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2015

On local-global compatibility for cuspidal regular algebraic automorphic representations of GLn

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Princeton, NJ : Princeton University

http://arks.princeton.edu/ark:/88435/dsp01g158bk68k

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On local-global compatibility for cuspidal regular algebraic automorphic representations of GL_n

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A Dissertation
Presented to the Faculty
of Princeton University
in Candidacy for the Degree
of Doctor of Philosophy

Recommended for Acceptance
by the Department of
Mathematics
Advisers: Manjul Bhargava and Richard Taylor

September 2015

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Abstract

We prove the compatibility of local and global Langlands correspondences for GL_n up to semisimplification for the Galois representations constructed by Harris-Lan-Taylor-Thorne [10] and Scholze [19]. More precisely, let $r_p(\pi)$ denote an n-dimensional p-adic representation of the Galois group of a CM field F attached to a regular algebraic cuspidal automorphic representation π of $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{A}_F)$. We show that the restriction of $r_p(\pi)$ to the decomposition group of a place $v \nmid p$ of F corresponds up to semisimplification to $\mathrm{rec}(\pi_v)$, the image of π_v under the local Langlands correspondence. Furthermore, we can show that the monodromy of the associated Weil-Deligne representation of $r_p(\pi)|_{\mathrm{Gal}_{F_v}}$ is 'more nilpotent' than the monodromy of $\mathrm{rec}(\pi_v)$.

Acknowledgements

This work would not have been possible without the guidance and advice of Richard Taylor. Under his meticulous supervision, I have been so fortunate to learn a vast amount of mathematics. His patient instruction has been vital to my education, and I am so thankful for his time and energy.

I would also like to thank Manjul Bhargava. While the mathematics in this dissertation may not have been directly influenced by him, my growth as a mathematician has been heavily shaped by Manjul. He has always managed to simultaneously fill the roles of advisor, collaborator, and friend, and it has been a great honor to work alongside him.

I am grateful to the mathematics departments at Princeton University and Institute for Advanced Study for the ideal environment they provide to learn mathematics. I would particularly like to thank Professors Sophie Morel, Chris Skinner, Peter Sarnak, and Shou-Wu Zhang for making my time in graduate school such an amazing learning opportunity. I have also had many enlightening conversations with Ali Altug, Owen Biesel, Ana Caraiani, David Geraghty, Kai-Wen Lan, Bao Le Hung, Aaron Pollack, Shrenik Shah, Arul Shankar, Jack Thorne, Jacob Tsimerman, and Kevin Wilson during my time at Princeton. I appreciate all your time and assistance during my years in graduate school. I would like to give special thanks to Jill LeClair, who has not only kept me on track during the last five years, but also has become a great friend.

I would also like to acknowledge the mathematical support I have received away from Princeton. Professors Gaetan Chenevier, Jay Pottharst, Peter Scholze, and Sug Woo Shin have been very kind to answer many questions. I am very lucky to have a great number of friends and colleagues within the mathematical community, and I would not enjoy my life as a mathematician without you all.

I am forever indebted to my amazing friends for keeping me sane all these years. I have had such a wonderful experience both in and out of Fine Hall, and it is all because of you. I am especially grateful to Jacob Tsimerman, whose love, support, and encouragement is unbounded.

Finally, it is my great pleasure to thank my parents, Deepak Kapur and Roli Varma, and my grandmother, Krishna Varma, for pushing me to get here and go further. They have shaped me into the person I am, and this thesis would not have been possible without them. You have my eternal love and gratitude.

Thank you.

To Nani.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Langlands correspondences for GL_n

The main goal of this dissertation is to prove new cases of the compatibility of local and global Langlands correspondences. These conjectures describe the expected generalization of class field theory to the non-abelian setting: while class field theory gives a description of the Galois group of the maximal abelian extension of a number field, the Langlands correspondence tries to give a description of the Galois group of the algebraic closure of a number field. Indeed, the Langlands conjectures for GL_1 for algebraic number fields (resp. local fields) follows from global class field theory (resp. local class field theory). In the generalization to GL_n, the global Langlands correspondence predicts a bijection between automorphic representations of GL_n and n-dimensional Galois representations, which we state below in the algebraic setting following Clozel:

Conjecture 1.1 (Langlands, Fontaine-Mazur)**.** *Let F be a number field and p a rational prime. There is a bijection between (isomorphism classes of):*

- **cuspidal** algebraic *automorphic representations π of $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{A}_F)$*, and
- **irreducible** *continuous p-adic Galois representations $\rho : \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{F}/F) \to \mathrm{GL}_n(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$ which are unramified except at all but finitely many places of F* and de Rham above p.

We will in the sequel denote the Galois representation ρ associated to a given π by

$R_p(\pi)$ (i.e. the map in the downward direction will be denoted R_p). To give a unique correspondence, however, one must give a more precise characterization between the objects on either side of the bijection. To do so, we must introduce the local version of the Langlands conjectures for GL_n. We start in the case $n = 1$, where the correspondence reduces to local class field theory.

Fix a rational prime ℓ and let $K/\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ denote a finite extension. If W_K^{ab} denotes the Weil group of maximal abelian extension of K, then there is a canonical isomorphism

$$\mathrm{Art}_K : \mathrm{GL}_1(K) \to W_K^{ab}$$

which takes uniformizers to geometric Frobenius elements. For $n > 1$, the correspondence gives a bijection between smooth irreducible representations $\mathrm{GL}_n(K)$ and Weil-Deligne representations of K, which encode the information of continuous local Galois representations over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_l$ of K when $\ell \neq p$.To be precise, a *Weil-Deligne representation* of the Weil group of the algebraic closure of K over $\mathbb{C}$ is a triple (r, V, N) where V is an n-dimensional complex vector space, r is a representation of W_K into $\mathrm{GL}(V)$ with open kernel, and N is a nilpotent endomorphism of V, which satisfies for any $\sigma \in W_K$

$$r(\sigma) N r(\sigma)^{-1} = |\mathrm{Art}_K^{-1}(\sigma)|_K N.$$

A Weil-Deligne representation is called Frobenius semisimple if r is semisimple. We can now state the Local Langlands correspondence for GL_n over $\mathbb{C}$, which is a theorem by work of Harris and Taylor [11] and Henniart [12].

Theorem 1.1.1. *For any finite extension $K/\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$, there exists a collection of bijections, denoted rec_K for every $n \geq 1$ between isomorphism classes of:*

- *irreducible smooth complex representations of $\mathrm{GL}_n(K)$, and*
- *n-dimensional Frobenius semi-simple complex Weil-Deligne representations of W_K,*

such that the bijection is compatible with twists by characters, with central characters, and with duals; for $n = 1$, the bijection is given by composition with Art_K or Art_K^{-1}; and for two

smooth irreducible complex representations π_1 and π_2 (not necessarily of the same dimension), the L-factors and ϵ-factors of $\pi_1 \times \pi_2$ and $\mathrm{rec}_K(\pi_1) \otimes \mathrm{rec}_K(\pi_2)$ are compatible.

We can now characterize uniquely the global correspondence of Conjecture 1.1 in terms of its compatibility with the local correspondence given in Theorem 1.1.1. To do so, we introduce the Weil-Deligne functor for continuous local Galois representations (when $\ell \neq p$).

As above, let K denote a finite extension of $\mathbb{Q}_\ell$ and assume $\ell \neq p$. There is an equivalence of categories between *bounded* Weil-Deligne representations of W_K over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$ and continuous representation of $\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{K}/K)$ on finite-dimensional $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$-vector spaces given as follows: If $\phi \in W_K$ is a lift of Frob_K and $t : I_K \longrightarrow\!\!\!\!\rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p$ is a continuous homomorphism from the inertia subgroup of W_K, then define ρ as the unique continuous Galois representation of K on V such that

$$\rho(\phi^n \sigma) = r(\phi^n \sigma) \exp(t(\sigma) N)$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $\sigma \in I_K$. Let $\mathrm{WD}(V, \rho) = (r, V, N)$ denote the Weil-Deligne representation corresponding to a continuous representation satisfying the above relation; note that WD does not depend on the choice of t or ϕ, and additionally $\rho|^{ss}_{W_K} \cong r^{ss}$.

We can now state the expected compatibility between local and global Langlands correspondences for GL_n in the algebraic setting when $\ell \neq p$.

Conjecture 1.2 (Local-global compatibility away from p)**.** *Fix an isomorphism $i_p : \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p \cong \mathbb{C}$. Let π be a algebraic cuspidal automorphic representation of $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{A}_F)$, and let $R_p(\pi)$ denote the p-adic Galois representation associated to it under Conjecture 1.1. Then for each place v of F above a rational prime $\ell \neq p$, we have an isomorphism of Weil-Deligne representations*

$$\mathrm{WD}\big(R_p(\pi)|_{\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{F_v}/F_v)} \big)^{\mathrm{Frob}-ss} \cong i_p^{-1} \, \mathrm{rec}_{F_v}(\pi_v \otimes |\det|^{(1-n)/2}).$$

Both conjectures are open in general, but they have been proven in many special cases. Most recently, Harris, Lan, Taylor and Thorne [10] and independently Scholze [19] have constructed Galois representations $R_p(\pi)$ when F is a CM or totally real field corresponding to automorphic representations π satisfying an additional "regular algebraic" condition. In

other words, they have realized a candidate[1] studying the map for Conjecture 1.1 in the downward direction ($\pi \mapsto R_p(\pi)$) under the extra two conditions on F and π. In this thesis, we strengthen their work by proving local-global compatibility up to semisimplification when $\ell \neq p$ and "bounding" the monodromy operator of $\mathrm{WD}(R_p(\pi)|_{\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{F}/K)})$ by the monodromy operator of $\mathrm{rec}(\pi_v \otimes |\det|^{(1-n)/2})$. In order to conclude Conjecture 1.2 in these cases, it remains to show that these two monodromy operators are in fact equal.

We summarize the known results towards proving Conjecture 1.2 previous to this thesis. Before the results of [10] and [19], the downward map ($\pi \mapsto R_p(\pi)$) of Conjecture 1.1 had been constructed under the following assumptions:

- F is a CM or totally real field,
- π is regular algebraic,
- π is essentially conjugate self dual, i.e. there is a continuous character $\chi : \mathbb{A}_{F^+}^\times/(F^+)^\times \to \mathbb{C}^\times$ where $\chi_v(-1)$ is independent of $v \mid \infty$ such that

$$\pi^c \cong \pi^\vee \otimes (\chi \circ Nm_{F/F^+} \circ \det).$$

Recall that the first two are made in [10] and [19] as well. The local-global compatibility results are quite extensive in this case:

Theorem 1.1.2. *Assume we are in the situation described in Conjecture 1.1 and make the additional above three assumptions. If $v \nmid p$ is a prime of F, then*

$$\mathrm{WD}(R_p(\pi)|_{G_{F_v}})^{\mathrm{Frob}-ss} \cong \imath^{-1}\,\mathrm{rec}_{F_v}(\pi_v \otimes |\det|_v^{(1-n)/2}).$$

This combines the results of [11, 26, 8, 5, 20, 2]. Additionally, the authors of [10] and [19] prove local-global compatibility for unramified primes of F in order to pin down the Galois representations corresponding to regular algebraic cuspidal automorphic representations.

[1] It is not known that $R_p(\pi)$ is de Rham so it is not clear that R_p satisfies all conditions of Conjecture 1.1. In forthcoming work of the author, we do in fact show that $R_p(\pi)$ is de Rham.

1.2 Current Thesis

We now summarize the results and arguments of this thesis. In order to be more precise, we will re-introduce notation from the previous section. Let F be an imaginary CM (or totally real) field and let π be a regular algebraic (i.e., π_∞ has the same infinitesimal character as an irreducible algebraic representation ρ_π of $\mathrm{RS}^F_{\mathbb{Q}}\,\mathrm{GL}_n$) cuspidal automorphic representation of $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{A}_F)$. In [10, 19], the authors construct a continuous semisimple representation (depending on a choice of a rational prime p and an isomorphism $\imath : \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{C}$)

$$R_{p,\imath}(\pi) : \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{F}/F) \longrightarrow \mathrm{GL}_n(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$$

which satisfies the following: For every finite place $v \nmid p$ of F such that π and F are both unramified at v, $R_{p,\imath}(\pi)$ is unramified at v and

$$\mathrm{WD}(\, R_{p,\imath}(\pi)|_{G_{F_v}})^{ss} = \imath^{-1}\,\mathrm{rec}_{F_v}(\pi_v \otimes |\det|_v^{(1-n)/2})^{ss}.$$

Here rec_{F_v} as normalized in [11] denotes the local Langlands correspondence for F_v, and $\mathrm{WD}(r_v)$ denotes the Weil-Deligne representation associated to the the p-adic Galois representation r_v of the decomposition group $G_{F_v} \coloneqq \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{F_v}/F_v)$. In this paper, we extend local-global compatibility to all primes $v \nmid p$ of F. In particular, we prove the following theorem:

Theorem (1^{ss})**.** *Keeping the notation of the previous paragraph, let $v \nmid p$ be a prime of F. Then*

$$\mathrm{WD}(\, R_{p,\imath}(\pi)|_{G_{F_v}})^{ss} = \imath^{-1}\,\mathrm{rec}_{F_v}(\pi_v \otimes |\det|_v^{(1-n)/2})^{ss}.$$

In fact, our methods allow us to 'bound' the nilpotence of the monodromy operator of $\mathrm{WD}(\, R_{p,\imath}(\pi)|_{G_{F_v}})^{\mathrm{Frob}-ss}$ by the monodromy operator of $\mathrm{rec}_{F_v}(\pi_v|\det|_v^{(1-n)/2})$. In the past, such versions of local-global compatibility have been used for proving the non-vanishing of certain Selmer groups (see [3]). Using the notation introduced in Definition 7.2.2, we can generalize the above theorem to:

Theorem (1). *Keeping the notation from above, let $v \nmid p$ be a prime of F. Then*

$$\mathrm{WD}(R_{p,\imath}(\pi)|_{G_{F_v}})^{\mathrm{Frob}-ss} \prec \imath^{-1}\,\mathrm{rec}_{F_v}(\pi_v \otimes |\det|_v^{(1-n)/2}),$$

where 'Frob-ss' denotes Frobenius semisimplification.

Recall that the above theorem is already known when such π are *(essentially) conjugate self-dual*, by work of [5, 20, 8]. In particular, in [5, 20], the authors prove the stronger statement that the monodromy of $\mathrm{WD}(R_{p,\imath}(\pi)|_{G_{F_v}})^{\mathrm{Frob}-ss}$ is equal to that of $\mathrm{rec}_{F_v}(\pi_v \otimes |\det|_v^{(1-n)/2})$ under the added hypothesis that π is conjugate self-dual. These results finish the proof of the Global Langlands correspondence for regular algebraic conjugate self-dual cuspidal automorphic representations on GL_n over a CM or totally real field. When removing the "conjugate self-dual" hypothesis for a given π, one can no longer expect to find the corresponding Galois representations in the etale cohomology of Shimura varieties, and so the authors of [10] construct $r_{p,\imath}(\pi)$ instead using an p-adic interpolation argument. To prove Theorems 1 and 2, we must reconstruct the Galois representations $r_{p,\imath}(\pi)$ as in [10] while studying the Hecke action at all primes $v \nmid p$ of F. We summarize the argument below.

Let π be a regular algebraic cuspidal automorphic representation on $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{A}_F)$. Let G denote the quasisplit unitary similitude group of signature (n,n) associated to F^{2n} and alternating form $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 1_n \\ -1_n & 0 \end{smallmatrix}\right)$. It has a maximal parabolic $P = \{\mathrm{GL}_1 \times \left(\begin{smallmatrix} * & * \\ 0 & * \end{smallmatrix}\right)\} \subset G$ with Levi $L = \{\mathrm{GL}_1 \times \left(\begin{smallmatrix} * & 0 \\ 0 & * \end{smallmatrix}\right)\} \subset P$. However, note that $L \cong \mathrm{GL}_1 \times \mathrm{RS}^F_{\mathbb{Q}}\,\mathrm{GL}_n$. For all sufficiently large positive integers M, let

$$\Pi(M) = \mathrm{Ind}_{P(\mathbb{A}^{p,\infty})}^{G(\mathbb{A}^{p,\infty})}(1 \times (\pi \otimes \|\det\|^M)^{p,\infty}).$$

The authors of [10] prove that $\Pi(M)$ is a subrepresentation of the space of overconvergent p-adic automorphic form on G of some non-classical weight and finite slope. Classical cusp forms on this space base change via the trace formula to GL_{2n} to isobaric sums of conjugate self-dual cuspidal automorphic representations and they have Galois representations satisfying full local-global compatibility away from p

Now, at all primes $v \nmid p$ of F which split over F^+ (equivalently, at all primes away from p where G splits), the Bernstein centers associated to a finite union of Bernstein components containing $\Pi(M)_v$ map to the Hecke algebras acting on spaces of p-adic and classical cusp forms on G of arbitrary integral (not necessarily classical) weight. For each $\sigma \in W_{F_v}$, the image of the Bernstein centers contains Hecke operators whose eigenvalue on a p-adic cusp form Π' of G is equal to

$$\operatorname{tr} \operatorname{rec}_{F_v}(\Pi'_v \otimes |\det|_v^{(1-2n)/2})(\sigma).$$

If π' is classical, then local-global compatibility is already known, and so the eigenvalue is also equal to

$$\operatorname{tr} \operatorname{WD}(R_{p,\imath}(\Pi')\big|_{G_{F_v}})^{ss}(\sigma),$$

where $R_{p,\imath}(\Pi') : G_F \to \mathrm{GL}_{2n}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$ denotes the Galois representation associated to Π'. By showing that there are linear combinations of classical cusp forms of G whose Hecke eigenvalues are congruent mod p^k to those of $\Pi(M)$ for each positive k, we are able to construct a continuous pseudorepresentation $T : G_F \to \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$ satisfying the following: for every place $v \nmid p$ of F which is split over F^+ and each $\sigma_v \in W_{F_v}$,

$$T(\sigma_v) = \operatorname{tr} \operatorname{rec}_{F_v}(\Pi(M)_v \otimes |\det|_v^{(1-2n)/2})(\sigma_v).$$

This implies that there is a continuous semisimple Galois representation $R_{p,\imath}(\Pi(M)) : G_F \to \mathrm{GL}_{2n}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$ whose trace is equal to T, and so for all primes v of F which are split over F^+ and lie above any rational prime other than p,

$$\operatorname{WD}(R_{p,\imath}(\Pi(M))|_{G_{F_v}})^{ss} \cong \imath^{-1} \operatorname{rec}_{F_v}(\Pi(M)_v \otimes |\det|_v^{(1-2n)/2})^{ss}.$$

At such primes v, we have

$$\Pi(M)_v = 1 \times (\pi_v \otimes |\det|_v^M) \boxplus (\pi_{c_v} \otimes |\det|_{c_v}^M)^{c,\vee},$$

thus if ϵ_p denotes the p-adic cyclotomic character, then $\operatorname{WD}(R_{p,\imath}(\Pi(M)) \otimes \epsilon_p^{-M}\big|_{G_{F_v}})^{ss}$ is

isomorphic to

$$\imath^{-1}\operatorname{rec}_{F_v}(\pi_v|\det|_v^{(1-n)/2})^{ss}\oplus((\imath^{-1}\operatorname{rec}_{Fc_v}(\pi_{c_v}|\det|_{c_v}^{(1-n)/2})^{ss})^{\vee,c}\otimes\epsilon_p^{1-2n-2M}).$$

Because we construct the above Galois representation for each sufficiently large positive integers M, it is now group theory to isolate an n-dimensional subquotient $R_{p,\imath}(\pi):G_F\to \mathrm{GL}_n(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$ satisfying

$$\mathrm{WD}(R_{p,\imath}(\pi)|_{G_{F_v}})^{ss}=\imath^{-1}\operatorname{rec}_{F_v}(\pi_v\otimes|\det|_v^{(1-n)/2})^{ss},$$

when $v\nmid p$ is a prime of F which is split over F^+. Using the patching lemma by [23], we can remove the assumption that v must split over F^+ and therefore conclude Theorem 1.2^{ss}. We then use idempotents constructed by [18] and properties of $\wedge^k R_{p,\imath}(\Pi(M))$ and $\wedge^k\operatorname{rec}_{F_v}(\mathrm{BC}(\Pi(M))_v)$ to "bound" the monodromy of $\mathrm{WD}(R_{p,\imath}(\pi))^{\mathrm{Frob}-ss}$ by the monodromy of $\operatorname{rec}_{F_v}(\pi_v\otimes|\det|_v^{(1-n)/2})$.

1.3 Notation and Conventions.

In the sequel, F will denote an imaginary CM field with maximal totally real subfield F^+, and c will denote the nontrivial element of $\mathrm{Gal}(F/F^+)$. Let p denote a rational prime such that all primes of F^+ above p split in F. Let n denote a positive integer and if $F^+ = \mathbb{Q}$, assume $n > 2$. Let ℓ denote a rational prime such that $\ell \neq p$. Fix $\imath : \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{C}$.

For any field K, G_K will denote its absolute Galois group. If $K_0 \subset K$ is a subfield and S is a finite set of primes of K_0, then we will denote by G_K^S the maximal continuous quotient of G_K in which all primes of K not lying above an element of S are unramified.

If K is an arbitrary number field and v is a finite place of K, let ϖ_v denote the uniformizer of K_v and $k(v)$ is the residue field of v. Denote the absolute value on K associated to v by $|\cdot|_v$, which is normalized so that $|\varpi_v|_v = (\#k(v))^{-1}$. If v is a real place of K, then $|x|_v := \pm x$, and if v is complex, then $|x|_v = {}^c x x$. Let

$$\|\cdot\|_K = \prod_v |\cdot|_v : \mathbb{A}_K^\times \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}^\times.$$

If $r : G_{K_v} \to \mathrm{GL}_n(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$ denotes a continuous representation of G_{K_v} where $v \nmid p$ is finite, then we will write $\mathrm{WD}(r)$ for the corresponding Weil-Deligne representation of the Weil group W_{K_v} of K_v (see section 1 of [26]). A Weil-Deligne representation is denoted as $(r, V, N) = (r, N) = (V, N)$, where V is a finite-dimensional vector space over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$, $r : W_{F_v} \to \mathrm{GL}(V)$ is a representation with open kernel and $N : V \to V$ is a nilpotent endomorphism with $r(\sigma) N r(\sigma)^{-1} = |\mathrm{Art}_{F_v}^{-1}(\sigma)|_{F_v} N$ (here, $\mathrm{Art}_{F_v} : F_v^\times \xrightarrow{\sim} W_{F_v}^{ab}$ denotes the local Artin map, normalized as in [26]). We say (r, V, N) is Frobenius semisimple if r is semisimple. We denote the Frobenius semisimplification of (r, V, N) by $(r, V, N)^{\mathrm{Frob}-ss}$ and the semisimplification of (r, V, N) is $(r, V, N)^{ss} = (r^{ss}, V, 0)$ (see Section 1 of [26]).

If π is an irreducible smooth representation of $\mathrm{GL}_n(K_v)$ over $\mathbb{C}$, we will write $\mathrm{rec}_{K_v}(\pi)$ for the Weil-Deligne representation of W_{K_v} corresponding to π by the local Langlands correspondence (see [11]). If π_1 and π_2 are irreducible smooth representations of $\mathrm{GL}_{n_1}(K_v)$ (resp. $\mathrm{GL}_{n_2}(K_v)$), then there is an irreducible smooth representation $\pi_1 \boxplus \pi_2$ of $\mathrm{GL}_{n_1+n_2}(K_v)$

over $\mathbb{C}$ satisfying

$$\mathrm{rec}_{K_v}(\pi_1 \boxplus \pi_2) = \mathrm{rec}_{K_v}(\pi_1) \oplus \mathrm{rec}_{F_v}(\pi_2).$$

Let G be a reductive group over K_v, and let P be a parabolic subgroup of G with unipotent radical N and Levi L. For a smooth representation π of $L(K_v)$ on a vector space V_π over a field Ω of characteristic 0, we define $\mathrm{Ind}_{P(K_v)}^{G(K_v)} \pi$ to be the representation of $G(K_v)$ by right translation on the set of locally constant functions $\varphi : G(K_v) \to V_\pi$ such that $\varphi(hg) = \pi(h)\varphi(g)$ for all $h \in P(F_v)$ and $g \in G(K_v)$. When $\Omega = \mathbb{C}$, define normalized induction as

$$n - \mathrm{Ind}_{P(K_v)}^{G(K_v)} \pi = \mathrm{Ind}_{P(K_v)}^{G(K_v)} \pi \otimes |\det(\mathrm{ad}\ (h)|_{\mathrm{Lie}\, N})|_v^{1/2}.$$

Chapter 2

Recollections

We recall the setup of [10], including the unitary similitude group, the Shimura variety (and various compactifications) associated to the unitary group, their integral models. This will allow us to define automorphic vector bundles defined on these integral models, whose global sections will be the space of classical and p-adic automorphic forms.

2.1 Unitary Group

We define an integral unitary similitude group, which is associated to the following data. If Ψ_n denotes the $n \times n$ matrix with 1's on the anti-diagonal and 0's elsewhere then let J_n denote the element of $\mathrm{GL}_{2n}(\mathbb{Z})$:

$$J_n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \Psi_n \\ -\Psi_n & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ where } \Psi_n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \iddots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let $\mathcal{D}_F^{-1}$ denote the inverse different of $\mathcal{O}_F$, and define the $2n$-dimensional lattice $\Lambda = (\mathcal{D}_F^{-1})^n \oplus \mathcal{O}_F^n$ equipped with a perfect pairing

$$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle = \Lambda \times \Lambda \to \mathbb{Z} \qquad \langle x, y \rangle = \mathrm{tr}_{F/\mathbb{Q}}\, {}^t x J_n {}^c y.$$

Let $V = \Lambda \otimes \mathbb{Q}$. Define G to be the group scheme over $\mathbb{Z}$ defined by

$$G(R) = \{(\mu, g) \in \mathrm{Aut}_{\mathcal{O}_F \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} R}(\Lambda \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} R) \times R^\times : {}^t g J_n {}^c g = \mu J_n\}$$

for any ring R. Over $\mathbb{Z}[1/\mathrm{Disc}(F/\mathbb{Q})]$, it is a quasi-split connected reductive group which splits over $\mathcal{O}_{F^{nc}}[1/\mathrm{Disc}(F/\mathbb{Q})]$ where F^{nc} denotes the Galois closure of $F/\mathbb{Q}$. Let $\nu : G \to \mathrm{GL}_1$ be the multiplier character sending $(\mu, g) \mapsto \mu$.

If $R = \Omega$ is an algebraically closed field of characteristic 0, then

$$G \times \mathrm{Spec}\,\Omega \cong \{(\mu, g_\tau) \in \mathbb{G}_m \times \mathrm{GL}_{2n}^{\mathrm{Hom}(F,\Omega)} : g_{\tau c} = \mu J_n {}^t g_\tau^{-1} J_n \quad \forall \tau \in \mathrm{Hom}(F, \Omega)\}.$$

Fix the lattice $\Lambda_{(n)} \cong (\mathcal{D}_F^{-1})^n$ consisting of elements of Λ whose last n coordinates are equal to 0, and define $\Lambda'_{(n)} \cong \mathcal{O}_F^n$ consisting of elements of Λ whose first n coordinates are equal to 0. Let $P^+_{(n)}$ denote the subgroup of G preserving $\Lambda_{(n)}$. Write $L_{(n),\mathrm{lin}}$ for the subgroup of $P^+_{(n)}$ consisting of elements with $\nu = 1$ which preserve $\Lambda'_{(n)}$, and write $L_{(n),\mathrm{herm}}$ for the subgroup of $P^+_{(n)}$ which act trivially on $\Lambda/\Lambda_{(n)}$ and preserve $\Lambda'_{(n)}$. Then $L_{(n),\mathrm{lin}} \cong \mathrm{RS}^{\mathcal{O}_F}_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathrm{GL}_n$ and $L_{(n),\mathrm{herm}} \cong \mathbb{G}_m$, and we can define $L_{(n)} := L_{(n),\mathrm{lin}} \times L_{(n),\mathrm{herm}}$.

For each integer $0 \le i < n$, let $\Lambda_{(i)}$ denote the elements of Λ for which the last $2n - i$ coordinates are zero, and let B denote the Borel of G preserving the chain $\Lambda_{(n)} \supset \Lambda_{(n-1)} \supset \ldots \supset \Lambda_{(0)}$. Let T denote the subgroup of diagonal matrices of G. Let $B_{(n)} := B \cap L_{(n)}$ denote a Borel subgroup of $L_{(n)}$.

Finally, let $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)^{\mathrm{ord},\times} := G(\mathbb{A}^{p,\infty}) \times P^+_{(n)}(\mathbb{Z}_p)$, and $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)^{\mathrm{ord}} = G(\mathbb{A}^{p,\infty}) \times \varsigma_p^{\mathbb{Z}_{\ge 0}} P^+_{(n)}(\mathbb{Z}_p)$, where $\varsigma_p \in L_{(n),\mathrm{herm}}(\mathbb{Q}_p) \cong \mathbb{Q}_p^\times$ denotes the unique element with multiplier p^{-1}, i.e.

$$\varsigma_p = \left(p^{-1}, \begin{pmatrix} p^{-1}\mathbf{1}_n & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1}_n \end{pmatrix}\right) \in P^+_{(n)}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$$

where the first n diagonal entries equal p^{-1} and the last n equal 1.

2.1.1 Level Structure

If $N_2 \geq N_1 \geq 0$ are integers, then let $U_p(N_1, N_2)$ be the subgroup of elements of $G(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ which $\bmod p^{N_2}$ lie in $P^+_{(n)}(\mathbb{Z}/p^{N_2}\mathbb{Z})$ and map to 1 in $L_{(n),\mathrm{lin}}(\mathbb{Z}/p^{N_1}\mathbb{Z})$. If U^p is an open compact subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A}^{p,\infty})$ we write $U^p(N_1, N_2)$ for $U^p \times U_p(N_1, N_2)$.

If $N \geq 0$ is an integer we write $U_p(N)$ for the kernel of the map $P^+_{(n)}(\mathbb{Z}_p) \to L_{(n),\mathrm{lin}}(\mathbb{Z}/p^N\mathbb{Z})$. $U_p(N)$ will also denote the image of this kernel inside $L_{(n),\mathrm{lin}}(\mathbb{Z}_p)$.

2.2 Shimura Variety

Fix a neat open compact subgroup U (as defined in section 0.6 of [17]) of $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)$, and let S be a locally noetherian scheme over $\mathbb{Q}$. Recall from §3.1 in [10] that a polarized G-abelian scheme with U-level structure $\underline{A} = (A, \imath, \lambda, [\eta])$ is an abelian scheme A over S of relative dimension $n[F:\mathbb{Q}]$ along with the following data:

- An embedding $\imath : F \hookrightarrow \mathrm{End}^0(A)$ such that $\mathrm{Lie}\, A$ is a locally free of rank n over $F \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathcal{O}_S$.
- A quasi-isogeny $\lambda : (A, \imath) \to (A^\vee, \imath(\cdot^c)^\vee)$ which commutes with the F-action and such that $q\lambda$ is a polarization, for some $q \in \mathbb{Q}^\times$.
- U-level structure $[\eta]$ (described below).

If S is connected with a geometric point $\overline{s}$, then $[\eta]$ is a $\pi_1(S, \overline{s})$-invariant U-orbit of pairs (η_0, η_1) of $\mathbb{A}^\infty$-linear trivializations of adelic Tate modules:

$$\eta_0 : {\mathbb{A}^\infty}_{\overline{s}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{V}\,\mathbb{G}_{m\overline{s}} = \mathbb{A}^\infty(1)_{\overline{s}} \qquad \eta_1 : V \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{A}^\infty \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{V}\, A_{\underline{s}} = \lim_{\leftarrow N} A_{\overline{s}}[N] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$$

satisfying

$$\eta_1(ax) = i(a)\eta_1(x) \quad \forall a \in F,\ \forall x \in V \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{A}^\infty \quad \text{and}$$

$$\langle \eta_1(x), \eta_1(y) \rangle_\lambda = \eta_0(\langle x, y \rangle) \quad \forall x, y \in V \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{A}^\infty$$

where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_\lambda$ denotes the Weil pairing induced on the adelic Tate module of A (see section 23 of [**?**]). Note that $[\eta]$ is independent of the choice of $\overline{s}$. For a locally noetherian scheme

S, then $[\eta]$ is the collection of U-level structure over each connected component of S. For more precise definitions, see pg. 76-77 of [10].

Denote by X_U the smooth quasi-projective scheme over $\mathbb{Q}$ which represents the functor that sends a locally noetherian scheme $S/\mathbb{Q}$ to the set of quasi-isogeny classes of polarized G-abelian schemes with U-level structure. Let $[\underline{A}^{\mathrm{univ}} = (A^{\mathrm{univ}}, \imath^{\mathrm{univ}}, \lambda^{\mathrm{univ}}, [\eta^{\mathrm{univ}}])]$ denote the universal equivalence class of polarized G-abelian varieties with U-level structure. It is unique up to canonical isogeny. Allowing U to vary, the inverse system $\{X_U\}$ has a right $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)$-action, with finite etale transition maps $g : X_U \to X_{U'}$ whenever $U' \supset g^{-1}Ug$. More precisely, if $(A, \imath, \lambda, [\eta_0, \eta_1]) \in X_U(S)$, then

$$(A, \imath, \lambda, [\eta_0, \eta_1])g = (A, \imath, \lambda, [\nu(g)\eta_0, \eta_1 \circ g])$$

is a point of $X_{U'}(S)$.

For each U, denote by $\Omega^1_{\underline{A}^{\mathrm{univ}}/X_U}$ the sheaf of relative differentials on $\underline{A}^{\mathrm{univ}}$. Let Ω_U denote the Hodge bundle, i.e. the pullback by the identity section of $\Omega^1_{\underline{A}^{\mathrm{univ}}/X_U}$. It is locally free of rank $n[F : \mathbb{Q}]$ and does not depend on the choice of $\underline{A}^{\mathrm{univ}}$. Additionally, it is unique up to canonical isomorphism.

2.2.1 Minimal compactification

For each neat open compact subgroup $U \subset G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)$, there is a normal projective scheme $X_U^{\min}$ over $\operatorname{Spec}\mathbb{Q}$ together with a $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)$-equivariant dense open embedding

$$j_U : X_U \hookrightarrow X_U^{\min}$$

which is known as the minimal compactification of X_U. Let the boundary be denoted by $\partial X_U^{\min} = X_U^{\min} - X_U$. The inverse system $\{X_U^{\min}\}$ also has a right $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)$-action. Furthermore, Proposition 2.2.1.2 of [14] gives a construction of a normal projective flat $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$-scheme $\mathcal{X}_U^{\min}$ whose generic fiber is $X_U^{\min}$, and $\mathcal{X}_U$ is an open dense subscheme $\mathcal{X}_U^{\min}$. We denote the special fiber by $\overline{X}_U^{\min} = \mathcal{X}_U^{\min} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}} \mathbb{F}_p$.

2.3 Ordinary Locus

Now let $\mathcal{S}$ denote a scheme over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ and fix a neat open compact subgroup U^p along with two positive integers $N_2 \geq N_1$. Then the ordinary locus is a smooth quasi-projective scheme $\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}$ over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ representing the functor which sends $\mathcal{S}$ to the the set of prime-to-p quasi-isogeny classes of ordinary, prime-to-p quasi-polarized G-abelian schemes with $U^p(N_1,N_2)$-level structure $\underline{A} = (A, \imath, \lambda, [\eta])$ as defined in §3.1 of [10]. It is a partial integral model of $X_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}$. To recall, an *ordinary G-abelian scheme* over $\mathcal{S}$ is an abelian scheme $A/\mathcal{S}$ of relative dimension equal to $n[F:\mathbb{Q}]$ such that for any geometric point $\overline{s}$ of $\mathcal{S}$ we have $\#A[p](k(\overline{s})) \geq p^{n[F:\mathbb{Q}]}$ along with an $\mathcal{O}_{F,(p)}$-action given by an embedding

$$\imath : \mathcal{O}_{F,(p)} \hookrightarrow \mathrm{End}(A/\mathcal{S})_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$$

such that $\mathrm{Lie}\, A$ is a locally free right $\mathcal{O}_Y \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}} \mathcal{O}_{F,(p)}$-module of rank n. A *prime-to-p quasi-polarization* of an ordinary G-abelian scheme $(A,\imath)/\mathcal{S}$ we shall mean a prime-to-p quasi-isogeny $\lambda : (A,\imath) \mapsto (A^\vee, \imath(\cdot^c)^\vee)$ which commutes with the $\mathcal{O}_{F,(p)}$-action and for which some $\mathbb{Z}^\times_{(p)}$-multiple is a prime-to-p polarization. If $\mathcal{S}$ is connected, then a $U^p(N_1,N_2)$-*level structure* $[\eta] = (\eta_0^p, \eta_1^p, C_{N_2}, \eta_p)$ on $(A,\imath,\lambda)/\mathcal{S}$ is defined for each geometric point $\overline{s}$ as a $\pi_1(\mathcal{S},\overline{s})$-invariant U^p-orbit of pairs (η_0^p, η_1^p) where

- η_0^p and η_1^p are $\mathbb{A}^{p,\infty}$-linear trivializations $\eta_0^p : \mathbb{A}^{p,\infty}_{\overline{s}} \xrightarrow{\sim} V^p\mathbb{G}_{m\overline{s}}$ and $\eta_1^p : V \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{A}^{p,\infty} \xrightarrow{\sim} V^p A_{\overline{s}}$ satisfying
$$\langle \eta_1^p x, \eta_1^p y\rangle_\lambda = \eta_0(\langle x, y\rangle) \quad \forall x, y \in V \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{A}^{p,\infty};$$

along with another pair (C_{N_2}, η_p) where

- $C_{N_2} \subset A[p^{N_2}]$ is a locally free $\mathcal{O}_{F,(p)}$-submodule such that for every geometric point $\overline{s}'$ of $\mathcal{S}$ there is an $\mathcal{O}_{F,(p)}$-invariant Barsotti-Tate subgroup $\tilde{C}_{\overline{s}'} \subset A_{\overline{s}'}[p^\infty]$ satisfying
  - $C_{N_2,\overline{s}'} = \tilde{C}_{\overline{s}'}[p^{N_2}]$,
  - for all N, the group scheme $\tilde{C}_{\overline{s}}[p^N]$ is isotropic in $A[p^N]_{\overline{s}'}$ for the λ-Weil pairing, and

– $A_{\overline{s}'}[p^\infty]/\tilde{C}_{\overline{s}'}$ is ind-etale and its Tate module is free over $\mathcal{O}_{F,(p)}$ of rank n;

- η_p is a trivialization:

$$\eta_p : p^{-N_1}\Lambda/(p^{-N_1}\Lambda_{(n)} + \Lambda) \xrightarrow{\sim} A[p^{N_1}]/(A[p^{N_1}] \cap C_{N_2})$$

such that $\eta_p(ax) = \imath(a)\eta_p(x)$ for all $a \in \mathcal{O}_{F,(p)}$ and $x \in p^{-N_1}\Lambda/(p^{-N_1}\Lambda_{(n)} + \Lambda)$.

Note that (η_0^p, η_1^p) is independent of the choice of geometric point $\overline{s}$ of $\mathcal{S}$. Over a locally noetherian scheme $\mathcal{S}/\operatorname{Spec}\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$, a $U^p(N_1, N_2)$-level structure on $(A, \imath, \lambda)/\mathcal{S}$ is the collection of each level structure over each connected component of $\mathcal{S}$. Note that the level structure at p comes from η_p and C_{N_2}.

Let $[\underline{\mathcal{A}}^{\mathrm{univ}} = A^{\mathrm{univ}}, \imath^{\mathrm{univ}}, \lambda^{\mathrm{univ}}, [\eta^{\mathrm{univ}}]]/\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}$ denote the universal equivalence class of ordinary prime-to-p quasi-polarized G-abelian schemes with $U^p(N_1, N_2)$-level structure. For any $g \in G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)^{\mathrm{ord},\times}$ with $(U')^p(N_1', N_2') \supset g^{-1}U^p(N_1, N_2)g$, there is a quasi-finite etale map $g : \mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)} \to \mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{(U')^p(N_1',N_2')}$ sending

$$g : (A, \imath, \lambda, [\eta_0^p, \eta_1^p, C_{N_2}, \eta_p]) \mapsto (A, \imath, \lambda, [\nu(g^p)\eta_0^p, \eta_1^p \circ g^p, C_{N_2}[N_2'], \eta_p \circ g_p]).$$

(Note that $(U')^p(N_1', N_2') \supset g^{-1}U^p(N_1, N_2)g$ implies that $N_2 \geq N_2'$.)

If $(U')^p(N_1', N_2') \supset \varsigma_p^{-1}U^p(N_1, N_2)\varsigma_p$, then we can define a map $\varsigma_p : \mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)} \to \mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{(U')^p(N_1',N_2')}$ sending

$$\varsigma_p : (A, \imath, \lambda, [\eta_0^p, \eta_1^p, C_{N_2}, \eta_p]) \mapsto (A/C_{N_2}[p], \imath, F(\lambda), [p\eta_0^p, F(\eta_1^p), C_{N_2}[p^{1+N_2'}]/C_{N_2}[p], F(\eta_p)])$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
F(\lambda) &: A/C_{N_2}[p] \xrightarrow{\lambda} A^\vee/\lambda(C[p]) = A^\vee/C[p]^\perp \xrightarrow{\sim} (A/C_{N_2}[p])^\vee;\\
F(\eta_1^p) &: V \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{A}^{p,\infty} \xrightarrow{\eta_1^p} V^p A_{\underline{s}} \xrightarrow{\sim} V^p(A/C_{N_2}[p])_{\underline{s}};\\
F(\eta_p) &: p^{-N_1}\Lambda/(p^{-N_1}\Lambda_{(n)} + \Lambda) \xrightarrow{\eta_p} A[p^{N_1}]/(A[p^{N_1}] \cap C_{N_2}) \xrightarrow{\sim} (A'[p^{N_1'}] \cap A'[p^{N_1'}]/C'_{N_2'}),
\end{aligned}$$

where $A' = A/C_{N_2}[p]$ and $C'_{N_2'} = C_{N_2}[p^{1+N-2'}]/C_{N_2}[p]$. Note that the latter isomorphism of $F(\eta_p)$ is induced by the action of ς_p on $p^{-N_1}\Lambda/(p^{-N_1}\Lambda_{(n)} + \Lambda)$. Thus, the inverse system $\{\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}\}$ where we allow U^p, N_1 and N_2 to vary has a right $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)^{\mathrm{ord}}$-action. Note that ς_p is in fact flat.

Denote by $\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}$ the formal completion along the special fiber of $\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}$, and $\overline{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)} = \mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}} \mathbb{F}_p$. Both form inverse systems each with a right $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)^{\mathrm{ord}}$-action. Furthermore, we identify the induced map on $\mathbb{F}_p$-fibers

$$\varsigma_p : \overline{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2+1)} \to \overline{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}$$

as the composition of absolute Frobenius map with the forgetful map $\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2+1)} \to \mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_2,N_2)}$ for any $N_2 \geq N_1 \geq 0$. If $N_2 > 0$, then ς_p defines a finite flat map

$$\varsigma_p : \mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2+1)} \to \mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}$$

with fibers of degree $p^{n^2[F^+:\mathbb{Q}]}$ (see §3.1 of [10]).

2.3.1 Minimal compactification of the ordinary locus

For each $U^p(N_1, N_2)$ such that U^p is neat, there is a partial minimal compactification of the ordinary locus $\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}$ denoted by $\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}$. By Theorem 6.2.1.1 in [14], this compactification of the ordinary locus is a normal quasi-projective scheme over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ together with a dense open $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)^{\mathrm{ord}}$-equivariant embedding

$$j_{U^p(N_1,N_2)} : \mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}.$$

Its generic fiber is $X^{\mathrm{min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}$ but unlike $\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}$, $\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}$ is not proper. Furthermore by Proposition 6.2.2.1 in [14], the induced action of $g \in G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)^{\mathrm{ord}}$ on $\{\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}\}$ is quasi-finite. Write $\partial\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)} = \mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)} - \mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}$, for the boundary, and define $\overline{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)} = \mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}} \mathbb{F}_p$. Let $\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}$ be the formal completion of $\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}$ along $\overline{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}$. Note that by Corollary 6.2.2.8 and Example 3.4.4.5 in [14], the natural

map

$$\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2')} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}$$

is an isomorphism for any $N_2', N_2 \geq N_1 \geq 0$ (since $\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2')} \to \mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}$ is etale in a Zariski neighborhood of the $\mathbb{F}_p$-fibre), and so we will drop N_2 from notation. Let $\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1)} \coloneqq \mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_1)}$ and $\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min,rig}}_{U^p(N_1)} = \mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min,rig}}_{U^p(N_1)}$ for the associated rigid space.

2.4 Toroidal compactifications

We now introduce toroidal compactifications of X_U and $\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}$ which are parametrized by neat open compact subgroups of $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)$ and certain cone decompositions defined in [14] and [10]. Let $\mathcal{J}^{\mathrm{tor}}$ be the indexing set of pairs (U,Δ) defined in Proposition 7.1.1.21 in [14] or Pg. 156 in [10], where U is a neat open compact subgroup and Δ is a U-admissible cone decomposition as defined in §5.2 of [10]. We will not recall the definition here as it is not necessary for any argument.

If $(U,\Delta) \in \mathcal{J}^{\mathrm{tor}}$ then by Theorem 1.3.3.15 of [14], there is a smooth projective scheme $X_{U,\Delta}$ along with a dense open embedding

$$j_{U,\Delta} : X_U \hookrightarrow X_{U,\Delta}$$

and a projection $\pi_{\mathrm{tor}/\mathrm{min}} : X_{U,\Delta} \to X^{\mathrm{min}}_U$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_U & \hookrightarrow & X_{U,\Delta} \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \\ & & X^{\mathrm{min}}_U. \end{array}$$

Furthermore, the boundary $\partial X_{U,\Delta} = X_{U,\Delta} \backslash j_{U,\Delta} X_{U,\Delta}$ is a divisor with simple normal crossings. The collection $\{X_{U,\Delta}\}_{\mathcal{J}^{\mathrm{tor}}}$ becomes a system of schemes with a right $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)$-action via the maps $\pi_{(U,\Delta)/(U',\Delta')} : X_{U,\Delta} \to X_{U',\Delta'}$ whenever $(U,\Delta) \geq (U',\Delta')$ (see Pg. 153 of [10] for the definition of $\geq$ in this context).

2.4.1 Toroidal compactificaiton of the ordinary locus

If $(U^p(N_1, N_2), \Delta) \in \mathcal{J}^{\mathrm{tor}}$, then by Theorem 7.1.4.1 of [14], there is a smooth quasi-projective scheme $\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta}$ along with a dense open embedding

$$j^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta} : \mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta}$$

and a projection

$$\pi^{\mathrm{ord}}_{\mathrm{tor}\,/\,\mathrm{min}} : \mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta} \to \mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}$$

such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)} & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta} \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \\ & & \mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}. \end{array}$$

Furthermore, the boundary $\partial\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta} = \mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta} \setminus j^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta}\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}$ is a divisor with simple normal crossings. The system of schemes $\{\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta}\}_{\mathcal{J}^{\mathrm{tor}}}$ via the maps $\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta} \to \mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^{p'}(N_1',N_2'),\Delta'}$ whenever $(U^p(N_1, N_2), \Delta) \geq (U^{p'}(N_1', N_2), \Delta')$ has a right $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)^{\mathrm{ord}}$-action (see Pg. 153 of [10] for the definition of $\geq$ in this context). Let $\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta}$ denote the formal completion along the special fiber of $\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta}$.

Chapter 3

Automorphic Sheaves of integer weight

Before introducing coherent sheaves on $\mathcal{X}^{\min}$ whose global sections will be the space of classical automorphic forms on G, we first recall some facts about highest weights of algebraic representations of $L_{(n)}$ and G.

3.1 (Integer) Weights

Recall that G is a quasi-split unitary connected reductive group scheme over $\mathbb{Z}[1/\operatorname{Disc}_{F/\mathbb{Q}}]$ such that for any algebraically closed field Ω of characteristic 0,

$$G \times \operatorname{Spec}\Omega \cong \left\{(\mu, g_\tau) \in \mathbb{G}_m \times \mathrm{GL}_{2n}^{\mathrm{Hom}(F,\Omega)} : g_{\tau c} = \mu J_n {}^t g_\tau^{-1} J_n \quad \forall \tau\right\}.$$

Recall that B denotes the Borel of G preserving the chain $\Lambda_{(n)} \supset \Lambda_{(n-1)} \supset ... \supset \Lambda_{(0)}$. Let T denote the subgroup of diagonal matrices of G.

Let $X^*(T_{/\Omega}) := \mathrm{Hom}(T \times \operatorname{Spec}\Omega, \mathbb{G}_m \times \operatorname{Spec}\Omega)$ and denote by $\Phi_n \subset X^*(T_{/\Omega})$ the set of roots of T on $\operatorname{Lie} G$. The subset of positive roots with respect to B will be denoted Φ_n^+ and Δ_n will denote the set of simple positive roots. For any ring $R \subset \mathbb{R}$, let $X^*(T_{/\Omega})_R^+$ will denote the subset of R-roots $X^*(T/\Omega) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} R$ which pair non-negatively with the simple

coroots $\check{\alpha} \in X_*(T/\Omega) = \mathrm{Hom}(\mathbb{G}_m \times \mathrm{Spec}\,\Omega, T \times \mathrm{Spec}\,\Omega)$ corresponding to the elements of $\alpha \in \Delta_n$.

Let $\Phi_{(n)} \subset \Phi_n$ denote the set of roots of T on $\mathrm{Lie}\, L_{(n)}$ and set $\Phi^+_{(n)} = \Phi_{(n)} \cap \Phi^+_n$ as well as $\Delta_{(n)} = \Delta_n \cap \Phi_{(n)}$. The choice of $\Phi^+_{(n)}$ as positive roots coincides with the choice of Borel subgroup $B_{(n)} = B \cap L_{(n)}$ of $L_{(n)}$. If $R \subset \mathbb{R}$ is a ring, then $X^*(T_{/\Omega})^+_{(n),R}$ will denote the subset of $X^*(T_{/\Omega})_{(n)} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} R$ consisting of elements which pair non-negatively with the simple coroot $\check{\alpha} \in X_*(T_{/\Omega})_{(n)}$ corresponding to each $\alpha \in \Delta_{(n)}$.

Recall that $L_{(n)} \times \mathrm{Spec}\,\Omega \cong \mathrm{GL}_1 \times \mathrm{GL}_n^{\mathrm{Hom}(F,\Omega)}$, which induces an identification

$$T \times \mathrm{Spec}\,\Omega \cong \mathrm{GL}_1 \times (\mathrm{GL}_1^n)^{\mathrm{Hom}(F,\Omega)}, \tag{3.1.0.1}$$

and hence $X^*(T_{/\Omega})_{(n)} \cong \mathbb{Z} \bigoplus (\mathbb{Z}^n)^{\mathrm{Hom}(F,\Omega)}$. Under this isomorphism, the image of $X^*(T_{/\Omega})^+_{(n)}$ is the set

$$\{(k_0, (k_{\tau,i})) \in \mathbb{Z} \oplus (\mathbb{Z}^n)^{\mathrm{Hom}(F,\Omega)} : k_{\tau,1} \geq k_{\tau,2} \geq \cdots \geq k_{\tau,n} \quad \forall \tau\}.$$

Furthermore, $X^*(T_{/\Omega})^+$ is identified with

$$\{(k_0, (k_{\tau,i})) \in \mathbb{Z} \oplus (\mathbb{Z}^n)^{\mathrm{Hom}(F,\Omega)} : k_{\tau,1} \geq k_{\tau,2} \geq \cdots \geq k_{\tau,n} \text{ and } k_{\tau,1} + k_{\tau c,1} \leq 0 \quad \forall \tau\}.$$

If ρ is an irreducible algebraic representation of $L_{(n)}$ over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$, then its *highest weight* lies in $X^*(T_{/\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p})^+_{(n)}$ and uniquely up to isomorphism identifies ρ. For example, denote by Std the representation of $L_{(n)}$ on $\Lambda/\Lambda_{(n)}$ over $\mathbb{Z}$; the representation $\wedge^{n[F:\mathbb{Q}]}\,\mathrm{Std}^\vee$ is irreducible with highest weight $(0, (-1, \cdots, -1)_\tau)$. Thus, for any $\kappa \in X^*(T_{/\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p})^+_{(n)}$, let ρ_κ denote the $L_{(n)}$-representation over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$ with highest weight κ.

Define the set of *classical* highest weights $X^*(T_{/\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p})^+_{\mathrm{cl}}$ as any $\kappa = (k_0, (k_{\tau,i})_{\tau \in \mathrm{Hom}(F,\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p)}) \in X^*(T_{/\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p})^+_{(n)}$ such that $k_{\tau,1} + k_{\tau c,1} \leq -2n$.

We now define the coherent sheaves on $\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{min}}$ whose global sections are what we consider to be the finite part of classical cuspidal automorphic forms on G. They are locally free sheaves originally defined over the toroidal compactifications $X_{U,\Delta}$ and are then pushed forward to X^{min} via $\pi_{\mathrm{tor,min}}$. We start by recalling some differential sheaves that have

already been defined.

3.2 Automorphic Bundles on compactifications of the Shimura Variety

Recall from the previous chapter that we have a locally free sheaf Ω_U on X_U, which is the pullback by the identity section of the sheaf of relative differentials from $\underline{A}^{\text{univ}}$, the universal abelian variety over X_U. On $\mathcal{X}_U^{\min}$, the normal integral model of the minimal compactification of X_U, there is an ample line bundle ω_U whose pullback to X_U is identified with $\wedge^{n[F:\mathbb{Q}]}\Omega_U$ (see Prop. 2.2.1.2 of [14] for the construction of ω_U).

Any universal abelian variety $\underline{A}^{\text{univ}}/X_U$ uniquely extends to a semi-abelian variety $\underline{A}_\Delta/X_{U,\Delta}$ (see remarks 1.1.2.1 and 1.3.1.4 of [14]). Define $\Omega_{U,\Delta}$ as the pullback by the identity section of the sheaf of relative differentials on $\underline{A}_\Delta$. Note that when restricting to the Shimura variety X_U, $\Omega_{U,\Delta}|_{X_U}$ is canonically isomorphic to Ω_U. Let $\mathcal{O}_{X_{U,\Delta}}(\|\nu\|)$ denote the structure sheaf with $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)$-action twisted by $\|\nu\|$.

Let $\mathcal{E}_{U,\Delta}^{\text{can}}$ denote the principal $L_{(n)}$-bundle on $X_{U,\Delta}$ defined as follows: For a Zariski open W, $\mathcal{E}_{U,\Delta}^{\text{can}}(W)$ is the set of pairs of isomorphisms

$$\xi_0 : \mathcal{O}_{X_{U,\Delta}}(\|\nu\|)\big|_W \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_W \qquad \text{and} \qquad \xi_1 : \Omega_{U,\Delta} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Q}}(V/V_{(n)}, \mathcal{O}_W),$$

where $V = \Lambda \otimes \mathbb{Q} = F^{2n}$ and $V_{(n)} = \Lambda_{(n)} \otimes \mathbb{Q} \cong F^n$. There is an action of $h \in L_{(n)}$ on $\mathcal{E}_{U,\Delta}^{\text{can}}$ by

$$h(\xi_0, \xi_1) = (\nu(h)^{-1}\xi_0, h^{-1} \circ \xi_1).$$

The inverse system $\{\mathcal{E}_{U,\Delta}^{\text{can}}\}$ has an action of $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)$. Let R be any irreducible noetherian $\mathbb{Q}$-algebra. Fix a representation ρ of $L_{(n)}$ on a finite, locally free R-module W_ρ. Define the locally free sheaf $\mathcal{E}_{U,\Delta,\rho}^{\text{can}}$ over $X_{U,\Delta} \times \text{Spec}\, R$ as follows: For a Zariski open W, let $\mathcal{E}_{U,\Delta,\rho}^{\text{can}}(W)$ be the set of $L_{(n)}(\mathcal{O}_W)$-equivariant maps of Zariski sheaves of sets

$$\mathcal{E}_{U,\Delta}^{\text{can}}\big|_W \to W_\rho \otimes_R \mathcal{O}_W.$$

With fixed ρ, the system of sheaves $\{\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{can}}_{U,\Delta,\rho}\}$ has a $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)$-action. If $\rho\otimes\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ is an irreducible representation of $L_{(n)}$, then let $\kappa(\rho)\in X^*(T_{/\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p})^+_{(n)}$ denote the highest weight of $\rho\otimes\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$.

We will write $\mathcal{I}_{\partial X_{U,\Delta}}$ for the ideal sheaf in $\mathcal{O}_{X_{U,\Delta}}$ defining the boundary $\partial X_{U,\Delta}$. Define the subcanonical extension

$$\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_{U,\Delta,\rho}=\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{can}}_{U,\Delta,\rho}\otimes\mathcal{I}_{\partial X_{U,\Delta}}.$$

We can then define $\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_{U,\rho}:=\pi_{\mathrm{tor}/\min *}\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_{U,\Delta,\rho}$. These are coherent sheaves defined on $X^{\min}_U$ are independent of the choice of Δ. Now let ρ_0 be a representation of $L_{(n)}$ on a finite locally free $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$-module. By Definition 8.3.5.1 of [14], there is a system of coherent sheaves associated to ρ_0 over $\{\mathcal{X}^{\min}_U\}$ with $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)^{\mathrm{ord},\times}$-action whose pull-back to $\{X^{\min}_U\}$ is $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)$-equivariantly identified with $\{\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_{U,\rho_0\otimes\mathbb{Q}}\}$. We will also refer to these sheaves by $\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_{U,\rho_0}$. Note that ω_U can be identified with $\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{can}}_{U,\wedge^{n[F:\mathbb{Q}]}\mathrm{Std}^\vee}$. We then have for any such ρ_0,

$$\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_{U,\rho_0}\otimes\omega_U\cong\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_{U,\rho_0\otimes(\wedge^{n[F:\mathbb{Q}]}\mathrm{Std}^\vee)}.$$

If we fix ρ, there is an action of $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)$ on the system $\{\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_{U,\rho}\}$ indexed by neat open compact subgroups U.

3.3 Automorphic Bundles on the Ordinary Locus

We now define automorphic vector bundles on the system of integral models of the minimally compactified ordinary locus $\{\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}\}$ as well as its formal completion along the special fiber $\{\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1)}\}$ for integers $N_2\geq N_1\geq 0$. The global sections of these coherent sheaves will consist of what we consider cuspidal p-adic automorphic forms. We first recall some definitions of sheaves defined on $\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta}$.

Any universal ordinary abelian scheme $\underline{\mathcal{A}}^{\mathrm{univ}}/\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}$ extends uniquely to a semi-abelian scheme $\underline{\mathcal{A}}_\Delta/\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta}$ by Remarks 1.1.2.1 and 1.3.1.4 of [14]. Define $\Omega^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta}$ as the pullback by the identity section of the sheaf of relative differentials on $\underline{\mathcal{A}}_\Delta$. The inverse

system $\{\Omega^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta}\}$ has an action of $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)^{\mathrm{ord},\times}$. There is also a natural map

$$\varsigma_p : \varsigma_p^* \Omega^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2-1),\Delta} \to \Omega^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta}.$$

Denote by $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta}}(\|\nu\|)$ the structure sheaf $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta}}$ with $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)^{\mathrm{ord}}$-action twisted by $\|\nu\|$ (recall that $\{\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta}\}$ has a right $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)^{\mathrm{ord}}$-action).

Let $\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,can}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta}$ denote the principal $L_{(n)}$-bundle on $\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta}$ in the Zariski topology defined as follows: For a Zariski open W, $\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,can}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta}(W))$ is the set of pairs of isomorphisms

$$\xi_0 : \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta}}(\|\nu\|)\Big|_W \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_W \qquad \text{and} \qquad \xi_1 : \Omega^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\Lambda/\Lambda_{(n)}, \mathcal{O}_W).$$

(Recall that $\Lambda_{(n)}$ is the sublattice of $\Lambda = (\mathcal{D}_F^{-1})^n \oplus \mathcal{O}_F^n$ consisting of elements whose last n coordinates are equal to 0.) There is an action of $h \in L_{(n)}$ on $\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,can}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta}$ by

$$h(\xi_0, \xi_1) = (\nu(h)^{-1}\xi_0, h^{-1} \circ \xi_1).$$

The inverse system $\{\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,can}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta}\}$ has an action of $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)^{\mathrm{ord}}$. Let R be an irreducible noetherian $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$-algebra. Fix a representation ρ of $L_{n,(n)}$ on a finite, locally free R-module W_ρ. Denote the canonical extension to $\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta,\rho} \times \mathrm{Spec}\, R$ of the automorphic vector bundle on $\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}$ associated to ρ by $\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,can}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta,\rho}$, which is defined as follows: For any Zariski open W, $\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,can}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta,\rho}(W)$ is the set of $L_{(n)}(\mathcal{O}_W)$-equivariant maps of Zariski sheaves of sets

$$\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,can}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta}\Big|_W \to W_\rho \otimes_R \mathcal{O}_W.$$

When ρ is fixed, the system of sheaves $\{\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,can}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta,\rho}\}$ has an action of $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)^{\mathrm{ord}}$. Furthermore, the inverse of ς_p^* gives a map

$$(\varsigma_p^*)^{-1} : \varsigma_{p*}\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,can}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta,\rho} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,can}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2-1),\Delta,\rho} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2-1),\Delta}}} \varsigma_{p*}\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta}}.$$

Composing $(\varsigma_p^*)^{-1}$ with $1 \otimes \mathrm{tr}_{\varsigma_p} : \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,can}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2-1),\Delta,\rho} \otimes \varsigma_{p*}\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta}} \to \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,can}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2-1),\Delta,\rho}$ gives

a $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)^{\mathrm{ord},\times}$-equivariant map

$$\mathrm{tr}_F = U_p : \varsigma_{p*}\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,can}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta,\rho} \to \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,can}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2-1),\Delta,\rho}$$

satisfying $U_p \circ \varsigma_p^* = p^{n^2[F^+:\mathbb{Q}]}$. We will write $\mathcal{I}_{\partial\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta}}$ for the ideal sheaf in $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta}}$ defining the boundary $\partial\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta}$. Define the subcanonical extension as

$$\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta,\rho} = \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,can}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta,\rho} \otimes \mathcal{I}_{\partial\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta}}.$$

Again, the inverse of ς_p^* gives a map

$$(\varsigma_p^*)^{-1} : \varsigma_{p*}\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,can}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta,\rho} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,can}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2-1),\Delta,\rho} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2-1),\Delta}}} \varsigma_{p*}\mathcal{I}_{\partial\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta}}.$$

Composing $(\varsigma_p^*)^{-1}$ with $1 \otimes \mathrm{tr}_{\varsigma_p} : \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,can}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2-1),\Delta,\rho} \otimes \varsigma_{p*}\mathcal{I}_{\partial\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta}} \to \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,can}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2-1),\Delta,\rho}$ gives another $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)^{\mathrm{ord},\times}$-equivariant map

$$U_p : \varsigma_{p*}\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta,\rho} \to \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2-1),\Delta,\rho}$$

satisfying $U_p \circ \varsigma_p^* = p^{n^2[F^+:\mathbb{Q}]}$ and compatible with the analogous map defined on $\{\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,can}}_{U,\Delta,\rho}\}_U$.

Denote the pushforward by $\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho} = \pi^{\mathrm{ord}}_{\mathrm{tor}\,/\,\min *}\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\Delta,\rho}$. These coherent sheaves defined on $\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}$ are independent of the choice of Δ by Proposition 1.4.3.1 and Lemma 8.3.5.2 in [14]. Note that

$$\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho} \otimes \omega_{U^p(N_1,N_2)} \cong \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho\otimes(\wedge^{n[F:\mathbb{Q}]}\mathrm{Std}^\vee)},$$

and by Lemma 5.5 in [10], the pullback of $\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho}$ to $\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}$ is $\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho}$.

Abusing notation, denote the pullback of $\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho}$ to $\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1)}$ by $\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_{U^p(N_1),\rho}$. It is independent of N_2, and thus, U_p induces a $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)^{\mathrm{ord},\times}$-equivariant map

$$U_p : \varsigma_{p*}\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_{U^p(N_1),\rho} \to \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_{U^p(N_1),\rho}$$

over $\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1)}$, and also induces an endomorphism on global sections.

3.4 The Hasse Invariant

Recall that the pullback of the ample line bundle ω_U on $\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{min}}_U$ to X_U can be identified with $\wedge^{n[F:\mathbb{Q}]}\Omega_U$ by Propositions 2.2.1.2 and 2.2.3.1 in [14], and the system $\{\omega_U\}$ over $\{\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{min}}_U\}$ has an action of $G(\mathbb{A}^{p,\infty}\times\mathbb{Z}_p)$. By Corollaries 6.3.1.7-8 in [14], there is a canonical $G(\mathbb{A}^{p,\infty})$-invariant section

$$\mathrm{Hasse}_U \in H^0(\overline{X}^{\mathrm{min}}_U, \omega_U^{\otimes(p-1)}) \quad \text{s.t.} \quad g^*\,\mathrm{Hasse}_{g^{-1}Ug} = \mathrm{Hasse}_U \quad \forall g \in G(\mathbb{A}^{p,\infty}\times\mathbb{Z}_p).$$

It coincides with the pullback of $\mathrm{Hasse}_{U,\Delta}$ from Section 3.2, independent of the choice of Δ. Denote by $\overline{X}^{\mathrm{min}\,n-\mathrm{ord}}_U$ the zero locus in $\overline{X}^{\mathrm{min}}_U$ of Hasse_U.

Lemma 3.4.1. *The non-zero locus $\overline{X}^{\mathrm{min}}_U\backslash\overline{X}^{\mathrm{min}\,n-\mathrm{ord}}_U$ is relatively affine over $\overline{X}^{\mathrm{min}}_U$. Furthermore, it is affine over $\mathbb{F}_p$.*

Proof. (Sketch) The nonzero locus over $\overline{X}^{\mathrm{min}}_U$ is associated to the sheaf of algebras

$$\left(\oplus_{i=0}^{\infty}\omega_U^{\otimes(p-1)ai}\right)/(\mathrm{Hasse}^a_U - 1) \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0},$$

Over $\mathbb{F}_p$, it is associated to the algebra

$$\left(\oplus_{i=0}^{\infty}H^0(\overline{X}^{\mathrm{min}}_U, \omega^{\otimes(p-1)ai})\right)/(\mathrm{Hasse}^a_U - 1) \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}.$$

□

For each $U^p(N_1,N_2)$, there is a $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)^{\mathrm{ord},\times}$-equivariant open embedding $\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}$. This induces a map on the special fibers

$$\overline{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)} \hookrightarrow \overline{X}^{\mathrm{min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}\backslash\overline{X}^{\mathrm{min},n-\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)},$$

which is both an open and closed embedding by Proposition 6.3.2.2 of [14]. Note that only

when the level is prime-to-p is the nonzero locus of $\mathrm{Hasse}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}$ isomorphic to the special fiber of the minimally compactified ordinary locus. When $N_2 > 0$, the above map is not an isomorphism.

Chapter 4

Classical and p-adic automorphic forms

We next turn to local components of automorphic representations, i.e. smooth representations of $G(\mathbb{Q}_\ell)$ when $\ell \neq p$. We relate them to smooth representations of $\mathrm{GL}_{2n}(\mathbb{Q}_\ell)$ via local base change defined below.

4.1 Local Base Change

For a rational prime $\ell \neq p$, denote the primes of F^+ above $\mathbb{Q}$ as $u_1, \cdots, u_r, v_1 \cdots v_s$, where each $u_i = w_i{}^c w_i$ splits in F and none of the v_j split in F. Recall that

$$G(\mathbb{Q}_\ell) \cong \prod_{i=1}^{r} \mathrm{GL}_{2n}(F_{w_i}) \times H \quad \text{where} \quad H = \left\{ (\mu, g_i) \in \mathbb{Q}_\ell^\times \times \prod_{i=1}^{s} \mathrm{GL}_{2n}(F_{v_i}) : {}^t g_i J_n {}^c g_i = \mu J_n \quad \forall i \right\}.$$

Here, H contains a product $\prod_{i=1}^{s} G^1(F_{v_i}^+)$, where G^1 denotes the group scheme over $\mathcal{O}_{F^+}$ defined by

$$G^1(R) = \{ g \in \mathrm{Aut}_{\mathcal{O}_F \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{F^+}} R}(\Lambda \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{F^+}} R) : {}^t g J_n {}^c g = J_n \}.$$

Note that $\ker \nu \cong \mathrm{RS}_{\mathbb{Z}}^{\mathcal{O}_{F^+}} G^1$. If Π is an irreducible smooth representation of $G(\mathbb{Q}_\ell)$ then

$$\Pi = (\otimes_{i=1}^{r} \Pi_{w_i}) \otimes \Pi_H.$$

Define $\mathrm{BC}(\Pi)_{w_i} \coloneqq \Pi_{w_i}$ and $\mathrm{BC}(\Pi)_{cw_i} \coloneqq \Pi_{w_i}^{c,\vee}$. This does not depend on the choice of w_i. We call Π *unramified* at v_i if v_i is unramified over F^+ and

$$\Pi^{G^1(\mathcal{O}_{F^+,v_i})} \neq (0).$$

Let B^1 denote the Borel subgroup of G^1 consisting of upper triangular matrices and T^1 the maximal torus consisting of diagonal matrices.

If Π is unramified at v_i then there is a character χ of $T^1(F_{v_i}^+)/T^1(\mathcal{O}_{F^+,v_i})$ such that $\Pi|_{G^1(F_{v_i}^+)}$ and $n-\mathrm{Ind}_{B^1(F_{v_i}^+)}^{G^1(F_{v_i}^+)}\chi$ share an irreducible subquotient with a $G^1(\mathcal{O}_{F^+,v_i})$-fixed vector. Define a map between the torus of diagonal matrices of $\mathrm{GL}_{2n}(F_{v_i})$ and $G^1(\mathcal{O}_{F^+,v_i})$:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{N} : T_{\mathrm{GL}_{2n}}(F_{v_i}) &\to T^1(F_{v_i}^+) && (4.1.0.1)\\ \begin{pmatrix} t_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & t_{2n} \end{pmatrix} &\mapsto \begin{pmatrix} t_1/{}^c t_{2n} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & t_{2n}/{}^c t_1 \end{pmatrix} && (4.1.0.2) \end{aligned}$$

We define $\mathrm{BC}(\Pi)_{v_i}$ to be the unique subquotient of

$$n-\mathrm{Ind}_{B_{\mathrm{GL}_{2n}}(F_{v_i})}^{\mathrm{GL}_{2n}(F_{v_i})}\chi\circ\mathbb{N}$$

with a $\mathrm{GL}_{2n}(\mathcal{O}_{F,v_i})$-fixed vector, where $B_{\mathrm{GL}_{2n}}(F_{v_i})$ denote the Borel subgroup of upper triangular matrices.

Lemma 4.1.1 (Lemma 1.1 in [10])**.** *Suppose that $\psi\otimes\pi$ is an irreducible smooth representation of*

$$L_{(n)}(\mathbb{Q}_q) \cong L_{(n),\mathrm{herm}}(\mathbb{Q}_q)\times L_{(n),\mathrm{lin}}(\mathbb{Q}_q) = \mathbb{Q}_q^\times \times \mathrm{GL}_n(F_q).$$

1. *If v is unramified over F^+ and π_v is unramified then $n-\mathrm{Ind}_{P_{(n)}(\mathbb{Q}_q)}^{G(\mathbb{Q}_q)}(\psi\otimes\pi)$ has a subquotient Π which is unramified at v. Moreover $\mathrm{BC}(\Pi)_v$ is the unramified irreducible subquotient of $n-\mathrm{Ind}_{B_{\mathrm{GL}_{2n}}(F_v)}^{\mathrm{GL}_{2n}(F_v)}(\pi_v^{c,\vee}\otimes\pi_v)$.*

2. *If v is split over F^+ and Π is an irreducible subquotient of the normalized induction $n-\mathrm{Ind}_{P_{(n)}(\mathbb{Q}_q)}^{G(\mathbb{Q}_q)}(\psi\otimes\pi)$ then $\mathrm{BC}(\Pi)_v$ is an irreducible subquotient of $n-\mathrm{Ind}_{B_{\mathrm{GL}_{2n}}(F_v)}^{\mathrm{GL}_{2n}(F_v)}(\pi_{c_v}^{c,\vee}\otimes$*

π_v).

In both cases $\mathrm{BC}(\Pi)_v$ *does not depend on* ψ.

4.2 Cuspidal automorphic representations

Here, we define automorphic representations on $G(\mathbb{A})$ whose finite parts will be realized in the space of global sections of $\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_{U,\rho}$ on $X^{\mathrm{min}}_{U,\rho}$. We first recall a few definitions. Let $U(n) \subset \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$ denote the subgroup of matrices g satisfying ${}^t g^c g = 1_n$. Define

$$\mathcal{K}_{n,\infty} = (U(n) \times U(n))^{\mathrm{Hom}(F^+,\mathbb{R})} \rtimes S_2$$

where S_2 acts by permuting $U(n) \times U(n)$. We can embed $\mathcal{K}_{n,\infty}$ in

$$G(\mathbb{R}) \subset \mathbb{R}^\times \times \prod_{\tau \in \mathrm{Hom}(F^+,\mathbb{R})} GL_{2n}(F \otimes_{F^+,\tau} \mathbb{R})$$

via the map sending

$$(g_\tau, h_\tau)_{\tau \in \mathrm{Hom}(F^+,\mathbb{R})} \mapsto \left(1, \begin{pmatrix} (g_\tau + h_\tau)/2 & (g_\tau - h_\tau)\Psi_n/2i \\ \Psi_n(g_\tau - h_\tau)/2i & \Psi_n(g_\tau + h_\tau)\Psi_n/2 \end{pmatrix}_{\tau \in \mathrm{Hom}(F^+,\mathbb{R})}\right),$$

and sending the nontrivial element of S_2 to $\left(-1, \left(\begin{smallmatrix} -1_n & 0 \\ 0 & 1_n \end{smallmatrix}\right)_{\tau \in \mathrm{Hom}(F^+,\mathbb{R})}\right)$. This forces $\mathcal{K}_{n,\infty}$ to be a maximal compact subgroup of $G(\mathbb{R})$ such that $\mathcal{K}_{n,\infty} \cap P_{(n)}(\mathbb{R})$ is a maximal compact of $L_{(n)}(\mathbb{R})$. Let $\mathfrak{g} = (\mathrm{Lie}\, G_{(n)}(\mathbb{R}))_{\mathbb{C}}$, and denote by A_n the image of $\mathbb{G}_m$ in G via the embedding $t \mapsto t \cdot 1_{2n}$. We define a *cuspidal automorphic representation of* $G(\mathbb{A})$ to be the twist by a character of an irreducible admissible $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty) \times (\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{K}_{n,\infty})$-submodule of the space of cuspidal automorphic forms on the double coset space $G(\mathbb{Q})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})/A_n(\mathbb{R})^0$. Furthermore, a *square-integrable automorphic representation of* $G(\mathbb{A})$ is the twist by a character of an irreducible admissible $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty) \times (\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{K}_{n,\infty})$-module that occurs discretely in the space of square integrable automorphic forms on $G(\mathbb{A})$.

Now let $\mathfrak{l} = (\mathrm{Lie}\, L_{(n)}(\mathbb{R}))_{\mathbb{C}}$ and let $A_{(n)}$ denote the maximal split torus in the center of

$L_{(n)}$. A *cuspidal automorphic representation of* $L_{(n)}(\mathbb{A})$ is the twist by a character of an irreducible admissible $L_{(n)}(\mathbb{A}^\infty) \times (\mathfrak{l}, \mathcal{K}_{n,\infty} \cap L_{(n)}(\mathbb{R}))$-submodule of the space of cuspidal automorphic forms of $L_{(n)}(\mathbb{A})$ on the double coset space $L_{(n)}(\mathbb{Q})\backslash L_{(n)}(\mathbb{A})/A_{(n)}(\mathbb{R})^0$. Define a *square-integrable automorphic representation of* $L_{(n)}(\mathbb{A})$ as the twist by a character of an irreducible admissible $L_{(n)}(\mathbb{A}^\infty) \times (\mathfrak{l}, \mathcal{K}_{n,\infty} \cap L_{(n)}(\mathbb{R}))$-submodule that occurs discretely in the space of square integrable automorphic forms on $L_n(\mathbb{A})$.

For a number field K and any positive integer m, let $\mathcal{K}_{\mathrm{GL}_m(K_\infty)}$ denote a maximal compact subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}_m(K_\infty)$ and let $\mathfrak{gl} = (\mathrm{Lie}\,\mathrm{GL}_m(K_\infty))_{\mathbb{C}}$. Define a cuspidal automorphic representation of $GL_m(\mathbb{A}_K)$ as an irreducible admissible $\mathrm{GL}_m(\mathbb{A}_F^\infty) \times (\mathfrak{gl}, \mathcal{K}_{\mathrm{GL}_m(K_\infty)})$-submodule of the space of cuspidal automorphic forms on the double coset space

$$\mathrm{GL}_m(K)\backslash \mathrm{GL}_m(\mathbb{A}_K)/\mathbb{R}^\times_{>0}.$$

Finally, by a square-integrable automorphic representation of $\mathrm{GL}_m(\mathbb{A}_K)$, we shall mean the twist by a character of an irreducible admissible $\mathrm{GL}_m(\mathbb{A}_K^\infty) \times (\mathfrak{gl}, \mathcal{K}_{\mathrm{GL}_m(K_\infty)})$-module that occurs discretely in the space of square integrable automorphic forms on $\mathrm{GL}_m(\mathbb{A}_K)$.

We will now relate the finite parts of these automorphic representations to the global sections of the automorphic bundles defined previously.

4.3 Global sections of automorphic bundles over the Shimura variety

Let ρ be a representation of $L_{(n)}$ on a finite $\mathbb{Q}$-vector space. Define the admissible $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)$-module

$$H^0(X^{\min}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_\rho) = \varinjlim_{\vec{U}} H^0(X^{\min}_U, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_{U,\rho}).$$

Note that for any neat open compact U, $H^0(X^{\min}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_\rho)^U = H^0(X^{\min}_U, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_{U,\rho})$.

Proposition 4.3.1 (Corollary 5.12 in [10])**.** *Suppose that* $\underline{b} \in X^*(T_{/\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p})^+_{\mathrm{cl}}$*, and* $\rho_{\underline{b}}$ *is the irreducible representation of* $L_{(n)}$ *with highest weight* $\underline{b}$*. Then* $H^0(X^{\min}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_{\rho_{\underline{b}}})$ *is a semisimple* $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)$ *module, and if* Π *is an irreducible subquotient of* $H^0(X^{\min}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_{\rho_\kappa})$*, then there is a*

continuous representation

$$R_p(\Pi) : G_F \to GL_{2n}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$$

which is de Rham above p and has the following property: Suppose that $v \nmid p$ is a prime of F which is

- *either split over F^+,*
- *or inert but unramified over F^+ and Π is unramified at v;*

then

$$\mathrm{WD}(R_p(\Pi)|_{G_{F_v}})^{\mathrm{Frob}-ss} \cong \mathrm{rec}_{F_v}(\mathrm{BC}(\Pi_\ell)_v |\det|_v^{(1-2n)/2}),$$

where q is the rational prime below v.

Proof. (Sketch) Each irreducible subquotient Π of $H^0(X^{\min}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_{\rho_\kappa})$ is the finite part of a cohomological cuspidal $G(\mathbb{A})$-automorphic representation π by Lemma 5.11 in [10], and furthermore, $H^0(X^{\min}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_{\rho_\kappa})$ is a semisimple $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)$-module. For such π, by [21, 16], there is a decomposition into positive integers

$$2n = m_1 n_1 + \cdots + m_r n_r$$

and cuspidal conjugate self-dual automorphic representations $\tilde{\pi}_i$ of $\mathrm{GL}_{m_i}(\mathbb{A}_F)$ such that for each $i \in [1, r]$, $\tilde{\pi}_i |\det\|^{(m_i+n_i-1)/2}$ is cohomological and satisfies the following at all primes v of F which are split over F^+

$$\pi_v = \boxplus_{i=1}^{r} \boxplus_{j=0}^{n_i-1} \tilde{\pi}_{i,v} |\det|_v^{(n_i-1)/2-j}.$$

These $\tilde{\pi}_i$ are automorphic representations which have Galois representations associated to them which satisfy full local-global compatibility by [8, 20, 5, 1, 2] as described in [1]. □

We will refer to irreducible subquotients of $H^0(X^{\min}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_{\rho_\kappa})$ as classical cuspidal G-automorphic forms of weight ρ_κ or weight κ.

4.4 p-adic (cuspidal) G-automorphic forms of integer weight

Let ρ be a representation of $L_{(n)}$ on a finite locally free $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$-module. Let $H^0(\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}, \mathcal{E}_\rho^{\mathrm{ord,sub}})$ denote the smooth $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)^{\mathrm{ord}}$-module defined as

$$H^0(\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}, \mathcal{E}_\rho^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}) \coloneqq \varinjlim_{U^p, N_1} H^0(\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_{U^p(N_1),\rho}).$$

For each positive integer r, define

$$H^0(\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}, \mathcal{E}_\rho^{\mathrm{ord,sub}} \otimes \mathbb{Z}/p^r\mathbb{Z}) \coloneqq \varinjlim_{U^p(\vec{N_1}, N_2)} H^0(\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho} \otimes \mathbb{Z}/p^r\mathbb{Z}).$$

It is a smooth $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)^{\mathrm{ord}}$-module of p-adic cuspidal G-automorphic forms of weight ρ, with the property that

$$H^0(\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}, \mathcal{E}_\rho^{\mathrm{ord,sub}} \otimes \mathbb{Z}/p^r\mathbb{Z})^{U^p(N_1,N_2)} = H^0(\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho} \otimes \mathbb{Z}/p^r\mathbb{Z}).$$

Note that mod p^M, there is a $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)^{\mathrm{ord}}$-equivariant embedding

$$H^0(\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}, \mathcal{E}_\rho^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{Z}/p^M\mathbb{Z} \hookrightarrow H^0(\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}, \mathcal{E}_\rho^{\mathrm{ord,sub}} \otimes \mathbb{Z}/p^M\mathbb{Z}).$$

Fix a neat open compact subgroup $U^p \subset G(\mathbb{A}^{p,\infty})$ and integers $N_2 \geq N_1 \geq 0$, and recall that there is a canonical section $\mathrm{Hasse}_U \in H^0(\overline{X}_U^{\mathrm{min}}, \omega_U^{\otimes(p-1)})$ which is $G(\mathbb{A}^{p,\infty} \times \mathbb{Z}_p)$-invariant. Let $\widetilde{\mathrm{Hasse}}_U$ denote the noncanonical lift of Hasse_U over an open subset of $\mathcal{X}_U^{\mathrm{min}}$. For each positive integer M, $\widetilde{\mathrm{Hasse}}_U^{p^{M-1}} \bmod p^M$ glue to give a canonical $G(\mathbb{A}^{\infty,p} \times \mathbb{Z}_p)$-invariant section $\mathrm{Hasse}_{U,M}$ of $\omega^{\otimes(p-1)p^{M-1}}$ over $\mathcal{X}_U^{\mathrm{min}} \times \mathrm{Spec}\, \mathbb{Z}/p^M\mathbb{Z}$.

Fix ρ a representation of $L_{(n)}$ on a finite free $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$-module then for each integer i, define the $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)^{\mathrm{ord},\times}$-equivariant map,

$$\begin{aligned} H^0(\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}, \mathcal{E}_\rho^{\mathrm{sub}} \otimes \omega_U^{ip^{M-1}(p-1)}) &\to H^0(\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}, \mathcal{E}_\rho^{\mathrm{ord,sub}} \otimes \mathbb{Z}/p^M\mathbb{Z}) \\ f &\mapsto (f|_{\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}})/\mathrm{Hasse}^i_{U^p(N_1,N_2),M} \end{aligned}$$

Using the map defined above, the authors of [10] prove the following density theorem relating p-adic and classical cuspidal automorphic forms.

Lemma 4.4.1 (Lemma 6.1 in [10]). *Let ρ be an irreducible representation of $L_{(n)}$ over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$. The induced map:*

$$\bigoplus_{j=r}^{\infty} H^0(\mathcal{X}^{\min}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho\otimes(\wedge^{n[F:\mathbb{Q}]}\mathrm{Std}^\vee)^{jp^{M-1}(p-1)}}) \to H^0(\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub,ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho}\otimes\mathbb{Z}/p^M\mathbb{Z})$$

is surjective for any integer r.

Proof. (Sketch) This lemma follows from Lemma 3.4.1 and the vanishing of

$$H^i(\mathcal{X}^{\min}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho}\otimes\omega^{\otimes k}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)})$$

for all $i > 0$ and $k \geq 0$, as well as the vanishing of $H^1(\mathcal{X}^{\min}_U, \bigoplus_{j=0}^{\infty}\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_{U,\rho}\otimes\omega^{\otimes p^{M-1}(p-1)j}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}\otimes\mathbb{Z}/p^M\mathbb{Z})$. For the full proof, see [10]. □

Chapter 5

Hecke Algebras away from p

Let S denote the set of "bad" rational primes consisting of p and the primes where F ramifies. Inside S, let S_{spl} denote the set of rational primes $\ell \in S\backslash\{p\}$ such that there is at least one prime v of F above ℓ which splits over F^+. Finally, let $S^p = S\backslash\{p\}$.

We will denote by $\mathcal{S}^{\mathrm{spl}}$ the set of primes v of F such that $v \mid \ell \in S\backslash\{p\}$ and v is *not* split over F^+. Finally, for each conjugate pair of primes $\{v, {}^c v\} \notin \mathcal{S}^{\mathrm{spl}}$ which divide a rational prime $\ell \in S_{\mathrm{spl}}$, choose exactly one of $\{v, {}^c v\}$ to put into a set $\mathcal{S}_{\mathrm{spl}}$ and the other in $\overline{\mathcal{S}}_{\mathrm{spl}}$. Note that the disjoint union $\mathcal{S}^{\mathrm{spl}} \sqcup \mathcal{S}_{\mathrm{spl}} \sqcup \overline{\mathcal{S}}_{\mathrm{spl}}$ contains all primes of F above $S\backslash\{p\}$. Finally, let $\mathcal{S}^{\mathrm{spl},+}$ denote the primes of F^+ below $\mathcal{S}^{\mathrm{spl}}$.

For $\ell \in S_{\mathrm{spl}}$, identify $G(\mathbb{Q}_\ell) \cong \prod_{\mathcal{S}_{\mathrm{spl}} \ni v \mid \ell} \mathrm{GL}_{2n}(F_v) \times H$, where

$$H = \left\{ (\mu, g_i) \in \mathbb{Q}_\ell^\times \times \prod_{\mathcal{S}^{\mathrm{spl},+} \ni w \mid \ell} \mathrm{GL}_{2n}(F_w) : {}^t g_i J_n {}^c g_i = \mu J_n \quad \forall i \right\}.$$

5.1 Double Coset description at unramified primes

We recall the definition of the unramified Hecke algebra as in §6 in [10]. Fix a neat open compact subgroup $U^p = G(\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}^S) \times U_{S^p} \subset G(\mathbb{A}^{p,\infty})$. Suppose that v is a place of F above a rational prime $\ell \notin S$ and let $i \in \mathbb{Z}$.

By Satake, there is an element $T_v^{(i)} \in \mathbb{Q}[G(\mathbb{Z}_\ell)\backslash G(\mathbb{Q}_\ell)/G(\mathbb{Z}_\ell)]$ such that if Π_ℓ is an

unramified representation of $G(\mathbb{Q}_\ell)$ and then its eigenvalue on $\Pi_\ell^{G(\mathbb{Z}_\ell)}$ is equal to

$$\operatorname{tr}\operatorname{rec}_{F_v}(\mathrm{BC}(\Pi_\ell)_v)|\det|_v^{(1-2n)/2}(\mathrm{Frob}_v^i).$$

If v is an unramified prime of F which splits over F^+, then we can write the Hecke operator $T_v^{(1)}$ as the double coset

$$G(\mathbb{Z}_\ell)\left(1,\begin{pmatrix}1&0&\cdots&0\\0&\ddots&0&\vdots\\\vdots&0&1&0\\0&\cdots&0&\varpi_v\end{pmatrix}\right)G(\mathbb{Z}_\ell)$$

where ϖ_v denotes a uniformizer of F_v.

For each unramified prime v of F and each integer $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, there exists an integer $d_v^{(i)} \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that

$$d_v^{(i)}T_v^{(i)} \in \mathbb{Z}[G(\mathbb{Z}_\ell)\backslash G(\mathbb{Q}_\ell))/G(\mathbb{Z}_\ell)].$$

Let $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^S := \mathbb{Z}_p[G(\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}^S)\backslash G(\mathbb{A}^S)/G(\widehat{(\mathbb{Z})}^S)]$ denote the abstract unramified Hecke algebra. For any two integers $N_2 \geq N_1 \geq 0$ and let ρ be a representation of $L_{(n)}$ over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$.

The Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^S$ has an action on the classical and p-adic spaces $H^0(\mathcal{X}^{\min}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho})$, $H^0(\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_{U^p(N_1),\rho})$, and $H^0(\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho} \otimes \mathbb{Z}/p^M\mathbb{Z})$ induced from the action of $G(\mathbb{A}^S)$. Denote by $\mathbb{T}^S_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho}$ the image of $\mathcal{H}^S_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$ in the endomorphism algebra $\mathrm{End}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}(H^0(\mathcal{X}^{\min}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho}))$. Furthermore, if $W \subset H^0(\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_{U^p(N_1),\rho})$ (resp. $W \subset H^0(\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho} \otimes \mathbb{Z}/p^M\mathbb{Z})$) is a finitely-generated $\mathbb{Z}_p$-submodule invariant under the action of the algebra $\mathcal{H}^S_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$, then let $\mathbb{T}^{\mathrm{ord},S}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho}(W)$ (resp. $\mathbb{T}^{\mathrm{ord},S}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho,M}(W)$) denote the image of $\mathcal{H}^S_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$ in $\mathrm{End}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}(W)$.

For each v, let $\tilde{T_v}^{(i)}$ denote the image of $d_v^{(i)}T_v^{(i)}$ in any $\mathcal{H}^S_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$-algebra $\mathbb{T}$ via the canonical map $\mathcal{H}^S_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \to \mathbb{T}$.

5.2 Double Coset description at ramified primes which are split over F^+

Suppose that $v \in \mathcal{S}_{\text{spl}} \sqcup \overline{\mathcal{S}}_{\text{spl}}$ is a place of F above a rational prime ℓ, and let σ_v denote an element of W_{F_v}, the Weil group of F_v. We first recall some general facts about Bernstein centers. Let $\mathcal{B}$ denote a fixed Bernstein component; it is a subcategory of the smooth representations of $\mathrm{GL}_{2n}(F_v)$. Every component $\mathcal{B}$ is uniquely associated to an inertial equivalence class (M, ω), where M denotes a Levi subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}_{2n}(F_v)$ and ω is a supercuspidal representation of M. (Recall that two inertial classes (M, ω) and (M', ω') are equivalent if there exists $g \in G$ and an unramified character χ of M' such that $M = g^{-1}Mg$ and $\omega' = \chi \otimes \omega(g \cdot g^{-1})$.) Then, $\mathcal{B}$ is defined to be the full subcategory of smooth representations of $\mathrm{GL}_{2n}(F_v)$ consisting of those representations π, all of whose irreducible subquotients have *inertial support* equivalent to (M, ω). In other words, there exists some $(M', \omega') \sim (M, \omega)$ such that every irreducible subquotient of π occurs as a composition factor of the parabolic induction $\mathrm{Ind}_{P_M}^{\mathrm{GL}_{2n}(F_v)}(\omega')$, where ω' is an irreducible supercuspidal representation and P_M is a parabolic subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}_{2n}(F_v)$ with Levi M.

Let $\mathfrak{z}_{\mathcal{B}} = \mathfrak{z}_{[M,\omega]}$ denote the Bernstein center of $\mathcal{B}$, which is the image under the idempotent $e_{\mathcal{B}}$ associated to $\mathcal{B}$ of

$$\varprojlim_{K} \mathrm{Z}(\mathbb{C}[K \backslash \mathrm{GL}_{2n}(F_v)/K]),$$

the inverse limit over open compact subgroups K of $\mathrm{GL}_{2n}(F_v)$ of the *centers* of the complex Hecke algebra for $\mathrm{GL}_{2n}(F_v)$.

Proposition 5.2.1 (Proposition 3.11 in [7])**.** *For an inertial equivalence class $[M, \omega]$, there is a representative (M, ω) which can be defined over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$. Let $E \subset \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ denote a sufficiently large finite-degree normal field over which ω, $\mathrm{rec}(\omega)$, and $\mathfrak{z}_{[M,\omega]}$ are all defined over E. Let $E[\mathcal{B}_{[M,\omega]}]$ denote the affine coordinate ring of the variety associated to $\mathcal{B}_{[M,\omega]}$. Then there exists a unique pseudocharacter of dimension $2n$*

$$T^{\mathcal{B}} = T^{[M,\omega]} : W_{F_v} \to E[\mathcal{B}] = \mathfrak{z}_{\mathcal{B}}$$

such that for all irreducible smooth representations π of $\mathcal{B}$ and $\sigma_v \in W_{F_v}$,

$$T^{\mathcal{B}}(\sigma_v)(\pi) = \operatorname{tr} \operatorname{rec}_{F_v}(\pi)(\sigma_v).$$

For a Bernstein component $\mathcal{B}$ and $\sigma \in W_{F_v}$, let $T_{v,\mathcal{B},\sigma}$ denote the twist of $T^{\mathcal{B}}(\sigma)$ such that $T_{v,\mathcal{B},\sigma}(\pi) = \operatorname{tr} \operatorname{rec}_{F_v}(\pi |\det|_v^{(1-2n)/2})(\sigma)$ if π is a smooth irreducible representation in $\mathcal{B}$. Multiplying $T_{v,\mathcal{B},\sigma}$ by $e_{\mathcal{B}}$ if necessary, we may suppose that $T_{v,\mathcal{B},\sigma}$ acts as 0 on all irreducible $\pi \notin \mathcal{B}$.

For each prime $v \in \mathcal{S}_{\text{spl}}$, let $v \mid \ell$ be the rational prime below v. Let $\mathcal{B}_v = \mathcal{B}$ be a Bernstein component, and let $e_{\mathcal{B}}$ denote the projector element such that for any smooth irreducible representation π of $\mathrm{GL}_{2n}(F_v)$, $e_{\mathcal{B}}(\pi) = \pi$ if and only if $\pi \in \mathcal{B}$. From [4], there is a compact open subgroup K of $\mathrm{GL}_{2n}(F_v)$ for which we may find a finite set of Bernstein components $\mathfrak{B} = \mathfrak{B}_v$ containing $\mathcal{B}_v$ with the following property: If π is an irreducible smooth representation of $\mathrm{GL}_{2n}(F_v)$, then π^K is nonzero if and only if π belongs to one of the Bernstein components in $\mathfrak{B}$. We will denote this compact open subgroup by $K_{\mathfrak{B}} = K_{\mathfrak{B}_v}$; note that all irreducible smooth representations inside $\mathcal{B}$ have a fixed vector under $K_{\mathfrak{B}}$. More generally, for every $\mathcal{B}' \in \mathfrak{B}$, $\mathfrak{z}_{\mathcal{B}'}$ embeds in the center of $\mathcal{H}(\mathrm{GL}_{2n}, K_{\mathfrak{B}})_{\mathbb{C}} = \mathbb{C}[K_{\mathfrak{B}} \backslash \mathrm{GL}_{2n}(F_v)/K_{\mathfrak{B}}]$ via multiplication by the characteristic function of $K_{\mathfrak{B}}$. Let $\mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{B}_v} = \mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{B}} := \operatorname{im}(\prod_{\mathcal{B}' \in \mathfrak{B}} \mathfrak{z}_{\mathcal{B}'} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{H}(\mathrm{GL}_{2n}, K_{\mathfrak{B}})_{\mathbb{C}})$.

For $\ell \in S_{\text{spl}}$, assume K_ℓ is an open compact subgroup of $G(\mathbb{Q}_\ell)$ such that under the identification $G(\mathbb{Q}_\ell) \cong \prod_{\mathcal{S}_{\text{spl}} \ni v \mid \ell} \mathrm{GL}_{2n}(F_v) \times H$, we can decompose

$$K_\ell = \prod_{\mathcal{S}_{\text{spl}} \ni v \mid \ell} K_{\mathfrak{B}_v} \times K_H,$$

where K_H is an open compact of H.

If $v \in \mathcal{S}_{\text{spl}}$ divides the rational prime ℓ and $\mathfrak{B}$ is a Bernstein component, then for any $\sigma \in W_{F_v}$ we can find an element of $\mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{B}}$, which we will denote by $T_{v,\mathfrak{B},\sigma}$, such that for all irreducible representsions π of $G(\mathbb{Q}_\ell)$ in $\mathcal{B}$, the eigenvalue of $T_{v,\mathfrak{B},\sigma}$ on the K_ℓ-fixed vectors π is

$$\operatorname{tr} \operatorname{rec}_{F_v}(\pi |\det|_v^{(1-2n)/2})(\sigma).$$

(On the other hand, if $\pi_v \notin \mathfrak{B}$, then π^{K_ℓ} is trivial and $T_{v,\mathfrak{B},\sigma}$ acts as 0). This element $T_{v,\mathfrak{B},\sigma}$ is the image in $\mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{B}}$ of $\prod_{\mathcal{B}' \in \mathfrak{B}} T_{v,\mathcal{B}',\sigma} \in \prod_{\mathcal{B}' \in \mathfrak{B}} \mathfrak{z}_{\mathcal{B}'}$. Furthermore, for each $\varphi \in \mathrm{Aut}(\mathbb{C})$, we have that ${}^{\varphi}\mathfrak{B} = \mathfrak{B}$ and additionally, by §VII.2 of [11],

$$ {}^{\varphi}\mathrm{rec}_{F_v}(\pi_v |\det|_v^{(1-2n)/2}) \cong \mathrm{rec}_{F_v}({}^{\varphi}\pi_v |\det|_v^{(1-2n)/2}).$$

Thus, we have that ${}^{\varphi}T_{v,\mathfrak{B},\sigma} = T_{v,\mathfrak{B},\sigma}$, and so $T_{v,\mathfrak{B},\sigma} \in \mathbb{Q}[K_\ell \backslash G(\mathbb{Q}_\ell)/K_\ell]$.

Define

$$\mathfrak{z}_\ell^0 := \prod_{\mathcal{S}_{\mathrm{spl}} \ni v|\ell} (\mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{B}_v} \cap \mathbb{Z}[K_{\mathfrak{B}} \backslash \mathrm{GL}_{2n}(F_v)/K_{\mathfrak{B}}]).$$

Then $\mathfrak{z}_\ell^0$ lies in the center of $\mathbb{Z}[K_\ell \backslash G(\mathbb{Q}_\ell)/K_\ell]$. Note that for any element $T \in \mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{B}}$, there exists a nonzero integer $d(T) \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $d(T)T \in \mathfrak{z}_\ell^0$, where $v \mid \ell$. Thus, we can choose $d(T_{v,\mathfrak{B},\sigma}) \in \mathbb{Z}^\times$ such that

$$d(T_{v,\mathfrak{B},\sigma})T_{v,\mathfrak{B},\sigma} \in \mathbb{Z}[K_\ell \backslash G(\mathbb{Q}_\ell)/K_\ell],$$

so $d(T_{v,\mathfrak{B},\sigma})T_{v,\mathfrak{B},\sigma} \in \mathfrak{z}_\ell^0$.

For each $v \in \mathcal{S}_{\mathrm{spl}} \sqcup \overline{\mathcal{S}}_{\mathrm{spl}}$, fix a Bernstein component $\mathcal{B}_v$ and let $\mathfrak{B}_v$ be the disjoint union as above. Assume U^p is a neat open compact subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A}^{p,\infty})$ such that

$$U_\ell = \prod_{\mathcal{S}_{\mathrm{spl}} \sqcup \overline{\mathcal{S}}_{\mathrm{spl}} \ni v|\ell} K_{\mathfrak{B}_v} \times U_H \tag{5.2.0.1}$$

Let $\mathcal{H}_{\mathrm{spl},\mathbb{Z}_p} := \left(\otimes_{\ell \in S_{\mathrm{spl}}} \mathfrak{z}_\ell^0\right)$ be the abstract ramified Hecke algebra. For any two integers $N_2 \geq N_1 \geq 0$ and algebraic representation ρ of $L_{(n)}$ over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$, recall that the classical space $H^0(\mathcal{X}^{\min}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho})$ has an action of $G(\mathbb{A}^{p,\infty})$ which induces an action of $\mathcal{H}_{\mathrm{spl},\mathbb{Z}_p}$, and similarly, the p-adic spaces $H^0(\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_\rho, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_\rho)$ and $H^0(\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_\rho, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_\rho \otimes \mathbb{Z}/p^M\mathbb{Z})$ have an action of $G(\mathbb{A}^{p,\infty})$, which similarly induces an action of $\mathcal{H}_{\mathrm{spl},\mathbb{Z}_p}$. Let $\mathbb{T}^p_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho}$ denote the image of $\mathcal{H}^p_{\mathbb{Z}_p} := \mathcal{H}^S_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{\mathrm{spl},\mathbb{Z}_p}$ in $\mathrm{End}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}(H^0(\mathcal{X}^{\min}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho}))$.

Furthermore, if $W \subset H^0(\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_{U^p(N_1),\rho})$ (resp. $W \subset H^0(\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho} \otimes \mathbb{Z}/p^M\mathbb{Z})$) is a finitely generated $\mathbb{Z}_p$-submodule invariant under the action of the algebra

$\mathcal{H}^p_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$, then let $\mathbb{T}^{\mathrm{ord},p}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho}(W)$ (resp. $\mathbb{T}^{\mathrm{ord},p}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho,M}(W)$) denote the image of $\mathcal{H}^p_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$ in $\mathrm{End}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}(W)$.

For each $v \in \mathcal{S}_{\mathrm{spl}} \sqcup \overline{\mathcal{S}}_{\mathrm{spl}}$, let $\tilde{T}_{v,\mathfrak{B},\sigma}$ denote the image of $d(T_{v,\mathfrak{B},\sigma})T_{v,\mathfrak{B},\sigma}$ in any $\mathcal{H}^p_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$-algebra $\mathbb{T}$.

Chapter 6

Hecke operators at p

6.1 The U_p-operator and the Main Theorem of [10]

The map $U_p : \varsigma_{p*}\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_{U^p(N_1),\rho} \to \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_{U^p(N_1),\rho}$ over $\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1)}$ induces an endomorphism U_p in the endomorphism algebra of $H^0(\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_{U^p(N_1),\rho})_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p} := H^0(\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_{U^p(N_1),\rho}) \otimes \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$ satisfying $U_p \circ \varsigma_p = p^{n^2[F^+:\mathbb{Q}]}$. By §6.4 of [10], $H^0(\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_{U^p(N_1),\rho})_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p}$ admits a slope decomposition for U_p in the sense of §6.2 of [10]. This means that for each $a \in \mathbb{Q}$, there is a U_p-preserving decomposition

$$H^0(\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_{U^p(N_1),\rho})_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p,\leq a} \oplus H^0(\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_{U^p(N_1),\rho})_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p,>a} = H^0(\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_{U^p(N_1),\rho})_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p}$$

such that $H^0(\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_{U^p(N_1),\rho})_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p,\leq a}$ is finite dimensional and satisfies:

1. If the roots of $f(X) \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p[X]$ have p-adic valuation $\leq a$, then the endomorphism $f(U_p)$ restricts to an automorphism of $H^0(\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_{U^p(N_1),\rho})_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p,>a}$;
2. There is a nonzero polynomial $f(X) \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p[X]$ with slopes $\leq a$ (i.e. $f(x) \neq 0$ and every root of $f(x)$ has p-adic valuation at most equal to a) such that the endomorphism $f(U_p)$ restricts to 0 on $H^0(\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_{U^p(N_1),\rho})_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p,\leq a}$

Additionally, $H^0(\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_{U^p(N_1),\rho})_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p,\leq a}$ is $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)^{\mathrm{ord},\times}$-invariant.

Theorem 6.1.1. *Suppose that $n > 1$ and that ρ is an irreducible algebraic representation of*

$L_{(n),\mathrm{lin}}$ on a finite-dimensional $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$-vector space. Suppose also that π is a cuspidal automorphic representation of $L_{(n),\mathrm{lin}}(\mathbb{A})$ so that π_∞ has the same infinitesimal character as $\rho^\vee$ and that ψ is a continuous character of $\mathbb{Q}^\times\backslash\mathbb{A}^\times/\mathbb{R}^\times_{>0}$ such that $\psi|_{\mathbb{Z}_p^\times} = 1$. Then for all $N \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ sufficiently large and every irreducible subquotient Π of $\mathrm{Ind}_{P^+_{(n)}(\mathbb{A}^{p,\infty})}^{G(\mathbb{A}^{p,\infty})}(\pi^\infty||\det||^N \times \psi^\infty)$, there exists a representation ρ' of $L_{(n)}$ over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ and a rational number $a \in \mathbb{Q}$ such that Π is a subquotient of an admissible subrepresentation $H^0(\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_{\rho'})_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p,\leq a}$.

Proof. Combine Corollary 1.13, Corollary 6.12, Corollary 6.17, Lemma 6.20, and Corollary 6.25 in [10] □

Our next step is to consider properties of the Galois representations associated to the irreducible $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)^{\mathrm{ord},\times}$-subquotients of $H^0(\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{min,ord}}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_\rho)_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p,\leq a}$, as constructed in Corollary 6.13 in [10]. In order to prove local-global compatibility at all primes ℓ such that $\ell \neq p$, we strengthen the construction of Galois representations associated to irreducible admissible $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)^{\mathrm{ord},\times}$-subquotients of $H^0(\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{min,ord}}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_\rho)_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p}$, i.e. Galois representations associated to p-adic cuspidal G-automorphic forms of weight ρ (see Proposition 6.5 of [10]). These Galois representations are constructed using the following two facts we have already recalled:

1. Proposition 4.3.1: Classical cuspidal G-automorphic forms of classical weight ρ have Galois representations associated to them; furthermore, they satisfy full local-global compatibility at all primes ℓ such that $\ell \neq p$.

2. Lemma 4.4.1: For any integer M, every p-adic cuspidal G-automorphic form of any regular weight ρ "is congruent mod p^M to" linear combinations of classical cuspidal G automorphic form of classical weight ρ' which is of the form $\rho' = \rho \otimes (\wedge^{n[F:\mathbb{Q}]}\mathrm{Std}^\vee)^{(p-1)p^{M-1}j}$ for some integer j.

To prove local-global compatibility when $\ell \neq p$, we will use these two results to reconstruct the Galois representations associated to p-adic cuspidal automorphic forms on G of regular weight ρ, but we will consider the action of a larger Hecke algebra than in [10] on the p-adic automorphic spaces $H^0(\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_\rho \otimes \mathbb{Z}/p^M\mathbb{Z})$ and $H^0(\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_\rho)$ as well as the classical automorphic spaces $H^0(\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_\rho)$.

Chapter 7

Local-global compatibility away from p

7.1 Interpolating the Hecke action away from p

The main goal of this section is to prove the following proposition.

Proposition 7.1.1. *Let ρ be an algebraic representation of $L_{(n)}$ over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$. Suppose that Π is an irreducible quotient of an admissible $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)^{\mathrm{ord},\times}$-submodule Π' of $H^0(\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}, \mathcal{E}_\rho^{\mathrm{ord,sub}})\otimes \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$. Then there is a continuous semisimple representation*

$$R_p(\Pi) : G_F \to \mathrm{GL}_{2n}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$$

with the following property: If $\ell \neq p$ is a rational prime and $v \mid \ell$ is a prime of F that splits over F^+. Then

$$\mathrm{WD}(R_p(\Pi)_{G_{F_v}})^{ss} \cong \mathrm{rec}_{F_v}((\Pi_\ell)_v |\det|_v^{(1-2n)/2})^{ss}.$$

Proposition 6.5 in [10] proves the existence of $R_p(\Pi)$ and its local-global compatibility at primes $v \mid \ell \notin S$. We recall their argument in these cases and extend the local-global compatibility results to primes $v \in \mathcal{S}_{\mathrm{spl}}$.

Fix ρ, Π, and Π' as in the proposition. For each $v \in \mathcal{S}_{\mathrm{spl}}$, let $\mathcal{B}_v$ denote the Bernstein

component containing $\mathrm{BC}(\Pi_\ell)_v$. Let $\mathfrak{B}_v$ be a disjoint union of Bernstein components containing $\mathcal{B}_v$ such that there is an open compact subgroup $K_{\mathfrak{B}_v}$ of $\mathrm{GL}_{2n}(F_v)$ and an irreducible representation of $\mathrm{GL}_{2n}(F_v)$ with a nontrivial $K_{\mathfrak{B}_v}$-fixed vector is contained in $\mathfrak{B}_v$. Choose a neat open compact subgroup $U^p \subset G(\mathbb{A}^{p,\infty})$ such that $U^p = \prod_{\ell \neq p} U_\ell$ where

$$U_\ell = \prod_{\mathcal{S}_{\mathrm{spl}} \sqcup \overline{\mathcal{S}_{\mathrm{spl}}} \ni v | \ell} K_{\mathfrak{B}_v} \times U_H$$

for each $\ell \in S_{\mathrm{spl}}$ as well as an integer N such that $\Pi^{U^p(N)} \neq (0)$. Recall that $\mathcal{H}_{\mathrm{spl},\mathbb{Z}_p} := (\bigotimes_{\ell \in S_{\mathrm{spl}}} \mathfrak{z}_\ell^0)$ associated to the Bernstein components $\mathcal{B}_v$ and disjoint unions $\mathfrak{B}_v$ and open compact subgroups $K_{\mathfrak{B}_v}$ fixed above for $v \in \mathcal{S}_{\mathrm{spl}}$, and let $\mathcal{H}^p_{\mathbb{Z}_p} = \mathbb{Z}_p[G(\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}^S) \backslash G(\mathbb{A}^S) / G(\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}^S)] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{H}_{\mathrm{spl},\mathbb{Z}_p}$ as before.

We first show the existence and local-global compatibility of a Galois representations associated to irreducible subquotients of the classical space $H^0(\mathcal{X}^{\min}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_{\rho \otimes (\wedge^{n[F:\mathbb{Q}]} \mathrm{Std}^\vee)^{\otimes t}})$ for t sufficiently large. This follows from Proposition 5.2, Lemma 5.11 in [10], and the fact that for t sufficiently large, $(\rho \otimes (\wedge^{n[F:\mathbb{Q}]} \mathrm{Std}^\vee)^{\otimes t}) \otimes \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ decomposes into representations of $L_{(n)}$ with classical highest weight. It will be most relevant to write this result in terms of pseudorepresentations.

Lemma 7.1.2. *For t sufficiently large, there is a continuous pseudorepresentation*

$$T_t : G_F^S \to \mathbb{T}^p_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho \otimes (\wedge^{n[F:\mathbb{Q}]} \mathrm{Std}^\vee)^{\otimes t}} \qquad s.t. \qquad \begin{cases} d(T_{v,\mathfrak{B}_v,\sigma}) T(\sigma) = \tilde{T}_{v,\mathfrak{B}_v,\sigma} & \text{if } v \in \mathcal{S}_{\mathrm{spl}} \sqcup \overline{\mathcal{S}}_{\mathrm{spl}} \\ d_v^{(i)} T(\mathrm{Frob}_v^i) = \tilde{T}_v^{(i)} & \text{if } v \mid \ell \notin S. \end{cases}$$

Proof. First, assume that $\rho \otimes \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$ is irreducible. Let $(k_0, (k_{\tau,i})) \in X^*(T_{/\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p})^+_{(n)}$ denote the highest weight of $\rho \otimes \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$. If $t \in \mathbb{Z}$ satisfies the inequality

$$-2n \geq (k_{\tau,1} - t(p-1)) + (k_{\tau c,1} - t(p-1))$$

and $\rho_t := \rho \otimes (\wedge^{n[F:\mathbb{Q}]} \mathrm{Std})^{\otimes t}$, then by Proposition 5.1,

$$\mathbb{T}^p_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho_t} \otimes \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p \cong \bigoplus_\Pi \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$$

where the sum runs over irreducible admissible representations of $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)$ with $\Pi^{U^p(N_1,N_2)} \neq (0)$ which occur in $H^0(X^{\min} \times \operatorname{Spec} \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_{\rho_t})$. Further, from corollary 5.12 in [10], we deduce that there is a continuous representation

$$r_{\rho_t} : G_F^S \to \mathrm{GL}_{2n}(\mathbb{T}^p_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho_t} \otimes \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p) \qquad \text{s.t.} \quad \begin{cases} \operatorname{tr} r_{\rho_t}(\mathrm{Frob}_v^i) = T_v^{(i)} & \text{if } v \mid \ell \notin S \\ \operatorname{tr} r_{\rho_t}(\sigma) = T_{v,\mathfrak{B},\sigma} & \text{if } v \in \mathcal{S}_{\mathrm{spl}} \sqcup \overline{\mathcal{S}}_{\mathrm{spl}} \end{cases} \tag{7.1.0.1}$$

Let $T_t := \operatorname{tr} r_{\rho_t}$. Note that if $v \mid \ell \notin S$ is a prime of F which is split over F^+, then $T_t(\mathrm{Frob}_v) = T_v^{(1)} \in \mathbb{T}^p_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho_t}$, thus by Cebotarev density theorem, $T_t : G_F^S \to \mathbb{T}^p_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho_t}$.

For general ρ, recall that algebraic representations of $L_{(n)}(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ are semisimple, and so we can construct from the Galois representations associated to the irreducible constituents of $\rho \otimes \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$ a continuous representation $r : G_F^S \to \mathrm{GL}_{2n}(\mathbb{T}^p_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho\otimes(\wedge^{n[F:\mathbb{Q}]}\mathrm{Std})^{\otimes t}} \otimes \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$ for sufficiently large t whose trace satisfies the desired properties. □

Combining the above lemma with Lemma 5.2, we have the following corollaries.

Corollary 7.1.3. *If W is a finitely generated $\mathcal{H}^p_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$-invariant submodule of either $H^0(\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_\rho \otimes \mathbb{Z}/p^M\mathbb{Z})$ or $H^0(\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_\rho)$, then there is a continuous pseudorepresentation*

$$T : G_F^S \to \mathbb{T}^{\mathrm{ord},p}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho,M}(W) \qquad s.t. \quad \begin{cases} d(T_{v,\mathfrak{B}_v,\sigma})T(\sigma) = \tilde{T}_{v,\mathfrak{B}_v,\sigma} & \text{if } v \in \mathcal{S}_{\mathrm{spl}} \sqcup \overline{\mathcal{S}}_{\mathrm{spl}} \\ d_v^{(i)} T(\mathrm{Frob}_v^i) = \tilde{T}_v^{(i)} & \text{if } v \mid \ell \notin S. \end{cases}$$

Proof. It suffices to show that for finitely generated $W \subset H^0(\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_\rho \otimes \mathbb{Z}/p^M\mathbb{Z})$ such a pseudorepresentation exists since there is an $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)^{\mathrm{ord}}$-equivariant embedding

$$H^0(\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_\rho) \otimes \mathbb{Z}/p^M\mathbb{Z} \hookrightarrow H^0(\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}_\rho \otimes \mathbb{Z}/p^M\mathbb{Z}).$$

Since W is finitely generated, there exists $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that

$$W \subset \mathrm{Im}(\bigoplus_{j=r}^{k} H^0(\mathcal{X}^{\min}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho_{jp^{M-1}(p-1)}}) \to H^0(\mathcal{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2)}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub,ord}}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho} \otimes \mathbb{Z}/p^M\mathbb{Z}))$$

Since the above map is $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)^{\mathrm{ord},\times}$-equivariant, we see that for r sufficiently large, by

Lemma 4.3, there is a continuous pseudorepresentation $T_r : G_F^S \to \mathbb{T}^p_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho_{rp^{M-1}(p-1)}}$. If we take r to be sufficiently large, then we can compose to get

$$T : G_F^S \to \bigoplus_{j=r}^{k} \mathbb{T}^p_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho_{jp^{M-1}(p-1)}} \to \mathbb{T}^{\mathrm{ord},p}_{U^p(N),\rho_{jp^{M-1}(p-1)}}(W) \quad \text{s.t.}$$

$$\begin{cases} d(T_{v,\mathfrak{B}_v,\sigma})T(\sigma) = \tilde{T}_{v,\mathfrak{B}_v,\sigma} & \text{if } v \in \mathcal{S}_{\mathrm{spl}} \\ d_v^{(i)}T(\mathrm{Frob}_v^i) = \tilde{T}_v^{(i)} & \text{if } v \mid q \notin S. \end{cases}$$

□

We use the pseudorepresentations constructed above to finish the proof of Proposition 9.1.

Proof of Proposition 7.1.1. Since $(\Pi')^{U^p(N)}$ is finite dimensional, it is a closed subspace of $H^0(\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}, \mathcal{E}_\rho^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}) \otimes \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$ preserved by the action of $\mathcal{H}^p_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$, we have by Corollary 9.3 that there is a continuous pseudorepresentation

$$T : G_F^S \to \mathbb{T}^{\mathrm{ord},p}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho}((\Pi')^{U^p(N_1,N_2)}) \qquad \text{s.t.} \quad \begin{cases} d(T_{v,\mathfrak{B}_v,\sigma})T(\sigma) = \tilde{T}_{v,\mathfrak{B}_v,\sigma} & \text{if } v \in \mathcal{S}_{\mathrm{spl}} \\ d_v^{(i)}T(\mathrm{Frob}_v^i) = \tilde{T}_v^{(i)} & \text{if } v \mid \ell \notin S. \end{cases}$$

Since there is a $\mathcal{H}^p_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$-equivariant map $(\Pi')^{U^p(N)} \twoheadrightarrow \Pi^{U^p(N)}$, there is a map

$$\varphi_\Pi : \mathbb{T}^{\mathrm{ord},p}_{U^p(N_1,N_2),\rho}((\Pi')^{U^p(N_1,N_2)}) \to \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$$

sending a Hecke operator to its eigenvalue on $(\Pi)^{U^p(N_1,N_2)}$. Composing $\varphi_\Pi \circ T$ gives a pseudorepresentation which by [25] is the trace of a continuous semisimple Galois representation satisfying the semi-simplified local-global compatibility at the primes away from $\mathcal{S}^{\mathrm{spl}}$. The proposition follows from the main theorem on pseudorepresentations (see [25]). □

7.2 Bounding the monodromy away from p

Let $\ell \neq p$ be distinct primes and v a prime of F above ℓ such that v splits over F^+, i.e. $\ell \in S\backslash\{p\}$ and $v \in \mathcal{S}_{\mathrm{spl}} \sqcup \overline{\mathcal{S}}_{\mathrm{spl}}$. The main result of this section is as follows.

Proposition 7.2.1. *Suppose ρ is an algebraic representation of $L_{(n)}$ over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ and that Π is an irreducible quotient of an admissible $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)^{\mathrm{ord},\times}$-submodule Π' of $H^0(\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord,min}}, \mathcal{E}_\rho^{\mathrm{ord,sub}}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$. Then the continuous semi-simple representation $R_{p,\imath}(\Pi)$ satisfies for $\mathcal{S}^{\mathrm{spl}} \sqcup \overline{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathrm{spl}} \ni v \mid \ell \neq p$, i.e. for all primes of F which split over F^+,*

$$\mathrm{WD}(\, R_{p,\imath}(\Pi)|_{W_{F_v}})^{\mathrm{Frob}-ss} \prec \mathrm{rec}_{F_v}(\mathrm{BC}(\Pi_\ell)_v |\det|_v^{(1-2n)/2})$$

where $\prec$ is defined below.

Let (σ, N) be a Weil-Deligne representation of W_{F_v} over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$, where $\sigma : W_{F_v} \to \mathrm{GL}(V)$ and $N \in \mathrm{End}(V)$. Let $\mathcal{W}$ denote the set of equivalence classes of irreducible representations of W_{F_v} over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$ with open kernel, where two representations s, s' of W_{F_v} are in the same equivalence if $s \cong s' \otimes \chi \circ \det$ for some unramified character χ. We can decompose any Weil-Deligne representation into isotypic components indexed by these equivalence classes of $\mathcal{W}$, i.e.

$$\sigma \cong \bigoplus_{\omega \in \mathcal{W}} \sigma[\omega] \qquad V \cong \bigoplus_{\omega \in \mathcal{W}} V[\omega],$$

where $\sigma[\omega] : W_{F_v} \to \mathrm{GL}(V[\omega])$ is a Weil representation with all irreducible subquotients lying in $\omega \in \mathcal{W}$. N preserves isotypic components of σ, thus it preserves $V[\omega]$. If $N[\omega]$ denotes N restricted to $V[\omega]$, then $(\sigma[\omega], N[\omega])$ is a Weil-Deligne representation. Recall from [24] that there is an indecomposable Weil-Deligne representation $\mathrm{Sp}(m)$ of dimension m with nilpotent matrix of degree exactly m. Explicitly, we have

$$\mathrm{Sp}(m) : \tau \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} |\tau|^{\frac{m-1}{2}} & & & & \\ & |\tau|^{\frac{m-3}{2}} & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & |\tau|^{\frac{3-m}{2}} & \\ & & & & |\tau|^{\frac{1-m}{2}} \end{pmatrix} \quad \forall \tau \in W_{F_v}$$

$$\text{where} \quad N(\mathrm{Sp}(m)) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & & \\ & 0 & 1 & & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & & & 0 & 1 \\ & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

It is well known that every indecomposable Frobenius-semisimple Weil-Deligne representation is isomorphic to one of the form $s \otimes \mathrm{Sp}(m)$, where s is an irreducible representation of W_{F_v} and $N(s) = 0$. If (σ, N) and (σ', N') are two Weil-Deligne representations of the same dimension, then for each $\omega \in \mathcal{W}$, we can compare the dimensions of $\mathrm{Sp}(\cdot)$ in the decomposition of $\sigma[\omega]^{\mathrm{Frob}-ss}$ and $\sigma'[\omega]^{\mathrm{Frob}-ss}$ into indecomposable representations using the following ordering:

Definition 7.2.2. *For each $\omega \in \mathcal{W}$, and for each Weil-Deligne representation (σ, N), there exists a unique decreasing sequence of non-negative integers $m_{1,\omega}(\sigma, N) \geq m_{2,\omega}(\sigma, N) \geq \cdots$ with an associated sequence of $s_1, s_2, \cdots \in \omega$ such that*

$$\sigma[\omega]^{\mathrm{Frob}-ss} \cong \bigoplus_{s_i \in \omega} s_i \otimes \mathrm{Sp}(m_{i,\omega}(\sigma, N)).$$

The sequence $(m_{i,\omega}(\sigma, N))_i$ is a partition of the integer $\dim(\sigma[\omega])/\dim(s_i)$ for any $s_i \in \omega$. If (σ', N') is another Weil-Deligne representation, then we define

$$(\sigma, N) \prec (\sigma', N') \iff \forall \omega \in \mathcal{W},\ i \geq 1 :$$

$$m_{1,\omega}(\sigma, N) + \cdots + m_{i,\omega}(\sigma, N) \leq m_{1,\omega}(\sigma', N') + \cdots + m_{i,\omega}(\sigma', N').$$

In particular, $(\sigma, N) \prec (\sigma', N')$ if and only if $N[\omega]$ is "more nilpotent" than $N'[\omega]$ for each $\omega \in \mathcal{W}$. Denote by I_v the inertia subgroup of the Weil group W_{F_v} at v, and let $\mathcal{I}$ denote the set of isomorphism classes of irreducible representations of I_v with open kernel. For every $\theta \in \mathcal{I}$, define $\sigma[\theta]$ to be the isotypic component of $\sigma|_{I_v}$, whose irreducible subquotients are isomorphic to θ. Since N commutes with the image of I_v, these isotypic components are preserved by the monodromy operator, and thus we can define $N[\theta]$ as the restriction of N

to $V[\theta]$.

Definition 7.2.3. *Let (σ, N) be a Weil-Deligne representations of W_{F_v} over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$. For each $\theta \in \mathcal{I}$, we can define a unique decreasing sequence of non-negative integers $n_{1,\theta}(\sigma, N) \geq n_{2,\theta}(\sigma, N) \geq \cdots$ which determines the conjugacy class of the monodromy operator $N[\theta]$. It is a partition of the integer $\dim(r[\theta])/\dim(\theta)$. If (σ', N') is another Weil-Deligne representation, then we define*

$$(\sigma, N) \prec_I (\sigma', N') \iff \sigma|_{I_v} \cong \sigma'|_{I_v} \quad \text{and} \quad \forall \theta \in \mathcal{I}, \quad i \geq 1,$$
$$n_{1,\theta}(\sigma, N) + \cdots + n_{i,\theta}(\sigma, N) \leq n_{1,\theta}(\sigma', N') + \cdots + n_{i,\theta}(\sigma', N').$$

We have the following lemma relating the two dominance relations defined above. For any sequence of integers $(m_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}}$ and $d \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, let $d \cdot (m_i)_i$ be the sequence of integers $(m_1, m_1, \cdots, m_1, m_2, m_2, \cdots, m_2, \cdots)$ where each m_i occurs d times.

Lemma 7.2.4 (Lemma 6.5.3 in [3])**.** *Let (σ, N) be a Weil-Deligne representation of W_{F_v}.*

1. *Let $\omega \in \mathcal{W}$ and θ an irreducible constituent of $s|_{I_v}$ for any $s \in \omega$. Then $\sigma[s'] \cap \sigma[\theta] = 0$ if s' is not an unramified twist of s. Furthermore, if $d = \dim(s)/\dim(\theta)$, then*

$$(n_{1,\theta}(\sigma, N), n_{2,\theta}(\sigma, N), \cdots) = d \cdot (m_{1,\omega}(\sigma, N), m_{2,\omega}(\sigma, N), \cdots).$$

2. *If (σ', N') is another Weil-Deligne representation of F_v such that $\sigma^{ss} \cong \sigma'^{ss}$, then $(\sigma, N) \prec (\sigma', N') \Leftrightarrow (\sigma, N) \prec_I (\sigma', N')$.*

From Lemma 7.2.4 and Proposition 7.1.1, it suffices to prove that

$$\mathrm{WD}(r_{p,\iota}(\Pi)|_{W_{F_v}})^{\mathrm{Frob}-ss} \prec_I \mathrm{rec}_{F_v}(\mathrm{BC}(\Pi_\ell)_v |\det|_v^{(1-2n)/2})$$

in order to conclude the proposition. We start by characterizing irreducible representations of I_v with open kernel.

Definition 7.2.5. *If (θ, V) is a representation of I_v and τ is an irreducible representation of a subgroup H of I_v, set $(\theta[\tau], V[\tau])$ to be the τ-isotypical component of the H-representation*

$(\theta|_H, V|_H)$. *Furthermore, if N is a commuting nilpotent endomorphism of V, then set* $N[\tau] = N \cap V[\tau]$.

Let P denote a Sylow pro-p-subgroup of I_v. Recall that there is a map $t_p : I_v \to \mathbb{Z}_p$ since $v \nmid p$ and let $I_v^p := \ker t_p$. Recall that there is also an identification of P with I_v/I_v^p. Let $\mathcal{I}^p$ denote the set of isomorphism classes of representations of I_v^p with open kernel; there is a canonical action on $\mathcal{I}^p$ by I_v/I_v^p acting by conjugation. Let $\mathcal{I}_0^p$ denote the subset of elements of $\mathcal{I}^p$ with open stabilizer in I_v/I_v^p. For $\eta \in \mathcal{I}_0^p$, set $I^\eta = \mathrm{Stab}_{I_v}(\eta) = \{i \in I_v : \eta(i * i^{-1}) \cong \eta\}$, which is open in I_v. Additionally, fix a choice of topological generator g_η of $P \cap I^\eta$ such that $I^\eta = \overline{\langle I_v^p, g_\eta \rangle}$. Note that g_η has pro-p-order and can be chosen so that $g_{\eta(g*g^{-1})} = g_\eta$ for all $g \in P$.

Lemma 7.2.6. *If $\eta \in \mathcal{I}_0^p$, there exists an irreducible representation $\tilde{\eta}$ of I^η with open kernel such that $\tilde{\eta}|_{I_v^p} \cong \eta$.*

Proof. Since $\eta \in \mathcal{I}_0^p$, we have that $I_v^p/\ker(\eta)$ is finite order, and conjugation by g_η induces an automorphism of the quotient. This automorphism must have finite order as well, and since g_η has pro-p-order in I_v, conjugating by g must have p-power order as an automorphism of $I_v^p/\ker(\eta)$. This implies that there is some nonnegative integer n such that $g_\eta^{p^n}$ centralizes $I_v^p/\ker(\eta)$. Let A_{g_η} be an invertible matrix such that $\eta(g_\eta * g_\eta^{-1}) = A_{g_\eta}\eta(*)A_{g_\eta}^{-1}$. Then $A_{g_\eta}^{p^n}$ centralizes η and therefore must be a scalar since η is irreducible; thus, we may suppose that $A_{g_\eta}^{p^n} = 1$. We can then define the representation

$$\tilde{\eta} : I^\eta \to \mathrm{GL}_{\dim \eta}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p) \qquad i_0 g_\eta^k \mapsto \eta(i_0) A_{g_\eta}^k \qquad \text{where } i_0 \in I_v^p.$$

Furthermore, since η is irreducible, $\tilde{\eta}$ is also irreducible. □

For each $\eta \in \mathcal{I}_0^p$, choose once and for all a lift $\tilde{\eta}$ to I^η such that $\eta(\widetilde{g * g^{-1}}) = \tilde{\eta}(g * g^{-1})$ for all $g \in P$. If $\eta \in \mathcal{I}_0^p$ and χ is a character of I^η with open kernel containing I_v^p, set $\theta_{\eta,\chi} := \mathrm{Ind}_{I^\eta}^{I_v} \tilde{\eta} \otimes \chi$.

Lemma 7.2.7. *If $\eta \in \mathcal{I}_0^p$ and χ is a character of I^η with open kernel containing I_v^p then:*

1. *$\theta_{\eta,\chi}$ is irreducible and $\theta_{\eta,\chi}|_{I^\eta} \cong \bigoplus_{[i]\in I_v/I^\eta} \tilde{\eta}(i * i^{-1}) \otimes \chi$.*

2. *$\theta_{\eta,\chi} \cong \theta_{\eta',\chi'}$ if and only if $\chi = \chi'$ and $\eta' \cong \eta(i * i^{-1})$ for some $i \in I_v$.*

3. *Every irreducible representation of I_v with open kernel arises in this way.*

Proof. 1. For any character $\chi : I^\eta \to \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p^\times$ with open kernel containing I_v^p, $\tilde{\eta} \otimes \chi$ is irreducible since η is. Thus, we can prove that $\theta_{\eta,\chi}$ is irreducible using Mackey's Criterion: Consider some element $i \in I_v \smallsetminus I^\eta$ and define $c_i \in \mathrm{Aut}(I^\eta)$,

$$c_i : x \mapsto ixi^{-1}.$$

We want to show that $\tilde{\eta} \otimes \chi$ and $(\tilde{\eta} \otimes \chi) \circ c_i$ are disjoint representations of I^η, i.e. have no irreducible component in common. It is enough to see that they are disjoint on I_v^p. Since $\tilde{\eta} \otimes \chi|_{I_v^p} = \eta$ and $\tilde{\eta} \otimes \chi \circ c_i|_{I_v^p} = \eta(i * i^{-1})$ for $i \notin I^\eta$, these are not isomorphic irreducible representations, thus they must be disjoint. The second part follows from Frobenius reciprocity and the definition of $\theta_{\eta,\chi}$ as an induced representation from the stabilizer of η in I_v to I_v.

2. Next, we prove that $\theta_{\eta,\chi}$ and $\theta_{\eta',\chi'}$ are isomorphic if and only if for some $i \in I_v$, $\eta(*) \cong \eta'(i * i^{-1})$ and $\chi = \chi'$. One direction follows from the first part of the lemma. To prove the converse, assume $\theta_{\eta,\chi}$ and $\theta_{\eta',\chi'}$ are isomorphic. Restricting to I_v^p, we have

$$\bigoplus_{[i]\in I_v/I^\eta} \eta(i * i^{-1}) \cong \theta_{\eta,\chi}|_{I_v^p} \cong \theta_{\eta',\chi'}|_{I_v^p} \cong \bigoplus_{[i]\in I_v/I^{\eta'}} \eta'(i * i^{-1}),$$

thus $\eta \cong \eta'(i * i^{-1})$ for some $[i] \in I_v/I_v^p$. This further implies $I^\eta \cong I^{\eta'}$ where the isomorphism is given by conjugation by i since for any element $g \in I^\eta$,

$$\eta'(igi^{-1} * ig^{-1}i^{-1}) \cong \eta(ig * g^{-1}i^{-1}) \cong \eta(i * i^{-1}) \cong \eta'(*).$$

In fact, since I_v/I_v^p is abelian, we have proven that $I^\eta = I^{\eta'}$.

It remains to show that $\chi \cong \chi'$. By Frobenius reciprocity,

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{I_v}(\theta_{\eta,\chi'}, \theta_{\eta,\chi}) = \mathrm{Hom}_{I^\eta}(\tilde{\eta} \otimes \chi', \bigoplus_{[i] \in I_v/I^\eta} \tilde{\eta}(i * i^{-1}) \otimes \chi).$$

Since $\tilde{\eta}(i * i^{-1}) \otimes \chi$ is irreducible, it remains to check that $\tilde{\eta} \otimes \chi \ncong \tilde{\eta}$ as representations of I^η for nontrivial χ. Let $\chi(g_\eta) = \lambda_{g_\eta}$ and note that if $\tilde{\eta}(g_\eta) = (\tilde{\eta} \otimes \chi)(g_\eta) = \lambda_{g_\eta}\tilde{\eta}(g_\eta)$, thus either $\lambda_{g_\eta} = 1$ or $\mathrm{tr}(\tilde{\eta}(g_\eta))$ is zero; however, since $\tilde{\eta}$ is irreducible, for any $h \in I_v^p$, we have $\tilde{\eta}(g_\eta h) = \lambda_{g_\eta}\tilde{\eta}(g_\eta h)$, and for some h, $\mathrm{tr}(\tilde{\eta}(g_\eta h)) \neq 0$. Thus, $tr(\tilde{\eta}(g_\eta)) \neq 0$, and so we must have that $\lambda_{g_\eta} = 1$. Thus, we conclude that $\theta_{\eta,\chi} \neq \theta_{\eta',\chi'}$ when $\chi \neq \chi'$ or η and η' are not in the same orbit of $\mathcal{I}_0^p$ under the action of I_v/I_v^p (or equivalently, I_v/I^η).

3. Finally, we show that any irreducible (finite-dimensional) representation of I_v arises as $\theta_{\eta,\chi}$ for some η and χ. Let $\theta : I \to \mathrm{GL}(V)$ be an irreducible representation, and restrict to I_v^p. Let $\oplus_{\eta \in \mathcal{I}_0^p} V[\eta]$ denote the decomposition of $\theta|_{I_v^p}$ into its isotypic components. For each η, $I^\eta = \mathrm{Stab}_I(\eta)$ acts on $V[\eta]$ and furthermore, each $i \in I$ induces an identification of $V[\eta]$ and $V[\eta(i * i^{-1})]$. This implies that $\mathrm{Ind}_{I^\eta}^I V[\eta] \cong V$, and thus as a representation of I^η, $V[\eta]$ is irreducible. There is an isomorphism as $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$-vector spaces

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{I_v^p}(\tilde{\eta}|_{I_v^p}, V[\eta]|_{I_v^p}) \otimes \tilde{\eta} \xrightarrow{\sim} V[\eta]. \tag{7.2.0.2}$$

The space $\mathrm{Hom}_{I_v^p}(\tilde{\eta}|_{I_v^p}, V[\eta]|_{I_v^p})$ has an action of $i \in I^\eta$ by conjugation, and I_v^p acts trivially. With this action, (7.2.0.2) is indeed an isomorphism of I^η-representations. However, since $V[\eta]$ is irreducible, $\mathrm{Hom}_{I_v^p}(\tilde{\eta}|_{I_v^p}, V[\eta]|_{I_v^p})$ must be irreducible over I^η/I_v^p, which is abelian. Letting $\chi = \mathrm{Hom}_{I_v^p}(\tilde{\eta}|_{I_v^p}, V[\eta]|_{I_v^p})$, we conclude that $\theta = \theta_{\eta,\chi}$. □

We now consider a more useful version of Definition 7.2.3 to all representations of I_v with open kernel and commuting nilpotent endomorphism.

Proposition 7.2.8. *If (σ, V, N) and (σ', V', N') are two Weil-Deligne representations, then $(\sigma, V, N) \prec_I (\sigma', V', N')$ if and only if $\sigma|_{I_v} \cong \sigma'|_{I_v}$*

$$\dim(\ker(N^j) \cap V[\theta_{\eta,\chi}]) \geq \dim(\ker(N'^j) \cap V'[\theta_{\eta,\chi}])$$

for all $j \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, $\eta \in \mathcal{I}_0^p$, and χ a character of I^η/I_v^p with open kernel.

Proof. Note that for any $\theta \in \mathcal{I}$, the conjugacy class of $N[\theta]$ (resp. $N'[\theta]$) is determined by the partition of $\dim(\sigma[\theta])/\dim(\theta)$ (resp. $\dim(\sigma'[\theta])/\dim(\theta)$) given by $(n_{i,\theta}(\sigma, N))_{i\geq 1}$ (resp. $(n_{i,\theta}(\sigma', N'))_{i\geq 1}$). The condition

$$n_{1,\theta}(\sigma, N) + \cdots + n_{i,\theta}(\sigma, N) \leq n_{1,\theta}(\sigma', N') + \cdots + n_{i,\theta}(\sigma', N')$$

is equivalent to the condition

$$\operatorname{rk} N[\theta]^j \leq \operatorname{rk}(N'[\theta])^j \qquad \forall j \geq 0.$$

Since we require $\sigma|_{I_v} \cong \sigma'|_{I_v}$ in both definitions, we have that their dimensions are equal, thus $\operatorname{rk} N[\theta]^j \leq \operatorname{rk}(N'[\theta])^j$ is equivalent to

$$\dim \ker N[\theta]^j \geq \dim \ker N'[\theta]^j$$

By Lemma 7.2.7, we know that all $\theta \in \mathcal{I}$ are of the form $\theta_{\eta,\chi}$ where $\eta \in \mathcal{I}_0^p$ and χ is a character of I^η with open kernel containing I_v^p and so we are done. □

Furthermore, given $j \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, $\eta \in \mathcal{I}_0^p$, and χ a character of I^η/I_v^p with open kernel, then using the fact that $\dim \ker N = [I : I^\eta] \dim \ker N|_{\theta_{\eta,\chi}[\tilde{\eta}\otimes\chi]}$ (coming from the Lemma 7.2.7(1)), we can conclude

$$\dim(\ker N^j \cap V[\theta_{\eta,\chi}]) \geq \dim(\ker N'^j \cap V'[\theta_{\eta,\chi}])$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow$$

$$\dim(\ker N^j \cap V[\tilde{\eta} \otimes \chi]) \geq \dim(\ker N'^j \cap V'[\tilde{\eta} \otimes \chi]).$$

If η denotes a representation of I_v^p with open kernel and $f : I_v^p \to \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$ is a locally constant function, then let $\eta(f) := \int_{I_v^p} f(i)\eta(i)di$, where di denotes the Haar measure on I_v^p (normalized so that $\operatorname{vol}(I_v^p) = 1$). Since I_v^p is compact, this integral is in fact a finite sum. Recall that for each η, we fixed a choice of topological generator g_η of $P \cap I^\eta$ such that $I^\eta = \overline{\langle I_v^p, g_\eta \rangle}$.

The following lemma describes the existence of projection operators for representations of I_v^p and the relationship between the image of $\tilde{\eta}$ and η (both irreducible).

Lemma 7.2.9. *If $(\eta, V) \in \mathcal{I}_0^p$, then:*

1. *There exists a locally constant function $\epsilon_\eta : I_v^p \to \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$ sending $i \mapsto \frac{\mathrm{tr}(\eta^*(i))}{\dim \eta}$ (where η^* denotes the dual representation) such that $\eta(\epsilon_\eta) = 1$ but $\eta'(\epsilon_\eta) = 0$ for all $(\eta', V') \in \mathcal{I}_0^p$ such that $\eta' \not\cong \eta$.*

2. *There exists a locally constant function $a_\eta : I_v^p \to \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$ such that $\tilde{\eta}(g_\eta) = \eta(a_\eta)$ but $\eta'(a_\eta) = 0$ for all $(\eta', V') \in \mathcal{I}_0^p$ such that $\eta \not\cong \eta'$.*

Proof. The first part is well-known. As for the second part, since η has open kernel, there is a finite quotient $I_v^p/\ker(\eta)$ through which it factors. Furthermore, η is irreducible, and the Peter-Weyl theorem (see e.g.,[22]) gives an isomorphism

$$\mathrm{Hom}(I_v^p/\ker(\eta), \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p) \xrightarrow{\sim} \bigoplus_{(r,W)\in \mathrm{Irr}(I_v^p/\ker(\eta))} \mathrm{End}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p}(W).$$

We define a_η as the preimage of the endomorphism defined to be trivial on any $r \not\cong \eta$ and equal to $\tilde{\eta}(g_\eta)$ when $r \cong \eta$. Thus, a_η pulls back to a locally constant function on I_v^p. Denote this by a_η as well. It remains to show that for any irreducible η' which does not factor through $\ker(\eta)$, $\eta'(a_\eta) = 0$. Note that for any $h \in \ker(\eta)$

$$\int_{I_v^p} a_\eta(i)\eta'(i)di = \int_{I_v^p} a_\eta(hi)\eta'(i)di = \int_{I_v^p} a_\eta(hi)\eta'(h^{-1}hi)d(hi) = \eta'(h^{-1})\eta'(a_\eta).$$

Thus, $\eta'(a_\eta)$ is invariant under $\ker(\eta)$ (acting by η'). Since $\ker(\eta)$ is normal, and η' is irreducible and does not factor through $\ker(\eta)$, we have that $(V')^{\ker(\eta)} = 0$. Composing with ϵ_η if necessary, we can then conclude the theorem. □

For each $\eta \in \mathcal{I}_0^p$, fix a choice of ϵ_η and a_η as described in the above lemma. If (σ, V, N) (resp. (σ', V', N')) uniquely determine (local) Galois representations ρ_v (resp. ρ_v') of G_{F_v} acting on the same underlying vector space V (resp. V'), then recall that the defining

relation between ρ_v and (σ, V, N) is

$$\rho_v(i) = r(i)\exp(t_p(i)N) \qquad \text{for } i \in I_v.$$

If $i \in I_v$ is an element such that $t_p(g)$ is nonzero, then we can write $\log(r(i)^{-1}\rho_v(i)) = t_p(i)N$. Additionally, for all positive j, $\mathrm{rk}(t_p(i)N)^j = \mathrm{rk}\, N^j$ and for any unipotent matrix U, $\mathrm{rk}(\log U)^j = \mathrm{rk}(U-1)^j$, and thus

$$\mathrm{rk}\left(r(g)^{-1}\rho_v(g) - \mathrm{id}\right)^j = \mathrm{rk}\, N^j.$$

This implies that

$$\mathrm{rk}(\, N|_{V[\tilde{\eta}\otimes\chi]})^j = \mathrm{rk}(\, (\rho_v(g_\eta) - r(g_\eta))^j\big|_{V[\tilde{\eta}\otimes\chi]}),$$

and we have that $(\sigma, N) \prec_I (\sigma', N')$ if and only if for all $j \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, $\eta \in \mathcal{I}_0^p$, and χ a character of I^η/I_v^p with open kernel

$$\dim(\ker\, (\rho(g_\eta) - r(g_\eta))^j\big|_{V[\tilde{\eta}\otimes\chi]}) \geq \dim(\ker\, (\rho'(g_\eta) - r'(g_\eta))^j\big|_{V'[\tilde{\eta}\otimes\chi]}).$$

Additionally, since $\ker\, (\rho(g_\eta) - r(g_\eta))^j\big|_{V[\tilde{\eta}\otimes\chi]} = \ker(\rho(g_\eta) - \rho(a_\eta)\chi(g_\eta))^j$, we can then conclude:

Lemma 7.2.10. *If $(\rho, V), (\rho, V')$ are two continuous $2n$-dimensional representations of I_v (arising from continuous G_{F_v}-representations), then $(\rho, N) \prec_I (\rho', N')$ if and only if $\rho|_{I_v^p} \cong \rho'|_{I_v^p}$ and*

$$\wedge^k(\rho'(g_\eta) - \rho'(a_\eta)\zeta)^j = 0 \Rightarrow \wedge^k(\rho(g_\eta) - \rho(a_\eta)\zeta)^j = 0$$

for all $j \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, $\eta \in \mathcal{I}_0^p$, and p-power root of unity ζ.

Proof. This follows from the above and the fact that for any $A \in \mathrm{End}(V)$, $\dim\ker A = \dim V + 1 - \min\{k \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0} : \wedge^k A = 0\}$. □

Suppose ρ_v' is a local p-adic G_{F_v}-Galois representation of dimension $2n$, and ρ is a semisim-

ple continuous $2n$-dimensional global Galois representations of $G_F \supset I_v$. Then $\wedge^k\rho$ is also semisimple (see Pg. 88 of [9]), and $\mathrm{WD}(\rho|_{G_{F_v}})^{\mathrm{Frob}-ss} \prec_I \mathrm{WD}(\rho'_v)^{\mathrm{Frob}-ss}$ if and only if for all $j,k \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, $\eta \in \mathcal{I}_0^p$, ζ a p-power root of unity,

$$\wedge^k(\rho'(g_\eta) - \rho'(a_\eta)\zeta)^j = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathrm{tr}(\wedge^k(\rho(g_\eta) - \rho(a_\eta)\zeta)^j\rho(\tau)) = 0 \quad \forall \tau \in G_F$$

because trace is a non-degenerate bilinear form on the image of semisimple representation. For any ρ, we can extend it by linearity to $\rho : \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p[G_F] \to \mathrm{GL}(V)$, and let $b_{\eta,\zeta} \coloneqq g_\eta - \zeta \cdot a_\eta \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p[G_F]$. Then $\mathrm{WD}(\rho)^{\mathrm{Frob}-ss} \prec_I \mathrm{WD}(\rho')^{\mathrm{Frob}-ss}$ if and only if for all $k,j \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, $\eta \in \mathcal{I}_0^p$, and p-power roots of unity ζ,

$$\wedge^k(\rho'(g_\eta) - \rho'(a_\eta)\zeta)^j = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathrm{tr}\wedge^k\rho(b_{\eta,\zeta}^j\tau) = 0 \quad \forall \tau$$

If T denotes a $2n$-dimensional continuous pseudocharacter of G_F, then by extending linearly and using the recursive formula for a matrix A, $\mathrm{tr}\wedge^k A = \frac{1}{k}\sum_{m=1}^k (-1)^{m-1}\mathrm{tr}(A^m)\,\mathrm{tr}\wedge^{k-m}(A)$, we can define

$$\wedge^k T : \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p[G_F] \to \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p \qquad g \mapsto \frac{1}{k}\sum_{m=1}^{k}(-1)^{m-1}T(g^m)\wedge^{k-m}T(g)$$

for $k \le 2n$. In the sequel, we will be interested in whether the following function

$$B_{\eta,\zeta}^{k,j}(T) : G_F \to \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p \quad \tau \mapsto \wedge^k T(b_{\eta,\zeta}^j\tau)$$

is identically zero.

7.2.1 Proof of $\prec$

In this section we prove Proposition 7.2.1.

Proof. Fix $\ell \in S^{\mathrm{spl}}$ and let $v \mid \ell$ be a prime of F in $\mathcal{S}^{\mathrm{spl}} \sqcup \overline{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathrm{spl}}$. We have already seen that

for Π satisfying the hypothesis of the proposition,

$$\mathrm{WD}(\, r_{p,\imath}(\Pi)|_{W_{F_v}})^{ss} \cong \mathrm{rec}_{F_v}(\mathrm{BC}(\Pi_\ell)_v|\det|_v^{(1-2n)/2})^{ss}.$$

By Lemma 7.2.4, it therefore remains to show that

$$\mathrm{WD}(\, r_{p,\imath}(\Pi)|_{W_{F_v}})^{\mathrm{Frob}-ss} \prec_I \mathrm{rec}_{F_v}(\mathrm{BC}(\Pi_\ell)_v|\det|_v^{(1-2n)/2}).$$

For ease of notation, let the p-adic local Galois representation associated to the Frobenius semisimple Weil-Deligne representation $\mathrm{rec}_{F_v}(\mathrm{BC}(\Pi_\ell)_v|\det|_v^{(1-2n)/2})$ be denoted $\rho^{\mathrm{rec}}_{\Pi,v}$. We want to show that for all $\eta \in \mathcal{I}_0^p$, p-power roots of unity ζ, and $j,k \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$,

$$\wedge^k \rho^{\mathrm{rec}}_{\Pi,v}(b^j_{\eta,\zeta}) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \wedge^k r_{p,\imath}(\Pi)(b^j_{\eta,\zeta}) = 0.$$

Recall that for $T_\Pi := \varphi_\Pi \circ T$ constructed in the proof of Proposition 7.1.1, there is a function $B^{k,j}_{\eta,\zeta}$ for each $j,k \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, $\eta \in \mathcal{I}_0^p$, and p-power root of unity ζ such that

$$B^{k,j}_{\eta,\zeta}(T_\Pi)(\tau) = \mathrm{tr}\wedge^k(r_{p,\imath}(\Pi)(\epsilon_\eta g_\eta) - r_{p,\imath}(\Pi)(a_\eta)\zeta)^j r_{p,\imath}(\Pi)(\tau).$$

By Lemma 7.2.10, we want to show that

$$\wedge^k \left(\rho^{\mathrm{rec}}_{\Pi,v}(g_\eta) - \zeta \cdot \rho^{\mathrm{rec}}_{\Pi,v}(a_\eta)\right)^j = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad B^{k,j}_{\eta,\zeta}(T_\Pi) = 0.$$

Let $\mathcal{B}_v$ denote the Bernstein component containing $\mathrm{BC}(\Pi_\ell)_v$. By Proposition 6.2 in [18], associated to Π, there exists an idempotent $e_{\Pi,\mathcal{B}_v}$ inside the Bernstein center $\mathfrak{z}_{\mathcal{B}_v}$ associated to $\mathcal{B}_v$ such that:

- $e_{\Pi,\mathcal{B}_v}(\mathrm{BC}(\Pi_\ell)_v) \neq 0$
- $e_{\Pi,\mathcal{B}_v}(\Pi_0) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \mathrm{rec}(\Pi_0) \prec_I \mathrm{rec}(\mathrm{BC}(\Pi_\ell)_v)$ for all irreducible Π_0 of $GL_{2n}(F_v)$,

If e_Π denotes the image of $e_{\Pi,\mathcal{B}_v} \in \mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{B}_v}$, where $\mathfrak{B}_v$ is the disjoint union of Bernstein components containing $\mathcal{B}_v$ defined in §5.2, let $\tilde{e}_\Pi := d(e_\Pi)e_\Pi \in \mathfrak{z}^0_\ell$ and abusing notation, let $\tilde{e}_\Pi$ also

denote its own image in $\mathcal{H}^{\mathrm{spl}}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$ and $\mathrm{End}(H^0(\mathcal{X}^{\min}_U, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_{U,\rho_\kappa}))$ for any $\kappa \in X^*(T_{/\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p})^+_{\mathrm{cl}}$ and any neat open compact U such that $U_v = K_{\mathfrak{B}_v}$.

Lemma 7.2.11. *Let $\kappa \in X^*(T_{/\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p})^+_{\mathrm{cl}}$ and let $\mathbb{T}^p_{U,\kappa}$ denote the image in $\mathcal{H}^p_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$ in the $\mathbb{Z}_p$-endomorphism algebra of $(H^0(\mathcal{X}^{\min}_U, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_{U,\kappa}))$ where U_ℓ satisfies (5.2.0.1) for every $\ell \in S_{\mathrm{spl}}$. There is a continuous representation $r_\kappa : G^S_F \to \mathrm{GL}_{2n}(\mathbb{T}_\kappa \otimes \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$ described in (7.1.0.1) for every κ, and let $T_\kappa = \mathrm{tr}\, r_\kappa$. Assume that $\eta \in \mathcal{I}^p_0$, ζ a p-power roof of unity, and $k, j \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ are such that*

$$\wedge^k \left(\rho^{\mathrm{rec}}_{\Pi,v}(g_\eta) - \zeta \cdot \rho^{\mathrm{rec}}_{\Pi,v}(a_\eta)\right)^j = 0.$$

For each κ, the map $\tilde{e}_\Pi B^{k,j}_{\eta,\zeta}(T_\kappa) : G^S_F \to \mathbb{T}_\kappa$ is identically zero.

Proof. Recall that $\mathbb{T}_\kappa \cong \oplus_{\Pi_0} \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$ where the sum runs over irreducible admissible representations of $G(\mathbb{A}^{p,\infty} \times \mathbb{Z}_p)$ with $\Pi_0^U \neq (0)$ which occur in $H^0(\mathcal{X}^{\min}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_\kappa)$. We will prove that for each Π_0, the composition

$$\varphi_{\Pi_0} \circ \tilde{e}_\Pi B^{k,j}_{\eta,\zeta}(T_\kappa) : G^S_F \to \mathbb{T}_\kappa \overset{\varphi_{\Pi_0}}{\to} \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$$

is zero. Assume $\tilde{e}_\Pi(\mathrm{BC}(\Pi_{0,\ell})_v) \neq 0$ for some $\Pi_0 \in H^0(\mathcal{X}^{\min}, \mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{sub}}_\kappa)$. Then $\mathrm{rec}(\mathrm{BC}(\Pi_{0,\ell})_v) \prec_I \mathrm{rec}(BC(\Pi_\ell)_v)$, and so by Lemma 7.2.10, for $\eta \in \mathcal{I}^p_0$

$$\wedge^k \left(\rho^{\mathrm{rec}}_{\Pi,v}(\epsilon_\eta g_\eta) - \zeta \cdot \rho^{\mathrm{rec}}_{\Pi,v}(a_\eta)\right)^j = 0 \Rightarrow \wedge^k \left(\rho^{\mathrm{rec}}_{\Pi_0,v}(g_\eta) - \zeta \cdot \rho^{\mathrm{rec}}_{\Pi_0,v}(a_\eta)\right)^j = 0.$$

By Corollary 7.1.1 and the above corollary, we know this implies that

$$\wedge^k \left(r_{p,\imath}(\Pi_0)(g_\eta) - \zeta \cdot r_{p,\imath}(\Pi_0)(a_\eta)\right)^j = 0,$$

thus $\varphi_{\Pi_0} \circ B^{k,j}_{\eta,\zeta}(T_\kappa) = 0$. □

Since T_Π is constructed in terms of T_κ, if $\tilde{e}_\Pi(\mathrm{BC}(\Pi_\ell)_v) B^{k,j}_{\eta,\zeta}(T_\kappa)$ is identically zero for all $\kappa \in X^*(T_{/\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p})$, then $\tilde{e}_\Pi B^{k,j}_{\eta,\zeta}(T_\Pi)$ is also identically zero. Since $\tilde{e}_\Pi(\mathrm{BC}(\Pi_\ell)_v) \neq 0$, we can

conclude that $B^{k,j}_{\eta,\zeta}(T_\Pi) = 0$ if $\eta \in \mathcal{I}^p_0$, ζ a p-power root of unity, and $k, j \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ are such that

$$\wedge^k \left(\rho^{\mathrm{rec}}_{\Pi,v}(g_\eta) - \zeta \cdot \rho^{\mathrm{rec}}_{\Pi,v}(a_\eta)\right)^j = 0.$$

This implies that $\mathrm{WD}(r_{p,\imath}(\Pi)|_{W_{F_v}})^{\mathrm{Frob}-ss} \prec_I \mathrm{rec}_{F_v}(\mathrm{BC}(\Pi_\ell)_v |\det|_v^{(1-2n)/2})$. Thus, we conclude

$$\mathrm{WD}(r_{p,\imath}(\Pi)|_{W_{F_v}})^{\mathrm{Frob}-ss} \prec \mathrm{rec}_{F_v}(\mathrm{BC}(\Pi_\ell)_v |\det|_v^{(1-2n)/2}).$$

□

7.3 Group Theory

Let Γ be a topological group and let $\mathfrak{F}$ be a dense set of elements of Γ. Let k be an algebraically closed, topological field of characteristic 0 and let $d \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$. Let $\mu : \Gamma \to k^\times$ be a continuous homomorphism such that $\mu(f)$ has infinite order for all $f \in \mathfrak{F}$. For $f \in \mathfrak{F}$ let $\mathcal{E}^1_f$ and $\mathcal{E}^2_f$ be two d-element multi sets of elements of $k^\times$. Let $\mathcal{M}$ be an infinite subset of $\mathbb{Z}$. For $m \in \mathcal{M}$ suppose that

$$\rho_m : \Gamma \to \mathrm{GL}_{2d}(k)$$

be a continuous semi-simple representation such that for every $f \in \mathfrak{F}$ the multi-set of roots of the characteristic polynomial of $\rho_m(f)$ equals

$$\mathcal{E}^1_f \bigsqcup \mathcal{E}^2_f \mu(f)^m.$$

Proposition 7.3.1 (Proposition 7.12 in [10])**.** *There are continuous semi simple representations*

$$\rho^i : \Gamma \to \mathrm{GL}_d(k)$$

for $i = 1, 2$ such that for all $f \in \mathfrak{F}$ the multi set of roots of the characteristic polynomial of $\rho^i(f)$ equals $\mathcal{E}^i_f$.

Theorem 7.3.2. *Suppose that π is a cuspidal automorphic representation of $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{A}_F)$ such that π_∞ has the same infinitesimal character as an algebraic representation of $\mathrm{RS}^F_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathrm{GL}_n$.*

Then there is a continuous semi simple representation

$$r_{p,\imath}(\pi) : G_F \to \mathrm{GL}_n(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$$

such that if $v \nmid p$ is a prime of F which is split over F^+, then

$$\mathrm{WD}(r_{p,\imath}(\pi)|_{W_{F_v}})^{\mathrm{Frob}-ss} \prec \imath^{-1}\,\mathrm{rec}_{F_v}(\pi_v|\det|_v^{(1-n)/2}).$$

In particular, if π and F are unramified at v, then $r_{p,\imath}(\pi)$ is unramified.

Proof. Assume that $n > 1$. Let $\mathcal{S}_{\mathrm{spl}}$ denote the set of primes v of F at which π is ramified and does not split over F^+; and let $G_{F,S}$ denote the Galois group over F of the maximal extension of F unramified outside S. Let $\Gamma = G_{F,S}$ and $k = \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$, and $\mu = \epsilon_p^{-2}$, and $\mathcal{M}$ consisting of all sufficiently large integers m, and

$$\rho_m = R_{p,\imath}(\pi, m) = R_p\left(\imath^{-1}\,\mathrm{Ind}_{P^+_{(n)}(\mathbb{A}^{p,\infty})}^{G(\mathbb{A}^{p,\infty})}(\pi^\infty||\det||^m \times 1)\right) \otimes \epsilon_p^{-m} \qquad m \in \mathcal{M}$$

For each v and let $k(v)$ denote the residue field of F_v. Let $\mathfrak{F}$ contain all elements $\sigma_v \in W_{F_v}$ which projects to a power of Frobenius under the map $W_{F_v} \to \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{k(v)}/k(v))$, where $v \notin \mathcal{S}_{\mathrm{spl}} \cup \{p\}$. Denote by σ_{c_v} the image of σ_v under the isomorphism $W_{F_v} \cong W_{Fc_v}$ induced by conjugation c. Define $\mathcal{E}^1_{\sigma_v}$ to be the multiset of roots of the characteristic polynomial $\imath^{-1}\,\mathrm{rec}_{F_v}(\pi_v|\det|_v^{(1-n)/2})(\sigma_v)$ and $\mathcal{E}^2_{\sigma_v}$ equal to the multiset of roots of the characteristic polynomial of $\imath^{-1}\,\mathrm{rec}_{F_{c_v}}(\pi_{c_v}|\det|_{c_v}^{(-1+3n)/2})(\sigma_{c_v}^{-1})$. We can then conclude

$$\mathrm{WD}(\,r_{p,\imath}(\pi)|_{G_{F_v}})^{ss} \cong \imath^{-1}\,\mathrm{rec}_{F_v}(\pi_v|\det|_v^{(1-n)/2})^{ss}.$$

Now, from the above and the density of $\mathfrak{F}$ in its proof, we have that for a sufficiently large integer M in the sense of Corollary 11.1,

$$R_p(\pi, M) \cong r_{p,\imath}(\pi) \oplus r_{p,\imath}({}^c\pi)^{c,\vee} \otimes \epsilon_p^{1-2n-2M}.$$

We have that

$$\mathrm{WD}(\,R_p(\pi,M)|_{G_{F_v}})^{\mathrm{Frob}-ss} \prec \mathrm{rec}_{F_v}(\pi_v|\det|_v^{(1-n)/2}) \oplus \mathrm{rec}_{Fc_v}(\pi_{c_v}|\det|_{c_v}^{(-1+3n)/2+2M})^{\vee,c},$$

and furthermore, $\mathrm{rec}_{Fc_v}(\pi_{c_v}|\det|_{c_v}^{(-1+3n)/2+2M})^{\vee,c} = \mathrm{rec}_{Fc_v}(\pi_{c_v}|\det|_{c_v}^{(1-n)/2})^{\vee,c} \otimes \epsilon_p^{1-2n-2M}$

$$\mathrm{WD}(\,R_p(\pi,M)|_{G_{F_v}}) = \mathrm{WD}(\,r_{p,\imath}(\pi)|_{G_{F_v}}) \oplus \mathrm{WD}(\,r_{p,\imath}({}^c\pi)^{c,\vee}|_{G_{Fc_v}} \otimes \epsilon_p^{1-2n-2M}).$$

Note that for large enough M, no irreducible subquotients of $\mathrm{WD}(\,r_{p,\imath}(\pi)|_{G_{F_v}})$ can occur in

$$\mathrm{rec}_{Fc_v}(\pi_{c_v}|\det|_{c_v}^{(1-n)/2})^{\vee,c} \otimes \epsilon_p^{1-2n-2M}.$$

Since the definition of $\prec$ is for irreducible subquotients, we can then conclude

$$\mathrm{WD}(r_{p,\imath}(\pi)|_{G_{F_v}})^{\mathrm{Frob}-ss} \prec \mathrm{rec}_{F_v}(\pi_v|\det|_v^{(1-n)/2}).$$

□

Corollary 7.3.3. *Suppose that E is a totally real or CM field and that π is a cuspidal automorphic representation such that π_∞ has the same infinitesimal character as an algebraic representation of $\mathrm{RS}_{\mathbb{Q}}^E \mathrm{GL}_n$. Then there is a continuous semi simple representation*

$$r_{p,\imath} : G_E \to \mathrm{GL}_n(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$$

such that, if $q \neq p$ is a prime and if $v \mid q$ is a prime of E, then

$$\mathrm{WD}(\,r_{p,\imath}(\pi)|_{W_{E_v}})^{\mathrm{Frob}-ss} \prec \imath^{-1}\,\mathrm{rec}_{E_v}(\pi_v|\det|_v^{(1-n)/2}).$$

Proof. This can be deduced from Theorem 7.13 by using Lemma 1 of [23] using the same argument as in Theorem VII.I.9 of [11]. □

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