

ON ZHANG'S SEMIPOSITIVE METRICS

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ABSTRACT. Zhang introduced semipositive metrics on a line bundle of a proper variety. In this paper, we generalize such metrics for a line bundle L of a paracompact strictly K -analytic space X over any non-archimedean field K . We prove various properties in this setting such as density of piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear metrics in the space of continuous metrics on L . If X is proper scheme, then we show that algebraic, formal and piecewise linear metrics are the same. Our main result is that on a proper scheme X over an arbitrary non-archimedean field K , the set of semipositive model metrics is closed with respect to pointwise convergence generalizing a result from Boucksom, Favre and Jonsson where K was assumed to be discretely valued with residue characteristic 0.

MSC: Primary 14G40; Secondary 14G22

CONTENTS

1. Introduction	1
2. Formal and piecewise linear metrics	4
3. Semipositive metrics	12
4. Plurisubharmonic model functions	16
5. Semipositivity and pointwise convergence	21
Appendix A. Divisorial points	27
References	30

1. INTRODUCTION

An arithmetic intersection theory on arithmetic surfaces was introduced by Arakelov and used by Faltings to prove the Mordell conjecture. In higher dimensions, the theory was developed by Gillet and Soulé which proved to be a very useful tool in diophantine geometry. To produce arithmetic intersection numbers from a given line bundle L on a proper variety X over a number field K , one has to endow the complexification of L with a smooth hermitian metric and one has to choose an \mathcal{O}_K -model $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{L})$ for (X, L) .

Zhang [Zha95] realized that the contribution of a non-archimedean place v to this arithmetic intersection number is completely determined by a metric on $L(K_v)$ associated with \mathcal{L} , where K_v is the completion of K at v . This adelic point of view is very pleasant as it allows to deal with archimedean and non-archimedean places in a similar way. Motivated by his studies of the Bogomolov conjecture [Zha93], Zhang [Zha95] introduced semipositive adelic metrics as a uniform limit of metrics induced by nef models and he showed that every polarized dynamical system has a canonical metric inducing the canonical height of Call and Silverman.

In [Gub98], it became clear that Zhang's metrics can be generalized over any non-archimedean field K working with formal models of the line bundle over the valuation ring. It turned out that such metrics are continuous on the Berkovich analytification of the line bundle and so we call them continuous semipositive metrics.

Chambert-Loir introduced measures $c_1(L, \|\cdot\|)^{\wedge n}$ on the Berkovich space X^{an} for a continuous semipositive metric $\|\cdot\|$ of a line bundle L over X ([Cha06], [Gub07a]). These measures are non-archimedean equidistribution measures as in Yuan's equidistribution theorem [Yua08] over number fields (see also [CT09]). The analogue over function fields was proven in [Fab09], [Gub08] and gave rise to progress for the geometric Bogomolov conjecture [Gub07a], [Yam13, Yam16].

Continuous semipositive metrics played an important role in the study of the arithmetic geometry of toric varieties due to Burgos-Gil, Philippon and Sombra, see [BPS14], [BPS15], [BPS16], [BMPS16] with Moriwaki and [BPRS15] with Rivera-Letelier. Katz–Rabinoff–Zureick-Brown [KRZ15] used semipositive model metrics to give explicit uniform bounds for the number of rational points in situations suitable to the Chabauty–Coleman method.

For the non-archimedean Monge–Ampère problem, continuous semipositive metrics are of central importance. Uniqueness up to scaling was shown by Yuan and Zhang [YZ16]. In case of residue characteristic 0, a solution was given by Boucksom, Favre and Jonsson [BFJ16, BFJ15] using an algebraicity condition which was removed in [BGJKM].

Semipositive model metrics played also a role in the thesis of Thuillier [Thu05] on potential theory on curves, in the work of Chambert-Loir and Ducros on forms and currents on Berkovich spaces [CD12] and in the study of delta-forms in [GK14, GK15].

Looking at the above references, one observes that the authors work either under the hypothesis that the valuation is discrete or that K is algebraically closed. The reasoning behind the former is that the valuation ring and hence the models are noetherian. If K is algebraically closed, then the valuation ring is not noetherian (unless the valuation is trivial, but we exclude this case here). Working with formal models using Raynaud's theory, this is not really a problem. The assumption that K is algebraically closed is used to have plenty of formal models which have locally the form $\text{Spf}(\mathcal{A}^0)$, where \mathcal{A}^0 is the subring of power bounded elements in an K -affinoid algebra \mathcal{A} . It has further the advantage that finite base changes are not necessary in the semistable reduction theorem or in de Jong's alteration theorems. This division has the annoying consequence that many results obtained under one of these hypotheses cannot be used under the other hypothesis. Moreover, there is a growing group of people who would like to use Zhang's metrics over any non-archimedean base field. The goal of this paper is to remedy this situation and to study these metrics in the utmost generality which is available to us.

From now on, we assume that K is a non-archimedean field which means in this paper that K is a field endowed with a non-trivial non-archimedean complete absolute value. We denote the valuation ring by K° .

We first restrict us to the case of a line bundle L on a proper scheme X over K . We call a metric $\|\cdot\|$ on L^{an} *algebraic* (resp. *formal*) if it is induced by a line bundle \mathcal{L} on a flat proper scheme \mathcal{X} (resp. a line bundle \mathfrak{L} on an admissible formal scheme \mathfrak{X}) over K° with generic fibre X and with $L = \mathcal{L}|_X$. We use the notation $\|\cdot\| = \|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{L}}$. Such a metric is called *semipositive* if \mathcal{L} (resp. \mathfrak{L}) restricts to a nef line bundle on the special fibre of \mathcal{X} (resp. \mathfrak{X}). More generally, we call $\|\cdot\|$ a *model metric* if there is a non-zero $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\|\cdot\|^{\otimes k}$ is an algebraic metric. Then a model metric $\|\cdot\|$ is called *semipositive* if $\|\cdot\|^{\otimes k}$ is semipositive in the previous sense. We say that $\|\cdot\|$ is a *continuous semipositive metric* if it is the uniform limit of a sequence of semipositive model metrics on L^{an} .

We note that the above definitions are global definitions. It is desirable to have local analytic definitions. Let V be a paracompact strictly K -analytic space and L a line bundle on V . First, we say that a metric $\|\cdot\|$ on L is a *piecewise linear metric* if there is a G -covering $(V_i)_{i \in I}$ of V (i.e. a covering with respect to the G -topology on V) and frames s_i of L over V_i with $\|s_i\| \equiv 1$. Note that such metrics are already considered in [Gub98], but they were called formal there which is a bit confusing. We say that a metric $\|\cdot\|$ is *piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear* if there is a G -covering $(V_i)_{i \in I}$ of

V and some integers $(k_i)_{i \in I}$ such that for each $i \in I$, the restriction of $\|\cdot\|^{\otimes k_i}$ to V_i is a piecewise linear metric on V_i . We refer to Section 2 for details and properties.

Following a suggestion of Tony Yue Yu, we call a piecewise linear metric $\|\cdot\|$ *semipositive* in $x \in V$ if x has a strictly K -affinoid domain W of V as a neighbourhood (in the Berkovich topology) such that the restriction of $\|\cdot\|$ to $L|_W$ is a semipositive formal metric. This notion was studied in [GK15] for K algebraically closed. A *semipositive piecewise linear metric* on L is a piecewise linear metric which is semipositive in every $x \in V$. Semipositive metrics are studied in Section 3. We highlight here the following result which is useful in comparing the various definitions mentioned above.

Theorem 1.1. *The following are equivalent for a metric $\|\cdot\|$ on the line bundle L^{an} over a proper scheme X :*

- (a) $\|\cdot\|$ is an algebraic metric;
- (b) $\|\cdot\|$ is a formal metric;
- (c) $\|\cdot\|$ is a piecewise linear metric.

The equivalence remains true if we replace “metric” by “semipositive metric” in every item.

As seen in Remark 2.6, the equivalence of (a) and (b) follows from [GK14, Proposition 8.13] (as the argument does not use the assumption that K is algebraically closed). The equivalence of (b) and (c) holds more generally over any paracompact strictly K -analytic space as shown in Proposition 2.10. This equivalence was known before only in case of a compact reduced space over an algebraically closed field. Neither base change nor the old argument can be used and so we give an entirely new argument here. In the semipositive case, the equivalence of (a) and (b) follows immediately from Proposition 3.5. Finally, the equivalence of (b) and (c) is shown in Proposition 3.11. It holds more generally for a boundaryless paracompact strictly K -analytic space.

We also prove the following result (Theorem 2.17) which generalizes [Gub98, Theorem 7.12] from the compact to the paracompact case.

Theorem 1.2. *Let V be a paracompact strictly K -analytic space with a line bundle L . If $\|\cdot\|$ is a continuous metric on L , then there is a sequence $(\|\cdot\|_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear metrics on L which converges uniformly to $\|\cdot\|$.*

Let us come back to semipositive metrics. For this, let us consider X a proper scheme over K . It is a natural question if the notion of semipositivity is closed in the space of model metrics of a given line bundle L of X . First, we look at this question for uniform convergence of metrics. We consider a model metric $\|\cdot\|$ on L^{an} which is semipositive as a continuous metric, which means by definition that it is uniform limit of semipositive model metrics on L^{an} . Then the closedness problem is equivalent to show that $\|\cdot\|$ is semipositive as a model metric. By passing to a tensor power, we may assume that $\|\cdot\| = \|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{L}}$ for a line bundle \mathcal{L} on a model \mathcal{X} of X . By assumption, $\|\cdot\|$ is the uniform limit of semipositive model metrics $\|\cdot\|_n$ on L^{an} . For every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there is a non-zero $k_n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\|\cdot\|_n^{\otimes k_n}$ is an algebraic metric associated with a nef line bundle \mathcal{L}_n living on a proper flat scheme \mathcal{X}_n over K° with generic fiber X . Since the models \mathcal{X}_n might be completely unrelated to \mathcal{X} , it is non-obvious to show that \mathcal{L} is nef if all the line bundles \mathcal{L}_n are nef.

An even more challenging problem is to show that the space of model metrics is closed with respect to pointwise convergence. The solution of this problem is the main result of this paper:

Theorem 1.3. *Let X be a proper scheme over K with a line bundle L . We assume that the model metric $\|\cdot\|$ on L^{an} is a pointwise limit of semipositive model metrics on L^{an} . Then $\|\cdot\|$ is a semipositive model metric.*

If K is discretely valued of residue characteristic zero and if X is a smooth projective variety, then this theorem was proven by Boucksom, Favre and Jonsson [BFJ16, Theorem 5.11] using multiplier ideals. They said in [BFJ16] Remark 5.13 that it would be interesting to have a proof along the lines of Goodman's paper [Goo69, p.178, Proposition 8]. This is what we provide in Theorem 1.3 with a proof holding for any non-archimedean field and hence we obtain as an immediate consequence:

Corollary 1.4. *A model metric is semipositive as a model metric if and only if it is semipositive as a continuous metric.*

For arbitrary non-archimedean fields, this result was first proven in [GK15, Proposition 8.13] using a lifting theorem for closed subvarieties of the special fibre. Amaury Thuillier told us that he found a similar (unpublished) lifting argument to prove Corollary 1.4.

Theorem 1.3 will follow from Theorem 5.5 which is a slightly more general version about pointwise convergence of θ -plurisubharmonic model functions for a closed $(1,1)$ -form θ . These notions from [BFJ16] will be introduced in Section 4. In Theorem 1.3 and in Theorem 5.5, it is enough to require pointwise convergence over all divisorial points of X^{an} . Such points will be introduced and studied in Appendix A.

1.1. Terminology. For sets, in $A \subset B$ equality is not excluded and $A \setminus B$ denotes the complement of B in A . \mathbb{N} includes 0. All the rings and algebras are commutative with unity. For a ring A , the group of units is denoted by A^\times . If V is a topological space, for a set $U \subset V$ we denote by U° the topological interior of U in V . A variety over a field k is an irreducible and reduced scheme which is separated and of finite type over k .

For the rest of the paper we fix a *non-archimedean field* K . This means here that the field K is equipped with a non-archimedean absolute value $|\cdot| : K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ which is complete and non-trivial. Let $v := -\log|\cdot|$ be the corresponding valuation. We have a valuation ring $K^\circ := \{x \in K \mid v(x) \geq 0\}$ with maximal ideal $K^{\circ\circ} := \{x \in K \mid v(x) > 0\}$ and residue field $\bar{K} := K^\circ/K^{\circ\circ}$. We set $\Gamma := v(K^\times)$. It is a subgroup of $(\mathbb{R}, +)$ called the *value group* of K . We denote by \bar{K} an algebraic closure of K and we set \mathbb{C}_K for the completion of \bar{K} . It is a minimal algebraically closed non-archimedean field extension of K [BGR84, §3.4.1].

1.2. Acknowledgements. We thank Vladimir Berkovich, Antoine Ducros and Tony Yue Yue for helpful discussions. This work was supported by the collaborative research center SFB 1085 funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft.

2. FORMAL AND PIECEWISE LINEAR METRICS

For line bundles on paracompact strictly K -analytic spaces, we will introduce the global notion of formal metrics and the local notion of piecewise linear metrics. We will collect many properties and we will show that both notions agree. At the end, we will prove a density result for piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear metrics.

2.1. Let X be a proper scheme over K . Then an *algebraic K° -model* of X is a proper flat scheme \mathcal{X} over K° with a fixed isomorphism from the generic fiber \mathcal{X}_η to X . Usually, we will identify \mathcal{X}_η with X along this fixed isomorphism. It follows from Nagata's compactification [Con07, Theorem 4.1] theorem that an algebraic K° -model of X exists. The set of isomorphism classes of algebraic K° -models of X is partially ordered by morphisms of K° -models of X (where by definition such a map extends the identity on X). A diagonal argument shows easily that the set of isomorphism classes is directed with respect to this partial order.

Let L be a line bundle on X . An *algebraic K° -model* $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{L})$ of (X, L) consists of an algebraic K° -model \mathcal{X} of X and of a line bundle \mathcal{L} on \mathcal{X} with a fixed isomorphism from $\mathcal{L}|_X$ to L which we use again for identification.

It follows from Vojta's version of Nagata's compactification theorem [Voj07, Theorem 5.7] and noetherian approximation that (X, L) has always an algebraic K° -model. Alternatively, one can use the non noetherian version of Nagata's compactification theorem [Con07, Theorem 4.1] to get an algebraic K° -model \mathcal{X} of X , then by [Sta16, Tag 01PI] one can extend L to an $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$ -module of finite presentation \mathcal{F} , and finally by [RG71, Théorème 5.2.2], replacing \mathcal{X} by a dominating K° -model, one can ensure that \mathcal{F} is flat, hence a line bundle on \mathcal{X} .

2.2. Let V be a paracompact strictly K -analytic space. We use here the analytic spaces and the terminology introduced by Berkovich in [Ber93, Section 1]. Then a *formal K° -model* is an admissible formal scheme \mathfrak{V} over K° [Bos14, §7.4] with a fixed isomorphism $\mathfrak{V}_\eta \cong V$ on the generic fiber \mathfrak{V}_η which we again use for identification. Note that we have a canonical reduction map $\pi : V \rightarrow \mathfrak{V}_s$ to the special fiber \mathfrak{V}_s (see [GRW15, Section 2]). We say that a covering $(V_i)_{i \in I}$ of V is of *finite type* if for each $i \in I$, the intersection $V_i \cap V_j$ is nonempty only for finitely many $j \in I$.

The category of paracompact strictly K -analytic spaces is equivalent to the category of quasiseparated rigid analytic varieties over K with a strictly K -affinoid G -covering of finite type (see [Ber93, §1.6]) and hence we may apply Raynaud's theorem from [Bos14, Theorem 8.4.3]. In particular, we see that a formal K° -model of V exists and that the set of isomorphism classes of formal K° -models is again directed. Some of the references in the following require that V is compact, because the original formulation of Raynaud's theorem in [BL93a, Theorem 4.1] used that the underlying rigid space is quasicompact and quasiseparated. This will be bypassed by using the more general version in [Bos14, Theorem 8.4.3] for paracompact V (remember that paracompact includes Hausdorff).

Let L be a line bundle on V which means that L is a locally free sheaf of rank 1 on the G -topology. We always consider the G -topology induced by the strictly K -affinoid domains in V . A *formal K° -model* $(\mathfrak{V}, \mathfrak{L})$ of (V, L) consists of a formal K° -model \mathfrak{V} of V and a line bundle \mathfrak{L} on \mathfrak{V} with a fixed isomorphism from $\mathfrak{L}|_V$ to L which we use for identification. By [CD12, Proposition 6.2.13], a formal K° -model of (V, L) always exists.

Remark 2.3. If X is a proper scheme over K with a line bundle L , then we denote the analytifications by X^{an} and L^{an} (in the category of Berkovich spaces). By formal completion, every algebraic K° -model $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{L})$ of (X, L) induces a formal K° -model $(\hat{\mathcal{X}}, \hat{\mathcal{L}})$ of $(X^{\text{an}}, L^{\text{an}})$. Note that the special fiber \mathcal{X}_s of \mathcal{X} is canonically isomorphic to the special fiber of the formal completion $\hat{\mathcal{X}}$ and hence the above yields a reduction map $\pi : X^{\text{an}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_s$.

Lemma 2.4. *Let X be a proper scheme over K and let \mathfrak{X} be a formal K° -model of X^{an} . Then there exists \mathcal{X} an algebraic K° -model of X such that $\hat{\mathcal{X}}$ dominates \mathfrak{X} .*

Proof. Let us fix an algebraic K° -model \mathcal{X}_0 of X . As recalled in 2.2, the set of isomorphism classes of formal K° -models of X^{an} is a directed set, hence there exists a formal K° -model \mathfrak{V} which dominates both $\hat{\mathcal{X}}_0$ and \mathfrak{X} . Replacing \mathfrak{V} by a larger formal K° -model of X^{an} , it follows from [Bos14, Lemma 8.4.4 (d)] that the canonical map $\varphi : \mathfrak{V} \rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{X}}_0$ may be assumed to be an admissible formal blowing up in an open coherent ideal \mathfrak{b} of $\hat{\mathcal{X}}_0$. Using the formal GAGA-principle proved by Fujiwara–Kato [FK13, Theorem I.10.1.2], \mathfrak{b} is actually the formal completion of a coherent vertical ideal \mathfrak{a} on \mathcal{X}_0 . Hence if \mathcal{X} is the vertical blowing up of \mathcal{X}_0 in the ideal \mathfrak{a} , by [Bos14, Proposition 8.2.6] we have $\mathfrak{V} \cong \hat{\mathcal{X}}$ which dominates \mathfrak{X} . \square

Definition 2.5. Let $(\mathfrak{V}, \mathfrak{L})$ be a formal K° -model of (V, L) as in 2.2. Then we get an associated *formal metric* $\|\cdot\|_{\mathfrak{L}}$ on L uniquely determined by requiring $\|s\|_{\mathfrak{L}} = 1$ on the generic fibre W of any frame s of \mathfrak{L} over any formal open subset \mathfrak{W} of \mathfrak{V} . This is well-defined because a change of frame involves an invertible function f on \mathfrak{W} and we have $|f| = 1$ on W .

Remark 2.6. If $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{L})$ is an algebraic K° -model of (X, L) as in 2.1, then we get an associated *algebraic metric* $\|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{L}}$ on L^{an} by using the above construction for the formal K° -model $(\hat{\mathcal{X}}, \hat{\mathcal{L}})$ of $(X^{\text{an}}, L^{\text{an}})$ from Remark 2.3. By construction, every algebraic metric is a formal metric. The converse is also true as shown in [GK14, Proposition 8.13] (as the argument does not use the assumption that K is algebraically closed).

We have the following extension result from [GK15, Proposition 5.11]

Proposition 2.7. *Let L be line bundle on a paracompact strictly K -analytic space V and let W be a compact strictly K -analytic domain of V . Then every formal metric on the restriction of L to W extends to a formal metric on L .*

Proof. Since this is stated here under more general assumptions than in [GK15, Proposition 5.11], we sketch the argument. Let $(\mathfrak{W}, \mathfrak{L})$ be the formal K° -model for the given formal metric on $L|_W$. We may assume that \mathfrak{W} is a formal open subset of a formal K° -model \mathfrak{V} of V [Bos14, Lemma 8.4.5]. By the argument in [BL93a, Lemma 5.7], there is a coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{W}}$ -module \mathcal{F} on \mathfrak{W} which extends \mathfrak{L} . This works even for paracompact V as noted in the proof of [CD12, Proposition 6.2.13] and the argument there (or in the proof of [Gub98, Lemma 7.6]) shows that after replacing \mathfrak{V} by a suitable admissible blowing-up, we may assume that \mathcal{F} is a line bundle. Then the associated formal metric satisfies the claim. \square

Definition 2.8. Let V be a paracompact strictly K -analytic space with a line bundle L . A metric $\|\cdot\|$ on L is called *piecewise linear* if there is a G -covering $(V_i)_{i \in I}$ and frames s_i of L over V_i for every $i \in I$ such that $\|s_i\| = 1$ on V_i . A function $\varphi: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is called a *piecewise linear function* if it induces a piecewise linear metric on the trivial line bundle \mathcal{O}_V . Note that these are G -local definitions (see [GK15, Proposition 5.10] for the argument). In particular, these properties are local with respect to the Berkovich topology.

Lemma 2.9. *Any given G -covering of a connected paracompact strictly K -analytic space V can be refined to an at most countable G -covering $(W_i)_{i \in I}$ of finite type made by strictly K -affinoid domains W_i . Moreover, there is always a second G -covering $(U_i)_{i \in I}$ of finite type made by compact strictly K -analytic domains U_i such that every W_i is contained in the interior U_i° of U_i with respect to the Berkovich topology.*

Proof. By [Bou71, chap. 1, §10, Théorème 5], V is countable at infinity. For the proof, we assume that V is not compact (the compact case is similar and even easier). Since compact strictly K -analytic domains of V form a basis of neighbourhoods of V , we deduce that there is a sequence $(T_j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ of compact strictly K -analytic domains T_j of V such that $T_j \subset T_{j+1}^\circ$ for all $j \in \mathbb{N}$ and $V = \bigcup_{j \in \mathbb{N}} T_j$.

For each $j \in \mathbb{N}$, $T_{j+3}^\circ \setminus T_j$ is an open neighbourhood of the compact set $T_{j+2} \setminus T_{j+1}^\circ$. Since compact strictly K -analytic domains of $T_{j+3} \setminus T_j$ contain a basis of neighbourhoods of $T_{j+3} \setminus T_j$, for each $j \in \mathbb{N}$, we can find $m_j \in \mathbb{N}$ and finitely many compact strictly K -analytic domains $(T_{jk})_{k=0, \dots, m_j}$ contained in $T_{j+3}^\circ \setminus T_j$ and covering $T_{j+2} \setminus T_{j+1}^\circ$. Since $V = T_1 \cup \bigcup_{j \in \mathbb{N}} (T_{j+2} \setminus T_{j+1}^\circ)$, we deduce that the covering $(V_h)_{h \in H}$ defined after re-indexing the covering $\{T_1\} \cup \{T_{jk}\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}, k=0, \dots, m_j}$ is a countable G -covering of finite type (to see that $(V_h)_{h \in H}$ is a G -covering, one can use [Ber93, Lemma 1.6.2 (ii)]). Since any compact strictly K -analytic domain is a finite union of strictly K -affinoid domains, we can easily assume that every V_h is actually a strictly K -affinoid domain.

Let us first construct the covering $(W_i)_{i \in I}$ refining a given G -covering $(Z_l)_{l \in L}$ of V . We can replace the latter by a finer G -covering and hence we may assume that every Z_l is a strictly K -affinoid domain. For each index $h \in H$, there are finitely many $l_{h1}, \dots, l_{hq_h} \in L$ such that the family $\{Z_{l_{hq}} \cap V_h\}_{q=1, \dots, q_h}$ is a G -covering of V_h . Hence the countable family

$(Z_{l_{h_q}} \cap V_h)_{h \in H, q=1, \dots, q_h}$ is a G-covering $(W_i)_{i \in I}$ of finite type by strictly K -affinoid domains W_i (note that the underlying rigid space is quasi-separated as we have assumed that V is Hausdorff [Ber93, Theorem 1.6.1]).

Finally, for any G-covering $(W_i)_{i \in I}$ of finite type by strictly K -affinoid domains W_i , we construct a G-covering $(U_i)_{i \in I}$ with the required properties. For $i \in I$ and using the above notations, let $j \in \mathbb{N}$ be the largest number such that $W_i \cap T_j = \emptyset$. If $T_0 \cap W_i$ is non-empty, then we set $j := -1$ and $T_j := \emptyset$. Since the strictly K -analytic domains form a basis of neighbourhoods in V , there is for every $x \in W_i$ a strictly K -analytic domain U_x of V such that U_x is a neighbourhood of x contained in the complement of T_j . Since W_i is compact, it is covered by finitely many U_x . Let U_i be the union of these finitely many U_x . Then U_i is a compact strictly K -analytic domain of V contained in the complement of T_j and with $W_i \subset U_i^\circ$. Since $(W_i)_{i \in I}$ is a G-covering refining $(U_i)_{i \in I}$, the latter is also a G-covering of V .

It remains to prove that $(U_i)_{i \in I}$ is a covering of finite type. We pick $k \in I$. Since U_k is compact, there is a $j \in J$ such that $U_k \subset T_j^\circ$. Since $(W_i)_{i \in I}$ is a G-covering, [Ber93, Lemma 1.6.2 (ii)] again shows that the compact set T_j is covered by finitely many of the W_i . Since $(W_i)_{i \in I}$ is a covering of finite type, we conclude that T_j is intersected by at most finitely many W_i . Let us choose any $i \in I$ with $W_i \cap T_j = \emptyset$. By construction of U_i , we have $U_i \cap T_j = \emptyset$ and hence U_i is disjoint from $U_k \subset T_j$. We conclude that the covering $(U_i)_{i \in I}$ is of finite type. \square

Proposition 2.10. *Let $\|\cdot\|$ be a metric of a line bundle L on a paracompact strictly K -analytic space V . Then $\|\cdot\|$ is formal if and only if it is piecewise linear.*

Proof. Clearly, every formal metric is piecewise linear. To prove the converse, we may assume that V is connected. By Lemma 2.9 there is a finite or a countable G-covering $(V_i)_{i \in I}$ of V of finite type by strictly K -affinoid domains V_i with frames s_i of $L|_{V_i}$ such that $\|s_i\| = 1$ on V_i . Then V_i is the Berkovich spectrum of a strictly K -affinoid algebra \mathcal{A}_i . Obviously, there is an admissible K° -algebra A_i with $\mathcal{A}_i = A_i \otimes_{K^\circ} K$. For $f_i \in \mathcal{A}_i^\circ$, the K° -algebra $A_i[f_i]$ is an admissible K° -algebra [Bos14, Lemma 8.4.6].

Using the existence of a formal metric on L^{an} , we may assume that $L = \mathcal{O}_V$ and hence the frames s_i are invertible functions on the sets V_i . Using that V is paracompact, the underlying rigid space is quasiseparated [Ber93, Theorem 1.6.1] and hence $V_{ij} = V_i \cap V_j$ is the Berkovich spectrum of some strictly K -affinoid algebra \mathcal{A}_{ij} . If $f_{ij} = s_i/s_j$, then $f_{ij} \in (\mathcal{A}_{ij}^\circ)^\times$. Using the above, we choose a formal affine K° -model \mathfrak{W}_{ij} with generic fiber V_{ij} such that $f_{ij} \in \mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{W}_{ij})$.

In the following, we assume that $I = \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$ (the finite case is similar and even easier) and we consider $k \in \mathbb{N}$. By an inductive procedure, we will construct a formal K° -model $\mathfrak{V}^{(k)}$ of V such that V_i is the generic fiber of a formal open subset $\mathfrak{V}_i^{(k)}$ of $\mathfrak{V}^{(k)}$ for every $i \in I$ and such that $\mathfrak{V}_i^{(k)} \cap \mathfrak{V}_j^{(k)}$ is lying over \mathfrak{W}_{ij} for every $i, j \in \{0, \dots, k\}$. By this we mean that for every $i, j \in \{0, \dots, k\}$ there exists a morphism $\mathfrak{V}_i^{(k)} \cap \mathfrak{V}_j^{(k)} \rightarrow \mathfrak{W}_{ij}$ which is the identity on the generic fibre.

Note that the case $k = 0$ follows from [Bos14, Lemma 8.4.5]. Let $k \geq 1$ and assume that $\mathfrak{V}^{(k-1)}$ is already constructed.

Using Raynaud's theorem [Bos14, Lemma 8.4.4 (c)] and [BL93b, Corollary 5.4 (b)]¹ $2k + 1$ times, we get an admissible formal blowing up p_k of $\mathfrak{V}_k^{(k-1)}$ such that V_{ik} (resp. V_{ki}) is the generic fiber of a formal open subset lying over \mathfrak{W}_{ik} (resp. \mathfrak{W}_{ki}) for $i = 1, \dots, k$. By [Bos14, Proposition 8.2.13], we may extend p_k to an admissible formal blowing up $\mathfrak{V}^{(k)}$ of $\mathfrak{V}^{(k-1)}$ with center Z in the special fiber such that Z is disjoint from every $\mathfrak{V}_i^{(k-1)}$ with $i \leq k - 1$ satisfying

¹Beware that in [BL93b, Corollary 5.4 (b)] there is a misprint: *immersion* should be replaced by *open immersion*.

$\mathfrak{V}_i^{(k-1)} \cap \mathfrak{V}_k^{(k-1)} = \emptyset$. Then $\mathfrak{V}^{(k)}$ satisfies the claim with $\mathfrak{V}_i^{(k)}$ equal to the preimage of $\mathfrak{V}_i^{(k-1)}$ in $\mathfrak{V}^{(k)}$.

Using that the G -covering $(V_i)_{i \in I}$ is of finite type, the above construction shows that the formal K° -models $\mathfrak{V}^{(k)}$ eventually become stable over $\mathfrak{V}_i^{(0)}$ for any $i \in I$ and hence we get a formal K° -model \mathfrak{V} of V lying above all the models $\mathfrak{V}^{(k)}$. It has the property that every V_i is the generic fiber of a formal open subset \mathfrak{V}_i and that $\mathfrak{V}_i \cap \mathfrak{V}_j$ is lying over \mathfrak{V}_{ij} for every $i, j \in I$. Since f_{ij} and f_{ji} are both in $\mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{V}_i \cap \mathfrak{V}_j)$, we see that f_{ij} is invertible on $\mathfrak{V}_i \cap \mathfrak{V}_j$. This means that $(s_i)_{i \in I}$ is a vertical Cartier divisor on \mathfrak{V} inducing the metric. \square

Definition 2.11. Let V be a paracompact strictly K -analytic space with a line bundle L . A metric $\| \cdot \|$ on L is called *piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear* if for every $x \in V$ there exists an open neighbourhood W of x and a non-zero $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\| \cdot \|_W^{\otimes n}$ is a piecewise linear metric on $L|_W^{\otimes n}$. A function $\varphi: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is called a *piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear function* if it induces a piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear metric on the trivial line bundle \mathcal{O}_V .

Proposition 2.12. *Let V be a paracompact strictly K -analytic space with a line bundle L . Then the following properties hold:*

- (a) *A piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear metric on L is continuous.*
- (b) *The isometry classes of piecewise linear (resp. piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear) metrics on line bundles of V form an abelian group with respect to \otimes .*
- (c) *The pull-back $f^*\| \cdot \|$ of a piecewise linear (resp. piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear) metric $\| \cdot \|$ on L with respect to a morphism $f: W \rightarrow V$ of paracompact strictly K -analytic spaces is a piecewise linear (resp. piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear) metric on f^*L .*
- (d) *The minimum and the maximum of two piecewise linear (resp. piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear) metrics on L are again piecewise linear (resp. piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear) metrics on L .*

Proof. These properties are proved in [Gub98, Section 7] under the assumption that K is algebraically closed and V is compact. The assumption K algebraically closed was not used in the arguments. Since (a)–(d) are local statements, we can deduce them from the corresponding statements in *loc. cit.* \square

Let V be a paracompact strictly K -analytic space. Recall that for $U \subset V$, we denote the topological interior of U in V by U° .

Lemma 2.13. *Let $W \subset U \subset V$ where W, U are compact strictly K -analytic domains of V with $W \subset U^\circ$. Let $f: W \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a piecewise linear function. Then f extends to a piecewise linear function $\varphi: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $\text{supp}(\varphi) \subset U$.*

Proof. By compactness of $U \setminus U^\circ$, there exists a compact strictly K -analytic domain $Z \subset V$ such that Z is a neighbourhood of $U \setminus U^\circ$ and $W \cap Z = \emptyset$. Hence $W \amalg Z$ is a compact strictly K -analytic domain of V and we consider the piecewise linear function on $W \amalg Z$ defined by f on W and by 0 on Z . Then we apply Proposition 2.7 to $L = \mathcal{O}_V$, in which case formal metrics correspond to piecewise linear functions (see Proposition 2.10). We deduce that there exists a piecewise linear function $g: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which agrees with f on W and which agrees with 0 on Z . But since Z is a neighborhood of $U \setminus U^\circ$, we deduce that the function $\varphi: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} g(x) & \text{if } x \in U \\ 0 & \text{if } x \notin U \end{cases}$$

is still piecewise linear as this is a local property. Since φ extends f and $\text{supp}(\varphi) \subset U$, we get the claim. \square

Lemma 2.14. *Let V be a paracompact strictly K -analytic space. Let $W \subset V$ be a compact strictly K -analytic domain of V and let $f: W \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function with $f \geq 0$. Then for any $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists a piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear function φ on V such that $\varphi \geq 0$ and for all $x \in W$ we have $f(x) - \varepsilon \leq \varphi(x) \leq f(x)$.*

Proof. Since piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear functions are dense in the compact case [Gub98, Theorem 7.12], there exists a piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear function $g: W \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $f - \varepsilon \leq g \leq f$ on W . Since W is compact, there is a non-zero $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that kg is piecewise linear. By Proposition 2.7 and Proposition 2.10 applied to the formal metric on \mathcal{O}_V associated with kg , there exists a piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear function $\psi: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which extends g . We then set $\varphi := \max(\psi, 0)$. By Proposition 2.12 (d), φ is piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear. By definition, we have $\varphi \geq 0$. We have $\psi \leq f$ on W and f is non-negative, hence we have $\varphi \leq f$ on W . Finally, since $f - \varepsilon \leq \psi$ on W we also have that $f - \varepsilon \leq \max(\psi, 0) = \varphi$ on W . \square

Proposition 2.15. *Let V be a paracompact strictly K -analytic space. Let $f: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function on V . Then f can be uniformly approximated by piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear functions. In other words, for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists a piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear function $\varphi: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $\sup_{x \in V} |f(x) - \varphi(x)| \leq \varepsilon$.*

Proof. We will use that the result holds when V is compact [Gub98, Theorem 7.12]. Note that in [Gub98, §7], K was assumed to be algebraically closed, but the argument for [Gub98, Theorem 7.12] does not use this assumption and so we can use the result over any non-archimedean field. Let $f_+ := \max(f, 0)$ and $f_- := \max(-f, 0)$ so that $f = f_+ - f_-$. Hence replacing f by f_+ or f_- we can assume that $f \geq 0$.

We can work separately on the connected components of V , hence we may assume that V is connected. By Lemma 2.9, we can find $(W_i)_{i \in I}$ and $(U_i)_{i \in I}$ two G -coverings of V of finite type with a finite or countable I and $W_i \subset U_i^\circ$ for all $i \in I$. In the following, we assume $I = \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$. The finite case is similar and easier. Let us now fix $\varepsilon > 0$ and let us construct a family of piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear functions $(\varphi_i)_{i \in I}$ with $\varphi_i: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that

- (i) for all $i \in I$, $\text{supp}(\varphi_i) \subset U_i$ and $\varphi_i \geq 0$.
- (ii) for all $n \in I$ we have $f \geq \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_i \geq f - \varepsilon$ on $\cup_{i=1}^n W_i$.
- (iii) $f \geq \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_i$ on V .

Observe that this will conclude the proof of the proposition since then $\varphi := \sum_{i \in I} \varphi_i$ is a well defined piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear function such that $|f - \varphi| \leq \varepsilon$. The rest of the proof is dedicated to construct inductively a family $(\varphi_i)_{i \in I}$ satisfying the conditions (i), (ii) and (iii).

Let us consider $n \geq 1$ and let us assume that we are given piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear functions $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$ satisfying the above conditions. We will now construct a piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear function φ_{n+1} such that $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_{n+1}$ satisfies the conditions (i), (ii) and (iii).

By the density result in the compact case [Gub98, Theorem 7.12], we know that there exists a piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear function $g: W_{n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$(2.15.1) \quad f - \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_i - \varepsilon \leq g \leq f - \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_i \quad \text{on } W_{n+1}$$

Then by Lemma 2.13 applied to g and $W_{n+1} \subset U_{n+1} \subset V$, there exists a piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear function $\Psi: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which extends g and with $\text{supp}(\Psi) \subset U_{n+1}$. Then (2.15.1) becomes

$$(2.15.2) \quad f - \varepsilon \leq \Psi + \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_i \leq f \quad \text{on } W_{n+1}.$$

Then we set

$$\psi := \max(0, \Psi).$$

From this definition, we get that $\text{supp}(\psi) \subset \text{supp}(\Psi) \subset U_{n+1}$. It is a piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear function by Proposition 2.12 (d) and it satisfies $\psi \geq 0$. Now, (2.15.2) combined with the condition (iii) for n yields

$$(2.15.3) \quad \psi + \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_i \leq f \quad \text{on } W_{n+1}.$$

Also, since $\Psi \leq \psi$, we deduce from (2.15.2) that

$$(2.15.4) \quad f - \varepsilon \leq \psi + \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_i \quad \text{on } W_{n+1}.$$

On the other hand, since $\psi \geq 0$, the condition (ii) for n yields

$$(2.15.5) \quad f - \varepsilon \leq \psi + \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_i \quad \text{on } \bigcup_{i=1}^n W_i.$$

From (2.15.4) and (2.15.5), we deduce that

$$(2.15.6) \quad f - \varepsilon \leq \psi + \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_i \quad \text{on } \bigcup_{i=1}^{n+1} W_i.$$

Lemma 2.14 applied to the non negative function $f - \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_i: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and to the compact K -analytic domain $\cup_{i=1}^{n+1} U_i$ yields a piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear function $\chi: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $\chi \geq 0$ and

$$(2.15.7) \quad f - \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_i - \varepsilon \leq \chi \leq f - \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_i \quad \text{on } \bigcup_{i=1}^{n+1} U_i.$$

We then set

$$\varphi_{n+1} := \min(\psi, \chi).$$

By Proposition 2.12 (d), φ_{n+1} is a piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear function. Since $\psi \geq 0$ and $\chi \geq 0$ we get that $\varphi_{n+1} \geq 0$ and we also get that for $x \in V$, $\psi(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi_{n+1}(x) = 0$. This implies that $\text{supp}(\varphi_{n+1}) \subset \text{supp}(\psi) \subset U_{n+1}$. Hence (i) is satisfied for φ_{n+1} .

Let us now prove that

$$(2.15.8) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \varphi_i \leq f \quad \text{on } V.$$

Let $x \in V$. We first suppose that $x \in U_{n+1}$. Then by (2.15.7), we have $\chi(x) + \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_i(x) \leq f(x)$. By definition of φ_{n+1} , we have $\varphi_{n+1} \leq \chi$ hence

$$\varphi_{n+1}(x) + \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_i(x) \leq \chi(x) + \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_i(x) \leq f(x).$$

If $x \notin U_{n+1}$, then we have $\psi(x) = 0$ since $\text{supp}(\psi) \subset U_{n+1}$, hence $\varphi_{n+1}(x) = 0$. So by the condition (iii) for n , we get

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \varphi_i(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_i(x) \leq f(x).$$

This proves (2.15.8), whence condition (iii) holds for $n + 1$.

Let us finally prove that

$$f - \varepsilon \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \varphi_i \leq f \quad \text{on } \bigcup_{i=1}^{n+1} W_i.$$

The right inequality has been proven in (2.15.8) so it only remains to prove the left inequality. By (2.15.6), we have

$$(2.15.9) \quad f - \varepsilon \leq \psi + \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_i \quad \text{on } \bigcup_{i=1}^{n+1} W_i$$

and by construction (see (2.15.7) having in mind that $W_i \subset U_i$), we have

$$(2.15.10) \quad f - \varepsilon \leq \chi + \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_i \quad \text{on } \bigcup_{i=1}^{n+1} W_i.$$

Hence (2.15.9) and (2.15.10) yield that

$$f - \varepsilon \leq \min(\psi, \chi) + \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \varphi_i \quad \text{on } \bigcup_{i=1}^{n+1} W_i$$

which proves condition (ii) for $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_{n+1}$. By induction, this proves the existence of a family $(\varphi_i)_{i \in I}$ satisfying conditions (i), (ii) and (iii). \square

Remark 2.16. The proof of Proposition 2.15 also gives that if $\varphi: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear function on a paracompact strictly K -analytic space V , then there exists a family $(\varphi_i)_{i \in I}$ of piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear functions on V such that the family $\text{supp}(\varphi_i)_{i \in I}$ is a locally finite family of compact sets subordinate to any given open covering of V and such that $\varphi = \sum_{i \in I} \varphi_i$. Indeed, in the above proof we may construct the covering U_i finer than the given open covering and then we may use $\varepsilon = 0$ in the construction due to piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linearity.

Theorem 2.17. *Let V be a paracompact strictly K -analytic space with a line bundle L . If $\|\cdot\|$ is a continuous metric on L , then there is a sequence $(\|\cdot\|_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear metrics on L which converges uniformly to $\|\cdot\|$.*

Proof. We have seen at the end of 2.2 that L admits a formal metric. Hence, tensoring by L^{-1} , we can assume that $L = \mathcal{O}_V$ and we are reduced to prove that for any continuous function $f: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ there exists a sequence of piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear functions $(\varphi_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ which converges uniformly to f which was done in Proposition 2.15. \square

The next result deals with base change of piecewise linear metrics. We denote by $\hat{\otimes}_K F$ the base change functor from the base field K to a non-archimedean extension field F applied to the category of strictly K -analytic spaces or to the line bundles on such spaces. The argument for (b) is due to Yuan (see [Yua08, Lemma 3.5]).

Proposition 2.18. *Let L be a line bundle on a paracompact strictly K -analytic space V and let F/K be a non-archimedean field extension.*

- (a) *The base change of a piecewise linear (resp. piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear) metric on L is a piecewise linear (resp. piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear) metric on $L \hat{\otimes}_K F$.*
- (b) *If F is a subfield of \mathbb{C}_K and if V is compact, then every piecewise linear (resp. piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear) metric on $L \hat{\otimes}_K F$ is the base change of a unique piecewise linear (resp. piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear) metric on $L \hat{\otimes}_K K'$ for a suitable finite subextension K'/K of F/K .*

Proof. It follows from [Ber93, Theorem 1.6.1] that the base change of V to F is a paracompact strictly F -analytic space. Property (a) is obvious.

To prove (b), we assume that $\|\cdot\|$ is a piecewise linear metric on $L \hat{\otimes}_K F$. We have seen in 2.2 that (V, L) has a formal K° -model $(\mathfrak{V}, \mathfrak{L})$ and so we may assume that $L = \mathcal{O}_V$ by passing to $\|\cdot\|_{\mathfrak{L} \hat{\otimes}_{K^\circ} F^\circ}$. By Proposition 2.10, there is a formal F° -model $(\mathfrak{V}'', \mathfrak{L}'')$ of $(V \hat{\otimes}_K F, L \hat{\otimes}_K F)$ such that $\|\cdot\| = \|\cdot\|_{\mathfrak{L}''}$. By Raynaud's theorem [BL93a, Theorem 4.1], we may assume that there

is an admissible formal blowing up $\mathfrak{Y}'' \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y} \hat{\otimes}_{K^\circ} F^\circ$. Note that $L = \mathcal{O}_V$ yields that $\mathfrak{L}'' = \mathcal{O}(E)$ for a vertical Cartier divisor E on \mathfrak{Y}'' . Replacing $\| \|$ by a suitable multiple, we may assume that E is an effective Cartier divisor.

An approximation argument based on the density of the algebraic closure of K in F shows that the coherent ideal of the admissible formal blowing up is defined over $(K')^\circ$ for a finite subextension K'/K of F/K . We conclude that $\mathfrak{Y}'' \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y} \hat{\otimes}_{K^\circ} F^\circ$ is the base change of an admissible formal blowing up $\mathfrak{Y}' \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y} \hat{\otimes}_{K^\circ} (K')^\circ$ for a formal $(K')^\circ$ -model \mathfrak{Y}' of $V \hat{\otimes}_K K'$. We choose a finite covering $(\mathfrak{U}'_i)_{i \in I}$ of \mathfrak{Y}' by formal affine open subsets \mathfrak{U}'_i of \mathfrak{Y}' . Then the coherent sheaf of ideals $\mathcal{O}(-E)$ restricted to $\mathfrak{U}'_i \hat{\otimes}_{(K')^\circ} F^\circ$ is generated by finitely many regular functions. A similar approximation argument as above shows that all these generators can be replaced by regular functions on \mathfrak{U}'_i if we replace K' by a larger finite subextension of F/K . We conclude that $\mathfrak{L}'' = \mathcal{O}(E)$ is defined on \mathfrak{Y}' proving (b). Note that uniqueness is obvious. \square

3. SEMIPOSITIVE METRICS

We will first introduce semipositive formal metrics. We have seen in Proposition 2.10 that formal metrics are the same as piecewise linear metrics and hence everything applies to piecewise linear metrics as well.

3.1. Let X be a proper scheme over K with a line bundle L over X . We call an algebraic K° -model $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{L})$ of (X, L) *numerically effective* (briefly *nef*) if $\deg_{\mathcal{L}}(C) \geq 0$ for every closed curve C in \mathcal{X} which is proper over K° . Of course, properness implies that C is contained in the special fiber \mathcal{X}_s . An algebraic metric $\| \|$ on L^{an} is said to be *semipositive* if there is a nef algebraic K° -model $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{L})$ of (X, L) such that $\| \| = \| \|_{\mathcal{L}}$. We say that a line bundle \mathcal{L} on \mathcal{X} is *numerically trivial* if $\deg_{\mathcal{L}}(C) = 0$ for every closed curve C in \mathcal{X} which is proper over K° . Equivalently, we can require that \mathcal{L} and \mathcal{L}^{-1} are both nef. We say that \mathcal{L} is *numerically equivalent* to a line bundle \mathcal{L}' on \mathcal{X} if $\mathcal{L}' \otimes \mathcal{L}^{-1}$ is numerically trivial.

3.2. The above definition is easily generalized to the analytic setting: Let L be a line bundle on a paracompact strictly K -analytic space V . A formal K° -model $(\mathfrak{Y}, \mathfrak{L})$ of (V, L) is called *nef* if $\deg_{\mathfrak{L}}(C) \geq 0$ for any closed curve C in the special fiber \mathfrak{Y}_s which is proper over the residue field \tilde{K} . A formal metric $\| \|$ on L is called *semipositive* if there is a nef formal K° -model $(\mathfrak{Y}, \mathfrak{L})$ of (V, L) such that $\| \| = \| \|_{\mathfrak{L}}$. Obviously, the trivial metric on \mathcal{O}_V is a semipositive formal metric.

It will follow from Proposition 3.5 below that we may use any model to test semipositivity of the associated metrics. Based on this result, it is easy to check that the tensor product of two semipositive formal metrics is again a semipositive formal metric.

Lemma 3.3. *Let V be a paracompact strictly K -analytic space, L a line bundle on V and $(\mathfrak{Y}, \mathfrak{L})$ a formal K° -model of (V, L) . Let F be a non-archimedean extension of K and $(\mathfrak{Y}_F, \mathfrak{L}_F)$ the formal F° -model of (V, L) obtained by base change. Then \mathfrak{L} is nef if and only if \mathfrak{L}_F is nef.*

Proof. We remark that $\mathfrak{Y}_s \otimes_{\tilde{K}} \tilde{L} \cong (\mathfrak{Y} \hat{\otimes}_{K^\circ} L^\circ)_s$. Hence the result follows from the fact that a line bundle on a proper scheme over \tilde{K} is nef if and only if its pull-back to \tilde{F} is nef. This is proven in the projective case in [EFM, Remark 1.3.25] and the proper case follows from Chow's lemma and the projection formula. \square

Lemma 3.4. *Let V be a paracompact strictly K -analytic space, L a line bundle on V and $(\mathfrak{Y}, \mathfrak{L})$ a formal K° -model of (V, L) . Let $(\mathfrak{Y}_{\text{red}}, \mathfrak{L}_{\text{red}})$ be the formal K° -model of $(V_{\text{red}}, L_{\text{red}})$ obtained by putting the induced reduced structure. Then \mathfrak{L} is nef if and only if $\mathfrak{L}_{\text{red}}$ is nef.*

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{Y}_{\text{red}}$ be the induced reduced structure on \mathfrak{Y} . Since $\mathfrak{Y}_{\text{red}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ is finite (in fact a closed immersion), we deduce that the induced map $(\mathfrak{Y}_{\text{red}})_s \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}_s$ between the special fibers is finite. By projection formula, we conclude that \mathfrak{L} is nef if and only if $\mathfrak{L}_{\text{red}}$ is nef. \square

Proposition 3.5. *Let $(\mathfrak{V}, \mathfrak{L})$ be a formal K° -model of (V, L) . Then $\|\cdot\|_{\mathfrak{L}}$ is a semipositive formal metric if and only if \mathfrak{L} is a nef formal K° -model.*

Proof. By definition if \mathfrak{L} is nef, then $\|\cdot\|_{\mathfrak{L}}$ is semipositive, so we only have to prove the reverse implication. Hence we assume that $\|\cdot\|_{\mathfrak{L}}$ is a semipositive formal metric and we have to show that \mathfrak{L} is nef. Using Lemma 3.3, we can replace K by \mathbb{C}_K and hence we may assume that K is algebraically closed.

By definition of semipositivity, there is a nef formal K° -model \mathfrak{M} of L on some formal K° -model \mathfrak{W} of V with $\|\cdot\|_{\mathfrak{L}} = \|\cdot\|_{\mathfrak{M}}$. There exists a model \mathfrak{X} of V which dominates both \mathfrak{V} and \mathfrak{W} . Let $\pi : \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{V}$ be the induced morphism. Since the induced morphism on the special fibers $\pi_s : \mathfrak{X}_s \rightarrow \mathfrak{V}_s$ is proper and surjective, by the projection formula, \mathfrak{L} is nef if and only if $\pi^*\mathfrak{L}$ is nef. Hence replacing $(\mathfrak{V}, \mathfrak{L})$ by $(\mathfrak{X}, \pi^*\mathfrak{L})$, we can assume that \mathfrak{V} dominates \mathfrak{W} .

Let $\mathfrak{V}_{\text{red}}$ be the induced reduced structure on \mathfrak{V} . Hence $\mathfrak{V}_{\text{red}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{V}$ is finite. Locally, $\mathfrak{V}_{\text{red}}$ is given by $\text{Spf}(A)$ for some reduced admissible K° -algebra A . Let $\mathcal{A} := A \otimes_{K^\circ} K$. It is a strictly K -affinoid algebra, and by [BGR84, 6.4.3] $A' := \mathcal{A}^\circ$ is an admissible K° -algebra as K is algebraically closed, and by [GRW15, Proposition 2.7], $A \rightarrow A'$ is finite. By definition of A' we have an isomorphism $A \hat{\otimes}_{K^\circ} K \cong A' \hat{\otimes}_{K^\circ} K \cong \mathcal{A}$. By [BGR84, Proposition 7.2.6/3], we can glue the morphisms $\text{Spf}(A') \rightarrow \text{Spf}(A)$ to get a formal K° -model \mathfrak{V}' of V_{red} such that $\mathfrak{V}' \rightarrow \mathfrak{V}_{\text{red}}$ is finite. In particular, we deduce that the induced morphisms $\mathfrak{V}'_s \rightarrow (\mathfrak{V}_{\text{red}})_s \rightarrow \mathfrak{V}_s$ are proper and surjective, and we conclude from the projection formula that \mathfrak{L} is nef if and only if its pull-back \mathfrak{L}' to \mathfrak{V}' is nef.

By construction, \mathfrak{V}' is locally of the form $\text{Spf}(\mathcal{A}^\circ)$, hence we deduce that \mathfrak{V}'_s is locally given by $\text{Spec}(\tilde{\mathcal{A}})$ which is reduced. Now we use the fact that on an admissible formal scheme with reduced special fibre and with K algebraically closed, the metric $\|\cdot\|_{\mathfrak{L}'}$ determines the model \mathfrak{L}' up to isomorphism (see [Gub98, Proposition 7.5]). Using that $\|\cdot\|_{\mathfrak{M}'} = \|\cdot\|_{\mathfrak{L}} = \|\cdot\|_{\mathfrak{L}'}$ for the pull-back \mathfrak{M}' of \mathfrak{M} to \mathfrak{V}' , we deduce that $\mathfrak{M}' \cong \mathfrak{L}'$. As above, the pull-back \mathfrak{M}' of \mathfrak{M} is nef and hence \mathfrak{L}' is nef. \square

Proposition 3.6. *Let $f : V' \rightarrow V$ be a morphism of paracompact strictly K -analytic spaces and let $\|\cdot\|$ be a formal metric on a line bundle L of V .*

- (a) *If $\|\cdot\|$ is a semipositive formal metric, then $f^*\|\cdot\|$ is a semipositive formal metric.*
- (b) *If f is a surjective proper morphism and if $f^*\|\cdot\|$ is a semipositive formal metric, then $\|\cdot\|$ is a semipositive formal metric.*

Proof. There is a formal K° -model $(\mathfrak{V}, \mathfrak{L})$ of (V, L) such that $\|\cdot\| = \|\cdot\|_{\mathfrak{L}}$. We use Raynaud's theorem to extend f to a morphism $\varphi : \mathfrak{V}' \rightarrow \mathfrak{V}$ of formal K° -models. Then

$$(3.6.1) \quad f^*\|\cdot\| = \|\cdot\|_{\varphi^*\mathfrak{L}}$$

shows that $f^*\|\cdot\|$ is a formal metric. To check semipositivity, Lemma 3.3 shows that K may be assumed to be algebraically closed which will allow us to use the results of [Kle66]. Then the claims follow from [Kle66, Proposition I.4.1] applied to φ_s . For (b), we use additionally that φ_s is proper by [Tem00, Corollary 4.4] and surjective (as f and the reduction map $V \rightarrow \mathfrak{V}_s$ are surjective). \square

Lemma 3.7. *Let X be a proper scheme over K , L a line bundle on X and $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{L})$ an algebraic K° -model of (X, L) with $\|\cdot\| := \|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{L}}$. Let $(X_i)_{i \in I}$ be the irreducible components of X equipped with their induced reduced structures. Then $\|\cdot\|$ is semipositive if and only if $\|\cdot\|_{|X_i}$ is semipositive for all $i \in I$.*

Proof. For each $i \in I$, let \mathcal{X}_i be the closed subscheme of \mathcal{X} defined as the topological closure of X_i in \mathcal{X} equipped with the induced reduced structure. We then get for each $i \in I$ a cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_i & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{X}_i & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X} \end{array}$$

Since the morphism $\coprod_{i \in I} \mathcal{X}_i \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is finite surjective, the projection formula shows that \mathcal{L} is nef on \mathcal{X} if and only if $\mathcal{L}|_{\mathcal{X}_i}$ is nef on \mathcal{X}_i for all i . \square

3.8. Following a suggestion of Tony Yue Yu, we can define semipositivity locally on V . We say that a piecewise linear metric on L is *semipositive in* $x \in V$ if there is a compact strictly K -analytic domain W in V which is a neighborhood of x such that the restriction of $\|\cdot\|$ to $L|_W$ is a semipositive formal metric in the sense of 3.2 (using the equivalence of Proposition 2.10). We say that $\|\cdot\|$ is a *semipositive piecewise linear metric* if it is semipositive in all $x \in V$. We will see in Proposition 3.11 that this fits with the definition in 3.2 assuming that V is boundaryless.

Definition 3.9. Let $\|\cdot\|$ be a piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear metric on the line bundle L over V and let $x \in V$. Then $\|\cdot\|$ is called *semipositive in* $x \in V$ if and only if we may choose a compact strictly K -analytic domain W which is a neighbourhood of x and some integer $k \geq 1$ such that $\|\cdot\|_W^{\otimes k}$ is a semipositive formal metric.

It follows easily from Proposition 3.5 that a piecewise linear metric on L is semipositive as a piecewise linear metric if and only if it is semipositive as a piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear metric.

Proposition 3.10. *Let L be a line bundle on a paracompact strictly K -analytic space V . Let $x \in V$ and let $\|\cdot\|$ be a piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear metric on L .*

- (a) *The set of points in V where $\|\cdot\|$ is semipositive is open in V .*
- (b) *The tensor product of two piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear metrics which are semipositive in x is again semipositive in x .*
- (c) *Let $f : V' \rightarrow V$ be a morphism of paracompact strictly K -analytic spaces. If $\|\cdot\|$ is semipositive in x , then $f^*\|\cdot\|$ is semipositive in any point of $f^{-1}(x)$.*

Proof. Property (a) is obvious from the definitions. Property (b) follows easily from Proposition 3.5 and the linearity of the degree of a proper curve with respect to the divisor. Finally (c) follows from Proposition 3.6. \square

In the following result, we need the notion of the boundary of an analytic space as introduced in [Ber90, §2.5, §3.1]. An analytic space without boundary is called boundaryless. Note that the analytification of a scheme locally of finite type over K is always boundaryless by [Ber90, Theorem 3.4.1] (boundaryless is called closed there).

Proposition 3.11. *Let L be a line bundle on the boundaryless paracompact strictly K -analytic space V and let $\|\cdot\|$ be a formal metric on L . Then $\|\cdot\|$ is a semipositive formal metric as globally defined in 3.2 if and only if $\|\cdot\|$ is a semipositive piecewise linear metric in every $x \in V$ as defined in 3.8.*

Proof. The proof follows mainly the arguments in [GK15, Proposition 6.4]. It is clear that a semipositive formal metric is a semipositive piecewise linear metric in every $x \in X$ and we will prove now the converse. By Lemma 3.3 and Lemma 3.4, we may assume that K is algebraically closed and that V is reduced. Let $(\mathfrak{V}, \mathfrak{L})$ be a formal K° -model of (V, L) with $\|\cdot\| = \|\cdot\|_{\mathfrak{L}}$. We assume that $\|\cdot\|$ is semipositive in every $x \in V$. We choose a closed curve C in \mathfrak{V}_s which

is proper over \tilde{K} . We have to show that $\deg_{\mathfrak{L}}(C) \geq 0$. By surjectivity of the reduction map $\pi : V \rightarrow \mathfrak{W}_s$, there is $x \in V$ such that $\pi(x)$ is the generic point of C . Since $\|\cdot\|$ is semipositive in x , there is a compact strictly K -affinoid neighborhood W of x and a nef formal K° -model $(\mathfrak{W}, \mathfrak{M})$ of $(W, L|_W)$ such that $\|\cdot\| = \|\cdot\|_{\mathfrak{M}}$ over W . Using Proposition 3.5, we may always replace the models \mathfrak{W} and \mathfrak{V} by dominating formal K° -models and the line bundles \mathfrak{M} and \mathfrak{L} by their pull-backs. By [BL93b, Corollary 5.4], we may therefore assume that \mathfrak{W} is a formal open subset of \mathfrak{V} . Then $\mathfrak{L}|_{\mathfrak{W}}$ is also a formal K° -model of $L|_W$ and hence Proposition 3.5 shows that $\mathfrak{L}|_{\mathfrak{W}}$ is nef.

Since W is a neighbourhood of x and since V is boundaryless, we conclude that the boundary of W is the topological boundary of W in V (see [Ber90, Corollary 2.5.13(ii), Proposition 3.1.3(ii)]). In particular, x is no boundary point of W as W is a neighborhood of x . Using [CD12, Lemma 6.5.1], such interior points are characterized by the property that the closure of the reduction in \mathfrak{W}_s is proper over \tilde{K} . We conclude that the closure of $\pi(x)$ in \mathfrak{W}_s is equal to C . Since $\mathfrak{L}|_{\mathfrak{W}}$ is nef, it follows that $\deg_{\mathfrak{L}}(C) \geq 0$. \square

Proposition 3.12. *Let $\|\cdot\|_1$ and $\|\cdot\|_2$ be algebraic metrics of the line bundle L over the proper scheme X over K . Then $\|\cdot\| := \min(\|\cdot\|_1, \|\cdot\|_2)$ is an algebraic metric on L . If $\|\cdot\|_1$ and $\|\cdot\|_2$ are semipositive in $x \in X^{\text{an}}$, then $\|\cdot\|$ is semipositive in x .*

Proof. Since formal and algebraic metrics are the same as noted in Remark 2.6 and hence also the same as piecewise linear metrics, we deduce from Proposition 2.12 (d) that $\|\cdot\|$ is an algebraic metric. If the given metrics are semipositive in x , then it remains to prove that $\|\cdot\|$ is semipositive in x . By base change again, we may assume that K is algebraically closed. By Lemma 3.7, we may assume that X is a proper variety over K . Let us pick models $\mathcal{L}_1, \mathcal{L}_2$ and \mathcal{L} of L defining the algebraic metrics $\|\cdot\|, \|\cdot\|_1$ and $\|\cdot\|_2$. There is an algebraic K° -model \mathcal{X} of X on which $\mathcal{L}_1, \mathcal{L}_2$ and \mathcal{L} are defined. There is an open neighbourhood W of x in X^{an} such that $\|\cdot\|_1$ and $\|\cdot\|_2$ are semipositive in all points of W . We will show that $\|\cdot\|$ is semipositive in every point of W . By [GK15, 6.5], it is equivalent to show that $\deg_{\mathcal{L}}(C) \geq 0$ for any closed curve C of \mathcal{X}_s contained in the reduction of W . Moreover, the same result yields that \mathcal{L}_1 and \mathcal{L}_2 restrict to nef line bundles on C . By [GK15, Theorem 4.1], there is a closed curve Y in X such that C is an irreducible component of the special fibre of the closure \overline{Y} in \mathcal{X} . By restriction, we may assume that $X = Y$ is a curve and hence C is an irreducible component of \mathcal{X}_s . Let \mathfrak{X} be the formal completion of \mathcal{X} and let $\mathfrak{L}, \mathfrak{L}_1, \mathfrak{L}_2$ be the line bundles on \mathfrak{X} induced by the pull-backs of $\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{L}_1, \mathcal{L}_2$.

We have seen in the proof of Proposition 3.5 that we can associate to \mathfrak{X} a canonical formal K° -model \mathfrak{X}' of X^{an} with reduced special fibre and a canonical finite surjective morphism $\iota : \mathfrak{X}' \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$. So there is a closed curve C' in \mathfrak{X}'_s which maps onto C in $\mathfrak{X}_s = \mathcal{X}_s$. Let $\mathfrak{L}', \mathfrak{L}'_1, \mathfrak{L}'_2$ be the line bundles on \mathfrak{X}' given by pull-back of $\mathfrak{L}, \mathfrak{L}_1, \mathfrak{L}_2$. Note that $\mathfrak{L}', \mathfrak{L}'_1, \mathfrak{L}'_2$ are formal K° -models of the metrics $\|\cdot\|, \|\cdot\|_1, \|\cdot\|_2$ on L^{an} . By projection formula, the line bundles $\mathfrak{L}'_1, \mathfrak{L}'_2$ restrict to nef line bundles on C' and it remains to show that

$$(3.12.1) \quad \deg_{\mathfrak{L}'}(C') \geq 0.$$

Let ζ be the generic point of C' . Then there is a unique point ξ in X^{an} with reduction ζ . This follows from [Ber90, Proposition 2.4.4] since ζ has a formal affine open neighbourhood in \mathfrak{X}' of the form $\text{Spf}(\mathcal{A}^\circ)$ for a strictly K -affinoid algebra \mathcal{A} . Using $\|\cdot\| = \min(\|\cdot\|_1, \|\cdot\|_2)$, we may assume $\|\cdot\|(\xi) = \|\cdot\|_1(\xi)$. Since L^{an} is algebraic, there is a non-trivial meromorphic section t of \mathfrak{L}' . Note that the restriction of t to the generic fibre L^{an} induces also a meromorphic section t_1 of \mathfrak{L}'_1 . The meromorphic section t/t_1 of $\mathfrak{M} := \mathfrak{L}' \otimes (\mathfrak{L}'_1)^{-1}$ restricts to the trivial section 1 of $\mathcal{O}_{X^{\text{an}}}$ and we have

$$\|t/t_1\|_{\mathfrak{M}} = \|t\|/\|t_1\|_1 = \|t\|/\|t\|_1 \leq 1.$$

By [Gub98, Proposition 7.5], we deduce that t/t_1 is a global section of \mathfrak{M} . The definition of formal metrics and $\|t/t_1\|_{\mathfrak{M}}(\xi) = \|t\|(\xi)/\|t_1\|(\xi) = 1$ yield that $\{y \in X^{\text{an}} \mid \|t/t_1\|_{\mathfrak{M}}(y) \geq 1\}$ is the generic fibre of a formal open neighbourhood \mathfrak{U} of ζ . Hence [Gub98, Proposition 7.5] again shows that t/t_1 is a nowhere vanishing regular section of \mathfrak{M} on \mathfrak{U} . We conclude that the restriction of the global section t/t_1 to C' is not identically zero inducing an effective Cartier divisor D on C' . This shows

$$\deg_{\mathfrak{M}}(C') = \deg_D(C') \geq 0.$$

Using that \mathfrak{L}'_1 is nef on C' and $\mathfrak{L}' = \mathfrak{M} \otimes \mathfrak{L}'_1$, we get

$$\deg_{\mathfrak{L}'}(C') \geq \deg_{\mathfrak{L}'_1}(C') \geq 0$$

proving (3.12.1). \square

4. PLURISUBHARMONIC MODEL FUNCTIONS

We will introduce closed $(1, 1)$ -forms θ on a proper scheme X over K and θ -psh model functions following the terminology in [BFJ16].

4.1. Let L be a line bundle on X . We say that a metric $\|\cdot\|$ on L^{an} is a *model metric* if there is a non-zero $d \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\|\cdot\|^{\otimes d}$ is an algebraic metric on $(L^{\text{an}})^{\otimes d}$. By Proposition 2.10 and Remark 2.6, $\|\cdot\|$ is a model metric if and only if it is a piecewise \mathbb{Q} -linear metric.

4.2. We say that a function $\varphi : X^{\text{an}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a *model function* if there exists $d \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$ and $\|\cdot\|$ an algebraic metric on $\mathcal{O}_{X^{\text{an}}}$ such that $\varphi = -\frac{1}{d} \log \|\cdot\|$. If we can take $d = 1$, we say that φ is a \mathbb{Z} -*model function*. The set of model functions on X is denoted by $\mathcal{D}(X)$.

4.3. Let \mathcal{X} be an algebraic K° -model of X . A vertical Cartier divisor on \mathcal{X} is a Cartier divisor D on \mathcal{X} which is supported on the special fiber \mathcal{X}_s . A vertical Cartier divisor D on \mathcal{X} determines a model $\mathcal{O}(D)$ of \mathcal{O}_X hence an associated model function

$$\varphi_D := -\log \|1\|_{\mathcal{O}(D)} : X^{\text{an}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Note that every \mathbb{Z} -model function has this form. Indeed, if \mathcal{L} is an algebraic K° -model of \mathcal{O}_X with $\varphi = -\log \|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{L}}$, then the section 1 of \mathcal{O}_X extends to a meromorphic section s of \mathcal{L} and the vertical Cartier divisor $D := \text{div}(s)$ satisfies $\varphi = \varphi_D$.

4.4. We set $\text{Pic}(\mathcal{X})_{\mathbb{R}} := \text{Pic}(\mathcal{X}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R}$. We define the *Néron-Severi* group as the \mathbb{R} -vector space $\text{Pic}(\mathcal{X})_{\mathbb{R}}$ modulo the subspace generated by numerically trivial line bundles. We denote this space by $N^1(\mathcal{X}/S)$, where $S := \text{Spec}(K^\circ)$. The space of *closed* $(1, 1)$ -forms on X is defined as the direct limit

$$\mathcal{Z}^{1,1}(X) := \varinjlim N^1(\mathcal{X}/S)$$

where the limit is taken over all algebraic K° -models of X . We say that a closed $(1, 1)$ -form θ is *determined on some model* \mathcal{X} if it is in the image of the map $N^1(\mathcal{X}/S) \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}^{1,1}(X)$.

4.5. We denote by $\widehat{\text{Pic}}(X)$ the group of isomorphism classes of line bundles on X equipped with a model metric. There is a map $c_1 : \widehat{\text{Pic}}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}^{1,1}(X)$ which sends the class of $(L, \|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{L}})$ to the class of \mathcal{L} . We will show below that this map is well defined. We denote its image by $c_1(L, \|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{L}})$ and call it the *curvature form* of $(L, \|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{L}})$. We get a natural linear map $dd^c : \mathcal{D}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}^{1,1}(X)$ which maps a \mathbb{Z} -model function φ to $c_1(L, \|\cdot\|_{\varphi})$, where $\|\cdot\|_{\varphi}$ is the corresponding algebraic metric on $\mathcal{O}_{X^{\text{an}}}$.

To show that the curvature $c_1(L, \|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{L}})$ is well defined in $\mathcal{Z}^{1,1}(X)$, we consider algebraic K° -models $\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{L}'$ of L with $\|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{L}} = \|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{L}'}$. We have to show that \mathcal{L} and \mathcal{L}' are numerically equivalent on a suitable algebraic K° -model of X . Since the isomorphism classes of algebraic K° -models of X form a directed set, we may assume that \mathcal{L} and \mathcal{L}' are line bundles on the

same algebraic K° -model \mathcal{X} . Using base change to \mathbb{C}_K , Lemma 3.3 shows that we may assume K algebraically closed. By Lemma 3.4, we may assume that \mathcal{X} is reduced. Then the formal completion \mathfrak{X} of \mathcal{X} is also reduced. We consider the canonical formal K° -model \mathfrak{X}' with reduced special fibre and with a finite surjective morphism $\mathfrak{X}' \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ extending $\text{id}_{X^{\text{an}}}$ as in the proof of Proposition 3.5. We may apply [Gub98, Proposition 7.5] to the line bundles $\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{L}'$ on \mathfrak{X}' induced by $\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{L}'$. Since $\|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{L}} = \|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{L}'} = \|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{L}'} = \|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{L}'}$, we deduce that $\mathcal{L} \cong \mathcal{L}'$. Using that $\mathfrak{X}_s = \mathcal{X}_s$, the projection formula applied to the finite surjective morphism $\mathfrak{X}'_s \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}_s$ shows that \mathcal{L} is numerically equivalent to \mathcal{L}' .

4.6. We say that an element of $N^1(\mathcal{X}/S)$ is *ample* if it is the class of a non-empty sum $\sum_i a_i c_1(\mathcal{L}_i)$ for some real numbers $a_i > 0$ and some ample line bundles \mathcal{L}_i . For an algebraic K° -model \mathcal{X} of X , a closed $(1,1)$ -form θ is called \mathcal{X} -*positive* if it is determined on \mathcal{X} by some $\theta_{\mathcal{X}} \in N^1(\mathcal{X}/S)$ which is ample. We say that a model metric $\|\cdot\|$ of a line bundle L is \mathcal{X} -*positive* if the same holds for the curvature form $c_1(L, \|\cdot\|)$. We say that an element $\theta \in N^1(\mathcal{X}/S)$ is *nef* if $\theta \cdot C \geq 0$ for any closed curve $C \subset \mathcal{X}_s$. A closed $(1,1)$ -form θ is said to be *semipositive* if it is determined by a nef class $\theta_{\mathcal{X}} \in N^1(\mathcal{X}/S)$ on a model \mathcal{X} .

If θ is a closed $(1,1)$ -form, we say that a model function φ is θ -*plurisubharmonic* (briefly θ -*psh*) if $\theta + dd^c \varphi$ is semipositive. If θ is the closed $(1,1)$ -form associated with some line bundle \mathcal{L} on \mathcal{X} and if D is a vertical Cartier divisor on \mathcal{X} , then by definition φ_D is a θ -psh function if and only if $\mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{O}(D)$ is nef if and only if $\|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{O}(D)}$ is a semipositive metric.

4.7. Let L be a line bundle on X . Let $\|\cdot\|$ be a model metric on L^{an} and $\theta := c_1(L, \|\cdot\|)$. Let $\|\cdot\|'$ be another metric on L^{an} and let $\varphi := -\log(\|\cdot\|'/\|\cdot\|)$. Then $\|\cdot\|'$ is a model metric if and only if φ is a model function. Moreover $\|\cdot\|'$ is a semipositive model metric if and only if φ is a θ -psh model function.

4.8. The Néron–Severi group $N^1(X)$ of X is the group $\text{Pic}(X) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R}$ modulo the subspace generated by the numerically trivial line bundles. For a closed $(1,1)$ -form θ , let $\{\theta\}$ be the associated de Rham class, given by $\{\theta\} = \theta_{\mathcal{X}}|_X \in N^1(X)$ for any algebraic K° -model \mathcal{X} on which θ is determined by $\theta_{\mathcal{X}} \in N^1(\mathcal{X}/S)$. If θ is semipositive, then $\{\theta\}$ is nef.

To see this, we choose any closed curve C in X and non-zero ρ in the maximal ideal of the valuation ring K° . Then using the divisorial intersection theory in [Gub98], we have

$$v(\rho) \deg_{\{\theta\}}(C) = \deg(\text{div}(\rho) \cdot \theta_{\mathcal{X}} \cdot \overline{C}) = \deg(\theta_{\mathcal{X}} \cdot \text{div}(\rho) \cdot \overline{C}) = v(\rho) \deg_{\theta_{\mathcal{X}}}(\overline{C}_s).$$

Since $\theta_{\mathcal{X}}$ is nef, the degree of the special fibre \overline{C}_s of the closure \overline{C} in \mathcal{X} is non-negative proving the claim.

Lemma 4.9. *Let us assume that K is algebraically closed. Let φ be a model function determined by a vertical Cartier divisor D on the algebraic K° -model \mathcal{X} of X . We assume that the special fibre \mathcal{X}_s is reduced. Then $\varphi \geq 0$ if and only if the Cartier divisor D is effective.*

Proof. By definition of a Cartier divisor, $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(-D)$ is a coherent subsheaf of the sheaf of meromorphic functions on \mathcal{X} , and D is effective if and only if $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(-D)$ happens to be a subsheaf of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$. Since D is a vertical Cartier divisor, there exists $a \in K^\circ \setminus \{0\}$ such that $D + \text{div}(a)$ is effective, i.e. $a\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(-D)$ is a subsheaf of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$. Now D is effective if and only if $a\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(-D)$ is a subsheaf of $a\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$ when they are both considered as coherent subsheaves of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$. Since the completion functor is fully faithful on the category of coherent sheaves by [FK13, Proposition I.9.4.2], it is equivalent to check the associated inclusion on the formal completion of $\hat{\mathcal{X}}$.

We get now the claim from the corresponding statement for admissible formal schemes which is proven in [GRW14, Proposition A.7] and hence applies to the formal completion $\hat{\mathcal{X}}$ of \mathcal{X} and its Cartier divisor \hat{D} given by pull-back of D . \square

Remark 4.10. If we assume that \mathcal{X} is normal instead of assuming that \mathcal{X}_s is reduced, then Lemma 4.9 holds for any non-archimedean field K (see [GS15b, Corollary 2.12]).

We recall the following result from [BFJ16, Corollary 1.5]. For convenience of the reader and to check that no noetherian hypotheses are used, we give here a proof.

Proposition 4.11. *Let L be an ample line bundle on the projective scheme X over K and let \mathcal{X}_0 be any algebraic K° -model of X . Then there is an algebraic K° -model \mathcal{X} of X dominating \mathcal{X}_0 and an ample line bundle \mathcal{L} on \mathcal{X} which is a K° -model of $L^{\otimes m}$ for a suitable $m \in \mathbb{N}$.*

Proof. Every algebraic K° -model of a projective scheme X is dominated by a projective algebraic K° -model [Gub03, Proposition 10.5]. Hence we may assume that \mathcal{X}_0 is projective. There is $m_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ and a closed immersion of X into $\mathbb{P}_K^{N_1}$ such that $L^{\otimes m_1} = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_K^{N_1}}(1)|_X$. Then the schematic closure of X in $\mathbb{P}_K^{N_1}$ is an algebraic K° -model \mathcal{X}_1 of X . Moreover, \mathcal{X}_1 has an ample line bundle \mathcal{L}_1 such that $\mathcal{L}_1|_X = L^{\otimes m_1}$. Then the schematic closure of the diagonal in $\mathcal{X}_0 \times_{K^\circ} \mathcal{X}_1$ is a projective K° -model \mathcal{X} of X . Now the claim follows from the following lemma applied to $f := p_1$. \square

Lemma 4.12. *Let $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_1$ be a morphism of projective algebraic K° -models of X extending id_X and assume that $L^{\otimes m_1}$ extends to an ample line bundle \mathcal{L}_1 on \mathcal{X}_1 for some $m_1 \in \mathbb{N}$. Then there is a positive multiple m of m_1 such that $L^{\otimes m}$ extends to an ample line bundle on \mathcal{X} .*

Proof. Note that f is a projective morphism, hence there is a closed immersion of \mathcal{X} into a projective space $\mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{X}_1}^k$ over \mathcal{X}_1 . Let \mathcal{E} be the restriction of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{X}_1}^k}(1)$ to \mathcal{X} . Since \mathcal{E} is relatively ample with respect to f and since \mathcal{L}_1 is an ample line bundle on \mathcal{X}_1 , there is $m_2 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\mathcal{L} := f^*(\mathcal{L}_1)^{\otimes m_2} \otimes \mathcal{E}$ is ample on \mathcal{X} . Then \mathcal{L} is an ample K° -model of $L^{\otimes m}$ for $m := m_1 m_2$. \square

Proposition 4.13. *Let ω be \mathcal{X} -positive and let θ be any closed $(1,1)$ -form determined on \mathcal{X} . Then $\omega + \varepsilon\theta$ is \mathcal{X} -positive for $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}$ sufficiently close to 0.*

Proof. Since $\text{Spec}(K^\circ)$ is affine, ample is the same as relatively ample. It remains to check that the restriction of $\omega + \varepsilon\theta$ to the special fibre is ample (see [Gro66, 9.6.4 and 9.6.5]). The ample cone on the special fiber is the interior of the nef cone. This proves immediately the claim. \square

The following result generalizes [BFJ16, Proposition 5.2]. Again, we follow their arguments.

Proposition 4.14. *Let θ be a closed $(1,1)$ -form with ample de Rham class $\{\theta\} \in N^1(X)$ and let \mathcal{X}_0 be any algebraic K° -model of X . Then there is an algebraic K° -model \mathcal{X} of X dominating \mathcal{X}_0 such that θ is determined on \mathcal{X} and a model function φ such that $\theta + dd^c\varphi$ is \mathcal{X} -positive. If θ is semipositive and $\varepsilon > 0$, then we may find such a model function with $-\varepsilon \leq \varphi \leq 0$.*

Proof. For any algebraic K° -model \mathcal{X} , the canonical homomorphism $N^1(\mathcal{X}/S) \rightarrow N^1(\mathcal{X}_s)$ is injective by definition of numerical equivalence. The ample part of $N^1(\mathcal{X}/S)$ is the preimage of the ample part of $N^1(\mathcal{X}_s)$ (see the proof of Proposition 4.13).

By assumption, θ can be represented by a finite sum $\sum_i \lambda_i c_1(\mathcal{L}_i)$ with line bundles \mathcal{L}_i on algebraic K° -models \mathcal{X}_i of X and $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{R}$. We set $L_i := \mathcal{L}_i|_X$. Hence $\sum_i \lambda_i c_1(L_i)$ represents $\{\theta\}$. Since $\{\theta\}$ is ample, there are finitely many ample line bundles H_j on X and $\mu_j > 0$ such that $\sum_j \mu_j c_1(H_j)$ also represents $\{\theta\}$. Clearly, we may assume that every H_j is very ample and hence H_j has a very ample K° -model \mathcal{H}_j on a projective algebraic K° -model \mathcal{Y}_j of X . Let $\vartheta \in \mathcal{Z}^{1,1}(X)$ be the class of $\sum_j \mu_j c_1(\mathcal{H}_j)$. We recall that the isomorphism classes of K° -models of X form a directed set and that any K° -model of the projective variety X is dominated by a projective K° -model. We conclude that there is a projective K° -model \mathcal{X} of X such that id_X extends to morphisms $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_i$ and $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}_j$ for every i and j . Replacing \mathcal{L}_i by its pull-back to \mathcal{X} , we may assume that $\mathcal{X}_i = \mathcal{X}$ meaning that \mathcal{L}_i lives on \mathcal{X} for every i . Moreover, it follows

from Lemma 4.12 that H_j extends to an ample line bundle on \mathcal{X} and hence we may assume that every \mathcal{H}_j lives on \mathcal{X} as well. This means that ϑ is \mathcal{X} -positive.

We now consider the linear equation in the variables $(\lambda'_i), (\mu'_j)$

$$(4.14.1) \quad \sum_i \lambda'_i c_1(L_i) - \sum_j \mu'_j c_1(H_j) = 0$$

which we consider as an equation in $\text{Pic}(X) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q} \subset \text{Pic}(X) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R}$. By assumption, $(\lambda_i), (\mu_j)$ is a real solution of (4.14.1). Hence, by a linear algebra argument, for any $\delta > 0$, we can find a solution $(\lambda'_i), (\mu'_j)$ of (4.14.1) with $\lambda'_i, \mu'_j \in \mathbb{Q}$ such that $|\lambda'_i - \lambda_i| < \delta$ and $|\mu'_j - \mu_j| < \delta$. We can take δ small enough to get $\mu'_j > 0$. We may assume that the \mathbb{Q} -line bundles

$$\mathcal{L}' := \bigotimes_i \mathcal{L}_i^{\otimes \lambda'_i} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{H}' := \bigotimes_j \mathcal{H}_j^{\otimes \mu'_j}$$

agree on the generic fibre X . Let φ be the model function corresponding to $\mathcal{H}' \otimes (\mathcal{L}')^{-1}$. As all μ'_j are positive and all \mathcal{H}_j are ample on \mathcal{X} , \mathcal{H}' is an ample \mathbb{Q} -line bundle on \mathcal{X} . By definition we have

$$\theta + dd^c \varphi = \theta + c_1(\mathcal{H}') - c_1(\mathcal{L}') = (\theta - c_1(\mathcal{L}')) + (c_1(\mathcal{H}') - \vartheta) + \vartheta.$$

Taking δ small enough, we can make the first two terms $(\theta - c_1(\mathcal{L}'))$ and $(c_1(\mathcal{H}') - \vartheta)$ as small as we want in $N^1(\mathcal{X}/S)$. In addition, we know that ϑ is ample on \mathcal{X} . It follows from our remark at the beginning that the ample cone is open in $N^1(\mathcal{X}/S)$. For δ small enough, we deduce that $\theta + dd^c \varphi$ is ample on \mathcal{X} .

Now let us assume that θ is semipositive. Since a function in $\mathcal{D}(X)$ is continuous on X^{an} , it is bounded. We may replace φ by $\varphi - c$ for any sufficiently large c in the value group Γ without changing $dd^c \varphi$ and hence we may assume $\varphi \leq 0$. Since the sum of a nef and an ample class in $N^1(\mathcal{X}/S)$ remains ample (as we can check that on the special fibre, see the remark at the beginning of the proof), we know that

$$\theta + dd^c(\varepsilon \varphi) = \varepsilon(\theta + dd^c \varphi) + (1 - \varepsilon)\theta$$

is also \mathcal{X} -positive for all $0 < \varepsilon \leq 1$. Using a rational $\varepsilon > 0$ sufficiently close to 0, we get the last claim for the model function $\varepsilon \varphi$. \square

4.15. We want to recall a result due to Kiehl [Kie72, Theorem 2.9] that we will use later. Let \mathcal{Y} be a K° -scheme. Let $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ be a proper morphism of finite presentation and let \mathcal{M} be a coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$ -module. Then $f_*(\mathcal{M})$ is a coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y}}$ -module. For some explanation on why Kiehl's result implies this, we refer to Example 3.3 and 3.5 in [Ull95].

We will apply this result in case of proper flat schemes \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y} over K° . By [Raynaud-Gruson, Corollaire 3.4.7], they are finitely presented over K° and hence any $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ is proper and of finite presentation.

4.16. We also recall a non-noetherian version of the Stein factorization theorem that will be used later. We quote the following result from [Sta16, Tag 03GY].

Let $f: X \rightarrow S$ be a universally closed and quasi-separated morphism of schemes. Then there exists a factorization

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{\quad} & S' \\ & \searrow f & \swarrow g \\ & & S \end{array}$$

with the following properties:

- (1) the morphism f' is universally closed, quasi-compact, quasi-separated and surjective;
- (2) the morphism $g: S' \rightarrow S$ is integral;

- (3) $f'_* \mathcal{O}_X = \mathcal{O}_{S'}$;
(4) The relative spectrum of $f'_* \mathcal{O}_X$ over S is equal to S' ;

In the following, we consider an admissible formal scheme \mathfrak{X} over K° . A *vertical coherent fractional ideal* \mathfrak{a} on \mathfrak{X} is an $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ -submodule of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}} \otimes_{K^\circ} K$ with generic fibre $\mathfrak{a}_\eta = \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}_\eta}$ such that for every formal open affine subset \mathfrak{U} , there is a non-zero $\alpha \in K^\circ$ with $\alpha \mathfrak{a}|_{\mathfrak{U}}$ a coherent ideal sheaf on \mathfrak{U} .

Definition 4.17. Let \mathfrak{a} be a vertical coherent fractional ideal on \mathfrak{X} . We define the function

$$(4.17.1) \quad \begin{aligned} \log |\mathfrak{a}|: \mathfrak{X}_\eta &\rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x &\mapsto \max\{\log |f(x)| \mid f \in \mathfrak{a}_{\pi(x)}\} \end{aligned}$$

where $\pi: \mathfrak{X}_\eta \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}_s$ is the reduction map. This is a continuous map because \mathfrak{a} is a coherent sheaf.

We will now use divisorial points as introduced and studied in Appendix A.

Lemma 4.18. *Let \mathfrak{X} be an admissible formal scheme over K° and let $f \in \mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{X}_\eta)$. Let I be the set of divisorial points associated with \mathfrak{X} . Then*

$$\sup_{x \in \mathfrak{X}_\eta} |f(x)| = \sup_{x \in I} |f(x)|.$$

Proof. Since we can work locally on \mathfrak{X} , we can assume that $\mathfrak{X} = \mathrm{Spf}(A)$ is formal affine, in which case the sup is not $+\infty$. It follows from Proposition A.3 that the set of divisorial points I is the Shilov boundary of \mathfrak{X}_η proving precisely our claim. \square

Corollary 4.19. *Let \mathfrak{X} be an admissible formal scheme over K° and let $\varphi := \log |\mathfrak{a}|$ for a vertical coherent fractional ideal \mathfrak{a} on \mathfrak{X} . Let I be the set of divisorial points associated with \mathfrak{X} . Then*

$$\sup_{x \in \mathfrak{X}_\eta} \varphi(x) = \sup_{x \in I} \varphi(x).$$

Proof. We can easily replace \mathfrak{X} by one of its open formal subschemes because divisorial points are compatible with formal open subsets. So we can assume that \mathfrak{X} is an admissible formal affine scheme. Hence \mathfrak{a} is generated by finitely many functions f_1, \dots, f_n . Then $\varphi(x) = \max_{j=1, \dots, n} \log |f_j(x)|$. The result follows from Lemma 4.18. \square

Let us return to our algebraic setting with an algebraic K° -model \mathcal{X} of the proper scheme X . We will apply the above to the formal completion \mathfrak{X}' of the algebraic K° -model \mathcal{X}' from the following result.

Lemma 4.20. *Let θ be a closed $(1, 1)$ -form determined on \mathcal{X} and let φ be a θ -psh model function on X . Then there is an algebraic K° -model \mathcal{X}' of X with a finite morphism $\mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ extending id_X and a sequence \mathfrak{a}_m of vertical coherent fractional ideals on \mathcal{X}' such that $\frac{1}{m} \log |\mathfrak{a}_m|$ converges uniformly to φ .*

Proof. The proof of [BFJ16, 5.7] can be adapted in our non-noetherian context. For the convenience of the reader we detail this.

Step 1. We have seen in 4.3 that there is an algebraic K° -model \mathcal{Y} and a vertical Cartier divisor D on \mathcal{Y} with $\varphi = \varphi_D$. By 2.1, we may assume that the identity id_X extends to a morphism $\pi: \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$. It follows from Raynaud's theorem that there is an admissible formal blowing up $\psi: \mathfrak{Y} \rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{X}}$ of the formal completion $\hat{\mathcal{X}}$ in an open coherent ideal \mathfrak{b}' such that \mathfrak{Y} dominates the formal completion of \mathcal{Y} . By the formal GAGA-principle for proper schemes over K° proved by Fujiwara–Kato [FK13, Theorem I.10.1.2], the coherent ideal \mathfrak{b}' is the formal completion of a coherent vertical ideal \mathfrak{b} on \mathcal{X} and hence ψ is the formal completion of the blowing up of \mathcal{X} in \mathfrak{b} . Hence we may assume that π is precisely this algebraic blow up morphism.

Step 2. Note that π is a proper morphism and hence $\pi_*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y}})$ is a coherent sheaf by 4.15. Let $\pi = g \circ \pi'$ be the Stein factorization of π as in 4.16. It follows from coherence of $\pi_*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y}})$ and from 4.16(4) that the morphism $g: \mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is finite. By construction, \mathcal{X}' is a model of X and π', g restrict to the identity on X .

Step 3. Let $C \subset \mathcal{Y}_s$ be a curve which is contracted by π i.e. such that $\pi(C) = \{x\}$ for some closed point $x \in \mathcal{X}_s$. Since φ is θ -psh, by definition we get that $(D + \pi^*(\theta)) \cdot C \geq 0$. On the other hand, by the projection formula, $\pi_*(\pi^*(\theta) \cdot C) = \theta \cdot \pi_*(C) = 0$. Hence $\pi^*(\theta) \cdot C = 0$ and so $D \cdot C \geq 0$. By definition, this means that D is π -nef.

Step 4. By the construction in Step 1, there is a vertical ideal sheaf \mathfrak{b} on \mathcal{X} such that π is the blow up of \mathcal{X} along \mathfrak{b} . By the universal property of the blow up, $\mathfrak{b}\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y}} = \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y}}(H)$ for an effective π -ample vertical Cartier divisor H on \mathcal{Y} .

Step 5. We choose a non-zero $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $x \in \mathcal{X}$ be a closed point. Since H is π -ample, $\mathcal{O}(H)|_{\mathcal{Y}_x}$ is ample. Similarly, since D is π -nef, $\mathcal{O}(D)|_{\mathcal{Y}_x}$ is nef. It follows from Kleiman's criterion that $\mathcal{O}(kD + H)|_{\mathcal{Y}_x}$ is ample. Hence by [Gro66, Corollaire 9.6.5], $kD + H$ is π -ample and hence $kD + H$ is also π' -ample.

Step 6. By 4.16(3), we have $\pi'_*\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y}} = \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}'}$. It follows that π'_* maps vertical coherent fractional ideals on \mathcal{Y} to vertical coherent fractional ideals on \mathcal{X}' . It follows that $\mathfrak{a} := \pi'_*\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y}}(n(kD + H) + lD)$ is a vertical coherent fractional ideal on \mathcal{X}' for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $l = 0, \dots, k-1$.

Step 7. Hence by the characterization given in [Gro61, Proposition 4.6.8] of π' -ampleness, for all sufficiently large $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the map $\pi'^*\pi'_*\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y}}(n(kD + H) + lD) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y}}(n(kD + H) + lD)$ is surjective which means that $\pi'^*\mathfrak{a} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y}}(n(kD + H) + lD)$ is surjective. This implies that $\log|\mathfrak{a}| = \varphi_{n(kD+H)+lD}$ and hence

$$\frac{1}{m} \log|\mathfrak{a}| = \varphi_D + \frac{n}{m} \varphi_H$$

for $m := nk + l$. We have $0 \leq \frac{n}{m} \varphi_H \leq \frac{1}{k} \varphi_H$ and this is arbitrarily small for sufficiently large k independently of the choice of n and l . This leads easily to the construction of an approximating sequence as in the claim. \square

Remark 4.21. If \mathcal{X} is normal, then we have $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{X}'$ in Lemma 4.20.

Proposition 4.22. *Let \mathcal{X} be an algebraic K° -model of the proper scheme X over K . Let I be the set of divisorial points of X^{an} associated with \mathcal{X} . Let θ be a closed $(1, 1)$ -form which is determined on \mathcal{X} and let φ be a θ -psh model function on X . Then*

$$\sup_{x \in X^{\text{an}}} \varphi(x) = \sup_{x \in I} \varphi(x).$$

Proof. Let \mathcal{X}' be the model of X from Lemma 4.20. Since the constructed morphism $\mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is finite, the set of divisorial points of X^{an} associated with \mathcal{X}' agrees with I . Then the claim follows from Lemma 4.20 and from Corollary 4.19 applied to the formal completion \mathfrak{X}' of \mathcal{X}' . \square

5. SEMIPOSITIVITY AND POINTWISE CONVERGENCE

Our goal is to generalize [BFJ16, Theorem 5.11] to a line bundle L on a proper scheme X over any non-archimedean field K . This is a generalization in various aspects as in [BFJ16], X was assumed to be a smooth projective variety and the valuation was discrete with residue characteristic zero (due to a use of the theory of multiplier ideals).

In terms of metrics, the main result means that pointwise convergence of semipositive model metrics on L^{an} to a model metric implies that the limit is a semipositive model metric. By Chow's lemma, we will reduce to the case of projective varieties.

We will first prove an analogue of [BFJ16, Lemma 5.12]. Recall that we denote by X^{div} the set of divisorial points of the analytification X^{an} (see Appendix A).

Proposition 5.1. *Let X be a projective scheme over K with an ample line bundle L . We consider an algebraic K° -model \mathcal{X} of X and a line bundle \mathcal{L} on \mathcal{X} extending L . Let $\|\cdot\| = \|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{L}}$ be the corresponding model metric on L^{an} which is assumed to be the pointwise limit over X^{div} of semipositive model metrics on L^{an} . Then $\|\cdot\|$ is a semipositive model metric.*

By Lemma 3.3 and Lemma 3.7, it is enough to check the claim for a projective variety over an algebraically closed field K . Here we have used that $(X \otimes \mathbb{C}_K)^{\text{div}}$ is the preimage of X^{div} with respect to base change morphism $(X \otimes \mathbb{C}_K)^{\text{an}} \rightarrow X^{\text{an}}$ (see Proposition A.7), and that $X^{\text{div}} = \bigcup (X_i)^{\text{div}}$ where X_i ranges over the irreducible components of X (see Proposition A.12). Then the proof of Proposition 5.1 follows immediately from Lemma 5.3 and Lemma 5.4 below.

Recall that the base-ideal \mathfrak{a}_m of $\mathcal{L}^{\otimes m}$ is defined as the image of the canonical map

$$H^0(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes m}) \otimes \mathcal{L}^{\otimes (-m)} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}.$$

Since L is ample on X , \mathfrak{a}_m is a vertical coherent ideal sheaf for m sufficiently large.

We give now the analogue of Definition 4.17 in the algebraic setting:

Definition 5.2. Let \mathfrak{a} be a coherent fractional ideal on the algebraic K° -model \mathcal{X} of the proper scheme X over K . Then we set

$$\log |\mathfrak{a}|(x) := \max\{\log |f(x)| \mid f \in \mathfrak{a}_{\pi(x)}\} \in [-\infty, \infty[$$

where $\pi : X^{\text{an}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_s$ is the reduction map.

Lemma 5.3. *We keep the same hypotheses as in Proposition 5.1. We assume additionally that K is algebraically closed and that X is a variety. We fix a finite subset S of X^{div} . Then there is a sequence of algebraic K° -models \mathcal{Z}_m such that id_X extends to finite morphisms $g_m : \mathcal{Z}_m \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ with the following property: Let \mathfrak{b}_m be the base-ideal of $g_m^*(\mathcal{L})^{\otimes m}$. For m sufficiently large, \mathfrak{b}_m is a vertical coherent ideal on \mathcal{Z}_m and $\frac{1}{m} \log |\mathfrak{b}_m|$ converges pointwise to 0 on S .*

This lemma is similar to the first step in the proof of [BFJ16, Lemma 5.12]. Note that we do not assume here that X and the model \mathcal{X} are normal. This leads to additional complications. In case of a normal model \mathcal{X} (as in *loc. cit.*), the finite morphisms g_m are the identity and \mathfrak{b}_m is just the base-ideal \mathfrak{a}_m of $\mathcal{L}^{\otimes m}$ on $\mathcal{Z}_m = \mathcal{X}$. Then pointwise convergence is on X^{div} . If the normalization \mathcal{Z} of \mathcal{X} would be finite over \mathcal{X} , then we could use $\mathcal{Z}_m = \mathcal{Z}$ for all m . However, we do not know if this is true in our general setting.

Proof. We have $\mathfrak{a}_m \cdot \mathfrak{a}_l \subset \mathfrak{a}_{m+l}$ by definition of the base-ideal \mathfrak{a}_m of $\mathcal{L}^{\otimes m}$. It follows that the sequence $(\log |\mathfrak{a}_m|)$ is super-additive, i.e.

$$\log |\mathfrak{a}_{m+l}| \geq \log |\mathfrak{a}_m| + \log |\mathfrak{a}_l|$$

for all $m, l \in \mathbb{N}$. For m sufficiently large, \mathfrak{a}_m is a coherent vertical ideal sheaf and hence $\log |\mathfrak{a}_m| > -\infty$. By Fekete's super-additivity lemma, the limit of the sequence $\frac{1}{m} \log |\mathfrak{a}_m|$ exists pointwise in $] -\infty, \infty[$. Since \mathfrak{a}_m is an ideal sheaf, we have $\frac{1}{m} \log |\mathfrak{a}_m| \leq 0$ anyway and so Fekete's super-additivity lemma gives in fact

$$(5.3.1) \quad -\infty < \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{m} \log |\mathfrak{a}_m| = \sup_m \frac{1}{m} \log |\mathfrak{a}_m| \leq 0$$

pointwise on X^{an} .

We choose $\varepsilon > 0$ in the value group Γ and we set $\theta := c_1(L, \|\cdot\|)$. Now we use that $\|\cdot\|$ is the pointwise limit of semipositive model metrics on L over X^{div} . This is equivalent to the property that 0 is the pointwise limit of θ -psh model-functions over X^{div} (see 4.7). It follows from 4.3 that there is a vertical \mathbb{Q} -Cartier divisor D on a model \mathcal{X}' of X such that φ_D is θ -psh and such that

$$(5.3.2) \quad \varphi_D(x) \geq -\varepsilon, \quad \varphi_D(y) \leq \varepsilon$$

for all $x \in S$ and all divisorial points y associated with \mathcal{X} . We may assume D lives on a K° -model \mathcal{X}' with a morphism $\pi: \mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ extending the identity on X . By Proposition 4.22, we get $\varphi_D \leq \varepsilon$.

Let us consider the model function $\varphi_{D'} := \varphi_D - \varepsilon$ on X with associated vertical \mathbb{Q} -Cartier divisor D' on \mathcal{X}' . We conclude that

$$(5.3.3) \quad \varphi_{D'}(x) \geq -2\varepsilon, \quad \varphi_{D'} \leq 0$$

for all $x \in S$. We note that $\mathcal{O}(D') \cong \mathcal{O}(D)$ as \mathbb{Q} -line bundles and hence $\pi^*(\mathcal{L}) \otimes \mathcal{O}(D')$ is nef using that φ_D is θ -psh. Let θ' be the corresponding semipositive closed $(1,1)$ -form on X . Since $\{\theta'\} = \{\theta\}$ is ample, we may apply Proposition 4.14 to deduce that there is a sufficiently large K° -model \mathcal{X}'' dominating \mathcal{X}' and a model function φ'' with

$$(5.3.4) \quad -\varepsilon \leq \varphi'' \leq 0$$

such that $\theta' + dd^c \varphi''$ is \mathcal{X}'' -positive. Let D'' be the vertical \mathbb{Q} -Cartier divisor on \mathcal{X}'' such that $\varphi'' = \varphi_{D''}$.

To ease notation, we may assume that $\mathcal{X}' = \mathcal{X}''$. Then we deduce that $\pi^*(\mathcal{L}) \otimes \mathcal{O}(D' + D'')$ is an ample \mathbb{Q} -line bundle. Using that K is algebraically closed, the reduced fibre theorem [BLR95, Theorem 2.1] shows that there is a proper model \mathcal{Y} of X dominating \mathcal{X}' with reduced special fibre. By Lemma 4.9, (5.3.3) and (5.3.4), the pull-backs $-E', -E''$ of $-D', -D''$ to \mathcal{Y} are both effective vertical \mathbb{Q} -Cartier divisors. Let $\rho: \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be the morphism extending the identity on the generic fibre. We note that $\rho^*(\mathcal{L}) \otimes \mathcal{O}(E' + E'')$ is semiample which means that $\rho^*(\mathcal{L})^{\otimes m_0} \otimes \mathcal{O}(m_0(E' + E''))$ is a honest line bundle on \mathcal{Y} generated by global sections for a suitable $m_0 \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$.

Since models are proper over K° , any K° -morphism between models is proper and hence we may consider the Stein factorization $\rho = g \circ \rho'$ as in 4.16. Similarly as in Step 2 of the proof of Lemma 4.20, we deduce that $g: \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is a finite morphism with generic fibre id_X . By (3) in 4.16, we have

$$(5.3.5) \quad \rho'_*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y}}) = \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Z}}.$$

By the projection formula and (5.3.5), we get $\rho'_*(\rho^*(\mathcal{L}^{\otimes m})) \cong g^*(\mathcal{L}^{\otimes m})$ and hence

$$(5.3.6) \quad H^0(\mathcal{Z}, g^*(\mathcal{L}^{\otimes m})) = H^0(\mathcal{Y}, \rho^*(\mathcal{L}^{\otimes m})).$$

For all $m \in \mathbb{N}$ divided by m_0 , we have seen that $-mE' - mE''$ is an effective vertical Cartier divisor and hence $\mathcal{O}(mE' + mE'')$ is an ideal sheaf in $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y}}$. We get a canonical inclusion

$$(5.3.7) \quad \rho^*(\mathcal{L})^{\otimes m} \otimes \mathcal{O}(m(E' + E'')) \subset \rho^*(\mathcal{L})^{\otimes m}$$

for all $m \in \mathbb{N}$ divided by m_0 . The left hand side is globally generated. Let \mathfrak{b}_m be the base ideal of $g^*(\mathcal{L}^{\otimes m})$ on \mathcal{Z} . We claim that

$$(5.3.8) \quad \mathcal{O}(m(E' + E'')) \subset \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathfrak{b}_m \subset \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y}}.$$

Note that the inclusion $\mathcal{O}(m(E' + E'')) \subset \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y}}$ is given by multiplication with the canonical global section $s_{-m(E'+E'')}$ of $\mathcal{O}(-mE' - mE'')$. We check (5.3.8) in $y \in \mathcal{Y}$. Using semiampness, there is a global section s of $\rho^*(\mathcal{L})^{\otimes m} \otimes \mathcal{O}(m(E' + E''))$ which does not vanish at y , i.e. s^{-1} is a local section at y . Let t be any section of $\mathcal{O}(m(E' + E''))$ around y . We have to show that $t \otimes s_{-m(E'+E'')}$ is a section of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathfrak{b}_m$ around y . To see this, we write

$$t \otimes s_{-m(E'+E'')} = (s \otimes s_{-m(E'+E'')}) \otimes (t \otimes s^{-1}).$$

Since $-mE' - mE''$ is an effective vertical Cartier divisor, $s \otimes s_{-m(E'+E'')}$ is a global section of $\rho^*(\mathcal{L}^{\otimes m})$ and hence it is the pull-back of a global section of $g^*(\mathcal{L}^{\otimes m})$ by (5.3.6). Moreover, $t \otimes s^{-1}$ is a local section of $\rho^*(\mathcal{L}^{-m})$ around y and hence it is an $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y}}$ -multiple of the pull-back

of a local section of $g^*(\mathcal{L}^{-m})$ at $\rho'(y)$. It follows from the definition of the base-ideal \mathfrak{b}_m that $t \otimes s_{-m(E'+E'')}$ is a local section of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathfrak{b}_m$ around y proving (5.3.8).

It follows from (5.3.3), (5.3.4) and (5.3.8) that

$$-3\varepsilon \leq \varphi_{E'+E''}(x) \leq \frac{1}{m} \log |\mathfrak{b}_m|(x)$$

for all $m \in \mathbb{N}$ divided by m_0 and all $x \in S$. By (5.3.1) applied to the base ideals \mathfrak{b}_m on \mathcal{X} instead of \mathfrak{a}_m , we deduce that

$$(5.3.9) \quad -3\varepsilon \leq \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{m} \log |\mathfrak{b}_m|(x) \leq 0$$

for all $x \in S$. Using a sequence $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, we construct easily from (5.3.9) a sequence of finite morphisms $g_m : \mathcal{Z}_m \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ with the required property. \square

The following result is similar to step 2 in the proof of [BFJ16, Lemma 5.12]. Note that we need here another argument as the multiplier ideals used in [BFJ16] do not work in residue characteristic $p > 0$. Let us recall that a line bundle L on a scheme is called *semiample* if $L^{\otimes m}$ is globally generated for some $m \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$.

Lemma 5.4. *Let L be a semiample line bundle on the projective variety X over the algebraically closed non-archimedean field K with a K° -model \mathcal{L} on the algebraic K° -model \mathcal{X} of X . Suppose that for any finite $S \subset X^{\text{div}}$, there is a sequence of algebraic K° -models \mathcal{Z}_m of X with id_X extending to finite morphisms $g_m : \mathcal{Z}_m \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ such that $\frac{1}{m} \log |\mathfrak{b}_m|$ converges pointwise to 0 on S , where \mathfrak{b}_m is the base-ideal of $g_m^*(\mathcal{L})^{\otimes m}$ as before. Then $\|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{L}}$ is a semipositive model metric.*

Proof. Let $n := \dim(X)$. Hence \mathcal{X} is irreducible of dimension $n + 1$. We choose a closed curve Y in the special fibre \mathcal{X}_s . Then we have to show that $\deg_{\mathcal{L}}(Y) \geq 0$. We follow the strategy of [Goo69] to use the blow up $\pi : \mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ in Y (as suggested in [BFJ16, Remark 5.13]). Then $E := \pi^{-1}(Y)$ is an effective Cartier divisor on \mathcal{X}' which is vertical. Note that any K° -model of X is dominated by a projective K° -model of X [Gub03, Proposition 10.5] and so we may replace \mathcal{X}' by a projective dominating model. Then we have a very ample invertible sheaf \mathcal{H}' on \mathcal{X}' . Since E is a projective closed subscheme of \mathcal{X}' of pure dimension n mapping onto Y , it follows from using generic hyperplane sections, the fibre theorem [Har77, Exercise II.3.22] and the fact that \mathcal{X} is irreducible of dimension $n + 1$ that $\pi_*((\mathcal{H}')^{n-1}.E)$ is a positive multiple of Y . By projection formula, it is enough to show

$$(5.4.1) \quad \deg_{\mathcal{L}'}((\mathcal{H}')^{n-1}.E) \geq 0$$

for $\mathcal{L}' := \pi^*(\mathcal{L})$.

Let S be the set of divisorial points of X^{an} associated with the K° -model \mathcal{X}' . By A.10 the set S is finite. Then we get a sequence of finite morphisms $g_m : \mathcal{Z}_m \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ and base-ideals \mathfrak{b}_m as in the hypotheses of Lemma 5.4. The crucial new idea is to consider a sequence of morphisms $\psi_m : \mathcal{X}_m \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$ related to the base-ideals \mathfrak{b}_m . In the following, m is a sufficiently large integer such that the base-ideal \mathfrak{b}_m is vertical. Let $\pi' : \mathcal{Z}'_m \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}_m$ be the base change of π to \mathcal{Z}_m and let $\psi'_m : \mathcal{X}_m \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}'_m$ be the blow up of \mathcal{Z}'_m in the closed subscheme $(\pi')^{-1}(V(\mathfrak{b}_m))$. Then we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{X}_m & \xrightarrow{\psi'_m} & \mathcal{Z}'_m & \xrightarrow{\pi'} & \mathcal{Z}_m \\ & \searrow \psi_m & \downarrow g'_m & & \downarrow g_m \\ & & \mathcal{X}' & \xrightarrow{\pi} & \mathcal{X} \end{array}$$

of morphisms of K° -models of X extending id_X . Note that the base change g'_m of g_m is a finite morphism. Setting $\pi'_m := \pi' \circ \psi'_m$, we have an effective vertical Cartier divisor $D_m :=$

$(\pi'_m)^{-1}(V(\mathbf{b}_m))$ on \mathcal{X}_m and we denote by s_{-D_m} the canonical meromorphic section of $\mathcal{O}(-D_m)$. We define $\pi_m := \pi \circ \psi_m$. Note that $E_m := \pi_m^{-1}(Y) = \psi_m^{-1}(E)$ is an effective Cartier divisor on \mathcal{X}_m and that $\mathcal{H}_m := \psi_m^*(\mathcal{H}')$ is a line bundle on \mathcal{X}_m which is generated by global sections. We conclude from refined intersection theory that

$$(5.4.2) \quad \text{cl}(C) = c_1(\mathcal{H}_m)^{n-1} \cdot \text{cyc}(E_m) \in \text{CH}_1(E_m)$$

for an effective 1-dimensional cycle C of \mathcal{X}_m with support over Y . We consider the invertible sheaf $\mathcal{L}_m := \pi_m^*(\mathcal{L}^{\otimes m}) \cong \psi_m^*(\mathcal{L}'^{\otimes m}) \cong (\pi'_m)^*(g_m^*(\mathcal{L}^{\otimes m}))$ of \mathcal{X}_m . We claim that

$$(5.4.3) \quad \deg_{\mathcal{L}_m}(C) \geq \deg_{\mathcal{O}(D_m)}(C).$$

To prove this, let C_m be any irreducible component of C . We choose $\zeta_m \in C_m$ and let $\zeta := \pi'_m(\zeta_m)$. We note first that the stalk of $\mathcal{L}_m(-D_m)$ at ζ_m is generated by global sections. Indeed, it follows from the definitions that there is a global section s_m of $g_m^*(\mathcal{L}^{\otimes m})$ and an invertible section ℓ_m of $g_m^*(\mathcal{L}^{\otimes m})$ at ζ such that $(\pi'_m)^*(s_m/\ell_m)$ is an equation of the Cartier divisor D_m at ζ_m . Using that $D_m = \pi_m^{-1}(V(\mathbf{b}_m))$, a similar local consideration in any point of \mathcal{X}_m shows that $t_m := (\pi'_m)^*(s_m) \otimes s_{-D_m}$ is a global section of $\mathcal{L}_m(-D_m)$ and the choice of s_m yields that t_m generates the stalk at ζ_m . We deduce that the restriction of t_m to C_m is a global section which is not identically zero and hence

$$\deg_{\mathcal{L}_m}(C_m) = \deg_{\mathcal{O}(D_m)}(C_m) + \deg(\text{div}(t_m|_{C_m})) \geq \deg_{\mathcal{O}(D_m)}(C_m)$$

proving (5.4.3).

In the following, we want to use intersection theory on the K° -models. Since the base K° is not noetherian, we will use the intersection theory with Cartier divisors from [Gub98] (see also [GS15b, Section 2] and [GRW14, Appendix] for algebraic versions). By projection formula [Gub98, Proposition 4.5] and (5.4.2), we have

$$m \deg_{\mathcal{L}'}(c_1(\mathcal{H}')^{n-1} \cdot E) = \deg_{\mathcal{L}_m}(C)$$

and hence (5.4.3) leads to

$$m \deg_{\mathcal{L}'}(c_1(\mathcal{H}')^{n-1} \cdot E) \geq \deg_{\mathcal{O}(D_m)}(C) = \deg_{\mathcal{O}(D_m)}(c_1(\mathcal{H}_m)^{n-1} \cdot \text{cyc}(E_m)).$$

Commutativity of intersection product [Gub98, Theorem 5.9] shows

$$(5.4.4) \quad m \deg_{\mathcal{L}'}(c_1(\mathcal{H}')^{n-1} \cdot E) \geq \deg(c_1(\mathcal{H}_m)^{n-1} \cdot E_m \cdot \text{cyc}(D_m)).$$

To compute intersection products on a K° -model, it is convenient to have a model with reduced special fibre (see [Gub98, 3.8]). As we may replace \mathcal{X}_m in the above considerations by any dominating K° -model of X , the reduced fibre theorem [BLR95, Theorem 2.1] shows that we may assume that \mathcal{X}_m has reduced special fibre. We have

$$\text{cyc}(D_m) = \sum_W \mu_W W,$$

where W ranges over all irreducible components of the special fibre of \mathcal{X}_m . Since the special fibre of \mathcal{X}_m is reduced, [Gub98, Lemma 3.21] shows that there is a unique point ξ_W of the analytification X^{an} of the generic fibre of \mathcal{X}_m with reduction equal to the generic point of W and the multiplicities μ_W are given by

$$\mu_W = -\log \|s_{D_m}(\xi_W)\|_{\mathcal{O}(D_m)}.$$

We insert this in (5.4.4) and use again projection formula to get

$$(5.4.5) \quad m \deg_{\mathcal{L}'}(c_1(\mathcal{H}')^{n-1} \cdot E) \geq \sum_V \sum_{W: \psi_m(W)=V} \mu_W [W : V] \deg(c_1(\mathcal{H}')^{n-1} \cdot E \cdot V),$$

where V ranges over all irreducible components of $(\mathcal{X}')_s$ and W ranges over the irreducible components of $(\mathcal{X}_m)_s$ with $\psi_m(W) = V$. Here, $[W : V]$ is the degree of the induced map $W \rightarrow V$. Note that $\xi_W = \psi_m(\xi_W)$ is a divisorial point of X^{an} which reduces to the generic point of V in the model \mathcal{X}' and hence ξ_W is an element of the set S of divisorial points of X^{an} associated with the K° -model \mathcal{X}' .

We choose $\varepsilon > 0$ small. By the convergence assumption on the base-ideals \mathfrak{b}_m and using that S is finite, there is a sufficiently large m such that

$$0 \leq -\frac{1}{m} \log |\mathfrak{b}_m|(\xi_W) \leq \varepsilon$$

for all W as above. We conclude that

$$(5.4.6) \quad 0 \leq \mu_W = -\log \|s_{D_m}(\xi_W)\|_{\mathcal{O}(D_m)} = -\log |\mathfrak{b}_m|(\xi_W) \leq m\varepsilon$$

for all V and W as above with $\psi_m(W) = V$. Let $-R$ be the minimum of the finitely many intersection numbers $\deg(c_1(\mathcal{H}')^{n-1}.E.V)$ and 0. Then (5.4.5) and (5.4.6) lead to

$$\deg_{\mathcal{L}'}(c_1(\mathcal{H}')^{n-1}.E) \geq -R\varepsilon \sum_V \sum_{W:\psi_m(W)=V} [W : V].$$

By projection formula for ψ_m applied to the Cartier divisor $\text{div}(\rho)$ on \mathcal{X}' for any non-zero ρ in the maximal ideal of K° and using that the special fibre of \mathcal{X}_m is reduced, we deduce easily that

$$\sum_{W:\psi_m(W)=V} [W : V] = m_V$$

for the multiplicity m_V of $(\mathcal{X}')_s$ in V . We conclude that

$$\deg_{\mathcal{L}'}(c_1(\mathcal{H}')^{n-1}.E) \geq -R\varepsilon \sum_V m_V.$$

The numbers R and m_V are independent of ε . This proves (5.4.1) and hence the claim. \square

In the following, we use the notation introduced in §4. Recall that $\mathcal{D}(X)$ denotes the space of model functions on X .

Theorem 5.5. *Let X be a proper scheme over K and let θ be a closed $(1, 1)$ -form on X . Then the set of θ -psh model functions is closed in $\mathcal{D}(X)$ with respect to pointwise convergence on X^{div} .*

This is a generalization of Theorem 5.11 in [BFJ16] as we allow K to be an arbitrary non-archimedean field and also because we allow any proper scheme X .

Proof. We may check semipositivity for the pull-back with respect to a proper surjective morphism $X' \rightarrow X$ by Proposition 3.6 (b). Using Chow's lemma and Proposition A.11, we conclude that we may assume X projective.

Let φ be a model function on X which is the pointwise limit over X^{div} of θ -psh model functions on X^{an} . Replacing θ by $\theta + dd^c\varphi$, we may assume that $\varphi = 0$. Then the existence of a θ -psh model function yields that θ is semipositive and hence $\{\theta\}$ is nef (see 4.8). Let \mathcal{X} be an algebraic K° -model of X such that θ is determined on \mathcal{X} . Then the restriction of $\theta_{\mathcal{X}}$ to X is nef. Since any K° -model of X is dominated by a projective K° -model of X [Gub03, Proposition 10.5], we may assume that \mathcal{X} is projective.

The proof of Proposition 4.14 shows that $N^1(\mathcal{X}/S)$ is a finite dimensional \mathbb{R} -vector space as we can see it as a subspace of $N^1(\mathcal{X}_s)$. We have also seen that the ample cone in $N^1(\mathcal{X}/S)$ is the intersection of $N^1(\mathcal{X}/S)$ with the ample cone in $N^1(\mathcal{X}_s)$ and hence it is open in $N^1(\mathcal{X}/S)$. We conclude that there are $\mathcal{H}_1, \dots, \mathcal{H}_n$ ample line bundles on \mathcal{X} such that their numerical classes α_j form a basis of $N^1(\mathcal{X}/S)$. Then there are $\lambda_j \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\sum_j \lambda_j c_1(\mathcal{H}_j) \in \text{Pic}(\mathcal{X})_{\mathbb{R}}$

represents θ . Let ε_j be small positive numbers such that the numbers $\lambda_j + \varepsilon_j$ are rational. We consider the \mathbb{Q} -line bundle

$$\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon := \bigotimes_j \mathcal{H}_j^{\otimes(\lambda_j + \varepsilon_j)}$$

on \mathcal{X} and let $L_\varepsilon := \mathcal{L}_\varepsilon|_X$. Since $\{\theta\}$ is nef and $\varepsilon_j > 0$, it follows that L_ε is ample. For any model function ψ on X , we have

$$c_1(L_\varepsilon, e^{-\psi} \| \cdot \|_{\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon}) = dd^c \psi + \theta + \sum_j \varepsilon_j \alpha_j.$$

We conclude that a θ -psh model function ψ yields a semipositive model metric $e^{-\psi} \| \cdot \|_{\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon}$. Since $\varphi = 0$ is the pointwise limit over X^{div} of θ -psh model functions ψ on X , we deduce that $\| \cdot \|_{\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon}$ is the pointwise limit over X^{div} of semipositive model metrics on L_ε . It follows from Proposition 5.1 that $\| \cdot \|_{\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon}$ is semipositive. This means that \mathcal{L}_ε is nef.

By definition of nef and using $N^1(\mathcal{X}/S) \subset N^1(\mathcal{X}_s)$, we see that the cone in $N^1(\mathcal{X}/S)$ of nef classes is the intersection of $N^1(\mathcal{X}/S)$ with the nef cone in $N^1(\mathcal{X}_s)$. In particular, the cone of nef classes is closed in $N^1(\mathcal{X}/S)$. Using $\varepsilon = (\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \rightarrow 0$, we deduce that $\sum_j \lambda_j c_1(\mathcal{H}_j)$ is nef. Since the latter represents θ , we conclude that $\varphi = 0$ is θ -psh. \square

Remark 5.6. Note that Theorem 1.3 is a special case of Theorem 5.5 by using 4.7.

APPENDIX A. DIVISORIAL POINTS

Definition A.1. Let V be a paracompact strictly K -analytic space. A *divisorial point* x of V is a point $x \in V$ such that there is a formal K° -model \mathfrak{V} with reduction map $\pi : V \rightarrow \mathfrak{V}_s$ such that $\pi(x)$ is the generic point of an irreducible component of \mathfrak{V}_s . We call x also a *divisorial point* associated with the model \mathfrak{V} .

A.2. Let V be a strictly K -affinoid space. We recall the following facts from [Ber90, Proposition 2.4.4]: The *Shilov boundary* of V is the unique minimal closed subset Γ of V with the property that $\max_{x \in \Gamma} |f(x)| = \max_{x \in V} |f(x)|$ for every $f \in \mathcal{A} := \mathcal{O}(V)$. Note that \mathcal{A} is a strictly K -affinoid algebra \mathcal{A} and let $\tilde{\mathcal{A}} := \{a \in \mathcal{A} \mid |a|_{\text{sup}} \leq 1\} / \{a \in \mathcal{A} \mid |a|_{\text{sup}} < 1\}$ be its canonical reduction. There is a *canonical reduction map* $V \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\tilde{\mathcal{A}})$ which is surjective. The generic point of an irreducible component E of $\text{Spec}(\tilde{\mathcal{A}})$ has a unique preimage in V denoted by ξ_E . The Shilov boundary Γ is equal to the finite set of points ξ_E with E ranging over all irreducible components of the canonical reduction $\text{Spec}(\tilde{\mathcal{A}})$.

Proposition A.3. *Let $\mathfrak{V} = \text{Spf}(A)$ be a formal affine K° -model of the strictly K -affinoid space V . Then the set of divisorial points of V associated with \mathfrak{V} is equal to the Shilov boundary of V . In particular, this set is finite.*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{A} := A \otimes_{K^\circ} K$ be the associated strictly K -affinoid algebra. By [GRW15, Proposition 2.12], the canonical morphism $\iota : \text{Spec}(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{V}_s$ is finite and surjective. Let $\pi : V \rightarrow \mathfrak{V}_s$ be the reduction map of \mathfrak{V} and let $\pi' : V \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\tilde{\mathcal{A}})$ be the canonical reduction map of V . Using that $\pi = \pi' \circ \iota$, we conclude for $x \in V$ that $\pi(x)$ is the generic point of an irreducible component of \mathfrak{V}_s if and only if $\pi'(x)$ is the generic point of an irreducible point of $\text{Spec}(\tilde{\mathcal{A}})$. It follows that the set of divisorial points associated with \mathfrak{V} is given by the points ξ_E with E ranging over the irreducible components of $\text{Spec}(\tilde{\mathcal{A}})$. We have seen in A.2 that this set is the Shilov boundary of $V = \mathfrak{V}_\eta$ proving precisely our claim. \square

A.4. For a point x of a paracompact strictly K -analytic space V , recall that $\mathcal{O}_{V,x}$ is endowed with a canonical seminorm p_x which induces a canonical absolute value on the fraction field of $\mathcal{O}_{V,x}/\{p_x = 0\}$. The completion of this fraction field is a non-archimedean field extension of K

denoted by $\mathcal{H}(x)$. As in [Ber90, 9.1], we define $s(x)$ as the transcendence degree of the residue field of $\mathcal{H}(x)$ over \tilde{K} .

We define $\dim_x(V)$ as the minimum of the dimensions of the strictly K -affinoid domains in V containing x . Let us pick any strictly K -affinoid domain W of V containing x . Then

$$(A.4.1) \quad \dim_x(V) = \max_i \dim(\mathcal{O}(W_i))$$

where W_i ranges over the irreducible components of W containing x and where we use the Krull dimension of the strictly K -affinoid algebra $\mathcal{O}(W_i)$ on the right. We refer to [Duc07, Section 1] for more details and additional properties on the dimension of K -analytic spaces. It follows easily from [Ber93, Lemma 2.5.2] that

$$(A.4.2) \quad s(x) \leq \dim_x(V).$$

Proposition A.5. *Let x be a point of a paracompact strictly K -analytic space V . Then x is a divisorial point of V if and only if $s(x) = \dim_x(V)$.*

Let us remark that the result and its proof are similar to [Poi13, Corollaire 4.18].

Proof. Let us prove that if $s(x) = \dim_x(V)$ then x is a divisorial point (the other implication follows easily from the definition of divisorial points, see for instance [Poi13, Lemme 4.4]). Let g_1, \dots, g_n be elements in the residue field of $\mathcal{H}(x)$ which are algebraically independent over \tilde{K} where $n = \dim_x(V)$. Let U be an n -dimensional strictly K -affinoid domain in V containing x and let $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{O}(U)$ be the corresponding strictly K -affinoid algebra. The residue field of $\mathcal{H}(x)$ can be identified with the residue field of the fraction field of $\mathcal{A}/\mathfrak{p}_x$ for the prime ideal $\mathfrak{p}_x := \{a \in \mathcal{A} \mid |a(x)| = 0\}$. For each $i = 1 \dots n$ we can then find some functions $\alpha_i, \beta_i \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $|\beta_i(x)| \neq 0$, $|\alpha_i(x)/\beta_i(x)| = 1$ and such that the residue classes of $\alpha_i(x)/\beta_i(x)$ are equal to g_i in the residue field of $\mathcal{H}(x)$. Shrinking U if necessary, we can then assume that the β_i 's are invertible on U (it suffices to consider strictly K -affinoid Laurent domains of the form $\{|\beta_i| \geq r\}$). Replacing U by the Weierstrass domain $\{|\alpha_i/\beta_i| \leq 1, i = 1 \dots n\}$, we can even assume that $f_i := \alpha_i/\beta_i \in \mathcal{A}^\circ$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$. These functions have residue classes $\tilde{f}_i = g_i$ in the residue field of $\mathcal{H}(x)$. Let us now denote by $\tilde{x} \in \text{Spec}(\tilde{\mathcal{A}})$ the canonical reduction of x . Let $\kappa(\tilde{x})$ be the residue field of \tilde{x} . In the following diagram

$$\mathcal{A}^\circ \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{A}} \rightarrow \kappa(\tilde{x}) \hookrightarrow \widetilde{\mathcal{H}(x)}$$

the last map is injective. Since the g_i 's are algebraically independent, it follows that the \tilde{f}_i 's are algebraically independent in $\kappa(\tilde{x})$. Since $\dim(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}) = \dim(\mathcal{A}) = n$ (see the remark at the end of § 6.3.4 in [BGR84]), it follows that \tilde{x} is a generic point of $\text{Spec}(\tilde{\mathcal{A}})$ and hence it is a divisorial point of U . According to [Bos14, Lemma 8.4.5], there exists an admissible formal scheme \mathfrak{V} with generic fibre V such that U is the generic fibre of a formal affine open subset \mathfrak{U} of \mathfrak{V} . It follows that x is a divisorial point associated with \mathfrak{V} . \square

Corollary A.6. *Let x be a point of a strictly K -affinoid domain W of the paracompact strictly K -analytic space V . Then x is a divisorial point of W if and only if x is a divisorial point of V .*

Proof. Since the invariants $s(x)$ and $\dim_x(V)$ do not change if we pass from V to W , the claim follows from Proposition A.5. \square

Proposition A.7. *Let F be a non-archimedean field extension of K which is a subfield of \mathbb{C}_K and let x be a point of the base change $V \hat{\otimes}_K F$ of the paracompact strictly K -analytic space V . Let $\varphi : V \hat{\otimes}_K F \rightarrow V$ be the natural map. Then $\varphi(x)$ is a divisorial point of V if and only if x is a divisorial point of $V \hat{\otimes}_K F$.*

Proof. By [Duc07, Proposition 1.22] we have

$$(A.7.1) \quad \dim_x(V \hat{\otimes}_K F) = \dim_{\varphi(x)}(V).$$

The equality $s(x) = s(\varphi(x))$ follows easily from [Ber90, Lemma 9.1.1]. Then the claim follows from (A.7.1) and Proposition A.5. \square

Remark A.8. In general, if F is an arbitrary non-archimedean extension of K , with the above notations, it is not true that divisorial points of $V \hat{\otimes}_K F$ are mapped to divisorial points of V . For instance, let $r \in |F^*|$ with $0 < r < 1$ and assume that $r^n \notin |K^*|$ for all non-zero $n \in \mathbb{N}$. If \mathbb{D} denotes the closed unit disc over K , then the point $\eta_r \in \mathbb{D} \hat{\otimes}_K F$ given by the supremum over the closed disc of radius r is a divisorial point of $\mathbb{D} \hat{\otimes}_K F$ (it is a point of type 2 in $\mathbb{D} \hat{\otimes}_K F$), but it is mapped to a point of type 3 in \mathbb{D} , namely the point corresponding to the closed disc of radius r in \mathbb{D} , which is not a divisorial point of \mathbb{D} .

Now we restrict to the algebraic setting. For a proper scheme X over K , let X^{div} denote the set of divisorial points of X^{an} . The next result shows that it is enough to consider algebraic models.

Proposition A.9. *Let X be a proper scheme over K . Then $x \in X^{\text{div}}$ if and only if there is an algebraic K° -model \mathcal{X} of X such that x is a divisorial point associated with the formal completion $\hat{\mathcal{X}}$.*

Proof. It is enough to show that a divisorial point x of X^{an} associated with a formal K° -model \mathfrak{V} of V is also associated with $\hat{\mathcal{X}}$ for a suitable algebraic K° -model \mathcal{X} of X . This follows easily from the fact that \mathfrak{V} is dominated by the formal completion of an algebraic K° -model (see Lemma 2.4). \square

A.10. We say that $x \in X^{\text{an}}$ is a *divisorial point associated with the algebraic K° -model \mathcal{X}* if x is a divisorial point associated with the formal completion $\hat{\mathcal{X}}$ in the sense of Definition A.1. Equivalently, this means that the reduction of x is a generic point of an irreducible component of the special fibre \mathcal{X}_s .

Note that $\hat{\mathcal{X}}$ has a finite covering by formal affine open subsets. It follows from Proposition A.3 and Corollary A.6 that the set of divisorial points of X^{an} associated with \mathcal{X} is finite.

Proposition A.11. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a generically finite surjective morphism of proper varieties over K . Then we have $X^{\text{div}} = f^{-1}(Y^{\text{div}})$.*

Proof. There is an open dense subset U of Y such that f induces a finite surjective morphism $f^{-1}(U) \rightarrow U$. For $x \in (f^{-1}(U))^{\text{an}}$ and $y := f(x)$, we note that $\mathcal{H}(x)/\mathcal{H}(y)$ is a finite extension. Since $\dim_x(X) = \dim(X) = \dim(Y) = \dim_y(Y)$, it follows from Proposition A.5 that x is a divisorial point of X^{an} if and only if y is a divisorial point of Y^{an} . The same criterion shows that every divisorial point of X (resp. Y) is contained in the analytification of $f^{-1}(U)$ (resp. U). \square

Proposition A.12. *Let $(X_i)_{i \in I}$ be the irreducible components of a proper scheme X over K . Then we have*

$$X^{\text{div}} = \bigcup_{i \in I} (X_i)^{\text{div}}.$$

Proof. It follows from (A.4.2) and Proposition A.5 that the divisorial points of X^{an} or of any $(X_i)^{\text{an}}$ are contained in the Zariski open subset of X^{an} consisting of those divisorial points which are contained in the analytification of only one irreducible component of X . Now the claim follows from the fact shown in Corollary A.6 that divisorial points can be checked G -locally and hence Zariski-locally. Note also that divisorial points depend only on the induced reduced structure. \square

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