This implies $d_1 \bar{\varphi} = \overline{d\varphi}$.
Thus $E_2^{p,q} = \dfrac{\ker d_1}{\operatorname{im} d_1} = H^p_{DR}(B, H^q_{DR}(\mathcal{F}))$

$H^q_{DR}(\mathcal{F})_x = (\tilde{B} \times_\rho H^q_{DR}(F))_x = [(x g, v)]$, where $g \in \pi_1(B)$ and $v \in H^q_{DR}(F)$. And as stated on P463,
$H^q_{DR}(\mathcal{F})(U) = R^q_\pi(\mathbb{C})(U)$
locally constant sheaf over U. ⌟

These spectral sequences are generally nontrivial — i.e., $E_2 \neq E_\infty$ — and may be extremely complicated. Even the simplest nontrivial fibration, the Hopf fibration,
$$\pi : S^{2n+1} \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^n,$$
has an interesting spectral sequence: The fiber is the circle S^1, and since $\mathbb{P}^n$ is simply connected,
$$E_2^{p,q} \cong H^q(S^1) \otimes H^p(\mathbb{P}^n).$$

⌜ $E_2^{p,q} = H^p_{DR}(\mathbb{P}^n, H^q_{DR}(S^1)) = H^p_{DR}(\mathbb{P}^n, \mathcal{H}^q_{DR}(S^1))$
$\mathcal{H}^q_{DR}(S^1) = \mathbb{P}^n \times_\rho H^q_{DR}(S^1)$, where
$\rho : \pi_1(\mathbb{P}^n) \longrightarrow \operatorname{Aut}(H^q_{DR}(S^1))$, but since $\pi_1(\mathbb{P}^n) = 0$, $\rho(\pi_1(\mathbb{P}^n)) =$ identity of $H^q_{DR}(S^1)$. $\Rightarrow$ $\mathcal{H}^q_{DR}(S^1) = \mathbb{P}^n \times H^q_{DR}(S^1)$. $\Rightarrow$ $E_2^{p,q} = H^p_{DR}(\mathbb{P}^n, H^q_{DR}(S^1)) = H^p_{DR}(\mathbb{P}^n) \otimes H^q_{DR}(S^1)$
by the universal coefficient theorem, since $H^p_{DR}(\mathbb{P}^n)$ & $H^q_{DR}(S^1)$ are torsion-free. ⌟

Figure 6 pictures the E_2 term. If $\eta \in E_2^{0,1} \cong H^1(S^1)$ is a generator, then $d_2 \eta \neq 0$, since $H^q(S^{2n+1}) = 0$ for $q \neq 0, 2n+1$.