

INTEGRAL CANONICAL MODELS OF SHIMURA VARIETIES OF PREABELIAN TYPE*

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Abstract. We prove the existence of integral canonical models of Shimura varieties of preabelian type with respect to primes of characteristic at least 5.

1. Introduction.

1.0. Let the pair (G, X) define an arbitrary Shimura variety (cf. 2.3) and let $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ be the canonical model of this Shimura variety defined over the reflex field $E(G, X)$ (cf. 2.6-8). Let p be a rational prime such that G is unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p . Let v be a prime of $E(G, X)$ dividing p and let $O_{(v)}$ be the localization of the ring of integers of $E(G, X)$ with respect to it. Let H be a hyperspecial subgroup of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. Let \mathbb{A}_f^p be the ring of finite adèles with the p -component omitted. A smooth integral model of $\text{Sh}(G, X)/H$ over $O_{(v)}$ is a faithfully flat $O_{(v)}$ -scheme \mathcal{N} together with a continuous right action (in the sense of [De2, 2.7.1]) of $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ on it such that:

- its generic fibre $\mathcal{N}_{E(G, X)}$ with its induced $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ -action is $\text{Sh}(G, X)/H$ with its canonical $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ -action;
- there is a compact open subgroup H_0 of $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ with the property that for any inclusion $H_1 \subset H_2$ of open subgroups of H_0 , the canonical morphism $\mathcal{N}/H_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{N}/H_2$, induced by the action of $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ on \mathcal{N} , is an étale morphism between smooth schemes of finite type over $O_{(v)}$.

In what follows it is irrelevant which hyperspecial subgroup H of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ we choose (cf. 3.2.7 2)), and so we often do not mention it.

Langlands [La, p. 411] expected the existence of a good smooth integral model of $\text{Sh}(G, X)/H$ over $O_{(v)}$, without expressing what “good” should mean. Milne (see [Mi4, p. 169] and [Mi3, footnote of p. 513]) conjectured the existence of a smooth integral model of $\text{Sh}(G, X)/H$ over $O_{(v)}$ having an extension property similar to the extension property enjoyed by the Néron model (over a discrete valuation ring O) of an abelian variety (over the field of fractions of O). Such a smooth integral model, if exists, is called the integral canonical model with respect to v (and H) (or simply an integral canonical model, as the prime v is determined by it) of our Shimura variety $\text{Sh}(G, X)$. For $p > 2$, if it exists, it is unique due to the extension property it enjoys (cf. 3.2.4). If $p > 2$ and if $\text{Sh}(G, X)/H$ does have an integral canonical model, then this model, as an object of the category of all smooth integral models of $\text{Sh}(G, X)/H$ over $O_{(v)}$, plays the same role (i.e. it is a final object) played by the Néron model (over a discrete valuation ring O) of an abelian variety A (over the field of fractions of O), viewed as an object of the category of all smooth models of A (over O) (i.e. of the category of all commutative smooth groups over O having A as its generic fibre). Paragraphs 3.2–5 present the general definitions and properties pertaining to integral models of Shimura varieties. Some important features are gathered in 3.2.3.2 and 3.2.12, while the descent of such integral models (based on 3.1.3.1) is explained in 3.2.13.

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The extension property mentioned above is with respect to healthy regular schemes over $O_{(v)}$. We call a regular scheme Y flat over a discrete valuation ring of mixed characteristic healthy if for any closed subscheme Z of the special fibre of Y of codimension (in Y) at least 2, any abelian scheme over the open subscheme of Y defined by $Y \setminus Z$ extends to an abelian scheme over Y . We were forced to introduce the notion of a healthy regular scheme due to the fact that the statement 6.8 of [FC, p. 185] is not true in general (cf. [dJO]). However a regular scheme formally smooth over a discrete valuation ring of mixed characteristic, having a residue field of characteristic greater than one plus its ramification index, is healthy [Fa4]; see also 3.2.2 1). A complete proof of this fact is included in 3.2.17. The general theory of healthy normal schemes as well as different extension properties (like the extended extension property) defined with their help are presented in 3.2. As an independent result we get (cf. 3.2.2.1 and 3.2.3.3 2)):

PROPOSITION. *If $O \hookrightarrow O_1$ is a formally étale homomorphism between two discrete valuation rings, with O a henselian ring of mixed characteristic, then:*

- 1) *A regular scheme Y over O is healthy iff Y_{O_1} is healthy.*
- 2) *An O -scheme Y has the extension property iff Y_{O_1} has the extension property.*

For the case when the inclusion $O \hookrightarrow O_1$ is of index of ramification 1 see part 2) of 3.2.2.3 A) and 3.2.2.4 a).

Integral canonical models of Shimura varieties of PEL type (these varieties are forming a subclass of the class -to be briefly reviewed in 1.2- of Shimura varieties of Hodge type) were constructed in [LR] (cf. also the correction in [Ko]). To our knowledge no concrete integral canonical model of a Shimura variety which is not related to one of PEL type (in the sense that their adjoint varieties are isomorphic) was previously constructed.

This paper is the first among a sequence of five papers devoted to the existence, the compactification, and the understanding of points with values in perfect fields and in (regular formally smooth rings over) Witt rings over perfect fields of the integral canonical models of Shimura varieties of preabelian type; examples will be provided. The other four papers will be [Va2-5].

In this paper we are concerned with the existence of integral canonical models of Shimura varieties of preabelian type. A Shimura variety $\text{Sh}(G_1, X_1)$ is said to be of preabelian type if there is a Shimura variety $\text{Sh}(G_2, X_2)$ of Hodge type such that their adjoint Shimura varieties are isomorphic: $\text{Sh}(G_1^{\text{ad}}, X_1^{\text{ad}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Sh}(G_2^{\text{ad}}, X_2^{\text{ad}})$. Along our work we will give a strong support to the general point of view that all properties enjoyed by the integral canonical models of Siegel modular varieties and by the universal abelian schemes over them are also enjoyed (under proper formulation) by the integral canonical models of Shimura varieties of Hodge type (even of preabelian type) with respect to primes having a residue field of characteristic bigger than 2 and by the special abelian schemes over them (see 1.2.2 for the meaning of special used here).

1.1. Our basic result (see 5.1) is:

THEOREM 0. *With the above notations, if the Shimura variety $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ is of Hodge type and if the pair (G, X) satisfies a slight condition (*) with respect to the prime p (assumed to be greater than 2) (cf. 5.1), then $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ has an integral canonical model with respect to any prime v of $E(G, X)$ dividing p (and any hyperspecial subgroup H of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$).*

Fixing the pair (G, X) (of Hodge type), the condition $(*)$ is satisfied with respect to any prime p big enough (see 1.2.6). For the proof of our basic result we rely heavily on the crystalline machinery developed in [Fa1-3].

1.2. To explain 1.1, we start with an injective map $f: (G, X) \hookrightarrow (GSp(W, \psi), S)$ (cf. 2.4). Here the pair $(GSp(W, \psi), S)$ defines a Siegel modular variety (cf. Example 2 of 2.5). The existence of such an injective map is what defines the class of pairs (G, X) (defining a Shimura variety) of Hodge type. Let $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ be the localization of \mathbb{Z} with respect to p . We assume the existence of a $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -lattice L of W such that the alternating form $\psi: W \otimes W \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ induces a perfect form $\psi: L \otimes L \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ (i.e. the induced $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -linear map from L into its dual L^* is an isomorphism) and there is a family of tensors $(v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}_0}$ in $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -modules of the form $(L \otimes L^*)^{\otimes n}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, fixed by G and of degree at most $2(p-2)$ (if $v_\alpha \in (L \otimes L^*)^{\otimes n}$ then the degree of v_α is $2n$), which is $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -well positioned with respect to ψ for the group G (see 4.3.4 for a precise definition of the notion of a well positioned family of tensors). Let $K := \{g \in GSp(W, \psi)(\mathbb{Q}_p) \mid g(L \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p) = L \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p\}$. The hypotheses on L imply that K is a hyperspecial subgroup of $GSp(W, \psi)(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ and the closure $G_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$ of G in $GSp(L, \psi)$ is a reductive group over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$. So the intersection $H := G(\mathbb{Q}_p) \cap K$ is a hyperspecial subgroup of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. We choose a \mathbb{Z} -lattice $L_{\mathbb{Z}}$ of W such that ψ induces a perfect form $\psi: L_{\mathbb{Z}} \otimes L_{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ and $L = L_{\mathbb{Z}} \otimes \mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$. Let $(v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ (with $\mathcal{J}_0 \subset \mathcal{J}$) be an enlarged family of tensors in the tensor algebra of $W \oplus W^*$ (W^* being the dual \mathbb{Q} -vector space of W) such that G is the subgroup of $GSp(W, \psi)$ fixing the tensors of this family. The choice of the lattice $L_{\mathbb{Z}}$ and of the family $(v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ allows the interpretation of $\text{Sh}(G, X)(\mathbb{C})$ as the set of isomorphism classes of principally polarized abelian varieties over \mathbb{C} of dimension g (with $2g = \dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(W)$), having some level structures, carrying a family of Hodge cycles $(w_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ and satisfying some additional conditions (cf. 4.1).

1.2.1. It is well known that the $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -scheme \mathcal{M} parameterizing isomorphism classes of principally polarized abelian schemes of dimension g over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -schemes, having level- N symplectic similitude structure for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$ relatively prime to p , together with the canonical action of $GSp(W, \psi)(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ on it, is an integral canonical model of $\text{Sh}(GSp(W, \psi), S)/K$ over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ (see 3.2.9).

1.2.2. The normalization \mathcal{N} of the closure of $\text{Sh}(G, X)/H$ in $\mathcal{M}_{O(v)}$ is a normal integral model of $\text{Sh}(G, X)/H$ having the (extended) extension property (cf. 3.4.1; see def. 2) and 3) of 3.2.3). This integral model is an integral canonical model of $\text{Sh}(G, X)/H$ iff \mathcal{N} is formally smooth over $O(v)$ (cf. 3.4.4). The universal principally polarized abelian scheme over \mathcal{M} , gives birth to a principally polarized abelian scheme $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{A}})$ over \mathcal{N} , which we call special. Let \mathbb{F} be the algebraic closure of the residue field $k(v)$ of v .

The Hodge cycles are (presently) defined only in characteristic zero. But the Hodge cycles (of degree not bigger than $2(p-2)$) of an abelian scheme over a discrete valuation ring which is finite flat over a ring $W(k)$ of Witt vectors of a perfect field k of characteristic p are well behaved (cf. [Fa3, cor. 9]) with respect to the integral version of Fontaine’s comparison map (see [Fa3, th. 7]). Using the above hypotheses on the $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -lattice L , we first exploit (cf. 5.2.12) the good behaviour of Hodge cycles under the integral version of Fontaine’s comparison map (i.e. we can pass from a reductive group in the étale \mathbb{Z}_p -context to a reductive group in the integral crystalline, de Rham context). Then we use (cf. 5.2.10) de Rham conjecture [Fa1-2] to construct (cf. 5.3-4) local deformations of (principally polarized) abelian schemes of dimension g (having

some level structures) over $W(\mathbb{F})$, carrying a family of Hodge cycles and satisfying the required additional conditions. With these deformations we prove the formal smoothness of \mathcal{N} . The main new idea besides the ones of [Fa3] is the use of the ring $\tilde{R}e$, introduced in 5.2.1 (here $e \in \mathbb{N}$). It is a projective limit of artinian $W(\mathbb{F})$ -algebras; this fact plays a key role in 5.3.2.

We detail the above two steps. Let $y: \text{Spec}(\mathbb{F}) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{N}_{W(\mathbb{F})}$ be a closed point, and let V be a discrete valuation ring which is a finite flat extension of $W(\mathbb{F})$ such that y can be lifted to a point $z_V: \text{Spec}(V) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{W(\mathbb{F})}$. Let $e := [V : W(\mathbb{F})]$ and let \tilde{R}^ne be the normalization of $\tilde{R}e$ in its field of fractions. First we show, starting from z_V , the existence of a morphism $\text{Spec}(\tilde{R}^ne) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{W(k)}$ lifting y (5.3.1.1). Using the natural epimorphism $\tilde{R}^ne \twoheadrightarrow W(\mathbb{F})$ (cf. 5.3.4), we deduce the existence of a good lift $z_{W(\mathbb{F})}: \text{Spec}(W(\mathbb{F})) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{W(\mathbb{F})}$ of y . Second we use directly [Fa3, th. 10 and the remarks after] in the context provided by $z_{W(\mathbb{F})}$ (see 5.4-5).

1.2.3. On the way of proving the formal smoothness of \mathcal{N} we obtain (cf. 5.2.16) an improvement in the Principle B of [Bl, 3.1].

1.2.4. §5 is entirely devoted to the construction of such local deformations and to the prove of the formal smoothness of \mathcal{N} , while the general (needed) theory of well positioned families of tensors for a reductive group is presented in 4.3. The most useful well positioned families of tensors (of a general nature) are presented in 4.3.10 b) (see also 4.3.10.1) for the case of a semisimple group, and in 4.3.13 for the case of a torus. For the case of a reductive group we use families of tensors formed by putting together well positioned families of tensors for its derived group and well positioned families of tensors for its toric part (i.e. for the connected component of its center): lemma 3.1.6 allows us to do this (cf. 4.3.6 2)). The behaviour of hyperspecial subgroups with respect to homomorphisms of reductive groups needed for this general theory is described in 3.1.2.

The proof of 4.3.10 b) is in two parts. The first part is a criterion of when a Lie algebra over a reduced ring R comes from a semisimple group \tilde{G}_R over R . The second part is a criterion of when a representation of $\text{Lie}(\tilde{G}_R)$ comes from a representation of \tilde{G}_R .

1.2.5. In 5.7.5 we illustrate our ideas in the case of classical Spin modular varieties of odd dimension (and rank two), while in 4.3.1 we show how, the previously known case of Shimura varieties of PEL type, is a particular case of our approach via well positioned families of tensors.

1.2.6. The condition (*) means: there is an injective map

$$f: (G, X) \hookrightarrow (\text{GSp}(W, \psi), S)$$

for which there is a $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -lattice L of W satisfying the conditions mentioned in the first paragraph of 1.2. Fixing an injective map $f: (G, X) \hookrightarrow (\text{GSp}(W, \psi), S)$, for any rational prime p big enough (with an effectively computable bound, just in terms of the representation $G \rightarrow \text{GL}(W)$), we can find a $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -lattice L of W satisfying these conditions (cf. 5.8.7 and 5.8.1).

We make use only of $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -well positioned families of tensors having only tensors of degrees 2 and 4, and the condition $p \geq 5$ (cf. the inequality $4 \leq 2(p-2)$) is needed just for being allowed to use tensors of degree 4. The most useful tensors of degree 4 are presented in 4.3.2. In essence we are using only three tensors of degree 4. Fixing

the injective map f , these tensors are endomorphisms of $\text{End}(W)$ (we are identifying $\text{End}(\text{End}(W))$ with $(W \otimes W^*)^{\otimes 2}$ and $\text{End}(W)$ with $\text{End}(W^*)$):

- the first one (cf. 4.2.1) is the projection $\pi(\text{Lie}(G^{\text{der}}), W)$ of $\text{End}(W)$ on $\text{Lie}(G^{\text{der}})$ along the orthogonal complement of $\text{Lie}(G^{\text{der}})$ with respect to the trace bilinear form on $\text{End}(W)$;

- the other two tensors B and B^* are elements of $\text{End}(\text{End}(W))$ expressing that the Killing form on $\text{Lie}(G^{\text{der}})$ is perfect.

4.3.10 b) together with a well known fact on Shimura varieties of Hodge type (expressed in the proof of 5.7.1 by $s(\text{Lie}(G^{\text{der}}), W) = 2$) imply:

FACT. *The family of tensors formed by $\pi(\text{Lie}(G^{\text{der}}), W)$, B and B^* is $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -well positioned for G^{der} .*

The role of ψ is irrelevant; so we do not need to mention with respect to ψ .

1.2.6.1. The condition (*) is satisfied if there is a $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -lattice L of W such that $\psi: L_{(p)} \otimes L_{(p)} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ is perfect, the closure of G in $GSp(L_{(p)}, \psi)$ is a reductive group over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ and the above three tensors are integral with respect to it (cf. 5.7.1). This forms a simple criterion for a practical form of Theorem 0.

1.2.6.2. The use of tensors (Hodge cycles) of degree 4 allows us to have a uniform treatment of all Shimura varieties of Hodge type, with no preference for Shimura varieties of PEL type. But we would like to remark that, as it will be seen along our work (cf. [Va2]), the study of Shimura varieties of Hodge type of A_l , B_l or $D_l^{\mathbb{R}}$ type (see [De2] for the possible types of a Shimura variety) is (somehow) easier than the study of Shimura varieties of Hodge type of C_l or $D_l^{\mathbb{H}}$ type.

1.3. We prove (6.5.1.1) the $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -version of the main result of [De2]. In its simplified form (6.4.2):

THEOREM 1. *For any adjoint Shimura variety $\text{Sh}(G_0, X_0)$ of abelian type and for any prime $p \geq 5$ such that G_0 is unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p , there is a Shimura variety of Hodge type $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ having $\text{Sh}(G_0, X_0)$ as its adjoint variety, with G unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p , and such that the pair (G, X) satisfies the condition (*) (of 5.1) with respect to p . Moreover, for any Shimura variety $\text{Sh}(G_1, X_1)$ of abelian type having $\text{Sh}(G_0, X_0)$ as its adjoint variety, there is an isogeny $G^{\text{der}} \rightarrow G_1^{\text{der}}$.*

1.3.1. There are three main tools needed for the proof of Theorem 1. The first two are provided by [De2, 2.3.10] and by the above Fact, via 1.2.6.1. But they are not enough: it is not always possible to find a $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -lattice L of W as in 1.2.6.1. For instance the Killing form of the Lie algebra of a simple split adjoint group of B_l Lie type over $W(\mathbb{F})$ is not perfect if p divides $2l - 1$, $l \in \mathbb{N}$. The third tool (cf. 6.5-6) is the construction of injective maps $f: (G, X) \hookrightarrow (GSp(W, \psi), S)$ such that there is a reductive subgroup \tilde{G} of $GL(W)$ (we are not bothered if it is or it is not contained in $GSp(W, \psi)$; however see 6.6.2) containing G , unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p , and such that:

- a variant of 1.2.6.1 (for instance cf. 5.7.4 and the proof of 6.5.1.1) can be applied to \tilde{G}^{der} ;

- we can “regain” G out of \tilde{G} by using endomorphisms of W fixed by G (i.e. we have a relative PEL situation, see 4.3.16).

The construction of such injective maps is carried out in 6.5-6. It relies heavily on the classification [De2] of the types of adjoint Shimura varieties of abelian type: for each type we have to proceed differently (but similarly).

1.4. Theorem 1 implies a positive answer to Milne's conjecture in the case of Shimura varieties of preabelian type for primes $p \geq 5$ (6.4.1):

THEOREM 2.* *If (G, X) defines a Shimura variety of preabelian type and if $p \geq 5$ is a rational prime such that G is unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p , then $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ has an integral canonical model with respect to any prime v of $E(G, X)$ dividing p .*

As a scheme this model is a pro-étale cover of a quasi-projective smooth scheme over $O_{(v)}$. §6 is devoted to the proof of Theorem 2 (via Theorem 1). The passage from the existence of integral canonical models of Shimura varieties of Hodge type to the existence of integral canonical models of Shimura varieties of preabelian type is explained in 6.1-2.

The passage from the Hodge type case to the abelian type case is achieved by taking quotients through group actions (cf. 6.2.2). The groups involved are M -torsion groups for some $M \in \mathbb{N}$ (cf. the proof of 6.2.2). In all cases, except the case when we deal with Shimura varieties of whose adjoint varieties have a simple factor of A_l type, and with a prime p dividing $l + 1$, this is straightforward, as M is relatively prime to p (cf. 3.4.5.1 and 6.2.2). When p divides M we have to express more concretely these group actions and to prove that they are free actions. This is achieved in 6.2.2.1, based on a simple lemma on semisimple adjoint groups to which a particular study of adjoint filtered Lie σ -crystals attached (see 5.4.6) to maps $z_{W(\mathbb{F})}$ as in 1.2.2 gets reduced (here σ is the Frobenius automorphism of $W(\mathbb{F})$). Regardless of how are M and p we need the fact (again cf. the proof of 6.2.2) that the integral canonical models obtained through Theorem 0 are moduli schemes (of abelian schemes). This passage is supported by simple variants (cf. 3.2.14 and 6.2.3) of [De1, 1.15].

The passage from the abelian type case to the preabelian type case is achieved by the normalization procedure (cf. 6.1).

The paper contains a complete proof of Theorem 2 for the abelian case, while the last step (6.1.2) needed for the proof in the case of Shimura varieties of preabelian type which are not of abelian type will be presented in [Va3], as it requires the formalism of smooth toroidal compactifications of integral canonical models of Shimura varieties (of preabelian type). For a discussion, and another approach, see 6.8. In 6.8 a complete proof of 6.1.2 is included for the compact case as well as for the generic situation (i.e. when p is big enough) of the general case. It is based on 3.2.11 and [De2, 2.3.8]. For the sake of convenience, the results depending on the proof of 6.1.2 in the remaining cases (they are described in 6.8.6), are labelled (cf. 6.1.2.1) with a star. So also Theorems 2 and 3 are labelled. Warning: the labelled results are proved here entirely for the abelian type, for the compact type and for the generic situation. The independent result 5.6.5 h) is not proved here: so it is labelled with two stars.

1.4.1. For making some of the main results easy accessible to a larger mathematical community, we state in a 4.6.10 a simple criterion of how to recognize an integral canonical model whose existence is provided by Theorem 2.

1.5. Different quotients of integral canonical models of a Shimura variety $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ of preabelian type with respect to primes v of $E(G, X)$ having a residue field of characteristic at least 5, can be glued together (6.4.3-4). To see this let \mathcal{S} be the set of primes whose elements are 2, 3 and the primes $p \geq 5$ for which G is ramified over \mathbb{Q}_p . It is a finite set. We write the ring of finite adèles as a product $\mathbb{A}_f = (\prod_{q \in \mathcal{S}} \mathbb{Q}_q) \times \mathbb{A}_f^{\mathcal{S}}$. Let $H^{\mathcal{S}}$ be a compact open subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A}_f^{\mathcal{S}})$ of maximal volume (with respect to a Haar measure on the locally compact group $G(\mathbb{A}_f^{\mathcal{S}})$). It is a product of its q -components

(for primes $q \notin \mathcal{S}$), and every such q -component of it is a hyperspecial subgroup H^q of $G(\mathbb{Q}_q)$ (regardless of the chosen Haar measure). We have:

THEOREM 3.* *For any compact open subgroup $H_{\mathcal{S}}$ of $G(\prod_{q \in \mathcal{S}} \mathbb{Q}_p)$ such that $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ is a pro-étale cover of $\text{Sh}(G, X)/H_{\mathcal{S}} \times H^{\mathcal{S}}$, there is a quasi-projective smooth scheme $\mathcal{M}(H_{\mathcal{S}})$ over the normalization $O_{(s)}$ of $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{\prod_{q \in \mathcal{S}} q}]$ in $E(G, X)$, uniquely determined by the fact that its generic fibre is $\text{Sh}(G, X)/H_{\mathcal{S}} \times H^{\mathcal{S}}$ and that, for any prime v of $E(G, X)$ dividing a rational prime $q \notin \mathcal{S}$, the normalization of $\mathcal{M}(H_{\mathcal{S}})_{O_{(v)}}$ in the ring of fractions of $\text{Sh}(G, X)/H^q$ is the integral canonical model of $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ with respect to v (and H^q).*

These smooth schemes are the analogue of the schemes (attached to Siegel modular varieties) parameterizing principally polarized abelian schemes (of a given dimension) having a finite symplectic similitude level-structure. They enjoy a very important extension type property (cf. rm. 1) of 6.4.6). They are models over “punctured” ring of integers (of number fields) of quotients of (some) finite disjoint unions of Hermitian symmetric domains by (some) arithmetic subgroups. In rm. 3) of 6.4.6 we explain why the notation $\mathcal{M}(H_{\mathcal{S}})$ is justified. For the compact case (i.e. when $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ is a pro-étale cover of a projective smooth $E(G, X)$ -scheme) see 6.4.11. The proof of Theorem 3 is based on 6.2.4.1, which is a natural consequence of the ideas presented in 6.2.3 and in the proof of 6.2.2.

1.6. We present now the part of [Va2] which brings more light to some parts of the present paper. All that follows in 1.6-8 could have been equally well presented as remarks at different places of §5-6; but for the sake of convenience, we gathered all these results (referred to in §5-6) here.

We extend the well known results (for Siegel modular varieties) concerning the existence of an ordinary type and the existence of the canonical lift of an abelian variety of ordinary type, to any special principally polarized abelian scheme $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{A}})$ over an arbitrary integral canonical model \mathcal{N} of a Shimura variety $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ of Hodge type with respect to a prime v of $E(G, X)$ dividing a rational prime $p \geq 5$ (cf. also [Va1]). Let $\mathcal{N}_{k(v)}$ be the special fibre of \mathcal{N} . Using the notations of 1.2 we obtain:

- a G -ordinary type (with respect to the prime v and the injective map $f: (G, X) \hookrightarrow (GSp(W, \psi), S)$), which is the formal isogeny type associated to abelian varieties (obtained from \mathcal{A} by pull back) over the geometric points of a Zariski dense open subscheme of $\mathcal{N}_{k(v)}$;
- G -ordinary points of $\mathcal{N}_{k(v)}$ (these are the points of $\mathcal{N}_{k(v)}$, with values in a field, with the property that the abelian varieties over them obtained from \mathcal{A} by pull back, have as a formal isogeny type, the G -ordinary type);
- G -canonical lifts of G -ordinary points with values in perfect fields (these G -canonical lifts are points of \mathcal{N} with values in rings of Witt vectors of perfect fields).

The G -ordinary type we obtain is a usual ordinary type iff the field $k(v)$ has p elements. If this is so then the abelian variety over $W(k)$ obtained from \mathcal{A} by pull back through a G -canonical lift of a G -ordinary point (with values in the perfect field k) of $\mathcal{N}_{k(v)}$, is the canonical lift of an abelian variety of ordinary type.

1.6.1. The point defined by the generic fibre of the G -canonical lift of a G -ordinary point of $\mathcal{N}_{k(v)}$ with values in the algebraic closure of $k(v)$ is a special point of $\mathcal{N}_{E(G, X)}$ (see 2.10 for the definition of special points).

We also prove another conjecture of Milne [Mi5, 0.1] (cf. 5.6.5-6, 5.8.8 and [Va2]).

1.6.2. To any point $y: \text{Spec}(k) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{k(v)}$ (with k a perfect field) we attach (see 5.4.6) a Lie σ -crystal (\mathfrak{g}, φ) : \mathfrak{g} is the Lie algebra of a reductive group over $W(k)$ whose fibre over $K_0 := W(k) \left[\frac{1}{p} \right]$ is G_{K_0} , while φ is a σ -linear automorphism of $\mathfrak{g} \otimes K_0$ (σ being the Frobenius automorphism of K_0) such that $\varphi(p\mathfrak{g}) \subset \mathfrak{g}$. Any lift $z: \text{Spec}(W(k)) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ of y produces naturally a filtration $0 = F^2(\mathfrak{g}) \subset F^1(\mathfrak{g}) \subset F^0(\mathfrak{g}) \subset F^{-1}(\mathfrak{g}) = \mathfrak{g}$ such that $\varphi\left(\frac{1}{p}F^1(\mathfrak{g}) + F^0(\mathfrak{g}) + p\mathfrak{g}\right) = \mathfrak{g}$. So $(\mathfrak{g}, \varphi, F^0(\mathfrak{g}), F^1(\mathfrak{g}))$ is a p -divisible object of the category $\mathcal{MF}_{[-1,1]}(W(k))$ (defined in [Fa1]). $F^0(\mathfrak{g})$ is a parabolic Lie subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} and $F^1(\mathfrak{g})$ is the Lie algebra of its unipotent radical. The point y is a G -ordinary point iff there is a lift z of it to $W(k)$ which makes the Lie σ -subcrystal of (\mathfrak{g}, φ) corresponding to non-negative slopes to be a p -divisible object of the category $\mathcal{MF}_{[0,1]}(W(k))$ (of [Fa1]). Such a lift z , if exists (i.e. if y is a G -ordinary point), is unique and defines the G -canonical lift of y .

These Lie σ -crystals allows us to achieve a stratification of $\mathcal{N}_{k(v)}$ in $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ -invariant locally closed subschemes indexed by the Newton polygons of the attached σ -crystals $\mathfrak{g}(1)$ (we tensor \mathfrak{g} with $W(k)(1)$ to get only non-negative slopes) similar to the one enjoyed by the special fibres of the integral canonical models of Siegel modular varieties. The G -ordinary points of $\mathcal{N}_{k(v)}$ are the points of the (generic) Zariski dense open stratum.

1.7. We also show how the results mentioned in 1.6.1, together with their proves, can be used for handling the Langlands-Rapoport conjecture ([LR]; see [Mi5] and [Pf] for the correct formulation) for an arbitrary integral canonical model \mathcal{N} of a Shimura variety $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ of preabelian type with respect to a prime v of $E(G, X)$ having a residue field $k(v)$ of characteristic $p \geq 5$.

Let \mathbb{F} be the algebraic closure of $k(v)$ and let Φ be the Frobenius automorphism of it having $k(v)$ as its fixed field. To the triple (G, X, v) it is attached a set $M(G, X, v)$ on which $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ and Φ act (cf. [Mi5] and [Pf]). The Langlands-Rapoport conjecture for \mathcal{N} (or for the triple (G, X, v)) asserts the existence of a bijection of sets $f_{\mathcal{N}}: M(G, X, v) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mathbb{F})$, preserving the actions of $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ and Φ on them. The existence of the canonical Lie stratification of the special fibre $\mathcal{N}_{k(v)}$ of \mathcal{N} allows a formulation of the Langlands-Rapoport conjecture for any individual stratum of this stratification. To prove the Langlands-Rapoport conjecture for \mathcal{N} is the same as proving the Langlands-Rapoport conjecture for each individual stratum. We do prove this for the open stratum.

1.7.1. The proof of [Mi5, 0.1] together with [Mi5, 6.4] imply (cf. also [Mi5, 6.12]; [Mi5, 6.12] is worked out under the hypothesis of [Mi5, p. 24]: it can be removed, cf. 5.6.4) that the Langlands-Rapoport conjecture is true for \mathcal{N} if $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ is a Shimura variety (whose adjoint factors are) of A_l, B_l, C_l or D_l^{R} type, modulo a sufficiently good theory of reduction of Hodge cycles mod p (very important progress was made in this direction by Milne, conform the presentation in [Mi5]). We explain why the use of such a theory of reduction of Hodge cycles can be avoided for all Shimura varieties of preabelian type. We first prove that the integral canonical models of Shimura varieties of D_l^{H} type can be treated entirely as the other Shimura varieties: if there is a special principally polarized abelian scheme $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{A}})$ over \mathcal{N} (this implies that $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ is a Shimura variety of Hodge type; so $\mathcal{N}_{E(G, X)}$ is a moduli space of principally polarized abelian schemes of a given dimension, having a family of Hodge cycles and some level structures, and satisfying some extra conditions; $\mathcal{A}_{E(G, X)}$ is the universal abelian scheme over $\mathcal{N}_{E(G, X)}$), then for any point $y: \text{Spec}(k) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$, with k an algebraically closed field of characteristic p , any principally polarized abelian variety over k which

is G -isogeneous to (A_y, p_{A_y}) (i.e. it is isogeneous in a sense involving the cycles) is G -isomorphic (i.e. it is isomorphic in a sense involving the cycles) with (A_z, p_{A_z}) for some k -valued point z of \mathcal{N} (in other words the G -isogeny classes are as expected to be). Here the principally polarized abelian varieties (A_y, p_{A_y}) and (A_z, p_{A_z}) are obtained from $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{A}})$ by pull back through y and respectively z .

As an application of this we show the existence in the general case of 1.10 of an injective map $f_{\mathcal{N}}: M(G, X, v) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{N}(\mathbb{F})$ preserving the actions of $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ and Φ on them (the \mathbb{F} -valued points of the open stratum of $\mathcal{N}_{k(v)}$ are in the image of $f_{\mathcal{N}}$). Moreover we prove that $f_{\mathcal{N}}$ is a bijection (and so that the Langlands-Rapoport conjecture for \mathcal{N} is true) if the residue field $k(v^{\text{ad}})$ of the prime v^{ad} of $E(G^{\text{ad}}, X^{\text{ad}})$ divided by v has precisely p elements, or if $(G^{\text{ad}}, X^{\text{ad}})$ has all the simple factors of A_n, B_n or D_n^{R} type, with $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

1.8. In [Va3] we introduce the notion of an integral canonical model of a Kuga variety of Hodge type. Their existence is implied by the existence of integral canonical models of Shimura varieties of Hodge type. These models allows us to prove the existence of smooth toroidal compactifications of the integral canonical models of Shimura varieties of preabelian type (this has been conjectured by Milne [Mi4, 2.18]): Any integral canonical model \mathcal{N} of a Shimura variety $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ of preabelian type with respect to a prime v of $E(G, X)$ dividing a rational prime $p \geq 5$, admits plenty of smooth toroidal compactifications and has a minimal (normal) compactification \mathcal{N}^{mc} . The smooth toroidal compactifications of \mathcal{N} are obtained from \mathcal{N}^{mc} through blowings up. In particular, if $\mathcal{N}_{E(G, X)}$ is a pro-étale cover of a projective scheme over $E(G, X)$, then \mathcal{N} is a pro-étale cover of a projective smooth scheme over $O_{(v)}$ (cf. also 6.4.1.1 2)).

The toroidal compactifications of Shimura varieties of Hodge type are obtained by the same procedure (as the integral canonical models are obtained) of taking the normalization of the closure of smooth toroidal compactifications (over number fields) of quotients of Shimura varieties of Hodge type in (extensions to étale $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -algebras of) smooth toroidal compactifications of quotients of integral canonical models of Siegel modular varieties constructed in [FC] (cf. [Har] for the non-integral part over number fields). So we get special semi-abelian schemes over the smooth toroidal compactifications of the integral canonical models of Shimura varieties of Hodge type.

See [Va3] for definitions and for the proves of the results mentioned in 1.8.

1.9. A part of the results presented in this paper, is a completely revised and improved version of the first part of our thesis [Va1]. For the sake of not making this paper too long, in 4.3.11, 6.3, 6.5.1.1 and 6.6 we use also the notations of other papers.

The reader who is interested just to have a pretty good idea about what is going on in this article can follow the route: 3.2 (to pick up whatever the reader is not familiar with), 4.1, 5.1, 5.6-8 and 6.4.

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valuation rings of mixed characteristic (this was the starting point for a great part of 3.2.1-3), and for the request of enlarging the presentations of 4.3.10 b) and 6.2.2. We would like to thank Prof. Pierre Deligne for pointing out a mistake in a preliminary version of 3.2.2 4).

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2. Preliminaries. We fix our notations by mostly reviewing some well known facts (cf. [De1], [De2] and [Mi4]).

2.1. Notations and conventions. Reductive groups over fields are always assumed connected. Reductive group schemes are understood to have connected fibres. For a reductive group G over a scheme we denote by G^{der} , $Z(G)$, G^{ab} and G^{ad} , respectively, the derived group of G , the center of G , the maximal abelian quotient of G and the adjoint group of G . We say that a reductive group G over \mathbb{Q} is unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p (p being a rational prime) if $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ is unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p . For G an affine group scheme over a scheme S we often denote by $\text{Lie}(G)$ its Lie algebra, and in the case when G is a reductive group scheme we denote by $\text{Aut}(G)$ the group scheme over S defined by the automorphisms of G .

If X is a set endowed with an equivalence relation $R \subset X \times X$, we denote by $[x] \in X/R$ the equivalence class of $x \in X$. For a map $f: A \rightarrow B$ and for a subset A_1 of A , we denote by $f|_{A_1}$ the restriction of f to A_1 . If $f: A \rightarrow B$ and $g: B \rightarrow C$ are morphisms in some category we refer to $g \circ f$ as the composition of f with g . All the projective limits of schemes are assumed to be filtered, with affine transition morphisms.

The expression (G, X) always denotes a pair defining a Shimura variety, while $E(G, X)$ denotes its attached reflex field. $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ denotes the Shimura variety defined by it, identified in 2.3-8 (resp. in the rest of the paper) with the complex variety (resp. with the canonical model of the complex variety). For an arbitrary compact subgroup K of $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$, we denote by $\text{Sh}_K(G, X)$ the quotient of $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ by K . Any $x \in X$ and any $a \in G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ define a complex point $[x, a]$ of $\text{Sh}_K(G, X)$.

If k is a field we denote by \bar{k} its algebraic closure. For a perfect field k , $W(k)$ is the ring of Witt vectors of k . Always V_0 denotes such a Witt ring over an algebraically closed field and then K_0 automatically denotes its field of fractions. If v is a prime of a global field E , we denote by $k(v)$ its residue field and by $O_{(v)}$ the localization of the ring of integers of E with respect to it. The maximal abelian extension of E is denoted by E^{ab} . For a local ring R we denote by R^h , R^{sh} and \hat{R} respectively its henselization, its strict henselization and its completion with respect to its maximal ideal.

Let p be a rational prime. We usually write $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ instead of $O_{(p)}$. The ring of finite adèles $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$ is denoted by \mathbb{A}_f and the ring of finite adèles with the p -component omitted is denoted by \mathbb{A}_f^p . We use freely different Tate-twists: $\mathbb{Q}(1)$, $\mathbb{Q}_p(1)$, $\mathbb{Z}_p(1)$, $\mathbb{A}_f(1)$ etc. For G a linear group over \mathbb{Q} , $G(\mathbb{A})$ is endowed with the coarser topology which makes all the maps $G(\mathbb{A}) \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}^1(\mathbb{A}) = \mathbb{A}$, induced by morphisms $G \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}^1$, continuous ($\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}^1$ being the affine line over \mathbb{Q}). Similarly for $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$. If G is a linear group over the field K of fractions of a discrete valuation ring (abbreviated DVR), then $G(K)$ is endowed in the same manner with a topology. We denote by \mathbb{F}_p the field with p elements and by \mathbb{F} its algebraic closure.

A continuous action of a totally discontinuous locally compact group on a scheme S is always in the sense of [De2, 2.7.1] and is a right action. The purity theorem stated in [SGA1, p. 275] will be referred to as the classical purity theorem. A quasi-projective or projective morphism is always understood in the sense of [Hart].

For every free module M of finite rank over a commutative ring R we denote by M^* its dual. For any non-negative integer n , we denote by $M^{\otimes n}$ the tensor product of n -copies of M . By the tensor algebra of M we mean $\bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}} M^{\otimes n}$. If $v_\alpha \in M^{\otimes n} \otimes M^{*\otimes m}$, with n and m non-negative integers, we denote by $\deg(v_\alpha) := n + m$ its degree. A family of tensors of the tensor algebra of M is usually denoted in the form $(v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$, with \mathcal{J} a set. A bilinear form on M is called perfect if it induces an isomorphism from M into its dual M^* . Occasionally we also denote by K^* the group of invertible elements of a field K . A pair (M, ψ) with M as above and with ψ a perfect alternating form on it, is called a symplectic space over R . We use the same notation for two perfect alternating forms if they are obtained one from another by extension of scalars.

For a finite surjective étale morphism $\text{Spec}(R_1) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(R_0)$ and for a reductive group G over R_1 , $\text{Res}_{R_1/R_0} G$ denotes the reductive group over R_0 obtained from G by restriction of scalars.

For an abelian variety A over a field k of characteristic zero we denote by $V_f(A)$ the free \mathbb{A}_f -module $(\varprojlim \ker(n: A_{\bar{k}} \rightarrow A_{\bar{k}})) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$. We use freely the terminology of Hodge cycles of A used in [De3]. A polarization of an abelian scheme A over a scheme Y is usually denoted by p_A (or p_Y), and by abuse of notation we still denote by p_A (resp. p_Y) the different maps on the cohomologies (homologies) of A induced by it. A pair of the form (A, p_A) (or (A, p_Y)) always denotes a polarized abelian scheme over Y . For an abelian scheme A over Y , A^t denotes the dual abelian scheme of A , while for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$, we denote by $A[N]$ the finite flat group scheme over Y defined by the N -torsion points of A . By a level- N structure of an abelian scheme A (over Y) of dimension d , we mean an isomorphism $k: L(N)_Y \xrightarrow{\sim} A[N]$ of finite group schemes over Y ; if moreover A has a principal polarization p_A , then by a level- N symplectic similitude structure of (A, p_A) , we mean a similitude (symplectic) isomorphism $(L(N)_Y, \psi) \xrightarrow{\sim} (A[N], p_A)$. Here $(L(N), \psi)$ is a symplectic space over $\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z}$ of dimension $2d$; $L(N)$ is viewed as a finite flat group scheme over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$. If A is an abelian variety over \mathbb{C} then $H^i(A, \mathbb{Q})$, $H_i(A, \mathbb{Z})$, etc., $i \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, refer to groups of the Betti cohomology and homology of A .

We will have four more sections of notations at the appropriate moments: 3.2.6, 4.3.3, 5.7.2 and 6.6.1.

2.2. The torus \mathbb{S} . Let \mathbb{S} be $\text{Res}_{\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{G}_m$. We have: $\mathbb{S}(\mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{C}^*$ and $\mathbb{S}(\mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^*$. The last identification is made in such a way that the inclusion $\mathbb{R} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ induces $z \rightarrow (z, \bar{z})$. To H an algebraic group over \mathbb{R} and to a homomorphism $x: \mathbb{S} \rightarrow H$, we associate two homomorphisms of algebraic groups: $\mu_x: \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow H_{\mathbb{C}}$, given on complex points by $z \rightarrow x_{\mathbb{C}}(z, 1)$, $z \in \mathbb{G}_m(\mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{C}^*$, and (the weight homomorphism) $w_x: \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow H$, given on real points by $r \rightarrow x(r)^{-1}$, $r \in \mathbb{G}_m(\mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}^* \subset \mathbb{C}^* = \mathbb{S}(\mathbb{R})$.

2.3. Definition of a (complex) Shimura variety. A Shimura variety is defined by a pair (G, X) , called a Shimura pair, comprising from a reductive group G over \mathbb{Q} and from a $G(\mathbb{R})$ -conjugacy class X of homomorphisms $\mathbb{S} \rightarrow G_{\mathbb{R}}$ satisfying the following axioms:

(SV1) for each $x \in X$, the Hodge structure on the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} of G defined by $\text{Ad} \circ x: \mathbb{S} \rightarrow GL(\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{R}})$ is of type $\{(1, -1), (0, 0), (-1, 1)\}$;

(SV2) for each $x \in X$, $\text{ad } x(i)$ is a Cartan involution of $G_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{ad}}$;

(SV3) G^{ad} has no factor defined over \mathbb{Q} whose real points form a compact group.

Let $x \in X$. Let K_{∞} be the subgroup of $G(\mathbb{R})$ fixing x . It is a maximal compact subgroup of $G(\mathbb{R})$ iff $G^{\text{ab}}(\mathbb{R})$ is compact (cf. SV2). We have $X = G(\mathbb{R})/K_{\infty}$, with x corresponding to the equivalence class of the identity element.

Axiom SV1 implies that the homomorphism w_x is independent of $x \in X$. We write it w_X . It is called the weight of the Shimura variety defined by (G, X) . SV1 also implies (cf. [De2, 1.1.14]) that X has one and only one complex structure such that, for all representations $\rho: G_{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow GL(W_{\mathbb{R}})$, with $W_{\mathbb{R}}$ a finite dimensional real vector space, the Hodge filtration $F(\rho \circ x)$ of $W_{\mathbb{R}} \otimes \mathbb{C}$ depends holomorphically on $x \in X$. This complex structure is $G(\mathbb{R})$ -invariant and the connected components of X are Hermitian symmetric domains (cf. [De2, 1.1.17]).

For each compact open subgroup K of $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$

$$\text{Sh}_K(G, X) := G(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash X \times G(\mathbb{A}_f)/K$$

is a finite disjoint union of quotients of X by arithmetic subgroups. This complex space has a natural structure of a quasi-projective (algebraic) variety over \mathbb{C} [BB], which is smooth if K is small enough. In what follows $\text{Sh}_K(G, X)$ is identified with this quasi-projective variety.

For $K \subset L$ compact open subgroups of $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$, we get a finite surjective morphism (of schemes) $f(L, K): \text{Sh}_K(G, X) \rightarrow \text{Sh}_L(G, X)$ defined by $[x, a] \rightarrow [x, a]$ ($x \in X, a \in G(\mathbb{A}_f)$). If $K_1 = gKg^{-1}$ with $g \in G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ we get an isomorphism $f(K, g): \text{Sh}_K(G, X) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Sh}_{K_1}(G, X)$ defined by $[x, a] \rightarrow [x, ag^{-1}]$. The isomorphisms $f(K, g)$ with $g \in K$ are the identity isomorphisms.

The (complex) Shimura variety $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ is the projective limit of the compatible system of morphisms $f(L, K)$ together with the (right) continuous action of $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ on it defined by the rule $[x, a]g = [x, ag]$. The continuity property of this action implies that if K is a normal subgroup of L , then $f(L, K)$ identifies $\text{Sh}_L(G, X)$ with the quotient of $\text{Sh}_K(G, X)$ by L/K (this group acts on it through the morphisms $f(K, g)$, with $g \in L$). The dimension of $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ is the dimension of X as a complex manifold.

We have

$$\text{Sh}(G, X)(\mathbb{C}) = G(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash X \times G(\mathbb{A}_f)/\overline{Z(\mathbb{Q})},$$

where $Z = Z(G)$ and $\overline{Z(\mathbb{Q})}$ is the closure of $Z(\mathbb{Q})$ in $Z(\mathbb{A}_f)$ ([De2, 2.1]).

2.4. Definition of maps between Shimura varieties. The maps from a Shimura pair (G, X) into another Shimura pair (G_1, X_1) are group homomorphisms $f: G \rightarrow G_1$ taking X into X_1 . We denote such a map by $f: (G, X) \rightarrow (G_1, X_1)$. The maps from the Shimura variety defined by (G, X) into Shimura variety defined by (G_1, X_1) are in one to one correspondence with the maps $f: (G, X) \rightarrow (G_1, X_1)$. The induced map $X \rightarrow X_1$ is holomorphic. If K is a compact open subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ and if K_1 is a compact open subgroup of $G_1(\mathbb{A}_f)$ such that $f(K) \subset K_1$, then the map f induces a morphism of schemes (cf. [BB]) $f(K_1, K): \text{Sh}_K(G, X) \rightarrow \text{Sh}_{K_1}(G_1, X_1)$ by the rule $[x, a] \rightarrow [f(x), f(a)]$. Passing to the limit we get the (map or) morphism between Shimura varieties (associated to f and still denoted by f) $f: \text{Sh}(G, X) \rightarrow \text{Sh}(G_1, X_1)$. Sometimes we work with a map between Shimura pairs $f: (G, X) \rightarrow (G_1, X_1)$ and sometimes we work with the (map or) morphism between Shimura varieties associated to it $f: \text{Sh}(G, X) \rightarrow \text{Sh}(G_1, X_1)$. The map f is called injective (or an embedding) if it is injective as a group homomorphism; is

called finite if the induced homomorphism at the level of derived groups is an isogeny; is called a cover if it is finite and as a group homomorphism is surjective, having as kernel a torus T satisfying $H^1(\text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k), T(\bar{k})) = 0$, for any field k of characteristic zero. If $f: (G, X) \rightarrow (G_1, X_1)$ is a finite map, then we identify X with a disjoint union of connected components of X_1 .

Warning: If $f: (G, X) \rightarrow (G_1, X_1)$ is a finite map, then we sometimes refer to $f: \text{Sh}(G, X) \rightarrow \text{Sh}(G_1, X_1)$ as a morphism (of schemes), and sometimes as a finite map (of Shimura varieties), though as a morphism it is not finite, being just pro-finite.

2.4.0. Products. The category Sh whose objects are Shimura varieties and whose morphisms are the morphisms between them has finite products: If $\text{Sh}(G_i, X_i)$, $i = \overline{1, 2}$, are two Shimura varieties, then their product $\text{Sh}(G_1, X_1) \times \text{Sh}(G_2, X_2)$ is the Shimura variety defined by $G = G_1 \times G_2$ and $X = X_1 \times X_2$ (with the logical projections defined by the projections of G onto its factors G_1 and G_2).

Let $f_i: (G_i, X_i) \rightarrow (G, X)$ be finite maps, $i = \overline{1, 2}$. So X_1 and X_2 are disjoint union of connected components of X . Let X_3 be their intersection. It can happen that X_3 is empty (for an example see 2.5.1). We assume now that X_3 is not empty. Let G_3 be the connected component of the origin of $G_1 \times_G G_2$. X_3 is a set of homomorphism $\mathbb{S} \rightarrow G_{3\mathbb{R}}$ satisfying the axioms SV1-2. $G_3(\mathbb{R})$ acts on X_3 by conjugation. Let $X_3 = \cup_{j \in I} X_3^j$ be the disjoint union decomposition of X_3 into $G_3(\mathbb{R})$ -orbits. For any $j \in I$ we get a Shimura variety $\text{Sh}(G_3, X_3^j)$ and a commutative diagram

$$\begin{CD} Sh(G_3, X_3^j) @>p_2^j>> Sh(G_2, X_2) \\ @Vp_1^jVV @VVf_2V \\ Sh(G_1, X_1) @>f_1>> Sh(G, X). \end{CD}$$

The morphisms p_i^j , $j \in I$, are defined by the natural projections of G_3 on G_i , $i = \overline{1, 2}$.

We have a universal type property: for any pair (p_1, p_2) of finite maps $p_i: (G_0, X_0) \rightarrow (G_i, X_i)$ such that $f_2 \circ p_2 = f_1 \circ p_1$, there is a unique $j \in I$ for which there is a map $p_0: (G_0, X_0) \rightarrow (G_3, X_3^j)$ such that $p_i = p_i^j \circ p_0$; moreover the map p_0 is uniquely determined. We express this property by: the category $f\text{-}Sh$ whose objects are Shimura varieties (or pairs) and whose morphisms are the finite maps between them, has quasi fibre products. Any commutative diagram as above (formed by finite maps) is called a quasi fibre product of the finite maps f_1 and f_2 .

So if X_3 is empty then I is the empty set. There are examples (cf. 2.5.1) when I has more than one element. However if f_1 or f_2 is a cover, then I has precisely one element: if this is the case we speak about the fibre product of f_1 and f_2 .

2.4.1. The adjoint and toric part variety of a Shimura variety. Let (G, X) define an arbitrary Shimura variety. Then $\text{Sh}(G^{\text{ad}}, X^{\text{ad}})$ (X^{ad} being the $G^{\text{ad}}(\mathbb{R})$ -conjugacy class of homomorphisms $\mathbb{S} \rightarrow G_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{ad}}$ containing the ones induced by X) is called the adjoint variety of $\text{Sh}(G, X)$, and $\text{Sh}(G^{\text{ab}}, X^{\text{ab}})$ (X^{ab} being the set with just one element defined by the homomorphism $\mathbb{S} \rightarrow G_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{ab}}$ induced by X) is called the toric part variety of $\text{Sh}(G, X)$. We have canonical maps from every Shimura variety into its adjoint variety and into its toric part variety.

2.4.2. Special pairs. An injective map $(T, \{h\}) \hookrightarrow (G, X)$ with T a torus is called a special pair in (G, X) .

2.4.3. Automorphisms. The group $\text{Aut}(Sh(G, X))$ (of automorphisms of the

Shimura variety $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ is the subgroup of $\text{Aut}(G)(\mathbb{Q})$ (of finite index) leaving X invariant. If (G, X) is of adjoint type then we have $\text{Aut}(\text{Sh}(G, X)) = \text{Aut}(G)(\mathbb{Q})$.

2.5. Examples of types of Shimura varieties.

EXAMPLE 1. Let T be a torus over \mathbb{Q} . For any homomorphism $h: \mathbb{S} \rightarrow T_{\mathbb{R}}$, the pair $(T, \{h\})$ satisfies the axioms SV1-3, and so defines a Shimura variety of dimension zero. We have $\text{Sh}(T, \{h\})(\mathbb{C}) = T(\mathbb{A}_f)/\overline{T(\mathbb{Q})}$. Any Shimura variety of dimension zero is obtained in this way.

EXAMPLE 2. Let (W, ψ) be a symplectic space over \mathbb{Q} . Let $GSp := GSp(W, \psi)$ be the group of its symplectic similitudes. The Siegel double space S consists of all rational Hodge structure on W of type $\{(-1, 0), (0, -1)\}$ for which either $2\pi i\psi$ or $-2\pi i\psi$ is a polarization. It is a $GSp(\mathbb{R})$ -conjugacy class of homomorphism $\mathbb{S} \rightarrow GSp_{\mathbb{R}}$. The pair (GSp, S) defines a Shimura variety. The Shimura varieties of the form $\text{Sh}(GSp, S)$ are called Siegel modular varieties.

DEFINITION 1. A Shimura variety $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ is said to be of Hodge type if there is an injective map from it into a Siegel modular variety. We have $\text{Sh}(G, X)(\mathbb{C}) = G(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash X \times G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ [De2, 2.1.1].

The extra conditions needed to be satisfied by a Shimura variety for being of Hodge type are:

- (SVH4) the weight is defined over \mathbb{Q} ;
- (SVH5) $w_X(\mathbb{G}_m)$ is the only split subtorus of $Z(G)_{\mathbb{R}}$;
- (SVH6) there is a faithful representation $\rho: G \hookrightarrow GL(W)$ such that the Hodge \mathbb{Q} -structure on W defined by $\rho \circ x$ is of type $\{(-1, 0), (0, -1)\}$, $\forall x \in X$.

This is just a reformulation of [De2, 2.3.2]: obviously SVH4-6 are satisfied by a Shimura variety of Hodge type, while SV2 and SVH5 put together imply that for any $x \in X$, the interior automorphism of $G_{\mathbb{R}}/w_X(\mathbb{G}_m)$ defined by $x(i)$ is a Cartan involution.

EXAMPLE 3. The product of two Shimura varieties $\text{Sh}(G_1, X_1)$ and $\text{Sh}(G_2, X_2)$ of Hodge type is not of Hodge type. But the Shimura variety $\text{Sh}(G_3, X_3)$ defined by the subgroup G_3 of $G_1 \times G_2$ generated by $G_1^0 \times G_2^0$ (with G_i^0 the connected subgroup of G_i having the property that the canonical quotient homomorphism $G_i^0 \rightarrow G_i/w_{X_i}(\mathbb{G}_m)$ is an isogeny; $i = \overline{1, 2}$) and $w_{X_1 \times X_2}(\mathbb{G}_m)$, and by an adequate union X_3 of some of the connected components of $X_1 \times X_2$, is a Shimura variety of Hodge type: it is enough to see this for the case when $(G_1, X_1) = (GSp(W_1, \psi_1), S_1)$ and $(G_2, X_2) = (GSp(W_2, \psi_2), S_2)$; but then we have an injective map

$$i_3: (G_3, X_3) \hookrightarrow (GSp(W_1 \oplus W_2, \psi_1 \oplus \psi_2), S^0)$$

defined by the natural inclusions of $Sp(W_1, \psi_1)$ and $Sp(W_2, \psi_2)$ in $Sp(W_1 \oplus W_2, \psi_1 \oplus \psi_2)$ (X_3 in this case has two connected components, while $X_1 \times X_2$ has four).

We refer to the map i_3 as a Segre embedding, and to any pair (G_3, X_3) as above (we do not have a unique choice for X_3 ; this is the same as the case of quasi fibre products discussed in 2.4.0 -see also 2.5.1 below-) as the Hodge quasi product of the two pairs (G_1, X_1) and (G_2, X_2) of Hodge type. Similarly we speak about a Hodge quasi product of n Shimura varieties of Hodge type and the Segre embedding defined by the product of n Siegel modular varieties, $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

DEFINITIONS 2. A Shimura variety defined by a pair (G, X) with G an adjoint group is said to be an adjoint Shimura variety or of adjoint type. If G is a simple \mathbb{Q} -group, then (G, X) is of one of the types: $A_l, B_l, C_l, D_l^{\mathbb{R}}, D_l^{\mathbb{H}}, D_l^{mixt}, E_6$ or E_7 (cf. the classification [De2] of Shimura varieties of adjoint type). Then $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ is called a simple adjoint Shimura variety (of type A_l , or B_l , etc.). Any adjoint Shimura variety is a product of a finite number of simple adjoint Shimura varieties. A Shimura variety is said to be of special type if its adjoint Shimura variety is a product of simple adjoint Shimura varieties of E_6, E_7 or D_l^{mixt} type.

DEFINITIONS 3. A Shimura variety $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ is called of preabelian type if there is a Shimura variety $\text{Sh}(G_1, X_1)$ of Hodge type such that their adjoint varieties are isomorphic. If we can choose $\text{Sh}(G_1, X_1)$ such that G_1^{der} is a cover of G^{der} , then $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ is called of abelian type. The simple adjoint Shimura varieties of abelian type are those of $A_l, B_l, C_l, D_l^{\mathbb{R}}$ or $D_l^{\mathbb{H}}$ type [De2, 2.3.8]. The product of two Shimura varieties of abelian (preabelian) type is of abelian (resp. of preabelian) type. For the preabelian type this is obvious, while for the abelian type conform Example 3 (and 2.12 1)).

So for any pair (G, X) which is neither of preabelian nor of special type, there is a finite map $(G, X) \rightarrow (G_1, X_1)$, with $\text{Sh}(G_1, X_1)$ an adjoint variety which is the product of a Shimura variety of preabelian type and of a Shimura variety of special type. The category $f\text{-Sh}$ is a disjoint sum of categories indexed by isomorphism classes of Shimura varieties of adjoint type.

EXAMPLE 4. A Shimura variety of dimension 1 is called a Shimura curve and a Shimura variety of dimension 2 is called a Shimura surface. For instance the Example 2, gives birth to a Shimura curve if W is a vector space over \mathbb{Q} of dimension 2, called the elliptic modular curve.

DEFINITION 4. A Shimura pair (G, X) (resp. variety $\text{Sh}(G, X)$) is said to be of compact type if $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ is a pro-étale cover of a smooth projective $E(G, X)$ -scheme.

In [BHC] it is proved: (G, X) is of compact type iff the \mathbb{Q} -rank of G^{ad} is zero.

EXAMPLE 5. (G, X) is of compact type if G^{ad} is a simple \mathbb{Q} -group such that $G_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{ad}}$ has compact factors.

2.5.1. Extra example. Let (G, X) be such that the semisimple group G^{der} is simply connected, $G^{\text{ab}} = \mathbb{G}_m$, and X has precisely two connected components (for instance if $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ is a Siegel modular variety; see also 5.7.5). Let (G_1, X_1) be the product of three copies of (G, X) . So G_1^{der} is simply connected, and $G_1^{\text{ab}} = \mathbb{G}_m \times \mathbb{G}_m \times \mathbb{G}_m$. We consider reductive subgroups G_i of G_1 , $i = \overline{2, 4}$, containing G_1^{der} . So to give such a G_i is the same as to give a subtorus of G_1^{ab} . We choose $G_i^{\text{ab}} \subset G_1^{\text{ab}}$, $i = \overline{2, 4}$, to be the diagonal embedding of \mathbb{G}_m , the subtorus generated by G_2^{ab} and the embedding $\mathbb{G}_m \hookrightarrow G_1^{\text{ab}}$ corresponding to the triple of characters $(1, 1, 0)$ of \mathbb{G}_m , and respectively the subtorus generated by G_2^{ab} and the embedding $\mathbb{G}_m \hookrightarrow G_1^{\text{ab}}$ corresponding to the triple of characters $(1, 3, 0)$.

We get injective finite maps $f_i: (G_i, X_i) \hookrightarrow (G_1, X_1)$, $i = \overline{2, 4}$. Here X_1 has eight connected components, X_2 has two, while X_3 and X_4 have four. Moreover we can assume that $X_2 \subset X_3 = X_4$. So the maps f_3 and f_4 do not have a fibre product: they have two quasi fibre products.

Moreover, as $G^{\text{ad}}(\mathbb{Q})$ is dense in $G^{\text{ad}}(\mathbb{R})$ (cf. [De1, 0.4]), composing the natural map $p_2: (G_2, X_2) \rightarrow (G_2^{\text{ad}}, X_2^{\text{ad}})$ with an automorphism of $(G_2^{\text{ad}}, X_2^{\text{ad}})$, we get a map

$p_3: (G_2, X_2) \rightarrow (G_2^{\text{ad}}, X_2^{\text{ad}})$ such that the images of X_2 in $X_2^{\text{ad}} = X_1$ through the maps p_2 and p_3 have an empty intersection.

2.6. The reflex field. Let (G, X) be an arbitrary Shimura pair. For any field k of characteristic zero we have a right action of $G(k)$ on the set $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{G}_m, G_k)$. Let $C(k) := \text{Hom}(\mathbb{G}_m, G_k)/G(k)$. An inclusion $\bar{\mathbb{Q}} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ induces a bijection $C(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}) = C(\mathbb{C})$. So the element $[\mu_X] \in C(\mathbb{C})$, corresponding to μ_x for any $x \in X$, defines an element $c(X)$ of $C(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})$. The group $\text{Gal}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$ acts on $C(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})$. The reflex field $E(G, X)$ of the Shimura variety $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ is the subfield of $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}$ corresponding to the stabilizer of $c(X)$ in $\text{Gal}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$. It is a finite extension of \mathbb{Q} .

2.7. The reciprocity map. Let $(T, \{h\})$ be as in the Example 1 of 2.5. Its reflex field $E := E(T, \{h\})$ is the field of definition of the cocharacter μ_h of T . From the homomorphism $\mu_h: \mathbb{G}_{m_E} \rightarrow T_E$ we get a new one

$$N_h: \text{Res}_{E/\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{G}_{m_E} \xrightarrow{\text{Res}_{E/\mathbb{C}}(\mu_h)} \text{Res}_{E/\mathbb{Q}} T_E \xrightarrow{\text{Norm } E/\mathbb{Q}} T.$$

So, for any \mathbb{Q} -algebra A we get a homomorphism $N_h(A): \mathbb{G}_m(E \otimes A) \rightarrow T(A)$.

The reciprocity map

$$r(T, \{h\}): \text{Gal}(E^{\text{ab}}/E) \rightarrow T(\mathbb{A}_f)/\overline{T(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})}$$

is defined as follows: let $\tau \in \text{Gal}(E^{\text{ab}}/E)$, and let $s \in \mathbb{J}_E$ be an idèle (of E) such that $\text{rec}_E(s) = \tau$; then $r(T, \{h\})(\tau) = N_h(\mathbb{A}_f)(s_f)$, where s_f is the finite part of s . Here the Artin reciprocity map rec_E is such that a uniformizing parameter is mapped into the geometric Frobenius element.

2.8. The canonical model of $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ over $E(G, X)$. By a model of $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ over a subfield k of \mathbb{C} , we mean a scheme S over k endowed with a continuous action of $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ (defined over k), such that there is a $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ -equivariant isomorphism

$$\text{Sh}(G, X) \xrightarrow{\sim} S_{\mathbb{C}}.$$

The canonical model of $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ is the model \mathcal{S} of $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ over $E(G, X)$ which satisfies the following property: if $(T, \{h\})$ is a special pair in (G, X) then for any $a \in G(\mathbb{A}_f)$, the point $[h, a]$ of $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{C}) = \text{Sh}(G, X)(\mathbb{C})$ is rational over $E(T, \{h\})^{\text{ab}}$, and every element τ of $\text{Gal}(E(T, \{h\})^{\text{ab}}/E(T, \{h\}))$ acts on $[h, a]$ according to the rule

$$\tau[h, a] = [h, a\tau(\tau)],$$

where $r = r(T, \{h\})$. It exists and is uniquely determined by the above property up to a unique isomorphism (see [De1], [De2] and [Mi2]).

Warning: from now on by $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ we mean \mathcal{S} .

2.9. If $f: (G, X) \rightarrow (G_1, X_1)$ is a map between two Shimura pairs, then $E(G_1, X_1)$ is a subfield of $E(G, X)$, and there is a unique $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ -equivariant morphism (still denoted by f) $f: \text{Sh}(G, X) \rightarrow \text{Sh}(G_1, X_1)_{E(G, X)}$ which at the level of complex points is the map $[x, a] \rightarrow [f(x), f(a)]$ ([De1, 5.4]). We get a $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ -equivariant morphism (still denoted by f)

$$f: \text{Sh}(G, X) \rightarrow \text{Sh}(G_1, X_1)$$

of $E(G_1, X_1)$ -schemes.

2.10. Definition of special points. Let $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ be an arbitrary Shimura variety and let H be a compact subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$. A point w of $\text{Sh}_H(G, X)$ with

values in a field k of characteristic zero is called special if there is a special pair $(T, \{h\})$ in (G, X) , such that the intersection of the $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ -orbit of w in $\text{Sh}_H(G, X)(\bar{k})$ with the image of $\text{Sh}(T, \{h\})(\bar{k})$ in $\text{Sh}_H(G, X)(\bar{k})$ is non-empty.

2.11. Definition of smooth subgroups. Let (G, X) be a Shimura pair. A subgroup H of $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ is called smooth for (G, X) if it is compact and if $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ is a pro-étale cover of $\text{Sh}_H(G, X)$. A subgroup of a conjugate of a subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ smooth for (G, X) , is itself smooth for (G, X) . For instance any neat compact subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ is smooth for (G, X) . We do not know if (or when) the converse is true.

2.12. REMARKS.

1) For any Shimura pair (G, X) there are finite maps $f: (G_1, X_1) \rightarrow (G, X)$ and $f_1: (G_1, X_1) \rightarrow (G_2, X_2)$ such that:

- $\text{Sh}(G_2, X_2)$ is a product of Shimura varieties $\text{Sh}(G_i, X_i)$, i running through the elements of a finite set I , such that G_i^{ad} is a simple \mathbb{Q} -group, $\forall i \in I$;
- they define a quasi fibre product of the natural maps $f_0: (G, X) \rightarrow (G^{\text{ad}}, X^{\text{ad}})$ and $f_2: (G_2, X_2) \rightarrow (G_2^{\text{ad}}, X_2^{\text{ad}}) = (G^{\text{ad}}, X^{\text{ad}})$;
- there are injective maps $(G_i, X_i) \hookrightarrow (G, X)$, $i \in I$, producing (naturally) an isogeny $\prod_{i \in I} G_i^{\text{der}} \rightarrow G^{\text{der}}$.

To see this let $G^{\text{ad}} = \prod_{i \in I} G_i^{\text{ad}}$ be the factorization of G^{ad} in \mathbb{Q} -simple factors. Let G_i^{der} be the semisimple subgroup of G isogeneous to G_i^{ad} and contained in the kernel of the canonical quotient homomorphism $G \rightarrow \prod_{j \in I \setminus \{i\}} G_j^{\text{ad}}$. As G_i we take the subgroup of G generated by G_i^{der} and by a maximal torus of the centralizer of G_i^{der} in G having the property that there is a homomorphism $\mathbb{S} \rightarrow G_{i\mathbb{R}}$, corresponding to a point $x \in X$, factoring through $G_{i\mathbb{R}}$. As X_i we take the $G_i(\mathbb{R})$ -conjugacy class of homomorphisms $\mathbb{S} \rightarrow G_{i\mathbb{R}}$ generated by such a factorization. Now we can take the maps f and f_1 to define a quasi fibre product of the maps f_0 and f_2 (cf. 2.4.0).

2) There are Shimura varieties $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ with G a semisimple group which is not of adjoint type (plenty of examples can be constructed starting from [De2, 2.3.12]).

3) Let (A, p_A) be a polarized abelian scheme defined over an integral ring R of characteristic zero. It is defined over a subring R_1 of R admitting an embedding in \mathbb{C} . We get an abelian variety over \mathbb{C} . Passing to an isogeny we can assume that we have a principally polarized abelian variety $(A', p_{A'})$ over \mathbb{C} . Let (W, ψ) be the symplectic space over \mathbb{Q} defined by it, with $W := H_1(A', \mathbb{Q})$. Let G be the Mumford-Tate group of A' . We get an injective map $(G, X) \hookrightarrow (GSp(W, \psi), S)$ of Shimura pairs, with X the Hermitian symmetric domain defined by the $G(\mathbb{R})$ -conjugacy class of the homomorphism $\mathbb{S} \rightarrow G_{i\mathbb{R}}$ defining the Hodge \mathbb{Q} -structure on W . Up to isomorphism it is independent of all choices (cf. [De3]) and so we call it the injective map defined by the polarized abelian scheme (A, p_A) . If A does not have a priori a polarization then we can pick one for its model we got over \mathbb{C} . In this case the injective map depends on the picked up polarization.

If moreover A has a family $(v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ of Hodge cycles which is reductive with respect to the polarization p_A (to be explained below), then we can choose R_1 such that these Hodge cycles are defined over R_1 (cf. [De3]). So we get a family of tensors $(t_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ of the tensor algebra of W (we can assume that no Tate-twist shows up; for instance cf. 4.1). By reductive family with respect to p_A we mean: the connected component of the origin of the subgroup of $GSp(W, \psi)$ fixing t_α , $\forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$, is a reductive group G_1 over \mathbb{Q} . G_1 together with the $G_1(\mathbb{R})$ -conjugacy class of homomorphism $\mathbb{S} \rightarrow G_{1\mathbb{R}}$ defined by X might not define a Shimura variety: axiom SV3 might not be

satisfied. However, discarding from G_1^{ad} the factors which over \mathbb{R} are compact, we get a reductive subgroup G_2 of G_1 , which together with the $G_2(\mathbb{R})$ -conjugacy class X_2 of homomorphisms $\mathbb{S} \rightarrow G_{2\mathbb{R}}$ defined by X , define a Shimura variety. The resulting injective map $(G_2, X_2) \hookrightarrow (GSp(W, \psi))$ is again independent of all choices. We call it the injective map defined by (A, p_A) and the reductive family of tensors $(v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \beta}$ with respect to p_A .

3. A general view of the integral models of Shimura varieties. We start by presenting (3.1) some elements of the theory of reductive groups (and of hyperspecial subgroups) needed for applications to Shimura varieties. Then (3.2) we introduce generalities of the theory of healthy normal schemes and of the theory of integral models of Shimura varieties. Some special features of these theories are presented in 3.3-5.

3.1. Hyperspecial subgroups. We restrict ourselves to what we need. Let V be a complete DVR with a perfect residue field k and let K be its field of fractions. Let π be a uniformizer of V . Let G_K be a reductive group over K . A subgroup H of $G_K(K)$ is called hyperspecial if there is a reductive group scheme G over V , whose generic fibre is G_K and whose group of V -valued points is H . It is a maximal bounded (compact if the residue field of V is finite) subgroup of $G_K(K)$ [Ti, 3.2]. Let \mathbb{B} be the building of G_K over K (cf. [Ti, 2.1-2]). $G_K(K)$ acts on \mathbb{B} . A subgroup H of $G_K(K)$ is hyperspecial iff there is a hyperspecial point $x_H \in \mathbb{B}$ (see [Ti, 1.10.2 and 2.4] for the definition of such a point) such that $H = \{h \in G_K(K) | h(x_H) = x_H\}$ (cf. [Ti, 3.8.1]). Hyperspecial subgroups of $G_K(K)$ do exist if G_K is unramified over K , i.e. if G_K is quasi-split and splits over an unramified extension of K ([Ti, 1.10.2]). The converse of this last statement is true if k has the property that every reductive group over k is quasi-split (for instance if k is an algebraic extension of a finite field or if k is algebraically closed).

3.1.1. REMARK. Let $G_K \hookrightarrow G_{1K}$ be an inclusion of reductive groups over K with $G_K^{\text{der}} = G_{1K}^{\text{der}}$. We assume that G_{1K} is unramified over K . Then G_K is unramified over K and for any hyperspecial subgroup H_1 of $G_{1K}(K)$, the intersection $H := H_1 \cap G(K)$ is a hyperspecial subgroup of $G_K(K)$ (if G_1 is a reductive group scheme over V , whose generic fibre is G_{1K} and whose group of V -valued points is H_1 , then the closure of G_K in G_1 is a reductive group scheme over V , whose group of V -valued points is H ; the ideas needed for proving this are presented in 4.3.9).

3.1.2. The behaviour of hyperspecial subgroups with respect to homomorphisms of groups. We digress a little bit on this subject as it is not covered in [Ti] or [Ja]. In this section we consider only affine group schemes of finite type over V or K having connected fibres over K .

3.1.2.1. PROPOSITION. *a) Let G_1 and G_2 be two smooth affine groups over V . Let $f_K: G_{1K} \rightarrow G_{2K}$ be a homomorphism such that it takes $G_1(V)$ into $G_2(V)$. If the field k is infinite, then the homomorphism f_K extends to a homomorphism $f: G_1 \rightarrow G_2$.*

b) The point a) is not true if the field k is finite.

c) Let $f: G_1 \rightarrow G_2$ be a homomorphism of smooth affine group schemes over V . If G_1 is a reductive group and if $f_K: G_{1K} \rightarrow G_{2K}$ is a closed embedding then f is a closed embedding.

d) Let G_{1K} and G_{2K} be two reductive groups over K such that G_{1K} is a subgroup of G_{2K} and such that they are unramified over K . We assume that G_{1K} is a torus

which splits over an unramified extension of K of odd degree, and that G_{2K} is a group of symplectic similitudes. Then there is a hyperspecial subgroup of $G_{1K}(K)$ included in a hyperspecial subgroup of $G_{2K}(K)$.

e) We consider the point a) in the case when k is finite, when G_1 and G_2 are reductive groups over V , and when f_K is a closed embedding. Then a) remains true if any one of the following two conditions is satisfied:

- (i) f_K is an isomorphism;
- (ii) G_1 is a split group with a maximal split torus T_1 which is a closed subgroup of G_2 , and there is a faithful representation $\rho: G_2 \hookrightarrow GL(M)$ with M a free V -module of dimension not bigger than the characteristic of k .

Proof. a) Let G be the subgroup of $G_1 \times G_2$ obtained by taking the closure of the graph of f_K . We get a homomorphism $h: G \rightarrow G_1$ inducing an epimorphism $G(V) \rightarrow G_1(V)$, and a homomorphism $G \rightarrow G_2$. They are defined by the projections of $G_1 \times G_2$ on its factors. Let $G = \text{Spec}(R)$ and $G_1 = \text{Spec}(R_1)$. To h corresponds an inclusion $R_1 \subset R$ which becomes an isomorphism by inverting π .

So a) is equivalent to $R_1 = R$. If $R \neq R_1$ then there is $y \in R \setminus R_1$ such that $\pi y \in R_1 \setminus \pi R_1$. For any $x \in R_1 \setminus \pi R_1$ there is a ring homomorphism $R_1 \rightarrow V$ such that x goes to an invertible element of V (G_1 is smooth over V and the k -valued points of G_1 are Zariski dense in the special fibre of it, as k is an infinite field [Bo, p. 218]). So, such a homomorphism $R_1 \rightarrow V$, corresponding to $x = \pi y$, does not come from the restriction to R_1 of a ring homomorphism $R \rightarrow V$. This contradicts the surjectivity property of the homomorphism $G(V) \rightarrow G_1(V)$. We get $R = R_1$.

b) Example: Let p be a rational prime and let $q \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{1\}$ be congruent to 1 mod $p - 1$. Let M be a free module of dimension 2 over \mathbb{Z}_p , and let $\{v_1, v_2\}$ be a basis of it over \mathbb{Z}_p . Let \mathbb{G}_m be the subgroup of $GL(M \otimes \mathbb{Q}_p)$ such that $\alpha \in \mathbb{G}_m(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ acts by multiplication with α^q on v_1 and by multiplication with α on v_2 . We have $\mathbb{G}_m(\mathbb{Z}_p) \subset GL(M_1)(\mathbb{Z}_p)$, with M_1 the \mathbb{Z}_p -lattice of $M \otimes \mathbb{Q}_p$ generated by v_1 and $\frac{v_1 + v_2}{p}$. But there is no homomorphism $\mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow GL(M_1)$ extending the above inclusion over \mathbb{Q}_p .

c) We can assume that the field k is algebraically closed. Let G be the closure of G_{1K} in G_2 . It is a group scheme over V . Let $f_1: G_1 \rightarrow G$ be the homomorphism induced by f . Then the homomorphism $G_1(V) \rightarrow G(V)$ is an isomorphism, as it is a monomorphism and as $G_1(V)$ is a maximal bounded subgroup of $G_1(K) = G(K)$. The dilatation procedure [BLR, prop. 2, p. 64] allows us to write f_1 as a composition $G_1 \rightarrow G_n \rightarrow G$, with $n \geq 3$ an integer, and with G_n a smooth (affine) group scheme over V , obtained from G through a finite sequence of dilatations. We have $G_{1K} = G_{nK} = G_K$ and $G_n(V) = G(V)$. For instance, in the first step we replace G by the dilatation G_3 of $f_1(G_{1k})$ (the reduced group subscheme of G_k defined by the image through f_1 of the special fibre of G_1) on G (part d) of loc. cit. shows that G_3 is an affine group scheme). Using [BLR, prop. 1, p. 63], we get group homomorphisms $G_1 \rightarrow G_3 \rightarrow G$. Repeating the process, we reach the case of group homomorphisms $G_1 \rightarrow G_n \rightarrow G$, with G_n a smooth scheme obtained from G through a sequence of $n - 2$ dilatations. This results from the general theory [BLR, section 3.3] of the defect of smoothness ρ of V -valued points of G_n . More precisely, there is a positive integer c , such that $\rho(x) \leq c$ for any point $x \in G(V)$ (cf. [BLR, prop. 3, p. 66]). From [BLR, lemma 4, p. 174] we get that we can take $n = c + 3$.

Coming back to the situation $G_1 \rightarrow G_n \rightarrow G$, we get (cf. part a) above) $G_1 = G_n$. But this implies that f_1 is an isomorphism as any dilatation of our sequence produces

a commutative unipotent kernel of the special fibre. From [BLR, prop. 2, p. 64] we see easily that it is enough to check this for the dilatation of a general linear group over V with respect to the trivial subgroup of the special fibre. But this case is obvious.

We invite the reader to give another (simpler) proof of c), by just copying the proof of a) above and making use of the fact that for any finite field extension K_1 of K , $G_1(V_1)$ is a maximal bounded subgroup of $G_1(K_1)$ (with V_1 the normalization of V in K_1).

d) Let $T_K := G_{1K}$ and let $G_{2K} = GSp(W_K, \psi)$, with (W_K, ψ) a symplectic space over K . Let K_1 be an unramified extension of K over which T_K splits. Let V_1 be its ring of integers. We can assume that K_1 is the smallest extension over which T_K splits. So K_1 is a Galois extension of K . Let C_T be the subset of the (additive) group of characters of T_{K_1} through which T_{K_1} acts on $W_K \otimes K_1$, i.e. $W_K \otimes K_1 = \bigoplus_{\gamma \in C_T} W_\gamma$, with $t \in T_K(K_1)$ acting as multiplication with $\gamma(t)$ on the non-zero K_1 -vector space W_γ . We can assume that T_K is a subgroup of $Sp(W_K, \psi)$ (as $GSp(W_K, \psi)$ is the extension of $Sp(W_K, \psi)$ through a one-dimensional split torus).

As the alternating form ψ is T_K -invariant, we deduce that if $\alpha \in C_T$ then $-\alpha \in C_T$, and that $\psi(x, y) = 0$ for any $x \in W_\alpha$ and any $y \in \bigoplus_{\gamma \in C_T^\alpha} W_\gamma$, where $C_T^\alpha := C_T \setminus \{\alpha\}$. Moreover $\text{Gal}(K_1/K)$ acts on C_T as T_K and G_{2K} are defined over K . For any $\alpha \in C_T$, let $o(\alpha)$ be its orbit under the action of $\text{Gal}(K_1/K)$ on C_T .

The key fact is the following assumption (which is always satisfied if $[K_1 : K]$ is an odd number):

$$\forall \alpha \in C_T \setminus \{0\}, -\alpha \notin o(\alpha).$$

We can assume that $0 \notin C_T$: we have a direct sum decomposition of symplectic spaces over K

$$(W_K, \psi) = (W^0, \psi^0) \oplus (W^1, \psi^1),$$

with W^0 the maximal subspace of W_K on which T_K acts trivially, with W^1 the subspace of W_K such that $W^1 \otimes K_1 = \bigoplus_{\gamma \in C_T \setminus \{0\}} W_\gamma$, and with ψ^i the restriction of ψ to W^i , $i = \overline{1, 2}$. So if needed, we can replace (W_K, ψ) by (W^1, ψ^1) .

Let $\alpha \in C_T$. Obviously $o(-\alpha) = \{-\gamma \mid \gamma \in o(\alpha)\}$. Let M_α be a V_1 -lattice of W_α left invariant by the subgroup of $\text{Gal}(K_1/K)$ fixing α . For any $\gamma \in o(\alpha)$ let $M_\gamma = \rho(M_\alpha)$, with $\rho \in \text{Gal}(K_1/K)$ such that $\rho(\alpha) = \gamma$, and let $M_{-\gamma}$ be a V_1 -lattice of $W_{-\gamma}$ such that $\psi: N_\gamma \otimes N_\gamma \rightarrow V_1$ is a perfect form. Here $N_\gamma := M_\gamma \oplus M_{-\gamma}$. Let $M_{O(\alpha)} := \bigoplus_{\gamma \in o(\alpha) \cup o(-\alpha)} M_\gamma$. For any other pair $o(\alpha_1)$ and $o(-\alpha_1)$ of orbits of the action of $\text{Gal}(K_1/K)$ on C_T , we define similarly a free V_1 -submodule $M_{O(\alpha_1)}$ of $W_K \otimes K_1$. Let M_{V_1} be the V_1 -lattice of $W_K \otimes K_1$ defined by the direct sum of these $M_{O(\alpha)}$; so

$$M_{V_1} := \bigoplus_{\gamma \in C_T} M_\gamma.$$

We get that M_{V_1} is stable under the action of $\text{Gal}(K_1/K)$ and $\psi: M_{V_1} \otimes M_{V_1} \rightarrow V_1$ is a perfect form. So T_{K_1} extends to a subtorus T_{V_1} of $Sp(M_{V_1}, \psi)$. Let M_V be the V -lattice of W_K formed by elements of M_{V_1} fixed by $\text{Gal}(K_1/K)$. We have $M_{V_1} = M_V \otimes V_1$. We deduce that T_K extends to a subtorus T of $Sp(M_V, \psi)$. So the (unique) hyperspecial subgroup $T(V)$ of $T_K(K)$ is included in the hyperspecial subgroup $Sp(M_V, \psi)(V)$ of $Sp(W_K, \psi)(K)$.

e) To see the first part of g), it is enough to work separately the case of a torus (which is obvious) and the case of a semisimple group. For this last case, it is enough to work with an inner automorphism and then everything results from [Ti, first paragraph of 2.5] applied to the adjoint group. The proof of the second part of g) is similar to

the proof of 4.3.10 b) (which can be used to obtain a refinement of this part of g)), and so it is left as an exercise.

3.1.2.2. REMARKS. 1) Let G_{1K} and G_{2K} be two reductive groups over K such that G_{1K} is a subgroup of G_{2K} and such that they are unramified over K . It is not always true that there is a hyperspecial subgroup of $G_{1K}(K)$ included in a hyperspecial subgroup of $G_{2K}(K)$.

We leave to the reader to find examples for this, with G_{1K} a torus splitting over an unramified extension of K of degree 2, for which the key fact of the proof of 3.1.2.1 d) is not true, and with $G_{2K} = GSp(W_K, \psi)$ a group of symplectic similitudes, starting from the fact that any hyperspecial subgroup of $G_{2K}(K)$ is of the form $GSp(M_V, \psi)(V)$, with M_V a V -lattice of W_K for which there is $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{G}_m(K)$ such that $\varepsilon\psi: M_V \otimes M_V \rightarrow V$ is a perfect form. We get such examples even for $\dim_K(W_K) = 4$.

2) 1) above is true if G_{2K} is a general or special linear group over K . In fact in this case any bounded subgroup H_1 of $G_{1K}(K)$ is included in a hyperspecial subgroup of $G_{2K}(K)$. To see this we can assume that H_1 is a maximal bounded subgroup of $G_{1K}(K)$. Now everything results from [Ja, 10.4] and [Ti, 3.4].

3) A third proof of 3.1.2.1 c) can be obtained using maximal tori. Its advantage: it remains valid for an arbitrary DVR.

3.1.3. LEMMA. *Every reductive group G over \mathbb{Q} unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p extends to a reductive group over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$.*

Proof. It is enough to treat separately the case when G is a torus and the case when G is semisimple. If G is a torus, then it splits over a Galois extension of \mathbb{Q} which is unramified above p , and so it extends to a torus over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$.

Let now G be a semisimple group, and let $G_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$ be a semisimple group over \mathbb{Z}_p having as generic fibre $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$. Let $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{Z}_p} := \text{Lie}(G_{\mathbb{Z}_p})$ and let $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$ be its intersection with $\text{Lie}(G)$. This intersection is taken inside $\text{Lie}(G_{\mathbb{Q}_p})$. So $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{Z}_p} = \mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}} \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p$. We get that the closure of G^{ad} in $\text{Aut}(\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}})$ is a semisimple adjoint group $G_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}^{\text{ad}}$ over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ (this is so due to the fact that we get this over \mathbb{Z}_p). As G is a cover of G^{ad} , we conclude that G extends to a semisimple group over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$, obtained by taking the normalization of $G_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}^{\text{ad}}$ in the field of fractions of G . This ends the proof of the lemma.

Another proof can be obtained using the following general result of descent:

3.1.3.1. CLAIM. *Let O be a DVR of mixed characteristic and let L be its field of fractions. Let Y_L be a scheme of finite type over L . Let \widehat{Y} be a faithfully flat scheme of finite type over the completion \widehat{O} of O , and such that its generic fibre is isomorphic to the extension of Y_L to the field of fractions of \widehat{O} . We assume that either \widehat{Y} is an affine scheme or that O is a henselian ring. Then there is a unique scheme Y over O , having Y_L as its generic fibre, and such that its extension to \widehat{O} is \widehat{Y} (so the special fibres of Y and \widehat{Y} are the same).*

This is not necessarily true if we do not assume that \widehat{Y} is an affine scheme, or that O is a henselian ring: [BLR, 6.7] can be adapted to the mixed characteristic situation. A similar thing can be stated for morphisms (and so in terms of equivalence of some categories). We include a proof of the above claim which we think is useful in the study of different integral models of (quotients of) Shimura varieties.

STEP -1. We can assume that the special fibre Y_S of \widehat{Y} is non-empty. It is well known that the claim is true if \widehat{Y} is affine (simple argument at the level of lattices). So we can assume that \widehat{Y} is reduced.

First we point out how the local rings of points of the special fibre of Y (assumed to exist) can be recovered: for any closed point $y: \text{Spec}(k) \hookrightarrow Y_{\mathfrak{S}}$ (with k a field), the local ring of y in Y is the intersection of the local ring of y in \widehat{Y} with the ring of fractions of Y_L . Secondly we point out that the topological space underlying any scheme Z over O is fully determined once we know Z_L and $Z_{\widehat{O}}$. These two remarks take care of the uniqueness part.

STEP 0. We can work around a point y as above. In particular we can assume that $Y_{\mathfrak{S}}$ is affine, and so separated. Further on we can remove from Y_L a closed subscheme whose closure in \widehat{Y} does not contain the point y , in such a way that its complement in Y_L and respectively the complement of this closure in \widehat{Y} are separated schemes. This is possible due to the fact that \widehat{Y} and Y_L are noetherian schemes and due to the fact that $Y_{\mathfrak{S}}$ is separated.

Conclusion: we can assume that \widehat{Y} (and so also that Y_L) is a separated scheme. Now, in essence, everything results from the ideas presented in [BLR, 6.5]. We present the details.

STEP 1. We can assume that Y_L and \widehat{Y} are normal schemes (as O is an excellent ring, the argument is the same as the one needed to assume that Y is reduced).

STEP 2. A. From now on we assume that O is a henselian ring.

B. Even better we can assume that O is a strictly henselian ring.

This admits an argument using Galois-descent (cf. [BLR, 6.2]). In other words, if $\text{Spec}(O^1)$ is a finite Galois cover of $\text{Spec}(O)$, with O^1 a DVR, and if we know that there is a scheme Y^1 over O^1 whose extension to $\widehat{O^1}$ is the extension of \widehat{Y} to $\widehat{O^1}$, then the fact that the special fibre of Y^1 is definable over the residue field of O is the extra ingredient needed to make the Galois-descent (defined by the natural action, due to the uniqueness property mentioned in Step -1, of the Galois group $\text{Gal}(O^1/O)$ on Y^1) effective.

C. We can assume that the residue field of O is an algebraically closed field (i.e. we can replace the strictly henselian ring O by a pro-finite flat DVR extension of it having the same index of ramification).

D. We can replace O by any finite flat DVR extension of it; so we can assume that the strictly henselian DVR O is as ramified as desired.

E. We can replace the strictly henselian DVR O by the local ring of a generic point of the special fibre of a smooth scheme Z over O .

The parts C and D admit the same argument involving descent as in part B.

The part E is trivial (we can assume that we have a scheme Y_Z over Z whose extension to $Z_{\widehat{O}}$ is the extension of \widehat{Y} to $Z_{\widehat{O}}$; now we can take O -sections of Z to get Y).

Replacing O by another DVR O_1 which is obtained from O by the rules described in B-E above, the nilpotent elements of $Y_{\mathfrak{S}}$ can be “absorbed”: the normalization Y_1^n of \widehat{Y}_{O_1} has a reduced special fibre. Moreover Y_1^n is a projective scheme if \widehat{Y} is. As a conclusion we can assume that $Y_{\mathfrak{S}}$ is a reduced scheme and that O is strictly henselian (cf. E for this last part).

STEP 3. We can assume that there is a scheme U over O such that its generic fibre is Y_L and its extension to \widehat{O} is an open subscheme of \widehat{Y} having a complement in \widehat{Y} of codimension at least 2.

For this we can assume that Y_L is affine (even smooth over L). But this is the context in which [BLR, lemma 6, p. 161] works (if \widehat{Y} is an affine scheme then the claim is trivial). The arguments presented in loc. cit. work in the case when \widehat{Y} is a normal scheme having a non-empty reduced special fibre.

STEP 4. From the Artin's approximation theorem (this is standard -see [BLR, th. 12, p. 83]-: O is an excellent ring, as L has characteristic zero) we deduce easily that there is a normal scheme Y' of finite type over O (we recall that O is a strictly henselian ring) having U as an open subscheme containing the generic fibre and all the points of codimension 1, and having Y_S as its special fibre.

STEP 5. Morally Y'_O should be \widehat{Y} . The failure of being so might happen if the topology on the underlying set of Y'_O is not the expected one. If Y'_O is not \widehat{Y} we have to proceed as follows.

We can assume that Y_L and \widehat{Y} are normal complete schemes (cf. Nagata's embedding theorem; see [Na] and [Vo]), and that Y_S is reduced (cf. Step 2). Now we consider the normalization \widehat{Y}_2 of the closure of the diagonal embedding of U_O in $\widehat{Y} \times Y'_O$. We also consider the natural projections of it on the two factors.

We first assume the existence of a scheme Y_2 over O whose extension to \widehat{O} is \widehat{Y}_2 . This is the extra ingredient needed to be able to repeat the above arguments on the application of Artin's approximation theorem to get similarly (to Y') a scheme Y'' over O whose topology of its underlying set is as expected to be (the topology of the underlying set of \widehat{Y} is a quotient topology of the topology underlying the set of \widehat{Y}_2). We deduce that the extension of Y'' to \widehat{O} is \widehat{Y} . So we can take $Y = Y''$.

In fact we can replace \widehat{Y}_2 by any other proper scheme \widehat{Y}_3 over \widehat{O} whose generic fibre is defined over L , and which admits a surjection onto \widehat{Y}_2 . Even more, it is enough to get such a good scheme \widehat{Y}_3 only after we replace O by an arbitrary DVR O_1 which is a faithfully flat O -algebra of the type allowed in Step 2.

STEP 6. To end the proof we are left with the proof of the existence of Y_3 for a suitable choice of \widehat{Y}_3 . A well known application of Chow's lemma (cf. also [Vo, 2.5]) shows that we can assume that we are dealing with an \widehat{Y}_2 which is a normal faithfully flat projective \widehat{O} -scheme. In other words there is a surjective proper morphism $\widehat{Y}_3 \rightarrow \widehat{Y}_2$, with \widehat{Y}_3 a normal projective scheme over \widehat{O} , whose generic fibre is defined over L .

We can assume (cf. Step 2 and the last part of Step 5) that \widehat{Y}_2 has a reduced special fibre. From Step 3 we deduce easily the existence of a normal projective scheme Y'_2 over O such that there are open subschemes U'_2 and U_2 of Y'_2 and respectively of \widehat{Y}_2 , containing the generic fibres and the points of codimension 1, and satisfying $U'_{2\widehat{O}} = U_2$. We can view this last identity as a rational map from $Y'_{2\widehat{O}}$ to \widehat{Y}_2 . But this rational map extends to a surjective morphism $Y_{3\widehat{O}} \rightarrow \widehat{Y}_2$, where Y_3 is a projective scheme over O obtained from Y'_2 through a blowing up centered on the special fibre (cf. [Hart, 7.17.3, p. 169]; we can view \widehat{Y}_2 as embedded in a projective space $\mathbb{P}^n_{\widehat{O}}$, for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$). Y_3 is the searched for scheme over O . This ends the proof of the claim.

3.1.3.1.1. REMARKS. 1) We preferred to include the above proof of 3.1.3 (it also works when $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ is replaced by an arbitrary DVR O) as it illustrates how descent can be performed also at the level of Lie algebras. Moreover it is constructive.

2) The above proof can be modified so that it works for an arbitrary henselian DVR O : the use of Artin's approximation theorem has to be replaced (in the case

when O is of equal positive characteristic) by the use of C-D of Step 2 (for Step 1 cf. [Ma, cor. 2 of p. 234, and 31.H]).

3) We do expect that in the above claim we can replace finite type by locally of finite type.

3.1.3.2. REMARK. Let now O be an arbitrary DVR having a perfect residue field. Let G_L be a reductive group over the field L of fractions of O , such that its extension to the field of fractions K of the completion V of O is unramified over K . Let H be a hyperspecial subgroup of $G(K)$. Then any automorphism of G_L taking H onto itself, extends to an automorphism of G_O , with G_O a reductive group over O such that $G_O(\widehat{O}) = H$ (such a G_O does exist cf. 3.1.2.1 a) and e) we get an automorphism of G_V ; obviously it comes from an automorphism of G_O .

3.1.4. REMARK. Let $(G, X) \hookrightarrow (G_1, X_1)$ be an injective map of Shimura pairs and let p be a rational prime. If G^{der} and its centralizer C in G_1 are unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p , then there is an injective map $(G_0, X_0) \hookrightarrow (G_1, X_1)$ such that $G_0^{\text{der}} = G^{\text{der}}$, $(G_0^{\text{ad}}, X_0^{\text{ad}}) = (G^{\text{ad}}, X^{\text{ad}})$ and G_0 is unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p . To see this it is enough to remark that there is (cf. [Ha, 5.5.3]) a maximal torus T of C such that:

- a conjugate of some $x \in X$ by an element of $C(\mathbb{R})$ factors through $G_{0\mathbb{R}}$, where G_0 is the subgroup of G_1 generated by G and T ;
- $T_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ is $C(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ -conjugate with a maximal torus of $C_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p (there is such a maximal torus as $C_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ is quasi-split, cf. [Ti, 1.10]).

3.1.5. REMARK. Let $G_K = G_{1K} \times G_{2K}$ be a product of reductive groups over K . Then G_K is unramified over K iff G_{1K} and G_{2K} are unramified over K , and then any hyperspecial subgroup H of $G_K(K)$ is a direct product $H = H_1 \times H_2$, with H_i a hyperspecial subgroups of $G_{iK}(K)$, $i = \overline{1, 2}$.

3.1.6. LEMMA. *Let R be an integral domain, faithfully flat over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$. Let M be a free R -module of finite rank. Let G^0 be a reductive subgroup of the generic fibre of $GL(M)$ such that the closures of $G^{0\text{der}}$ and of the connected component T of the origin of $Z(G^0)$ in $GL(M)$, are both reductive group schemes over R . Then its closure in $GL(M)$ is a reductive group scheme over R .*

Proof. Let $G_R^0, G_R^{0\text{der}}$ and T_R be respectively the closures of $G^0, G^{0\text{der}}$ and T in $GL(M)$. Let $C := G^{0\text{der}} \cap T$. C is a finite flat group scheme over the generic fibre of R .

We claim that its closure C_R in $GL(M)$ is a finite flat subgroup of T_R and of $G_R^{0\text{der}}$. This is a local statement in the étale topology of $\text{Spec}(R)$. Of course, if $\text{Spec}(R_1) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(R)$ is an étale map, R_1 might not be an integral ring, and so we need to take the closure of $C \times_R \text{Spec}(R_1)$ in $GL(M)_{R_1}$. So we can assume that T_R is split and that $G_R^{0\text{der}}$ has a maximal split torus T_R^1 , but we no longer assume that R is integral: just that it is reduced. Moreover we can assume that R is a local ring. It is enough to show that the intersection $T_R \cap T_R^1$ defines a finite flat scheme over R . We consider the torus $T_R^2 := T_R \times T_R^1$, and its representation ρ on M defined by the product of the inclusion $T_R \hookrightarrow GL(M)$ with the inverse of the inclusion $T_R^1 \hookrightarrow GL(M)$. This is well defined as T_R and T_R^1 , as subtori of $GL(M)$, commute. As R is local and T_R^2 is split we deduce that ρ is a direct sum of one-dimensional representations (associated to characters of T_R^2). So its kernel is a finite flat group scheme over R , as this is so over the points of $\text{Spec}(R)$ of codimension zero. But this kernel is $T_R \cap T_R^1$. So C_R is a finite flat group scheme over R .

We come back to our situation: R is integral. Let G_R^1 be the quotient of $T_R \times G_R^{0\text{der}}$

by C_R , where C_R acts as inclusion on T_R and as the inverse of the inclusion on G_R^{oder} . G_R^1 is a reductive group scheme over R . We have a canonical homomorphism $q: G_R^1 \rightarrow G_R^0$, which is an isomorphism over the generic fibre of R . 3.1.2.1 c) and 3.1.2.2 3) guarantee that each fibre of q is a closed embedding, and that q is a proper morphism. This implies that q is a closed embedding: we can assume that R is finitely generated over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$, and so that it is noetherian; first we deduce that q is a finite morphism, and then everything results from Nakayama's lemma. From the definition of G_R^0 we deduce that q is an isomorphism. This implies that G_R^0 is a reductive group scheme over R , ending the proof of the lemma.

3.1.6.1. REMARK. The above lemma remains true if $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ is replaced by an arbitrary DVR. Even more generally, it remains true if R is an integral scheme, and instead of its generic fibre (over some integral scheme), we work with its generic point, cf. 3.1.2.2 3).

3.2. Healthy normal schemes and integral models of Shimura varieties. In 3.2.1-2 we introduce the general theory of healthy normal schemes. The need of such a theory was felt when it has been discovered that the statement 6.8 of [FC, p. 185] is not true in general (for details see [dJO]). Then in 3.2.3-16 we present the general theory of integral models of Shimura varieties. For this theory, in essence (i.e. except [Fa4]), we need from the theory of healthy normal schemes only some definitions and remarks. However we felt that it is important to include in 3.2.1-2 more than just definitions (cf. the philosophy of 3.2.7 6) and rm. 3) of 3.2.3.2.1; they nourish our expectation that the theory of healthy normal schemes will blossom very much in the near future). In 3.2.17 we single aside the proof of a result of Faltings [Fa4] which plays an essential role in the theory of integral models of Shimura varieties. It introduces some of the main tools used in the study of healthy normal schemes. As these tools are referred to in 3.2.1-2 we suggest that after 1-2) and 8) of 3.2.1 and 1) and 3) of 3.2.2, 3.2.17 should be studied, before the rest of 3.2.1-2.

Let p be a rational prime.

3.2.1. DEFINITIONS. 1) A pair (Y, U) , with Y a flat scheme over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$ and with U an open subscheme of Y containing the generic fibre $Y_{\mathbb{Q}}$ of Y and such that the complement of U in Y is of codimension in Y at least 2, is called an extensible pair. A pair (Y, U_Y) , with Y as before and with U_Y a subset of the underlying set of Y which is an intersection of the underlying sets of open subschemes U_i of Y , $i \in I$, such that (Y, U_i) , $i \in I$, are extensible pairs, is called a quasi-extensible pair. Here I is an arbitrary set, often infinite.

A normal scheme Y flat over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$ is called:

2) healthy if for any extensible pair (Y, U) , every abelian scheme over U extends to an abelian scheme over Y ;

3) quasi healthy if for any extensible pair (Y, U) , every abelian scheme over U extends to an abelian scheme over the normalization of Y -not assumed to be finite over Y - in a finite étale extension of the ring of fractions of Y ;

4) almost healthy if any abelian scheme $A_{\mathbb{Q}}$ over $Y_{\mathbb{Q}}$ having level- l^N structures for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$, with l a rational prime which is invertible in any point of Y , extends to an abelian scheme over the normalization of Y -not assumed to be finite over Y - in a finite étale extension of the ring of fractions of Y ;

5) n healthy if for any extensible pair (Y, U) , every abelian scheme over U of dimension at most n extends to an abelian scheme over Y (here $n \in \mathbb{N}$);

6) locally healthy if any open subscheme of it is healthy.

7) Similarly we define the following types of normal schemes (flat over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$): n quasi healthy, n almost healthy, locally quasi healthy, locally almost healthy, and locally n (quasi or almost) healthy.

8) Let D be a Dedekind ring which is flat over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}])$. A regular scheme Y flat over D is called very healthy if:

i) for any prime w of D having a residue field $k(w)$ of positive characteristic p , the only open subscheme of the fiber Y_w of Y over w , containing all the points of Y_w having as a residue field an algebraic extension of $k(w)$, is Y_w itself;

ii) for any geometric point $y : \text{Spec}(\overline{k(w)}) \hookrightarrow Y_{\mathbb{D}_w}$ (with \mathbb{D}_w a complete DVR faithfully flat over the localization $D_{(w)}$ of D with respect to w , having $\overline{k(w)}$ as its residue field and having the same ramification index as $D_{(w)}$), the completion of the local ring of y is of the form $R_y = V[[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m]]$, with V a DVR containing $W(\overline{k(w)})$, and such that the degree $[V : W(\overline{k(w)})]$ is less than $p - 1$.

A normal scheme Y flat over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ is called:

9) p -healthy if for any extensible pair (Y, U) , every p -divisible group over U extends uniquely to a p -divisible group over Y . Warning: here we use a hyphen (p -healthy), while in 5) above we do not;

10) p -f-healthy if for any extensible pair (Y, U) , every finite flat group scheme over U of p -power order extends uniquely to a finite flat group scheme over Y ;

11) strongly p -healthy if any p -divisible group over $Y_{\mathbb{Q}}$ extends uniquely to a p -divisible group over Y ;

12) strongly p -f-healthy if it is p -f-healthy, and if any finite flat group scheme over $Y_{\mathbb{Q}}$ of p -power order extends in at most one way to a finite flat group scheme over Y .

13) As in 6-7) above we speak about locally p -healthy, locally p -f-healthy, locally strongly p -healthy and locally strongly p -f-healthy normal schemes (flat over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$).

Let now O be a DVR which is a faithfully flat $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -algebra, and let e be its index of ramification. Let π_O be a uniformizer of O .

3.2.1.1. REMARKS. 1) If D is a DVR faithfully flat over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$, in order that there are very healthy regular schemes over D with a non-empty special fibre, the ramification index of D has to be smaller than $p - 1$. If this is so, then any projective limit of smooth schemes over D with étale transition morphisms, for which i) of 3.2.1 8) is true, (in particular any smooth scheme over D) is a very healthy regular scheme over D .

2) According to a theorem of Raynaud (cf. [Ra, 3.3.3]), if $e < p - 1$, then $\text{Spec}(O)$ is a strongly p -f-healthy regular scheme.

3) In 3.2.1 3), actually $A_{\mathbb{Q}}$ does extend to an abelian scheme over Y . This can be seen using the ideas of the Step A of 3.2.17.

4) From the Néron-Ogg-Shafarevich criterion we get directly that any locally noetherian healthy normal scheme (and so any healthy regular scheme) is an almost healthy normal schemes.

5) The quotients (assumed to exist) of healthy normal schemes through finite group actions are quasi healthy normal schemes. This motivates the def. 3) of 3.2.1.

6) The regular quotients of healthy normal schemes through finite flat group actions are healthy regular schemes. This can be checked starting from Step A of 3.2.17. Similarly, the regular quotients of locally healthy normal schemes through finite flat group actions are locally healthy regular schemes.

7) The quotients of almost healthy normal schemes through finite group actions are almost healthy normal schemes.

8) There are plenty of examples of noetherian almost normal schemes which are not regular (this results from 4) and 7) above and from 3.2.2 1)), and there are plenty of examples of healthy regular schemes which are not very healthy (cf. 3.2.2 5)).

9) Any regular scheme Y of dimension 2 flat over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ is p-f-healthy (this is a consequence of [FC, 6.2, p. 181]).

10) There are plenty of p-f-healthy regular schemes which are not strongly p-f-healthy (like affine lines over the spectrum of a DVR of index of ramification at least $p - 1$).

11) Any p-healthy regular scheme flat over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ is healthy. The proof of this is similar to the Step D of 3.2.17.

12) Any smooth scheme over a local henselian p-healthy regular scheme $\text{Spec}(R)$ of dimension at least two, having the property that the only open subscheme of its special fibre (defined by $\pi_O = 0$) containing its fiber over the maximal point of $\text{Spec}(R)$, is the special fibre itself, is p-healthy. The proof of this is entirely the same as the Steps B, C and D of 3.2.17 (to be compared with 3.2.2.2; an argument similar to the one of 3.2.2 4), involving Weil restriction of p -divisible groups, allows us to replace R by a finite étale R -algebra).

13) The class of very healthy regular schemes over a Dedekind ring D flat over $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{5}]$ is stable under localizations, completions (of local schemes) and passages to smooth schemes for which condition i) of 3.2.1 8) is still satisfied.

14) We could have worked out 3.2.1 for locally integral schemes instead of normal schemes. But in such a generality we have basically no results. To study any type of healthy normal schemes we can restrict our attention to integral normal schemes.

15) We consider a projective limit Z of quasi-compact healthy normal schemes with transition morphisms such that their fibres over any point of $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$ are dominant morphisms. We assume that one of the following two conditions is satisfied:

- every fibre of Z over a finite prime of $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$ has a finite number of points of codimension (in this fibre) zero;
- the transition morphisms are pro-étale morphisms between schemes regular in points of positive characteristic of codimension 1.

Then Z is a healthy normal scheme (if the first condition is satisfied, the argument is standard; if the second condition is satisfied, we have to use as well [BLR, cor. 2, p. 177]). The similar statement for almost healthy normal schemes is not true.

16) Step A of 3.2.17 explains why for checking that a normal scheme Y is (quasi or almost or locally) healthy it is enough to deal with principally polarized abelian schemes. This is very useful as the moduli stack over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$ parameterizing principally polarized abelian schemes of a given dimension is algebraic (and so quasi-compact) [FC, 4.11, p. 23]. This means that in many situations (like in the last part of the proof of 3.2.2.1) we can work out things as in the case when we have a quasi-compactness situation.

3.2.1.2. QUESTIONS. 1) Is it true that any local healthy regular scheme over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$, of dimension at least 2, is p-healthy?

2) Is the completion of a local healthy regular scheme, a healthy regular scheme itself?

We expect a positive answer to these questions. In many cases it is known that the answer to 2) is yes (cf. 3.2.2.3 B)).

3.2.1.3. PROBLEM. Characterize the healthy regular schemes independently of the use of abelian schemes or of p -divisible groups.

3.2.1.4. Expectations. 1) If Y is a local healthy normal scheme, then we do expect that its (strict) henselization is also a healthy normal scheme (to be compared with rm. 4) of 3.2.2). Similarly for other types of healthy local schemes.

2) We do expect the existence of noetherian almost healthy and of quasi healthy normal schemes which are not healthy. It should be possible to construct such examples starting from the fact that the classical purity theorem for regular rings is not true for normal noetherian rings.

3) We do expect that for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$ there are N healthy normal schemes which are not $N + 1$ healthy normal schemes.

4) In 2-3), 5) and 9-10) of 3.2.1 we could have worked with quasi-extensible pairs instead of extensible pairs. This would have made no difference for 2-3), 5) and 10) of 3.2.1, but we do think (we do not have an example to prove this) it would have made a difference for 3.2.1 9). The advantage of working with quasi-extensible pairs (instead of extensible pairs) consists in the fact that given a flat $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$ -scheme Y it is enough to work with only one quasi-extensible pair (Y, U_Y) , with U_Y the subset of Y defined as the intersection of the underlying sets of all open subschemes U of Y such that (Y, U) is an extensible pair.

5) Though we defined 2-7) of 3.2.1 for schemes over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$, we have no understanding of the types of healthy schemes (defined there) over $\mathbb{Z}_{(2)}$. In particular we do not know if $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z}_2[[T]])$ is a healthy scheme; however we do expect this to be true (cf. [Va2]).

6) We do not know even one example of a healthy normal scheme over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}])$ which is not locally healthy. We do expect that (at least under some mild conditions) any healthy regular scheme over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}])$ is locally healthy. It is a nice problem to check that all the healthy regular schemes to be introduced in 3.2.2 5) are locally healthy.

3.2.2. REMARKS. 1) According to [Fa4], if $e < p - 1$, then any regular formally smooth scheme over O is a healthy regular scheme. As a direct consequence of this we get that any very healthy regular scheme over a Dedekind ring D (flat over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}])$) is a healthy regular scheme, and, if D is a $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -algebra, then it is also a p -healthy regular scheme (see 3.2.17 for a proof of these statements).

2) Any healthy regular scheme is an almost healthy regular scheme. But we do not know if (or when) an almost healthy normal (regular) scheme is healthy. However an integral almost healthy regular scheme whose first fundamental group is trivial is a healthy scheme (cf. the classical purity theorem).

3) The role of the Dedekind ring D in the definition of a very healthy regular scheme (over D) is essentially just to fix the notations. We can define an abstract very healthy regular scheme to be a flat scheme Y over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$ with the property that for any local ring O_y of a point y of Y of positive characteristic p , there is a faithfully flat O_y -algebra R_y , with R_y of the same form as the one in 3.2.1 8). As in 1) above, any abstract very healthy regular scheme is a healthy regular scheme, and any abstract very healthy regular $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -scheme is p -healthy (cf. 3.2.17).

The class of abstract very healthy regular schemes is stable under localization, completion, passage to regular formally smooth schemes, and under pull backs through morphisms defined by ring homomorphisms between discrete valuation rings of mixed characteristic having the same index of ramification.

4) Let $q: Y_1 \rightarrow Y$ be an étale morphism of flat \mathbb{Z} -schemes. We assume that there is an extensible pair (Y, U) such that $(Y_1, q^{-1}(U))$ is an extensible pair and $q^{-1}(U)$ is an étale cover of U (this is equivalent to the fact that q defines an étale cover over $Y_{\mathbb{Q}}$ and over local rings of Y which are discrete valuations rings of mixed characteristic). We have:

A) If Y is a healthy normal scheme, then Y_1 is a healthy normal scheme.

To see this let (Y_1, U_1) be an extensible pair, and let A_{U_1} be an abelian scheme over U_1 . We can assume that Y_1 and Y are integral. We can assume that there is an open subscheme \tilde{U} of U such that (Y, \tilde{U}) is an extensible pair and $q^{-1}(\tilde{U}) = U_1$.

We consider the abelian scheme over \tilde{U} obtained from the abelian scheme A_{U_1} through the Weil restriction (the morphism $U_1 \rightarrow \tilde{U}$ is étale and finite). It extends to an abelian scheme over Y (as Y is a healthy normal scheme). From this by standard arguments we deduce that A_{U_1} extends to an abelian scheme over Y_1 .

As a consequence we get:

B) If q is an étale cover then Y_1 is a healthy normal scheme iff Y is so.

This remains true if we replace healthy schemes by any other type of healthy schemes defined in 2-3), 5-6) and 8-12) of 3.2.1, but we do not know if (or when) this remains true if the word healthy is replaced by almost healthy.

Even better:

C) If q is a pro-étale cover then Y_1 is a healthy normal scheme iff Y is so.

To see this we can assume that Y_1 and Y are both integral schemes. Let now A_{U_1} be an abelian scheme over an open subscheme U_1 of Y_1 with the property that (Y_1, U_1) is an extensible pair. There is an étale cover $q_2: Y_2 \rightarrow Y$, with Y_2 an integral scheme, such that q factors through q_2 and the abelian variety over the generic point of Y_1 obtained from A_{U_1} , is defined over the generic point ν of Y_2 . Now the theory of descent implies that this abelian variety over ν extends to an abelian scheme over an open subscheme U_2 of Y_2 with the property that (Y_2, U_2) is an extensible pair. Moreover its extension to U_1 is A_{U_1} (we can assume that U_1 factors through U_2). Now everything results from B) above.

A similar C) can be stated for the type of healthy schemes introduced in 6), 8) and 10) of 3.2.1.

5) There are plenty of healthy regular schemes which are not very healthy. 3.2.17 is the source of inspiration for such examples. For instance, if l and p are two primes such that $l > p > 3$, then the local schemes of whose completion is of the form

$$Y = \text{Spec}(W(k)[[x, y, z]]/(x^l + y^2 + z^2 + p)),$$

with k a perfect field of characteristic p , is a healthy regular scheme. This can be easily seen by making use of Steps A-D of 3.2.17. (Hint: Using Step A we can assume that our local scheme is Y itself. Then we can assume that $\bar{k} = k$ and so that Y is a strictly henselian local scheme. Next we check that the closed subscheme $\text{Spec}(W(k)[[y, z]]/(y^2 + z^2 + p))$ of Y is a healthy regular scheme.) But obviously Y is not a very healthy regular scheme over $W(k)$. It can be checked that Y is also not an abstract healthy regular scheme.

6) The following definition is not mathematically acceptable, and so it is not used outside this remark; however we do expect the possibility of defining the class of regular O -schemes it introduces, in terms of different indices of ramifications of different regular closed subschemes of it. So we do see the possibility of a mathematically acceptable definition of this class, which would lead to a deep understanding of the

healthy regular O -schemes.

DEFINITION (TENTATIVE). We call a regular O -scheme S -healthy (the letter S stands for the word strongly) if the completion of the henselization of an arbitrary local ring of it of mixed characteristic can be proved to be healthy by making use of the Steps A-D of 3.2.17 (as in the hint of 5) above).

Any very healthy regular O -scheme is S -healthy, any S -healthy regular O -scheme is locally healthy. We do not know what is the relation between R -healthy regular schemes (to be defined in 3.2.2.3.1) and S -healthy regular schemes over O . In our opinion the most important subclasses of healthy regular schemes over O are: of S -healthy, of locally healthy, and of quasi-compact healthy schemes over O (to which we have to add, in the case when $e < p-1$, the subclasses of abstract very healthy schemes over O , of R -healthy schemes over O , and of regular formally smooth schemes over some DVR O_1 which is a faithfully flat O -algebra having e as its index of ramification).

3.2.2.1. PROPOSITION. *We assume that O is a henselian DVR. Let Y be a regular scheme over O and let $O \hookrightarrow O_1$ be a formally étale inclusion, with O_1 a DVR. Then Y_{O_1} is a healthy regular scheme iff Y is a healthy regular scheme.*

Proof. Obviously Y_{O_1} is a regular scheme. If $Y_{\widehat{O}_1}$ is a healthy regular scheme, then from the theory of descent, we deduce that Y and Y_{O_1} are healthy regular schemes. So we can assume that O_1 is complete. Using B) of 3.2.2 4) we can assume that $O_1 = \widehat{O}$. Let $Y_1 := Y_{O_1}$.

We assume now that Y is a healthy regular scheme. We can assume that Y is an integral O -scheme, with a non-empty special fibre. Let (Y_1, U_1) be an extensible pair, and let A_{U_1} be an abelian scheme over U_1 . There is an extensible pair (Y, U) such that $U_1 = U \times_Y Y_1$ (as the special fibers of Y and Y_1 are the same).

We treat first the case when Y is an affine (integral) scheme. Then A_{U_1} is defined over a scheme $U_{O'_1}$, with O'_1 a finitely generated O -subalgebra of \widehat{O} . As O is an excellent ring (as its field of fractions has characteristic zero), we deduce from [BLR, th. 12, p. 83] the existence of an O'_1 -algebra O_2 , smooth over O , and such that we have a homomorphism $O_2 \rightarrow \widehat{O}$ of O'_1 -algebras. Let O_3 be the localization of O_2 with respect to the prime dominated by the maximal ideal of \widehat{O} .

3.2.2 4) gives us the right to assume that the first fundamental group of Y is trivial (and so that Y is an almost healthy regular scheme), and that O is a strictly henselian DVR. From the smoothness of O_2 (over O) we deduce the existence of an epimorphism $s_3: O_3 \twoheadrightarrow O$ of O -algebras. Now it is easy to check that the resulting (abelian scheme) model of A_{U_1} over U_{O_3} extends to an abelian scheme over Y_{O_3} : using the fact that Y_{O_3} is a regular scheme (being the localization of a smooth Y -scheme), we can follow entirely the independent part 3.2.17 (the role of V being replaced by Y ; the existence of s_3 guarantees that everything is the same). We deduce that A_{U_1} does extend to an abelian scheme over Y_1 .

The same argument works for the case when Y is quasi-compact (i.e. an O -subalgebra O'_1 of \widehat{O} as above does exist in this case also). The general case is treated similarly: we can assume that A_{U_1} (cf. 3.2.1.1 16)) is principally polarized; as the moduli stack of principally polarized abelian schemes of a given dimension over O -schemes is algebraic over O (and so it is quasi-compact) we deduce (see also below) the existence of an O -subalgebra O'_1 of \widehat{O} having the same properties as above. The rest of the argument is the same.

In fact we can avoid using stacks. Let V be the normalization of O in the field of

fractions of Y . It is a strictly henselian DVR (as O is so, and as the special fibre of the regular scheme Y is non-empty). The generic fibre of Y is geometrically connected over the field of fractions $K(V)$ of V . As $V_1 := V \otimes_O O_1$ is still a DVR, this implies that Y_1 is an integral scheme. Moreover its generic fibre is geometrically connected over the field of fractions of V_1 . Now it is an easy exercise to see (starting from the fundamental exact sequence of [SGA1, p. 253], applied to the generic fibre of Y , viewed as a $K(V)$ -scheme) that the first fundamental group of Y_1 is trivial (we view Y as a V -scheme and Y_1 as a V_1 -scheme). From this and the classical purity theorem we deduce that A_{U_1} has level- N structures, for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$ satisfying $(N, p) = 1$. So we can replace the referred stack, by a Mumford scheme $\mathcal{A}_{d(A_{U_1}), 1, N}$ (we view it as a quasi-projective smooth scheme over $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{N}]$) (cf. [Mu]). Here $d(A_{U_1})$ is the relative dimension of A_{U_1} , while $N > 2$ is an integer satisfying $(N, p) = 1$. Now the existence of O'_1 is obvious, as it can be seen starting from [Hart, ex. 2.4, p. 79]. This ends the proof of the proposition.

3.2.2.2. LEMMA. *Let $\text{Spec}(R)$ be a local henselian healthy regular scheme over O of dimension at least 2. Let Z be a normal R -scheme which is a projective limit of smooth schemes of finite type over $\text{Spec}(R)$ such that:*

- each member of the limit has the property that the only open subscheme of its special fibre (defined by $\pi_O = 0$) containing its fibre over the maximal point of $\text{Spec}(R)$ is the special fibre itself;
- the transition morphisms are dominant modulo π_O ;
- either the transition morphisms are étale or each connected component of $Z_{O^{\text{sh}}}$ is such that its special fibre has a finite number of points of codimension (in this special fibre) zero.

Then Z is a healthy normal scheme.

Proof. 3.2.2 4) gives us the right to assume that $\text{Spec}(R)$ is a strictly henselian local scheme, and so that it is an almost healthy scheme, cf. 3.2.2 2). So we can assume that $O = O^{\text{sh}}$ and that Z is connected. It is enough (cf. 3.2.1.1 15)) to prove this lemma for the case of a smooth scheme Y over $\text{Spec}(R)$ satisfying the required condition that the only open subscheme of its special fibre containing its fibre over the maximal point of $\text{Spec}(R)$ is the special fibre itself. This condition implies the existence of a Zariski dense set of good sections $\text{Spec}(R) \rightarrow Y$; here by good we mean that, fixing an open subscheme U of Y such that (Y, U) is an extensible pair, we take only sections $s: \text{Spec}(R) \rightarrow Y$ such that the pair $(\text{Spec}(R), s^{-1}(U))$ is also an extensible pair. Now everything is entirely similar to the proof of Steps C and D of 3.2.17 (cf. also the proof of 3.2.2.1).

Let now $O \hookrightarrow O_1$ be an inclusion between two discrete valuation rings which are faithfully flat over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$. We assume that it is of index of ramification 1 and that O is a henselian DVR. We recall that a faithfully flat inclusion $O_3 \hookrightarrow O_2$ between two discrete valuation rings is said to be of index of ramification 1, if a uniformizer of O_3 is a uniformizer of O_2 , and if at the level of residue fields we get a separable field extension.

3.2.2.3. COROLLARY. *A) Let Y be a healthy regular O -scheme such that one of the following two conditions is satisfied:*

- a) *any maximal point of Y of positive characteristic has a local ring whose henselization is a healthy regular scheme of dimension at least two;*
- b) *any smooth scheme over a DVR of mixed characteristic which is a local ring*

of Y is a healthy regular scheme.

We have:

1) For any projective limit Z of smooth schemes of finite type over O having étale transition O -morphisms whose fibres are dominant morphisms, Y_Z is a healthy normal scheme.

2) Y_{O_1} is a healthy regular scheme.

B) If the completion \widehat{Y} of a local henselian healthy regular scheme Y is a projective limit of smooth affine schemes over Y , then this completion is a healthy regular scheme.

Proof. Y_Z is a normal scheme: it is a projective limit of normal schemes with dominant transition morphisms. To check 1) let (Y_Z, U) be an extensible pair, and let A be an abelian scheme over U . The conditions a) and b) imply that we can assume that there is an extensible pair $(Y, U(Y))$ with $U = U(Y)_Z$ (in case a) cf. 3.2.2.2). As in the proof of 3.2.2.1 we can assume that Z is a smooth scheme of finite type over O . So the part of the proof of 3.2.2.1 involving passage to O^{sh} and taking sections applies: we get that A extends to an abelian scheme over Y_Z .

To see 2), we can assume (cf. 3.2.2.1) that both O and O_1 are complete DVR's. Now everything results by using in this order part 1), 3.2.2.1 and 3.2.2 4), once we remark that $\text{Spec}(O_1)$ is a pro-étale cover of the spectrum of a DVR O_2 , which is the completion of a henselian DVR of whose spectrum is a projective limit of smooth affine O -schemes whose transition O -morphisms are étale and have fibres which are dominant morphisms between integral schemes (as the inclusion $O \hookrightarrow O_1$ has index of ramification 1).

Part B) results from 3.2.2.2 if Y is of dimension at least 2 (the case when Y is of dimension 1, i.e. when Y is the spectrum of a DVR, is trivial). The only extra thing we need to add: as \widehat{Y} has a finite number of points of the special fibre of codimension zero in it, any abelian scheme over U , with (\widehat{Y}, U) an extensible pair, is defined over an open subscheme U_Z of a smooth scheme Z of finite type over Y , with (Z, U_Z) an extensible pair, and with the natural morphism $\widehat{Y} \rightarrow Y$ and $U \rightarrow Y$ factoring through Z and respectively through U_Z . This ends the proof of the corollary.

3.2.2.3.1. DEFINITION. A healthy regular scheme over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ is called R -healthy (R stands to honor the theorem of Raynaud mentioned in 3.2.1.1 2)) if the local rings of the generic points of its special fibre have index of ramification smaller than $p - 1$.

3.2.2.4. REMARKS. a) 2) of 3.2.2.3 A) is in essence the maximum it can be said in full generality for the case of a ring homomorphism $O \rightarrow O_1$ of index of ramification 1, as the spectrum of any DVR of mixed characteristic is a healthy regular scheme, and as the condition b) of 3.2.2.3 A) is a natural one (in this context). Of course there are variants of 3.2.2.3 A) when we intermingle the conditions a) and b).

b) Using def. 3.2.3.2.1, from 3.2.2.3 we get (cf. 3.2.2 1)): a regular scheme Y over O is R -healthy iff Y_{O_1} is an R -healthy regular scheme.

c) There are R -healthy regular schemes which are not abstract healthy regular schemes (see 3.2.2 5)).

We start now by clarifying and restating the definitions introduced in [Mi4, ch. 2], and commented in the footnote of [Mi3, p. 513]. So the conjecture [Mi4, 2.7] also gets restated (see 3.2.5).

Let (G, X) define a Shimura variety and let v be a prime of $E(G, X)$ dividing the rational prime p . Let H be a compact open subgroup of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. We assume now that O is a faithfully flat $O_{(v)}$ -algebra. Let L be its field of fractions. We have

$L \supset E(G, X)$. Let $f: (G, X) \rightarrow (G_1, X_1)$ be a map and let H_1 be a compact open subgroup of $G_1(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ such that f takes H into H_1 . Let v_1 be the prime of $E(G_1, X_1)$ divided by v . Let O_1 be a DVR which is a faithfully flat $O_{(v_1)}$ -subalgebra of O . Let L_1 be its field of fractions.

3.2.3. DEFINITIONS. 1) An integral model of $\text{Sh}_H(G, X)$ over O is a faithfully flat scheme \mathcal{M} over O together with a $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ -continuous action and a $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ -equivariant isomorphism

$$\mathcal{M}_L \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Sh}_H(G, X)_L.$$

When the $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ -action on \mathcal{M} is obvious, by abuse of language, we say that \mathcal{M} is an integral model.

1') By a (map or) morphism from an integral model \mathcal{M} of $\text{Sh}_H(G, X)$ over O to an integral model \mathcal{M}_1 of $\text{Sh}_{H_1}(G_1, X_1)$ over O_1 we mean a $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ -equivariant O_1 -morphism

$$\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_1,$$

whose restriction to generic fibres is the natural L_1 -morphism $\text{Sh}_H(G, X)_L \rightarrow \text{Sh}_{H_1}(G_1, X_1)_{L_1}$ defined by f (to be compared with 2.9).

In particular if f is the identity map of (G, X) we get the definition of morphisms between two integral models of $\text{Sh}_H(G, X)$ over O .

2) The integral model \mathcal{M} is said to be smooth (resp. normal) if there is a compact open subgroup H_0 of $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ such that for any inclusion $H_2 \subset H_1$ of compact open subgroups of H_0 , the natural morphism $\mathcal{M}/H_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}/H_1$ is a finite étale morphism between smooth schemes (resp. between normal schemes) of finite type over O . In other words, there is a compact open subgroup H_0 of $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ such that \mathcal{M} is a pro-étale cover of the smooth scheme (resp. of the normal scheme) \mathcal{M}/H_0 of finite type over $O_{(v)}$.

2') The integral model \mathcal{M} is said to be quasi-projective, projective or proper if for any (it is enough just for one) compact open subgroup H_0 of $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ the scheme \mathcal{M}/H_0 is respectively quasi-projective, projective or proper.

3) A scheme T over O is said to have the extension property, abbreviated EP (resp. the extended extension property, abbreviated EEP), if, for any healthy regular scheme (resp. for any almost healthy normal scheme) Y over O , every L -morphism $Y_L \rightarrow T_L$ extends uniquely to an O -morphism $Y \rightarrow T$. Similarly, using R -healthy regular schemes instead of healthy regular schemes, we speak about a scheme having the R -extension property (abbreviated REP).

4) A scheme T over O is said to have the weak extension property, abbreviated WEP (resp. the smooth extension property, abbreviated SEP), if, for any abstract very healthy regular scheme Y over O (resp. for any regular formally smooth scheme Y over a DVR which is a faithfully flat O -algebra and has the same ramification index as O), every L -morphism $Y_L \rightarrow T_L$ extends uniquely to an O -morphism $Y \rightarrow T$.

5) A scheme T over O is said to have the quasi extension property, abbreviated QEP (resp. the local extension property, abbreviated LEP), if, for any quasi-compact healthy regular scheme (resp. for any locally healthy regular scheme) Y over O , every L -morphism $Y_L \rightarrow T_L$ extends uniquely to an O -morphism $Y \rightarrow T$. Similarly we define the quasi extended extension property (abbreviated QEEP).

6) A smooth integral model of $\text{Sh}_H(G, X)$ over $O_{(v)}$ (resp. over its completion $\widehat{O_{(v)}}$) having the EP is called an integral canonical model (resp. a local integral canonical model) of our Shimura variety $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ with respect to v and H (or simply

with respect to H as the prime v is determined by the integral model).

3.2.3.0. REMARK. Other extension properties can be defined starting from quasi healthy schemes, or from locally healthy schemes. Not to be too long, this is not going to be done here.

3.2.3.1. REMARKS. 0) Allowing (G, X) and v to vary we get that def. 3-5) above make sense for any DVR which is a faithfully flat $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -algebra. Moreover 1) and 1') above make sense for any compact subgroup H of $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ not necessarily open, but for 2) and 2') we do need to assume that H is also open.

1) Any scheme over O having the EEP, has the EP (cf. 3.2.2 2)), and any scheme over O having the EP, has the WEP (cf. 3.2.2 1)). If $e < p - 1$ than any scheme over O having the WEP has the SEP. We do not know when the converses of these statements are true.

2) Any quotient \mathcal{M}/H_0 (with H_0 a compact open subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$) of a normal integral model \mathcal{M} of $\text{Sh}_H(G, X)$ over O having the EP, is separated.

To see this we first remark that any DVR of mixed characteristic is a healthy regular scheme. We use the valuative criterion of separatedness. We need to check it just for a DVR of mixed characteristic: \mathcal{M} is a pro-étale cover of the normal scheme \mathcal{M}/H_0 of finite type over O , having a separated generic fibre. Now everything results from the EP.

3) A scheme Y over O has any of the extension properties we defined iff the reduced scheme Y_{red} attached to it has it. A reduced scheme Y over O has any of the extension properties we defined iff any connected component of its normalization in its ring of fractions has it. This reduces the study of schemes over O having an extension property to the case of integral normal schemes over O . All these results from the fact that we defined the different extension properties in terms of normal schemes.

4) Any scheme over O having the EP (resp. EEP) has the LEP and the QEP (resp. has the QEPP). We do not know if (or when) the converse is true.

5) If Y is a scheme over O having any type of extension property, and if Y_{1L} is a closed reduced subscheme of Y_L , then the closure Y_1 of Y_{1L} in Y also has the same type of extension property. Moreover: the normalization of Y_1 in any pro-étale scheme over the spectrum of the ring of fractions of Y_1 has the same type of extension property. We will use this trivial fact without any further comment.

5') If Y is an O -scheme having the EP, and if $q: Y \rightarrow Y_1$ is a morphism which is an isomorphism on generic fibres, then Y_1 has the EP. This remains true for any of the extension type properties we defined above.

6) If $Y_1 \rightarrow Y$ is a pro-étale cover of O -schemes then Y_1 has the EP (or QEP, or WEP, or SEP) iff Y has it (for the EP and QEP this is a consequence of C) of 3.2.2 4); for the WEP and SEP cf. def. 4) of 3.2.3).

7) A regular formally smooth scheme over O having the SEP is uniquely determined by its special fibre.

3.2.3.2. Let \mathcal{M} be a smooth integral model of $\text{Sh}_H(G, X)$ over O . Let H_0 be a compact open subgroups of $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ such that the quotient morphism $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}/H_0$ is a pro-étale cover.

PROPOSITION. *a) If \mathcal{M} has the SEP (resp. WEP or EP) then \mathcal{M}/H_0 has the following extension type property: If (Y, U) is an extensible pair with Y a regular formally smooth scheme over a DVR O_1 which is a faithfully flat O -algebra having the*

same index of ramification as O (resp. with Y an abstract very healthy regular scheme, or resp. with Y a healthy regular scheme) then any morphism $U \rightarrow \mathcal{M}/H_0$ extends uniquely to a morphism $Y \rightarrow \mathcal{M}/H_0$;

b) We assume that \mathcal{M} has the SEP and satisfies the valuative criterion of properness with respect to discrete valuation rings of mixed characteristic (for instance if \mathcal{M} has the EP and $e < p - 1$). We have:

i) Let \mathcal{M}^0/H_0 be an open closed subscheme of \mathcal{M}/H_0 , and let $q^0: \mathcal{M}^0/H_0 \rightarrow Z$ be a morphism, with Z a faithfully flat separated scheme of finite type over O , which is an isomorphism on generic fibres. We assume that there is an open subscheme U of \mathcal{M}^0/H_0 containing at least one generic point of the special fibre, such that q^0 identifies it with an open subscheme of Z . Then the natural map $\mathcal{M}^0/H_0(O^{\text{sh}}) \rightarrow Z(O^{\text{sh}})$ is a bijection. Moreover if Z is normal, then it is smooth in codimension 1;

ii) If a morphism q^0 as in i) above is proper, then it is finite;

Proof. The proof of a) is a consequence of the classical purity theorem and of the fact that the class of schemes Y mentioned in a) are stable under pro-étale covers (cf. rm. 4) of 3.2.2). We prove now b).

i) We can assume that $O = O^{\text{sh}}$ and that \mathcal{M}^0/H_0 is connected. So let \mathcal{C} be a connected component of \mathcal{M}/H_0 . We first remark that \mathcal{C} is a separated scheme (the argument is the same as for 2) above) of finite type over O (cf. def. 2) of 3.2.3), having a smooth quasi-projective generic fibre (the generic fibre is a model of the quotient of a Hermitian symmetric domain by an arithmetic subgroup).

We consider a morphism $q: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow Z$, with Z a faithfully flat separated scheme of finite type over O , having the properties mentioned in i) of b). We can assume that Z is a normal scheme. From the smoothening process (cf. [BLR, th. 3, p. 61]) we deduce the existence of a Z -scheme Z_1 , smooth over O , quasi-projective over Z , and having the property that the induced map $Z_1(O) \rightarrow Z(O)$ is a bijection. Moreover the generic fibre of Z_1 is the same as the generic fibre of Z (or of \mathcal{C}).

i_A) The first key fact we need is: any two discrete valuation rings defined by local rings of generic points of the special fibre of Z_1 have normalizations (in a finite field extension \mathcal{K}_1 of the field of fractions \mathcal{K} of \mathcal{C}) of whose local rings (in maximal points) are conjugate by automorphisms (of \mathcal{K}_1), fixing a subfield \mathcal{K}' of \mathcal{K} such that $[\mathcal{K} : \mathcal{K}'] < \infty$. This is an immediate consequence of [BLR, lemma 4, p. 155], based on standard arguments involving DVR's.

i_B) Using this we deduce that the normalization of any such DVR in the field of fractions of a connected component \mathcal{C}^1 of \mathcal{M} which is a pro-étale cover of \mathcal{C} , is a regular ring of dimension 1. This implies the existence of a morphism from the spectrum of any such normalization into \mathcal{C}^1 (as \mathcal{M} satisfies the valuative criterion of properness with respect to discrete valuation rings of mixed characteristic). So there is a rational map q_1 from Z_1 to \mathcal{C} defined on points of codimension 1, and inducing an isomorphism on generic fibres. From the mentioned extension type property of \mathcal{M}/H_0 (cf. a)), which is also enjoyed by its connected component \mathcal{C} , we deduce that q_1 is in fact a morphism. Moreover the induced maps $Z_1(O) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(O) \rightarrow Z(O)$ are bijections. This implies that q_1 is a surjective morphism (as \mathcal{C} is a smooth scheme and as $O = O^{\text{sh}}$).

The same arguments as above can be used to get that Z is smooth in codimension 1, provided Z is normal. This takes care of i) of b)

ii) We assume now that q is a proper morphism. We can assume that Z is normal. We need to show that q is an isomorphism. We just need to show that q is an isomorphism in codimension 1. If this is not so, then there is a connected component

\mathcal{C}_p of the special fibre of \mathcal{C} dominating a reduced closed subscheme Z_p of the special fibre of Z of dimension $d < \dim(\mathcal{C}_p)$. So Z_p is a closed subscheme of the non-smooth locus of Z . Let $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$ be the open subscheme of \mathcal{C} defined by \mathcal{C}_p and the generic fibre of \mathcal{C} .

From [BLR, p. 72] we deduce that the morphism $\tilde{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow Z$ lifts to a morphism $\tilde{q}_p: \tilde{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \tilde{Z}$, where \tilde{Z} is obtained from Z through the first blowing up needed to get Z_1 : we always blow up a reduced connected component of the maximal reduced closed subscheme S_Z of the special fibre of Z having the property that it is included in the non-smooth locus of Z and the points of it with values in the residue field of O^{sh} admitting lifts (in Z) to O^{sh} are Zariski dense in it. As $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$ is smooth and its fibres over Z are proper schemes (over residue fields of points of Z), we deduce that \tilde{q}_p dominates a closed subscheme \tilde{Z}_p of the special fibre of \tilde{Z} of the same dimension d : the morphism $\tilde{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \tilde{Z}$ factors through an open subscheme of \tilde{Z} which is affine over Z , cf. the properties of dilatations [BLR, p. 62]. So \tilde{Z}_p is included in the non-smooth locus of \tilde{Z} . We can apply induction to get that q_1 has a section above $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$ such that \mathcal{C}_p dominates a closed subscheme of the special fibre of Z_1 of dimension d . Contradiction. We conclude that q is an isomorphism in codimension 1, and so an isomorphism. This ends the proof of the proposition.

EXPECTATIONS. Under the hypotheses of b) above we expect that the following statements can be proved without assuming that \mathcal{M} is a quasi-projective integral model:

- iii) If $\text{Spec}(O) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(O_1)$ is a finite Galois cover, with O_1 an $O_{(v)}$ -subalgebra of O , then \mathcal{M} is the extension to O of a smooth integral model \mathcal{M}_1 of $\text{Sh}_H(G, X)$ over O_1 . \mathcal{M}_1 inherits the properties of \mathcal{M} we started with;
- iv) The quotient of \mathcal{M}/H_0 through a finite free action exists as a scheme (not only as an algebraic space).

We present the reasons for these expectations.

iii) To see iii) of part b) we can assume that both O and O_1 are complete (for instance cf. Raynaud’s result mentioned in [BLR, p. 166])). Let $C := \text{Gal}(O/O_1) = \text{Gal}(k/k_1)$, with k and k_1 the residue field of O and respectively of O_1 . We view C as a finite étale group scheme over O . Due to the fact that \mathcal{M} has the SEP and that its generic fibre is definable over the field of fractions of O_1 (being definable over $E(G, X)$) we deduce the existence of a natural action of C on \mathcal{M} , compatible with the action of $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ on \mathcal{M} . It provides us with a Galois-descent datum (see [BLR, 6.2]). We just have to show that it is effective. It is enough to work with \mathcal{M}/H_0 instead of \mathcal{M} .

iii_A) From [BLR, lemma 4, p. 155] and [Mu1, p. 112] we deduce the existence of a quasi-projective smooth scheme U^1 of finite type over O_1 such that U^1_O is an open subscheme of \mathcal{M}/H_0 containing the generic fibre and all the points of codimension 1. Let Z be a faithfully flat projective scheme over O_1 having U^1 as an open subscheme. We can assume that its generic fibre is smooth (cf. the resolution of singularities in characteristic zero). We can assume that the generic fibre of U^1 is dense in the generic fibre of Z . We get a rational map from \mathcal{M}/H_0 to Z_O defined on the generic fibre and in points of codimension 1.

iii_B) Let $y: \text{Spec}(k_2) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}/H_0$ be an arbitrary maximal point of positive characteristic. Here k_2 is a finite field extension of k_1 . Let $\text{Spec}(O_2)$ be the étale cover of $\text{Spec}(O)$ having $\text{Spec}(k_2)$ as its special fibre. Let $z: \text{Spec}(O_2) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}/H_0$ be an arbitrary lift of y . Let Z_1 be obtained from Z as above, using the smoothening process.

So Z_1 is the smooth locus of a scheme Z'_1 obtained from Z through a sequence of blowings up centered on special fibres. We get a natural bijection $Z_1(O^{\text{sh}}) \rightarrow Z(O^{\text{sh}})$. As Z is a projective O -scheme, we can view z as an O_2 -valued point z_2 of Z_1 . Let $y_2: \text{Spec}(k'_1) \hookrightarrow Z_1$ be the maximal point of the special fibre of Z_1 through which the k_2 -valued point of Z_1 , defined by z_2 , factors. Let $\text{Spec}(O'_1)$ be the étale cover of O_1 having k'_1 as its residue field. Let $\text{Spec}(O'_1) \hookrightarrow Z_1$ be a lift of y_2 . Let $\text{Spec}(O')$ be the Galois cover of $\text{Spec}(O'_1)$ generated by O . Let W_1 be the closed subscheme of Z_1 which is the closure of the closed subscheme of its generic fibre defined by the complement of the generic fibre of U^1 . Let Z_2 be the open subscheme of Z_1 defined by the complement of W_1 . As in i_B) we get a morphism $q: Z_{2O} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}/H_0$, which at the level of generic fibres is an isomorphism.

iii_C) We can assume that z_2 factors through Z_2 . To see this we have to use blowings up centered on non-smooth loci. First we blow up y_2 on Z_1 . We get similarly a point y'_2 on the resulting scheme Z'_2 . Now we blow up y'_2 on Z'_2 . After a finite number of operation we achieve the separation of the point z_2 from W_1 . This is possible due to the fact that in characteristic zero we do have such a separation: let O_{y_2} be the local ring of y_2 in Z_2 , and let $n \in \mathbb{N}$ be the valuation (with respect to the normalized valuation of O_2) of the image in O_2 (through the epimorphism $O_{y_2} \rightarrow O_2$ defined by z_2) of an element of O_{y_2} defining W_1 in $\text{Spec}(O_{y_2})$; after at most n blowings up we achieve the desired separation.

We got a C -equivariant morphism $\text{Spec}(O_{y_2} \otimes_{O_1} O) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}/H_0$. Its image contains the C -orbit of y in \mathcal{M}/H_0 . The same is true for any other maximal point of Z_2 whose inverse image to Z_{2O} dominates the C -orbit of y . So this orbit should be contained in an affine open scheme of \mathcal{M}/H_0 . If $O'_1 = O_1$, this is obvious. The general case should be handlable by standard arguments on local rings: we just need to show that the intersection of the local rings of the points of the C -orbit of y is a semi-local ring whose localizations with respect to the maximal ideals are the local rings of the points of the C -orbit of y ; this should be provable using the fact that q is an isomorphism above points of \mathcal{M}/H_0 of codimension 1, starting from [Ma, th. 38].

We assume now that we were able to get that the C -orbit of y is contained in an affine open subscheme of \mathcal{M}/H_0 . As y was an arbitrary maximal point of the special fibre of \mathcal{M}/H_0 , from [Mu1, p. 112] we deduce that the quotient of \mathcal{M}/H_0 through the action of C exists as a scheme. This scheme is \mathcal{M}_1/H_0 . Taking its normalization in the ring of fractions of the extension of $\text{Sh}_H(G, X)$ to the field of fractions of O_1 , we get the desired integral model \mathcal{M}_1 of $\text{Sh}_H(G, X)$ over O_1 (obviously $\mathcal{M}_{1O} = \mathcal{M}$). The last part of *iii*) involving the inheritance property is trivial.

iv) The above ideas of *iii*) can be entirely adapted for the case of quotients. The easy details are left as an exercise. We just need to replace the operation of extension of scalars (from O_1 to O) used above, by the operation of taking normalization (of a reduced scheme whose ring of fractions is the subring of the ring of fractions \mathcal{F} of \mathcal{M}/H_0 fixed by the action) in \mathcal{F} .

3.2.3.2.1. REMARKS. 1) We call the part of *i*) of 3.2.3.2 b) involving O^{sh} -valued points as the maximality property.

2) We think it is possible to prove that \mathcal{M}/H_0 is a quasi-projective scheme over O by just refining 3.2.3.2. In the case when (G, X) is of preabelian type and $(v, 6) = 1$ we prove this (cf. 3.2.4 and 6.4.1) using the extra fact that different schemes related to \mathcal{M} are moduli schemes of abelian varieties (subject to some conditions).

3) In [Va6] we will develop the general theory of integral canonical models of

smooth schemes of finite type over the field of fractions of a Dedekind domain (of mixed characteristic), starting from 3.2.3.2 and rm. 1) of 6.4.6.

3') The ideas and results of 3.2.3.2 can be used in a much larger context (not involving Shimura varieties). For instance for a) we just used the fact that \mathcal{M}/H_0 has a pro-étale cover having some extension type property, while for expectation iii) (resp. iv)) we used (besides the mentioned fact) the fact that the descent (resp. the quotient) we are dealing with is known to be effective at the level of generic fibres.

4) Expectation iii) is not true in the larger context if the finite morphism $\text{Spec}(O) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(O_1)$, with O_1 a DVR, is not an étale cover, as it can be easily seen through examples using Néron models of abelian varieties.

3.2.3.3. PROPOSITION. *Let $i_O: O \hookrightarrow O_1$ be a faithfully flat inclusion of discrete valuation rings, with O_1 having also e as its index of ramification. We have:*

- 1) *A scheme Y over O has the WEP or the SEP iff Y_{O_1} has it.*
- 2) *If moreover O is a henselian local ring and if i_O is formally étale, then a scheme Y over O has the EP (or QEP) iff Y_{O_1} has it.*
- 3) *If i_O has index of ramification 1, then a scheme Y over O has the REP iff Y_{O_1} has the REP.*

Proof. We just need to check that the class of schemes involved in the definition of these extension properties is stable under pull backs through i_O and that any O_1 -scheme belonging to such given class, as an O -scheme also belongs to the given class. This last part is trivial, while the first part is a direct consequence of def. 4) of 3.2.3 for 1), of 3.2.2.1 for 2), and of 3.2.2.4 b) for 3).

3.2.3.4. REMARK. We do expect that the condition on O of being a henselian DVR used in 3.2.3.3 2) is not needed. For this we need to prove that for any étale morphism $\text{Spec}(O_1) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(O)$, with O_1 a DVR, a scheme Y over O is a healthy regular scheme iff Y_{O_1} is so.

3.2.4. REMARK. We assume that G is unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p and that H is a hyperspecial subgroup of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. Then, if $p > 2$, any (local) integral canonical model \mathcal{N} of $\text{Sh}_H(G, X)$ is uniquely determined up to a unique isomorphism (cf. 3.2.3.1 7); i.e \mathcal{N} has the SEP as it has the EP: this results from 3.2.2 1) and from [Mi3, 4.7] which shows that v is unramified over p . If $p = 2$ then we know the unicity of an integral canonical model of $\text{Sh}_H(G, X)$ only when G is a torus (cf. 3.2.8).

3.2.5. MILNE'S CONJECTURE [MI4]. *If G is unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p and if H is a hyperspecial subgroup of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$, then $\text{Sh}_H(G, X)$ has an integral canonical model with respect to v and H .*

3.2.6. Notations and Definitions. By (G, X, H, v) we always denote a quadruple where: (G, X) defines a Shimura variety, v is a prime of $E(G, X)$ dividing a rational prime p such that G is unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p , and H is a hyperspecial subgroup of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. The maps from a quadruple (G, X, H, v) into another quadruple (G_1, X_1, H_1, v_1) are defined by maps $f: (G, X) \rightarrow (G_1, X_1)$ taking H into H_1 and inducing an inclusion $E(G, X) \supset E(G_1, X_1)$ with v dividing v_1 . We denote it by $f: (G, X, H, v) \rightarrow (G_1, X_1, H_1, v_1)$. A map between quadruples is called injective, or finite, or a cover if as a map $f: (G, X) \rightarrow (G_1, X_1)$ of Shimura pairs it is so. If (G, X, H, v) is a quadruple then $(G^{\text{ad}}, X^{\text{ad}}, H^{\text{ad}}, v^{\text{ad}})$ (with H^{ad} as in the part b) of 3.2.7 2) and with v^{ad} the prime of $E(G^{\text{ad}}, X^{\text{ad}})$ divided by v) is called its ad-joint quadruple and $(G^{\text{ab}}, X^{\text{ab}}, H^{\text{ab}}, v^{\text{ab}})$ (with H^{ab} the only hyperspecial subgroup of $G^{\text{ab}}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ and with v^{ab} the prime of $E(G^{\text{ab}}, X^{\text{ab}})$ divided by v) is called its toric

part quadruple. We have maps from any quadruple into its adjoint and toric part quadruple.

By (G, X, H) we always denote triples which can be completed to a quadruple (G, X, H, v) . The definitions of maps between quadruples extend to triples. We also speak about the adjoint and toric part triple of a triple (G, X, H) .

By an integral canonical model of a quadruple (G, X, H, v) we mean an integral canonical model of $\text{Sh}_H(G, X)$ over $O_{(v)}$. We denote it by $\text{Sh}_v(G, X, H)$. It is clear what we mean by $\text{Sh}_v(G, X, H)$ having the EEP. Similarly, we speak about integral smooth (or normal) models of a quadruple over O , or about a local integral canonical model of a quadruple.

If all the quadruples (G, X, H, v) of a triple (G, X, H) have uniquely determined integral canonical models, then we denote by $\text{Sh}_p(G, X, H)$ the model of $\text{Sh}_H(G, X)$ over the normalization of $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ in $E(G, X)$, obtained by gluing along their generic fibres the integral canonical models of all quadruples (G, X, H, v) extending the triple (G, X, H) . We call it the integral canonical model of the triple (G, X, H) . Similarly we define a (smooth or normal) integral model over O of a triple. The rm. 2) of 3.2.7 shows that if $\text{Sh}_p(G, X, H)$ exists, then for any other hyperspecial subgroups H_1 of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$, $\text{Sh}_p(G, X, H_1)$ exists and as a scheme it is isomorphic to $\text{Sh}_p(G, X, H)$. This means that it is irrelevant with which hyperspecial subgroup H of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ we work and so we sometimes write $\text{Sh}_p(G, X)$ instead of $\text{Sh}_p(G, X, H)$ and $\text{Sh}_v(G, X)$ instead of $\text{Sh}_v(G, X, H)$. We say that $\text{Sh}_p(G, X)$ exists if for a (any) hyperspecial subgroup H of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$, $\text{Sh}_p(G, X, H)$ exists. We call $\text{Sh}_p(G, X)$ the $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -model or the $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -canonical model of our Shimura variety $\text{Sh}(G, X)$. We say that $\text{Sh}_p(G, X, H)$ has the EP (or the EEP) if as a $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -scheme it has it.

3.2.7. REMARKS. 1) Milne’s conjecture can be reformulated: any quadruple has an integral canonical model.

2) If a quadruple (G, X, H, v) has an integral canonical model \mathcal{M} , then any other quadruple of the form (G, X, H_1, v) has also an integral canonical model, which is isomorphic to \mathcal{M} as an $O_{(v)}$ -scheme. This results from the following fact:

3.2.7.1. Under the canonical action of $\text{Aut}(\text{Sh}(G, X))$ on G (cf. 2.4.3) and so on $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$, the hyperspecial subgroups of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ are permuted transitively.

So actually $(G, X, H, v) \xrightarrow{\sim} (G, X, H_1, v)$. To see this we first remark that:

- a) Any two hyperspecial subgroups of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ are conjugate by an element of $G^{\text{ad}}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ [Ti, p. 47].
- b) There is a hyperspecial subgroup H^{ad} of $G^{\text{ad}}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ normalizing H (H^{ad} is the group of \mathbb{Z}_p -valued points of the quotient $G_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{der}}/Z$, where $G_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{der}}$ is the derived subgroup of the reductive group $G_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$ over \mathbb{Z}_p having $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ as its generic fibre and having H as its group of \mathbb{Z}_p -valued points, and where Z is the center of $G_{\mathbb{Z}_p}^{\text{der}}$).
- c) $G^{\text{ad}}(\mathbb{Q}_p) = G^{\text{ad}}(\mathbb{Q})H^{\text{ad}}$ [Mi3, 4.9].
- d) If $g \in G^{\text{ad}}(\mathbb{Q})$ takes X onto X , then (G, X, H_1, v) has an integral canonical model if and only if (G, X, gH_1g^{-1}, v) has an integral canonical model.
- e) $G^{\text{ad}}(\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}) := G^{\text{ad}}(\mathbb{Q}) \cap H^{\text{ad}}$ permutes transitively the connected components of X^{ad} (where $(G^{\text{ad}}, X^{\text{ad}})$ defines the adjoint variety of $\text{Sh}(G, X)$) (cf. 3.3.3).
- f) If an element of $G^{\text{ad}}(\mathbb{R})$ leaves invariant a connected component of X , it leaves invariant X .

So a), b) and c) imply that there is $g \in G^{\text{ad}}(\mathbb{Q})$ such that $H_1 = gHg^{-1}$. From e) we get that we can replace g with gh , with $h \in G^{\text{ad}}(\mathbb{Z}_{(p)})$, in such a way that gh takes a (fixed) component X^0 of X into itself. f) implies that $gh \in G^{\text{ad}}(\mathbb{Q})$ produces by conjugation (of G) an isomorphism $(G, X, H, v) \xrightarrow{\sim} (G, X, H_1, v)$.

The integral canonical model \mathcal{M} of our Shimura variety $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ with respect to v and H , is often referred to as an integral canonical model of $\text{Sh}(G, X)$, as the prime v is determined by it and as it is irrelevant with which hyperspecial subgroup we work. Similarly, we often speak about a local integral canonical model of a Shimura variety, without mentioning the hyperspecial subgroup and the prime with respect to which it is defined.

3) The category $qf - Sh$ ($tr - Sh$) whose objects are quadruples (respectively triples) and whose morphisms are finite maps between them has quasi fibre products (as in 2.4.0). If $f_i: (G_i, X_i, H_i, v_i) \rightarrow (G_0, X_0, H_0, v_0)$, $i = \overline{1, 2}$, are finite maps such that the intersection $X_1 \cap X_2$ is not empty (see 2.4.0), then a quasi fibre product of f_1 and f_2 is described by maps $p_i^j: (G_3, X_3^j, H_3, v_3) \rightarrow (G_i, X_i, H_i, v_i)$, $i = \overline{1, 2}$, where (G_3, X_3^j) is as in 2.4.0, $H_3 := (H_1 \times H_2) \cap G_3(\mathbb{Q}_p)$, and v_3 is uniquely determined as $E(G_3, X_3^j)$ is the composite field of $E(G_1, X_1)$ and $E(G_2, X_2)$.

If f_1 or f_2 is a cover then the set I introduced in 2.4.0 has precisely one element (cf. 2.4.0 and [Mi4, 4.11]); so we can speak about the fibre product of f_1 and f_2 .

This allows us to define the standard quadruple situation of Shimura varieties of preabelian type (abbreviated QSPT). For a given quadruple (G, X, H, v) of preabelian type, this is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 (G_4, X_4, H_4, v_4) & \xrightarrow{p_4} & (G_3, X_3, H_3, v_3) & \xrightarrow{p_1} & (G_1, X_1, H_1, v_1) \\
 \downarrow p_2 & & \downarrow p_3 & & \downarrow f_1 \\
 (G_2, X_2, H_2, v_2) & \xrightarrow{f_2} & (G, X, H, v) & \xrightarrow{f_0} & (G^{\text{ad}}, X^{\text{ad}}, H^{\text{ad}}, v^{\text{ad}})
 \end{array}$$

such that:

- a) all its maps are finite;
- b) the two squares are quasi fibre products;
- c) f_2 is a cover with $E(G, X) = E(G_2, X_2)$ (see 10) below);
- d) G_2^{der} is either a simply connected semisimple group, or is isomorphic to G_1^{der} (as we need); in both situations we have $G_4^{\text{der}} = G_2^{\text{der}}$;
- e) there is an injective map $f: (G_1, X_1, H_1, v_1) \hookrightarrow (GSp(W, \psi), S, K_p, p)$.

To show its existence once we assume the existence of f and f_1 (cf. 6.4.2), we just need to modify the map f_1 in such a way that the intersection of X_2 and X_1 (inside X^{ad}) is non-empty. As $G^{\text{ad}}(\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}) := G^{\text{ad}}(\mathbb{Q}) \cap H^{\text{ad}}$ permutes transitively the connected components of X^{ad} (cf. 3.3.3), by composing an arbitrary map f_1 with an automorphism (cf. 9) below) of $(G^{\text{ad}}, X^{\text{ad}}, H^{\text{ad}})$, we can always achieve a non-empty intersection $X_1 \cap X_2$.

When $G_1^{\text{der}} = G_2^{\text{der}}$, all the quadruples of the above diagram are of abelian type, and then we refer to it as the standard quadruple situation of Shimura varieties of abelian type (abbreviated QSAT).

4) Let ICM-Sh (ICM-tr-Sh) be the category whose objects are quadruples (G, X, H, v) (resp. triples (G, X, H)) having an integral canonical model and satisfying $(v, 2) = 1$ (resp. satisfying $(p, 2) = 1$, where p is the prime such that $H \subset G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$), and

whose morphisms are the maps between quadruples (resp. triples). Any such integral canonical model is formally smooth over the localization of \mathbb{Z} with respect to some prime $p > 2$ and has the SEP (cf. 3.2.4). So we have a functor \mathcal{F} from ICM-Sh (ICM-tr-Sh) to the category of schemes: it associates to a quadruple (G, X, H, v) (resp. to a triple (G, X, H)) its integral canonical model $\text{Sh}_v(G, X, H)$ (resp. $\text{Sh}_p(G, X, H)$, with p as before), and to a map $(G, X, H, v) \rightarrow (G_1, X_1, H_1, v_1)$ (resp. $(G, X, H) \rightarrow (G_1, X_1, H_1)$) the morphism

$$\text{Sh}_v(G, X, H) \rightarrow \text{Sh}_{v_1}(G_1, X_1, H_1)$$

(resp. $\text{Sh}_p(G, X, H) \rightarrow \text{Sh}_p(G_1, X_1, H_1)$) whose generic fibre is the natural morphism $\text{Sh}_H(G, X) \rightarrow \text{Sh}_{H_1}(G_1, X_1)$.

4') With the notations and definitions of 1) and 1') of 3.2.3, we get the category $\text{SIM}(\text{Sh}_H(G, X), O)$ of smooth integral models of $\text{Sh}_H(G, X)$ over O . If there is such an integral model having the SEP, then as an object of this category, it is a final object.

5) The definition of a healthy or of an almost healthy normal scheme appeals to abelian schemes, while the definition of an abstract very healthy regular scheme is intrinsic. We could have defined the notion of an integral canonical model of a Shimura variety using the WEP (or SEP) instead of the EP. Defining it using the WEP instead of EP or even instead of SEP would have been definitely more convenient (and then we would have been speaking about integral canonical models having the EP). We preferred to work out def. 6) of 3.2.3 using the EP due to the following reasons:

- it is closer to the spirit of Milne's original (though inadequate, cf. footnote of [Mi3, p. 513]) definition in [Mi4, ch. 2];
- the philosophy of 6) below;
- it makes sense and works also for $p = 2$: the WEP is enjoyed by any scheme over $\mathbb{Z}_{(2)}$, and we just hope that the SEP works for $p = 2$ (cf. 3.2.1.4 5) and 3.2.9);
- all integral canonical models of Shimura varieties (of preabelian type) whose existence we are able to prove in this paper (or in [Va2-3] and [Va5]) have the EP (and so they have the WEP and the SEP);
- the worries that 3.2.3 6) might not work for Shimura varieties which are not of preabelian type are not so justified (cf. 8) below);
- the greatest advantage of using the EP instead of the SEP (and even instead of the WEP) consists in the fact that in this way we can get (the simplest way is by extension of scalars; but there are other ways like dealing with cases of bad reduction or like taking quotients of extended integral canonical models to be introduced in 3.5.1) (very often uniquely determined) (smooth or normal) integral models, having the EP, of some quotients of Shimura varieties (of preabelian type) over discrete valuation rings which do not have the index of ramification 1 (or some $e \in \mathbb{N}$, $e < p - 1$) (cf. also rm. 3) of 3.2.3.2.1);
- it is easy to see, using Néron models and the fact that any DVR of mixed characteristic defines a healthy scheme, that the EP is a stronger property than the WEP or than the SEP (cf. also 3.2.3.1 1)).

6) In our philosophy (cf. [Va6]), the healthy regular schemes over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$ are forming the largest class \mathcal{R} of regular schemes over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$ which contains all the smooth schemes over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{5}])$ and it is such that for any extensible pair (Y, U) , with Y a regular scheme (belonging to \mathcal{R}) over a Dedekind ring D faithfully flat over a localization of \mathbb{Z} , every morphism from U to a familiar smooth moduli scheme over D (such as moduli of semistable curves, of semistable vector bundles of a projective

smooth curve, of polarized abelian schemes satisfying some extra conditions, etc.) extends uniquely to a morphism from Y into that moduli scheme over D .

7) In 3.2.3 1) we could have defined an integral model \mathcal{M} (of $\text{Sh}_H(G, X)$) without requiring that \mathcal{M} is faithfully flat over O . But we can not see any use of such integral models \mathcal{M} which are not faithfully flat: the closure \mathcal{M}_1 of \mathcal{M}_L in \mathcal{M} is “the only part of \mathcal{M} influenced (controlled) by \mathcal{M}_L ”. So it makes no sense to say that \mathcal{M} is an integral model of $\mathcal{M}_L = \text{Sh}_H(G, X)$.

8) It is well known (cf. §4) that Shimura varieties of Hodge type are moduli schemes of principally polarized abelian schemes of a given dimension, endowed with a family of Hodge cycles and some level structures, and satisfying some additional conditions. So it looks reasonable to define an integral canonical model of a Shimura variety of preabelian type (cf. Definitions 3 of 2.5) in the way we did. As in this paper we are dealing only with Shimura varieties of preabelian type, we would like to indicate briefly why the def. 6) of 3.2.3 of an integral canonical model of a Shimura variety should work also for Shimura varieties which are not of preabelian type. We have four reasons for this:

- a) We expect the possibility of interpreting a large class of quotients of Shimura varieties of special type over the completion of their reflex field in a prime of it, as moduli schemes of p -divisible groups endowed with tensors (a notion with which we will be dealing extensively in [Va2]; here, for a glimpse of what we have in mind see 5.6.5). 1) and 3) of 3.2.2, together with the expectations of 3.2.1.4 6), of 3.2.3.4 and of 3.2.1.2, do motivate why we dared to work with the EP instead of the WEP (for a scheme which is a moduli of p -divisible groups).
- b) There are generalized Shimura filtered σ -crystals of special type (cf. [Va2] for the meaning of this). Here we just give an idea: for instance, there are quadruples $(M, F^1, \varphi, (u_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}, G_{W(k)})$ as in 5.6.5 satisfying d), f) and g) of 5.6.5, and such that $G_{W(k)}^{\text{ad}}$ is a simple adjoint group of E_7 -type, etc. The local deformation theory of 5.4 remains true for Shimura filtered σ -crystals (cf. [Va2]).
- c) The philosophy of 6) above.
- d) The philosophy of [Mi1, paragraph 9, p. 343-345].

Moreover once we know the existence of local integral canonical models of Shimura varieties of special type, we should be able to get, using the above four reasons (and 6.4.1), the existence of integral canonical models of Shimura varieties of special type.

9) The group $\text{Aut}((G, X, H))$ of automorphisms of a triple (G, X, H) (or of a quadruple (G, X, H, v)) is the subgroup of $\text{Aut}(G_{\mathbb{Z}(p)})(\mathbb{Z}(p))$ (of finite index) leaving X invariant (cf. 3.1.3.2) (here $G_{\mathbb{Z}(p)}$ is a reductive group over $\mathbb{Z}(p)$ having G as its generic fibre, and such that $G_{\mathbb{Z}(p)}(\mathbb{Z}(p)) = H$; cf. 3.1.3). If $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ is of adjoint type, then we have $\text{Aut}((G, X, H)) = \text{Aut}(G_{\mathbb{Z}(p)})(\mathbb{Z}(p))$.

10) For any quadruple (G, X, H, v) and for any isogeny (of connected groups) $G_1 \rightarrow G^{\text{der}}$, there is a cover $(G_0, X_0, H_0, v_0) \rightarrow (G, X, H, v)$ with $G_0^{\text{der}} = G_1$ (and if needed also with $E(G^0, X^0) = E(G, X)$). This is a direct consequence of the proof of [MS, 3.4] (i.e. we can take G_0 unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p , if G is unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p).

11) For any quadruple (G, X, H, v) there are finite maps $f: (G_1, X_1, H_1, v_1) \rightarrow (G, X, H, v)$ and $f_1: (G_1, X_1, H_1, v_1) \rightarrow (G_2, X_2, H_2, v_2)$ such that:

– (G_2, X_2, H_2, v_2) is a product of quadruples (G_i, X_i, H_i, v_i) , i running through the elements of a finite set, with G_i^{ad} a simple adjoint \mathbb{Q} -group;

– they define a quasi fibre product of the natural maps $f_0: (G, X, H, v) \rightarrow (G^{\text{ad}}, X^{\text{ad}}, H^{\text{ad}}, v^{\text{ad}})$ and $f_2: (G_2, X_2, H_2, v_2) \rightarrow (G_2^{\text{ad}}, X_2^{\text{ad}}, H_2^{\text{ad}}, v_2^{\text{ad}}) =$

$(G^{\text{ad}}, X^{\text{ad}}, H^{\text{ad}}, v^{\text{ad}})$;

– there are injective maps $(G_i, X_i, H_i, v_i) \hookrightarrow (G, X, H, v)$, $i \in I$, producing an isogeny $\prod_{i \in I} G_i^{\text{der}} \rightarrow G^{\text{der}}$.

This results from 2.12 1) using an argument similar to the one used in 3.1.4.

12) The advantage of working with triples instead of quadruples consists in the fact that if $(G, X, H) \rightarrow (G_1, X_1, H_1)$ is a finite map between two triples having integral canonical models, with $H \subset G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ for a prime $p > 2$, then the natural morphism (cf. 4) above) $\text{Sh}_p(G, X, H) \rightarrow \text{Sh}_p(G_1, X_1, H_1)$ is (at least in the majority of cases) the composite of a pro-étale cover with an open closed embedding (cf. 6.4.5). But the natural morphism $\text{Sh}_v(G, X, H) \rightarrow \text{Sh}_{v_1}(G_1, X_1, H_1)$, with v a prime of $E(G, X)$ dividing p and the prime v_1 of $E(G_1, X_1)$, is not if there are other primes (besides v) of $E(G, X)$ dividing v_1 . This together with C) of 3.2.2 4) makes the triples more suitable for passing the EP enjoyed by an integral canonical model of a triple to a smooth integral model of another triple having the same adjoint triple (for instance cf. 6.2.3).

3.2.8. EXAMPLE. We consider a Shimura pair $(T, \{h\})$ with T a torus. Let p be a rational prime. Then T is unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p iff T splits over an unramified cover of \mathbb{Q}_p . If this is so then $T(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ has a unique hyperspecial subgroup H_T . For any compact open subgroup H_T^p of $T(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$, $\text{Sh}_{H_T \times H_T^p}(T, \{h\})$ is the scheme associated to a finite product of finite field extensions of $E(T, \{h\})$, which are unramified over p (this results from the reciprocity map 2.6 and from the fact that $T(\mathbb{Q})H_T = T(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ [Mi4, 4.11]). So, for every prime v_T of $E(T, \{h\})$ dividing p , $(T, \{h\}, H_T, v_T)$ has an integral canonical model, obtained by taking the normalization of $O_{(v_T)}$ in $\text{Sh}_{H_T}(T, \{h\})$. This integral canonical model is uniquely determined even for $p = 2$.

3.2.9. EXAMPLE. We consider a Siegel modular variety $\text{Sh}(G\text{Sp}(W, \psi), S)$. Let $g \in \mathbb{N}$ be defined by $\dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(W) = 2g$. Then any quadruple of it $(G\text{Sp}(W, \psi), S, K_p, p)$ has an integral canonical model \mathcal{M} over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$: as a scheme it parameterizes isomorphism classes of principally polarized abelian schemes of dimension g (over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -schemes) having (compatibly) level- N symplectic similitude structure for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$ relatively prime to p ; we have a natural continuous action of $G\text{Sp}(W, \psi)(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ on this scheme.

This can be seen as follows: [De1, 4.21] takes care of the generic fibre of \mathcal{M} . The results of [Mu] implies the existence and the smoothness of the integral model \mathcal{M} . The fact that it has the EP is explained in [Mi4, p. 170-1].

The definition of an integral canonical model of a quadruple (G, X, H, v) was inspired by the desire that this example works.

3.2.10. DEFINITION. We call an injective map $(T, \{h\}, H_T, v_T) \hookrightarrow (G, X, H, v)$ with T a maximal torus of G , a special quadruple of (G, X, H, v) .

3.2.11. LEMMA. *Every quadruple has special quadruples.*

Proof. This results easily from an argument similar to the one in 3.1.4. Let $G_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$ be a reductive group having G as its generic fibre. For any maximal torus $T_{1\mathbb{Z}_p} \hookrightarrow G_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$, there is a special quadruple $(T, \{h\}, H_T, v_T)$ of (G, X, H, v) such that $T_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$ is $G_{\mathbb{Z}_p}(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ -conjugate to $T_{1\mathbb{Z}_p}$.

Similarly, we can impose different conditions on the $G(\mathbb{Q}_l)$ -conjugacy class of $T_{\mathbb{Q}_l}$, for l belonging to a finite set of rational primes (cf. the argument in 3.1.4). We express this property by: every quadruple has plenty of special quadruples.

3.2.12. The relation between different types of models. Let (G, X, H, v) be an arbitrary quadruple. It can have more than one smooth integral model over $O_{(v)}$ (or $\widehat{O}_{(v)}$). Starting with such a smooth integral model, we can cook from it new smooth integral models of it by using blowings up (dilatations) and by removing a $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ -invariant closed subscheme of its special fibre, which is not the whole special fibre. If $\dim(X) \geq 1$ it should be always possible to construct a smooth integral model of our quadruple whose special fibre does have a $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ -invariant closed subscheme, strictly included in the special fibre of it (cf. [Va2], where this is proved for the case when (G, X) is of preabelian type with v not dividing 2).

FACT. *We assume that (G, X, H, v) has an integral canonical model \mathcal{M} and that v does not divide 2. If $e < p - 1$ then any normal integral model \mathcal{M}_1 of it over O having the SEP is isomorphic to \mathcal{M}_O .*

Proof. Let H_0 be a compact open subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ such that for any inclusion $H_2 \subset H_1$ of open subgroups of H_0 , the morphisms $\mathcal{M}/H_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}/H_1$ and $\mathcal{M}_1/H_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_1/H_1$ are étale covers. We have a natural $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ -equivariant morphism $\mathcal{M}_O \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_1$, as \mathcal{M}_1 has the SEP. It is enough to show that the induced morphism $q: \mathcal{M}_O/H_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_1/H_0$ is an isomorphism. Due to the EP of \mathcal{M} , q satisfies the valuative criterion of properness with respect to discrete valuation rings of mixed characteristic. From this and Nagata’s embedding theorem ([Na], [Vo]) we deduce that q is proper. As $e < p - 1$ ii) of 3.2.3.2 b) applies: we do not need to assume that \mathcal{M}_1/H_0 is a separated scheme. In the referred place we needed this just to get that q^0 is an isomorphism above points of \mathcal{M}_1/H_0 of codimension 1, but for our q this is obvious. We get: q is an isomorphism. This ends the proof of the fact.

3.2.12.1. REMARK. If $e \geq p - 1$ and $\dim(X) > 0$ we do not know if (or when) \mathcal{M}_O has the SEP.

3.2.13. FACT. *Let (G, X) be an arbitrary Shimura pair and let v be an arbitrary prime of $E(G, X)$ dividing p . Any integral model \mathcal{M}_1 of $\text{Sh}_{\tilde{H}}(G, X)$ over $W(\overline{k(v)})$ (with \tilde{H} a compact open subgroup of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$) which as a scheme is normal and has a quotient $\mathcal{M}_1/\tilde{H}_0$ (with \tilde{H}_0 a compact open subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$) of finite type over $W(\overline{k(v)})$, descends to an integral model over an étale DVR extension $O_{(v')}$ of $O_{(v)}$.*

Proof. 3.1.3.1 allows us to descend \mathcal{M}/H_0 to a scheme $\mathcal{M}^{\text{sh}}/H_0$ of finite type over $O_{(v)}^{\text{sh}}$. So $\mathcal{M}^{\text{sh}}/H_0$ descends to a scheme $\mathcal{M}^{v'}/H_0$ over an étale DVR extension $O_{(v')}$ of $O_{(v)}$. Now the normalization of $\mathcal{M}^{v'}/H_0$ in the ring of fractions of the extension of $\text{Sh}_{\tilde{H}}(G, X)$ to the field of fractions L' of $O_{(v')}$ (there is a natural $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ -continuous action on this normalization) is an integral model of $\text{Sh}_{\tilde{H}}(G, X)$ over $O_{(v')}$. Obviously its extension to $W(\overline{k(v)})$ is \mathcal{M}_1 . This ends the proof of the fact.

3.2.13.1. There are variants of descent when we work with an arbitrary DVR O faithfully flat over $O_{(v)}$, instead of $O_{(v)}$. The expectation of 3.2.3.2 iii), if true, implies that in many cases we can assume that $k(v') = k(v)$. But we do not know (cf. 3.1.3.1) when we can take $O_{(v')} = O_{(v)}$. This motivates why we also introduced the notion of local integral canonical models: if a quadruple (G, X, H, v) has an integral canonical model then it has a local integral model, but we do not know (even if $(v, 2) = 1$) if the converse is true.

3.2.14. REMARK. Let $f: \text{Sh}(G, X) \hookrightarrow \text{Sh}(G_1, X_1)$ be an injective map and let p be a rational prime such that G and G_1 are unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p . We assume the

existence of a hyperspecial subgroup H of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ included in a hyperspecial subgroup H_1 of $G_1(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. Then for any compact open subgroup H^p of $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$, the natural morphism

$$Sh_{H^p \times H}(G, X) \rightarrow Sh_{H^p \times H_1}(G_1, X_1) \times_{E(G_1, X_1)} E(G, X)$$

is a closed embedding.

The proof of this is entirely similar to the proof of [De1, 1.15] (being just the $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -version of it), starting from 3.3.1. In particular $Sh_H(G, X)$ is a closed subscheme of $Sh_{H_1}(G_1, X_1) \times_{E(G_1, X_1)} E(G, X)$.

3.2.15. REMARK. Let $f: (G, X, H, v) \hookrightarrow (G_1, X_1, H_1, v_1)$ be an injective map between two quadruples having integral canonical models \mathcal{M} and respectively \mathcal{M}_1 . We assume that v does not divide 2. Then \mathcal{M} is the normalization of the closure of $Sh_H(G, X)$ in $\mathcal{M}_{1O(v)}$ (due to 3.2.14 this makes sense).

This results by putting together 3.2.12 and 3.4.1. If we also have $G^{\text{der}} = G_1^{\text{der}}$, then \mathcal{M} is an open closed subscheme of \mathcal{M}_1 and for every compact open subgroup H_0 of $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$, \mathcal{M}/H_0 is an open closed subscheme of \mathcal{M}_1/H_0 (we have $E(G, X) = E(G_1, X_1)$, cf. [De1, 3.8], and so $O(v) = O(v_1)$). In this case we do not need to refer to 3.2.12 or 3.4.1: 3.2.14 is sufficient.

3.2.16. REMARK. Let $(G, X) = (G_1 \times G_2, X_1 \times X_2)$ define a Shimura variety which is a product of two Shimura varieties defined by (G_i, X_i) , $i = \overline{1, 2}$. Let p be a prime such that G is unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p and let $H = H_1 \times H_2$ (cf. 3.1.5) be a hyperspecial subgroup of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. Here $H_i \subset G_i(\mathbb{Q}_p)$, $i = \overline{1, 2}$. Let v be a prime of $E(G, X)$ dividing p and let v_i be the prime of $E(G_i, X_i)$ divided by v . If (G_i, X_i, H_i, v_i) has an integral canonical model \mathcal{M}_i , $i = \overline{1, 2}$, then (G, X, H, v) has an integral canonical model \mathcal{M} defined by the product over $O(v)$ of the extensions to $O(v)$ of the two integral canonical models \mathcal{M}_1 and \mathcal{M}_2 .

3.2.17. The proof of 3.2.2 1) and 3). Let D be a Dedekind ring flat over $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]$. Let (Y, U) be an extensible pair, with Y a very healthy regular scheme over D . Let A_U be an abelian scheme over U . We have to prove that A_U extends to an abelian scheme over Y . For this we can assume that D is a DVR faithfully flat over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ (for some prime $p \geq 3$), that $Y = \text{Spec}(R)$ is a local regular scheme of dimension $d + 1$ (with $d \in \mathbb{N}$), that $U = \text{Spec}(R) \setminus \text{Spec}(R/I)$ with I an ideal of R of height at least 2, and that the residue field of R is an algebraic extension of the residue field of D .

STEP A. It is enough to show that $B_U := (A_U \times A_U^t)^4$ extends to an abelian scheme over Y (we can apply [FC, 2.7] to the projectors of B_U on its factors). A_U is a projective scheme over U (cf. [FC, 1.10 a)]) and so it is polarizable. The Zarhin's trick [Za] implies that B_U has a principal polarization p_U . Let $N \geq 4$ be an integer relatively prime to p . Let $U_0 := B_U[N]$. It is an étale cover of U . Let Y_1 be the normalization of Y in the ring of fractions of U_1 . From the classical purity theorem we get that Y_1 is an étale cover of Y . Using descent (based on [FC, 2.7]), it is enough to show that $B_{U_1} := B_U \times_U U_1$ extends to an abelian scheme over Y_1 . So we can assume that $U_1 = U$; so the principally polarized abelian scheme (B_U, p_U) has a level- N structure. Let $\mathcal{A}_{d(B_U), 1, N}$ be the moduli scheme over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ parameterizing principally polarized abelian schemes (over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -schemes) (of dimension $d(B_U)$ equal to the relative dimension of B_U) endowed with a level- N structure. We get a morphism $q_U: U \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_{d(B_U), 1, N}$ corresponding to (B_U, p_U) and its level- N structure. We need to

show that q_U extends to a morphism $q_Y: Y \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_{d(B_U),1,N}$. Let \mathbb{D}_w have the same meaning as in 3.2.1 8).

We can replace R by $R_1 := R \otimes_D \mathbb{D}_w$ and then we can replace R_1 by the completion R_0 of a localization of R_1 in a point of it having $\overline{k(w)}$ as its residue field. This admits an argument at the level of extensions of morphisms: to show that q_U extends, it is enough to show that for any R_0 as above, the morphism $q_{U_0}: U_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_{d(B_U),1,N}$, with $Y_0 := \text{Spec}(R_0)$ and $U_0 := Y_0 \setminus \text{Spec}(R_0/IR_0)$, extends to a morphism $q_{Y_0}: Y_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_{d(B_U),1,N}$. From the very definition of a very healthy regular scheme, we get that $R_0 = V[[x_1, \dots, x_d]]$, with V a finite flat DVR extension of $W(\overline{k(w)})$ of degree $e < p-1$. We get an abelian scheme B_{U_0} over U_0 .

In the case of an abstract very healthy regular scheme, the same argument at the level of extensions of morphisms, allows us to reduce the proof of 3.2.2 3) involving healthy schemes to the case of an abelian scheme B_{U_0} over a scheme U_0 as above.

Now we forget how B_{U_0} has been obtained, and we just make use of the fact that it is an abelian scheme over U_0 . From now on we follow [Fa4]. Let $K := V[\frac{1}{p}]$.

STEP B. We assume first that $d = 1$. Let $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$. Then $B_{U_0}[p^n]$ extends to a finite flat group scheme $G_n = \text{Spec}(O_n)$ (with O_n the ring of global sections of the ring sheaf of the ringed space $B_{U_0}[p^n]$) over Y_0 (cf. 3.2.1.1 9)).

The natural homomorphisms $G_n \rightarrow G_{n+m}$ are closed immersions. To see this let G_{nK} be the generic fibre of the restriction G_{nV} of G_n to $R_0/x_1R_0 = V$. G_{nK} extends uniquely to a finite flat group scheme G_{nV} over V , and so G_{nV} is the closure of G_{nK} in G_{n+mV} , cf. [Ra, 3.3.6]; hence the corresponding ring homomorphisms $O_{n+m} \rightarrow O_n$ become surjective by tensoring with V , and thereby, cf. Nakayama's lemma, they are epimorphisms.

Due to the uniqueness of an extension of a flat finite group scheme over U_0 (to a flat finite group scheme over Y_0) (cf. 3.2.1.1 9)) we get that $G_{n+m}/G_n \xrightarrow{\sim} G_m$. So the p -divisible group of B_{U_0} extends to a p -divisible group G_{Y_0} over Y_0 .

But then B_{U_0} itself extends to an abelian scheme over Y_0 . To see this we first remark that the abelian variety B_K (obtained from B_{U_0} by pull back through the K -valued point of U_0 defined by taking $x_1 = 0$ and inverting p) extends to an abelian scheme B_V over V (as the p -divisible group of B_K extends to a p -divisible group over V , or cf. the Néron-Ogg-Shafarevich criterion: B_{U_0} has level- N_0 structure for any $N_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ relatively prime to p , due to the classical purity theorem and the fact that R_0 is a strictly henselian local ring). We consider now liftings of B_V to abelian schemes over $R_0/x_1^n R_0$ (such liftings do exist). These liftings are in 1-1 correspondence with liftings of the p -divisible group of B_V . Thus there is a unique lift B_{Y_0} of B_V having G_{Y_0} as its p -divisible group. Obviously $B_{Y_0} \times_{Y_0} U_0 = B_{U_0}$.

STEP C. We now treat the general case by induction on $d \in \mathbb{N}$. Let now $d \geq 2$. First we apply the inductive assumption to $R_y := R_0[\frac{1}{y}]$ (with y an arbitrary regular parameter of R_0): R_y is a regular scheme of dimension d (the local rings of the maximal points of R_y are very healthy regular schemes over different DVR's, so the inductive assumption can be applied). So we can assume that $U_0 = \text{Spec}(R_0) \setminus \text{Spec}(R_0/m_0)$ with m_0 the maximal ideal of R_0 .

STEP D. Then $B_{U_0} \times U_x$ (with $x = x_1$ and with $U_x = \text{Spec}(R_0/xR_0) \setminus \text{Spec}(R_0/m_0)$) extends to an abelian scheme B_1 over $\text{Spec}(R_0/xR_0)$. Let \mathcal{T}_{B_1} (resp. $\mathcal{T}_{B_1^t}$) be the tangent space of B_1 (resp. of B_1^t). Both are free module over $R_x := R_0/xR_0$ of dimension $d(B_U)$. The liftings of an abelian scheme over $R_0/x^n R_0$ which is a lift of

B_1 , to an abelian scheme over $R_0/x^{n+1}R_0$, are parameterized by sections of a principal homogeneous space of $\mathcal{J}_{B_1} \otimes \mathcal{J}_{B_1^t}$. But this free R_x -module has the same sections over $\text{Spec}(R_x)$ as over U_x . So there is a unique way of lifting (compatibly) B_1 to an abelian scheme B_{Y_0} over Y_0 which over U_0 is B_{U_0} . This completes the induction, and ends the proof of the part of 3.2.2 1) and 3) involving healthy regular schemes.

The above Steps B to D can be easily adapted to get the part of 3.2.2 3) pertaining to p -healthy regular schemes. This ends the proof of 3.2.2 1) and 3).

3.3. The complex points of an integral canonical model. Let p be a rational prime and let (G, X, H) be an arbitrary triple, with H a hyperspecial subgroup of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$.

3.3.1. We have $\text{Sh}_H(G, X)(\mathbb{C}) = G(\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}) \backslash (X \times G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)) / Z(G)^p$ where $G(\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}) := G(\mathbb{Q}) \cap H$ and $Z(G)^p$ is the closure of $Z(G)(\mathbb{Q}) \cap H$ in $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ [Mi4, 4.11].

3.3.2. LEMMA. $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ permutes transitively the connected components of $\text{Sh}_H(G, X)_{\mathbb{C}}$.

Proof. If G^{der} is simply connected, this results from 3.3.1 and from [De1, 2.5] (by passage to limit). For an arbitrary G , we have to use the well known trick [MS, 3.4] (cf. 3.2.7 9)) for reducing the problem to the case when G^{der} is simply connected (as described in [Mi4, 4.19]).

3.3.3. COROLLARY. $G(\mathbb{Z}_{(p)})$ permutes transitively the connected components of X .

3.4. Methods of constructing integral models. Let $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ be an arbitrary Shimura variety. In essence there are four methods of constructing good integral models of quotients of $\text{Sh}(G, X)$:

- 1) By proving first that a suitable quotient of $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ is the moduli scheme parametrizing some objects which make sense over $O_{(v)}$ -schemes (with v a prime of $E(G, X)$), and that in fact we have a moduli scheme over $O_{(v)}$. Such a moduli scheme over $O_{(v)}$, in a suitable context, is (expected to be) an integral canonical model of $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ (cf. 3.2.8-9).
- 2) By taking the normalization of the closure of a quotient of $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ into a good integral model of a quotient of another Shimura variety $\text{Sh}(G_1, X_1)$ (here we need an injective map $(G, X) \hookrightarrow (G_1, X_1)$) (cf. what follows below).
- 3) By taking the normalization of a good integral model of a quotient of $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ into the ring of fractions of a quotient of another Shimura variety $\text{Sh}(G_1, X_1)$ (here we need a finite map $(G_1, X_1) \rightarrow (G, X)$) (cf. 6.1.2).
- 4) By taking the quotient through a (torsion) group action on a connected component of a good integral model of a quotient of $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ (here the group action is related to a finite map $(G, X) \rightarrow (G_1, X_1)$) (cf. 6.2.2).

These methods are supported by well known ideas pertaining to Shimura varieties (like 3.2.14 and 3.2.7 9)). Variants for 1) are obtained by working over a DVR faithfully flat over $O_{(v)}$ (instead of $O_{(v)}$). The method 2) is used for constructing integral canonical models of a Shimura variety $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ of abelian type for which there is a Shimura variety $\text{Sh}(G_1, X_1)$ of Hodge type with $G^{\text{der}} = G_1^{\text{der}}$ and $(G^{\text{ad}}, X^{\text{ad}}) = (G_1^{\text{ad}}, X_1^{\text{ad}})$ (cf. 3.2.15, 5.1 and 6.2.3). The method 4) is used for passing from the existence of integral canonical models of these Shimura varieties to the existence of

integral canonical models of all Shimura varieties of abelian type (cf. [Mi4, 4.11 and 4.13]; see also 3.4.5 and 6.2.2). The method 3) is used for the passage from the abelian type case to the preabelian type case (cf. 6.1).

We start with an injective map $f: (G, X, H, v) \hookrightarrow (G_1, X_1, H_1, v_1)$. We assume that (G_1, X_1, H_1, v_1) has a normal integral model \mathcal{M}_1 over $O_{(v)}$. Let \mathcal{M} be the normalization of the closure of $\text{Sh}(G, X)/H$ in \mathcal{M}_1 (cf. 3.2.14). It has an obvious $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ -continuous action (p being the rational prime divided by v). Let $E := E(G, X)$.

3.4.1. PROPOSITION. *\mathcal{M} is a normal integral model of (G, X, H, v) . It has the EP (or EEP, or WEP, or SEP) if \mathcal{M}_1 has it.*

Proof. Obviously \mathcal{M} has the EP (or EEP, etc.) if \mathcal{M}_1 has it. Let H_0 be a compact open subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ such that:

- i) the subgroup $H_0 \times H$ of $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ is smooth for (G, X) ;
- ii) there is a compact open subgroup K_0 of $G_1(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ including H_0 , and such that for any compact open subgroup K_1 of K_0 , \mathcal{M}_1/K_1 is a normal scheme of finite type over $O_{(v)}$ and étale over \mathcal{M}_1/K_0 .

The existence of such a subgroup H_0 is implied by the fact that \mathcal{M}_1 is a normal integral model and by 2.11.

Let $H_1 \subset H_2$ be two open subgroups of H_0 . Let \mathcal{P}_i be the normalization of the closure of the generic fibre of \mathcal{M}/H_i in \mathcal{M}_1/H_i , for $i = \overline{1, 2}$ (\mathcal{M}_E/H_i is a closed subscheme of \mathcal{M}_{1E}/H_i , cf. 3.2.14). We get the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathcal{M} & \xlongequal{\quad} & \mathcal{M} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{M}_1 \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \mathcal{M}/H_1 & \xrightarrow{g_1} & \mathcal{P}_1 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{M}_1/H_1 \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \mathcal{M}/H_2 & \xrightarrow{g_2} & \mathcal{P}_2 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{M}_1/H_2.
 \end{array}$$

The conditions i) and ii) and the fact that \mathcal{M} is H_i -invariant imply that the two right squares are Cartesian. So \mathcal{M} is a pro-étale cover of \mathcal{P}_1 and \mathcal{P}_2 . The generic fibre of \mathcal{M}/H_i is a scheme of finite type over E . \mathcal{M}_1/H_i is a projective limit of schemes of the form \mathcal{M}_1/T with T an open subgroup of K_0 including H_i . So there is an open subgroup K_i of K_0 , with $H_i \subset K_i$, such that the morphism $\mathcal{M}_E/H_i \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{1E}/K_i$ is a closed immersion. As the morphism $\mathcal{M}/H_i \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_1/K_i$ is integral, we deduce that \mathcal{P}_i is integral over the closure \mathcal{S}_i of \mathcal{P}_{iE} in \mathcal{M}_{1E}/K_i , and has the same generic fibre as \mathcal{S}_i . As \mathcal{S}_i is an excellent scheme (it is of finite type over $O_{(v)}$), we get that \mathcal{P}_i is finite over \mathcal{S}_i , and so of finite type over $O_{(v)}$. \mathcal{P}_1 and \mathcal{P}_2 are faithfully flat over $O_{(v)}$. g_1 and g_2 are integral morphisms between flat schemes over $O_{(v)}$ having the same generic fibre. The normality of \mathcal{P}_1 and \mathcal{P}_2 implies that g_1 and g_2 are isomorphisms; so $\mathcal{M}/H_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}/H_2$ is an étale morphism between schemes of finite type over $O_{(v)}$ (as the morphism $\mathcal{P}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_2$ is so). We conclude that \mathcal{M} is a normal integral model. This ends the proof of the proposition.

3.4.1.1. REMARK. The above proposition as well as 3.4.2-3 below remain true if H and H_1 are just compact open subgroups of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ and respectively of $G_1(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ satisfying $f(H) \subset H_1$, or if $O_{(v)}$ is replaced by an arbitrary DVR O faithfully flat over $O_{(v)}$.

3.4.2. REMARK. The above proof shows that \mathcal{M} is a pro-étale cover of a normal scheme \mathcal{P} of finite type over $O_{(v)}$. As $O_{(v)}$ is a universally catenary ring, all the maximal points of \mathcal{M} have dimension $d + 1$, where $d = \dim X$ (as the dimension formula holds between $O_{(v)}$ and any connected component of \mathcal{P} [Ma, p. 85]).

3.4.3. REMARK. For any compact open subgroup H_0 of $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ small enough, \mathcal{M}/H_0 is the normalization of a closed subscheme of \mathcal{M}_1/H_0 . If \mathcal{M} is a subscheme of \mathcal{M}_1 , then we do not need to take any normalization.

3.4.4. COROLLARY. *We assume that \mathcal{M}_1 has the EP. Then \mathcal{M} is an integral canonical model iff \mathcal{M} (as a scheme) is formally smooth over $O_{(v)}$.*

3.4.5. EXPECTATION. Let \mathcal{M} be a smooth integral model of a quadruple (G, X, H, v) over a DVR O . Let p be the rational prime divided by v . Let H_0 be a subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ such that the subgroup $H_0 \times H$ of $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ is smooth for (G, X) . We do expect that under some mild conditions (like the index of ramification e of O satisfying: $e < p - 1$) \mathcal{M} is a pro-étale cover of \mathcal{M}/H_0 .

This expectation is based on two facts. First we can prove it (under the restriction $e < p - 1$) for the case of a quadruple of preabelian type (for $p \geq 5$ cf. 6.4.2.1; for $p = 3$ cf. [Va2]). Second we have the following considerations.

Let \tilde{H}_0 be an open subgroup of H_0 such that \mathcal{M} is a pro-étale cover of \mathcal{M}/\tilde{H}_0 (cf. the definition of a smooth integral model). We can assume that \tilde{H}_0 is a normal subgroup of H_0 . Let $C_0 := H_0/\tilde{H}_0$. It is a finite group. Then \mathcal{M}/H_0 is the quotient of \mathcal{M}/\tilde{H}_0 by C_0 (cf. the definition of a continuous action). The action of C_0 on the generic fibre of \mathcal{M}/\tilde{H}_0 is free (as $\text{Sh}(G, X)/H \times \tilde{H}_0$ is an étale cover of $\text{Sh}(G, X)/H \times H_0$). But then it is expected (cf. 3.4.5.1 below) that the action of C_0 on \mathcal{M}/\tilde{H}_0 is free. If this is so then \mathcal{M}/\tilde{H}_0 is an étale cover of \mathcal{M}/H_0 (so \mathcal{M} is a pro-étale cover of \mathcal{M}/H_0).

3.4.5.1. PROPOSITION. *Let p be a rational prime. Let V be a complete DVR which is a faithfully flat $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -algebra, and has an index of ramification $e < p - 1$. Let C be a finite (abstract) group acting on a regular formally smooth V -algebra R in such a way that it acts freely on $R[\frac{1}{p}]$. Let V_1 be the DVR obtained by adjoining to V a primitive p -th root of unity. We assume that either the order of C is relatively prime to p , or it is p and the subring R^C of R formed by elements fixed by C is such that the affine scheme $\text{Spec}(R^C \otimes_V V_1)$ is locally factorial. Then C acts freely on R .*

Proof. We assume that we do have a situation with a non-free action. We can assume that C is a finite cyclic group of prime order l . Let π_V be a uniformizer of V and let k_V be its residue field. We can also assume that R is a local ring.

If l is different from p this is well known. We can assume further on that V is a complete DVR of index of ramification $e < p - 1$, that k_V is an algebraically closed field, and that $R = V[[x_1, \dots, x_d]]$ is the ring of formal power series in d variables with coefficients in V . We can write $R = \bigoplus_{\gamma \in \hat{C}} R^\gamma$, with \hat{C} the dual group of C (i.e. the group of characters of C), and with C acting on R^γ through the character $\gamma \in \hat{C}$. Now it is trivial to see that if for a non-trivial character γ of C , R^γ is different from zero, then the action of C on $R[\frac{1}{p}]$ is not free (i.e. there is an element y of the maximal ideal m_R of R , whose image in m_R/m_R^2 is not zero and is different from the image of π_V in m_R/m_R^2 , and which belongs to an R^γ , for a non-trivial character γ ; this disturbs the free action of C on $R[\frac{1}{p}]$). Contradiction. For this part we do not need that $e < p - 1$.

Let now $l = p$. We abbreviate the notion of unique factorization domain by UFD. From the theory of tamely totally ramified extensions of $W(\bar{k}_V)$, and from the fact

that e is smaller than $p - 1$, we deduce that the index of ramification of V_1 is e_1 , a multiple of $p - 1$ relatively prime to p . In fact $e_1 = l.c.m.(p - 1, e)$.

Let us first recall the well known fact:

3.4.5.2. *Let M be a torsion free V -module separated with respect to the π_V -topology, and let 1_M be its identity automorphism. Then any V -automorphism a_M of M such that $a_M^p = 1_M$ and a_M modulo π_V is the identity, is the identity automorphism.*

Proof. Writing $a_M = 1_M + \pi_V b_M$ with $b_M \in \text{End}(M)$, by induction on $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we can check that b_M is of the form $\pi_V^{n-1} c_M$ with $c_M \in \text{End}(M)$. As M is separated with respect to the π_V -topology, we deduce that $\text{End}(M)$ is separated with respect to this topology. So $b_M = 0$. This is the only place where we need that $e < p - 1$ (3.4.5.2 is not true if $e \geq p - 1$). This proves 3.4.5.2.

So the case $l = p$ results once we show that the action of C on $R/\pi_V R$ is trivial. As V is complete we deduce that the completion of R is of the form $V'[[x_1, \dots, x_d]]$, with V' a finite étale DVR extension of V . V' is a subring of R (R is normal). C acts on it trivially (we assumed that the action is non-free). So $V' \subset R^C$. This allows us to replace V by V' and V_1 by V'_1 , where $\text{Spec}(V'_1)$ is a connected open-closed subscheme of $\text{Spec}(V_1 \otimes_V V')$. Not to complicate the notations, we assume that $V = V'$. So $R_1 := R \otimes_V V_1$ is an integral domain.

Let π_1 be a uniformizer of V_1 . Let \mathcal{O}_1 be the local ring of the generic point of the special fibre of $\text{Spec}(R_1)$. C acts on it. Let R_1^C and $\mathcal{O}_2 := \mathcal{O}^C$ be the subrings of R_1 and respectively of \mathcal{O}_1 formed by elements fixed by C . We have $R_1^C = R^C \otimes_V V_1$. $\pi_1 R_1$ and $\pi_1 R_1^C$ are prime ideals of R_1 and respectively of R_1^C .

$\mathcal{O}_i, i = \overline{1, 2}$, are discrete valuation rings having the same index of ramification equal to e_1 (both being V_1 -algebras). Let \mathcal{K}_i be the field of fractions of $\mathcal{O}_i, i = \overline{1, 2}$.

As V_1 contains the p -th roots of unity, and as the action of C on R is non-trivial, there is $y \in \mathcal{K}_1$ such that C acts on it through a non-trivial character γ of C . So $y^p \in \mathcal{K}_2$, but $y \notin \mathcal{K}_2$. By reasons of dimension, we deduce that \mathcal{K}_1 is a Kummer extension of \mathcal{K}_2 . We get the situation:

(3.4.5.3) \mathcal{K}_1 is a Galois extension of \mathcal{K}_2 of degree p , obtained by adjoining a p -th root of an element of \mathcal{K}_2 .

In all that follows y denotes an element of $\mathcal{K}_1 \setminus \mathcal{K}_2$ such that $y^p \in \mathcal{K}_2$. We repeatedly replace it by $y_1 = yy^C$, with $y^C \in \mathcal{K}_2$.

If the action of C on the residue field of \mathcal{O}_1 is non-trivial (i.e. if the action of C on $R/\pi_V R$ is non-trivial), then we deduce easily that the residue field k_1 of \mathcal{O}_1 is a Galois extension of the residue field k_2 of \mathcal{O}_2 ($k_2 \subset k_1^C$, where k_1^C is the subfield of k_1 formed by elements fixed by C ; but k_1 is a Galois extension of k_1^C of degree p , and so by reasons of dimension we must have $k_1^C = k_2$). We deduce that $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_1)$ is a Galois cover of $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_2)$.

The morphism $\text{Spec}(R_1) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(R_1^C)$ is étale above points of $\text{Spec}(R_1^C)$ of characteristic zero or of codimension 1. So $\text{Spec}(R_1^C)$ is regular in all these points (and so is regular in codimension at most 1).

STEP A). From the fact that R_1^C is a local UFD, we deduce that the Picard group of $\text{Spec}(R_1^C)$ is trivial and isomorphic to its divisor class group. This implies that we can assume that y is an invertible element of R_1 . In other words we can replace y by $y_1 := yy^C$, with $y^C \in \mathcal{K}_2$ such that, in any point of $\text{Spec}(R_1)$ of codimension 1, y_1 is an invertible element; so y_1 is an invertible element of R_1^C (this can be deduced from

[M, th. 38], as R_1^C is a normal ring). In detail: For any prime \mathfrak{p} of R_1^C of codimension 1, as the ring extension $R_1^C \rightarrow R_1$ is étale above it, we deduce the existence of an element $y_{\mathfrak{p}} \in \mathcal{K}_2$ such that $y_{\mathfrak{p}}^p y_{\mathfrak{p}}^C$ is an invertible element of the localization of R_1^C with respect to the prime \mathfrak{p} . The elements $y_{\mathfrak{p}}$, with \mathfrak{p} running through all the primes of R_1^C of codimension 1 are defining a Weil divisor. As this Weil divisor is linearly equivalent to the zero divisor, we deduce the existence of an element $y^C \in \mathcal{K}_2$ producing this Weil divisor. We can take now $y_1 = yy^C$.

As a conclusion: the extension \mathcal{K}_1 of \mathcal{K}_2 is obtained by adjoining a p -th root (still denoted by y) of an invertible element of R_1^C .

We can assume that k_V is separably closed and that R_1 is a complete local ring. So the first fundamental group of $\text{Spec}(R_1)$ is trivial. Moreover R_1^C is a complete local ring (as R_1 is so, and as the inclusion $R_1^C \hookrightarrow R_1$ is finite). We deduce that the first fundamental group $\pi_1(R_1^C)$ of $\text{Spec}(R_1^C)$ is trivial ($\pi_1(R_1^C)$ is a subgroup of C ; but it is not C as the inclusion $R_1^C \hookrightarrow R_1$ of complete local rings having the same residue field, is not étale).

We assume now that e divides $p - 1$. So $e_1 = p - 1$.

STEP B). If the image of y in k_1 is not in k_2 , then we deduce by reasons of dimension that k_1 is obtained from k_2 by adjoining a p -th root of an element of k_2 . We get a contradiction with the fact that k_1 is a Galois extension of k_2 . So the image of y in k_1 is in k_2 . Replacing y with $y_1 = yy^C$, with $y^C \in R_1^C$, we can assume that y is congruent to 1 modulo the ideal of R_1^C generated by π_1 . We can assume that $\pi_1^{p-1} = p$.

STEP C). Let now $y = 1 + \pi_1 y_0$, with $y_0 \in R_1$. So y^p is congruent to $1 + p\pi_1(y_0 + y_0^p)$ modulo $\pi_1^{p+1}R_1^C$ (or modulo $\pi_1^{p+1}R_1$ as $\pi_1^{p+1}R_1 \cap R_1^C = \pi_1^{p+1}R_1^C$). Let $z_0 \in R_1^C$ which modulo $\pi_1 R_1^C$ is $y_0 + y_0^p$. The equation $x^p + x = z_0$ defines an étale R_1^C -algebra. As $\pi_1(R_1^C) = 0$, we deduce that there is $y^C \in R_1^C$ such that y^C is congruent to y_0 modulo $\pi_1 R_1$. Replacing y with $y_1 = y(1 - \pi_1 y^C)$, we can assume that y is congruent to 1 modulo $\pi_1^2 R_1$ (we have $p > 2$ as $e < p - 1$).

STEP D). Now by trivial induction on $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we can assume that y is congruent to 1 modulo $\pi_1^{n+1}R_1$ (if $y = 1 + \pi_1^n y_0$, with $n \in \mathbb{N}$ greater than 1, and with $y_0 \in R_1$, then y^p is congruent to $1 + \pi_1^{n+p-1}y_0$ modulo $\pi_1^{n+p}R_1^C$, or modulo $\pi_1^{n+p}R_1$).

STEP E). This implies, as R_1^C and R_1 are complete with respect to the π_1 -topology, that we can assume that $y^p = 1$. As V_1 contains the p -th roots of unity, this contradicts the fact that \mathcal{K}_1 is a field.

The case when e_1 is not $p - 1$ is entirely similar. The only difference is that the above Steps c)-d) have to be applied intermingled. The trivial details are left to the reader.

The contradiction of the Step e) ends the proof of 3.4.5.1.

3.4.5.4. REMARKS. 1) It is an easy exercise now to see that once we assume in 3.4.5.1 that $\text{Spec}(R^C \otimes_V V_1)$ is a locally factorial scheme, the condition on the order of C (of being p) can be weakened: it is enough to assume that C is a p -elementary finite group. From the fact that $\text{Spec}(R^C \otimes_V V_1)$ is a locally factorial scheme we deduce easily that $\text{Spec}(R^C)$ is locally factorial, but we do not know if (or when) the converse to this is true.

2) 3.4.5.1 can be formulated for regular formally smooth schemes instead of affine such schemes as the condition of having a free action is local. We have inserted 3.4.5.1

for the case $l = p$ mainly to give an idea how bad the singularities can be for a non-free action (cf. 1) above). We hope to use it later on to the study of singularities of different quotients of different extended integral canonical models (to be defined in 3.5.1) (cf. 3.5.3).

3) For the order of C equal to p , the lemma 3.4.5.1 is not true if we do not assume that $\text{Spec}(R^C \otimes_V V_1)$ is a locally factorial scheme, as it can be seen through examples involving smooth schemes X over a DVR O faithfully flat over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ and of index of ramification 1, whose relative dimension is greater than $p - 2$. But if the relative dimension of X over such a DVR O is less than $p - 1$, then any finite group acting on it in such a way that it acts freely on its generic fibre, acts freely on X . This can be checked starting from 3.4.5.2 and the fact that any representation of a cyclic group of order p of degree less than $p - 1$ over such a DVR O is trivial.

3.4.6. REMARK. We come back to 3.4.1-3. In practice p is different from 2 and then we can take H_0 to be a product of its q -components H^q (q being an arbitrary prime different from p), with H^2 a compact open subgroup of $G(\mathbb{Q}_2)$ small enough, and with any other component H^q of it a maximal compact subgroup of $G(\mathbb{Q}_q)$ (which can be chosen to be a hyperspecial subgroup of $G(\mathbb{Q}_q)$ if G is unramified over \mathbb{Q}_q).

3.4.7. COROLLARY. *We assume that \mathcal{M}_1 has the EP. If $\text{Sh}(G_1, X_1)$ is a Siegel modular variety and if p is big enough (without an effectively computable lower bound) then \mathcal{M} is a closed subscheme of \mathcal{M}_1 .*

Proof. From 3.2.12 we deduce that \mathcal{M}_1 is the extension to $O_{(v)}$ of the integral canonical model of (G_1, X_1, H_1, v_1) (see 3.2.9). Let \tilde{H} be a compact open subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ which is a product of its q -components \tilde{H}^q (so \tilde{H}^q is a hyperspecial subgroup of $G(\mathbb{Q}_q)$, for any big enough prime q). We assume that it is smooth for (G, X) and that $\text{Sh}_{\tilde{H}}(G, X)$ is a closed subscheme of the extension to E of $\text{Sh}_{\tilde{K}}(G_1, X_1)$, with \tilde{K} a compact open subgroup of $G_1(\mathbb{A}_f)$ which is a product of its q -components, contains \tilde{H} , and is small enough (cf. 3.2.9 and 4.1) so that $\text{Sh}_{\tilde{K}}(G_1, X_1)_E$ extends to a smooth moduli scheme $\mathcal{M}_1(\tilde{K})$ over $O_E[\frac{1}{N}]$ (with $N \in \mathbb{N}$ big enough and with O_E the ring of integers of E).

Taking N big enough we can assume that the closure $\mathcal{M}(\tilde{H})$ of $\text{Sh}_{\tilde{H}}(G, X)$ in $\mathcal{M}_1(\tilde{K})$ is a smooth scheme over $O_E[\frac{1}{N}]$, that \tilde{H}^q is a hyperspecial subgroup of $G(\mathbb{Q}_q)$ for any prime $q \geq N$, and that (cf. the proof of 3.4.1) for any such prime q , the normalization of $\mathcal{M}(\tilde{H})_{\mathbb{Z}_{(q)}}$ in the ring of fractions of $\text{Sh}_{\tilde{H}^q}(G, X)$ is the integral canonical model of the triple (G, X, \tilde{H}^q) . We can take now $p \geq N$. This ends the proof of the corollary.

3.4.8. DEFINITION. With the notations of 3.2.3 1-2), a smooth (resp. normal) integral model \mathcal{M} (of $\text{Sh}(G, X)/H$ over O) is said to be strongly smooth (resp. strongly normal) if for any compact open subgroup H_0 of $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ such that the subgroup $H_0 \times H$ of $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ is smooth for (G, X) , \mathcal{M} is a pro-étale cover of \mathcal{M}/H_0 .

3.4.8.1. REMARK. If \mathcal{M} is a strongly normal integral model of $\text{Sh}_H(G, X)$ over O having the SEP, then any smooth integral model of $\text{Sh}_H(G, X)$ over O is strongly smooth (cf. rm. 4') of 3.2.7). In particular, if there is a strongly normal integral model of $\text{Sh}_H(G, X)$ over $O_{(v)}$ having the EP and if $e < p - 1$, then any smooth integral model of $\text{Sh}_H(G, X)$ over O is strongly smooth. We do not know if (or when) the condition $e < p - 1$ is needed.

3.5. Extended integral canonical models. Let (G, X, H, v) be an arbitrary quadruple and let p be the rational prime divided by v .

3.5.1. DEFINITION. A normal scheme \tilde{M} over $O_{(v)}$ together with a $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p) \times H$ -continuous action is called an extended integral canonical model of (G, X, H, v) if:

- a) There is a $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p) \times H$ -equivariant isomorphism $\tilde{M}_{E(G, X)} \xrightarrow{\sim} Sh(G, X)$;
- b) \tilde{M}/H is an integral canonical model of (G, X, H, v) .

Similarly, we speak about an extended local integral canonical model of a quadruple or about the extended integral canonical model of a triple.

3.5.2. REMARK. \tilde{M} is determined by the integral canonical model \tilde{M}/H , being the normalization of \tilde{M}/H in the ring of fractions of $Sh(G, X)$. So it exists iff (G, X, H, v) has an integral canonical model. If v is relatively prime to 2, then any extended integral integral model of (G, X, H, v) is uniquely determined up to unique isomorphism.

3.5.3. PROBLEM. For \tilde{H} a compact open subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p) \times H$ determine the type of singularities of \tilde{M}/\tilde{H} .

4. Shimura varieties of Hodge type and special families of tensors. Let (G, X) be a Shimura pair defining a Shimura variety of Hodge type. Let $f: (G, X) \hookrightarrow (GSp(W, \psi), S)$ be an injection of it into a Shimura pair defining a Siegel modular variety. We fix a family $(s_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \beta}$ of tensors in spaces of the form $W^{\otimes m} \otimes W^{*\otimes n}$, $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, such that G is the subgroup of $GSp(W, \psi)$ fixing its tensors. As G is reductive we do get the existence of finite such families [De3, 3.1]. We do allow the above family of tensors to be infinite. Let L be a \mathbb{Z} -lattice of W such that we have a perfect form $\psi: L \otimes L \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$.

We start by reviewing the interpretation of the complex Shimura variety $Sh(G, X)_{\mathbb{C}}$ as a moduli space with respect to the \mathbb{Z} -lattice L of W and the above family of tensors. Then in 4.2-3 we treat the problem: for a rational prime p for which G is unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p , find a \mathbb{Z} -lattice L and a family of tensors $(s_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \beta}$ (subject to the above conditions) which are $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -well adapted for using successfully the integral version of Fontaine’s comparison theory [Fa3], and so for proving (cf. §5) the existence of $Sh_p(G, X)$.

4.1. Shimura varieties of Hodge type as moduli schemes. As G contains the group of multiplications by scalars (cf. Definition 1 of 2.5), our tensors are in spaces of the form $(W \otimes W^*)^{\otimes m}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$. If $s_\alpha \in (W \otimes W^*)^{\otimes m(\alpha)}$ then $\deg(s_\alpha) = 2m(\alpha)$. The form $2\pi i\psi$ is a bilinear map $W \otimes W \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(1) := 2\pi i\mathbb{Q}$, inducing an isomorphism $W \xrightarrow{\sim} W^*(1)$. Any $x \in X$ defines a Hodge \mathbb{Q} -structure on W and on W^* , and the above isomorphism $W \xrightarrow{\sim} W^*(1)$ is an isomorphism of Hodge \mathbb{Q} -structures. This gives us the right to think of the tensors s_α as being in spaces of the form $W^{*\otimes 2m}(m)$. Let $L^* \subset W^*$ be the dual \mathbb{Z} -lattice of L . What follows is very close to [MS, ch. 2] except that we do not work in a rational context: we work with principally polarized abelian varieties and not with their isogeny classes.

We consider quadruples of the form $[A, p_A, (v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \beta}, k]$ where:

- a) (A, p_A) is a principally polarized abelian variety over \mathbb{C} ;
- b) $(v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \beta}$ is a family of Hodge cycles of A ;
- c) k is an isomorphism $H_1(A, \mathbb{Z}) \otimes \mathbb{A}_f \stackrel{\text{can}}{=} V_f(A) \xrightarrow{k} W \otimes \mathbb{A}_f$ taking the Betti

realization w_α of v_α into $s_\alpha, \forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$, mapping $H_1(A, \mathbb{Z}) \otimes \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$ onto $L \otimes \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$ and inducing a symplectic similitude between $(H_1(A, \mathbb{Z}) \otimes \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}, p_A)$ and $(L \otimes \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}, \psi)$.

We define $\mathcal{A}(G, X, W, \psi)$ to be the set of isomorphism classes of quadruples of the above form satisfying the following conditions:

- (i) there exists a similitude isomorphism $(H_1(A, \mathbb{Q}), p_A) \xrightarrow{\sim} (W, \psi)$ taking the Betti realization w_α of v_α into $s_\alpha, \forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$;
- (ii) composing the homomorphism $h_A: \mathbb{S} \rightarrow GSp(H_1(A, \mathbb{R}), p_A)$, defined by the Hodge structure on $H_1(A, \mathbb{R})$, with an isomorphism $GSp(H_1(A, \mathbb{R}), p_A) \xrightarrow{\sim} GSp(W \otimes \mathbb{R}, \psi)$, induced by an isomorphism as in (i), we get an element of X .

We have a right action of $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ on $\mathcal{A}(G, X, W, \psi)$ defined by:

$$[A, p_A, (v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}, k] \cdot g = [A', p_{A'}, (v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}, g^{-1}k].$$

A' is the abelian variety, from the same isogeny class as A , defined by the \mathbb{Z} -lattice of $H_1(A, \mathbb{Q})$ induced from $L \otimes \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$ through the isomorphism $g^{-1} \circ k$ of $H_1(A, \mathbb{Q}) \otimes \mathbb{A}_f$, while $p_{A'}$ is the only rational multiple of p_A which produces a principal polarization of A' (see [De1, 4.7] for the theorem of Riemann used here). Here as well as in e) below we identify a polarization with its Betti realization.

There is a $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ -equivariant bijection

$$f_{(G, X, W, \psi)}: \text{Sh}(G, X)(\mathbb{C}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{A}(G, X, W, \psi)$$

defined as follows. To $[h, g] \in \text{Sh}(G, X)(\mathbb{C}) = G(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash X \times G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ we associate the quadruple $[A, p_A, (v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}, k]$ where:

- d) A is associated to the Hodge structure (W, h) and the \mathbb{Z} -lattice $H_1(A, \mathbb{Z})$ of W induced from the \mathbb{Z} -lattice L of W through $k: V_f(A) = W \otimes \mathbb{A}_f \xrightarrow{g^{-1}} W \otimes \mathbb{A}_f$ (i.e. $k(H_1(A, \mathbb{Z}) \otimes \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}) = L \otimes \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$);
- e) p_A is the only (rational) multiple of ψ which gives birth to a principal polarization of A ;
- f) $\forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$, the Betti realization of v_α is s_α .

The inverse $g_{(G, X, W, \psi)}$ of $f_{(G, X, W, \psi)}$ is defined as follows. Let $[A, p_A, (v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}, k] \in \mathcal{A}(G, X, W, \psi)$. We choose a similitude isomorphism $i_A: (H_1(A, \mathbb{Q}), p_A) \xrightarrow{\sim} (W, \psi)$ as in (i). It produces an isomorphism $\tilde{i}_A: GSp(H_1(A, \mathbb{Q}), p_A) \xrightarrow{\sim} GSp(W, \psi)$. We define $h \in X$ to be $\tilde{i}_{A\mathbb{R}} \circ h_A$ (h_A being the homomorphism $\mathbb{S} \rightarrow GSp(H_1(A, \mathbb{R}), p_A)$ defining the Hodge structure of A) and $g \in G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ to be the composite map $W \otimes \mathbb{A}_f \xrightarrow{k^{-1}} V_f(A) = H_1(A, \mathbb{Q}) \otimes \mathbb{A}_f \xrightarrow{i_A \otimes 1} W \otimes \mathbb{A}_f$. Then

$$g_{(G, X, W, \psi)}([A, p_A, (v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}, k]) = [h, g].$$

Taking $(G, X) = (GSp(W, \psi), S)$ and $\mathcal{J} = \phi$, we get a bijection between $\text{Sh}(GSp(W, \psi), S)(\mathbb{C})$ and the isomorphism classes of principally polarized abelian varieties over \mathbb{C} of dimension g_W (with $2g_W = \dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(W)$) having (compatibly) level- N symplectic similitude structure for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$. So to give a \mathbb{C} -valued point of $\text{Sh}(GSp(W, \psi), S)$ is the same as to give a triple $[A, p_A, (l_N)_{N \in \mathbb{N}}]$, where (A, p_A) is a principally polarized abelian variety over \mathbb{C} of dimension g_W , for which we have a compatible system of similitude isomorphism $l_N: (L/NL, \psi) \xrightarrow{\sim} (H_1(A, \mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z}), p_A)$

($N \in \mathbb{N}$). The compatibility means that if $N, M \in \mathbb{N}$ are such that $N|M$, then l_N is obtained from l_M by tensoring with $\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z}$.

4.1.0. For $N \in \mathbb{N}$ let $K(N) := \{g \in GSp(W, \psi)(L \otimes \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}) \mid g \bmod N \text{ is the identity}\}$. Then the set $\text{Sh}_{K(N)}(GSp(W, \psi), S)(\mathbb{C})$ is in one to one correspondence with the set of isomorphism classes of principally polarized abelian varieties over \mathbb{C} having a level- N symplectic similitude structure. This implies (cf. [De1, 4.21]) that $\text{Sh}(GSp(W, \psi), S)$ is the \mathbb{Q} -scheme representing the functor that sends a \mathbb{Q} -scheme T to the set of isomorphism classes of principally polarized abelian schemes (of dimension g_W) over T , having (compatibly) level- N symplectic similitude structure for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$ (see [Mu] why this functor is representable). So $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ is the closed subscheme (cf. [De1, 1.15 and 5.9]) of $\text{Sh}(GSp(W, \psi), S)_{E(G, X)}$ whose complex points are those triples $[A, p_A, (l_N)_{N \in \mathbb{N}}]$ for which:

- (4.1.1) the isomorphism $k^{-1}: L \otimes \widehat{\mathbb{Z}} \xrightarrow{\sim} H_1(A, \mathbb{Z}) \otimes \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$, defined by the fact that mod N it is $l_N, \forall N \in \mathbb{N}$, when tensored with \mathbb{Q} , takes s_α to the Betti realization w_α of a Hodge cycle v_α of A ($\forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$);
- (4.1.2) $H_1(A, \mathbb{Q})$ together with p_A and the family of tensors $(w_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ satisfies the above two conditions (i) and (ii).

4.1.3. LEMMA. *Let $Z = \text{Spec}(R)$ be an integral affine scheme over \mathbb{C} and let (A, p_A) be a principally polarized abelian scheme over Z , having (compatibly) level- N symplectic similitude structure (defined by an isomorphism $l_N: L \otimes \mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\sim} A[N]$) for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $g_Z: Z \rightarrow \text{Sh}(GSp(W, \psi), S)$ be the morphism induced by the above data. For every $\alpha \in \mathcal{J}$, we assume the existence of a cycle $t_\alpha \in F^0(H_{dR}^1(A/Z) \otimes H_{dR}^1(A/Z)^*)^{\otimes m(\alpha)}$ (we recall that $2m(\alpha) = \deg(s_\alpha)$), annihilated by the Gauss-Manin connection ∇ (of A). Let $f_1, f_2: \text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow Z$ be two complex points. If the quadruple $[A, p_A, (t_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}, k]$ (with $k: H_1(A, \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} L \otimes \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$ such that its inverse mod N is l_N ; here we identify a Hodge cycle with its de Rham component) becomes a quadruple of $\mathcal{A}(G, X, W, \psi)$ in the point f_1 , then it becomes a quadruple of $\mathcal{A}(G, X, W, \psi)$ in the point f_2 also (i.e. the morphism $g_Z \circ f_2: \text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \text{Sh}(GSp(W, \psi), S)$ factors through $\text{Sh}(G, X)$).*

Proof. There is an integral affine scheme $Y = \text{Spec}(T)$ of finite type over \mathbb{C} , with T a subring of R , such that (A, p_A) and its cycles $(t_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ descend to (B, q) and cycles $(u_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$.

We have $\nabla u_\alpha = 0, \forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$. Let $T \hookrightarrow T_1$ be an injective ring homomorphism, with T_1 a smooth integral \mathbb{C} -algebra, such that $\text{Spec}(T_1)(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow Y(\mathbb{C})$ is surjective (cf. the resolution of singularities; we can pass from Y to an open affine subscheme containing f_1 and f_2 to get the surjectivity part). Let $h_1, h_2: \text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow Y_1 = \text{Spec}(T_1)$ be two points such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}) & \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{h_1} \\ \xrightarrow{h_2} \end{array} & Y_1 \\ f_1 \downarrow \downarrow f_2 & & \downarrow j \\ Z & \longrightarrow & Y \end{array}$$

is commutative (the morphisms j and $Z \rightarrow Y$ are associated to the inclusions $T \hookrightarrow T_1$ and respectively $T \hookrightarrow R$).

We denote by (B_1, q_1) and $(u_\alpha^1)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ the pullback through j of (B, q) and $(u_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$. Let $h: B_1 \rightarrow Y_1$ be the morphism defining the abelian scheme B_1 . We get that

$\nabla u_\alpha^1 = 0$, and so $u_\alpha^1 \in (R^1 h_*(\mathbb{C}) \otimes (R^1 h_*(\mathbb{C}))^*)^{\otimes m(\alpha)}$, $\forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$. As u_α^1 is rational in h_1 , we deduce that $u_\alpha^1 \in (R^1 h_*(\mathbb{Q}) \otimes (R^1 h_*(\mathbb{Q}))^*)^{\otimes m(\alpha)}$, $\forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$. So u_α^1 is rational in h_2 , $\forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$. From [De3, p. 36] we deduce that the tensors $(h_2^* u_\alpha^1)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ are de Rham components of Hodge cycles $(v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ of $A_2 := A \times_Z f_2 \text{Spec}(\mathbb{C})$ (their étale components are automatically determined). As $Y_1(\mathbb{C})$ is connected, we easily deduce that A_2 together with $(v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ satisfy the condition 4.1.2. The isomorphisms $(l_N)_{N \in \mathbb{N}}$ are producing an isomorphism $k_2: H_1(A_2, \mathbb{Z}) \otimes \widehat{\mathbb{Z}} \xrightarrow{\sim} L \otimes \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$. The fact that k_2^{-1} carries s_α to the Betti realization of v_α (condition 4.1.1) can be seen working mod N (for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$). Multiplying by a natural number big enough all v_α and s_α , we can work with families $(\tilde{v}_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ and $(\tilde{s}_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ assumed to be integral with respect to $H_1(A, \mathbb{Z}) \otimes \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$ and $V(\mathbb{Z}) \otimes \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$. The fact that $k_2(\tilde{v}_\alpha) = \tilde{s}_\alpha$, $\forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$, results from the analogue property of the isomorphism $k_1: H_1(A_1, \mathbb{Z}) \otimes \widehat{\mathbb{Z}} \xrightarrow{\sim} L \otimes \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$ (with $A_1 := A \times_Z f_1 \text{Spec}(\mathbb{C})$) and from the fact that a level- N symplectic similitude structure on Z can be descended to an integral affine Y -scheme Y_N of finite type over \mathbb{C} (i.e. for any given $N \in \mathbb{N}$ we can assume that the isomorphism l_N is defined over Y , and so over Y_1). From the characterization of $\text{Sh}(G, X)(\mathbb{C})$ (cf. 4.1.0), we deduce that the morphism $g_Z \circ f_2: \text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \text{Sh}(G\text{Sp}(W, \psi), S)$ factors through $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ (with $[A_2, p_{A_2}, (v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}, k_2] \in \mathcal{A}(G, X, W, \psi)$).

4.1.4. REMARK. A similar result can be proved if, instead of $\text{Sh}(G\text{Sp}(W, \psi), S)$ and $\text{Sh}(G, X)$, we work with $\mathcal{M} := \text{Sh}_{K_p}(G\text{Sp}(W, \psi), S)$ and $\mathcal{N} := \text{Sh}_{H_p}(G, X)$, where $K_p := \{g \in G\text{Sp}(W, \psi)(\mathbb{Q}_p) \mid g(L \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p) = L \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p\}$ and $H_p := K_p \cap G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ (p being a fixed rational prime). This follows from the fact that a situation of the form

$$\text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}) \xrightarrow[f_2]{f_1} Z \rightarrow \mathcal{M}, \text{ with } f_1 \text{ factoring through } \mathcal{N}, \text{ can be lifted to a situation}$$

$$\text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}) \xrightarrow[f_{20}]{f_{10}} Z_1 \rightarrow \text{Sh}(G\text{Sp}(W, \psi), S),$$

with f_{10} factoring through $\text{Sh}(G, X)$, and with Z_1 an integral affine Z -scheme.

4.1.5. REMARK. Later on we need a formal version of 4.1.3-4. We work under the hypotheses of 4.1.3 with $R = \mathbb{C}[[z_1, \dots, z_n]]$ a ring of formal power series over \mathbb{C} , and with f_1 the complex point of Z associated to the surjective ring homomorphism $R \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ taking z_i to zero. But instead of assuming that t_α are parallel with respect to ∇ , we assume just that t_α are annihilated by $\frac{\partial}{\partial z_i}$. Then the generic point w (this replaces the point f_2 of 4.1.3) of Z is mapped through g_Z into $\text{Sh}(G, X)$, i.e. the cycles t_α , become (in w) de Rham components of Hodge cycles of A_w (the fibre of A over w), and the étale components of these Hodge cycles are related to v_α (through the family of isomorphisms $(l_N)_{N \in \mathbb{N}}$) as expected.

It is enough to see the first part, i.e. that t_α becomes in w the de Rham component of a Hodge cycle of A_w , $\forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$ (the second part involving the expected relation is entirely the same as in the above proof of 4.1.3). This is a result of Faltings. The proof of this is entirely analogous to the proof of its integral version [Fa3, rm iii] after th. 10]. The only difference is that now we have to use the strictness property of maps between Hodge structures, instead of the strictness property of maps between objects of $\mathcal{MF}(V_0)$ (cf. [Fa1] for the definition of $\mathcal{MF}(V_0)$; here V_0 is a Witt ring over a perfect field).

4.1.6. REMARK. Sometimes it is more convenient to work with families $(s_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ such that G is the subgroup of $GL(W)$ (and not of $G\text{Sp}(W, \psi)$) fixing its tensors. This has the advantage that we can be loose about mentioning alternating forms

(like ψ) or different Tate-twists (to be compared with 5.2.9). In particular, in such a situation, the form ψ is uniquely determined by an isomorphism as in (i) of 4.1, up to scalar multiplication with a rational number: so it is more natural to denote the set $\mathcal{A}(G, X, W, \psi)$ just by $\mathcal{A}(G, X, W)$.

4.2. Digression on reductive Lie algebras. Till the end of §4 the notations to be introduced are independent of the ones in 4.1. Let W be a finite vector space over an arbitrary field of characteristic zero. All the reductive Lie subalgebras of $\mathfrak{gl}(W)$ considered in 4.2 are assumed to satisfy the following condition: the elements of their centers are semisimple endomorphism of W .

Let $\mathfrak{g} \subset \mathfrak{gl}(W)$ be (such) a reductive Lie subalgebra. It is known (cf. [Bou1, ch1. 1, th. 4]) that the above assumption implies that the restriction to \mathfrak{g} of the trace form Tr on $\mathfrak{gl}(W)$ is perfect (for $a, b \in \mathfrak{gl}(W)$, $\text{Tr}(a, b)$ is the trace of the endomorphism ab of W). For any vector subspace \mathfrak{m} of $\mathfrak{gl}(W)$ let

$$\mathfrak{m}^\perp := \{x \in \mathfrak{gl}(W) \mid \text{Tr}(xy) = 0, \forall y \in \mathfrak{m}\}.$$

In particular we get a direct sum decomposition $\mathfrak{gl}(W) = \mathfrak{g} \oplus \mathfrak{g}^\perp$.

4.2.1. Convention. Any time we have a situation as above, we denote by $\pi(\mathfrak{g})$ (or by $\pi_W(\mathfrak{g})$) the projector of $\mathfrak{gl}(W)$ defined by $\pi(\mathfrak{g})(x) = x$ if $x \in \mathfrak{g}$ and $\pi(\mathfrak{g})(x) = 0$ if $x \in \mathfrak{g}^\perp$.

The Lie subalgebra of $\mathfrak{gl}(W)$ centralizing $\pi(\mathfrak{g})$ under the adjoint representation is of the form $\mathfrak{g} \oplus \mathfrak{u}$, where

$$\mathfrak{u} := \{y \in \mathfrak{g}^\perp \mid [\mathfrak{g}, y] \subset \mathfrak{g}, [\mathfrak{g}^\perp, y] \subset \mathfrak{g}^\perp\} = \{y \in \mathfrak{g}^\perp \mid [\mathfrak{g}, y] = 0\}.$$

The last equality is due to the fact that $[\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}^\perp] \subset \mathfrak{g}^\perp$ and $\text{Tr}([a, b], c) = \text{Tr}(a, [b, c])$, $\forall a, b, c \in \mathfrak{gl}(W)$.

4.2.2. PROPOSITION. *Let $\mathfrak{g} \subset \mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{gl}(W)$ be inclusions of reductive Lie algebras. We consider reductive Lie algebras \mathfrak{g}_1 satisfying : a) $\mathfrak{g} \subset \mathfrak{g}_1 \subset \mathfrak{h}$, b) $[\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}] = [\mathfrak{g}_1, \mathfrak{g}_1]$. They form a set \mathcal{S} . Then an element \mathfrak{g}_1 of \mathcal{S} is maximal under the relation of inclusion if and only if $\mathfrak{g}_1 = \mathfrak{h} \cap \{\text{the Lie subalgebra of } \mathfrak{gl}(W) \text{ centralizing } \pi(\mathfrak{g}_1)\}$.*

Proof. If $\mathfrak{g}_1 = \mathfrak{h} \cap \{\text{the Lie subalgebra of } \mathfrak{gl}(W) \text{ centralizing } \pi(\mathfrak{g}_1)\}$ then

$$\mathfrak{h} \cap \mathfrak{g}_1^\perp \cap \{\text{centralizer of } \mathfrak{g}_1 \text{ in } \mathfrak{gl}(W)\} = 0.$$

This implies that there is no reductive Lie subalgebra of \mathfrak{h} strictly containing \mathfrak{g}_1 and having the same semisimple part as \mathfrak{g}_1 . So \mathfrak{g}_1 is a maximal element of \mathcal{S} .

Let now \mathfrak{g}_1 be a maximal element of \mathcal{S} . We deduce that the centralizer \mathfrak{c} of \mathfrak{g}_1 in \mathfrak{h} has no semisimple element included in \mathfrak{g}_1^\perp . But \mathfrak{c} is a reductive Lie subalgebra of $\mathfrak{gl}(W)$: the centralizer of \mathfrak{g}_1 in $\mathfrak{gl}(W)$ is the Lie algebra of a reductive group (this can be seen moving to an algebraically closed field and using irreducible representations), and it is of the form $\mathfrak{c} \oplus \bar{\mathfrak{c}}$ with \mathfrak{c} and $\bar{\mathfrak{c}}$ perpendicular with respect to the trace form on $\mathfrak{gl}(W)$, $\bar{\mathfrak{c}}$ being a subspace of \mathfrak{h}^\perp ; so the trace form on \mathfrak{c} is perfect. This implies that $\mathfrak{c} \cap \mathfrak{g}_1^\perp$ is zero, and so \mathfrak{g}_1 is the subalgebra of \mathfrak{h} centralizing $\pi(\mathfrak{g}_1)$. This ends the proof of the proposition.

4.2.3. REMARK. Let $f: (G, X) \hookrightarrow (\text{GSp}(W, \psi), S)$ be an injective map. If in 4.2.2 we take $\mathfrak{g} = \text{Lie}(G)$ and $\mathfrak{h} = \mathfrak{gsp}(W, \psi)$, then for any element \mathfrak{g}_1 of \mathcal{S} there is a uniquely determined (up to isomorphism) Shimura variety $\text{Sh}(G_1, X_1)$ for which there

are injective maps $f_0: (G, X) \hookrightarrow (G_1, X_1)$ and $f_1: (G_1, X_1) \hookrightarrow (G\mathrm{Sp}(W, \psi), S)$ such that $f = f_1 \circ f_0$ and $df_1(\mathrm{Lie}(G_1)) = \mathfrak{g}_1$.

4.3. Special families of tensors.

4.3.1. DEFINITIONS. Let (G, X) define an arbitrary Shimura variety. A pair (G_1, X_1) is called an enlargement of (G, X) if there is an injective map $f: (G, X) \hookrightarrow (G_1, X_1)$ such that $f(G^{\mathrm{der}}) = G_1^{\mathrm{der}}$ and $f(G) \neq G_1$. If $i: (G, X) \hookrightarrow (G_2, X_2)$ is an injective map, by an enlargement of (G, X) in (G_2, X_2) we mean a pair (G_1, X_1) , with $G \subsetneq G_1 \subset G_2$, $G^{\mathrm{der}} = G_1^{\mathrm{der}}$ and $X \subset X_1 \subset X_2$. If $f: (G, X) \hookrightarrow (G_1, X_1)$ is an injective map, then (G, X) is called saturated in (G_1, X_1) if it has no enlargement in (G_1, X_1) .

4.3.1.1. Let now (G, X) be of Hodge type and let $f: (G, X) \hookrightarrow (G\mathrm{Sp}(W, \psi), S)$ be an injective map. From 4.2.2-3 we deduce that either (G, X) is saturated in $(G\mathrm{Sp}(W, \psi), S)$ or there is an enlargement of (G, X) in $(G\mathrm{Sp}(W, \psi), S)$ which is saturated in $(G\mathrm{Sp}(W, \psi), S)$.

The advantage of having injective maps $(G, X) \hookrightarrow (G\mathrm{Sp}(W, \psi), S)$ with (G, X) saturated in $(G\mathrm{Sp}(W, \psi), S)$ is: $\mathrm{Lie}(G)$ is the Lie subalgebra of $\mathfrak{gsp}(W, \psi)$ centralizing (just one tensor of degree 4 which is a projector of $\mathfrak{gl}(W)$) $\pi_W(\mathfrak{g})$.

4.3.2. We consider now the following situation. Let (W, ψ) be a symplectic space over a field of characteristic zero. Let G_0 be a semisimple subgroup of $G\mathrm{Sp}(W, \psi)$ and let $\mathfrak{g}_0 := \mathrm{Lie}(G_0)$. Let G be a reductive subgroup of $G\mathrm{Sp}(W, \psi)$ having G_0 as its derived subgroup and such that its Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} is the Lie subalgebra of $\mathfrak{gsp}(W, \psi)$ centralizing $\pi(\mathfrak{g})$ (cf. 4.2.2). We now list some useful tensors fixed by the group G .

We have $\mathfrak{gsp}(W, \psi) = \mathfrak{g} \oplus \mathfrak{h}$, with $\mathfrak{h} := \mathfrak{gsp}(W, \psi) \cap \mathfrak{g}^\perp$. Let $\mathfrak{h} = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathfrak{h}_i$ be a direct sum decomposition of \mathfrak{h} in irreducible \mathfrak{g} -modules. Let \mathfrak{m}_i be the kernel of the representation $\mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(\mathfrak{h}_i)$. We deduce the existence of a reductive Lie subalgebra \mathfrak{g}_i of \mathfrak{g} such that \mathfrak{g} is the direct sum of Lie algebras $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}_i \oplus \mathfrak{m}_i$ [Bou1, p. 57]. We have faithful irreducible representations $\mathfrak{g}_i \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(\mathfrak{h}_i)$. Associated to the direct sum decomposition $\mathfrak{gl}(W) = \mathfrak{g} \oplus \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathfrak{h}_i \oplus \mathfrak{gsp}(W, \psi)^\perp$ we consider the projectors $p_i: \mathfrak{gl}(W) \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(W)$, the image of p_i being \mathfrak{h}_i , $\forall i \in I$. For every $i \in I$, let r_i be the projection of $\mathfrak{gl}(W)$ on \mathfrak{g}_i associated to the direct sum decomposition $\mathfrak{gl}(W) = \mathfrak{g}_i \oplus \mathfrak{m}_i \oplus \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{gsp}(W, \psi)^\perp$.

For $i \in I$, let k_i be the Casimir element of the representation $\mathfrak{g}_i \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(\mathfrak{h}_i)$ (we have $\mathfrak{g}_i \neq 0$, as \mathfrak{g} is the subalgebra of $\mathfrak{gsp}(W, \psi)$ centralizing $\pi(\mathfrak{g})$).

k_i induces a linear map $q_i: \mathfrak{gl}(W) \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(W)$ such that $q_i|_{\mathfrak{h}_i}: \mathfrak{h}_i \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}_i$ is an isomorphism. We choose a linear combination of $(q_i)_{i \in I}$ with coefficients in \mathbb{Z} such that the resulting linear map $q: \mathfrak{gl}(W) \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(W)$ has the property that $q|_{\mathfrak{h}}: \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}$ is an isomorphism (using induction, it is enough to handle the case when I has two elements; but this case is obvious, as \mathbb{Z} is infinite). Let $\bar{q}: \mathfrak{gl}(W) \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(W)$ be the linear map such that \bar{q} is zero on $\mathfrak{g} \oplus \mathfrak{gsp}(W, \psi)^\perp$ and $\bar{q}|_{\mathfrak{h}}: \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}$ is $(q|_{\mathfrak{h}})^{-1}$.

For $i \in I$, let $t_i: \mathfrak{gl}(W) \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(W)^*$ be the linear map such that t_i is zero on $\mathfrak{m}_i \oplus \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{gsp}(W, \psi)^\perp$ and $t_i|_{\mathfrak{g}_i}: \mathfrak{g}_i \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_i^*$ is the isomorphism induced by the restriction to \mathfrak{g}_i of the trace form $\mathrm{Tr}_{\mathfrak{h}_i}$ on $\mathfrak{gl}(\mathfrak{h}_i)$. Explicitly: if $x \in \mathfrak{g}_i$, then $t_i(x)(y) = \mathrm{Tr}_{\mathfrak{h}_i}(x, y)$. For $i \in I$, let $s_i: \mathfrak{gl}(W)^* \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(W)$ be the linear map which is zero on $(\mathfrak{m}_i \oplus \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{gsp}(W, \psi)^\perp)^*$ and $s_i|_{\mathfrak{g}_i^*}: \mathfrak{g}_i^* \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_i$ is $(t_i|_{\mathfrak{g}_i})^{-1}$.

Let $t: \mathfrak{gl}(W) \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(W)^*$ and $s: \mathfrak{gl}(W)^* \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(W)$ be linear maps defined in the same manner as t_i and s_i , but for the representation $\mathfrak{g} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(W)$.

Let

$$B: \mathfrak{gl}(W) \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(W)^*$$

be the linear map which is zero on \mathfrak{g}_0^\perp and $B|_{\mathfrak{g}_0}: \mathfrak{g}_0 \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_0^*$ is the isomorphism induced by the Killing form on \mathfrak{g}_0 . Let

$$B^*: \mathfrak{gl}(W)^* \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(W)$$

be the linear map obtained from B in the same manner as the tensors s_i were obtained from t_i .

The tensors $\pi(\mathfrak{g}_0)$, $\pi(\mathfrak{g})$, B , B^* , \bar{q} , t and s , as well as the tensors p_i , r_i , s_i and t_i , $i \in I$, are centralized by \mathfrak{g} , and so fixed by the group G .

4.3.3. Notation. Let \tilde{W} be a finite vector space over a field k of characteristic zero and let $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ be the Lie algebra of a semisimple subgroup \tilde{G} of $GL(\tilde{W})$. We call an \mathfrak{sl}_2 Lie subalgebra of $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}} \otimes \bar{k}$ standard if with respect to a Weyl direct sum decomposition $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}} \otimes \bar{k} = \mathfrak{t} \oplus \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Phi} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$, with Φ a system of roots associated to a maximal torus T of $\tilde{G}_{\bar{k}}$ (here $\mathfrak{t} = \text{Lie}(T)$), is generated by \mathfrak{g}_α and $\mathfrak{g}_{-\alpha}$, for some $\alpha \in \Phi$. We denote by $s(\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}, \tilde{W})$ the maximum dimension which appears among the irreducible subrepresentations of $\tilde{W} \otimes \bar{k}$ of any standard \mathfrak{sl}_2 Lie subalgebra of $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}} \otimes \bar{k}$.

4.3.4. DEFINITIONS. Let O be a discrete valuation ring, let π be a uniformizer of it, and let K be its field of fractions. Let (W, ψ) be a symplectic space over K . Let $(s_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ be a family of tensors in spaces of the form $W^{\otimes m} \otimes W^{*\otimes n}$. The family of tensors $(s_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ is called essentially finite, if the O -submodule of the tensor algebra of $W \oplus W^*$ generated by its tensors, is a free O -module of finite rank. Let R be a faithfully flat integral ring over O . A free R -module M satisfying $M[\frac{1}{\pi}] = W \otimes_K R[\frac{1}{\pi}]$, is said to envelop the above family of tensors with respect to ψ , if ψ induces a perfect form $\psi: M \otimes M \rightarrow R$, and if all the tensors of the family $(s_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ are in spaces of the form $M^{\otimes m} \otimes M^{*\otimes n}$. Let H be a reductive subgroup of $G\text{Sp}(W, \psi)$ fixing the tensors of the above family. The family of tensors $(s_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ is said to be O -well positioned with respect to ψ for the group H if the following condition is satisfied:

(4.3.5) For any faithfully flat integral ring R over O and for any free R -module M , satisfying $M[\frac{1}{\pi}] = W \otimes_K R[\frac{1}{\pi}]$, and enveloping the family of tensors $(s_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ with respect to ψ , the closure of $H_R[\frac{1}{\pi}]$ in $G\text{Sp}(M, \psi)$ is a reductive group scheme H_R over R .

In addition, if there is an O -lattice M_O of W enveloping the family of tensors $(s_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ with respect to ψ , then we say that our family of tensors is O -very well positioned with respect to ψ for the group H .

We have variants, depending on the class of O -algebras we use in 4.3.5. If we use the class of normal integral faithfully flat O -algebras (resp. of reduced faithfully flat O -algebras) we obtain the notion of weakly (resp. strongly) O -well (or O -very well) positioned families of tensors with respect to ψ for the group H .

4.3.6. REMARKS. 0) Warning: if H extends to a reductive group over O , we do not require that the extension of it to R is H_R .

1) If the family of tensors $(s_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ is O -well positioned (resp. O -very well positioned) with respect to ψ for the group H , then the family $(s_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ is O -well positioned (resp. O -very well positioned) with respect to $\tilde{\psi}$ for the group \tilde{H} , where $\tilde{\psi}: W^* \otimes W^* \rightarrow K$ is the perfect alternating form on W^* obtained from ψ through the isomorphism $\tilde{f}: W \xrightarrow{\sim} W^*$ canonically induced by ψ , ($\tilde{f}(x)(y) = \psi(x, y)$), and where \tilde{H} is the subgroup of $G\text{Sp}(W^*, \tilde{\psi})$ corresponding to H under the canonical identification of $GL(W)$ with $GL(W^*)$ produced by \tilde{f} .

2) The family of tensors $(s_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ is O -well positioned with respect to ψ for H iff it is well positioned with respect to ψ for H^{der} and for the toric part of $Z(H)$ (cf. 3.1.6.1). The same remains true in a weakly (this is obvious) or strongly (cf. the considerations of 3) below: Lie exists in this situation; of course the proof of 3.1.6 applies as well) context.

3) Let R be a noetherian, reduced, faithfully flat local O -algebra. Let M be a free R -module of finite rank, and let H' be a reductive subgroup of $GL(M)_{R[\frac{1}{\pi}]}$. Let $\{I_i | i \in \{1, \dots, r\}\}$, with $r \in \mathbb{N}$, be a set of ideals of R which are intersection of prime ideals of R of codimension zero. We assume that $\bigcap_{i=1}^r I_i = 0$, and that the closure of $H'_{R/I_i[\frac{1}{\pi}]}$ in $GL(M \otimes R/I_i)$ is a reductive group H'_i over R/I_i , $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, r\}$. We also assume that there is a free R -submodule Lie of $\text{End}(M)$ such that $\text{Lie}[\frac{1}{\pi}]$ is $\text{Lie}(H')$ (for instance if there is a projector of $\text{End}(M[\frac{1}{\pi}])$ on $\text{Lie}(H')$ enveloped by M). Then the closure H'_R of H' in $GL(M)$ is a reductive group over R .

To see this we can assume that $R = R^{\text{sh}}$ and that $r = 2$. As the fibres of H'_i , $i = \overline{1, 2}$, are connected, we deduce that the fibres of H'_R are connected. The ring R/I_i is also strictly henselian, and so H'_i is a split group. This implies that H' itself is split. Let H''_R be a split reductive group over R having H' as its generic fibre. The reductive subgroups H'_{iR/I_1+I_2} of $GL(M \otimes R/I_1 + I_2)$ are identical (they have the same Lie algebra, cf. the assumption on the existence of Lie, and they are identical over $\text{Spec}(R/I_1 + I_2)_{\text{red}}$). We denote these subgroups by H'_{12} . As H''_R is smooth, and as we have this identity, the amalgamated sum of H'_1 and H'_2 along H'_{12} is a reductive group over R which can be identified with H''_R . We get a homomorphism $q: H''_R \rightarrow GL(M)$ factoring through H'_R . As q is a closed embedding over R/I_i we deduce that q itself is a closed embedding.

4.3.7. REMARKS. 1) We could have worked out 4.3.4 without the relative context, i.e. with respect to ψ . The relative context is all we need for applications to Shimura varieties of Hodge type. When the role of ψ is irrelevant (for instance in 4.3.10 b)) we do not mention with respect to ψ .

2) The definition of O -well positioned families of tensors presented here is different from the one in [Va1, 3.7.4], where we also asked that the subgroup of $GSp(M, \psi)$ fixing v_α , $\forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$, is a group scheme whose connected components of the origin of its fibres are (reductive groups defined by) the fibres of H_R .

3) Let R_0 be an integral ring and let M_{R_0} be a free R_0 -module of finite rank. Let \mathcal{K}_0 be the field of fractions of R_0 , and let $G_{\mathcal{K}_0}$ be a subgroup of $GL(M \otimes \mathcal{K}_0)$. It is not always true (cf. [BT, 3.2.15]) that the closure G_{R_0} of $G_{\mathcal{K}_0}$ in $GL(M_{R_0})$ is a group subscheme of $GL(M_{R_0})$. However, G_{R_0} is a group subscheme of $GL(M_{R_0})$ if it is a flat scheme over R_0 .

So, in 4.3.5, the fact that the closure H_R of $H_{R[\frac{1}{\pi}]}$ in $GSp(M, \psi)$ is a group subscheme of $GSp(M, \psi)$ is part of the requirements on a family of tensors $(s_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ in order to be O -well positioned with respect to ψ for the group H . To show that H_R is a reductive group scheme over R , we need to check two things:

- a) that H_R is flat over R (and so a group subscheme of $GSp(M, \psi)$);
- b) that the fibres of H_R over $\text{Spec}(R)$ are reductive groups (over fields).

4) If the family of tensors $(s_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ is essentially finite, for proving that it is O -well positioned with respect to ψ for the group H , it is enough to check 4.3.5 only for integral rings R which are faithfully flat and of finite type over O (and so noetherian). To see this, let R and M be as in 4.3.5. We choose a basis \mathcal{B} of M . It naturally

produces a basis of the tensor algebra of $M \oplus M^*$. Let R_1 be a finitely generated O -subalgebra of R such that \mathcal{B} is included in $W \otimes_K R_1 \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \right]$. Let R_2 be the O -subalgebra of R generated by R_1 and by the coefficients of all s_α with respect to the above basis of the tensor algebra of $M \oplus M^*$. R_2 is a finitely generated O -algebra as the family of tensors $(s_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ is essentially finite. Let M_2 be the free R_2 -submodule of M generated by the elements of \mathcal{B} . We have $M_2 \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \right] = W \otimes_K R_2 \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \right]$. Moreover M_2 envelopes the family of tensors $(s_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$. So, if the closure of $H_{R_2 \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \right]}$ in $GSp(M_2, \psi)$ is a reductive group scheme over R_2 , then, by pull back, the closure of $H_{R \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \right]}$ in $GSp(M, \psi)$ is a reductive group scheme over R .

We assume now that there is a projector of $\text{End}(W)$ on $\text{Lie}(H)$ fixed by H , and which is part of our family. Localizing R , replacing it by a quotient R_2 of R^{sh} dominating R , or by R_1 , where $\text{Spec}(R_1)$ is an integral finite flat scheme over $\text{Spec}(R)$ (the operation of taking the closure of $H_{R \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \right]}$ in $GSp(M, \psi)$ is well behaved with respect to these operations, cf. a) and b) of 3) above and 4.3.6 3)) we can assume, for checking 4.3.5, that:

c) R is a noetherian strictly henselian integral local ring with an algebraically closed residue field, and $H_{R^0} := H_R \times R_0$ is a reductive group scheme over R^0 , where R^0 is the open subscheme of $\text{Spec}(R)$ defined by the complement of the maximal ideal of R .

d) This allows us to pass from O to its strict henselization O^{sh} , and so we can assume that O is a strictly henselian DVR.

e) If moreover K is of characteristic zero (so O is an excellent ring), we have to deal only with excellent rings (as the set of excellent rings is stable under the operations performed in this remark).

f) If K is of positive characteristic and if O is a Nagata ring, we have to deal only with Nagata noetherian rings (as the set of such rings is stable under the operations performed in this remark, cf. [Ma, ch. 12]).

5) If the family of tensors $(s_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ is essentially finite, if the extra condition needed to get c)-f) above (involving a projector of $\text{End}(W)$) is satisfied, and if K is of characteristic zero (so O is an excellent ring), then, for checking 4.3.5, we can assume that R is an integral noetherian complete local ring having an algebraically closed residue field. In other words we can replace R (with R the localization of an integral finitely generated O -algebra with respect to a prime lying over the maximal ideal of O) to its completion \hat{R} : \hat{R} is a reduced ring (as R is an excellent ring); so 3.4.6 3) applies. So we can replace O with the completion of O^{sh} (cf. also to 4) above), i.e. we can assume that O is a strictly henselian complete DVR.

5') If in 4) and 5) we work with the weakly (resp. strongly) O -well positioned property, we do not have to make any assumption on the existence of a good projector of $\text{End}(W)$ as part of the family of tensors. We get c)-f) and 5) above, but always assuming that we have normal integral domains (resp. reduced rings) instead of integral rings.

6) All concrete families of tensors used in this paper are essentially finite and fit in the strongly context. Any essentially finite family of tensors in spaces of the form $W^{\oplus m} \oplus W^{*\oplus n}$, with $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, is of bounded degree, but the converse to this is not true.

7) Any time we can replace O with another DVR O^1 (faithfully flat over O), we can replace the family of tensors $(s_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ with the family of tensors $(s_{\alpha^1})_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}^1}$ (of the

tensor algebra of $(W \oplus W^*) \otimes_O O_1$) formed by linear combinations (with coefficients in O^1) of the tensors $(s_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$. If the family of tensors $(s_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ is essentially finite, then the family of tensors $(s_{\alpha^1})_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}^1}$ is also essentially finite.

8) To check 4.3.5 for a noetherian ring R , we can assume that it is local, and that H_{R^0} is a reductive group scheme over R^0 , where R^0 is the open subscheme of $\text{Spec}(R)$ defined by the complement of the maximal ideal of R , cf. 3) above, even if the family of tensors $(s_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ is not essentially finite. In 4.3.4-5 we could have worked with M a projective (instead of free) R -module, but this would have made no difference.

9) The role of O is mostly just to fix up the notations. For the greatest part of 4.3.4-17 it can be replaced by any other integral noetherian scheme Z , and then the role of R is replaced by an arbitrary integral flat Z -scheme. We will not stop to state the results in this generality, as they can be immediately deduced from the ones stated.

4.3.8. REMARK. The tensors which give a lot of information about the modules enveloping them, are projections and isomorphisms.

4.3.9. REMARK. If H_1 is a reductive subgroup of H with $H_1^{\text{der}} = H^{\text{der}}$, then any weakly O -well positioned family of tensors (with respect to ψ) for H is also a weakly O -well positioned family of tensors (with respect to ψ) for H_1 . This results easily from 3.1.6 and from the fact that the closure in a torus T_R (over a normal ring R as in 4.3.5) of a subtorus of the generic fibre of T_R , is a torus over R : this is a local statement for the étale topology of $\text{Spec}(R)$, so we can assume that T_R is split and then we can make use of characters of T_R . The same thing remains true for weakly O -very well positioned families of tensors.

4.3.10. PROPOSITION. *With the notations of 4.3.2, if W is a vector space over \mathbb{Q} , then:*

a) *there is $N \in \mathbb{N}$, such that for any prime p not dividing N , the family of tensors formed by $\pi(\mathfrak{g})$, \bar{q} , and by p_i, r_i, s_i and $t_i, i \in I$, is strongly $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -very well positioned with respect to ψ for the group G ;*

b) *for any odd prime $p \geq s(\mathfrak{g}_0, W)$, the family of three tensors formed by $\pi(\mathfrak{g}_0)$, B and B^* is strongly $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -well positioned for the group G_0 .*

Proof. Let L be a \mathbb{Z} -lattice in W such that ψ induces a perfect form $\psi: L \otimes L \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$. As the family of tensors of a) is finite, we deduce the existence of a number $N \in \mathbb{N}$, such that for any prime p not dividing N , $L \otimes \mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ envelopes the family of tensors of a) with respect to ψ . So a) follows once we show the strongly $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -well positioned part. We fix a prime p not dividing N , for the case a), respectively an odd prime $p \geq s(\mathfrak{g}_0, W)$, for the case b). Let R be a reduced faithfully flat $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -algebra and let $S := R[\frac{1}{p}]$. Let M be a free R -module, with $M \otimes S = W \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} S$, enveloping the family of tensors of a) with respect to ψ , respectively enveloping the family of tensors of b). We have to show that the closure $G(M)$ of G_S in $GS\mathfrak{p}(M, \psi)$ in case a), and respectively that the closure $G_0(M)$ of $G_{0,S}$ in $GL(M)$ in case b), are reductive groups over R . We can assume that R is a local reduced noetherian ring (cf. 4.3.7 4)) (4.3.6 3) as well as 4.3.7 4) give us the right to assume that R is also integral; but we think it is quite instructive not to do so). Let \mathfrak{m} be its maximal ideal.

CASE a). Let $\mathfrak{g}(M) := (\mathfrak{g} \otimes S) \cap \mathfrak{gl}(M)$. We have $\mathfrak{g}(M) \subset \mathfrak{gsp}(M, \psi) := \text{Lie}(GS\mathfrak{p}(M, \psi))$. Let

$$A := ((\mathfrak{gsp}(M, \psi) / \mathfrak{g}(M)) \otimes R/\mathfrak{m})^{\mathfrak{g}(M)}.$$

(the upper right index refers to the operation of taking the elements annihilated by $\mathfrak{g}(M)$).

CLAIM 1. *We have $A = 0$.*

This results from the following facts.

- (a) The fact that the family of tensors $(p_i, t_i, s_i, r_i)_{i \in I}$ is enveloped by M implies that the trace form on $\mathfrak{g}_i(M) := r_i(\mathfrak{gl}(M))$ associated to its representation on $\mathfrak{h}_i(M) := p_i(\mathfrak{gl}(M))$ is perfect. So the Casimir element k_i of this representation induces a linear map $\mathfrak{gl}(M) \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(M)$.
- (b) The fact that \bar{q} is enveloped by M implies that the linear combination of k_i used in the formation of \bar{q} , induces an endomorphism $q: \mathfrak{gl}(M) \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(M)$ such that its restriction to $\mathfrak{h}(M) := \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathfrak{h}_i(M)$ is an isomorphism $\mathfrak{h}(M) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathfrak{h}(M)$.
- (c) Any element of A is annihilated by \bar{q} (as \bar{q} is the endomorphism induced by a sum of Casimir elements).

$A = 0$ implies that the Lie subalgebra of $\mathfrak{gsp}(M/mM)$ centralizing the reduction of $\pi(\mathfrak{g})$ modulo m , is $\mathfrak{g}(M)/m\mathfrak{g}(M)$. This implies that the scheme $G(M)$ has smooth fibres.

Moreover it is smooth in the R -valued point defining its origin. To check this, let $R_0(G(M))$ be the ring of the completion of $G(M)$ in the origin, and let $R[[\mathfrak{g}(M)]]$ be the ring of formal power series defined by the free R -module $\mathfrak{g}(M)$. We get a natural epimorphism $i_0(R): R[[\mathfrak{g}(M)]] \twoheadrightarrow R_0(G(M))$. If R is integral, by reasons of dimension, we get that $i_0(R)$ is an isomorphism. As R is reduced, this implies that $i_0(R)$ is an isomorphism: the kernel of $i_0(R)$ is included in $\mathcal{P}[[\mathfrak{g}(M)]]$, for any prime ideal \mathcal{P} of R of codimension zero.

The fact that $\pi(\mathfrak{g})$ is enveloped by M implies that the trace form on $\mathfrak{g}(M)/m\mathfrak{g}(M)$ is perfect and so the Lie algebra of the nilpotent radical of the connected component of the origin of $G(M) \times_R \text{Spec}(R/m)$ is zero (cf. [Bou1, p. 41]). From this we deduce easily (cf. [SGA3, vol. 3, p. 12] and [Ti, 3.8.1]) that the connected component of the origin of any fibre of $G(M)$ is a reductive group scheme. From 3.1.2.1 c) and [Hart, ex. 4.11 pg. 107] we deduce that all the fibres of $G(M)$ are connected. From this and the fact that $G(M)$ is smooth in the origin we deduce that $G(M)$ is a smooth scheme over R .

We conclude that $G(M)$ is a reductive group scheme over R , and so condition 4.3.5 (for reduced rings) is satisfied. This proves a).

CASE b). We can assume, cf. 4.3.7 5'), that R is a noetherian excellent strictly henselian local ring, that R/m is an algebraically closed field, and that $G_0(M)_{R^0}$ is a semisimple group over the open subscheme R^0 of $\text{Spec}(R)$ defined by the complement of the maximal point $\text{Spec}(R/m)$ of $\text{Spec}(R)$. From the properties implied by the excellence property we need just that R is an N -1 ring (cf. def. of [Ma, 31.A]), i.e. the normalization R_n of R in its ring of fractions is a finite R -module, and in particular it is a noetherian ring. As above we can also assume (cf. 4.3.6 3) or 4.3.7 4)) that R is integral; but we think it is instructive not to do so.

PART 1. The integrality of $\pi(\mathfrak{g}_0)$ gives us a direct sum decomposition $\mathfrak{g}(M) = \mathfrak{g}_0(M) \oplus \mathfrak{g}_0(M)^\perp$ and the integrality of B and B^* implies that the Killing form $b(M)$ on $\mathfrak{g}_0(M)$ is perfect. Let $\text{Aut}(\mathfrak{g}_0(M))$ be the group scheme (of finite type) over R defined by the Lie algebra automorphisms of $\mathfrak{g}_0(M)$, and let $G_0(M)^{\text{ad}}$ be the connected component of the origin of $\text{Aut}(\mathfrak{g}_0(M))$, defined as the closure in $\text{Aut}(\mathfrak{g}_0(M))$ of the

connected component of the origin of the fibres of $Aut(\mathfrak{g}_0(M))$ over points of $\text{Spec}(R)$ of codimension zero.

CLAIM 2. $G_0(M)^{\text{ad}}$ is a subgroup of $Aut(\mathfrak{g}_0(M))$. It is a semisimple adjoint group over R , having $\mathfrak{g}_0(M)$ as its Lie algebra.

Proof. We first remark that for any algebraically closed field \bar{k} which is an R -algebra, $\text{Lie}(Aut(\mathfrak{g}_0(M))_{\bar{k}})$ is the Lie algebra of the differentiations of $\mathfrak{g}_0(M) \otimes \bar{k}$; the same argument -based on the fact that the Killing form of $\mathfrak{g}_0(M) \otimes \bar{k}$ is perfect- as in the characteristic zero case, gives us $\text{Lie}(Aut(\mathfrak{g}_0(M))_{\bar{k}}) = \mathfrak{g}_0 \otimes \bar{k}$. So, by reasons of dimension, the tangent space in the origin of $G_0(M)^{\text{ad}}$ is also $\mathfrak{g}_0 \otimes \bar{k}$. This implies that $Aut(\mathfrak{g}_0(M))$ is smooth (over R) in the origin (the argument for this is the same as the one used in Claim 1, in a similar situation) and that every fibre of it is a smooth group, which is the extension of a semisimple adjoint group by a finite étale group. The finite étale group corresponds to outer automorphism of the Lie algebra of the semisimple part of the extension.

As R is a strictly henselian ring, we deduce from the smoothness of $Aut(\mathfrak{g}_0(M))$ in the origin, by using translations, that $Aut(\mathfrak{g}_0(M))$ is smooth over R in any point of the connected component of the origin of a fibre of it. All these points belong to $G_0(M)^{\text{ad}}$, and by reasons of dimension, they are smooth points of $G_0(M)^{\text{ad}}$.

But $G_0(M)^{\text{ad}}$ has all its fibres connected: an inner automorphism of a semisimple Lie algebra can not specialize to an outer automorphism. To see this, we first remark that $\mathfrak{g}_0(M)$ is defined over a subring of R which is finitely generated over \mathbb{Z} . So everything comes down to checking this in the case of a complete DVR, having an algebraically closed residue field. If R is such a ring, then the open subscheme of $G_0(M)^{\text{ad}}$ defined by putting together the connected component of the origin of its fibres is a semisimple group, and so everything results from 3.1.2.1 c).

So $G_0(M)^{\text{ad}}$ is a smooth subgroup of $Aut(\mathfrak{g}_0(M))$ and has connected fibres. So $G_0(M)^{\text{ad}}$ is a semisimple group over R (cf. the above statement on the fibres of $Aut(\mathfrak{g}_0(M))$). We have $\text{Lie}(G_0(M)^{\text{ad}}) = \text{Lie}(Aut(\mathfrak{g}_0(M))) = \mathfrak{g}_0(M)$. $G_0(M)^{\text{ad}}$ is an adjoint group as its fibres over points of $\text{Spec}(R)$ of codimension zero are. This ends the proof of claim 2.

PART 2. Let $\mathfrak{g}_0(M) = \mathfrak{t} \oplus_{\alpha \in \Phi} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$ be a Weyl direct sum decomposition of $\mathfrak{g}_0(M)$ with respect to a system of roots Φ associated to the Lie algebra \mathfrak{t} of a maximal split torus T^{ad} of $G_0(M)^{\text{ad}}$ (T^{ad} exists as R is a strictly henselian local ring). For any $\alpha \in \Phi$ let $\mathbb{G}_{\alpha, \alpha}$ be the subgroup of $G_0(M)^{\text{ad}}$ having \mathfrak{g}_α as its Lie algebra. The inequality $p \geq s(\mathfrak{g}_0, W)$ implies that for any $\alpha \in \Phi$, every $x \in \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$, as an endomorphism of M , satisfies $x^p = 0$. Let α be an arbitrary element of Φ . Let $V(\mathfrak{g}_\alpha)$ be the affine scheme over R defined by the R -module \mathfrak{g}_α (for an R -algebra R_1 , $V(\mathfrak{g}_\alpha)(R_1) = \mathfrak{g}_\alpha \otimes R_1$). There is a natural identification $V(\mathfrak{g}_\alpha) = \mathbb{G}_{\alpha, \alpha}$.

The homomorphism $\text{exp}: V(\mathfrak{g}_\alpha) \rightarrow GL(M)$, defined on an R -valued point $x \in \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$ by $\text{exp}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} \frac{x^i}{i!}$ (the above sum is an isomorphism of M as x is a nilpotent endomorphism of M), is an isomorphism: at the Lie algebra level we get an isomorphism $\text{Lie}(V(\mathfrak{g}_\alpha)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$. We deduce that $\mathbb{G}_{\alpha, \alpha}(R) \subset GL(M)(R)$ and so the groups $\mathbb{G}_{\alpha, \alpha}$ can be considered as subgroups of $GL(M)$.

We treat first the special case when R is a complete DVR with an algebraically closed residue field. Let $G_{0, S}^{\text{sc}}$ be the semisimple simply connected group cover of $G_0(M)_S^{\text{ad}}$. Using [Ti, 3.1.1] we get that the subgroup of $G_{0, S}^{\text{sc}}(S)$ generated by the subgroups $\mathbb{G}_{\alpha, \alpha}(R)$ is hyperspecial. It is mapped under the composite homomorphism

$G_0^{\text{sc}} \rightarrow G_0(M)_S \rightarrow GL(M)_S$ into $GL(M)(R)$. From 3.1.2.1 a) and c) we deduce that $G_0(M)$ is a reductive (and so semisimple) subgroup of $GL(M)$.

We come back to the general case. The special case implies directly that:

d) The reduced subscheme of the connected component of the origin of any fibre of $G_0(M)$ is a semisimple group scheme.

CLAIM 3. *There is a subtorus T of $GL(M)$ having \mathfrak{t} as its Lie algebra.*

Proof. First we remark that T_S is well defined (it is the inverse image of T_S^{ad} under the natural homomorphism $G_0(M)_S \rightarrow G_0(M)_S^{\text{ad}}$). So T_S is a split torus. Let C be the set of characters of T_S through which it acts on $M \otimes S$. We consider the direct sum decomposition $M \otimes S = \bigoplus_{\gamma \in C} M_S^\gamma$ associated to the faithful representation $T_S \hookrightarrow GL(M \otimes S)$. So T_S acts on M_S^γ through the character γ . We need to show that the above direct sum decomposition of $M \otimes S$ extends to a direct sum decomposition of M , i.e. that the natural R -linear map

$$i_T: \bigoplus_{\gamma \in C} M^\gamma \rightarrow M,$$

with $M^\gamma := M \cap M_S^\gamma$, is an isomorphism.

To see this, let $\mathcal{B}(\Phi)$ be a basis of roots of Φ . Let $\alpha \in \mathcal{B}(\Phi)$. Let $\mathfrak{sl}_2(\alpha)$ be the Lie subalgebra of $\mathfrak{g}_0(M)$ generated by \mathfrak{g}_α and $\mathfrak{g}_{-\alpha}$. As $\mathfrak{g}_0(M)$ is the Lie algebra of the adjoint group $G_0(M)^{\text{ad}}$, and as $p > 2$, we deduce that it is an \mathfrak{sl}_2 Lie algebra over R ; so the notation is justified. As an R -module, it is isomorphic to R^3 . We choose a standard basis $\{h_\alpha, x_\alpha, y_\alpha\}$ of it. So $x_\alpha \in \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$, $y_\alpha \in \mathfrak{g}_{-\alpha}$, $h_\alpha \in [\mathfrak{g}_\alpha, \mathfrak{g}_{-\alpha}]$, and the formulas $h_\alpha = [x_\alpha, y_\alpha]$, $[h_\alpha, x_\alpha] = 2x_\alpha$ and $[h_\alpha, y_\alpha] = -2y_\alpha$ are satisfied. h_α is a semisimple element of \mathfrak{t} . Over S it generates the Lie algebra of a subtorus $T_{S\alpha}$ of $GL(M \otimes S)$. It is a split torus, as it is a subtorus of the split torus T_S .

The key fact is: as $p \geq s(\mathfrak{g}_0, W)$, we deduce that the eigenvalues of h_α , as a semisimple endomorphism of M , are integers in the set $A(\alpha) = \{-p+1, -p+2, \dots, p-1\}$. For any $i \in A(\alpha)$ let $M(i)$ be the R -submodule of M formed by elements on which h_α acts as multiplication with i . So if any two such integers are not congruent mod p (and so they are not congruent modulo m) (this is the case if $p > 2s(\mathfrak{g}_0, W)$) then $M = \bigoplus_{i \in A(\alpha)} M(i)$. To see that this remains true even when two distinct eigenvalues are congruent mod p we have to make use of x_α and y_α .

We need to show that for any $i \in \{1, \dots, p-1\}$, if $v(p-i) \in M(p-i)$ and $v(-i) \in M(-i)$ are such that

$$(1) \quad v(p-i) + v(-i) \in mM,$$

then $v(p-i) \in mM(p-i)$ and $v(-i) \in mM(-i)$. We can assume that $p-i \geq i$. We prove this by induction on $i \in \{1, \dots, \frac{p-1}{2}\}$.

So let us first treat the case when $i = 1$. Applying first x_α to the relation (1) a couple of times $v(-1)$ gets annihilated. Applying then y_α to the result the same number of times (to bring the things back) we get something which is a multiple of $v(p-1)$ by an integer which is non-zero mod p . But what we get is in mM . In fact it is in $mM(p-1)$: we get this by applying first $p-1$ times x_α to (1) and then applying (backwards) $p-1$ times y_α to (1). So $v(p-1) \in mM(p-1)$. Similarly we get that $v(-1) \in mM(-1)$. We deduce that $M(p-1)$ and $M(-1)$ are direct summands of M , and so they are free (R being a local ring). For $j \in \{1, \dots, p-1\}$ let $M_j(p-1) = x_\alpha^j(M(p-1))$. It is a submodule of $M(p-1-2j)$. Let $M_0(p-1) := M(p-1)$ and let

$$\widetilde{M}(p-1) := \bigoplus_{j=0}^{p-1} M_j(p-1).$$

Using the fact that p is greater than all eigenvalues of the endomorphism h_α of M we deduce that $y_\alpha(M_i(p-1)) = M_{i-1}(p-1)$, $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, p-1\}$. This implies that $\widetilde{M}(p-1)$ is a direct summand of M , and so a free R -module.

To proceed further on we just have to repeat everything for $i = 2$ and for the quotient $\mathfrak{sl}_2(\alpha)$ -module $M/\widetilde{M}(p-1)$. Then we repeat everything for $i = 3$ and the new $\mathfrak{sl}_2(\alpha)$ -module which is the quotient of $M/\widetilde{M}(p-1)$ (by a similarly constructed $\widetilde{M}(p-2)$ submodule), etc. The induction becomes obvious.

We conclude that M is a direct sum of submodules on which h_α acts diagonally. This implies that $T_{S\alpha}$ extends to a subtorus T_α of $GL(M)$.

Let $\widetilde{T} := \prod_{\alpha \in \mathcal{B}(\Phi)} T_\alpha$. As the subtori T_α of $GL(M)$, $\alpha \in \mathcal{B}(\Phi)$, commute one with each other, we get a group homomorphism $i_{\widetilde{T}}: \widetilde{T} \rightarrow GL(M)$, obtained by taking the product of homomorphisms $T_\alpha \hookrightarrow GL(M)$. Over S , $i_{\widetilde{T}}$ factors through T_S . Let T be the quotient of \widetilde{T} by the finite flat group subscheme (over R) of \widetilde{T} , which over S is the kernel of the factorization $\widetilde{T}_S \rightarrow T_S$; this finite flat group scheme is the kernel of $i_{\widetilde{T}}$. The notation is justified, i.e. the fibre of T over S is indeed the torus T_S we previously considered. We get a homomorphism $T \rightarrow GL(M)$. T is a split torus over R as $R = R^{\text{sh}}$.

The group of characters of T is the same as the group of characters of T_S . So T acts on M through the characters $\gamma \in C$, achieving a direct sum decomposition of M on submodules on which it acts diagonally through the characters of C . This proves that i_T is an isomorphism and that T is a subtorus of $GL(M)$. This ends the proof of claim 3.

Let now

$$U(M) := T \times \prod_{\alpha \in \Phi} \mathbb{G}_{\alpha, \alpha}.$$

Let $u_M: U(M) \rightarrow GL(M)$ be the morphism defined by taking the product of the inclusions of the factors of $U(M)$ in $GL(M)$. It factors through $G_0(M)$. We have:

- e) u_M is injective on points with values in fields (i.e. it is radicial);
- f) In any R/m -valued point of the group scheme $U(M)$, u_M induces an injection at the level of tangent spaces, producing a surjection at the level of cotangent spaces;
- g) At the level of completions of local rings (defined by an R/m -valued point of $U(M)$), u_M induces an epimorphism.

e) is a direct consequence of d) above (cf. [Bo, 14.14] and the particular case). As over R/m u_M is a locally closed immersion (cf. the special case), using translates ($U(M)$ being smooth over R), it is enough to check part f) in the origin of $U(M)$. But in this case it results from the fact that the tangent space of $U(M)$ in the origin $\text{Spec}(R) \hookrightarrow U(M)$ is $\mathfrak{g}_0(M)$ (cf. the definition of the factors of $U(M)$ and of the expression of their Lie algebras), and from the fact that $\mathfrak{g}_0(M)$ is a direct summand of $\mathfrak{gl}(M)$ (as $\pi(\mathfrak{g}_0)$ is enveloped by M). Part g) is a direct consequence of f) and of the fact that R/m is an algebraically closed field.

We consider the simply connected group cover $G_0(M)^{\text{sc}}$ of $G_0(M)^{\text{ad}}$. T fixes $\pi(\mathfrak{g}_0)$, as T_S does. So T acts under the adjoint representation on $\mathfrak{g}_0(M)$. We get a homomorphism $m_T: T \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathfrak{g}_0(M))$. As $\text{Aut}(\mathfrak{g}_0(M))$ is a subgroup of $GL(\mathfrak{g}_0(M))$, the kernel of m_T is the same as the kernel of the representation of T on $\mathfrak{g}_0(M)$. But any linear representation of a split torus (over R) is a direct sum of irreducible one-dimensional representations (associated to characters). So $\ker(m_T)$ is a finite flat group scheme over R . The quotient of T by it is a subtorus of $GL(\mathfrak{g}_0(M))$, and so a

subtorus of $G_0(M)^{\text{ad}}$: any torus over a field is a geometrically connected variety. This subtorus of $G_0(M)^{\text{ad}}$ is nothing else but the subtorus T^{ad} we considered in the first paragraph of Part 2.

The inverse image of T^{ad} under the natural isogeny $G_0(M)^{\text{sc}} \rightarrow G_0(M)^{\text{ad}}$ is a maximal torus T^{sc} of $G_0(M)^{\text{sc}}$. We get an isogeny $i^{\text{sc}}: T^{\text{sc}} \rightarrow T^{\text{ad}}$ of split tori over R . Its kernel is the center of $G_0(M)^{\text{sc}}$. Moreover i^{sc} factors through T , as this happens over S . We get another isogeny of split tori $T^{\text{sc}} \rightarrow T$. Let C_T be its kernel. It is a finite flat group scheme over R , contained in the center of $G_0(M)^{\text{sc}}$. Let $\tilde{G}_0(M)$ be the semisimple group over R which is the quotient of $G_0(M)^{\text{sc}}$ by C_T . From the very construction of C_T we get that $\tilde{G}_0(M)_S$ is $G_0(M)_S$.

We want to show that $G_0(M)$ is $\tilde{G}_0(M)$. We have a morphism $l_0: \tilde{G}_0(M)_S \rightarrow G_0(M)$. We view it as a rational map from $\tilde{G}_0(M)$ to $G_0(M)$. We also view it, keeping the same notation, as a rational map from $\tilde{G}_0(M)$ to $GL(M)$.

We have a canonical homomorphism $\tilde{G}_0(M) \rightarrow G_0(M)^{\text{ad}}$. $U(M)$ is an open subscheme of $\tilde{G}_0(M)$: each factor of $U(M)$ (i.e. T and each $\mathbb{G}_{a,\alpha}$, $\alpha \in \Phi$) are subgroups of $\tilde{G}_0(M)$. This is obvious for $\mathbb{G}_{a,\alpha}$, i.e. the subgroup \mathbb{G}_a of $\tilde{G}_0(M)$, corresponding to an element $\alpha \in \Phi$, is mapped isomorphically into the subgroup $\mathbb{G}_{a,\alpha}$ of $G_0(M)^{\text{ad}}$ (we are dealing only with central isogenies). For T this is obvious from its construction. So we can apply [SGA3, vol. 3, p. 172]; we get:

h) The rational map l_0 is defined in codimension 1.

We first assume that R is a normal ring, i.e. that $R = R_n$. From h) and from [BLR, th. 1 of 4.4] we deduce that l_0 can be extended to a morphism $l_1: \tilde{G}_0(M) \rightarrow GL(M)$. l_1 is a group homomorphism, as $\tilde{G}_0(M)$ is a smooth scheme over R , and as the fibre of l_1 over S is a group homomorphism. From the special case we deduce that all the fibres of l_1 are closed immersions. But l_1 is proper (as its fibre over S is proper, this results from the valuative criterion of properness, cf. 3.1.2.1 c)), and so it is a finite morphism. From Nakayama's lemma we deduce that l_1 is a closed immersion, and so, $\tilde{G}_0(M) = G_0(M)$. This ends the proof in the case $R = R_n$.

We would like to point out that if R is as in the special case (i.e. it is a complete DVR with an algebraically closed field), from 3.1.2.1 c) we get directly that l_1 is a closed embedding. This represents a second proof of the special case without reference to [Ti, 3.1.1], but based on the elementary result [BLR, th. 1 of 4.4]: the facts e-g) above, obtained based on d) above, were not needed to get h).

We now come back to the general case (i.e. we do not assume anymore that $R = R_n$). From the fact that the result is known for R_n , and from the fact that R_n is a finite R -module, we deduce the existence of a finite morphism $\tilde{G}_0(M)_{R_n} \rightarrow GL(M)$. It factors through $G_0(M)$, producing a finite dominant morphism $\tilde{G}_0(M)_{R_n} \rightarrow G_0(M)$. We deduce that:

i) The reduced scheme defined by $G_0(M)_{R/m}$ is a semisimple group having as its Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}_0(M) \otimes R/m$.

This implies that the localization of u_M in the R -valued point defining the origin of $GL(M)$, is a finite morphism. From g) above we deduce that it is a closed embedding. This implies that around the origin, u_M is a closed embedding. We deduce that $G_0(M)$ is smooth in the origin. As any R/m -valued point of $U(M)$ has a lift to R (as R is a strictly henselian ring), using translations with R -valued points of $G_0(M)$, we deduce from i) above, that $G_0(M)$ is smooth in all its R/m -valued points. As $G_0(M)_{R^0}$ is smooth over R^0 , we deduce that $G_0(M)$ is a smooth scheme over R , and so it is a subgroup of $GL(M)$. From the fact that $G_0(M)_{R^0}$ is a semisimple group over R^0 , and

from i) above, we get that $G_0(M)$ is a semisimple group over R . This ends the proof of the case b) and so of the proposition.

4.3.10.1. REMARKS. 1) 4.3.10 b) remains true if instead of \mathbb{Q} (and $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$) we work with an arbitrary field K of characteristic zero, which is the field of fractions of a DVR O of mixed characteristic (and with O), and if, instead of $\pi(\mathfrak{g}_0)$, we work with any other projector π_0 of $\mathfrak{gl}(W)$ on \mathfrak{g}_0 centralized by \mathfrak{g}_0 (the role of $\pi(\mathfrak{g}_0)$ was just to produce a direct sum decomposition $\mathfrak{gl}(W) = \mathfrak{g}_0 \oplus \mathfrak{g}_0^\perp$).

Moreover, the condition $p > 2$ is not needed: If $p = 2 = s(\mathfrak{g}_0, W)$ then 4.3.10 b) remains true as it can be easily checked. Of course in the majority of cases for $p = 2$ we get a non-perfect Killing form on $\mathfrak{g}_0(M)$. However:

1') Part 2 of the above proof of 4.3.10 b) is a result independent of Part 1 (we just needed that there is an adjoint group over R whose Lie algebra is $\mathfrak{g}_0(M)$). It is a result on representations of a Lie algebra of an adjoint group, and so it remains true even if the Killing form (or the trace form) on $\mathfrak{g}_0(M)$ is not perfect.

Part 1 of the above proof of 4.3.10 a) is a result on the existence of adjoint groups having a prescribed Lie algebra which is subject to the condition that its Killing form is perfect.

2) 4.3.10 a) remains true if instead of \mathbb{Z} we work with any other Dedekind domain D of characteristic zero having an infinite number of maximal ideals (the number N being replaced by a non-zero ideal of D).

3) 4.3.10 admits versions in positive characteristic. Of course, some precautions have to be taken. For instance the restriction of the trace form on $\mathfrak{gl}(W)$ to \mathfrak{g}_0 (or \mathfrak{g}) might not be perfect. Concentrating just on 4.3.10 b) we can state:

4.3.10.2. With the notations of 4.3.4, we assume that there is a projection π_0 of $\mathfrak{gl}(W)$ on \mathfrak{g}_0 , annihilated by \mathfrak{g}_0 , and that the Killing form on \mathfrak{g}_0 is perfect. If $s(\mathfrak{g}_0, W)$ is not greater than the characteristic p of the residue field of O , if this residue field is perfect, and if $p > 2$, then the family of tensors formed by π_0 , B and B^* (as the Killing form on \mathfrak{g}_0 is perfect, we can define B and B^* as in 4.3.2) is strongly O -well positioned for the group G_0 .

The proof of this is entirely analogous to the proof of 4.3.10 b). We just have to check -it is easy- that the condition $s(\mathfrak{g}_0, W) \leq p$ can be used in the same manner as in the proof of 4.3.10 b) (instead of e) of 4.3.7 4) we have to use d) and f) of 4.3.7 4)). It can be easily checked that the condition on the residue field being perfect is not needed.

4.3.10.3. The family of tensors of 4.3.10 a) is not so suited for explicit computations, while the one of 4.3.10 b) is. The advantage offered by the family of tensors of 4.3.10 a) is: it cuts out of $\mathfrak{gsp}(M, \psi)$ the Lie algebra of the group $G(M)$ (cf. Claim 1 of 4.3.10) by using only one tensor $\pi(\mathfrak{g})$. However we do not use it in the rest of the paper. There are variants of 4.3.10 a) when $GSp(W, \psi)$ is replaced by another reductive subgroup of $GL(W)$.

4.3.11. EXAMPLE. We consider the case of Shimura varieties of PEL type, to emphasize that the (incipient) idea of using $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -very well positioned families of tensors goes back to [LR]. We use the situation and notations used in [Ko, ch. 5]. For simplicity we denote the nondegenerate \mathbb{Q} -valued alternating form on V by ψ .

CLAIM. *The elements of \mathcal{O}_B form a family of tensors which is strongly $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -very well positioned with respect to ψ for the group G .*

Proof. The conditions imposed on B imply that the group scheme over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ defined by the invertible elements of \mathcal{O}_B is reductive.

We get that the group scheme C over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ defined as the centralizer of \mathcal{O}_B in $GL(L)$ is reductive. This is a property of linear representations of semisimple algebras over discrete valuation rings of mixed characteristic. In our case, passing from $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ to $W(\mathbb{F})$, $\mathcal{O}_B \otimes W(\mathbb{F})$ is a finite product of algebras of the form $\text{End}(N)$, with N a finite free $W(\mathbb{F})$ -module. So, inside $V \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} W(\mathbb{F}) \left[\frac{1}{p} \right]$ we can find a $W(\mathbb{F})$ -lattice M such that M is a direct sum of irreducible representations of $\mathcal{O}_B \otimes W(\mathbb{F})$ (and so M/pM is a direct sum of irreducible representations of $\mathcal{O}_B \otimes \mathbb{F}$). Using the fact that the determinants (as defined in loc. cit.) of \mathcal{O}_B with respect to $L \otimes W(\mathbb{F})$ and with respect to M are the same, we deduce that the two representations of $\mathcal{O}_B \otimes \mathbb{F}$ on M/pM and on $L \otimes \mathbb{F}$ are isomorphic. So C is indeed a reductive group scheme over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$. It is defined by the invertible elements of a $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -order of a semisimple \mathbb{Q} -algebra.

Moreover there is $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\frac{1}{n}$ times the bilinear form \mathfrak{b} on $\text{Lie}(C)$ induced by the trace form Tr on $\mathfrak{gl}(L)$ is perfect. This can be read out from the end of [Sh, 2.1]. For instance, with the terminology and notations of the loc. cit., we can take $n = \frac{m}{2}$ if L is of type *I*, *II* or *III*, etc. Here we use that B is a simple \mathbb{Q} -algebra.

The fact that \mathcal{O}_B is self-dual with respect to ψ implies that $\text{Lie}(C) = \mathfrak{c} \oplus \mathfrak{c}^\perp$, with $\mathfrak{c} := \text{Lie}(C) \cap \text{Lie}(GSp(L, \psi))$ and with $\mathfrak{c}^\perp := \text{Lie}(C) \cap \text{Lie}(GSp(L, \psi))^\perp$ (here $\text{Lie}(GSp(L, \psi))^\perp$ refers to perpendicularity with respect to the trace form). So the closure $G_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$ of the connected component G of the origin of the intersection of $C_{\mathbb{Q}}$ with $GSp(V, \psi)$ in $GSp(L, \psi)$ is a reductive group scheme over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$.

To see this let \mathcal{G} be the connected component of the origin of the special fibre of $G_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$. The above direct sum decomposition of $\text{Lie}(C)$ implies that the dimension of $\text{Lie}(\mathcal{G})$ is equal to the dimension of \mathcal{G} , and so \mathcal{G} is a smooth group over \mathbb{F}_p . So $G_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$ is smooth over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ in the points of \mathcal{G} . From the fact that $\frac{1}{n}\mathfrak{b}$ is a perfect form on $\text{Lie}(C)$, we deduce that \mathcal{G} is a reductive group over \mathbb{F}_p . This results from the fact that the Lie algebra \mathfrak{n} of the nilpotent radical of \mathcal{G} is zero as it is included in the null space of the restriction mod p of the symmetric bilinear form $\frac{1}{n}\mathfrak{b}$: [Bou1, p. 41] implies that \mathfrak{n} is perpendicular to \mathfrak{c} , while from the definition of \mathfrak{b} and \mathfrak{c}^\perp we get that \mathfrak{n} is perpendicular to \mathfrak{c}^\perp ; here perpendicularity is with respect to $\frac{1}{n}\mathfrak{b}$. From 3.1.2.1 c) we deduce easily that $G_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$ is a reductive group over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ (i.e. its special fibre is \mathcal{G}).

Using 3.1.2.1 a) and c), and the determinant condition of [Ko, ch. 5], the same things remain true if we work with an arbitrary reduced ring R which is faithfully flat over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$, with a free R -module M which satisfies $M \left[\frac{1}{p} \right] = W \otimes R$ and envelopes the elements of \mathcal{O}_B with respect to ψ (i.e. with the same arguments we get that the group scheme over R defined by the invertible elements of $\mathcal{B} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}} R$ is reductive, that its centralizer in $GL(M)$ is a reductive group scheme C_R over R , and that $G_{R \left[\frac{1}{p} \right]}$ extends to a reductive subgroup G_R of $GL(M)$). This ends the proof of the claim.

4.3.12. REMARK. We start with an injective map $(G, X) \hookrightarrow (GSp(W, \psi), S)$. Let B be the subalgebra of $\text{End}(W)$ formed by elements fixed by G ; it is a semisimple \mathbb{Q} -algebra. The connected component G_1 of the origin of the subgroup of $GSp(W, \psi)$ fixing B contains G , and we get an injective map $(G, X) \hookrightarrow (G_1, X_1)$ (with X_1 determined naturally by X). (G_1, X_1) defines a Shimura variety (it is easy to see that the axiom SV3 of 2.3 is satisfied) of PEL type (cf. their def.; see [Mi4, p. 161]). We call it the PEL-envelope of (G, X) with respect to the injective map f . The tensors of degree 2 does not allow us to distinguish (G, X) from (G_1, X_1) . So we were forced in 4.3.10 to make use of tensors of degree 4, to be able to conclude that the closure

of G in a $GL(L_{(p)})$ (for some particular $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -lattices $L_{(p)}$ of W) is a reductive group scheme over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$.

4.3.13. The case of a torus. We consider a situation of the form $T \hookrightarrow GL(M)$ with T the connected component of the origin of the center of a reductive subgroup G of $GL(M)$, and with M a free module of finite rank over a discrete valuation ring O . Let B be the subalgebra of $\text{End}(M)$, formed by endomorphisms commuting with G . Then B forms a family of tensors which is strongly O -very well positioned for T . To see this we can assume (cf. 4.3.7 5') that O is a strictly henselian DVR. Then T is a split torus and $M = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}} M_\alpha$, with \mathcal{J} a set of characters of T , and with T acting on M_α through the character α ($\forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$). Now the subfamily of B (cf. 4.3.7 7)) formed by the projections of M on M_α ($\alpha \in \mathcal{J}$) (they are fixed by G) associated to the above direct sum decomposition, is obviously strongly O -very well positioned for T .

4.3.14. REMARK. Let $G_0 \hookrightarrow G \hookrightarrow G\text{Sp}(W, \psi)$ be injective group homomorphisms between reductive groups over \mathbb{Q} . Let p be a rational prime. We assume the existence of a family of tensors $(v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}_0}$ in spaces of the form $W^{\otimes m} \otimes W^{*\otimes n}$ which is $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -very well positioned with respect to ψ for the group G . We assume also the existence of a $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -lattice L enveloping the above family of tensors with respect to ψ and such that there is a torus T of the closure $G_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$ of G in $G\text{Sp}(L, \psi)$ having as its centralizer in $G_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$, the closure of G_0 in $G\text{Sp}(L, \psi)$.

FACT. *The family of tensors $(v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}_0}$ can be enlarged (by adding only tensors of degree 2) to a family of tensors $(v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$, with $\mathcal{J} \supset \mathcal{J}_0$, which is $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -very well positioned with respect to ψ for the group G_0 .*

This is a direct consequence of 4.3.13. A similar result can be stated for strongly or weakly $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -very well positioned families of tensors.

4.3.15. REMARK. Let O be a DVR and let (M, ψ) be a symplectic space over its field of fractions K . Let O_1 be a DVR which is an étale cover of O and let K_1 be its field of fractions. Let G be a reductive subgroup of $G\text{Sp}(M, \psi)$. If there is a family of tensors $(s_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}_1}$ in spaces of the form $M^{\otimes m} \otimes M^{*\otimes n} \otimes O_1$ which is strongly (resp. weakly) O_1 -very well positioned for the group G_{K_1} , and if there is an O -lattice L of M such that $L \otimes O_1$ envelopes the above family of tensors with respect to ψ , then there is a family of tensors $(w_\beta)_{\beta \in \mathcal{J}}$ of degree not bigger than the maximal degree of the tensors of $(s_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}_1}$, situated in spaces of the form $M^{\otimes m} \otimes M^{*\otimes n}$, which is enveloped by L and strongly (resp. weakly) O -very well positioned with respect to ψ for G . This is so due to the fact that the tensors of $L^{\otimes m} \otimes L^{*\otimes n} \otimes O_1$ fixed by the reductive group G_{O_1} , the closure of G_{K_1} in $G\text{Sp}(L \otimes O_1, \psi)$, are linear combinations with coefficients in O_1 of tensors of $L^{\otimes m} \otimes L^{*\otimes n}$ fixed by the reductive group G_O , the closure of G in $G\text{Sp}(L, \psi)$. We can take the family $(w_\beta)_{\beta \in \mathcal{J}}$ of tensors showing up in such linear combinations of the tensors of $(s_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}_1}$. The same thing remains true when we do not work in the relative context (i.e. when we replace $G\text{Sp}(M, \psi)$ by $GL(M)$ and there is no alternating form ψ on M).

4.3.15.1. 4.3.15 remains true if instead of O_1 we work with the completion of O (the argument is the same).

4.3.16. The relative PEL situation. Let O be a discrete valuation ring of mixed characteristic and let K be its field of fractions. Let M be a free module of finite rank over O . Let G be a reductive subgroup of $GL(M)$ and let $L \subset \text{End}(M)$ be a semisimple algebra over O . So $L \otimes O^{\text{sh}}$ is a product of algebras of the form $\text{End}(P)$

with P a free module over O^{sh} . We assume that the subgroup $C(L)$ of $GL(M)$ fixing L is a reductive group over O and that the connected component G_0 of the origin of $C(L) \cap G$ (defined as the closure in G of the connected component the origin of the generic fibre of $C(L) \cap G$) is a reductive group over O , containing the maximal torus of the center of G . We assume that the bilinear form on $\mathfrak{g} := \text{Lie}(G^{\text{der}})$ induced by the trace form Tr on $\text{End}(M)$ is perfect, and that $\pi(\mathfrak{g})$ leaves invariant $\text{Lie}(C(L))$. We also assume that one of the following two conditions is satisfied:

1) There is a torus T of G such that G_0 is contained in the centralizer G^0 of T in G , $G_0^{ab} = G^{0ab}$ and the inclusion $G_0^{\text{der}} \hookrightarrow G^{\text{der}}$ becomes over O^{sh} the diagonal embedding of G_0^{der} in a product of a finite number of copies of G_0^{der} , which are permuted transitively (under conjugation) by the invertible elements of $L \otimes O^{\text{sh}}$;

2) A rational multiple of Tr restricts to a perfect form on $\text{Lie}(C(L))$.

Let $(s_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \beta}$ be a family of tensors of the tensor algebra of $M \oplus M^*$ fixed by G , which is enveloped by M and is O -very well positioned for G . Then the family of tensors formed by $(s_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \beta}$, $\pi(\mathfrak{g})$, and all the tensors of degree 2 fixed by G_0 and enveloped by M (the elements of L are examples of such tensors), is O -very well positioned for G_0 . The proof of this presents no difficulty, being just an extended version of 4.3.11 and 4.3.14. The same remains true in a strongly or weakly context.

We refer to the above situation as the relative situation defined by the triple (G, L, T) (resp. by the pair (G, L)) if condition 1) (resp. condition 2)) above is satisfied. When 2) above is satisfied we get the relative PEL situation generalizing 4.3.11. We would like to remark that in 4.3.11 the tensor $\pi(\mathfrak{g})$ is still present in disguise: cf. the connection between ψ and \mathcal{O}_B (see [Ko, ch. 5]).

4.3.17. REMARK. If in 4.3.4 we have $W = W_1 \oplus W_2$ and $\psi = \psi_1 \oplus \psi_2$ (with (W_i, ψ_i) a symplectic space over K), if H_i is a reductive subgroup of $GSp(W_i, \psi_i)$, and if $(s_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \beta_i}$ is a family of tensors of the tensor algebra of $W_i \oplus W_i^*$ which is O -well positioned with respect to ψ_i for $H_i, i = \overline{1, 2}$, then the family of tensors $(s_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \beta_1 \cup \beta_2 \cup \{1\}}$ (of the tensor algebra of $W \oplus W^*$; here s_1 is the projection of W on W_1 having W_2 as its kernel) is O -well positioned with respect to ψ for $H := H_1 \times H_2$. The same thing remains true for O -very well positioned families of tensors, or in a context without ψ , or in a strongly or weakly context, or if H is replaced by a reductive group \tilde{H} , obtained from H in the same manner as we got G_3 from $G_1 \times G_2$ in Example 3 of 2.5.

5. The basic result. We present the standard procedure for proving the existence of integral canonical models of Shimura varieties of Hodge type.

5.1. THEOREM. *Let (G, X) define a Shimura variety of Hodge type and let $p > 2$ be a prime such that G is unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p . We assume that the pair (G, X) satisfies the following condition with respect to the prime p :*

(*) *There is an injective map $f: (G, X) \hookrightarrow (GSp(W, \psi), S)$ such that there is a family of G -invariant tensors $(v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \beta_0}$ in spaces of the form $(W \otimes W^*)^{\otimes m}$ (with $m \in \mathbb{N}$) and of degree not bigger than $2(p - 2)$, which is $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -very well positioned with respect to ψ for the group G .*

Then $\text{Sh}_p(G, X)$ exists and has the EEP.

Proof. For the sake of clarity we divide the proof into steps.

5.1.1. Step 0. Preliminaries. Let $f: (G, X) \hookrightarrow (GSp(W, \psi), S)$ be an injective map for which there is a family of G -invariant tensors in spaces of the form $(W \otimes W^*)^{\otimes m}$ and of degree not bigger than $2(p - 2)$, which is $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -very well positioned

with respect to ψ for the group G . We fix such a family $(v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}_0}$ and a prime v of $E := E(G, X)$ dividing p .

Let L be a \mathbb{Z} -lattice of W such that $L_p := L \otimes \mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ envelopes the family $(v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}_0}$ and we have a perfect form $\psi: L \otimes L \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$. This implies (cf. def. 4.3.4) that the closure $G_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$ of G in $GSp(L_p, \psi)$ is a reductive group scheme over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$. So the group $H := \{g \in G(\mathbb{Q}_p) \mid g(L_p \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p) = L_p \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p\}$ is a hyperspecial subgroup of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. Due to 3.2.7 it is enough to work with (G, X, H, v) . Let $K_p := \{g \in GSp(W, \psi)(\mathbb{Q}_p) \mid g(L \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p) = L \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p\}$. It is a hyperspecial subgroup of $GSp(W, \psi)(\mathbb{Q}_p)$.

The fact that G is unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p implies that v is unramified over p [Mi3, 4.7]. Let $\mathbb{F} := \overline{k(v)}$. Let \mathcal{M} be the extension to $O_{(v)}$ of the integral canonical model $\text{Sh}_p(GSp(W, \psi), S)$ of $(GSp(W, \psi), S, K_p, p)$ (cf. 3.2.9). Let \mathcal{N} be the normalization of the closure of $\text{Sh}_H(G, X)$ in \mathcal{M} . Let $V_0 := W(\mathbb{F})$ and let K_0 be its field of fractions. Let $\bar{\mathcal{N}} := \mathcal{N}_{V_0}$ and $\bar{\mathcal{M}} := \mathcal{M}_{V_0}$.

We claim that $\bar{\mathcal{N}}$ is formally smooth over V_0 . For this it is enough to show that the completion of the local ring of $\bar{\mathcal{N}}$ in a point $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{F}) \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{N}}$ is $V_0[[X_1, \dots, X_d]]$, with $d := \dim X$. This is achieved at the end of Step 5 (of 5.5 below).

5.1.2. Step 1. The moduli setting. We start with an arbitrary point

$$y: \text{Spec}(\mathbb{F}) \hookrightarrow \bar{\mathcal{N}}.$$

From the definition of $\bar{\mathcal{N}}$ we deduce (cf. 3.4.2) the existence of a morphism

$$m_V: \text{Spec}(V) \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{N}}$$

lifting y , with V the normalization of V_0 in a finite field extension K of K_0 .

Using the interpretation of $\text{Sh}_p(GSp(W, \psi), S)$ as a moduli scheme (working with the lattice L) (see 3.2.9 and 4.1), we get a universal principally polarized abelian scheme $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{A}})$ over $\text{Sh}_p(GSp(W, \psi), S)$ (of relative dimension equal to half the dimension of W over \mathbb{Q}), having (compatibly) level- N symplectic similitude structure for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$ satisfying $(p, N) = 1$. Let $(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{M}}, \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{M}})$ and $(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{N}}, \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{N}})$ be its pull back to \mathcal{M} and respectively to \mathcal{N} .

m_V gives birth to a principally polarized abelian scheme (A, p_A) over V , having (compatibly) level- N symplectic similitude structure for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$ satisfying $(p, N) = 1$. We fix an embedding $j: \bar{K} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$. We still denote by j its restriction to K, V, K_0 or V_0 . The morphism $\text{Spec}(\bar{K}) \rightarrow \text{Sh}_H(G, X)_{K_0} = \mathcal{N}_{K_0}$ induced by m_V can be lifted to a morphism $u: \text{Spec}(\bar{K}) \rightarrow \text{Sh}(G, X)_{K_0}$ such that the point $x \in \text{Sh}(G, X)(\mathbb{C})$ induced from u through the inclusion j , is of the form $[h, a]$ with the p -component of a equal to one (i.e. $a \in G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ as we have $\mathbb{A}_f = \mathbb{A}_f^p \times \mathbb{Q}_p$). This results from the fact that $G(\mathbb{Q}_p) = G(\mathbb{Q})H$ [Mi3, 4.9].

The subgroup of $GSp(W, \psi)$ fixing $(v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}_0}$ might not be G . Let $(v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$, with $\mathcal{J} \supset \mathcal{J}_0$, be an enlarged family of tensors such that G is the subgroup of $GSp(W, \psi)$ fixing them. If $\mathcal{J} \setminus \mathcal{J}_0$ is finite (we can assume this, cf. [De3, 3.1], but it is irrelevant for what follows), then the family of tensors $(v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ is essentially finite.

We think of $\text{Sh}(G, X)_{\mathbb{C}}$ as the moduli scheme associated to the injective map f , the lattice L and the family of tensors $(v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ (cf. 4.1). Using d), e) and f) of 4.1 for the point x , we deduce that:

- a) the isogeny class of $A_{\mathbb{C}}$ is given by the pair (W, h) ;
- b) $A_{\mathbb{C}}$ has a family $(t_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ of Hodge cycles, the Betti realization of t_α being v_α ;
- c) the linear map $V_f(A_{\mathbb{C}}) = W \otimes \mathbb{A}_f \xrightarrow{a^{-1}} W \otimes \mathbb{A}_f$ induces a similitude isomorphism

$$(H_1(A_{\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Z}) \otimes \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}, p_A) \xrightarrow{\sim} (L \otimes \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}, \psi) \quad (p_A \text{ being the polarization of } A).$$

As $a \in G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ we deduce that $H_1(A_{\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Z}) \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p = L \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p$ (this identification is unique up to an isomorphism of $L \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p$ induced by an element of $G(\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}) := G(\mathbb{Q}) \cap H$) and that (under this identification) $p_A = \beta_{(p)}\psi$, with $\beta_{(p)} \in \mathbb{G}_m(\mathbb{Z}_{(p)})$. Let

$$H_{\text{ét}}^1 := H_{\text{ét}}^1(A_{\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Z}_p) = H_{\text{ét}}^1(A_{\bar{K}}, \mathbb{Z}_p);$$

it is identified with $L^* \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p$. So there is a family of tensors $(v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ in spaces of the form $(H_{\text{ét}}^1 \otimes H_{\text{ét}}^{1*})^{\otimes m} \otimes \mathbb{Q}_p$ such that:

(5.1.3) $\forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$, v_α is the p -component of the étale component of t_α .

(5.1.4) There is a cycle $\tilde{\psi}: H_{\text{ét}}^1 \otimes H_{\text{ét}}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p(-1)$, which is a perfect alternating form (it comes from the polarization of the \mathbb{Q} -Hodge structure on $W^* = H^1(A_{\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Q})$ induced from the \mathbb{Q} -Hodge structure on W defined by h). The cycle $\tilde{\psi}$ differs from the perfect alternating form $\tilde{p}_V: H_{\text{ét}}^1 \otimes H_{\text{ét}}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p(-1)$ (induced by the principal polarization p_A) just by multiplication with a \mathbb{Z}_p -unit. It is fixed by the Galois group $\text{Gal}(\bar{K}/K)$.

(5.1.5) For any integral ring R which is faithfully flat over \mathbb{Z}_p , and for every free R -module M_R satisfying $M_R[\frac{1}{p}] = H_{\text{ét}}^1 \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} R[\frac{1}{p}]$, and enveloping the family of tensors $(v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}_0}$ with respect to $\tilde{\psi}$, the closure of $G_{R[\frac{1}{p}]}$ in $\text{GSp}(M_R, \tilde{\psi})$ is a reductive group over $\text{Spec}(R)$.

(5.1.6) The subgroup of $\text{GSp}(H_{\text{ét}}^1 \otimes \mathbb{Q}_p, \tilde{\psi})$ fixing the family $(v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ is exactly $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$.

(5.1.7) The Galois group $\text{Gal}(\bar{K}/K)$ fixes the tensors $(v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$.

For 5.1.5-6 we think of G as a subgroup of $GL(W^*)$. 5.1.5 results from 4.3.5 and 4.3.6 1) as the family $(v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}_0}$ is $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -well positioned with respect to ψ for the group G . 5.1.3-4 and 5.1.6 are trivial.

5.1.8. 5.1.7 results from the fact that the family $(t_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ of Hodge cycles of $A_{\mathbb{C}}$ is defined over K : from the fact that the abelian variety A over V has level- N structure for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$ relatively prime to p , we deduce that the l -components of the étale components of the Hodge cycles of this family are defined over K (here l is an arbitrary prime different from p).

5.2. Step 2. Crystalline machinery.

For 5.2.1-10 and 5.2.13-14 we follow closely [Fa3]. The new things are 5.2.1.1 and the use of the ring $\tilde{R}e$.

5.2.1. Let π be a uniformizer of V . As V is totally ramified over V_0 , there is an Eisenstein polynomial $f_e(T) \in V_0[[T]]$ of degree $e := [K : K_0]$ such that $f_e(\pi) = 0$ is a minimal equation for π over V_0 . Denoting $R := V_0[[T]]$, we get $V = R/f_e R$.

Let S_e be the subring of $K_0[[T]]$ generated by R and divided powers $\frac{T^n}{n!}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$. As $\frac{p^n}{n!} \in R$, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, and as f_e is an Eisenstein polynomial, this is the same as the subring of $K_0[[T]]$ generated by R and divided powers $\frac{(T^e)^n}{n!}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Let Re be the p -adic completion of S_e and let $\tilde{R}e$ be the completion of S_e with respect to the (decreasing) filtration given by its ideals $I_n = I^{[n]}$, $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, where $I := (p, f_e(T)) = (p, T^e)$. So $\tilde{R}e$ is the projective limit of artinian rings S_e/I_n , $n \in \mathbb{N}$. We recall that $I^{[n]}$ is the ideal generated by elements of the form $\frac{\beta_1^{a_1}}{a_1!} \dots \frac{\beta_m^{a_m}}{a_m!}$, with m, a_1, \dots, a_m non-negative integers such that $a_1 + \dots + a_m \geq n$, and with $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m \in I$.

We get that the V_0 -algebra $\tilde{R}e$ (resp. Re) is contained in $K_0[[T]]$ and consists of power series $\sum_{n \geq 0} a_n T^n$ such that the sequence of numbers $b_n = a_n \binom{n}{e}!$, $n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$, is integral, i.e. $b_n \in V_0$, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$, (resp. it is integral and convergent to zero). Here we used $p > 2$.

Let Φ be the Frobenius of S_e , Re or $\tilde{R}e$ extending the Frobenius automorphism of V_0 and such that $\Phi(T) = T^p$. A decreasing filtration is defined on Re and $\tilde{R}e$ by the rule: For $m \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$, $F^m(Re)$ is the ideal of Re obtained as the p -adic completion of the ideal of S_e generated by divided powers $\frac{f_e^n}{n!}$ with $n \geq m$, while $F^m(\tilde{R}e) = I_m \tilde{R}e$.

We have ring epimorphisms $S_e \rightarrow V_0$, $Re \rightarrow V_0$, $\tilde{R}e \rightarrow V_0$ defined by the rule $\sum_{n \geq 0} a_n T^n \rightarrow a_0$. We have also a ring epimorphism $\tilde{R}e \rightarrow V$, sending T to π .

5.2.1.1. REMARK. S_e/pS_e is a local ring with the property that any element of its maximal ideal is nilpotent. Its residue field is \mathbb{F} . So any reductive group over S_e is a split group, and so any reductive group over Re is also a split group.

5.2.2. Keeping the notations of 5.1, let (M, Φ_M, ∇) be the Frobenius crystal over Re defined by taking the dual of the Lie algebra of the universal vector extension of the abelian variety A (or of the p -divisible group associated to A) (see [Fa3]).

M is a free Re -module of dimension $\dim_{Re}(M) = \dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(W)$ endowed with an Re -submodule $F^1(M)$. ∇ is an integrable connection (nilpotent mod p) on M . Φ_M is a ∇ -parallel Φ -linear endomorphism of M . The restriction of Φ_M to $F^1(M)$ is divisible by p and we have an isomorphism $(M + \frac{1}{p}F^1(M)) \otimes_{Re} \phi Re \xrightarrow{\Phi_M} M$. We have $M/F^1(Re)M = H_{dR}^1(A/V)$. The submodule $F^1(M)$ of M is the inverse image of the Hodge filtration of $H_{dR}^1(A/V)$ defined by A , under the surjective map $M \rightarrow M/F^1(Re)M = H_{dR}^1(A/V)$. So $F^1(Re)M \subset F^1(M)$.

Using $F^1(M)$ the tensor algebra of $M \oplus M^*$ gets a natural filtration. In particular we speak about $F^n(M^{\otimes 2n})$, with $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

5.2.2.1. Let $(M_0, \varphi_0) := (M, \Phi_M) \otimes_{Re} V_0$. It is the contravariant Dieudonné-module of $A_{\mathbb{F}}$. There is an isomorphism

$$(M \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ p \end{bmatrix}, \Phi_M) \xrightarrow{\sim} (M_0, \varphi_0) \otimes Re \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ p \end{bmatrix}$$

of Frobenius isocrystals [Fa3, ch. 6].

5.2.3. Let \bar{V} be the integral closure of V in \bar{K} and let \bar{V}^\wedge be its p -adic completion. Let S_0 be the ring consisting of sequences $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}}$, with $x_n \in \bar{V}/p\bar{V}$ and $x_{n-1} = x_n^p$, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$. $\text{Gal}(\bar{K}/K)$ acts naturally on S_0 .

The $\text{Gal}(\bar{K}/K)$ -module $\mathbb{Q}_p(1)$ can be identified with sequences $(\mu_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}}$ of p -power roots of unity (these are elements of \bar{V}) such that $\mu_{n-1} = \mu_n^p$, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$. Taking such sequences modulo p , we get a group homomorphism $\gamma: \mathbb{Q}_p(1) \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m(S_0)$ respecting the Galois actions. For an element $z \in \bar{V}$, we choose a sequence $(z(n))_{n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}}$ of elements of \bar{V} such that $z(0) = z$ and $z(n-1) = z(n)^p$, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$. Taking this sequence modulo p we obtain an element $\underline{z} \in S_0$, well defined by z up to multiplication with an element of $\gamma(\mathbb{Z}_p(1))$.

Let $W(S_0)$ be the ring of Witt vectors of S_0 . Let $\theta: W(S_0) \rightarrow \bar{V}^\wedge$ be the ring epimorphism defined by $\theta((x_0, x_1, \dots)) = \sum_{n \geq 0} p^n x_{n,n}$, where $(x_{n,m})_{m \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}}$ is the sequence (of elements of $\bar{V}/p\bar{V}$) used for defining $x_n \in S_0$. Let $\xi := f((\bar{\pi}, 0, 0, \dots))$. It is a generator of the kernel I_θ of θ .

Let $B^+(V)$ be the Fontaine’s ring defined as the p -adic completion of the divided power hull of the ideal I_θ of $W(S_0)$. $B^+(V)$ is a $W(S_0)$ -algebra and so a V_0 -algebra, as $W(S_0)$ is a V_0 -algebra. It has a (decreasing) filtration $F^n(B^+(V))$ by divided powers: $F^n(B^+(V))$ is the p -adic completion of $I_\theta^{[n]}$, $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$. We have $B^+(V)/F^1(B^+(V)) = \bar{V}^\wedge$. The Frobenius of $W(S_0)$ extends to a Frobenius Φ of $B^+(V)$ (it makes sense to still denote it by Φ , cf. 5.2.4). The Galois group $\text{Gal}(\bar{K}/K)$ acts in an obvious manner on $B^+(V)$, respecting its filtration.

There is a well defined homomorphism

$$\beta: \mathbb{Z}_p(1) \rightarrow F^1(B^+(V)),$$

obtained by taking log of the homomorphism obtained by composing the Teichmüller map $\mathbb{Q}_p(1) \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m(W(S_0))$ (obtained from γ) with the canonical homomorphism $\mathbb{G}_m(W(S_0)) \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m(B^+(V))$. We have $\Phi \circ \beta = p\beta$. We also denote by β the image of a fixed generator of $\mathbb{Z}_p(1)$ through this log map β .

5.2.3.1. Let $B_{dR}^+(V)$ be the completion of $B^+(V) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_p$ in the filtration topology. We have $B_{dR}^+(V)/F^1(B_{dR}^+(V)) = \bar{K}^\wedge := \bar{V}^\wedge[\frac{1}{p}]$. Let $B_{dR}(V) := B_{dR}^+(V)[\frac{1}{p}]$. It has a decreasing filtration $(F^i(B_{dR}(V)))_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ obtained from the filtration of $B_{dR}^+(V)$ by declaring $\frac{1}{p} \in F^{-1}(B_{dR}(V))$. As K is separable over K_0 and so formally smooth over it, we can lift the inclusion $K \hookrightarrow \bar{K}^\wedge = B_{dR}^+(V)/F^1(B_{dR}^+(V))$ to a K_0 -monomorphism $K \hookrightarrow B_{dR}^+(V)$.

5.2.4. There is an injective homomorphism of filtered rings

$$i_V: Re \hookrightarrow B^+(V)$$

defined by: $T \rightarrow \pi$. It respects Frobenius. We have $F^n(B^+(V)) \cap Re = F^n(Re), \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, and an isomorphism of graded \bar{V}^\wedge -algebras $gr_F(Re) \otimes_V \bar{V}^\wedge \xrightarrow{\sim} gr_F(B^+(V))$ [Fa3, ch. 4], induced by i_V . As M is a crystal over Re , the tensor product $M \otimes_{Re} B^+(V)$ acquires a canonical $\text{Gal}(\bar{K}/K)$ -action.

5.2.5. Let us return to the situation of 5.1. The integral version of Fontaine’s comparison theorem [Fa3, th. 7] provides us with an injective linear map of filtered $B^+(V)$ -modules

$$\rho: M \otimes_{Re} B^+(V) \hookrightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^1 \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} B^+(V).$$

The filtration on $M \otimes_{Re} B^+(V)$ is the tensor product one, while the filtration on $H_{\text{ét}}^1 \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} B^+(V)$ is the one induced by the filtration of $B^+(V)$. We list the properties of ρ we need.

- (5.2.6) ρ respects Frobenius and the Galois actions.
- (5.2.7) Inverting p , we obtain an isomorphism denoted by ρ_1 .
- (5.2.8) A tensor $v_\alpha \in (H_{\text{ét}}^1 \otimes H_{\text{ét}}^{1*})^{\otimes r(\alpha)} \otimes \mathbb{Q}_p, \alpha \in \mathcal{J}_0$ (resp. $\alpha \in \mathcal{J} \setminus \mathcal{J}_0$) corresponds through ρ_1 to an element $w_\alpha \in F^0((M \otimes M^*)^{r(\alpha)})$ (resp. to an element $w_\alpha \in F^0((M \otimes M^*)^{\otimes r(\alpha)}[\frac{1}{p}])$), with $r(\alpha) := \frac{1}{2} \text{deg}(v_\alpha)$.
- (5.2.9) We have $\Phi_M(w_\alpha) = w_\alpha$ and $\nabla w_\alpha = 0, \forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$.
- (5.2.10) Under the identification $M/F^1(Re)M[\frac{1}{p}] = H_{dR}^1(A_K/K)$, the tensor w_α is mapped into the de Rham component of the Hodge cycle $t_\alpha, \forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$.
- (5.2.11) The bilinear maps $\tilde{p}_V, \tilde{\psi}: H_{\text{ét}}^1 \otimes H_{\text{ét}}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p(-1)$ are inducing bilinear maps $M \otimes M \rightarrow Re(1) = \beta Re$ which become perfect alternating forms $\tilde{p}_M, \tilde{\psi}_M: M \otimes M \rightarrow Re$.

(5.2.12) The subscheme \tilde{G}_{Re} of $GSp(M, \tilde{\psi}_M)$ obtained by taking the closure of the subgroup $G_{Re[\frac{1}{p}]}$ of $GSp(M[\frac{1}{p}], \tilde{\psi}_M)$ fixing $w_\alpha, \forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$, is a reductive group scheme over $\text{Spec}(Re)$, isomorphic to G_{Re} .

5.2.6-7 are part of Fontaine’s comparison theory. The existence of $\tilde{p}_M, \tilde{\psi}_M$ (of 5.2.11) results from 5.2.13 below or from the functorial character of Fontaine’s comparison theory (for the category of p -divisible groups over V). The fact that $\tilde{p}_M, \tilde{\psi}_M$ are perfect can be seen looking at their restriction modulo $F^1(Re)$.

The bilinear map $\tilde{\psi}$ induces an isomorphism $(H_{\text{ét}}^1)^* \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{\text{ét}}^1(1)$ (of Galois modules) and $\tilde{\psi}_M$ induces an isomorphism $M \xrightarrow{\sim} M^*(1)$ (of filtered Frobenius crystals). So we get isomorphisms $(H_{\text{ét}}^1 \otimes H_{\text{ét}}^{1*})^{\otimes m} \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{\text{ét}}^{1 \otimes 2m}(m)$ and $(M \otimes M^*)^{\otimes m} \xrightarrow{\sim} M^{\otimes 2m}(-m), \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$.

Using these isomorphisms, 5.2.9 and the part of 5.2.8 involving the family of tensors $(v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J} \setminus \mathcal{J}_0}$, result from the Fontaine’s theory. If $n \in \mathbb{N}$, then:

5.2.13. The \mathbb{Q}_p -vector spaces spanned by a Galois-invariant class $w_{\text{ét}} \in H_{\text{ét}}^1[\frac{1}{p}]^{\otimes 2n}(n)$ (also called an étale Tate-cycle) are in one to one correspondence, through the map ρ_1 , with the \mathbb{Q}_p -vector spaces spanned by a class $w \in F^n \left(M^{\otimes 2n}[\frac{1}{p}] \right)$ which is ∇ -parallel and fixed by $\Phi_M^n := \Phi_M/p^n$. The correspondence is achieved through the formula $\rho_1(w \otimes 1) = w_{\text{ét}} \otimes \beta^n$.

5.2.13 has been stated in terms of \mathbb{Q}_p -vector spaces as there is no natural choice for β (cf. 5.2.3); we could have also stated it in terms of free \mathbb{Z}_p -modules of rank one. The part of 5.2.8 concerning the family of tensors $(v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}_0}$, results from the fact that $(v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}_0}$ are integral (i.e. they are tensors of the tensor algebra of $H_{\text{ét}}^1 \oplus H_{\text{ét}}^{1*}$) with $\text{deg}(v_\alpha) \leq 2(p-2), \forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$, and from the following key supplement of 5.2.13 [Fa3, cor. 9]:

5.2.14. If $n \leq p-2$, then in the correspondence of 5.2.13, $w_{\text{ét}}$ is integral (i.e an element of $H_{\text{ét}}^{1 \otimes 2n}(n)$) if and only if w is integral (i.e. iff $w \in F^n(M^{\otimes 2n})$).

5.2.15. We now prove 5.2.10. This property results from the following observations.

1) Tensoring the isomorphism ρ_1 with $B_{dR}(V)$ (using the canonical two inclusions $B^+(V) \hookrightarrow B_{dR}^+(V) \hookrightarrow B_{dR}(V)$), we get an isomorphism, which can be written in the form

$$\rho_2: H_{dR}^1(A/V) \otimes_V B_{dR}(V) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{\text{ét}}^1 \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} B_{dR}(V)$$

(the inclusion $V \rightarrow B_{dR}(V)$ is induced by the inclusion $K \hookrightarrow B_{dR}^+(V)$ of 5.2.3.1; we have used the canonical identification $M \otimes_{Re} V = H_{dR}^1(A/V)$ and 5.2.2.1).

2) The isomorphism ρ_2 is nothing else but the isomorphism which comes up in the de Rham conjecture, proved in [Fa1] (with slight correction in the unpublished [Fa2]) (i.e. the comparison map for the p -divisible group of an abelian variety over V is the same as the comparison map for the abelian variety itself- cf. [Fa3, introd. to ch. 6]).

3) The Hodge cycles $(t_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ are de Rham cycles. This means that ρ_2 takes the de Rham component $t_{\alpha dR}$ of t_α into the p -component of the étale component v_α of t_α .

1) is obvious. For proving 2) it is enough to show that the isomorphism

$$\rho_3: M_0 \otimes_{V_0} B(V) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{\text{ét}}^1 \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} B(V)$$

(with $B(V) := B^+(V) \left[\frac{1}{p\beta} \right]$) obtained from ρ_1 through the isomorphism $M \left[\frac{1}{p} \right] \xrightarrow{\sim} M_0 \otimes \text{Re} \left[\frac{1}{p} \right]$ of 5.2.2.1), is exactly the isomorphism

$$\rho_4: M_0 \otimes_{V_0} B(V) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{\text{ét}}^1 \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} B(V)$$

of the crystalline cohomology, defined for the abelian variety A over V (see [Fa1, 5.6]).

To see this it is enough to show that the isomorphism $\rho_3 \circ \rho_4^{-1}$ of $H_{\text{ét}}^1 \otimes B(V)$:

- i) preserves the F^0 -filtrations,
- ii) and becomes identity on $H_{\text{ét}}^1 \otimes F^0(B(V))/F^1(B(V))$.

This is so due to the fact that there is no element of $\text{End}(H_{\text{ét}}^1) \otimes F^1(B(V))$ fixed by Frobenius.

Due to the way in which $H_{\text{ét}}^1$ can be recovered from $H_{dR}^1(A_K/K)$ through the comparison map, we get that ρ_4^{-1} takes $H_{\text{ét}}^1$ into $F^0(B(V))$. This implies i).

For ii) it is enough to check that the Hodge-Tate structures defined on $H_{\text{ét}}^1 \otimes F^0(B(V))/F^1(B(V))$ by the two isomorphisms ρ_3 and ρ_4 are the same. This is done (by direct computation) in [Fa5, the proof of th. 4] for abelian varieties over $\text{Spec}(V[x])$ (with x an independent variable), and so, due to functoriality (under the morphism $\text{Spec}(V[x]) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(V)$), for abelian varieties over V .

The proof of 3) is almost contained in [Bl]. The extra ingredient is an improvement in Principle B of [Bl, 3.1], as our abelian variety might not be defined over $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}$, a condition required in [Bl, 3.1] (of course as \mathcal{N} is defined over $O_{(v)}$, we can select the lift $m_V: \text{Spec}(V) \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{N}}^0$ of y in such a way that the abelian variety A is defined over $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}$). This improvement in Principle B is achieved by the trick of Lieberman.

We can think of the de Rham component w_α of t_α as a tensor of $H_{dR}^1(A/V)^{\otimes 2r(\alpha)}$, and so as a tensor of $H_{dR}^{2r(\alpha)}(A^{r(\alpha)}/V)$, where $A^{r(\alpha)}$ is the product of A over V taking $r(\alpha)$ times (for instance $A^2 = A \times_V A$). If $r(\alpha) = 1$, there is nothing to be proved (ρ_2 respects algebraic cycles of degree 2). For $r(\alpha) \geq 2$ we get 3) above for t_α as a consequence of the following general principle.

5.2.16. Principle B. *Let \mathcal{L} be the field of fractions of a complete DVR of mixed characteristic having a perfect residue field of characteristic p . Let Y be a geometrically connected smooth variety over \mathcal{L} , and let $\Pi: B \rightarrow Y$ be an abelian scheme over Y . Let $n \geq 2$. Then if a pair $v = (v_{\text{ét}}, v_{dR})$, with $v_{\text{ét}} \in H^0(Y, R^1 \Pi_* (\mathbb{Q}_p)^{\otimes 2n}(n))$ and with $v_{dR} \in H^0(Y, R_{dR}^1(B/Y)^{\otimes 2n})$, is a de Rham cycle in a point $z_1 \in Y(\bar{\mathcal{L}})$, then it is a de Rham cycle in any other point $z_2 \in Y(\bar{\mathcal{L}})$.*

Proof. Let B^n be the n -times product of B over Y . All the spectral sequences connecting the cohomology of B^n with the cohomology of Y degenerate (this is called the trick of Lieberman). This results from the fact that B^n has many endomorphisms over Y -which have to respect the spectral sequences- defined by multiplying with integers the different factors B of B^n . For every pair (r, q) of positive integers we obtain commutative diagrams (which are part of these spectral sequences)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E_2^{r,q} & \xrightarrow{d} & E_2^{r+2,q-1} \\ \tilde{a} \downarrow & & \downarrow \tilde{b} \\ E_2^{r,q} & \xrightarrow{d} & E_2^{r+2,q-1}, \end{array}$$

where \tilde{a} and \tilde{b} are multiplications with some integers n_1 and n_2 . For a suitable choice of multiplications on the factors B of B^n , we can achieve $n_1 \neq n_2$.

This implies that the \mathcal{L} -linear map

$$H_{dR}^{2n}(B^n/\mathcal{L}) \rightarrow H^0(Y, R_{dR}^1(B/Y)^{\otimes 2n})$$

is surjective. The rest of the proof is exactly as in [Bl, 3.1].

5.2.17. We are left with the proof of 5.2.12. We first remark that once we know that \tilde{G}_{Re} is a reductive group scheme over $\text{Spec}(Re)$, the fact that it is isomorphic to G_{Re} (Re is a $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -algebra) is a direct consequence of the fact that \tilde{G}_{Re} and G_{Re} are both split reductive groups (cf. 5.2.1.1) and of 5.2.7-8 (which guarantees that they are isomorphic over $\text{Spec}(B^+(V) \left[\frac{1}{p} \right])$ (cf. the uniqueness of a split reductive group associated to a given root datum; see [SGA3, vol. 3, p. 305]).

5.2.17.1. To prove that \tilde{G}_{Re} is indeed a reductive group over Re we can move over the faithfully flat Re -algebra $Re^1 := Re \otimes_{V_0} V$. Re^1 is an integral ring: it is a subring of $K[[t]]$. It is also a V -algebra. We have an isomorphism

$$\rho_0: M \otimes_{Re} Re^1 \left[\frac{1}{p} \right] \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{dR}^1(A_K/K) \otimes_K Re^1 \left[\frac{1}{p} \right]$$

taking w_α into $t_{\alpha dR}$, $\forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$, and taking \tilde{p}_M into the perfect form $p_A: H_{dR}^1(A/V) \otimes H_{dR}^1(A/V) \rightarrow V$. It is defined starting from the isomorphism $M \left[\frac{1}{p} \right] \xrightarrow{\sim} M_0 \otimes_{V_0} Re \left[\frac{1}{p} \right]$ of 5.2.2.1, and from the isomorphism $M/F^1(Re)M \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{dR}^1(A/V)$.

The fact that ρ_0 takes w_α into $t_{\alpha dR}$, $\forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$, results from 5.2.15 3), as the extension of ρ_0^{-1} to $B_{dR}(V)$ (we have a natural inclusion $Re^1 \hookrightarrow B_{dR}(V)$, cf. 5.2.3) when composed with the extension of ρ_1 to $B_{dR}(V)$ is nothing else but the isomorphism ρ_2 of 5.2.15 (cf. the way ρ_0 and ρ_2 are defined). Obviously ρ_0 takes \tilde{p}_M into p_A (cf. the def. of \tilde{p}_M and the functoriality of 5.2.2.1).

5.2.17.2. We have an isomorphism

$$H_{\acute{e}t}^1 \otimes K \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{dR}^1(A_K/K)$$

taking v_α into $t_{\alpha dR}$, $\forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$, and taking $\tilde{\psi}$ into $p_A: H_{dR}^1(A_K/K) \otimes H_{dR}^1(A_K/K) \rightarrow K$.

To see this, we first remark that such an isomorphism exists over the field $L_{dR}(u)$ obtained from the field of fractions of $B_{dR}(V)$ by adjoining a square root of β . This results from 5.2.13 1) and 2): ρ_2 takes p_A into $\beta\tilde{\psi}$ (cf. 5.2.11), and so over $L_{dR}(u)$, by changing the extension of ρ_2 (to $L_{dR}(u)$) by a scalar factor u , we get rid of the scalar β . Now everything results from the well known fact: $H_{ff}^1(K, G_K) = 0$, as V is a complete DVR with an algebraically closed residue field. Here the right lower index ff refers to the faithfully flat topology.

5.2.17.3. From 5.2.17.1-2 we get an isomorphism

$$\rho_5: H_{\acute{e}t}^1 \otimes Re^1 \left[\frac{1}{p} \right] \xrightarrow{\sim} M \otimes_{Re} Re^1 \left[\frac{1}{p} \right]$$

taking v_α into w_α , $\forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$, and taking $\tilde{\psi}$ into \tilde{p}_M . From 5.1.5 we deduce (cf. 5.2.8) that the closure of the subgroup of $GSp(M \otimes_{Re} Re^1 \left[\frac{1}{p} \right], \tilde{p}_M)$ fixing w_α , $\forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$, in $GSp(M \otimes Re^1, \tilde{p}_M)$ is a reductive group scheme over $\text{Spec}(Re^1)$. So \tilde{G}_{Re} is a reductive group scheme over $\text{Spec}(Re)$. This ends the proof of 5.2.12.

5.2.18. REMARK. It is an easy exercise to see that under the identifications

$$H_{dR}^1(A_K/K) = M \otimes_{Re} K \xrightarrow{\sim} M_0 \otimes_{V_0} Re \otimes K = M_0 \otimes K$$

(as defined by inverting p in the isomorphisms of 5.2.2 and 5.2.2.1), $\forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$, $t_{\alpha dR}$ is an element of the tensor algebra of $(M_0 \oplus M_0^*) \left[\frac{1}{p} \right]$, and so we could have avoided the replacement of Re by Re^1 in 5.2.17.1-3.

5.2.19. REMARK. In applications of 5.1 to the proof of the main results of 6.4, we use only families of G -invariant tensors $(v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}_0}$ in spaces of the form $(W \otimes W^*)^{\otimes m}$ (with $m \in \mathbb{N}$) and of degree not bigger than $2(p-2)$, which are $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -very well positioned for the group G (i.e. we do not work in the relative situation with respect to ψ). Moreover we can choose the family $(v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ such that G is the subgroup of $GL(W)$ fixing it. This simplifies the things, in the sense that we do not have to keep track of all bilinear forms $(\psi, p_A, \tilde{p}_M, \text{etc.})$ we came across.

5.3. Step 3. The existence of a good morphism $\text{Spec}(V_0) \rightarrow \overline{N}$ lifting y .

5.3.1. Let $\widetilde{M} := M \otimes_{Re} \widetilde{Re}$ be the Frobenius crystal over \widetilde{Re} obtained by extension of scalars. It is the dual of the Lie algebra of the universal vector extension of the p -divisible group over $V(p) := V/pV$ associated to the abelian scheme $A_1 := A_{V(p)}$. At the level of filtrations we have $F^1(M) \otimes_{Re} \widetilde{Re} \subset F^1(\widetilde{M})$: $F^1(\widetilde{M})$ is the pullback of the Hodge filtration of $H^1_{dR}(A_1/V(p))$ defined by A_1 , through the surjective map $\widetilde{M} \rightarrow \widetilde{M} \otimes_{\widetilde{Re}} V(p) = M \otimes_{Re} V(p) = H^1_{dR}(A_1/V(p))$.

Let $G_{\widetilde{Re}}$ and G_V be the reductive groups obtained from G_{Re} through the canonical ring homomorphism $Re \hookrightarrow \widetilde{Re} \rightarrow V$. Let $M_V := \widetilde{M} \otimes_{\widetilde{Re}} V = M \otimes_{Re} V = H^1_{dR}(A/V)$ and let $F^1(M_V)$ be its Hodge filtration defined by A . It has the property that $F^1(M_V) \otimes_{V, j} \mathbb{C}$ is the $F^{1,0}$ summand of the Hodge direct sum decomposition $H^1_{dR}(A/V) \otimes_{V, j} \mathbb{C} = F^{1,0} \oplus F^{0,1}$ (here j is the inclusion of 5.1.2). Let $\mu_{\mathbb{C}}: \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow GL(M_V \otimes_j \mathbb{C})$ be the cocharacter such that $\gamma \in \mathbb{G}_m(\mathbb{C})$ acts as identity on $F^{0,1}$ and as multiplication with γ^{-1} on $F^{1,0}$. $\mu_{\mathbb{C}}$ factors through $G_V \times_V j\mathbb{C}$. Let $\mu_1: \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow G_V$ be a cocharacter which over \mathbb{C} becomes conjugate to $\mu_{\mathbb{C}}$. Let $M_V = F^1_V \oplus F^0_V$ be the direct sum decomposition obtained from $\mu_1: \gamma_V \in \mathbb{G}_m(V)$ acts as multiplication with γ_V^{-1} on F^1_V and as identity on F^0_V .

Let P^1 be the parabolic subgroup of G_V which leaves invariant $F^1(M_V)$ and let P^2 be the parabolic subgroup of G_V which leaves invariant F^1_V . As μ_1 and $\mu_{\mathbb{C}}$ are conjugate over \mathbb{C} , we deduce that P^1_K and P^2_K become conjugate over \mathbb{C} and so they are conjugate over \bar{K} . As P^1_K and P^2_K are defined over K , we deduce from [Bo, 20.9] that they are conjugate over K , i.e. there is an element $g \in G_V(K)$ such that $gP^2_K g^{-1} = P^1_K$. From the Iwasawa decomposition [Ti, 3.3.2] we deduce that $G_V(K) = G_V(V)P^2(K)$. This implies the existence of an element $g_0 \in G_V(V)$ such that $g_0 P^2 g_0^{-1} = P^1$. We get a direct sum decomposition $M_V = \bar{F}^1 \oplus \bar{F}^0$, with $\bar{F}^1 = g_0(F^1)$, associated to the cocharacter $\mu := g_0 \mu_1 g_0^{-1}: \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow G_V$. The parabolic subgroup of G_V which leaves invariant \bar{F}^1 is P^1 . This implies $F^1(M_V) = \bar{F}^1$. To see this we can move to \mathbb{C} . There is an element $g_1 \in G_V(\mathbb{C})$ such that $g_1(F^1(M_V) \otimes \mathbb{C}) = \bar{F}^1 \otimes \mathbb{C}$ and so $g_1 P^1_{\mathbb{C}} g_1^{-1} = P^1_{\mathbb{C}}$. We deduce that $g_1 \in P^1(\mathbb{C})$ (cf. [Bo, 11.16]) and so $F^1(M_V) \otimes \mathbb{C} = \bar{F}^1 \otimes \mathbb{C}$.

5.3.2. LEMMA. *The cocharacter $\mu: \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow G_V$ can be lifted to a cocharacter $\tilde{\mu}: \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow G_{\widetilde{Re}}$.*

Proof. Let \mathfrak{b}_0 be the ideal of \widetilde{Re} generated by the divided powers of f_e . Let $\mathfrak{b}_n := \mathfrak{b}_0 + I_n \widetilde{Re}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $S_n := \text{Spec}(\widetilde{Re}/I_n \widetilde{Re})$ and $T_n := \text{Spec}(\widetilde{Re}/\mathfrak{b}_n)$. T_n is a

closed subscheme of S_n and of T_{n+1} , while S_n is a closed subscheme of S_{n+1} , $n \in \mathbb{N}$. We have $T_{n+1} \cap S_n = T_n$.

We first remark that

$$\tilde{R}e = \text{proj.lim. } \tilde{R}e/I_n\tilde{R}e$$

and

$$V = \text{proj.lim. } \tilde{R}e/\mathfrak{b}_n$$

(as $p > 2$ and as $\tilde{R}e/I_n\tilde{R}e$ is p -adically complete); the projective systems are indexed by $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Second we show: if $\mu_n: \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow G_{S_n}$ (with $n \in \mathbb{N}$) is a cocharacter such that $\mu_n|_{T_n} = \mu|_{T_n}$, then there is a cocharacter $\mu_{n+1}: \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow G_{S_{n+1}}$ such that $\mu_{n+1}|_{T_{n+1}} = \mu|_{T_{n+1}}$ and $\mu_{n+1}|_{S_n} = \mu_n$ (here if $i_0: Y_0 \hookrightarrow Y$ is a closed embedding and if ν is a morphism between two Y -schemes, we denote by $\nu|_Y := i_0^*\nu$).

To prove this, let $\tilde{\mu}_{n+1}: \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow G_{S_{n+1}}$ be any (group homomorphism) lift of μ_n (cf. [SGA3, vol. 2, p. 48]). Now $\tilde{\mu}_{n+1}|_{T_{n+1}}$ and $\mu|_{T_{n+1}}$ are two lifts of $\mu|_{T_n}$. From loc. cit. we deduce the existence of an element $h_n \in \ker(G_{\tilde{R}e}(T_{n+1}) \rightarrow G_{\tilde{R}e}(T_n))$ such that $h_n(\tilde{\mu}_{n+1}|_{T_{n+1}})h_n^{-1} = \mu|_{T_{n+1}}$. From the smoothness of $G_{\tilde{R}e}$ we deduce the existence of an element $h_0 \in \ker(G_{\tilde{R}e}(S_{n+1}) \rightarrow G_{\tilde{R}e}(S_n))$ such that under the homomorphism $G_{\tilde{R}e}(S_{n+1}) \rightarrow G_{\tilde{R}e}(T_{n+1})$ it goes to h_n . Then $\mu_{n+1} = h_0\tilde{\mu}_{n+1}h_0^{-1}$ satisfies the required conditions.

We start with a cocharacter $\mu_1: \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow G_{S_1}$ lifting $\mu|_{T_1}$. We build up inductively $\mu_n: \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow G_{S_n}$ as above. Conclusion: we can choose $\tilde{\mu}$ in such a way that $\tilde{\mu}|_{S_n} = \mu_n$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Obviously $\tilde{\mu}|_V = \mu$. This ends the proof of the lemma.

5.3.3. Let now $\tilde{\mu}: \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow G_{\tilde{R}e}$ be a cocharacter lifting μ . It achieves a direct sum decomposition $\tilde{M} = \tilde{F}^1 \oplus \tilde{F}^0$ with the property that $\tilde{F}^1 \otimes_{\tilde{R}e} V = F^1(M_V)$.

As $\text{Spec}(\tilde{R}e)$ is a projective limit of nilpotent thickenings of $V(p)$, from the deformation theory of principally polarized abelian schemes (cf. [Me]; see also [FC, p. 14]) we deduce the existence of a principally polarized abelian scheme $(\tilde{A}, p_{\tilde{A}})$ over $\tilde{R}e$ associated to the filtered crystal $(\tilde{M}, \tilde{F}^1, \Phi_M, \nabla)$ (we still denote by Φ_M and ∇ the Frobenius and the connection on \tilde{M} induced from those on M by extension of scalars: the ring homomorphism $Re \rightarrow \tilde{R}e$ respects the Frobenius) and the symplectic form $\tilde{p}_{\tilde{M}}$ on \tilde{M} (obtained from \tilde{p}_M by extension of scalars; it guarantees that we get things over $\text{Spec}(\tilde{R}e)$ and not only over $\text{Spf}(\tilde{R}e)$), such that under the epimorphism $\tilde{R}e \rightarrow V$, it becomes (A, p_A) (this results from the fact that $F^1(M_V) = \tilde{F}^1 \otimes_{\tilde{R}e} V$ and that \tilde{p}_V is obtained from $\tilde{p}_{\tilde{M}}$ by tensorization).

5.3.3.1. LEMMA. *The morphism $\tilde{m}: \text{Spec}(\tilde{R}e) \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{M}}$ associated to $(\tilde{A}, p_{\tilde{A}})$ and its level- N symplectic similitude structures (lifting those of A_1), factors through the closure of \mathcal{N}_{K_0} in $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}$.*

Proof. We can move from $\tilde{R}e$ to $R_{\mathbb{C}} := \mathbb{C}[[T]]$ under the composition

$$\tilde{g}: \tilde{R}e \hookrightarrow \tilde{R}e \otimes_{V_0} V \xrightarrow{\tilde{g}_0} \tilde{R}e \otimes_{V_0} V \xrightarrow{\tilde{g}_1} \mathbb{C}[[T]].$$

(the first inclusion being the natural one). \tilde{g}_0 is the affine transformation taking T into $pi^{e-1}T + \pi$, with π the uniformizer of V used in 5.2.1. This is well defined as the series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\pi^{en}}{n!}$ is convergent in V (as $p > 2$). \tilde{g}_1 is the inclusion defined by the inclusion $j: V \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ (of 5.1.2) and by the fact that it takes T into $\frac{T}{j(\pi)^{e-1}}$. Under the canonical surjective map $\Omega_{\tilde{R}e/V_0} \twoheadrightarrow \bar{\Omega}_{\tilde{R}e/V_0}$, with $\bar{\Omega}_{\tilde{R}e/V_0}$ the free module over $\tilde{R}e$ generated by

dT , the Gauss-Manin connection of \widetilde{M} (defined by \widetilde{A}), becomes the extension to \widetilde{M} of the connection ∇ of M (of 5.2.2). This implies that $\frac{\delta}{\delta T}$ annihilates $w_\alpha, \forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$. The principally polarized abelian variety over \mathbb{C} , obtained from the principally polarized abelian variety over $\text{Spec}(R_{\mathbb{C}})$ induced from $(\widetilde{A}, p_{\widetilde{A}})$ through \widetilde{g} , by taking (in $R_{\mathbb{C}}$) $T = 0$, is the extension of (A, p_A) to \mathbb{C} induced by j . We have $\frac{\delta T}{\delta(\pi^{e-1}T + \pi)} = \pi^{1-e}$ and $\frac{\delta T}{\delta \pi^{e-1}T} = \frac{1}{\pi^{e-1}}$. Now everything results from 4.1.5. This ends the proof of the lemma.

5.3.4. Let $\widetilde{R}e^n$ be the normalization of $\widetilde{R}e$ in its field of fractions. The natural surjection $\widetilde{R}e \rightarrow V_0$ factors through $\widetilde{R}e^n$ (due to the graded structure of $\widetilde{R}e^n$ inherited as a subring of $K_0[[T]]$, cf. 5.2.1) producing a natural surjection $\widetilde{R}e^n \rightarrow V_0$. From 5.3.3.1 and the definition of \mathcal{N} we get a morphism

$$\text{Spec}(\widetilde{R}e^n) \rightarrow \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}.$$

So we get a morphism

$$m_0: \text{Spec}(V_0) \rightarrow \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}$$

lifting y . It gives birth to:

(5.3.5) a principally polarized abelian scheme (A_0, p_0) over $\text{Spec}(V_0)$ (it is obtained from $(A_{\mathcal{N}}, p_{\mathcal{N}})$ by pull back) having (compatibly) level- N symplectic similitude structure for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$ satisfying $(N, p) = 1$ (defined by a similitude isomorphism $k_N: (L \otimes \mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z}, \psi) \xrightarrow{\sim} (A[N], p_0)$ of principally quasi-polarized finite flat group schemes over V_0);

(5.3.6) a family $(t_\alpha^0)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ of Hodge cycles of A_{0K_0} (we recall that $K_0 = V_0[\frac{1}{p}]$).

We have:

(5.3.7) The quadruple $[A_{0\mathbb{C}}, p_{0\mathbb{C}}, (t_\alpha^0)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}, k]$ is a class of $\mathcal{A}(G, X, W, \psi)$ (see 4.1) (here k is induced as in 4.1.1 from the the isomorphisms $k_N, N \in \mathbb{N}$, while the embedding $V_0 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is the inclusion j of 5.1.2).

(5.3.8) Under the identifications

$$H_{dR}^1(A_0/V_0) = M_0 = H_{\text{crys}}^1(A_{0\mathbb{F}}/V_0) = \widetilde{M} \otimes V_0$$

the de Rham component u_α of t_α^0 is obtained from w_α through the epimorphism $\widetilde{R}e \rightarrow V_0, \forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$, and is a tensor of $(M_0 \otimes M_0^*)^{\otimes r(\alpha)}[\frac{1}{p}]$ if $\alpha \in \mathcal{J} \setminus \mathcal{J}_0$ and a tensor of $(M_0 \otimes M_0^*)^{\otimes r(\alpha)}$ if $\alpha \in \mathcal{J}_0$.

(5.3.9) If φ_0 is the Frobenius endomorphism of M_0 , we have $\varphi_0(u_\alpha) = u_\alpha, \forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$.

(5.3.10) The polarization p_0 induces a perfect alternating form $\psi_0: M_0 \otimes M_0 \rightarrow V_0(1)$ (i.e. $\psi_0(\varphi_0(t), \varphi_0(z)) = p\sigma(\psi_0(t, z)), \sigma$ being the Frobenius automorphism of V_0).

(5.3.11) There is a direct sum decomposition $M_0 = F^1 \oplus F^0$, with F^1 as the Hodge filtration of $M_0 = H_{dR}^1(A_0/V_0)$ defined by A_0 , such that $u_\alpha \in F^0 \left((M_0 \otimes M_0^*)^{\otimes r(\alpha)}[\frac{1}{p}] \right), \forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$.

(5.3.12) The subgroup of $GSp(M_0, \psi_0)$ obtained by taking the closure of G_{K_0} (the subgroup of $GSp(M_0[\frac{1}{p}], \psi_0)$ fixing $u_\alpha, \forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$) is the reductive group scheme G_{V_0} , and the decomposition $M_0 = F^1 \oplus F^0$ is associated to a cocharacter $\mu_0: \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow G_{V_0}$, with $\beta_0 \in \mathbb{G}_m(V_0)$ acting through μ_0 as multiplication with β_0^{-i} on $F^i, i = 0, 1$.

All these things result from the analogue properties (see 5.2.8-12) of the family of tensors $(w_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ (situated in spaces of the form $(M \otimes M^*)^{\otimes m}[\frac{1}{p}]$) (5.3.9 results from 5.2.9 and the isomorphism of Frobenius crystals $M[\frac{1}{p}] = M_0 \otimes Re[\frac{1}{p}]$ of 5.2.2.1).

5.4. Step 4. Local deformation.

5.4.1. Let $\bar{R} := V_0[[z_1, \dots, z_e]]$ be a ring of formal power series with coefficients in V_0 , and let $\Phi_{\bar{R}}$ denote the Frobenius-lift on \bar{R} , which extends the Frobenius σ of V_0 and sends $z_i \rightarrow z_i^p$. Let \bar{A} be an abelian scheme over $\text{Spec}(\bar{R})$. Let $M(\bar{A}) := H_{dR}^1(\bar{A}/\bar{R})$. It is a free \bar{R} -module of rank twice the relative dimension $d(\bar{A})$ of \bar{A} . Let $F^1(M(\bar{A}))$ be its Hodge filtration. We have:

(a) $F^1(M(\bar{A}))$ is a direct summand in $M(\bar{A})$; its rank as a free \bar{R} -module is $d(\bar{A})$.

(b) There is a $\Phi_{\bar{R}}$ -linear endomorphism $\Phi_A: M(\bar{A}) \rightarrow M(\bar{A})$ whose restriction to $F^1(M(\bar{A}))$ is divisible by p and such that it induces a $\nabla(\bar{A})$ -parallel isomorphism

$$\Phi_A: (M(\bar{A}) + \frac{1}{p}F^1(M(\bar{A}))) \otimes_{\bar{R}} \Phi_{\bar{R}} \bar{R} \xrightarrow{\sim} M(\bar{A}).$$

Here the connection $\nabla(\bar{A})$ on $M(\bar{A})$ is induced from the Gauss-Manin connection $\nabla_{\bar{A}}$ (of \bar{A}) on $M(\bar{A})$, through the canonical surjective map $\Omega_{\bar{R}/V_0} \rightarrow \bar{\Omega}_{\bar{R}/V_0}$, with $\bar{\Omega}_{\bar{R}/V_0}$ the free \bar{R} -module having as a basis dz_1, \dots, dz_e . The connection on the left-hand side is induced from $\nabla(\bar{A})$. We refer to the quadruple

$$(M(\bar{A}), F^1(M(\bar{A})), \Phi_A, \nabla(\bar{A}))$$

as the p -divisible object of Fontaine's category $\mathcal{MF}_{[0,1]}(\bar{R})$ (this category is defined in the same manner as for smooth V_0 -algebras; see [Fa1]) defined by \bar{A} .

The above facts are just a variant of Grothendieck-Messing's theory, cf. [Me].

5.4.2. Let now $\text{Spec}(\bar{R}_0)$ be the completion of $\text{Sp}(M_0, \psi_0)$ in the origin. We have an isomorphism $\bar{R}_0 \xrightarrow{\sim} V_0[[z_1, \dots, z_{\bar{e}}]]$, with $\bar{e} := 2\ell^2 + \ell$ for $\ell := \frac{1}{2} \dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(W)$. Let $\text{Spec}(R_0)$ be the completion of the derived subgroup $G_{V_0}^{\text{der}}$ of G_{V_0} in the origin. We have $R_0 \xrightarrow{\sim} V_0[[z_1, \dots, z_{e_1}]]$, with $e_1 := \dim G^{\text{der}}$. The inclusion $G_{V_0}^{\text{der}} \hookrightarrow \text{Sp}(M_0, \psi_0)$ produces a surjection $r_0: \bar{R}_0 \rightarrow R_0$. We choose identifications $\bar{R}_0 = V_0[[z_1, \dots, z_{\bar{e}}]]$ and $R_0 = V_0[[z_1, \dots, z_{e_1}]]$ such that the epimorphism r_0 of V_0 -algebras is defined by: $z_i \rightarrow z_i$ if $i \leq e_1$, and $z_i \rightarrow 0$ if $i > e_1$. Let now $\Phi_{\bar{R}_0}$ and Φ_{R_0} be the Frobenius lifts of \bar{R}_0 and respectively R_0 such that they take $z_i \rightarrow z_i^p$ and are compatible with σ .

5.4.3. Let \mathcal{O}_y be the local ring of y in $\bar{\mathcal{M}}$, let $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_y$ be its completion and let (A_y, p_{A_y}) be the principally polarized abelian scheme over $\text{Spec}(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_y)$ obtained from $(A_{\mathcal{M}}, \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{M}})$ through the composite morphism $\text{Spec}(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_y) \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$. We fix an isomorphism $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_y \xrightarrow{\sim} V_0[[z_1, \dots, z_{e_2}]]$, with $e_2 := \dim \text{Sh}(G\text{Sp}(W, \psi), S)$, such that the epimorphism $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_y \rightarrow V_0$, associated to the morphism $\text{Spec}(V_0) \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{M}}$ induced from m_0 , is identity on V_0 and sends z_i to zero. Let Φ_y be the Frobenius-lift on $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_y$, such that it extends the Frobenius of V_0 and sends z_i to z_i^p . Let $(M_y, F_y^1, \Phi, \nabla_y)$ be the p -divisible object of $\mathcal{MF}_{[0,1]}(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_y)$ defined by A_y . The principal polarization p_{A_y} induces a perfect alternating form $\psi_y: M_y \otimes M_y \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_y$.

5.4.4. We consider now the triple $(M_{\bar{R}_0}, F_{\bar{R}_0}^1, \Phi_0)$ defined by $M_{\bar{R}_0} := M_0 \otimes_{V_0} \bar{R}_0$, $F_{\bar{R}_0}^1 := F^1 \otimes_{V_0} \bar{R}_0$ and $\Phi_0 := g_{Sp}(\varphi_0 \otimes 1)$, with g_{Sp} the universal element of $\text{Sp}(M_0, \psi_0)(\bar{R}_0)$ defined by the natural morphism $\text{Spec}(\bar{R}_0) \rightarrow \text{Sp}(M_0, \psi_0)$.

From [Fa3, th. 10] we deduce easily the existence of an abelian scheme $A_{\bar{R}_0}$ over $\text{Spec}(\bar{R}_0)$, with $A_0 = A_{\bar{R}_0} \times_{\bar{R}_0} V_0$ (the surjection $\bar{R}_0 \rightarrow V_0$ is the identity on V_0 and sends all z_i to 0), and such that the p -divisible object of $\mathcal{MF}_{[0,1]}(\bar{R}_0)$ defined by $A_{\bar{R}_0}$

is exactly $(M_{\bar{R}_0}, F_{\bar{R}_0}^1, \Phi_0, \nabla_0)$ (the connection ∇_0 on $M_{\bar{R}_0}$ is uniquely determined by the considered triple, cf. loc. cit.).

There is a unique principal polarization $p_{\bar{R}_0}$ on $A_{\bar{R}_0}$ (that is why we get an abelian scheme over $\text{Spec}(\bar{R}_0)$ and not only over $\text{Spf}(\bar{R}_0)$) corresponding to ψ_0 and lifting the principal polarization p_0 of A_0 (cf. the theory of deformation of principally polarized abelian schemes). The principally polarized abelian scheme $(A_{\bar{R}_0}, p_{\bar{R}_0})$ endowed with the level- N (symplectic similitude) structures lifting those of A_0 , is obtained from (A_y, p_{A_y}) (and its level- N symplectic similitude structures obtained from those of $(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{M}}, \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{M}})$ by pull back) through a morphism corresponding to a ring homomorphism $\alpha_y: \hat{\mathcal{O}}_y \rightarrow \bar{R}_0$ (here $N \in \mathbb{N}$, $(N, p) = 1$). Warning: α_y might not respect the two Frobenius Φ_y and $\Phi_{\bar{R}_0}$.

5.4.4.1. If (A_{R_0}, p_{R_0}) is the principally polarized abelian scheme over $\text{Spec}(R_0)$ obtained from (A_y, p_{A_y}) through $r_0 \circ \alpha_y$, then the p -divisible object of $\mathcal{MF}_{[0,1]}(R_0)$ defined by A_{R_0} (together with p_{R_0}) can be identified with $(M_{R_0}, F_{R_0}, \Phi_1, \nabla_1)$ (together with ψ_0), where $M_{R_0} := M_0 \otimes_{V_0} R_0$, $F_{R_0}^1 := F^1 \otimes_{V_0} R_0$, $\Phi_1 := g_{G^{\text{der}}}(\varphi_0 \otimes 1)$, with $g_{G^{\text{der}}}$ the universal element of $G_{V_0}^{\text{der}}(R_0)$ (this results from the fact that r_0 respects the Frobenius actions), and with ∇_1 the unique integrable connection on M_{R_0} such that Φ_1 is ∇_1 -parallel ([Fa3, th. 10]).

From the uniqueness of such a connection ∇_1 , we deduce (cf. [Fa3, rm. ii] after th. 10) that it respects the $G_{V_0}^{\text{der}}$ -action. This means that ∇_1 is of the form $d + \gamma_{R_0}$, with $\gamma_{R_0} \in \text{Lie}(G_{V_0}^{\text{der}}) \otimes \bar{\Omega}_{R_0/V_0}$. Here $\bar{\Omega}_{R_0/V_0}$ is the free module over R_0 having as a basis dz_1, \dots, dz_{e_1} . As $G_{V_0}^{\text{der}} \subset G_{V_0}$, we deduce that $\nabla_1 u_\alpha = 0, \forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$. As the Gauss-Manin connection on M_{R_0} associated to A_{R_0} becomes under the canonical surjection $\Omega_{R_0/V_0} \twoheadrightarrow \bar{\Omega}_{R_0/V_0}$ the connection ∇_1 , we deduce that $\frac{\delta}{\delta z_i}$ annihilates $u_\alpha, \forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$ ($i = \overline{1}, e_1$). We have $(A_{R_0}, p_{R_0}) \otimes_{R_0} V_0 = (A_0, p_0)$ (as α_y takes the ideal (z_1, \dots, z_{e_2}) into the ideal $(z_1, \dots, z_{\bar{e}})$).

5.4.5. The morphism $\text{Spec}(R_0) \xrightarrow{q_0} \tilde{\mathcal{M}}$ associated to (A_{R_0}, p_{R_0}) and its level- N symplectic similitude structures, $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $(N, p) = 1$, induced from those of (A_0, p_0) (R_0 is a strictly Henselian ring) factors through the closure of $\text{Sh}_H(G, X)_{K_0}$ in $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}$ (moving from $V_0[[z_1, \dots, z_{e_1}]]$ to $\mathbb{C}[[z_1, \dots, z_{e_1}]]$, this results from 5.4.4.1 and 4.1.5), and so it factors through $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}$ (R_0 being a normal ring). We denote this factorization by $q_1: \text{Spec}(R_0) \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{N}}$.

5.4.6. The Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g} := \text{Lie}(G_{V_0})$ is the Lie subalgebra of $\mathfrak{gsp} := \text{Lie}(GSp(M_0, \psi))$ centralizing $u_\alpha, \forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$. So $\mathfrak{g} \otimes K_0$ is left invariant by φ_0 . Let $F^0(\mathfrak{g}) := \{x \in \mathfrak{g} \mid x(F^1) \subset F^1\}$ and $F^1(\mathfrak{g}) := \{x \in \mathfrak{g} \mid x(F^1) = 0\}$. Similarly we define for $i = \overline{0}, \overline{1}$, $F^i(\mathfrak{gsp})$. $F^i(\mathfrak{g})$ is the intersection of \mathfrak{g} with $F^i(\mathfrak{gsp}), i = \overline{0}, \overline{1}$. This implies that $F^i(\mathfrak{g})$ are direct summands in \mathfrak{g} . We deduce easily that the quadruple

$$(\mathfrak{g}, \varphi, F^0(\mathfrak{g}), F^1(\mathfrak{g}))$$

is a p -divisible object of $\mathcal{MF}_{[-1,1]}(V_0)$, i.e.

$$\varphi\left(\frac{1}{p}F^1(\mathfrak{g}) + F^0(\mathfrak{g}) + p\mathfrak{g}\right) = \mathfrak{g}$$

(this Frobenius transform is included in \mathfrak{g} and is a direct summand of \mathfrak{gsp} , cf. the existence of μ_0 in 5.3.12; so it is \mathfrak{g}). We call it the (Shimura) filtered Lie σ -crystal attached to the V_0 -lift m_0 of y . Forgetting the filtration we get the (Shimura) Lie σ -crystal (\mathfrak{g}, φ) attached to the point y .

Similarly we get that $\mathfrak{g}_0 := \text{Lie}(G_{V_0}^{\text{ad}})$ gets a filtration, and $\mathfrak{g}_0[\frac{1}{p}]$ gets a Frobenius automorphism (still denoted by φ), resulting in a p -divisible object of $\mathcal{MF}_{[-1,1]}(V_0)$. So we similarly speak about the (Shimura) adjoint Lie σ -crystal attached to y , etc.

5.4.7. From 5.4.5-6, we deduce the existence of a commutative diagram of V_0 -schemes

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 T_1 & \xrightarrow{t_0} & T_0 \\
 i_1 \downarrow & & \downarrow i_0 \\
 \text{Spec}(R_0) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \text{Spec}(\bar{R}_0) \\
 q_1 \downarrow & & \downarrow \bar{q}_1 \\
 \bar{\mathcal{N}} & \longrightarrow & \bar{\mathcal{M}}
 \end{array}$$

and a morphism $m_1: \text{Spec}(V_0) \rightarrow T_1$ such that:

- a) $T_0 = \text{Spec}(V_0[[z_1, \dots, z_{e_2}]]) = \text{Spec}(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_y)$ and $T_1 = \text{Spec}(V_0[[z_1, \dots, z_d]])$ (we recall that $d = \dim X = \dim \text{Sh}(G, X)$);
- b) \bar{q}_1 is the morphism associated to $\alpha_y: \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_y \rightarrow \bar{R}_0$;
- c) t_0, i_0 and i_1 are closed immersions;
- d) the tangent space of T_0 (in $t_0 \circ m_1$) is a direct supplement of $F^0(\mathfrak{sp}(M_0, \psi_0))$ in $\mathfrak{sp}(M_0, \psi_0)$;
- e) the tangent space of T_1 (in m_1) is a direct supplement of $F^0(\mathfrak{g})$ in \mathfrak{g} ;
- f) $q_1 \circ i_1 \circ m_1 = m_0$.

We have $d = \dim_{V_0}(\mathfrak{g}/F^0(\mathfrak{g}))$ and $e_2 = \dim_{V_0}(\mathfrak{sp}(M_0, \psi_0)/F^0(\mathfrak{sp}(M_0, \psi_0)))$ (to justify these formulas it is enough to remark that these dimensions are computing the dimension of the (compact) dual Hermitian symmetric space of a connected component of X and respectively of S ; this can be seen moving over \mathbb{C} and using 5.3.1). Here we identify the tangent space of $\text{Spec}(R_0)$ (resp. of $\text{Spec}(\bar{R}_0)$) (in the V_0 -valued point obtained by taking all $z_i = 0$) with the Lie algebra of $G_{V_0}^{\text{der}}$ (resp. of $Sp(M_0, \psi_0)$).

5.4.8. LEMMA. *The ring homomorphism $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_y \xrightarrow{q_y} \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_y$ associated to $\bar{q}_1 \circ i_0$ is an isomorphism.*

Proof. It is enough to show that the tangent map of q_y is an isomorphism. If this is not true, we deduce the existence of an epimorphism $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_y \xrightarrow{a_C} C := \mathbb{F}[\varepsilon]/(\varepsilon^2)$ such that the composition $b_C := a_C \circ q_y$ factors through \mathbb{F} , i.e. $b_C = i \circ pr$, where $pr: \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_y \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$ is the homomorphism of V_0 -algebras taking z_i into 0, and $i: \mathbb{F} \hookrightarrow C$ is the natural inclusion. But the Kodaira Spencer map of the F -crystal over $\text{Spec}(C)$ attached to the abelian scheme over $\text{Spec}(C)$ obtained from A_y through b_C is injective (cf. 5.4.7). On the other hand, as $b_C = i \circ pr$, it is zero. We reached a contradiction. This proves the lemma.

The above lemma details the last sentence of [Fa3, rm. iii) after th. 10].

5.5. Step 5. End of proof. Let \mathcal{O}_y^0 be the local ring of y in $\bar{\mathcal{N}}$. From 5.4.7-8 we deduce that the ring homomorphism $n: \mathcal{O}_y^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O} := V_0[[z_1, \dots, z_d]]$, associated to the morphism $q_1 \circ i_1: T_1 \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{N}}$, induces by completion an epimorphism $r: \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_y^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$. But $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_y^0$ and \mathcal{O} are local excellent normal rings of the same dimension. This implies that r is an isomorphism. As y was an arbitrary point of $\bar{\mathcal{N}}$, we conclude that $\bar{\mathcal{N}}$ is formally

smooth over V_0 and so \mathcal{N} is formally smooth over $O_{(v)}$. From 3.4.4 we deduce that \mathcal{N} is an integral canonical model of the quadruple (G, X, H, v) having the EEP. This ends the proof of 5.1.

5.5.1. REMARK. From 5.5 and 5.4.7 we deduce that we can identify $\text{Spec}(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_y^0)$ with the completion of the quotient G_{V_0}/P_{V_0} in the V_0 -valued point of it defined by the origin of G_{V_0} (here P_{V_0} is the parabolic subgroup of G_{V_0} having $F^0(\mathfrak{g})$ as its Lie algebra) (to be compared with [Fa3, ch. 7]).

5.6. Comments.

5.6.1. COROLLARY. *If H_0 is a compact open subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ small enough then \mathcal{N}/H_0 is the normalization of the closure of $\text{Sh}_{H_0 \times H}(G, X)$ in \mathcal{M}/H_0 , and is a quasi-projective scheme. The morphism $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}/H_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}/H_0$ is a formal immersion in any point of $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}/H_0(\mathbb{F})$.*

The quasi-projectiveness part is a consequence of the fact that \mathcal{M} is a pro-étale cover of a quasi-projective smooth scheme over $O_{(v)}$ (cf. [Mu]).

5.6.2. COROLLARY. *The integral canonical model $\text{Sh}_p(G, X, H)$ of the triple (G, X, H) is obtained by taking the normalization of the closure of $\text{Sh}_H(G, X)$ in the extension to the normalization of $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ in $E(G, X)$ of the integral canonical model of the quadruple $(GSp(W, \psi), S, K_p, p)$. It has the EEP.*

5.6.3. EXAMPLE. Using 4.3.11 we recover (for primes $p \geq 3$) the well known results (cf. [Ko]) concerning the existence of integral canonical models of Shimura varieties of PEL type.

5.6.4. REMARK. Morally \mathcal{N} should be a closed subscheme of \mathcal{M} . To see why this should be so, we can move to V_0 . We start with two V_0 -valued points of $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}$, x_0 and x_1 , giving birth to the same \mathbb{F} -valued point y of the special fibre of $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}$, and which give birth to two different K_0 -valued points of $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}$, z_0 and z_1 . Using a prime l different from p , and using the level- l^N structures for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$, we get that the two families of tensors of the tensor algebra of $H_{\text{ét}}^1(A_{\mathbb{F}}, \mathbb{Q}) \oplus H_{\text{ét}}^1(A_{\mathbb{F}}, \mathbb{Q})^*$ (here $A_{\mathbb{F}}$ is the abelian variety over \mathbb{F} obtained from $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{M}V_0}$ through the point y) defined by the two families of l -components of étale components of the Hodge cycles with which the two abelian varieties over K_0 (obtained from $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{N}V_0}$ through the points z_0 and z_1) are naturally endowed, are the same.

This should imply that the two families of tensors of the tensor algebra of $(M_0 \oplus M_0^*)[\frac{1}{p}]$ (with $M_0 := H_{\text{crys}}^1(A_{\mathbb{F}}, V_0)$) defined by the de Rham components of the above two families of Hodge cycles, are the same (this is true if we have only cycles of degree 2, as they come from endomorphisms of A). If this is true, then we easily get that actually x_0 and x_1 give birth to the same \mathbb{F} -valued point of $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}$ (cf. 5.4.7-8; see also 5.5.1). At least in the case of the PEL situation [Ko, ch. 5], we do regain the well-known fact that \mathcal{N} is a closed subscheme of \mathcal{M} .

However if p is a rational prime big enough, \mathcal{N} is a closed subscheme of \mathcal{M} (cf. 3.4.7). In [Va2] we show how the validity of the Langlands-Rapoport conjecture (mentioned in 1.7) for \mathcal{N} implies that \mathcal{N} is a closed subscheme of \mathcal{M} .

5.6.5. REMARK. 5.3.4 remains true for any V_0 -valued point of \mathcal{N} . More generally: for any $W(k)$ -valued point of \mathcal{N} (with k an algebraically closed field of characteristic p) we get:

- a) A principally polarized abelian scheme (A, p_A) over $W(k)$ (obtained from $(\mathcal{A}_N, \mathcal{P}_N)$ by pull back) having (compatibly) level- N symplectic similitude structure for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$ satisfying $(N, p) = 1$ (defined by a similitude isomorphism $k_N: (L \otimes \mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z}, \psi) \xrightarrow{\sim} (A[N], p_A)$ of principally quasi-polarized finite flat group schemes over $W(k)$);
- b) A family $(t_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ of Hodge cycles of $A_{B(k)}$ (with $B(k) := W(k) \left[\frac{1}{p} \right]$).

We have:

- c) Under the identification of $H_{dR}^1(A/W(k)) = M = H_{\text{crys}}^1(A_k/W(k))$ the de-Rham component u_α of t_α belongs to $(M \otimes M^*)^{\otimes r(\alpha)} \left[\frac{1}{p} \right]$ if $\alpha \in \mathcal{J} \setminus \mathcal{J}_0$, and to $(M \otimes M^*)^{\otimes r(\alpha)}$ if $\alpha \in \mathcal{J}_0$.
 - d) $\varphi(u_\alpha) = u_\alpha, \forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$, φ being the Frobenius endomorphism of M .
 - e) The polarization p_A induces a perfect alternating form $\psi: M \otimes M \rightarrow W(k)(1)$ (we have $\psi(\varphi(t), \varphi(z)) = p\sigma(k)(\psi(t, z))$, $\sigma(k)$ being the Frobenius automorphism of $W(k)$).
 - f) There is a direct sum decomposition $M = F^1 \oplus F^0$, with F^1 as the Hodge filtration of $H_{dR}^1(A/W(k)) = M$ defined by A , such that $u_\alpha \in F^0((M \otimes M^*)^{\otimes r(\alpha)} \left[\frac{1}{p} \right])$, $\forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$.
 - g) The subgroup of $GSp(M \otimes B(k), \psi)$ fixing $u_\alpha, \forall \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$, is (reductive and identified with) $G_{B(k)}$. The subgroup $G_{W(k)}$ of $GSp(M, \psi)$, obtained by taking the closure of $G_{B(k)}$, is a reductive group scheme over $W(k)$, and the decomposition $M = F^1 \oplus F^0$ is associated to a cocharacter $\mu_{W(k)}: \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow G_{W(k)}$, with $\beta_0 \in \mathbb{G}_m(W(k))$ acting through it as multiplication with β_0^{-i} on $F^i, i = \overline{0, 1}$.
- h**) There is an isomorphism

$$H_{\text{ét}}^1(A_{\overline{B(k)}}, \mathbb{Z}_p) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} W(k) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{dR}^1(A/W(k))$$

taking the p -component of the étale component of t_α into (de Rham component) u_α (of t_α), for any $\alpha \in \mathcal{J}$.

The part a)-g) is just a reformulation of 5.3.4 for a $W(k)$ -valued point of \mathcal{N} . A proof of h) will be given in [Va2]. Its proof solves positively the following conjecture of Milne (slight restatement):

5.6.6. Conjecture ([Mi5, 0.1]). *Let \tilde{A} be an abelian scheme over the ring $W(k)$ of Witt vectors of an algebraically closed field k of characteristic p and let $B(k) := W(k) \left[\frac{1}{p} \right]$. Let $(s_\delta)_{\delta \in I}$ be a family of Hodge cycles of \tilde{A} , including a polarization. We assume that the closure in $GL(L_p)$, with $L_p := H_{\text{ét}}^1(\tilde{A}_{\overline{B(k)}}, \mathbb{Z}_p)$, of the subgroup of $GL(L_p \otimes \mathbb{Q}_p)$ fixing the p -component of the étale component of $s_\delta, \forall \delta \in I$, is reductive. We also assume that p is big enough with respect to the dimension of \tilde{A} . Then, for some (any) faithfully flat $W(k)$ -algebra $R(k)$, there is an isomorphism of $R(k)$ -modules*

$$L_p \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} R(k) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{dR}^1(\tilde{A}/W(k)) \otimes_{W(k)} R(k)$$

mapping, for any $\delta \in I$, the p -component of the étale component of s_δ into de Rham component of s_δ .

5.6.7. REMARK. The well known results for integral canonical models of Siegel modular varieties (pertaining to universal principally polarized abelian schemes over them) concerning the existence of an ordinary isogeny type in positive characteristic

and the existence of canonical lifts of ordinary abelian varieties (over perfect fields), remain valid for our model \mathcal{N} . We get results pertaining to the principally polarized abelian scheme $(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{N}}, \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{N}})$ over it (cf. 1.6 and [Va2]); we call special any such principally polarized abelian scheme over \mathcal{N} .

5.6.8. REMARK. In [Va2] we will see that in the majority of cases the whole of 5.6.5 remains true without assuming that the (perfect) field k is algebraically closed.

5.6.9. REMARK. We can work out 5.1 with a family of tensors which is \mathbb{Z}_p -very well positioned instead of a family of tensors which is $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -very well positioned. The only thing changed is: we get \mathbb{Q}_p -linear combination of (components of) of Hodge cycles instead of (components of) Hodge cycles. Even better: in 5.1 it is enough to assume the existence of a family of tensors (of degrees not bigger than $2(p - 2)$) enveloped by $L_p \otimes V_0$ and which is V_0 -well positioned for G_{K_0} . This is a consequence of the proof of 5.1: we needed that condition 4.3.5 to be satisfied for rings of the form Re^1 ; but they are V_0 -algebras. However this often boils down to an enlarged family of tensors (of degrees not bigger than $2(p - 2)$) of the tensor algebra of $W \oplus W^*$, which is $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -very well positioned for G with respect to ψ . For instance, this is so, if we are dealing with strongly V_0 -well positioned families of tensors (cf. 4.3.15 and 4.3.15.1): this is the case we encounter in 6.5-6 (cf. 4.3.10 and 4.3.13); however we will not bother to mention strongly in 6.5-6 (as we think it is irrelevant).

5.6.10. REMARK. We could have worked out the proof of 5.1 working at some finite level: i.e. working with some quotients \mathcal{N}/H_0 (with H_0 as in 5.6.1) and \mathcal{M}/K_0^p (with K_0^p a compact open subgroup of $GSp(W, \psi)(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ properly chosen). This would have just slightly complicated the presentation. In [Va2] we refine the things: we work in such a finite level context, with points in perfect fields (here we worked with algebraically closed fields of characteristic p).

5.7. A practical form of the basic result.

5.7.1. THEOREM. *Let $(G, X) \hookrightarrow (GSp(W, \psi), S)$ be an injective map and let $p \geq 5$ be a rational prime. We assume the existence of a $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -lattice L of W such that ψ induces a perfect form $\psi: L \otimes L \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ and the closure of G in $GSp(L, \psi)$ is a reductive group $G_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$ over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ (so G is unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p). If the Killing form on $Lie(G_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}^{\text{der}})$ and the form \mathcal{T} on $Lie(G_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}^{\text{der}})$ induced (by restriction) by the trace form on $End(L)$ are both perfect, then $Sh_p(G, X)$ exists and has the EEP.*

Proof. This is a direct consequence of 4.3.10 b), 4.3.13, 3.1.6 and 5.1. We present the details.

Let $G_0 := G^{\text{der}}$ and let $\mathfrak{g}_0 := Lie(G_0)$. We have

$$s(\mathfrak{g}_0, W) = 2.$$

This can be easily checked starting from [De2, 1.3.7] (i.e. starting from the fact that all the weights given irreducible subrepresentations of $W \otimes \mathbb{C}$ of a simple Lie algebra factor of $\mathfrak{g}_0 \otimes \mathbb{C}$ are minimal weights-poides minuscules- cf. [Bou2, ch. VIII, §7.3]). The fact that the Killing form and the trace form \mathcal{T} on \mathfrak{g}_0 are both perfect, can be restated (with the notations of 4.3.2): the tensors (of degree 4) $\pi(\mathfrak{g}_0)$, B and B^* (can be viewed -cf. 4.1- as tensors) of the tensor algebra of $W \oplus W^*$ are enveloped by the $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -lattice L . So the family of tensors formed by $\pi(\mathfrak{g}_0)$, B and B^* is $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -well positioned for G_0 (cf. 4.3.10 b)). Now 4.3.13 guarantees the existence of a family of endomorphisms $(v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \beta_1}$ of L fixed by G , which is $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -well positioned with respect to

the connected component of the origin of $Z(G)$. Let $(v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}_0}$ be the family of tensors formed by putting $\pi(\mathfrak{g}_0)$, B , B^* and $(v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}_1}$ together. So $\mathcal{J}_1 \subset \mathcal{J}_0$.

The family of G -invariant tensors $(v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}_0}$ is enveloped by L and $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -well positioned with respect to G (cf. 3.1.6).

For any $\alpha \in \mathcal{J}_0$ we have $\deg(v_\alpha) \in \{2, 4\}$ and so $\deg(v_\alpha)$ is not bigger than $2(p - 2)$ (as p is at least 5). Now everything results from 5.1. This ends the proof of the theorem.

5.7.2. Notations. Let $\tilde{G}_0 = \prod_{i \in \mathcal{K}} \tilde{G}_i$ be a product of simple adjoint groups over a field. Let

$$B(\tilde{G}_0) := \prod_{i \in \mathcal{K}} B(\tilde{G}_i)$$

where, for any $i \in \mathcal{K}$, $B(\tilde{G}_i)$ is $6(l + 1)$ if \tilde{G}_i is of A_l or C_l Lie type, $6(l - 1)$ if \tilde{G}_i is of D_l Lie type, and $6(2l - 1)$ if \tilde{G}_i is of B_l Lie type with $l \geq 2$.

Let (G_0, X_0) be an adjoint Shimura variety of abelian type with G_0 a simple \mathbb{Q} -group. Let $f: (G, X) \hookrightarrow (G\text{Sp}(W, \psi), S)$ be an injective map with $(G^{\text{ad}}, X^{\text{ad}}) = (G_0, X_0)$. Let \mathfrak{g}_0 be the Lie algebra of G_0 (or of G^{der}). Let \mathfrak{h}_0 be a non-compact simple factor of $\mathfrak{g}_0 \otimes \mathbb{R}$. We denote by $A(G_0, X_0, W)$ the number of elements of the set I defined by an isomorphism $W \otimes \mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{\sim} W_0 \oplus \bigoplus_{i \in I} W_i$ of \mathfrak{h}_0 -modules, with \mathfrak{h}_0 acting trivially on W_0 and with each W_i as an irreducible non-trivial \mathfrak{h}_0 -module. It depends only on the representation of \mathfrak{g}_0 on W , and not on the choice of G or of \mathfrak{h}_0 (cf. [De2, 2.3.4]). So the notation $A(G_0, X_0, W)$ is justified.

5.7.2.1. LEMMA. *The factor δ_0 , that relates the Killing form \mathcal{K} on a split simple Lie algebra over $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{B(G_0)}]$ (of the same Lie type as G_0) and the trace form \mathcal{T} on it associated (cf. [De2, 1.3.6]) to the irreducible representation of it given by a weight w_i corresponding (cf. [De2, 1.3.7]) to the representation W_i of \mathfrak{h}_0 (it does not depend on the element $i \in I$!) (so $\mathcal{K} = \delta_0 \mathcal{T}$), is an invertible element of $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{B(G_0)}]$. Moreover \mathcal{K} and \mathcal{T} are perfect forms.*

This is an easy computation, using the coroots of the classical Lie algebras (they are described in [Bou2, ch. 8, §13]) starting from the fact that any two \mathfrak{g} -invariant perfect bilinear forms on an absolutely simple Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} over a field of characteristic zero differ one from another just by multiplication with a non-zero element of the field. It should be also compared with the explicit form of the Killing form of the (complex) classical Lie algebras [He, formulas (5), (16) and (22) of ch. 3 §8]. The extra thing needed besides these formulas is the fact (implied by the mentioned computation) that over an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero the trace forms on a $\mathfrak{so}(n)$ Lie algebra defined by the representations associated to the fundamental weights corresponding to the roots α_1 and α_l , with $l = [\frac{n}{2}]$, differ one from each other by an integral power of two (here α_1 and α_l are having the usual meaning; cf. [Bou2, ch. 8, §13] page 193 if $n \in \mathbb{N}$ is odd and page 208 if n is even).

5.7.3. REMARK. The conditions (in 5.7.1) that $p \geq 5$ and the above two bilinear forms on $\text{Lie}(G_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}^{\text{der}})$ are perfect, are equivalent to: p does not divide the product

$$B(G^{\text{ad}}) \prod_{i \in \mathcal{K}} A(G_i^{\text{ad}}, X_i^{\text{ad}}, W),$$

where $(G^{\text{ad}}, X^{\text{ad}}) = \prod_{i \in \mathcal{K}} (G_i^{\text{ad}}, X_i^{\text{ad}})$, with all G_i^{ad} as simple \mathbb{Q} -groups. Here the numbers $A(G_i^{\text{ad}}, X_i^{\text{ad}}, W)$ are computed starting from an injective map $(G_i, X_i) \hookrightarrow$

$(GSp(W, \psi), S)$ factoring through the injective map $(G, X) \hookrightarrow (GSp(W, \psi), S)$, cf. 2.12 1).

5.7.4. REMARK. In 5.7.1 we can use instead of the bilinear form on $\text{Lie}(G_{\mathbb{Z}(p)}^{\text{der}})$ induced by the trace form on $\mathfrak{gl}(L)$ any other bilinear form induced by a bilinear form on $\mathfrak{gl}(L)$ which is fixed by $G_{\mathbb{Z}(p)}$ (cf. 4.3.10.1). Even better: it is enough that such a bilinear form on $\mathfrak{gl}(L)$ is defined only over $V_0 = W(\overline{\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}})$ (cf. 5.6.9).

5.7.5. Example: Classical Spin modular varieties of odd dimension (and rank two). Let $l \geq 3$ be an integer. Let $G := SO(2, 2l - 1)$ be the \mathbb{Q} -group whose points in a \mathbb{Q} -algebra R are those matrices g in $SL(2l + 1, R)$ which leave invariant the quadratic form $-x_1^2 - x_2^2 + x_3^2 + \dots + x_{2l+1}^2$, i.e. ${}^t g I_{2, 2l-1} g = I_{2, 2l-1}$, with $I_{2, 2l-1}$ the diagonal matrix of order $2l + 1$ having -1 on the first two lines and $+1$ on the others.

Let $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ be the adjoint Shimura variety with X a double copy of the Hermitian symmetric domain of type $BD I_{(p=2, q=2l-1)}$ (cf. the classification of symmetric domains [He, p. 518]). G is an absolutely simple adjoint group of type B_l which splits over $\mathbb{Q}(i)$. We have $\dim X = 2l - 1$ and $E(G, X) = \mathbb{Q}$.

Let $f: (G_1, X_1) \hookrightarrow (GSp(W, \psi), S)$ (with $(G_1^{\text{ad}}, X_1^{\text{ad}}) = (G, X)$) be the injective map defined by the Spin representation of the simply connected cover G_1^{der} of G (this representation is defined over \mathbb{Q} as G_1^{der} splits over $\mathbb{Q}(i)$). We have $\dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(W) = 2^l$ if $l \bmod 4$ is 1 or 2, and $\dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(W) = 2^{l+1}$ if $l \bmod 4$ is 0 or 3 (cf. [Sa, p. 458]). $G_1^{\text{der}} = \text{Spin}(2, 2l - 1)$ is a Spin group, and $Z(G_1) = \mathbb{G}_m$ acts on W by multiplication with scalars (so $G_1^{\text{ab}} = \mathbb{G}_m$). For any prime p , G_1 is unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p . We have $A(G, X, W) = 1$. We call $\text{Sh}(G_1, X_1)$ the classical Spin modular variety of dimension $2l - 1$ (and rank two) (cf. [Va4] for the use of the word classical).

Let $\mathfrak{h} := \text{Lie}(G_1^{\text{der}})$ and let $\pi_W(\mathfrak{h})$ be the projection of $\mathfrak{gl}(W)$ on \mathfrak{h} associated to the direct sum decomposition $\mathfrak{gl}(W) = \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{h}^\perp$ (\mathfrak{h}^\perp is the subspace of $\mathfrak{gl}(W)$ perpendicular to \mathfrak{h} with respect to the trace form on $\mathfrak{gl}(W)$). Let $B: \mathfrak{gl}(W) \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(W)^*$ be the linear map which is zero on \mathfrak{h}^\perp and $B|_{\mathfrak{h}}: \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}^*$ is the isomorphism induced by the Killing form on \mathfrak{h} , and let $B^*: \mathfrak{gl}(W)^* \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(W)$ be the linear map which is zero on $(\mathfrak{h}^\perp)^*$ and $B^*|_{\mathfrak{h}^*}: \mathfrak{h}^* \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}$ is $(B|_{\mathfrak{h}})^{-1}$. If $l \bmod 4$ is 1 or 2, then $\text{Lie}(G_1)$ is the Lie subalgebra of $\mathfrak{gl}(W)$ centralizing $\pi_W(\mathfrak{h})$ due to the fact that the representation $G_1^{\text{der}}_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow GL(W_{\mathbb{C}})$ is irreducible. So (G_1, X_1) is saturated in $(GSp(W, \psi), S)$. If $l \bmod 4$ is 0 or 3 then the maximal connected subgroup G_2 of $GSp(W, \psi)$ fixing $\pi_W(\mathfrak{h})$ contains G_1 , $G_2^{\text{der}} = G_1^{\text{der}}$, but G_2^{ab} is a torus of dimension 2 (the representation $G_1^{\text{der}}_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow GL(W_{\mathbb{C}})$ is not irreducible, just the representation $G_1^{\text{der}}_{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow GL(W_{\mathbb{R}})$ is irreducible). So (G_1, X_1) is not saturated in $(GSp(W, \psi), S)$.

Let now p be a prime not dividing $6(2l - 1)$ and let L be a $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -lattice of W such that ψ induces a perfect form $\psi: L \otimes L \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ and the closure of G_1 in $GSp(W, \psi)$ is a reductive group over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ (the existence of such a $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -lattice results from the fact that the Spin representation of G_1 has a $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -version).

Now the family of tensors formed by $\pi_W(\mathfrak{h})$, B and B^* is integral with respect to L (i.e. it is enveloped by L) (for instance, for $\pi_W(\mathfrak{h})$ this means that it is a projector of $\mathfrak{gl}(L)$) and is $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -very well positioned for the group G_1 (cf. 5.7.1-3). This implies that the Killing form on the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{h}_L := \mathfrak{h} \cap \mathfrak{gl}(L)$ and the restriction to \mathfrak{h}_L of the trace form on $\mathfrak{gl}(L)$ are both perfect. Let $K_p := \{g \in GSp(W, \psi)(\mathbb{Q}_p) | g(L \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p) = L \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p\}$ and let $H_1 := K \cap G_1(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. K_p is a hyperspecial subgroup of $GSp(W, \psi)(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ and H_1 is a hyperspecial subgroup of $G_1(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. The normalization of the closure of $\text{Sh}_{H_1}(G_1, X_1)$ in the integral canonical model \mathcal{M} of $(GSp(W, \psi), S, K_p, p)$ is an integral

canonical model \mathcal{N} of (G_1, X_1, H_1, p) (cf. 5.7.1 and 5.6.2). The universal (principally polarized) abelian scheme over \mathcal{M} (obtained by choosing a \mathbb{Z} -lattice $L_{\mathbb{Z}}$ such that $L = L_{\mathbb{Z}} \otimes \mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ and $\psi: L \otimes L \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is perfect) gives birth to a principally polarized abelian scheme $(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{N}}, \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{N}})$ over \mathcal{N} of dimension $\frac{1}{2} \dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(W)$. \mathcal{N} admits plenty of smooth toroidal compactifications and the abelian scheme $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{N}}$ extends to semi-abelian schemes over these smooth toroidal compactifications of \mathcal{N} (cf. [Va3]).

If $l = 3$ then $\dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(W) = 16$ and we obtain abelian schemes of dimension 8. If $l = 4$ then $\dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(W) = 32$ and we obtain abelian schemes of dimension 16. If $l = 5$ then $\dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(W) = 32$ and we obtain abelian schemes of dimension 16. If $l = 6$ then $\dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(W) = 64$ and we obtain abelian schemes of dimension 32.

5.7.6. REMARK. For $l = 10$ we get the Shimura variety $\text{Sh}(G_1, X_1)$ associated to the moduli space of complex $K3$ surfaces.

For more examples, including the case of classical Spin modular varieties of even dimension (and rank 2), see [Va4].

5.8. Integral good embeddings in a Siegel modular variety.

5.8.1. DEFINITION. Let the pair (G, X) define a Shimura variety of Hodge type. Let p (resp. $p \geq 5$) be a rational prime such that G is unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p . We say that (G, X) (or $\text{Sh}(G, X)$) has a good embedding (resp. a very good embedding) (in a Siegel modular variety) with respect to p , if there is an injective map $f: (G, X) \hookrightarrow (G\text{Sp}(W, \psi), S)$ such that the hypotheses of 5.1 (resp. of 5.7.1) are satisfied. Similarly, we speak about an injective map $(G, X) \hookrightarrow (G\text{Sp}(W, \psi), S)$ as being a good embedding or a very good embedding with respect to p . We use a similar terminology when triples or quotients are involved.

5.8.2. REMARK. If (G, X) defines a Shimura variety of Hodge type, if p is a rational prime such that G is unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p , and if (G, X) has a good embedding with respect to p , then $\text{Sh}_p(G, X)$ exists (cf. 5.1) and we can study its points in fields of positive characteristic using the machinery of crystalline cohomology (cf. the proof of 5.1 and [Va1-2]).

5.8.3. DEFINITION. Let $f: (G, X) \hookrightarrow (G\text{Sp}(W, \psi), S)$ be an injective map and let p be a prime such that G is unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p . A $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -lattice L of W is called good with respect to f if ψ induces a perfect form $\psi: L \otimes L \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ and if the closure of G in $G\text{Sp}(L, \psi)$ is a reductive group over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$.

5.8.4. PROPOSITION. *Let $f: (G, X) \hookrightarrow (G\text{Sp}(W, \psi), S)$ be an injective map with G^{ad} a simple \mathbb{Q} -group. Let l be the rank of a simple factor of $G_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{ad}}$ (i.e. G^{ad} is of A_l, B_l, C_l or D_l Lie type) and let $N(G^{\text{ad}})$ be the number of non-compact simple factors of $G_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{ad}}$. Let*

$$p \geq \max(5, 2l, \frac{\dim(W)}{2lN(G^{\text{ad}})})$$

be a rational prime. If there is a $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -lattice of W good with respect to f , then f is a very good embedding with respect to p .

Proof. This results from 5.7.1 and 5.7.3. We have just to remark that $\dim(W)$ is at least $2lN(G^{\text{ad}})A(G^{\text{ad}}, X^{\text{ad}}, W)$ (with equality only for $G = G\text{Sp}(W, \psi)$) (this is an easy consequence of [De2, 2.3.7 b]); for $m, n \geq 2$ positive integers we have $mn \geq m + n$, and that all the prime factors of $B(G^{\text{ad}})$ are smaller than $\max(5, 2l)$ (cf. 5.7.2).

5.8.5. REMARK. If in 5.8.4 we concentrate in just one Lie type of rank l we can obtain even better estimates than the estimate of 5.8.4 which works for all Lie types of rank l . For instance, if $(G^{\text{ad}}, X^{\text{ad}})$ is of type $D_l^{\mathbb{R}}$, with $l \geq 5$, then we need $p \geq \max(5, l, \frac{\dim(W)}{2^{l-1}N(G^{\text{ad}})})$. If G^{ad} is of type B_l , $l \geq 1$, then we need $p \geq \max(5, 2l, \frac{\dim(W)}{2^l N(G^{\text{ad}})})$, etc. In the mentioned cases, these estimates are a consequence of the dimension formula of the Spin representation of a split orthogonal Lie algebra (over \mathbb{C}) (see [Bou2, ch. 8, §13]).

5.8.6. COROLLARY. *Let $f: (G, X) \hookrightarrow (GSp(W, \psi), S)$ be an injective map. Let p be a prime greater or equal to $\max(5, 2 + \dim(W)/2)$ (resp. greater or equal to $\max(5, \dim(W)/2)$). If there is a $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -lattice of W good with respect to f , then f is a very good embedding (resp. is a good embedding) with respect to p .*

Proof. If $p - 2 \geq \max(3, \dim(W)/2)$ then this is a consequence of 5.8.4-5. If $p \geq 5$ and $2p \in \{\dim(W), \dim(W) + 2\}$, and if f is not a very good embedding with respect to p , then either $G = GSp(W, \psi)$ or $2p = \dim(W) + 2$ and G^{ad} is an absolutely simple \mathbb{Q} -group of A_{p+1} Lie type. In both these cases we get immediately that we are in the context described in 4.3.11; so 5.6.3 applies.

5.8.7. COROLLARY. *Let $f: (G, X) \hookrightarrow (GSp(W, \psi), S)$ be an injective map. Then there is $N(G, X) \in \mathbb{N}$ effectively computable such that f is a (very) good embedding with respect to any prime $p \geq N(G, X)$ with the property that G is unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p .*

Proof. Let L be a \mathbb{Z} -lattice of W such that we get a perfect form $\psi: L \otimes L \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$. There is a number $N(G, L, f) \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for any prime $p \geq N(G, L, f)$ the closure of G in $GSp(L \otimes \mathbb{Z}_{(p)}, \psi)$ is a reductive group scheme over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$. It is effectively computable (for instance cf. 4.3.10 b)). Now we can take $N(G, X) = \max(N(G, L, f), \dim(W)/2)$, cf. 5.8.6.

For the following result we assume 5.6.5 h).

5.8.8. COROLLARY. *The Milne’s conjecture (see 5.6.6) is true if the prime p is bigger than $\max(5, \dim(A))$.*

Proof. We use the notations of 5.6.6. Let $f: (G, X) \hookrightarrow (GSp(W, \psi), S)$ be the injective map defined by (A, p_A) (here p_A is the polarization of A defined by some $s_{\delta(0)}$, $\delta(0) \in I$) and the reductive family $(s_{\delta})_{\delta \in I \setminus \{\delta(0)\}}$ (cf. 2.12 3)) with respect to p_A . From the hypotheses of 5.6.6 we deduce that there is a $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -lattice L of W good for f . If p_A is a principal polarization then this is a direct consequence of 5.8.6 and of 5.6.5 h) (cf. definitions 5.8.1 and 5.8.3). If p_A is not a principal polarization, then we have to apply the Zarhin’s trick [Za]: replacing A by $(A \times A^t)^4$ the numbers $A(G_i, X_i, W)$ defined in 5.7.1-3 for the injective map f , are replaced by numbers which are 8 times bigger. As we are taking $p \geq 5$, this does not change anything (cf. the proof of 5.8.4), and so we do not have to replace $\dim(W)/2$ by $4 \dim(W)$. It is easy to see that the Zarhin’s trick does not destroy the \mathbb{Z}_p -étale reductiveness part. This ends the proof of the corollary.

Actually we do not need to assume that A is polarized (as 5.6.6 speaks about) (cf. [Va2]). For better estimates than $\max(5, \dim(A))$ see [Va2].

5.8.9. REMARK. If in 5.8.6-8 we concentrate just on one specific type of Shimura varieties, we can obtain much better estimates, cf. 5.8.5.

6. The existence of integral canonical models. First we complete (cf. 6.1-2 and 6.8) the steps (introduced in 3.4) needed to construct integral canonical models of Shimura varieties of preabelian type. Then we digress very briefly (cf. 6.3) on conjugates of such models. The main results are gathered in 6.4, while their proves spread till the very end of 6.8. Besides the tools developed in the previous chapters we rely heavily on [De2]. In particular, as a main new idea, we build up an integral version (6.5.1.1) of [De2, 2.3.10].

6.1. The going up between finite maps.

6.1.1. Let $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ be a Shimura variety of Hodge type and let $f: (G, X) \hookrightarrow (\text{GSp}(W, \psi), S)$ be an injective map. Let $p \geq 3$ be a prime. We assume the existence of a $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -lattice L of W which is good for f . Let (G, X, H, v) be a quadruple of (G, X) having an integral canonical model \mathcal{M} , with v dividing p .

6.1.2.* THEOREM. *We consider a finite map $f: (G_1, X_1, H_1, v_1) \rightarrow (G, X, H, v)$. Then (G_1, X_1, H_1, v_1) has an integral canonical model \mathcal{M}_1 having the EEP, obtained by taking the normalization of $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{O}_{(v_1)}}$ in the ring of fractions \mathcal{R} of $\text{Sh}_{H_1}(G_1, X_1)$. \mathcal{M}_1 is a pro-étale cover of an open closed subscheme of $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{O}_{(v_1)}}$.*

If $\text{Sh}_p(G, X, H)$ exists, then $\text{Sh}_p(G_1, X_1, H_1)$ also exists, has the EEP, and is the normalization of $\text{Sh}_p(G, X, H)$ in \mathcal{R} .

A complete proof of 6.1.2 will be presented in [Va3]. For a discussion, and a proof in the majority of cases, see 6.8.

6.1.2.1. WARNING. The results below (as well as 6.1.2) whose numbers have a right *, in the case of Shimura pairs (G, X) of preabelian type which are neither of abelian type nor of compact type, are fully proved in this paper only in the generic situation, i.e. working with a prime (or primes in some cases, like in 6.4.4) p which is (or are) big enough, with an upper bound depending only on (G, X) (cf. 6.8.5). See 6.8 for an explanation. As 6.8.0-2 explain how we prove (in [Va2] and in [Va3]) 6.1.2 in the remaining cases (see also 6.8.6), we felt it is appropriate to state the main results and remarks in the way we did. The labelled results are fully proved here in the abelian type case and in the compact type case.

6.2. The going down between finite maps.

6.2.1. Let $f: (G, X) \rightarrow (G_1, X_1)$ be a cover such that $E(G, X) = E(G_1, X_1)$ (cf. [MS, 3.4]). Let $E := E(G, X)$. We consider a map $(G, X, H, v) \rightarrow (G_1, X_1, H_1, v)$ defined by f , with v a prime of $E(G, X)$ dividing a rational prime $p \geq 2$. Let $V_0 = W(\overline{k(v)}) = W(\mathbb{F})$ and let A be the kernel of the homomorphism $G \rightarrow G_1$. We recall (cf. 2.4) that A is a torus such that $H^1(\text{Gal}(\overline{k}/k), A(\overline{k})) = 0$ for any field k of characteristic zero. Let $B := G^{\text{ab}}$.

6.2.2. THEOREM. *We assume that (G, X, H, v) has an integral canonical model \mathcal{M} and that \mathcal{M}_{V_0} has the EEP. We also assume that either*

a) p is relatively prime to the order Q of the center of the simply connected semisimple group cover of G_1^{der} and \mathcal{M} is a quasi-projective integral model, or

b) there is an injective map $f_2: (G_2, X_2) \hookrightarrow (\text{GSp}(W, \psi), S)$ which is a good embedding with respect to the prime $p > 2$ and we have $G_2^{\text{der}} = G^{\text{der}}$ and $(G_2^{\text{ad}}, X_2^{\text{ad}}) = (G^{\text{ad}}, X^{\text{ad}})$.

Then (G_1, X_1, H_1, v) has an integral canonical model \mathcal{M}_1 . Moreover the natural morphism $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_1$ is a pro-étale cover.

Proof. As the proof is quite long we itemize the steps (ideas).

A) [Mi4, 4.11 and 4.13] contains all that is needed to see how to construct an integral model \mathcal{M}_1 of (G_1, X_1, H_1, v) over $O_{(v)}$, as a quotient of \mathcal{M} . We just need to remark that such a quotient always exists as a scheme: \mathcal{M} is a quasi-projective integral model (in case b) cf. 5.6.1 and 5.8.1-2), and so we can quote [Mu1, p. 112]. We want to prove that the morphism $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_1$ is a pro-étale cover (this implies that \mathcal{M}_1 is a smooth integral model) and that \mathcal{M}_1 has the EP.

B) Let S_1 be an integral healthy regular scheme over $O_{(v)}$ and let $q: S_{1E} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_1$ be a morphism. Let S_0 be the normalization of S_1 in the ring of fractions of $S_{1E} \times_{\mathcal{M}_1} \mathcal{M}$. For proving that \mathcal{M}_1 has the EP, we need to show that q extends to a morphism $S_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_1$. For seeing this it is enough to show that S_0 is a pro-étale cover of S_1 (as \mathcal{M} has the EP and as a pro-étale cover of a healthy regular $O_{(v)}$ -scheme is also a healthy regular $O_{(v)}$ -scheme, cf. 3.2.2 4)). From the classical purity theorem we get: it is enough to work with S_1 the spectrum of a discrete valuation ring O faithfully flat over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$. We can assume that O is complete with an algebraically closed residue field, and so that it is a V_0 -algebra.

C) The key fact for checking that \mathcal{M}_1 has the EP is:

FACT. *A connected component of \mathcal{M}_{1V_0} is the quotient of a connected component C^0 of \mathcal{M}_{V_0} by a commutative group C_p which is a Q^2 -torsion group.*

Proof. \mathcal{M}_{1V_0} is the quotient of \mathcal{M}_{V_0} by the group $A(\mathbb{A}_f^p)/\overline{A(\mathbb{Z}_{(p)})}$, where $\overline{A(\mathbb{Z}_{(p)})}$ is the closure of $A(\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}) := A(\mathbb{Q}) \cap H$ in $A(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$: this is an easy consequence of [Mi4, 4.13]. We assume first that G^{der} is simply connected. So (cf. [De1, 2.4-5]) the set of connected components of \mathcal{M}_{V_0} are in one-to-one correspondence to the set $B(\mathbb{A}_f^p)/\overline{B(\mathbb{Z}_{(p)})}$, with $\overline{B(\mathbb{Z}_{(p)})}$ having the analogue meaning of $\overline{A(\mathbb{Z}_{(p)})}$. If moreover $G_1 = G_1^{\text{ad}}$ we just have to add (cf. the sublemma below) that the canonical homomorphism $A \rightarrow B$ has finite kernel of order a divisor of Q .

SUBLEMMA. *Let $t: T_1 \rightarrow T_2$ be an isogeny of \mathbb{Q} -tori. Let T_0 be its kernel. Let p be a prime such that T_2 is unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p . Let $H(T_i)$ be the hyperspecial subgroup of $T_i(\mathbb{Q}_p)$, $i = \overline{1, 2}$. Let $T_i(\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}) := H(T_i) \cap T_i(\mathbb{Q})$; we denote by $\overline{T_i(\mathbb{Z}_{(p)})}$ its closure in $T_i(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$, $i = \overline{1, 2}$. Let $Q(t)$ be the least common multiple of the orders of elements of the group $T_0(\mathbb{C})$. Then the kernel of the natural homomorphism $t_p: T_1(\mathbb{A}_f^p)/\overline{T_1(\mathbb{Z}_{(p)})} \rightarrow T_2(\mathbb{A}_f^p)/\overline{T_2(\mathbb{Z}_{(p)})}$ is a $Q(t)^2$ -torsion group.*

Proof. Let $a \in \ker(t_p)$. Let $\tilde{a} \in T_1(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ representing it. There is a sequence $(b_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of elements of $T_2(\mathbb{Z}_{(p)})$ converging to $t(\tilde{a}) \in T_2(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$: $T_2(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ is a topological group having a countable basis of neighbourhoods of its identity element. Let $c_n \in T_1(\mathbb{Z}_{(p)})$ such that its image in $T_2(\mathbb{Z}_{(p)})$ is $b_n^{Q(t)}$. As $T_2(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ is a locally compact group, and as $T_0(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ is a compact group, we deduce the existence of a subsequence $(c_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}(1)}$, with $\mathbb{N}(1)$ an infinite subset of \mathbb{N} , converging to an element $a_1 \in \overline{T_1(\mathbb{Z}_{(p)})}$. Obviously $\tilde{a}^{Q(p)^2} a_1^{-Q(p)} \in \overline{T_1(\mathbb{Z}_{(p)})}$ is the identity element. So $a^{Q(p)^2} = 1$. This proves the sublemma.

For proving the above fact in the general case it is enough to remark that:

– there is a cover $(G_0, X_0, H_0, v_0) \rightarrow (G, X, H, v)$ with G_0^{der} a simply connected semisimple group (cf. rm. 10) of 3.2.7) and so we can apply the previous argument involving only connected components (we do not need to assume that (G_0, X_0, H_0, v_0) has an integral canonical model, as the argument on connected components can be performed over \mathbb{C}) for the induced cover $(G_0, X_0, H_0, v_0) \rightarrow (G_1, X_1, H_1, v)$;

– the proof of lemma 6.2.3 allows us to shift the situation to the case when $G_1 = G_1^{\text{ad}}$ (even for $p = 2$).

D) S_0 is a disjoint union of integral schemes. As C_p is an Q^2 -torsion group, we get that S_0 has the property that any abelian scheme \mathcal{A} over the generic fibre of a connected component S_0^0 of S_0 , having level- l^N structures for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$ (with l a rational prime relatively prime to p), extends to an abelian scheme over a finite integral cover of S_0^0 , and so S_0 is an almost healthy normal scheme over $O_{(v)}$. For checking this, we can assume that \mathcal{A} is defined over a finite flat DVR extension O_1 of O . The Galois-representation on $H_{\text{ét}}^1(\mathcal{A}_{K_1}, \mathbb{Z}_l)$ of the Galois-group of the field of fractions K_1 of O_1 , has an image a Q^2 -torsion group, and so it has a finite image (cf. [Se, 1.3] and the structure of l -adic Lie groups). So the Néron-Ogg-Shafarevich criterion applies.

Due to the EEP enjoyed by \mathcal{M}_{V_0} , we get a morphism $S_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$. This implies that q extends to a morphism $S_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_1$ and so S_0 is a pro-étale cover of S_1 . This implies that \mathcal{M}_1 has the EP.

E) In case a), Q^2 is relatively prime to p . So the smoothness of \mathcal{M}_1 is a consequence of 3.4.5.1 and of [Mi4, 4.11 and 4.13].

In case b) for checking the smoothness of \mathcal{M}_1 we have to work harder. Let \mathcal{M}_2 be the integral canonical model of a quadruple (G_2, X_2, H_2, v_2) , with v_2 a prime of $E(G_2, X_2)$ dividing the same prime of $E(G_2^{\text{ad}}, X_2^{\text{ad}}) = E(G_2^{\text{ad}}, X_2^{\text{ad}})$ as v (cf. 5.8.1-2). We choose a $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -lattice L_p of W such that there is a family of tensors of degrees not bigger than $2(p - 2)$ situated in $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -modules of the form $(L_p \oplus L_p^*)^{\otimes m}$ ($m \in \mathbb{N}$), which is $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -very well positioned with respect to ψ for G_2 . We can assume that $H_2 = G_2(L \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p)$ (cf. 3.2.7.1).

We can choose the connected component \mathcal{C}^0 of \mathcal{M}_{V_0} such that over an embedding of V_0 into \mathbb{C} , its complex points are defined by equivalence classes of the form $[x, 1]$, with x running through the points of a connected component X^0 of X (cf. 3.3). The lemma 6.2.3 allows us to identify \mathcal{C}^0 with the connected component \mathcal{C}_2 of \mathcal{M}_{2V_0} of whose complex points (under the same embedding of V_0 in \mathbb{C}) are defined by equivalence classes of the same form $[x_2, 1]$, with x_2 running through the points of a connected component of X_2 , which can be identified with X^0 .

F) For the smoothness of \mathcal{M}_1 we need just to show that C_p acts freely on \mathcal{C}^0 . [De2, 2.1.7] allows us to identify (this is achieved by shifting the things to \mathbb{C}) C_p with the quotient of a subgroup C_p^1 of $G^{\text{ad}}(\mathbb{Q}) \cap H^{\text{ad}}$ (here H^{ad} is defined starting from H or H_2 as in 3.2.7 2)), leaving invariant X^0 (and so leaving invariant X , cf. f) of 3.2.7 2)); so C_p^1 is a subgroup of $\text{Aut}((G_2, X_2, H_2))$, cf. def. 9) of 3.2.7. A normal subgroup C_p^2 of C_p^1 acts trivially on \mathcal{C}^0 , and we can view C_p as a subgroup of C_p^1/C_p^2 . But $\text{Aut}((G_2, X_2, H_2))$ acts on \mathcal{M}_2 as $p > 2$ (cf. rm. 4) of 3.2.7). Now everything results from the following proposition (applied to the case when H_2^p is a small enough open subgroup of $G_2(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$):

6.2.2.1. PROPOSITION. *Let $g \in \text{Aut}((G_2, X_2, H_2))$ and let H_2^p be a compact subgroup of $G_2(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ such that g belongs to the normalizer of $H_2^p \times H_2$ in $G_2(\mathbb{A}_f)$ and $\mathcal{M}_2/H_2^p \times H_2$ is smooth over $O_{(v_2)}$. We assume that the universal principally polarized abelian scheme over \mathcal{M}_2 obtained through the map f_2 and lattice L (cf. 5.1.2), descends to a principally polarized abelian scheme over $\mathcal{M}_2/H_2^p \times H_2$, having a level- N symplectic similitude structure for some $N \in \mathbb{N}$, $N \geq 3$ and relatively prime to p (i.e. we assume that H_2^p is small enough). We also assume that a power of g acts trivially on $\mathcal{M}_2/H_2^p \times H_2$. If g fixes an \mathbb{F} -valued point y of $\mathcal{M}_{2V_0}/H_2^p \times H_2$, then it fixes a V_1 -valued point of $\mathcal{M}_{2V_0}/H_2^p \times H_2$ specializing to y , with V_1 a DVR finite flat extension*

of V_0 .

Proof. We need to show that g does not act freely on the generic fibre of the local ring of y in $\mathcal{M}_{2V_0}/H_2^p \times H_2$. From 3.4.5.1 we deduce that we can assume that g^p acts trivially on $\mathcal{M}_{2V_0}/H_2^p \times H_2$.

Let (M_0, φ_0) and $(\mathfrak{g}_0, \varphi_0)$ be the (Shimura) σ -crystal and respectively the Shimura adjoint Lie σ -crystal attached to y (and the map f_2) (cf. 5.4.6; the assumption that the universal abelian scheme over \mathcal{M}_2 descends to $\mathcal{M}_2/H_2^p \times H_2$ allows us to define them as in loc. cit.). Here \mathfrak{g}_0 is the Lie algebra of an adjoint group $G_{2V_0}^{\text{ad}}$ whose generic fibre is $G_{2K_0}^{\text{ad}}$ (cf. 5.4.6). Writing $G_{2V_0}^{\text{ad}}$ as a product of simple adjoint groups, φ_0 permutes cyclically the Lie algebras of these factors. This allows us to write $(\mathfrak{g}_0, \varphi_0)$ as a product of whose factors correspond to the cycles of the permutation (of the set of simple factors of $G_{V_0}^{\text{ad}}$) we get. We group together the factors of this product whose Lie algebras are not included in the F^0 -filtration defined by an arbitrarily chosen V_0 -lift z_0 of y (cf. 5.6.4). We get what we call the non-trivial part $(\mathfrak{g}_0^{nt}, \varphi_0)$ of the (Shimura) adjoint Lie σ -crystal $(\mathfrak{g}_0, \varphi_0)$ (we still denote by φ_0 its restriction to $\mathfrak{g}_0^{nt}[\frac{1}{p}]$). Let $G_{2V_0}^{\text{adnt}}$ be the factor of $G_{2V_0}^{\text{ad}}$ whose Lie algebra is \mathfrak{g}_0^{nt} . Let $G_{2V_0}^{\text{adnc}}$ be its factor whose simple factors have the property that their Lie algebras are not included in the F^0 -filtration of \mathfrak{g}_0 defined by the lift z_0 (to \mathcal{M}_{2V_0}) of y (cf. 5.4.6). Let $P_{2\mathbb{F}}^{\text{adnt}}$ be the parabolic subgroup of $G_{2\mathbb{F}}^{\text{adnt}}$ whose Lie algebra is the natural F^0 -filtration of $\mathfrak{g}_0^{nt}/p\mathfrak{g}_0^{nt}$. Let P_{2V_0} ($P_{2V_0}^{\text{adnt}}$) be the parabolic subgroup of G_{2V_0} (resp. of $G_{2V_0}^{\text{adnt}}$) leaving invariant the F^1 -filtration of M_0 defined by the chosen V_0 -lift z_0 of y (resp. defined as the image of P_{2V_0} in $G_{2V_0}^{\text{adnt}}$ under the canonical quotient homomorphism $G_{2V_0} \rightarrow G_{2V_0}^{\text{adnt}}$). For a presentation of this in a more general and adequate context cf. [Va2].

The first key fact is: g gives birth to an isomorphism g_0 of $(\mathfrak{g}_0^{nt}, \varphi_0)$, with g_0^p acting trivially.

For checking this let $(G_2, X_2, H_2) \rightarrow (G_2 \times G_2, X_2 \times X_2, H_2 \times H_2)$ be the map defined by the inclusion of G_2 into $G_2 \times G_2$ whose projections are the identity and respectively the automorphism g of G_2 . It factors through a Hodge quasi product (G_3, X_3, H_3) of (G_2, X_2, H_2) with itself (to be compared with Example 3 of 2.5, where this is detailed for pairs). Composing this map with the Segre embedding we get a map $f_3: (G_2, X_2, H_2) \rightarrow (GSp(W \oplus W, \psi \oplus \psi), S_2, GSp((L_p \oplus L_p) \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p))$ which is still a good embedding with respect to p (cf. 4.3.17). Using the fact that f_3 factors through (G_3, X_3) we deduce that the (Shimura) adjoint Lie σ -crystal $(\mathfrak{g}_1, \varphi_1)$ attached to y (and the map f_3) is a Lie subcrystal of the product of $(\mathfrak{g}_0, \varphi_0)$ with itself. As above we define $(\mathfrak{g}_1^{nt}, \varphi_1)$. Moreover the first projection (of G_3 on G_2) allows us to identify $(\mathfrak{g}_1^{nt}, \varphi_1)$ with $(\mathfrak{g}_0^{nt}, \varphi_0)$, while the second projection gives us the desired isomorphism g_0 of $(\mathfrak{g}_0^{nt}, \varphi_0)$.

g_0 can be viewed as an element of $G_{2V_0}^{\text{adnt}}(V_0)$ acting on its Lie algebra by conjugation; to see why g_0 it is not an outer automorphism of \mathfrak{g}_0^{nt} we just have to remark that:

- it leaves invariant the simple factors of $G_{2V_0}^{\text{adnc}}$ (this can be seen moving to \mathbb{C} : X^0 is a product of simple Hermitian symmetric domains, indexed by the simple factors of $G_{2V_0}^{\text{adnc}}$; any element of C_p^1 , as an automorphism of X^0 , is a product of automorphisms of such factors of X^0);

- it commutes with φ_0 (and so it leaves invariant $P_{2\mathbb{F}}^{\text{adnt}}$).

Moreover g_0^p belongs to any parabolic subgroup of $G_{2V_0}^{\text{adnt}}$ lifting $P_{2\mathbb{F}}^{\text{adnt}}$ (as g^p acts trivially on $\mathcal{M}_2/H_2^p \times H_2$). This implies that the components of g_0^p corresponding to

the non-compact simple factors of $G_{2V_0}^{\text{adnt}}$ (i.e. to simple factors of $G_{2V_0}^{\text{adnc}}$) are trivial. As g_0^p commutes with φ_0 we deduce that g_0^p is the identity element of $G_{2V_0}^{\text{adnt}}(V_0)$.

G) The second key fact is the following general fact:

LEMMA. *Let H_O be a semisimple adjoint group over a DVR O of mixed characteristic. Let p be the characteristic of the residue field of O . We assume that the index of ramification of O is 1. Let P_O be a parabolic subgroup of H_O and let $g_O \in H_O(O)$ be an element of order p which mod p lies in $P_O(O/pO)$. Let $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O})$ be the completion of H_O/P_O in the O/pO -valued point defined by the origin of H_O/pO . Then g_O does not act freely on $\mathcal{O}[\frac{1}{p}]$. In other words: there is a finite flat DVR extension O_1 of O , and there is a parabolic subgroup $P_{O_1}^1$ of H_{O_1} such that its special fibre is the scalar extension of P_O/pO , and g_O , viewed as an O_1 -valued point of H_{O_1} , belongs to $P_{O_1}^1(O_1)$.*

Proof. We can assume that O is the Witt ring of an algebraically closed field of characteristic p . Let O_2 be the DVR extension of O obtained by adjoining the p -th roots of unity. Let \mathcal{G} be the finite flat group scheme over O obtained by taking the closure in H_O of the subgroup of its generic fibre generated by g_O .

We can assume that \mathcal{G} is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$: if $p > 3$ this is always so, cf. 3.2.1.1 2)); if $p = 2$ and if $g_O \bmod p$ is the identity, then the lemma is trivial.

We have a canonical O_2 -homomorphism

$$\text{Spec}(R_1) = \mathcal{G}_{O_2} \rightarrow \mu_p = \text{Spec}(R)$$

which over $O_2[\frac{1}{p}]$ is an isomorphism. The nice thing is: at the level of rings we have an inclusion $R \hookrightarrow R_1$ such that $pR_1 \subset R$. This can be seen using elementary matrix operations of the same nature as the ones needed to compute the discriminant of O_2 over O . This (together with the fact that the special fibre of \mathcal{G} is a subgroup of the special fibre of P_O) implies that the natural morphism $\mathcal{G}_{O_2} \rightarrow H_O/P_O$ factors through μ_p . We get a morphism $s_p: \mu_p \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O})$. We deduce that we have an action of μ_p on $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O})_{O_2}$ which inverting p becomes the action of g_O on it. To check this it is enough to show that the ring homomorphism

$$r: \mathcal{O} \otimes_O O_2 \rightarrow R_1 \otimes_O \mathcal{O}$$

describing the action of \mathcal{G}_{O_2} on $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O})_{O_2}$ factors through $R \otimes_O \mathcal{O}$. Let $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}/I)$ be the smallest flat O -subscheme of $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O})$ through which s_p factors. It is enough to show that the ring homomorphism $\mathcal{O} \rightarrow R_1 \otimes \mathcal{O}/I$ obtained from r , factors through $R \otimes \mathcal{O}/I$. But this is obvious.

Now the same arguments of the proof of 3.4.1.5 used in the case when we were dealing with a group of order relatively prime to p apply to get that the action of μ_p on $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}[\frac{1}{p}])$, is not a free action. This ends the proof of the lemma.

H) We come back to the proof of 6.2.2.1. From this lemma we deduce that g_0 belongs to a parabolic subgroup P_{2V_1} of $G_{2V_1}^{\text{adnt}}$ whose special fibre is $P_{2\mathbb{F}}^{\text{adnt}}$, with V_1 a DVR finite flat extension of V_0 .

But this implies that g_0 does not act freely on the generic fibre of $\mathcal{M}_2/H_2^p \times H_2$: under the identification (cf. 5.5.1) of the completion $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_y$ of the local ring of y with the ring \mathcal{O} of the completion of $G_{2V_0}/P_{2V_0} = \widehat{G_{2V_0}^{\text{adnt}}}/\widehat{P_{2V_0}^{\text{adnt}}}$ in its V_0 -valued point defined by the origin of G_{2V_0} , the action of g_0 on $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_y$ becomes the natural action of g_0 on \mathcal{O} (it is enough to check this for V_0 -valued points of \mathcal{O} , as they are Zariski dense; but

for such points this is obvious, cf. the way the action of g_0 on $(\mathfrak{g}_0^{\text{adnt}}, \varphi_0)$ was defined, and cf. the theory of deformation of a principally polarized abelian variety).

It is worth making this explicit. The parabolic subgroup P_{2V_1} of $G_{2V_0}^{\text{adnt}}$ gives birth to an F^1 -filtration of $M_0 \otimes V_1$. The identification of 5.5.1 shows that it cooresponds to an abelian variety over V_1 obtained from the universal abelian scheme over $\mathcal{M}_{2V_0}/H_2^p \times H_2$ through a V_1 -valued point z lifting y . Now g fixes z .

This ends the proof of 6.2.2.1 and so of 6.2.2.

From now on we assume for the sake of simplicity that $p > 2$.

6.2.3. LEMMA. *Let (G_i, X_i, H_i, v_i) , $i = \overline{1, 2}$, be two quadruples with $G^{\text{der}} = G_1^{\text{der}}$ and such that they have the same adjoint quadruple (G_0, X_0, H_0, v_0) . Let p be the rational prime divided by v_0 . Then $\text{Sh}_p(G_1, X_1, H_1)$ exists and has the EP iff $\text{Sh}_p(G_2, X_2, H_2)$ exists and has the EP. Assuming the existence of these integral models, the connected components of the extension to $O_{(v_1)}^{\text{sh}}$ of the integral canonical model of (G_1, X_1, H_1, v_1) are isomorphic to the connected components of the extension to $O_{(v_2)}^{\text{sh}} = O_{(v_1)}^{\text{sh}}$ of the integral canonical model of (G_2, X_2, H_2, v_2) .*

Proof. We can assume that we have a finite map $f: (G_1, X_1, H_1) \rightarrow (G_2, X_2, H_2)$ (cf. rm. 3) of 3.2.7). We first assume that $\text{Sh}_p(G_2, X_2, H_2)$ exists and has the EP. Using the toric part triple of (G_1, X_1, H_1) we can assume (cf. 3.2.8) that f is injective. So $\text{Sh}_{H_1}(G_1, X_1)$ is an open closed subscheme of $\text{Sh}_{H_2}(G_2, X_2)$, cf. 3.2.14-15. As $E(G_1, X_1) = E(G_2, X_2)$, we deduce that the closure of $\text{Sh}_{H_1}(G_1, X_1)$ in $\text{Sh}_p(G_2, X_2, H_2)$ is the integral canonical model $\text{Sh}_p(G_1, X_1, H_1)$. Obviously $\text{Sh}_p(G_1, X_1, H_1)$ has the EP.

We assume now that $\text{Sh}_p(G_1, X_1, H_1)$ exists and has the EP. Let $E(G_i, X_i)_{(p)}$ be the normalization of $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ in $E(G_i, X_i)$, $i = \overline{1, 2}$. From [Mi3, 4.7] we deduce that the affine scheme $\text{Spec}(E(G_i, X_i)_{(p)})$ is an étale cover of $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z}_{(p)})$. Let \mathcal{C} be a connected component of the image of the natural morphism $m: \text{Sh}_{H_1}(G_1, X_1) \rightarrow \text{Sh}_{H_2}(G_2, X_2)$. Let \mathcal{H} be the subgroup of $G_2(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ leaving invariant \mathcal{C} . From 3.3.2 we deduce that it is enough to show that \mathcal{C} is the generic fibre of a regular formally smooth $E(G_2, X_2)_{(p)}$ -scheme \mathcal{C}_p having the EP, and on which \mathcal{H} acts continuously so that: the resulting \mathcal{H} -action on \mathcal{C} is the natural one, and there is a compact open subgroup \mathcal{H}_0 of \mathcal{H} such that \mathcal{C}_p is naturally a pro-étale cover of the smooth quasi-compact $E(G_2, X_2)_{(p)}$ -scheme $\mathcal{C}_p/\mathcal{H}_0$. As $\text{Sh}_p(G_1, X_1, H_1)$ exists we deduce the existence of \mathcal{C}'_p , defined as \mathcal{C}_p , but working over $E(G_1, X_1)_{(p)}$ instead of over $E(G_2, X_2)_{(p)}$. Let $\text{Spec}(E_{(p)})$ be the Galois extension of $\text{Spec}(E(G_2, X_2)_{(p)})$ generated by $\text{Spec}(E(G_1, X_1)_{(p)})$. Let C be the resulting Galois group. Due to the EP enjoyed by the extension \mathcal{C}''_p of \mathcal{C}'_p to $E_{(p)}$, we have a natural Galois-descent datum: C acts on \mathcal{C}''_p . The extension of m , viewed as a $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -morphism, to K_0 identifies each connected component of $\text{Sh}_{H_1}(G_1, X_1)_{K_0}$ with a connected component of $\text{Sh}_{H_2}(G_2, X_2)_{K_0}$, cf. 3.2.14-15 and the fact that each component of $\text{Sh}_{H_1}(G_1, X_1)_{K_0}$ is geometrically connected over K_0 (as $\text{Sh}_p(G_1, X_1, H_1)$ exists). This together with [Mu1, p. 112] implies that the Galois-descent datum is effective, and so that \mathcal{C}_p exists: it has the EP as \mathcal{C}'_p has it, and as $\text{Spec}(E(G_1, X_1)_{(p)})$ is an étale cover of $\text{Spec}(E(G_2, X_2)_{(p)})$ (so B) of 3.2.2 4) applies).

The last part of the lemma involving connected components over $O_{(v_2)}^{\text{sh}}$ is trivial. This proves the lemma.

6.2.3.1. REMARK. From the proof of 6.2.2 and 6.2.3 we deduce that for any finite map $(G^1, X^1, H^1) \rightarrow (G^2, X^2, H^2)$ a connected component of $\text{Sh}_{H^1}(G^1, X^1)_{\mathbb{C}}$ is a Galois cover of a connected component of $\text{Sh}_{H^2}(G^2, X^2)_{\mathbb{C}}$, with a Galois group which

is an M -torsion abelian pro-finite group, with M equal to the second power of the least common multiple of the order of elements of the center of the simply connected group cover of $G_C^{2\text{der}}$ (we can assume that G^2 is an adjoint group and that $G^{1\text{der}}$ is simply connected; now everything results from the Step C) of the proof of 6.2.2).

6.2.4. COROLLARY. *Let (G, X, H) be a triple having an integral canonical model \mathcal{M} . We assume that it has the EP, and that its extension to V_0 has the EEP. We also assume that either*

a) the prime p (such that $H \subset G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$) is relatively prime to the order of the center of the simply connected semisimple group cover of G^{der} and \mathcal{M} is a quasi-projective integral model, or

b) there is a pair (G_2, X_2) for which condition b) of 6.2.2 is satisfied.

Then any other triple (G_1, X_1, H_1) such that $(G^{\text{ad}}, X^{\text{ad}}) = (G_1^{\text{ad}}, X_1^{\text{ad}})$ and there is an isogeny $G^{\text{der}} \rightarrow G_1^{\text{der}}$, has also an integral canonical model \mathcal{M}_1 having the EP.

Proof. This is a direct consequence of 6.2.2-3, and of 3.2.7 10).

6.2.4.1.* COROLLARY. *Under the assumptions 6.2.2 b), any integral canonical model \mathcal{M}_3 of a Shimura quadruple (G_3, X_3, H_3, v_3) having the same adjoint quadruple as (G, X, H, v) is a strongly smooth integral model (cf. def. 3.4.8).*

Proof. Let $H_1^p \subset H_2^p$ be two open subgroups of $G_3(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ such that the morphism $\mathcal{M}_3 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_3/H_1^p$ is a pro-étale cover and the generic fibre of the finite morphism $q: \mathcal{M}_3/H_1^p \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_3/H_2^p$ is a Galois cover. We need to show that q itself is a Galois cover. This is just a problem of connected components. We use the notations of 6.2.2. So we can move over V_0 . We can assume that we are dealing with a connected component \mathcal{C}_3 of \mathcal{M}_{3V_0} which over an embedding of V_0 into \mathbb{C} corresponds to complex points defined by equivalence classes of the form $[x, 1]$, with x running through the points of a connected component of X_3 (cf. 3.3.2 and 2.3).

We first treat the case when there is an isogeny $G_2^{\text{der}} \rightarrow G_3^{\text{der}}$. Using a cover $(G_4, X_4, H_4, v_4) \rightarrow (G_3, X_3, H_3, v_3)$, with $G_4^{\text{der}} = G_2^{\text{der}}$, the arguments of [Mi4, 4.11 and 4.13] allow us (cf. 6.2.3 and 5.8.1-2) to assume that $G_3^{\text{der}} = G_2^{\text{der}}$. But this case results from 6.2.2.1 (cf. the proof of 6.2.2).

To see the general case, the same argument using a cover allows us to assume that G_3^{der} is the simply connected group cover of G_2^{der} (cf. 6.1.2 and 6.2.3). We consider (cf. 3.2. 7 10) a cover $f_5: (G_5, X_5, H_5, v_5) \rightarrow (G_2, X_2, H_2, v_2)$ such that $G_3^{\text{der}} = G_5^{\text{der}}$. Let \mathcal{C}_5 be a connected component of the extension to V_0 of the integral canonical model of (G_5, X_5, H_5, v_5) dominating \mathcal{C}_2 and such that its complex points can be described in a similar manner as the complex points of \mathcal{C}_2 or of \mathcal{C}_3 . We can assume that H_1^p is as small as you want. This together with 6.2.3 allow us to shift our attention to quotients of \mathcal{C}_5 . We get everything in the following context:

a) we have a compact subgroup H_{i0}^p of $G_i(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$, $i \in \{2, 5\}$, acting freely on \mathcal{C}_i and producing a quotient \mathcal{C}_i/H_{i0}^p of finite type; moreover $f_5(H_{50}^p) \subset H_{20}^p$;

b) the natural morphism $\mathcal{C}_5/H_{50}^p \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_2/H_{20}^p$ is an étale cover (cf. also 6.1.2);

c) we have a finite group $C(2)$ which is the quotient of a subgroup of the group $\text{Aut}((G_2^{\text{ad}}, X_2^{\text{ad}}, H_2^{\text{ad}}))$ leaving invariant \mathcal{C}_i and normalizing H_{i0}^p , $i \in \{2, 5\}$, through a subgroup of it acting trivially on \mathcal{C}_5/H_{50}^p .

We need to prove: if $C(2)$ acts freely on the generic fibre of \mathcal{C}_5/H_{50}^p then it acts freely on \mathcal{C}_5/H_{20}^p . This is easy: We can assume that $C(2)$ is a cyclic group of order p (cf. 3.4.5.1); as $C(2)$ also acts on \mathcal{C}_2/H_{20}^p such that the étale morphism $\mathcal{C}_5/H_{50}^p \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_2/H_{20}^p$

(cf. c)) is $C(2)$ -equivariant, if the statement is not true, then from 6.2.2.1 and from b) above, we deduce easily that $C(2)$ does not act freely on the generic fibre \mathcal{C}_5/H_{50}^p . Contradiction. So $C(2)$ does act freely on \mathcal{C}_5/H_{50}^p . This ends the proof of the corollary.

6.2.5. REMARK. There are examples of almost healthy normal schemes which are not noetherian. Such examples can be constructed by taking the normalization of a DVR in an infinite Galois extension of its field of fractions, having a Galois group of finite exponent.

6.2.6. REMARKS. 1) There are variants for 6.2.2, 6.2.3-4 (which might be useful in the case of Shimura varieties of special type). For instance:

- in 6.2.2 if we do not assume that $E(G, X) = E(G_1, X_1)$ then we have to work with triples instead of quadruples (to be compared with 6.2.3);
- in 6.2.3-4 we can work with quadruples but then we either have to restrict to smooth integral models having a weaker extension property (like the WEP or REP) or we need to find extra arguments to be able to shift the EP.

Also there are variants for 6.2.3-4 for $p = 2$. The limitations for $p = 2$ come only from the fact that we can not prove 6.1.2 for $p = 2$ and from the the fact that we do not now the unicity of an integral canonical with respect to a prime dividing 2 (cf. 3.2.4). These variants will be stated in [Va5].

2)* The integral canonical models of 6.2.4.1 are quasi-projective as \mathcal{M} is so (cf. its proof; see also the proof of 6.4.1).

6.2.7. Warning. Any attempt to try to prove 6.1.2 directly (using arguments similar to the ones in 3.4.5.1 and 6.2.2) is meaningless (cf. the two examples below). So we can not handle 6.1.2 just by using geometrically connected components and making use of 3.2.11 (which gives us these V_0 -valued points). However see 6.8.

EXAMPLE 1. Let $Y := V_0[x] \left[\frac{1}{1-px^2} \right]$, and let $Y_1 := Y[y]/(y^2 + 2pxy + p)$. $\text{Spec}(Y_1)$ is a finite cover of $\text{Spec}(Y)$, which becomes an étale cover by inverting p . Moreover the generic fibre of $\text{Spec}(Y_1)$ is geometrically connected over K_0 . Obviously Y_1 is a regular ring which is not an étale Y -algebra.

EXAMPLE 2. Let $Y := V_0[x] \left[\frac{1}{p^{p-1}(1-x)^{p-1}-x^p(p-1)^{p-1}} \right]$ and let $Y_1 := Y[y]/(y^p + pxy + p(1-x))$. The situation is as above. The extra nice thing is that $\text{Spec}(Y_1)$ has plenty of V_0 -valued points (which is not the case in the above example), as it can be easily checked.

6.3. Conjugates of integral canonical models of Shimura varieties. We make use of the notations pertaining to conjugates of Shimura varieties used in [Mi1, p. 335-6]. Let (G, X, H, v) be a quadruple having an integral canonical model \mathcal{M} over $O_{(v)}$ and let p be the rational prime divided by v . Let τ be an automorphism of \mathbb{C} and let x be a special point of X . We denote by τv the prime of $\tau E(G, X)$ such that $O_{(\tau v)}$ is $\tau O_{(v)}$. Let ${}^{\tau, x}H$ be the image of H under the isomorphism $G(\mathbb{Q}_p) \rightarrow {}^{\tau, x}G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ defined by $sp_p(\tau)$. It is a hyperspecial subgroup of ${}^{\tau, x}G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$.

6.3.1. LEMMA. $\tau\mathcal{M}$ is an integral canonical model of $({}^{\tau, x}G, {}^{\tau, x}X, {}^{\tau, x}H, \tau v)$ (having EEP if \mathcal{M} does).

Proof. Here $\tau\mathcal{M}$ is defined in the same manner as $\tau E(G, X)$. Obviously $\tau\mathcal{M}$ has the EP. It has the EEP if \mathcal{M} does have it. $\tau\mathcal{M}$ has a ${}^{\tau, x}G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ -continuous action due to the fact that \mathcal{M} has a $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ -continuous action and due to [Mi1, ch. 2, 4.2 b) and

5.5 b)]. Using again the loc. cit. and the smoothness of \mathcal{M} , we get that $\tau\mathcal{M}$ is also a smooth model (over $O_{(\tau v)}$). This ends the proof of the lemma.

6.4. The main results.

6.4.1.* THEOREM. *Let $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ be a Shimura variety of preabelian type. Let $p \geq 5$ be a prime such that G is unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p . Then $\text{Sh}_p(G, X)$ exists and has the EP. As a scheme it is a pro-étale cover of a quasi-projective smooth scheme over (the normalization in $E(G, X)$ of) $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$.*

Proof. Let (G, X, H, v) be a quadruple of preabelian type with v dividing a rational prime $p \geq 5$. From 6.4.2 below we deduce the existence of an injective map $f: (G_1, X_1) \hookrightarrow (GSp(W, \psi), S)$ which is a good embedding with respect to p , and such that $(G_1^{\text{ad}}, X_1^{\text{ad}}) = (G^{\text{ad}}, X^{\text{ad}})$. We use the notations of the SQSPT introduced in 3.2.7 3). From 3.2.7 2) and 5.8.2 (cf. def. 5.8.1), we deduce that (G_1, X_1, H_1) has an integral canonical model having the EEP. From [Mu] and 5.6.2 we deduce that as a scheme it is a pro-étale cover of a quasi-projective smooth scheme over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$. The statement of 6.1.2 implies that (G_4, X_4, H_4) has an integral canonical model having the EEP, which as a scheme is a pro-étale cover of a quasi-projective smooth scheme over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$. From 6.2.3 we deduce that (G_2, X_2, H_2) has an integral canonical model which as a scheme is a pro-étale cover of a quasi-projective smooth scheme over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$. It has the EP and its extension to V_0 has the EEP. From 6.2.2 b) we deduce that (G, X, H) has an integral canonical model \mathcal{M} . As the quotient of a quasi-projective smooth scheme through a free action of a finite group is still a quasi-projective smooth scheme (cf. [Mu, p. 112]) we deduce that \mathcal{M} is a pro-étale cover of a quasi-projective smooth scheme over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$. From 3.2.2 4) we deduce that it also has the EP. This ends the proof of the theorem.

If (G, X, H, v) is of abelian type then we can make use of a SQSAT with G_1^{der} not depending on $i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ (cf. 3) and 10) of 3.2.7 and 6.4.2). So we can make use of 6.2.3 (instead of 6.1.2) for concluding that (G_4, X_4, H_4) has an integral canonical model having the EEP and which as a scheme is a pro-étale cover of a quasi-projective smooth scheme over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ (as (G_1, X_1, H_1) has an integral canonical model having these properties).

6.4.1.1. REMARKS. 1)* From 6.4.1 we deduce that any integral canonical model of a quadruple (G, X, H, v) of preabelian type, with $(v, 6) = 1$, is a quasi-projective integral model.

2) In the context of 6.4.1, if $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ is of compact type, then $\text{Sh}_p(G, X)$ is a pro-étale cover of a projective smooth scheme over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$.

From the proof of 6.4.1 (see also 6.8) we deduce that for seeing this, we can assume that we do have an embedding $(G, X) \hookrightarrow (GSp(W, \psi), S)$ good with respect to p . As different quotients of $\text{Sh}_p(GSp(W, \psi), S)$ have (plenty of smooth projective) toroidal compactifications (cf. [FC]) which are moduli of semi-abelian varieties, we deduce that different quotients of $\text{Sh}_p(G, X)$ admit compactifications (obtained by taking the normalization of some closures in the previously considered compactifications), which are projective schemes and moduli of semi-abelian varieties. We need to show that, in our case, these quotients are in fact identical to their compactifications. This is equivalent to showing that over these compactifications we have in fact abelian schemes (not just semi-abelian schemes). This is an easy consequence of [FC, ii) of 10.1, p. 88] (the argument is the same as the one used in the first key fact of the proof of 3.2.3.2 b)).

3) 6.4.1 fulfils the expectation of [Mi4, 2.17].

6.4.2. THEOREM. *Let $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ be an adjoint Shimura variety of abelian type. Let $p \geq 5$ be a prime such that G is unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p . Then there is a Shimura variety $\text{Sh}(G_1, X_1)$ of Hodge type having $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ as its adjoint variety and having a good embedding in a Siegel modular variety with respect to p , and such that for any other Shimura variety $\text{Sh}(G_2, X_2)$ of abelian type having $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ as its adjoint variety, there is an isogeny $G_1^{\text{der}} \rightarrow G_2^{\text{der}}$.*

The proof of 6.4.2 is presented in 6.5-6.

6.4.2.1.* COROLLARY. *Any integral canonical model \mathcal{M} of a Shimura quadruple (G, X, H, v) of preabelian type, with $(v, 6) = 1$, is a strongly smooth integral model.*

This is a direct consequence of 6.4.1-2 and 6.2.4.1. We would like to remark that if (G, X) is of abelian type then we do not need to make use of 6.1.2 (cf. the proof of 6.2.4.1 and of 6.4.2).

This corollary implies that many other smooth integral models are strongly smooth, cf. 3.4.8.1.

6.4.2.2.* COROLLARY. *If in 6.4.2.1 above there is a quadruple (G_1, X_1, H_1, v_1) having the same adjoint quadruple as (G, X, H, v) , admitting an embedding $(G_1, X_1, H_1, v_1) \hookrightarrow (GSp(W, \psi), S, K_p, p)$, and such that there is an isogeny $G^{\text{der}} \rightarrow G_1^{\text{der}}$, then $\mathcal{M}_{O_{(v)}}$ has the EEP.*

Proof. This is a consequence of 6.2.2-3 and 6.1.2 (cf. 6.4.1 and the def. of the EEP). If the pair (G, X) is of abelian type then we do not need to use 6.1.2.

6.4.3. Let (G, X) define a Shimura variety of preabelian type. Let \mathcal{S} be the set of primes whose elements are 2, the primes p for which G is ramified over \mathbb{Q}_p , and 3 if G is unramified over \mathbb{Q}_3 but $\text{Sh}_3(G, X)$ does not exist (if a quadruple (G_1, X_1, H_1, v_1) with v_1 dividing a rational prime $p \geq 3$, has an integral canonical model, then we expect that $\text{Sh}_p(G_1, X_1)$ does exist; this is motivated by rm. 8) of 3.2.7 and by the proof of 5.1, where was irrelevant with which prime of the reflex field dividing p we were working). Let $\mathbb{A}_f^{\mathcal{S}}$ be the ring of finite adèles with all the q -components, $q \in \mathcal{S}$, omitted. We have $\mathbb{A}_f = (\prod_{q \in \mathcal{S}} \mathbb{Q}_q) \times \mathbb{A}_f^{\mathcal{S}}$. Let $H^{\mathcal{S}}$ be a compact open subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A}_f^{\mathcal{S}})$ which is a product of its q -components (for primes $q \notin \mathcal{S}$) and such that every q -component of it is a hyperspecial subgroup H^q of $G(\mathbb{Q}_q)$. We call such a subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A}_f^{\mathcal{S}})$ hyperspecial. It is defined by the property that it is a compact subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A}_f^{\mathcal{S}})$ of maximal volume (with respect to any Haar measure on $G(\mathbb{A}_f^{\mathcal{S}})$): this is a consequence of [Ti, p. 55].

6.4.4.* THEOREM. *For any open subgroup $H_{\mathcal{S}}$ of $G(\prod_{q \in \mathcal{S}} \mathbb{Q}_q)$ such that $H_{\mathcal{S}} \times H^{\mathcal{S}}$ is smooth for (G, X) , there is a quasi-projective smooth scheme $\mathcal{M}(H_{\mathcal{S}})$ over the normalization $O_{(\mathcal{S})}$ of $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{\prod_{q \in \mathcal{S}} q}]$ in $E(G, X)$, whose generic fibre is $\text{Sh}_{H_{\mathcal{S}} \times H^{\mathcal{S}}}(G, X)$, and such that the normalization $\widetilde{\text{Sh}}(G, X)$ of $\mathcal{M}(H_{\mathcal{S}})$ in the ring of fractions of $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ has the properties:*

- a) *It admits a $G(\prod_{q \in \mathcal{S}} \mathbb{Q}_q) \times H^{\mathcal{S}}$ -continuous action;*
- b) *For every prime $q \notin \mathcal{S}$, the group $G(\mathbb{Q}_q)$ acts continuously on $\widetilde{\text{Sh}}(G, X) \times O_{(\mathcal{S})}[\frac{1}{q}]$ and the quotient of $\widetilde{\text{Sh}}(G, X) \times \mathbb{Z}_{(q)}$ by H^q gets a $G(\mathbb{A}_f^q)$ -continuous action, together with which it is the integral canonical model of the triple (G, X, H^q) .*

Proof. It is enough to show that there is a finite set \mathcal{S}_1 of rational primes containing \mathcal{S} and a quasi-projective smooth scheme \mathcal{M}_1 over the normalization $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathcal{S}_1)}$ of $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{\prod_{q \in \mathcal{S}_1} q}]$ in $E(G, X)$, whose generic fibre is $\text{Sh}_{H_{\mathcal{S}} \times H^{\mathcal{S}}}(G, X)$, and such that for any prime $p \notin \mathcal{S}_1$ the normalization of \mathcal{M}_1 in $\text{Sh}_{H^p}(G, X)$ is the integral canonical model of the triple (G, X, H^p) : if $q \in \mathcal{S}_1 \setminus \mathcal{S}$, and if \mathcal{M}^q is the integral canonical model of the triple (G, X, H^q) , then $\mathcal{M}^q/H_{\mathcal{S}} \times \prod_{p \notin \mathcal{S} \cup \{q\}} H^p$ is a smooth scheme over the normalization of $\mathbb{Z}_{(q)}$ in $E(G, X)$ (cf. 6.4.2.1); but now \mathcal{M}_1 and $\mathcal{M}^q/H_{\mathcal{S}} \times \prod_{p \notin \mathcal{S} \cup \{q\}} H^p$ (for $q \in \mathcal{S}_1 \setminus \mathcal{S}$) can be glued together along their generic fibres.

Part a) is trivial. We denote by $P(G, X)$ the statement of the existence of a set of rational primes \mathcal{S}_1 and of a scheme \mathcal{M}_1 as above for the Shimura pair (G, X) . 6.4.2.1 gives us the right to assume (for proving $P(G, X)$) that $H_{\mathcal{S}}$ is as small as desired. So the fact that $P(G, X)$ is true for (G, X) of Hodge type is a direct consequence of the proof of 3.4.7.

We treat now the case when $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ is an arbitrary Shimura variety of preabelian type. Let $\text{Sh}(G_1, X_1)$ be a Shimura variety of Hodge type having $\text{Sh}(G^{\text{ad}}, X^{\text{ad}})$ as its adjoint variety. Let $(G_2, X_2) \rightarrow (G^{\text{ad}}, X^{\text{ad}})$ be a cover with G_2^{der} a simply connected semisimple group and with $E(G_2, X_2) = E(G^{\text{ad}}, X^{\text{ad}})$ (cf. [MS, 3.4]). Let (G_3, X_3) be the fibre product of (G_1, X_1) and (G_2, X_2) over $(G^{\text{ad}}, X^{\text{ad}})$ (cf. 2.4.0).

From 6.2.4.1 and the statement of 6.1.2 we deduce easily that $P(G_3, X_3)$ is true as $P(G_1, X_1)$ is true (i.e. the normalization of a scheme \mathcal{M}_1 as above, but for (G_1, X_1) , in the ring of fractions of a quotient of $\text{Sh}(G_3, X_3)$ by a subgroup of $G_3(\mathbb{A}_f)$ which is smooth for (G_3, X_3) , is a smooth scheme over the normalization $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathcal{S}_1)}$ of $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{\prod_{q \in \mathcal{S}_1} q}]$ in $E(G_3, X_3)$, for \mathcal{S}_1 a large enough finite set of rational primes).

We have $G_2^{\text{der}} = G_3^{\text{der}}$ (both are simply connected semisimple groups having the same adjoint group). From 3.2.14-15 (applied to the injective map $(G_3, X_3) \hookrightarrow (G_2, X_2) \times (G_3^{\text{ab}}, X_3^{\text{ab}})$ defined by the natural projection of (G_3, X_3) on (G_2, X_2) and by the canonical map $(G_3, X_3) \rightarrow (G_3^{\text{ab}}, X_3^{\text{ab}})$) we deduce easily that $P(G_2, X_2)$ is true as $P(G_3, X_3)$ is true.

The proof of 6.2.2 implies that $P(G^{\text{ad}}, X^{\text{ad}})$ is true as $P(G_2, X_2)$ is true.

The same argument used in getting that $P(G_3, X_3)$ is true as $P(G_1, X_1)$ is true, we deduce from 6.4.5 below (applied to the canonical finite map $(G, X) \rightarrow (G^{\text{ad}}, X^{\text{ad}})$), that $P(G, X)$ is true as $P(G^{\text{ad}}, X^{\text{ad}})$ is true. This ends the proof of the theorem.

As in the proof of 6.4.1, if (G, X) is of abelian type, we do not need to use the statement of 6.1.2 (as we can use instead of it 6.2.3 and 3.2.14-15).

6.4.5. LEMMA. *Let $f^0: (G^0, X^0, H^0) \rightarrow (G^1, X^1, H^1)$ be a finite map of triples having integral canonical models \mathcal{M}^0 and respectively \mathcal{M}^1 . We assume that the prime p such that $H^1 \subset G^1(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ is greater than 2 and that \mathcal{M}^0 and \mathcal{M}^1 have the EP. We also assume that either*

- a) *the order q of the center of the semisimple simply connected group cover of $G^{0\text{der}}$ is relatively prime to p and \mathcal{M}^0 is a quasi-projective integral model, or*
- b) *$p \geq 5$ and (G^0, X^0) is of preabelian type, or*
- c) *\mathcal{M}^0 and \mathcal{M}^1 are pro-étale covers of proper smooth $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -schemes.*

Then the natural morphism $\mathcal{M}^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}^1$ makes \mathcal{M}^0 to be a pro-étale cover of an open closed subscheme of \mathcal{M}^1 , and so \mathcal{M}^0 is the normalization of \mathcal{M}^1 in the ring of fractions of \mathcal{M}^0 .

Proof. Let V_0 be the completion of the strict henselization of \mathbb{Z}_p . We can move over V_0 (i.e. we can shift from triples to quadruples). This is allowed as \mathcal{M}^0 is a

scheme over the normalization of $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ in $E(G^0, X^0)$ and as this normalization is an étale cover of the normalization of $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ in $E(G^1, X^1)$ (cf. [Mi3, 4.7]) over which \mathcal{M}^1 is defined. Let v^0 be a prime of $E(G^0, X^0)$ dividing p , and let v^1 be the prime of $E(G^1, X^1)$ divided by v^0 . For $i = \overline{0, 1}$, let $\mathcal{M}_{V_0}^i$ be the extension to V_0 of the integral canonical model of the quadruple (G^i, X^i, H^i, v^i) .

From 6.2.3 and rm. 10) of 3.2.7 we deduce that we can assume that f^0 is a cover. So case a) results from 6.2.2. To handle the other two cases we first remark that the normalization \mathcal{N} of $\mathcal{M}_{V_0}^1$ in the ring of fractions of $\mathcal{M}_{V_0}^0$ has local rings of points of codimension 1 isomorphic to local rings of $\mathcal{M}_{V_0}^0$ of codimension 1. To see this it is enough (due to the EP enjoyed by \mathcal{N} and $\mathcal{M}_{V_0}^0$) to check that any such ring is a DVR. In case c) this is a consequence of 6.4.1.1 2) and of [Mi4, 4.13]. In case b) this is a consequence of 6.4.2.2 and of 6.2.2: we can assume that $G^{0\text{der}}$ is simply connected; so the proof (Steps B), C) and D)) of 6.2.2 applies (it shows the existence of a natural morphism from the spectrum of such a ring into $\mathcal{M}_{V_0}^0$; using the natural morphism $\mathcal{M}_{V_0}^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$, we get the desired result).

From this and [Mi4, 4.13] we deduce that \mathcal{N} is unramified over $\mathcal{M}_{V_0}^1$ in all these points. As $\mathcal{M}_{K_0}^0 = \mathcal{N}_{K_0}$ is a pro-étale cover of an open closed subscheme of $\mathcal{M}_{K_0}^1$, we deduce from the classical purity theorem that \mathcal{N} is a pro-étale cover of an open closed subscheme of $\mathcal{M}_{V_0}^1$. In particular \mathcal{N} is a regular formally smooth scheme over V_0 having the EP (cf. C) of 3.2.2 4)). As $\mathcal{M}_{V_0}^0$ also has these two properties we get (cf. rm. 7) of 3.2.3.1) $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{M}_{V_0}^0$. This ends the proof of the lemma.

The proof of 6.8.1 shows that in fact we can handle the case a) as the other two cases, without making reference to the involved 6.2.2, and so without assuming that \mathcal{M}^0 is a quasi-projective integral model.

6.4.5.1.* COROLLARY. *Let $f: (G_1, X_1, H_1, v_1) \rightarrow (G_2, X_2, H_2, v_2)$ be a finite map between two quadruples of preabelian type. We assume that v_1 is relatively prime to 6. Let $m: \mathcal{M}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_2 \times \mathcal{O}_{(v_1)}$ be the natural morphism (cf. rm. 4) of 3.2.7) defined by f . Then m is the composite of a pro-étale cover with an open closed embedding. A similar result is true if we work with triples.*

6.4.6. REMARKS. 1)* If (Y, U) is an extensible pair with Y a healthy regular scheme over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{\prod_{q \in \mathbb{S}} q}])$, then any morphism $U \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(H_{\mathbb{S}})$ extends uniquely to a morphism $Y \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(H_{\mathbb{S}})$ (for a proof of this see 6.7). With the terminology to be introduced in [Va6] these schemes $\mathcal{M}(H_{\mathbb{S}})$ are integral canonical models of their generic fibres.

2)* These smooth schemes $\mathcal{M}(H_{\mathbb{S}})$ are the analogue of the schemes attached to Siegel modular varieties parameterizing principally polarized abelian schemes (of a given dimension) and having a finite level symplectic similitude structure. Of course there are variants of 6.4.4 (and of 1) above) with \mathbb{S} replaced by a larger set of primes (not necessarily finite). But all these variants are a consequence of 6.4.4 (and resp. of 1) above).

3)* We call $\widetilde{Sh}(G, X)$ the extended integral canonical model of $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ with respect to $H^{\mathbb{S}}$. As schemes $\widetilde{Sh}(G, X)$ and $\mathcal{M}(H_{\mathbb{S}})$ do not depend on the hyperspecial subgroup $H^{\mathbb{S}}$ of $G(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{f}}^{\mathbb{S}})$.

To check this let $H_1^{\mathbb{S}}$ be another hyperspecial subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{f}}^{\mathbb{S}})$. It is enough to

show the existence of cartesian squares of the form

$$\begin{CD} Sh_{K^S}(G, X) @>i_{K^S}>> Sh_{K_1^S}(G, X) \\ @VrVV @VVr_1V \\ Sh_{H_S \times H^S}(G, X) @>i_H>> Sh_{H_S \times H_1^S}(G, X), \end{CD}$$

where K^S (resp. K_1^S) stands for an arbitrary product of the factors of H^S (resp. of H_1^S), where r and r_1 are the natural quotient morphisms, and where i_H and i_{K^S} are isomorphism (cf. rm. 7) of 3.2.3.1).

If G is a torus then we have nothing to show. If G is an adjoint group this is a consequence of 2.3 and of the fact that any two hyperspecial subgroups of $G(\mathbb{A}_f^S)$ are $G(\mathbb{A}_f^S)$ -conjugate (cf. [Ti, p. 47]). The same argument works in the case when we have a cover $(G, X) \rightarrow (G^{ad}, X^{ad})$ (as we have epimorphisms $G(\mathbb{Q}_l) \twoheadrightarrow G^{ad}(\mathbb{Q}_l)$, for any prime l). A simple argument based on connected components allows us to shift this independence property to any Shimura variety of preabelian. In detail: we consider the fibre product (cf. 2.4.0) of the natural map $(G, X) \rightarrow (G^{ad}, X^{ad})$ with a cover $(G_1, X_1) \rightarrow (G^{ad}, X^{ad})$ such that $G_1^{der} = G^{der}$. We get finite maps $f_1: (G_2, X_2) \rightarrow (G_1, X_1)$ and $f: (G_2, X_2) \rightarrow (G, X)$, with $G_2^{der} = G^{der}$. Moreover f is a cover. From [Mi4, 4.11] we deduce that we can replace (G, X) by (G_2, X_2) . We have an injective map $(G_2, X_2) \hookrightarrow (G_3, X_3) := (G_1, X_1) \times (G_2^{ab}, X_2^{ab})$ defined by f_1 and the natural map $(G_2, X_2) \rightarrow (G_2^{ab}, X_2^{ab})$. So we can transfer the things (known to be true for (G_3, X_3)) to (G_1, X_1) (cf. 3.2.14-15).

This justifies the notation $\mathcal{M}(H_S)$ and the following terminology: the scheme $\widetilde{Sh}(G, X)$ is referred to as the unramified Shimura scheme defined by (G, X) . Warning: the association $\widetilde{Sh}(G, X)$ to (G, X) is not functorial. There are two obstructions to this: the first one is derived from 3.1.2.2 2), while the second one is derived from the fact that S depends on (G, X) . However 6.7.2 below is quite enough for many functorial purposes in the context of $\widetilde{Sh}(G, X)$.

4) 6.4.5 has a variant for quadruples: If $(G^0, X^0, H^0, v^0) \rightarrow (G^1, X^1, H^1, v^1)$ is a finite map between two quadruples, with $(v^0, 2) = 1$, having integral canonical models \mathcal{M}^0 and respectively \mathcal{M}^1 , and if either a) or c) of 6.4.5 is true, then the natural morphism $\mathcal{M}^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{O_{(v^0,0)}}^1$ is the composite of a pro-étale cover with an open closed embedding.

5) In 6.2.4 a) it is enough to assume that $(v, 6) = 1$ and that \mathcal{M} is a quasi-projective integral model: 6.2.3 and 3.2.7 11) allows us to assume that G^{ad} is a simple \mathbb{Q} -group. Now everything results from 6.2.4 and 6.4.2 once we remark that the centers of semisimple simply connected groups of E_6, E_7 or D_l Lie type have orders a power of 2 or 3. If we exclude the E_6 factors than we can replace $(v, 6) = 1$ by $(v, 2) = 1$. The same applies to 6.2.2.

6)* The philosophy of 6.4.4 is: to generalize Serre's lemma [Mu1, p. 207] to the context of Shimura varieties of preabelian type, we just have to check things in characteristic zero.

6.4.7. REMARK. If (G, X) is the pair (G_1, X_1) of 5.7.5 for $l = 10$, then different open subschemes of the schemes $\mathcal{M}(H_S) \times_{O_{(S)}} \left[\frac{1}{N} \right]$ are moduli schemes of polarized (or just pseudo-polarized) $K3$ -surfaces having some finite level-structure (cf. [Va6]).

6.4.8. REMARK. For the $p = 2$ and $p = 3$ theory of Shimura varieties of pre-abelian type see [Va5] and [Va2]. In [Va2] we prove that 6.4.1-2 remain true for $p = 3$.

So in 6.4.3 we have $3 \in \mathfrak{S}$ iff G is ramified over \mathbb{Q}_3 .

6.4.9.* REMARK. We do not know if all integral canonical models whose existence is guaranteed by 6.4.1 do have the EEP (cf. 3.2.2 4)). However they do have an extension property broader than the EP. This is with respect to healthy normal schemes (over the required localizations of \mathbb{Z}) whose local ring in a point of mixed characteristic and of codimension 1, is a DVR (this can be easily checked starting from 6.1-2 and A) of 3.2.2 4)). In fact it is enough that these local rings are certain inductive limits of discrete valuation rings (cf. the proof of 6.2.2; for instance if they are inductive limits of discrete valuation rings whose transition homomorphisms, at the level of fields of fractions, are of degree dividing a fix number $M \in \mathbb{N}$). Similarly for the schemes $\mathcal{M}(H_{\mathfrak{S}})$ constructed in 6.4.4 we have a broader extension property than the one mentioned in rm. 1) of 6.4.6.

From 3.2.12 and 6.4.1 we get directly:

6.4.10.* Criterion. *Let (G, X, H, v) be a quadruple of preabelian type, with $(v, 6) = 1$. Let \mathcal{M} be a normal integral model of it over $O_{(v)}$ having the SEP. Then \mathcal{M} is the integral canonical model of (G, X, H, v) (in particular \mathcal{M} is a smooth integral model and has the EP).*

6.4.11. The compact case. We assume now that the pair (G, X) of 6.4.3 is of compact type. So $\text{Sh}_{H_{\mathfrak{S}} \times H^{\mathfrak{S}}}(G, X)$ is a smooth projective scheme over $E(G, X)$. From 6.4.1.1 2) and 6.4.4 we get directly:

A. COROLLARY. *$\text{Sh}_{H_{\mathfrak{S}} \times H^{\mathfrak{S}}}(G, X)$ has good reduction with respect to any prime v of $E(G, X)$ not dividing a prime of \mathfrak{S} .*

A similar thing can be stated for any connected component \mathcal{C}^g of $\text{Sh}_{H_{\mathfrak{S}} \times H^{\mathfrak{S}}}(G, X)_{\mathbb{C}}$:

B. COROLLARY. *\mathcal{C}^g is naturally defined over a finite field extension $E(\mathcal{C}^g)$ of $E(G, X)$ unramified outside \mathfrak{S} , and its canonical model over E^g has good reduction with respect to any prime of $E(\mathcal{C}^g)$ not dividing a prime of \mathfrak{S} .*

C. Moreover: $\mathcal{M}(H_{\mathfrak{S}})$ is the unique proper smooth scheme over $O_{(\mathfrak{S})}$ having $\text{Sh}_{H_{\mathfrak{S}} \times H^{\mathfrak{S}}}(G, X)$ as its generic fibre. To see this let $\mathcal{N}(H_{\mathfrak{S}})$ be a proper smooth scheme over $O_{(\mathfrak{S})}$ having $\text{Sh}_{H_{\mathfrak{S}} \times H^{\mathfrak{S}}}(G, X)$ as its generic fibre. Using the extension type property enjoyed by $\mathcal{M}(H_{\mathfrak{S}})$ (cf. 6.4.6 1)) we deduce the existence of a morphism $l: \mathcal{N}(H_{\mathfrak{S}}) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(H_{\mathfrak{S}})$ which is the identity on generic fibres. From [Hart, 11.3, p. 279] we deduce immediately that l is an isomorphism. The same thing remains true if instead of $O_{(\mathfrak{S})}$ we work with any regular flat $O_{(\mathfrak{S})}$ -scheme D of dimension 1 such that any smooth D -scheme is healthy (see 3.2.2 1)), and if $\mathcal{M}(H_{\mathfrak{S}})$ is replaced by its extension to D : the same proof applies.

D. We can use this fact to give an alternating definition of an integral canonical model of a quadruple (G, X, H, v) with $(v, 6) = 1$:

THEOREM. *An integral model of (G, X, H, v) over $O_{(v)}$ is the integral canonical model of (G, X, H, v) iff it is a smooth proper integral model.*

This theorem answers a question of M. Flach.

6.5. A proof of 6.4.2 in the case when p does not divide $B(G)$.

6.5.1. First we prove that it is enough to treat the case when G is a \mathbb{Q} -simple group. To check this let (G, X) be a product of two Shimura pairs (G^i, X^i) of adjoint

type, $i = \overline{1, 2}$, for which 6.4.2 is true. As G is unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p we deduce that the group G^i is also unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p , $i = \overline{1, 2}$. Let $(G_1^i, X_1^i) \hookrightarrow (GSp(W^i, \psi^i), S^i)$ be an embedding good with respect to p , with $(G_1^{iad}, X_1^{iad}) = (G^i, X^i)$, and such that for any other Shimura pair (G_2^i, X_2^i) of preabelian type having (G^i, X^i) as its adjoint variety, there is an isogeny $G_1^{ider} \rightarrow G_2^{ider}$ ($i = \overline{1, 2}$). Let (G_1^3, X_1^3) be a Hodge quasi product of the two Shimura pairs (G_1^1, X_1^1) and (G_1^2, X_1^2) of Hodge type (cf. Example 3 of 2.5). Now the Segre embedding $(G_1^3, X_1^3) \rightarrow (GSp(W^1 \oplus W^2, \psi^1 \oplus \psi^2), S^0)$ is a good embedding with respect to p (cf. 4.3.17). Moreover $G_1^{3der} = G_1^{1der} \times G_1^{2der}$. So for any Shimura variety (G_2^3, X_2^3) of abelian type such that its adjoint variety is the adjoint variety of (G_1^3, X_1^3) , there is an isogeny $G_2^{3der} \rightarrow G_1^{3der}$ (cf. [De2, 2.3.8]).

So we can assume that G is a simple \mathbb{Q} -group. We deduce the existence of a totally real number field F and of an absolutely simple adjoint group G^s over F such that $G = Res_{F/\mathbb{Q}} G^s$ [De2, 2.3.4]. As before $V_0 = W(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})$. For any number field E we denote by $E_{(p)}$ the normalization of $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ in E . Let $G_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$ be an adjoint group over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ having G as its fibre over \mathbb{Q} (cf. 3.1.3), and let $\tilde{G}_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$ be the semisimple simple connected group cover of it. We have:

a) G_{V_0} is a product of $[F : \mathbb{Q}]$ copies of a split adjoint group of the same Lie type as G (this is obvious).

b) As G is unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p , F is unramified over p and $G_{F_i}^s$ is unramified over F_i , where $F \otimes \mathbb{Q}_p = \prod_{i \in I_p} F_i$, with F_i local fields (we have $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p} = \prod_{i \in I_p} Res_{F_i/\mathbb{Q}_p} G_{F_i}^s$). [De2, 2.3.10] admits a $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -version:

6.5.1.1. THEOREM. *Let K be a quadratic totally imaginary extension of F , unramified over p . Then there is a Shimura variety $Sh(G_1, X_1)$ of Hodge type such that:*

- a) $Sh(G, X)$ is its adjoint variety;
- b) for any Shimura variety $Sh(\tilde{G}_1, \tilde{X}_1)$ of abelian type with $(\tilde{G}_1^{ad}, \tilde{X}_1^{ad}) = (G, X)$, there is an isogeny $G_1^{der} \rightarrow \tilde{G}_1^{der}$;
- c) its reflex field is the composite field of $E(G, X)$ and $E(Res_{K/\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{G}_m, h_T)$ (where $(Res_{K/\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{G}_m, h_T)$ is the zero dimensional Shimura pair defined in [De2, 2.3.9]);
- d) it has a good embedding in a Siegel modular variety with respect to p .

Proof. The proof is divided in two parts. First we treat the case when p does not divide $B(G)$, then we continue in 6.6.5 with the general case. In this section 6.5 S , K , K_S , (G_2, X_2) and (G_3, X_3) have the same significance as in [De2, 2.3]. So S is a set of nodes of the Dynkin diagram of $G_{\mathbb{C}}$, (G_2, X_2) and (G_3, X_3) are Shimura pairs, while K_S is a product of finite field extensions of \mathbb{Q} . If (G, X) is of B_l , C_l or $D_l^{\mathbb{H}}$ type (rep. of A_l or $D_l^{\mathbb{R}}$ type) then to each simple factor of $G_{\mathbb{R}}^{ad}$ it corresponds one (resp. two) elements of S . We itemize the things we need.

i) We start with a representation $W_{(p)}$ of $\tilde{G}_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$ over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ which over V_0 is isomorphic to $\bigoplus_{s \in S} V_p(s)^n$ for a convenient number $n \in \mathbb{N}$ (to be compared with [De2, 2.3.10]). Here $V_p(s)$ is the V_0 -representation of \tilde{G}_{V_0} given by the fundamental weight corresponding to $s \in S$ (cf. [De2, 2.3]).

ii) The totally imaginary quadratic extension K of F is assumed to be unramified above p (i.e. $\text{Spec}(K_{(p)})$ is an étale cover of $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z}_{(p)})$).

iii) K_S is unramified above p as $\tilde{G}_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$ splits over V_0 .

iv) The closure of G_3 in $GL(W_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}})$, with $W_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}} := K_{(p)} \otimes_{F_{(p)}} W_{(p)}$, is a reductive group $G_{3\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$ over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ (cf. [De2, 2.3] for the meaning of G_3) (moving over V_0 this

becomes obvious). Let $\tilde{G}_3^{c+\text{der}}$ be the subgroup of G_3 generated by G_3^{der} , and by the maximal subtorus of $Z(G_3)$ which over \mathbb{R} is compact (cf. [De2, 2.3.3 and end of 2.3.10]). Let \tilde{G}_3 be the subgroup of G_3 generated by $\tilde{G}_3^{c+\text{der}}$ and by the one dimensional split torus acting as scalar multiplication on

$$W := W_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}} \otimes \mathbb{Q}.$$

So any homomorphism $\mathbb{S} \rightarrow G_{3\mathbb{R}}$ defined by some $x \in X_3$ factors through $\tilde{G}_{3\mathbb{R}}$ (of course instead of \tilde{G}_3 we can work equally well with the smallest subgroup of G_3 satisfying this property). We get a Shimura pair $(\tilde{G}_3, \tilde{X}_3)$; here \tilde{X}_3 is a disjoint union of connected components of X_3 defined by a $\tilde{G}_3(\mathbb{R})$ -conjugacy class of an arbitrary $x \in X_3$. This is a slight restatement of [De2, 2.3.3]: we do not always have $\tilde{X}_3 = X_3$, as it can be seen easily (to be compared with 2.5.1) through examples in which F is a totally real quadratic extension of \mathbb{Q} .

Let $\tilde{G}_{3\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$ (resp. $\tilde{G}_{3\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}^{c+\text{der}}$) be the closure of \tilde{G}_3 (resp. of $\tilde{G}_3^{c+\text{der}}$) in $G_{3\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$.

From loc. cit. we get that \tilde{G}_3 is included in the group of symplectic similitude isomorphisms defined by a non-degenerate alternating form on W .

v) There is a perfect alternating form $\psi: W_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}} \otimes W_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ such that we get an injective map $f: (\tilde{G}_3, \tilde{X}_3) \hookrightarrow (G\text{Sp}(W, \psi), S^0)$ (here we write as an exception S^0 for what we have always denoted by S , not to create confusion with the meaning of S in [De2, 2.3]).

This is so due to the fact that [De2, 1.1.18 b)] admits a $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -version. To see this we first remark that the bilinear forms $W_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}} \otimes W_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ fixed by $\tilde{G}_{3\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$ form a free module M over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$. Chosing n big enough (see 6.6.5 d) for an explicit presentation) we can assume that we have such bilinear forms which are perfect and alternating.

In fact using the natural embedding $SL_m(\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}) \hookrightarrow Sp_{2m}(\mathbb{Z}_{(p)})$ (as in 6.6.5 d1); here $Sp_{2m}(\mathbb{Z}_{(p)})$ is the group of symplectic isomorphisms defined by a perfect alternating form on $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}^{2m}$, etc.), $m := \dim_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}(W_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}})$, we get the existence of such a perfect alternating bilinear form after we replace (if needed) n by $2n$. This replacement corresponds to a replacement of $W_{(p)}$ by $W_{(p)} \oplus W_{(p)}$ and of $W_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$ by $W_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}} \oplus W_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$ (cf. the way we defined $W_{(p)}$ in 6.6.5.1, and the definition of the connected component of $Z(\tilde{G}_3^{c+\text{der}})$). We would like to point out that this fact is convenient for notations (and so used in what follows), but is irrelevant for what follows: we can work equally well (to be compared with 6.7.2) without having (or knowing) that the representation $\tilde{G}_{3\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}^{c+\text{der}} \rightarrow GL(\tilde{W}_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}})$ we get under the above natural embedding $SL_m(\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}) \hookrightarrow Sp_{2m}(\mathbb{Z}_{(p)})$ is a sum of two copies of its representation on $W_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$.

Now we look at M as a group scheme over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$. The intersection of a non-empty open (in the real topology) subset of $M_{\mathbb{R}}(\mathbb{R})$ with the set of $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -valued points of the dense open subscheme $M(pa)$ of M corresponding to perfect alternating bilinear forms is not void: $M(pa)$ has $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -valued points; if $\psi: W_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}} \otimes W_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ corresponds to $\tilde{z} \in M(pa)(\mathbb{Z}_{(p)})$, then we can choose ψ such that mod p is $\tilde{\psi}$ mod p (standard argument involving approximations with respect to non-equivalent valuations).

vi) Using 5.7.4 and 5.6.9 we get that if p does not divide $B(G)$ (see 5.7.2 for the meaning of it), then $(\tilde{G}_3, \tilde{X}_3) \hookrightarrow (G\text{Sp}(W, \psi), S^0)$ is a good embedding with respect to p .

For checking this we first remark that we have

$$W_{V_0} := W_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}} \otimes V_0 = \bigoplus_{(i,s) \in I \times S} V_p(s)^i$$

as $G_3 V_0^{\text{der}}$ -modules, with $I = \{1, 2, \dots, 2n\}$, the upper indices i just counting the numbers of copies of $V_p(s)$ we get. Moreover $G_3 V_0$ leaves invariant any summand of this direct sum decomposition. Let $\mathfrak{gl}(W_{V_0}) = \mathfrak{m}_0 \oplus \mathfrak{m}_1$, with \mathfrak{m}_0 the free V_0 -submodule of $\text{End}(W_{V_0})$ leaving invariant any subspace $V_p(s)^i$ of W_{V_0} , and with \mathfrak{m}_1 the free V_0 -submodule of $\text{End}(W_{V_0})$ taking, $\forall (i_0, s_0) \in I \times S$, the summand $V_p(s_0)^{i_0}$ of W_{V_0} into $\bigoplus_{(i,s) \in I(i_0, s_0)} V_p(s)^i$ (here $I(i_0, s_0) := I \times S \setminus \{(i_0, s_0)\}$). Let π_0 be the projector of $\mathfrak{gl}(W_{V_0})$ on \mathfrak{m}_0 associated to the above direct sum decomposition. Now to get vi) we just have to apply 5.7.4 to the bilinear form \bar{b} on $\mathfrak{gl}(W_{V_0})$ defined by

$$\bar{b}(x, y) := \bigoplus_{(i,s) \in I \times S} \gamma(i,s) \text{Tr}_{(i,s)}(\pi_0(x), \pi_0(y)).$$

Here $x, y \in \mathfrak{gl}(W_{V_0})$, $\gamma(i,s)$ are invertible elements of V_0 having their sum still an invertible element of V_0 , and $\text{Tr}_{(i,s)}$ is the trace form on $\text{End}(V_p(s)^i)$. $\text{Tr}_{(i,s)}(\pi_0(x), \pi_0(y))$ makes sense as $\mathfrak{m}_0 = \bigoplus_{(i,s) \in I \times S} \text{End}(V_p(s)^i)$. Obviously \bar{b} is fixed by $G_3 V_0$ and so by $\tilde{G}_3 V_0$.

This ends the proof of 6.4.2 and 6.5.1.1 in the case when p does not divide $B(G)$ (cf. [De2, 2.3.10-13] for the requirements on $E(\tilde{G}_3, \tilde{X}_3) = E(G_3, X_3)$ and on $\tilde{G}_3^{\text{der}} = G_3^{\text{der}}$ expressed in 6.5.1.1 b) and c)).

6.6. The proof of 6.4.2 and 6.5.1.1 (the general case). We continue to use the same notations as in 6.5. We present two proves of the general case of 6.4.2: the first one (6.6.3), based on the (sophisticated) proposition 6.6.2, and a second one (6.6.5) which is a simplified, down to earth, explicit version of the first one.

6.6.1. Notation. For any totally real number field $F_1 \supset F$, we denote by $\text{Sh}^{F_1}(G, X)$ the adjoint Shimura variety defined by the pair (G^{F_1}, X^{F_1}) , where $G^{F_1} := \text{Res}_{F_1/\mathbb{Q}} G_{F_1}^s$ and X^{F_1} is the Hermitian symmetric domain obtained as the $G^{F_1}(\mathbb{R})$ -conjugacy class of homomorphisms $\mathbb{S} \rightarrow G_{\mathbb{R}}^{F_1}$ generated by the composite of any $x \in X$ with the natural inclusion $G_{\mathbb{R}} \hookrightarrow G_{\mathbb{R}}^{F_1}$. So X^{F_1} is a disjoint union of $[F_1 : F]$ copies of X . We get a natural injective map $f_{F_1} : \text{Sh}(G, X) \hookrightarrow \text{Sh}^{F_1}(G, X)$. In particular $\text{Sh}^F(G, X) = \text{Sh}(G, X)$.

6.6.2. PROPOSITION. *There are injective maps*

$$(G_4, X_4) \xrightarrow{f_0} (G^0, X^0) \xrightarrow{f_1} (G^1, X^1) \xrightarrow{f_2} (GSp(W, \psi), S^0)$$

having the properties:

- a) *there is a $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -lattice L of W such that ψ induces a perfect bilinear form $\psi : L \otimes L \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ and the closures of G_4, G^0 and G^1 in $GSp(L, \psi)$ are reductive groups over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ denoted respectively by $G_{4\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}, G^0_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$ and $G^1_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$;*
- b) *$(G_4^{\text{ad}}, X_4^{\text{ad}}) = (G, X)$ and there is a totally real number field $F_1 \supset F$ such that $\text{Sh}(G^0_{\text{ad}}, X^0_{\text{ad}}) = \text{Sh}^{F_1}(G, X)$;*
- c) *the map f_0 induces the canonical homomorphism $f_{F_1} : G = G_4^{\text{ad}} \rightarrow G^0_{\text{ad}} = G^{F_1}$;*
- d) *$G^0_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$ is the centralizer in $G^1_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$ of a torus of $G^1_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$;*
- e) *the homomorphism $G^0_{\text{der}} \rightarrow G^1_{\text{der}}$ induced by f_1 is of the form $\text{Res}_{F_1/\mathbb{Q}} f^{F_1}$ for $f^{F_1} : G^d_{F_1} \rightarrow \tilde{G}^1_{F_1}$ a group homomorphism between semisimple groups over F_1 , with $\tilde{G}^1_{F_1}$ a simple F_1 -group, and with $G^d_{F_1}$ a cover of $G^s_{F_1}$;*
- f) *f_2 is an injective map obtained by the $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -version of [De2, 2.3.10] explained in 6.5.1.1, with $L = W_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$ and with the number n (mentioned in i) of 6.5.1.1) a power of 2;*

- g) p does not divide $B(G^{1\text{ad}})$;
- h) $G_4^{\text{ab}} = G^{0\text{ab}}$;
- i) If (G, X) is of D_l^{H} type, with $l \in \mathbb{N}$, $l \geq 4$, then the embedding $G_4^{\text{der}} \hookrightarrow G^{1\text{der}}$ can be lifted to an embedding at the level of semisimple simply connected group covers. Moreover if (G, X) is of A_l , B_l or $D_l^{\mathbb{R}}$ type, we can also get $E(G^1, X^1) = \mathbb{Q}$.

Proof. The proof of 6.6.2 presents no difficulty. The statement of the proposition makes its proof obvious (cf. also [Va5]). If (G, X) is of B_l (resp. $D_l^{\mathbb{R}}$) type, we can take (G^1, X^1) of B_{l+a} (resp. $D_{l+a}^{\mathbb{R}}$) type, with a a non-negative integer; if (G, X) is of C_l (resp. D_l^{H}) type, we can take (G^1, X^1) of C_{al} (resp. D_{al}^{H}) type, with $a \in \mathbb{N}$; if G is of A_l type we can take G^1 of $C_{a(l+1)}$ type, with $a \in \mathbb{N}$ (to be compared with 6.6.5 below). In practice we take the number a to be 0 (when allowed), 1 or 2. We will just add that we need F_1 to be a totally real number field, containing F , unramified above p and big enough so that G^s splits over the completion of F_1 with respect to any finite prime of the ring of integers of F_1 .

For the last property (concerning the cases when we can take $E(G^1, X^1) = \mathbb{Q}$) needed for the proof of the Langlands-Rapoport conjecture (of 1.7) see [Va2]. We need 6.6.2 (presently) only for the $p = 2$ and $p = 3$ theory of Shimura varieties of preabelian type.

6.6.3. REMARK. 6.6.2 a) implies that G_4 and G^1 are unramified over \mathbb{Q}_p . From 5.7.1 and 6.6.2 g) we deduce that the injective map $(G^1, X^1) \hookrightarrow (G\text{Sp}(W, \psi), S^0)$ is a (very) good embedding with respect to p . From 4.3.14 and 6.6.2 d) we deduce that $(G^0, X^0) \hookrightarrow (G\text{Sp}(W, \psi, S^0))$ is a good embedding with respect to p . Now 4.3.16 and b), c) and h) of 6.6.2 imply that $(G_4, X_4) \hookrightarrow (G\text{Sp}(W, \psi), S^0)$ is a good embedding with respect to p . This ends the first proof of the general case of 6.4.2.

We present now what 6.6.2 becomes in the case of classical Spin modular varieties of odd dimension (and rank 2).

6.6.4. EXAMPLE. Let $l \geq 3$ be an integer. Let $\text{Sh}(G_i, X_i)$, $i = \overline{0, 1}$, be two adjoint Shimura varieties showing up in 5.7.5, with $G_i = \text{SO}(2, 2l - 1 + 2i)$. The canonical inclusion $j_0: G_0 \hookrightarrow G_1$ (corresponding to the identification of the group of invertible matrices of dimension $2l + 1$ with the subgroup of invertible matrices of dimension $2l + 3$ having on the last two lines and columns just two diagonal 1's) induces an injective map $j_0: (G_0, X_0) \hookrightarrow (G_1, X_1)$ and G_0 is the centralizer in G_1 of a torus of G_1 of dimension 1. 4.3.14 and 5.7.5 put together imply that for any prime $p \geq 5$, $\text{Sh}_p(G_0, X_0)$ exists.

If $(G, X) = (G_0, X_0) = (G_0^{\text{ad}}, X_0^{\text{ad}})$ and if p is a prime not dividing $B(G) = 6(2l - 1)$, then in 6.6.2 we can take $G_4 = G^0 = G^1$ and for the map f_2 we can take the map associated to the Spin representation described in 5.7.5. So $G_4^{\text{ab}} = \mathbb{G}_m$. If $p \geq 5$ divides $2l - 1$ then in 6.6.2 we can take $G_4 = G^0$, the adjoint of f_1 to be j_0 , and as f_2 the map associated to the Spin representation of the simply connected group cover of G_1 .

6.6.5. An explicit proof of the above $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -version of [De2, 2.3.10]. Here we present the second part of the proof of 6.5.1.1. Let T be a maximal torus (cf. the argument in 3.1.4 based on [Ha, 5.5.3]) of the simply connected group $G_{F(p)}^{\text{sc}}$ (cf. 3.1.3) over $F(p)$ having as its fibre over F , the simply connected group cover of G^s , and such that for any embedding $F \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $T_{\mathbb{R}}$ is compact. Then T_F splits over a Galois extension E of F unramified above p . Choosing the smallest such Galois extension,

we get that E is a CM-field (as $T_{\mathbb{R}}$ is a compact torus for any embedding $F \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}$). We need T (and E) just to fix a little bit the notations.

We consider homomorphisms (between reductive groups over $E_{(p)}$)

$$G_{E_{(p)}}^{\text{sc}} \xrightarrow{h_0} G_{E_{(p)}}^d \xrightarrow{h_1} \tilde{G}_{E_{(p)}} \xrightarrow{h_2} GL(W_{E_{(p)}})$$

such that:

- a) $W_{E_{(p)}}$ is a free $E_{(p)}$ -module of finite rank.
- b) $\tilde{G}_{E_{(p)}}$ is semisimple; $\tilde{G}_{E_{(p)}}^{\text{ad}}$ is a split simple group over $E_{(p)}$ such that p does not divide $B(\tilde{G}_{E_{(p)}}^{\text{ad}})$.
- c) h_0 is an isogeny. Here $G_{E_{(p)}}^{\text{sc}}$ is the extension of $G_{F_{(p)}}^{\text{sc}}$ to $E_{(p)}$.
- d) h_1 is an $E_{(p)}$ -version of the map f^{F_1} mentioned in 6.6.2 e). Namely:
 - d1) If G^s is of A_l Lie type, then we take $W_{E_{(p)}}$ of dimension $2(l+1)$ over $E_{(p)}$. h_0 is an isomorphism. Let $\psi_0: W_{E_{(p)}} \otimes W_{E_{(p)}} \rightarrow E_{(p)}$ be a perfect alternating form. We choose a basis $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_{2l+2}\}$ of $W_{E_{(p)}}$ with respect to which ψ_0 has the standard form, i.e. if $1 \leq i \leq j \leq 2(l+1)$, then $\psi_0(e_i, e_j) = 1$ if $j = i + l + 1$ and zero otherwise. We identify $G_{E_{(p)}}^{\text{sc}}$ with $SL_{l+1, E_{(p)}}^{\text{sc}}$. We take $h_2 \circ h_1$ such that it takes $A \in SL_{l+1, E_{(p)}}(E_{(p)})$ into the element of $GL(W_{E_{(p)}})$ that acts as A on the submodule of $W_{E_{(p)}}$ generated by the first $l+1$ elements of the chosen basis, and as $(A^t)^{-1}$ on the submodule of $W_{E_{(p)}}$ generated by the last $l+1$ elements of the chosen basis. If p does not divide $B(G^s) = 6(l+1)$, we take $\tilde{G}_{E_{(p)}} = G_{E_{(p)}}^d$ (with h_1 as identity). If p divides $6(l+1)$, we take $\tilde{G}_{E_{(p)}} = Sp(W_{E_{(p)}}, \psi_0)$, and h_1 and h_2 as the obvious inclusions (as p does not divide $B(\tilde{G}_{E_{(p)}}^{\text{ad}}) = 6(l+2)$; we recall that $p \geq 5$).
 - d2) Let now (G, X) be of type $D_l^{\mathbb{R}}$. We take $G_{E_{(p)}}^d = G_{E_{(p)}}^{\text{sc}} = Spin(2l)_{E_{(p)}}$. We take $h_2 \circ h_1$ to be the composition of the embedding $Spin(2l)_{E_{(p)}} \hookrightarrow Spin(2l+2)_{E_{(p)}}$ (which results by passage to simply connected group covers of the homomorphism $SO(2l)_{E_{(p)}} \rightarrow SO(2l+2)_{E_{(p)}}$ described in terms of matrices by the rule: $A \in SO(2l)_{E_{(p)}}(E_{(p)})$ goes to the matrix having A on the first $2l$ lines and columns and having on the last two lines and columns just two diagonal 1's), with the Spin representation of $Spin(2l+2)_{E_{(p)}}$. If p divides $B(G^s) = 6(2l-1)$, we take $\tilde{G}_{E_{(p)}} = Spin(2l+2)_{E_{(p)}}$ ($B(\tilde{G}_{E_{(p)}}^{\text{ad}}) = 6(2l+1)$) and if p does not divide $B(G^s)$ we take $\tilde{G}_{E_{(p)}} = G_{E_{(p)}}^d$ (and the obvious homomorphisms h_1 and h_2).
 - d3) If G^s is of B_l Lie type, then the situation is entirely analogous to the situation described in d2) (cf. 5.7.5).
 - d4) Let now G^s be of C_l Lie type. We take $G_{E_{(p)}}^{\text{sc}} = G_{E_{(p)}}^d = Sp(W_{E_{(p)}}, \psi_1)$, with $W_{E_{(p)}}^1$ a free module over $E_{(p)}$ of dimension $2l$ and with $\psi_1: W_{E_{(p)}}^1 \otimes W_{E_{(p)}}^1 \rightarrow E_{(p)}$ a perfect alternating bilinear form. We choose a $E_{(p)}$ -basis $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_{2l}\}$ of $W_{E_{(p)}}^1$ with the property that for $1 \leq i \leq j \leq 2l$, $\psi_0(e_i, e_j) = 1$ if $j = l+i$ and zero otherwise. We take: $W_{E_{(p)}} = W_{E_{(p)}}^1 \oplus W_{E_{(p)}}^1$ a direct sum of two copies of $W_{E_{(p)}}^1$. Let ψ_0 be an alternating form on it such that: $\psi_0(x, y)$ is $\psi_1(x, y)$ if x, y belong to the same copy $W_{E_{(p)}}^1$ of $W_{E_{(p)}}$, and is equal to zero (resp. $u(p)$) if $x = e_i$ belongs to the second copy and $y = e_j$ belongs to the first one and i is different from j (resp. and $i = j$). Here $u(p)$ is an arbitrary invertible element of $E_{(p)}$ which

makes ψ_0 to be a perfect form. For instance $u(p) = 2$ works for all primes $p \geq 5$, as it can be seen easily computing the determinant of the matrix associated to ψ_0 . We take $h_2 \circ h_1$ to be defined by: $A \in Sp(W_{E(p)}^1, \psi)(E(p))$ acts on $W_{E(p)}$ as A on the first copy $W_{E(p)}^1$ and as $(A^t)^{-1}$ on the second copy $W_{E(p)}^1$. If p does not divide $B(G^s) = 6(l + 1)$, then we take $\tilde{G}_{E(p)} = G_{E(p)}^d$, and if p divides $B(G^s)$, then we take $\tilde{G}_{E(p)} = Sp(W_{E(p)}, \psi_0)$ (as p does not divide $B(\tilde{G}_E^{\text{ad}}) = 6(l + 2)$).

d5) If (G, X) is of type D_l^{H} , the situation is entirely analogous to the one described in d4) (we just have to replace the alternating forms by symmetric bilinear forms), except that h_0 is not an isomorphism, but an isogeny of degree 2. We have $G_{E(p)}^d = O(2l)_{E(p)}$.

e) $G_{E(p)}^d$ is the centralizer of a torus \tilde{T} of $\tilde{G}_{E(p)}$ (cf. d1) to d5) above).

The composition $h_2 \circ h_1 \circ h_0$ is the representation:

- in the case d1): direct sum of the representations associated to the fundamental weights corresponding to the roots α_1 and α_l (see [De2] for the notations and the role of the roots; see also [Mi3, 1.21]);

- in cases d2) and d3): direct sum of two copies of the Spin representation;

- in cases d4) and d5): direct sum of two copies of the representation associated to the fundamental weight corresponding to the root α_1 .

6.6.5.1. We now come back to i-vi) of the proof of 6.5.1.1. All the above part of 6.6.5 had just the role of making 6.5.1.1 i) well-fitted for the general case.

We take $W_{(p)} = W_{E(p)}$. The group $\mathbb{G}_m(F)$ acts on $W_{(p)} \left[\frac{1}{p} \right]$ by multiplication ($W_{E(p)}$ is a module over $F_{(p)}$, cf. a)). We get the situation:

$$G_{3\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}^{\text{der}} \hookrightarrow \text{Res}_{E(p)/\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}} G_{E(p)}^d \hookrightarrow \tilde{G}^0 := \text{Res}_{E(p)/\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}} \tilde{G}_{E(p)} \hookrightarrow GL(W_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}),$$

with $\tilde{G}^0(\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}) = \tilde{G}_{E(p)}(E(p))$ acting on $W_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}} = K_{(p)} \otimes_{F(p)} W_{(p)}$ through its canonical action on $W_{(p)}$. This is the explicit version of 6.5.1.1 i).

We keep ii) and iii) of 6.5.1.1. We have $n = 2[E : F]$.

CASE 1. We consider first the case when $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ is a Shimura variety of B_l , C_l , D_l^{R} or D_l^{H} type, or of A_l type but with trivial involution (cf. [De2, 2.3.12]). We choose G_3 as explained in [De2, 2.3.13] (i.e. we choose G_2 as small as allowed). So the connected component of the center of $G_{3\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$ commutes with \tilde{G}^0 . This takes care of 6.5.1.1 iv). We keep 6.5.1.1 v). The injective map $f: (\tilde{G}_3, \tilde{X}_3) \hookrightarrow (G\text{Sp}(W, \psi), S^0)$ (we recall that $W = W_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}} \otimes \mathbb{Q}$) is a good embedding with respect to p , with $W_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$ a good $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -lattice for the map f . This is a consequence of the fact that the family of tensors fixed by \tilde{G}_3 formed by the set of elements of the algebra \tilde{L} of endomorphisms of $W_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$ fixed by $G_{3\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$ and by the family \mathcal{F} of 3 tensors of degree 4 (this is the family described in 4.3.10 b) for the embedding $\tilde{G}_3^0 \hookrightarrow GL(W)$) is enveloped by $W_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$ and is $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -very well positioned for G_3 . To check this we use 4.3.6.2). 4.3.13 takes care of the connected component of the origin of $Z(\tilde{G}_3)$, while 4.3.16 takes care of \tilde{G}_3^{der} . To see this last part we just have to remark that (cf. 6.6.5 d) and e)):

- we have a relative PEL situation $(\tilde{G}^0, \tilde{L}, \text{Res}_{E(p)/\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}} \tilde{T})$;

- the family of tensors \mathcal{F} is $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -well positioned for the group \tilde{G}_3^0 and is enveloped by $W_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$, cf. 4.3.10 b) and 6.6.5 b) and d).

This ends the explicit (second) proof of 6.4.2 as well as the proof of 6.5.1.1, in these cases.

CASE 2. We consider now the case when (G, X) is of type A_l , and has a non-trivial involution (as def. in [De1, 3.7]). We first remark that $Res_{K_S/\mathbb{Q}}\mathbb{G}_m$ acts on $W_{(p)}[\frac{1}{p}]$ (cf. the proof of [De2, 2.3.10]). We have to take some precautions: keeping the 6.5.1.1 iv), the connected component \mathcal{G} of the origin of the center of $G_{3\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$ does not commute with \tilde{G}^0 . However $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is generated by two subtori: one is $Res_{K/\mathbb{Q}}\mathbb{G}_m$ (it commutes with $\tilde{G}_{\mathbb{Q}}^0$), and another one which is a subtorus $T(K_S)$ of $Res_{K_S/\mathbb{Q}}\mathbb{G}_m$ producing an isogeny $Res_{F/\mathbb{Q}}\mathbb{G}_m \times T(K_S) \rightarrow Res_{K_S/\mathbb{Q}}\mathbb{G}_m$ (cf. [De2, 2.3.10]). But $T(K_S)$ lies inside $\tilde{G}_{\mathbb{Q}}^0$ (cf. d1) above); in fact $T(K_S)$ is a subtorus of the generic fibre of $Res_{E_{(p)}/\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}\tilde{T}$ (cf. e) and d1) above). So keeping 6.5.1.1 v), we still get (the argument is the same as in case 1 above) that the map $f: (\tilde{G}_3, \tilde{X}_3) \hookrightarrow (GSp(W, \psi), S^0)$ is a good embedding with respect to p : again we have a relative PEL situation $(\tilde{G}^0, \tilde{L}, Res_{E_{(p)}/\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}\tilde{T})$ (cf. 4.3.16). In other words the family of endomorphism of $W_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$ commuting with $\tilde{G}_{3\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$, together with the family \mathcal{F} of three tensors (defined as in case 1) is $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -very well positioned for \tilde{G}_3 and is enveloped by $W_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$ (cf. d1) above).

In fact it is an easy exercise to see that we can choose ψ in 6.5.1.1 v) so that, replacing if needed $(\tilde{G}_3, \tilde{X}_3)$ by an enlargement (see def. 4.3.1) of it in $(GSp(W, \psi), S^0)$ (so we are not anymore interested to have \tilde{G}_3 as a subgroup of G_3), the injective map $(\tilde{G}_3, \tilde{X}_3) \hookrightarrow (GSp(W, \psi), S^0)$ is a PEL type embedding, and that the conditions of [Ko, ch. 5] are satisfied for p (i.e. we are in the situation described in 4.3.11). In fact, referring to 6.5.1.1 v), we just need to choose $\tilde{z} \in M(pa)(\mathbb{Z}_{(p)})$ such that the $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -subalgebra of $End(W_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}})$ formed by endomorphisms fixed by $\tilde{G}_{3\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}$, is self dual with respect to $\tilde{\psi}$.

This completes the explicit (second) proof of 6.4.2 as well as the proof of 6.5.1.1.

6.6.6. REMARK. Except 6.5.1.1 vi), 6.6.3-4, everything in 6.5-6 remains valid for $p = 3$ (but working with $\frac{B(*)}{3}$ instead of $B(*)$; with $*$ substituting a simple adjoint group over a field). Even for $p = 2$ some part of 6.5-6 remains valid. We apply this remark in the building of the $p = 2$ and $p = 3$ theory of Shimura varieties of preabelian type (cf. [Va5]).

6.7. The proof of rm. 1) of 6.4.6. For any reductive group \tilde{G} over \mathbb{Q} we denote by $\mathcal{U}(\tilde{G})$ the set of primes l such that \tilde{G} is unramified over \mathbb{Q} .

6.7.1. REMARK. In 6.5.1.1 we can choose the number field K and the Shimura pair (G_1, X_1) such that $\mathcal{U}(G) \setminus \{2\} = \mathcal{U}(G_1) \setminus \{2\}$. This is a consequence of the proof of 6.5.1.1: G_3^{ab} is unramified over \mathbb{Q} if K and K_S are unramified over \mathbb{Q} ; if G is unramified over \mathbb{Q} then the number fields K_S and F are unramified over l (cf. 6.5.1 b) and 6.5.1.1 iii)). So we just need K to be unramified over l for all primes $l > 2$ such that G is unramified over \mathbb{Q} . For instance we can take $K = F(i)$. More generally: we can take $K = F(\sqrt{-d})$, where $d \in \mathbb{N}$ divides the discriminant of F .

If there is a prime l such that G is ramified over \mathbb{Q} (for instance if F or $E(G, X)$ is different from \mathbb{Q}) then we can choose K and (G_1, X_1) such that $\mathcal{U}(G) = \mathcal{U}(G_1)$.

All these extend to the context of 6.4.2 (i.e. when $Sh(G, X)$ is not a simple Shimura variety).

6.7.2. LEMMA. *For any Shimura variety of Hodge type $Sh(G, X)$ there is an*

injective map $f: (G, X) \hookrightarrow (GSp(W, \psi), S)$ such that for any prime $l \in \mathcal{U}(G)$ there is a hyperspecial subgroup of $G(\mathbb{Q}_l)$ contained in a hyperspecial subgroup of $GSp(W, \psi)(\mathbb{Q}_l)$.

Proof. We start with an arbitrary embedding $f: (G, X) \hookrightarrow (GSp(W, \psi), S)$. It takes care of all primes $l \in \mathcal{U}(G) \setminus \mathcal{B}(f)$, with $\mathcal{B}(f) \subset \mathcal{U}(G)$ a finite set. For any $l \in \mathcal{B}(f)$ we choose arbitrarily a hyperspecial subgroup H_l of $G(\mathbb{Q}_l)$. It is contained in a maximal compact open subgroup of $GSp(W, \psi)(\mathbb{Q}_l)$. But composing the natural map from (G, X) to a Hodge quasi product (cf. Example 3 of 2.5) of n copies of $(GSp(W, \psi), S)$, with $n \in \mathbb{N}$ big enough and suitable chosen, with the Segre embedding of this product into $(G_1, X_1) := (GSp(W^{\oplus n}, \psi^{\oplus n}), S_n)$ we do get that H_l is contained in a hyperspecial subgroup of $G_1(\mathbb{Q}_l)$ (cf. the structure of maximal compact subgroups of $GSp(W, \psi)(\mathbb{Q}_l)$). The good values of n depend only on the dimension of W over \mathbb{Q} . So some $n \in \mathbb{N}$ works for all $l \in \mathcal{B}(f)$.

In fact we can always take $n = 2$: H_l is contained in a hyperspecial subgroup of $GL(W)(\mathbb{Q}_l)$ (cf. 3.1.2.2 2)), and so 6.6.5 d1) applies.

Now the injective map $(G, X) \hookrightarrow (G_1, X_1)$ has the desired property. This ends the proof of the lemma.

6.7.3.* Now we are ready to prove rm. 1) of 6.4.6. We use the notations of 6.4.3-4. We assume that 6.4.1-2 are true for $p = 3$ also (cf. 6.4.8) (otherwise we have to assume that $3 \notin \mathcal{S}$). From def. 3.4.8 and 6.4.2.1 we deduce that we can assume that the open subgroup $H_{\mathcal{S}}$ of $G(\prod_{q \in \mathcal{S}} \mathbb{Q}_q)$ is as small as desired. This implies (cf. 6.4.5.1 and 3.2.3.1 5)) that we can assume that (G, X) is of adjoint type. 3.2.16 allows us to assume that G is a simple \mathbb{Q} -group of adjoint type. From 6.7.1, 6.4.5.1, and C) of 3.2.2 4) (and 6.4.2.1) we deduce that we can assume that (G, X) is of Hodge type. But this case is an easy consequence of 6.7.2 and 3.2.15: for $H_{\mathcal{S}}$ small enough we have a (special) (universal) principally polarized abelian scheme over $\mathcal{M}(H_{\mathcal{S}})$ (to be compared with 3.4.7 and 4.1). This ends the proof of rm. 1) of 6.4.6.

6.8. About the proof of 6.1.2. Here we present the proof of 6.1.2 as far as the tools presented in the present paper allow. For the last part of the non-compact case we have to refer either to [Va2] or to [Va3]. We keep the notations of 6.1.

6.8.0. The part about triples implies and is implied by the part about quadruples. So we start using triples. For the case $p = 3$ we refer to [Va2-3]. Here we consider $p > 3$. From rm. 10) of 3.2.7 and 6.2.3 we deduce that we can assume that $f: (G_1, X_1, H_1) \rightarrow (G, X, H)$ is a cover. Moreover we can assume that G_1^{der} is a simply connected semisimple group. From rm. 11) of 3.2.7 we deduce that we can assume that G^{ad} is a simple \mathbb{Q} -group.

We can assume that (G_1, X_1) is not of abelian type (cf. the proof of 6.4.1). So (G_1, H_1) is of D_l^{H} type (cf. 6.4.2 and [De2, 2.3.10]). In particular the order of the center of G_1^{der} is a power of 2. From [De1, 2.4-5] and 3.2.8 we deduce that the connected components of $\text{Sh}_{H_1}(G_1, X_1)_{\mathbb{C}}$ are defined over K_0 . As before K_0 is the field of fractions of $V_0 = W(\mathbb{F})$.

Let \mathcal{N} be the normalization of \mathcal{M} in the ring of fractions of $\text{Sh}_{H_1}(G_1, X_1)$. It gets naturally a $G_1(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ -continuous action. So \mathcal{N} is a quasi-projective integral model of the triple (G_1, X_1, H_1) (cf. 6.4.1 for the quasi-projectiveness part). Moreover it has the EEP. So we just need to show that it is a smooth integral model. For this it is enough to show that it is a pro-étale cover of the open closed subscheme \mathcal{M}' of \mathcal{M} defined as the image of \mathcal{N} in \mathcal{M} . We can move over V_0 , and so we come back to quadruples. From 6.2.3.1 we get:

FACT. *A connected component of $\text{Sh}_H(G, X)_{K_0}$ is the quotient of a connected component of $\text{Sh}_{H_1}(G_1, X_1)_{K_0}$ by a 4-torsion pro-finite group.*

6.8.1. LEMMA. *We assume that for any connected component $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}$ of $\mathcal{M}'_{\mathbb{F}}$ there is a V_0 -valued point of \mathcal{N}_{V_0} giving birth to an \mathbb{F} -valued point of \mathcal{N}_{V_0} which is mapped into an \mathbb{F} -valued point of $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}$. Then \mathcal{N} is a pro-étale cover of \mathcal{M}' .*

Proof. Everything boils down (cf. the above fact) in showing that: if $R = V_0[[x_1, \dots, x_d]]$ is a ring of formal power series in d variables with coefficients in V_0 , then there is no étale cover Z of $\text{Spec}(R[\frac{1}{p}])$ of degree 2, such that denoting by R_1 the normalization of R in the field of fractions of Z , we do have a surjection $R_1 \twoheadrightarrow V_0$, but $\text{Spec}(R_1)$ is not an étale cover of $\text{Spec}(R)$.

The proof of this is easy: Z corresponds to a field extension of the field of fractions of R defined by an equation $x^2 = z$, where z is an invertible element of the unique factorization domain $R[\frac{1}{p}]$. As R_1 is not an étale cover of R , we deduce that we can assume that $z = pz_1$, with z_1 a unit of R . So we can not have surjections $\text{Spec}(R_1) \twoheadrightarrow V_0$. This ends the proof of the lemma.

In fact the result of the above proof remains true if we replace “étale cover Z of $\text{Spec}(R[\frac{1}{p}])$ of degree 2” by: solvable Galois cover Z of $\text{Spec}(R[\frac{1}{p}])$ of degree relatively prime to p . Everything boils down to Kummer extensions, for which the above proof applies (to be compared with Step a) of 3.4.5.1).

6.8.2. CRITERIA. *The hypothesis of the above lemma is satisfied if one of the following condition is satisfied:*

a) \mathcal{M} admits smooth toroidal compactifications.

b) The \mathbb{F} -valued points of $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{F}}$ obtained by specializing K_0 -valued special points of \mathcal{M}_{K_0} (cf. def. 2.10) are dense in $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{F}}$.

Criterion a) is a consequence of 3.2.11 (which guarantees that \mathcal{N} has plenty of V_0 -valued points) and of 3.3.2. Criterion b) can be easily checked starting from [Mi4, 4.12] and 2.7-8) (see [Va2]).

In [Va3] we prove a) (see 1.8), while in [Va2] we prove b) (cf. 1.6.1 and the density property referred to in 1.6.2). From 6.8.2 a) and 6.4.1.1 2) we get (without a reference to [Va3]) directly:

6.8.3. COROLLARY. *If $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ is of compact type then 6.1.2 is true.*

6.8.4. REMARK. 6.8.2 a) can be replaced by the condition: the connected components of $\mathcal{M}_{\overline{k(v)}}$ are permuted transitively by $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$. This condition is satisfied (cf. 3.3.2) if there is an open subgroup $H_0 \subset G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ such that \mathcal{M}/H_0 has smooth compactifications.

From 6.8.2 a), 6.4.4, and the existence of smooth toroidal compactifications of $\text{Sh}(G, X)$ (cf. [Har]), we get (without a reference to [Va3]):

6.8.5. FACT. *There is $\tilde{N}(G_1, X_1) \in \mathbb{N}$, depending only on the pair (G_1, X_1) , such that 6.1.2 is true if $p > \tilde{N}(G_1, X_1)$.*

6.8.6. The remaining cases. From the above discussion we deduce that the cases of 6.1.2 which are not covered by 6.8.3 or by the abelian situation and are needed for the full prove of 6.1.2, can be summarized as follows. Keeping the notations of 6.1.2, we can assume (cf. also Example 5 of 2.5) that:

– $(G^{\text{ad}}, X^{\text{ad}})$ is a simple adjoint variety of D_l^{H} type ($l \in \mathbb{N}$, $l \geq 4$) such that the \mathbb{Q} -rank of G^{ad} is positive; (so $G_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{ad}}$ does not have compact factors).

We distinguish two cases: $(G^{\text{ad}}, X^{\text{ad}})$ has a trivial or a non-trivial involution. If it has a trivial involution then $E(G^{\text{ad}}, X^{\text{ad}}) = \mathbb{Q}$, and we can assume that the embedding f is a PEL type embedding (cf. case 1 of 6.6.5 and [De2, 2.3.13]; the argument is the same as in case 2 of 6.6.5). So we are reduced to the situation described in the case D of [Ko, ch. 5] (so $E(G, X) = \mathbb{Q}$, cf. [De2, 2.3.13]; see also [Zi, p. 107]). It is an easy exercise to check that condition 6.8.2 b) is satisfied (Hint: use 1.6; in this case the results of the paragraph before 1.6.1 can be easily checked). But if $(G^{\text{ad}}, X^{\text{ad}})$ has a non-trivial involution, then $E(G^{\text{ad}}, X^{\text{ad}})$ is a quadratic imaginary extension of \mathbb{Q} , and the situation can not be reduced to the PEL type situation. Moreover the ideas of 6.6.2 do not apply: with the notations of 6.6.2, if (G, X) is of D_I^{H} type and has non-trivial involution, then (G^1, X^1) is of D_{al}^{H} type and has non-trivial involution, cf. its proof; here $a \in \mathbb{N}$. In particular 6.6.2 i) offers no simplification. So we do need, as mentioned above, either [Va2] or [Va3] to handle this second case.

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