2, 1)$, $(3, 1)$, $(0, 0)$, $(1, 0)$ and $(2, 0)$. Denote by $\omega : \underline{\mathbf{2}} \rightarrow W$ the fully faithful functor which maps 0, 1 and 2 respectively on $(2, 2)$, $(3, 2)$ and $(4, 2)$ and by $w : W \rightarrow O$ the inclusion functor. The octahedron diagram functor is defined to be the functor

$$w_{\#}\omega_* : \mathbb{D}(\underline{\mathbf{2}}) \rightarrow \mathbb{D}(O).$$

Denote by $\text{sm} : \underline{\mathbf{1}} \rightarrow \underline{\mathbf{2}}$ the fully faithful functor that maps 0 and 1 respectively to 0 and 1 and by $\text{fm} : \underline{\mathbf{1}} \rightarrow \underline{\mathbf{2}}$ the fully faithful functor that maps 0 and 1 respectively to 1 and 2. Denote also by $\text{cm} : \underline{\mathbf{1}} \rightarrow \underline{\mathbf{2}}$ the functor which maps 0 and 1 respectively to 0 and 2. Consider the fully faithful functor $\text{fsq} : \square \rightarrow O$ which maps the square (8) to the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 (4, 2) & \longleftarrow & (3, 2) \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 (4, 1) & \longleftarrow & (3, 1).
 \end{array}$$

Similarly we denote by $\text{ssq} : \square \rightarrow O$ (resp. $\text{csq} : \square \rightarrow O$) the fully faithful functor which maps the square (8) to the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 (3, 2) & \longleftarrow & (2, 2) \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 (3, 0) & \longleftarrow & (2, 0)
 \end{array}
 \quad (\text{resp. }
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 (4, 2) & \longleftarrow & (2, 2) \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 (4, 1) & \longleftarrow & (2, 1)).
 \end{array}$$

We have the following lemma.

Lemma 3.2. *We have canonical isomorphisms*

$$\text{fsq}^*w_{\#}\omega_* \simeq (i_r)_{\#}(-, 1)_*\text{fm}^*, \quad \text{ssq}^*w_{\#}\omega_* \simeq (i_r)_{\#}(-, 1)_*\text{sm}^*$$

and

$$\text{csq}^*w_{\#}\omega_* \simeq (i_r)_{\#}(-, 1)_*\text{cm}^*.$$

Proof. Let $i : \ulcorner \rightarrow W$ be the fully faithful functor that maps $(0, 1)$, $(1, 0)$ and $(1, 1)$ respectively to $(3, 2)$, $(4, 1)$ and $(4, 2)$. Since $\omega \circ \text{fm} = i \circ (-, 1)$, we get a natural transformation $i^*\omega_* \rightarrow (0, 1)_*\text{fm}^*$. Using the properties **(Der1-3)**, it is easy to see that this natural transformation is invertible. Similarly, since $w \circ i = \text{fsq} \circ i_r$, there is

a natural transformation $(i_r)_\# i^* \rightarrow \text{fsq}^* w_\#$. Again, using the properties **(Der1-3)**, we see that it is invertible. This provides invertible natural transformations

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (i_r)_\# i^* \omega_* & \longrightarrow & (i_r)_\# (-, 1)_* \text{fm}^* \\ \downarrow & & \\ \text{fsq}^* w_\# \omega_* & & \end{array}$$

The other invertible natural transformations are constructed similarly. \square

In particular, it follows from **Lemma 3.2** that $(3, 1)^* w_\# \omega_*$ is isomorphic to $\text{Cof} \circ \text{fm}^*$, $(2, 0)^* w_\# \omega_*$ is isomorphic to $\text{Cof} \circ \text{sm}^*$ and $(2, 1)^* w_\# \omega_*$ is isomorphic to $\text{Cof} \circ \text{cm}^*$. Since the inverse image of $w_\# \omega_*$ along the fully faithful functor $\square \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$ that maps the square (8) to the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (3, 1) & \longleftarrow & (2, 1) \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ (3, 0) & \longleftarrow & (2, 0) \end{array}$$

is a cocartesian square, by **Lemma 3.2** and [6, Définition 2.1.34], we get a natural exact triangle

$$\text{Cof}(\text{fm}^*(-)) \rightarrow \text{Cof}(\text{cm}^*(-)) \rightarrow \text{Cof}(\text{sm}^*(-)) \xrightarrow{+1} . \quad (13)$$

Let us recall [6, Lemma 1.4.8].

Lemma 3.3. *Let \mathcal{J} be a small category and $j : U \hookrightarrow X$ be an open immersion. Assume that we have a exact triangle*

$$M \rightarrow j_* j^* M \rightarrow C(M) \xrightarrow{+1}$$

for every given object $M \in \mathbf{DA}(X, \mathcal{J})$. Then, for every morphism $\alpha : M \rightarrow N$ in $\mathbf{DA}(X, \mathcal{J})$ there exists one and only one morphism $C(M) \rightarrow C(N)$ such that the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C(M) & \longrightarrow & M[1] \\ \downarrow C(\alpha) & & \downarrow \alpha[1] \\ C(N) & \longrightarrow & N[1] \end{array}$$

is commutative. Moreover the whole diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} M & \longrightarrow & j_* j^* M & \longrightarrow & C(M) & \longrightarrow & M[1] \\ \downarrow \alpha & & \downarrow j_* j^* \alpha & & \downarrow C(\alpha) & & \downarrow \alpha[1] \\ N & \longrightarrow & j_* j^* N & \longrightarrow & C(N) & \longrightarrow & N[1] \end{array}$$

is commutative.

Note that in *loc.cit.* the lemma is stated only in the case $\mathcal{J} = \mathbf{e}$. However its proof works in the more general situation considered here.

We will need the following technical lemma.

Lemma 3.4. *Let \mathcal{J} be a small category and $f : Y \rightarrow X$ be a morphism of separated k -schemes of finite type. There exists a functor $\Delta_f^* : \mathbf{DA}(X, \mathcal{J}) \rightarrow \mathbf{DA}(X, \underline{1} \times \mathcal{J})$ such that, for every $M \in \mathbf{DA}(X, \mathcal{J})$, the $\underline{1}$ -skeleton of $\Delta_f^*(M)$ is $M \rightarrow f_* f^* M$.*

Proof. Let \mathfrak{M} be the category of (unbounded) complexes of \mathbf{Q} -vector spaces with its projective model structure. If \mathcal{J} is a small category and S a separated k -scheme of finite type, we let $\mathbf{Spec}_T^\Sigma(\mathbf{PreShv}(\mathbf{Sm}/(S, \mathcal{J})))$ be the category of symmetric T -spectra of presheaves on $\mathbf{Sm}/(S, \mathcal{J})$ with values in \mathfrak{M} endowed with its semi-projective \mathbf{A}^1 -stable model structure (see [7, Définitions 4.5.18 and 4.5.21]). Since the diagram of schemes (S, \mathcal{J}) is constant we have

$$\mathbf{Spec}_T^\Sigma(\mathbf{PreShv}(\mathbf{Sm}/(S, \mathcal{J}))) = \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{J}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathbf{Spec}_T^\Sigma(\mathbf{PreShv}(\mathbf{Sm}/S))).$$

In particular

$$\mathbf{Spec}_T^\Sigma(\mathbf{PreShv}(\mathbf{Sm}/(S, \mathbf{1} \times \mathcal{J}))) = \mathrm{Hom}(\mathbf{1}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathbf{Spec}_T^\Sigma(\mathbf{PreShv}(\mathbf{Sm}/(S, \mathcal{J}))). \quad (14)$$

Then, by construction,

$$\mathbf{DA}(S, \mathcal{J}) := \mathbf{Ho}(\mathbf{Spec}_T^\Sigma(\mathbf{PreShv}(\mathbf{Sm}/(S, \mathcal{J}))))$$

where $\mathbf{Ho}(-)$ denotes the homotopy category of a given model category. By [7, Théorème 4.5.23], we have a Quillen adjunction

$$(f, \mathrm{Id})^* : \mathbf{Spec}_T^\Sigma(\mathbf{PreShv}(\mathbf{Sm}/(X, \mathcal{J}))) \rightleftarrows \mathbf{Spec}_T^\Sigma(\mathbf{PreShv}(\mathbf{Sm}/(Y, \mathcal{J}))) : (f, \mathrm{Id})_*.$$

Let Q be the cofibrant replacement functor and R be the fibrant replacement functor. Using the identification (14), we get a functor

$$\mathbf{Spec}_T^\Sigma(\mathbf{PreShv}(\mathbf{Sm}/(X, \mathcal{J}))) \rightarrow \mathbf{Spec}_T^\Sigma(\mathbf{PreShv}(\mathbf{Sm}/(X, \mathbf{1} \times \mathcal{J})))$$

that maps a spectrum H to the morphism $Q(H) \rightarrow f_* R f^* Q(H)$ viewed as an object in $\mathrm{Hom}(\mathbf{1}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathbf{Spec}_T^\Sigma(\mathbf{PreShv}(\mathbf{Sm}/(S, \mathcal{J}))))$. The induced functor on the homotopy categories $\mathbf{DA}(X, \mathcal{J}) \rightarrow \mathbf{DA}(X, \mathbf{1} \times \mathcal{J})$ satisfies the requirement of the lemma. \square

Remark 3.5. Assume $\mathcal{J} = \mathbf{e}$. Given M in $\mathbf{DA}(X)$, we have an exact triangle

$$M \rightarrow j_* j^* M \rightarrow \mathrm{Cof}(\Delta_j^*(M)) \xrightarrow{+1}$$

functorial in M . It follows from [6, Lemme 1.4.8] that the functor $i_! i^!(-)[1]$ is isomorphic to $\mathrm{Cof} \circ \Delta_j^*(-)$

Similarly we will need the following lemma. Its proof is completely similar to the one of Lemma 3.4 and will be omitted.

Lemma 3.6. *Let \mathcal{J} be a small category and $f : Y \rightarrow X$ be a smooth morphism of separated k -schemes of finite type. There exists a functor $\Delta_f^! : \mathbf{DA}(X, \mathcal{J}) \rightarrow \mathbf{DA}(X, \mathcal{J} \times \mathbf{1})$ such that for every $A \in \mathbf{DA}(X, \mathcal{J})$ the $\mathbf{1}$ -skeleton of $\Delta_f^!(A)$ is $f_{\sharp} f^* A \rightarrow A$.*

Remark 3.7. Assume $\mathcal{J} = \mathbf{e}$. Given M in $\mathbf{DA}(X)$, as in Remark 3.5, we have an exact triangle

$$j_! j^! M \rightarrow M \rightarrow \mathrm{Cof}(\Delta_j^!(M)) \xrightarrow{+1}$$

functorial in M . It follows from (the dual statement of) [6, Lemme 1.4.8], that the functor $i_* i^*(-)$ is isomorphic to $\mathrm{Cof} \circ \Delta_j^!(-)$.

3.2. Motivic unipotent vanishing cycles functor

Let Log_f be the logarithmic specialization system constructed in [7, 3.6] (see also [9, p.103-109]). It is defined by

$$\mathrm{Log}_f := \chi_f((-) \otimes f_\eta^* \mathcal{L}og^\vee) =: i^* j_*((-) \otimes f_\eta^* \mathcal{L}og^\vee)$$

where $\mathcal{L}og^\vee$ is the commutative associative unitary algebra in $\mathbf{DA}(\mathbf{G}_{m,k})$ constructed in [7, Définition 3.6.29] (see also [9, Définition 11.6]). The monodromy triangle

$$\mathbf{Q}(0) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}og^\vee \xrightarrow{N} \mathcal{L}og^\vee(-1) \xrightarrow{+1} \quad (15)$$

(see [7, Corollaire 3.6.21] or [9, (116)]) in the triangulated category $\mathbf{DA}(\mathbf{G}_{m,k})$ induces an exact triangle

$$\chi_f(-) \rightarrow \mathbf{Log}_f(-) \rightarrow \mathbf{Log}_f(-)(-1) \xrightarrow{+1}.$$

To construct the motivic unipotent vanishing cycles functor, we shall use the fact that the $\underline{\mathbf{1}}$ -skeleton functor

$$\mathbf{DA}(\mathbf{A}_k^1, \underline{\mathbf{1}}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Hom}(\underline{\mathbf{1}}^{\text{op}}, \mathbf{DA}(\mathbf{A}_k^1))$$

is full and essentially surjective. This allows to choose an object \mathcal{L} in $\mathbf{DA}(\mathbf{A}_k^1, \underline{\mathbf{1}})$ that lifts the morphism $\mathbf{Q}(0) \rightarrow j_* \mathcal{L}og^\vee$ obtained as the composition of the adjunction morphism $\mathbf{Q}(0) \rightarrow j_* \mathbf{Q}(0)$ and the image under j_* of the unit $\mathbf{Q}(0) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}og^\vee$ of the commutative associative unitary algebra $\mathcal{L}og^\vee$. Moreover, using the monodromy triangle (15), we can fix an isomorphism between $\mathcal{L}og^\vee(-1)$ and the cofiber of $j^* \mathcal{L}$ such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \mathbf{Q}(0) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{L}og^\vee & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{L}og^\vee(-1) & \xrightarrow{+1} & \longrightarrow \\ \parallel & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \\ \mathbf{Q}(0) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{L}og^\vee & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{Cof}(j^* \mathcal{L}) & \xrightarrow{+1} & \longrightarrow \end{array}$$

is commutative.

Consider the object $\mathcal{Q} := \Delta_j^*(\mathcal{L})$ in $\mathbf{DA}(\mathbf{A}_k^1, \square)$ obtained by applying the functor Δ_j^* of Lemma 3.4. Its \square -skeleton is the commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{Q}(0) & \longrightarrow & j_* \mathcal{L}og^\vee \\ \downarrow & & \parallel \\ j_* \mathbf{Q}(0) & \longrightarrow & j_* \mathcal{L}og^\vee. \end{array}$$

Let \mathbf{L} be the full subcategory of \square that does not contain $(0, 1)$. Denote by $i_{\mathbf{L}} : \mathbf{L} \rightarrow \square$ the inclusion and by $p_{\square, \mathbf{L}} : \square \rightarrow \mathbf{L}$ the unique functor which is the identity on \mathbf{L} and maps $(0, 1)$ to $(0, 0)$. Consider the functor

$$\Theta_f(-) := (p_{\square, \mathbf{L}})^*(i_{\mathbf{L}})^* \Delta_j^*((p_{\underline{\mathbf{1}}})^*(-) \otimes f^* \mathcal{L}) : \mathbf{DA}(X) \rightarrow \mathbf{DA}(X, \square).$$

By construction, $\Theta_f(-)$ is a coherent lifting of the commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Id}(-) & \longrightarrow & j_*(j^*(-) \otimes f_\eta^* \mathcal{L}og^\vee) \\ \downarrow & & \parallel \\ j_* j^*(-) & \longrightarrow & j_*(j^*(-) \otimes f_\eta^* \mathcal{L}og^\vee). \end{array}$$

By pulling back along the closed immersion $i : X_\sigma \hookrightarrow X$ we get the functor

$$i^* \Theta_f(-) : \mathbf{DA}(X) \rightarrow \mathbf{DA}(X_\sigma, \square)$$

which is a coherent lifting of the commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} i^*(-) & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{Log}_f(j^*(-)) \\ \downarrow & & \parallel \\ \chi_f(j^*(-)) & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{Log}_f(j^*(-)). \end{array}$$

Let $(-, 1) : \underline{\mathbf{1}} \rightarrow \square$ be the fully faithful functor that maps 0 and 1 respectively to $(0, 1)$ and $(1, 1)$. In particular, the $\underline{\mathbf{1}}$ -skeleton of $(-, 1)^* i^* \Theta_f(-)$ is the morphism

$$i^*(-) \rightarrow \mathbf{Log}_f(j^*(-)).$$

Definition 3.8. *The motivic unipotent vanishing cycles functor $\Phi_f : \mathbf{DA}(X) \rightarrow \mathbf{DA}(X_\sigma)$ is defined as the composition of $(-, 1)^* i^* \Theta_f(-)$ and the cofiber functor :*

$$\Phi_f := \text{Cof} \circ (-, 1)^* i^* \Theta_f(-).$$

By construction, we get a natural transformation $can : \text{Log}_f(-) \circ j^* \rightarrow \Phi_f(-)$ and an exact triangle

$$i^* \rightarrow \text{Log}_f(-) \circ j^* \xrightarrow{can} \Phi_f \xrightarrow{+1}. \quad (16)$$

We also get a natural transformation

$$var : \Phi_f(-) \rightarrow \text{Log}_f(j^*(-))(-1)$$

such that $var \circ can = N$. Indeed, let $(-, 0) : \mathbf{1} \rightarrow \mathbf{\square}$ be the fully faithful functor that maps 0 and 1 respectively to $(0, 0)$ and $(1, 0)$.

The chosen isomorphism between $\text{Log}^\vee(-1)$ and the cofiber of $j^* \mathcal{L}$ induces an isomorphism between $\text{Log}_f(j^*(-))(-1)$ and the cofiber of $(-, 0)^* i^* \Theta_f(-)$ such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \chi_f(j^*(-)) & \longrightarrow & \text{Log}_f(j^*(-)) & \xrightarrow{N} & \text{Log}_f(j^*(-))(-1) & \xrightarrow{+1} & \longrightarrow \\ \parallel & & \parallel & & \uparrow & & \\ \chi_f(j^*(-)) & \longrightarrow & \text{Log}_f(j^*(-)) & \longrightarrow & \text{Cof}((-, 0)^* i^* \Theta_f(-)) & \xrightarrow{+1} & \longrightarrow \end{array}$$

is commutative. On the other hand, the canonical morphism $(-, 1)^* \Theta_f(-) \rightarrow (-, 0)^* \Theta_f(-)$ in $\mathbf{DA}(X, \mathbf{1})$ induces a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \chi_f(j^*(-)) & \longrightarrow & \text{Log}_f(j^*(-)) & \longrightarrow & \text{Cof}(lr^* i^* \Theta_f(-)) & \xrightarrow{+1} & \longrightarrow \\ \parallel & & \parallel & & \uparrow & & \\ i^*(-) & \longrightarrow & \text{Log}_f(j^*(-)) & \xrightarrow{can} & \Phi_f(-) & \xrightarrow{+1} & \longrightarrow \end{array}$$

By applying the coherent triangle functor $u_{\#} v_*$ to the object $i^* \Theta_f(-)$ of the category $\mathbf{DA}(X_\sigma, \mathbf{\square}) = \mathbf{DA}(X_\sigma, \mathbf{1} \times \mathbf{1})$, we get a functor

$$\mathbf{DA}(X) \rightarrow \mathbf{DA}(X_\sigma, \mathbf{1} \times \mathbf{\square})$$

which is a coherent lifting of the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} i^*(-) & \longrightarrow & \text{Log}_f(j^*(-)) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \downarrow & \searrow & \downarrow & \xrightarrow{can} & \downarrow \\ \chi_f(j^*(-)) & \longrightarrow & \text{Log}_f(j^*(-)) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \Phi_f(-) & \xrightarrow{var} & i^*(-)[1] \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & \xrightarrow{N} & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \text{Log}_f(j^*(-))(-1) & \longrightarrow & \chi_f(j^*(-))[1]. \end{array}$$

The category $\mathbf{1} \times \mathbf{\square}$ is given by

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} (1, 2, 1) & \longleftarrow & (1, 1, 1) & \longleftarrow & (1, 0, 1) & & \\ \uparrow & \swarrow & \uparrow & \swarrow & \uparrow & \swarrow & \\ & (0, 2, 1) & \longleftarrow & (0, 1, 1) & \longleftarrow & (0, 1, 0) & \\ \uparrow & \swarrow & \uparrow & \swarrow & \uparrow & \swarrow & \\ (1, 2, 0) & \longleftarrow & (1, 0, 1) & \longleftarrow & (1, 0, 0) & & \\ \uparrow & \swarrow & \uparrow & \swarrow & \uparrow & \swarrow & \\ & (0, 2, 0) & \longleftarrow & (0, 1, 0) & \longleftarrow & (0, 0, 0) & \end{array}$$

and we consider the functor $\text{sq} : \square \rightarrow \underline{\mathbf{1}} \times \square$ which maps (8) to the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (1, 0, 1) & \longleftarrow & (1, 0, 0) \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ (0, 1, 0) & \longleftarrow & (0, 0, 0) \end{array}$$

inside $\underline{\mathbf{1}} \times \square$. In the next subsection, we will be mainly focusing on the functor

$$\text{sq}^* u_{\sharp} v_* i^* \Theta_f : \mathbf{DA}(X) \rightarrow \mathbf{DA}(X, \square)$$

which is a coherent lifting of the commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Phi_f(-) & \longrightarrow & i^*(-)[1] \\ \downarrow \text{var} & & \downarrow \\ \text{Log}_f(j^*(-))(-1) & \longrightarrow & \chi_f(j^*(-))[1]. \end{array}$$

Remark 3.9. The square $\text{sq}^* u_{\sharp} v_* i^* \Theta_f$ is cartesian. This can be deduced from the basic properties of cartesian squares (see e.g. from [35, Proposition 15.1.6] or [35, Proposition 15.1.10]).

3.3. Maximal extension functor

Let us now construct Beilinson's maximal extension functor Ξ_f (see [17]) and the related exact triangles in the triangulated categories of étale motives. This will be essential to prove [Theorem 3.15](#) and for glueing perverse motives. By applying the coherent triangle functor $u_{\sharp} v_*$ to the object $\Theta_f(-)$ in $\mathbf{DA}(X, \square) = \mathbf{DA}(X, \underline{\mathbf{1}} \times \square)$, we get a functor

$$u_{\sharp} v_* \Theta_f : \mathbf{DA}(X) \rightarrow \mathbf{DA}(X, \underline{\mathbf{1}} \times \square)$$

which is a coherent lifting of the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{Id}(-) & \longrightarrow & j_*(j^*(-) \otimes f_{\eta}^* \mathcal{L}og^{\vee}) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \downarrow & \searrow & \downarrow & \searrow & \downarrow \\ j_* j^*(-) & \longrightarrow & j_*(j^*(-) \otimes f_{\eta}^* \mathcal{L}og^{\vee}) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \downarrow & \searrow & \downarrow & \searrow & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \bullet & \longrightarrow & \text{Id}(-)[1] \\ \downarrow & \searrow & \downarrow & \searrow & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & j_*(j^*(-) \otimes f_{\eta}^* \mathcal{L}og^{\vee}(-1)) & \longrightarrow & j_* j^*(-)[1]. \end{array}$$

(Here \bullet is some motive which we do not need to specify). The category $\underline{\mathbf{1}} \times \square$ is given by

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} (1, 2, 1) & \longleftarrow & (1, 1, 1) & \longleftarrow & (1, 0, 1) & & \\ \uparrow & \swarrow & \uparrow & \swarrow & \uparrow & \swarrow & \\ (0, 2, 1) & \longleftarrow & (0, 1, 1) & \longleftarrow & (0, 1, 0) & & \\ \uparrow & \swarrow & \uparrow & \swarrow & \uparrow & \swarrow & \\ (1, 2, 0) & \longleftarrow & (1, 0, 1) & \longleftarrow & (1, 0, 0) & & \\ \uparrow & \swarrow & \uparrow & \swarrow & \uparrow & \swarrow & \\ (0, 2, 0) & \longleftarrow & (0, 1, 0) & \longleftarrow & (0, 0, 0). & & \end{array}$$

Let \lrcorner be the full subcategory of \square that does not contain $(1, 1)$. Then $\underline{\mathbf{1}} \times \lrcorner$ is the category

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & (1, 0, 1) & & \\ & & \uparrow & \swarrow & \\ (1, 1, 0) & \longleftarrow & (1, 0, 0) & & (0, 0, 1) \\ & \swarrow & \uparrow & \swarrow & \uparrow \\ & & (0, 1, 0) & \longleftarrow & (0, 0, 0). \end{array} \tag{17}$$

We denote by $\alpha : \underline{\mathbf{1}} \times \mathbf{J} \rightarrow \mathbf{0} \times \underline{\mathbf{1}}$ the functor which maps (17) to

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & (1, 0, 1) & \\ & \uparrow & \swarrow \\ (0, 1, 1) & \longleftarrow & (0, 1, 0) \\ \uparrow & (1, 0, 0) & \uparrow \\ (0, 1, 0) & \longleftarrow & (0, 0, 0). \end{array}$$

Then $\alpha^* u_{\#} v_* \Theta_f(-) : \mathbf{DA}(X) \rightarrow \mathbf{DA}(X, \underline{\mathbf{1}} \times \mathbf{J})$ is a coherent lifting of the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & 0 & \\ & \downarrow & \\ j_*(j^*(-) \otimes f_{\eta}^* \mathcal{L}og^{\vee}) & \longrightarrow & 0 \longrightarrow \text{Id}(-)[1] \\ & \searrow^N & \downarrow \\ & j_*(j^*(-) \otimes f_{\eta}^* \mathcal{L}og^{\vee}(-1)) & \xrightarrow{\cong} j_* j^*(-)[1] \end{array}$$

and $(0 \times \text{Id}_{\mathbf{J}})^* \alpha^* u_{\#} v_* \Theta_f(-) = (i_{\mathbf{J}})^* \text{sq}^* u_{\#} v_* \Theta_f(-)$. Let $\beta : \underline{\mathbf{1}} \times \mathbf{J} \rightarrow \underline{\mathbf{1}} \times \underline{\mathbf{1}} \times \mathbf{J}$ be the fully faithful functor defined by

$$\begin{array}{ll} (0, 0, 0) \mapsto (0, 0, 0, 0) & (1, 0, 0) \mapsto (0, 1, 0, 0) \\ (0, 0, 1) \mapsto (0, 0, 0, 1) & (1, 0, 1) \mapsto (0, 1, 0, 1) \\ (0, 1, 0) \mapsto (0, 0, 1, 0) & (1, 1, 0) \mapsto (1, 1, 1, 0). \end{array}$$

The $\underline{\mathbf{1}} \times \mathbf{J}$ -skeleton of the functor

$$\Sigma_f(-) := \beta^* \circ \Delta_j^! \circ \alpha^* u_{\#} v_* \Theta_f(-) : \mathbf{DA}(X) \rightarrow \mathbf{DA}(X, \underline{\mathbf{1}} \times \mathbf{J})$$

is now the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & 0 & \\ & \downarrow & \\ j_!(j^*(-) \otimes f_{\eta}^* \mathcal{L}og^{\vee}) & \longrightarrow & 0 \longrightarrow \text{Id}(-)[1] \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \\ & j_*(j^*(-) \otimes f_{\eta}^* \mathcal{L}og^{\vee}(-1)) & \xrightarrow{\cong} j_* j^*(-)[1] \end{array}$$

where the non-zero diagonal morphism is obtained via the canonical morphism $j_! \rightarrow j_*$ and the monodromy operator. Note that we have

$$(0 \times \text{Id}_{\mathbf{J}})^* \Sigma_f = (0 \times \text{Id}_{\mathbf{J}})^* \alpha^* u_{\#} v_* \Theta_f(-) = (i_{\mathbf{J}})^* \text{sq}^* u_{\#} v_* \Theta_f(-).$$

In particular, we have canonical isomorphisms $(0, 0, 0)^* \Sigma_f(-) = j_* j^*(-)[1]$ and $(0, 0, 1)^* \Sigma_f(-) = \text{Id}(-)[1]$.

Definition 3.10. Let $\Xi_f : \mathbf{DA}(X) \rightarrow \mathbf{DA}(X)$ be the functor defined by

$$\Xi_f(-) := (1, 0)^* \text{Cof}(\Sigma_f(-)).$$

We also define $\Omega_f : \mathbf{DA}(X) \rightarrow \mathbf{DA}(X)$ to be the functor

$$\Omega_f(-) := (1, 1)^* (i_{\mathbf{J}})_* \text{Cof}(\Sigma_f(-)).$$

By construction, we have an exact triangle

$$\Omega_f(-) \rightarrow \Xi_f(-) \oplus (0, 1)^* \text{Cof}(\Sigma_f(-)) \rightarrow (0, 0)^* \text{Cof}(\Sigma_f(-)) \xrightarrow{+1}. \quad (18)$$

Since the canonical morphisms

$$\text{Id}(-)[1] = (0, 0, 1)^* \Sigma_f(-) \rightarrow (0, 1)^* \text{Cof}(\Sigma_f(-))$$

and

$$j_* j^*(-)[1] = (0, 0, 0)^* \Sigma_f(-) \rightarrow (0, 0)^* \text{Cof}(\Sigma_f(-))$$

are isomorphisms, the exact triangle (18) can be rewritten as

$$\Omega_f(-) \rightarrow \Xi_f(-) \oplus \text{Id}(-)[1] \rightarrow j_*j^*(-)[1] \xrightarrow{+1}.$$

On the other hand, we have an exact triangle

$$(1, 1, 0)^*\Sigma_f(-) \rightarrow (0, 1, 0)^*\Sigma_f(-) \rightarrow \Xi_f(-) \xrightarrow{+1}$$

that is an exact triangle

$$j!(j^*(-) \otimes f_\eta^*\mathcal{L}og^\vee) \rightarrow j_*(j^*(-) \otimes f_\eta^*\mathcal{L}og^\vee(-1)) \rightarrow \Xi_f(-) \xrightarrow{+1}. \quad (19)$$

Proposition 3.11. *There are exact triangles*

$$i_*\mathbf{Log}_f(j^*(-)) \rightarrow \Xi_f \rightarrow j_*j^*(-)[1] \xrightarrow{+1} \quad (20)$$

and

$$j!j^*(-)[1] \rightarrow \Xi_f \rightarrow i_*\mathbf{Log}_f(j^*(-))(-1) \xrightarrow{+1} \quad (21)$$

Proof. Let us first construct (20) using the functorial version of the octahedron axiom (see Subsection 3.1). Recall that by definition

$$\Xi_f(-) := (1, 0)^*\text{Cof}(\Sigma_f(-)) = \text{Cof}((-1, 0)^*\Sigma_f(-)).$$

Let us set

$$\Sigma'_f(-) := \Delta_j^! \circ \alpha^*u_{\sharp}v_*\Theta_f(-) : \mathbf{DA}(X) \rightarrow \mathbf{DA}(X, \underline{1} \times \underline{1} \times \lrcorner)$$

so that $\Sigma_f(-) = \beta^*\Sigma'_f(-)$. Now let $\gamma : \underline{2} \rightarrow \underline{1} \times \underline{1} \times \lrcorner$ be the fully faithful functor that maps 0, 1 and 2 respectively to $(0, 0, 1, 0)$, $(0, 1, 1, 0)$ and $(1, 1, 1, 0)$. Recall that $\text{cm} : \underline{1} \rightarrow \underline{2}$ is the fully faithful functor that maps 0 and 1 respectively to 0 and 2. Then, $\beta \circ (-, 1, 0) = \gamma \circ \text{cm}$. In particular, we get that

$$(-, 1, 0)^*\Sigma_f(-) = \text{cm}^*\gamma^*\Sigma'_f(-).$$

Using the exact triangle (13) given by the functorial octahedron axiom, we get an exact triangle

$$\text{Cof}(\text{fm}^*\gamma^*\Sigma'_f(-)) \rightarrow \Xi_f(-) \rightarrow \text{Cof}(\text{sm}^*\gamma^*\Sigma'_f(-)) \xrightarrow{+1}.$$

However, by construction, we have an exact triangle

$$j!(j^*(-) \otimes f_\eta^*\mathcal{L}og^\vee) \rightarrow j_*(j^*(-) \otimes f_\eta^*\mathcal{L}og^\vee) \rightarrow \text{Cof}(\text{fm}^*\gamma^*\Sigma'_f(-)) \xrightarrow{+1}.$$

Using Remark 3.7, we see that $\text{Cof}(\text{fm}^*\gamma^*\Sigma'_f(-))$ is isomorphic to

$$i_*\mathbf{Log}_f(j^*(-)) := i_*i^*j_*(j^*(-) \otimes f_\eta^*\mathcal{L}og^\vee).$$

On the other hand, $\text{sm}^*\gamma^*\Sigma'_f(-) = (0, 1, -)^*u_{\sharp}v_*\Theta_f(-)$, so that we get an isomorphism

$$\text{Cof}(\text{sm}^*\gamma^*\Sigma'_f(-)) = (0, 0, 0)^*u_{\sharp}v_*\Theta_f(-) = j_*j^*(-)[1].$$

This constructs the exact triangle (20).

Consider now the localization triangle

$$j!j^*\Xi_f(-) \rightarrow \Xi_f(-) \rightarrow i_*i^*\Xi_f(-) \xrightarrow{+1}.$$

To obtain (21) it is enough to check that $j^*\Xi_f(-)$ is isomorphic to $j^*(-)[1]$ and that $i^*\Xi_f(-)$ is isomorphic to $\mathbf{Log}_f(j^*(-))$. The first isomorphism is obtained by applying j^* to (20) and the second isomorphism is obtained by applying i^* to (19). \square

Proposition 3.12. *There are exact triangles*

$$i_*\mathbf{Log}_f(j^*(-)) \rightarrow \Omega_f \rightarrow \text{Id}(-)[1] \xrightarrow{+1} \quad (22)$$

and

$$j!j^*(-)[1] \rightarrow \Omega_f \rightarrow i_*\Phi_f(-) \xrightarrow{+1}. \quad (23)$$

Proof. Using (20), the exact triangle (22) is obtained by applying Lemma 3.1 to the cartesian square $(i_{\mathbf{J}})_* \mathrm{Cof}(\Sigma_f(-))$.

Since $j^* i_* = 0$, (22) provides an isomorphism between $j^* \Omega_f(-)$ and $j^*(-)[1]$. Now, consider the localization triangle

$$j! j^* \Omega_f \rightarrow \Omega_f \rightarrow i_* i^* \Omega_f(-) \xrightarrow{+1}.$$

To construct (23), it is enough to obtain an isomorphism between $i^* \Omega_f(-)$ and $\Phi_f(-)$. By definition

$$i^* \Omega_f(-) = (1, 1)^*(i_{\mathbf{J}})_* \mathrm{Cof}(i^* \Sigma_f(-)).$$

However since $i^* j_! = 0$, the canonical morphism

$$(0 \times \mathrm{Id}_{\mathbf{J}})^* i^* \Sigma_f(-) \rightarrow \mathrm{Cof}(i^* \Sigma_f(-))$$

is an isomorphism. Given that

$$(0 \times \mathrm{Id}_{\mathbf{J}})^* \Sigma_f = (0 \times \mathrm{Id}_{\mathbf{J}})^* \alpha^* u_{\sharp} v_* \Theta_f(-) = (i_{\mathbf{J}})^* \mathrm{sq}^* u_{\sharp} v_* \Theta_f(-),$$

we get isomorphisms

$$\begin{array}{c} (1, 1)^*(i_{\mathbf{J}})_*(0 \times \mathrm{Id}_{\mathbf{J}})^* i^* \Sigma_f(-) \xrightarrow{\simeq} (1, 1)^*(i_{\mathbf{J}})_* \mathrm{Cof}(i^* \Sigma_f(-)) = i^* \Omega_f(-) \\ \parallel \\ (1, 1)^*(i_{\mathbf{J}})_*(i_{\mathbf{J}})^* \mathrm{sq}^* u_{\sharp} v_* \Theta_f(-). \end{array}$$

By Remark 3.9, the canonical morphism

$$\Phi_f(-) = (1, 1)^* \mathrm{sq}^* u_{\sharp} v_* \Theta_f(-) \rightarrow (1, 1)^*(i_{\mathbf{J}})_*(i_{\mathbf{J}})^* \mathrm{sq}^* u_{\sharp} v_* \Theta_f(-)$$

is an isomorphism. This concludes the proof. \square

3.4. Betti realization

Let X be a complex algebraic variety. Let $\mathbf{AnDA}(X)$ be the triangulated category of analytic motives. This category is obtained as the special case of the category $\mathbf{SH}_{\mathfrak{M}}^{\mathrm{an}}(X)$ considered in [8] when the stable model category \mathfrak{M} is taken to be the category of unbounded complexes of \mathbf{Q} -vector spaces with its projective model structure. Recall that the canonical triangulated functor

$$i_X^* : \mathbf{D}(X) \rightarrow \mathbf{AnDA}(X) \tag{24}$$

is an equivalence of categories (see [8, Théorème 1.8]). Here $\mathbf{D}(X)$ denotes the (unbounded) derived category of sheaves of \mathbf{Q} -vector spaces on the associated analytic space X^{an} . The functor

$$\mathbf{An}_X : \mathrm{Sm}/X \rightarrow \mathbf{AnSm}/X^{\mathrm{an}}$$

which maps a smooth X -scheme Y to the associated X^{an} -analytic space Y^{an} induces a triangulated functor

$$\mathbf{An}_X^* : \mathbf{DA}(X) \rightarrow \mathbf{AnDA}(X). \tag{25}$$

The Betti realization Bti_X^* of [8] is obtained as the composition of (25) and a quasi-inverse to (24).

Let $\mathcal{L}og_{\mathcal{F}}^{\vee}$ be the image under the Betti realization of the motive $\mathcal{L}og^{\vee}$ and consider the specialization system it defines

$$\mathrm{Log}_f^{\mathcal{P}}(-) := i_{\mathcal{F}}^* j_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{P}}((-) \otimes (f_{\eta})_{\mathcal{F}}^* \mathcal{L}og_{\mathcal{F}}^{\vee}) : \mathbf{D}(X_{\eta}) \rightarrow \mathbf{D}(X_{\sigma}).$$

Recall that in Subsection 3.2 we fixed an object \mathcal{L} in $\mathbf{DA}(\mathbf{A}_k^1, \mathbf{1})$ that lifts the morphism $\mathbf{Q}(0) \rightarrow j_* \mathcal{L}og^{\vee}$ obtained as the composition of the adjunction morphism $\mathbf{Q}(0) \rightarrow j_* \mathbf{Q}(0)$ and the image under j_* of the unit $\mathbf{Q}(0) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}og^{\vee}$ of the commutative associative unitary algebra $\mathcal{L}og^{\vee}$.

Let $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{D}}$ the image in $\mathbf{D}(X, \mathbf{1})$ of \mathcal{L} . Using this object, we can perform the same constructions as in [Subsection 3.2](#) and [Subsection 3.3](#) using the derivator $\mathbf{D}(X, -)$ to obtain functors

$$\Xi_f^{\mathcal{D}}(-), \Omega_f^{\mathcal{D}}(-) : \mathbf{D}(X, \mathbf{Q}) \rightarrow \mathbf{D}(X, \mathbf{Q})$$

and

$$\Phi_f^{\mathcal{D}}(-) : \mathbf{D}(X, \mathbf{Q}) \rightarrow \mathbf{D}(X_{\sigma}, \mathbf{Q})$$

and four exact triangles: the two triangles

$$i_*^{\mathcal{D}} \mathrm{Log}_f^{\mathcal{D}} j_{\mathcal{D}}^* \rightarrow \Xi_f^{\mathcal{D}} \rightarrow j_*^{\mathcal{D}} j_{\mathcal{D}}^*[1] \xrightarrow{+1}, j_!^{\mathcal{D}} j_{\mathcal{D}}^*[1] \rightarrow \Xi_f^{\mathcal{D}} \rightarrow i_*^{\mathcal{D}} \mathrm{Log}_f^{\mathcal{D}}(-1) \xrightarrow{+1}$$

and the two triangles

$$i_*^{\mathcal{D}} \mathrm{Log}_f^{\mathcal{D}} j_{\mathcal{D}}^* \rightarrow \Omega_f^{\mathcal{D}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Id}[1] \xrightarrow{+1}, j_!^{\mathcal{D}} j_{\mathcal{D}}^*[1] \rightarrow \Omega_f^{\mathcal{D}} \rightarrow i_*^{\mathcal{D}} \Phi_f^{\mathcal{D}} \xrightarrow{+1}.$$

Moreover, we have canonical natural transformations

$$\mathrm{Bti}^* \circ \mathrm{Log}_f \rightarrow \mathrm{Log}_f^{\mathcal{D}} \circ \mathrm{Bti}^*, \quad \mathrm{Bti}^* \circ \Phi_f \rightarrow \Phi_f^{\mathcal{D}} \circ \mathrm{Bti}^*$$

and

$$\mathrm{Bti}^* \circ \Xi_f \rightarrow \Xi_f^{\mathcal{D}} \circ \mathrm{Bti}^*, \quad \mathrm{Bti}^* \circ \Omega_f \rightarrow \Omega_f^{\mathcal{D}} \circ \mathrm{Bti}^*$$

which are isomorphisms when applied to constructible motives (see [8, Théorème 3.9]) and are also compatible with the various exact triangles.

As proved in [8, Théorème 4.9], the Betti realization is compatible with the (total) nearby cycles functors for constructible motives. In this subsection, we will need the compatibility of the Betti realization with the unipotent nearby cycles functors.

Lemma 3.13. *The functor $\mathrm{Log}_f^{\mathcal{D}}(-)$ is isomorphic to the unipotent nearby cycles functor $\psi_f^{\mathrm{un}}(-)$.*

Let $e : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}^{\times}; z \mapsto \exp(z)$ be the universal cover of the punctured complex plane \mathbf{C}^{\times} . The group of deck transformations is identified with \mathbf{Z} by mapping the integer $k \in \mathbf{Z}$ to the deck transformation $z \mapsto z + 2i\pi k$.

Let \mathcal{E}_n be the unipotent rational local system on \mathbf{C}^{\times} of rank $n+1$ with (nilpotent) monodromy given by one Jordan block of maximal size. It underlies a variation of \mathbf{Q} -mixed Hodge structures described e.g. in [58, §1.1].

Let us recall the description of this local system and relate it to Ayoub's logarithmic motive $\mathcal{L}og_n^{\vee}$. The following description is given in [57, 2.3. Remark]. Let \mathcal{E}_n be the subsheaf of $e_* \mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{C}}$ annihilated by $(T - \mathrm{Id})^{n+1}$ where T is the automorphism of $e_* \mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{C}}$ induced by the deck transformation corresponding to $1 \in \mathbf{Z}$. The restriction of T to \mathcal{E}_n is unipotent and we denote by $N = \log T$ the associated nilpotent endomorphism.

The sheaf \mathcal{E}_n is a local system on \mathbf{C}^{\times} of rank $n+1$. Let $(\mathcal{E}_n)_1$ be its fiber over 1. We have an inclusion

$$(\mathcal{E}_n)_1 \subseteq (e_* \mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{C}})_1 = \prod_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} (\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{C}})_{2i\pi k} = \prod_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \mathbf{Q}.$$

Note that the automorphism T acts by mapping a sequence $(a_k)_{k \in \mathbf{Z}}$ to $(a_{k+1})_{k \in \mathbf{Z}}$. Let τ_n be the element in $(\mathcal{E}_n)_1$ given by $\tau_n = (k^n/n!)_{k \in \mathbf{Z}}$. The family $(1, \tau_1, \dots, \tau_n)$ is a basis of $(\mathcal{E}_n)_1$ such that $T(\tau_r) = \sum_{k=0}^r \tau_k / (r-k)!$ for every $r \in \llbracket 1, n \rrbracket$. The matrix with respect to the basis $(1, \tau_1, \dots, \tau_n)$ of the unipotent endomorphism T of $(\mathcal{E}_n)_1$ is thus given by $\sum_{k=0}^n (J_n)^k / k!$ where J_n is the nilpotent Jordan block of size $n+1$ and therefore N is given by the Jordan block J_n in the basis $(1, \tau_1, \dots, \tau_n)$.

The multiplication $e_*\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{C}} \otimes e_*\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{C}} \rightarrow e_*\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{C}}$ induces a morphism of local systems $\mathcal{E}_k \otimes \mathcal{E}_l \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{k+l}$. In particular, for $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, we have a canonical morphism $\mathcal{E}_1^{\otimes n} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_n$ which defines a morphism

$$\mathrm{Sym}^n \mathcal{E}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_n. \quad (26)$$

If $\tau := \tau_1$, then $\tau_n = \tau^n/n!$ and the above description of \mathcal{E}_n implies that (26) is an isomorphism.

Let us consider the Kummer natural transform $e_K : \mathrm{Id}(-)(-1)[-1] \rightarrow \mathrm{Id}(-)$ in Betti cohomology (see [7, Définition 3.6.22]). By [60, 5.1 Lemma], the local system \mathcal{E}_1 fits into an exact triangle

$$\mathbf{Q}(-1)[-1] \xrightarrow{e_K} \mathbf{Q} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1 \xrightarrow{+1}.$$

By [8, Théorème 3.19] the Betti realization is compatible with the Kummer transform (for constructible motives). In particular, we have a natural isomorphism $\mathrm{Bti}^* \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1$ where $\mathcal{K} \in \mathbf{DA}(\mathbf{G}_m)$ is the motivic Kummer extension, that is, the cone of the Kummer natural transform for étale motives (see [7, Lemme 3.6.28]). Since the Betti realization Bti^* is a symmetric monoidal functor, it induces an isomorphism

$$\mathrm{Bti}^* \mathcal{L}og_n^\vee = \mathrm{Bti}^* \mathrm{Sym}^n \mathcal{K} \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathrm{Sym}^n \mathrm{Bti}^* \mathcal{K} \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathrm{Sym}^n \mathcal{E}_1 \xrightarrow{(26)} \mathcal{E}_n$$

for every integer $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Therefore, we get an isomorphism

$$\mathcal{L}og_{\mathcal{P}}^\vee := \mathrm{Bti}^* \mathcal{L}og^\vee \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{E} \quad (27)$$

where \mathcal{E} is the ind-local system given by $\mathcal{E} = \mathrm{colim}_{n \in \mathbb{N}^\times} \mathcal{E}_n$.

Let $K \in D_{\mathcal{C}}^b(X, \mathbf{Q})$, the unipotent nearby cycles functor ψ_f^{un} is given by

$$\psi_f^{\mathrm{un}}(K) = i_{\mathcal{P}}^* j_{\mathcal{P}}^{\mathcal{E}}(K \otimes (f_{\eta})_{\mathcal{P}}^* \mathcal{E})$$

(see [57, (2.3.3)] or [17, 56]). With this description, Lemma 3.13 is an immediate consequence of (27).

Corollary 3.14. *The functors*

$${}^p\mathrm{Log}_f^{\mathcal{P}}(-) := \mathrm{Log}_f^{\mathcal{P}}(-)[-1], \quad {}^p\Phi_f^{\mathcal{P}}(-) := \Phi_f^{\mathcal{P}}(-)[-1], \quad {}^p\Xi_f^{\mathcal{P}}(-) := \Xi_f^{\mathcal{P}}(-)[-1]$$

and

$${}^p\Omega_f^{\mathcal{P}}(-) := \Omega_f^{\mathcal{P}}(-)[-1]$$

are *t*-exact for the perverse *t*-structure.

Proof. Since the functor $\psi_f^{\mathrm{un}}(-)[-1]$ is *t*-exact for the perverse *t*-structure, the corollary is an immediate consequence of Lemma 3.13 and the exact triangles relating the various functors. \square

3.5. Application to perverse motives

Now, we can apply the universal property of the categories of perverse motives to obtain four exact functors

$${}^p\mathrm{Log}_f^{\mathcal{M}}(-) : \mathcal{M}(X_{\eta}) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(X_{\sigma}), \quad {}^p\Phi_f^{\mathcal{M}}(-) : \mathcal{M}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(X_{\sigma})$$

and

$${}^p\Xi_f^{\mathcal{M}}(-) : \mathcal{M}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(X), \quad {}^p\Omega_f^{\mathcal{M}}(-) : \mathcal{M}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(X).$$

Moreover we have four canonical exact sequences obtained from the exact triangles relating the four functors used in the construction. Two exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow i_*^{\mathcal{M}} {}^p\mathrm{Log}_f^{\mathcal{M}}(j_{\mathcal{M}}^*(-)) \rightarrow {}^p\Xi_f^{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow j_*^{\mathcal{M}} j_{\mathcal{M}}^*(-) \rightarrow 0$$

and

$$0 \rightarrow j_i^{\mathcal{M}} j_{\mathcal{M}}^*(-) \rightarrow {}^p\Xi_f^{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow i_*^{\mathcal{M}} {}^p\mathrm{Log}_f^{\mathcal{M}}(-)(-1) \rightarrow 0.$$

As well as two exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow i_*^{\mathcal{M}} {}^p\mathrm{Log}_f^{\mathcal{M}}(j^{\mathcal{M}}(-)) \rightarrow {}^p\Omega_f^{\mathcal{M}}(-) \rightarrow \mathrm{Id}(-) \rightarrow 0$$

and

$$0 \rightarrow j_!^{\mathcal{M}} j^{\mathcal{M}}(-) \rightarrow {}^p\Omega_f^{\mathcal{M}}(-) \rightarrow i_*^{\mathcal{M}} {}^p\Phi_f^{\mathcal{M}}(-) \xrightarrow{+1}.$$

These four functors and the associated exact sequences are compatible with the various functors and exact triangles constructed in [Subsection 3.2](#), [Subsection 3.3](#) and [Subsection 3.4](#).

Now we can prove the following theorem.

Theorem 3.15. *Let $i : Z \hookrightarrow X$ be a closed immersion of k -varieties. Then, the functor*

$$i_*^{\mathcal{M}} : \mathcal{M}(Z) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(X)$$

is fully faithful and its essential image is the kernel, denoted by $\mathcal{M}_Z(X)$, of the exact functor

$$j^{\mathcal{M}} : \mathcal{M}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(U)$$

where $j : U \hookrightarrow X$ is the open immersion of the complement of Z in X .

We first consider the case of the immersion of a special fiber.

Lemma 3.16. *Let X be a k -variety and $f : X \rightarrow \mathbf{A}_k^1$ be a morphism. Let $i : X_\sigma \hookrightarrow X$ be the closed immersion of the special fiber in X and Z be a closed subscheme of X_σ . Then, the exact functor*

$$i_*^{\mathcal{M}} : \mathcal{M}_Z(X_\sigma) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_Z(X)$$

is an equivalence of categories.

Proof. We may assume $Z = X_\sigma$. Indeed, let $u : X \setminus Z \hookrightarrow X$ and $v : X_\sigma \setminus Z \hookrightarrow X_\sigma$ be the open immersion. By [Proposition 2.3](#) applied to cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_\sigma \setminus Z & \xrightarrow{i'} & X \setminus Z \\ \downarrow v & \square & \downarrow u \\ X_\sigma & \xrightarrow{i} & X, \end{array}$$

we get an isomorphism $u^{\mathcal{M}} i_*^{\mathcal{M}} \simeq i_*^{\mathcal{M}} v^{\mathcal{M}}$. Since the functor $i_*^{\mathcal{M}}$ is conservative (it is faithful exact), we see that an object A in $\mathcal{M}(X_\sigma)$ belongs to $\mathrm{Ker} v^{\mathcal{M}}$ if and only if $i_*^{\mathcal{M}} A$ belongs to $\mathrm{Ker} u^{\mathcal{M}}$. Hence, it is enough to show that

$$i_*^{\mathcal{M}} : \mathcal{M}(X_\sigma) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{X_\sigma}(X)$$

is an equivalence.

Let us show that the functor ${}^p\Phi_f^{\mathcal{M}}$ is a quasi-inverse. Let X_η be the generic fiber and $j : X_\eta \hookrightarrow X$ be the open immersion. The exact triangle (16), provides an isomorphism of endomorphisms of $\mathbf{DA}(X_\sigma)$ between $i^* i_*$ and $\Phi_f[-1] i_*$. By composing with the isomorphism of functors $i^* i_* \rightarrow \mathrm{Id}$, we get an isomorphism of functors between the identity of $\mathbf{DA}(X_\sigma)$ and ${}^p\Phi_f[-1] i_*$.

Similarly, we get an isomorphism between the identity of $\mathbf{D}(X_\sigma, \mathbf{Q})$ and the functor $\Phi_f^{\mathcal{P}}[-1] i_*^{\mathcal{P}}$. Since these isomorphisms are compatible with the Betti realization, the property **P2**, ensures that ${}^p\Phi_f^{\mathcal{M}} i_*^{\mathcal{M}}$ is isomorphic to the identity functor of the category $\mathcal{M}(X_\sigma)$.

An isomorphism between the identity of $\mathcal{M}_{X_\sigma}(X) := \mathrm{Ker} j^{\mathcal{M}}$ and $i_*^{\mathcal{M}} {}^p\Phi_f^{\mathcal{M}}$ is provided by the exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow i_*^{\mathcal{M}} {}^p\mathrm{Log}_f^{\mathcal{M}}(j^{\mathcal{M}}(-)) \rightarrow {}^p\Omega_f^{\mathcal{M}}(-) \rightarrow \mathrm{Id}(-) \rightarrow 0$$

and

$$0 \rightarrow j_!^{\mathcal{M}} j_*^{\mathcal{M}}(-) \rightarrow {}^p\Omega_f^{\mathcal{M}}(-) \rightarrow i_*^{\mathcal{M}} {}^p\Phi_f^{\mathcal{M}}(-) \xrightarrow{+1}$$

(the first terms vanish for objects in the kernel of $j_*^{\mathcal{M}}$). This concludes the proof. \square

Proof of Theorem 3.15. Using Proposition 2.7, we may assume that X is an affine scheme. Let U be the open complement of Z in X and let f_1, \dots, f_r be elements in $\mathcal{O}(X)$ such that $U = D(f_1) \cup \dots \cup D(f_r)$. Let $Z_{r+1} = X$ and set $Z_k = Z_{k+1} \setminus D(f_k)$ for $k \in \llbracket 1, r \rrbracket$. Let $i_k : Z_k \hookrightarrow Z_{k+1}$ be the closed immersion. We have $Z_1 = Z$ and $i = i_r \circ i_{r-1} \circ \dots \circ i_1$, so that the functor $i_*^{\mathcal{M}} : \mathcal{M}(Z) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_Z(X)$ is obtained as the composition

$$\mathcal{M}(Z) \xrightarrow{(i_1)_*^{\mathcal{M}}} \mathcal{M}_Z(Z_2) \xrightarrow{(i_2)_*^{\mathcal{M}}} \mathcal{M}_Z(Z_3) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_Z(Z_k) \xrightarrow{(i_k)_*^{\mathcal{M}}} \mathcal{M}_Z(X).$$

By Lemma 3.16, all these functors are equivalences. This concludes the proof. \square

4. Inverse images

The purpose of this section is to extend the (contravariant) 2-functor ${}^{\text{Liss}}\mathbf{H}_*^{\mathcal{M}}$ constructed in Subsection 2.5 into a (contravariant) 2-functor

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{H}_*^{\mathcal{M}} : (\text{Sch}/k) &\rightarrow \mathfrak{TA} \\ X &\mapsto \text{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(X)) \\ f &\mapsto f_*^{\mathcal{M}}. \end{aligned}$$

To do this, we first use the vanishing cycles functor to show that the (covariant) 2-functor ${}^{\text{Imm}}\mathbf{H}_*^{\mathcal{M}}$ admits a global left adjoint ${}^{\text{Imm}}\mathbf{H}^{\mathcal{M}}$ (we recall that a global left adjoint is unique up to unique isomorphism and refer to [6, Définition 1.1.18] for the definition). Then, we show that the 2-functors ${}^{\text{Liss}}\mathbf{H}_*^{\mathcal{M}}$ and ${}^{\text{Imm}}\mathbf{H}_*^{\mathcal{M}}$ can be glued into a 2-functor $\mathbf{H}_*^{\mathcal{M}}$.

4.1. Inverse image along a closed immersion

By [6, Proposition 1.1.17], to show that ${}^{\text{Imm}}\mathbf{H}_*^{\mathcal{M}}$ admits a global right adjoint ${}^{\text{Imm}}\mathbf{H}^{\mathcal{M}}$ it suffices to show that for every closed immersion $i : Z \hookrightarrow X$ the functor $i_*^{\mathcal{M}}$ admits a left adjoint; this in turn is proved in Proposition 4.2.

Theorem 4.1. *Let $i : Z \hookrightarrow X$ be a closed immersion. Then, the functor*

$$i_*^{\mathcal{M}} : \text{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(Z)) \rightarrow \text{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(X))$$

is fully faithful and its essential image is the kernel, denoted by $\text{D}_Z^b(\mathcal{M}(X))$, of the exact functor

$$j_*^{\mathcal{M}} : \text{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(X)) \rightarrow \text{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(U))$$

where $j : U \hookrightarrow X$ is the open immersion of the complement of Z in X .

Proof. We know that the essential image of $i_*^{\mathcal{M}} : \text{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(Z)) \rightarrow \text{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(X))$ is contained in $\text{D}_Z^b(\mathcal{M}(X))$ by Theorem 3.15. We now want to prove that the functor $i_*^{\mathcal{M}} : \text{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(Z)) \rightarrow \text{D}_Z^b(\mathcal{M}(X))$ is an equivalence of categories. Note that the obvious t -structure on $\text{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(X))$ induces a t -structure on $\text{D}_Z^b(\mathcal{M}(X))$, whose heart is the thick abelian subcategory $\mathcal{M}_Z(X)$ of $\mathcal{M}(X)$. By Theorem 3.15, the functor $i_*^{\mathcal{M}} : \mathcal{M}(Z) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(X)$ induces an equivalence of categories $\mathcal{M}(Z) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_Z(X)$. So, by [18, Lemma 1.4], the functor $i_*^{\mathcal{M}} : \text{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(Z)) \rightarrow \text{D}_Z^b(\mathcal{M}(X))$ is an equivalence of categories if and only if, for any A, B in $\mathcal{M}_Z(X)$ and $i \geq 1$, and any class $u \in \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{M}(X)}^i(A, B)$, there exists a monomorphism $B \hookrightarrow B'$ in $\mathcal{M}_Z(X)$ such that the image of u in $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{M}(X)}^i(A, B')$ is 0.

Suppose that $j : V \hookrightarrow X$ is an affine open immersion, that A is an object of $\mathcal{M}(X)$ and that B is an object of $\mathcal{M}(V)$. Let $i \geq 1$. Then, we have

$$\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{M}(X)}^i(A, j_*^{\mathcal{M}} B) = \mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{M}(V)}^i(j^*_{\mathcal{M}} A, B)$$

by [Proposition 2.5](#), and, if $u \in \mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{M}(V)}^i(j^*_{\mathcal{M}} A, B)$ and $B \hookrightarrow B'$ is a monomorphism of $\mathcal{M}(V)$ such that the image of u in $\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{M}(V)}^i(j^*_{\mathcal{M}} A, B')$ is 0, then, the image in $\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{M}(X)}^i(A, j_*^{\mathcal{M}} B')$ of the element of $\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{M}(X)}^i(A, j_*^{\mathcal{M}} B)$ corresponding to u is also 0. Applying this to an open cover $j_1 : U_1 \hookrightarrow X, \dots, j_n : U_n \hookrightarrow X$ of X by affine subsets and using the fact the canonical map $B \rightarrow \bigoplus_{r=1}^n (j_r)_*^{\mathcal{M}} (j_r)^*_{\mathcal{M}} B$ given by [Proposition 2.5](#) is a monomorphism for every object B of $\mathcal{M}(X)$, we reduce to the case where X is affine.

If X is affine, then, as in the proof of [Theorem 3.15](#), we write $i = i_r \circ \dots \circ i_1$, where $Z_1 = Z$, $Z_{r+1} = X$, and, for every $k \in \{1, \dots, r\}$, $i_k : Z_k \rightarrow Z_{k+1}$ is the immersion of the complement of an open set of the form $D(f)$, with $f \in \mathcal{O}(Z_{k+1})$. It suffices to show that each $(i_k)_*^{\mathcal{M}} : \mathrm{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(Z_k)) \rightarrow \mathrm{D}_{Z_k}^b(\mathcal{M}(Z_{k+1}))$ is an equivalence of categories. So we may assume that there exists $f \in \mathcal{O}(X)$ such that i is the immersion of the complement of $D(f)$. In that case, we showed in the proof of [Lemma 3.16](#) that the trivial derived functor of the exact functor ${}^p\Phi_f^{\mathcal{M}} : \mathcal{M}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(Z)$ induces a quasi-inverse of $i_*^{\mathcal{M}} : \mathrm{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(Z)) \rightarrow \mathrm{D}_Z^b(\mathcal{M}(X))$. \square

Proposition 4.2. *Let $i : Z \hookrightarrow X$ be a closed immersion. Then, the functor*

$$i_*^{\mathcal{M}} : \mathrm{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(Z)) \rightarrow \mathrm{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(X))$$

admits a left adjoint.

Proof. By [Theorem 4.1](#), it suffices to show that the inclusion functor

$$\mathrm{D}_Z^b(\mathcal{M}(X)) \rightarrow \mathrm{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(X)) \tag{28}$$

admits a left adjoint C^\bullet . Let $j : U \hookrightarrow X$ be the open immersion of the complement of Z in X . Let us first assume that U is affine. In that case, given A in $\mathrm{C}^b(\mathcal{M}(X))$, we define $C^\bullet(A)$ as the mapping cone of the canonical morphism $j_{!}^{\mathcal{M}} j^*_{\mathcal{M}} A \rightarrow A$ given by [Proposition 2.5](#). This construction induces a triangulated functor $C^\bullet : \mathrm{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(X)) \rightarrow \mathrm{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(X))$ and there is a canonical exact triangle $j_{!}^{\mathcal{M}} j^*_{\mathcal{M}} A \rightarrow A \rightarrow C^\bullet(A) \rightarrow j_{!}^{\mathcal{M}} j^*_{\mathcal{M}} A[+1]$, which shows that C^\bullet takes its values in the full subcategory $\mathrm{D}_Z^b(\mathcal{M}(X))$. Let $B \in \mathrm{D}_Z^b(\mathcal{M}(X))$. Using the long exact sequence associated with this triangle and [Proposition 2.5](#) which ensures that

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(X))}(j_{!}^{\mathcal{M}} j^*_{\mathcal{M}} A, B[n]) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(U))}(j^*_{\mathcal{M}} A, j^*_{\mathcal{M}} B[n]) = 0,$$

we get a functorial isomorphism

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(X))}(C^\bullet(A), B) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(X))}(A, B)$$

as desired.

In the general case, the adjoint C^\bullet can be constructed by considering a finite set I and an affine open covering $\mathcal{U} = (j_i : U_i \rightarrow U)_{i \in I}$. For every $J \subseteq I$, let j_J be the inclusion $\bigcap_{i \in J} U_i \hookrightarrow X$. We define an exact functor $C^\bullet : \mathcal{M}(X) \rightarrow \mathrm{C}^b(\mathcal{M}(X))$ in the following way. Let A be an object of $\mathcal{M}(X)$. We set :

$$C^i(A) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i \geq 1 \\ A & \text{if } i = 0 \\ \bigoplus_{J \subseteq \{1, \dots, r\}, |J| = -i} (j_J)_*^{\mathcal{M}} (j_J)^*_{\mathcal{M}} A & \text{if } i \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

The differential of $C^\bullet(A)$ is an alternating sum of maps given by [Proposition 2.5](#). Then, the left adjoint of $\mathrm{D}_Z^b(\mathcal{M}(X)) \rightarrow \mathrm{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(X))$ is the functor sending A^\bullet to the total complex of $C^\bullet(A^\bullet)$. \square

Let Z be a closed immersion such that the open immersion $j : U \hookrightarrow X$ of the complement of Z in X is affine. It follows from the proof of [Proposition 4.2](#) that we have a canonical exact triangle

$$j_!^{\mathcal{M}} j_{\mathcal{M}}^* \rightarrow \text{Id} \rightarrow i_*^{\mathcal{M}} i_{\mathcal{M}}^* \xrightarrow{+1}$$

Moreover the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} j_!^{\mathcal{P}} j_{\mathcal{P}}^* \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \longrightarrow & \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \longrightarrow & i_*^{\mathcal{P}} i_{\mathcal{P}}^* \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} \xrightarrow{+1} \\ \downarrow \theta_j^{\mathcal{M}} & & \parallel & & \downarrow \theta_i^{\mathcal{M}} \\ j_!^{\mathcal{P}} \text{rat}_U^{\mathcal{M}} j_{\mathcal{M}}^* & \longrightarrow & \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \longrightarrow & i_*^{\mathcal{P}} \text{rat}_Z^{\mathcal{M}} i_{\mathcal{M}}^* \xrightarrow{+1} \\ \downarrow \rho_j^{\mathcal{M}} & & \parallel & & \downarrow (\gamma_i^{\mathcal{M}})^{-1} \\ \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} j_!^{\mathcal{M}} j_{\mathcal{M}}^* & \longrightarrow & \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \longrightarrow & \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} i_*^{\mathcal{M}} i_{\mathcal{M}}^* \xrightarrow{+1} \end{array} \quad (29)$$

is commutative (the morphisms in the second rows are those obtained by adjunction from $\theta_i^{\mathcal{M}}$ and the inverse of $\theta_j^{\mathcal{M}}$).

Lemma 4.3. *Let $i : Z \rightarrow X$ be a closed immersion. Then, the natural transformation*

$$\theta_i^{\mathcal{M}} : i_{\mathcal{P}}^* \circ \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow \text{rat}_Z^{\mathcal{M}} \circ i_{\mathcal{M}}^*$$

is invertible.

Proof. Using the compatibility of the 2-morphisms $\theta_i^{\mathcal{M}}$ with the composition of morphisms in $\text{Imm}(\text{Sch}/k)$ we may assume that the open immersion $j : U \hookrightarrow X$ of the complement of Z in X is affine. Then, our assertion follows from (29) and the conservativity of the functor $i_{\mathcal{P}}^*$. \square

4.2. Glueing of the pullback 2-functors

Let us fix a global left adjoint $\text{ImmH}_{\mathcal{M}}^*$ of $\text{ImmH}_{\mathcal{M}}^*$. To be able to glue the 2-functors $\text{ImmH}_{\mathcal{M}}^*$ and $\text{LissH}_{\mathcal{M}}^*$ using [6, Théorème 1.3.1], it suffices to construct, for every commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' & \xrightarrow{i'} & Y' \\ \downarrow f' & & \downarrow f \\ X & \xrightarrow{i} & Y \end{array} \quad (30)$$

such that i, i' are closed immersions and f, f' smooth morphisms, a 2-isomorphism

$$i_{\mathcal{M}}^* \circ f_{\mathcal{M}}^* \xrightarrow{\cong} f_{\mathcal{M}}^* \circ i_{\mathcal{M}}^* \quad (31)$$

and prove that these 2-isomorphisms define an exchange structure, that is, they are compatible with the horizontal and vertical composition of commutative squares (see [6, Définition 1.2.1]).

Let us start with the construction of the 2-isomorphisms (31).

Step 1: When the square (30) is cartesian the 2-isomorphism (31) is obtained by considering the exchange structure ${}^{\mathcal{M}}\text{Ex}_*$ on the pair $(\text{ImmH}_{\mathcal{M}}^*, \text{LissH}_{\mathcal{M}}^*)$ obtained in [Proposition 2.3](#) (in this exchange structure, all squares are cartesian). By applying [6, Proposition 1.2.5], we get an exchange structure ${}^{\mathcal{M}}\text{Ex}^{**}$ on the pair $(\text{ImmH}_{\mathcal{M}}^*, \text{LissH}_{\mathcal{M}}^*)$ for the class of cartesian squares (30). The uniqueness in *loc.cit.* implies that this exchange structure lifts the trivial exchange structure on $(\text{ImmH}_{\mathcal{P}}^*, \text{LissH}_{\mathcal{P}}^*)$ given by the connexion 2-isomorphisms of the 2-functor $\text{H}_{\mathcal{P}}^*$. In particular, the conservativity of the functors $\text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} : \text{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(X)) \rightarrow \text{D}^b(\mathcal{P}(X))$ implies that ${}^{\mathcal{M}}\text{Ex}^{**}$ is an iso-exchange.

Step 2: Let us consider a commutative triangle

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{i} & Y \\ & \searrow g & \downarrow f \\ & & S \end{array}$$

in which i is a closed immersion and f, g are smooth morphisms. As preparation for the construction of the 2-isomorphism (31), we construct a 2-isomorphism

$$i_{\mathcal{M}}^* \circ f_{\mathcal{M}}^* \rightarrow g_{\mathcal{M}}^*. \quad (32)$$

Lemma 4.4. *Let d be the relative dimension of g .*

- (1) *The functors $g_{\mathcal{M}}^*[d]$ and $i_{\mathcal{M}}^* \circ f_{\mathcal{M}}^*[d]$ are t -exact for the classical t -structures of derived categories.*
- (2) *Moreover, they are isomorphic to the functor induced by their exact restriction to the category $\mathcal{M}(S)$.*

Proof. Assertion (1) is a vanishing statement that can be checked after application of the functor $\text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}}$. For perverse sheaves, it follows from [19, 4.2.4] since $g_{\mathcal{D}}^*$ and $i_{\mathcal{D}}^* \circ f_{\mathcal{D}}^*$ are isomorphic. In particular, $g_{\mathcal{M}}^*[d]$ and $i_{\mathcal{M}}^* \circ f_{\mathcal{M}}^*[d]$ induce exact functors

$$g_{\mathcal{M}}^*[d], i_{\mathcal{M}}^* \circ f_{\mathcal{M}}^*[d] : \mathcal{M}(S) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(X)$$

and (2) asserts that the functors induced by those two exact functors on the derived categories are isomorphic to $g_{\mathcal{M}}^*[d]$ and $i_{\mathcal{M}}^* \circ f_{\mathcal{M}}^*[d]$ respectively. This is a consequence of [67, Theorem 1]. \square

By Lemma 4.4, to construct (32), it is enough to construct a 2-isomorphism between the exact functors

$$g_{\mathcal{M}}^*[d], i_{\mathcal{M}}^* \circ f_{\mathcal{M}}^*[d] : \mathcal{M}(Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(X).$$

But a straightforward application of property **P2** ensures that the canonical 2-isomorphism $i_{\mathcal{D}}^* \circ f_{\mathcal{D}}^*[d] \rightarrow g_{\mathcal{D}}^*[d]$ lifts (necessarily uniquely) to a 2-isomorphism $i_{\mathcal{M}}^* \circ f_{\mathcal{M}}^*[d] \rightarrow g_{\mathcal{M}}^*[d]$.

Lemma 4.5. *Consider a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X & \xrightarrow{i} & Y & \xrightarrow{s} & Z \\ & \searrow h & \searrow g & \downarrow f & \\ & & & & S \end{array}$$

in which i, s are closed immersions and f, g, h smooth morphisms. Then, the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} i_{\mathcal{M}}^* \circ s_{\mathcal{M}}^* \circ f_{\mathcal{M}}^* & \longrightarrow & i_{\mathcal{M}}^* \circ g_{\mathcal{M}}^* & \longrightarrow & h_{\mathcal{M}}^* \\ \simeq \downarrow & & & \nearrow & \\ (s \circ i)_{\mathcal{M}}^* \circ f_{\mathcal{M}}^* & & & & \end{array}$$

is commutative.

Proof. The lemma follows from the analogous statement for perverse sheaves. Indeed, let d be the relative dimension of h . By construction, it suffices to show that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} i_{\mathcal{M}}^* \circ s_{\mathcal{M}}^* \circ f_{\mathcal{M}}^*[d] & \longrightarrow & i_{\mathcal{M}}^* \circ g_{\mathcal{M}}^*[d] & \longrightarrow & h_{\mathcal{M}}^*[d] \\ \simeq \downarrow & & & \nearrow & \\ (s \circ i)_{\mathcal{M}}^* \circ f_{\mathcal{M}}^*[d] & & & & \end{array}$$

of 2-isomorphisms between exact functors from $\mathcal{M}(S)$ to $\mathcal{M}(X)$ is commutative. This can be checked on the underlying perverse sheaves. \square

Step 3: To construct the 2-isomorphisms (31) in the general case, we can decompose the commutative square (30) as follows

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & i' & & \\
 & \curvearrowright & & \curvearrowleft & \\
 X' & \xrightarrow{i'''} & X \times_Y Y' & \xrightarrow{i''} & Y' \\
 & \searrow f' & \downarrow f'' & \square & \downarrow f \\
 & & X & \xrightarrow{i} & Y
 \end{array}$$

where i'', i''' are closed immersions and f'' is a smooth morphism. Then, using the iso-exchange constructed in step 1, the 2-isomorphism of step 2 and the connexion 2-isomorphisms of the 2-functor $\mathrm{ImmH}_{\mathcal{M}}^*$ we get (31) as the composition

$$i'_{\mathcal{M}} \circ f'_{\mathcal{M}} \xrightarrow{\cong} i''_{\mathcal{M}} \circ i'''_{\mathcal{M}} \circ f'_{\mathcal{M}} \xrightarrow{\cong} i''_{\mathcal{M}} \circ f''_{\mathcal{M}} \circ i'_{\mathcal{M}} \xrightarrow{\cong} f'_{\mathcal{M}} \circ i'_{\mathcal{M}}.$$

Lemma 4.6. *Let*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 X' & \xrightarrow{i'} & Y' & \xrightarrow{s} & Z \\
 f' \downarrow & & \square & & \downarrow f \\
 X & \xrightarrow{i} & Y & \xrightarrow{g} & Z
 \end{array}$$

be a commutative diagram of morphisms of k -varieties in which g, f are smooth and i, s are closed immersions. Consider the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & soi' & & \\
 & \curvearrowright & & \curvearrowleft & \\
 X' & \xrightarrow{s'} & X \times_Y Z & \xrightarrow{i''} & Z \\
 & \searrow f' & \downarrow g' & \square & \downarrow g \\
 & & X & \xrightarrow{i} & Y
 \end{array}$$

Then, the following diagram is commutative

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 (s \circ i')_{\mathcal{M}}^* \circ g_{\mathcal{M}}^* & \xrightarrow{\cong} & i'_{\mathcal{M}} \circ s_{\mathcal{M}}^* \circ g_{\mathcal{M}}^* & \longrightarrow & i'_{\mathcal{M}} \circ f_{\mathcal{M}}^* & \longrightarrow & f'_{\mathcal{M}} \circ i'_{\mathcal{M}} \\
 \parallel & & & & & & \parallel \\
 (i'' \circ s')_{\mathcal{M}}^* \circ g_{\mathcal{M}}^* & \xrightarrow{\cong} & s'_{\mathcal{M}} \circ i''_{\mathcal{M}} \circ g_{\mathcal{M}}^* & \longrightarrow & s'_{\mathcal{M}} \circ g'_{\mathcal{M}} \circ i'_{\mathcal{M}} & \longrightarrow & f'_{\mathcal{M}} \circ i'_{\mathcal{M}}.
 \end{array}$$

Proof. By adjunction, it is enough to show that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 s_{\mathcal{M}}^* \circ g_{\mathcal{M}}^* \circ i_{*}^{\mathcal{M}} A & \longrightarrow & f_{\mathcal{M}}^* \circ i_{*}^{\mathcal{M}} A & \longrightarrow & i_{*}^{\mathcal{M}} \circ f'_{\mathcal{M}} A \\
 & \searrow & & & \uparrow \\
 & & s_{\mathcal{M}}^* \circ i_{*}^{\mathcal{M}} \circ g_{\mathcal{M}}^* A & \longrightarrow & i_{*}^{\mathcal{M}} \circ s_{\mathcal{M}}^* \circ g_{\mathcal{M}}^* A
 \end{array}$$

is commutative for every object A in $D^b(\mathcal{M}(X))$. Since all the entries of the above diagram are t -exact functors up to a shift by the relative dimension d of f , using [67, Theorem 1], it is enough to check the commutativity of the diagram when A belongs to $\mathcal{M}(X)$. Then, it amounts to the commutativity of a diagram of perverse motives on Y' and this can be checked on the underlying perverse sheaves. \square

and

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} Z' & \longrightarrow & Z \times_Y Y' & \longrightarrow & Y' \\ & \searrow & \downarrow & \square & \downarrow \\ & & Z & \longrightarrow & Y. \end{array}$$

Since $Z \times_X (X \times_Y Y') = Z \times_Y Y'$ we can rewrite the portion

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} Z \times_X X' & \longrightarrow & X' & \longrightarrow & X \times_Y Y' \\ \downarrow & \square & \downarrow & \swarrow & \\ Z & \longrightarrow & X & & \end{array}$$

of the diagram (34) as

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} Z \times_X X' & \longrightarrow & Z \times_Y Y' & \longrightarrow & X \times_Y Y' \\ & \searrow & \downarrow & \square & \downarrow \\ & & Z & \longrightarrow & X. \end{array}$$

Therefore the desired compatibility is a consequence of [Proposition 2.3](#), [Lemma 4.6](#) and [Lemma 4.5](#).

- Vertical composition of squares. Consider a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X'' & \xrightarrow{i''} & Y'' \\ \downarrow g' & & \downarrow g \\ X' & \xrightarrow{i'} & Y' \\ \downarrow f' & & \downarrow f \\ X & \xrightarrow{i} & Y \end{array} \quad (35)$$

in which i, i', i'' are closed immersions and f, g, f', g' are smooth morphisms. We have to prove that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} i''^* \circ (f \circ g)^*_{\mathcal{M}} & \longrightarrow & (f' \circ g')^*_{\mathcal{M}} \circ i^*_{\mathcal{M}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \simeq \\ i''^* \circ g^*_{\mathcal{M}} \circ f^*_{\mathcal{M}} & \longrightarrow & g'^*_{\mathcal{M}} \circ i'^*_{\mathcal{M}} \circ f^*_{\mathcal{M}} \longrightarrow g'^*_{\mathcal{M}} \circ f'^*_{\mathcal{M}} \circ i^*_{\mathcal{M}} \end{array}$$

is commutative. We can refine (35) into the following commutative diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} X'' & \longrightarrow & X' \times_{Y'} Y'' & \longrightarrow & X \times_Y Y'' & \longrightarrow & Y'' \\ & \searrow & \downarrow & \square & \downarrow & \square & \downarrow \\ & & X' & \longrightarrow & X \times_Y Y' & \longrightarrow & Y' \\ & & & & \downarrow & \square & \downarrow \\ & & & & X & \longrightarrow & Y \end{array}$$

or

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X'' & \longrightarrow & X \times_Y Y'' \longrightarrow Y'' \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \square \downarrow \\ & & X \longrightarrow Y. \end{array}$$

The desired compatibility is now a consequence of [Proposition 2.3](#), [Lemma 4.7](#) and [Lemma 4.5](#). \square

5. Main theorem

In [Subsection 3.5](#), we have shown that the unipotent nearby and vanishing cycles functors can be defined at the level of perverse Nori motives.

Our goal is to prove that the four operations (1) can be lifted to the derived categories of perverse Nori motives. To obtain these various functors

$$\mathrm{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(X)) \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{f^*_{\mathcal{M}}} \\ \xrightarrow{f^*_{\mathcal{M}}} \end{array} \mathrm{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(Y)) \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{f^!_{\mathcal{M}}} \\ \xleftarrow{f^!_{\mathcal{M}}} \end{array} \mathrm{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(X)) \quad (36)$$

(and their compatibility relations) with the least amount of effort, we have chosen to follow Ayoub's approach developed in [6] around the notion of stable homotopical 2-functor, which encompasses in a small package all the ingredients needed to build the rest of the formalism.

5.1. Statement of the theorem

As before, (Sch/k) denotes the category of quasi-projective k -varieties. Recall that a contravariant 2-functor

$$\mathbf{H}^* : (\mathrm{Sch}/k) \rightarrow \mathfrak{TR}$$

is called a stable homotopical 2-functor (see [6, Définition 1.4.1]) when the following six properties are satisfied.

- (1) $\mathbf{H}(\emptyset) = 0$ (that is, $\mathbf{H}(\emptyset)$ is the trivial triangulated category).
- (2) For every morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ in (Sch/k) , the functor $f^* : \mathbf{H}(Y) \rightarrow \mathbf{H}(X)$ admits a right adjoint. Furthermore for every immersion i the counit $i^*i_* \rightarrow \mathrm{Id}$ is invertible.
- (3) For every smooth morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ in (Sch/k) , the functor $f^* : \mathbf{H}(Y) \rightarrow \mathbf{H}(X)$ admits a left adjoint f_{\sharp} . Furthermore, for every cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' & \xrightarrow{g'} & X \\ \downarrow f' & & \downarrow f \\ Y' & \xrightarrow{g} & Y \end{array}$$

with f smooth, the exchange 2-morphism $f'_{\sharp}g'^* \rightarrow g^*f_{\sharp}$ is invertible.

- (4) If $j : U \rightarrow X$ is an open immersion in (Sch/k) and $i : Z \rightarrow X$ is the closed immersion of the complement, then the pair (j^*, i^*) is conservative.
- (5) If $p : \mathbf{A}_X^1 \rightarrow X$ is the canonical projection, then the unit morphism $\mathrm{Id} \rightarrow p_*p^*$ is invertible.
- (6) If s is the zero section of the canonical projection $p : \mathbf{A}_X^1 \rightarrow X$, then $p_{\sharp}s_* : \mathbf{H}(X) \rightarrow \mathbf{H}(X)$ is an equivalence of categories.

The main theorem of [6] says that these data can be expanded into a complete formalism of the four operations (see [6, Scholie 1.4.2]).

Theorem 5.1. *The contravariant 2-functor $\mathbf{H}^*_{\mathcal{M}}$ constructed in [Section 4](#) is a stable homotopical 2-functor in the sense of [6, Définition 1.4.1], and $(r^{\mathcal{M}}, \theta^{\mathcal{M}})$ is a morphism of stable homotopical 2-functors.*

In particular, we can apply [6, Scholie 1.4.2] to get the functors (36). The next subsection is devoted to the proof of [Theorem 5.1](#), and the reader will find some applications of the main theorem in [Subsection 5.3](#).

5.2. Proof of the main theorem (Theorem 5.1)

We start by showing the existence of the direct image functor. The most important step is the proof of the existence of the direct image along the projection of the affine line \mathbf{A}_Y^1 onto its base Y .

Proposition 5.2. *For every morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ in (Sch/k) , the functor*

$$f_*^{\mathcal{M}} : \text{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(Y)) \rightarrow \text{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(X))$$

admits a right adjoint $f_^{\mathcal{M}}$. Moreover*

- (1) *if $i : Z \rightarrow X$ is a closed immersion, the counit of the adjunction $i_*^{\mathcal{M}} i_*^{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow \text{Id}$ is invertible;*
- (2) *the natural transformation*

$$\gamma_f^{\mathcal{M}} : \text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} f_*^{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow f_*^{\mathcal{P}} \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}},$$

obtained from $\theta_f^{\mathcal{M}}$ by adjunction, is invertible;

- (3) *if $p : \mathbf{A}_X^1 \rightarrow X$ is the canonical projection, then the unit morphism $\text{Id} \rightarrow p_*^{\mathcal{M}} p_*^{\mathcal{M}}$ is invertible.*

Proof. In the proof, all products are fiber products over the base field k and \mathbf{A}^1 is the affine line over k .

Step 1 : Suppose first that f is a closed immersion. Then $f_*^{\mathcal{M}}$ admits $f_*^{\mathcal{M}}$ as a right adjoint by construction of $f_*^{\mathcal{M}}$, we know point (2) by Lemma 4.3, and the last statement of (1) is true by (2) and by conservativity of $\text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}}$.

Step 2 : Now we consider the case where f is the projection morphism $p : X := \mathbf{A}_Y^1 \rightarrow Y$. As before, if we can prove that $p_*^{\mathcal{M}}$ admits a right adjoint satisfying (2), then the last part of (3) will follow automatically.

We consider the following commutative diagram :

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathbf{A}^1 \times Y & \xleftarrow{q_2} & \mathbf{A}^1 \times \mathbf{A}^1 \times Y & \xleftarrow{\quad} & U \times Y \\ & \searrow \text{id} & \downarrow q_1 & \swarrow i & \downarrow j \\ Y & \xleftarrow{p} & \mathbf{A}^1 \times Y & \xleftarrow{\text{id}} & \mathbf{A}^1 \times Y \end{array}$$

where $q_1 = \text{id}_{\mathbf{A}^1} \times p$, q_2 is the product of the projection $\mathbf{A}^1 \rightarrow \text{Spec } k$ and of $\text{id}_{\mathbf{A}^1 \times Y}$, i is the product of the diagonal morphism of \mathbf{A}^1 and of id_Y , and j is the complementary open inclusion. We also denote by $s : Y \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^1 \times Y$ the zero section of p . By the smooth base change theorem (or a direct calculation), the base change map $p_*^{\mathcal{P}} p_*^{\mathcal{P}} \rightarrow q_{1*}^{\mathcal{P}} q_{2*}^{\mathcal{P}}$ is an isomorphism, so we get a functorial isomorphism $p_*^{\mathcal{P}} \simeq s_*^{\mathcal{P}} p_*^{\mathcal{P}} p_*^{\mathcal{P}} \rightarrow s_*^{\mathcal{P}} q_{1*}^{\mathcal{P}} q_{2*}^{\mathcal{P}}$.

Let K be a perverse sheaf on Y . Then $L := q_{2*}^{\mathcal{P}} K[1]$ is perverse, and we have $i_*^{\mathcal{P}} L = K[1]$, so we get an exact sequence of perverse sheaves on $\mathbf{A}^1 \times Y$:

$$0 \rightarrow i_*^{\mathcal{P}} K \rightarrow j_!^{\mathcal{P}} j_*^{\mathcal{P}} L \rightarrow L \rightarrow 0.$$

Applying the functor $q_{1*}^{\mathcal{P}}$ and using the fact that $q_1 \circ i = \text{id}_{\mathbf{A}^1 \times Y}$, we get an exact triangle :

$$q_{1*}^{\mathcal{P}} q_{2*}^{\mathcal{P}} K \rightarrow K \rightarrow q_{1*}^{\mathcal{P}} j_!^{\mathcal{P}} j_*^{\mathcal{P}} L \xrightarrow{+1}.$$

We claim that $q_{1*}^{\mathcal{P}} j_!^{\mathcal{P}} j_*^{\mathcal{P}} L$ is perverse. Indeed, this complex is concentrated in perverse degrees -1 and 0 by [19, 4.1.1 & 4.2.4]. So we just need to prove that $M := {}^{\mathcal{P}}\text{H}^{-1} q_{1*}^{\mathcal{P}} j_!^{\mathcal{P}} j_*^{\mathcal{P}} L$ is equal to 0 . By [19, 4.2.6.2], the adjunction morphism $q_1^* M[1] \rightarrow j_!^{\mathcal{P}} j_*^{\mathcal{P}} L$ is injective; we denote its quotient by N . Then, as $q_1 \circ i = \text{id}_{\mathbf{A}^1 \times Y}$ and $i_*^{\mathcal{P}} j_!^{\mathcal{P}} = 0$, we have $i_*^{\mathcal{P}} N = M[2]$. But i is the complement of an open affine

embedding, so $i_{\mathcal{P}}^*$ is of perverse cohomological amplitude $[-1, 0]$ by [19, 4.1.10], hence $M = 0$.

Finally, we get an exact sequence of perverse sheaves on $\mathbf{A}^1 \times Y$:

$$0 \rightarrow {}^p\mathbf{H}^0 q_{1*}^{\mathcal{P}} q_2^* K \rightarrow K \rightarrow q_{1*}^{\mathcal{P}} j_!^{\mathcal{P}} j^* q_2^* K[1] \rightarrow {}^p\mathbf{H}^1 q_{1*}^{\mathcal{P}} q_2^* K \rightarrow 0.$$

Consider the functors $F_{\mathcal{P}}, G_{\mathcal{P}} : \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{A}^1 \times Y) \rightarrow \mathbf{D}^b(\mathcal{P}(\mathbf{A}^1 \times Y))$ defined by

$$F_{\mathcal{P}}(K) := K$$

and

$$G_{\mathcal{P}}(K) := q_{1*}^{\mathcal{P}} j_!^{\mathcal{P}} j^* q_2^* K[1].$$

We have just proved that these functors are t-exact (of course, this is obvious for the first one) and that there is a functorial exact triangle

$$q_{1*}^{\mathcal{P}} q_2^* \rightarrow F_{\mathcal{P}} \rightarrow G_{\mathcal{P}} \xrightarrow{+1}.$$

The functors $F_{\mathcal{P}}$ and $G_{\mathcal{P}}$ are defined in terms of the four operations. The existence of these operations in the categories $\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(-)$ and the compatibility of the Betti realization with the four operations (see [8, Théorème 3.19]), imply by the universal property of the categories of perverse motives that there exist :

- two exact functors

$$F_{\mathcal{M}}, G_{\mathcal{M}} : \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{A}^1 \times Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{A}^1 \times Y),$$

- a natural transformation $F_{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow G_{\mathcal{M}}$, and
- two invertible natural transformations $\text{rat}_{\mathbf{A}^1 \times Y}^{\mathcal{M}} \circ F_{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow F_{\mathcal{P}} \circ \text{rat}_{\mathbf{A}^1 \times Y}^{\mathcal{M}}$ and $\text{rat}_{\mathbf{A}^1 \times Y}^{\mathcal{M}} \circ G_{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow G_{\mathcal{P}} \circ \text{rat}_{\mathbf{A}^1 \times Y}^{\mathcal{M}}$

such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{rat}_{\mathbf{A}^1 \times Y}^{\mathcal{M}} \circ F_{\mathcal{M}} & \longrightarrow & \text{rat}_{\mathbf{A}^1 \times Y}^{\mathcal{M}} \circ G_{\mathcal{M}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ F_{\mathcal{P}} \circ \text{rat}_{\mathbf{A}^1 \times Y}^{\mathcal{M}} & \longrightarrow & G_{\mathcal{P}} \circ \text{rat}_{\mathbf{A}^1 \times Y}^{\mathcal{M}} \end{array}$$

is commutative.

Given a complex M^\bullet of perverse motives on X , let $\mathbf{H}_{\mathcal{M}}(M^\bullet)$ be the mapping fiber of the morphism $F_{\mathcal{M}}(M^\bullet) \rightarrow G_{\mathcal{M}}(M^\bullet)$ of complexes of perverse motives on $\mathbf{A}^1 \times Y$. We get a triangulated functor

$$\mathbf{H}_{\mathcal{M}} : \mathbf{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{A}^1 \times Y)) \rightarrow \mathbf{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{A}^1 \times Y)),$$

and the Betti realization of $\mathbf{H}_{\mathcal{M}}$ is isomorphic to $q_{1*}^{\mathcal{P}} q_2^* p_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{P}}$.

We now define a functor

$$p_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}} := s_{\mathcal{M}}^* \mathbf{H}_{\mathcal{M}}(-) : \mathbf{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{A}^1 \times Y)) \rightarrow \mathbf{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(Y)).$$

By construction of $p_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}}$, we have an invertible natural transformation $\text{rat}_{\mathbf{A}^1 \times Y}^{\mathcal{M}} p_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow p_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{P}} \text{rat}_{\mathbf{A}^1 \times Y}^{\mathcal{M}}$.

Note also the following useful fact. We denote by $f : \mathbf{A}^1 \times Y \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^1$ the first projection and by $a : \mathbf{G}_m \times Y \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^1 \times Y$ the inclusion. Then applying $s_{\mathcal{M}}^*$ to the connecting map in the third exact sequence of [Subsection 3.5](#), we get a natural transformation

$$s_{\mathcal{M}}^* \rightarrow {}^p\text{Log}_f^{\mathcal{M}} a_{\mathcal{M}}^*[1],$$

whose composition with the functor $\mathbf{H}_{\mathcal{M}}$ is invertible. Indeed, we can check this last statement after applying the functors $\text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}}$, and then this follows from the exact triangle $q_{1*}^{\mathcal{P}} q_2^* \rightarrow F_{\mathcal{P}} \rightarrow G_{\mathcal{P}} \xrightarrow{+1}$ and the fact that the composition of the natural transformation $s_{\mathcal{P}}^* \rightarrow {}^p\text{Log}_f^{\mathcal{B}} a_{\mathcal{P}}^*[1]$ and of the functor $q_{1*}^{\mathcal{P}} q_2^* \simeq p_{\mathcal{P}}^* p_{\mathcal{P}*} \simeq \mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{A}^1} \boxtimes p_{\mathcal{P}*}^{\mathcal{P}}$ is invertible. As the functor ${}^p\text{Log}_f^{\mathcal{M}} a_{\mathcal{M}}^*$ is exact, we get an isomorphism from

$p_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}}$ to the mapping cone of the morphism of exact functors ${}^p\mathrm{Log}_f^{\mathcal{M}} a_{\mathcal{M}}^* \circ F_{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow {}^p\mathrm{Log}_f^{\mathcal{M}} a_{\mathcal{M}}^* \circ G_{\mathcal{M}}$.

Let us prove that the functor $p_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}}$ is right adjoint to the functor p_{\bullet}^* . Let $\eta_{\mathcal{P}} : \mathrm{id} \rightarrow p_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{P}} p_{\bullet}^*$ and $\delta_{\mathcal{P}} : p_{\bullet}^* p_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{P}} \rightarrow \mathrm{id}$ be the unit and the counit of the adjunction between p_{\bullet}^* and $p_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{P}}$. It suffices to lift $\eta_{\mathcal{P}}$ and $\delta_{\mathcal{P}}$ to natural transformations $\eta_{\mathcal{M}} : \mathrm{id} \rightarrow p_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}} p_{\bullet}^*$ and $\delta_{\mathcal{M}} : p_{\bullet}^* p_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow \mathrm{id}$ such that the two natural transformations

$$p_{\mathcal{M}}^* \xrightarrow{p_{\mathcal{M}}^* \eta_{\mathcal{M}}} p_{\mathcal{M}}^* p_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}} p_{\mathcal{M}}^* \xrightarrow{\delta_{\mathcal{M}} p_{\mathcal{M}}^*} p_{\mathcal{M}}^*$$

and

$$p_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}} \xrightarrow{\eta_{\mathcal{M}} p_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}}} p_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}} p_{\bullet}^* p_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}} \xrightarrow{p_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}} \delta_{\mathcal{M}}} p_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}}$$

are isomorphisms and the first one is the identity (see [60, Section 3.1]). Note that the fact that these natural transformations are isomorphisms will follow automatically from the conservativity of the functors $\mathrm{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}}$.

We first construct $\eta_{\mathcal{M}}$. Let us first show that $G_{\mathcal{M}} \circ p_{\mathcal{M}}^* = 0$. As the functors $\mathrm{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}}$ are conservative, it suffices to prove that $G_{\mathcal{P}} \circ p_{\mathcal{P}}^* = 0$. Let $k : U \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^1 \times \mathbf{A}^1$ be the open immersion (remember that U is the complement of the diagonal in $\mathbf{A}^1 \times \mathbf{A}^1$), so that $j = k \times \mathrm{id}_Y$, and let $\pi : \mathbf{A}^1 \times \mathbf{A}^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^1$ be the second projection. Then

$$G_{\mathcal{P}} \circ p_{\mathcal{P}}^* = q_{1*} j_! j^* q_{2*} p_{\mathcal{P}}^*[1] \simeq q_{1*} ((k_!^{\mathcal{P}} \mathbf{Q}_U) \boxtimes -)[1] \simeq (\pi_*^{\mathcal{P}} k_!^{\mathcal{P}} \mathbf{Q}_U) \boxtimes (-)[1],$$

so it suffices to show that

$$\pi_*^{\mathcal{P}} k_!^{\mathcal{P}} \mathbf{Q}_U = 0.$$

Let $\Delta : \mathbf{A}^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^1 \times \mathbf{A}^1$ be the diagonal embedding. Then we have an exact triangle

$$k_! \mathbf{Q}_U \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{A}^1 \times \mathbf{A}^1} \rightarrow \Delta_* \mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{A}^1} \xrightarrow{+1},$$

so, applying $\pi_*^{\mathcal{P}}$, we get an exact triangle

$$\pi_*^{\mathcal{P}} k_!^{\mathcal{P}} \mathbf{Q}_U \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{A}^1} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{id}} \mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{A}^1} \xrightarrow{+1},$$

and this implies the desired result.

Now that we know that $G_{\mathcal{P}} \circ p_{\mathcal{P}}^* = 0$, we get $H_{\mathcal{M}} \circ p_{\mathcal{M}}^* = p_{\mathcal{M}}^*$, hence $p_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}} p_{\mathcal{M}}^* = s_{\mathcal{M}}^* \circ H_{\mathcal{M}} \circ p_{\mathcal{M}}^* = s_{\mathcal{M}}^* p_{\mathcal{M}}^*$, and we take for $\eta_{\mathcal{M}} : \mathrm{id} \rightarrow p_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}} p_{\mathcal{M}}^*$ the inverse of the connection isomorphism $s_{\mathcal{M}}^* p_{\mathcal{M}}^* \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{id}$.

Next we construct $\delta_{\mathcal{M}}$. First we define a functor $q_{1\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}} : \mathrm{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{A}^1 \times Y)) \rightarrow \mathrm{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{A}^1 \times \mathbf{A}^1 \times Y))$ in the same way as $p_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}}$. That is, we consider the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathbf{A}^1 \times \mathbf{A}^1 \times Y & \xleftarrow{r_2} & \mathbf{A}^1 \times \mathbf{A}^1 \times \mathbf{A}^1 \times Y & \xleftarrow{J} & \mathbf{A}^1 \times U \times Y \\ & \searrow \mathrm{id} & \downarrow r_1 & \swarrow I & \\ \mathbf{A}^1 \times Y & \xleftarrow{q_1} & \mathbf{A}^1 \times \mathbf{A}^1 \times Y & \xleftarrow{\mathrm{id}} & \mathbf{A}^1 \times \mathbf{A}^1 \times Y \end{array}$$

where $r_1 = \mathrm{id}_{\mathbf{A}^1} \times q_1$, $r_2 = \mathrm{id}_{\mathbf{A}^1} \times q_2$, $I = \mathrm{id}_{\mathbf{A}^1} \times i$ and $J = \mathrm{id}_{\mathbf{A}^1} \times j$, and we set $t = \mathrm{id}_{\mathbf{A}^1} \times s : \mathbf{A}^1 \times Y \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^1 \times \mathbf{A}^1 \times Y$. Then the functors $F'_{\mathcal{P}}, G'_{\mathcal{P}}$ from $\mathrm{D}^b(\mathcal{P}(\mathbf{A}^1 \times \mathbf{A}^1 \times Y))$ to itself defined by $F'_{\mathcal{P}} = \mathrm{id}$ and $G'_{\mathcal{P}} = r_{1*}^{\mathcal{P}} J_!^{\mathcal{P}} J_{\mathcal{P}}^* r_{2*}^{\mathcal{P}}[1]$ are t -exact and we have a natural transformation $F'_{\mathcal{P}} \rightarrow G'_{\mathcal{P}}$. As before, we can lift these functors and transformation to endofunctors $F'_{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow G'_{\mathcal{M}}$ of $\mathrm{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{A}^1 \times \mathbf{A}^1 \times Y))$. We denote by $H'_{\mathcal{M}}$ the mapping fiber of $F'_{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow G'_{\mathcal{M}}$, and we set $q_{1\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}} = t_{\mathcal{M}}^* \circ H'_{\mathcal{M}}$. Also, if we denote by $f' : \mathbf{A}^1 \times \mathbf{A}^1 \times Y \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^1$ the second projection and by a' the injection of $\mathbf{A}^1 \times \mathbf{G}_m \times Y$ into $\mathbf{A}^1 \times \mathbf{A}^1 \times Y$, we get as above an invertible natural transformation from $q_{1\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}}$ to the mapping cone of the morphism of exact functors ${}^p\mathrm{Log}_{f'}^{\mathcal{M}} (a')^*_{\mathcal{M}} \circ F'_{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow {}^p\mathrm{Log}_{f'}^{\mathcal{M}} (a')^*_{\mathcal{M}} \circ G'_{\mathcal{M}}$.

Let's show that the base change isomorphism $p_{\mathcal{P}}^* p_{\mathcal{M}}^{\bullet} \xrightarrow{\sim} q_{1*}^{\mathcal{P}} q_{2*}^{\mathcal{P}}$ lifts to a morphism $p_{\mathcal{M}}^* p_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow q_{1\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}} q_{2\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}}$ (which will automatically be an isomorphism). We have invertible natural transformations $F'_{\mathcal{P}} \circ q_{2*}^{\mathcal{P}} \simeq q_{2*}^{\mathcal{P}} \circ F_{\mathcal{P}}$ and $G'_{\mathcal{P}} \circ q_{2*}^{\mathcal{P}} \simeq q_{2*}^{\mathcal{P}} \circ G_{\mathcal{P}}$. As all the functors involved are t -exact up to the same shift, the transformations lift to natural transformations $F'_{\mathcal{M}} \circ q_{2*}^{\mathcal{M}} \simeq q_{2*}^{\mathcal{M}} \circ F_{\mathcal{M}}$ and $G'_{\mathcal{M}} \circ q_{2*}^{\mathcal{M}} \simeq q_{2*}^{\mathcal{M}} \circ G_{\mathcal{M}}$, and induce an invertible natural transformation $H'_{\mathcal{M}} \circ q_{2*}^{\mathcal{M}} \simeq q_{2*}^{\mathcal{M}} \circ H_{\mathcal{M}}$. Composing on the left with $t_{\mathcal{M}}^*$ and using the connection isomorphism $t_{\mathcal{M}}^* q_{2*}^{\mathcal{M}} \simeq p_{\mathcal{M}}^* s_{\mathcal{M}}^*$, we get the desired isomorphism $p_{\mathcal{M}}^* p_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}} \xrightarrow{\sim} q_{1\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}} q_{2\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}}$.

Composing this isomorphism with the unit of the adjunction $(i_{\mathcal{M}}^*, i_{\mathcal{M}}^{\mathcal{M}})$ and using the connection isomorphism $i_{\mathcal{M}}^* q_{2\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}} \simeq \text{id}$ gives a natural transformation $p_{\mathcal{M}}^* p_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow q_{1\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}} i_{\mathcal{M}}^{\mathcal{M}}$. It remains to show that the isomorphism $q_{1*}^{\mathcal{P}} i_{\mathcal{P}}^{\mathcal{P}} \simeq \text{id}$ lifts to a natural transformation $q_{1\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}} i_{\mathcal{M}}^{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow \text{id}$. First we note that the functors

$${}^p\text{Log}_{f'}^{\mathcal{B}}(a')_{\mathcal{P}}^* r_{1*}^{\mathcal{P}} r_{2*}^{\mathcal{P}} i_{\mathcal{P}}^{\mathcal{P}}[1] \quad (37)$$

and

$${}^p\text{Log}_{f'}^{\mathcal{B}}(a')_{\mathcal{P}}^* r_{1*}^{\mathcal{P}} J_{\mathcal{P}}^{\mathcal{P}} J_{\mathcal{P}}^* r_{2*}^{\mathcal{P}} i_{\mathcal{P}}^{\mathcal{P}}[1]$$

are t -exact and the counit of the adjunction $(J_{\mathcal{P}}^{\mathcal{P}}, J_{\mathcal{P}}^*)$ induces a natural transformation from the second one to the first one. Hence, the functor (37) induces an exact endofunctor $H''_{\mathcal{M}}$ of $\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{A}^1 \times Y)$, together with a natural transformation ${}^p\text{Log}_{f'}^{\mathcal{M}}(a')_{\mathcal{M}}^* \circ G'_{\mathcal{M}} \circ i_{\mathcal{M}}^{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow H''_{\mathcal{M}}$. But we also have an invertible natural transformation of t -exact functors

$$\begin{aligned} \text{id}_{\text{Db}(\mathcal{P}(\mathbf{A}^1 \times Y))} &\simeq t_{\mathcal{P}}^* q_{1*}^{\mathcal{P}} q_{1*}^{\mathcal{P}} i_{\mathcal{P}}^{\mathcal{P}} \quad (\text{connection isomorphisms}) \\ &\xrightarrow{\sim} t_{\mathcal{P}}^* r_{1*}^{\mathcal{P}} r_{2*}^{\mathcal{P}} i_{\mathcal{P}}^{\mathcal{P}} \quad (\text{base change}) \\ &\xrightarrow{\sim} {}^p\text{Log}_{f'}^{\mathcal{B}}(a')_{\mathcal{P}}^* r_{1*}^{\mathcal{P}} r_{2*}^{\mathcal{P}} i_{\mathcal{P}}^{\mathcal{P}}[1] \quad (\text{by Subsection 3.5 as above}) \end{aligned}$$

and all the maps in it are defined in the categories $\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(-)$, so it induces an invertible natural transformation $\text{id}_{\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{A}^1 \times Y)} \xrightarrow{\sim} H''_{\mathcal{M}}$. Composing it with ${}^p\text{Log}_{f'}^{\mathcal{M}}(a')_{\mathcal{M}}^* \circ G'_{\mathcal{M}} \circ i_{\mathcal{M}}^{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow H''_{\mathcal{M}}$ and using the isomorphism from $q_{1\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}}$ to the mapping cone of ${}^p\text{Log}_{f'}^{\mathcal{M}}(a')_{\mathcal{M}}^* \circ F'_{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow {}^p\text{Log}_{f'}^{\mathcal{M}}(a')_{\mathcal{M}}^* \circ G'_{\mathcal{M}}$, we finally get the desired natural transformation $\delta_{\mathcal{M}}$:

$$p_{\mathcal{M}}^* p_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}} \xrightarrow{\sim} q_{1\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}} q_{2\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow q_{1\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}} i_{\mathcal{M}}^{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow {}^p\text{Log}_{f'}^{\mathcal{M}}(a')_{\mathcal{M}}^* \circ G'_{\mathcal{M}} \circ i_{\mathcal{M}}^{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow H''_{\mathcal{M}} \simeq \text{id}_{\text{Db}(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{A}^1 \times Y))}.$$

Finally, we check that the natural transformation

$$p_{\mathcal{M}}^* \xrightarrow{p_{\mathcal{M}}^* \eta_{\mathcal{M}}} p_{\mathcal{M}}^* p_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}} p_{\mathcal{M}}^* \xrightarrow{\delta_{\mathcal{M}} p_{\mathcal{M}}^*} p_{\mathcal{M}}^*$$

is the identity. The two functors $p_{\mathcal{M}}^* p_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}} p_{\mathcal{M}}^*[1]$ and $p_{\mathcal{M}}^*[1]$ are exact and equal to the derived functor of their \mathbf{H}^0 , and the natural transformations $(p_{\mathcal{M}}^* \eta_{\mathcal{M}})^{-1}, \delta_{\mathcal{M}} p_{\mathcal{M}}^* : p_{\mathcal{M}}^* p_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{M}} p_{\mathcal{M}}^*[1] \rightarrow p_{\mathcal{M}}^*[1]$ are also defined by extending their action on the \mathbf{H}^0 's, so it suffices to check that they are equal on these \mathbf{H}^0 's. But this follows from the analogous result for the category of perverse sheaves.

Step 3 : By steps 1 and 2, the proposition is true if f is an affine morphism. Indeed, if f is affine then we can write $f = p \circ i$, where i is a closed immersion and p is the composition of a finite number of maps of the form $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$.

Step 4 : So far, we have constructed the 2-functor $f \mapsto f_{\mathcal{M}}^*$ on the category of quasi-projective k -schemes and affine morphisms, and we have shown that is right adjoint to the 2-functor $f \mapsto f_{\mathcal{M}}$. As in [53, Proposition 7.1.1], we can extend this 2-functor to the category of quasi-projective k -schemes and all morphisms using Beilinson's construction (see [18, Section 3.4] and [61, Theorem 8.10]).

It remains to show that this extended 2-functor is still right adjoint to the 2-functor $f \mapsto f_{\mathcal{M}}$. Every morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ between quasi-projective k -schemes

can be written as $f = pji$, where i is a closed immersion, j is an open immersion, and p is a second projection $Z \times Y \rightarrow Y$ with Z smooth equidimensional. We already know the result for closed immersions, so we just need to prove it for j and p . But the proof in these two cases is exactly the same as in [53, Propositions 7.1.5 and 7.3.1]. \square

Proposition 5.3. *For every smooth morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ in (Sch/k) the functor*

$$f_{\mathcal{M}}^* : \mathbb{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(Y)) \rightarrow \mathbb{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(X))$$

admits a left adjoint $f_{\#}$. Moreover

(1) *the natural transformation*

$$f_{\#}^{\mathcal{P}} \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow \text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} f_{\#}^{\mathcal{M}}$$

obtained from $\theta_f^{\mathcal{M}}$ by adjunction, is invertible;

(2) *for every cartesian square*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' & \xrightarrow{g'} & X \\ \downarrow f' & & \downarrow f \\ Y' & \xrightarrow{g} & Y \end{array}$$

with f smooth, the exchange 2-morphism $f_{\#}^{\mathcal{M}} g'^ \rightarrow g^* f_{\#}^{\mathcal{M}}$ is invertible.*

Proof. The assertion (2) is an immediate consequence of (1) since the functor $\text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}}$ is conservative.

We deduce the proposition from Proposition 5.2 using Verdier duality. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a smooth morphism of relative dimension d . Note that $f_{\mathcal{P}}^*$ has a left adjoint given by $f_{\#}^{\mathcal{P}} := \mathbb{D}_Y^{\mathcal{P}} f_*^{\mathcal{P}}(-d)[-2d]\mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{P}}$. Therefore we similarly set $f_{\#}^{\mathcal{M}} := \mathbb{D}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} f_*^{\mathcal{M}}(-d)[-2d]\mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{M}}$.

Let A be an object in $\mathbb{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(X))$ and B be an object in $\mathbb{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(Y))$. Then, Proposition 5.2 and Proposition 2.6 provide isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}(f_{\#}^{\mathcal{M}} A, B) &\simeq \text{Hom}(\mathbb{D}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} B, f_*^{\mathcal{M}}(-d)[-2d]\mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{M}} A) \simeq \text{Hom}(f_{\mathcal{M}}^*(d)[2d]\mathbb{D}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} B, \mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{M}} A) \\ &\simeq \text{Hom}(A, \mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{M}} f_*^{\mathcal{M}}(d)[2d]\mathbb{D}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} B) \simeq \text{Hom}(A, f_{\mathcal{M}}^* B). \end{aligned}$$

This shows that $(f_{\#}^{\mathcal{M}}, f_{\mathcal{M}}^*)$ form a pair of adjoint functors. Note that the counit ${}^{\mathcal{M}}\delta_{\#}^*$ of the adjunction is given by the composition

$$f_{\#}^{\mathcal{M}} f_{\mathcal{M}}^* \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_f^{\mathcal{M}}} \mathbb{D}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} f_*^{\mathcal{M}} f_{\mathcal{M}}^* \mathbb{D}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} \xrightarrow{{}^{\mathcal{M}}\eta_*^*} (\mathbb{D}_Y^{\mathcal{M}})^2 \xrightarrow{(\varepsilon_Y^{\mathcal{M}})^{-1}} \text{Id} \quad (38)$$

and the unit ${}^{\mathcal{M}}\eta_{\#}^*$ by the composition

$$\text{Id} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_X^{\mathcal{M}}} (\mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{M}})^2 \xrightarrow{{}^{\mathcal{M}}\delta_*^*} \mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{M}} f_{\mathcal{M}}^* f_{\#}^{\mathcal{M}} \mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{M}} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_f^{\mathcal{M}}} f_{\mathcal{M}}^* f_{\#}^{\mathcal{M}}. \quad (39)$$

To show that the morphism

$$f_{\#}^{\mathcal{P}} \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} \xrightarrow{{}^{\mathcal{M}}\eta_{\#}^*} f_{\#}^{\mathcal{P}} \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} f_{\mathcal{M}}^* f_{\#}^{\mathcal{M}} \xrightarrow{(\theta_f^{\mathcal{M}})^{-1}} f_{\#}^{\mathcal{P}} f_{\mathcal{P}}^* \text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} f_{\#}^{\mathcal{M}} \xrightarrow{{}^{\mathcal{P}}\delta_{\#}^*} \text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} f_{\#}^{\mathcal{M}}$$

is invertible, it is enough to check that it is equal to the morphism

$$\begin{array}{ccc} f_{\#}^{\mathcal{P}} \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} \xrightarrow{(\nu_X^{\mathcal{M}})^{-1}} \mathbb{D}_Y^{\mathcal{P}} f_*^{\mathcal{P}}(-d)[-2d] \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} \mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & & \\ \downarrow \gamma_f^{\mathcal{M}} & & \\ \mathbb{D}_Y^{\mathcal{P}} \text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} f_*^{\mathcal{M}}(-d)[-2d] \mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \xrightarrow{\nu_Y^{\mathcal{M}}} & \text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} f_{\#}^{\mathcal{M}} \end{array}$$

where $\gamma_f^{\mathcal{M}}$ is the invertible natural transformation of [Proposition 5.2](#). Using the expressions of ${}^{\mathcal{M}}\delta_{\sharp}^*$ and ${}^{\mathcal{M}}\eta_{\sharp}^*$ given in [\(38\)](#) and [\(39\)](#), this follows directly from [Proposition 2.6 \(2\)](#) and [Proposition 2.6 \(1\)](#), which ensure that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{P}} f_{\mathcal{P}}^* [d] \mathbb{D}_Y^{\mathcal{P}} \text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} & \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_f^{\mathcal{P}}} & (\mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{P}})^2 f_{\mathcal{P}}^* (d) [d] \text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} \\
 \uparrow \nu_Y^{\mathcal{M}} & \searrow \varepsilon_f^{\mathcal{M}} & \downarrow (\varepsilon_X^{\mathcal{P}})^{-1} \\
 \mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{P}} f_{\mathcal{P}}^* [d] \text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} \mathbb{D}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} & \xrightarrow{f_{\mathcal{P}}^* (d) [d] (\mathbb{D}_Y^{\mathcal{P}})^2 \text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}}} & f_{\mathcal{P}}^* (d) [d] \text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} \\
 \downarrow \varepsilon_f^{\mathcal{P}} & \swarrow \nu_Y^{\mathcal{M}} & \downarrow (\varepsilon_Y^{\mathcal{M}})^{-1} \\
 f_{\mathcal{P}}^* (d) [d] \mathbb{D}_Y^{\mathcal{P}} \text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} \mathbb{D}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} & \xrightarrow{\nu_Y^{\mathcal{M}}} & f_{\mathcal{P}}^* (d) [d] \text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} (\mathbb{D}_Y^{\mathcal{M}})^2
 \end{array}$$

is commutative. \square

The pair $(j_{\mathcal{M}}^*, i_{\mathcal{M}}^*)$ is conservative, since so is the pair $(j_{\mathcal{P}}^*, i_{\mathcal{P}}^*)$. This follows from the existence of the isomorphisms $\theta_j^{\mathcal{M}}$, $\theta_i^{\mathcal{M}}$ and the fact that $\text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}}$ is a conservative functor.

To finish the proof of [Theorem 5.1](#), it remains to check that, if s the zero section of $p : \mathbf{A}_X^1 \rightarrow X$, then $p_{\sharp}^{\mathcal{M}} s_*^{\mathcal{M}}$ is an equivalence of categories. By construction

$$p_{\sharp}^{\mathcal{M}} s_*^{\mathcal{M}} = \mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{M}} p_*^{\mathcal{M}} (-1)[-2] \mathbb{D}_{\mathbf{A}_X^1}^{\mathcal{M}} s_*^{\mathcal{M}}.$$

Note that the isomorphism $\mathbb{D}_{\mathbf{A}_X^1}^{\mathcal{P}} s_*^{\mathcal{P}} \simeq s_*^{\mathcal{P}} \mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{P}}$ exists in the category of (constructible) étale motives, hence the compatibility of the Betti realization with the four operations (see [\[8, Théorème 3.19\]](#)), implies by the universal property of the categories of perverse motives that it lifts to an isomorphism $\mathbb{D}_{\mathbf{A}_X^1}^{\mathcal{M}} s_*^{\mathcal{M}} \simeq s_*^{\mathcal{M}} \mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{M}}$. Therefore, we have an isomorphism

$$p_{\sharp}^{\mathcal{M}} s_*^{\mathcal{M}} \simeq \mathbb{D}_X^{\mathcal{M}} p_*^{\mathcal{M}} s_*^{\mathcal{M}} (-1)[-2] \mathbb{D}_{\mathbf{A}_X^1}^{\mathcal{M}} \simeq \text{Id}(-1)[-2].$$

This shows that $p_{\sharp}^{\mathcal{M}} s_*^{\mathcal{M}}$ is an equivalence of categories and concludes the proof of [Theorem 5.1](#).

Proposition 5.4. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of k -schemes. Then, the natural transformations*

$$\xi_f^{\mathcal{M}} : \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} f_{\mathcal{M}}^! \rightarrow f_{\mathcal{P}}^! \text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} \quad \rho_f^{\mathcal{M}} : f_{\mathcal{P}}^! \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow \text{rat}_Y^{\mathcal{M}} f_{\mathcal{M}}^!$$

are invertible.

Proof. By [\[8, Théorème 3.4\]](#), it just remains to check that $\xi_i^{\mathcal{M}}$ is invertible if $i : Z \hookrightarrow X$ is a closed immersion. Let $j : U \hookrightarrow X$ be the open immersion of the complement of Z in X . Then, we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 i_*^{\mathcal{P}} i_{\mathcal{P}}^! \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \longrightarrow & \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \longrightarrow & j_*^{\mathcal{P}} j_{\mathcal{P}}^* \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} \xrightarrow{+1} \\
 \uparrow \xi_i^{\mathcal{M}} & & \parallel & & \uparrow (\theta_j^{\mathcal{M}})^{-1} \\
 i_*^{\mathcal{P}} \text{rat}_Z^{\mathcal{M}} i_{\mathcal{M}}^! & \longrightarrow & \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \longrightarrow & j_*^{\mathcal{P}} \text{rat}_U^{\mathcal{M}} j_{\mathcal{M}}^* \xrightarrow{+1} \\
 \uparrow \gamma_i^{\mathcal{M}} & & \parallel & & \uparrow \gamma_j^{\mathcal{M}} \\
 \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} i_*^{\mathcal{M}} i_{\mathcal{M}}^! & \longrightarrow & \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} & \longrightarrow & \text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}} j_*^{\mathcal{M}} j_{\mathcal{M}}^* \xrightarrow{+1}
 \end{array}$$

which implies that the image of $\xi_i^{\mathcal{M}}$ under $i_*^{\mathcal{M}}$ is invertible since all the other morphisms are. Therefore $\xi_i^{\mathcal{M}}$ is also invertible. \square

5.3. Some consequences

In this subsection, we draw some immediate consequences of the main theorem (Theorem 5.1). A \mathbf{Q} -local system \mathcal{L} on a k -variety X will be called geometric if there exists a smooth proper morphism $g : Z \rightarrow X$ such that $\mathcal{L} = R^i g_* \mathbf{Q}$ for some integer $i \in \mathbf{Z}$.

Intersection cohomology

The four operations formalism allows the definition of a motivic avatar of intersection complexes. In particular, intersection cohomology groups with coefficients in geometric systems are motivic. More precisely:

Corollary 5.5. *Let X be an irreducible quasi-projective k -variety and \mathcal{L} be a local system on a smooth dense open subscheme of X . If \mathcal{L} is geometric, then the intersection cohomology group $IH^i(X, \mathcal{L})$, for $i \in \mathbf{Z}$, is canonically the Betti realization of a Nori motive over k .*

Proof. Let us denote by H^i the standard cohomology functors on $D^b(\mathcal{M}(X))$. If \mathcal{L} is geometric, then $\mathcal{L}[d] = R^j g_* \mathbf{Q}_Z[d] = {}^p H^{j+d} g_* \mathbf{Q}_Z$ for some smooth proper morphism $g : Z \rightarrow U$ and some integer $j \in \mathbf{Z}$. Hence $\mathcal{L}[d]$ is the image under $\text{rat}_U^{\mathcal{M}}$ of the perverse motivic sheaf $A := H^{j+d}(g_*^{\mathcal{M}} \mathbf{Q}_Z^{\mathcal{M}})$. Then the intersection complex

$$\text{IC}_X(\mathcal{L}) := \text{Im}({}^p H^0 j_!^{\mathcal{P}} \mathcal{L}[d] \rightarrow {}^p H^0 j_*^{\mathcal{P}} \mathcal{L}[d])$$

is canonically isomorphic to the image under $\text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}}$ of the perverse motive $B := \text{Im}(H^0(j_!^{\mathcal{M}} A) \rightarrow H^0(j_*^{\mathcal{M}} A))$. (Note that $B := j_!^{\mathcal{M}} A$ with the notation of Definition 6.18.) This implies that $IH^i(X, \mathcal{L}) := \mathbf{H}^{i-d}(X, \text{IC}_X(\mathcal{L}))$ is the Betti realization of the Nori motive $\mathbf{H}^{i-d}(\pi_*^{\mathcal{M}} B)$ where $\pi : X \rightarrow \text{Spec } k$ is the structural morphism. \square

This shows, in particular, that intersection cohomology groups carry a natural Hodge structure. If X is a smooth projective curve, and \mathcal{L} underlies a polarizable variation of Hodge structure, then the Hodge structure on the intersection cohomology groups was constructed by Zucker in [68, (7.2) Theorem, (11.6) Theorem]. In general, it follows from Saito's work on mixed Hodge modules [59] and a different proof has been given in [25]. We consider the weights in the next section (see Theorem 6.24 and Corollary 6.25).

Leray spectral sequences

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of quasi-projective k -varieties and \mathcal{L} be a \mathbf{Q} -local system on X . Then, we can associate with it two Leray spectral sequences in Betti cohomology: the classical one

$$\mathbf{H}^r(Y, R^s f_* \mathcal{L}) \implies H^{r+s}(X, \mathcal{L})$$

and the perverse one

$$\mathbf{H}^r(Y, {}^p H^s f_* \mathcal{L}) \implies H^{r+s}(X, \mathcal{L}).$$

The main theorem of [4] shows that, if $\mathcal{L} = \mathbf{Q}_X$ is the constant local system on X and the morphism f is projective, then the classical Leray sequence is motivic, that is, it is the realization of a spectral sequence in the abelian category of Nori motives over k (see precisely [4, Theorem 3.1]).

This property is still true without the projectivity assumption and also more generally if the local system \mathcal{L} is geometric:

Corollary 5.6. *If the local system \mathcal{L} is geometric, then the classical Leray spectral sequence and the perverse Leray spectral sequence are spectral sequences of Nori motives over k .*

Proof. If the local system \mathcal{L} is geometric, there exists a smooth proper morphism $g : Z \rightarrow X$ such that $\mathcal{L} = R^i g_* \mathbf{Q}_Z$ for some integer $i \in \mathbf{Z}$. Then \mathcal{L} is the image under the functor $\text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}}$ of the perverse motive ${}^c\text{H}^i(g_*^{\mathcal{M}} \mathbf{Q}_Z^{\mathcal{M}})$, where ${}^c\text{H}^i$ is the cohomological functor associated with the constructible t -structure (see below). So the result follows from the functoriality of the direct image functors. \square

In particular, the Leray spectral sequences are spectral sequences of (polarizable) mixed Hodge structures. The compatibility of the classical Leray spectral sequence result in Hodge theory was already proved by Zucker in [68] when X is a curve and more generally, for both spectral sequences, by Saito if \mathcal{L} underlies an admissible variation of mixed Hodge structures (see [59]). This result has been recovered by de Cataldo and Migliorini with different technics in [26].

Nearby cycles

The theory developed here also shows that nearby cycles functors applied to perverse motives produce Nori motives.

Corollary 5.7. *Let X be a k -variety, $f : X \rightarrow \mathbf{A}_k^1$ a flat morphism with smooth generic fiber X_η and \mathcal{L} be a \mathbf{Q} -local system on X_η . If \mathcal{L} is geometric, then, for every point $x \in X_\sigma(k)$ and every integer $i \in \mathbf{Z}$, the Betti cohomology $H^i(\Psi_f(\mathcal{L})_x)$ of the nearby fiber is canonically a Nori motive over k .*

Proof. The nearby cycles functor $\psi_f := \Psi_f[-1]$ is t -exact for the perverse t -structure. Since it exists in the triangulated category of constructible étale motives (see [7]) and the Betti realization is compatible with the nearby cycles functor by [8, Proposition 4.9], the universal property ensures the existence of an exact functor $\psi_f^{\mathcal{M}} : \mathcal{M}(X_\eta) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(X_\sigma)$ and an invertible natural transformation $\text{rat}_{X_\sigma}^{\mathcal{M}} \psi_f^{\mathcal{M}} \simeq \psi_f \text{rat}_{X_\eta}^{\mathcal{M}}$.

Let d be the dimension of the generic fiber. If \mathcal{L} is geometric, then $\mathcal{L}[d] = R^j g_* \mathbf{Q}_Z[d] = {}^p H^{j+d} g_* \mathbf{Q}_Z$ for some smooth proper morphism $g : Z \rightarrow X_\eta$ and some integer $j \in \mathbf{Z}$. Hence $\mathcal{L}[d]$ is the image under $\text{rat}_{X_\eta}^{\mathcal{M}}$ of the perverse motivic sheaf $A := H^{j+d}(g_*^{\mathcal{M}} \mathbf{Q}_Z^{\mathcal{M}})$. So we conclude that $H^i(\Psi_f(\mathcal{L})_x)$ is the Betti realization of the Nori motive $\text{H}^{i+1-d}(x^* \psi_f^{\mathcal{M}} A)$. \square

Exponential motives

The perverse motives introduced in the present paper and their stability under the four operations can be used also in the study of exponential motives as introduced in [31]. Indeed, recall that Kontsevich and Soibelman define an exponential mixed Hodge structure as a mixed Hodge module A on the complex affine line $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{C}}^1$ such that $p_* A = 0$, where $p : \mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{C}}^1 \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\mathbf{C})$ is the projection (see [49]). Their definition can be mimicked in the motivic context and the abelian category of exponential Nori motives can be defined as the full subcategory of $\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{A}_k^1)$ formed by the objects which have no global cohomology.

Constructible t -structure

Let us conclude by a possible comparison with Arapura's construction from [5]. Let X be a k -variety and consider the following full subcategories of $\text{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(X))$

$$\begin{aligned} {}^c\text{D}^{\leq 0} &:= \{A \in \text{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(X)) : H^k(x^*_{\mathcal{M}} A) = 0, \forall x \in X, \forall k > 0\}, \\ {}^c\text{D}^{\geq 0} &:= \{A \in \text{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(X)) : H^k(x^*_{\mathcal{M}} A) = 0, \forall x \in X, \forall k < 0\}. \end{aligned}$$

As in [59, 4.6. Remarks] (see also [5, Theorem C.0.12]), we can check that these categories define a t -structure on $\text{D}^b(\mathcal{M}(X))$.

Let ${}^c\mathcal{M}(X)$ be the heart of this t -structure. Then, the functor $\text{rat}_X^{\mathcal{M}}$ induces a faithful exact functor from ${}^c\mathcal{M}(X)$ into the abelian category of constructible sheaves

of \mathbf{Q} -vector spaces on X . Then, using the universal property of the category of constructible motives $\mathcal{M}(X, \mathbf{Q})$ constructed by Arapura in [5], we get a faithful exact functor $\mathcal{M}(X, \mathbf{Q}) \rightarrow {}^{\text{ct}}\mathcal{M}(X)$. Is this functor an equivalence? If $X = \text{Spec } k$, then both categories are equivalent to the abelian category of Nori motives, so this functor is an equivalence.

6. Weights

In this section, we will use results on motives and weight structures from [21, 38]. To apply these references directly in our context, we will make use of the fact that, if S is a Noetherian scheme of finite dimension, then Ayoub's category $\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(S)$ is canonically isomorphic to the category of Beilinson motives defined in Cisinski and Déglise's book [23]. This is [23, Theorem 16.2.18] and will henceforth be used without further comment. (Note also that, though the authors of [21, 38] have chosen to use Beilinson's motives, étale motives could have been used.)

6.1. Continuity of the abelian hull

Remember that, in chapter 5 of Neeman's book [54], there are four constructions of the abelian hull of a triangulated category. The first one gives a lax 2-functor from the 2-category of triangulated categories to that of abelian categories, but the other three constructions give strict 2-functors. If we use the fourth construction, which Neeman calls $D(S)$ (see [54, Definition 5.2.1]), then the following proposition is immediate.

Proposition 6.1. *Let \mathcal{S} be a triangulated category, and suppose that we have an equivalence of triangulated categories $\mathcal{S} \xrightarrow{\sim} \varinjlim_{i \in I} \mathcal{S}_i$, where I is a small filtered category.*

Then the canonical functor $\mathbf{A}^{\text{tr}}(\mathcal{S}) \rightarrow \varinjlim_{i \in I} \mathbf{A}^{\text{tr}}(\mathcal{S}_i)$ is an equivalence of abelian categories.

6.2. Étale realization and ℓ -adic perverse Nori motives

Let S be a Noetherian excellent finite-dimensional scheme, let ℓ be a prime number invertible over S ; we assume that ℓ is odd and that S is a \mathbf{Q} -scheme. (By Exposé XVIII-A of [42], the hypotheses above imply Hypothesis 5.1 in Ayoub's paper [9].) Under this hypothesis, Ayoub has constructed an étale ℓ -adic realization functor on $\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(S)$, compatible with pullbacks.

Theorem 6.2. *(See [9] sections 5 and 10.) Denote by $D_c^b(S, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)$ the category of constructible ℓ -adic complexes on S . Then we have a triangulated functor $\mathfrak{R}_S^{\text{ét}} : \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(S) \rightarrow D_c^b(S, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)$ for every S and, for every morphism $f : S \rightarrow S'$, with S' satisfying the same hypotheses as S , we have an invertible natural transformation*

$$\theta_f : f^* \circ \mathfrak{R}_{S'}^{\text{ét}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{R}_S^{\text{ét}} \circ f^*.$$

Using results of Gabber (see [33], and also sections 4 and 5 of Fargues's article [30]), we can construct an abelian category $\mathcal{P}(S, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)$ of ℓ -adic perverse sheaves on S , satisfying all the usual properties. In particular, we get a perverse cohomology functor ${}^p H_\ell^0 := {}^p H^0 \circ \mathfrak{R}_S^{\text{ét}} : \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(S) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(S, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)$.

Definition 6.3. *Let S be as above. The Abelian category of ℓ -adic perverse motives on S is the Abelian category*

$$\mathcal{M}(S)_\ell := \mathbf{A}^{\text{tr}}(\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(S), {}^p H_\ell^0).$$

By construction, the functor ${}^p H_\ell^0$ has a factorization

$$\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(S) \xrightarrow{{}^p H_\ell^0} \mathcal{M}(S)_\ell \xrightarrow{\text{rat}_{S,\ell}^{\mathcal{M}}} \mathcal{P}(S, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)$$

where $\text{rat}_{S,\ell}^{\mathcal{M}}$ is a faithful exact functor and ${}^p H_{\mathcal{M}}^0$ is a homological functor.

By the universal property of $\mathcal{M}(S)_\ell$, we also get pullback functors between these categories as soon as the pullback functor between the categories of ℓ -adic complexes preserves the category of perverse sheaves.

We will use the following important fact : If we fix a base field k of characteristic 0 and only consider schemes that are quasi-projective over k , then the main theorem (stated in [Subsection 5.1](#)) stays true for the categories $\mathcal{M}(S)_\ell$, for any odd prime number ℓ . Of course, we have to replace $D_{\text{ct}}^b(S)$ and the Betti realization functor by $D_c^b(S, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)$ and the étale realization functor in all the statements. Indeed, the proof of the main theorem, of of the statements that it uses, still work if we use the ℓ -adic étale realization instead of the Betti realization. The only result that requires a slightly different proof is [Lemma 3.13](#) : we have to show that the ℓ -adic realization of Ayoub's logarithmic motive $\mathcal{L}og_n^\vee$ is the local system used in Beilinson's construction of the unipotent nearby cycle functor (see 1.1 and 1.2 of [\[20\]](#) or Definition 5.2.1 of [\[53\]](#)). As in the proof of [Lemma 3.13](#), it suffices to check this for $n = 1$, and then it follows from Lemma 11.22 of [\[9\]](#).

6.3. Mixed horizontal perverse sheaves

Let k be a field and S be a k -scheme of finite type. We also fix a prime number ℓ invertible over S . If k is finitely generated over its prime field, then the category $D_m^b(S, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)$ of mixed horizontal \mathbf{Q}_ℓ -complexes and its perverse t-structure with heart $\mathcal{P}_m(S, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)$ (the category of mixed horizontal ℓ -adic perverse sheaves on S) were constructed in Huber's article [\[39\]](#) (see also [\[53, section 2\]](#)). We can actually use exactly the same process to define $D_m^b(S, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)$ and $\mathcal{P}_m(S, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)$ for arbitrary k . The only result in [\[53, section 2\]](#) that used the fact that k is finitely generated is the fact that the obvious exact functor from $\mathcal{P}_m(S, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)$ to the usual category $\mathcal{P}(S, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)$ of ℓ -adic perverse sheaves on S is fully faithful. (This is not true for a general field k , for example it is obviously false if $S = \text{Spec } k$ and k is algebraically closed.) All the other results of [\[39\]](#) about the 6 operations and their interaction with weights stay true for the same reasons as in that paper.

Remark 6.4. We could also have defined $D_m^b(S, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)$ and $\mathcal{P}_m(S, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)$ as direct 2-limits of the similar categories over models of S over finitely generated subfields of k . This gives the same result because, for any field extension $k \subset k'$, the pullbacks functor $D_m^b(S, \mathbf{Q}_\ell) \rightarrow D_m^b(S_{k'}, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)$ is exact and t-exact.

Now we want to show that the realization functor $\text{rat}_{S,\ell}^{\mathcal{M}} : \mathcal{M}(S)_\ell \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(S, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)$ factors through the subcategory $\mathcal{P}_m(S, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)$.

We have a continuity theorem for the categories of étale motives, proved in [\[13, Corollaire 1.A.3\]](#) and [\[9, Corollaire 3.22\]](#) (see also [\[23, Proposition 15.1.6\]](#)).

Theorem 6.5. *Let S be a Noetherian scheme of finite dimension. Suppose that we have $S = \varprojlim_{i \in I} S_i$, where all the S_i are finite-dimensional Noetherian schemes and all the transition maps $S_i \rightarrow S_j$ are affine. Then the canonical functor $2 - \varinjlim_{i \in I} \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(S_i) \rightarrow \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(S)$ is an equivalence of monoidal triangulated categories.*

Using the definition of mixed horizontal ℓ -adic complexes, we immediately get the following corollary.

Corollary 6.6. *Let S and ℓ be as in the beginning of this subsection, with ℓ odd. Then the étale realization functor $\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(S) \rightarrow D_c^b(S, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)$ factors through a functor $\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(S) \rightarrow D_m^b(S, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)$. In particular, the perverse cohomology functor ${}^p H_\ell^0 : \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(S) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(S, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)$ factors through the subcategory $\mathcal{P}_m(S, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)$.*

Corollary 6.7. *The essential image of the realization functor $\text{rat}_{S,\ell}^{\mathcal{M}} : \mathcal{M}(S)_\ell \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(S, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)$ is contained in the subcategory $\mathcal{P}_m(S, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)$.*

We will also denote the resulting faithful exact functor $\mathcal{M}(S) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_m(S, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)$ by $\text{rat}_{S, \ell}^{\mathcal{M}}$.

6.4. Continuity for perverse Nori motives

Like the triangulated category of motives, the category of perverse Nori motives satisfies a continuity property.

Proposition 6.8. *Let S be a scheme and ℓ be a prime number satisfying the conditions of [Subsection 6.2](#). We assume that $S = \varprojlim_{i \in I} S_i$, where $(S_i)_{i \in I}$ is a directed projective system of schemes satisfying the same conditions as S , and in which the transition maps are affine. We also assume that the pullback by any transition map $S_i \rightarrow S_j$ preserves the category of perverse sheaves, and that there exists $a \in \mathbf{Z}$ such that, if $f_i : S \rightarrow S_i$ is the canonical map, then $f_i^*[a]$ preserves the category of perverse sheaves for every $i \in I$. Under these hypotheses, the functors $f_i^*[a]$ induce a functor*

$$2 - \varprojlim_{i \in I} \mathcal{M}(S_i)_\ell \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(S)_\ell,$$

and this functor is full and essentially surjective.

If moreover the canonical exact functor $2 - \varinjlim_{i \in I} \mathcal{P}(S_i, \mathbf{Q}_\ell) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(S, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)$ induced by the $f_i^*[a]$ is faithful, then the canonical functor

$$2 - \varinjlim_{i \in I} \mathcal{M}(S_i)_\ell \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(S)_\ell$$

is an equivalence of abelian categories.

Proof. This follows from [Proposition 6.1](#) and [Theorem 6.5](#). □

Corollary 6.9. *Let S and ℓ be as above, and suppose also that S is integral. Then, if η is the generic point of S , the canonical exact functor*

$$2 - \varinjlim_U \mathcal{M}(U)_\ell \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(\eta)_\ell,$$

where the limit is taken over all nonempty affine open subschemes of S , is full and essentially surjective.

Note that the functor of the corollary sends a perverse motive K in $\mathcal{M}(U)_\ell$ to $K_\eta[-\dim S]$. (The shift is necessary to preserve perversity.)

6.5. Comparison of the different categories of perverse Nori motives

In the next proposition, we compare the ℓ -adic definition of perverse motives with the one used previously and obtained via the Betti realization.

Proposition 6.10. *Suppose that k is a field of characteristic 0 and that S is quasi-projective over k .*

We write ρ_ℓ for the canonical exact functor $\mathbf{A}^{\text{tr}}(\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(S)) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(S, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)$ induced by ${}^p H_\ell^0$. If σ is an embedding of k into \mathbf{C} , then we also have an exact functor $\rho_\sigma : \mathbf{A}^{\text{tr}}(\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(S)) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(S)$ induced by ${}^p H^0$. Then :

- (i) If ℓ, ℓ' are two odd prime numbers, then $\text{Ker } \rho_\ell = \text{Ker } \rho_{\ell'}$. In particular, we get a canonical equivalence of abelian categories $\mathcal{M}(S)_\ell = \mathcal{M}(S)_{\ell'}$.
- (ii) If $\sigma : k \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ is an embedding, then $\text{Ker } \rho_\ell = \text{Ker } \rho_\sigma$. In particular, we get a canonical equivalence of abelian categories $\mathcal{M}(S)_\ell = \mathcal{M}(S)$.

Proof. We first treat the case $S = \text{Spec } k$. If k can be embedded in \mathbf{C} , then (ii) follows from Huber's construction of mixed realizations in [\[40\]](#), and (i) follows from (ii). In the general case, (i) follows from the case where k can be embedded in

\mathbf{C} and from [Proposition 6.8](#), applied to the family of subfields of k that can be embedded in \mathbf{C} .

Now we treat the case of a general k -scheme S . As in the first case, (i) follows from (ii) and from [Proposition 6.8](#). So suppose that we have an embedding $\sigma : k \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$. We prove the desired result by induction on the dimension of S . The case $\dim S = 0$ has already been treated, so we may assume that $\dim S > 0$ and that the result is known for all the schemes of lower dimension. We denote by $M \mapsto [M]$ the canonical functor $\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(S) \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^{\text{tr}}(\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(S))$; as $\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(S)$ is a triangulated category, this is a fully faithful functor. Let X be an object of $\mathbf{A}^{\text{tr}}(\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(S))$. By construction of $\mathbf{A}^{\text{tr}}(\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(S))$, there exists a morphism $N \rightarrow M$ in $\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(S)$ such that X is the cokernel of $[N] \rightarrow [M]$. Then $\rho_\ell(X)$ is the cokernel of ${}^p H_\ell^0(N) \rightarrow {}^p H_\ell^0(M)$, so $\rho_\ell(X) = 0$ if and only if ${}^p H_\ell^0(N) \rightarrow {}^p H_\ell^0(M)$ is surjective. Similarly, $\rho_\sigma(X) = 0$ if and only if ${}^p H^0(N) \rightarrow {}^p H^0(M)$ is surjective. We can check these conditions on a Zariski open covering of S , so we may assume that S is affine. Choose a nonempty smooth open subset U of S such that the restrictions to U of $\rho_\ell(M)$, $\rho_\ell(N)$, $\rho_\sigma(M)$ and $\rho_\sigma(N)$ are all locally constant sheaves placed in degree $-\dim S$. As S is affine, after shrinking U , we may assume that U is the complement of the vanishing set of a nonzero function $f \in \mathcal{O}(S)$. By [\[20, Proposition 3.1\]](#), we have that $\rho_\ell(N) \rightarrow \rho_\ell(M)$ is surjective if and only if both $\rho_\ell(N)|_U \rightarrow \rho_\ell(M)|_U$ and ${}^p \Phi_f^{\mathcal{M}} \rho_\ell(N) \rightarrow {}^p \Phi_f^{\mathcal{M}} \rho_\ell(M)$ are, which is equivalent to the surjectivity of $\rho_\ell(N|_U) \rightarrow \rho_\ell(M|_U)$ and $\rho_\ell(\Phi_f N) \rightarrow \rho_\ell(\Phi_f M)$. We have a similar statement for ρ_σ . As $\dim(S - U) < \dim(S)$, we can use the induction hypothesis to reduce to the case $S = U$. It suffices to check the result on an étale cover of S , so we may assume that S has a rational point x . Let $i : x \rightarrow S$ be the obvious inclusion. As $\rho_\ell(N)[- \dim S]$ and $\rho_\ell(M)[- \dim S]$ are locally constant sheaves on S , the morphism $\rho_\ell(N) \rightarrow \rho_\ell(M)$ is surjective if and only if $\rho_\ell(i^* N[- \dim S]) \rightarrow \rho_\ell(i^* M[- \dim S])$ is, and similarly for ρ_σ . So we are reduced to the result on the scheme x , which we have already treated. \square

Corollary 6.11. *Let k be a field of characteristic 0 and S a quasi-projective scheme over k . We have a canonical \mathbf{Q} -linear abelian category of perverse Nori motives $\mathcal{M}(S)$, together with a cohomological functor ${}^p H_{\mathcal{M}}^0 : \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(S) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(S)$, with a ℓ -adic realization functor $\text{rat}_{S,\ell}^{\mathcal{M}} : \mathcal{M}(S) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(S, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)$ for every prime number ℓ , with a Betti realization functor $\text{rat}_{S,\sigma}^{\mathcal{M}} : \mathcal{M}(S) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(S)$ for every embedding $\sigma : k \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$, and it has a formalism of the 4 operations, duality, unipotent nearby and vanishing cycles compatible with all these operations.*

6.6. Definition of weights

We fix a field k of characteristic zero and a quasi-projective scheme S over k . We first define weights via the ℓ -adic realizations.

Definition 6.12. *Let $w \in \mathbf{Z}$. Let K be an object of $\mathcal{M}(S)$. We say that K is of weight $\leq w$ (resp. $\geq w$) if $\text{rat}_{S,\ell}^{\mathcal{M}}(K) \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{P}_m(S, \mathbf{Q}_\ell))$ is of weight $\leq w$ (resp. $\geq w$) for every odd prime number ℓ . We say that K is pure of weight w if it is both of weight $\leq w$ and of weight $\geq w$.*

In [Proposition 6.17](#), we will a more intrinsic definition of weights that does not use the realization functors.

Definition 6.13. *A weight filtration on an object K of $\mathcal{M}(S)$ is an increasing filtration $W_\bullet K$ on K such that $W_i K = 0$ for i small enough, $W_i K = K$ for i big enough, and $W_i K / W_{i-1} K$ is pure of weight i for every $i \in \mathbf{Z}$.*

The next result follows immediately from the similar result in the categories of mixed horizontal perverse sheaves (see [Proposition 3.4](#) and [Lemma 3.8](#) of [\[39\]](#)).

Proposition 6.14. *Let K, L be objects of $\mathcal{M}(S)$, and let $w \in \mathbf{Z}$.*

- (i) If K is of weight $\leq w$ (resp. $\geq w$), so is every subquotient of K .
- (ii) If K is of weight $\leq w$ and L is of weight $\geq w+1$, then $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}(S)}(K, L) = 0$.

Corollary 6.15. *A weight filtration on an object of $\mathcal{M}(S)$ is unique if it exists, and morphisms of $\mathcal{M}(S)$ are strictly compatible with weights filtrations. In particular, if an object of $\mathcal{M}(S)$ has a weight filtration, then so do all its subquotients.*

6.7. Application of Bondarko's weight structures

Let S be as in the previous subsection. We will now make use of Bondarko's Chow weight structure on $\mathbf{DA}_{\mathrm{ct}}(S)$. Let $\mathrm{Chow}(S)$ be the full subcategory of $\mathbf{DA}_{\mathrm{ct}}(S)$ whose objects are direct factors of finite direct sums of objects of the form $f_! \mathbf{Q}_X(d)[2d]$, with $f : X \rightarrow S$ a proper morphism from a smooth k -scheme X to S and $d \in \mathbf{Z}$. Then, as shown in [38, Theorem 3.3], see also [21, Theorem 2.1], there exists a unique weight structure on $\mathbf{DA}_{\mathrm{ct}}(S)$ with heart $\mathrm{Chow}(S)$ (see [38, Definition 1.5] or [21, Definition 1.5] for the definition of a weight structure).

In particular, for every object K of $\mathbf{DA}_{\mathrm{ct}}(S)$, there exists an exact triangle $A \rightarrow K \rightarrow B \xrightarrow{+1}$ (not unique) such that A (resp. B) is a direct factor of a successive extension of objects of $\mathrm{Chow}(S)[i]$ with $i \leq 0$ (resp. $i \geq 1$).

Proposition 6.16. *Every object of $\mathcal{M}(S)$ has a weight filtration. Moreover, if $S = \mathrm{Spec} k$ and σ is an embedding of k in \mathbf{C} , then the notion of weights of Definition 6.12 coincides with that of [41, Section 10.2.2].*

Proof. We first prove that, if M is an object of $\mathrm{Chow}(S)$, then ${}^p H_{\mathcal{M}}^0(M)$ is pure of weight 0 in our sense, and also in the sense of [41, Section 10.2.2] if $S = \mathrm{Spec} k$ with k embeddable in \mathbf{C} . The second statement is actually an immediate consequence of [41, Definition 10.2.4] and of the motivic Chow's lemma (see for example [38, Lemma 3.1]). To prove the first statement, by definition of the weights on $\mathcal{P}_m(S, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)$, we may assume that k is finitely generated over \mathbf{Q} ; then the statement follows immediately from [19, 5.1.14] (see the remark on page 116 of [39]).

Then we note that every object of $\mathcal{M}(S)$ is a quotient of an object of the form ${}^p H_{\mathcal{M}}^0(M)$, for $M \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{DA}_{\mathrm{ct}}(S))$ (because this is true for objects of $\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{tr}}(\mathbf{DA}_{\mathrm{ct}}(S))$). So it suffices to prove the result for objects in the essential image of ${}^p H_{\mathcal{M}}^0$. Let $M \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathbf{DA}_{\mathrm{ct}}(S))$, and let $K = {}^p H_{\mathcal{M}}^0(M)$. Let $w \in \mathbf{Z}$. By the first part of the proof, if M is a direct factor of a successive extension of objects of $\mathrm{Chow}(S)[i]$ with $i \leq w$ (resp. $i \geq w+1$), then ${}^p H_{\mathcal{M}}^0(M)$ is of weight $\leq w$ (resp. $\geq w+1$) in our sense, and also in the sense of [41] when this applies. In general, using the Chow weight structure of Bondarko, we can find an exact triangle $A \rightarrow M \rightarrow B \xrightarrow{+1}$ such that A (resp. B) is a direct factor of a successive extension of objects of $\mathrm{Chow}(S)[i]$ with $i \leq w$ (resp. $i \geq w+1$). Applying ${}^p H_{\mathcal{M}}^0$, we get an exact sequence ${}^p H_{\mathcal{M}}^0(A) \rightarrow K \rightarrow {}^p H_{\mathcal{M}}^0(B)$, with ${}^p H_{\mathcal{M}}^0(A)$ of weight $\leq w$ and ${}^p H_{\mathcal{M}}^0(B)$ of weight $\geq w+1$. If we set $W_w K = \mathrm{Im}({}^p H_{\mathcal{M}}^0(A) \rightarrow K)$, then $W_w K$ is of weight $\leq w$ and $K/W_w K$ is of weight $\geq w+1$. This defines a weight filtration on K . \square

Weights and the related weight filtration so far have been defined and constructed for perverse motives via the ℓ -adic realizations. As we shall see now, we can also define weights more directly. Let $\mathbf{DA}_{\mathrm{ct}}(S)_{w \leq i}$ be the full subcategory of $\mathbf{DA}_{\mathrm{ct}}(S)$ whose objects are direct factors of successive extensions of objects of $\mathrm{Chow}(S)[w]$ with $w \leq i$ and consider the Abelian category

$$\mathcal{M}(S)_{w \leq i} := \mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{ad}}(\mathbf{DA}_{\mathrm{ct}}(S)_{w \leq i}, {}^p H_{\ell}^0),$$

for some odd prime number ℓ . It follows from Proposition 6.10 that this category, up to an equivalence, does not depend on ℓ . Indeed, the universal property provides

a commutative diagram (up to isomorphisms of functors)

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(S)_{w \leq i} & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{A}^{\text{ad}}(\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(S)_{w \leq i}) & & \\
 \downarrow I & & \downarrow J & \searrow \varrho_\ell & \\
 \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(S) & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{A}^{\text{tr}}(\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(S)) & \xrightarrow{\rho_\ell} & \mathcal{P}_m(S, \mathbf{Q}_\ell) \\
 & \searrow & & \nearrow & \\
 & & & & {}^p H_\ell^0
 \end{array}$$

where I is the inclusion and J, ϱ_ℓ are exact functors. As by construction $\mathcal{M}(S)_{w \leq i} := \mathbf{A}^{\text{ad}}(\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(S)_{w \leq i}) / \text{Ker } \varrho_\ell$ it suffices to show that $\text{Ker } \varrho_\ell$ is independant on ℓ . Let A be an object in $\mathbf{A}^{\text{ad}}(\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(S)_{w \leq i})$. Since A belongs to $\text{Ker } \varrho_\ell$ if and only if $J(A)$ belongs to $\text{Ker } \rho_\ell$ our claim follows from [Proposition 6.10](#).

The inclusion $\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(S)_{w \leq i} \subseteq \mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(S)$ induces a faithful exact functor

$$u_i : \mathcal{M}(S)_{w \leq i} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(S).$$

Let K be an object in $\mathcal{M}(S)$. Given an object $(L, \alpha : u_i(L) \rightarrow K)$ in the slice category $\mathcal{M}(S)_{w \leq i}/K$ we can consider the subobject $\text{Im } \alpha$ of K and define $\mathcal{W}_i K$ to be the union of all such subobjects in K , that is, we set

$$\mathcal{W}_i K := \text{colim}_{(L, \alpha) \in \mathcal{M}(S)_{w \leq i}/K} \text{Im } \alpha.$$

This construction is functorial in K (and moreover using the inclusion of $\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(S)_{w \leq i}$ in $\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(S)_{w \leq i+1}$ it is easy to see that it defines a filtration on K).

Proposition 6.17. *Let $K \in \mathcal{M}(S)$. Then, $W_i K = \mathcal{W}_i K$, for every integer $i \in \mathbf{Z}$.*

Proof. As observed in the proof of [Proposition 6.16](#), if M belongs to $\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(S)_{w \leq i}$, then ${}^p H_{\mathcal{M}}^0(M)$ is of weight $\leq i$. Hence, the functor u_i takes its values in the Abelian subcategory of $\mathcal{M}(S)$ formed by the objects of weight $\leq i$. As a consequence, for (L, α) in the slice category $\mathcal{M}(S)_{w \leq i}/K$, the subobject $\text{Im } \alpha$ of K is of weight $\leq i$ and therefore $\mathcal{W}_i K \subseteq W_i K$.

Conversely, there exists an epimorphism $e : {}^p H_{\mathcal{M}}^0(M) \rightarrow K$ where M belongs to $\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(S)$. By construction

$$W_i {}^p H_{\mathcal{M}}^0(M) := \text{Im}({}^p H_{\mathcal{M}}^0(A) \rightarrow {}^p H_{\mathcal{M}}^0(M)) \subseteq \mathcal{W}_i {}^p H_{\mathcal{M}}^0(M)$$

where A is an object of $\mathbf{DA}_{\text{ct}}(S)_{w \leq i}$ that fits in an exact triangle $A \rightarrow M \rightarrow B \xrightarrow{+1}$ such that B is a direct factor of a successive extension of objects of $\text{Chow}(S)[w]$ with $w \geq i+1$. Therefore, since the weight filtration on K is the induced filtration (see [Corollary 6.15](#)), we get

$$W_i K = e(W_i {}^p H_{\mathcal{M}}^0(M)) \subseteq e(\mathcal{W}_i {}^p H_{\mathcal{M}}^0(M)) \subseteq \mathcal{W}_i K.$$

This concludes the proof. \square

6.8. The intermediate extension functor

Recall the definition of the intermediate extension functor, that already appeared in the proof of [Corollary 5.5](#).

Definition 6.18. *Let $j : S \rightarrow T$ be a quasi-finite morphism between quasi-projective k -schemes. We define a functor $j_{!*}^{\mathcal{M}} : \mathcal{M}(S) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(T)$ by $j_{!*}^{\mathcal{M}}(K) = \text{Im}(\text{H}^0(j_!^{\mathcal{M}} K) \rightarrow \text{H}^0(j_*^{\mathcal{M}} K))$.*

Note that, as j is quasi-finite, the functor $j_!^{\mathcal{M}}$ is right exact and the functor $j_*^{\mathcal{M}}$ is left exact. In particular, the functor $j_{!*}^{\mathcal{M}}$ preserves injective and surjective morphisms, but it is not exact in general.

Proposition 6.19. *Let $j : S \rightarrow T$ be an open immersion, and let $w \in \mathbf{Z}$. Then, if $K \in \text{Ob } \mathcal{M}(S)$ is of weight $\leq w$ (resp. of weight $\geq w$, resp. pure of weight w), so is $j_{i_*}^{\mathcal{M}} K$.*

Also, the functor $j_{i_}^{\mathcal{M}}$ is exact on the full abelian subcategory of objects that are pure of weight w .*

Proof. It suffices to show these statement for mixed ℓ -adic perverse sheaves. The first statement follows from [19, 5.3.2] (more precisely, if j is not affine, it follows from [19, 5.1.14 and 5.3.1]). The second statement follows from [53, Corollary 9.4]. \square

6.9. Pure objects

Let us start with the definition of objects with strict support on a given closed subscheme.

Definition 6.20. *Let Z be a closed integral subscheme of S . We say that an object K of $\mathcal{M}(S)$ has strict support Z if $K|_{S-Z} = 0$ and if, for every nonempty open subset $j : U \rightarrow Z$, the adjunction morphism $K \rightarrow j_*^{\mathcal{M}} j_*^{\mathcal{M}} K$ is injective and induces an isomorphism between K and $j_{i_*}^{\mathcal{M}} j_*^{\mathcal{M}} K$.*

Remark 6.21. For example, if $K|_{S-Z} = 0$ and if there exists a smooth dense open subset $j : U \rightarrow Z$ such that $\text{rat}_{U, \ell}^{\mathcal{M}}(K_U)[- \dim U]$ (or any $\text{rat}_{U, \ell}^{\mathcal{M}}(K_U)[- \dim U]$ for some prime number ℓ) is locally constant and $K_Z = j_{i_*}^{\mathcal{M}}(K|_U)$, then K has strict support Z . Indeed, this follows from the similar result for perverse sheaves, which follows from [19, 4.3.2] (note that the proof of this result does not use the hypothesis that L is irreducible).

Proposition 6.22. *(Compare with [19, 5.3.8].) Let K be an object of $\mathcal{M}(S)$, and suppose that K is pure of some weight. Then we can write $K = \bigoplus_Z K_Z$, where the sum is over all integral closed subschemes Z of S , each K_Z is an object of $\mathcal{M}(S)$ with strict support Z , and $K_Z = 0$ for all but finitely many Z .*

Proof. We prove the result by Noetherian induction on S . If $\dim S = 0$, there is nothing to prove. Suppose that $\dim S \geq 1$, and let $j : U \rightarrow S$ be a nonempty open affine subset of S . After shrinking U , we may assume that U is smooth and that $\text{rat}_S^{\mathcal{M}}(K)[- \dim U]$ is a locally constant sheaf on U . Let w be the weight of K . Then [53, Corollary 9.4] implies that $j_*^{\mathcal{M}} j_*^{\mathcal{M}} K / j_{i_*}^{\mathcal{M}} j_*^{\mathcal{M}} K$ is of weight $\geq w + 1$, so the adjunction morphism $K \rightarrow j_*^{\mathcal{M}} j_*^{\mathcal{M}} K$ factors through a morphism $K \rightarrow j_{i_*}^{\mathcal{M}} j_*^{\mathcal{M}} K$. Similarly, the adjunction morphism $j_{i_*}^{\mathcal{M}} j_*^{\mathcal{M}} K \rightarrow K$ factors through a morphism $j_{i_*}^{\mathcal{M}} j_*^{\mathcal{M}} K \rightarrow K$. By definition of $j_{i_*}^{\mathcal{M}}$, the composition $j_{i_*}^{\mathcal{M}} j_*^{\mathcal{M}} K \rightarrow K \rightarrow j_{i_*}^{\mathcal{M}} j_*^{\mathcal{M}} K$ is the identity of $j_{i_*}^{\mathcal{M}} j_*^{\mathcal{M}} K$. So we have $K = j_{i_*}^{\mathcal{M}} j_*^{\mathcal{M}} K \oplus L$, with $j_*^{\mathcal{M}} L = 0$. The first summand has support \bar{U} by the remark above, and $L|_U = 0$, so the conclusion follows from the induction hypothesis applied to $L|_{S-U}$. \square

Theorem 6.23. *Let S be as before, and let $w \in \mathbf{Z}$. Let $\mathcal{M}(S)_{\leq w}$ be the full abelian subcategory of $\mathcal{M}(S)$ whose objects are motives that are pure of weight w .*

Then $\mathcal{M}(S)_{\leq w}$ is semisimple.

Proof. By Proposition 6.22, we may assume that S is integral, and it suffices to prove the result for the full subcategory $\mathcal{M}(S)_w^0$ of objects in $\mathcal{M}(S)_w$ with strict support S itself.

Let η be the generic point of S . By Corollary 6.9, we have a full and essentially surjective exact functor (given by the restriction morphisms) $2 - \varinjlim_U \mathcal{M}(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(\eta)$, where the limit is over the projective system of nonempty affine open subsets U of S . For such a U , we denote by $\mathcal{M}(U)_w^0$ the full subcategory of $\mathcal{M}(U)$ whose

objects are motives that are pure of weight w and have strict support U . By Proposition 6.16, the functor above induces a full and essentially surjective functor $2 - \varinjlim_U \mathcal{M}(U)_w \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(\eta)_w$, and, by Proposition 6.22, this in turn gives a full and essentially surjective functor $2 - \varinjlim_U \mathcal{M}(U)_w^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(\eta)_w$. Moreover, if $j : U \rightarrow S$ is a nonempty open subset, then the exact functor $j_{\mathcal{M}}^* : \mathcal{M}(S)_w^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(U)_w^0$ is an equivalence of categories, because it has a quasi-inverse, given by $j_{i*}^{\mathcal{M}}$. So we deduce that the restriction functor $\mathcal{M}(S)_w^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(\eta)_w$ is full and essentially surjective. But this functor is also faithful, because the analogous functor on categories of ℓ -adic perverse sheaves is faithful. So $\mathcal{M}(S)_w^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(\eta)_w$ is an equivalence of categories, which means that we just need to show the theorem in the case $S = \eta$, i.e. if S is the spectrum of a field.

Now suppose that $S = \text{Spec } k$. Then, by Proposition 6.8, $\mathcal{M}(k)_w = 2 - \varinjlim_{k'} \mathcal{M}(k')_w$, where the limit is over all the subfields k' of k that are finitely generated over \mathbf{Q} . So it suffices to show the theorem for k finitely generated over \mathbf{Q} . But then we can embed k into \mathbf{C} , and the conclusion follows from [41, Theorem 10.2.7]. \square

Theorem 6.24. *Let $f : X \rightarrow S$ be a proper morphism of quasi-projective k -varieties with X irreducible. Let $j : U \rightarrow X$ be an open immersion, and K be a motivic perverse sheaf on U . If K is pure of weight w , then $H^i(f_* j_{i*}^{\mathcal{M}} K)$ is a motivic perverse sheaf that is pure of weight $w + i$.*

Proof. Let us say that $L \in D^b(\mathcal{M}(S))$ is pure of weight w if $H^i L$ is pure of weight $w + i$ for every $i \in \mathbf{Z}$. For such an L , by Corollary 6.11, it follows from the Weil conjectures proved by Deligne in [27] that $f_*^{\mathcal{M}} L$ is pure of weight w (see the remark after [39, Definition 3.3]). Hence, Proposition 6.19 ensures that $f_*^{\mathcal{M}} j_{i*}^{\mathcal{M}} K$ is pure of weight w . This gives the conclusion. \square

In particular, this provides (for geometric variations of Hodge structures) an arithmetic proof of Zucker's theorem [68, Theorem p.416] via reduction to positive characteristic and to the Weil conjectures [27, Théorème 2]. More generally, in higher dimension:

Corollary 6.25. *Let k be a field embedded into \mathbf{C} . Let X be an irreducible proper k -variety and \mathcal{L} be a \mathbf{Q} -local system on a smooth dense open subscheme U of X of the form $\mathcal{L} = R^w g_* \mathbf{Q}_V$ where $g : V \rightarrow U$ is a smooth proper morphism and $w \in \mathbf{Z}$ is an integer. Then, the intersection cohomology group $IH^i(X, \mathcal{L})$, for $i \in \mathbf{Z}$, is canonically the Betti realization of a Nori motive over k which is pure of weight $i + w$. In particular, $IH^i(X, \mathcal{L})$ carries a canonical pure Hodge structure of weight $i + w$.*

Proof. Let d be the dimension of X , $\pi : X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ be the structural morphism and j be the inclusion of U in X . As in Corollary 5.5, $IH^i(X, \mathcal{L})$ is the Betti realization of the Nori motive $H^{i-d}(\pi_* j_{i*}^{\mathcal{M}} H^{w+d}(g_* \mathbf{Q}_V))$, which is pure of weight $w + i$ by Theorem 6.24. \square

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