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► **To cite this version:**

Pascal Boyer. CONSTRUCTION OF TORSION COHOMOLOGY CLASSES FOR KHT SHIMURA VARIETIES. 2019. hal-02080467

HAL Id: hal-02080467

<https://hal.science/hal-02080467>

Preprint submitted on 26 Mar 2019

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CONSTRUCTION OF TORSION COHOMOLOGY CLASSES FOR KHT SHIMURA VARIETIES

by

Boyer Pascal

Abstract. — Let $\mathrm{Sh}_K(G, \mu)$ be a Shimura variety of KHT type, as introduced in [11], associated to some similitude group G/\mathbb{Q} and a open compact subgroup K of $G(\mathbb{A})$. For any irreducible algebraic $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_l$ -representation ξ of G , let V_ξ be the \mathbb{Z}_l -local system on $\mathrm{Sh}_K(G, \mu)$. From [7], we know that if we allow the local component K_l of K to be small enough, then there must exist some non trivial cohomology classes with coefficient in V_ξ . The aim of this paper is then to construct explicitly such torsion classes with the control of K_l . As an application we obtain the construction of some new automorphic congruences between tempered and non tempered automorphic representations of the same weight and same level at l .

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2010 Mathematics Subject Classification. — 11F70, 11F80, 11F85, 11G18, 20C08.

Key words and phrases. — Shimura varieties, torsion in the cohomology, maximal ideal of the Hecke algebra, localized cohomology, galoisian representation.

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1. Introduction

The class number formula for number fields (resp. the Birch-Swinnerton-Dyer conjecture) asserts that the order of vanishing of the Dedekind zeta function at $s = 0$ of a number field K (resp. the order of vanishing at $s = 1$ of the L -function of some elliptic curve E over a number field K) with the rank of its group of units (resp. with the rank of the Mordell-Weil group $E(K)$). Both of these statements can be restated in terms of rank of Selmer groups and is generalized for p -adic motivic Galois representations in the Bloch-Kato conjecture.

Since the work of Ribet, one strategy to realize a part of this conjecture is to consider some automorphic tempered representation Π of a reductive group G/\mathbb{Q} and take a prime divisor l of some special values of its L -function. We try then to construct an automorphic non tempered representation Π' of G congruent to Π modulo l in some sense so that such an automorphic congruence produces a non trivial element in some Selmer group.

In [9] we show how to produce automorphic congruences from torsion classes in the cohomology of Kottwitz-Harris-Taylor Shimura varieties associated to G , with coefficients in a local system \mathcal{L}_ξ indexed by irreducible algebraic representations ξ , called weight, of $G(\mathbb{Q})$. For example, see corollary 2.9 of [9], to each non trivial torsion cohomology class of level l , we can associate an infinite collection of non isomorphic weakly congruent irreducible automorphic representations of the same weight and level but each of them being tempered. In section 3 of [9], we obtained automorphic congruences between tempered and non tempered automorphic representations but with distinct weights. In [7], using completed cohomology, we constructed automorphic congruences between tempered and non tempered automorphic representations of the same weight but without any control of their respective level at l which might be an issue to construct then non trivial element in some Selmer groups, cf. loc. cit.

Another way to interpret the computations of [7], is to say that, whatever is the weight ξ , if you take the level at l small enough, then the cohomology groups of your KHT Shimura variety with coefficients in \mathcal{L}_ξ can't be all free, there must exist some non trivial cohomology classes.

The main aim of this paper is then to find explicit conditions for the existence of non trivial cohomology classes with coefficients in \mathcal{L}_ξ , without playing with the level at l .

As in previous work, we compute the cohomology groups of the Shimura variety $\mathrm{Sh}(G, \mu)$ through the vanishing cycles spectral sequence, i.e. as the cohomology of the special fiber of $\mathrm{Sh}(G, \mu)$ at some place v not dividing l , with coefficients in $\mathcal{L}_\xi \otimes \Psi_v$ where Ψ_v designates the perverse sheaf of vanishing cycles at v . In [4] we explained how to, using the Newton stratification of the special fiber of $\mathrm{Sh}(G, \mu)$, construct a $\overline{\mathbb{Z}}_l$ -filtration of Ψ_v which graduates are some intermediate extensions of the $\overline{\mathbb{Z}}_l$ -Harris-Taylor local systems constructed in [11]. These local systems are indexed by irreducible $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_l$ -cuspidal entire representations π_v of the linear group of rank $g \leq d$, where d is the dimension of $\mathrm{Sh}(G, \mu)$: among the data is some lattice of the Steinberg representation $\mathrm{St}_t(\pi_v)$ with $tg \leq d$. We then have a spectral sequence $E_1^{p,q}$ computing the $H^{p+q}(\mathrm{Sh}_K(G, \mu), \mathcal{L}_\xi)$: up to translation we may suppose that $E_1^{p,q} = 0$ for all $p < 0$.

- The first idea to construct torsion could be to find some non trivial torsion classes in the E_1 -page, i.e. in the cohomology of the Harris-Taylor perverse sheaves. For example in [5] proposition 4.5.1, we prove that if the modulo l reduction of such π_v is cuspidal but not supercuspidal, then, for a well chosen level K , the cohomology groups of the associated Harris-Taylor perverse sheaves, can't be all free, so there is torsion on the E_1 page. Unfortunately it seems not so easy to prove that such torsion cohomology classes remains on the E_∞ -page.
- We can then try to produce torsion in the E_2 page by finding a map $d_1^{p,q}$ with

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E_1^{p,q} \otimes_{\overline{\mathbb{Z}}_l} \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_l & \xrightarrow{d_1^{p,q} \otimes_{\overline{\mathbb{Z}}_l} \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_l} & E_1^{p+1,q} \otimes_{\overline{\mathbb{Z}}_l} \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_l \\ \downarrow & & \uparrow \\ Q & \xrightarrow{\sim} & Q' \end{array}$$

such that the $\overline{\mathbb{Z}}_l$ -lattices of Q and Q' respectively induced by $E_1^{p,q}$ and $E_1^{p+1,q}$, are not isomorphic.

The idea to realize this last point, is to use the main result of [8] where we describe some of the lattices of the $\mathrm{St}_t(\pi_v)$ which appears as some

data of the Harris-Taylor perverse sheaves as graduates of the filtration of stratification of Ψ_v . These lattices verify some non degeneracy persistence property in the following sense: the socle of their modulo l reduction is irreducible and non degenerate. In particular when the local system is concentrated in the supersingular locus, which means with the previous notations that $\text{St}_t(\pi_v)$ is a representation of $GL_d(F_v)$, then this persistence of non degeneracy is also true for $E_1^{0,0}$ while all the $E_1^{p,1-p}$ for $p > 0$ containing $\text{St}_t(\pi_v)$ are non trivially parabolically induced. If we manage so that this non degenerate socle is cuspidal, necessary these induced lattices don't satisfy the persistence of non degeneracy property, so that the E_2 -page has non trivial cohomology classes and it's then quite easy to prove that it remains at the E_∞ -page.

In terms of L -functions, our assumption to realize this program, corresponds to the following. Find an irreducible automorphic representation Π of level K such that its local L -factor at p modulo l , has a pole at $s = 1$.

2. Cohomology of Harris-Taylor perverse sheaves

2.1. Shimura varieties of Kottwitz-Harris-Taylor type. — Let $F = F^+E$ be a CM field where E/\mathbb{Q} is quadratic imaginary and F^+/\mathbb{Q} totally real with a fixed real embedding $\tau : F^+ \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}$. For a place v of F , we will denote

- F_v the completion of F at v ,
- \mathcal{O}_v the ring of integers of F_v ,
- ϖ_v a uniformizer,
- q_v the cardinal of the residual field $\kappa(v) = \mathcal{O}_v/(\varpi_v)$.

Let B be a division algebra with center F , of dimension d^2 such that at every place x of F , either B_x is split or a local division algebra and suppose B provided with an involution of second kind $*$ such that $*|_F$ is the complex conjugation. For any $\beta \in B^{*-1}$, denote \sharp_β the involution $x \mapsto x^{\sharp_\beta} = \beta x^* \beta^{-1}$ and G/\mathbb{Q} the group of similitudes, denoted G_τ in [11], defined for every \mathbb{Q} -algebra R by

$$G(R) \simeq \{(\lambda, g) \in R^\times \times (B^{op} \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} R)^\times \text{ such that } gg^{\sharp_\beta} = \lambda\}$$

with $B^{op} = B \otimes_{F,c} F$. If x is a place of \mathbb{Q} split $x = yy^c$ in E then

$$G(\mathbb{Q}_x) \simeq (B_y^{op})^\times \times \mathbb{Q}_x^\times \simeq \mathbb{Q}_x^\times \times \prod_{z_i} (B_{z_i}^{op})^\times, \quad (2.1.1)$$

where, identifying places of F^+ over x with places of F over y , $x = \prod_i z_i$ in F^+ .

Convention: for $x = yy^c$ a place of \mathbb{Q} split in E and z a place of F over y as before, we shall make throughout the text, the following abuse of notation by denoting $G(F_z)$ in place of the factor $(B_z^{op})^\times$ in the formula (2.1.1).

In [11], the author justify the existence of some G like before such that moreover

- if x is a place of \mathbb{Q} non split in E then $G(\mathbb{Q}_x)$ is quasi split;
- the invariants of $G(\mathbb{R})$ are $(1, d - 1)$ for the embedding τ and $(0, d)$ for the others.

As in [11] bottom of page 90, a compact open subgroup U of $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)$ is said *small enough* if there exists a place x such that the projection from U^v to $G(\mathbb{Q}_x)$ does not contain any element of finite order except identity.

2.1.2. Notation. — Denote \mathcal{I} the set of open compact subgroup small enough of $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty)$. For $I \in \mathcal{I}$, write $X_{I,\eta} \rightarrow \text{Spec } F$ the associated Shimura variety of Kottwitz-Harris-Taylor type.

2.1.3. Definition. — Define Spl the set of places v of F such that $p_v := v|_{\mathbb{Q}} \neq l$ is split in E and $B_v^\times \simeq GL_d(F_v)$. For each $I \in \mathcal{I}$, write $\text{Spl}(I)$ the subset of Spl of places which doesn't divide the level I .

In the sequel, v will denote a place of F in Spl . For such a place v the scheme $X_{I,\eta}$ has a projective model $X_{I,v}$ over $\text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_v$ with special fiber X_{I,s_v} . For I going through \mathcal{I} , the projective system $(X_{I,v})_{I \in \mathcal{I}}$ is naturally equipped with an action of $G(\mathbb{A}^\infty) \times \mathbb{Z}$ such that w_v in the Weil group W_v of F_v acts by $-\deg(w_v) \in \mathbb{Z}$, where $\deg = \text{val} \circ \text{Art}^{-1}$ and $\text{Art}^{-1} : W_v^{ab} \simeq F_v^\times$ is Artin's isomorphism which sends geometric Frobenius to uniformizers.

2.1.4. Notations. — (see [2] §1.3) For $I \in \mathcal{I}$, the Newton stratification of the geometric special fiber X_{I,\bar{s}_v} is denoted

$$X_{I,\bar{s}_v} =: X_{I,\bar{s}_v}^{\geq 1} \supset X_{I,\bar{s}_v}^{\geq 2} \supset \dots \supset X_{I,\bar{s}_v}^{\geq d}$$

where $X_{I,\bar{s}_v}^{=h} := X_{I,\bar{s}_v}^{\geq h} - X_{I,\bar{s}_v}^{\geq h+1}$ is an affine scheme⁽¹⁾, smooth of pure dimension $d - h$ built up by the geometric points whose connected part of

⁽¹⁾see for example [12]

its Barsotti-Tate group is of rank h . For each $1 \leq h < d$, write

$$i_h : X_{I, \bar{s}_v}^{\geq h} \hookrightarrow X_{I, \bar{s}_v}^{\geq 1}, \quad j^{\geq h} : X_{I, \bar{s}_v}^{=h} \hookrightarrow X_{I, \bar{s}_v}^{\geq h},$$

and $j^{=h} = i_h \circ j^{\geq h}$.

For $1 \leq h < d$, the Newton stratum $X_{\mathcal{I}, \bar{s}}^{=h}$ is geometrically induced under the action of the parabolic subgroup $P_{h, d-h}(\mathcal{O}_v)$ in the sense where there exists a closed subscheme $X_{I, \bar{s}, \bar{1}_h}^{=h}$ stabilized by the Hecke action of $P_{h, d-h}(\mathcal{O}_v)$ and such that

$$X_{\mathcal{I}, \bar{s}}^{=h} \simeq X_{\mathcal{I}, \bar{s}, \bar{1}_h}^{=h} \times_{P_{h, d-h}(\mathcal{O}_v)} GL_d(\mathcal{O}_v).$$

For $a \in GL_d(F_v)/P_{h, d-h}(F_v)$, we denote $X_{I, \bar{s}, a}^{=h}$ the image of $X_{\mathcal{I}, \bar{s}, \bar{1}_h}^{=h}$ by a and $X_{I, \bar{s}, a}^{\geq h}$ its closure in $X_{I, \bar{s}}^{\geq h}$: they are stable under $P_a(F_v) := aP_{h, d-h}(F_v)a^{-1}$.

2.2. Harris-Taylor perverse sheaves. — From now on, we fix a prime number l unramified in E and suppose that for every place v of F considered after, its restriction $v|_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is not equal to l . For a representation π_v of $GL_d(F_v)$ and $n \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$, set $\pi_v\{n\} := \pi_v \otimes q_v^{-n \text{ val} \circ \det}$. Recall that the normalized induction of two representations $\pi_{v,1}$ and $\pi_{v,2}$ of respectively $GL_{n_1}(F_v)$ and $GL_{n_2}(F_v)$ is

$$\pi_1 \times \pi_2 := \text{ind}_{P_{n_1, n_1+n_2}(F_v)}^{GL_{n_1+n_2}(F_v)} \pi_{v,1}\left\{\frac{n_2}{2}\right\} \otimes \pi_{v,2}\left\{-\frac{n_1}{2}\right\}.$$

A representation π_v of $GL_d(F_v)$ is called *cuspidal* (resp. *supercuspidal*) if it's not a subspace (resp. subquotient) of a proper parabolic induced representation.

2.2.1. Definition. — (see [14] §9 and [3] §1.4) Let g be a divisor of $d = sg$ and π_v an irreducible cuspidal $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_l$ -representation of $GL_g(F_v)$. Then the normalized induced representation

$$\pi_v\left\{\frac{1-s}{2}\right\} \times \pi_v\left\{\frac{3-s}{2}\right\} \times \cdots \times \pi_v\left\{\frac{s-1}{2}\right\}$$

holds a unique irreducible quotient (resp. subspace) denoted $\text{St}_s(\pi_v)$ (resp. $\text{Speh}_s(\pi_v)$); it's a generalized Steinberg (resp. *Speh*) representation.

The local Jacquet-Langlands correspondance is a bijection between irreducible essentially square integrable representations of $GL_d(F_v)$, i.e.

representations of the type $\text{St}_s(\pi_v)$ for π_v cuspidal, and irreducible representations of $D_{v,d}^\times$ where $D_{v,d}$ is the central division algebra over F_v with invariant $\frac{1}{d}$ and with maximal order $\mathcal{D}_{v,d}$.

2.2.2. Notation. — We will denote $\pi_v[s]_D$ the irreducible representation of $D_{v,d}^\times$ associated to $\text{St}_s(\pi_v^\vee)$ by the local Jacquet-Langlands correspondence.

Let π_v be an irreducible cuspidal $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_l$ -representation of $GL_g(F_v)$ and fix $t \geq 1$ such that $tg \leq d$. Thanks to Igusa varieties, Harris and Taylor constructed a local system on $X_{\mathcal{I}, \overline{s}, \overline{1}_h}^{=tg}$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_l}(\pi_v[t]_D)_{\overline{1}_h} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{e_{\pi_v}} \mathcal{L}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_l}(\rho_{v,i})_{\overline{1}_h}$$

where $(\pi_v[t]_D)|_{\mathcal{D}_{v,h}^\times} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{e_{\pi_v}} \rho_{v,i}$ with $\rho_{v,i}$ irreducible. The Hecke action of $P_{tg,d-tg}(F_v)$ is then given through its quotient $GL_{d-tg} \times \mathbb{Z}$. These local systems have stable $\overline{\mathbb{Z}}_l$ -lattices and we will write simply $\mathcal{L}(\pi_v[t]_D)_{\overline{1}_h}$ for any $\overline{\mathbb{Z}}_l$ -stable lattice that we don't want to specify.

2.2.3. Notations. — For Π_t any representation of GL_{tg} and $\Xi : \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Z}}_l^\times$ defined by $\Xi(\frac{1}{2}) = q^{1/2}$, we introduce

$$\widetilde{HT}_1(\pi_v, \Pi_t) := \mathcal{L}(\pi_v[t]_D)_{\overline{1}_h} \otimes \Pi_t \otimes \Xi^{\frac{tg-d}{2}}$$

and its induced version

$$\widetilde{HT}(\pi_v, \Pi_t) := \left(\mathcal{L}(\pi_v[t]_D)_{\overline{1}_h} \otimes \Pi_t \otimes \Xi^{\frac{tg-d}{2}} \right) \times_{P_{tg,d-tg}(F_v)} GL_d(F_v),$$

where the unipotent radical of $P_{tg,d-tg}(F_v)$ acts trivially and the action of

$$(g^{\infty,v}, \begin{pmatrix} g_v^c & * \\ 0 & g_v^{et} \end{pmatrix}, \sigma_v) \in G(\mathbb{A}^{\infty,v}) \times P_{tg,d-tg}(F_v) \times W_v$$

is given

- by the action of g_v^c on Π_t and $\deg(\sigma_v) \in \mathbb{Z}$ on $\Xi^{\frac{tg-d}{2}}$, and
- the action of $(g^{\infty,v}, g_v^{et}, \text{val}(\det g_v^c) - \deg \sigma_v) \in G(\mathbb{A}^{\infty,v}) \times GL_{d-tg}(F_v) \times \mathbb{Z}$ on $\mathcal{L}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_l}(\pi_v[t]_D)_{\overline{1}_h} \otimes \Xi^{\frac{tg-d}{2}}$.

We also introduce

$$HT(\pi_v, \Pi_t)_{\overline{1}_h} := \widetilde{HT}(\pi_v, \Pi_t)_{\overline{1}_h}[d - tg],$$

and the perverse sheaf

$$P(t, \pi_v)_{\overline{1}_h} := j_{\overline{1}_h, !*}^{-tg} HT(\pi_v, \text{St}_t(\pi_v))_{\overline{1}_h} \otimes \mathbb{L}(\pi_v),$$

and their induced version, $HT(\pi_v, \Pi_t)$ and $P(t, \pi_v)$, where \mathbb{L}^\vee is the local Langlands correspondence.

Remark: recall that π'_v is said inertially equivalent to π_v if there exists a character $\zeta : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_l^\times$ such that $\pi'_v \simeq \pi_v \otimes (\zeta \circ \text{val} \circ \det)$. Note, cf. [2] 2.1.4, that $P(t, \pi_v)$ depends only on the inertial class of π_v and

$$P(t, \pi_v) = e_{\pi_v} \mathcal{P}(t, \pi_v)$$

where $\mathcal{P}(t, \pi_v)$ is an irreducible perverse sheaf. When we want to speak of the $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_l$ -versions we will add it on the notations.

Recall that the modulo l reduction of an irreducible $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_l$ -representation is still irreducible and cuspidal but not necessary supercuspidal. In this last case, its supercuspidal support is a Zelevinsky segment associated to some unique inertial equivalent class of supercuspidal $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_l$ -representation ϱ of length in the following set $\{1, m(\varrho), lm(\varrho), l^2m(\varrho), \dots\}$.

2.2.1. Definition. — Let $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ be greater than -1 . We say that π_v is of ϱ -type i when the supercuspidal support of its modulo l reduction is a Zelevinsky segment associated to ϱ of length 1 for $i = -1$ and $m(\varrho)l^i$ otherwise.

2.2.4. Notation. — We denote $\text{Scusp}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_l}(g)$ the set of inertial equivalence classes of $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_l$ -supercuspidal representations of $GL_g(F_v)$. For $\varrho \in \text{Scusp}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_l}(g)$, we then denote

- $g_{-1}(\varrho) = g$ and for $i \geq 0$, $g_i(\varrho) = m(\varrho)l^i g_{-1}(\varrho)$;
- $\text{Scusp}_i(\varrho)$ the set of inertial equivalence classes of irreducible cuspidal $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_l$ -representations of ϱ -type i .

2.3. Cohomology groups over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_l$. — Let $\sigma_0 : E \hookrightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_l$ be a fixed embedding and write Φ the set of embeddings $\sigma : F \hookrightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_l$ whose restriction to E equals σ_0 . There exists, [11] p.97, then an explicit bijection between irreducible algebraic representations ξ of G over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_l$ and $(d+1)$ -uple $(a_0, (\overline{a}_\sigma)_{\sigma \in \Phi})$ where $a_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$ and for all $\sigma \in \Phi$, we have $\overline{a}_\sigma = (a_{\sigma,1} \leq \dots \leq a_{\sigma,d})$. We then denote V_ξ the associated $\overline{\mathbb{Z}}_l$ -local

system on $X_{\mathcal{I}}$. Recall that an irreducible automorphic representation Π is said ξ -cohomological if there exists an integer i such that

$$H^i((\text{Lie } G(\mathbb{R})) \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C}, U, \Pi_{\infty} \otimes \xi^{\vee}) \neq (0),$$

where U is a maximal open compact subgroup modulo the center of $G(\mathbb{R})$.

2.3.1. Definition. — (cf. [13]) For Π an automorphic irreducible representation ξ -cohomological of $G(\mathbb{A})$, then, see for example lemma 3.2 of [5], there exists an integer s called the degeneracy depth of Π , such that through Jacquet-Langlands correspondence and base change, its associated representation of $GL_d(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}})$ is isobaric of the following form

$$\mu | \det |^{\frac{1-s}{2}} \boxplus \mu | \det |^{\frac{3-s}{2}} \boxplus \cdots \boxplus \mu | \det |^{\frac{s-1}{2}}$$

where μ is an irreducible cuspidal representation of $GL_{d/s}(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}})$.

Remark: for a place v such that $G(F_v) \simeq GL_d(F_v)$ in the sense of our previous convention, the local component Π_v of Π at v is isomorphic to some $\text{Speh}_s(\pi_v)$ where π_v is an irreducible non degenerate representation, $s \geq 1$ is an integer and $\text{Speh}_s(\pi_v)$ is the Langlands quotients of the parabolic induced representation $\pi_v \left\{ \frac{1-s}{2} \right\} \times \pi_v \left\{ \frac{3-s}{2} \right\} \times \cdots \times \pi_v \left\{ \frac{s-1}{2} \right\}$. In terms of the Langlands correspondence, $\text{Speh}_s(\pi_v)$ corresponds to $\sigma \oplus \sigma(1) \oplus \cdots \oplus \sigma(s-1)$ where σ is the representation of $\text{Gal}(\bar{F}/F)$ associated to π_v by the local Langlands correspondence.

2.3.2. Notation. — For π_v an irreducible cuspidal $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_l$ -representation of $GL_d(F_v)$ and $t \geq 1$ such that $tg \leq d$, let denote

$$H_{!,1}^i(\pi_v, t, \xi) := \varinjlim_{I \in \mathcal{I}_v} H_c^i(X_{I, \bar{s}_v, \overline{1}^{tg}}, V_{\xi} \otimes j_{\overline{1}^{tg}}^{=tg,*} \mathcal{P}(\pi_v, t)_{\overline{1}^{tg}})$$

and the induced version

$$H_{!,1}^i(\pi_v, t) := \varinjlim_{I \in \mathcal{I}_v} H_c^i(X_{I, \bar{s}_v}^{\geq tg}, V_{\xi} \otimes j^{=tg,*} \mathcal{P}(\pi_v, t)) \simeq H_{!,1}^i(\pi_v, t) \times_{P_{tg, d-tg}(F_v)} GL_d(F_v),$$

as well as

$$H_{!*,1}^i(\pi_v, t) := \varinjlim_{I \in \mathcal{I}_v} H^i(X_{I, \bar{s}_v, \overline{1}^{tg}}^{\geq tg}, V_{\xi} \otimes \mathcal{P}(\pi_v, t)_{\overline{1}^{tg}})$$

and

$$H^i(\pi_v, t)_{!*} := \varinjlim_{I \in \mathcal{I}_v} H^i(X_{I, \bar{s}_v}^{\geq tg}, V_{\xi} \otimes \mathcal{P}(\pi_v, t)) \simeq H_{!*,1}^i(\pi_v, t) \times_{P_{tg, d-tg}(F_v)} GL_d(F_v),$$

where \mathcal{I}_v is the set of $I \in \mathcal{I}$ such that I_v is of the form $K_v(n)$ for some $n \geq 1$.

In this section we only consider the $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_l$ -cohomology groups and we recall the computations of [3]. For $\Pi^{\infty, v}$ an irreducible representation of $G(\mathbb{A}^{\infty, v})$, denote $[H_!^i(\pi_v, t, \xi)]\{\Pi^{\infty, v}\}$ the associated isotypic component. We will use similar notations with the cohomology groups introduced above. Consider now a fixed irreducible cuspidal representation π_v of $GL_g(F_v)$.

2.3.3. Proposition. — (cf. [5] §3.2 and 3.3) *Let Π be an irreducible automorphic representation of $G(\mathbb{A})$ which is ξ -cohomological and with degeneracy depth $s \geq 1$.*

- *If $s = 1$ then $[H_!^i(\pi_v, t, \xi)]\{\Pi^{\infty, v}\}$ and $[H_{!,*}^i(\pi_v, t, \xi)]\{\Pi^{\infty, v}\}$ are all zero for $i \neq 0$. For $i = 0$, if $[H_!^i(\pi_v, t, \xi)]\{\Pi^{\infty, v}\} \neq (0)$ (resp. $[H_{!,*}^i(\pi_v, t, \xi)]\{\Pi^{\infty, v}\} \neq (0)$) then Π_v is of the following shape $\text{St}_k(\tilde{\pi}_v) \times \Pi'_v$ where $\tilde{\pi}_v$ is inertially equivalent to π_v and $k \leq t$ (resp. $k = t$).*
- *For $s \geq 1$, and Π_v of the following shape $\text{Speh}_s(\pi_v \times \pi'_v)$, π'_v any irreducible representation of $GL_{\frac{d-sg}{s}}(F_v)$, then $[H_!^i(\pi_v, t, \xi)]\{\Pi^{\infty, v}\}$ (resp. $[H_{!,*}^i(\pi_v, t, \xi)]\{\Pi^{\infty, v}\}$) is non zero if and only if $i = s - 1$ and $t \geq s$ (resp. $t = s$ and $i \equiv s - 1 \pmod{2}$ with $|i| \leq s - 1$).*

Remark: In [5], we give the complete description of these cohomology groups.

3. Torsion in the cohomology of KHT-Shimura varieties

As explained in the introduction, to construct non trivial torsion cohomology classes with coefficients in \mathcal{L}_ξ , we use a spectral sequence $E_1^{p,q}$ obtained from a filtration of stratification of the perverse sheaf of nearby cycles $\Psi_{\mathcal{I}}$, whose E_1 terms are given by the cohomology groups of Harris-Taylor perverse sheaves. The argument takes place in two steps:

- the construction of non trivial torsion classes in the E_2 page, cf. §3.3;
- we then have to prove that these previous torsion classes remain in the E_∞ .

To be able to do the second point we need to have some informal information about the torsion classes in the cohomology of the Harris-Taylor perverse sheaves: it's the aim of the next section.

3.1. Torsion for Harris-Taylor perverse sheaves. — From now on, we fix an irreducible supercuspidal $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_l$ -representation ϱ and all the irreducible cuspidal $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_l$ -representation π_v considered will be of type ϱ . In [4], using the adjunction maps $\text{Id} \longrightarrow j_*^{=h} j^{=h,*}$, we construct a filtration called of stratification in loc. cit.

$$0 = \text{Fil}_*^{-d}(\pi_v, \Pi_t) \subset \text{Fil}_*^{1-d}(\pi_v, \Pi_t) \subset \cdots \subset \text{Fil}_*^0(\pi_v, \Pi_t) = j_!^{=tg} HT(\pi_v, \Pi_t),$$

with free graduates $\text{gr}_*^{-r}(\pi_v, \Pi_t) := \text{Fil}_*^{-r}(\pi_v, \Pi_t) / \text{Fil}_*^{-r-1}(\pi_v, \Pi_t)$ which are trivial except for $r = kg - 1$ with $t \leq k \leq s$ and then verifying

$$\begin{aligned} j_!^{=kg} HT(\pi_v, \Pi_t \overrightarrow{\times} \text{St}_{k-t}(\pi_v)) \otimes \Xi^{(t-k)/2} \\ \hookrightarrow \text{gr}_*^{1-kg}(\pi_v, \Pi_t) \hookrightarrow \\ j_!^{=kg} HT(\pi_v, \Pi_t \overrightarrow{\times} \text{St}_{k-t}(\pi_v)) \otimes \Xi^{(t-k)/2}, \end{aligned}$$

where we recall that \hookrightarrow_+ means a bimorphism, i.e. both a mono and a epi-morphism, whose cokernel has support in $X_{\mathcal{L}, \overline{s}}^{\geq(kg+1)}$. In [6], we in fact proved that each of these graduates are isomorphic to the p -intermediate extensions.

Meanwhile when $g = 1$ and $\pi_v = \chi_v$ is a character, then the associated Harris-Taylor local system on $X_{\mathcal{L}, \overline{s}}^{=h}$ is just the trivial one $\overline{\mathbb{Z}}_l$ where the fundamental group $\Pi_1(X_{\mathcal{L}, \overline{s}}^{=h})$ acts by its quotient $\Pi_1(X_{\mathcal{L}, \overline{s}}^{=h}) \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{D}_{v,h}^\times$ with $\mathcal{D}_{v,h}^\times$ acting by the character χ_v . Then as $X_{\mathcal{L}, \overline{s}, \overline{1}_h}^{\geq h}$ is smooth over $\text{Spec } \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$, then this Harris-Taylor local system shifted by the dimension $d - h$, is perverse for both t -structures p and $p+$, in particular the two intermediate extensions are equal so the previous short exact sequence is trivially true when $g = 1$.

One of the main result of [6] is that this equality of perverse extensions remains true for every Harris-Taylor local systems associated to any irreducible cuspidal representation π_v such that its modulo l reduction is still supercuspidal, that is, with definition 2.2.1, is of ϱ -type -1 .

More generally for every $\pi_v \in \text{Scusp}_i(\varrho)$ we prove the following long exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow j_!^{=sg} HT(\pi_v, \Pi_t \overrightarrow{\times} \text{Speh}_{s-t}(\pi_v)) \otimes \Xi^{\frac{s-t}{2}} \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow \\ j_!^{=(t+2)g} HT(\pi_v, \Pi_t \overrightarrow{\times} \text{Speh}_2(\pi_v)) \otimes \Xi^1 \longrightarrow j_!^{=(t+1)g} HT(\pi_v, \Pi_t \overrightarrow{\times} \pi_v) \otimes \Xi^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \longrightarrow j_!^{=tg} HT(\pi_v, \Pi_t) \longrightarrow j_!^{=tg} HT(\pi_v, \Pi_t) \rightarrow 0, \quad (3.1.1) \end{aligned}$$

which is equivalent to the property that the sheaf cohomology groups of ${}^p j_{!*}^{=tg} HT(\pi_v, \Pi_t)$ are torsion free.

For $I \in \mathcal{I}$ a finite level, let $\mathbb{T}_I := \prod_{q \in \text{Unr}(I)} \mathbb{T}_q$ be the unramified Hecke algebra where $\text{Unr}(I)$ is the union of places q where G is ramified and I_q is not maximal, and where $\mathbb{T}_q \simeq \overline{\mathbb{Z}}_l[X^{un}(T_x)]^{W_x}$ for T_x a split torus, W_x the spherical Weyl group and $X^{un}(T_x)$ the set of $\overline{\mathbb{Z}}_l$ -unramified characters of T_x .

3.1.2. Notation. — Consider a fixed maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} of \mathbb{T}_I . For every $q \in \text{Unr}(I)$ let denote $S_{\mathfrak{m}}(q)$ the multi-set of modulo l Satake parameters at q associated to \mathfrak{m} . For any \mathbb{T}_I -module M , we moreover denote $M_{\mathfrak{m}}$ its localization at \mathfrak{m} .

Consider $\pi \in \text{Scusp}_{-1}(\varrho)$ and denote $g = g_{-1}(\varrho)$ and let denote

$$H_{!*}^i(\pi_v, t)_{\mathfrak{m}} := \varinjlim_{I \in \mathcal{I}_v} H^i(X_{I, \overline{s}_v}^{\geq tg}, V_{\xi} \otimes {}^p j_{!*}^{=tg} HT(\pi_v, t))_{\mathfrak{m}}$$

and

$$H_!^i(\pi_v, t)_{\mathfrak{m}} := \varinjlim_{I \in \mathcal{I}_v} H^i(X_{I, \overline{s}_v}^{\geq tg}, V_{\xi} \otimes j_!^{=tg} HT(\pi_v, t))_{\mathfrak{m}}.$$

In [9] we proved that torsion classes arising in some cohomology group of the whole Shimura variety, can be raised in characteristic zero to some automorphic tempered representation of $G(\mathbb{A})$ in the following sense.

3.1.1. Definition. — A torsion class either in $H_{!*}^i(\pi_v, t)_{\mathfrak{m}}$ or in $H_!^i(\pi_v, t)_{\mathfrak{m}}$, is said tempered ξ -cohomological if there exists an irreducible automorphic and ξ -cohomological tempered representation Π unramified outside I and p with Π^{∞} a subquotient of $\lim_{I \in \mathcal{I}} H^{d-1}(X_{I, \overline{\eta}}, V_{\xi, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_l})_{\mathfrak{m}}$.

From now on we moreover suppose that $d = g_{-1}(\varrho)m(\varrho)l^u$ and we will pay attention to irreducible $GL_d(F_v)$ -subquotient of either $H_{!*}^i(\pi_v, t)_{\mathfrak{m}}[l]$ or $H_!^i(\pi_v, t)_{\mathfrak{m}}[l]$, isomorphic to ρ_u .

3.1.2. Lemma. — With the previous notations and assumptions with $\pi_{v,i} \in \text{Scusp}_i(\varrho)$ for $i \geq -1$, if there exists an irreducible subquotient of $H_{!*}^j(\pi_{v,i}, t)_{\mathfrak{m}}[l]$ (resp. $H_!^j(\pi_{v,i}, t)_{\mathfrak{m}}[l]$), which is $GL_d(F_v)$ -isotypic for ρ_u , then $j \in \{0, 1\}$ (resp. $j = 1$).

Proof. — Consider first the case of $i = -1$. We argue by induction from $t = s = m(\varrho)l^u$ to $t = 1$ with both $H_{!*}^i(\pi_{v,-1}, t)_{\mathfrak{m}}$ and $H_!^i(\pi_{v,-1}, t)_{\mathfrak{m}}$.

Concerning $H_{!*}^i(\pi_{v,-1}, t)_m$, recall that, as $\pi_{v,-1} \in \text{Scusp}_{-1}(\varrho)$ so that

$${}^p j_{!*}^{=tg} HT(\pi_{v,-1}, t) \simeq {}^{p+} j_{!*}^{=tg} HT(\pi_{v,-1}, t),$$

then we only have to consider the case $i \leq 0$. By Artin's theorem, see for example theorem 4.1.1 of [1], using the affiness of $X_{I, \bar{s}_v}^{=h}$, we know that $H_!^i(\pi_{v,-1}, t)_m$ is zero for every $i < 0$ and without torsion for $i = 0$.

Note first that for $t = s$, then $HT(\pi_{v,-1}, s)$ has support in dimension zero, so that $H_{!*}^i(\pi_{v,-1}, s)_m = H_!^i(\pi_{v,-1}, s)_m$ is zero for $i \neq 0$ and free for $i = 0$, so the result is trivially true. Suppose by induction, the result true for all $t > t_0$ and consider the case of $H_{!*}^i(\pi_{v,-1}, t)_m$ through the spectral sequence associated to the resolution (3.1.1). Note first that concerning irreducible subquotient of the l -torsion of the cohomology groups which are $GL_d(F_v)$ -isomorphic to ρ_u , then we can truncate (3.1.1) to the short exact sequence of its last three terms.

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \dashrightarrow j_!^{=(t+1)g} HT(\pi_{v,-1}, \Pi_t \overrightarrow{\times} \pi_{v,-1}) \otimes \Xi^{\frac{1}{2}} \longrightarrow \\ j_!^{=tg} HT(\pi_{v,-1}, \Pi_t) \longrightarrow {}^p j_{!*}^{=tg} HT(\pi_{v,-1}, \Pi_t) \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.1.3)$$

Then considering our problem for $H_{!*}^i(\pi_{v,-1}, t)_m$, there is nothing to prove for $i \leq -1$ and for $i = 0$ we conclude because over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_l$

$$H^0(X_{I, \bar{s}_v}, j_!^{=(t+1)g} HT(\pi_{v,-1}, \Pi_t \overrightarrow{\times} \pi_{v,-1}) \otimes \Xi^{\frac{1}{2}}) \longrightarrow H^0(X_{I, \bar{s}_v}, j_!^{=tg} HT(\pi_{v,-1}, \Pi_t))$$

is related to tempered automorphic ξ -cohomological representations. We are then done with $H_{!*}^i(\pi_{v,-1}, t)_m$. The result about $H_!^i(\pi_{v,-1}, t)_m$, then follows from the long exact sequence associated to (3.1.3).

Consider now the case $i \geq 0$. Recall, cf. [10] proposition 2.3.3, that the semi-simplification of the modulo l reduction of $\pi_{v,i}[t]_D$, doesn't depend of the choice of a stable lattice, and is equal to

$$\sum_{k=0}^{m(\varrho)l^i-1} \tau \left\{ -\frac{m(\varrho)l^i-1}{2} + k \right\}$$

where τ is the modulo l reduction of $\pi_{v,-1}[tm(\varrho)l^i]_D$ which is irreducible, and $\tau\{n\} := \tau \otimes q^{-n \text{ val} \circ \text{nrd}}$ where nrd is the reduced norm. In particular for any representation Π_t of $GL_{tg-1}(\varrho)(F_v)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} m(\varrho)l^i \mathbb{F} \left[j_!^{=tm(\varrho)l^i g-1(\varrho)} HT(\pi_{v,-1}, \Pi) \right] &= m(\varrho)l^i j_!^{=tm(\varrho)l^i g-1(\varrho)} \left[\mathbb{F} HT(\pi_{v,-1}, \Pi) \right] \\ &= j_!^{=tg_i(\varrho)} \left[\mathbb{F} HT(\pi_{v,i}, \Pi) \right] = \mathbb{F} \left[j_!^{=tg_i(\varrho)} HT(\pi_{v,i}, \Pi) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (3.1.3)$$

Note moreover that concerning subquotient isomorphic to ρ_u , the only case where it can appeared in the modulo l reduction of some irreducible subquotient of the free quotient of $H^j(X_{I,\bar{s}_v}, j_!^{=tg} HT(\pi_{v,-1}, \Pi_t))$ is when either $(t, j) = (s-1, 1)$ or $j = 0$. The result about $H_!^j(\pi_{v,i}, t)_m[l]$ then follows from the previous case where $i = -1$ using (3.1.3) and the following wellknown short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H^n(X, \mathcal{P}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_l} \mathbb{F}_l \longrightarrow H^n(X, \mathbb{F}\mathcal{P}) \longrightarrow H^{n+1}(X, \mathcal{P})[l] \rightarrow 0,$$

for any \mathbb{F}_q -scheme X and any \mathbb{Z}_l -perverse free sheaf \mathcal{P} .

Then the result about the cohomology of $p j_!^{=tg} HT(\pi_{v,i}, \Pi_t)$ follows from the resolution analog of (3.1.3), and the case of $p^+ j_!^{=tg} HT(\pi_{v,i}, \Pi_t)$ is obtained by Grothendieck-Verdier duality. \square

3.2. Perverse sheaf of vanishing cycles and lattices. —

3.2.1. Notation. — For $I \in \mathcal{I}$, let

$$\Psi_{I,v} := R\Psi_{\eta_{v,I}}(\overline{\mathbb{Z}_l}[d-1])\left(\frac{d-1}{2}\right)$$

be the vanishing cycle autodual perverse sheaf on $X_{I,\bar{s}}$.

In [6], we gave a decomposition

$$\Psi_{\mathcal{I}} \simeq \bigoplus_{g=1}^d \bigoplus_{\varrho \in \text{Scusp}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}_l}}(g)} \Psi_{\varrho}$$

with $\Psi_{\varrho} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_l} \overline{\mathbb{Q}_l} \simeq \bigoplus_{\pi_v \in \text{Cusp}(\varrho)} \Psi_{\pi_v}$ where the irreducible constituent of Ψ_{π_v} are exactly the perverse Harris-Taylor sheaves attached to π_v .

Recall now from [4], how to construct filtrations of a free perverse sheaf such that its graduates are free. Start first from an open subscheme $j : U \hookrightarrow X$ and $i : F := X \setminus U \hookrightarrow X$, such that j is affine. We then have the following adjunction morphism where we use the notation $L \hookrightarrow L'$ (resp. $L \hookrightarrow_+ L'$) for a bimorphism, i.e. both a monomorphism and an epimorphism (resp. such that its cokernel is of dimension strictly less than those of the support of L):

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & L & & \\ & \nearrow \text{can}_{!,L} & & \searrow \text{can}_{*,L} & \\ p^+ j_! j^* L & \dashrightarrow & p j_! j^* L & \hookrightarrow_+ & p^+ j_! j^* L & \hookrightarrow_+ & p j_* j^* L \end{array}$$

where below is, cf. the remark following 1.3.12 de [4], the canonical factorisation of ${}^{p+}j_!j^*L \longrightarrow {}^pj_*j^*L$ and where the maps $\text{can}_{!,L}$ and $\text{can}_{*,L}$ are given by the adjonction property.

3.2.2. Notation. — (cf. lemma 2.1.2 of [4]) We introduce the filtration $\text{Fil}_{U,!}^{-1}(L) \subset \text{Fil}_{U,!}^0(L) \subset L$ with

$$\text{Fil}_{U,!}^0(L) = \text{Im}_{\mathcal{F}}(\text{can}_{!,L}) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Fil}_{U,!}^{-1}(L) = \text{Im}_{\mathcal{F}}\left((\text{can}_{!,L})|_{\mathcal{P}_L}\right),$$

where $\mathcal{P}_L := i_* {}^p\mathcal{H}_{\text{libre}}^{-1} i^* j_* j^* L$ is the kernel of $\text{Ker}_{\mathcal{F}}\left({}^{p+}j_!j^*L \rightarrow {}^pj_*j^*L\right)$.

Remark: we have $L/\text{Fil}_{U,!}^0(L) \simeq i_* {}^{p+}i^*L$ and ${}^pj_*j^*L \hookrightarrow_+ \text{Fil}_{U,!}^0(L)/\text{Fil}_{U,!}^{-1}(L)$, which gives, cf. lemma 1.3.13 of [4], a commutative triangle

$$\begin{array}{ccc} {}^pj_*j^*L & \xrightarrow{+} & \text{Fil}_{U,!}^0(L)/\text{Fil}_{U,!}^{-1}(L) \\ & \searrow + & \downarrow + \\ & & {}^{p+}j_!j^*L. \end{array}$$

Consider now X equipped with a stratification

$$X = X^{\geq 1} \supset X^{\geq 2} \supset \dots \supset X^{\geq d},$$

and let $L \in \mathcal{F}(X, \overline{\mathbb{Z}}_l)$. For $1 \leq h < d$, let denote $X^{1 \leq h} := X^{\geq 1} - X^{\geq h+1}$ and $j^{1 \leq h} : X^{1 \leq h} \hookrightarrow X^{\geq 1}$. We then define

$$\text{Fil}_!^r(L) := \text{Im}_{\mathcal{F}}\left({}^{p+}j_!^{1 \leq r} j^{1 \leq r,*}L \longrightarrow L\right),$$

which gives a filtration

$$0 = \text{Fil}_!^0(L) \subset \text{Fil}_!^1(L) \subset \text{Fil}_!^1(L) \cdots \subset \text{Fil}_!^{d-1}(L) \subset \text{Fil}_!^d(L) = L.$$

With these notations, the graduate $\text{gr}_!^h(\Psi_\varrho)$ verify

$$j^{=h,*} \text{gr}_!^h(\Psi_\varrho) \simeq \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } g \nmid h \\ \mathcal{L}_{\overline{\mathbb{Z}}_l}(\varrho[t]_D) & \text{pour } h = tg. \end{cases}$$

In particular for $h = d$, the perverse sheaf $\text{gr}_!^d(\Psi_\varrho)$ is a quotient of Ψ_ϱ and concentrated of the supersingular locus. One of the main result of [8] can be stated as follow.

3.2.1. Proposition. — (cf. [8] proposition 4.2.4) There exists a filtration

$$0 = \text{Fil}_\varrho^{-1-u} \subset \text{Fil}_\varrho^{-u} \subset \text{Fil}_\varrho^{1-u} \subset \dots \text{Fil}_\varrho^0 \subset \text{Fil}_\varrho^1 = \text{gr}_!^d(\Psi_\varrho)$$

verifying the following properties.

- The graduates $\mathrm{gr}_\varrho^{-k} = \mathrm{Fil}_\varrho^{-k} / \mathrm{Fil}_\varrho^{-k-1}$ are free of ϱ -type k in the following sense

$$\mathrm{gr}_\varrho^{-k} \otimes_{\overline{\mathbb{Z}}_l} \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_l \simeq \bigoplus_{\pi_v \in \mathrm{Scusp}_k(\varrho)} \mathrm{HT}(\pi_v, \mathrm{St}_{s_k(\varrho)}(\pi_v)) \otimes \mathbb{L}_{g_k(\varrho)}(\pi_v) \left(\frac{1 - s_k(\varrho)}{2} \right),$$

where for $i \geq 0$ recall $g_k(\varrho) = g_{-1}m(\varrho)l^k$ and $g_k(\varrho)s_k(\varrho) = d$.

- For any geometric supersingular point $i_z = \{z\} \hookrightarrow X_{\overline{\mathbb{Z}}_l, \overline{s}_v}^d$, then

$$\mathrm{ind}_{(D_{v,d}^\times)^0 \varpi_v^{\mathbb{Z}_v}^{D_{v,d}^\times}} \mathrm{ph}^0 i_z^* \mathrm{gr}_\varrho^{-k} \bigoplus_{\pi_v \in \mathrm{Scusp}_k(\varrho)} \Gamma_G(\pi_v) \otimes \Gamma_{DW}(\pi_v)$$

where $\Gamma_G(\pi_v)$ (resp. $\Gamma_{DW}(\pi_v)$) is a stable lattice of $\mathrm{St}_{s_k(\varrho)}(\pi_v)$ (resp. of $\pi_v[s_k(\varrho)]_D \otimes \mathbb{L}_{g_k(\varrho)}(\pi_v) \left(\frac{1 - s_k(\varrho)}{2} \right)$).

- Let $M_d(F_v)$ be the mirabolic subgroup of $GL_d(F_v)$ defined by imposing the first column to be $(1, 0, \dots, 0)$. Then if τ is an irreducible sub- $M_d(F_v)$ -representation of $\Gamma_G(\pi_v) \otimes_{\overline{\mathbb{Z}}_l} \overline{\mathbb{F}}_l$, then τ is isomorphic to the non degenerate representation τ_{nd} , unique up to isomorphism. As a consequence any irreducible $GL_d(F_v)$ -representation of $\Gamma_G(\pi_v) \otimes_{\overline{\mathbb{Z}}_l} \overline{\mathbb{F}}_l$ is isomorphic to ρ_u .

Remark: About $\Gamma_{DW}(\pi_v)$, note that for $\pi_v \in \mathrm{Scusp}_{-1}(\varrho)$ as the modulo l reduction of $\pi_v[s_k(\varrho)]_D \otimes \mathbb{L}_{g_k(\varrho)}(\pi_v) \left(\frac{1 - s_k(\varrho)}{2} \right)$ is irreducible, up to isomorphism, there exists only one stable lattice which is then a tensor product $\Gamma_D(\pi_v) \otimes \Gamma_W(\pi_v)$.

In [4] proposition 2.3.3, we explained how, using $\mathrm{Fil}^{-1}(U, !)$, to construct an exhaustive filtration of Ψ_ϱ

$$\begin{aligned} 0 = \mathrm{Fill}_!^{-2^{d-1}}(\Psi_\varrho) &\subset \mathrm{Fill}_!^{-2^{d-1}+1}(\Psi_\varrho) \subset \dots \subset \mathrm{Fill}_!^0(\Psi_\varrho) \subset \dots \\ &\subset \mathrm{Fill}_!^{2^{d-1}-1}(\Psi_\varrho) = \Psi_\varrho, \end{aligned}$$

such that each of the graduate is over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_l$, a direct sum of Harris-Taylor perverse sheaves of the same Newton stratum. It's then possible to refine this filtration to obtain a new one

$$\mathrm{Fill}_{!,\varrho}^0 \subset \mathrm{Fill}_{!,\varrho}^1 \subset \dots \subset \mathrm{Fill}_{!,\varrho}^r$$

where each graduate is a Harris-Taylor perverse $\overline{\mathbb{Z}}_l$ -sheaf. Note the lattices constructed in this way, may depend of the construction but concerning the quotient of the previous proposition, the statement remains

true. Precisely we can manage so that $\text{grr}_{l,\varrho}^r := \text{Fill}_{l,\varrho}^r / \text{Fill}_{l,\varrho}^{r-1}$ verify, with the notation of the previous proposition

$$\text{ind}_{(D_{v,d}^\times)^0 \varpi_v^{\mathbb{Z}}}^{D_{v,d}^\times} {}^p h^0 i_z^* \text{grr}_{l,\varrho}^r \simeq \Gamma_G(\pi_v) \otimes \Gamma_D(\pi_v) \otimes \Gamma_W(\pi_v),$$

where π_v is any fixed irreducible cuspidal representation in $\text{Scusp}_{-1}(\varrho)$.

3.3. Main result. — Start from an irreducible automorphic cuspidal representation Π of $G(\mathbb{A})$ verifying the following properties:

- it is ξ -cohomological with non trivial invariant under some fixed $I \in \mathcal{I}$;
- its degeneracy depth is equal to $s > 1$;
- its local component at v is isomorphic to $\text{Speh}_s(\pi_v)$ with $\pi_v \in \text{Scusp}_{-1}(\varrho)$ and where $d = g_u(\varrho)$ for some $u \geq 0$.

Remark: For π_v the trivial character, the hypothesis $d = g_u(\varrho)$ for $u = 0$ is equivalent to ask that the order of $q \in \mathbb{F}_l$, which is the cardinal of the residue field of F_v , is equal to d . Another way to formulate this condition, is to say that the L -function of the trivial character modulo l , has a pole at $s = 1$.

Denote \mathfrak{m} the maximal ideal of \mathbb{T}_I associated to Π . Remember that \mathfrak{m} encodes the multiset of Satake's parameters of Π outside I .

3.3.1. Proposition. — *Under the previous hypothesis, the torsion of $H^1(X_{I,\bar{\eta}_v}, \mathcal{L}_\xi[d-1])_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is non trivial.*

Proof. — Consider the spectral sequence

$$E_1^{p,q} = H^{p+q}(X_{I,\bar{s}_v}, \text{grr}_{l,\varrho}^{-p})_{\mathfrak{m}} \Rightarrow H^{p+q}(X_{I,\bar{\eta}_v}, V_\xi)_{\mathfrak{m}}$$

associated to the filtration $\text{Fill}_{l,\varrho}^\bullet$ of Ψ_ϱ . First note that over \mathbb{Q}_l :

- $E_1^{-r,r} \otimes_{\bar{\mathbb{Z}}_l} \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_l$ has a direct factor isomorphic to $(\Pi^{\infty,v})^I \otimes \text{St}_s(\pi_v) \otimes \mathbb{L}_g(\pi_v)(\frac{1-s}{2})$;
- $d_1^{-r,r} \otimes_{\bar{\mathbb{Z}}_l} \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_l$ induces an injection from the previous direct factor into a direct factor of $E_1^{-r+1,r}$ which, as a representation of $GL_d(F_v)$ is parabolically induced from $P_{(s-1)g,d}(F_v)$ to $GL_d(F_v)$.

From the last remark of the previous section, $\text{ind}_{(D_{v,d}^\times)^0 \varpi_v^{\mathbb{Z}}}^{D_{v,d}^\times} {}^p h^0 i_z^* E_1^{-r,r}$ as a $GL_d(F_v)$ -representation, has a subspace isomorphic to $\Gamma_G(\pi_v)$ where $\Gamma_G(\pi_v)$ is a stable lattice of $\text{St}_s(\pi_v)$ such that ρ_u is the only irreducible sub-representation of $\Gamma_G(\pi_v) \otimes_{\bar{\mathbb{Z}}_l} \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_l$. Moreover we know that ρ_u can't

be a subspace of parabolically induced representation. From these facts we conclude that the torsion of $E_2^{-r+1,r}$ is non trivial and more precisely that ρ_u is a subquotient of $E_2^{-r+1,r}[l]$.

Now there are two alternatives. Either ρ_u as a subquotient of $E_2^{-r+1,r}[l]$ remains a subquotient of $E_\infty^1[l]$ and we are done. Suppose by absurdity it's not the case. First about the free quotient $E_{k,free}^{p,q}$ of the $E_k^{p,q}$, we know from [3] that:

- if ρ_u is a subquotient of $E_{1,free}^{p,q} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_l} \overline{\mathbb{F}}_l$ with $p + q \neq 0$, then $\text{grr}_{l,\varrho}^{-p}$ is isomorphic to some $\mathcal{P}(\pi_v, s_i(\varrho) - 1)$ with $\pi_v \in \text{Scusp}_i(\varrho)$ and then $p + q = \pm 1$;
- for $k \geq 2$ and $p + q \neq 0$, then ρ_u is never a subquotient of $E_{k,free}^{p,q} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_l} \overline{\mathbb{F}}_l$.

Then there must exist (p, q) and a torsion class in $(E_{1,tor}^{p,q})_{\mathfrak{m}}$ with $p + q = 2$ such that ρ_u is a subquotient of its l -torsion which contradicts lemma 3.1.2. \square

Thanks to the main result of [9], associated to this torsion cohomology class is a tempered irreducible automorphic representation Π' of $G(\mathbb{A})$ which is ξ -cohomological of level $I^l I'_l$ and weakly \mathfrak{m} -congruent to Π in the sense it shares the same multiset of Satake's parameters than Π outside I . In particular for $s = 2$, as in Ribet's proof of Herbrand theorem, we should obtain a non trivial element in the Selmer group of the adjoint representation of the Galois $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_l$ -representation associated to \mathfrak{m} .

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