

Integral models of Hilbert modular varieties in the ramified case, deformations of modular Galois representations, and weight one forms

Shu Sasaki

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Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Deformation rings and Hecke algebras (following Geraghty)	5
2.1	Universal rings for local liftings	7
2.2	Local liftings at places above p	8
2.3	Local liftings at places not dividing p	12
2.4	Hecke algebras	14
2.5	$R = T$	18
3	Models of Hilbert modular varieties	20
3.1	Pappas-Rapoport integral models	20
3.2	Compactification	23
4	Hecke operators, odds and ends	25
4.1	Classical p -adic Hilbert modular eigenforms	25
4.2	Overconvergent p -adic Hilbert modular forms	27
5	Mod p geometry of moduli spaces of p-divisible groups	27
5.1	Filtered Deligne-Pappas/Kottwitz-Rapoport	28
5.2	Bruhat-Tits	29
5.3	Ekedhal-Oort	33
5.4	Rapoport-Zink	34
5.5	Calculations with de Rham-Breuil modules	37
6	Overconvergent companion forms are classical	42
6.1	‘Global’ mod p and p -adic geometry	43
6.2	Canonical subgroups and analytic continuation in a tubular neighbourhood of the multiplicative ordinary locus	44
6.3	Throwing away loci of ‘large’ co-dimension	50
6.4	Overconvergent eigenforms of weight one	51
6.5	Overconvergent eigenforms of weight one, in companion, are classical	52
6.6	Modularity of Artin representations and the strong Artin conjecture	60

1 Introduction

This work grew out of Buzzard and Taylor’s attempt to generalise, to the Hilbert case, Taylor’s programme ([59]) to prove new cases of the strong Artin conjecture for odd continuous two-dimensional Galois representations in the icosahedral case. We complete the programme in the Hilbert case in this paper by a method slightly different from what they probably had in mind.

In 1999, Buzzard and Taylor [11] ([9]) made substantial progress on the strong Artin conjecture for odd, continuous representations $\rho : \text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}/\mathbf{Q}) \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(\mathbf{C})$ of the absolute Galois group $\text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}/\mathbf{Q})$ of \mathbf{Q} , which culminated in [10] and subsequently in [60]. In proving the hitherto intractable ‘icosahedral’ case of the conjecture, Buzzard and Taylor built on the work of Katz in the 70s and Coleman in the 90s on the theory of p -adic modular forms, to prove a modular lifting theorem which constructs a weight one eigenform corresponding to an odd two-dimensional p -adic representation $\text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}/\mathbf{Q}) \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_p)$ (potentially) unramified at p . One of the key observations they made in [11] was the idea that one can use Hida theory of p -adic modular forms to draw results about weight one forms from results about weight two forms in the form of modular lifting theorems by Wiles, Taylor-Wiles and Diamond.

In generalising Taylor’s strategy to the Hilbert case, one has to work with sections of the determinant of the ‘universal’ cotangent sheaf over (admissible subsets of) Hilbert modular varieties. Rapoport [45] probably was the first to consider a $[F : \mathbf{Q}]$ -dimensional moduli space Y of abelian varieties with real multiplication (HBAV) by a totally real field F satisfying some PEL conditions (in particular of ‘level prime to p ’); and [45] shows that Y gives rise to a \mathbf{Z}_p -integral model for the (connected) Shimura variety corresponding, in particular, to the algebraic \mathbf{Q} -group G , defined by the pull-back of $\text{Res}_{F/\mathbf{Q}}\text{GL}_2 \rightarrow \text{Res}_{F/\mathbf{Q}}\mathbb{G}$ along $\mathbb{G} \rightarrow \text{Res}_{F/\mathbf{Q}}\mathbb{G}$ (where \mathbb{G} denotes the multiplicative group scheme base-changed over to F). The determinant of the cotangent bundle of the universal HBAV defines an automorphic line bundle \mathcal{A}_Y of parallel weight one and one may identify weight one holomorphic modular forms with integral coefficients with global sections of \mathcal{A}_Y over the moduli space Y . With the assumption that p divides the discriminant of F , one is naturally led to work with the models Deligne-Pappas constructed in [16]. However, they no longer satisfy the ‘Rapoport condition’—the Lie algebras of HBAVs A over S have to be locally free $O_F \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} O_S$ -modules of rank one—and they are not smooth over the base as a result; in particular, one can calculate local models to deduce that the special fibre at a prime p which ramifies in F is singular in codimension 2 and geometry of the corresponding rigid space is discouragingly complicated for arithmetic applications. To at least resolve the difficulties arising from geometry, it was suggested by Buzzard and Taylor to the author to ‘resolve’ the singularities of the Deligne-Pappas models using ideas from Pappas-Rapoport [41].

Fix an embedding $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$ into $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_p$. In this paper, we construct an integral model Y_U^{PR} of G of level $U \subset G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)$ with $U \cap G(\mathbf{Q}_p) = G(\mathbf{Z}_p)$ over the ring of integers O of a finite extension L of \mathbf{Q}_p containing the image of every embedding $F \rightarrow \overline{\mathbf{Q}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbf{Q}}_p$, and prove that it is smooth over O . We also define a model $Y_{U_{\text{Iw}}}^{\text{PR}}$ with Iwahori level at the primes of F above p , analogous to the construction given by Pappas [40] and Katz-Mazur [34]. Note that our models all have explicit descriptions as moduli problems. This is critical, for example, when one defines Hecke operators moduli-theoretically as in the work of Katz [33] and consider overconvergent eigenforms. We accordingly build a p -adic theory of Hilbert modular forms on the models $Y_{U_{\text{Iw}}}^{\text{PR}}$. For applications, we shall prove a modular lifting theorem which generalises a result of [11]. More precisely,

Theorem 1 *Suppose $p > 3$ and let L be a finite extension of \mathbf{Q}_p with ring O of integers and maximal ideal λ . Let*

$$\rho : \text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F) \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(O)$$

be a continuous representation such that

- ρ is totally odd,
- ρ is ramified at only finitely many primes of F ,
- $\bar{\rho} = (\rho \bmod \lambda)$ is absolutely irreducible when restricted to $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F(\zeta_p))$,
- if $p = 5$ and the projective image of $\bar{\rho}$ is isomorphic to $\text{PGL}_2(\mathbf{F}_5)$, the kernel of the projective representation of $\bar{\rho}$ does not fix $F(\zeta_5)$,
- there exists a cuspidal automorphic representation Π of GL_2/F which are ordinary at every place of F above p such that $\bar{\rho}_\Pi \simeq \bar{\rho}$,
- the image of inertia subgroup at every finite place of F above p is finite.

Then there exists a cuspidal Hilbert modular eigenform defined as a section of the automorphic bundle $\mathcal{A}_X(-\text{cusps})$ over the p -adic generic fibre $X = X_{U_{1w}}^{\text{PR}}[1/\lambda]$ of a compactification $X_{U_{1w}}^{\text{PR}}$ of $Y_{U_{1w}}^{\text{PR}}$ of parallel weight one, whose associated Galois representation, in the sense of Rogawski-Tunnell/Wiles, is isomorphic to ρ .

Assuming that p splits completely in F and that ρ , when restricted to every place of F above p , is the direct sum of two characters which are distinct mod λ , the theorem is proved in [49]. Assuming p is unramified in F and that the restriction of ρ at every place of F above p is the direct sum of two characters whose ratio is non-trivial mod λ and is unramified (resp. tamely ramified), the theorem is proved in [31] (resp. [32]). On the other hand, Pilloni [43] has a result stronger than [31] allowing small ramification of p in F , while Pilloni and Stroth have a paper [44] announcing the same set of statements as the main theorem above (although our approach is completely different from theirs).

The theorem is established in two major steps. Given a residually automorphic p -adic representation ρ as above (note that $\bar{\rho}$ is not assumed ‘ p -distinguished’), we firstly prove an $R = T$ theorem for p -ordinary representations/forms such that ρ defines a map from R to O , where R parameterises deformations of $\bar{\rho}$ which are reducible at every place of F above p (as in [23]) and where T is a Hida (nearly) ordinary Hecke algebra localised at $\bar{\rho}$. Our $R = T$ theorem holds without recourse to taking reduced quotients (we indeed prove that, not only T but R is also reduced); we do this by following Snowden’s insight in [55], non-trivially observing that the relevant local deformation rings (including those at places above p) are Cohen-Macaulay. The maps from T to O , corresponding to ρ and eigenvalues of $\rho(\text{Frob}_{\mathfrak{p}})$ for all places \mathfrak{p} above p , define a family of p -adic overconvergent cuspidal Hilbert modular eigenforms of weight one which are ‘in companion’. The construction, however, is no longer as straightforward as the case ρ is split with distinct eigenvalues at places above p (as in [11], [9], and [31]), and we follow Taylor’s idea in the case $F = \mathbf{Q}$, combined with the reducedness of R , to deal with the general case. We then follow Kassaei’s paper [31] morally to ‘glue’ these p -adic companion forms in order to construct a classical weight one form over X . The beautiful idea of Buzzard and Taylor [11] that, from their q -expansion coefficients (by the strong multiplicity one theorem), one can spot a set of linear equations satisfied by the p -adic companion eigenforms is still very much in force in this paper.

It is absolutely crucial that we work with Y_U^{PR} and $Y_{U_{1w}}^{\text{PR}}$. Suppose for brevity that p has only one prime \mathfrak{p} in F . Let k be the residue field of \mathfrak{p} and let $|k| = p^f$. Let A be a HBAV over an O -scheme of the type considered by Deligne-Pappas [16], equipped with a finite flat O_F -subgroup scheme C of $A[\mathfrak{p}]$ of order $|k|$ which equals its orthogonal for the Weil pairing on $A[\mathfrak{p}]$. In proving analytic continuation results, it is desirable to describe, for a fixed C , exactly the locus where

$$\deg(C) > \deg(A[\mathfrak{p}]/D)$$

hold¹ for all O_F -subgroup schemes $D \subset A[\mathfrak{p}]$ that intersect trivially with C in $A[\mathfrak{p}]$.

If $F = \mathbf{Q}$, it is proved in [33] (and made more precise in [9]) that one can explicitly ‘solve equations’ in one-dimensional formal groups to compute and compare $\deg(C)$ and $\deg(D)$ explicitly. In the general unramified Hilbert case, in dealing with this problem, Goren-Kassaei [24] finds a way to understand degrees near ordinary loci in terms of local geometry of Hilbert modular varieties, and instead solves ‘local equations’ of HMs. When p ramified in F , $A[\mathfrak{p}]$ is no longer a truncated Barsotti-Tate of level 1 in general (indeed, $A[\mathfrak{p}]$ is truncated Barsotti-Tate of level 1 if and only if A satisfies the Rapoport condition), and it is not a straightforward task to compute the Dieudonne module of $A[\mathfrak{p}]$ in the standard sense, let alone deducing results about $\deg(C)$ and $\deg(D)$. Indeed, the gist of work of Andreatta-Goren [1] is to keep track of the relative Frobenius in characteristic p that is no longer ‘well-behaved’ in the presence of ramification. We propose a solution to these issues by working with the integral models Y_U^{PR} and $Y_{U_{1w}}^{\text{PR}}$ over O . More precisely, we

- define new invariants for HBAVs parameterised by the κ -fibre \bar{Y}_U^{PR} (where κ is the residue field of O), by which we single out HBAVs in co-dimension ≤ 1 that are ‘not too supersingular’ and ‘well-behaved’ for analytic continuation (and analytic continuation results are established exclusively over this locus);

¹ $\deg(C)$ is ‘normalised’ such that $\deg(C) = 0$ (resp. f) if and only if C is multiplicative (resp. étale)

- define a finer degree which reads geometry of the κ -fibre $\overline{Y}_{U_{\text{Iw}}}^{\text{PR}}$ of $Y_{U_{\text{Iw}}}^{\text{PR}}$ better;
- use these invariants to understand geometry of fibres of the forgetful functor/morphism from $\overline{Y}_{U_{\text{Iw}}}^{\text{PR}}$ to $\overline{Y}_U^{\text{PR}}$;
- over the p -adic generic fibre of $Y_{U_{\text{Iw}}}^{\text{PR}}$, we make appeal to its comparatively simple set of local equations to prove a canonical subgroup theorem, and make use of ‘mod \mathfrak{p} Dieudonne crystals’, in place of Breuil-Kisin modules in the unramified case, to prove analytic continuation results we need in the general ramified case.

The condition that ρ_{Π} is (nearly) ordinary at all place of F above p is essential in our approach; more precisely, essential in constructing overconvergent companion forms. On the other hand, it is quite likely that one can extend the main theorem to $p = 2$ (See [50]). In return for assuming that $\overline{\rho}$ is indeed a direct sum of *distinct* characters at every place of F above p , Skinner-Wiles [54] allows us to ‘extend’ our main theorem ‘orthogonally’ to the case $\overline{\rho}$ is reducible. The general residually reducible case requires some more work, and is considered also in [50].

A conjecture of Fontaine-Mazur asserts that an n -dimensional continuous irreducible p -adic representation of the absolute Galois group $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$ of a number field F , which are unramified outside a finite set of places and which are finite when restricted to the inertia subgroup at every place of F above p , has finite image. Since p -adic Galois representations associated to classical weight one forms have finite image, the Fontaine-Mazur conjecture for ρ exactly as above follows immediately. Many more cases of the Fontaine-Mazur conjectures are proved in [50].

Finally, combined with a theorem about modularity of mod 5 representation $\overline{\rho}$, we shall prove the strong Artin conjecture:

Theorem 2 *The strong Artin conjecture for two-dimensional, totally odd, continuous representations $\rho : \text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F) \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(\mathbf{C})$ of the absolute Galois group $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$ of a totally real field F , holds.*

By work of Artin, Langlands, and Tunnell, the ‘soluble’ cases where the image of projective representation of ρ is dihedral, octahedral, and tetrahedral are known; and the theorem proves the icosahedral case completely.

We remark that the p -adic integral models we construct also have applications to p -adic theory of Hilbert modular forms. As Johansson [30] demonstrates, one can prove an analogue of Coleman’s theorem, ‘overconvergent modular forms of small slope are classical’, using our models. His approach is a generalisation to quaternion Hilbert modular forms of Coleman’s original ‘cohomological approach’, while one can take Kassaei’s ‘gluing approach’ with our p -adic integral models to prove it. It is also likely that one can extend the ‘geometric’ construction of an eigenvariety for Hilbert modular forms by Andreatta-Iovita-Stevens and Pilloni to the general ramified case, and prove various Langlands functoriality in p -adic families.

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for having given him permission to use his argument (in $F = \mathbf{Q}$) to deal with the p -non-distinguished case.

2 Deformation rings and Hecke algebras (following Geraghty)

This section follows [13] and [23].

Let L be a finite extension of \mathbf{Q}_p with ring of integers O , maximal ideal λ , and residue field k .

For every finite place Q , let F_Q denote the completion of F at Q with ring of integers O_{F_Q} , $D_Q \simeq \text{Gal}(\overline{F}_Q/F_Q)$ denote the decomposition subgroup at Q and I_Q denote the inertia subgroup at Q of the absolute Galois group $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$ of a totally real field F . Let Art_Q denote the local Artin map, normalised to send a uniformiser π_Q of O_{F_Q} to a geometric Frobenius element Frob_Q .

Let

$$\overline{\rho} : \text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F) \rightarrow \text{GL}_n(k)$$

be a totally odd (i.e., the image of complex conjugation with respect to every embedding of F into \mathbf{R} is non-trivial), continuous, irreducible representation of $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$. For every prime Q of F , let $\overline{\rho}_Q$ denote the restriction to the decomposition group D_Q at a place Q of F .

For every prime Q of F , let R_Q^\square denote the universal ring for liftings of $\overline{\rho}_Q$.

Let S be a finite set of places in F containing the set S_p of all places of F above p and the set S_∞ of all infinite places of F , and let T be a subset of S . Suppose that T does not contain S_∞ .

Let F_S denote the maximal extension unramified outside S , and let $G_S = \text{Gal}(F_S/F)$. Let

$$\Sigma = (S, T, (I_Q^\square)_{Q \in S})$$

be a deformation data, where $I_Q^\square \subset R_Q^\square$ is an ideal defining a local deformation problem Σ_Q and a subspace $L_Q \subset H^1(D_Q, \text{ad}\overline{\rho})$ (2.2.4, [13]), and we define $H_\Sigma^t(G_S, \text{ad}\overline{\rho})$ as follows: Firstly, let

$$C_\Sigma^{0,\text{loc}}(G_S, \text{ad}\overline{\rho}) = \bigoplus_{Q \in S-T} (0) \oplus \bigoplus_{Q \in T} C^0(D_Q, \text{ad}\overline{\rho}),$$

$$C_\Sigma^{1,\text{loc}}(G_S, \text{ad}\overline{\rho}) = \bigoplus_{Q \in S-T} C^1(D_Q, \text{ad}\overline{\rho})/M_Q \oplus \bigoplus_{Q \in T} C^1(D_Q, \text{ad}\overline{\rho}),$$

where M_Q denotes the pre-image in $C^1(D_Q, \text{ad}\overline{\rho})$ of L_Q , and let

$$C_\Sigma^{t,\text{loc}}(G_S, \text{ad}\overline{\rho}) = \bigoplus_{Q \in S} C^t(D_Q, \text{ad}\overline{\rho})$$

for $t \geq 2$; and let

$$C_\Sigma^t(G_S, \text{ad}\overline{\rho}) = C^t(G_S, \text{ad}\overline{\rho}) \bigoplus C_\Sigma^{t-1,\text{loc}}(G_S, \text{ad}\overline{\rho})$$

with the boundary map $C_\Sigma^t(G_S, \text{ad}\overline{\rho}) \rightarrow C_\Sigma^{t+1}(G_S, \text{ad}\overline{\rho})$ sending $(\phi, (\phi_Q^{\text{loc}}))$ to $(\partial\phi, (\text{res}_Q\phi - \partial\phi_Q^{\text{loc}}))$. We then define $H_\Sigma^t(G_S, \text{ad}\overline{\rho})$ to be the cohomology group defined by the complex.

Let $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}_O$ denote the category of O -algebras as defined in 2.2 of [13]; its objects are inverse limits of objects in the category \mathcal{C}^f of Artinian local O -algebras R for which the structure map $O \rightarrow R$ induces an isomorphism on residue fields and its morphisms are homomorphisms of O -algebras which induce isomorphisms on residue fields. Let R_Σ^\square denote the universal ring for T -framed deformation of type $(\Sigma_Q)_{Q \in S}$ (when T is non-empty). If T is empty, write R_Σ . We let R_Σ^{loc} denote the completed tensor product of R_Q^\square/I_Q^\square for Q in T , and let R_T^\square denote the formal power series ring in $n^2|T| - 1$ variables with coefficients in O normalised such that

$$R_\Sigma^\square \simeq R_\Sigma \otimes R_T^\square.$$

Proposition 3 R_{Σ}^{\square} is the quotient of a power series ring over R_{Σ}^{loc} in $\dim H_{\Sigma}^1(G_S, \text{ad}\bar{\rho})$ variables. If furthermore $H_{\Sigma}^2(G_S, \text{ad}\bar{\rho}) = (0)$, then it is indeed a power series ring over R_{Σ}^{loc} in $\dim H_{\Sigma}^1(G_S, \text{ad}\bar{\rho})$ variables.

Proof. Corollary 2.2.12, [13]. \square

The local Tate duality

$$\text{ad}\bar{\rho} \times \text{ad}\bar{\rho}(1) \longrightarrow k(1)$$

given by the ‘trace pairing’ gives rise to the perfect pairing

$$H^1(D_Q, \text{ad}\bar{\rho}) \times H^1(D_Q, \text{ad}\bar{\rho}(1)) \longrightarrow k.$$

The orthogonal complement L_Q^{\perp} of $L_Q \subset H^1(D_Q, \text{ad}\bar{\rho})$ will be taken with respect to the pairing.

Following 2.3 [13], given a deformation problem $\Sigma = (S, T, (L_Q)_{Q \in S}, (I_Q^{\square})_{Q \in S})$, define

$$H_{\Sigma^{\perp}}^1(G_S, \text{ad}\bar{\rho}(1))$$

to be the kernel of the map

$$H^1(G_S, \text{ad}\bar{\rho}(1)) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{S-T} H^1(D_Q, \text{ad}\bar{\rho}(1))/L_Q^{\perp}.$$

Proposition 4 Suppose $n = 2$.

$$\begin{aligned} & \dim H_{\Sigma}^1(G_S, \text{ad}\bar{\rho}) \\ &= \dim H_{\Sigma^{\perp}}^1(G_S, \text{ad}\bar{\rho}(1)) + \dim H_{\Sigma}^0(G_S, \text{ad}\bar{\rho}) - \dim H^0(G_S, \text{ad}\bar{\rho}(1)) \\ &+ \sum_{Q \in S-T} \dim L_Q - \dim H^0(D_Q, \text{ad}\bar{\rho}) \end{aligned}$$

Proof. It follows from the long exact sequence defining $H_{\Sigma}^t(G_S, \text{ad}\bar{\rho})$ that

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_t (-1)^t \dim H_{\Sigma}^t(G_S, \text{ad}\bar{\rho}) \\ &= \sum_t (-1)^t \dim H^t(G_S, \text{ad}\bar{\rho}) - \sum_{Q \in S} \chi(D_Q, \text{ad}\bar{\rho}) - \sum_{Q \in S-T} (\dim L_Q - \dim H^0(D_Q, \text{ad}\bar{\rho})), \end{aligned}$$

hence, we deduce $\dim H_{\Sigma}^1(G_S, \text{ad}\bar{\rho})$ is

$$\begin{aligned} & \dim H_{\Sigma}^0(G_S, \text{ad}\bar{\rho}) + \dim H_{\Sigma}^2(G_S, \text{ad}\bar{\rho}) - \dim H_{\Sigma}^3(G_S, \text{ad}\bar{\rho}) - \chi(G_S, \text{ad}\bar{\rho}) \\ &+ \sum_{Q \in S} \chi(D_Q, \text{ad}\bar{\rho}) + \sum_{Q \in S-T} (\dim L_Q - \dim H^0(D_Q, \text{ad}\bar{\rho})). \end{aligned}$$

By the Poitou-Tate global duality, we deduce $\dim H_{\Sigma}^3(G_S, \text{ad}\bar{\rho}) = \dim H^0(G_S, \text{ad}\bar{\rho}(1))$, and $\dim H_{\Sigma}^2(G_S, \text{ad}\bar{\rho}) = \dim H_{\Sigma^{\perp}}^1(G_S, \text{ad}\bar{\rho}(1))$. By the global Euler characteristic formula ([39], Theorem 5.1), $\chi(G_S, \text{ad}\bar{\rho}) = -2[F : \mathbf{Q}]$. By the local Euler characteristic formulae (Theorem 2.13 in [39] and Theorem 5, Chapter II, 5.7 in [51]) $\sum_S \chi(D_Q, \text{ad}\bar{\rho}) = -2[F : \mathbf{Q}]$. Combining these, we get the assertion. \square

Suppose that S_Q is a set of primes Q of F not in S such that

- $\mathbf{N}_{F/\mathbf{Q}} \mathbf{Q} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$;
- $\bar{\rho}_Q$ is unramified, and is a direct sum of unramified characters $\bar{\rho}_1$ and $\bar{\rho}_2$, where $\bar{\rho}_1(\text{Frob}_Q)$ and $\bar{\rho}_2(\text{Frob}_Q)$ distinct.

Define $L_Q \subset H^1(D_Q, \text{ad}\bar{\rho})$ to be the subspace of classes corresponding to conjugacy classes of liftings ρ which are direct sum of characters ρ_1 and ρ_2 such that ρ_t lifts $\bar{\rho}_t$ ($t = 1, 2$) and ρ_2 is unramified; hence $\dim L_Q - \dim H^0(D_Q, \text{ad}\bar{\rho}) = 1$ (see 2.4.6 in [13]).

Fixing a deformation data Σ as above, let

$$\Sigma_Q = (S \cup S_Q, T, (L_Q)_{Q \in S \cup S_Q}, (I_Q^{\square})_{Q \in S \cup S_Q}).$$

The restriction to the inertia subgroup I_Q at Q in S_Q (as in the preceding section), of the determinant of a lifting ρ of $\bar{\rho}$ of type Σ_Q as above factors through the composition of the local Artin map (restricted to I_Q) followed by the surjection to the maximal pro- p quotient Δ_Q of $(O_F/Q)^\times$. As a result, we have a map $\Delta_Q \rightarrow R_{\Sigma_Q}$; and $\prod_Q \Delta_Q \rightarrow R_{\Sigma_Q}$ where Q ranges over S_Q .

We now apply the formula above to Σ_Q to compute $\dim H_{\Sigma_Q}^1(G_{S \cup S_Q}, \text{ad}\bar{\rho})$.

Proposition 5 *Suppose $n = 2$, and suppose that $\bar{\rho}$ is absolutely irreducible when restricted to $\text{Gal}(\bar{F}/F(\zeta_p))$. Suppose that T is non-empty. Suppose for a finite place Q in $S - T$ that $\dim L_Q - \dim H^0(D_Q, \text{ad}\bar{\rho}) = 0$ if Q is not in S_P , while $\dim L_Q - \dim H^0(D_Q, \text{ad}\bar{\rho}) = [F_Q : \mathbf{Q}_p]$ if Q is in S_P . Then*

$$\begin{aligned} & \dim H_{\Sigma_Q}^1(G_{S \cup S_Q}, \text{ad}\bar{\rho}) \\ = & \dim H_{\Sigma_Q}^1(G_{S \cup S_Q}, \text{ad}\bar{\rho}(1)) + |S_Q| - \sum_{Q|\infty} 1 - \sum_{Q \in T \cap S_P} [F_Q : \mathbf{Q}_p]. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Since $\dim H_{\Sigma}^0(G_S, \text{ad}\bar{\rho})$ is 0 (resp. 1) when T is non-empty (resp. empty), $\dim H_{\Sigma}^0(G_S, \text{ad}\bar{\rho}) - \dim H^0(G_S, \text{ad}\bar{\rho}(1)) = 0$, and it suffices to check

$$\sum_{Q \in (S \cup S_Q) - T} \dim L_Q - \dim H^0(D_Q, \text{ad}\bar{\rho})$$

equals

$$|S_Q| - \sum_{Q|\infty} 1 - \sum_{Q \in (T \cap S_P)} [F_Q : \mathbf{Q}_p].$$

By the definition of S_Q , it is equivalent to check

$$\sum_{Q \in (S - T)} \dim L_Q - \dim H^0(D_Q, \text{ad}\bar{\rho}) = - \sum_{Q|\infty} 1 - \sum_{Q \in (T \cap S_P)} [F_Q : \mathbf{Q}_p].$$

By the assumptions of the proposition, it is equivalent to the validity of

$$\sum_{Q \in (S - T) \cap S_P} [F_Q : \mathbf{Q}_p] + \sum_{Q \in (T \cap S_P)} [F_Q : \mathbf{Q}_p] = - \left(\sum_{Q|\infty} -2 \right) - \sum_{Q|\infty} 1$$

but this holds as both sides equal $[F : \mathbf{Q}]$. \square

2.1 Universal rings for local liftings

In this section, we define universal rings for liftings/deformations that we need.

As in the previous section, S_P denote the set of all primes above p and S_∞ denote the set of infinite places of F . Let S_R, S_L and S_A denote disjoint finite sets of finite primes of F not dividing p . Suppose furthermore that S_A is non-empty and any prime Q of $S_R \cup S_L$ satisfies $\mathbf{N}_{F/\mathbf{Q}} Q \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$.

Suppose that p is odd. Suppose now that

$$\bar{\rho} : \text{Gal}(\bar{F}/F) \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(k)$$

is a continuous representation of the absolute Galois group $\text{Gal}(\bar{F}/F)$ of F such that

- $\bar{\rho}$ is totally odd,
- $\bar{\rho}$ is unramified outside $S_P \cup S_R \cup S_L \cup S_A$,
- $\bar{\rho}$, when restricted to any prime in $S_P \cup S_R \cup S_L$, is trivial,
- the restriction to $\text{Gal}(\bar{F}/F(\zeta_p))$ of $\bar{\rho}$ is absolutely irreducible.

- $\bar{\rho}$, when restricted to any prime \mathbf{Q} in S_A , is unramified and $H^0(D_{\mathbf{Q}}, \text{ad } \bar{\rho}(1)) = 0$ (it is possible to find a such \mathbf{Q} , indeed satisfying $\mathbf{N}_{F/\mathbf{Q}} \mathbf{Q} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p}$, follows for example from Proposition 4.11 in [15]),
- if $p = 5$ and the projective image of $\bar{\rho}$ is $\text{PGL}_2(\mathbf{F}_5)$, the kernel of the projective representation of $\bar{\rho}$ does not fix $F(\zeta_5)$,

We remark that S earlier will be $S_{\mathbf{P}} \cup S_{\mathbf{R}} \cup S_{\mathbf{L}} \cup S_A \cup S_{\infty}$ and T will be $S - S_{\infty}$.

For every place \mathfrak{p} of F above p , let $G_{\mathfrak{p}}$ denote the image of the inertia subgroup $I_{\mathfrak{p}}$ in the pro- p -completion of the maximal abelian quotient of the decomposition group $D_{\mathfrak{p}}$ at \mathfrak{p} , and let G denote the product of $G_{\mathfrak{p}}$ over all \mathfrak{p} above p . The local Artin map $\text{Art}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ identifies $G_{\mathfrak{p}}$ with $1 + \pi O_{\mathfrak{p}}$ where $\pi = \pi_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is a uniformiser. Let $\Sigma_{\mathfrak{p}}$ denote the \mathbf{Q}_p -linear embeddings of $F_{\mathfrak{p}}$ into L .

Let \mathbb{G} denote the multiplicative group over F and let $\text{Res}_{F/\mathbf{Q}} \mathbb{G}$ denote the Weil restriction. Let $T \simeq \mathbb{G} \times \mathbb{G}$ denote the algebraic group of diagonal torus over F in $\text{GL}_{2/F}$ and let $\text{Res}_{F/\mathbf{Q}} T$ denote its Weil restriction, which is isomorphic to $\text{Res}_{F/\mathbf{Q}} \mathbb{G} \times \text{Res}_{F/\mathbf{Q}} \mathbb{G}$. By slight abuse of notation, we continue to use the same symbols to mean the integral models of the aforementioned algebraic groups.

For every integer $r \geq 1$, let $\text{Res}_{F/\mathbf{Q}} T(\mathbf{Z}_p)[p^r] \subset \text{Res}_{F/\mathbf{Q}} T(\mathbf{Z}_p)$ denote the kernel

$$\ker(\text{Res}_{F/\mathbf{Q}} T(\mathbf{Z}_p) \rightarrow \text{Res}_{F/\mathbf{Q}} T(\mathbf{Z}/p^r \mathbf{Z}))$$

of the standard ‘reduction mod p^r ’ morphism. Similarly, define $\text{Res}_{F/\mathbf{Q}} \mathbb{G}(\mathbf{Z}_p)[p^r]$. Granted, we may identify $\text{Res}_{F/\mathbf{Q}} T(\mathbf{Z}_p)[p]$ with $G \times G$ and $\text{Res}_{F/\mathbf{Q}} \mathbb{G}(\mathbf{Z}_p)[p]$ with G . When convenient and no confusion is expected, we may write $\Delta = \Delta_T$ (resp. $\Delta_{\mathbb{G}}$) to mean $\text{Res}_{F/\mathbf{Q}} T(\mathbf{Z}_p)[p]$ (resp. $\text{Res}_{F/\mathbf{Q}} \mathbb{G}(\mathbf{Z}_p)[p]$).

We define the ‘local’ Iwasawa algebra $\Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}$ to be the O -algebra $O[[G_{\mathfrak{p}} \times G_{\mathfrak{p}}]]$ of the pro- p -group $G_{\mathfrak{p}} \times G_{\mathfrak{p}}$, and let Λ_p denote the Iwasawa algebra $\hat{\otimes}_{\mathfrak{p}} \Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}$. The ‘global’ Iwasawa algebra Λ_p is identified with $O[[G \times G]]$, and hence with $O[[\Delta]]$.

The O -algebra Λ_p parameterises the pairs of characters $\chi = (\chi_1, \chi_2) = \prod_{\mathfrak{p}} (\chi_{\mathfrak{p},1}, \chi_{\mathfrak{p},2})$ of G which take values in objects of \mathcal{C} and which are liftings of the trivial character in k^{\times} ; each algebraic character $\chi_{\mathfrak{p},t}$ of $G_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is parametrised by a $|\Sigma_{\mathfrak{p}}|$ -tuple $\lambda_{\mathfrak{p},t} = (\lambda_{\tau,t})_{\tau}$ of integers with τ ranging over $\Sigma_{\mathfrak{p}}$. By slight abuse of notation, by a tuple $\lambda = (\lambda_{\mathfrak{p},1}, \lambda_{\mathfrak{p},2})_{\mathfrak{p}}$ of integers as above, we shall also mean the pair of algebraic characters corresponding to λ .

Define Λ to be the quotient $O[\Delta / (\overline{O_{F,+}^{\times} \cap \Delta})]$ of $O[[\Delta]]$ parameterising all characters which satisfy the ‘parity condition’, i.e., factor through the p -adic closure $\overline{O_{F,+}^{\times} \cap \Delta}$ of the diagonal image of the totally positive units $O_{F,+}^{\times}$ in $\Delta = G \times G$. Note that Λ is of relative dimension $1 + [F : \mathbf{Q}] + \epsilon_L$ over O , where $\epsilon_L = 0$ if the Leopoldt conjecture of the pair F and p holds.

If w is a fixed integer, the set of $2[F : \mathbf{Q}]$ -tuples λ (corresponding to a pair of algebraic characters by definition) such that $\lambda_{\tau,1} \geq \lambda_{\tau,2}$ and $\lambda_{\tau,1} + \lambda_{\tau,2} = w$ for every \mathfrak{p} and τ in $\Sigma_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is in bijection with the set of $[F : \mathbf{Q}]$ -tuples $k = (k_{\tau})$ such that $k_{\tau} \geq 2$ and $k_{\tau} \equiv w \pmod{2}$ by decreeing that $\lambda = (\lambda_{\tau,1}, \lambda_{\tau,2})$ corresponds to $k = (\lambda_{1,\tau} - \lambda_{2,\tau} + 2)$ and, conversely, $k = (k_{\tau})$ corresponds to $\lambda = ((w + k_{\tau} - 2)/2, (w - k_{\tau} + 2)/2)$.

2.2 Local liftings at places above p

Let L be a finite extension of \mathbf{Q}_p , and let O denote its ring of integers with maximal ideal λ and residue field k . Let $V = O^2$. Let \mathfrak{p} be a place of F above p that we fix, and let $\rho_{\mathfrak{p}} : D_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square})$ denote the universal lifting of the restriction $\bar{\rho}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ (assumed to be trivial) to the decomposition group $D_{\mathfrak{p}}$ at \mathfrak{p} of $\bar{\rho}$ above.

Define a functor $\text{Gr}_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square}$ which sends an O -algebra R to the set of data consisting of

- a filtration $\text{Fil}(V \otimes_O R) = (0 = (V \otimes_O R)(0) \subset (V \otimes_O R)(1) \subset (V \otimes_O R)(2) = V \otimes_O R)$ of $V \otimes_O R$,
- a map $R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square} \rightarrow R$ whose composition $\rho_{\mathfrak{p}} \otimes_O R : D_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(R)$ with the universal lifting $D_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square})$ preserves the filtration.

Define a functor $\text{Gr}_{\Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\square}$ which sends an O -algebra R to the set of data consisting of an R -valued point of $\text{Gr}_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square}$ as above, together with an O -algebra morphism τ from $\Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}$ to R , satisfying the following condition: if

$\chi = (\chi_1, \chi_2)$ is the universal pair of characters $G_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow \Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}$, the R -valued character, defined as the projection of $I_{\mathfrak{p}}$ to $G_{\mathfrak{p}}$ followed by $\chi_t \otimes_{\tau} R$, matches up with the action via $\rho_{\mathfrak{p}} \otimes_O R$ on $(V \otimes_O R)(t)/(V \otimes_O R)(t-1)$, when restricted to $I_{\mathfrak{p}}$.

Lemma 6 *The functor $\mathrm{Gr}_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square}$ (resp. $\mathrm{Gr}_{\Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\square}$) is representable by a scheme $X_{\mathrm{Gr}_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square}}$ (resp. $X_{\mathrm{Gr}_{\Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\square}}$).*

Proof. This is standard. \square

Forgetting filtrations for every S -point defines a morphism $X_{\mathrm{Gr}_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec} R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square}$, while, by definition, we have a closed immersion $X_{\mathrm{Gr}_{\Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\square}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec} R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square} \hat{\otimes}_O \Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}$ (Lemma 3.1.2 in [23]). We define $R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \mathrm{ord}} = R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square} / I_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \mathrm{ord}}$ by letting $\mathrm{Spec} R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \mathrm{ord}}$ be the schematic closure of the image of $X_{\mathrm{Gr}_{\Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\square}} [1/p] \hookrightarrow X_{\mathrm{Gr}_{\Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\square}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec} R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square} \hat{\otimes}_O \Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}$. By the projection, $X_{\mathrm{Gr}_{\Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\square}}$ is thought of as a $\Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -scheme; and, similarly, $R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \mathrm{ord}}$ is a $\Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -algebra. In particular, let κ denote the morphism $\mathrm{Spec} R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \mathrm{ord}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec} \Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}$.

Let ξ denote a closed point of $\mathrm{Spec} L_{\xi} \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec} R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \mathrm{ord}} [1/p]$ for a finite extension L_{ξ} of L and $\chi = (\chi_1, \chi_2)$ denote a pair of characters corresponding to the point $\kappa \circ \xi$ of $\mathrm{Spec} \Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}} [1/p]$. Suppose that χ_1 and χ_2 are distinct and that $\epsilon \chi_2$ and χ_1 are also distinct (where ϵ is the cyclotomic character). The pair of characters satisfying these conditions are evidently dense in $\mathrm{Spec} \Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}} [1/p]$.

Lemma 7 *The fibre $\mathrm{Spec} R_{\mathfrak{p}, \chi}^{\square, \mathrm{ord}}$ of $\mathrm{Spec} R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \mathrm{ord}}$ at χ along κ is regular of dimension $[F_{\mathfrak{p}} : \mathbf{Q}_p] + 4$; and the localisation $\mathrm{Spec} R_{\mathfrak{p}, \xi}^{\square, \mathrm{ord}}$ of $\mathrm{Spec} R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \mathrm{ord}}$ at ξ is regular of dimension $3[F_{\mathfrak{p}} : \mathbf{Q}_p] + 4$.*

Proof. The assertions follow from Lemma 3.2.2 in [23]. \square

Proposition 8 *Suppose that $[F_{\mathfrak{p}} : \mathbf{Q}_p] > 2$. Let Γ be a minimal ideal of $\Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Then $\mathrm{Spec} R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \mathrm{ord}} \otimes_{\Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}} \Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}} / \Gamma$ is geometrically irreducible of relative dimension $3[F_{\mathfrak{p}} : \mathbf{Q}_p] + 4$ over O .*

Proof. This is proved essentially in Corollary 3.4.2 in [23] or Proposition 3.14 in [62]. The essence of the proof is to establish that every irreducible component of $X_{\mathrm{Gr}_{\Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\square}} [1/p]$ is of dimension $3[F_{\mathfrak{p}} : \mathbf{Q}_p] + 4$, which one checks by computing (Lemma 3.2.3 in [23]) its completed local ring at a closed point whose projection to $\mathrm{Spec} \Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}$ corresponds to a pair of characters $\chi = (\chi_1, \chi_2)$ such that $\chi_1 = \epsilon \chi_2$ does *not* hold. It follows that for every minimal ideal Γ of $\Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}$, $\mathrm{Spec} R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \mathrm{ord}} \otimes_{\Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}} \Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}} / \Gamma$ is irreducible of dimension at most $1 + 3[F_{\mathfrak{p}} : \mathbf{Q}_p] + 4$. However, it follows from the ‘moduli description’ of the morphism $X_{\mathrm{Gr}_{\Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\square}} [1/p] \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec} R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \mathrm{ord}} [1/p]$ of $\mathrm{Spec} \Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}} [1/p]$ -schemes that the morphism is finite (more precisely, quasi-finite with its fibres singletons, but, combined with the projectivity of the morphism, the finiteness holds) if it is pull-back over to the open subscheme of $\mathrm{Spec} \Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}} [1/p]$ corresponding to the pairs of distinct characters, and this suffices to establish the assertion as in the proof of Corollary 3.4.2 in [23]. \square

We need a variant of $R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \mathrm{ord}}$ that further parameterises ‘eigenvalues of the characteristic polynomial of a Frobenius element of $D_{\mathfrak{p}}$ ’. Let $\phi = \phi_{\mathfrak{p}}$ be a Frobenius lift in $D_{\mathfrak{p}}$ that we fix. We proceed differently from Pilloni-Stroh’s construction in Section 4.1 of [44] in the ordinary case.

Let $R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, +}$ denote the universal ring for the liftings ρ of (the trivial two-dimensional representation) $\bar{\rho}_{\mathfrak{p}}$, together with choices of roots of the quadratic polynomial $X^2 - \mathrm{tr} \rho(\phi)X + \det \rho(\phi) = 0$.

Define $R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \mathrm{ord}, +}$ by the pull-back:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Spec} R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \mathrm{ord}, +} & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Spec} R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, +} \hat{\otimes} \Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{Spec} R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \mathrm{ord}} & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Spec} R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square} \hat{\otimes} \Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}} \end{array}$$

where the horizontal morphisms are closed immersions. Similarly, define $X_{\mathrm{Gr}_{\Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\square, +}}$ to be the pull-back of $X_{\mathrm{Gr}_{\Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\square}}$ along $\mathrm{Spec} R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, +} \hat{\otimes} \Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec} R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square} \hat{\otimes} \Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}$. As the formation of scheme-theoretic closure commutes

with flat base change, $\text{Spec } R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \text{ord}, +}$ is also the scheme-theoretic closure of the morphism $X_{\text{Gr}_{\Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\square}}^+ [1/p] \hookrightarrow X_{\text{Gr}_{\Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\square}}^+ \rightarrow \text{Spec } R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, +} \hat{\otimes} \Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}$.

Proposition 9 *Suppose that $[F_{\mathfrak{p}} : \mathbf{Q}_p] > 2$. Let Γ be a minimal ideal of $\Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Then $\text{Spec } R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \text{ord}, +} \otimes_{\Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}} \Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}/\Gamma$ is geometrically irreducible of relative dimension $3[F_{\mathfrak{p}} : \mathbf{Q}_p] + 4$ over O . Furthermore, $R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \text{ord}, +} \otimes_{\Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}} \Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}/\Gamma$ is flat over O , Cohen-Macaulay and reduced; and $R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \text{ord}, +} \otimes_{\Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}} \Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}/(\Gamma, \lambda)$ is reduced.*

Proof. For the first assertion, the proof of Proposition 8 works verbatim if the morphism $X_{\text{Gr}_{\Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\square}}^+ [1/p] \rightarrow \text{Spec } R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \text{ord}, +} [1/p]$ is finite when restricted to the open subscheme of $\text{Spec } \Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}} [1/p]$ corresponding to the pairs of distinct characters. But this is immediate.

To prove the second assertion, we define another $\Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -algebra $R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger}$ which is universal for ‘explicit’ liftings of $\bar{\rho}_{\mathfrak{p}}$. This is more amenable to explicit calculations, and we shall write down a set of explicit equations to establish that it is Cohen-Macaulay, reduced and flat over O .

Let $R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger}$ denote the quotient of $R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, +} \hat{\otimes} \Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}$ parametrising $(\rho, \alpha(\phi), \chi)$ where $\chi = (\chi_1, \chi_2)$ and where $\alpha(\phi)$ denote a root of the polynomial $X^2 - \text{tr } \rho(\phi)X + \det \rho(\phi) = 0$ satisfying the following conditions:

- (I) $\text{tr } \rho(z) = \chi_1(z) + \chi_2(z)$ for z in $I_{\mathfrak{p}}$,
- (II) $\text{tr } \rho(\phi) = \alpha(\phi) + \beta(\phi)$ where $\beta(\phi)$ denotes $\det \rho(\phi)/\alpha(\phi)$,
- (III) $\det(\rho(\phi) - \beta(\phi)) = 0$,
- (IV) $1 + \det(\chi_2(z)^{-1}\rho(z)) = \text{tr}(\chi_2(z)^{-1}\rho(z))$ for z in $G_{\mathfrak{p}}$,
- (V) $(\rho(z) - \chi_2(z))(\rho(z^+) - \chi_2(z^+)) = (\chi_1(z) - \chi_2(z))(\rho(z^+) - \chi_2(z^+))$ for z and z^+ in $I_{\mathfrak{p}}$,
- (VI) $(\rho(\phi) - \alpha(\phi))(\rho(z) - \chi_2(z)) = (\beta(\phi) - \alpha(\phi))(\rho(z) - \chi_2(z))$ for z in $I_{\mathfrak{p}}$, or equivalently,

$$\rho(\phi z) = \beta(\phi)(\rho(z) - \chi_2(z)) + \chi_2(z)\rho(\phi).$$

Let $\{z_{\tau}\}_{\tau}$, where $1 \leq \tau \leq [F_{\mathfrak{p}} : \mathbf{Q}_p]$, be the generators of $I_{\mathfrak{p}}$. In writing

$$\rho(\phi) = \begin{pmatrix} \beta(\phi) & 0 \\ 0 & \beta(\phi) \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} A_{\phi} & B_{\phi} \\ C_{\phi} & D_{\phi} \end{pmatrix}$$

and, for every $1 \leq \tau \leq [F_{\mathfrak{p}} : \mathbf{Q}_p]$,

$$\rho(z_{\tau}) = \begin{pmatrix} \chi_2(z_{\tau}) & 0 \\ 0 & \chi_2(z_{\tau}) \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} A_{\tau} & B_{\tau} \\ C_{\tau} & D_{\tau} \end{pmatrix},$$

it is possible to check that $R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger}$ is given by the formal power series ring with coefficients in O with $(4+1)[F_{\mathfrak{p}} : \mathbf{Q}_p] + (4+1) = 5[F_{\mathfrak{p}} : \mathbf{Q}_p] + 5$ variables

$$\{A_{\tau}, B_{\tau}, C_{\tau}, D_{\tau}, \chi_2(z_{\tau})\}_{\tau}, A_{\phi}, B_{\phi}, C_{\phi}, D_{\phi}, \beta(\phi)$$

with their relations given by the 2 by 2 minors in

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{\phi} & C_{\phi} & -C_1 & -D_1 & \cdots & -C_d & -D_d \\ B_{\phi} & D_{\phi} & A_1 & B_1 & \cdots & A_d & B_d \end{pmatrix}$$

where $d = [F_{\mathfrak{p}} : \mathbf{Q}_p]$. Let $R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger, \vee}$ denote the quotient of the polynomial ring by the ideal given by the same set of variables with the same set of relations.

By definition, $R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger, \vee}$ is determinantal in the sense of Section 1-C in [8] or Section 7 in [7], while $R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger}$ is determinantal according to Section 18.5 in [18]. As the Cohen-Macaulay-ness and the flatness (over O) pass from $R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger, \vee}$ to $R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger}$, we establish these properties for $R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger, \vee}$.

Firstly, $R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger, \vee}$ is Cohen-Macaulay (see Theorem 18.18 in [18], or Corollary 2.8 in Section 2.B in [8]). It is also possible to explicitly spot a regular sequence in $R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger, \vee}$ and use that to prove $R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger, \vee}$

is Cohen-Macaulay directly, as in the proof of Proposition 2.7 in [53]. Eisenbud (see Section 18.5 with its reference to Exercises 10.9 and 10.10 in [18]) also claims, without a proof, that it is of relative dimension

$$5[F_p : \mathbf{Q}_p] + 5 - (2[F_p : \mathbf{Q}_p] + 1) = 3[F_p : \mathbf{Q}_p] + 4$$

over O ; this will be checked directly in the forthcoming argument.

The reducedness of $R_p^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger, \vee}$ indeed follows from the defining equations. To see this, we shall prove that the L -algebra $R_p^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger, \vee}[1/\lambda]$ and the k -algebra $R_p^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger, \vee}/\lambda$ are both domains of the same dimension $3[F_p : \mathbf{Q}_p] + 4$. Granted, it follows from Lemma 2.2.1 in [55] (also see Theorem 23.1 in [38]) that $R_p^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger, \vee}$ is flat over O and follows, as result, that $R_p^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger, \vee} \subset R_p^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger, \vee}[1/\lambda]$ is reduced.

To see that the naturally graded L -algebra $R_p^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger, \vee}[1/\lambda]$ is a domain, one notes that $\text{Proj } R_p^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger, \vee}[1/\lambda]$ is covered by the open sets $\{X \neq 0\}$ where X ranges over the single-variable equations defined by those appearing in the relations defining $R_p^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger, \vee}$, i.e., X is any one of the $4 + 4[F_p : \mathbf{Q}_p]$ variables in the list

$$\{A_\phi, B_\phi, C_\phi, D_\phi; \{A_\tau, B_\tau, C_\tau, D_\tau\}_\tau\}.$$

Each covering $\{X \neq 0\}$ is isomorphic to the domain $(\mathbf{A}_L - \{0\}) \times \mathbf{A}_L^{2([F_p : \mathbf{Q}_p] + 1) + [F_p : \mathbf{Q}_p] + 1}$ (where the right-most $[F_p : \mathbf{Q}_p] + 1$ reads $\{\chi_2(z_\tau)\}_\tau$ and $\beta(\phi)$, for example), therefore $R_p^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger, \vee}[1/\lambda]$ is a domain. The same proof (with k in place of L) works in the case of $R_p^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger, \vee}$ (as the ‘coefficient’ k is, again, a field).

To transfer our calculations so far about $R_p^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger}$ to $R_p^{\square, \text{ord}, +}$, we shall prove that they are isomorphic. Firstly, one observes that there is a natural map,

$$X_{\text{Gr}_{\Lambda_p}^{\square}}^+ \rightarrow \text{Spec } R_p^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger}$$

which, when followed by the closed immersion $\text{Spec } R_p^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger} \rightarrow \text{Spec } R_p^{\square, +} \hat{\otimes}_O \Lambda_p$, factors through $X_{\text{Gr}_{\Lambda_p}^{\square}}^+ \rightarrow \text{Spec } R_p^{\square, +} \hat{\otimes}_O \Lambda_p$. It then follows from the universal property of the scheme-theoretic closure $\text{Spec } R_p^{\square, \text{ord}, +}$ that there is a closed immersion

$$\text{Spec } R_p^{\square, \text{ord}, +} \rightarrow \text{Spec } R_p^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger}$$

giving rise to a surjection $R_p^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger} \rightarrow R_p^{\square, \text{ord}, +}$.

To prove that the surjection is indeed bijective, we follow the proof of Lemma 4.7.3 in [55] to show that $\text{Spec } R_p^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger}[1/\lambda] \subset \text{Spec } R_p^{\square, \text{ord}, +}[1/\lambda]$ (and as a result $R_p^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger}[1/\lambda] \simeq R_p^{\square, \text{ord}, +}[1/\lambda]$) ‘moduli-theoretically’ using the equations (I)-(VI) defining $R_p^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger}$.

Let $(\rho, \alpha(\phi), \chi = (\chi_1, \chi_2))$ be a closed point of $\text{Spec } R_p^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger}$ defined over a finite extension K of $L = O[1/\lambda]$. For simplicity, we write $\alpha = \alpha(\phi)$ and $\beta = \det \rho(\phi)/\alpha(\phi)$. From (I) and (IV), we may deduce that the restriction of ρ to I_p is either an extension of $K(\chi_2)$ by $K(\chi_1)$ or an extension of $K(\chi_1)$ by $K(\chi_2)$.

Suppose that it is the latter. We may then choose a basis of ρ to write the restriction of ρ to I_p to be of the form $\rho|_{I_p} = \begin{pmatrix} \chi_2 & c \\ 0 & \chi_1 \end{pmatrix}$. But it follows from (V) that

$$c(z)(\chi_1(z^+) - \chi_2(z^+)) = (\chi_1(z) - \chi_2(z))c(z^+),$$

i.e.,

$$((\chi_2/\chi_1)(z^+) - 1)c(z) = ((\chi_2/\chi_1)(z) - 1)c(z^+).$$

If χ_1 and χ_2 are distinct, χ_2/χ_1 is non-trivial and we may therefore see the equality as saying that the co-cycle c in $H^1(D_p, K(\chi_2/\chi_1))$ is coboundary, in other words, ρ is split when restricted to I_p . Hence the restriction to I_p of ρ is of the form $\begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 & * \\ 0 & \chi_2 \end{pmatrix}$, in other words, (ρ, χ) defines a K -point of $\text{Spec } R_p^{\square, \text{ord}}[1/\lambda]$.

Suppose $\chi_1 = \chi_2$. With respect to the basis chosen above, suppose that $\rho(\phi) = \begin{pmatrix} \beta^\sim & * \\ 0 & \alpha^\sim \end{pmatrix}$. By (III), we may deduce that $(\beta^\sim - \beta)(\alpha^\sim - \beta) = 0$. Hence either $(\alpha^\sim, \beta^\sim) = (\alpha, \beta)$ or $(\alpha^\sim, \beta^\sim) = (\beta, \alpha)$

holds. By (VI), one can check that the latter occurs only when the restriction of ρ to $I_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is split. In any case, (ρ, α, χ) defines a K -point of $\text{Spec } R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \text{ord}, +}[1/\lambda]$.

Suppose that χ_1 and χ_2 are distinct. It then follows from (VI) that $(\beta^{\sim} - \alpha)(\chi_1 - \chi_2) = (\beta - \alpha)(\chi_1 - \chi_2)$. As χ_1 and χ_2 are distinct, $\beta^{\sim} = \beta$, and $\alpha^{\sim} = \alpha$ as a result. It therefore follows that (ρ, α, χ) defines a K -point of $\text{Spec } R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \text{ord}, +}[1/\lambda]$ and thereby establishes that the surjection $R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger}[1/\lambda] \rightarrow R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \text{ord}, +}[1/\lambda]$ is indeed an isomorphism.

As $R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger}$ is flat over O and λ thus is not a zero-divisor in $R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger}$, the kernel of the surjection $R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger} \rightarrow R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \text{ord}, +}$ is indeed trivial, i.e., $R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \text{ord}, \dagger} \simeq R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\square, \text{ord}, +}$. This concludes our proof of the proposition. \square

2.3 Local liftings at places not dividing p

S_R : Suppose that $\mathbf{N}_{F/\mathbf{Q}} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$. Let O be as above. By enlarging O if necessary to assume that $\mu_{|k_{\mathbf{Q}}|-1} \subset (1 + \lambda)$. Suppose that $\chi_{\mathbf{Q},1}, \chi_{\mathbf{Q},2} : D_{\mathbf{Q}} \rightarrow (1 + \lambda) \subset O^{\times}$ are characters of finite order such that their reductions mod λ are trivial. Write $\chi = \chi_{\mathbf{Q}}$ to mean the pair $(\chi_{\mathbf{Q},1}, \chi_{\mathbf{Q},2})$.

Lemma 10 *There exists an ideal $I_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square, \chi}$ of $R_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square}$ which corresponds to the liftings ρ of the trivial representation $\bar{\rho}_{\mathbf{Q}}$ such that*

- *the characteristic polynomial of the restriction of ρ to the inertia subgroup $I_{\mathbf{Q}}$ at \mathbf{Q} in X is of the form $(X - \chi_{\mathbf{Q},1}(\text{Art}_{\mathbf{Q}}(g))^{-1})(X - \chi_{\mathbf{Q},2}(\text{Art}_{\mathbf{Q}}(g))^{-1})$ for every g in $I_{\mathbf{Q}}$;*
- *$R_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square}/I_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square, \chi}$ is flat over O , reduced, Cohen-Macaulay and of equi-dimensional of relative dimension 4 over O ;*
- *$R_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square}/I_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square, \chi}[1/p]$ is formally smooth over L ;*
- *$R_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square}/(\lambda, I_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square, \chi})$ is reduced;*
- *the generic point of every irreducible component of $R_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square}/I_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square, \chi}$ has characteristic zero.*

Furthermore,

- *if $\chi_{\mathbf{Q},1}$ and $\chi_{\mathbf{Q},2}$ are distinct, then $R_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square}/I_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square, \chi}$ is geometrically irreducible of relative dimension 4 over O ;*
- *if $\chi_{\mathbf{Q},1}$ and $\chi_{\mathbf{Q},2}$ are both trivial and if L is sufficiently large, every minimal prime of $R_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square}/(\lambda, I_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square, \chi})$ contains a unique minimal prime of $R_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square}/(\lambda, I_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square, \chi})$.*

Proof. Following the notation of [53], when $\chi_{\mathbf{Q},1}$ and $\chi_{\mathbf{Q},2}$ are distinct, let $R_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square}/I_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square, \chi}$ be $R^{\square}(\bar{\rho}_{\mathbf{Q}}, \tau)$ with the inertial type τ given by a representation of $I_{\mathbf{Q}}$ sending g in $I_{\mathbf{Q}}$ to $\begin{pmatrix} \chi_{\mathbf{Q},1}(g) & * \\ 0 & \chi_{\mathbf{Q},2}(g) \end{pmatrix}$ and $N = 0$.

When $\chi_{\mathbf{Q},1}$ and $\chi_{\mathbf{Q},2}$ are both trivial, let $\text{Spec } R_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square}/I_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square, \chi}$ denote the union of $\text{Spec } R^{\square}(\bar{\rho}_{\mathbf{Q}}, \tau)$ where the inertial types τ range over those given by the trivial representation of I with open kernel (when $N = 0$, it corresponds to the unramified liftings while non-trivial N corresponds to the ‘Steinberg’ liftings).

Firstly, observe that $R_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square}/I_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square, \chi}$ is flat over O and reduced by definition. Proposition 5.8 in [53] proves that $R_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square}/I_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square, \chi}$ is Cohen-Macaulay (equi-dimensional of relative dimension 4 over O) and, less explicitly, $R_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square}/I_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square, \chi}[1/p]$ is formally smooth over L .

When $\chi_{\mathbf{Q},1}$ and $\chi_{\mathbf{Q},2}$ are distinct, Proposition 5.8 in [53] also proves that $R_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square}/(\lambda, I_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square, \chi})$ is reduced. Furthermore, the proof of Proposition 3.1 in [58] proves that $R_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square}/I_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square, \chi}$ is geometrically integral.

When $\chi_{\mathbf{Q},1} = \chi_{\mathbf{Q},2} = 1$, as λ is $R_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square}/I_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square, (1,1)}$ -regular, $R_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square}/(\lambda, I_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square, (1,1)})$ is Cohen-Macaulay by Theorem 17.3 in [38]. On the other hand, the proof of Lemma 3.2 in [58], combined with the corollary of Theorem 23.9 in [38], establishes that $R_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square}/(\lambda, I_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square, (1,1)})$ is generically reduced. The reducedness of $R_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square}/(\lambda, I_{\mathbf{Q}}^{\square, (1,1)})$ therefore follows. The last assertion is proved in Proposition 3.1 in [58]. \square

S_L :

Lemma 11 *Suppose Q satisfies $\mathbf{N}_{F/\mathbf{Q}}Q \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$. Then there exists an ideal $I_Q^{\square, \text{St}}$ of R_Q^{\square} , containing $I_Q^{\square, (1,1)}$ above, which corresponds to the liftings of the trivial representation $\bar{\rho}_Q : D_Q \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(k)$ such that*

- *the characteristic polynomial of ρ when restricted to I_Q (resp. $\rho(\text{Frob}_Q)$ where Frob_Q , by abuse of notation, is a lifting of the arithmetic Frobenius) is of the form $(X-1)^2$ (resp. $(X-|k_Q|)(X-\alpha|k_Q|)$ for some α);*
- *$R_Q^{\square}/I_Q^{\square, \text{St}}$ is flat over O , reduced, Cohen-Macaulay and equi-dimensional of relative dimension 4 over \bar{O} ;*
- *$(R_Q^{\square}/I_Q^{\square, \text{St}})[1/p]$ is formally smooth;*
- *$R_Q^{\square}/I_Q^{\square, \text{St}}$ is geometrically integral;*
- *the generic point of $R_Q^{\square}/I_Q^{\square, \text{St}}$ has characteristic zero.*

Proof. This is proved in Proposition 3.1 of [58], Proposition 3.17 in [62] and Proposition 5.8 in [53] as in the proof of Lemma 10. \square

S_A : For every Q in S_A , R_Q^{\square} is formally smooth of relative dimension 4, and let $I_Q = (0)$.

$S_{Q, \nu}$:

Lemma 12 *Let $\nu \geq 1$ be an integer. Suppose that Q satisfies $\mathbf{N}_{F/\mathbf{Q}}Q \equiv 1 \pmod{p^\nu}$. Suppose that $\bar{\rho}_Q$ is unramified, and is the direct sum of (unramified) characters $\chi_{Q,1}, \chi_{Q,2} : D_Q \rightarrow k^\times$. Then there exists an ideal I_Q^{\square} of R_Q^{\square} which corresponds to the liftings $\rho = \chi_{Q,1} \oplus \chi_{Q,2}$ of $\bar{\rho}_Q$ such that $\chi_{Q,t}$ lifts $\bar{\chi}_{Q,t}$ for $t = 1, 2$, and $\chi_{Q,2}$ is unramified.*

Proof. See Section 2.4.6 in [13], or Definition 4.1 and Lemma 4.2 in [63]. \square

We shall suppose that $|S_{Q, \nu}| = q$ is independent of ν . Existence of a such set of ‘Taylor-Wiles primes’ will be stated with a reference in the following.

In the following, let Σ_χ denote the deformation data defined by

- $S = S_{\mathbf{P}} \cup S_{\mathbf{R}} \cup S_{\mathbf{L}} \cup S_A \cup S_\infty$;
- $T = S - S_\infty$;

and the ideals of universal rings for local liftings at T , namely

- $I_{\mathbf{p}}^{\square, \text{ord}, +}$ for every \mathbf{p} in $S_{\mathbf{P}}$ assuming $[F_{\mathbf{p}} : \mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{p}}] > 2$;
- a tuple $\chi = (\chi_Q = (\chi_{Q,1}, \chi_{Q,2}))$ of characters where Q ranges over $S_{\mathbf{R}}$, and I_Q^{\square, χ_Q} for every Q in $S_{\mathbf{R}}$;
- $I_Q^{\square, \text{St}}$ for every Q in $S_{\mathbf{L}}$;
- $I_Q^{\square} = (0)$ for every Q in S_A (any lifting of $\bar{\rho}_Q$ for Q in S_A is necessarily unramified);

The ideals I_Q^{\square} of R_Q^{\square} for every Q in S define a subspace $L_Q \subset H^1(D_Q, \text{ad}\bar{\rho})$. When χ_Q is trivial for all Q in $S_{\mathbf{R}}$, we write $\bar{\Sigma}$ instead.

Let \mathcal{C} denote the category as defined in 2.2, [13], with Λ_p in place of O . The functor which sends an object R of \mathcal{C} to the set of T -framed deformations of $\bar{\rho}$ of type Σ_χ is represented by a complete local noetherian Λ_p -algebra $R_{\Sigma_\chi}^{\square}$. If T is empty, write it R_{Σ_χ} .

Lemma 13 *If $p = 5$ and the projective image of $\bar{\rho}$ is isomorphic to $\text{PGL}_2(\mathbf{F}_5)$, assume that the kernel of the projective representation of $\bar{\rho}$ does not fix $F(\zeta_5)$.*

For every integer $\nu \geq 1$ there exists a finite set $S_{Q, \nu}$ of Q such that

- $\mathbf{N}_{F/\mathbf{Q}}\mathbf{Q} \equiv 1 \pmod{p^\nu}$;
- $\bar{\rho}$ at \mathbf{Q} is a direct sum of two distinct characters which are unramified;
- $|S_{\mathbf{Q},\nu}| = q$,

and if we let $\Sigma_{\chi,\mathbf{Q},\nu}$ denote the deformation data $(S \cup S_{\mathbf{Q},\nu}, T, \dots)$ defined by the ideals of universal rings for local liftings at T exactly as in $\Sigma_\chi = (S, T, \dots)$, together with $I_{\mathbf{Q}}^\square$ for \mathbf{Q} in $S_{\mathbf{Q},\nu}$ defined as above, then $R_{\Sigma_{\chi,\mathbf{Q},\nu}}^\square$ is topologically generated over $R_{\Sigma_\chi}^{\text{loc}}$ by $r = q - 2[F : \mathbf{Q}]$ elements.

Proof. The proof of Proposition 2.5.9, [13] works verbatim (with $n = 2$) to construct the sets $S_{\mathbf{Q},\nu}$ as required. The last assertion follows from Proposition 5. \square

2.4 Hecke algebras

Let \mathbb{A}_F denote the ring of adèles of F and let \mathbb{A}_F^∞ denote its finite part. Let D be the quaternion algebra over F ramified exactly at $S_L \cup S_\infty$ such that $|S_L \cup S_\infty|$ is even. Let G denote the corresponding algebraic group over F such that $G(F) = D^\times$. Once for all, we fix a maximal order O_D of D , and for every finite place \mathbf{Q} not in S_L , we fix an isomorphism $G(O_{F_{\mathbf{Q}}}) \simeq \text{GL}_2(O_{F_{\mathbf{Q}}})$. For a finite place \mathbf{Q} of F , we shall let $\text{Iw}(O_{F_{\mathbf{Q}}})$ denote the subgroup of matrices in $\text{GL}_2(O_{F_{\mathbf{Q}}})$ which reduce mod \mathbf{Q} to upper triangular matrices.

Let χ be a set of characters indexed by S_R such that $\chi_{\mathbf{Q}} = (\chi_{\mathbf{Q},1}, \chi_{\mathbf{Q},2})$ for every \mathbf{Q} in S_R defines a character of $\text{Iw}(O_{F_{\mathbf{Q}}}) \subset \text{GL}_2(O_{F_{\mathbf{Q}}})$, trivial on the subgroup of matrices in $\text{GL}_2(O_{F_{\mathbf{Q}}})$ which reduce mod \mathbf{Q} to the unipotent matrices.

For an algebraic character $\lambda = (\lambda_{\mathfrak{p},1}, \lambda_{\mathfrak{p},2})$ of $\Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}$ such that $\lambda_{\tau,1} \geq \lambda_{\tau,2}$ for every τ in $S_{\mathfrak{p}}$, let $V_{\lambda,\chi}$ be the O -tensor module

$$V_{\mathfrak{P}} \otimes V_{\mathfrak{R}} \otimes V_{\mathfrak{L}}$$

where $V_{\mathfrak{P}}$ is the $S_{\mathfrak{P}}$ -tensor product $\bigotimes V_{\mathfrak{p}}$ with $V_{\mathfrak{p}} = \bigotimes_{\tau} \text{Sym}^{\lambda_{\tau}} \det^{\gamma_{\tau}} O^2$ where $\lambda_{\tau} = \lambda_{\tau,1} - \lambda_{\tau,2}$ and $\gamma_{\tau} = \lambda_{\tau,2}$ for every τ in $\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Q}_{\mathfrak{p}}}(F_{\mathfrak{p}}, L)$; $V_{\mathfrak{R}} = \bigotimes O(\chi_{\mathbf{Q}})$ and we let the $S_{\mathfrak{R}}$ -product $\prod \text{Iw}(O_{F_{\mathbf{Q}}})$ act by χ ; $V_{\mathfrak{L}}$ is the $S_{\mathfrak{L}}$ -tensor product of the one-dimensional trivial representation of $(D \otimes_F F_{\mathbf{Q}})^\times$ for \mathbf{Q} in S_L , which is given by the determinant $(D \otimes_F F_{\mathbf{Q}})^\times \rightarrow F_{\mathbf{Q}}^\times$ (followed by the trivial character $F_{\mathbf{Q}}^\times \rightarrow F_{\mathbf{Q}}^\times$) and corresponds by the Jacquet-Langlands correspondence to the special representation Sp_2 (Chapter I, Section 3 in [25]) of the trivial character, which in turn corresponds by the local Langlands correspondence to a two-dimensional reducible local Galois representation with the cyclotomic and the trivial characters on the diagonal.

For an O -algebra A , let $S_\lambda^\chi(A)$ denote the space of functions

$$f : G(F) \backslash G(\mathbb{A}_F^f) \rightarrow V_{\lambda,\chi} \otimes_O A.$$

Let $G(\mathbb{A}_F^{\infty \cup T}) \times \prod G(O_{F_{\mathbf{Q}}}) \times \prod \text{Iw}(O_{F_{\mathbf{Q}}})$, where $T = S_{\mathfrak{P}} \cup S_{\mathfrak{R}} \cup S_{\mathfrak{L}} \cup S_{\mathfrak{A}}$ and where in the first (resp. second) product \mathbf{Q} ranges over $S_{\mathfrak{P}} \cup S_{\mathfrak{L}} \cup S_{\mathfrak{A}}$ (resp. $S_{\mathfrak{R}}$), act on $S_\lambda^\chi(A)$ by

$$(\gamma f)(g) = (\gamma_{S_{\mathfrak{P}} \cup S_{\mathfrak{R}}}) f(g\gamma)$$

where $\gamma_{S_{\mathfrak{P}} \cup S_{\mathfrak{R}}}$ is the projection of γ onto the $S_{\mathfrak{P}} \cup S_{\mathfrak{R}}$ -components.

Let $U = U^D$ be an open compact subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A}_F^{\infty \cup T}) \times \prod G(O_{F_{\mathbf{Q}}}) \times \prod \text{Iw}(O_{F_{\mathbf{Q}}})$, where the first product ranges over $S_{\mathfrak{P}} \cup S_{\mathfrak{L}} \cup S_{\mathfrak{A}}$ and the second over $S_{\mathfrak{R}}$, such that $U_{\mathbf{Q}}$ is a maximal compact subgroup of $G(F_{\mathbf{Q}})$ for every \mathbf{Q} in S_L and such that $U_{\mathbf{Q}}$ for every \mathbf{Q} in S_R is the subgroup of matrices which reduce mod the maximal ideal to the identity matrix. In this case, because of the primes in $S_{\mathfrak{A}}$, U is sufficiently small in the sense that, for every t in $G(\mathbb{A}_F^\times)$, the finite group $(U \cap t^{-1}G(F)t)/O_F^\times$ is $\{1\}$.

For integers $N \geq 1$ and $\nu \geq 1$, let $S_{\mathbf{Q},\nu}$ as in the previous section, and define $U_{\text{Iw}_{\mathbf{Q},\nu},N}$ to be a sufficiently small open compact subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A}_F^\times)$ as above such that, at every \mathfrak{p} above p , it reduces modulo the N -th power of \mathfrak{p} to the upper triangular unipotent matrices while, at every \mathbf{Q} in $S_{\mathbf{Q},\nu}$, reduces mod \mathbf{Q} to the upper triangular matrices. We also define $U_{\Sigma_{\mathbf{Q},\nu},N}$ to be the subgroup of $U_{\text{Iw}_{\mathbf{Q},\nu},N}$ that is

identical to $U_{Iw_{Q,\nu},N}$ away from the primes in $S_{Q,\nu}$ but, for every Q in $S_{Q,\nu}$, $U_{\Sigma_{Q,\nu},N} \cap GL_2(F_Q)$ consists of all matrices in $U_{Iw_{Q,\nu},N} \cap GL_2(F_Q) \subset GL_2(O_{F_Q})$ whose right-bottom entries reduce mod Q to the elements of $(O_F/Q)^\times$ that map trivially when passing to the maximal pro- p -quotient Δ_Q of $(O_F/Q)^\times$. In other words, $U_{\Sigma_{Q,\nu},N}$ is defined such that $U_{Iw_{Q,\nu},N}/U_{\Sigma_{Q,\nu},N} \simeq \prod_Q \Delta_Q$ where Q ranges over $S_{Q,\nu}$.

When $S_{Q,\nu}$ is empty, we shall write U_N . By slight abuse of notation, the N -direct limit of $U_{\Sigma_{Q,\nu},N}$ (resp. $U_{Iw_{Q,\nu},N}$) will be denoted by $U_{\Sigma_{Q,\nu}}$ (resp. $U_{Iw_{Q,\nu}}$).

Let $S_\lambda^\times(U, A)$ denote the set $f \in S_\lambda^\times(A)$ such that $\gamma f = f$ for every $\gamma \in U$.

Definition. When χ_Q is trivial, i.e., $\chi_{Q,1}$ and $\chi_{Q,2}$ are both trivial, for every Q in S_R , in which case we will often say χ is trivial, we in particular write $S_\lambda(U, A)$. If, on the other hand, $\chi_{Q,1}$ and $\chi_{Q,2}$ are distinct for all Q in S_R , we say that χ_Q is distinct. We only need these two extreme cases.

For Q not in $S_P \cup S_R \cup S_L \cup S_\infty$, $A[U_Q \backslash GL_2(F_Q)/U_Q]$ acts on $S_\lambda^\times(U, A)$: for g in $GL_2(F_Q)$, if $[U_Q g U_Q] = \prod_\gamma \gamma U_Q$, define the Hecke operator corresponding to g by $\sum_\gamma \gamma f$. Let T_Q (resp. S_Q) denote the Hecke operator corresponding to $\begin{pmatrix} \pi_Q & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (resp. $\begin{pmatrix} \pi_Q & 0 \\ 0 & \pi_Q \end{pmatrix}$) where π_Q is a uniformiser of O_{F_Q} .

For $U = U_N$ or $U_{\Sigma_{Q,\nu},N}$, $S_\lambda^\times(U, A)$ comes equipped with the Hecke operator U_p (resp. S_p) for every p in S_P , corresponding to the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} \pi_p & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (resp. $\begin{pmatrix} \pi_p & 0 \\ 0 & \pi_p \end{pmatrix}$) but normalised by multiplying the product over τ in Σ_p of $\tau(\pi_p)^{-\lambda_{2,\tau}}$ (resp. $\tau(\pi_p)^{-(\lambda_{1,\tau} + \lambda_{2,\tau})}$). The normalisation is in common with [26] for example. It also has action of S_τ (this is denoted by $\langle \tau \rangle$ in Definition 2.3.1 of [23], but we save $\langle \rangle$ for another operator) corresponding an element τ in the diagonal torus $T(O_p) = \begin{pmatrix} O_p^\times & 0 \\ 0 & O_p^\times \end{pmatrix}$ for every p in S_P . If τ is a tuple $(\tau_p)_p$ of τ_p in $T(O_p)$ for every p in S_P , let S_τ denote the product of S_{τ_p} over p .

When $U = U_N$ or $U_{\Sigma_{Q,\nu},N}$, we follow Geraghty Definition 2.6.2 in [23] to define

$$\langle \tau \rangle = \gamma_\tau^{-1} S_\tau,$$

where $\gamma_\tau = \prod_p \gamma_{\tau,p}$ and $\gamma_{\tau,p} = \tau_{p,2}$ for $\tau_p = (\tau_{p,1}, \tau_{p,2})$ in $T(O_p)$ for every p .

Let $T_{\lambda, \Sigma_{\chi, Q, \nu}}(U_{\Sigma_{Q,\nu},N}, A)$ denote the Hecke algebra generated by the images in $\text{End}(S_\lambda^\times(U_{\Sigma_{Q,\nu},N}, A))$ of T_Q and S_Q for Q not in $S \cup S_{Q,\nu}$, U_p for p in S_P , and S_τ for $\tau \in T$. When $S_{Q,\nu}$ is empty, we shall write $T_{\lambda, \Sigma_\chi}(U_N, A)$.

When $A = O$, we will not make references to A henceforth. When $\lambda_{\tau,1} = \lambda_{\tau,2} = 0$ for every τ in S_p and p in S_P , write 2 in place of λ .

Section 2.4 of [23] defines the ‘Hida’ idempotent e on $S_\lambda^\times(U_{\Sigma_{Q,\nu},N})$, $S_\lambda^\times(U_{\Sigma_{Q,\nu},N}, L/O)$, and $T_{\lambda, \Sigma_{\chi, Q, \nu}}(U_{\Sigma_{Q,\nu},N})$, and define

$$\begin{aligned} & S^{\chi, \text{ord}}(U_{\Sigma_{Q,\nu}}) \\ & \text{(resp. } S^{\chi, \text{ord}}(U_{\Sigma_{Q,\nu}}, L/O)) \end{aligned}$$

to be the N -direct limit of $e S_2^\times(U_{\Sigma_{Q,\nu},N})$ (resp. $e S_2^\times(U_{\Sigma_{Q,\nu},N}, L/O)$); and

$$T_{\Sigma_{\chi, Q, \nu}}^{\text{ord}}(U_{\Sigma_{Q,\nu}})$$

to be the N -inverse limit of $e T_{2, \Sigma_{\chi, Q, \nu}}(U_{\Sigma_{Q,\nu},N})$. When $S_{Q,\nu}$ is empty, we shall write $S^{\chi, \text{ord}}(U)$, $S^{\chi, \text{ord}}(U, L/O)$ and $T_{\Sigma_\chi}^{\text{ord}}(U)$ respectively. Naturally, $T_{\Sigma_{\chi, Q, \nu}}^{\chi, \text{ord}}(U_{\Sigma_{Q,\nu}})$ and $S^{\chi, \text{ord}}(U_{\Sigma_{Q,\nu}})$ are algebras over Λ_p , and hence over Λ , by $\langle \rangle$.

Lemma 14 • $T_{\Sigma_\chi}^{\text{ord}}(U)$ is reduced.

- $T_{\Sigma_\chi}^{\text{ord}}(U)$ is a finite faithful Λ -module, $S^{\chi, \text{ord}}(U)$ is a faithful $T_{\Sigma_\chi}^{\text{ord}}(U)$ -module and is finite free over Λ .

Proof. The first assertion follows from Lemma 2.4.4 in [23]. The second assertion follows from Proposition 2.5.3 and Proposition 2.5.4 in [23]. \square

Let \mathfrak{m} be a maximal ideal of $T_{\Sigma_\chi}^{\text{ord}}(U)$ when χ is trivial. Since $S^{\text{ord}}(U)/\lambda = S^{\chi, \text{ord}}(U)/\lambda$, it induces a maximal $\mathfrak{m}_\chi \subset T_{\Sigma_\chi}^{\text{ord}}(U)$. Let $\mathfrak{m}_{\chi, Q, \nu} \subset T_{\Sigma_{\chi, Q}}^{\text{ord}}(U_{\Sigma_{Q, \nu}})$ be the maximal ideal defined by the surjection

$$T_{\Sigma_{\chi, Q, \nu}}^{\text{ord}}(U_{\Sigma_{Q, \nu}}) \rightarrow T_{\Sigma_\chi}^{\text{ord}}(U).$$

Define $H_{\Sigma_{\chi, Q, \nu}}(U_{\Sigma_{Q, \nu}})$, also denoted by $H_{\Sigma_{\chi, Q, \nu}}$, by letting

$$(H_{\Sigma_{\chi, Q, \nu}})^\vee \subset S^{\chi, \text{ord}}(U_{\Sigma_{Q, \nu}}, L/O)_{\mathfrak{m}_{\chi, Q, \nu}}^\vee$$

(where by the dual \vee we mean the ‘Pontrjagin dual’ $\text{Hom}_O(-, L/O)$) as in section 4.2 of [23], let $H_{\Sigma_{\chi, Q, \nu}}(U_{\text{Iw}_{Q, \nu}})$ denote the one defined similarly with $U_{\text{Iw}_{Q, \nu}}$ in place of $U_{\Sigma_{Q, \nu}}$ and let

$$T_{\Sigma_{\chi, Q, \nu}} \subset \text{End}(H_{\Sigma_{\chi, Q, \nu}})$$

denote the image of $T_{\Sigma_{\chi, Q, \nu}}^{\text{ord}}(U_{\Sigma_{Q, \nu}})_{\mathfrak{m}_{\chi, Q, \nu}}$ in $\text{End}(H_{\Sigma_{\chi, Q, \nu}})$. When $S_{Q, \nu} = \emptyset$, we simply write T_{Σ_χ} and H_{Σ_χ} for $T_{\Sigma_{\chi, Q, \nu}}$ and $H_{\Sigma_{\chi, Q, \nu}}$. Let $H_{\Sigma_{\chi, Q, \nu}}^\square = H_{\Sigma_{\chi, Q, \nu}} \otimes_{R_{\Sigma_{\chi, Q, \nu}}} R_{\Sigma_{\chi, Q, \nu}}^\square$; when $S_{Q, \nu} = \emptyset$, we simply write it $H_{\Sigma_\chi}^\square$.

Recall that $U_{\text{Iw}_{Q, \nu}}/U_{\Sigma_{Q, \nu}}$ is isomorphic to the $\prod_Q \Delta_Q$ where Q ranges over $S_{Q, \nu}$ and where Δ_Q is the maximal pro- p quotient of $(O_F/Q)^\times$ for every Q . Let $\Delta_{Q, \nu}$ denote the quotient $(U_{\text{Iw}_{Q, \nu}} \cap \mathbb{A}_F^{\infty \times}) O_F^\times / (U_{\Sigma_{Q, \nu}} \cap \mathbb{A}_F^{\infty \times}) O_F^\times \simeq (\prod_Q \Delta_Q) / \overline{O}_F^\times$ by the image \overline{O}_F^\times of the units O_F^\times .

Lemma 15 *The co-invariants of $H_{\Sigma_{\chi, Q, \nu}}(U_{\Sigma_{Q, \nu}})$ by $O[\Delta_{Q, \nu}]$ is isomorphic to $H_{\Sigma_{\chi, Q, \nu}}(U_{\text{Iw}_{Q, \nu}})$ by the trace map corresponding to $U_{\text{Iw}_{Q, \nu}}/U_{\Sigma_{Q, \nu}}$, and $H_{\Sigma_{\chi, Q, \nu}} = H_{\Sigma_{\chi, Q, \nu}}(U_{\Sigma_{Q, \nu}})$ is a finite faithful and free module over $\Lambda[\Delta_{Q, \nu}]$.*

Proof. For a sufficiently small open compact subgroup U of $G(\mathbb{A}_F^\infty)$,

$$G(\mathbb{A}_F^\infty) = \coprod_t G(F)tU$$

holds, where t ranges over a finitely many representatives in $G(\mathbb{A}_F^\infty)$; and $(t^{-1}G(F)t \cap U)/O_F^\times$ is trivial. For an O -module A , it therefore follows that

$$S_2^\chi(U, A) \simeq \bigoplus_t (V_{2, \chi} \otimes_O A)^{t^{-1}G(F)t \cap U}.$$

The first assertion follows if the co-invariants $S_2^\chi(U_{\Sigma_{Q, \nu, N}}, O)_{\Delta_{Q, \nu}}$ is isomorphic to $S_2^\chi(U_{\text{Iw}_{Q, \nu, N}}, O)$. This, in turn, follows (by the standard duality pairing and Pontryagin duality) if the invariants $S_2^\chi(U_{\Sigma_{Q, \nu, N}}, L/O)^{\Delta_{Q, \nu}}$ is isomorphic to $S_2^\chi(U_{\text{Iw}_{Q, \nu, N}}, L/O)$. As the order of $t^{-1}G(F)t \cap U_{\text{Iw}_{Q, \nu, N}}$ and the order of $\Delta_{Q, \nu} = (\prod_Q \Delta_Q) / \overline{O}_F^\times$ are coprime, this holds.

To prove the second assertion, it is enough to prove $|S_2^\chi(U_{\Sigma_{Q, \nu, N}}, L)|_{\Delta_{Q, \nu}} = |S_2^\chi(U_{\text{Iw}_{Q, \nu, N}}, L)|$ by Nakayama’s lemma. But this follows as one observes, as $U_{\text{Iw}_{Q, \nu, N}}$ is sufficiently small,

$$S_2^\chi(U_{\text{Iw}_{Q, \nu, N}}, L) \simeq \bigoplus_t V_{2, \chi}^{t^{-1}G(F)t \cap U_{\text{Iw}_{Q, \nu, N}}}$$

and therefore

$$S_2^\chi(U_{\Sigma_{Q, \nu, N}}, L) \simeq \bigoplus_t \bigoplus_{\Delta_{Q, \nu}} V_{2, \chi}^{t^{-1}G(F)t \cap U_{\text{Iw}_{Q, \nu, N}}}$$

as the order of $\Delta_{Q, \nu}$ and $t^{-1}G(F)t \cap U_{\text{Iw}_{Q, \nu, N}}$ are coprime. \square

Let $\Lambda^\square = \Lambda \hat{\otimes} R_T^\square$ where $T = S_P \cup S_R \cup S_L \cup S_A$ and let $\Delta_{Q,\infty}$ be the free \mathbf{Z}_p -module $(\prod_q \mathbf{Z}_p) / \overline{O}_F^\times$ of rank $q - \text{rk} \overline{O}_F^\times \geq q - ([F : \mathbf{Q}] - 1)$ by Dirichlet's unit theorem, which surjects onto $\Delta_{Q,\nu} = (\prod_Q \Delta_Q) / \overline{O}_F^\times$ for every ν . Let J denote the kernel of the homomorphism $\Lambda^\square[[\Delta_{Q,\infty}]] \rightarrow \Lambda$ which sends $\Delta_{Q,\infty}$ to 1 and all $4|T| - 1$ variables in R_T^\square to 0. Let $R_{\Sigma_x,\infty}^{\text{loc}} = R_{\Sigma_x}^{\text{loc}}[[X_1, \dots, X_r]]$. Following Geraghty 4.3, [23], the $H_{\Sigma_x,Q,\nu}^\square$ patch together to yield a $R_{\Sigma_x,\infty}^{\text{loc}} \hat{\otimes} \Lambda^\square[[\Delta_{Q,\infty}]]$ -module $H_{\Sigma_x,\infty}^\square$.

Lemma 16 *Let Δ be a minimal ideal of Λ .*

- *If χ is distinct, $\text{Spf } R_{\Sigma_x}^{\text{loc}} \otimes \Lambda / \Delta$ is O -flat and geometrically irreducible of relative dimension $1 + 2[F : \mathbf{Q}] + \epsilon_L + 4|T|$.*
- *If χ is trivial and if L is sufficiently large, $\text{Spf } R_{\Sigma_x}^{\text{loc}} \otimes \Lambda / \Delta$ is equi-dimensional of relative dimension $1 + 2[F : \mathbf{Q}] + \epsilon_L + 4|T|$; furthermore, every minimal prime of $R_{\Sigma_x}^{\text{loc}} \otimes \Lambda / (\Delta, \lambda)$ contains a unique minimal prime of $R_{\Sigma_x}^{\text{loc}} \otimes \Lambda / \Delta$. Furthermore, $R_{\Sigma_x}^{\text{loc}}$ is O -flat, Cohen-Macaulay and $R_{\Sigma_x}^{\text{loc}} / \lambda$ is generically reduced.*

Proof. See Lemma 4.12 in [23] and Lemma 3.3 [3]. When χ is trivial and K is sufficiently large, it follows from Lemma 3.3 in [3] that every prime, minimal amongst those containing λ , contains a unique minimal prime.

It follows from Proposition 9, Proposition 10 and Proposition 11 that $R_{\Sigma_x}^{\text{loc}} \otimes \Lambda$ is Cohen-Macaulay. Lemma 1.4 in [62] establishes that the fibres $R_{\Sigma_x}^{\text{loc}} / \lambda$ is generically reduced. \square

Remark. The Cohen-Macaulayness of $R_{\Sigma_x,\infty}^{\text{loc}}$ is critical to our proof of $R_\Sigma \simeq T_\Sigma$ without recourse to taking the reduced quotients. This is based on Snowden's insight in [55].

Lemma 17 *As $R_{\Sigma_x,\infty}^{\text{loc}} / \lambda \simeq R_{\Sigma_x,\infty}^{\text{loc}} / \lambda$ -modules, $H_{\Sigma_x,\infty}^\square / \lambda \simeq H_{\Sigma_x,\infty}^\square / \lambda$ holds. Furthermore, $H_{\Sigma_x,\infty}^\square$ (resp. $H_{\Sigma_x,\infty}^\square$) is a finite free module over $\Lambda^\square[[\Delta_{Q,\infty}]]$ (resp. $\Lambda^\square[[\Delta_{Q,\infty}]]$) (and hence are finitely generated $R_{\Sigma_x,\infty}^{\text{loc}}$ -modules); and $H_{\Sigma_x,\infty}^\square / J \simeq H_{\Sigma_x}$ and $H_{\Sigma_x,\infty}^\square / J \simeq H_\Sigma$ holds respectively.*

Proof. See Proposition 2.5.3 and Corollary 2.5.4 in [23] \square

The following is a summary of Geraghty's results [23] about Hida theory that we shall implicitly use; their proofs can be found in [23]. See Proposition 3.4.4 in [13], Lemma 2.6.4, Proposition 2.7.4, and Lemma 4.2.2 in [23] for example.

If $\lambda : \Lambda \rightarrow O^\times$ is an algebraic character defined by the set $\lambda = (\lambda_{\mathfrak{p},1}, \lambda_{\mathfrak{p},2})$ of integers, and if a character $\gamma : \Lambda \rightarrow O^\times$ is of finite order, we shall let $\Gamma_{\lambda,\gamma}$ denote the ideal $\ker(\gamma(-\lambda_2, -\lambda_1 - 1))$ of Λ where $(-\lambda_2, -\lambda_1 - 1)$ denote the character $\Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow O^\times$ defined by the product of $(-\lambda_{\tau,2}, -\lambda_{\tau,1} - 1)$ over τ in $S_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for all \mathfrak{p} in S_P .

If $\ker \gamma$ contains the product over \mathfrak{p} of $\ker(T(O_{\mathfrak{p}}) \twoheadrightarrow T(O_{\mathfrak{p}}/\mathfrak{p}^N))$ for an integer $N \geq 1$, the quotient $T_{\Sigma_x}^{\text{ord}} \otimes_{\Lambda} \Lambda_{\Gamma_{\lambda,\gamma}} / \Gamma_{\lambda,\gamma}$ surjects onto the maximal quotient of $T_{\lambda,\Sigma_x}^{\text{ord}}(U_N)$ where S_τ operates as γ_τ for every τ in T_G ; furthermore, the kernel of the surjection is nilpotent.

There exists a continuous representation

$$\bar{\rho} = \bar{\rho}_{\mathfrak{m}_{\chi,Q,\nu}} : \text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F) \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(T_{\Sigma_x,Q,\nu} / \mathfrak{m}_{\chi,Q,\nu})$$

such that

- $\bar{\rho}$ is unramified outside S , and

$$\text{tr} \bar{\rho}(\text{Frob}_Q) = T_Q$$

and

$$\det \bar{\rho}(\text{Frob}_Q) = (\mathbf{N}_{F/\mathbf{Q}} Q) S_Q$$

for every Q not in S ,

- for every place Q in S_R , the characteristic polynomial in X of the restriction of $\bar{\rho}(g)$ is of the form $(X - \chi_{Q,1}(\text{Art}_Q(g))^{-1})(X - \chi_{Q,2}(\text{Art}_Q(g))^{-1})$ for every g in I_Q .
- for every place Q in S_L , the characteristic polynomial of $\bar{\rho}(\text{Frob}_Q)$ (resp. $\bar{\rho}(g)$) is of the form $(X - |k_Q|)(X - \alpha|k_Q|)$ for some α (resp. $(X - 1)^2$) for a Frobenius lifting Frob_Q (resp. for every g in I_Q),
- $\bar{\rho}$ is unramified at every place in S_A .
- $\bar{\rho}$ is a direct sum of two distinct unramified characters when restricted to every place of $S_{Q,\nu}$.

Suppose that \mathfrak{m}_χ is non-Eisenstein. There exists a continuous representation

$$\rho = \rho_{\mathfrak{m}_\chi, Q, \nu} : \text{Gal}(\bar{F}/F) \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(T_{\Sigma_\chi, Q, \nu})$$

for which the following hold:

- ρ is a conjugate lifting of $\bar{\rho}$ of type Σ_χ, Q, ν .
- Suppose $S_{Q,\nu} = \emptyset$. The maximal ideal \mathfrak{m}_χ uniquely determines an irreducible component of $\text{Spec } \Lambda_p$ over which it lies, and the component is characterised by a character of the torsion subgroup of Λ . Suppose that γ equals $-(\lambda_{p,2}, \lambda_{p,1})_p$ when restricted to the torsion subgroup. If Γ is a dimension one prime ideal of T_{Σ_χ} lying above $\Gamma_{\lambda, \gamma}$,

$$\rho_{\mathfrak{m}_\chi, \Gamma} : \text{Gal}(\bar{F}/F) \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(L_\Gamma),$$

where L_Γ denote the field of fractions of T_{Σ_χ}/Γ , satisfies:

- for every \mathfrak{p} in S_p , the restriction $\rho_{\mathfrak{m}_\chi, \Gamma, \mathfrak{p}}$ of $\rho_{\mathfrak{m}_\chi, \Gamma}$ to D_p is de Rham/potentially semi-stable with Hodge-Tate weights $(\lambda_{\tau,1} + 1, \lambda_{\tau,2})_\tau$;
- $\rho_{\mathfrak{m}_\chi, \Gamma, \mathfrak{p}}$ is reducible of the form $\begin{pmatrix} \xi_{1,\mathfrak{p}} & * \\ 0 & \epsilon^{-1}\xi_{2,\mathfrak{p}} \end{pmatrix}$ where $\xi_{1,\mathfrak{p}} \circ \text{Art}_p$ (resp. $\xi_{2,\mathfrak{p}} \circ \text{Art}_p$), as a character of O_p^\times , is given by $((-\lambda_{\tau,2}) \circ \tau)_\tau$ (resp. $((-\lambda_{\tau,1}) \circ \tau)_\tau$); and $\xi_{1,\mathfrak{p}} \circ \text{Art}_p(\pi_p) = U_p \text{ mod } \Gamma$, and $\xi_{2,\mathfrak{p}} \circ \text{Art}_p(\pi_p) = S_p/U_p \text{ mod } \Gamma$.

In applications, we consider Γ corresponding to $\lambda_{\tau,1} - \lambda_{\tau,2} = -1$ for τ in S_p for every \mathfrak{p} in S_p .

2.5 $R = T$

Suppose that $\bar{\rho}$ as in the previous section is modular, i.e., $\bar{\rho} \simeq \bar{\rho}_m$ for a non-Eisenstein maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m} \subset T_{\Sigma}^{\text{ord}}(U)$.

Theorem 18 $H_{\Sigma, \infty}^\square$ is a (Cohen-Macaulay) faithful $R_{\Sigma, \infty}^{\text{loc}}$ -module.

Proof. For every minimal prime Δ of Λ , the Krull-dimension of $R_{\Sigma_\chi, \infty}^{\text{loc}}/\Delta$, for a distinct χ , is

$$\begin{aligned} & 1 + r + (1 + 2[F : \mathbf{Q}] + \epsilon_L) + 4|S_p \cup S_R \cup S_L \cup S_A| \\ = & 1 + (q - 2[F : \mathbf{Q}]) + (1 + 2[F : \mathbf{Q}] + \epsilon_L) + 4|S_p \cup S_R \cup S_L \cup S_A|. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, the $R_{\Sigma_\chi, \infty}^{\text{loc}}$ -depth of $H_{\Sigma_\chi, \infty}^\square/\Delta$ is at least the $\Lambda^\square[[\Delta_{Q, \infty}]]$ -depth of $H_{\Sigma_\chi, \infty}^\square/\Delta$. As $H_{\Sigma_\chi, \infty}^\square/\Delta$ is free as a $\Lambda^\square[[\Delta_{Q, \infty}]]$ -module, the latter depth equals the Krull-dimension of $\Lambda^\square[[\Delta_{Q, \infty}]]$ which is greater than or equal to

$$1 + (1 + [F : \mathbf{Q}] + \epsilon_L) + 4|S_p \cup S_R \cup S_L \cup S_A| - 1 + q - ([F : \mathbf{Q}] - 1).$$

Since $\text{Spec } R_{\Sigma_\chi, \infty}^{\text{loc}}/\Delta$ is irreducible, it then follows from Lemma 2.3 in [58] that $H_{\Sigma_\chi, \infty}^\square/\Delta$ is a nearly faithful $R_{\Sigma_\chi, \infty}^{\text{loc}}/\Delta$ -module. By Lemma 2.2, 1, [58], $H_{\Sigma_\chi, \infty}^\square/(\Delta, \lambda)$ is a nearly faithful $R_{\Sigma_\chi, \infty}^{\text{loc}}/(\Delta, \lambda)$ -module, hence $H_{\Sigma, \infty}^\square/\Delta$ is a nearly faithful $R_{\Sigma, \infty}^{\text{loc}}/\Delta$ -module. It then follows from Lemma 2.2, 2, [58],

that $H_{\Sigma, \infty}^{\square}/\Delta$ is a nearly faithful $R_{\Sigma, \infty}^{\text{loc}}/\Delta$ -module. As this holds for any minimal prime Δ , one concludes that $H_{\Sigma, \infty}^{\square}$ is a nearly faithful $R_{\Sigma, \infty}^{\text{loc}}$ -module.

On the other hand, one may observe that p and the generators of J define a system of parameters of $R_{\Sigma, \infty}^{\text{loc}}/\Delta$. Since $R_{\Sigma, \infty}^{\text{loc}}/\Delta$ is Cohen-Macaulay, it follows from Theorem 17.4 in [38] that it indeed defines a regular sequence of the noetherian local ring. In particular, p is $R_{\Sigma, \infty}^{\text{loc}}/\Delta$ -regular. It therefore follows from Lemma 16 that $R_{\Sigma, \infty}^{\text{loc}}/(\Delta, \lambda)$ is Cohen-Macaulay and that $R_{\Sigma, \infty}^{\text{loc}}/(\Delta, \lambda)$ is reduced. The regularity also establishes that $R_{\Sigma, \infty}^{\text{loc}}/\Delta$ is reduced and, by extension, $R_{\Sigma, \infty}^{\text{loc}}$ is reduced. The faithfulness of $H_{\Sigma, \infty}^{\square}$ as an $R_{\Sigma, \infty}^{\text{loc}}$ -module follows. \square

By the theorem above, $H_{\Sigma, \infty}^{\square}/J \simeq H_{\Sigma}$ is a nearly faithful $R_{\Sigma, \infty}^{\text{loc}}/J$ -module. Hence the maximal reduced quotient of R_{Σ} is isomorphic to T_{Σ} . To promote this isomorphism on the reduced quotients to the isomorphism $R_{\Sigma} \simeq T_{\Sigma}$, it suffices to prove that R_{Σ} itself is also reduced. In achieving the reducedness, the key input is Snowden's insight in [55] (Section 5 to be more precise), i.e. by establishing that $R_{\Sigma, \infty}^{\text{loc}} \simeq R_{\Sigma, \infty}$ is Cohen-Macaulay and, by extension, $R_{\Sigma, \infty}^{\text{loc}}/J$ is Cohen-Macaulay and O -flat.

As the preceding theorem proves that $R_{\Sigma, \infty}^{\text{loc}}/J$ is isomorphic to R_{Σ} , it is enough to establish that $R_{\Sigma, \infty}^{\text{loc}}/J$, or equivalently $R_{\Sigma, \infty}^{\text{loc}}/(\Delta, J)$ is reduced for every minimal prime Δ . To this end, we need a lemma which paraphrases Lemma 8.5 in [28]:

Lemma 19 *Let R be a noetherian local ring and let M be a faithful, Cohen-Macaulay, finitely generated R -module. Let r, r_1, \dots, r_N be a system of parameters of R , let J denote the ideal generated by r_1, \dots, r_N and let $\bar{R} = R/J$ and $\bar{M} = M \otimes_R R/J$. Suppose that*

- $\bar{M}[1/r]$ is a semi-simple $\bar{R}[1/r]$ -module,
- for every prime ideal \mathfrak{P} in $R[1/r]$ which is the pre-image of a maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} that lies in $\text{Supp}_{\bar{R}[1/r]}(\bar{M}[1/r])$, the localisation $R[1/r]_{\mathfrak{P}}$ is regular.

Then $\bar{R}[1/r]$ is reduced.

Proof of the lemma. Since M is a finitely generated Cohen-Macaulay module over R , for a prime \mathfrak{P} as in the second assumption, $M[1/r]_{\mathfrak{P}}$ is a finitely generated Cohen-Macaulay module over $R[1/r]_{\mathfrak{P}}$. It then follows from Auslander-Buchsbaum that $M[1/r]_{\mathfrak{P}}$ is finite free over $R[1/r]_{\mathfrak{P}}$; in particular, $\bar{M}[1/r]_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is finite free over $\bar{R}[1/r]_{\mathfrak{m}}$. One may then deduce from the semi-simplicity assumption that the Jacobson radical of $\bar{R}[1/r]_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is zero, and therefore the nilradical of $\bar{R}[1/r]_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is zero.

On the other hand, M is assumed to be faithful over R , and therefore $\bar{M}[1/r]$ is nearly faithful over $\bar{R}[1/r]$, or equivalently, $\text{Supp}_{\bar{R}[1/r]}(\bar{M}[1/r]) = \text{Spec } \bar{R}[1/r]$. As $\bar{R}[1/r]$ is aritinian, $\text{Spec } \bar{R}[1/r]$ equals the maximum spectrum $\text{Max } \bar{R}[1/r]$ and an isomorphism

$$\bar{R}[1/r] \simeq \prod_{\mathfrak{m}} \bar{R}[1/r]_{\mathfrak{m}},$$

where \mathfrak{m} ranges over $\text{Max } \bar{R}[1/r] = \text{Supp}_{\bar{R}[1/r]}(\bar{M}[1/r])$, holds. As each $\bar{R}[1/r]_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is reduced, the assertion follows. \square

Corollary 20 $R_{\Sigma} \simeq T_{\Sigma}$

Proof. For a minimal ideal Γ of $R_{\Sigma, \infty}^{\text{loc}}/(\Delta, J, p)$, we apply Lemma 19 to the localisation $(R_{\Sigma, \infty}^{\text{loc}}/\Delta)_{\Gamma}$ of $R_{\Sigma, \infty}^{\text{loc}}/\Delta$ at Γ to establish that $(R_{\Sigma, \infty}^{\text{loc}}/(\Delta, J))_{\Gamma}[1/p]$ is reduced. It therefore follows that $R_{\Sigma, \infty}^{\text{loc}}/(\Delta, J)[1/p]$ is generically reduced. As it is Cohen-Macaulay by Lemma 16 (and Theorem 2.1.3 in [7]), it is indeed reduced. To promote the reducedness of $R_{\Sigma, \infty}^{\text{loc}}/(\Delta, J)[1/p]$ to the reducedness of $R_{\Sigma, \infty}^{\text{loc}}/(\Delta, J)$, it suffices to establish that $R_{\Sigma, \infty}^{\text{loc}}/(\Delta, J)$ is p -torsion free so that $R_{\Sigma, \infty}^{\text{loc}}/(\Delta, J)$ embeds into $R_{\Sigma, \infty}^{\text{loc}}/(\Delta, J)[1/p]$. But since $R_{\Sigma, \infty}^{\text{loc}}/\Delta$ is noetherian local, p is $R_{\Sigma, \infty}^{\text{loc}}/(\Delta, J)$ -regular and the p -torsion freeness follows. \square

3 Models of Hilbert modular varieties

3.1 Pappas-Rapoport integral models

Let F be a totally real field with $[F : \mathbf{Q}] = d$ and let O_F denote the ring of integers. Let $D = D_{F/\mathbf{Q}}$ denote the different of F . Fix an embedding $\overline{\mathbf{Q}} \hookrightarrow \overline{\mathbf{Q}_p}$ once for all.

For every place \mathfrak{p} of F above p , we shall denote the completion of F at \mathfrak{p} by $F_{\mathfrak{p}}$, its ring of integers by $O_{\mathfrak{p}}$, and a uniformiser $\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}$ (or π when the reference to \mathfrak{p} is clear from the context); denote the ramification index by $e_{\mathfrak{p}}$ (or e when the reference to \mathfrak{p} is clear from the context) and the residue degree by $f_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Let $\hat{F}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ denote the maximal unramified extension of \mathbf{Q}_p in $F_{\mathfrak{p}}$; and let $E \in \hat{F}_{\mathfrak{p}}[u]$ denote the Eisenstein polynomial in u defining the totally ramified extension $F_{\mathfrak{p}}$ over $\hat{F}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ of degree $e_{\mathfrak{p}}$.

Let L be a finite extension of \mathbf{Q}_p which contains the image of every embedding of $F \hookrightarrow \overline{\mathbf{Q}} \hookrightarrow \overline{\mathbf{Q}_p}$; and let O denote its ring of integers and let κ denote the residue field.

For every place \mathfrak{p} of F above p , we shall let $\Sigma_{\mathfrak{p}}$ denote $\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Q}_p}(F_{\mathfrak{p}}, L)$ and let $\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ denote $\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Q}_p}(\hat{F}_{\mathfrak{p}}, L)$. For every $\tau \in \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}}$, let $\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}, \tau}$ denote the set of elements in $\Sigma_{\mathfrak{p}}$ whose restriction to $\hat{F}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is τ , and we fix, once for all, a bijection between $\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}, \tau}$ and the set of integers between 1 and $e_{\mathfrak{p}}$; if we let $E_{\tau} \in L[u]$ denote the image of E by τ for $\tau \in \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}}$, it means that we order (and fix) the roots of E_{τ} in L .

For every place \mathfrak{p} of F above p and $\tau \in \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}}$, let γ_{τ}^t , for every $1 \leq t \leq e_{\mathfrak{p}}$, be the image of $\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}$ by the element of $\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}, \tau}$ corresponding to t ; and let $E_{\tau}(t)$ be the polynomial $(u - \gamma_{\tau}^t)(u - \gamma_{\tau}^{t+1}) \cdots (u - \gamma_{\tau}^{e_{\mathfrak{p}}})$ in u with coefficients in O (and hence in O_S for any O -scheme S).

Let $V = F^2$ and let $(\ , \)$ denote the standard non-degenerate alternating bilinear pairing on V . Let $B = F$ thought of coming equipped with identity ‘involution’. Define the closed algebraic subgroup G over \mathbf{Q} of $GL_B(V) = \text{Res}_{F/\mathbf{Q}} GL_2$ as in 6.1 in [46].

Let U be an open compact subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A}^{\infty})$ such that $U \cap G(\mathbf{Q}_p) = G(\mathbf{Z}_p)$. Indeed we suppose that U is the principal congruence subgroup mod n of $G(\mathbb{A}^{\infty})$, and suppose that $n \geq 3$ and is prime to p .

Fix, once for all, a set of representatives $\ell \in \mathbb{A}_F^{\times}$ for the strict ideal class group $\mathbb{A}_F^{\times}/F^{\times}(O_F \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} \mathbf{Z}^{\wedge})^{\times}(F \otimes_{\mathbf{Q}} \mathbf{R})_{+}^{\times}$ of F ; by abuse of notation, let ℓ also denote the corresponding fractional ideal of F .

By ‘ $+$ ’ we shall always mean ‘the subgroup of its totally positive elements’.

For every (fixed) representative ℓ , define $\mathcal{M}_{U, \ell}^{\text{DP}}$ to be the functor which sends an O -scheme S to the set of isomorphism classes of data (A, i, λ, η) consisting of

- an abelian scheme A/S of relative dimension $d = [F : \mathbf{Q}]$
- $i : O_F \rightarrow \text{End}(A/S)$
- an O_F -linear morphism of étale sheaves $\lambda : (\ell, \ell_{+}) \rightarrow (\text{Sym}(A/S), \text{Pol}(A/S))$ which is indeed an isomorphism, and by which the natural morphism $A \otimes \text{Sym}(A/S) \rightarrow A^{\vee}$ is also an isomorphism (note that these are equivalent to the condition Deligne-Pappas defines: a homomorphism $(\ell, \ell_{+}) \rightarrow (\text{Sym}(A/S), \text{Pol}(A/S))$ of O_F -modules such that the composite $A \otimes \ell \rightarrow A \otimes \text{Sym}(A/S) \rightarrow A^{\vee}$ is an isomorphism);
- an O_F -linear isomorphism $A[n] \simeq O_F \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} (\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})$.

The functor is representable by a scheme over O which we shall denote by $Y_{U, \ell}^{\text{DP}}$; it follows from local model theory that its fibre $\overline{Y}_{U, \ell}^{\text{DP}}$ over $\text{Spec } \kappa$ is smooth outside a codimension 2 closed subscheme. The main result of this section is to construct an integral model over O which is smooth over O (and hence its fibre over κ is smooth).

For every ℓ as above, define $\mathcal{M}_{U, \ell}^{\text{PR}}$ to be the functor which sends an O -scheme S to the set of isomorphism classes of data (A, i, λ, η) where

- (A, i, λ, η) define a S -valued point of $\mathcal{M}_{U, \ell}^{\text{DP}}$
- For every place \mathfrak{p} of F above p and every $\tau \in \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}}$, the τ -component $\text{Lie}^{\vee}(A^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}$ of the O_S -dual $\text{Lie}^{\vee}(A^{\vee}/S)$ of the sheaf $\text{Lie}(A^{\vee}/S)$ of Lie algebras of the dual abelian variety A over S , comes equipped with a filtration

$$0 = \text{Lie}^{\vee}(A^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}(0) \subset \text{Lie}^{\vee}(A^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}(1) \subset \cdots \subset \text{Lie}^{\vee}(A^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}(e_{\mathfrak{p}}) = \text{Lie}^{\vee}(A^{\vee}/S)_{\tau} \subset H_{\text{dR}}^1(A/S)_{\tau}^{\vee}$$

such that $\text{Lie}^{\vee}(A^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}(t)$ is, Zariski locally on S , a direct summand of $\text{Lie}^{\vee}(A^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}$ of rank t and is a sheaf of $O_{\mathfrak{p}} \otimes_{\tau} O_S$ -submodule (where \otimes is meant over $\hat{F}_{\mathfrak{p}}$) of $\text{Lie}^{\vee}(A^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}$, satisfying the condition

$$(\pi_{\mathfrak{p}} \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes \gamma_{\tau}^t) \text{Lie}^{\vee}(A^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}(t) \subset \text{Lie}^{\vee}(A^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}(t-1).$$

For every $\tau \in \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and every $1 \leq t \leq e_{\mathfrak{p}}$, let

$$\text{Gr}^{\vee}(A^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}(t) = \text{Lie}^{\vee}(A^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}(t) / \text{Lie}^{\vee}(A^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}(t-1),$$

and let

$$\hat{\text{Gr}}^{\vee}(A/S)_{\tau}(t) = H_{\text{dR}}^1(A/S)_{\tau}^{\vee} / \text{Lie}^{\vee}(A^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}(t-1);$$

the former (resp. the latter) is a locally free sheaf of O_S -modules of rank 1 (resp. $2e_{\mathfrak{p}} - (t-1)$).

Let

$$\hat{D}(A/S)_{\tau}(t) = \ker(E_{\tau}(t) | \hat{\text{Gr}}^{\vee}(A/S)_{\tau}(t))$$

and

$$D(A/S)_{\tau}(t) = \ker(\pi \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes \gamma_{\tau}^t | \hat{D}(A/S)_{\tau}(t)) = \ker(\pi \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes \gamma_{\tau}^t | \hat{\text{Gr}}^{\vee}(A/S)_{\tau}(t)).$$

We know the ranks of these O_S -modules:

Lemma 21 *For every $\tau \in \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and for every $1 \leq t \leq e_{\mathfrak{p}}$,*

- $\hat{D}(A/S)_{\tau}(t)$ is a locally free sheaf of $O_S[u]/E_{\tau}(t)$ -modules of rank 2 and is also a locally free sheaf of O_S -modules of rank $2(e_{\mathfrak{p}} - t + 1)$;
- $D(A/S)_{\tau}(t)$ is a locally free sheaf of O_S -modules of rank 2.

Proof. This is essentially Proposition 5.2 (b) of [42] with $d = 2$. \square

Lemma 22 *For every $\tau \in \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and every $1 \leq t \leq e_{\mathfrak{p}}$, $\text{Gr}^{\vee}(A^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}(t)$ is locally a rank 1 direct summand of $D(A/S)_{\tau}(t)$ as an O_S -module.*

Proof. Since this is not proved in [42], we shall give a complete proof. By definition, $\text{Gr}^{\vee}(A^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}(t)$ is a subsheaf of O_S -modules of $D(A/S)_{\tau}(t)$. It suffices to prove that the quotient $D(A/S)_{\tau}(t) / \text{Gr}^{\vee}(A^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}(t)$ is locally free of rank 1. Consider the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow D(A/S)_{\tau}(t) / \text{Gr}^{\vee}(A^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}(t) \rightarrow \hat{\text{Gr}}^{\vee}(A/S)_{\tau}(t) / \text{Gr}^{\vee}(A^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}(t) \rightarrow \hat{\text{Gr}}^{\vee}(A/S)_{\tau}(t) / D(A/S)_{\tau}(t) \rightarrow 0.$$

Firstly observe that the middle term

$$\hat{\text{Gr}}^{\vee}(A/S)_{\tau}(t) / \text{Gr}^{\vee}(A^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}(t) \simeq \hat{\text{Gr}}^{\vee}(A/S)_{\tau}(t+1),$$

and it is locally free of rank $2e_{\mathfrak{p}} - t$; hence it suffices to show that $\hat{\text{Gr}}^{\vee}(A/S)_{\tau}(t) / D(A/S)_{\tau}(t)$ is locally free of rank $2e_{\mathfrak{p}} - (t+1)$. The preceding lemma asserts that $D(A/S)_{\tau}(t)$ is locally a direct summand of $\hat{D}(A/S)_{\tau}(t)$ with the quotient $\hat{D}(A/S)_{\tau}(t) / D(A/S)_{\tau}(t)$ locally free of rank $2(e_{\mathfrak{p}} - t + 1) - 2 = 2(e_{\mathfrak{p}} - t)$. It is proved in the proof of Proposition 5.2 in [42] that $\hat{D}(A/S)_{\tau}(t)$ is locally a direct summand of $\hat{\text{Gr}}^{\vee}(A/S)_{\tau}(t)$ with the quotient $\hat{\text{Gr}}^{\vee}(A/S)_{\tau}(t) / \hat{D}(A/S)_{\tau}(t)$ locally free of rank $t-1$. Hence the quotient $\hat{\text{Gr}}^{\vee}(A/S)_{\tau}(t) / D(A/S)_{\tau}(t)$ is locally free of rank $2(e_{\mathfrak{p}} - t) + (t-1) = 2e_{\mathfrak{p}} - (t+1)$, as desired. \square

Proposition 23 *The functor $\mathcal{M}_{U, \ell}^{\text{PR}}$ is representable by a smooth scheme, which we shall henceforth denote by $Y_{U, \ell}^{\text{PR}}$, over O . Furthermore, the forgetful morphism, $Y_{U, \ell}^{\text{PR}} \rightarrow Y_{U, \ell}^{\text{DP}}$ is proper.*

Proof. Representability: Define $\mathcal{M}_{U,\ell}^{\text{Gr}}$ to be the functor which sends an O -scheme S to the set of isomorphism classes of data as in $\mathcal{M}_{U,\ell}^{\text{PR}}$, except that it ‘forgets’ the last condition about the prescribed action of O_F ; then $\mathcal{M}_{U,\ell}^{\text{Gr}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{U,\ell}^{\text{DP}}$, forgetting filtrations, is clearly relatively representable and proper, hence $\mathcal{M}_{U,\ell}^{\text{Gr}}$ is representable. The relative representability of $\mathcal{M}_{U,\ell}^{\text{PR}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{U,\ell}^{\text{Gr}}$ follows from Lemma 1.3.4 in [34], for example.

Smoothness: $Y_{U,\ell}^{\text{PR}}$ is locally of finite presentation, and it suffices to show its formal smoothness in the following sense. Choose a closed point of $Y_{U,\ell}^{\text{PR}}$, and let $R_{U,\ell}^{\text{PR}}$ denote the completed local ring of $Y_{U,\ell}^{\text{PR}}$ at the closed point and $M_{U,\ell}^{\text{PR}}$ its maxim ideal. Let $\mathcal{M}_{U,\ell}^{\text{PR},\wedge}$ denote the ‘local formal moduli’ functor $\text{Spf } R_{U,\ell}^{\text{PR}}$, and let R be a complete noetherian local ring with maximal ideal M such that $R/M \simeq R_{U,\ell}^{\text{PR}}/M_{U,\ell}^{\text{PR}}$. It suffices to prove that

$$\mathcal{M}_{U,\ell}^{\text{PR},\wedge}(S) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{U,\ell}^{\text{PR},\wedge}(\bar{S}),$$

induced by $\bar{S} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Spec } R/M^{l-1} \rightarrow S \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Spec } R/M^l$ for an integer $l \geq 2$ which we fix, is surjective. We shall show this by the Grothendieck-Messing crystalline Dieudonne theory.

Let $(\bar{A}/\bar{S}, i, \lambda, \eta, (\text{Lie}^\vee(\bar{A}^\vee/\bar{S})_\tau(1) \subset \cdots \subset \text{Lie}^\vee(\bar{A}^\vee/\bar{S})_\tau))$ be a point of $\mathcal{M}_{U,\ell}^{\text{PR}}$ over \bar{S} . Then, for every τ , $\text{Gr}^\vee(\bar{A}^\vee/\bar{S})_\tau(t)$ is locally a $O_{\bar{S}}$ -direct summand of the locally free sheaf $D(\bar{A}/\bar{S})_\tau(t)$ of $O_{\bar{S}}$ -modules of rank 2 by the preceding lemma.

Let γ_τ^t be a lifting in O_S of $\bar{\gamma}_\tau^t$ in $O_{\bar{S}}$. The O_S -dual $H_{\text{cr}}^1(\bar{A}/S)^\vee$ of the crystalline cohomology sheaf of O_S -module is a locally free sheaf of $O_F \otimes O_S$ -modules of rank 2, and $\ker(\pi \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes \gamma_\tau^1 | H_{\text{cr}}^1(\bar{A}/S)^\vee)$ defines a locally free sheaf of O_S -modules of rank 2 which lifts $D(\bar{A}/\bar{S})_\tau(1)$. It then follows that there exists a locally free subsheaf $\text{Lie}^\vee(\bar{A}^\vee/S)_\tau(1)$ of $\ker(\pi \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes \gamma_\tau^1 | H_{\text{cr}}^1(\bar{A}/S)^\vee)$ of rank 1 which lifts $\text{Lie}^\vee(\bar{A}^\vee/\bar{S})_\tau(1)$.

Suppose, for $1 \leq l \leq t$, that every $\text{Lie}^\vee(\bar{A}^\vee/S)_\tau(l)$, locally free of rank l over S , lifts $\text{Lie}^\vee(\bar{A}^\vee/\bar{S})_\tau(l)$ and which satisfy $\text{Gr}^\vee(\bar{A}^\vee/S)_\tau(l) \subset \ker(\pi \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes \gamma_\tau^l | H_{\text{cr}}^1(\bar{A}/S)^\vee / \text{Lie}^\vee(\bar{A}^\vee/S)_\tau(l-1))$ for $1 \leq l \leq t$.

One may and will define $\text{Lie}^\vee(\bar{A}^\vee/S)_\tau(t+1)$ to be a rank $t+1$ locally free O_S -submodule of $H_{\text{cr}}^1(\bar{A}/S)^\vee$ satisfying the condition that its quotient $\text{Lie}^\vee(\bar{A}^\vee/S)_\tau(t+1) / \text{Lie}^\vee(\bar{A}^\vee/S)_\tau(t)$ defines a rank 1 direct summand of $\ker(\pi \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes \gamma_\tau^{t+1} | H_{\text{cr}}^1(\bar{A}/S)^\vee / \text{Lie}^\vee(\bar{A}^\vee/S)_\tau(t))$ which is an O_S -module of rank 2 lifting $D(\bar{A}/\bar{S})_\tau(t+1)$.

It then follows from the Grothendieck-Messing crystalline Dieudonné deformation theory that there exists a Hilbert-Blumenthal abelian variety A over S whose pull-back to \bar{S} is $(\bar{A}/\bar{S}, i)$ and $\text{Lie}^\vee(A/S)_{\tau \times S} \simeq \text{Lie}^\vee(\bar{A}^\vee/\bar{S})_\tau$ for every τ . Evidently, $\text{Lie}(A/S)$ satisfies that the Kottwitz ‘determinant’ condition (Definition 2.4 in [64]), and it follows from Corollary 2.10 of Vollaard [64] that λ lifts over to S . \square

Let Y_U^{PR} denote the disjoint union $Y_{U,\ell}^{\text{PR}}$ over ℓ .

Let \mathfrak{P} denote the product of all prime ideals of O_F above p . For a representative ℓ , let $\ell_{\mathfrak{P}}$ denote the element (or its corresponding fractional ideal) in the fix set of representatives representing the fractional ideal $\ell_{\mathfrak{P}}$.

Define $\mathcal{M}_{U,\ell}^{\text{DP}}$ to be the functor which sends an O -scheme S to the set of isomorphism classes of O_F -linear isogenies

$$f : A/S \rightarrow B/S$$

of degree $|O_F/\mathfrak{P}|$ such that $\ker f \subset A[\mathfrak{P}]$, where A and B come equipped with PEL structure defining S -points of $Y_{U,\ell}^{\text{DP}}$ and $Y_{U,\ell_{\mathfrak{P}}}^{\text{DP}}$ respectively such that $(f^\vee \circ \text{Sym}(B/S) \circ f, f^\vee \circ \text{Pol}(B/S) \circ f)$ equals $(\mathfrak{P}\text{Sym}(A/S), \mathfrak{P}\text{Pol}(A/S))$. One can check that the last condition is equivalent to demanding that $C = \ker f$ is an isotropic subgroup of $A[\mathfrak{P}]$ in the sense that, for any λ in $\text{Sym}(A/S)$ (in fact, it suffices for any λ of degree prime to p), λ maps C to $(A[\mathfrak{P}]/C)^\vee$. The functor is representable by an O -scheme $Y_{U,\ell}^{\text{DP}}$.

Similarly, we define $\mathcal{M}_{U,\ell}^{\text{PR}}$ to be the functor which sends an O -scheme S to the set of isomorphism classes of O_F -linear isogenies $f : A/S \rightarrow B/S$ of degree $|O_F/\mathfrak{P}|$ such that $\ker f \subset A[\mathfrak{P}]$ defining an S -point of $Y_{U,\ell}^{\text{DP}}$, where A and B are respectively S -points of $Y_{U,\ell}^{\text{PR}}$ and $Y_{U,\ell_{\mathfrak{P}}}^{\text{PR}}$ such that the filtrations

commutes the diagram of locally free O_S -sheaves:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
H_{\mathrm{dR}}^{1\vee}(A/S)_\tau & \longrightarrow & H_{\mathrm{dR}}^{1\vee}(B/S)_\tau & \longrightarrow & H_{\mathrm{dR}}^{1\vee}(A/S)_\tau \\
\cup & & \cup & & \cup \\
\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(A^\vee/S)_\tau & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Lie}^\vee(B^\vee/S)_\tau & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Lie}^\vee(A^\vee/S)_\tau \\
\parallel & & \parallel & & \parallel \\
\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(A^\vee/S)_\tau(e_{\mathfrak{p}}) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Lie}^\vee(B^\vee/S)_\tau(e_{\mathfrak{p}}) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Lie}^\vee(A^\vee/S)_\tau(e_{\mathfrak{p}}) \\
\cup & & \cup & & \cup \\
\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(A^\vee/S)_\tau(e_{\mathfrak{p}}-1) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Lie}^\vee(B^\vee/S)_\tau(e_{\mathfrak{p}}-1) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Lie}^\vee(A^\vee/S)_\tau(e_{\mathfrak{p}}-1) \\
\cup & & \cup & & \cup \\
\vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\
\cup & & \cup & & \cup \\
\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(A^\vee/S)_\tau(1) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Lie}^\vee(B^\vee/S)_\tau(1) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Lie}^\vee(A^\vee/S)_\tau(1)
\end{array}$$

If we let $C = \prod_{\mathfrak{p}} C_{\mathfrak{p}} \subset A[\mathfrak{P}] = \prod_{\mathfrak{p}} A[\mathfrak{p}]$ denote the kernel of $\pi : A/S \rightarrow B/S$, one can see that $\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(C^\vee/S)$ comes equipped with a filtration

$$0 = \mathrm{Lie}^\vee(C^\vee/S)_\tau(0) \subset \mathrm{Lie}^\vee(C^\vee/S)_\tau(1) \subset \cdots \subset \mathrm{Lie}^\vee(C^\vee/S)_\tau(e_{\mathfrak{p}}) = \mathrm{Lie}^\vee(C^\vee/S)_\tau$$

defined by $\mathrm{coker}(\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(A^\vee/S)_\tau(t)/\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(A^\vee/S)_\tau(t-1) \rightarrow \mathrm{Lie}^\vee(B^\vee/S)_\tau(t)/\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(B^\vee/S)_\tau(t-1))$ for every \mathfrak{p} in $S_{\mathfrak{P}}$, τ in $\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}}$, and $1 \leq t \leq e_{\mathfrak{p}}$; and each $\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(C^\vee/S)_\tau(t)/\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(C^\vee/S)_\tau(t-1)$ is killed by $\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}$.

Proposition 24 *The functor $\mathcal{M}_{U_{\mathrm{Iw}},\ell}^{\mathrm{PR}}$ is representable by an O -scheme.*

Proof. It is clear that $\mathcal{M}_{U_{\mathrm{Iw}},\ell}^{\mathrm{PR}}$ is relatively representable over $\mathcal{M}_{U_{\mathrm{Iw}},\ell}^{\mathrm{DP}}$. \square

Let $Y_{U_{\mathrm{Iw}},\ell}^{\mathrm{PR}}$ denote the O -scheme representing $\mathcal{M}_{U_{\mathrm{Iw}},\ell}^{\mathrm{PR}}$ in the proposition and let $Y_{U_{\mathrm{Iw}}}^{\mathrm{PR}}$ denote the disjoint union of $Y_{U_{\mathrm{Iw}},\ell}^{\mathrm{PR}}$ over ℓ ranging over the fixed set of representatives as before.

As the definition of Y_U^{PR} and $Y_{U_{\mathrm{Iw}}}^{\mathrm{PR}}$ are based on the local model constructions of Pappas-Rapoport [42], it is clear what their local models should be.

3.2 Compactification

Fix a representative ℓ ; we shall compactify $Y_{U,\ell}^{\mathrm{PR}}$ and $Y_{U_{\mathrm{Iw}},\ell}^{\mathrm{PR}}$ following Rapoport's [45] and Stroth's [56] observations. Fix the integer $n \geq 3$ defined in the previous section.

By a ℓ -cusp degeneration data \mathcal{C} , we shall mean two fractional ideals M and N of F , an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow D^{-1}M^{-1} \rightarrow L \rightarrow N \rightarrow 0$$

of projective O_F -modules, and an isomorphism $MN^{-1} \simeq D$; suppose furthermore that it comes equipped with a choice of an isomorphism $L/nL \simeq (O_F/nO_F)^2$.

Given an ℓ -cusp degeneration data \mathcal{C} as above, let $M^+ = MN$, $M_n^+ = n^{-1}M^+$, and $M^{+\vee} = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Z}}(M^+, \mathbf{Z})$; let $M_{\mathbf{R},+}^{+\vee}$ denote the submodule of the positive elements in $M^{+\vee} \otimes \mathbf{R}$ where its positivity is defined via the isomorphism $M^{+\vee} \simeq \ell M^{-2}D^{-1}$ and the positivity of each of the fractional ideals on the RHS.

Let Σ denote a rational polyhedral cone decomposition $\{\tau\}$ of $M_{\mathbf{R},+}^{+\vee} \cup \{0\}$; we may and will choose it so that it is level- n -admissible in the sense that it satisfies the conditions of 3.2 and 3.3 of [12] (see p. 299 of [45]). Let $S_\ell = \mathrm{Spec} R$ with $R = O[M_n^+]$, and let $S_\ell \hookrightarrow S_{\ell,\tau} = \mathrm{Spec} R_\tau$ denote the affine torus embedding where $R_\tau = O[M_n^+ \cap \tau^\vee]$.

As Stroth [56] puts it, we may think of S_ℓ as a moduli space (stack) of Deligne 1-motives corresponding to an ℓ -cusp degeneration data \mathcal{C} : let $X = \mathrm{Spec} A$ be a normal scheme, Y an open dense subscheme, and $Z = X - Y = \mathrm{Spec} A/I$ for an ideal I of A . In our context, a Mumford 1-motive over $(Y \hookrightarrow X)$ in the sense of Stroth is a set of data: the semiabelian variety $\tilde{\mathbb{G}} = \mathbb{G} \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} D^{-1}M^{-1}$ thought of as it is defined over X (where \mathbb{G} is the multiplicative group scheme base-changed over to F), a 'lattice' N over

X (i.e. a locally constant étale sheaf of finite free abelian groups), and a complex $q : N \rightarrow \widetilde{\mathbb{G}}$ of fppf sheaves of abelian groups over Y defined by an O_F -linear homomorphism $N \rightarrow \widetilde{\mathbb{G}}(Y)$ whose induced homomorphism $\mathrm{tr}_{F/\mathbb{Q}} \circ q : M^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{G}(Y)$ maps M_+^+ to I .

Let $\mathrm{Spf} \hat{R}_\tau$ denote the affine formal completion of $S_{\ell,\tau}$ along $S_{\ell,\tau} - S_\ell$. Let $X_{\ell,\tau} = \mathrm{Spec} \hat{R}_\tau$, let $Y_{\ell,\tau}$ denote its open dense subscheme defined by the pull-back of $X_{\ell,\tau}$ over S_ℓ along $S_\ell \hookrightarrow S_{\ell,\tau}$, and let $Z_{\ell,\tau}$ denote the complement $X_{\ell,\tau} - Y_{\ell,\tau}$.

Rapoport's application [45] of the Mumford construction (in the 'split case') gives rise to a semi-abelian scheme

$$(\mathbb{G} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} D^{-1}M^{-1})/q^N$$

over $X_{\ell,\tau}$ such that

- the pull-back to $Y_{\ell,\tau}$ of $(\mathbb{G} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} D^{-1}M^{-1})/q^N$ is a HBAV (see (i) and (ii) of [45], p.297) which is ℓ -polarisable (see (v) and (vi) in [45], p.298) which comes equipped with a level n -structure (see (iii) and (iv) in [45], p.297-p.298), and whose dual Lie algebra 'sheaf' M comes equipped with a canonical PR-filtration in the sense of Section 3.1 (and gives rise to a map from $Y_{\ell,\tau}$ to $Y_{U,\ell}^{\mathrm{PR}}$),
- if A denote the universal HBAV over $Y_{U,\ell}^{\mathrm{PR}}$, the p -torsion of $(\mathbb{G} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} D^{-1}M^{-1})/q^N$ over $Y_{\ell,\tau}$, i.e., the pull-back to $Y_{\ell,\tau}$ of $(\mathbb{G} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} D^{-1}M^{-1})/q^N$, is canonically isomorphic to the p -torsion of the fibre product of A and $Y_{\ell,\tau}$ over $Y_{U,\ell}^{\mathrm{PR}}$.

Definition. Suppose that $(\mathbb{G} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} D^{-1}M^{-1})/q^N$ over $Y_{\ell,\tau}$ comes equipped with a Raynaud submodule scheme $C_{\mathfrak{p}}$ of $((\mathbb{G} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} D^{-1}M^{-1})/q^N)[\mathfrak{p}]$ of rank 1 for all \mathfrak{p} in $S_{\mathbb{P}}$. Let $S_{\mathbb{P},\times}$ and $S_{\mathbb{P},\mathrm{et}}$ be subsets of $S_{\mathbb{P}}$ defined such that \mathfrak{p} lies in $S_{\mathbb{P},\times}$ if $C_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is multiplicative while it lies in $S_{\mathbb{P},\mathrm{et}}$ if it is étale; in which case $S_{\mathbb{P},\times}$ and $S_{\mathbb{P},\mathrm{et}}$ are disjoint and their union is $S_{\mathbb{P}}$.

Definition Let $S_{I,\ell}$ denote the disjoint union over all partitions $(S_{\mathbb{P},\times}, S_{\mathbb{P},\mathrm{et}})$ of $S_{\mathbb{P}}$ of S_ℓ ; and define $X_{I,\tau}$ and $Y_{I,\tau}$ similarly.

Let $\mathrm{Spec} R_\tau^+$ denote the henselisation of $(S_{\ell,\tau}, S_{\ell,\tau} - S_\ell)$. Then it follows exactly as in Proposition 2.3.3.1 in [56] that there exists semi-abelian scheme $((\mathbb{G} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} D^{-1}M^{-1})/q^N)^+$ which is 'as universal' as $(\mathbb{G} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} D^{-1}M^{-1})/q^N$ is. It furthermore follows as in 2.4 in [56] that there exists an étale extension R_τ^{et} over R_τ and a semi-abelian scheme $((\mathbb{G} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} D^{-1}M^{-1})/q^N)^{\mathrm{et}}$ which satisfies the same properties as $(\mathbb{G} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} D^{-1}M^{-1})/q^N$ with $((\mathbb{G} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} D^{-1}M^{-1})/q^N)^{\mathrm{et}}$ in place of $(\mathbb{G} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} D^{-1}M^{-1})/q^N$.

Definition. Let $X_{I,\ell,\tau}^{\mathrm{et}}$ denote the pull-back to $S_{I,\ell,\tau}$ of $X_{\ell,\tau}^{\mathrm{et}}$ over $S_{\ell,\tau}$ along the natural forgetful map from $S_{I,\ell,\tau}$ to $S_{\ell,\tau}$. Similarly define $Y_{I,\ell,\tau}^{\mathrm{et}}$ to be the pull-back to $S_{I,\ell}$ of $Y_{\ell,\tau}^{\mathrm{et}}$ over S_ℓ along $S_{I,\ell} \rightarrow S_\ell$.

Definition. Let $Y_{\ell,\Sigma}^{\mathrm{et}} = \coprod_{\mathcal{C}} \prod_{\tau} Y_{\ell,\tau}^{\mathrm{et}}$ and $X_{\ell,\Sigma}^{\mathrm{et}} = \coprod_{\mathcal{C}} \prod_{\tau} X_{\ell,\tau}^{\mathrm{et}}$ where \mathcal{C} ranges over the set of isomorphism classes (i.e. homotheties of ideals) of ℓ -cusp degeneration data and where τ ranges over Σ with \mathcal{C} given. Define $X_{I,\ell,\Sigma}^{\mathrm{et}}$ and $Y_{I,\ell,\Sigma}^{\mathrm{et}}$ similarly.

Lemma 25 *The quotient algebraic stack of $Y_{\ell,\Sigma}^{\mathrm{et}}$ by $\mathcal{R} = Y_{\ell,\Sigma}^{\mathrm{et}} \times_{Y_{U,\ell}^{\mathrm{PR}}} Y_{\ell,\Sigma}^{\mathrm{et}}$ is isomorphic to $Y_{U,\ell}^{\mathrm{PR}}$. Similarly, the quotient algebraic stack of $Y_{I,\ell,\Sigma}^{\mathrm{et}}$ by $\mathcal{R}_1 = Y_{I,\ell,\Sigma}^{\mathrm{et}} \times_{Y_{U_{Iw},\ell}^{\mathrm{PR}}} Y_{I,\ell,\Sigma}^{\mathrm{et}}$ is isomorphic to $Y_{U_{Iw},\ell}^{\mathrm{PR}}$.*

Recall that $Y_{U,\ell}^{\mathrm{PR}}$ is smooth over O , and $Y_{U_{Iw},\ell}^{\mathrm{PR}}$ is normal. The second assertion can be checked by its local model.

Definition Let $X_{U,\ell}^{\mathrm{PR}}$ denote the quotient algebraic stack of $X_{\ell,\Sigma}^{\mathrm{et}}$ by the normalisation of $X_{\Sigma}^{\mathrm{et}} \times X_{\ell,\Sigma}^{\mathrm{et}}$ in \mathcal{R} .

Let $X_{U_{Iw},\ell}^{\mathrm{PR}}$ denote the quotient algebraic stack of $X_{I,\ell,\Sigma}^{\mathrm{et}}$ by the normalisation of $X_{I,\ell,\Sigma}^{\mathrm{et}} \times X_{I,\ell,\Sigma}^{\mathrm{et}}$ in \mathcal{R}_1 .

Proposition 26 *$X_{U,\ell}^{\mathrm{PR}}$ and $X_{U_{Iw},\ell}^{\mathrm{PR}}$ are proper over O .*

Proof. See Proposition 3.1.5.2 and Théorème 3.1.8.3 in [56]. \square

Recall that U is the full congruence subgroup of level n for an integer $n \geq 3$ prime to p .

Let $O_{F,+}^\times$ denote the totally positive units in F and $O_{F,+}^{\times,n}$ denote the subgroup of the squares of elements in O_F^\times , i.e., units, congruent to 1 mod n .

As explained more carefully in Section 2 in [17], observe that $O_{F,+}^\times$ acts (and $O_{F,+}^{\times,n}$ acts trivially) on ℓ -polarisations, hence acts on $X_{U,\ell}^{\text{PR}}$ and on $X_{\text{Iw},\ell}^{\text{PR}}$. Let $O_{F,+}^{\times,+} = O_{F,+}^\times / O_{F,+}^{\times,n}$. Furthermore, Section 2 in [17] explains that $\text{GL}_2(O_F \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} \hat{\mathbf{Z}})$ acts on $X_{U,\ell}^{\text{PR}}$ and $X_{\text{Iw},\ell}^{\text{PR}}$.

Definition. Let K denote the preimage in $\text{GL}_2(O_F \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} \hat{\mathbf{Z}}) = (\text{Res}_{F/\mathbf{Q}} \text{GL}_2)(\hat{\mathbf{Z}})$ of $\begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \subset (\text{Res}_{F/\mathbf{Q}} \text{GL}_2)(\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})$ by the reduction mod n map $(\text{Res}_{F/\mathbf{Q}} \text{GL}_2)(\hat{\mathbf{Z}}) \rightarrow (\text{Res}_{F/\mathbf{Q}} \text{GL}_2)(\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})$ and let X_K^{PR} (resp. $X_{\text{KIw}}^{\text{PR}}$) denote the disjoint union over ℓ of $X_{K,\ell}^{\text{PR}} = X_{U,\ell}^{\text{PR}} / (O_{F,+}^{\times,+} \times K)$ (resp. $X_{\text{KIw},\ell}^{\text{PR}} = X_{\text{Iw},\ell}^{\text{PR}} / (O_{F,+}^{\times,+} \times K)$). We similarly define Y_K^{PR} (resp. $Y_{\text{KIw}}^{\text{PR}}$) to be the disjoint union over ℓ of $Y_{K,\ell}^{\text{PR}} = Y_{U,\ell}^{\text{PR}} / (O_{F,+}^{\times,+} \times K)$ (resp. $Y_{\text{KIw},\ell}^{\text{PR}} = Y_{\text{Iw},\ell}^{\text{PR}} / (O_{F,+}^{\times,+} \times K)$). The set of geometrically connected components of Y_K^{PR} may be identified with the strict ideal class group $\mathbb{A}_F^{\infty,\times} / F_+^\times (O_F \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} \hat{\mathbf{Z}})^\times$.

The formation of $O_{F,+}^{\times,+}$ -invariants does not change p -adic and mod p geometry of X_U^{PR} and $X_{\text{Iw}}^{\text{PR}}$ we are interested.

4 Hecke operators, odds and ends

4.1 Classical p -adic Hilbert modular eigenforms

Let V denote the open compact subgroup K or KIw of $(\text{Res}_{F/\mathbf{Q}} \text{GL}_2)(\hat{\mathbf{Z}})$ as above. With that choice made, let $X_{V,\ell}^{\text{PR}}$ denote its toroidal compactification over O defined as above. While the smooth O -scheme $X_{K,\ell}^{\text{PR}}$ depend on a choice of an admissible polyhedral cone decomposition, we shall not refer to the choice. Furthermore, we may and will choose an admissible polyhedral cone decomposition for $V = \text{KIw}$ compatible with the choice we make for $X_{K,\ell}^{\text{PR}}$.

Let $(A/S, i, \lambda, \eta, (\text{Lie}^\vee(A^\vee/S)_\tau(1) \subset \cdots \subset \text{Lie}^\vee(A^\vee/S)_\tau))$ be an S -point of $Y_{V,\ell}^{\text{PR}}$ for an O -scheme S . Let L_S denote the direct sum of two copies of O , ‘base-changed’ over O to O_S . The cotangent sheaf $\text{Lie}^\vee(A/S)$ of A over S is a direct sum of locally free sheaves $\text{Lie}^\vee(A/S)_\tau$ of O_S -modules of rank $e_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for τ in $\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}} = \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Q}_p}(\hat{F}_{\mathfrak{p}}, L)$ for every \mathfrak{p} in $S_{\mathfrak{p}}$. For every τ , the polarisation λ equips $\text{Lie}^\vee(A/S)_\tau$ with a filtration

$$0 = \text{Lie}^\vee(A/S)_\tau(0) \subset \text{Lie}^\vee(A/S)_\tau(1) \subset \cdots \subset \text{Lie}^\vee(A/S)_\tau(e_{\mathfrak{p}}) = \text{Lie}^\vee(A/S)_\tau \subset H_{\text{dR}}^1(A/S)_\tau$$

defined on $\text{Lie}^\vee(A^\vee/S)_\tau$. The locally free sheaf $\ker(\pi \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes \gamma_\tau^t | H_{\text{dR}}^1(A/S) / \text{Lie}^\vee(A/S)(t-1))$ of O_S -modules is of rank 2 for every $1 \leq t \leq e_{\mathfrak{p}}$, and

$$\text{Lie}^\vee(A/S)_\tau(t) / \text{Lie}^\vee(A/S)_\tau(t-1) \subset \ker(\pi \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes \gamma_\tau^t | H_{\text{dR}}^1(A/S) / \text{Lie}^\vee(A/S)(t-1)).$$

The covering over S , defined as the Zariski sheaf over S of isomorphisms

$$\ker(\pi \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes \gamma_\tau^t | H_{\text{dR}}^1(A/S) / \text{Lie}^\vee(A/S)(t-1)) \simeq L_S$$

for all τ in $\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}}$, $1 \leq t \leq e_{\mathfrak{p}}$, and \mathfrak{p} in $S_{\mathfrak{p}}$, which sends $\text{Gr}^\vee(A/S)_\tau(t) = \text{Lie}^\vee(A/S)_\tau(t) / \text{Lie}^\vee(A/S)_\tau(t-1)$ to a line in L_S which equals its orthogonal for the standard alternating form on L_S , is a torsor with respect to the Σ -product of a Borel subgroup B of the base-change $\text{GL}_{2/O}$ (by the standard embedding of \mathbf{Q} into L), where $\Sigma = \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Q}}(F, L)$. In the unramified case, this sort of construction is standard (using the smooth model of Rapoport [45]); the Pappas-Rapoport filtration exactly makes it possible to see all isotypic components, which does not seem possible with the integral models defined in [16].

For a pair $\lambda = (k, w)$ consisting of a $[F : \mathbf{Q}]$ -tuple of integers $k = \sum k_\iota$ where ι ranges over Σ and an integer w such that $k_\iota \equiv w \pmod{2}$, consider the following invertible sheaf of O_S -modules:

$$\bigotimes_{\iota} \text{Gr}^\vee(A/S)_\tau(t)^{\otimes k_\iota - 2} \otimes \Omega_{\text{dR},\iota}^1 \otimes \text{Std}_\iota^{\otimes (w - k_\iota)/2}$$

where all tensor products are defined for O_S -modules, and the first tensor product ranges over Σ where, for every ι in Σ , there exists a unique prime \mathfrak{p} above p such that $\iota : F \otimes_{\mathbf{Q}} \mathbf{Q}_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow L$ factors through $F_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and its restriction to the unramified extension $\hat{F}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ over $\mathbf{Q}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is exactly τ and ι , as an element of $\Sigma_{\mathfrak{p},\tau}$ corresponds to $1 \leq t \leq e_{\mathfrak{p}}$; and where $\Omega_{\text{dR},\iota}^1$ is the ι -isotypic component of the sheaf of relative differentials of S over O , and where Std_{ι} is the invertible sheaf of O_S -module corresponding to the standard representation of the centre in B followed by the projection to S by ι .

Let \mathcal{A}_{λ} denote the invertible sheaf on Y_V^{PR} obtained when applying the construction to the universal HBAV A over $S = Y_V^{\text{PR}}$. The invertible sheaf extends to X_V^{PR} , which we shall again call \mathcal{A}_{λ} . It should be possible to use these sheaves to define an eigenvariety for Hilbert modular forms in the general ramified case.

Definition. We define a section of the induced invertible sheaf \mathcal{A}_{λ} over X_K^{PR} (resp. $X_{K\text{Iw}}^{\text{PR}}$) for $\lambda = (k, w)$, to be a p -adic classical cusp Hilbert modular form (on $\text{Res}_{F/\mathbf{Q}}\text{GL}_2$) over O of level K (resp. $K \cap \text{Iw}$) and of weight λ , or of weight k and central character of weight w .

Remark. We will only be interested in the case of $\lambda = (k, w)$ where $k_{\iota} = 1$ for every ι in Σ .

For every prime \mathfrak{p} of F above p , let $w_{\mathfrak{p}}$ denote the automorphism of $X_{K\text{Iw}}^{\text{PR}}$ defined on the non-cuspidal points by the automorphism sending (A, C) to $(A/C_{\mathfrak{p}}, A[\mathfrak{p}]/C_{\mathfrak{p}} \times C^{\mathfrak{p}})$ where by $C^{\mathfrak{p}}$, we mean the finite flat subgroup ‘ C away from \mathfrak{p} ’.

Let π_1 , or π when it is clear what it is meant (resp. $\pi_{2,\mathfrak{p}}$ or $\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}$), denote the morphism $X_{K\text{Iw}}^{\text{PR}} \rightarrow X_K^{\text{PR}}$ defined on the non-cuspidal points by the correspondence sending (A, C) to A (resp. to $A/C_{\mathfrak{p}}$).

We define Hecke operators on $X_{K\text{Iw}}^{\text{PR}}$. For a prime Q of F not dividing p (with a uniformiser π_Q), let $X_{K\text{Iw},\text{Iw}_Q}^{\text{PR}}$ denote the toroidal compactification of the fine moduli O -space $Y_{K\text{Iw},\text{Iw}_Q}^{\text{PR}}$ of A , parameterised by $Y_{K\text{Iw}}^{\text{PR}}$, together with a finite flat subgroup scheme $D = D_Q$ of the finite étale group scheme $A[\pi_Q]$, étale locally isomorphic to $(O_F/\pi_Q)^2$, of order $\mathbf{N}_{F/\mathbf{Q}}Q$ which locally f.p.p.f. admits a O_F/π_Q -generator. It follows from the proof of Theorem 3.7.1 in [34] that the forgetful map $\pi_{1,Q} : Y_{K\text{Iw},\text{Iw}_Q}^{\text{PR}} \rightarrow Y_{K\text{Iw}}^{\text{PR}}$ is a relatively representable morphism which is finite étale. Let $\pi_{2,Q}$ denote the extension to $X_{K\text{Iw},\text{Iw}_Q}^{\text{PR}} \rightarrow X_{K\text{Iw}}^{\text{PR}}$ of the morphism defined by sending a non-cuspidal point (A, D) to A/D .

For \mathfrak{p} above p , let $X_{K\text{Iw},\text{Iw}_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\text{PR}}[1/p]$ denote the toroidal compactification of the fine moduli L -space $Y_{K\text{Iw},\text{Iw}_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\text{PR}}[1/p]$ which is the finite étale covering over $Y_{K\text{Iw}}^{\text{PR}}[1/p]$ parameterising (A, C) together with a finite flat subgroup scheme D of the étale group scheme $A[\mathfrak{p}]$ of order $\mathbf{N}_{F/\mathbf{Q}}\mathfrak{p}$ which has only trivial intersection with C . It again follows from the proof of Theorem 3.7.1 in [34] that the forgetful map $\pi_{1,\mathfrak{p}} : Y_{K\text{Iw},\text{Iw}_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\text{PR}}[1/p] \rightarrow Y_{K\text{Iw}}^{\text{PR}}[1/p]$ is a relatively representable morphism which is finite étale. Let $\pi_{2,\mathfrak{p}}$ denote the morphism $X_{K\text{Iw},\text{Iw}_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\text{PR}}[1/p] \rightarrow X_{K\text{Iw}}^{\text{PR}}[1/p]$ defined on the non-cuspidal points by the representable morphism sending (A, C, D) to $(A/D, (C + D)/D)$.

Let π_1, π_2 denote either $\pi_{1,Q}, \pi_{2,Q} : X_{K\text{Iw},\text{Iw}_Q}^{\text{PR}} \rightarrow X_{K\text{Iw}}^{\text{PR}}$ or $\pi_{1,\mathfrak{p}}, \pi_{2,\mathfrak{p}} : X_{K\text{Iw},\text{Iw}_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\text{PR}}[1/p] \rightarrow X_{K\text{Iw}}^{\text{PR}}[1/p]$.

Let $X_{K\text{Iw}}^{\text{PR},\text{R-a}}$ denote the Raynaud generic fibre associated to the formal completion of $X_{K\text{Iw}}^{\text{PR}}$ along its fibre. By slight abuse of notation, we let $X_{K\text{Iw},\text{Iw}_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\text{PR}}[1/p]^{\text{R-a}}$ denote the Tate rigid analytic space associated to the generic fibre $X_{K\text{Iw},\text{Iw}_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\text{PR}}[1/p]$. Let $\mathcal{A}_{\lambda,\text{R-a}}$ denote the Raynaud analytification of the invertible sheaf \mathcal{A}_{λ} over $X_{K\text{Iw}}^{\text{PR}}$ and X_K^{PR} .

By definition, we have $\pi_2^* \mathcal{A}_{\lambda,\text{R-a}} \rightarrow \pi_1^* \mathcal{A}_{\lambda,\text{R-a}}$. If U and V are admissible open subsets of $X_{K\text{Iw}}^{\text{PR},\text{R-a}}$ in the case of Q and $X_{K\text{Iw}}^{\text{PR}}[1/p]^{\text{R-a}}$ in the case of \mathfrak{p} satisfying $\pi_1^{-1}(U) \subseteq \pi_2^{-1}(V)$, we have a homomorphism of sections

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \mathcal{A}_{\lambda,\text{R-a}}(V) & \longrightarrow & (\pi_{2,*} \pi_2^* \mathcal{A}_{\lambda,\text{R-a}})(V) & & (\pi_{1,*} \pi_2^* \mathcal{A}_{\lambda,\text{R-a}})(U) & \longrightarrow & (\pi_{1,*} \pi_1^* \mathcal{A}_{\lambda,\text{R-a}})(U) \longrightarrow \mathcal{A}_{\lambda,\text{R-a}}(U) \\ & & \parallel & & \parallel & & \\ & & \pi_2^* \mathcal{A}_{\lambda,\text{R-a}}(\pi_2^{-1}V) & \longrightarrow & \pi_2^* \mathcal{A}_{\lambda,\text{R-a}}(\pi_1^{-1}U) & & \end{array}$$

where the rightmost map is the map of U -sections of the trace morphism; and we shall call it $\text{HeckeCor}(\mathfrak{p})(U)$ or $\text{HeckeCor}(\mathbb{Q})(U)$ depending on the case with \mathfrak{p} or \mathbb{Q} .

Let $U_{\mathfrak{p}}$ denote the morphism

$$(\mathbf{N}_{F/\mathbf{Q}\mathfrak{p}})^{-1}\text{HeckeCor}(\mathfrak{p})(U) : \mathcal{A}_{\lambda, R-a}(V) \longrightarrow \mathcal{A}_{\lambda, R-a}(U)$$

We define $T_{\mathbb{Q}}$ ($U_{\mathbb{Q}}$ if \mathbb{Q} divides the level of U) exactly the same with \mathbb{Q} in place of \mathfrak{p} .

Finally we define an operator $w_{\mathfrak{p}}$ of sections of the invertible rigid analytic sheaf $\mathcal{A}_{\lambda, R-a}$ over an admissible open subset U of $X_{KIw}^{\text{PR}, R-a}$. For a section f of $\mathcal{A}_{\lambda, R-a}$ over U , the pull-back $w_{\mathfrak{p}}^*f$ is a section over $w_{\mathfrak{p}}U$ of $w_{\mathfrak{p}}^*\mathcal{A}_{\lambda, R-a}$; its pull-back $\pi_{2, \mathfrak{p}}^*w_{\mathfrak{p}}^*f$ is a section over $w_{\mathfrak{p}}U$ of $\mathcal{A}_{\lambda, R-a}$, which we shall call $w_{\mathfrak{p}}(f)$.

4.2 Overconvergent p -adic Hilbert modular forms

We shall define an invariant ‘finer’ than the degree functions of Raynaud [47] and Fargues [21]. This is specific to HBAVs of Pappas-Rapoport type parameterised by $X_{KIw}^{\text{PR}, R-a}$, and is a key technical input that allows us to perform analogues of Kassaei’s calculations in the unramified case [31]. One significant advantage of our construction is that, as we shall see it in Lemma 49 for example, it reads p -adic geometry of $X_{KIw}^{\text{PR}, R-a}$ qualitatively more than the standard degree function on the Raynaud generic fibre of Y_{KIw}^{DP} .

Let K be a finite extension of L ; and let \mathcal{O}_K denote its ring of integers and let ν_K denote the valuation on K normalised such that $\nu_K(p) = 1$. Let $S = \text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_K$.

Following Tate [57],

Definition. Let \mathcal{O} be an associative ring with a unit. An \mathcal{O} -module scheme over a scheme S is a commutative group scheme G over S together with a unitary ring homomorphism $\mathcal{O} \rightarrow \text{End}(G/S)$; this makes $G(T)$ for every S -scheme T a free \mathcal{O} -module. If \mathcal{O} is of characteristic p and the \mathcal{O} -rank of $G(T)$ is independent of T and indeed 1, we call G a Raynaud \mathcal{O} -module scheme (or \mathcal{O} -vector space scheme if \mathcal{O} is a field).

Let $f : A/S \rightarrow B/S$ denote a (closed) non-cuspidal S -point of X_{KIw}^{PR} corresponding to a K -point of $X_{KIw}^{\text{PR}, R-a}$. For every \mathfrak{p} in $S_{\mathfrak{p}}$, τ in $\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}}$, and $1 \leq t \leq e_{\mathfrak{p}}$, define $\text{deg}((A, C)/S)_{\tau}(t)$ in $[0, 1/e]$ to be the ν_K of a generator in \mathcal{O}_K of the annihilator of $\text{coker}(\text{Gr}^{\vee}(A^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}(t) \rightarrow \text{Gr}^{\vee}(B^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}(t))$.

The sum of all the $\text{deg}((A, C)/S)_{\tau}(t)$ equals the degree function of Raynaud [47] and Fargues [21]. While it is defined pointwise, this definition works ‘in families’, i.e., one may take S to be an admissible covering of X_{KIw}^{PR} (and glue).

Note that our degree functions are defined solely as a result of filtrations defined on both ends of the isogeny f . Incorporating one’s ‘choices of uniformisers’ into the equation is what seems to be achieved by this definition.

Suppose that a cusp corresponding to a (class of) ℓ -cusp degeneration data \mathcal{C} as above correspond to a semi-abelian $A = (\mathbb{G} \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} D^{-1}M^{-1})/q^N$ over $S = \prod_{\tau} X_{\ell, \tau}$, whose pull-back to $\prod_{\tau} Y_{\ell, \tau}$ is a HBAV and which comes equipped with an isotropic O_F -stable Raynaud submodule scheme $C = \prod_{\mathfrak{p}} C_{\mathfrak{p}} \subset \prod_{\mathfrak{p}} (\mathbb{G} \otimes D^{-1}M^{-1}/q^N)[\mathfrak{p}]$ as above, let $\text{deg}(A)_{\tau}(t)$ be 0 (resp. 1) for every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $1 \leq t \leq e_{\mathfrak{p}}$ whenever \mathfrak{p} is in $S_{\mathfrak{p}, \times}$ (resp. $S_{\mathfrak{p}, et}$). In fact, analytic functions on $Y_{KIw}^{\text{PR}, R-a}$ defining degrees extend to $X_{KIw}^{\text{PR}, R-a}$, allowing us to define admissible open subsets in terms of degrees.

Definition. For $\lambda = (k, w)$ as above, a p -adic overconvergent (cusp) Hilbert modular form over O of level $K \cap Iw$ of weight k (and central character of weight w) is defined to be an element in the direct limit, over the positive rationals ε , of the sections of $\mathcal{A}_{\lambda, R-a}$ over the admissible open subset of points ξ in $X_{KIw}^{\text{PR}, R-a}$ satisfying $\text{deg}(\xi) \leq \varepsilon$.

5 Mod p geometry of moduli spaces of p -divisible groups

In this section, we study mod p geometry of X_K^{PR} and X_{KIw}^{PR} , by phrasing the essential part of arguments in terms of stacks, or morally ‘local Shimura varieties’, of p -divisible groups. We define two new invariants

for p -divisible groups of Pappas-Rapoport type, namely

- Σ_{BT} where ‘BT’ stands for Bruhat-Tits as we consider ‘combinatorial choices of lines in vector spaces of a fixed dimension’ at Pappas-Rapoport filtrations; this invariant generalises the ‘Deligne-Pappas invariant’ in [16],
- and Σ_{EO} , which is based on the observation of Reduzzi-Xiao [48].

Σ_{EO} will be used as an essential geometric input in proving an analytic continuation theorem (Proposition 59), which allows us to pass from one ‘canonical end’ of the valuation hypercube to near the far (opposite) end of the hypercube. In Section 5.4, the ‘Rapoport-Zink’ [46] stratification is introduced. Proposition 35 and Proposition 36 are the key observations in characteristic p that are to be used in studying the dynamics of U_p -operator in characteristic zero generic fibre. In fact they play the same role as Lemma 2.1 in [31].

Let p be a rational prime. Fix once for all an algebraic closure $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_p$ of \mathbf{Q}_p . In this section, let π a uniformiser in the ring \mathcal{O} of integers of F_p , e the ramification index, and f the residue degree.

Let $L \subset \overline{\mathbf{Q}}_p$ be an extension of \mathbf{Q}_p containing the image of every conjugate of F in $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_p$, and let O denote its ring of integers; and let κ denote its residue field, and $\hat{\Sigma} = \hat{\Sigma}_p$ denote the set of all \mathbf{Q}_p -linear embeddings of the residue field $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{F}_p$ of F_p into κ . Let \mathfrak{f} denote the element of $\hat{\Sigma}$ which is (the unique lifting of) the standard Frobenius automorphism.

The map sending $\pi \otimes 1$ to a variable u defines an isomorphism

$$\mathcal{O} \otimes \kappa \simeq \bigoplus \kappa[u]/u^e$$

where \bigoplus ranges over $\hat{\Sigma}$.

Let X be a Barsotti-Tate (Définition 1.5 in [29]) p -divisible group over a κ -scheme S of dimension ef ([29] Remarques 2.2.2, (b)) and of height $2ef$, equipped with endomorphism $i : \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \text{End}(X/S)$. Suppose that it is principally polarisable, i.e., there exists an \mathcal{O} -linear isomorphism $\lambda : X/S \rightarrow X^\vee/S$. It then follows that $\text{Lie}(X/S)_\tau$ is a locally free sheaf of \mathcal{O}_S -modules of rank ef , while the S -dual (5.3 in [4]) $D^\vee(X/S)$ of the Dieudonné crystal sheaf $\mathbf{D}(X/S)_S$ on the (small) site S is a locally free sheaf of $\mathcal{O} \otimes_{\mathbf{z}_p} \mathcal{O}_S$ -modules of rank 2. The dual $D^\vee(X/S)$ comes equipped with Frobenius-semi-linear endomorphisms F and V defined by duality in terms of V and F on the Dieudonné crystal $D(X/S)$ respectively; hence $D^\vee(X/S)$ is isomorphic to $D(X^\vee/S)$ as Dieudonné modules, and $\text{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S) \simeq VD^\vee(X/S)$ for example.

Definition. For a closed immersion of S into the first-order thickening $S[\epsilon]/\epsilon^2$, let $D^\vee(X/S[\epsilon]/\epsilon^2)$ denote the S -dual of the Dieudonné crystal $\mathbf{D}(X/S)$ on the site $S[\epsilon]/\epsilon^2$. For a homomorphism $\varphi : L \rightarrow M$ of \mathcal{O}_S -modules, we shall let $L[\varphi]$ denote the kernel φ in L .

5.1 Filtered Deligne-Pappas/Kottwitz-Rapoport

Definition. A principally polarisable Barsotti-Tate p -divisible group X/S as above is said to be *filtered* if, for every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$, the τ -component $\text{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau$ of the dual of the Lie algebra sheaf $\text{Lie}(X^\vee/S)$ of the dual p -divisible group X^\vee over S , comes equipped with a filtration

$$0 = \text{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(0) \subset \text{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(1) \subset \cdots \subset \text{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(e) = \text{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau \subset D^\vee(X/S)_\tau$$

such that $\text{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t)$ is, Zariski locally on S , a direct summand of $\text{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau$ of rank t and is a sheaf of $\mathcal{O} \otimes_\tau \mathcal{O}_S$ -submodule of $\text{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau$, satisfying, if we let u denote $\pi \otimes 1$,

$$u(\text{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t)) \subset \text{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t-1).$$

For brevity, we often write $\text{Gr}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t)$ to mean the quotient $\text{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t)/\text{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t-1)$.

Lemma 27 *For every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$,*

$$u(\text{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(1)) = 0, u^2(\text{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(2)) = 0, \dots, u^e(\text{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(e)) = 0$$

Proof. Since $u(\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t+1)) \subset \mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t)$, it follows that $u^{t+1}(\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t+1)) \subset u^t(\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t))$; hence it suffices to show that $u(\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(1)) = 0$ but this holds by definition. \square

Lemma 28 $u^{e-t}\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau \subseteq \mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t)$ for every $1 \leq t \leq e$.

Proof. This can be proved by induction. When $t = e$, the equality evidently holds. Suppose $u^{e-(t+1)}\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau \subseteq \mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t+1)$ holds for $t \leq e-1$. Then

$$u^{e-t}\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau = uu^{e-(t+1)}\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau \subseteq u\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t+1) \subset \mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t).$$

\square

Definition. Since X/S is principally polarisable, $\mathrm{Lie}(X/S)$ is also filtered if it is filtered. Indeed, by duality, $\mathrm{Lie}(X/S)$ comes equipped with surjections:

$$\mathrm{Lie}(X/S)_\tau \simeq \mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)^\vee = \mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(e)^\vee \rightarrow \mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(e-1)^\vee \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(1)^\vee \rightarrow 0$$

such that every kernel is a locally free sheaf of \mathcal{O}_S -modules of rank 1 and is annihilated by u ; indeed, $\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t+1)/\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t)$ is isomorphic to the dual of $\ker(\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t+1)^\vee \rightarrow \mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t)^\vee)$.

Define $\mathrm{Lie}(X/S)_\tau(t)$ to be the kernel of the composite of surjections:

$$\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(e)^\vee \rightarrow \mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(e-1)^\vee \rightarrow \mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(e-t)^\vee.$$

Then $\mathrm{Lie}(X/S)_\tau$ comes equipped with a filtration

$$0 = \mathrm{Lie}(X/S)_\tau(0) \subset \mathrm{Lie}(X/S)_\tau(1) \subset \cdots \subset \mathrm{Lie}(X/S)_\tau(e) = \mathrm{Lie}(X/S)_\tau$$

which is analogous to the filtration on $\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)$; in particular, the assertions in the preceding lemmas hold for $\mathrm{Lie}(X/S)$ in place of $\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)$. Note that, by definition, $\mathrm{Lie}(X/S)_\tau(t+1)/\mathrm{Lie}(X/S)_\tau(t)$ is dual to $\ker(\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(e)/\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(e-t-1) \rightarrow \mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(e)/\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(e-t)) = \mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(e-t)/\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(e-t-1)$.

Definition. Let S^{BT} denote the stack of principally polarisable filtered Barsotti-Tate p -divisible groups over $\mathrm{Spec} \kappa$. The stack S^{BT} parametrises that p -divisible groups arising from points of Y_K^{PR} as defined in Section 3.

Definition. For a principally polarisable filtered p -divisible group X over a κ -scheme S , let

$$\mathbf{D}(X/S)_\tau(t) = \ker(u | D^\vee(X/S)_\tau / \mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t-1))$$

for every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$ and $1 \leq t \leq e$. It is a locally free sheaf of \mathcal{O}_S -modules of rank 2 (see Proposition 5.2 (b) of [42] with $d = 2$).

5.2 Bruhat-Tits

For every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$, define a set $\Sigma_{\mathrm{BT},\tau}$ of e integers $\Sigma_{\mathrm{BT},\tau} = \{\nu_{\mathrm{BT},\tau}(1), \dots, \nu_{\mathrm{BT},\tau}(e)\}$ satisfying:

- $\nu_{\mathrm{BT},\tau}(1) = 0$;
- for every $2 \leq t \leq e$, exactly one of the conditions, (BT-1): $\nu_{\mathrm{BT},\tau}(t-1) = \nu_{\mathrm{BT},\tau}(t)$, or (BT-2): $\nu_{\mathrm{BT},\tau}(t-1) + 1 = \nu_{\mathrm{BT},\tau}(t)$ is satisfied;
- for every t ,

$$t - \nu_{\mathrm{BT},\tau}(t) \geq \nu_{\mathrm{BT},\tau}(t).$$

When convenient, we let $\nu_{\text{BT},\tau}(0) = 0$, and let $\nu_{\text{BT},\tau}$ denote $\nu_{\text{BT},\tau}(e)$.

Remark. The number of t 's satisfying (BT-2) equals $\nu_{\text{BT},\tau}$.

Definition. Let $\Sigma_{\text{BT},\tau,1}$ (resp. $\Sigma_{\text{BT},\tau,2}$) denote the subset of $\{1, \dots, e\}$ consisting of 1 and the set of $2 \leq t \leq e$ satisfying (BT-1) (resp. consisting of $1 \leq t \leq e$ satisfying (BT-2)). Evidently $\Sigma_{\text{BT},\tau,1}$ and $\Sigma_{\text{BT},\tau,2}$ defines a partition of $\{1, \dots, e\}$.

Definition. Given $\Sigma_{\text{BT},\tau}$, define a subset $\gamma_{\text{BT},\tau}$ of $\{1, \dots, e\}$ the following way. Firstly, for every τ , we define a map ζ_τ (dependent of $\Sigma_{\text{BT},\tau}$) from $\{1, \dots, e\}$ to the set of length e (labeled) sequences of two elements $\{e_1, e_2\}$, by defining $\zeta_\tau(t) = e_1$ if t lies in $\Sigma_{\text{BT},\tau,1}$ and $\zeta_\tau(t) = e_2$ if t lies in $\Sigma_{\text{BT},\tau,2}$. We then turn the resulting sequence $\zeta_\tau(1), \dots, \zeta_\tau(e)$ of ‘words’ into its reduced expression by sequentially (as t increases) eliminating the adjacent pair e_1e_2 ; the corresponding pairs of indices in $\{1, \dots, e\}$, or an index that is in pair, so eliminated will be referred to as $\Sigma_{\text{BT},\tau}$ -*redundant*. Finally define $\gamma_{\text{BT},\tau}$ to be the set of all $1 \leq t \leq e$ that is not $\Sigma_{\text{BT},\tau}$ -redundant. By definition, $|\gamma_{\text{BT},\tau}| = e - 2\nu_{\text{BT},\tau}$, which is defined to be non-negative.

Definition. For every integer $1 \leq N \leq e$, let $D^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau \langle N \rangle$ denote the image of $D^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau$ by u^N .

Definition. Given data Σ consisting of $\Sigma_{\text{BT}} = (\Sigma_{\text{BT},\tau})_\tau$, define S_Σ^{BT} to be the closed κ -substack of S^{BT} of principally polarisable filtered p -divisible groups X over κ -schemes S satisfying

$$D^\vee(X/S)_\tau \langle e - \nu_{\text{BT},\tau}(t) \rangle \subset \text{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t) \subset D^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau \langle e - (t - \nu_{\text{BT},\tau}(t)) \rangle.$$

Observe that when Σ_{BT} is defined by demanding that $\nu_{\text{BT},\tau}(t) = 0$ for every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$ and t , the stack S_Σ^{BT} is nothing other than S^{BT} .

For two sets of data $\Sigma = \{\nu_{\text{BT},\tau}(t)\}$ and $\Sigma^+ = \{l_{\text{BT},\tau}(t)\}$ as above, we may define a partial order $\Sigma^+ \leq \Sigma$ if $l_{\text{BT},\tau}(t) \leq \nu_{\text{BT},\tau}(t)$ holds for every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$ and $1 \leq t \leq e$. If this is the case, $D^\vee(X/S)_\tau \langle e - l_{\text{BT},\tau} \rangle$ is contained in $D^\vee(X/S)_\tau \langle e - \nu_{\text{BT},\tau} \rangle$, while $D^\vee(X/S)_\tau \langle e - (t - \nu_{\text{BT},\tau}) \rangle$ is contained in $D^\vee(X/S)_\tau \langle e - (t - l_{\text{BT},\tau}) \rangle$, hence $S_{\Sigma^+}^{\text{BT}}$ defines a closed κ -substack of S_Σ^{BT} .

Definition. If a principally polarisable filtered p -divisible group X over a κ -scheme X lies in the S -fibre of $S_\Sigma^{\text{BT}} - \bigcup_{\Sigma^+ < \Sigma} S_{\Sigma^+}^{\text{BT}}$, we say that X is of type $\Sigma = \Sigma_{\text{BT}}$ and let $\nu_{\text{BT}}(X/S)_\tau(t)$ and $\gamma_{\text{BT},\tau}(X/S)$ respectively denote $\nu_{\text{BT},\tau}(t)$ and $\gamma_{\text{BT},\tau}$ corresponding to Σ .

Proposition 29 *For $\Sigma = \Sigma_{\text{BT}}$ as above, the closed immersion from S_Σ^{BT} to S^{BT} is representable and formally smooth of relative dimension $\sum_\tau e - (e - 2\nu_{\text{BT},\tau}) = \sum_\tau 2\nu_{\text{BT},\tau}$.*

In earlier versions of the paper, we gave a ‘linear algebra’ proof of this proposition by carefully inspecting the moduli problem. In the following, we opt for a proof that is admittedly rather highbrow, yet sheds more light on Pappas-Rapoport constructions ([41] and [42]), in particular, on their relevance to Deligne-Pappas constructions.

For simplicity and for ease of reference to [41] and [42], we assume $|\hat{\Sigma}| = 1$. The transfer of a proof to the general case is straightforward, as the case $|\hat{\Sigma}| = 1$ typifies what happens at every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$ independently.

Let k be a field of characteristic p and let $k[[u]]$ (resp. $k((u))$) be the power series (resp. Laurent series) ring $k[[u]]$ with coefficients in k and a variable u .

Let $F_{\mathcal{A}}$ denote a free $k((u))$ -module of rank 2 and fix a $k((u))$ -basis. Let $\mathcal{A} \subset F_{\mathcal{A}}$ denote the free $k[[u]]$ -module generated by the basis over $k[[u]]$.

For a k -algebra R , by a $k[[u]] \otimes_k R$ -lattice in $\mathcal{A} \otimes_k R \simeq R((u))^2$, we mean a submodule over $R[[u]]$ of $F_{\mathcal{A}} \otimes_k R$ which is, locally on $\text{Spec } R$, a free R module of rank 2 and, when u is inverted, it gives rise to $F_{\mathcal{A}} \otimes_k R$. We often say ‘... parameterises $k[[u]]$ -lattices of $F_{\mathcal{A}}$ ’ to abbreviate this functorial view.

Let G denote $\mathrm{GL}_2(k((u)))$ and K denote the subgroup scheme of $\mathrm{GL}_2(k((u)))$ whose k -valued points stabilise the lattice \mathcal{A} . We see G (resp. K) as the (resp. positive) loop group of GL_2 and let G/K be the fpqc sheaf quotient, i.e., the affine Grassmannian of GL_2 . For brevity, let X denote the e copies of G/K , which is also an ind k -scheme.

For an element τ of dominant coweight GL_2 , let $G(\tau)$ denote the closure of $K\tau K$ in G .

Fix a positive integer ℓ . Let

$$\phi = (\phi_1, \dots, \phi_\ell)$$

be an ℓ -tuple of coweights of GL_2 which are either trivial or (dominant) minuscule, in other words, by the standard identification of the coweights with \mathbf{Z}^2 , ϕ is an ℓ tuple of vectors $(0, 0)$ or $(1, 0)$.

Let $G(\phi)$ denote the closed subscheme of the ℓ copies of G which parameterises $(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_\ell) \in G \times \dots \times G$ such that $\gamma_{t-1}\gamma_t^{-1}$ lies in $G(\phi_t)$ (where we set $\gamma_t = 1$ when $t = 0$); it is evidently a closed subscheme of the ℓ copies of G . We define right action of K^ℓ by right translations component-by-component.

On the other hand, define an isomorphism

$$G(\phi_1) \times \dots \times G(\phi_\ell) \rightarrow G(\phi)$$

by

$$(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_\ell) \mapsto (\gamma_1, \gamma_1\gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_1 \dots \gamma_\ell).$$

By this isomorphism, the aforementioned right action of K^ℓ on $G(\phi)$ induces right action of K^ℓ on $G(\phi_1) \times \dots \times G(\phi_\ell)$:

$$(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_\ell)(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_\ell) = (\gamma_1\beta_1, \beta_1^{-1}\gamma_2\beta_2, \dots, \beta_{\ell-1}^{-1}\gamma_\ell\beta_\ell).$$

The isomorphism $G(\phi_1) \times \dots \times G(\phi_\ell) \rightarrow G(\phi)$ induces an isomorphism $D(\phi) := (G(\phi_1) \times \dots \times G(\phi_\ell))/K^\ell \rightarrow G(\phi)/K^\ell$ of the right K^ℓ -quotients (in the fpqc topology) and it is possible to interpret them slightly differently.

The quotient $G(\phi)/K^\ell \subset X$ parameterises, for a k -algebra R , the set of $k[[u]] \otimes_k R$ -lattices

$$\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}(0) \supset \mathcal{A}(1) \supset \dots \supset \mathcal{A}(\ell)$$

in $F_{\mathcal{A}}$ such that, for every $1 \leq t \leq \ell$, the relative position $\rho(\mathcal{A}(t-1), \mathcal{A}(t))$ satisfies the inequality $\rho(\mathcal{A}(t-1), \mathcal{A}(t)) \leq \phi_t$ in terms of the standard partial order on the dominant coweights of GL_2 . The condition about the relative positions indeed implies that $u\mathcal{A}(t-1) \subset \mathcal{A}(t) \subset \mathcal{A}(t-1)$ for all t . Furthermore, if t is an index such that ϕ_t is trivial, $\mathcal{A}(t-1) = \mathcal{A}(t)$; hence there are only maximum $\ell - |\{1 \leq t \leq \ell \mid \phi_t \text{ is minuscule}\}|$ distinct lattices in each chain $\mathcal{A}(1) \supset \dots \supset \mathcal{A}(\ell)$ contained in \mathcal{A} .

With this ‘moduli viewpoint’, the isomorphism from $G(\phi)/K^\ell$ to $D(\phi)$ is given by sending a chain of lattices $(\mathcal{A}(1) \supset \dots \supset \mathcal{A}(\ell))$ in $F_{\mathcal{A}}$ as above to $(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{A}(1), \mathcal{A}(1)/\mathcal{A}(2), \dots, \mathcal{A}(\ell-1)/\mathcal{A}(\ell))$.

On the other hand, $D(\phi) = (G(\phi_1) \times \dots \times G(\phi_\ell))/K^\ell$ is thought of as a left G -homogenous bundle that is given by iterated \mathbb{P}^1 -fibrations in the following sense:

- Let K act on G , and hence on $G(\phi_\ell)$, from right by right translations and let $L(\phi_\ell)$ denote the quotient $G(\phi_\ell)/K \subset G/K$, which come equipped with natural left G action by left translations.
- Fixing $t \geq 0$, suppose $D(\phi_{\ell-t}, \dots, \phi_\ell)$ is a left G -equivariant bundle over $G(\phi_{\ell-t})/K$. We then define

$$D(\phi_{\ell-(t+1)}, \phi_{\ell-t}, \dots, \phi_\ell) = (G(\phi_{\ell-(t+1)}) \times D(\phi_{\ell-t}, \dots, \phi_\ell))/K$$

where we see $D(\phi_{\ell-t}, \dots, \phi_\ell)$ as a right K -module by left-inverse translations and K acts on $G(\phi_{\ell-(t+1)})$ by right translations. We let G acts on $D(\phi_{\ell-(t+1)}, \dots, \phi_\ell)$ from left by letting it act on the $G(\phi_{\ell-(t+1)})$ -factor only by left translations; as a result, $D(\phi_{\ell-(t+1)}, \dots, \phi_\ell)$ is a G -equivariant bundle over $G(\phi_{\ell-(t+1)})/K$.

If ϕ_t is minuscule, $G(\phi_t)/K$ is \mathbb{P}^1 over k which is smooth and consequently, $D(\phi)$ is smooth of dimension

$$|\{1 \leq t \leq \ell \mid \phi_t \text{ is minuscule}\}| = \langle \phi_1 + \cdots + \phi_\ell, (1, -1) \rangle$$

where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is the standard scalar product on \mathbb{R}^2 and where we see the dominant weight $\phi_1 + \cdots + \phi_\ell$ as a pair of integers. One normally thinks of $D(\phi)$ as a resolution² of $G(\phi_1 + \cdots + \phi_\ell)/K$ by iterated \mathbb{P}^1 -fibrations. As [42] Section 6 establishes, $G(\phi_1) \times \cdots \times G(\phi_\ell)$ is naturally thought of as a $K^{\ell-1}$ -torsor over $D(\phi)$.

Definition. Let X^{PR} be the closed ind-subscheme of X parametrising $k[[u]]$ -lattice chains $\mathcal{A} \supset \mathcal{A}(1) \supset \cdots \supset \mathcal{A}(\ell)$ in $F_{\mathcal{A}}$ such that

$$\mathcal{A} \supset \mathcal{A}(1) \supset \cdots \supset \mathcal{A}(\ell) = \mathcal{E}(\ell) \supset \mathcal{E}(\ell-1) \supset \cdots \supset \mathcal{E}(1) \supset u^\ell \mathcal{A}$$

where, for every $1 \leq t \leq \ell$, we denote

$$\mathcal{E}(t) = u^{\ell-t} \mathcal{A}(t).$$

Definition. Let $X^{\text{PR}}(\phi)$ denote $G(\phi)/K^\ell$.

By definition, $X^{\text{PR}}(\phi)$ is a closed ind-subscheme of X^{PR} . Also, since $D(\phi)$ is smooth over k , so is $X^{\text{PR}}(\phi)$. Evidently, if ϕ is such that ϕ_t is minuscule for every $1 \leq t \leq \ell$, then $X^{\text{PR}}(\phi) = X^{\text{PR}}$.

We now recall Pappas-Rapoport local models. Unless otherwise specified, ℓ is chosen to be e in the following.

Fix an isomorphism $\mathcal{O} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} k \simeq k[u]/u^e$ sending $\pi \otimes 1$ to u and A denote a free R -module $\mathcal{A} \otimes_{k[[u]]} k[[u]]/u^e$.

The Pappas-Rapoport local model N^{PR} parameterises, for a k -algebra R , the set of locally free R -modules

$$0 = A(0) \subset A(1) \subset \cdots \subset A(e) \subset A \otimes R$$

such that $A(t)$ is, locally on $\text{Spec } R$, a free R -module of rank t and such that $\pi \otimes 1 \in (\mathcal{O} \otimes k) \otimes_k R$ annihilates $A(t)/A(t-1)$ for every $1 \leq t \leq e$.

For a such chain of locally free R -modules $A(1) \subset \cdots \subset A(e)$, if $\mathcal{E}(1) \subset \cdots \subset \mathcal{E}(e) \subset \mathcal{A} \otimes_k R$ denote a chain of $k[[u]]$ -lattices in \mathcal{A} lifting $A(1) \subset \cdots \subset A(e)$ by $\mathcal{A} \otimes_k R \rightarrow A \otimes_k R$ then the map

$$f : (A(1) \subset \cdots \subset A(e)) \mapsto (\mathcal{E}(1) \subset \cdots \subset \mathcal{E}(e) \subset u^{-1} \mathcal{E}(e-1) \subset \cdots \subset u^{1-e} \mathcal{E}(1))$$

gives a bijection between N^{PR} and X^{PR} where the ‘converse’ f^{-1} is given by sending $(\mathcal{A}(1) \supset \cdots \supset \mathcal{A}(e))$ to the image of $(u^{e-1} \mathcal{A}(1) \subset u^{e-2} \mathcal{A}(e-2) \subset \cdots \subset u^{e-t} \mathcal{A}(t) \subset \cdots \subset \mathcal{A}(1) \subset \mathcal{A} \otimes_k R)$ in $A \otimes_k R$ by reduction $\mathcal{A} \otimes_k R \rightarrow A \otimes_k R \bmod u^e$.

For $\phi = (\phi_1, \dots, \phi_e)$, we define a closed stratum $N^{\text{PR}}(\phi)$ of N^{PR} parameterising locally free modules $A(1) \subset \cdots \subset A(e) \subset A$ such that the relative position $\rho(A(t-1), A(t))$, naturally thought of as an element of $\text{GL}_2(k[u]/u^e) \backslash \text{GL}_2(k((u))) / \text{GL}_2(k[u]/u^e)$ lies in the closure of $\text{GL}_2(k[u]/u^e) \phi_t \text{GL}_2(k[u]/u^e)$ in G for every $1 \leq t \leq e$.

The map $f : N^{\text{PR}} \rightarrow X^{\text{PR}}$ gives rise to an isomorphism

$$N^{\text{PR}}(\phi) \xrightarrow{\sim} X^{\text{PR}}(\phi).$$

We finally prove the proposition. We define a closed subscheme N_Σ^{PR} of N^{PR} with $\Sigma = \Sigma_{\text{BT}} = \{\nu_{\text{BT}}(1), \dots, \nu_{\text{BT}}(e)\}$: it parameterises the set of locally free modules $A(1) \subset \cdots \subset A(e) \subset A$ such that $A(t)$ is, locally on $\text{Spec } R$, a free R -module of rank t and satisfies

$$A(e - \nu_{\text{BT}}(t)) \subset A(t) \subset A(e - (t - \nu_{\text{BT}}(t)))$$

²The construction is often attributed to Demazure, Lusztig, Bott, Samelson and Hansen.

for every $1 \leq t \leq e$. Note that the condition, evidently closed, is placed to specify the elementary divisors, i.e., a pair of integers defined as the u -valuations of a two generators of $A(t)$ when written in terms of $k[u]/u^e$ -basis of A . More precisely, the elementary divisors of $A(t)$ is a pair $e - \nu_{\text{BT}}(t)$ and $e - (t - \nu_{\text{BT}}(t))$, which satisfy the inequality $e - \nu_{\text{BT}}(t) \geq e - (t - \nu_{\text{BT}}(t))$ by definition and which we might see as a dominant weight of GL_2 . If we let $\mathcal{E}(1) \subset \cdots \subset \mathcal{E}(e) \subset \mathcal{A}$ denote a chain of liftings in \mathcal{A} of $A(1) \subset \cdots \subset A(e)$, the elementary divisors of $\mathcal{E}(t)$ remain the pair $(e - \nu_{\text{BT}}(t), e - (t - \nu_{\text{BT}}(t)))$ but $\mathcal{E}(t)\langle -(e-t) \rangle$ has elementary divisors $(t - \nu_{\text{BT}}(t), \nu_{\text{BT}}(t))$ for every $1 \leq t \leq e$.

The scheme N_{Σ}^{PR} is a local model for S_{Σ}^{BT} and the proposition follows from the smoothness of N_{Σ}^{PR} which we prove in the following Lemma.

Lemma 30 *Let $\Sigma = \Sigma_{\text{BT}} = \{\nu_{\text{BT}}(1), \dots, \nu_{\text{BT}}(e)\}$. Define ϕ by ϕ_t is minuscule if t lies in γ_{BT} ; and ϕ_t is trivial if t is redundant, for every $1 \leq t \leq e$. Then*

$$N_{\Sigma}^{\text{PR}} \simeq N^{\text{PR}}(\phi).$$

In particular, N_{Σ}^{PR} is smooth of dimension $|\gamma_{\text{BT}}| = e - 2\nu_{\text{BT}}$ over k .

Proof. Since $X^{\text{PR}}(\phi)$ is isomorphic to $N^{\text{PR}}(\phi)$, we prove the assertion as an isomorphism of closed subschemes in X^{PR} . For a k -algebra R , let $\mathcal{E}(1) \subset \cdots \subset \mathcal{E}(e) \subset \mathcal{A}$ denote a chain of lattices in $F_{\mathcal{A}} \otimes_k R$ that reduced to an R -point of N_{Σ}^{PR} . For every $1 \leq t \leq e$, let $\mathcal{A}(t)$ denote $\mathcal{E}(t)\langle -(e-t) \rangle$. Then one observes that the $\mathcal{A}(t)\langle -\nu_{\text{BT}}(t) \rangle$ as t ranges over γ_{BT} define an R -valued point of $X^{\text{PR}}(\varphi)$ where φ is the $|\gamma_{\text{BT}}| = (e - 2\nu_{\text{BT}})$ -tuple of minuscule dominant coweight $(1, 0)$. It is easy to check that this defines an isomorphism $N_{\Sigma}^{\text{PR}} \simeq X^{\text{PR}}(\varphi)$. By the definition of ϕ , $X^{\text{PR}}(\phi)$ is evidently isomorphic to $X^{\text{PR}}(\varphi)$. \square

Remark. We have $N_{\Sigma}^{\text{PR}} \simeq N^{\text{PR}}(\phi) \simeq X^{\text{PR}}(\phi) \simeq D(\phi)$. In particular, $D(\phi)$ can be seen as a resolution of $G(\phi_1 + \cdots + \phi_e)/K$. The local model corresponding to $G(\phi_1 + \cdots + \phi_e)/K$ therefore parameterises, for a k -algebra R , the set of locally free R -module $A(e) \subset A \otimes_k R$ of rank e satisfying the condition

$$A\langle e - \nu_{\text{BT}} \rangle \subset A(e) \subset A\langle \nu_{\text{BT}} \rangle.$$

This is precisely the closed k -singular stratum of the Deligne-Pappas local model, 4.2 in [16]; and N_{Σ}^{PR} is thought of as a resolution of the stratum at the singularities.

Proof of Proposition 29. Since N_{Σ}^{PR} is a local model for S_{Σ}^{PR} when $|\hat{\Sigma}| = 1$, the proposition follows from the lemma above, combined with the observation that $N^{\text{PR}}(\phi) \simeq D(\phi)$ is smooth over $k = \kappa$ of dimension $e - 2\nu_{\text{BT}}$ and $N^{\text{PR}} \simeq X^{\text{PR}}$ is smooth of dimension e . \square

5.3 Ekedahl-Oort

In this section, we shall consider an ‘Ekedahl-Oort stratification’ on S^{BT} . To this end, we use a slight variant of the construction of ‘partial Hasse invariants’ by Reduzzi and Xiao in [48]; the ‘source’ of our maps are on $\mathbf{D}(X/S)_{\tau}(t)$ in comparison to [46] on $\text{Gr}^{\vee}(X^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}(t)$. We emphasise that the idea is essentially Reduzzi-Xiao’s.

Let S be a κ -scheme S and X be a filtered principally polarisable Barsotti-Tate p -divisible group over S . The Verschiebung $V_{X^{\vee}} : X^{\vee} \rightarrow X^{\vee(1/p)}$ defines, for every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$, a φ^{-1} -semi-linear homomorphism

$$\text{Lie}^{\vee}(X^{\vee}/S)_{\mathfrak{f}\circ\tau} \rightarrow (\text{Lie}^{\vee}(X^{\vee}/S) \times_{\varphi^{-1}} S)_{\tau} \simeq \text{Lie}^{\vee}(X^{\vee(1/p)}/S)_{\tau} \xrightarrow{V_{X^{\vee}}} \text{Lie}^{\vee}(X^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}$$

of O_S -modules that we shall denote simply by V , where φ denote the (absolute) Frobenius morphism on S .

Lemma 31 *V above sends $\text{Lie}^{\vee}(X^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}(t) \subset \text{Lie}^{\vee}(X^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}$ to $\text{Lie}^{\vee}(X^{\vee}/S)_{\mathfrak{f}^{-1}\circ\tau}(t)$.*

Proof. Since $u^t \text{Lie}^{\vee}(X^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}(t) = 0$, one sees that $\text{Lie}^{\vee}(X^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}(t) \subset u^{e-t} D^{\vee}(X/S)_{\tau}$. As V is u -linear, $V(\text{Lie}^{\vee}(X^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}(t)) \subset u^{e-t} V D^{\vee}(X/S)_{\tau} = u^{e-t} \text{Lie}^{\vee}(X^{\vee}/S)_{\mathfrak{f}^{-1}\circ\tau}$. It follows from Lemma 28 that

$u^{e-t}\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_{f^{-1}\circ\tau} \subset \mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_{f^{-1}\circ\tau}(t)$. Combining these two, the assertion follows. \square

For $2 \leq t \leq e$, we let

$$\Delta_\tau^t : \mathbf{D}(X/S)_\tau(t) \longrightarrow \mathbf{D}(X/S)_\tau(t-1)$$

denote the multiplication-by- u -map, and, when $t = 1$, we let

$$\Delta_\tau^1 : \mathbf{D}(X/S)_\tau(1) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_{f^{-1}\circ\tau}(e) \subset \mathbf{D}(X/S)_\tau(e)$$

be the map ‘ $V \circ u^{-e+1}$ ’ that sends an element $u^{e-1}\xi$ in $\mathbf{D}(X/S)_\tau(1) = \ker(u|D^\vee(X/S)_\tau)$ with ξ in $D^\vee(X/S)_\tau$ to the class $V(\xi) + \mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_{f^{-1}\circ\tau}(e-1)$ in $\mathrm{Gr}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_{f^{-1}\circ\tau}(e)$.

For $2 \leq t \leq e$, $\mathbf{D}(X/S)_\tau(t)$ is nothing other than $u^{-1}\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t-1)/\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t-1)$, and therefore the image of Δ_τ^t is $\mathrm{Gr}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t-1)$. The rank of the kernel $\mathbf{D}(X/S)_\tau(t)[\Delta_\tau^t]$ is 1 as a result. Similarly, the image of Δ_τ^1 is $\mathrm{Gr}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_{f^{-1}\circ\tau}(e)$. As pointed out in Lemma 3.8 in [48], the restriction to $\mathrm{Gr}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t)$ of the composite $\Delta_{f^{-1}\circ\tau}^{t+1} \circ \cdots \circ \Delta_{f^{-1}\circ\tau}^e \circ \Delta_\tau^1 \circ \cdots \circ \Delta_\tau^t$:

$$\mathbf{D}(X/S)_\tau(t) \xrightarrow{\Delta_\tau^t} \cdots \xrightarrow{\Delta_\tau^2} \mathbf{D}(X/S)_\tau(1) \xrightarrow{\Delta_\tau^1} \mathbf{D}(X/S)_{f^{-1}\circ\tau}(e) \xrightarrow{\Delta_{f^{-1}\circ\tau}^e} \cdots \xrightarrow{\Delta_{f^{-1}\circ\tau}^{t+1}} \mathbf{D}(X/S)_{f^{-1}\circ\tau}(t)$$

defines the Verschiebung map

$$V : \mathrm{Gr}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_{f^{-1}\circ\tau}(t)$$

induced by Lemma 31. When $f = 1$, we recover the standard Verschiebung.

For every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$, let $\gamma_{\mathrm{EO},\tau}$ denote a subset of $\{1, \dots, e\}$, and Σ_{EO} denote the $\hat{\Sigma}$ -tuple $(\gamma_{\mathrm{EO},\tau})_\tau$ as τ ranges over $\hat{\Sigma}$.

For $\Sigma = \Sigma_{\mathrm{EO}}$, we define S_Σ^{BT} to be the κ -substack of S^{BT} parameterising filtered principally polarisable p -divisible groups X over κ -schemes S such that, for every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$, Δ_τ^t is zero if t lies in $\gamma_{\mathrm{EO},\tau}$.

Remark. In the light of the proof of Proposition 29, it is possible to relate Σ_{BT} and Σ_{EO} .

For two sets of data $\Sigma = \Sigma_{\mathrm{EO}} = (\gamma_{\mathrm{EO},\tau})_\tau$ and $\Sigma^+ = \Sigma_{\mathrm{EO}}^+ = (\gamma_{\mathrm{EO},\tau}^+)_\tau$, we may define a partial order $\Sigma^+ \leq \Sigma$ if $\gamma_{\mathrm{EO},\tau} \leq \gamma_{\mathrm{EO},\tau}^+$ holds for every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$. If $\Sigma^+ \leq \Sigma$ but Σ^+ is distinct from Σ , we write $\Sigma^+ < \Sigma$. If this is the case, $S_{\Sigma^+}^{\mathrm{BT}}$ defines a closed κ -substack of S_Σ^{BT} .

Definition. If a principally polarisable filtered p -divisible group X over a κ -scheme S lies in the S -fibre of $S_\Sigma^{\mathrm{BT}} - \bigcup_{\Sigma^+ < \Sigma} S_{\Sigma^+}^{\mathrm{BT}}$, we say that X is of type Σ_{EO} , and let $\gamma_{\mathrm{EO},\tau}(X/S)$ denote $\gamma_{\mathrm{EO},\tau}$ corresponding to Σ_{EO} .

Proposition 32 *Let Σ denote Σ_{EO} . The closed immersion from S_Σ^{BT} to S^{BT} is representable and formally smooth of relative dimension $\sum_\tau |\Sigma_{\mathrm{EO},\tau}|$.*

Proof. Let U be a κ -scheme. Let S be a U -scheme, and $S[\epsilon]/\epsilon^2$ its first-order thickening. Let X be a principally polarisable filtered Barsotti-Tate p -divisible group over S defining an S -point of the fibre $S_{\Sigma,U}^{\mathrm{BT}}$ over U . As $S_{\Sigma,U}^{\mathrm{BT}}$ is given by the vanishing sections over S of line bundles Δ_τ^t for t in $\gamma_{\mathrm{EO},\tau}$ for every τ , the relative dimension of $S_{\Sigma,U}^{\mathrm{BT}} \hookrightarrow S_U^{\mathrm{BT}}$ is at most $\sum_\tau |\Sigma_{\mathrm{EO},\tau}|$. It therefore suffices to establish that the tangent space of $S_{\Sigma,U}^{\mathrm{BT}}$ at X/S has codimension $\sum_\tau |\Sigma_{\mathrm{EO},\tau}|$ in the tangent space of S_U^{BT} . Fix τ and $1 \leq t \leq e$, and suppose that $\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t-1)$ lifts to $S[\epsilon]/\epsilon^2$. If t lies in $\gamma_{\mathrm{EO},\tau}$, it follows, by definition, that $\mathrm{Gr}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau$ is contained in the rank 1 module $\mathbf{D}(X/S)_\tau(t)[\Delta_\tau^t]$, and therefore they are equal. As $\mathbf{D}(X/S)_\tau(t)[\Delta_\tau^t]$ lifts uniquely to $S[\epsilon]/\epsilon^2$, so does $\mathrm{Gr}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t)$. \square

5.4 Rapoport-Zink

Let S_1^{BT} denote the κ -stack of principally polarisable filtered Barsotti-Tate p -divisible groups equipped with \mathcal{O} -linear isogenies to principally polarisable filtered Barsotti-Tate p -divisible groups. More precisely, the fibre of S_1^{BT} over a κ -scheme of S parameterises (the set of isomorphism classes of) \mathcal{O} -linear isogenies $f : X/S \rightarrow Y/S$ of principally polarisable Barsotti-Tate p -divisible groups X and Y over S such that

- $C = \ker f$ is a finite flat \mathcal{O} -subgroup of $X[\pi]$ of order $|\mathcal{O}/\pi| = |\mathbb{F}|$ such that any principal polarisation on X induces an isomorphism $X[\pi] \simeq X[\pi]^\vee$ which sends C to $(X[\pi]/C)^\vee$ isomorphically,
- for every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$, both

$$\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(f^\vee) : \mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau \rightarrow \mathrm{Lie}^\vee(Y^\vee/S)_\tau$$

and

$$\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(f^\wedge)^\vee : \mathrm{Lie}^\vee(Y^\vee/S)_\tau \rightarrow \mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau,$$

given by $f : X \rightarrow Y$ and the ‘dual’ isogeny $Y/S \rightarrow X/S$ such that $f^\wedge \circ f = \pi$ on X and $f \circ f^\wedge = \pi$ on Y , will be denoted again by f^\vee and $(f^\wedge)^\vee$ respectively by slight abuse of notation, commute with their respective filtrations, and let

$$f^\vee : \mathrm{Gr}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t) \rightarrow \mathrm{Gr}^\vee(Y^\vee/S)_\tau(t)$$

and

$$(f^\wedge)^\vee : \mathrm{Gr}^\vee(Y^\vee/S)_\tau(t) \rightarrow \mathrm{Gr}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t)$$

also denote the corresponding morphisms.

For pairs of \mathcal{O} -isogenies f and f^\wedge as above, we define analogues of the invariants defined in [46] and [24].

Definition. For every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$, define $\gamma_{\mathrm{RZ},\tau}(f)$ (resp. $\nu_{\mathrm{RZ},\tau}(f)$) to be the set of $1 \leq t \leq e$ such that f^\vee (resp. $(f^\wedge)^\vee$) is zero on $\mathrm{Gr}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t)$ (resp. $\mathrm{Gr}^\vee(Y^\vee/S)_\tau(t)$).

Note that, as $\pi = 0$, for every $1 \leq t \leq e$, either t lies in $\gamma_{\mathrm{RZ},\tau}$ or in $\nu_{\mathrm{RZ},\tau}$, or indeed in both.

Definition. Let Σ denote a tuple $(\nu_{\mathrm{RZ},\tau}, \gamma_{\mathrm{RZ},\tau})_\tau$, where τ ranges over $\hat{\Sigma}$, of subsets $\gamma_{\mathrm{RZ},\tau} \subseteq \{1, \dots, e\}$ and $\nu_{\mathrm{RZ},\tau} \subseteq \{1, \dots, e\}$, satisfying the following condition that every $1 \leq t \leq e$ lies in at least one of $\gamma_{\mathrm{RZ},\tau}$ or $\nu_{\mathrm{RZ},\tau}$ for every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$.

For a such Σ , define $S_{\mathrm{I},\Sigma}^{\mathrm{BT}}$ to be the closed κ -substack of \mathcal{O} -isogenies $f : X/S \rightarrow Y/S$ of filtered principally polarisable Barsotti-Tate p -divisible groups over S such that

- $f^\vee : \mathrm{Gr}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t) \rightarrow \mathrm{Gr}^\vee(Y^\vee/S)_\tau(t)$ is zero for every t that lies in $\gamma_{\mathrm{RZ},\tau}$, i.e., $\gamma_{\mathrm{RZ},\tau} \subseteq \gamma_{\mathrm{RZ},\tau}(f)$,
- $(f^\wedge)^\vee : \mathrm{Gr}^\vee(Y^\vee/S)_\tau(t) \rightarrow \mathrm{Gr}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t)$ is zero for every t that lies in $\nu_{\mathrm{RZ},\tau}$, i.e., $\nu_{\mathrm{RZ},\tau} \subseteq \nu_{\mathrm{RZ},\tau}(f^\wedge)$.

Proposition 33 For Σ as above, the closed immersion of $S_{\mathrm{I},\Sigma}^{\mathrm{BT}}$ into $S_{\mathrm{I}}^{\mathrm{BT}}$ is representable of relative dimension $\sum_{t=1}^e (f - (f - |\gamma_{\mathrm{RZ},t}| + f - |\nu_{\mathrm{RZ},t}|)) = \sum_{t=1}^e (|\gamma_{\mathrm{RZ},t}| + |\nu_{\mathrm{RZ},t}| - f)$.

Proof. This can be proved as Theorem 2.5.2 in [24]. \square

If $\gamma_{\mathrm{RZ},t} \cap \nu_{\mathrm{RZ},t} = \emptyset$, $|\gamma_{\mathrm{RZ},t}| + |\nu_{\mathrm{RZ},t}| = f$, and if this is the case for every $1 \leq t \leq e$, the relative dimension of the closed immersion is 0.

Lemma 34 Let $f : X/S \rightarrow Y/S$ and its dual isogeny $f^\wedge : Y/S \rightarrow X/S$ be as above. Then the equalities $\mathbf{D}(X/S)_\tau(t)[f^\vee] = (f^\wedge)^\vee(\mathbf{D}(Y/S)_\tau(t))$ and $\mathbf{D}(X/S)_\tau(t)[(f^\wedge)^\vee] = f^\vee(\mathbf{D}(Y/S)_\tau(t))$ hold, and they are all of rank 1.

Proof. One observes firstly that, as $(f^\wedge)^\vee(\mathbf{D}(Y/S)_\tau(t))$ is contained in $\mathbf{D}(X/S)_\tau(t)[f^\vee]$, it suffices to check that they are both of rank 1 over S . However, it follows immediately from Proposition 5.2 in [42] that $\mathbf{D}(X/S)_\tau(t)[f^\vee]$ is locally free of rank 1 over S . A similar argument shows that $\mathbf{D}(Y/S)_\tau(t)[(f^\wedge)^\vee]$ is rank 1 over S and, as $\mathbf{D}(Y/S)_\tau(t)$ is rank 2 over S , $(f^\wedge)^\vee(\mathbf{D}(Y/S)_\tau(t))$ is rank 1 over S . An analogous argument proves the other equality. \square

Proposition 35 *Let $f : X/S \rightarrow Y/S$ and $f^\wedge : Y/S \rightarrow X/S$ be as above. If $t \geq 2$ and $t - 1$ lies in $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}$ while t lies in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}$, then t lies in $\gamma_{\text{EO},\tau}(X/S)$. If $t = 1$ and e lies in $\nu_{\text{RZ},f^{-1}\circ\tau}$ while $t = 1$ lies in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}$, then $t = 1$ lies in $\gamma_{\text{EO},\tau}(X/S)$.*

Proof. Firstly suppose $t \geq 2$. The assumption that $t - 1$ lies in $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}$ implies that $(f^\wedge)^\vee$ vanishes on the image by $\Delta = \Delta_\tau^t$ of $\mathbf{D}(Y/S)_\tau(t)$. As $\Delta\mathbf{D}(Y/S)_\tau(t) \simeq \mathbf{D}(Y/S)_\tau(t)/\mathbf{D}(Y/S)_\tau(t)[\Delta]$ and similarly for X , it then follows that $(f^\wedge)^\vee(\mathbf{D}(Y/S)_\tau(t)) \subset \mathbf{D}(X/S)_\tau(t)[\Delta]$. On the other hand, t is in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}(f)$ and therefore $\text{Gr}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t)$ is contained in $\mathbf{D}(X/S)_\tau(t)[f^\vee] = (f^\wedge)^\vee(\mathbf{D}(Y/S)_\tau(t))$. Combining, one deduces that $\text{Gr}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t)$ is contained in $\mathbf{D}(X/S)_\tau(t)[\Delta]$. As $\Delta\text{Gr}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t)$ is zero, t lies in $\gamma_{\text{EO},\tau}$.

The case $t = 1$ is similar, except that one has to be careful that the image by Δ_τ^1 of $\mathbf{D}(Y/S)_\tau(1)$ is $\text{Gr}^\vee(X/S)_{f^{-1}\circ\tau}(e)$. \square

Proposition 36 *Let $f : X/S \rightarrow Y/S$ and $f^\wedge : Y/S \rightarrow X/S$ be as above. If $t \geq 2$ and if either*

- $t - 1$ lies in $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}$ while t does not lie in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}$,
- or $t - 1$ does not lie in $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}$ while t lies in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}$,

holds, then t does not lie in $\gamma_{\text{EO},\tau}(X/S)$. If $t = 1$, if either

- e lies in $\nu_{\text{RZ},f^{-1}\circ\tau}$ while $t = 1$ does not lie in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}$,
- or e does not lie in $\nu_{\text{RZ},f^{-1}\circ\tau}$ while $t = 1$ lies in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}$,

holds, then $t = 1$ does not lie in $\gamma_{\text{EO},\tau}(X/S)$.

Proof. Suppose that $t \geq 2$. The case $t = 1$ is similar as in Proposition 35. Firstly, suppose that $t - 1$ lies in $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}$ but t does not lie in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}$. It then follows exactly as in the proof of Proposition 35, using the assumption that $t - 1$ lies in $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}$, that $\mathbf{D}(X/S)_\tau(t)[f^\vee] = (f^\wedge)^\vee\mathbf{D}(Y/S)_\tau(t) \subset \mathbf{D}(X/S)_\tau(t)[\Delta]$. Observing that they all are of rank 1, one sees that they are equal. Therefore, if $\text{Gr}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t)$ lay in $\mathbf{D}(X/S)_\tau(t)[\Delta]$, it would contradict the assumption that t does not lie in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}$. As $\text{Gr}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t)$ does not lie in $\mathbf{D}(X/S)_\tau(t)[\Delta]$, t does not lie in $\gamma_{\text{EO},\tau}$.

Secondly, suppose that t lies in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}$ but it does not lie in $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}$. One observes that $\text{Gr}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t) \subset \mathbf{D}(X/S)_\tau(t)[f^\vee] = (f^\wedge)^\vee\mathbf{D}(Y/S)_\tau(t)$ are equal (of rank 1). One also observes that $\Delta(\mathbf{D}(Y/S)_\tau(t))$ is $\text{Gr}^\vee(Y^\vee/S)_\tau(t)$ and in particular it is of rank 1. It then follows that

$$\Delta\text{Gr}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t) = \Delta(f^\wedge)^\vee\mathbf{D}(Y/S)_\tau(t) = (f^\wedge)^\vee\Delta\mathbf{D}(Y/S)_\tau(t) = (f^\wedge)^\vee\text{Gr}^\vee(Y^\vee/S)_\tau(t - 1)$$

but the assumption that t does not lie in $\nu_{\text{RZ},f^{-1}\circ\tau}(f)$ implies that $\Delta\text{Gr}^\vee(X^\vee/S)_\tau(t)$ is non-zero. Consequently t does not lie in $\gamma_{\text{EO},\tau}$. \square

Swapping f for f^\wedge and f^\wedge for f , it is possible to prove:

Proposition 37 *If $t \geq 2$ and $t - 1$ lies in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}$ while t lies in $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}$, then t lies in $\gamma_{\text{EO},\tau}(Y/S)$. If $t = 1$ and e lies in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},f^{-1}\circ\tau}$ while $t = 1$ lies in $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}$, then $t = 1$ lies in $\gamma_{\text{EO},\tau}(Y/S)$.*

On the other hand, if $t \geq 2$ and if either

- $t - 1$ lies in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}$ while t does not lie in $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}$,
- or $t - 1$ does not lie in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}$ while t lies in $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}$,

holds, then t does not lie in $\gamma_{\text{EO},\tau}(Y/S)$. If $t = 1$, if either

- e lies in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},f^{-1}\circ\tau}$ while $t = 1$ does not lie in $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}$,
- or e does not lie in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},f^{-1}\circ\tau}$ while $t = 1$ lies in $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}$,

holds, then $t = 1$ does not lie in $\gamma_{\text{EO},\tau}(Y/S)$.

Proof. See the proofs of Proposition 35 and Proposition 36. \square

5.5 Calculations with de Rham-Breuil modules

As in the previous sections, let π be a uniformiser in the valuation ring \mathcal{O} of $F_{\mathfrak{p}}$, e the ramification index, and f the residue degree. Let $\mathbb{F} = \mathcal{O}/\pi$ denote the residue field. Let \mathcal{O}_L denote the valuation ring of a finite extension L of $F_{\mathfrak{p}}$ which contains the image of every embedding of $F_{\mathfrak{p}}$ into $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_p$. Write the set $\hat{\Sigma} = \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and the Frobenius automorphism \mathfrak{f} in $\hat{\Sigma}$ as in the previous section.

Let K denote a finite extension of L with ring \mathcal{O}_K of integers, a uniformiser ξ , the ramification index e_K and $k = \mathcal{O}_K/\xi\mathcal{O}_K$ the residue field. We normalise the valuation on K so that p has valuation 1. Unless otherwise specified, $S = \text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_K$ and $\overline{S} = \text{Spec } \overline{\mathcal{O}}_K$ where $\overline{\mathcal{O}}_K = \mathcal{O}_K/\pi\mathcal{O}_K$ in this section.

By a Barsotti-Tate p -divisible group (which comes equipped with an endomorphism $\mathcal{O} \rightarrow \text{End}(X/S)$), we shall mean it in the sense of Définition 1.5 in [29] over S , and is of dimension fe and of height $2fe$.

Definition. A principally polarisable Barsotti-Tate p -divisible group X over S is said to be *filtered* if, for every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$, $\text{Lie}^{\vee}(X^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}$ comes equipped with a filtration

$$0 = \text{Lie}^{\vee}(X^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}(0) \subset \text{Lie}^{\vee}(X^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}(1) \subset \cdots \subset \text{Lie}^{\vee}(X^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}(e) = \text{Lie}^{\vee}(X^{\vee}/S)_{\tau} \subset D^{\vee}(X/S)_{\tau}$$

such that $\text{Lie}^{\vee}(X^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}(t)$ is, locally on S , a direct summand of $\text{Lie}^{\vee}(X^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}$ of rank t and is a sheaf of $\mathcal{O} \otimes_{\tau} \mathcal{O}_K$ -submodule satisfying the condition

$$(\pi \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes \gamma_{\tau}^t) \text{Lie}^{\vee}(X^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}(t) \subset \text{Lie}^{\vee}(X^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}(t-1)$$

where $\gamma_{\tau}^1, \dots, \gamma_{\tau}^e$ are the fixed roots of the Eisenstein polynomial E_{τ} over $\mathcal{O} \otimes_{\tau} \mathcal{O}_L$ which may also be thought of as over $\mathcal{O} \otimes_{\tau} \mathcal{O}_K$ as defined in Section 3.

Definition. If X is a principally polarisable Barsotti-Tate p -divisible group over S , and C is an \mathbb{F} -subgroup of $X[\pi]$ of order $|\mathbb{F}|$ such that any principal polarisation $X \rightarrow X^{\vee}$ on X induces an isomorphism $X[\pi] \simeq X[\pi]^{\vee}$ which sends C to $(X[\pi]/C)^{\vee}$, we say that C is a Raynaud \mathbb{F} -vector subspace scheme of X for brevity.

Furthermore, we say that C is *filtered* if it is the kernel of an \mathcal{O} -linear isogeny $f : X/S \rightarrow Y/S$ of filtered principally polarisable Barsotti-Tate p -divisible groups over S such that both $\text{Lie}^{\vee} f^{\vee} : \text{Lie}^{\vee}(X^{\vee}/S)_{\tau} \rightarrow \text{Lie}^{\vee}(Y^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}$ and $\text{Lie}^{\vee}(f^{\wedge})^{\vee} : \text{Lie}^{\vee}(Y^{\vee}/S)_{\tau} \rightarrow \text{Lie}^{\vee}(X^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}$ commute with filtrations on $\text{Lie}^{\vee}(X^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}$ and $\text{Lie}^{\vee}(Y^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}$.

Lemma 38 *A principal polarisation $\lambda : X \rightarrow X^{\vee}$ defines an isomorphism from C onto the Cartier dual $(X[\pi]/C)^{\vee}$ of Raynaud submodule scheme.*

Proof. By definition, the image by λ of C is contained in $(X[\pi]/C)^{\vee}$. Since both are Raynaud submodule scheme, λ defines an isomorphism. \square

Fix a filtered principally polarisable Barsotti-Tate p -divisible group X over S equipped with a filtered Raynaud submodule scheme C which is the kernel of an \mathcal{O} -linear isogeny $f : X \rightarrow Y = X/C$; f gives rises to a map of \mathcal{O}_K -modules

$$\text{Lie}^{\vee} f^{\vee} : \text{Gr}^{\vee}(X^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}(t) \rightarrow \text{Gr}^{\vee}(Y^{\vee}/S)_{\tau}(t)$$

for every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$ and $1 \leq t \leq e$, and define $\text{deg}((X, C)/S)_{\tau}(t)$ in $[0, 1]$ to be the (normalised) valuation of a generator in \mathcal{O}_K of the annihilator of its cokernel.

We remark that these invariants are qualitatively ‘finer’ than degrees defined by Fargues in [21], and are exactly the reason we succeed in better understanding p -adic geometry of Hilbert modular varieties of level at p .

Let

$$\text{deg}((X, C)/S) = \sum_{\tau} \sum_t \text{deg}((X, C)/S)_{\tau}(t)$$

where t ranges over $1 \leq t \leq e$ and τ ranges over $\hat{\Sigma}$. By definition, $\deg((X, C)/S)$ ranges over $[0, ef]$.

We consider ‘Breuil modules’ of p -torsion subgroups of filtered principally polarisable Barsotti-Tate p -divisible groups over S . Because it seems difficult (if not impossible, perhaps) to ‘integrally’ incorporate Pappas-Rapoport filtrations (which are inherently ‘of de Rham’) into Breuil modules of p -torsion (or worse still, π -torsion) subgroups, we instead work directly with de Rham crystals over the ‘truncated’ valuation ring \bar{S} . To this end suppose $e > 1$; when $e = 1$, we simply make appeal to calculations with Breuil modules in Section 3 of [31] which is our model for the construction in the following. Parenthetically, Section 3 of [31] is based on Kisin’s proof in [37] of a conjecture of Breuil when $p > 2$; the conjecture itself is also proved by Kisin [36] in the connected case when $p = 2$ and by Kim, Lau, Liu in the general $p = 2$ case, and the argument in [31] works verbatim when $p = 2$.

Fix a filtered principally polarisable Barsotti-Tate p -divisible group X over S . For every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$ and $1 \leq t \leq e$, let

$$\mathrm{Gr}^{\sim\vee}(X^\vee[p]/S)_\tau(t) = \mathbf{D}(X^\vee[p]/S)_S/\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee[p]/S)_\tau(t-1)$$

and let $D(X^\vee[p]/S)_\tau(t)$ denote the free rank 2 module over \mathcal{O}_K

$$\ker(\pi \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes \gamma_\tau^t | \mathrm{Gr}^{\sim\vee}(X^\vee[p]/S)_\tau(t)) = (\xi \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes \gamma_\tau^t)^{-1} \mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee[p]/S)_\tau(t-1)/\mathrm{Lie}^\vee(X^\vee[p]/S)_\tau(t-1),$$

which contains the rank 1 \mathcal{O}_K -module $\mathrm{Gr}^\vee(X^\vee[p]/S)_\tau(t)$ by definition. Let $D(X^\vee[p]/\bar{S})_\tau(t)$ denote the pull-back of $D(X^\vee[p]/S)_\tau(t)$ to \bar{S} ; it is a rank 2 module over $\bar{\mathcal{O}}_K$. Let $D(\bar{X}^\vee[p]/k)_\tau(t)$ denote the pull-back to the closed fibre $\mathrm{Spec} k$; it is a rank 2 module over k .

Let

$$\Delta_\tau^t : D(X^\vee[p]/\bar{S})_\tau(t) \longrightarrow D(X^\vee[p]/\bar{S})_\tau(t-1)$$

denote the map defined by multiplication by u if $t > 1$ and

$$\Delta_\tau^1 : D(X^\vee[p]/\bar{S})_\tau(1) \longrightarrow D(X^\vee[p]/\bar{S})_{\mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \tau}(e)$$

denote $V \circ (u^{e-1})^{-1}$ if $t = 1$. By definition, the image of Δ_τ^t is exactly $\mathrm{Gr}^\vee(X^\vee[p]/\bar{S})_\tau(t-1)$ if $t > 1$ and $\mathrm{Gr}^\vee(X^\vee[p]/\bar{S})_{\mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \tau}(e)$ if $t = 1$.

Let C denote a filtered Raynaud submodule scheme of $X[\pi]$ and let $Y = X/C$ be the filtered principally polarisable Barsotti-Tate p -divisible group over S . Let $D(C/S)_\tau(t)$ denote the kernel of $D(X^\vee[p]/S) \rightarrow D(Y^\vee[p]/S)_\tau(t)$. If G is one of the $X^\vee[p]$, $Y^\vee[p]$ or C , let $D(G/\bar{S})$ (resp. $D(\bar{G}/k)$) denote the pull-back of $D(G/S)$ to \bar{S} (resp. $\mathrm{Spec} k$).

The image of $D(X^\vee[p]/\bar{S})_\tau(t)$ in $D(Y^\vee[p]/\bar{S})_\tau(t)$ defines a rank 1 submodule over $\bar{\mathcal{O}}_K$ and consequently $D(C/\bar{S})_\tau(t)$ is free of rank 1 over $\bar{\mathcal{O}}_K$. This follows if it holds over S , which in turn follows by Nakayama if the image of $D(\bar{X}^\vee[p]/k)_\tau(t)$ defines a rank 1 subspace of $D(\bar{Y}^\vee[p]/k)_\tau(t)$. But this follows from Lemma 34.

Indeed, given \bar{X} over k , the existence of a filtered Raynaud \mathbb{F} -vector subspace scheme of \bar{X} over k is equivalent to the existence of a family of subspaces Ξ_τ^t of $D(\bar{X}^\vee[p]/k)_\tau(t)$ of rank 1 for all τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$ and $1 \leq t \leq e$ satisfying the conditions:

- $\Delta_\tau^t(\Xi_\tau^t) \subset \Xi_\tau^{t-1}$ if $t > 1$ (in which case, Δ_τ^t is multiplication by u);
- and $\Delta_\tau^1(\Xi_\tau^1) \subset \Xi_{\mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \tau}^e$ if $t = 1$ (in which case $\Delta_\tau^1 = V \circ u^{1-e}$).

To see the claim, suppose firstly that one is given a family of vector subspaces Ξ_τ^t as above. As one can immediately see, by definition (observing that both have the same rank over k), that $D(\bar{X}^\vee[p]/k)_\tau(1) = u^{e-1} D(\bar{X}^\vee[p]/k)_\tau$ where $D(\bar{X}^\vee[p]/k)_\tau$ denotes the τ -isotypic part of the Dieudonne module $D(\bar{X}^\vee[p]/k)$ over k , define Ξ_τ to be the e -dimensional vector subspace $u^{1-e} \Xi_\tau^1$ of $D(\bar{X}^\vee[p]/k)_\tau$ and $\Xi = \bigoplus_\tau \Xi_\tau \subset D(\bar{X}^\vee[p]/k)$. It is immediate to see that, for every τ , Ξ_τ satisfies, for the Verschiebung V on $D(\bar{X}^\vee[p]/k)$,

$$V\Xi_\tau = V(u^{1-e} \Xi_\tau^1) \subset \Xi_{\mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \tau}^e \subset u^{-1} \Xi_{\mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \tau}^{e-1} \subset \cdots \subset u^{-(e-1)} \Xi_{\mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \tau}^1 = \Xi_{\mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \tau}$$

and therefore Ξ is a Dieudonne submodule of $D(\overline{X}^\vee[p]/k)$ with its quotient $D(\overline{X}^\vee[p]/k)/\Xi$ free of rank 1 over $\mathbb{F} \otimes k$. By Dieudonne theory, there exists a Raynaud \mathbb{F} -vector space scheme \overline{C} of rank 1 in $\overline{X}[p]$ such that its corresponding Dieudonne module is exactly Ξ .

On the other hand, the converse of the claim is clear and will be left unattended.

Suppose that $\xi_{\tau,1}^t, \xi_{\tau,2}^t$ form a $\overline{\mathcal{O}}_K$ -basis of $D(X^\vee[p]/\overline{S})_\tau(t)$ such that $\xi_{\tau,1}^t$ defines a $\overline{\mathcal{O}}_K$ -basis of $D(C/\overline{S})_\tau(t)$ in $D(X^\vee[p]/\overline{S})_\tau(t)$, and $\xi_{\tau,2}^t$ maps onto a $\overline{\mathcal{O}}_K$ -basis of the image of $D(X^\vee[p]/\overline{S})$ in $D(Y^\vee[p]/\overline{S})_\tau(t)$.

For every τ , we may and will assume if $t > 1$

$$\Delta_\tau^t(\xi_{\tau,1}^t) = \xi^{\rho_\tau^{t-1}} R_\tau^{t-1} \xi_{\tau,1}^{t-1}$$

and

$$\Delta_\tau^t(\xi_{\tau,2}^t) = S_\tau^{t-1} \xi_{\tau,1}^{t-1} + \xi^{\chi_\tau^{t-1}} T_\tau^{t-1} \xi_{\tau,2}^{t-1}$$

where $R_\tau^{t-1}, S_\tau^{t-1}, T_\tau^{t-1}$ are elements of $\overline{\mathcal{O}}_K$ and $R_\tau^{t-1}, T_\tau^{t-1}$ are in particular units in $\overline{\mathcal{O}}_K$; and similarly if $t = 1$,

$$\Delta_\tau^1(\xi_{\tau,1}^1) = \xi^{\rho_{f^{-1}\circ\tau}^e} R_{f^{-1}\circ\tau}^e \xi_{f^{-1}\circ\tau,1}^e$$

and

$$\Delta_\tau^1(\xi_{\tau,2}^1) = S_{f^{-1}\circ\tau}^e \xi_{f^{-1}\circ\tau,1}^e + \xi^{\chi_{f^{-1}\circ\tau}^e} T_{f^{-1}\circ\tau}^e \xi_{f^{-1}\circ\tau,2}^e.$$

By construction, if $t > 1$, it is an easy exercise to check:

Lemma 39 Fix τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$ and $1 < t \leq e$. Then χ_τ^{t-1} equals $e_K \deg((X, C)/S)_\tau(t-1)$ while ρ_τ^{t-1} satisfies the inequality $\rho_\tau^{t-1} \geq e_K(1/e - \deg((X, C)/S)_\tau(t-1)) = e_K \deg((X/C, X[\pi]/C)/S)_\tau(t-1)$.

Proof. To see the first assertion about χ_τ^{t-1} , observe that χ_τ^t computes the truncated valuation of the annihilator in $\overline{\mathcal{O}}_K$ of $\text{Coker}(\text{Gr}^\vee(X^\vee[p]/\overline{S})_\tau(t-1) \rightarrow \text{Gr}^\vee(Y^\vee[p]/\overline{S})_\tau(t-1))$. Since the normalised truncated valuation of the uniformiser ξ is e_K/e , the assertion follows.

The assertion about ρ_τ^{t-1} follows as $\Delta_\tau^t D(C/\overline{S})_\tau(t)$ is contained in $\ker(\text{Gr}^\vee(X^\vee[p]/\overline{S})_\tau(t-1) \rightarrow \text{Gr}^\vee(Y^\vee[p]/\overline{S})_\tau(t-1))$. \square

Similarly,

Lemma 40 Fix τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$. Then $\chi_{f^{-1}\circ\tau}^e$ equals $e_K \deg((X, C)/S)_{f^{-1}\circ\tau}(e)$ and $\rho_{f^{-1}\circ\tau}^e$ satisfies the inequality $\rho_{f^{-1}\circ\tau}^e \geq e_K(1/e - \deg((X, C)/S)_{f^{-1}\circ\tau}(e)) = e_K \deg((X/C, X[\pi]/C)/S)_{f^{-1}\circ\tau}(e)$.

Let D be another Raynaud submodule scheme of $X[\pi]$ distinct from C . For every τ and $1 \leq t \leq e$, we may suppose that the image of $D(D/\overline{S})_\tau(t)$ is generated by $\xi_{\tau,1}^t + \varepsilon_\tau^t \xi_{\tau,2}^t$ for some element ε_τ^t in $\overline{\mathcal{O}}_K$; and if $t > 1$

$$\Delta_\tau^t(\xi_{\tau,1}^t + \varepsilon_\tau^t \xi_{\tau,2}^t) = \xi^{\rho_\tau^{t-1, \sim}} U_\tau^{t-1}(\xi_{\tau,1}^{t-1} + \varepsilon_\tau^{t-1} \xi_{\tau,2}^{t-1})$$

and if $t = 1$

$$\Delta_\tau^1(\xi_{\tau,1}^1 + \varepsilon_\tau^1 \xi_{\tau,2}^1) = \xi^{\rho_{f^{-1}\circ\tau}^{e, \sim}} U_{f^{-1}\circ\tau}^e(\xi_{f^{-1}\circ\tau,1}^e + \varepsilon_{f^{-1}\circ\tau}^e \xi_{f^{-1}\circ\tau,2}^e)$$

for some unit U_τ^t in $\overline{\mathcal{O}}_K$, where $\rho_\tau^{t, \sim}$, when $t > 1$, similarly satisfies the inequality

$$\rho_\tau^{t, \sim} \geq e_K/e - \deg((X, D)/S)_\tau(t) = \deg(X/D, X[\pi]/S)_\tau(t)$$

as in the case for C (Lemma 39). One can readily observe that ε_τ^t is non-zero in $\overline{\mathcal{O}}_K$ for every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$ and $1 \leq t \leq e$; otherwise $\varepsilon_\tau^t = 0$ for every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$ and $1 \leq t \leq e$, and C would equal D which contradicts the assumption that C and D are distinct.

In the light of Lemma 39 and Lemma 40, let $\chi_\tau^{t, \sim}$ denote $\deg((X, D)/S)_\tau(t)$ for brevity. The cokernel of the embedding of $D(D/\overline{S})_\tau(t)$ into $D(X^\vee[p]/\overline{S})_\tau(t)$ is generated by the image of $\xi_{\tau,2}^t$, and as its image is

$$\Delta_\tau^t(\xi_{\tau,2}^t) + \overline{\mathcal{O}}_K(\xi_{\tau,1}^{t-1} + \varepsilon_\tau^{t-1} \xi_{\tau,2}^{t-1}) = (\xi^{\chi_\tau^{t-1, \sim}} T_\tau^{t-1} - S_\tau^{t-1} \varepsilon_\tau^{t-1}) \xi_{\tau,2}^{t-1} + \overline{\mathcal{O}}_K(\xi_{\tau,1}^{t-1} + \varepsilon_\tau^{t-1} \xi_{\tau,2}^{t-1}),$$

e_K/e minus the truncated valuation in $\overline{\mathcal{O}}_K$ of $\xi^{\chi_\tau^{t-1}} T_\tau^{t-1} - S_\tau^{t-1} \varepsilon_\tau^{t-1}$ computes $\chi_\tau^{t-1, \sim}$. Similar when $t = 1$.

Equating the coefficients of $\xi_{\tau,1}^{t-1}$ and $\xi_{\tau,2}^{t-1}$ if $t > 1$ and $\xi_{f^{-1}o\tau,1}^e$ and $\xi_{f^{-1}o\tau,2}^e$ if $t = 1$, we have the following equations (which, for ease of reference in the following, we name $\xi_{\tau,1}^t$ and $\xi_{\tau,2}^t$): if $t > 1$

$$\xi_{\tau,1}^t : \xi^{\rho_\tau^{t-1}} R_\tau^{t-1} + \varepsilon_\tau^t S_\tau^{t-1} = \xi^{\rho_\tau^{t-1, \sim}} U_\tau^{t-1}$$

and

$$\xi_{\tau,2}^t : \varepsilon_\tau^t \xi^{\chi_\tau^{t-1}} T_\tau^{t-1} = \xi^{\rho_\tau^{t-1, \sim}} \varepsilon_\tau^{t-1} U_\tau^{t-1};$$

and if $t = 1$

$$\xi_{\tau,1}^1 : \xi^{\rho_{f^{-1}o\tau}^e} R_{f^{-1}o\tau}^e + \varphi^{-1}(\varepsilon_\tau^1) S_{f^{-1}o\tau}^e = \xi^{\rho_{f^{-1}o\tau}^{e, \sim}} U_{f^{-1}o\tau}^e$$

and

$$\xi_{\tau,2}^1 : \varphi^{-1}(\varepsilon_\tau^1) \xi^{\chi_{f^{-1}o\tau}^e} T_{f^{-1}o\tau}^e = \xi^{\rho_{f^{-1}o\tau}^{e, \sim}} \varepsilon_{f^{-1}o\tau}^e U_{f^{-1}o\tau}^e$$

where, by slight abuse of notation, φ again denotes the absolute Frobenius on $\overline{\mathcal{O}}_K$. From $\xi_{\tau,2}^t$'s, we deduce the following Lemma 41 and Corollary 42 which are not strictly necessary for our proof of the main theorem but serve as a ‘sanity check’:

For every $t \geq 1$ and τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$, let $\mathfrak{s}_\tau^t[\chi]$ denote

$$\chi_{f^{-1}o\tau}^e + \cdots + \chi_{f^{-1}o\tau}^t,$$

and, for every $t > 1$ and τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$, let $\mathfrak{s}_\tau^{t, \neg}[\chi]$ denote

$$\chi_\tau^{t-1} + \cdots + \chi_\tau^1.$$

Similarly define $\mathfrak{s}_\tau^t[\tilde{\chi}]$ and $\mathfrak{s}_\tau^{t, \neg}[\tilde{\chi}]$ with $\tilde{\chi}$ in place of χ ; and $\mathfrak{s}_\tau^t[\tilde{\rho}]$ and $\mathfrak{s}_\tau^{t, \neg}[\tilde{\rho}]$ with $\tilde{\rho}$.

For brevity, for every $t \geq 1$ and τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$, let

$$\mathfrak{s}_\tau^t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathfrak{s}_\tau^t[\chi] - \mathfrak{s}_\tau^t[\tilde{\rho}]$$

and, for every $t > 1$ and τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$,

$$\mathfrak{s}_\tau^{t, \neg} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathfrak{s}_\tau^{t, \neg}[\chi] - \mathfrak{s}_\tau^{t, \neg}[\tilde{\rho}].$$

By Lemma 39,

$$\mathfrak{s}_\tau^t \leq \mathfrak{s}_\tau^t[\chi] + \mathfrak{s}_\tau^t[\tilde{\chi}] - (e - (t - 1))e_K/e$$

and

$$\mathfrak{s}_\tau^{t, \neg} \leq \mathfrak{s}_\tau^{t, \neg}[\chi] + \mathfrak{s}_\tau^{t, \neg}[\tilde{\chi}] - (t - 1)e_K/e$$

hold.

Lemma 41 Fix τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$ and $1 \leq t \leq e$. The valuation of ε_τ^t is calculated by

$$\left(\sum_{1 \leq N \leq f} p^{f-N} \mathfrak{s}_{f^N o\tau}^{t, \neg} + p^{f-(N-1)} \mathfrak{s}_{f^N o\tau}^t \right) / (p^f - 1)$$

if $t > 1$ and by

$$\left(\sum_{1 \leq N \leq f} p^{f-(N-1)} \mathfrak{s}_{f^N o\tau}^1 \right) / (p^f - 1)$$

if $t = 1$.

Remark. This is an analogue of Lemma 3.3 of [31].

Proof. Suppose $t > 1$. Since $\varepsilon_{\mathfrak{f}_{o\tau}}^t = (\xi^{\rho_{\mathfrak{f}_{o\tau}}^{t-1, \sim}} U_{\mathfrak{f}_{o\tau}}^{t-1} / \xi^{\chi_{\mathfrak{f}_{o\tau}}^{t-1}} T_{\mathfrak{f}_{o\tau}}^{t-1}) \varepsilon_{\mathfrak{f}_{o\tau}}^{t-1}$, and $\Delta_{\tau}^{t+1} \circ \dots \circ \Delta_{\tau}^e \circ \Delta_{\mathfrak{f}_{o\tau}}^1 \circ \dots \circ \Delta_{\mathfrak{f}_{o\tau}}^t = u^{e-t} \circ V \circ (u^{e-t})^{-1}$ is the Verschiebung V on $D(X^\vee[p]/\overline{S})_{\mathfrak{f}_{o\tau}}(t)$, one may deduce that the image of $\varepsilon_{\mathfrak{f}_{o\tau}}^t$ by V is computed by

$$\varphi^{-1}(\xi^{\rho_{\mathfrak{f}_{o\tau}}^{t-1, \sim}} U_{\mathfrak{f}_{o\tau}}^{t-1} / \xi^{\chi_{\mathfrak{f}_{o\tau}}^{t-1}} T_{\mathfrak{f}_{o\tau}}^{t-1}) \dots \varphi^{-1}(\xi^{\rho_{\mathfrak{f}_{o\tau}}^1, \sim} U_{\mathfrak{f}_{o\tau}}^1 / \xi^{\chi_{\mathfrak{f}_{o\tau}}^1} T_{\mathfrak{f}_{o\tau}}^1) (\xi^{\rho_{\tau}^e, \sim} U_{\tau}^e / \xi^{\chi_{\tau}^e} T_{\tau}^e) \dots (\xi^{\rho_{\tau}^t, \sim} U_{\tau}^t / \xi^{\chi_{\tau}^t} T_{\tau}^t) \varepsilon_{\tau}^t.$$

In other words, the p -th power of ε_{τ}^t is $\varepsilon_{\mathfrak{f}_{o\tau}}^t$ times

$$\xi^{\chi_{\mathfrak{f}_{o\tau}}^{t-1} + \dots + \chi_{\mathfrak{f}_{o\tau}}^1 + p(\chi_{\tau}^e + \dots + \chi_{\tau}^t)} T_{\mathfrak{f}_{o\tau}}^{t-1} \dots T_{\mathfrak{f}_{o\tau}}^1 (T_{\tau}^e \dots T_{\tau}^t)^p / \xi^{\rho_{\mathfrak{f}_{o\tau}}^{t-1, \sim} + \dots + \rho_{\mathfrak{f}_{o\tau}}^1 + p(\rho_{\tau}^e, \sim + \dots + \rho_{\tau}^t, \sim)} U_{\mathfrak{f}_{o\tau}}^{t-1} \dots U_{\mathfrak{f}_{o\tau}}^1 (U_{\tau}^e \dots U_{\tau}^t)^p.$$

Similarly, the p -th power of ε_{τ}^1 is $\varepsilon_{\mathfrak{f}_{o\tau}}^1$ times

$$\xi^{p(\chi_{\tau}^e + \dots + \chi_{\tau}^1)} (T_{\tau}^e \dots T_{\tau}^1)^p / \xi^{p(\rho_{\tau}^e, \sim + \dots + \rho_{\tau}^1, \sim)} (U_{\tau}^e \dots U_{\tau}^1)^p.$$

Repeating the argument, we get the assertion. \square

Corollary 42 *For every $1 \leq t \leq e$ and τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$,*

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{1 \leq N \leq f} p^{f-N} \left(\chi_{\mathfrak{f}^N o_{\tau}}^1 + \dots + \chi_{\mathfrak{f}^N o_{\tau}}^{t-1} + p(\chi_{\mathfrak{f}^{N-1} o_{\tau}}^t + \dots + \chi_{\mathfrak{f}^{N-1} o_{\tau}}^e) \right) \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq N \leq f} p^{f-N} \left(\mathfrak{s}_{\mathfrak{f}^N o_{\tau}}^{t, \sim}[\chi] + p \mathfrak{s}_{\mathfrak{f}^N o_{\tau}}^t[\chi] \right) \\ &\geq \sum_{1 \leq N \leq f} p^{f-N} \left((t-1)e_K/e + p(e - (t-1))e_K/e - (\mathfrak{s}_{\mathfrak{f}^N o_{\tau}}^{t, \sim}[\tilde{\chi}] + p \mathfrak{s}_{\mathfrak{f}^N o_{\tau}}^t[\tilde{\chi}]) \right) \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq N \leq f} p^{f-N} \left((e_K/e - \chi_{\mathfrak{f}^N o_{\tau}}^{1, \sim}) + \dots + (e_K/e - \chi_{\mathfrak{f}^N o_{\tau}}^{t-1, \sim}) + p(e_K/e - \chi_{\mathfrak{f}^{N-1} o_{\tau}}^t) + \dots + p(e_K/e - \chi_{\mathfrak{f}^{N-1} o_{\tau}}^e) \right) \end{aligned}$$

if $t > 1$ and

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{1 \leq N \leq f} p^{f-N} \left(\chi_{\mathfrak{f}^N o_{\tau}}^1 + \dots + \chi_{\mathfrak{f}^N o_{\tau}}^e \right) \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq N \leq f} p^{f-N} \mathfrak{s}_{\mathfrak{f}^N o_{\tau}}^1[\chi] \\ &\geq \sum_{1 \leq N \leq f} p^{f-N} (e_K/e - \mathfrak{s}_{\mathfrak{f}^N o_{\tau}}^1[\tilde{\chi}]) \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq N \leq f} p^{f-N} \left((e_K/e - \chi_{\mathfrak{f}^N o_{\tau}}^{1, \sim}) + \dots + (e_K/e - \chi_{\mathfrak{f}^N o_{\tau}}^e) \right) \end{aligned}$$

when $t = 1$.

Proof. This follows from the preceding lemma, noting that the valuation of ε_{τ}^t is non-negative and $\chi_{\tau}^t - \rho_{\tau}^{t, \sim} \leq \chi_{\tau}^t + \chi_{\tau}^{t, \sim} - e_K/e$. \square

Remark. Since $\chi_{\tau}^t = e_K \deg((X, C)/S)_{\tau}(t)$ and $\chi_{\tau}^{t, \sim} = e_K \deg((X, D)/S)_{\tau}(t)$, the case when $t = e = 1$ recovers Corollary 3.4 in [31].

The following three lemmas replace calculations with Breuil modules in [31] and essential for our proof of the main theorem.

Lemma 43 *Fix τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$ and $1 \leq t \leq e$. If $t > 1$ and if $\chi_{\tau}^{t-1} = 0$, then $\chi_{\tau}^{t-1, \sim} \neq 0$. Similarly if $\chi_{\tau}^e = 0$ then $\chi_{\tau}^{e, \sim} \neq 0$.*

Proof. Suppose $t > 1$ and $\chi_{\tau}^{t-1} = 0$. If $\chi_{\tau}^{t-1, \sim} = 0$, it would follow from Lemma 39 that $\rho^{t-1, \sim} = e_K/e$. However, it then follows from the equality $\xi_{\tau, 2}^t$ that $\varepsilon_{\tau}^t = (\xi^{\rho_{\tau}^{t-1, \sim}} U_{\tau}^{t-1} / \xi^{\chi_{\tau}^{t-1}} T_{\tau}^{t-1}) \varepsilon_{\tau}^{t-1}$, and therefore the truncated valuation of ε_{τ}^t would be greater than and equal to e_K/e and ε_{τ}^t would be 0 in $\overline{\mathcal{O}}_K$, which is a contradiction. The case when $t = 1$ is similar. \square

We know a great deal at the ‘far end of the valuation hypercube’:

Lemma 44 *Suppose that there exists \dagger in $\hat{\Sigma}$ and $1 \leq l \leq e$ such that*

- every $\chi_{\tau}^t = e_K/e$ as τ ranges over $\hat{\Sigma}$ and $1 \leq t \leq e$, except when $\tau = \dagger$, $t = l - 1$, and $l > 1$ (resp. $l = 1$), at which $0 < \chi_{\dagger}^{l-1} < e_K/e$ (resp. $0 < \chi_{\dagger}^{l-1} < e_K/e$) holds,

- the induced map Δ_τ^t on $\text{Gr}^\vee(X^\vee/k)_\tau(t)$ does not vanish except when $\tau = \dagger$ and $t = l$ at which it does.

Then $\rho_\tau^t = 0$ for every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$ and $1 \leq t \leq e$ except when $\tau = \dagger$ and $t = l - 1$.

Proof. Suppose firstly that either τ is not \dagger or if $\tau = \dagger$, t is neither l nor $l - 1$. In this case, since the image of Δ_τ^{t+1} is $\text{Gr}^\vee(X^\vee/\overline{S})_\tau(t)$ and $\xi^{\chi_\tau^t} = 0$ in $\overline{\mathcal{O}}_K$, $\text{Gr}^\vee(X^\vee/\overline{S})_\tau(t)$ is generated by $\xi_{\tau,1}^t$. It then follows from the second assumption that $\rho_\tau^{t-1} = 0$.

Suppose that $\tau = \dagger$ and $t = l - 1$. In this case, $\text{Gr}(X^\vee/\overline{S})_\tau(t)$ is generated by $\Delta_\tau^{t+1}(\xi_{\tau,2}^{t+1}) = \xi_{\tau,1}^t + \xi^{\chi_\tau^t} \xi_{\tau,2}^t$ (up to multiplying $\xi_{\tau,1}^t$ and $\xi_{\tau,2}^t$ by units in $\overline{\mathcal{O}}_K$ if necessary), since it follows from Lemma 39 that $\rho_\tau^t \geq e_K/e - \chi_\tau^t > 0$ and $\chi_\tau^t > 0$ that S_τ^t has to be a unit in $\overline{\mathcal{O}}_K$.

Because $\chi_\tau^{t-1} = e_K/e$,

$$\Delta_\tau^t \text{Gr}(X^\vee/\overline{S})_\tau(t) = \Delta_\tau^t(\xi_{\tau,1}^t + \xi^{\chi_\tau^t} \xi_{\tau,2}^t) = (\xi^{\rho_\tau^{t-1}} + \xi^{\chi_\tau^t} S_\tau^{t-1}) \xi_{\tau,1}^{t-1}$$

and it follows from the second assumption and $\chi_\tau^t > 0$ that ρ_τ^{t-1} is zero. \square

Maintaining the notation and assumptions in Lemma 44, we have:

Lemma 45 • The valuation of ε_τ^t is zero for every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$ and $1 \leq t \leq e$ except when $\tau = \dagger$ and $t = l$.

- $\rho_\tau^{t,\sim} = e_K/e$ for every $\tau \in \hat{\Sigma}$ and $1 \leq t \leq e$ except when $\tau = \dagger$ and $t = l - 1$ or l .
- The valuation of S_τ^t is zero for every $\tau \in \hat{\Sigma}$ and $1 \leq t \leq e$ except when $\tau = \dagger$ and $t = l - 1$.

Proof. Suppose firstly that the (truncated) valuation of $\varepsilon_\dagger^{l+1}$ is positive. It then follows from the equation $\xi_{\dagger,1}^{l+1}$ and $\rho_\dagger^l = 0$ by Lemma 44 that $\rho_\dagger^{l,\sim} = 0$. Combined with $\chi_\dagger^l = e_K/e$ and the valuation of $\varepsilon_\dagger^{l+1}$ being non-negative, it follows from $\xi_{\dagger,2}^{l+1}$ that the valuation of $\varepsilon_\dagger^{l+1}$ is non-positive, which is a contradiction. The valuation of $\varepsilon_\dagger^{l+1}$ is therefore zero.

If t is an integer satisfying $l + 1 \leq t < e$ and if we suppose that the truncated valuation of ε_\dagger^t is zero, the equation $\xi_{\dagger,2}^{t+1}$ then forces $\rho_\dagger^{t,\sim} = e_K/e$ and the truncated valuation of $\varepsilon_\dagger^{t+1}$ to be zero, in order to attain the valuation of $\varepsilon_\dagger^{t+1}$ to be non-negative (because $\chi_\dagger^t = e_K/e$). As the valuation of $\varepsilon_\dagger^{t+1}$ is zero, $\rho_\dagger^t = 0$ and $\rho_\dagger^{t,\sim} = e_K/e$, it follows from $\xi_{\dagger,1}^{t+1}$ that the valuation of S_\dagger^t is zero. Continuing the argument (when ‘ $t = e$ ’, we use ξ_τ^1 for $\tau = \dagger, \dagger \circ \dagger, \dots$ and so on), we get the assertion.

The case when $\tau = \dagger$ and $t = l - 1$ is proved in the proof of Lemma 44. \square

Still maintaining the assumptions of Lemma 44,

Corollary 46 $\chi_\tau^{t,\sim} = e_K/e$ for every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$ and $1 \leq t \leq e$ except when $\tau = \dagger$ and $t = l$.

Proof. Suppose that either τ is not \dagger or if $\tau = \dagger$, t is not l . It follows from Lemma 45 that the valuations of ε_τ^t and S_τ^t are both zero. As $\chi_\tau^{t,\sim}$ is computed by e_K/e minus the valuation of $\xi^{\chi_\tau^t} - S_\tau^t \varepsilon_\tau^t$ and $\chi_\tau^t = e_K/e$ by assumption, the assertion follows. \square

6 Overconvergent companion forms are classical

Results in this section establish links between geometry of the fibre $\overline{X}_{KIw}^{\text{PR}}$ and p -adic geometry of X_{KIw}^{PR} defined in terms of degrees.

6.1 ‘Global’ mod p and p -adic geometry

A non-cuspidal point ξ of $X_{KIw}^{\text{PR},R-a}$ corresponds to a closed point of X_{KIw}^{PR} thence to an S -point of X_{KIw}^{PR} , where $S = \text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_K$ for the ring \mathcal{O}_K of integers of a finite extension K of L with residue field k . Let ζ denote its image in $X_K^{\text{PR},R-a}$ by the forgetful morphism $\pi : X_{KIw}^{\text{PR},R-a} \rightarrow X_K^{\text{PR},R-a}$. By $\bar{\xi}$, we shall mean the \bar{S} -point ($\bar{S} = \text{Spec } k$) of the κ -scheme $\bar{X}_{KIw}^{\text{PR}}$ defined by ξ and let $\bar{\zeta}$ denote its image by $\bar{\pi} : \bar{X}_{KIw}^{\text{PR}} \rightarrow \bar{X}_K^{\text{PR}}$. We shall freely use the invariants defined in the previous section for the corresponding component of the Barsotti-Tate p -divisible group (which is filtered and principally polarisable), given respectively by $\bar{\zeta}$ and $\bar{\xi}$.

Remark/Definition. By slight abuse of notation, we often write $\gamma_{\text{EO},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$ to mean the $\gamma_{\text{EO},\tau}$ -invariant of the source of the isogeny corresponding to $\bar{\xi}$.

Proposition 47 *The formal completion \hat{R}_{KIw} of $\bar{Y}_{KIw}^{\text{PR}}$ at $\bar{\xi}$ is the tensor product over $\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for all \mathfrak{p} in $S_{\mathfrak{p}}$ of*

$$\hat{\otimes} k[[\bar{x}_{\tau}^t]] \hat{\otimes} \hat{\otimes} k[[\bar{y}_{\tau}^t, \bar{z}_{\tau}^t]] / (\bar{y}_{\tau}^t \bar{z}_{\tau}^t)$$

where the left-most ranges over those $1 \leq t \leq e_{\mathfrak{p}}$ which do not lie in $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}) \cap \gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi})$, while the right-most tensor product is over the set of $1 \leq t \leq e_{\mathfrak{p}}$ which lies in $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}) \cap \gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi})$; the formal completion \hat{R}_K of \bar{Y}_K^{PR} is

$$\hat{\otimes} k[[\bar{u}_{\tau}^t]]$$

where the tensor product ranges over all $\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}} \times \{1 \leq t \leq e_{\mathfrak{p}}\}$ for \mathfrak{p} in $S_{\mathfrak{p}}$.

Proof. Follows from local model calculations. \square

On the Raynaud generic fibre $\text{sp}^{-1}(\bar{\xi}) \subset X_{KIw}^{\text{PR},R-a}$, there are ‘local parameters’, i.e., analytic functions which specialise to $\bar{x}_{\tau}^t, \bar{y}_{\tau}^t, \bar{z}_{\tau}^t, \bar{u}_{\tau}^t$; we shall denote them by $x_{\tau}^t, y_{\tau}^t, z_{\tau}^t, u_{\tau}^t$ satisfying $y_{\tau}^t z_{\tau}^t = \pi_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}}$.

Proposition 48 *The formal completion of Y_{KIw}^{PR} at $\bar{\xi}$ is the tensor product over $\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for all \mathfrak{p} in $S_{\mathfrak{p}}$ of*

$$\hat{\otimes} \mathcal{O}_K[[x_{\tau}^t]] \hat{\otimes} \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{O}_K[[y_{\tau}^t, z_{\tau}^t]] / (y_{\tau}^t z_{\tau}^t - \pi_{\mathfrak{p}})$$

where the left-most ranges over those $1 \leq t \leq e_{\mathfrak{p}}$ which do not lie in $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}) \cap \gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi})$ while the right-most tensor product is over the set of $1 \leq t \leq e_{\mathfrak{p}}$ which lies in $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}) \cap \gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi})$; the formal completion of X_K^{PR} at $\bar{\xi}$ is

$$\hat{\otimes} \mathcal{O}_K[[u_{\tau}^t]]$$

where the tensor product ranges over all $\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}} \times \{1 \leq t \leq e_{\mathfrak{p}}\}$ for \mathfrak{p} in $S_{\mathfrak{p}}$.

Proof. This follows from local model calculations. \square

Definition. Let ξ be a point of $X_{KIw}^{\text{PR},R-a}$. When ξ is not a cusp, it corresponds to an S -point (A, C) of X_{KIw}^{PR} , where $S = \text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_K$ for the ring \mathcal{O}_K of integers of a finite extension K of L (whose normalised valuation takes p to 1). For every \mathfrak{p}, τ in $\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $1 \leq t \leq e_{\mathfrak{p}}$ that we fix, we shall define a measure $\text{deg}_{KIw}^{\text{PR},R-a}(\xi)_{\tau}(t)$ of (over)convergence/supersingularity on $X_{KIw}^{\text{PR},R-a}$ that may be thought of as a ‘local model’ of $\text{deg}(\xi)_{\tau}(t)$ defined earlier and of seeing intrinsic geometry of $X_{KIw}^{\text{PR},R-a}$ (hence our notation, but we apologise for our nomenclature).

Firstly if ξ is indeed a cusp, let $\text{deg}_{KIw}^{\text{PR},R-a}(\xi)_{\tau}(t) = \text{deg}(\xi)_{\tau}(t)$. If ξ is not a cusp, and

- if $t \notin \nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$ and $t \in \gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$, let $\text{deg}_{KIw}^{\text{PR},R-a}(\xi/S)_{\tau}(t) = 1/e_{\mathfrak{p}}$;
- if $t \in \nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$ and $t \in \gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$, define $\text{deg}_{KIw}^{\text{PR},R-a}(\xi/S)_{\tau}(t)$ to be the minimum of 1 and the valuation (on \mathcal{O}_K) of y_{τ}^t evaluated at the point $\bar{\xi}$;

- if $t \in \nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$ and $t \notin \gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$, let $\deg_{K\text{Iw}}^{\text{PR},\text{R-a}}(\xi/S)_\tau(t) = 0$.

If ζ is a point of $X_K^{\text{PR},\text{R-a}}$, define $\deg_K^{\text{PR},\text{R-a}}(\zeta)_\tau(t)$ for τ in $\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $1 \leq t \leq e_{\mathfrak{p}}$ as follows: if ζ is not a cusp and if $t \in \gamma_{\text{EO},\tau}(\bar{\zeta}/\bar{S})$, define $\deg_K^{\text{PR},\text{R-a}}(\zeta/S)_\tau(t)$ to be the minimum of 1 and the valuation of u_τ^t evaluated at the point ζ ; otherwise let $\deg_K^{\text{PR},\text{R-a}}(\zeta)_\tau(t) = 0$.

These $\deg_{K\text{Iw}}^{\text{PR},\text{R-a}}(\xi)_\tau(t)$'s are the invariants first introduced by Coleman in the curve case; and are subsequently used in gluing overconvergent eigenforms in [11], [10], [9] in the modular curve case and [31] in the unramified Hilbert case, in order to to construct classical weight one forms.

Lemma 49 $\deg_{K\text{Iw}}^{\text{PR},\text{R-a}}(\xi)_\tau(t) = \deg(\xi)_\tau(t)$.

Proof. It suffices to show the equality when ξ is non-cuspidal. Suppose that it corresponds to an S -point $(A, C)/S$ and let B denote the target of the corresponding isogeny A/C for brevity. If t does not lie in $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi})$ but lies in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi})$, the map $\text{Gr}^\vee(\bar{A}^\vee/\bar{S})_\tau(t) \rightarrow \text{Gr}^\vee(\bar{B}^\vee/\bar{S})_\tau(t)$ on the special fibres induced from the isogeny is zero, hence the normalised valuation of $\text{Gr}^\vee(A^\vee/S)_\tau(t) \rightarrow \text{Gr}^\vee(B^\vee/S)_\tau(t)$ is 1. Similarly for the case when t lies in $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi})$ but does not lie in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi})$. When $t \in \nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}) \cap \gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi})$, we note from Proposition 48 that the coordinates y_τ^t and z_τ^t are chosen such that, for example, the annihilator of $\text{coker}(\text{Gr}^\vee(A^\vee/S)_\tau(t) \rightarrow \text{Gr}^\vee(B^\vee/S)_\tau(t))$ is locally defined by y_τ^t evaluated at ξ . As $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t)$ is defined to be its valuation, the assertion follows. \square

Definition. In the light of the lemma, we shall let $\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(t)$ denote $\deg_K^{\text{PR},\text{R-a}}(\zeta/S)_\tau(t)$. In fact, it is also possible to define $\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(t)$ ‘more directly’.

6.2 Canonical subgroups and analytic continuation in a tubular neighbourhood of the multiplicative ordinary locus

In this section, we prove a few results constructing canonical subgroups of Hilbert-Blumenthal abelian varieties A of Pappas-Rapoport type as ‘canonical’ Raynaud vector subspace schemes of $A[\mathfrak{p}]$ for every place \mathfrak{p} of F above p . As it does not seem possible to ‘see’ Pappas-Rapoport filtrations on Breuil modules, linear algebra calculations ‘on points’ does not take us far; perhaps enlarging coefficients of Breuil modules (in the sense of Section 1.2 in [37]) to allow roots of Eisenstein polynomials and hoping for (faithfully flat) descent might be one possible approach. It may also be possible to follow Fargues ([20]) and construct a ‘canonical’ subgroup of the p -torsion subgroup $A[p]$, and subsequently single out its F -stable part killed by all \mathfrak{p} .

We, on the other hand, take the Goren-Kassaei approach ([24]) of making essential use of geometry of relevant moduli spaces, in order to construct ‘canonical subgroups’. Note that it is important to construct canonical subgroups for HBAVs, whether $A[\mathfrak{p}]$ is BT level one or not for every \mathfrak{p} , for it is humbly used to establish that weight one specialisations of Hida (nearly ordinary) families define overconvergent eigenforms.

Proposition 50 *Let $\bar{\xi}$ be a point over \bar{S} of $\bar{X}_{K\text{Iw}}^{\text{PR}}$. Fix \mathfrak{p} , τ in $\hat{\Sigma} = \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $1 \leq t \leq e = e_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Suppose that*

- if $t \geq 2$, $t - 1$ lies in $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$ and that t lies in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$;
- if $t = 1$, e lies in $\nu_{\text{RZ},\mathfrak{f}-1\circ\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$ and that $t = 1$ lies in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$.

For $\pi^* : \hat{R}_K \rightarrow \hat{R}_{K\text{Iw}}$, the following equations in $\hat{R}_{K\text{Iw}}$ hold:

If $t \geq 2$, and

(I) t lies $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$ and $t - 1$ lies in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$, there elements γ_τ^t and ρ_τ^{t-1} in $\hat{R}_{K\text{Iw}}^\times$ such that

$$\pi^*(u_\tau^t) = \gamma_\tau^t y_\tau^t + \rho_\tau^{t-1} z_\tau^{t-1(p)}$$

where, by slight abuse of notation, $S_\tau^{t-1(p)}$ denotes the p -th power of S_τ^{t-1} ;

(II) t lies $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$ and $t-1$ does not lie in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$, there exists an element γ_τ^t in $\hat{R}_{\text{KIw}}^\times$ such that

$$\pi^*(u_\tau^t) = \gamma_\tau^t y_\tau^t;$$

(III) t does not lie in $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$ and $t-1$ lies in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$, there exists an element ρ_τ^{t-1} in $\hat{R}_{\text{KIw}}^\times$ such that

$$\pi^*(u_\tau^t) = \rho_\tau^{t-1} z_\tau^{t-1(p)};$$

(IV) neither t lies in $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$ nor $t-1$ lies in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$

$$\pi^*(u_\tau^t) = 0.$$

If $t = 1$, and

(I) $t = 1$ lies $\nu_{\text{RZ},\mathfrak{f}^{-1}\circ\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$ and e lies in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$, there elements γ_τ^1 and ρ_τ^1 in $\hat{R}_{\text{KIw}}^\times$ such that

$$\pi^*(u_\tau^1) = \gamma_\tau^1 y_\tau^1 + \rho_\tau^1 z_{\mathfrak{f}^{-1}\circ\tau}^{e(p)};$$

(II) $t = 1$ lies $\nu_{\text{RZ},\mathfrak{f}^{-1}\circ\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$ and e does not lie in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$, there exists an element γ_τ^1 in $\hat{R}_{\text{KIw}}^\times$ such that

$$\pi^*(u_\tau^1) = \gamma_\tau^1 y_\tau^1;$$

(III) $t = 1$ does not lie in $\nu_{\text{RZ},\mathfrak{f}^{-1}\circ\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$ and e lies in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$, there exists an element $\rho_{\mathfrak{f}^{-1}\circ\tau}^e$ in $\hat{R}_{\text{KIw}}^\times$ such that

$$\pi^*(u_\tau^1) = \rho_{\mathfrak{f}^{-1}\circ\tau}^e z_{\mathfrak{f}^{-1}\circ\tau}^{e(p)};$$

(IV) neither $t = 1$ lies in $\nu_{\text{RZ},\mathfrak{f}^{-1}\circ\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$ nor e lies in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$

$$\pi^*(u_\tau^1) = 0.$$

Remark. This is a generalisation of Lemma 2.8.1 in [24]. The case $t = e = 1$ recovers their result.

Proof. We shall only sketch a proof, which is a generalisation of the proof of Lemma 2.8.1 in [24]. For brevity, for every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$, let $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}$ (resp. $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}$) denote $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$ (resp. $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$). An irreducible components of $\bar{X}_{\text{KIw}}^{\text{PR}}$ passing through $\bar{\xi}$ is parameterised by a subset $J = \sum_\tau J_\tau$ of $J_{\text{RZ}} = \sum_\tau J_{\text{RZ},\tau}$ where $J_{\text{RZ},\tau} = \nu_{\text{RZ},\tau} \cap \gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}$ in the sense that, if $\hat{R}_{\text{KIw},J}$ denote the ideal of \hat{R}_{KIw} generated by \bar{y}_τ^t for all t lying in $J_{\text{RZ},\tau} - J_\tau$ and \bar{z}_τ^t for all t lying in J_τ as τ ranges over $\hat{\Sigma}$, the intersection $\text{Spf}(\hat{R}_{\text{KIw}}/\hat{I}_{\text{KIw},J}) \cap \text{Spf} \hat{R}_{\text{KIw}}$ is the formal completion at $\bar{\xi}$ of the irreducible component $\bar{X}_{\text{KIw},\Sigma_J}^+$ where $\Sigma_J = (\nu_{\text{RZ},J,\tau}, \gamma_{\text{RZ},J,\tau})$ defined by

- $\gamma_{\text{RZ},J,\tau} = \gamma_{\text{RZ},\mathfrak{f} - J_\tau}$,
- $\nu_{\text{RZ},J,\tau} = \{1, \dots, e\} - \gamma_{\text{RZ},J,\tau}$.

We now fix τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$ and $1 \leq t \leq e$ as in the assertion of the proposition. We deal with the case (I) and leave the rest as an exercise for the reader. There are four different ‘types’ of $J_\tau \subset J_{\text{RZ},\tau}$ to consider:

- (A) both $t-1$ and t lie in J_τ ;
- (B) both $t-1$ and t lie in $J_{\text{RZ},\tau} - J_\tau$;
- (C) $t-1$ lies in J_τ while t lies in $J_{\text{RZ},\tau} - J_\tau$;
- (D) $t-1$ lies in $J_{\text{RZ},\tau} - J_\tau$ while t lies in J_τ .

(I-A): Since $t - 1$ lies in J_τ , $t - 1$ does not lie in $\gamma_{\text{RZ}, J, \tau}$, hence $t - 1$ lies in $\nu_{\text{RZ}, J, \tau}$. Also t lies in $\gamma_{\text{RZ}, \tau}$ and in J_τ , therefore t does not lie in $\gamma_{\text{RZ}, J, \tau}$. As any point $\bar{\zeta}$ in $\overline{X}_{\text{KIw}, \Sigma, J}^+$ satisfies the conditions that $\nu_{\text{RZ}, \tau}(\bar{\zeta})$ contains $\nu_{\text{RZ}, J, \tau}$ (and $\gamma_{\text{RZ}, \tau}(\bar{\zeta})$ contains $\gamma_{\text{RZ}, J, \tau}$), $t - 1$ lies in $\nu_{\text{RZ}, \tau}(\bar{\zeta})$. It then follows from Proposition 35 that t lies in $\gamma_{\text{RZ}, \tau}(\bar{\zeta})$ if and only if t lies in $\gamma_{\text{EO}, \tau}(\bar{\zeta})$.

(I-B): Since t lies in $\gamma_{\text{RZ}, \tau}$ but does not lie in J_τ , t lies in $\gamma_{\text{RZ}, J, \tau}$. Also $t - 1$ lies in $\gamma_{\text{RZ}, \tau}$ but does not lie in J_τ , hence $t - 1$ lies in $\gamma_{\text{RZ}, J, \tau}$ and consequently $t - 1$ does not lie in $\nu_{\text{RZ}, J, \tau}$. It then follows from Proposition 35 that, for any point $\bar{\zeta}$ in $\overline{X}_{\text{KIw}, \Sigma, J}^+$, $t - 1$ lies in $\nu_{\text{RZ}, \tau}$ if and only if t lies in $\gamma_{\text{EO}, \tau}(\bar{\zeta})$.

(I-C): As t lies in $\gamma_{\text{RZ}, \tau}$ but does not lie in J_τ , t lies in $\gamma_{\text{RZ}, J, \tau}$. Also $t - 1$ lies in J_τ , hence $t - 1$ does not lie in $\gamma_{\text{RZ}, J, \tau}$, and $t - 1$ lies in $\nu_{\text{RZ}, J, \tau}$. It then follows from Proposition 35 that, for any point $\bar{\zeta}$ in $\overline{X}_{\text{KIw}, \Sigma, J}^+$, t always lie in $\gamma_{\text{EO}, \tau}(\bar{\zeta})$.

Applying (I-A) to $J = J_{\text{RZ}}$ and (I-B) to $J = \emptyset$, as well as a simple but tedious calculation that $\bigcap_J \hat{I}_{\text{KIw}, J}$, where J ranges over the subsets J of J_{RZ} satisfying the conditions in (C), is generated by \bar{y}_τ^t and \bar{z}_τ^{t-1} , we get the assertion in (I). The other cases may be similarly deduced. \square

Corollary 51 *Let ξ be a point over S of $X_{\text{KIw}}^{\text{PR}, \text{R-a}}$ and ζ denote its image by π in $X_K^{\text{PR}, \text{R-a}}$. Fix \mathfrak{p} , τ in $\hat{\Sigma} = \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $1 \leq t \leq e = e_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Then*

- the conditions $t \geq 2$, $t - 1$ lies in $\nu_{\text{RZ}, \tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$, and t lies in $\gamma_{\text{RZ}, \tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$ holds, if and only if $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t - 1) < 1/e$ and $0 < \deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t)$;
- the conditions $t = 1$, e lies in $\nu_{\text{RZ}, \mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$, and $t = 1$ lies in $\gamma_{\text{RZ}, \tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$ hold if and only if $\deg(\xi/S)_{\mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \tau}(e) < 1/e$ and $0 < \deg(\xi/S)_\tau(1)$.

Suppose that the preceding (equivalent) assertions hold. Then, for $t \geq 2$,

- $\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(t)$ equals the normalised valuation on $\text{sp}^{-1}(\bar{\xi})$ of $(\gamma_\tau^t y_\tau^t + \rho_\tau^{t-1} z_\tau^{t-1(p)})$ if $0 < \deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t - 1)$ and $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t) < 1/e$;
- $\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(t) = \deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t)$ if $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t - 1) = 0$ and $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t) < 1/e$;
- $\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(t) = p(1/e - \deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t - 1))$ if $0 < \deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t - 1)$ and $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t) = 1/e$;
- $\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(t) = 1/e$ if $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t - 1) = 0$ and $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t) = 1/e$.

When $t = 1$,

- $\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(1)$ equals the normalised valuation on $\text{sp}^{-1}(\bar{\xi})$ of $(\gamma_\tau^1 y_\tau^1 + \rho_{\mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \tau}^e z_{\mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \tau}^{e(p)})$ if $0 < \deg(\xi/S)_{\mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \tau}(e)$ and $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(1) < 1/e$;
- $\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(1) = \deg(\xi/S)_\tau(1)$ if $\deg(\xi/S)_{\mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \tau}(e) = 0$ and $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(1) < 1/e$;
- $\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(1) = p(1/e - \deg(\xi/S)_{\mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \tau}(e))$ if $0 < \deg(\xi/S)_{\mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \tau}(e)$ and $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(1) = 1/e$;
- $\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(1) = 1/e$ if $\deg(\xi/S)_{\mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \tau}(e) = 0$ and $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(1) = 1/e$.

Proof. This follows immediately from the definition of $\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(t)$ and Lemma 49. \square

For every \mathfrak{p} , let $C_{\text{KIw}, \mathfrak{p}}^{\text{PR}, \text{R-a}}$ (resp. $D_{\text{KIw}, \mathfrak{p}}^{\text{PR}, \text{R-a}}$) denote the admissible open subset of points ξ over S of $X_{\text{KIw}}^{\text{PR}, \text{R-a}}$ such that

- for every $t \geq 2$ and τ in $\hat{\Sigma} = \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}}$,

$$\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t) + p \deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t - 1) < p/e$$

$$\text{(resp. } \deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t) + p \deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t - 1) > p/e \text{)}$$

holds;

- for $t = 1$ and every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$,

$$\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(1) + p\deg(\xi/S)_{\mathfrak{f}^{-1}\circ\tau}(e) < p/e$$

$$\text{(resp. } \deg(\xi/S)_\tau(1) + p\deg(\xi/S)_{\mathfrak{f}^{-1}\circ\tau}(e) > p/e\text{)}$$

holds.

Let $C_{KIw}^{\text{PR},\text{R}^{-a}}$ denote the intersection, over all places \mathfrak{p} above p , of $C_{KIw,\mathfrak{p}}^{\text{PR},\text{R}^{-a}}$, while $D_{KIw}^{\text{PR},\text{R}^{-a}}$ denote the union of $(\bigcap_{\mathfrak{p}\in\Sigma} D_{KIw,\mathfrak{p}}^{\text{PR},\text{R}^{-a}}) \cap (\bigcap_{\mathfrak{p}\notin\Sigma} C_{KIw,\mathfrak{p}}^{\text{PR},\text{R}^{-a}})$ as Σ ranges over the set of non-empty subsets Σ of the set of places above p . By definition, if a point of $X_{KIw}^{\text{PR},\text{R}^{-a}}$ lies in $C_{KIw}^{\text{PR},\text{R}^{-a}} \cup D_{KIw}^{\text{PR},\text{R}^{-a}}$, then it lies in $C_{KIw,\mathfrak{p}}^{\text{PR},\text{R}^{-a}} \cup D_{KIw,\mathfrak{p}}^{\text{PR},\text{R}^{-a}}$ for every \mathfrak{p} .

Let $C_{K,\mathfrak{p}}^{\text{PR},\text{R}^{-a}}$ denote the admissible open subset of points ζ over S of $X_K^{\text{PR},\text{R}^{-a}}$ such that

- for every $t \geq 2$ and τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$,

$$\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(t) + p\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(t-1) < p/e_{\mathfrak{p}}$$

holds;

- for $t = 1$ and every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$

$$\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(1) + p\deg(\zeta/S)_{\mathfrak{f}^{-1}\circ\tau}(e) < p/e_{\mathfrak{p}}$$

holds.

Let $C_K^{\text{PR},\text{R}^{-a}}$ denote the intersection, over all places \mathfrak{p} above p , of $C_{K,\mathfrak{p}}^{\text{PR},\text{R}^{-a}}$.

Remark. These admissible open sets (the loci of ‘canonical subgroups’ and ‘anti-canonical subgroups’) generalise those defined in Section 5.3 in [24]. If $t = e = 1$, we recover their results.

Proposition 52 *Let ξ be a point over S of $X_{KIw}^{\text{PR},\text{R}^{-a}}$ and ζ denote its image by π in $X_K^{\text{PR},\text{R}^{-a}}$. Fix \mathfrak{p} , τ in $\hat{\Sigma} = \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $1 \leq t \leq e = e_{\mathfrak{p}}$.*

Suppose that

- if $2 \leq t \leq e - 1$,

$$\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t+1) + p\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t) < p/e,$$

$$\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t) + p\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t-1) < p/e;$$

- if $t = e$,

$$\deg(\xi/S)_{\mathfrak{f}\circ\tau}(1) + p\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(e) < p/e,$$

$$\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(e) + p\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(e-1) < p/e;$$

- if $t = 1$,

$$\deg(\xi/S)_{\mathfrak{f}\circ\tau}(2) + p\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(1) < p/e,$$

$$\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(1) + p\deg(\xi/S)_{\mathfrak{f}^{-1}\circ\tau}(e) < p/e.$$

Then $\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(t) = \deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t)$ holds.

On the other hand, suppose that

- if $2 \leq t \leq e$,

$$\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t) + p\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t-1) > p/e,$$

- if $t = 1$,

$$\deg(\xi/S)_{\mathfrak{f}\circ\tau}(1) + p\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(e) > p/e,$$

Then

$$\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(t) = p(1/e - \deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t-1))$$

holds if $2 \leq t \leq e$, and

$$\deg(\zeta/S)_{\text{f}\circ\tau}(1) = p(1/e - \deg(\xi/S)_\tau(e))$$

holds if $t = 1$.

Remark. This is a generalisation/refinement of Lemma 5.3.4 in [24].

Proof. Firstly, we sketch the first case when $2 \leq t < e - 1$. From the first given inequality, one may deduce immediately that $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t)$ cannot be 0 and therefore either $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t) = 0$ or $0 < \deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t) < 1/e$ holds.

Suppose $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t) = 0$. In which case, t does not lie in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\overline{\xi/S})$ by definition. On the other hand, by the second given inequality, $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t-1)$ can not be $1/e$, hence $t-1$ lies in $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\overline{\xi/S})$. It follows from Proposition 36 that t does not lie in $\gamma_{\text{EO},\tau}(\overline{\xi/S})$, hence $\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(t) = 0$ by definition.

Suppose $0 < \deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t) < 1/e$ holds. As $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t-1)$ cannot be $1/e$, it follows that $t-1$ lies in $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\overline{\xi/S})$. On the other hand, $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t)$ cannot be 0, and t lies in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\overline{\xi/S})$. We there see that the assumptions of Proposition 51 are satisfied.

If $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t-1) = 0$, then the case (II) applies, and $\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(t) = \deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t)$. If $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t-1) > 0$, then the case (I) applies, and $\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(t)$ is computed by the normalised valuation ν of $(\gamma_\tau^t y_\tau^t + \rho_\tau^t z_\tau^{t-1(p)})$ for some units γ_τ^t and ρ_τ^{t-1} in \widehat{R}_{K1w} . However, as $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau < p(1/e - \deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t-1))$, it follows that the normalised valuation of $\rho_\tau^t y_\tau^t$ evaluated at ξ is strictly less than $p(1/e - \deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t-1)) = p(1/e - \nu(y_\tau^{t-1}(\xi))) = p\nu(z_\tau^{t-1}(\xi)) = p\nu(\rho_\tau^{t-1} z_\tau^{t-1}(\xi)) = \nu(\rho_\tau^{t-1} z_\tau^{t-1(p)}(\xi))$, and therefore $\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(t) = \deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t)$.

We shall prove the second assertion when $2 \leq t \leq e$. By the given inequality, $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t-1) > 0$ and therefore either $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t-1) = 1/e$ or $0 < \deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t-1) < 1/e$ holds. On the other hand, it also follows that $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t) > 0$ and t lies in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\overline{\xi/S})$.

Suppose that $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t-1) = 1/e$. In which case, $t-1$ does not lie in $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\overline{\xi/S})$. It therefore follows from Proposition 36 that t does not lie in $\gamma_{\text{EO},\tau}(\overline{\xi/S})$, and $\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(t) = 0 = p(1/e - \deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t-1))$ as desired.

Suppose that $0 < \deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t-1) < 1/e$. In which case, $t-1$ lies in $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\overline{\xi/S})$. If $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t) = 1/e$, then it follows from Corollary 51 that $\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(t) = p(1/e - \deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t-1))$. If $0 < \deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t) < 1/e$, it also follows from Corollary 51 that $\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(t)$ is computed by the normalised valuation ν of $(\gamma_\tau^t y_\tau^t + \rho_\tau^{t-1} z_\tau^{t-1(p)})$ for some units in \widehat{R}_{K1w} . However, the given inequality implies that $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t) > p(1/e - \deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t-1))$, hence $\nu(\gamma_\tau^t y_\tau^t(\xi)) > \nu(\rho_\tau^{t-1} z_\tau^{t-1(p)}(\xi))$. It therefore follows that $\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(t) = \nu(\rho_\tau^{t-1} z_\tau^{t-1(p)}(\xi)) = p\nu(z_\tau^{t-1}(\xi)) = p(1/e - \deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t-1))$. The other cases follow similarly. \square

Lemma 53 Fix \mathfrak{p} and $1 \leq t \leq e = e_{\mathfrak{p}}$.

- If $2 \leq t \leq e - 1$, suppose that the following hold

$$\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t) + p\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t-1) \leq p/e$$

and

$$\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t+1) + p\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t) \geq p/e;$$

- if $t = e$, suppose

$$\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(e) + p\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(e-1) \leq p/e$$

and

$$\deg(\xi/S)_{\text{f}\circ\tau}(1) + p\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(e) \geq p/e;$$

- if $t = 1$, suppose

$$\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(1) + p\deg(\xi/S)_{\mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \tau}(e) \leq p/e$$

and

$$\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(2) + p\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(1) \geq p/e.$$

Then $\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(t+1) + p\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(t) \geq p/e$. In particular, ζ does not lie in $C_{K,\mathfrak{p}}^{\text{PR},\text{R-a}}$.

Remark. This is a generalisation of Lemma 5.3.6 in [24].

Proof. We prove the case $2 \leq t \leq e-1$. Since $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t-1)$ cannot be $1/e$, $t-1$ lies in $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$. Also since $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t)$ cannot be 0, t lies in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$. There are four cases (corresponding exactly to the four cases in Proposition 51) to deal with:

- (I) $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t-1) > 0$ and $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t) < 1/e$;
- (II) $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t-1) = 0$ and $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t) < 1/e$;
- (III) $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t-1) > 0$ and $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t) = 1/e$;
- (IV) $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t-1) = 0$ and $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t) = 1/e$.

Suppose (I). In this case, $\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(t)$ is computed by the normalised valuation of $(\gamma_\tau^t y_\tau^t + \rho_\tau^t z_\tau^{t-1(p)})(\xi)$. As it follows from the first inequality in the assumption $\nu(y_\tau^t(\xi)) \leq \nu(z_\tau^{t-1(p)}(\xi))$ that $\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(t) \geq \deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t)$. On the other hand, $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t)$ is not $1/e$ and it follows from the second inequality in the assumption that $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t+1) > 0$, hence $t+1$ lies in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$.

If $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t+1) = 1/e$, combined with $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t) > 0$, Corollary 51, (III), applies and $\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(t+1) = p(1/e - \deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t))$. It then follows that

$$\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(t+1) + p\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(t) \geq p(1/e - \deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t)) + p\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t) = p/e.$$

If, on the other hand, $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t+1) < 1/e$, Corollary 51, (I), applies, and $\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(t+1)$ is computed by the normalise valuation ν of $(\gamma_\tau^{t+1} y_\tau^{t+1} + \rho_\tau^t z_\tau^{t(p)})(\xi)$. The second inequality in the assumption implies that $\nu(\gamma_\tau^{t+1} y_\tau^{t+1}(\xi)) \geq \nu(\rho_\tau^t z_\tau^{t(p)}(\xi))$, hence $\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(t+1) \geq p\nu(z_\tau^t(\xi))$. It then follows that

$$\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(t+1) + p\deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(t) \geq p\nu(z_\tau^t(\xi)) + p\nu(y_\tau^t(\xi)) = p\nu(y_\tau^t(\xi) + z_\tau^t(\xi)) = p/e.$$

The other cases can be proved similarly. \square

Proposition 54 $\pi^{-1}(C_K^{\text{PR},\text{R-a}}) = C_{KIw}^{\text{PR},\text{R-a}} \cup D_{KIw}^{\text{PR},\text{R-a}}$.

Proof. This can be proved as in Section 5.3 of [24]. Firstly observe that the proof of Proposition 52 proves that $\pi^{-1}(C_K^{\text{PR},\text{R-a}}) \supseteq C_{KIw}^{\text{PR},\text{R-a}} \cup D_{KIw}^{\text{PR},\text{R-a}}$.

Suppose that ξ does not lie in $C_{KIw}^{\text{PR},\text{R-a}} \cup D_{KIw}^{\text{PR},\text{R-a}}$. Then there exists \mathfrak{p} such that ξ does not lie in $C_{KIw,\mathfrak{p}}^{\text{PR},\text{R-a}} \cup D_{KIw,\mathfrak{p}}^{\text{PR},\text{R-a}}$. Because ξ does not lie in $D_{KIw,\mathfrak{p}}^{\text{PR},\text{R-a}}$ in particular, there is a pair of \dagger in $\hat{\Sigma} = \hat{\Sigma}_\mathfrak{p}$ and $1 \leq l \leq e = e_\mathfrak{p}$ such that the following hold:

$$\deg(\xi/S)_\dagger(l) + p\deg(\xi/S)_\dagger(l-1) \leq p/e$$

if $l > 1$, or

$$\deg(\xi/S)_\dagger(1) + p\deg(\xi/S)_{\mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \dagger}(e) \leq p/e$$

when $l = 1$. We 'order' the ef pairs $\hat{\Sigma} \times ([1, e] \cap \mathbf{Z})$ by

$$(\dagger, l), (\dagger, l+1), \dots, (\dagger, e), (\mathfrak{f} \circ \dagger, 1), \dots, (\mathfrak{f} \circ \dagger, e), \dots, (\mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \dagger, 1), (\mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \dagger, e), (\dagger, 1), \dots, (\dagger, l-1)$$

if $l > 1$ and

$$(\dagger, 1), \dots, (\dagger, e), (\mathfrak{f} \circ \dagger, 1), \dots, (\mathfrak{f} \circ \dagger, e), \dots, (\mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \dagger, 1), \dots, (\mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \dagger, e)$$

if $l = 1$. Since ξ does not lie in $C_{KIw,p}^{\text{PR},R-a}$, there exists a pair of τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$ and $1 \leq t \leq e$ such that the following hold:

$$\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t+1) + \deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t) \geq p/e$$

if $t \leq e-1$, or

$$\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(1) + p\deg(\xi/S)_{\dagger^{-1} \circ \tau}(e) \geq p/e$$

if $t = e$. We may choose the pair to be ‘minimum’ (i.e. ‘left-most’ in the arrangement above) amongst those satisfying the condition. By the ‘minimality’,

$$\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t) + p\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t-1) < p/e$$

if $1 < t \leq e-1$,

$$\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(1) + p\deg(\xi/S)_{\dagger^{-1} \circ \tau}(e) < p/e$$

if $t = 1$, or

$$\deg(\xi/S)_{\dagger^{-1} \circ \tau}(e) + p\deg(\xi/S)_{\dagger^{-1} \circ \tau}(e-1) < p/e$$

if $t = e$, holds as otherwise $\deg(\xi/S)_\dagger(l) + p\deg(\xi/S)_\dagger(l-1) \leq p/e$ if $l > 1$, or $\deg(\xi/S)_\dagger(1) + p\deg(\xi/S)_{\dagger^{-1} \circ \dagger}(e) \leq p/e$ holds. In any case, the assumptions of the preceding lemma are satisfied, and ξ would not lie in $C_{K,p}^{\text{PR},R-a}$. \square

Theorem 55 *An overconvergent Hilbert modular form, which is an eigenform for $K_{\mathfrak{p}}$ with non-zero eigenvalue for all \mathfrak{p} in $S_{\mathfrak{p}}$, extends to $C_{KIw}^{\text{PR},R-a}$.*

Proof. Let ξ is a point over S of $C_{KIw}^{\text{PR},R-a}$, and suppose that it corresponds to (A, C) over S . Fix a place \mathfrak{p} above p . It suffices to establish that, for a Raynaud submodule scheme D of $A[\mathfrak{p}]$ distinct from C , $(A/D, (C+D)/D)$ lies in $C_{KIw}^{\text{PR},R-a}$ and $\deg((A/D, (C+D)/D) < \deg(A, C)$. As ξ defines a point of $C_{KIw,p}^{\text{PR},R-a}$, it follows from the preceding proposition that, if ζ denotes the point corresponding to (A, D) , ζ lies in either $C_{KIw}^{\text{PR},R-a}$ or $D_{KIw}^{\text{PR},R-a}$.

If ζ lay in $C_{KIw,p}^{\text{PR},R-a}$, it follows from Proposition 52 that $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t) = \deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(t)$ for every τ and $1 \leq t \leq e$ and C would equal D , which is a contradiction. Hence ζ lies in $D_{KIw,p}^{\text{PR},R-a}$, as ζ lies in $\pi^{-1}(C_K^{\text{PR},R-a}) = C_{KIw}^{\text{PR},R-a} \cup D_{KIw}^{\text{PR},R-a} \subset C_{KIw,p}^{\text{PR},R-a} \cup D_{KIw,p}^{\text{PR},R-a}$. Granted, it follows from Proposition 52 that if $t \geq 2$, $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t) = p(1/e - \deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(t-1))$, and $\deg((A/D, (C+D)/D)/S)_\tau(t-1) = \deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t)/p$, while if $t = 1$, $\deg(\xi/S)_{\dagger \circ \tau}(1) = p(1/e - \deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(e))$, and therefore $\deg((A/D, (C+D)/D)/S)_\tau(e) = \deg(\xi/S)_{\dagger \circ \tau}(1)/p$. It is immediate to see that $(A/D, (C+D)/D)$ lies in $C_{KIw,p}^{\text{PR},R-a}$ and $\deg((A/D, (C+D)/D)/S) = \deg(\xi/S)/p < \deg(\xi/S)$ as desired. \square

Remark. The proof of the theorem indeed proves that $U_{\mathfrak{p}}$, for every \mathfrak{p} above p , acts completely continuously on the space of overconvergent p -adic Hilbert modular eigenforms in our sense.

6.3 Throwing away loci of ‘large’ co-dimension

In this section, in preparation of proving strong analytic continuation theorems on the Raynaud generic fibre $X_{KIw}^{\text{PR},R-a}$, we define various admissible open subsets X_{KIw}^+ of ‘co-dimension ≤ 1 ’ (which contains the multiplicative ordinary locus), based on the observation in Proposition 32. It is an analogue of those defined in Section 5.2 in [31].

Let \mathcal{O}_K denote the ring of integers of a finite extension K of L and k be its residue field. Let $S = \text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_K$ and $\bar{S} = \text{Spec } k$.

The (standard) Barsotti-Tate p -divisible group of A over S defining an S -point of Y_K^{PR} is a product of filtered principally polarisable Barsotti-Tate p -divisible groups $X_{\mathfrak{p}}$ (of dimension $e_{\mathfrak{p}}f_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and of height $2e_{\mathfrak{p}}f_{\mathfrak{p}}$) over S where \mathfrak{p} ranges over $S_{\mathfrak{p}}$; for each \mathfrak{p} , one can define invariants as in Section 5 for $\bar{X}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ over \bar{S} according to which one can stratify moduli spaces of Barsotti-Tate p -divisible groups. To that end, let $\Sigma = \Sigma_{\text{EO}}$ (resp. $\Sigma = \Sigma_{\text{RZ}}$) be a tuple $(\Sigma_{\mathfrak{p}})_{\mathfrak{p}}$ where \mathfrak{p} ranges over $S_{\mathfrak{p}}$ with each $\Sigma_{\mathfrak{p}}$ defined as in Section 5; and we shall let $\bar{Y}_{K,\Sigma}^{\text{PR}}$ (resp. $\bar{Y}_{KIw,\Sigma}^{\text{PR}}$) denote the closed κ -subscheme of the special fibre \bar{Y}_K^{PR} (resp. $\bar{Y}_{KIw}^{\text{PR}}$) defined by demanding that the corresponding principally polarisable filtered Barsotti-Tate

p -divisible group $X = \overline{X}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ lies in the closed substack of S^{BT} (resp. $S_{\mathfrak{I}}^{\text{BT}}$) defined by $\Sigma_{\mathfrak{p}}$ as in Section 5 for every \mathfrak{p} in $S_{\mathfrak{p}}$.

Let $\overline{Y}_K^{\text{PR},++}$ denote the union (over Σ) of subscheme $\overline{Y}_{K,\Sigma}^{\text{PR}}$ of $\overline{Y}_K^{\text{PR}}$ where $\Sigma = \Sigma_{\text{EO}}$ is defined such that, there exists \mathfrak{p} in $S_{\mathfrak{p}}$ such that

$$[F_{\mathfrak{p}} : \mathbf{Q}_p] - 2 \geq \sum_{\tau} e - |\gamma_{\text{EO},\tau}|,$$

where τ ranges over $\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}}$, holds. It follows from Proposition 32 and Proposition 29 respectively that every such $\overline{Y}_{K,\Sigma}^{\text{PR}}$ is of co-dimension ≥ 2 in $\overline{Y}_K^{\text{PR}}$.

Let

$$\overline{Y}_K^{\text{PR},+} = \overline{Y}_K^{\text{PR}} - \overline{Y}_K^{\text{PR},++}$$

and let

$$\overline{Y}_{K\text{Iw}}^{\text{PR},+} = \pi^{-1}(\overline{Y}_K^{\text{PR},+}).$$

As it is useful in defining ‘compactifications’ of the admissible open sets above, if $\Sigma = \Sigma_{\text{RZ}}$, and if, for every \mathfrak{p} in $S_{\mathfrak{p}}$, one of the following:

- (St-1): $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau} = \{1, \dots, e_{\mathfrak{p}}\}$ while $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau} = \emptyset$ for every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}}$,
- (St-2): $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau} = \emptyset$ while $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau} = \{1, \dots, e_{\mathfrak{p}}\}$ for every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}}$,

holds, we say that Σ is *semi-stable*.

If Σ is semi-stable, let $S_{\mathfrak{p},\Sigma}$ denote the set of all \mathfrak{p} in $S_{\mathfrak{p}}$ such that $\Sigma_{\mathfrak{p}}$ satisfies (St-1). If Σ is semi-stable, let $\overline{X}_{K\text{Iw},\Sigma}^{\text{PR}}$ denote the Zariski closure of $\overline{Y}_{K\text{Iw},\Sigma}^{\text{PR}}$ in $\overline{X}_{K\text{Iw}}^{\text{PR}}$. Let $\overline{Z}_{K\text{Iw},\Sigma}^{\text{PR}}$ denote the complement in $\overline{X}_{K\text{Iw},\Sigma}^{\text{PR}}$ of the union of $\overline{Y}_{K\text{Iw},\Sigma^+}^{\text{PR}}$ as Σ^+ ranges over all $\Sigma^+ = (\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau,+}, \gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau,+})_{\tau}$ which are not equal to Σ such that $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau,+}$ contains $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}$ and $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau,+}$ contains $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}$ simultaneously.

Definition. Let $X_{K\text{Iw}}^{\text{PR},+}$ denote the union of $\text{sp}^{-1}(\overline{Y}_{K\text{Iw}}^{\text{PR},+})$ and $\text{sp}^{-1}(\overline{Z}_{K\text{Iw},\Sigma}^{\text{PR}})$ for all semi-stable Σ . If we let $\overline{X}_K^{\text{PR},+}$ denote $\overline{X}_K^{\text{PR}} - \overline{Y}_K^{\text{PR},++}$ and $\overline{X}_{K\text{Iw}}^{\text{PR},+}$ denote $\pi^{-1}(\overline{X}_K^{\text{PR},+})$, it follows by definition that

$$X_{K\text{Iw}}^{\text{PR},+} = \text{sp}^{-1}(\overline{X}_{K\text{Iw}}^{\text{PR},+}).$$

6.4 Overconvergent eigenforms of weight one

We shall use the notation used in Section 3.

Theorem 56 *Suppose $p > 3$ and let L be a finite extension of \mathbf{Q}_p with ring O of integers and maximal ideal λ . Let*

$$\rho : \text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F) \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(O)$$

be a continuous representation such that

- ρ is totally odd,
- ρ is ramified at only finitely many primes of F ,
- $\bar{\rho} = (\rho \bmod \lambda)$ is of the form as supposed in Section 2, and there exists a non-Eisenstein maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} of $T_{\Sigma}^{\text{ord}}(K)$ such that $\bar{\rho} \sim \bar{\rho}_{\mathfrak{m}}$,
- $\bar{\rho}$ is absolutely irreducible when restricted to $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F(\zeta_p))$,
- if $p = 5$ and the projective image of $\bar{\rho}$ is isomorphic to $\text{PGL}_2(\mathbf{F}_5)$, the kernel of the projective representation of $\bar{\rho}$ does not fix $F(\zeta_5)$,
- $\bar{\rho}$ is trivial at every finite place of F above p ,

- ρ is unramified at every place \mathfrak{p} of F above p , and $\rho(\text{Frob}_{\mathfrak{p}})$, where $\text{Frob}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is the arithmetic Frobenius, is equivalent to $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{\mathfrak{p}} & * \\ 0 & \beta_{\mathfrak{p}} \end{pmatrix}$.

Let $S_{\mathfrak{P},e}$ ('e' for 'equal') denote the subset of all primes \mathfrak{p} of F above p such that $\alpha_{\mathfrak{p}} = \beta_{\mathfrak{p}}$, and let $S_{\mathfrak{P},d}$ ('d' for 'distinct') denote the subset all primes \mathfrak{p} of F above p such that $\alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $\beta_{\mathfrak{p}}$ are distinct; $S_{\mathfrak{P}}$ is the disjoint union of $S_{\mathfrak{P},e}$ and $S_{\mathfrak{P},d}$.

Then there exists a family of overconvergent cuspidal Hilbert modular forms F_{Σ} of parallel weight one and of level KIw where $\Sigma = \Sigma_d \times \Sigma_e$ where $\Sigma_d \subset S_{\mathfrak{P},d}$ and $\Sigma_e \subset S_{\mathfrak{P},e}$ such that

$$U_{\mathfrak{p}}F_{\Sigma} = \beta_{\mathfrak{p}}F_{\Sigma} \text{ for every } \mathfrak{p} \text{ in } \Sigma_d,$$

$$U_{\mathfrak{p}}F_{\Sigma} = \alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}F_{\Sigma} \text{ for every } \mathfrak{p} \text{ in } S_{\mathfrak{P},d} - \Sigma_d,$$

$$U_{\mathfrak{p}}F_{\Sigma} = \alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}F_{\Sigma} + F_{\Sigma - \{\mathfrak{p}\}} \text{ for every } \mathfrak{p} \text{ in } \Sigma_e,$$

$$U_{\mathfrak{p}}F_{\Sigma} = \alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}F_{\Sigma} \text{ for every } \mathfrak{p} \text{ in } S_{\mathfrak{P},e} - \Sigma_e,$$

$$U_{\mathfrak{Q}}F_{\Sigma} = 0 \text{ for every } \mathfrak{Q} \text{ in } T - S_{\mathfrak{P}},$$

$$T_{\mathfrak{Q}}F_{\Sigma} = \text{tr } \rho(\text{Frob}_{\mathfrak{Q}})F_{\Sigma} \text{ for every } \mathfrak{Q} \text{ not in } T,$$

where $\alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $\beta_{\mathfrak{p}}$ denote, by slight abuse of notation, the roots of characteristic polynomial of $\rho(\text{Frob}_{\mathfrak{p}})$ and where T denotes the (disjoint) union of $S_{\mathfrak{P}}$, $S_{\mathfrak{R}}$, $S_{\mathfrak{L}}$, and $S_{\mathfrak{A}}$, and such that its associated Galois representation is isomorphic to ρ .

Proof. Corollary 20 gives rise to a cuspidal p -adic Hilbert modular eigenform F_{Σ} such that

- $T_{\mathfrak{Q}}F_{\Sigma} = \text{tr } \rho(\text{Frob}_{\mathfrak{Q}})F_{\Sigma}$ for every \mathfrak{Q} not T ;
- $U_{\mathfrak{p}}F_{\Sigma} = \alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}F_{\Sigma}$ if \mathfrak{p} lies in $S_{\mathfrak{P},d} - \Sigma_d$, while $U_{\mathfrak{p}}F_{\Sigma} = \beta_{\mathfrak{p}}F_{\Sigma}$ if \mathfrak{p} lies in Σ_d ;
- $U_{\mathfrak{p}}F_{\Sigma} = \alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}F_{\Sigma} + F_{\Sigma - \{\mathfrak{p}\}}$ if \mathfrak{p} lies in Σ_e while $U_{\mathfrak{p}}F_{\Sigma} = \alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}F_{\Sigma}$ if \mathfrak{p} lies in $S_{\mathfrak{P},e} - \Sigma_e$.

Furthermore, Lemmas 1.6-1.8 in [61] prove that we may increase the level K at \mathfrak{Q} if necessary to assume that F_{Σ} maps $U_{\mathfrak{Q}}$ to 0 for every \mathfrak{Q} in $T - S_{\mathfrak{P}}$.

The proof that F_{Σ} defines overconvergent modular eigenforms is analogous to Lemma 1 in [11], with a characteristic zero lifting of a sufficiently large power of the Hasse invariant of parallel weight $p - 1$ on $X_K^{\text{PR}}[1/p]$ in place of the Eisenstein series E of weight $p - 1$ in the proof. It is necessary to establish that the Hecke operator at every place of F above p , acts completely continuously on the space of overconvergent eigenforms (in our sense), but this has been proved already; see Remark at the end of preceding section. \square

In [50], this theorem is extended to the case where not only no assumption is made on p , but $\bar{\rho}$ is allowed to be reducible when restricted to $\text{Gal}(\bar{F}/F(\zeta_p))$ (if it is *not* induced from a imaginary quadratic field in $F(\zeta_p)$ in which every prime of F above p splits completely).

6.5 Overconvergent eigenforms of weight one, in companion, are classical

We shall prove that those overconvergent eigenforms of weight one constructed in the theorem immediately above are indeed classical, which is the last step of proving the main theorem of this paper. We firstly prove a result (Proposition 57) of paramount importance, which describes the degrees of a point in $X_{KIw}^{\text{PR},+}$. Indeed, it is to obtain a result of this kind that we study mod p/p -adic geometry of X_{KIw}^{PR} carefully.

The construction of a weight one form on $X_{KIw}^{\text{PR},+}$ and 'by extension' over to $X_{KIw}^{\text{PR},\text{R-a}}$ is achieved by induction, designed on the observation made in Proposition 57. Proposition 59 is an analogue of Proposition 5.7 in [31]. However, as in [31], in order to extend the eigenform to the vertex of the valuation hypercube (the $[F_{\mathfrak{p}} : \mathbf{Q}_p]$ copies of the interval $[0, 1]$ for every \mathfrak{p}) at the 'furthest end', it is also necessary to glue its companion forms to it by q -expansion calculations (Lemma 63). We also establish an analogue, Proposition 60, of Lemma 5.9 in [31].

Proposition 57 *Let ξ be a non-cuspidal S -point of $X_{KIw}^{\text{PR},+}$ and let ζ denote its image by the forgetful morphism. Suppose that $\gamma_{\text{EO},\tau}(\bar{\zeta})$, as τ ranges over $\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for every \mathfrak{p} , are not simultaneously empty. Then, for every \mathfrak{p} , there exist \dagger in $\hat{\Sigma} = \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and an integer $1 \leq l \leq e = e_{\mathfrak{p}}$ such that if we arrange the $\deg(\xi/S)_{\tau}(t)$ as*

$$\cdots, \deg(\xi/S)_{\mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \tau}(e), \deg(\xi/S)_{\tau}(1), \dots, \deg(\xi/S)_{\tau}(e), \deg(\xi/S)_{\mathfrak{f} \circ \tau}(1), \cdots,$$

i.e. a sequence of $f = f_{\mathfrak{p}}$ blocks of cardinality e , ordered by $\hat{\Sigma}$, with each block, in itself, being ordered by the index $1 \leq t \leq e$, the sequence starting with $\deg(\xi/S)_{\dagger}(l)$ takes values $1/e, \dots, 1/e$, in $[0, 1/e)$, $0, \dots, 0$.

Fix τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$ and $1 \leq t \leq e$ such that $\deg(\xi/S)_{\tau}(t)$ lies in $[0, 1/e)$ above. In which case, $\deg(\xi/S)_{\tau}(t)$ is indeed 0, i.e. $\deg(\xi/S)_{\tau}(t)$ is the first 0 immediately after $1/e$, if and only if $t - 1 \notin \nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$ and $t \notin \gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$ hold. On the other hand, $\deg(\xi/S)_{\tau}(t)$ lies in $(0, 1/e)$ if and only if t lies in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S}) \cap \nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$.

Proof. In this proof, we shall omit our reference to $\bar{\xi}$ and $\bar{\zeta}$ for the invariants defined in Section 5. We also fix \mathfrak{p} , and omit our reference where possible.

By assumption, if $[F_{\mathfrak{p}} : \mathbf{Q}_p] = \sum_{\tau} e - |\gamma_{\text{EO},\tau}|$, then $\gamma_{\text{EO},\tau} = \emptyset$ hold for every τ , but this is excluded. Hence it follows that there exists \dagger in $\hat{\Sigma}$ such that,

- for every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$, distinct from \dagger , $\gamma_{\text{EO},\tau} = \emptyset$;
- for \dagger , $\gamma_{\text{EO},\dagger} = \{l\}$ for some $1 \leq l \leq e$.

We then make appeal to Proposition 35 and Proposition 36: if t lies in $\gamma_{\text{EO},\tau}$, then

- $t \geq 2$ and either the case $t - 1 \in \nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}$ while $t \in \gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}$, or the case $t - 1 \notin \nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}$ while $t \notin \gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}$ holds.
- $t = 1$ and either the case $e \in \nu_{\text{RZ},\mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \tau}$ while $1 \in \gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}$, or the case $e \notin \nu_{\text{RZ},\mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \tau}$ while $1 \notin \gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}$ holds,

while t does not lie in $\gamma_{\text{EO},\tau}$ if

- $t \geq 2$ and either the case $t - 1 \in \nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}$ while $t \notin \gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}$, or the case $t - 1 \notin \nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}$ while $t \in \gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}$ holds.
- $t = 1$ and either the case $e \in \nu_{\text{RZ},\mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \tau}$ while $1 \notin \gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}$, or the case $e \notin \nu_{\text{RZ},\mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \tau}$ while $1 \in \gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}$ holds,

and ascertain the tuples $\{\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}, \gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}\}$ for all τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$. \square

Proposition 58 *Let ξ be a non-cuspidal S -point of $X_{KIw}^{\text{PR},\text{R-a}}$. Suppose that $\deg(\xi/S)_{\tau}(t)$ is of the form in the preceding proposition, except we demand further that, for every \mathfrak{p} , $\deg(\xi/S)$ is not an integer multiple of $1/e_{\mathfrak{p}}$, or equivalently, if t lies in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S}) \cap \nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$, it is assumed that $\deg(\xi/S)_{\tau}(t)$ lies in $(0, 1/e)$. Then ξ lies in $X_{KIw}^{\text{PR},+}$.*

Proof. It suffices to establish $|\sum_{\tau} \gamma_{\text{EO},\tau}(\bar{\xi})| = 1$ as τ ranges over $\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}}$, for every \mathfrak{p} of F above p . Fix \mathfrak{p} and we shall omit the reference. By assumption, there is no $1 \leq t \leq e$ such that $t - 1$ not lying in $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$ and t not lying in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S})$. The assertion therefore follows from Proposition 35 and 36. \square

Fix a proper subset Γ of $S_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Fix, furthermore, a prime \mathfrak{P} above p (with a fixed uniformiser π) which is not in Γ . When convenient, we shall omit our reference to \mathfrak{P} (and only for \mathfrak{P}) from notation.

Definition. For an interval $I \subseteq [0, f]$ be an interval, we shall let $X_{KIw}^{+, \Gamma} I$ denote the union of $\text{sp}^{-1}(\bar{Z}_{KIw, \Sigma}^{\text{PR}})$ for semi-stable Σ , such that $S_{\mathfrak{p}, \Sigma}$ contains $S_{\mathfrak{p}} - \Gamma$, and the set of non-cuspidal points ξ over S in $Y_{KIw}^{\text{PR},+}$ such that

- for \mathfrak{p} in Γ ,

$$0 \leq \deg(\xi/S)_{\tau}(t) \leq 1/e_{\mathfrak{p}}$$

for every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $1 \leq t \leq e_{\mathfrak{p}}$;

- for \mathfrak{p} not in $\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}$, $\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t)$ satisfies that

$$\deg(\xi/S)_\tau(t) + p \deg(\xi/S)_{\mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \tau}(t) < p/e_{\mathfrak{p}}$$

for every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $1 \leq t \leq e_{\mathfrak{p}}$;

- for $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{P}$, $\deg(\xi/S)$ lies in I .

It is an admissible open subset of $X_{KIw}^{\text{PR},+}$ by Maximum Modulus Principle.

For brevity, let

$$r = r_{\mathfrak{P}} = 1/p + 1/p^2 + \dots + 1/p^{f-1} < 1/(p-1) < 1$$

if $e = 1$.

Proposition 59 *If $e = e_{\mathfrak{P}} > 1$ and $f = f_{\mathfrak{P}} \geq 1$, a section over $X_{KIw}^{+, \Gamma}[0, 1/e]$ which is a $U_{\mathfrak{P}}$ -eigenform with non-zero eigenvalue, extends to $X_{KIw}^{+, \Gamma}[0, f]$.*

If $e = 1$ and $f > 1$ (resp. $f = 1$), a section over $X_{KIw}^{+, \Gamma}[0, 1]$ (resp. $X_{KIw}^{+, \Gamma}[0, p/(p+1)]$) which is a $U_{\mathfrak{P}}$ -eigenform with non-zero eigenvalue, extends to $X_{KIw}^{+, \Gamma}[0, f-r]$ (resp. $X_{KIw}^{+, \Gamma}[0, 1]$).

Proof. When $e = 1$, Proposition 57 recovers Lemma 5.3 in [31] and the assertion follows from a straightforward generalisation of the proof of Proposition 5.7 in [31]. Suppose therefore that $e > 1$. For clarity, we break our proof into two steps.

Step 1. Extending a U -eigenform, with non-zero eigenvalue, from $X_{KIw}^{+, \Gamma}[0, 1/e]$ to $X_{KIw}^{+, \Gamma}[0, f-1/e]$.

Suppose ξ is a non-cuspidal point of $X_{KIw}^{+, \Gamma}[0, f-1/e]$. Let (A, C) denote the corresponding HBAV over S together with a Raynaud vector subspace scheme C of A .

Suppose that there exists \dagger in $\hat{\Sigma}$ such that $\gamma_{\text{EO}, \dagger}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S}) = \{l\}$ for some $1 \leq l \leq e$. It follows from Proposition 57 that $\deg(\xi/S)_{\dagger}(l-1) = 0$ if $l > 1$ or $\deg(\xi/S)_{\mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \dagger}(e) = 0$ if $l = 1$. For brevity, we assume $l > 1$. It then follows from lemma 43 that, if ζ denotes the point of $X_{KIw}^{\text{PR}, \text{R-a}}$ corresponding to (A, D) for a Raynaud vector space subscheme D such that $D[\pi]$ is distinct from $C[\pi]$, all $\deg(\zeta/S)_{\dagger}(l)$, $\deg(\zeta/S)_{\dagger}(l+1), \dots$ are $1/e$ except $\deg(\zeta/S)_{\dagger}(l-1)$ which satisfies $0 < \deg(\zeta/S)_{\dagger}(l-1) < 1/e$. Because of Proposition 57 and the observation that $\deg((A/D, A[\pi])/S)_\tau(t) = 1/e - \deg(\zeta/S)_\tau(t)$ for every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$ and $1 \leq t \leq e$, the point corresponding to $(A/D, A[\pi]/D)$ lies in $X_{KIw}^{\text{PR}, +}$ and $0 < \deg((A/D, A[\pi]/D)/S) < 1/e$.

Step 2. Extending a U -eigenform, with non-zero eigenvalue, from $X_{KIw}^{+, \Gamma}[0, f-1/e]$ to $X_{KIw}^{+, \Gamma}[0, f]$.

Let ξ be a point of $X_{KIw}^{+, \Gamma}[0, f] - X_{KIw}^{+, \Gamma}[0, f-1/e]$. As in Step 1, let (A, C) denote the corresponding HBAV over $S = \text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_K$ (where \mathcal{O}_K is the ring of integers of a finite extension K of L) together with a Raynaud vector subspace scheme C of A , and suppose that $\gamma_{\text{EO}, \dagger}(\bar{\xi}/\bar{S}) = \{l\}$ for some \dagger in $\hat{\Sigma}$ and $1 \leq l \leq e$. By assumption, $\deg(\xi/S)_{\dagger}(l)$, $\deg(\xi/S)_{\dagger}(l+1), \dots$ are all $1/e$ except the last in the arrangement for which $0 < \deg(\xi/S)_{\dagger}(l-1) < 1/e$ if $l > 1$, or $0 < \deg(\xi/S)_{\mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \dagger}(e) < 1/e$ if $l = 1$, holds. For brevity, suppose $l > 1$.

We use the set of notation introduced in Section 5.5. Let D be a Raynaud vector space subscheme which is distinct from C in $A[\pi]$ and let ζ denote the point corresponding to (A, D) as in Step 1. It follows from Lemma 44 that $\rho_\tau^t = 0$ except when τ is \dagger and t is $l-1$. It is enough to establish that $\chi_\dagger^{D, l-1} > 0$ as it then follows from Proposition 57 that all $\deg(\zeta/S)_{\dagger}(l)$, $\deg(\zeta/S)_{\dagger}(l+1), \dots$ are $1/e$, except $0 < \deg(\zeta/S)_{\dagger}(l-1) < 1/e$, and the assertion of Step 2 follows as concluded in Step 1.

Suppose that $\deg(\zeta/S)_{\dagger}(l-1) = \chi_\dagger^{D, l-1} = 0$. In which case, $\rho_\dagger^{D, l-1} = e_K/e$ by Lemma 39. It therefore follows from $\xi_{\dagger, 2}^l$ with $\pi^{\rho_\dagger^{D, l-1}} U_\dagger^{l-1} = 0$ in \bar{R} that $\varepsilon_\dagger^l \pi \chi_\dagger^{l-1} = 0$ in $\bar{\mathcal{O}}_K$. On the other hand, Corollary 46, combined with Proposition 57, establishes, in particular, that $\chi_\dagger^{D, l} = e_K/e$ (we know $\chi_\dagger^l = e_K/e$ and $\chi_\dagger^{D, l} > 0$ but it takes the knowledge of $\chi_\dagger^{D, l+1} = e_K/e$ and Proposition 57 to conclude this claim). Since $e_K/e - \chi_\dagger^{D, l}$ is computed (see the formula for $\chi_\dagger^{D, l}$) by the valuation of $S_\dagger^l \varepsilon_\dagger^l$ in \bar{R} (because $\chi_\dagger^l = e_K/e$),

it follows that the valuation of ε_{\dagger}^l (and of S_{\dagger}^l) is zero. Combined with the claim earlier, this would imply that $\chi_{\dagger}^{l-1} = e_K/e$ which contradicts the assumption that $\chi_{\dagger}^{l-1} = e_K \deg(\xi/S)_{\dagger}(l-1) < e_K/e$. \square

Proposition 60 *Let ξ be a point of $X_{KIw}^{\text{PR},+}$ which corresponds to (A, C) defined over $S = \text{Spec } R$ for the ring R of integers of a finite extension of L . Fix a prime \mathfrak{P} above p with a uniformiser π . Suppose that*

(I) *if $e_{\mathfrak{P}} > 1$ and $f_{\mathfrak{P}} \geq 1$, there exists \dagger in $\hat{\Sigma} = \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{P}}$ and $1 \leq t \leq e$ such that $\deg(\xi/S)_{\tau}(t) = 1/e$ for every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$ and $1 \leq t \leq e$ except for $\tau = \dagger$ and $t = l-1$ at which $0 < \deg(\xi/S)_{\dagger}(l-1) < 1/e$ holds;*

(II) *if $e = 1$ and $f > 1$, there exists \dagger in $\hat{\Sigma} = \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{P}}$ such that $\deg(\xi/S)_{\tau} = 1$ for every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$ distinct from $\mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \dagger$ while $\deg(\xi/S)_{\mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \dagger}$ lies in the open interval $(f-1, f-r)$*

(III) *if $e = 1$ and $f = 1$, $\deg(\xi/S)$ lies in $(0, 1)$*

Then, for any Raynaud submodule scheme D of $A[\pi]$ over S that is distinct from C in $A[\pi]$, $(A, D)/S$ defines a S -point ζ of $X_{KIw}^{\text{PR},+}$ such that $\deg(\zeta/S)$ lying in $(f-1/e, f)$, (resp. $(f-1, f-r)$, resp. $(0, 1)$) if (I) (resp. (II), resp. (III)) holds.

Proof. The case (III) is proved in [49] while the case (II) is dealt with in [31]. The case (I) follows from the preceding proposition. \square

Remark. This is a generalisation of Kassaei's ‘saturation’ (see Lemma 5.9 in [31]).

Definition. Let Σ_{KIw}^+ be the admissible open subset of points ξ over S in $X_{KIw}^{\text{PR},+}$ such that, for every \mathfrak{p} , $\deg(\xi/S)$ lies in $(f_{\mathfrak{p}} - 1/e_{\mathfrak{p}}, f_{\mathfrak{p}})$ (resp. $(f_{\mathfrak{p}} - 1, f_{\mathfrak{p}} - r_{\mathfrak{p}})$, resp. $(0, 1)$) when (I) (resp. (II), resp. (III)) of Proposition 60 holds.

Lemma 61 *For every representative ℓ , if $f > 1$ (resp. $f = 1$), the pull-back $X_{KIw,\ell}^{+,\Gamma}[0, f]$ of $X_{KIw}^{+,\Gamma}[0, f] \hookrightarrow X_{KIw}^{\text{PR},\text{R}^{-a}}$ (resp. the pull-back $X_{KIw,\ell}^{+,\Gamma}[0, 1]$ of $X_{KIw}^{+,\Gamma}[0, 1] \hookrightarrow X_{KIw}^{\text{PR},\text{R}^{-a}}$) along $X_{KIw,\ell}^{\text{PR},\text{R}^{-a}} \hookrightarrow X_{KIw}^{\text{PR},\text{R}^{-a}}$ is connected.*

Proof. This can be proved as in Lemma 6.3 in [31]. We sketch our proof for the case $f > 1$. Firstly, we show $X_{KIw,\ell}^{+,\Gamma}[0, f-1 + (e-1)/e]$ is connected.

The connectedness of $X_{KIw,\ell}^{+,\Gamma}[0, f-1 + (e-1)/e]$: In the special fibre $\overline{X}_{KIw,\ell}$, the irreducible components are parameterised as \overline{X}^{Σ} where $\Sigma = \Sigma_{\text{RZ}} = (\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}, \nu_{\text{RZ},\tau})$ (see Section 5.4) satisfies the conditions that hold for every \mathfrak{p} : every $1 \leq t \leq e_{\mathfrak{p}}$ lies either $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}$ or $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}$, but it does not lie simultaneously in $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}$ and $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau}$ for every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathfrak{p}}$.

To attain some clarity in our exposition, we may and will henceforth suppose that $|S_{\mathfrak{p}}| = 1$, and we omit our reference to \mathfrak{P} when convenient.

For $0 \leq N \leq d-1$ which is of the form $N = e(\chi-1) + t$ for some $1 \leq \chi \leq f$ and $0 \leq t \leq e-1$, let Σ_N denote $\Sigma_{\text{RZ},N}$ defined by

- $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\dagger} = \cdots = \gamma_{\text{RZ},\mathfrak{f}^{-(\chi+1)} \circ \dagger} = \emptyset$,
- $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\mathfrak{f}^{-\chi} \circ \dagger} = \{e - (t-1), \dots, e-1, e\}$ (in particular, $|\gamma_{\text{RZ},\mathfrak{f}^{-\chi} \circ \dagger}| = t$),
- $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\mathfrak{f}^{-(\chi-1)} \circ \dagger} = \cdots = \gamma_{\text{RZ},\mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \dagger} = \{1, \dots, e\}$
- $\nu_{\text{RZ},\tau} = \{1, \dots, e\} - \gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}$ for every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$.

For example, when $N = d-1$ in which case $\chi = f$ and $t = e-1$, then $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \dagger} = \{e\}$ while $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau} = \emptyset$ for every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$ distinct from $\mathfrak{f}^{-1} \circ \dagger$. At the other end of the spectrum, if $N = 0$ ($\chi = 1$ and $t = 0$), then $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau} = \{1, \dots, e\}$ for every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$.

When $N = 0$, let \overline{X}_{Σ_N} denote $\overline{X}^\Sigma - (\overline{X}^\Sigma \cap \overline{X}^{\Sigma^\emptyset})$ where $\Sigma = \Sigma_{\text{RZ}}$ is defined by $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau} = \{1, \dots, e\}$ for every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$ and where Σ^\emptyset differs from Σ by the corresponding $\gamma_{\text{RZ},\tau}^\emptyset = \emptyset$ for every τ in $\hat{\Sigma}$. For $N \geq 1$, let \overline{X}_{Σ_N} denote the union of \overline{X}^{Σ^J} as J ranges over $0 \leq J \leq N-1$.

Let $\overline{X}_{\Sigma_N}^+$ denote $\overline{X}_{\Sigma_N} \cap \overline{X}_{K\text{Iw},\ell}^{\text{PR},+}$. As $X_{K\text{Iw},\ell}^{+,\Gamma}[0, f-1+(e-1)/e] = \text{sp}^{-1}(\overline{X}_{\Sigma_{d-1}}^+)$, it suffices to prove that $\overline{X}_{\Sigma_N}^+$ is connected when $N = d-1$. We prove the connectedness by induction. One checks firstly that $\overline{X}_{\Sigma_N}^+$ is connected when $N = 0$ by the density and the connectedness of the multiplicative ordinary locus of $\overline{X}_{K\text{Iw}}^{\text{PR}}$. Secondly, we assume the connectedness of $\overline{X}_{\Sigma_{N-1}}^+$ to prove the connectedness of $\overline{X}_{\Sigma_N}^+$. Let $\bar{\xi}$ be a point of $\overline{X}_{\Sigma_N}^+ - \overline{X}_{\Sigma_{N-1}}^+$. Write Σ for $\Sigma_{\text{RZ}}(\bar{\xi})$, which is $\Sigma_{\text{RZ},N}$ as above.

Let Σ^+ be exactly the same as Σ except at $f^{-x} \circ \dagger$ at which we demand $\gamma_{\text{RZ},f^{-x} \circ \dagger} = \{e-t, \dots, e\} = \gamma_{\text{RZ},f^{-x} \circ \dagger} \cup \{e-t\}$. One observes that Σ^+ is nothing other than $\Sigma_{\text{RZ},N-1}$, and \overline{X}^{Σ^+} is a member of the union $\overline{X}_{\Sigma_{N-1}}$. We then conclude our argument by showing, if X is an irreducible component of \overline{X}^{Σ} passing through $\bar{\xi}$, that $X \cap \overline{X}_{K\text{Iw},\ell}^+$ is connected and $(X \cap \overline{X}_{K\text{Iw},\ell}^+) \cap \overline{X}^{\Sigma^+} \neq \emptyset$.

The connectedness of $X_{K\text{Iw},\ell}^{+,\Gamma}[0, f]$: It suffices to prove the connectedness of $X_{K\text{Iw},\ell}^{+,\Gamma}[0, f-1+(e-1+\gamma)/e]$ for some $\gamma \in (0, 1) \cap \mathbf{Q}$. Suppose that $X_{K\text{Iw},\ell}^{+,\Gamma}[0, f-1+(e-1+\gamma)/e]$ is not connected. Then there exists a connected component X of $X_{K\text{Iw},\ell}^{+,\Gamma}[0, f-1+(e-1+\gamma)/e]$ which does not intersect $X_{K\text{Iw},\ell}^{+,\Gamma}[0, f-1+(e-1)/e]$. By the quasi-compactness of X , there exists $\nu < \gamma/e$ such that $X_{K\text{Iw},\ell}^{+,\Gamma}[0, f-1+(e-1+\nu)/e] \cap X = \emptyset$.

Let ξ be a point of X . In which case, $\nu(\xi) = f-1+(e-1)/e + \nu(\xi)_{f^{-1} \circ \dagger}(e)$, where $\nu(\xi)_{f^{-1} \circ \dagger}(e)$ denotes the valuation of $y_{f^{-1} \circ \dagger}^e(\xi)$ as defined in Section 6.1, while it follows from the definition of ν that $\nu(\xi) > f-1+(e-1)/e + \nu$. Combining, one deduces that $\nu(\xi)_{f^{-1} \circ \dagger}(e) > \nu$. In fact, for any point ζ in $X \cap \text{sp}^{-1}(\bar{\xi})$, the strict inequality $\nu(\zeta)_{f^{-1} \circ \dagger}(e) > \nu$ holds.

On the other hand, the admissible open subset $\text{sp}^{-1}(\bar{\xi})[0, f-1+(e-1+\gamma)/e]$ of points ζ in $\text{sp}^{-1}(\bar{\xi})$, such that $0 \leq \deg(\zeta) \leq f-1+(e-1+\gamma)/e$ holds, is evidently connected and is contained in X . As for any point ζ in $\text{sp}^{-1}(\bar{\xi})[0, f-1+(e-1+\gamma)/e]$, $\deg(\zeta)$ is given by $f-1+(e-1)/e + \nu(\zeta)_{f^{-1} \circ \dagger}(e)$, one may therefore deduce $\nu(\zeta)_{f^{-1} \circ \dagger}(e) \leq \gamma/e$ holds. This is a contradiction. \square

Suppose that the level K of overconvergent modular forms is K as in Theorem 56. In particular, let T denote the disjoint union of $S_{\text{P}}, S_{\text{R}}, S_{\text{L}}, S_{\text{A}}$.

Proposition 62 *Fix a subset Γ of S_{P} such that $|\Gamma| \leq |S_{\text{P}}| - 1$. Suppose that S_{P} is a disjoint union of two subsets $S_{\text{P},e}$ and $S_{\text{P},d}$. Let Γ_e (resp. Γ_d) denote $\Gamma \cap S_{\text{P},e}$ (resp. $\Gamma \cap S_{\text{P},d}$).*

For every $\Sigma = \Sigma_d \times \Sigma_e \subset S_{\text{P}} - \Gamma = (S_{\text{P},d} - \Gamma_d) \times (S_{\text{P},e} - \Gamma_e)$, suppose that F_Σ is a section over $X_{K\text{Iw}}^{+,\Gamma}[0, f-r]$ if $f = f_{\mathfrak{P}} > 1$ and $X_{K\text{Iw}}^{+,\Gamma}[0, 1]$ if $f = 1$ satisfying

$$U_{\mathfrak{p}} F_\Sigma^\Gamma = \alpha_{\mathfrak{p}} F_\Sigma^\Gamma \text{ for every } \mathfrak{p} \text{ in } (S_{\text{P},d} - \Gamma_d) - \Sigma_d,$$

$$U_{\mathfrak{p}} F_\Sigma^\Gamma = \beta_{\mathfrak{p}} F_\Sigma^\Gamma \text{ for every } \mathfrak{p} \text{ in } \Sigma_d,$$

$$U_{\mathfrak{p}} F_\Sigma^\Gamma = \alpha_{\mathfrak{p}} F_\Sigma^\Gamma \text{ for every } \mathfrak{p} \text{ in } (S_{\text{P},e} - \Gamma_e) - \Sigma_e$$

$$U_{\mathfrak{p}} F_\Sigma^\Gamma = \alpha_{\mathfrak{p}} F_\Sigma^\Gamma + F_{\Sigma - \{\mathfrak{p}\}}^\Gamma \text{ for every } \mathfrak{p} \text{ in } \Sigma_e$$

$$U_{\mathfrak{Q}} F_\Sigma^\Gamma = 0 \text{ for every } \mathfrak{Q} \text{ in } T - S_{\text{P}},$$

$$T_{\mathfrak{Q}} F_\Sigma^\Gamma = \gamma_{\mathfrak{Q}} F_\Sigma^\Gamma \text{ for every } \mathfrak{Q} \text{ not in } T$$

where α 's and β 's are all assumed non-zero. Then, for \mathfrak{P} in $S_{\text{P}} - \Gamma$ which we fix, the family $\{F_\Sigma\}_\Sigma$ of eigenforms define a family of eigenforms $\{F_\Sigma^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}\}_\Sigma$ defined over $X_{K\text{Iw}}^{+,\Gamma}[0, f]$ with $\Sigma = \Sigma_d \times \Sigma_e$ ranging amongst the subsets of $S_{\text{P}} - (\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\})$ such that, if \mathfrak{P} is in $S_{\text{P},d} - \Gamma_d$,

$$U_{\mathfrak{p}} F_\Sigma^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}} = \alpha_{\mathfrak{p}} F_\Sigma^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}} \text{ for every } \mathfrak{p} \text{ in } (S_{\text{P},d} - \Gamma_d - \{\mathfrak{P}\}) - \Sigma_d,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
U_{\mathfrak{p}}F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{p}\}} &= \beta_{\mathfrak{p}}F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{p}\}} \text{ for every } \mathfrak{p} \text{ in } \Sigma_{\mathfrak{d}}, \\
(U_{\mathfrak{p}}F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}} - \alpha_{\mathfrak{p}})F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}} &= 0 \text{ for every } \mathfrak{p} \text{ in } (S_{\mathfrak{P},e} - \Gamma_e) - \Sigma_e \\
U_{\mathfrak{p}}F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}} &= \alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}} + F_{\Sigma - \{\mathfrak{p}\}}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}} \text{ for every } \mathfrak{p} \text{ in } \Sigma_e \\
U_{\mathfrak{Q}}F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}} &= 0 \text{ for every } \mathfrak{Q} \text{ in } T - S_{\mathfrak{P}}, \\
T_{\mathfrak{Q}}F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}} &= \gamma_{\mathfrak{Q}}F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma} \text{ for every } \mathfrak{Q} \text{ not in } T,
\end{aligned}$$

or if \mathfrak{P} is in $S_{\mathfrak{P},e} - \Gamma_e$

$$\begin{aligned}
U_{\mathfrak{p}}F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}} &= \alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}} \text{ for every } \mathfrak{p} \text{ in } (S_{\mathfrak{P},\mathfrak{d}} - \Gamma_{\mathfrak{d}}) - \Sigma_{\mathfrak{d}}, \\
U_{\mathfrak{p}}F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}} &= \beta_{\mathfrak{p}}F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}} \text{ for every } \mathfrak{p} \text{ in } \Sigma_{\mathfrak{d}}, \\
U_{\mathfrak{p}}F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}} &= \alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}} \text{ for every } \mathfrak{p} \text{ in } (S_{\mathfrak{P},e} - \Gamma_e - \{\mathfrak{P}\}) - \Sigma_e \\
U_{\mathfrak{p}}F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}} &= \alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}} + F_{\Sigma - \{\mathfrak{p}\}}^{S \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}} \text{ for every } \mathfrak{p} \text{ in } \Sigma_e \\
U_{\mathfrak{Q}}F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}} &= 0 \text{ for every } \mathfrak{Q} \text{ in } T - S_{\mathfrak{P}}, \\
T_{\mathfrak{Q}}F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}} &= \gamma_{\mathfrak{Q}}F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}} \text{ for every } \mathfrak{Q} \text{ not in } T.
\end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, when $f > 1$ (resp. $f = 1$), if the equality

$$F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma}((A, C)) = F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma}((A, D))$$

holds for any pair of points (A, C) and (A, D) of $\Sigma_{K1w}^+ \cap X_{K1w}^{+, \Gamma}[0, f)$ (resp. $\Sigma_{K1w}^+ \cap X_{K1w}^{+, \Gamma}[(e-1)/e, 1)$) satisfying $C[\mathfrak{p}] \neq D[\mathfrak{p}]$ for all \mathfrak{p} in Γ , then

$$F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}((A, C)) = F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}((A, D))$$

holds for any pair of points (A, C) and (A, D) of $\Sigma_{K1w}^+ \cap X_{K1w}^{+, \Gamma}[0, f)$ satisfying $C[\mathfrak{p}] \neq D[\mathfrak{p}]$ for every \mathfrak{p} in $\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}$.

Proof. We shall prove the case $e > 1$ and $f > 1$. The case $f = 1$ follows similarly. Fix $\Sigma \subset S_{\mathfrak{P}} - (\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\})$.

Suppose firstly that \mathfrak{P} is in $S_{\mathfrak{P},\mathfrak{d}} - \Gamma_{\mathfrak{d}}$. By definition, the sections F_{Σ}^{Γ} and $F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^{\Gamma}$ are both thought of as being defined over $X_{K1w}^{+, \Gamma}[0, f) \subset X_{K1w}^{+, \Gamma}[0, f)$ and are eigenforms with the same eigenvalues except at \mathfrak{P} . For brevity, let $U_{\mathfrak{p}}F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma} = \alpha F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma}$ and $U_{\mathfrak{p}}F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^{\Gamma} = \beta F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^{\Gamma}$; we shall also let $F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}} = \alpha F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma} - \beta F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^{\Gamma}$ and $H_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}} = -(F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^{\Gamma} - F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma})$, both of which are defined over $X_{K1w}^{+, \Gamma}[0, f)$ but are no longer $U_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -eigenforms. We shall think of $H_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}$ as a section over $X_{K1w}^{+, \Gamma}[0, 1/e) \subset X_{K1w}^{+, \Gamma}[0, f)$ (since $f > 1$ is assumed).

Suppose that \mathfrak{P} is in $S_{\mathfrak{P},e} - \Gamma_e$. The sections F_{Σ}^{Γ} and $F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^{\Gamma}$ are eigenforms with the same eigenvalues for Hecke operators away from $S_{\mathfrak{P}}$ and for $U_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for \mathfrak{p} in $S_{\mathfrak{P}} - \Gamma$; furthermore, F_{Σ}^{Γ} is an $U_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -eigenform with eigenvalue α (which we may assume to be 1 but continues to write α) while $F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^{\Gamma}$ is a multiplicity 2 generalised $U_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -eigenvector and $U_{\mathfrak{p}}F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^{\Gamma} = \alpha F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^{\Gamma} + F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma}$. We let $F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}} = F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^{\Gamma}$ and $H_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}} = \alpha F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^{\Gamma} + F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma}$.

Let $w = w_{\mathfrak{P}}$ denote the map of sections defined as above. We shall glue $w(H_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}})$ defined over $w(X_{K1w}^{+, \Gamma}[0, 1/e)) = X_{K1w}^{+, \Gamma}(f - 1/e, f]$ and $F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}$ at the intersection

$$X_{K1w}^{+, \Gamma}(f - 1/e, f) = X_{K1w}^{+, \Gamma}[0, f) \cap X_{K1w}^{+, \Gamma}(f - 1/e, f]$$

to construct a section over $X_{K1w}^{+, \Gamma}[0, f) \cup X_{K1w}^{+, \Gamma}(f - 1/e, f] = X_{K1w}^{+, \Gamma}[0, f]$.

For the fractional ideal $J = \ell^{-1}$ for some fixed representative ℓ , let $\text{Tate}_J(q) = \mathbb{G} \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} D^{-1}/q^J$ denote the algebrafied (rigid analytic) quotient over a $[F : \mathbf{Q}]$ -dimensional polydisc over L by the O_F -linear morphism $q : J \rightarrow \mathbb{G} \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} D^{-1}$.

The (semi)abelian variety $\text{Tate}_J(q)$ comes naturally equipped with real multiplication and is naturally J^{-1} -polarisable. We suppose that $\text{Tate}_J(q)$ is equipped with a n -level structure η and (when appropriate) with choices of isomorphisms:

- $O_F/\mathfrak{p} \simeq (\mathbb{G} \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} D^{-1})[\mathfrak{p}]$
- and $O_F/\mathfrak{p} \simeq \mathfrak{p}^{-1}J/J$ (and let $q^{\mathfrak{p}^{-1}}$ denote a lifting in $q^{\mathfrak{p}^{-1}}$ of the generator of $q^{\mathfrak{p}^{-1}J/J}$ defined by this isomorphism)

for every \mathfrak{p} above p , and these define cusps of X_{KIw}^{PR} and $X_{KIw, Iw_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\text{PR}}$.

For an overconvergent cuspidal modular form F of weight $\lambda = (1, w)$ and of level KIw , let F_J denote the restriction of F over $X_{KIw, \ell}^{\text{PR}, \text{R-a}}$ and let $\sum_{\nu \in J_+} c_J(\nu, F)q^\nu$ denote the q -expansion obtained by evaluating F (or F_J) at $\text{Tate}_J(q)$. By slight abuse of notation, by

$$(\mathbb{G} \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} D^{-1})[\mathfrak{P}]/q^J \subset (\mathbb{G} \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} D^{-1})[p]/q^J$$

we shall also mean the ‘full’ multiplicative Raynaud vector subspace of $\text{Tate}_J(q)$ (as only the \mathfrak{P} -part is relevant to the calculations that follow). Then, fixing $J = \ell^{-1}$ as above,

$$(U_{\mathfrak{P}}F)(\text{Tate}_J(q), \mathbb{G} \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} D^{-1}[\mathfrak{P}]/p^J) = \sum_{\nu \in J_+} c_{J_{\mathfrak{P}}}(r\nu, F)q^\nu$$

where r is a totally positive element satisfying $\mathfrak{P}J^{-1} = rJ_{\mathfrak{P}}^{-1}$ with $J_{\mathfrak{P}}^{-1} = \ell_{\mathfrak{P}}$ a member of the fixed representative for the class of the fractional ideal $\mathfrak{P}J^{-1}$.

More generally, for any non-zero integer λ , let $J_{\mathfrak{P}^\lambda}$ denote a member of the fixed set of representatives satisfying $\mathfrak{P}^\lambda J^{-1} = r_\lambda J_{\mathfrak{P}^\lambda}$ for some totally positive element $r_\lambda = r_{\mathfrak{P}^\lambda}^J$. We often write r for r_1 .

Lemma 63 *Over $X_{KIw}^{+, \Gamma}(f - 1/e, f)$ if $e > 1$, over $X_{KIw}^{+, \Gamma}(f - 1, f - r)$ if $e = 1$ and $f > 1$ and over $X_{KIw}^{+, \Gamma}(f - 1, f - r)$ if $e = 1$ and $f = 1$,*

$$F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}} = w(H_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}).$$

Proof. Firstly we prove the case when \mathfrak{P} is in $S_{P,d} - \Gamma_d$. As in Proposition 6.9, [31], it suffices to prove the equality

$$\pi_{1, \mathfrak{P}}^* F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}} = \pi^* \pi_{2, \mathfrak{P}}^* H_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}$$

of sections over the admissible open subset $\pi_{1, \mathfrak{P}}^{-1}(X_{KIw}^{+, \Gamma}(0, f))$ in the generic fibre $X_{KIw, Iw_{\mathfrak{P}}}^{\text{PR}}$, where π is the map of invertible sheaves $\pi_{2, \mathfrak{P}}^* \mathcal{A}_{\lambda, \text{R-a}} \rightarrow \pi_{1, \mathfrak{P}}^* \mathcal{A}_{\lambda, \text{R-a}}$ where $\lambda = (1, 1)$.

We may and will normalise Fourier q -expansions to assume $\alpha c_J(\nu, F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma}) = c_{J_{\mathfrak{P}}}(r\nu, F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma})$ and $\beta c_J(\nu, F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^{\Gamma}) = c_{J_{\mathfrak{P}}}(r\nu, F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^{\Gamma})$, for r in F_+ such that $\mathfrak{P}J^{-1} = rJ_{\mathfrak{P}}^{-1}$, hold for all ν in J_+ . On one hand,

$$\begin{aligned} & \pi_{1, \mathfrak{P}}^* F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}(\mathbb{G} \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} D^{-1}/q^J, \mathbb{G} \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} D^{-1}[\mathfrak{P}]/q^J, q^{\mathfrak{P}^{-1}}) \\ &= (\alpha F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma} - \beta F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^{\Gamma})(\mathbb{G} \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} D^{-1}/q^J) \\ &= \sum_{\nu \in J_+} (\alpha c_J(\nu, F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma}) - \beta c_J(\nu, F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^{\Gamma}))q^\nu \\ &= \sum_{\nu \in J_+} (c_{J_{\mathfrak{P}}}(r\nu, F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma}) - c_{J_{\mathfrak{P}}}(r\nu, F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^{\Gamma}))q^\nu. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned} & \pi^* \pi_{2, \mathfrak{P}}^* H_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}(\mathbb{G} \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} D^{-1}/q^J, \mathbb{G} \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} D^{-1}[\mathfrak{P}]/q^J, q^{\mathfrak{P}^{-1}}) \\ &= -(F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^{\Gamma} - F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma})(\mathbb{G} \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} D^{-1}/q^{\mathfrak{P}^{-1}J}) \\ &= (F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma} - F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^{\Gamma})(\mathbb{G} \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} D^{-1}/q^{J_{\mathfrak{P}}}) \\ &= \sum_{\nu \in J_+} (c_{J_{\mathfrak{P}}}(r\nu, F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma}) - c_{J_{\mathfrak{P}}}(r\nu, F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^{\Gamma}))q^\nu \end{aligned}$$

We shall prove the case when \mathfrak{P} is in $S_{P,e} - \Gamma_e$. We may normalise the Fourier q -expansion to assume, for every ν in J_+ , that $\alpha c_J(\nu, F_\Sigma^\Gamma) = c_{J_\mathfrak{P}}(r\nu, F_\Sigma^\Gamma)$ holds.

Since

$$U_\mathfrak{P}(F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^\Gamma - cF_\Sigma^\Gamma) = \alpha F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^\Gamma + F_\Sigma^\Gamma - c\alpha F_\Sigma^\Gamma = \alpha(F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^\Gamma - cF_\Sigma^\Gamma) + F_\Sigma^\Gamma$$

for a constant c , one may subtract a constant multiple of $F_{\Sigma, J}^\Gamma$ from $F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}, J}^\Gamma$ if necessary to assume, for every J that

$$c_J(1, F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}, J}^\Gamma) = 0$$

from now onwards. Since $F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^\Gamma$ is an eigenform for all Hecke operator T_Q for Q not in T , we may therefore further assume that

$$c_J(\nu, F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}, J}^\Gamma) = 0$$

for every J and ν in J_+ such that νJ^{-1} is coprime to the primes of T , or indeed to p by making the tame level K sufficiently smaller, if necessary.

Sublemma 1. For $\lambda \geq 1$, $c_{J_\mathfrak{P}^\lambda}(r\lambda\nu, F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^\Gamma) = \lambda\alpha^{\lambda-1}c_J(\nu, F_\Sigma^\Gamma)$ for νJ^{-1} coprime to p .

Proof. Evaluating $U_\mathfrak{P}F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^\Gamma = \alpha F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^\Gamma + F_\Sigma^\Gamma$ at $(\text{Tate}_J(q), \mathbb{G} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} D^{-1})[\mathfrak{P}]/q^J$, we have

$$\sum_{\nu \in J_+} c_{J_\mathfrak{P}}(r\nu, F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^\Gamma)q^\nu = \sum_{\nu \in J_+} \alpha c_J(\nu, F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^\Gamma)q^\nu + \sum_{\nu \in J_+} c_J(\nu, F_\Sigma^\Gamma)q^\nu$$

i.e.,

$$c_{J_\mathfrak{P}}(r\nu, F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^\Gamma) = \alpha c_J(\nu, F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^\Gamma) + c_J(\nu, F_\Sigma^\Gamma).$$

Similarly, since $U_\mathfrak{P}^\lambda F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^\Gamma = \alpha^\lambda F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^\Gamma + \lambda\alpha^{\lambda-1}F_\Sigma^\Gamma$, evaluating at $(\text{Tate}_J(q), \mathbb{G} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} D^{-1})[\mathfrak{P}]/q^J$, we have

$$\sum_{\nu \in J_+} c_{J_\mathfrak{P}^\lambda}(r\lambda\nu, F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^\Gamma)q^\nu = \sum_{\nu \in J_+} \alpha^\lambda c_J(\nu, F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^\Gamma)q^\nu + \lambda\alpha^{\lambda-1} \sum_{\nu \in J_+} c_J(\nu, F_\Sigma^\Gamma)q^\nu,$$

which proves the assertion, as $c_J(\nu, F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^\Gamma) = 0$. \square

As α is a unit, we may and will explicitly assume $\alpha = 1$.

Sublemma 2. For $\lambda \geq 1$, $c_{J_\mathfrak{P}^\lambda}(r\lambda\nu, F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^\Gamma) = \lambda c_J(\nu, F_\Sigma^\Gamma)$ for ν in J_+ .

Proof. Clear. \square

We now prove the assertion of the lemma, by comparing q -expansions at $(\text{Tate}_J(q), \mathbb{G} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} D^{-1})[\mathfrak{P}]/q^J$. On one hand,

$$\begin{aligned} & F_\Sigma^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}(\mathbb{G} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} D^{-1}/q^J, \mathbb{G} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} D^{-1}[\mathfrak{P}]/q^J) \\ &= \sum_{\nu \in J_+} c_J(\nu, F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^\Gamma)q^\nu. \end{aligned}$$

In particular, the coefficient of $r_\lambda^{J_\mathfrak{P}^\lambda} \nu$ -power of q , where ν lies in J_+ , is

$$c_J(r_\lambda^{J_\mathfrak{P}^\lambda} \nu, F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^\Gamma) = \lambda c_{J_\mathfrak{P}^\lambda}(\nu, F_\Sigma^\Gamma)$$

by the lemma.

On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned} & w(H_\Sigma^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}})(\mathbb{G} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} D^{-1}/q^J, \mathbb{G} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} D^{-1}[\mathfrak{P}]/q^J) \\ &= \sum_{\nu \in J_+} c_{J_\mathfrak{P}^{-1}}((r^{J_\mathfrak{P}^{-1}})^{-1}\nu, F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}^\Gamma)q^\nu + \sum_{\nu \in J_+} c_{J_\mathfrak{P}^{-1}}((r^{J_\mathfrak{P}^{-1}})^{-1}\nu, F_\Sigma^\Gamma)q^\nu. \end{aligned}$$

Because $r^{J_{\mathfrak{p}-1}} = r_{\lambda}^{J_{\mathfrak{p}-\lambda}} / r_{\lambda-1}^{J_{\mathfrak{p}-\lambda}}$ by definition, the coefficient of the $r_{\lambda}^{J_{\mathfrak{p}-\lambda}}$ ν -power of q , where ν lies in J_+ , is

$$\begin{aligned} & c_{J_{\mathfrak{p}-1}}((r_{\lambda}^{J_{\mathfrak{p}-\lambda}} / r_{\lambda-1}^{J_{\mathfrak{p}-\lambda}})^{-1} r_{\lambda}^{J_{\mathfrak{p}-\lambda}} \nu, F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{p}\}}^{\Gamma}) + c_{J_{\mathfrak{p}-1}}((r_{\lambda}^{J_{\mathfrak{p}-\lambda}} / r_{\lambda-1}^{J_{\mathfrak{p}-\lambda}})^{-1} r_{\lambda}^{J_{\mathfrak{p}-\lambda}} \nu, F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma}) \\ &= c_{J_{\mathfrak{p}-1}}(r_{\lambda-1}^{J_{\mathfrak{p}-\lambda}} \nu, F_{\Sigma \cup \{\mathfrak{p}\}}^{\Gamma}) + c_{J_{\mathfrak{p}-1}}(r_{\lambda-1}^{J_{\mathfrak{p}-\lambda}} \nu, F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma}) \\ &= (\lambda - 1) c_{J_{\mathfrak{p}-\lambda}}(\nu, F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma}) + c_{J_{\mathfrak{p}-\lambda}}(\nu, F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma}) \\ &= \lambda c_{J_{\mathfrak{p}-\lambda}}(\nu, F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma}) \end{aligned}$$

by the sub-lemma. The coefficients of the $r_{\lambda} \nu$ -power of q for all $\lambda \geq 1$ on both sides coincide, and therefore the lemma follows. \square

It remains to establish the last assertion of Proposition 62. Suppose that (A, C) is a point of $\Sigma_{K1w}^+ \cap X_{K1w}^{+, \Gamma}[0, f]$, and D is a Raynaud submodule scheme of $A[p]$ such that $C[\mathfrak{p}] \neq D[\mathfrak{p}]$ for every prime \mathfrak{p} in $\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}$. By the assumptions, it is only necessary to deal with the case at \mathfrak{P} . To this end, let G be a Raynaud submodule scheme of $A[\mathfrak{P}]$ distinct from $C[\mathfrak{P}]$ and $D[\mathfrak{P}]$. In which case, (A, C, G) (resp. (A, D, G)) defines a point $\pi_{1, \mathfrak{P}}^{-1}(X_{K1w}^{+, \Gamma}[0, f])$ lying above (A, C) (resp. (A, D)) along $\pi_{1, \mathfrak{P}}$ respectively. It then follows from the identity of sheaves over $\pi_{1, \mathfrak{P}}^{-1}(X_{K1w}^{+, \Gamma}[0, f])$, established in Lemma 63 that

$$F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}((A, C)) = \pi_{1, \mathfrak{P}}^* F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}((A, C, G)) = \pi^* H_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}((A/G, A[\mathfrak{P}]/G)) = w_{\mathfrak{P}}(H_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}})((A, G)).$$

On the other hand, one can similarly deduce the equality $F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}((A, D)) = w_{\mathfrak{P}}(H_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}})((A, G))$, we then deduce $F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}((A, C)) = F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}((A, D))$. \square

Corollary 64 $F_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma \cup \{\mathfrak{P}\}}$ extends to a section over $X_{K1w}^{+, \Gamma}[0, f]$.

Proof of the main theorem. By Theorem 56, we have a family of overconvergent eigenforms $\{F_{\Sigma}\}$, one for every $\Sigma \subseteq S_p$. Inductively apply Proposition 62 on Γ to construct a section $F^+ = F_{\emptyset}$ over $X_{K1w}^{\text{PR}, +}$ which is an eigenform for all Hecke operators corresponding to the ideals not in T . Indeed, F^+ descends to the level K and write F^- for $\pi_* F^+$ where π is the forgetful morphism $\pi : X_{K1w}^{\text{PR}, +} \rightarrow X_K^{\text{PR}, +}$ which is finite flat of degree $1 + p^{\sum_{\mathfrak{p}} f_{\mathfrak{p}}}$. Hence $\pi^* F^- = \pi^* \pi_* F^+ = (p^{\sum_{\mathfrak{p}} f_{\mathfrak{p}}} + 1) F^+$. Since F^- is a section over $X_K^{\text{PR}, +}$, it follows from the Riemann extension theorem (Proposition 2.10 in [31] for example) that it extends to a section over $X_K^{\text{PR}, R^{\text{-a}}}$. It then follows that the equality $(p^{\sum_{\mathfrak{p}} f_{\mathfrak{p}}} + 1) F^+ = \pi^* F^-$ of sections over $X_{K1w}^{\text{PR}, R^{\text{-a}}}$ holds. To see this, it suffices to observe that the equality $(p^{\sum_{\mathfrak{p}} f_{\mathfrak{p}}} + 1) F^+ = \pi^* F^-$ holds at the admissible open subset Σ_{K1w}^+ . This, in turn, follows from the last assertion in Proposition 62 that, if $(A, C)/S$ is a (non-cuspidal) S -point of the set, the equality

$$(\pi^* F^-)((A, C)/S) = F^-(A/S) = (\pi_* F^+)(A/S) = \sum_D F^+((A, D)/S) = (p^{\sum_{\mathfrak{p}} f_{\mathfrak{p}}} + 1) F^+((A, C)/S)$$

holds, where the sum ranges over all Raynaud submodule schemes $D \subset A[p]$ such that $(A, D)/S$ is in the pre-image by π of $\pi(A, C)$. Hence F^+ is a section over $X_{K1w}^{\text{PR}, R^{\text{-a}}}$ which is a classical cuspidal Hilbert modular eigenform of weight 1 of level old at p . \square

6.6 Modularity of Artin representations and the strong Atrin conjecture

Proposition 65 Let F be a totally real field. Let

$$\bar{\rho} : \text{Gal}(\bar{F}/F) \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(\bar{\mathbf{F}}_5)$$

be a continuous representation of the absolute Galois group $\text{Gal}(\bar{F}/F)$ of F satisfying the following conditions.

- $\bar{\rho}$ is totally odd.
- The projective image of $\bar{\rho}$ is A_5 .

Then there exists a finite soluble totally real field extension K of F such that $\bar{\rho}$, when restricted to $\text{Gal}(\bar{F}/K)$, is of the form in Section 2.1. In particular, the restriction is modular.

Proof. This can be proved as in Section 2 in [49]. Indeed, as the projective image of $\bar{\rho}$ is A_5 , one firstly replaces F by its finite soluble totally real extension to assume that $\bar{\rho}$ takes values in $\text{GL}_2(\mathbf{F}_5)$ with mod 5 cyclotomic determinant. We may and will choose a finite soluble totally real field extension $K \subset \bar{F}$ of F such that the restriction of $\bar{\rho}$ to $\text{Gal}(\bar{F}/K)$ is unramified at every place of K above 3. We then find an elliptic curve E over K whose 5-torsion representation of $\text{Gal}(\bar{F}/K)$ is isomorphic to the restriction of $\bar{\rho}$ to $\text{Gal}(\bar{F}/K)$, whose 3-torsion representation of $\text{Gal}(\bar{F}/K)$ is absolutely irreducible when restricted to $K(\sqrt{-3})$, and whose 3-adic Tate module representation T_3E of $\text{Gal}(\bar{F}/K)$ is ordinary at every place of K above 3. We use the degree 24 cover of the $\bar{\rho}|_{\text{Gal}(\bar{F}/K)}$ -twisted ‘modular curve’ of X_5 over K constructed by Shepherd-Barron-Taylor in Section 1 of [52], and make appeal to Ekedahl’s Hilbert irreducibility theorem (Theorem 1.3 in [19]) to find a K -point of the twisted curve.

By the Langlands-Tunnell theorem and a result of Kisin [37] (the weight two specialisation of the Hida family passing through the weight one cusp eigenform corresponding to $E[3]$ renders T_3E strongly residually modular in the sense of [37]), one deduces T_3E is modular, hence E and, by extension the restriction of $\bar{\rho}$ to $\text{Gal}(\bar{F}/K)$, is modular. Finally, apply the main theorem of [2]. \square

As a corollary,

Corollary 66 *The strong Artin conjecture for two-dimensional, totally odd, continuous representations $\rho : \text{Gal}(\bar{F}/F) \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(\mathbf{C})$ of the absolute Galois group $\text{Gal}(\bar{F}/F)$ of a totally real field F holds.*

Proof. This follows from Proposition 62 and the preceding proposition. \square

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