HIGHER HIDA THEORY FOR HILBERT MODULAR VARIETIES IN THE TOTALLY SPLIT CASE

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Abstract. We study p-adic properties of the coherent cohomology of some automorphic sheaves on the Hilbert modular variety X for a totally real field F in the case where the prime p is totally split in F. More precisely, we develop higher Hida theory à la Pilloni, constructing, for $0 \leq q \leq [F : \mathbb{Q}]$, some modules M^q which p-adically interpolate the ordinary part of the cohomology groups $H^q(X, \underline{\omega}^\kappa)$, varying the weight κ of the automorphic sheaf.

Contents

1. Introduction

The theory of p-adic families of ordinary modular forms was introduced by Hida in the '80s and has been proved to be fruitful in many aspects of number theory, such as the construction of p-adic L-functions or, together with the corresponding theory of Galois deformations, modularity-type results. This theory, later generalised to more general automorphic forms, provides a p-adic variation of the degree zero coherent cohomology groups of suitable Shimura varieties: the idea is to use the additional structure of the geometry of the ordinary locus of the Shimura variety to p-adically interpolate the automorphic sheaves (whose global sections are automorphic forms). By applying a projector with respect to certain Hecke operators at p, one is then able to determine when sections over the ordinary locus come from a classical automorphic form (see [Hid04, Hid02, Pil12] and more recently [Zha21]). The same circle of ideas was extended in the '90s by Coleman [Col96, Col97], who developed, working on neighbourhoods of the ordinary locus, the finite slope theory.

The recent pioneering works [Pil20, BCGP18, BP20b, BP20a] have developed analogous theories for higher degree coherent cohomology. In [Pil20], Pilloni introduced higher Hida and Coleman theory for automorphic forms for $\mathrm{GSp}_4/\mathbb{Q}$ and these ideas were later generalised in [BCGP18] for $\mathrm{Res}_{F/\mathbb{Q}}\mathrm{GSp}_4$, where F is a totally real field in which the prime p totally splits, and used to prove potential modularity of abelian surfaces over F. Boxer and Pilloni conjectured the existence of Hida and Coleman theories in all cohomological degrees for

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all Shimura varieties, confirming this prediction in the simplest case of GL_2 in the recent work [BP20b] and started developing Coleman theory more generally in [BP20a]. In [Pil20] and [BCGP18], the integral control theorem for ordinary families is obtained assuming the weights are *big enough*. The control theorem for more general weights is obtained at the cost of inverting p and losing control of torsion, using Coleman theory: the authors of *op. cit.* construct over $\mathbb{Q}_p$ an overconvergent version of the considered complex and develop a theory of finite slope cohomological families, which they can prove to be classical cohomology classes in the small slope situation.

In this paper, we study the theory of p-adic ordinary families of Hilbert modular forms, which are automorphic forms for the group $\mathrm{Res}_{F/\mathbb{Q}}\mathrm{GL}_2$, where F is a totally real field and we assume the prime p to be totally split in F. We develop higher Hida theory in this context and, using the ideas of [BP20b], we are able to prove integral control theorems without appealing to an overconvergent theory.

Higher Hida (and Coleman) theory, as developed in [Pil20], has been applied in [LPSZ19] for the construction of p-adic L-functions and was one of the main ingredients in the proof in [LZ20] of new cases of the Bloch–Kato conjecture in rank 0 and one divisibility in the Iwasawa main conjecture for the spin motive of automorphic forms for GSp_4. We expect the work carried out in this paper to have similar applications. In a forthcoming paper, the author will use the results on higher Hida theory to construct p-adic L-functions for the Asai motive of Hilbert modular forms (and the twisted triple product associated to a Hilbert modular form and an elliptic modular form), following the strategy of [LPSZ19]. We hope the integral classicality result will simplify the techniques of *op. cit.*, where the authors had to rely on the overconvergent results. In order to obtain the application for the Bloch–Kato conjecture (for F a real quadratic field), we plan to prove an explicit reciprocity law, linking such p-adic L-functions with the Euler system classes studied in [LLZ18, Gro20].

1.1. **Main results.** We now state our main result more precisely. Let F be a totally real field of degree n and X be a smooth toroidal compactification of the Hilbert modular variety for F of level coprime to p. Let L denote the Galois closure of F containing the square roots of the totally positive units of F and let $\mathcal{O}_L$ be its ring of integers. Fix $\wp \mid p$ a prime of L and denote by R the ring of integers of the completion of L at $\wp$. Assume that p is odd and splits completely in F. The set Σ_∞ of embeddings of F in $\mathbb{R}$ is then identified with the set of p-adic embeddings $F \hookrightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p$ and therefore with $\{\mathfrak{p} \subset \mathcal{O}_F : \mathfrak{p} \mid p\}$. Let

$$\Lambda = R[[(1+p\mathbb{Z}_p)^{n+1}]]$$

Any $\underline{k} \in \mathbb{Z}^n, w \in \mathbb{Z}$ gives an algebra homomorphism $(\underline{k}, w) : \Lambda \to R$, induced by the character on $(1+p\mathbb{Z}_p)^{n+1}$ given by $((x_i)_{i=1,\dots,n}, y) \mapsto y^w \cdot \prod x_i^{k_i}$. The main result of the paper is the following.

Theorem (Classicality, Theorem 4.2.13)**.** *For any $J \subset \Sigma_\infty$, there exists a perfect complex of Λ-modules $M_J^\bullet$ satisfying the following property: for any $\underline{k} \in \mathbb{Z}^n, w \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $k_\mathfrak{p}, \frac{w-k_\mathfrak{p}}{2} \equiv 0 \mod p-1$ for every $\mathfrak{p} \mid p$, $k_\mathfrak{p} \equiv w \mod 2$ for every $\mathfrak{p} \mid p$ and $k_\mathfrak{p} \leq -1$ for $\mathfrak{p} \in J$, $k_\mathfrak{p} \geq 3$ for $\mathfrak{p} \notin J$, we have an isomorphism*

$$M_J^\bullet \otimes_{\Lambda,(\underline{k},\underline{n})} R \simeq e(T_p)\,\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}),$$

where $\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}$ is the automorphic sheaf on X of weight $(\underline{k}, w)$ and $e(T_p)$ is the ordinary projector with respect to the Hecke operator T_p. Moreover, for any $J \subset \Sigma_\infty$, there exists a perfect complex of Λ-modules $N_J^\bullet$, which, for the same range of weights as above, satisfies

$$N_J^\bullet \otimes_{\Lambda,(\underline{k},\underline{n})} R \simeq e(T_p)\,\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}(-D)),$$

where D is the cuspidal divisor of X.

Moreover $M_J^\bullet$ is concentrated in degrees $[\#J, n]$ and $N_J^\bullet$ is concentrated in degrees $[0, \#J]$.

In other words, $M_J^\bullet$ (and $N_J^\bullet$) p-adically interpolate the ordinary part of coherent (cuspidal) cohomology of X in a range of weights depending on J. In particular, if $J = \emptyset$, $H^0(N_\emptyset^\bullet)$ interpolates ordinary classical holomorphic Hilbert cuspforms of weight $(\underline{k}, w)$ for $k_\mathfrak{p} \geq 3$ and $\equiv 0 \mod (p-1)$ for every $\mathfrak{p}$, i.e. it recovers classical Hida theory for Hilbert modular forms. Such theory was developed by Hida in [Hid88] and [Hid89] with a very different method: the construction in his work is not geometric but it relies on the duality between cuspforms and Hecke algebras and the Jacquet–Langlands correspondence between Hilbert modular forms and quaternionic modular forms. In [Hid88], Hida constructs a Hecke algebra over $R[[W]]$, where W is the torsion-free part of the Galois group of the maximal abelian extension of F unramified outside p and ∞, fixing $\underline{n} \in \mathbb{Z}^n$, which interpolates the ordinary Hecke algebra of cuspforms of weight $(\underline{k}, w)$ for $\underline{k} = w + 2\underline{n}$. Later in [Hid89], he *unifies* these infinitely many Hecke algebras to obtain a universal one (without the restriction on

the weight being parallel to $2\underline{n}$). Assuming Leopoldt's conjecture holds true for F, the number of variables in Hida's work in the same as in our theorem and both classicality results are for characters of the torus of $\mathrm{Res}_{F/\mathbb{Q}}\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ factoring through the quotient by the (p-adic closure of the) units of $\mathcal{O}_F$. However, Hida considers the diagonal embedding of the units, whereas we need to consider, because of the geometric nature of our construction and its moduli space interpretation, the embedding given by $\epsilon \mapsto (\epsilon, \epsilon^2)$, which results in a slightly different formulation of the classicality result (see Remark 4.2.5 for more details).

It is also important to mention that the geometric theory of p-adic Hilbert modular forms was developed, in the overconvergent setting, in various works (see for example [AIS14, AIP16, TX16, KL05]), where the rational classicality results are obtained for finite slope families of degree zero coherent cohomology classes. We also remark that in the past works where *big sheaves* interpolating the automorphic sheaves of classical Hilbert modular forms ([AIS14, AIP16]) were constructed, this was done for automorphic forms for the group $G^* = G \times_{\det} \mathbb{G}_m$. Hilbert modular forms for the group G are then obtained as the image of the global sections of the sheaves for G^* under a projector for a suitably defined action of the units of $\mathcal{O}_F$. In this work we instead descend the interpolating sheaves to sheaves over the toroidal compactification of the Shimura variety for G, exploiting the action of the units encoded in the definitions and, since the novelty of our construction is that it also interpolates the *determinant factors* $\wedge^2\mathcal{H}^1(\mathcal{A})_\tau^{(w-k_\tau)/2}$, we do not need to add the twist in the unit action as done for example in [AIP16] (see the discussion right before Definition 4.1), where the twist by the power $(w-k_\tau)/2$ is added *artificially* (see §2.3.2 for more details).

Finally, after showing (see Proposition 4.2.15) that the natural map of Λ-complexes $N_J^\bullet \to M_J^\bullet$ becomes an isomorphism after localising at a non-Eisenstein maximal ideal $\mathfrak{M}$ of the Hecke algebra, we deduce that the localised complexes are concentrated in exactly one degree (namely $\#J$) and are therefore projective Λ-modules. Using this, we also prove that there is a perfect pairing interpolating in the classical weights Serre's duality pairing. More precisely, let $M_J = H^{\#J}(M_J^\bullet)_{\mathfrak{M}}$, we show in §4.3 that we can define a pairing

$$\langle -,- \rangle : M_J \times M_{J^c} \to \Lambda$$

of Λ-modules (where, in order to be precise, the structure of Λ-module of M_{J^c} is actually twisted by a certain automorphism of Λ) which satisfies the following.

Theorem (Theorem 4.3.2)**.** *The pairing $\langle -,- \rangle$ is a perfect pairing compatible with Serre duality, i.e. for a classical weight $(\underline{k}, w)$ as above, the following diagram is commutative*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M_J \otimes_{\Lambda,(\underline{k},w)} R & \times & M_{J^c} \otimes_{\Lambda,(2-\underline{k},-w)} R \longrightarrow R \\ \downarrow \simeq & & \downarrow \simeq \nearrow \\ e(T_p)H^{\#J}(X, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)})_{\mathfrak{M}} & \times & e(T_p)H^{n-\#J}(X, \underline{\omega}^{(2-\underline{k},-w)}(-D))_{\mathfrak{M}} \end{array}$$

where the bottom pairing is induced by Serre duality and the vertical maps are the one obtained by the classicality theorem.

1.2. **Strategy.** We briefly sketch how the complexes $M_J^\bullet$ (and $N_J^\bullet$) are constructed. As explained above, the idea is to construct a sheaf of Λ-modules over (the formal completion) of the ordinary locus of a fixed smooth toroidal compactification of the Hilbert modular variety. This sheaf is constructed using Igusa towers, which are torsor over the ordinary locus, and recover the classical automorphic sheaves $\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}$ when specialised at weights $(\underline{k}, w)$. The complexes $M_\emptyset^\bullet$ and $N_\emptyset^\bullet$ are obtained simply as the image of the ordinary projector $e(U_p)$ of the cohomology over the ordinary locus of this sheaf. In order to define $M_J^\bullet$ and $N_J^\bullet$ in general we use the divisors $D_{\mathfrak{p}}$ which are the vanishing locus of (various lifts of powers of) the partial Hasse invariants. Then, very roughly, we consider extensions of the sheaf above to the formal completion of the Hilbert modular variety and take cohomology over the complement of $\cup_{\mathfrak{p}\notin J} D_{\mathfrak{p}}$ with compact support towards the divisors $D_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for $\mathfrak{p} \in J$. Then the desired complexes are obtained by taking the image of this cohomology under the projector with respect to a certain operator T_J given by the composition of the operators $U_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for $\mathfrak{p} \notin J$ and the partial Frobenii $F_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for $\mathfrak{p} \in J$. The way we obtain the classicality result is by first working on the special fibre of the variety and prove the classicality result modulo $\wp$ (§4.1, Theorem 4.1.7). Since the sheaf of Λ-modules modulo the maximal ideal of Λ is simply $\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}$ (for certain choices of $(\underline{k}, w)$), this result can be formulated as follows: for certain choices of $(\underline{k}, w)$ depending on J, the image under $e(T_p)$ of the cohomology of $\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}$ over the complement of $\cup_{\mathfrak{p}\notin J} D_{\mathfrak{p}}$ with compact support towards the divisors $D_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for $\mathfrak{p} \in J$ is isomorphic to $e(T_p)\,\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_1, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)})$, where X_1 is the special fibre of the Hilbert modular variety X/R. The proof of this result relies on the study of the

partial $T_{\mathfrak{p}}$ operators on the special fibre, once they have been carefully normalised in order to be optimally integral. The last ingredient we need is then to show that the operator T_J specialised at the desired weight $(\underline{k}, w)$ is congruent to the operator T_p modulo $\wp$.

The vanishing result of Theorem 4.2.13 is proved again by reducing it to a vanishing result of the cohomology modulo $\wp$ and using a filtration by $\#J$-strata of the complement of $\cup_{\mathfrak{p}\notin J} D_{\mathfrak{p}}$, such that the complement of each stratum in the previous one is affine (in the minimal compactification).

The whole construction has various technical difficulties coming from the Hilbert modular variety not being a Shimura variety of PEL type. It is however a union of moduli spaces of Hilbert-Blumental abelian varieties (with prescribed polarisations) quotiented out by the action of the totally positive units of $\mathcal{O}_F$. Hence we often give definitions and constructions for the moduli space and then need to check how they behave with respect to this action in order to show that they descend to the Shimura variety (see for example Definition 2.3.3 and § 4.2.2).

1.3. **Outline of the paper.** We recall in §2 the preliminaries on Hibert modular varieties, their compactifications and the automorphic vector bundles over them.

In §3 we define the partial Hecke operators $T_{\mathfrak{p}}$ acting on cohomology of the automorphic vector bundles and normalise them so that they are optimally integral; we also recall the definition of the partial Hasse invariants on the special fibre of the Hilbert modular variety and how (certain powers of) these sections lift modulo powers of $\wp$.

The main constructions are carried out in §4, where we first work on the special fibre (§4.1) and then move on (in §4.2) to the Igusa tower constructions on the formal completion of the Hilbert modular variety and the proof of the classicality result.

We finally construct the duality pairing in §4.3 and prove its compatibility with Serre duality.

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2. Preliminaries

2.1. **Hilbert modular varieties and moduli interpretation.** Let F be a totally real field of degree n. We consider $G := \mathrm{Res}_{F/\mathbb{Q}} \mathrm{GL}_2$.

Consider K a neat open compact subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ and let

$$Y_{G,K}(\mathbb{C}) = G(\mathbb{Q})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})/Z_G(\mathbb{R})^+ K_\infty^+ K,$$

where $K_\infty^+ = O(2)^n \cap G(\mathbb{R})^+$ is the connected component of the maximal compact subgroup of $G(\mathbb{R})$. We have $G(\mathbb{R})/Z_G(\mathbb{R})^+ K_\infty^+ = (\mathcal{H}\cup\mathcal{H}^-)^n$ where $\mathcal{H}\cup\mathcal{H}^- = \mathbb{C}\setminus\mathbb{R}$ and $\mathcal{H}$ is the upper half plane. The n-dimensional Shimura variety $Y_{G,K}(\mathbb{C})$ carries a natural structure of complex quasi-projective variety.

The determinant map $\det : G \to \mathrm{Res}_{F/\mathbb{Q}}(\mathbb{G}_m)$ induces a bijection between the set of geometric connected components of $Y_{G,K}(\mathbb{C})$ and the finite double coset space

$$Cl_F^+(K) := F_+^\times \backslash (\mathbb{A}_{F,f})^\times / \det(K) \tag{2.1}$$

where $F_+^\times$ denotes the subgroup of $F^\times$ of totally positive elements. There is a natural surjective map $Cl_F^+(K) \to Cl_F^+$, where Cl_F^+ is the strict ideal class group of F. The preimage of each ideal class [c] is a torsor under the group $I := \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_F^\times / \det(K)\mathcal{O}_{F,+}^\times$, where $\mathcal{O}_{F,+}^\times$ denotes the group of totally positive units in $\mathcal{O}_F$. By strong approximation we can write $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ as a finite disjoint union over elements $c \in G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ such that $\det(c)$'s form a set of representatives of $Cl_F^+(K)$

$$G(\mathbb{A}_f) = \coprod_c G(\mathbb{Q})^+ cK$$

and we therefore have

$$Y_{G,K}(\mathbb{C}) = \coprod_c \Gamma(c,K)\backslash \mathcal{H}^n,$$

where $\Gamma(c,K) = G(\mathbb{Q})^+ \cap cKc^{-1}$.

This Shimura variety is not of PEL type. However, as explained for example in [TX16] (whose exposition we follow closely) it acquires a moduli space interpretation as follows. Firstly, from now on, we assume that $K = K^pK_p$, where $K^p \subset G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ and $K_p = \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_F \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p)$ and p is an odd prime greater or equal than 5. We rewrite the above disjoint union as

$$Y_{G,K}(\mathbb{C}) = \coprod_{[\mathfrak{c}]\in Cl_F^+} \mathbb{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c}}(\mathbb{C}), \quad \text{where} \quad \mathbb{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c}}(\mathbb{C}) = \coprod_{c_i\in[\mathfrak{c}]_K} \Gamma(c_i,K)\backslash\mathcal{H}^n,$$

where for every ideal $\mathfrak{c}$ we write $[\mathfrak{c}]$ for its class in Cl_F^+, we select such representatives to be coprime to p and we choose a subset $[\mathfrak{c}]_K = \{c_i, i\in I\} \subset G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ such that the fractional ideal associated to $\det(c_i)$ is $\mathfrak{c}$ and the set $\{\det(c_i)\}_{i\in I}$ is a set of representatives of the preimage of $[\mathfrak{c}]$ in $Cl_F^+(K)$.

Note that $\mathbb{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c}}$ does not depend on the choice of $[\mathfrak{c}]_K$ and descends to an algebraic variety defined over $\mathbb{Q}$. Following [TX16], we will realise $\mathbb{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c}}$ as quotient of some moduli space $\mathcal{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c}}$ by the action of the finite group

$$\Delta(K) := \mathcal{O}_{F,+}^\times/(K\cap\mathcal{O}_F^\times)^2.$$

If K^p is sufficiently small, we denote by $\mathcal{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c}}$ the smooth quasi-projective $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$-scheme (see [Rap78, Cha90]) representing the moduli problem which associates to a locally noetherian $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$-scheme S the quadruple $(A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha_{K^p})$ given as follows

- A is an n-dimensional abelian variety over S with a homomorphism
$$\iota : \mathcal{O}_F \to \mathrm{End}_S(A)$$
such that $\mathrm{Lie}(A)$ is a locally free $\mathcal{O}_S\otimes_{\mathbb{Z}}\mathcal{O}_F$-module of rank one;
- λ is a $\mathfrak{c}$-polarisation on A, i.e. it is a $\mathcal{O}_F$-linear isomorphism
$$\lambda : A\otimes_{\mathcal{O}_F}\mathfrak{c} \xrightarrow{\simeq} A^\vee,$$
where $A^\vee$ denotes the dual abelian variety of A, which has a natural $\mathcal{O}_F$-action;
- α_{K^p} is a K^p-level structure on (A,ι,λ), namely, assuming firstly that
$$K = \Gamma(N) := \{\gamma\in G(\hat{\mathbb{Z}}) : \gamma \equiv 1 \mod N\},$$
for an integer N coprime to p, α_{K^p} is an $\mathcal{O}_F$-linear isomorphism of étale group schemes over S
$$\alpha_{K^p} : (\mathcal{O}_F/N)^2 \xrightarrow{\simeq} A[N].$$
The Weil pairing together with the polarisation λ gives an $\mathcal{O}_F$-linear pairing $A[N]\times A[N]\to\mu_N\otimes_{\mathbb{Z}}\mathfrak{c}^{-1}\mathfrak{d}_F^{-1}$, where $\mathfrak{d}_F$ is the different ideal of $F/\mathbb{Q}$. Hence α_{K^p} determines an isomorphism $\mathcal{O}_F/N\to\mu_N\otimes\mathfrak{c}^{-1}\mathfrak{d}_F^{-1}$. One similarly defines a K^p-level structure by choosing N such that $K(N)\subset K$, working on fibres A_s over points s of S and using the action of $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_F/N)$ on the $K(N)$-level structures on A_s as above (see [TX16, §2.3] for more details).

We now recall that there is a natural action of $\Delta(K)$ on $\mathcal{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c}}$ given as follows. Firstly if $\epsilon\in\mathcal{O}_{F,+}^\times$, we can define

$$\epsilon\cdot(A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha_{K^p}) = (A,\iota,\iota(\epsilon)\circ\lambda,\alpha_{K^p}).$$

Moreover, if $\epsilon=\eta^2$ for some $\eta\in K\cap\mathcal{O}_F^\times$, then $\epsilon\cdot(A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha_{K^p}) = (A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha_{K^p})$. This follows from the fact that any totally positive unit ϵ defines an isomorphism $\epsilon : A\simeq A$ such that $\epsilon^*\lambda = \epsilon^2\lambda$. Therefore we have defined an action of $\Delta(K)$ on $\mathcal{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c}}$ and the set of equivalent classes of geometric components under such action is in bijection with $\hat{\mathcal{O}}_F^\times/\det(K)\mathcal{O}_{F,+}^\times$ and the stabiliser of each component is $\det(K)\cap\mathcal{O}_{F,+}^\times/(K\cap\mathcal{O}_F^\times)^2$. Following [TX16], we write $(A,\iota,\bar{\lambda},\alpha_{\bar{K}^p})$ for the $\mathcal{O}_{F,+}^\times$-orbit of $(A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha_{K^p})$. The following is [TX16, Proposition 2.4, Lemma 2.5].

Proposition 2.1.1. *The quotient of $\mathcal{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c}}(\mathbb{C})$ by $\Delta(K)$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c}}(\mathbb{C})$, which can be identified with the coarse moduli space over $\mathbb{C}$ of the orbits $(A,\iota,\bar{\lambda},\alpha_{\bar{K}^p})$. Moreover, up to replacing K^p by an open compact normal subgroup of finite index, we can assume $\det(K)\cap\mathcal{O}_{F,+}^\times = (K\cap\mathcal{O}_F^\times)^2$ and therefore the quotient map*

$$\mathcal{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c}}(\mathbb{C})\to\mathbb{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c}}(\mathbb{C})$$

induces an isomorphism between every connected component of $\mathcal{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c}}(\mathbb{C})$ with its image.

We assume from now on that K is sufficiently small and $\det(K) \cap \mathcal{O}_{F,+}^{\times} = (K \cap \mathcal{O}_F^{\times})^2$. Let

$$\mathcal{M}_K := \coprod_{[\mathfrak{c}] \in Cl_F^+} \mathcal{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c}}, \quad \mathbb{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c}} := \mathcal{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c}}/\Delta(K) \quad \text{and} \quad Y_{G,K} = \coprod_{[\mathfrak{c}] \in Cl_F^+} \mathbb{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c}}.$$

The proposition implies that every geometric connected component of $Y_{G,K}$ is identified with a geometric connected component of $\mathcal{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c}}$ for some $\mathfrak{c}$. Hence $Y_{G,K}$ is quasi-projective smooth over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ and it is the integral model of $Y_{G,K}(\mathbb{C})$. It also has a universal family of abelian varieties over it, denoted by

$$\mathcal{A} \to Y_{G,K}$$

built using the universal abelian schemes $\mathcal{A}^{\mathfrak{c}} \to \mathcal{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c}}$.

We will also need the auxiliary variety of Iwahori level at a prime $\mathfrak{p}$ above p. Assume $p \geq 5$ is unramified in F and let K^p as above. Consider

$$K_0(\mathfrak{p}) = \{g \in G(\mathbb{Z}_p) : g \equiv \begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ 0 & * \end{pmatrix} \mod \mathfrak{p}\}.$$

Then $K^p K_0(\mathfrak{p})$ is again sufficiently small and we denote by $\mathcal{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c}}(\mathfrak{p})$ the smooth quasi-projective $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$-scheme (see [Rap78]) representing the moduli problem which associates to a locally noetherian $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$-scheme S an isogeny $\phi : A_1 \to A_2$ of degree $\mathrm{Norm}(\mathfrak{p})$, where A_1, A_2 corresponds to quadruples $(A_i, \iota_i, \lambda_i, \alpha_{i,K^p})$ as above where

- the kernel of ϕ is annihilated by $\mathfrak{p}$;
- λ_1 is a $\mathfrak{c}$-polarisation on A_1 and λ_2 is a $\mathfrak{cp}$-polarisation of A_2 and for every $x \in \mathfrak{cp} \subset \mathfrak{c}$ we have
$$\phi^* \circ \lambda_2(x) \circ \phi = \lambda_1(x);$$
- the K^p-level structures α_{i,K^p} are compatible, i.e. if K^p is the congruence subgroup of level N
$$\alpha_{2,K^p} = \phi_{|A_1[N]} \circ \alpha_{1,K^p}.$$

The fibre of $\mathcal{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c}}(\mathfrak{p})$ over p is smooth outside a closed subset of codimension 1. We can define an action of the units on this moduli space and we let as above

$$\mathcal{M}_K(\mathfrak{p}) := \coprod_{[\mathfrak{c}] \in Cl_F^+} \mathcal{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c}}(\mathfrak{p}), \quad \mathbb{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c}}(\mathfrak{p}) := \mathcal{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c}}(\mathfrak{p})/\Delta(K') \quad \text{and} \quad Y_{G,K}(\mathfrak{p}) = \coprod_{[\mathfrak{c}] \in Cl_F^+} \mathbb{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c}}(\mathfrak{p}).$$

As above, $Y_{G,K}(\mathfrak{p})$ is quasi-projective smooth over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ and it is the integral model of $Y_{G,K'}(\mathbb{C})$, where $K' = K^p K_0(\mathfrak{p})$. Moreover, there is a natural forgetful morphism $\mathcal{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c}}(\mathfrak{p}) \to \mathcal{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c}}$ which is equivariant for the actions of $\Delta(K)$ and hence induces a finite étale morphism

$$p_1 : Y_{G,K}(\mathfrak{p}) \to Y_{G,K}. \tag{2.2}$$

Fix a fractional ideal $\mathfrak{c}$ and an isomorphism $\theta_{\mathfrak{c}} : \mathfrak{c}' \to \mathfrak{cp}$ for some $[\mathfrak{c}'] \in Cl_F^+$; such isomorphism is unique up to an element of $\mathcal{O}_{F,+}^{\times}$. Then one can also consider the forgetful morphism $p_{2,\theta_{\mathfrak{c}}} : \mathcal{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c}'}(\mathfrak{p}) \to \mathcal{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c}}$, which now sends the isogenous pair to the second quadruple with polarisation $A_2 \otimes \mathfrak{c}' \xrightarrow{\theta_{\mathfrak{c}}} A_2 \otimes \mathfrak{cp} \xrightarrow{\lambda_2} A^\vee$. This map is equivariant under the action of $\Delta(K)$ and $p_{2,\epsilon\cdot\theta_{\mathfrak{c}}}$ is equal to $p_{2,\theta_{\mathfrak{c}}}$ composed with the map induced by the action of ϵ. Therefore we obtain a well defined étale morphism

$$p_2 : Y_{G,K}(\mathfrak{p}) \to Y_{G,K} \tag{2.3}$$

independent on the choice of $\theta_{\mathfrak{c}}$.

2.2. **Compactifications.** We recall a few facts about toroidal compactifications. Let $K = K^p K_p \subset G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ an open compact as above with $K_p = \prod_{\mathfrak{p}|p} K_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $K_{\mathfrak{p}} \in \{\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_{F_{\mathfrak{p}}}), K_0(\mathfrak{p})\}$.

Choosing an admissible rational polyhedral cone decomposition, one constructs a smooth toroidal compactifications of $\mathcal{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c}}$, see for example [DT04, § 5], [Rap78, Cha90] and more recently [Lan13, Lan17]. In particular the case $K_{\mathfrak{p}} = \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_{F_{\mathfrak{p}}})$ for every $\mathfrak{p} \mid p$ is covered in [Lan13] and the case with *some level* at p is covered in [Lan17]. More precisely, there exists a scheme $\mathcal{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c},\mathrm{tor}}$ flat, local complete intersection and normal over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ containing $\mathcal{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c}}$ as a fiberwise dense open subscheme. This depends a priori on the choice of the cone decomposition, but we will see later that the cohomology groups we work with are independent on this choice. Moreover, there exists a semi-abelian scheme $\mathcal{A}^{\mathfrak{c},\mathrm{tor}} \to \mathcal{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c},\mathrm{tor}}$ extending the universal abelian scheme over

$\mathcal{M}^{\mathfrak{c},\mathrm{tor}}$, with $\mathfrak{c}$-polarisation, $\mathcal{O}_F$-action and level structure extending the data on $\mathcal{A}^{\mathfrak{c}}$. The boundary divisor $\mathcal{D} = \sqcup_{\mathfrak{c}} \mathcal{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c},\mathrm{tor}} - \sqcup_{\mathfrak{c}} \mathcal{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c}}$ is a relative simple normal crossing divisor, endowed with a free action of $\Delta(K)$. Let

$$\mathcal{M}_K^{\mathrm{tor}} := \coprod_{[\mathfrak{c}]\in Cl_F^+} \mathcal{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c},\mathrm{tor}}, \quad \mathbb{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c},\mathrm{tor}} := \mathcal{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c},\mathrm{tor}}/\Delta(K) \quad \text{and} \quad X_{G,K} = \coprod_{[\mathfrak{c}]\in Cl_F^+} \mathbb{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c},\mathrm{tor}}$$

and denote by D the boundary divisor of $X_{G,K}$.

2.3. **Automorphic vector bundles.** Let L denote the Galois closure of $F(\sqrt{\epsilon} : \epsilon \in \mathcal{O}_{F,+}^{\times})$ and let $\mathcal{O}_L$ be its ring of integers. Fix a noetherian $\mathcal{O}_{L,(p)}$-algebra R. Let us rename for simplicity $\mathcal{M} = (\mathcal{M}_K)_R$ and let $\mathcal{A}^{\mathrm{tor}} = \sqcup \mathcal{A}^{\mathfrak{c},\mathrm{tor}} \to \mathcal{M}$ be the semi-abelian scheme extending the universal abelian variety with real multiplication by $\mathcal{O}_F$. Let $e : \mathcal{M} \to \mathcal{A}^{\mathrm{tor}}$ be the unit section and

$$\underline{\omega} := e^{\star}\Omega^1_{\mathcal{A}^{\mathrm{tor}}/\mathcal{M}};$$

this is $(\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{O}_F)$-module locally free of rank 1. Its restriction to $\mathcal{M}_K$ coincides with the sheaf defined analogously using the unit section of the abelian scheme $\sqcup \mathcal{A}^{\mathfrak{c}}$. We can write

$$\underline{\omega} = \oplus_{\tau\in\Sigma_\infty} \omega_\tau$$

where ω_τ is the direct summand on which the $\mathcal{O}_F$-action is given by the composition of the embedding τ with the structure morphism $\mathcal{O}_{L,(p)} \to R$. Let $\mathcal{H}^1$ be the canonical extension of $\mathcal{H}^1_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{M}) = e^{\star}\Omega^{\bullet}(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{M})$. It is a $(\mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{O}_F)$-module locally free of rank 2. We have the Hodge filtration

$$0 \to \underline{\omega} \to \mathcal{H}^1_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{M}) \to (\underline{\omega}_{\mathcal{A}^\vee})^\vee \otimes \mathfrak{d}^{-1} \to 0, \tag{H}$$

where $\underline{\omega}_{\mathcal{A}^\vee} := (e')^{\star}\Omega^1_{\mathcal{A}^\vee/\mathcal{M}}$, where e' is the unit section of $\mathcal{A}^\vee$.

For $(\underline{k}, w) \in \mathbb{Z}^{\#\Sigma_\infty} \times \mathbb{Z}$ such that $k_\tau \equiv w \mod 2$ and $k_\tau \leq w$ for every $\tau \in \Sigma_\infty$ let

$$\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)} := \bigotimes_{\tau\in\Sigma_\infty} \left(\left(\wedge^2 \mathcal{H}^1_\tau\right)^{\frac{w-k_\tau}{2}} \otimes \omega_\tau^{k_\tau} \right)$$

Remark 2.3.1. One has (see for example [Kat78, 1.0.13-1.0.15]) that $\bigotimes_{\tau\in\Sigma_\infty} \left(\wedge^2 \mathcal{H}^1_\tau\right)$ admits a trivialisation on each of the components $\mathcal{M}_K^{\mathfrak{c}}$. Such trivialisation however depends on the $\mathfrak{c}$-polarisation and is not canonical on $X_{G,K}$.

Global sections of this sheaf can be interpreted as Hilbert modular forms à la Katz. See for example [Kat78, 1.2] (where however the definition corresponds to sections of the sheaf $\bigotimes_{\tau\in\Sigma_\infty} \omega_\tau^{k_\tau}$, in view of the above remark).

Definition 2.3.2. A $\mathfrak{c}$-Hilbert modular form of weight $(\underline{k}, w)$ of level K defined over an $\mathcal{O}_F$-algebra R is a rule f which assigns to every quadruple $(A, \iota, \lambda, \alpha_K)$ as above defined over R, where λ is a $\mathfrak{c}$-polarisation, given with a pair (ω, η), where ω is an $\mathcal{O}_F$ basis of $\Omega^1_{A/R}$ and η is an $\mathcal{O}_F$-basis of $\wedge^2 H^1_{\mathrm{dR}}(A)$ an element $f(A, \iota, \lambda, \alpha_K, \omega, \eta) \in R$, satisfying the following conditions:

(i) $f(A, \iota, \lambda, \alpha_K, \omega, \eta)$ depends only on the R-isomorphism class of $(A, \iota, \lambda, \alpha_K, \omega, \eta)$;
(ii) f commutes with extension of scalars $R_1 \to R_2$ of R-algebras;
(iii) for any $\underline{a}, \underline{b} \in (R^\times)^{\Sigma_\infty} \simeq (\mathcal{O}_F \otimes R)^\times$, we have

$$f(A, \iota, \lambda, \alpha_K, \underline{a}\cdot\omega, \underline{b}\cdot\eta) = \prod_{\tau\in\Sigma_\infty} a_\tau^{-k_\tau} b_\tau^{-\frac{w-k_\tau}{2}} f(A, \iota, \lambda, \alpha_K, \omega, \eta).$$

Clearly, in order to get sections of the sheaf $\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}$, one needs to admit different polarisation types.

One could more generally define, for $(\underline{k}, \underline{n}) \in \mathbb{Z}^{\#\Sigma_\infty} \times \mathbb{Z}^{\#\Sigma_\infty}$, a sheaf

$$\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},\underline{n})} := \bigotimes_{\tau\in\Sigma_\infty} \left(\left(\wedge^2 \mathcal{H}^1_\tau\right)^{n_\tau} \otimes \omega_\tau^{k_\tau} \right).$$

For $k_\tau \equiv w \mod 2$ for every τ, we recover $\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},\frac{w-\underline{k}}{2})} = \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}$.

Let us denote by X the compactified Shimura variety $X_{G,K}$. In order to define a sheaf over X, we need to give a descent datum for the map $\mathcal{M} \to X$. We will see that this will force $k_\tau + 2n_\tau = w$ for some $w \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Definition 2.3.3. The action of $\epsilon \in \mathcal{O}_{F,+}^{\times}$ is given on stalks by the isomorphism (see for example [DT04, §4])

$$\omega_{(A,\iota,\epsilon^{-1}\lambda,\alpha_{K^p})} = \omega_{(A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha_{K^p})} \to \omega_{(A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha_{K^p})},$$

where the first equality is given by the fact that the sheaf ω does not depend on the polarisation and the second map is the multiplication by $\prod_\tau \tau(\epsilon)^{-1/2}$. Similarly the action on $\wedge^2\mathcal{H}^1$ is given by multiplication by $\prod_\tau \tau(\epsilon)^{-1}$.

If $\epsilon^2 \in (K \cap \mathcal{O}_F^{\times})^2$, one easily verifies that the action defined above is trivial. More precisely, we have

$$\epsilon^*(A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha_{K^p},\omega) = (A,\iota,\epsilon^2\lambda,\epsilon\omega,\epsilon^2\eta)$$

and any section f of $\omega^{(\underline{k},\underline{n})}$ satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} f(\epsilon^2\cdot(A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha_{K^p},\omega,\eta)) &= \prod_\tau \tau(\epsilon)^{-(k_\tau+2n_\tau)} f(A,\iota,\epsilon^{-2}\lambda,\alpha_{K^p},\omega,\eta) \\ &= \prod_\tau \tau(\epsilon)^{-(k_\tau+2n_\tau)} f((\epsilon^{-1})^*(A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha_{K^p},\epsilon^{-1}\omega,\epsilon^{-2}\eta)) = f(A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha_{K^p},\omega,\eta). \end{aligned}$$

By abuse of notation we will still denote by $\omega^{(\underline{k},\underline{n})}$ the descent of the sheaf $\omega^{(\underline{k},\underline{n})}$ over X. Note that section of this sheaf are rules as in Definition 2.3.2 satisfying the additional condition

$$f(A,\iota,\epsilon\cdot\lambda,\alpha_{K^p},\omega,\eta) = f(A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha_{K^p},\omega,\eta) \quad \forall \epsilon \in \mathcal{O}_{F,+}^{\times}.$$

This implies, if R has characteristic zero, that $\underline{\omega}_R^{(\underline{k},\underline{n})}$ has non-zero global sections over X if and only if $k_\tau + 2n_\tau = w$ for some $w \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Finally, we recall that the cohomology of this sheaf does not depend on the cone decomposition chosen to define the toroidal compactification X.

Lemma 2.3.4 ([Lan13])**.** *The cohomologies* $\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X,\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)})$, $\mathrm{R}\Gamma(\mathcal{M},\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)})$, $\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X,\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}(-D))$ *and* $\mathrm{R}\Gamma(\mathcal{M},\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}(-\mathcal{D}))$ *are independent on the cone decompositions chosen to define* $\mathcal{M}$ *and* X*.*

Moreover, we define the Hodge line bundle

$$\det(\underline{\omega}) := \wedge^n_{\mathcal{O}_X}\underline{\omega}\,.$$

One can construct minimal compactifications of $Y_{G,K}$, following [Cha90] or [Lan13, § 7.2], as follows

$$X^*_{G,K} = \mathrm{Proj}\left(\oplus_{m\geq 0}\Gamma(X_{G,K},\det(\underline{\omega})^{\otimes m})\right).$$

It is a normal projective scheme over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ and $\det(\underline{\omega})$ descends to an ample line bundle on $X^* = X^*_{G,K}$. The inclusion $Y_{G,K} \hookrightarrow X$ induces an inclusion $Y_{G,K} \hookrightarrow X^*$ and X^* is canonically determined by $Y_{G,K}$. The boundary $X^* - Y_{G,K}$ is finite flat over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$. The following is [Lan18, Theorem 8.2.1.3].

Lemma 2.3.5 ([Lan18])**.** *Let* $\pi : X \to X^*$ *be the canonical projection. Then we have*

$$\mathrm{R}^i\pi_*(\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}(-D)) = 0 \quad \textit{for every } i > 0.$$

We finally recall (see for example [TX16, 2.11.2-2.11.3]) that the Kodaira–Spencer isomorphism gives an isomorphism

$$KS : \omega^{(\underline{2},0)}(-D) \to \Omega^n_{X/\mathbb{Z}_p}, \quad \text{where } \omega^{(\underline{2},0)} = \bigotimes_{\tau\in\Sigma_\infty}\left(\left(\wedge^2\mathcal{H}^1_\tau\right)^{-1}\otimes\omega_\tau^2\right). \tag{KS}$$

2.3.1. *A more general definition.* The automorphic vector bundle $\omega^{(\underline{k},w)}$ can also be defined using the theory of torsors. Compare for example with [DT04, Définition 4.4], where however the twist by $\wedge^2\mathcal{H}^1$ is not consider. Let

$$\mathcal{T} = \underline{\mathrm{Isom}}_{\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{M}\otimes\mathcal{O}_F}(\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{M}\otimes\mathcal{O}_F,\underline{\omega}).$$

It is a $T = \mathrm{Res}_{\mathcal{O}_F/\mathbb{Z}}\mathbb{G}_m$-torsor over $\mathcal{M}$, representing the functor sending a $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$-algebra R to the set of isomorphisms of tuples $(A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha_K,\omega)$, where $(A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha_K)$ is an abelian variety over R with extra structure as above and $\omega : R\otimes\mathcal{O}_F \simeq e^*\Omega^1_{A/R}$ is a trivialisation of the conormal sheaf of A/R with respect to the unit section e. We can decompose ω with respect to the $\mathcal{O}_F$-action and write $\omega = (\omega_\tau)_\tau$, where $\omega_\tau : R \simeq (e^*\Omega^1_{A/R})_\tau$. The action of T is then given as follows: if $t = (t_\tau) \in T(R)$, then

$$t\cdot(A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha_K,\omega) = (A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha_K,t\cdot\omega),$$

where $t \cdot \omega = (t_\tau \cdot \omega_\tau)_\tau$. One can similarly define the T-torsor

$$\mathcal{L} = \underline{\mathrm{Isom}}_{\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{M}\otimes\mathcal{O}_F}(\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{M}\otimes\mathcal{O}_F, \wedge^2\mathcal{H}^1_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathcal{A})).$$

It represents the functor sending a $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$-algebra R to the set of isomorphisms of tuples $(A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha_K,\eta)$, where $\eta : R\otimes\mathcal{O}_F \simeq e^*H^1_{\mathrm{dR}}(A/R)$. The action of T is given similarly as above.

Let us write $\pi_\mathcal{T} : \mathcal{T}\to\mathcal{M}$, $\pi_\mathcal{L} : \mathcal{L}\to\mathcal{M}$ for the natural maps (corresponding to the forgetful functors). Let $(\underline{\kappa},\underline{n}) \in \mathbb{Z}[\Sigma_\infty]\times\mathbb{Z}[\Sigma_\infty]$. We can consider the sheaves $(\pi_\mathcal{T})_*(\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{T}), (\pi_\mathcal{L})_*(\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{L})$. They both have an action of the torus T and we can consider the component on which T acts via the character $t\to t^{-\underline{\kappa}}$, respectively via the character $t\to t^{-\underline{n}}$ and denote the corresponding invertible sheaves over $\mathcal{M}$ by $(\pi_\mathcal{T})_*(\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{T})[-\underline{\kappa}]$ and $(\pi_\mathcal{L})_*(\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{L})[-\underline{n}]$ respectively. We define

$$\tilde{\underline{\omega}}^{(\underline{\kappa},\underline{n})} := (\pi_\mathcal{T})_*(\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{T})[-\underline{\kappa}]\otimes(\pi_\mathcal{L})_*(\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{L})[-\underline{n}].$$

Sections of this sheaf are rules as in Definition 2.3.2, where clearly (iii) is replaced by the analogous condition, with the discrepancy factor being $\prod a_\tau^{-\kappa_\tau} b_\tau^{-n_\tau}$. We obtain $\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},\underline{n})} \simeq \tilde{\underline{\omega}}^{(\underline{k},\underline{n})}$ and, in particular,

$$\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)} \simeq \tilde{\underline{\omega}}^{(\underline{k},\frac{w-\underline{k}}{2})}, \tag{2.4}$$

for $\underline{n} = \frac{w-\underline{k}}{2}$ in the case where $k_\tau \equiv w \mod 2$ for every τ.

Moreover, we can observe that, using the exact sequence (H), there is a natural map

$$s : \mathcal{T}\times_\mathcal{M}\mathcal{T}' := \underline{\mathrm{Isom}}_{\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{M}\otimes\mathcal{O}_F}(\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{M}\otimes\mathcal{O}_F,\underline{\omega})\times\underline{\mathrm{Isom}}_{\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{M}\otimes\mathcal{O}_F}(\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{M}\otimes\mathcal{O}_F,\underline{\omega}^\vee_{\mathcal{A}^\vee}) \to \underline{\mathrm{Isom}}_{\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{M}\otimes\mathcal{O}_F}(\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{M}\otimes\mathcal{O}_F,\wedge^2\mathcal{H}^1_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathcal{A})).$$

This map is defined over R after fixing a generator of the principal ideal $\mathfrak{d}^{-1}$, which is coprime to p under our assumptions.

The sheaf $(\pi_{\mathcal{T}\times\mathcal{T}'})_*(s^*\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{L})$ has an action of the torus T. It is the sheaf $(\pi_{\mathcal{T}\times\mathcal{T}'})_*\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{T}\times\mathcal{T}'}$ which would naturally have an action of $T\times T \ni (t,\epsilon) = \left(\begin{smallmatrix} t\epsilon & 0\\ 0 & t^{-1}\end{smallmatrix}\right)$, but the pullback via s makes the action of the first component trivial. Let

$$\hat{\underline{\omega}}^{(\underline{\kappa},\underline{n})} := (\pi_\mathcal{T})_*(\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{T})[-\underline{\kappa}]\otimes(\pi_{\mathcal{T}\times\mathcal{T}'})_*(s^*\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{L})[-\underline{n}].$$

Lemma 2.3.6. *There is an isomorphism $\tilde{\underline{\omega}}^{(\underline{\kappa},\underline{n})} \simeq \hat{\underline{\omega}}^{(\underline{\kappa},\underline{n})}$.*

Proof. We prove that there is an isomorphism of $\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{M}$-modules $(\pi_{\mathcal{T}\times\mathcal{T}'})_*(s^*\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{L})[-\underline{n}] \simeq (\pi_\mathcal{L})_*(\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{L})[-\underline{n}]$. To construct such an isomorphism we essentially use the fact that $\wedge^2\mathcal{H}^1_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathcal{A})$ is an $\mathcal{O}_F\otimes\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{M}$-module of rank one. Local sections of the second sheaf are rules associating to (x,η), where $x = (A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha_K)\in\mathcal{M}(R)$ and $\eta = (\eta_\tau)_\tau$, where $\eta_\tau : R\simeq\wedge^2H^1_{\mathrm{dR}}(A_x/R)_\tau$, such that such that

$$f(x,t\eta) = t^{-\underline{n}}f(x,\eta), \quad \text{for every } t\in(R\otimes\mathcal{O}_F)^\times. \tag{2.5}$$

Local sections of the first sheaf are rules associating to $(x,\alpha\otimes\beta)$, where $x = (A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha_K)\in X(R)$ and $\alpha = (\alpha_\tau)_\tau, \beta = (\beta_\tau)_\tau$ and $\alpha_\tau : R\simeq\Omega^1(A_x/R)_\tau, \beta_\tau : R\simeq((\Omega^1_{A_x^\vee/R})_\tau)^\vee, \alpha_\tau\otimes\beta_\tau : R\simeq\wedge^2H^1_{\mathrm{dR}}(A_x/R)_\tau$, satisfying

$$f(x,t(\alpha\otimes\beta)) = t^{-\underline{n}}f(x,\alpha\otimes\beta), \quad \text{for every } t\in(R\otimes\mathcal{O}_F)^\times. \tag{2.6}$$

Given f as above, we define a local section $\tilde{f}$ of $(\pi_\mathcal{L})_*(\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{L})[-\underline{n}]$ as follows. Since $\wedge^2H^1_{\mathrm{dR}}(A_x/R)_\tau$ is of rank one over R, given $\eta_\tau : R\simeq\wedge^2H^1_{\mathrm{dR}}(A_x/R)_\tau$, we choose arbitrarily α,β and we find that there must exists $\lambda_\tau\in R^\times$ such that the following diagrams commute

$$\begin{array}{ccc} R & \xrightarrow{\eta_\tau} & \wedge^2H^1_{\mathrm{dR}}(A_x/R)_\tau \\ \| & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle\cdot\lambda_\tau} \\ R & \xrightarrow{\alpha_\tau\otimes\beta_\tau} & \wedge^2H^1_{\mathrm{dR}}(A_x/R)_\tau. \end{array}$$

We then let $\tilde{f}(x,\eta) := \lambda^{-\underline{n}}f(x,\alpha\otimes\beta)$. We need to check this definition does not depend on the choice of α,β. Since $\Omega^1(A_x/R)_\tau$ has rank one over R, any other trivialisation α'_τ is of the form $\alpha'_\tau = \lambda_{1,\tau}\alpha_\tau$ for some $\lambda_{1,\tau}\in R^\times$ and similarly any other β' is of the form $\lambda_{2,\tau}\beta_\tau$ for some $\lambda_{2,\tau}\in R^\times$. Therefore $\alpha'\otimes\beta' = \lambda_1\lambda_2(\alpha\otimes\beta)$ and $\eta = \lambda\lambda_1^{-1}\lambda_2^{-1}(\alpha'\otimes\beta')$. Thanks to (2.6) we have

$$\lambda^{-\underline{n}}f(x,\alpha\otimes\beta) = (\lambda\lambda_1^{-1}\lambda_2^{-1})^{-\underline{n}}f(x,\alpha'\otimes\beta')$$

and hence $\tilde{f}$ is well defined and it satisfies (2.5) since f satisfies (2.6). The natural *restriction* map from $(\pi_{\mathcal{T}\times\mathcal{T}'})_*(s^*\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{L})[-\underline{n}]$ to $(\pi_\mathcal{L})_*(\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{L})[-\underline{n}]$ is the inverse on the map we have just defined. □

Moreover, similarly as above, we can define a natural action of the units on $\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{T}', \mathcal{L}$ and descend these sheaves to the Shimura variety X compatibly with the previous definitions.

2.3.2. *Comparison with other works.* We clarify the choices we made with respect to other works on the subject to help the reader who may want to compare this definition with the ones of [AIP16, TX16, ERX17, KL05, DT04, Kat78]. The definition of $\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}$ corresponds to the one of $\dot{\omega}^{\kappa}$, ω^{κ} for $\kappa = (\underline{k}, w)$ in [ERX17, § 2.2] for the sheaf over $\mathcal{M}$ and X respectively and to $\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w+2)}$ in [TX16, § 2.12]. Similarly as in *op. cit.*, our definition of the action of the units $(\mathcal{O}_F^{\times})^+$ is both on the polarisation and on the sheaves of differentials.

In [KL05, DT04, Kat78] the sheaf considered is $\otimes_{\tau}\omega_{\tau}^{k_{\tau}}$. In fact, in [KL05, § 1.11] and [Kat78, § 1.2], the authors only work with the moduli space $\mathcal{M}$ and do not consider the Shimura variety for G. This however brings some complications when defining Hecke operators for the ideals $\mathfrak{p} \mid p$. For example in [KL05, (1.11.6)] the Hecke operator is defined by carefully considering a trivialisation of the sheaf $\bigotimes_{\tau\in\Sigma_{\infty}} \left(\wedge^2\mathcal{H}^1_{\tau}\right)$.

In [AIP16], the authors also consider the sheaf $\omega^{\underline{k}} = \otimes_{\tau}\omega_{\tau}^{k_{\tau}}$, but they work both with the moduli space and the Shimura variety for G, however their *descent* is different from the one considered here. The action of the units on sections f in $H^0(X, \omega^{\underline{k}})$ is given by

$$\epsilon \cdot f(A, \iota, \lambda, \alpha_{K^p}, \omega) := \prod_{\tau} \epsilon_{\tau}^{-(w-k_{\tau})/2} f(A, \iota, \epsilon^{-1}\lambda, \alpha_{K^p}, \omega).$$

If we fix a polarisation class $\mathfrak{c}$, this definition can be thought as follows: the sheaf $\bigotimes_{\tau\in\Sigma_{\infty}} \left(\wedge^2\mathcal{H}^1_{\tau}\right)^{(w-k_{\tau})/2}$ is trivial but it carries a non-trivial action of the units. The action of the units of [AIP16] is therefore given both on the polarisation and on the $\wedge^2\mathcal{H}^1$ factor, but not on the sheaf $\omega^{\underline{k}}$ itself. This choice results, when defining Hecke operators, in a normalisation differing from the classical one (the one we define in 3.1) by a power $-(w-k_{\tau})/2$ factor, as explained in [AIP16, Remark 4.7].

In some sense, here and in [TX16, ERX17], w is encoded in the definition of the sheaf, whereas in the other mentioned works it comes in only when defining the action of the units.

2.3.3. *BGG decomposition (and higher coherent cohomology).* For a weight $(\underline{k}, w)$ as above let

$$\mathcal{F}_{\tau}^{(\underline{k},w)} := \mathrm{Sym}^{k_{\tau}-2}\mathcal{H}^1_{\tau} \otimes (\wedge^2\mathcal{H}^1_{\tau})^{\frac{w-k_{\tau}}{2}}, \quad \mathcal{F}^{(\underline{k},w)} := \otimes_{\tau}\mathcal{F}_{\tau}^{(\underline{k},w)}.$$

The extended Gauss-Manin connection on $\mathcal{H}^1$ induces an integrable connection

$$\nabla : \mathcal{F}^{(\underline{k},w)} \to \mathcal{F}^{(\underline{k},w)} \otimes \Omega^1_{X_{G,K}}(\log D).$$

One can show (see [TX16, § 2.12]) that $(\mathcal{F}^{(\underline{k},w)}, \nabla)$ gives an integral model of the automorphic bundle on $X_{G,K}(\mathbb{C})$ given by the representation of $G_{\mathbb{C}}$

$$\rho^{(\underline{k},w)} := \bigotimes_{\tau} \left(\mathrm{Sym}^{k_{\tau}-2}(\check{\mathrm{St}}_{\tau}) \otimes \det_{\tau}^{-\frac{w-k_{\tau}}{2}} \right),$$

where $\check{\mathrm{St}}_{\tau}$ is the τ-projection of the dual of the standard representation of $G_{\mathbb{C}} = (\mathrm{GL}_{2,\mathbb{C}})^{\Sigma_{\infty}}$ and $\det_{\tau}$ is the τ-projection of the determinant map.

In the next chapters, we will study the cohomology of the sheaves $\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}$ in degree zero (hence classical *holomorphic* Hilbert modular forms) and in positive degrees. One reason for which the cohomology of higher degree is also interesting is the fact that it contributes to the middle degree de Rham cohomology of the Hilbert modular variety. More precisely, the de Rham complex of $\mathcal{F}^{(\underline{k},w)}$ is quasi-isomorphic to a simpler complex, called the dual BGG-complex (see [Fal83, §3,7], [FC90, § 5] and for an overview with examples [Lan19, § 2.3]). In this context, the Weyl group W_G is isomorphic to $\{\pm\}^{\Sigma_{\infty}}$. For $J \subset \Sigma_{\infty}$ we denote by s_J the Weyl element whose τ-component is -1 if $\tau \notin J$ and is equal to 1 is $\tau \in J$. If we work over $\mathbb{C}$, we find the following decomposition

$$H^n_{\mathrm{dR}}(Y_{G,K}(\mathbb{C}), \mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{C}}^{(\underline{k},w+2)}) \simeq \bigoplus_{J\subset\Sigma_{\infty}} H^{\#J}(X_{G,K}(\mathbb{C}), \underline{\omega}_{\mathbb{C}}^{(s_J\cdot\underline{k},w)}),$$

where the action of the Weyl group on $\underline{k}$ is given by $(s_J \cdot \underline{k})_{\tau} = 2 - k_{\tau}$ if $\tau \notin J$ and $(s_J \cdot \underline{k})_{\tau} = k_{\tau}$ if $\tau \in J$. A more detailed discussion can be found in [TX16, § 2.15].

3. Hecke operators and Hasse invariants

From now on we assume that $p \geq 5$ splits completely in F and we write

$$(p) = \mathfrak{p}_1 \cdots \mathfrak{p}_n.$$

Recall that L is a Galois extension of $\mathbb{Q}$ containing the totally real field F. We fix once for all an embedding $\iota : L \hookrightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p$. This fixes a prime $\wp$ of L above p and we consider the ring of integers R of the completion of L at $\wp$ and the residue field $\mathbb{F}$. The set Σ_∞ of embeddings of F in $\mathbb{R}$ is then identified with the set of p-adic embeddings $F \hookrightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p$ and therefore with

$$\Sigma_\infty = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathcal{O}_F, \mathbb{F}) = \{\mathfrak{p} \subset \mathcal{O}_F : \mathfrak{p} \mid p\}. \tag{3.1}$$

From now on we will denote by $\tau_\mathfrak{p}$ the element in Σ_∞ such that $\iota \circ \tau_\mathfrak{p}$ induces the place $\mathfrak{p}$. Notice that from the above identification there is a natural action of the Frobenius automorphism σ of $\mathbb{F}$ on Σ_∞ (given by the composition $\tau \circ \sigma$); in this particular setting, where p splits completely in F, this action is trivial.

We also fix the choice of a sufficiently small neat open compact subgroup $K = K^p K_p$ of $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ such that $K_p = \prod_{\mathfrak{p}|p} \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)$. We let $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}_K^{\mathrm{tor}} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}} R$ and $X = X_{G,K} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}} R$. We still denote by D the boundary divisor in X.

3.1. **Hecke operators.** Consider $\mathfrak{p}$ one of the primes above p. Let $\mathcal{M}_0(\mathfrak{p}) = \mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{p})_K^{\mathrm{tor}} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}} R$ and $X_0(\mathfrak{p}) = X_{G,K}(\mathfrak{p}) \times_{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}} R$. We want to study the cohomolgical correspondence obtained by the maps in (2.2) and (2.3)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & X_0(\mathfrak{p}) & \\ {\scriptstyle p_1}\swarrow & & \searrow{\scriptstyle p_2} \\ X & & X. \end{array}$$

For general background and notation on correspondences and coherent cohomology, we refer for example to [Pil20, § 4]. We denote by $\mathcal{A}$ the universal semi-abelian variety $\mathcal{A}^{\mathrm{tor}} \to \mathcal{M}$. The maps p_1, p_2 parametrise an isogeny $p_1^\star \mathcal{A} \to p_2^\star \mathcal{A}$ of degree p and with kernel annihilated by $\mathfrak{p}$. From this isogeny we get a rational map $p_2^\star \omega^{(\underline{k},w)} \dashrightarrow p_1^\star \omega^{(\underline{k},w)}$ of sheaves over $\mathcal{M}_0(\mathfrak{p})$. Since this map is equivariant under the action of $\Delta(K)$, we get an analogous map of sheaves over $X_0(\mathfrak{p})$. Tensoring with the natural trace map $\mathrm{Tr}_{p_1} : \mathcal{O}_{X_0(\mathfrak{p})} \to p_1^! \mathcal{O}_X$ we get the *naive* cohomological correspondence

$$\tilde{T}_{\mathfrak{p},(\underline{k},w)} : p_2^\star \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)} \dashrightarrow p_1^! \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}.$$

We finally normalise it letting

$$T_{\mathfrak{p},(\underline{k},w)} := p^{-\inf\{\frac{w-k_\mathfrak{p}}{2}+1, \frac{w+k_\mathfrak{p}}{2}\}} \tilde{T}_{\mathfrak{p},(\underline{k},w)} = \begin{cases} p^{-\frac{w-k_\mathfrak{p}}{2}-1} \tilde{T}_{\mathfrak{p},(\underline{k},w)} & \text{if } k_\mathfrak{p} \geq 1 \\ p^{-\frac{w+k_\mathfrak{p}}{2}} \tilde{T}_{\mathfrak{p},(\underline{k},w)} & \text{if } k_\mathfrak{p} < 1, \end{cases}$$

where, if $p = \mathfrak{p}_1 \cdots \mathfrak{p}_n$ and $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{p}_i$, we write $k_\mathfrak{p} = k_i$. To simplify the notation we will often denote simply by $T_\mathfrak{p}$ the operator $T_{\mathfrak{p},(\underline{k},w)}$ for the automorphic sheaf $\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}$.

Proposition 3.1.1. *$T_\mathfrak{p}$ is a cohomological correspondence $p_2^\star \omega^{(\underline{k},w)} \to p_1^! \omega^{(\underline{k},w)}$ (i.e. well defined and optimally integral). Moreover it is supported on the étale locus (respectively multiplicative locus) if $k_\mathfrak{p} > 1$ (resp. $k_\mathfrak{p} < 1$).*

Proof. We only need to check that $T_\mathfrak{p}$ is well defined on the complement of a codimension 2 locus. Since it is well defined over $\mathbb{Q}_p$, we only need to verify the statement locally at generic points of the special fibre of the open variety $Y_0(\mathfrak{p})$.

Since the isogeny $p_1^\star \mathcal{A} \to p_2^\star \mathcal{A}$ is a $\mathfrak{p}$-isogeny, for every generic point of the special fibre the map $p_2^\star(\wedge^2 \mathcal{H}_\tau^1) \to p_1^\star(\wedge^2 \mathcal{H}_\tau^1)$ is an isomorphism for τ not corresponding to $\mathfrak{p}$ and factors through an isomorphism $p_2^\star(\wedge^2 \mathcal{H}_\mathfrak{p}^1) \to p(p_1^\star(\wedge^2 \mathcal{H}_\mathfrak{p}^1))$ otherwise.

We say that the generic point ξ is multiplicative (respectively étale) if the kernel of the isogeny $p_1^\star \mathcal{A} \to p_2^\star \mathcal{A}$ is the multiplicative (respectively constant) p-group scheme. We have the following characterisation of the maps p_1, p_2 on the open varieties

	étale	multiplicative
p_1	totally ramified of degree p	isomorphism
p_2	isomorphism	totally ramified of degree p

In particular $(\mathrm{Tr}_{p_1})_\xi : (\mathcal{O}_{X_0(\mathfrak{p})})_\xi \to (p_1^!\mathcal{O}_X)_\xi$ is an isomorphism at points in the multiplicative locus and factors through an isomorphism $(\mathrm{Tr}_{p_1})_\xi : (\mathcal{O}_{X_0(\mathfrak{p})})_\xi \to p(p_1^!\mathcal{O}_X)_\xi$ at points of the étale locus.

Moreover, the isogeny $p_1^\star\mathcal{A} \to p_2^\star\mathcal{A}$ is separable if and only if the kernel is étale. Hence we have that for ξ in the étale locus, the differential map $(p_2^\star\omega)_\xi \to (p_1^\star\omega)_\xi$ is an isomorphism. And overall we find that for such ξ, the correspondence factors as in isomorphism

$$\tilde{T}_\mathfrak{p} : (p_2^\star\omega^{(\underline{k},w)})_\xi \xrightarrow{\simeq} p \cdot p^{\frac{w-k_\mathfrak{p}}{2}}(p_1^!\omega^{(\underline{k},w)})_\xi. \tag{ξ étale}$$

On the other hand, if ξ is in the multiplicative locus, the differential map is an isomorphism of the components of the differential sheaves different from the one corresponding to $\mathfrak{p}$ and factors through an isomorphism $(p_2^\star\omega_\mathfrak{p})_\xi \to p(p_1^\star\omega_\mathfrak{p})_\xi$ at the component corresponding to $\mathfrak{p}$. Hence we get an isomorphism

$$(p_2^\star\omega)_\xi \xrightarrow{\simeq} p^{k_\mathfrak{p}+\frac{w-k_\mathfrak{p}}{2}}(p_1^\star\omega)_\xi.$$

Overall we find that for ξ in the multiplicative locus, the correspondence factors as in isomorphism

$$\tilde{T}_\mathfrak{p} : (p_2^\star\omega^{(\underline{k},w)})_\xi \xrightarrow{\simeq} p^{\frac{w+k_\mathfrak{p}}{2}}(p_1^!\omega^{(\underline{k},w)})_\xi. \tag{ξ multiplicative}$$

Hence we have shown that multiplying $T_\mathfrak{p}^{naive}$ by $p^{-\inf\{\frac{w-k_\mathfrak{p}}{2}+1,\frac{w+k_\mathfrak{p}}{2}\}}$ gives a well defined correspondence, optimally integral and that this vanishes on the multiplicative locus if $\frac{w-k_\mathfrak{p}}{2} < \frac{w+k_\mathfrak{p}}{2} - 1$ and on the étale locus otherwise. □

We obtain that the operator $T_\mathfrak{p}$ induces a map on cohomology obtained by the following composition

$$\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X,\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}) \xrightarrow{p_2^\star} \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_0(\mathfrak{p}),p_2^\star\,\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}) \xrightarrow{T_\mathfrak{p}} \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_0(\mathfrak{p}),p_1^!\,\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Tr}_{p_1}} \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X,\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}).$$

Hence we view $T_\mathfrak{p} \in \mathrm{End}(\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X,\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}))$. We can similarly obtain a map on cuspidal cohomology and see the operator as $T_\mathfrak{p} \in \mathrm{End}(\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X,\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}(-D)))$.

We now want to understand the behaviour of this correspondence with respect to duality. We follow [BP20b, § 3.2], to which we refer for notation and a recap on duality. First, we need to fix some notation regarding dual isogenies. We consider the $\mathfrak{p}$-isogeny $\pi : p_1^\star\mathcal{A} \to p_2^\star\mathcal{A}$. To be more precise, we have isogenies $\pi : p_1^\star\mathcal{A}^\mathfrak{c} \to p_2^\star\mathcal{A}^{\mathfrak{c}'}$ for our fixed choice of representatives $\mathfrak{c} \in Cl_F^+$. We can consider the dual isogeny $\pi^\vee : (p_2^\star\mathcal{A}^{\mathfrak{c}'})^\vee \to (p_1^\star\mathcal{A}^\mathfrak{c})^\vee$. Since we are working over R and we have taken every $\mathfrak{c},\mathfrak{c}'$ to be coprime to p, using the universal polarisations and quotienting out by the units, we obtain a well-defined isogeny $\pi^D : p_2^\star\mathcal{A} \to p_1^\star\mathcal{A}$ and for any $(\underline{k},w)$, the pullback map on differentials

$$\pi^D_{(\underline{k},w)} : p_1^\star\omega^{(\underline{k},w)} \dashrightarrow p_2^\star\omega^{(\underline{k},w)}.$$

We also recall that the composition $\pi\circ\pi^D$, seen as an isogeny $p_1^\star\mathcal{A} \to p_1^\star\mathcal{A}$ again using the universal polarisations and the fact that their types are coprime to p, is the canonical isogeny with kernel $p_1^\star\mathcal{A}[\mathfrak{p}]$. Hence we find that

$$\pi_{(\underline{k},w)} \circ \pi^D_{(\underline{k},w)} = p^{k_\mathfrak{p}+2\frac{w-k_\mathfrak{p}}{2}}\,\mathrm{Id} = p^w\,\mathrm{Id}\,. \tag{3.2}$$

Proposition 3.1.2. *$T_\mathfrak{p}$ is self dual. More precisely, the dual of the Hecke operator $T_{\mathfrak{p},(\underline{k},w)}$ acting on the cohomology of $\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}$ is equal to the Hecke operator $T_{\mathfrak{p},(2-\underline{k},-w)}$ acting on the cohomology of $\underline{\omega}^{(2-\underline{k},-w)}(-D)$, where $(2-\underline{k})_\tau = 2-k_\tau$.*

Proof. We proceed similarly as in the proof of [BP20b, Lemma 3.8]. Since the correspondence $X_0(\mathfrak{p})$ is isomorphic to its transpose, by sending the isogeny π to the isogeny π^D, with notation as above, we can think of the operator $\tilde{T}_\mathfrak{p}$ in weight $(2-\underline{k},-w)$ as a map

$$\tilde{T}_\mathfrak{p} : p_1^\star\omega^{(2-\underline{k},-w)} \to p_2^!\omega^{(2-\underline{k},-w)},$$

obtained as before but replacing π by the dual isogeny π^D. We need to compare this operator with $D(\tilde{T}_\mathfrak{p})$ where $\tilde{T}_\mathfrak{p}$ is the operator in weight $(\underline{k},w)$ acting on cohomology via

$$\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X,\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}) \xrightarrow{p_2^\star} \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_0(\mathfrak{p}),p_2^\star\,\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}) \xrightarrow{\tilde{T}_\mathfrak{p}} \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_0(\mathfrak{p}),p_1^!\,\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Tr}_{p_1}} \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X,\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}).$$

It dualises to an operator

$$D(\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X,\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)})) \xrightarrow{p_1^\star} \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_0(\mathfrak{p}),p_1^\star D(\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)})) \xrightarrow{D(\tilde{T}_\mathfrak{p})} \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_0(\mathfrak{p}),p_2^! D(\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)})) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Tr}_{p_2}} D(\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X,\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)})),$$

where $D(\tilde{T}_{\mathfrak{p}})$ can be written as the composition

$$D(\tilde{T}_{\mathfrak{p}}) : p_1^\star(\omega^{(-\underline{k},-w)} \otimes \Omega^n_{X/\mathbb{Z}_p}) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{id}\otimes \mathrm{Tr}_{p_1}} p_1^!(\omega^{(-\underline{k},-w)} \otimes \Omega^n_{X/\mathbb{Z}_p}) \to p_2^!(\omega^{(-\underline{k},-w)} \otimes \Omega^n_{X/\mathbb{Z}_p}).$$

In order to describe the second map, recall that we have the Kodaira–Spencer isomorphism (KS)

$$KS : \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{2},0)}(-D) \to \Omega^n_{X/\mathbb{Z}_p}, \quad \text{where } \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{2},0)} = \bigotimes_{\tau\in\Sigma_\infty} \left((\wedge^2 \mathcal{H}^1_\tau)^{-1} \otimes \omega_\tau^2 \right).$$

So that we can identify the sheaf $\underline{\omega}^{(-\underline{k},-w)} \otimes \Omega^n_{X/\mathbb{Z}_p}$ with $\underline{\omega}^{(2-\underline{k},-w)}(-D) = \underline{\omega}^{(-\underline{k},-w)} \otimes \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{2},0)}(-D)$. The map $p_1^!(\omega^{(-\underline{k},-w)} \otimes \Omega^n_{X/\mathbb{Z}_p}) \to p_2^!(\omega^{(-\underline{k},-w)} \otimes \Omega^n_{X/\mathbb{Z}_p})$ can be written as $p_1^\star(\omega^{(-\underline{k},-w)} \otimes \Omega^n_{X/\mathbb{Z}_p}) \to p_2^\star(\omega^{(-\underline{k},-w)}) \otimes \Omega^n_{X_0(\mathfrak{p})/\mathbb{Z}_p})$ and is equal to $\pi^{-1}_{(-\underline{k},-w)} \otimes \mathrm{id}$. Applying the Kodaira–Spencer isomorphism, the identity

$$\Omega^n_{X_0(\mathfrak{p})/\mathbb{Z}_p} = p_1^! \mathcal{O}_X \otimes p_1^\star \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{2},0)}(-D) \to \Omega^n_{X_0(\mathfrak{p})/\mathbb{Z}_p} \otimes p_2^\star \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{2},0)}(-D)$$

can be decomposed as $\mathrm{Tr}_{p_2}(\mathrm{Tr}_{p_1}^{-1}) \otimes \pi^D_{(\underline{2},0)}$ (see for example [BP20b, Lemma 3.7]). All in all, we find

$$D(\tilde{T}_{\mathfrak{p}}) = \mathrm{Tr}_{p_2} \otimes (\pi^D_{(\underline{2},0)} \otimes \pi^{-1}_{(-\underline{k},-w)}).$$

As explained in (3.2) above, we have

$$\pi_{(\underline{k},w)} \circ \pi^D_{(\underline{k},w)} = p^{k_{\mathfrak{p}}+2(\frac{w-k_{\mathfrak{p}}}{2})}, \quad \pi_{(-\underline{k},-w)} \circ \pi^D_{(-\underline{k},-w)} = p^{-w}, \quad \pi_{(\underline{2},0)} \circ \pi^D_{(\underline{2},0)} = 1$$

Hence we obtain that $D(\tilde{T}_{\mathfrak{p}}) = p^w \tilde{T}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and from the equalities

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{w+k}{2} + w \\ -\frac{w-k}{2} - 1 + w \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -\frac{k-w}{2} = -\frac{-w-(2-k)}{2} - 1 \\ -\frac{-k-w}{2} + 1 = -\frac{-w+(2-k)}{2} \end{cases}$$

and the definitions of the normalisation factors in the different weights, we obtain $D(T_{\mathfrak{p}}) = p^w T_{\mathfrak{p}}$. □

3.2. **Partial Hasse invariants and the Goren–Oort stratification.** We recall the definition of partial Hasse invariants of [Gor01, GO00, AG05]. We follow the exposition of [ERX17, § 3.1].

Let $\mathbb{F}$ be the residue field considered above and let subscript $\mathbb{F}$ denote the base change to $\mathrm{Spec}\,\mathbb{F}$. Consider the Verschiebung isogeny

$$V : \mathcal{A}^{(p)}_{\mathbb{F}} \to \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{F}}.$$

It induces a morphism of $\mathcal{O}_F \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{F}}}$-modules $\underline{\omega}_{\mathbb{F}} \to \underline{\omega}^{(p)}_{\mathbb{F}}$. For every $\tau \in \Sigma_\infty$ this gives a map $\omega_{\mathbb{F},\tau} \to \omega^{\otimes p}_{\mathbb{F},\tau}$. Note that in general the identification $\omega_{\mathcal{A}^{(p)}_{\mathbb{F}}} \simeq (\omega_{\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{F}}})^{\otimes p}$ is not $\mathcal{O}_F$-linear, but induces $\omega_{\mathcal{A}^{(p)}_{\mathbb{F}},\tau} \simeq (\omega_{\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{F}},\sigma^{-1}\circ\tau})^{\otimes p}$, where σ is the Frobenius automorphism of $\mathbb{F}$. However, as recalled above, in this particular setting where p splits completely, we have $\sigma^{-1} \circ \tau = \tau$. Therefore we get a section in $H^0(\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{F}}, \omega^{\otimes(p-1)}_{\mathbb{F},\tau})$ which is invariant under the action of $\Delta(K)$ and hence descends to a section

$$h_\tau \in H^0(X_{\mathbb{F}}, \omega^{\otimes(p-1)}_{\mathbb{F},\tau}),$$

which is called *partial Hasse invariant at* τ (or at $\mathfrak{p}$ when identifying Σ_∞ with $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathcal{O}_F, \mathbb{F})$). The product of all the partial Hasse invariants (which is induced by the differential of the Vershiebung) is the usual *total* Hasse invariant $h \in H^0(X_{\mathbb{F}}, \underline{\omega}^{(p-1,\dots,p-1)}_{\mathbb{F}})$.

Remark 3.2.1. Note that, when looking at the special fibre points of the isogeny defining the cohomological correspondence $\tilde{T}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ (as in the proof of Proposition 3.1.1), in the étale locus the $\mathfrak{p}$-component of the pullback of the isogeny $p_1^\star\mathcal{A} \to p_2^\star\mathcal{A}$ identifies with the partial Hasse invariant $h_{\mathfrak{p}}$.

Finally let us recall the following results about the vanishing loci of the partial Hasse invariants.

Proposition 3.2.2 ([GO00, AG05])**.** *Let $D_\tau = Va(h_\tau)$ be the vanishing locus of h_τ. It is a proper, reduced, non-singular divisor on $X_{\mathbb{F}}$ with simple normal crossing. For any $S \subset \Sigma_\infty$, $\cap_{\tau\in S} D_\tau$ is a regular subvariety of codimension $\#S$. Moreover, $Va(h) = \cup_{\tau\in\Sigma_\infty} D_\tau$ does not intersect the toroidal boundary D.*

The analogous results holds for the vanishing loci over the moduli space $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{F}}$. Moreover, $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{F}} - Va(h)$ is the open subscheme of $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{F}}$ where the universal abelian variety $\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{F}}$ is ordinary and $Z_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is the closed subscheme where $\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{F}}$ is supersingular at $\mathfrak{p}$, or, in the language of [Gor01], the type of $\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{F}}$ contains the vector $(x_{\mathfrak{p}'})_{\mathfrak{p}'|p}$, where $x_{\mathfrak{p}'} = \emptyset$ if $\mathfrak{p}' \neq \mathfrak{p}$ and $x_{\mathfrak{p}'} = \{1\}$ if $\mathfrak{p}' = \mathfrak{p}$. This amounts to saying that it is the locus where the rank 2 group scheme given by the $\mathfrak{p}$ torsion is of multiplicative rank equal to zero. In particular, the multiplicative rank of $\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{F}}$ is $\leq (n-1)$ over $D_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for every $\mathfrak{p}$ and is maximal, i.e. equal to n over the ordinary locus. We will write

$$\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{F}}^{ord} = \mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{F}} - Va(h); \quad X_{\mathbb{F}}^{\mathrm{ord}} = X_{\mathbb{F}} - Va(h).$$

3.2.1. *Lifts of the Hasse invariants.* We now recall that suitable powers of the partial Hasse invariants lift to the reduction of X modulo $\wp^n$. More precisely, we denote by X_n the base change $X \times_{\mathrm{Spec}\, R} \mathrm{Spec}(R/\wp^n)$. In particular for $n = 1$ we have $X_{\mathbb{F}} = X_1$.

Let $\mathcal{U} \subset X_n$ be an open affine subscheme. As explained in [ERX17, § 3.3.1], the restriction of the partial Hasse invariant h_τ to $\mathcal{U} \times_{\mathrm{Spec}(R/\wp^n)} \mathrm{Spec}\,\mathbb{F}$ can be lifted to an element $\tilde{h}_{\tau,\mathcal{U}}$ in $H^0(\mathcal{U}, \omega_\tau^{\otimes(p-1)})$, where by abuse of notation we are still denoting by ω_τ its base change over $R/\wp^n$. We find that $(\tilde{h}_{\tau,\mathcal{U}})^{p^{n-1}}$ is independent on the choice of the lift $\tilde{h}_{\tau,\mathcal{U}}$. One then deduces that the sections $\{(\tilde{h}_{\tau,\mathcal{U}})^{p^{n-1}}\}_{\mathcal{U}}$, for $\mathcal{U}$ varying over an open affine covering of X_n, glue into a global section

$$\tilde{h}_{\tau,n} \in H^0(X_n, \omega_\tau^{\otimes p^{n-1}(p-1)})$$

which is the only lift of the p^{n-1}-th power of $h_\tau \in H^0(X_1, \omega_{\mathbb{F},\tau}^{\otimes(p-1)})$. We let

$$D_{\tau,n} := Va(\tilde{h}_{\tau,n})$$

be the divisor on X_n given by the vanishing locus of $\tilde{h}_{\tau,n}$. Under the natural map $X_1 \to X_n$, the divisor $p^{n-1} \cdot D_\tau$ on X_1 is mapped to $D_{\tau,n}$. Moreover, since $(\tilde{h}_{\tau,n})^p$ is the unique lift of $(h_\tau)^{p^n}$ over X_n, we have that for every n, $\tilde{h}_{\tau,n+1} \in H^0(X_{n+1}, \omega_\tau^{\otimes p^n(p-1)})$ is a lift of $(\tilde{h}_{\tau,n})^p$. In particular, the divisor $p \cdot D_{\tau,n}$ is mapped to $D_{\tau,n+1}$ under the map $X_n \to X_{n+1}$. We let as above $X_n^{\mathrm{ord}} = X_n - Va(\prod_\tau \tilde{h}_{\tau,n})$.

4. Higher Hida theory

In this section, we finally move to the construction of the higher Hida theory Λ-modules. Under the identification (3.1), we will denote by $k_{\mathfrak{p}}$ the $\mathfrak{p}$-component of a vector $\underline{k} \in \mathbb{Z}^{\Sigma_\infty}$.

4.1. **Mod p theory.** Consider X_1 the special fibre of the compact Hilbert modular surface X. In this section we want to prove a mod $\wp$ control theorem (Theorem 4.1.7), which will be used crucially to prove the classicality results of the next section.

Let us denote by $X_0(\mathfrak{p})_1^{\text{ét}}$ and $X_0(\mathfrak{p})_1^m$ the étale and multiplicative locus of $X_0(\mathfrak{p})_1$ and with $i^{\text{ét}}, i^m$ the inclusions into $X_0(\mathfrak{p})_1$. We denote by $p_i^{\text{ét}}, p_i^m$ the restriction of the projections p_i to $X_0(\mathfrak{p})_1^{\text{ét}}$ and $X_0(\mathfrak{p})_1^m$ respectively.

Lemma 4.1.1. *If $k_{\mathfrak{p}} > 1$ we have the following factorisation*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} p_2^\star \omega^{(\underline{k},w)} & \xrightarrow{T_{\mathfrak{p}}} & p_1^! \omega^{(\underline{k},w)} \\ \downarrow & & \uparrow \\ i_\star^{\text{ét}} (p_2^{\text{ét}})^\star \omega^{(\underline{k},w)} & \longrightarrow & i_\star^{\text{ét}} (p_1^{\text{ét}})^! \omega^{(\underline{k},w)}. \end{array}$$

If $k_{\mathfrak{p}} < 1$ we have the following factorisation

$$\begin{array}{ccc} p_2^\star \omega^{(\underline{k},w)} & \xrightarrow{T_{\mathfrak{p}}} & p_1^! \omega^{(\underline{k},w)} \\ \downarrow & & \uparrow \\ i_\star^{m} (p_2^{m})^\star \omega^{(\underline{k},w)} & \longrightarrow & i_\star^{m} (p_1^{m})^! \omega^{(\underline{k},w)}. \end{array}$$

Proof. The result follows from the study of the correspondence $T_{\mathfrak{p}}$ on the special fibre carried out in the proof of Proposition 3.1.1. □

Proposition 4.1.2. *If $k_\mathfrak{p} > 1$, $T_\mathfrak{p}$ induces a map*

$$p_2^\star\omega^{(\underline{k},w)}((np+k_\mathfrak{p}-2)D_\mathfrak{p}) \to p_1^!\omega^{(\underline{k},w)}(nD_\mathfrak{p}).$$

If $k_\mathfrak{p} < 1$, $T_\mathfrak{p}$ induces a map

$$p_2^\star\omega^{(\underline{k},w)}(-nD_\mathfrak{p}) \to p_1^!\omega^{(\underline{k},w)}((-np+k_\mathfrak{p})D_\mathfrak{p}).$$

Proof. Assume that $k_\mathfrak{p} > 1$. The correspondence $T_\mathfrak{p}$ is supported on $X_0(\mathfrak{p})_1^{\text{ét}}$ and, restricting to the intersection of this locus with the open Shimura variety, we know that $p_2^{\text{ét}}$ is an isomorphism and $p_1^{\text{ét}}$ is totally ramified of degree p. The divisor $D_\mathfrak{p}$ does not intersect the toroidal boundary and we therefore obtain that $(p_1^{\text{ét}})^\star(D_\mathfrak{p}) = p(p_2^{\text{ét}})^\star(D_\mathfrak{p})$. By a slight abuse of notation we still denote by $D_\mathfrak{p}$ the divisor $(p_2^{\text{ét}})^\star(D_\mathfrak{p})$. Twisting by $\mathcal{O}_{X_0(\mathfrak{p})_1^{\text{ét}}}(npD_\mathfrak{p})$, if $k_\mathfrak{p} = 2$ the cohomological correspondence $p_2^\star\omega^{(\underline{k},w)} \to p_1^!\omega^{(\underline{k},w)}$ induces a morphism $p_2^\star\omega^{(\underline{k},w)}((np)D_\mathfrak{p}) \to p_1^!\omega^{(\underline{k},w)}(nD_\mathfrak{p})$. If $k_\mathfrak{p} \gneq 2$ and w is even, the cohomological correspondence can be written as the tensor product of

$$(p_2^{\text{ét}})^\star\omega^{(\underline{k}',w)} \to (p_1^{\text{ét}})^!\omega^{(\underline{k}',w)} \quad \text{and} \quad (p_2^{\text{ét}})^\star\left(\omega_\mathfrak{p}^{k_\mathfrak{p}-2}\otimes(\wedge^2\mathcal{H}_\mathfrak{p}^1)^{\frac{2-k_\mathfrak{p}}{2}}\right) \to (p_1^{\text{ét}})^\star\left(\omega_\mathfrak{p}^{k_\mathfrak{p}-2}\otimes(\wedge^2\mathcal{H}_\mathfrak{p}^1)^{\frac{2-k_\mathfrak{p}}{2}}\right),$$

where $\underline{k}'_\mathfrak{p} = 2$, $\underline{k}'_\mathfrak{q} = \underline{k}_\mathfrak{q}$ if $\mathfrak{q} \neq \mathfrak{p}$. The $\mathfrak{p}$-component of the differential of the isogeny $(p_1^{\text{ét}})^\star\mathcal{A} \to (p_2^{\text{ét}})^\star\mathcal{A}$ identifies with the partial Hasse invariant $h_\mathfrak{p}$ and induces a map $(p_2^{\text{ét}})^\star\omega_\mathfrak{p}(D_\mathfrak{p}) \to (p_1^{\text{ét}})^\star\omega_\mathfrak{p}$. Combining this with the result for $k_\mathfrak{p} = 2$, we obtain a map $p_2^\star\omega^{(\underline{k},w)}((np+k_\mathfrak{p}-2)D_\mathfrak{p}) \to p_1^!\omega^{(\underline{k},w)}(nD_\mathfrak{p})$. It remains to discuss the case of w odd, which can be treated similarly, writing the correspondence as tensor product of

$$(p_2^{\text{ét}})^\star\omega^{(\underline{k}'',w-1)} \to (p_1^{\text{ét}})^!\omega^{(\underline{k}'',w-1)} \text{ and } (p_2^{\text{ét}})^\star(\omega_\mathfrak{p}^{k_\mathfrak{p}}\otimes(\wedge^2\mathcal{H}_\mathfrak{p}^1)^{3-k_\mathfrak{p}/2}\otimes\bigotimes_{\mathfrak{q}\neq\mathfrak{p}}\omega_\mathfrak{q}) \to (p_1^{\text{ét}})^\star(\omega_\mathfrak{p}^{k_\mathfrak{p}}\otimes(\wedge^2\mathcal{H}_\mathfrak{p}^1)^{3-k_\mathfrak{p}/2}\otimes\bigotimes_{\mathfrak{q}\neq\mathfrak{p}}\omega_\mathfrak{q}),$$

where $\underline{k}''_\mathfrak{p} = 2$, $\underline{k}''_\mathfrak{q} = \underline{k}_\mathfrak{q} - 1$ if $\mathfrak{q} \neq \mathfrak{p}$.

Now assume $k_\mathfrak{p} < 1$. In this case the correspondence is supported on $X_0(\mathfrak{p})_1^m$ and, since the role of p_1^m and p_2^m is interchanged, we find $(p_2^m)^\star(D_\mathfrak{p}) = p(p_1^m)^\star(D_\mathfrak{p})$. Denoting by $D_\mathfrak{p}$ the divisor $(p_1^m)^\star(D_\mathfrak{p})$, we obtain that $T_\mathfrak{p}$ induces a map $(p_2^m)^\star(\mathcal{O}_{X_1})_\mathfrak{p}(-nD_\mathfrak{p}) \to (p_1^m)^!(\mathcal{O}_{X_1})_\mathfrak{p}(-npD_\mathfrak{p})$, which yields the case $k_\mathfrak{p} = 0$. For the case $k_\mathfrak{p} \lneq 0$, we proceed as above and decompose the correspondence, reducing to study the map

$$(p_2^m)^\star\omega^{(\underline{k},w)} \to (p_1^m)^\star\omega^{(\underline{k},w)}$$

in the case where $k_\mathfrak{p} \leq -1$. The $\mathfrak{p}$-component of the differential of the isogeny dual to $\pi : (p_1^m)^\star\mathcal{A} \to (p_2^m)^\star\mathcal{A}$ can be identified with the partial Hasse invariant $h_\mathfrak{p}$. More precisely recall that the composition

$$(p_2^m)^\star\omega_\mathfrak{p}^{-1} \xrightarrow{\pi^\star} (p_1^m)^\star\omega_\mathfrak{p}^{-1} \xrightarrow{(\pi^D)^\star} (p_2^m)^\star\omega_\mathfrak{p}^{-1}$$

is given by multiplication by p^{-1} (and multiplication by $p^{k_\mathfrak{p}}$ when taking the $k_\mathfrak{p}$-th power). Hence the correspondence $(p_2^m)^\star\omega_\mathfrak{p}^{k_\mathfrak{p}} \to (p_1^m)^\star\omega_\mathfrak{p}^{k_\mathfrak{p}}$ (which by our normalisation carries a multiplication by $p^{-k_\mathfrak{p}}$), is given by $(h_\mathfrak{p})^{\otimes k_\mathfrak{p}}$ and therefore induces a map $(p_2^m)^\star\omega_\mathfrak{p}^{k_\mathfrak{p}} \to (p_1^m)^\star\omega_\mathfrak{p}^{k_\mathfrak{p}}(-k_\mathfrak{p}D_\mathfrak{p})$. □

From the previous proposition we deduce the following two corollaries.

Corollary 4.1.3. *For all $k_\mathfrak{p} > 1$ and $n \geq 0$, $T_\mathfrak{p}$ acts on $\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_1, \omega^{(\underline{k},w)}(nD_\mathfrak{p}))$ and for $n' \geq n$ the natural maps $\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_1, \omega^{(\underline{k},w)}(nD_\mathfrak{p})) \to \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_1, \omega^{(\underline{k},w)}(n'D_\mathfrak{p}))$ are equivariant for this action. Moreover, we have a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_1, \omega^{(\underline{k},w)}(nD_\mathfrak{p})) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_1, \omega^{(\underline{k},w)}((np+k_\mathfrak{p}-2)D_\mathfrak{p})) \\ \downarrow T_\mathfrak{p} & \swarrow T_\mathfrak{p} & \downarrow T_\mathfrak{p} \\ \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_1, \omega^{(\underline{k},w)}(nD_\mathfrak{p})) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_1, \omega^{(\underline{k},w)}((np+k_\mathfrak{p}-2)D_\mathfrak{p})). \end{array}$$

For all $k_\mathfrak{p} < 1$ and $n \geq 0$, $T_\mathfrak{p}$ acts on $\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_1, \omega^{(\underline{k},w)}(-nD_\mathfrak{p}))$ and for $n' \geq n$ the maps $\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_1, \omega^{(\underline{k},w)}(-n'D_\mathfrak{p})) \to \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_1, \omega^{(\underline{k},w)}(-nD_\mathfrak{p}))$ are equivariant for this action. Moreover, we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_1, \omega^{(\underline{k},w)}((-np+k_\mathfrak{p})D_\mathfrak{p})) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_1, \omega^{(\underline{k},w)}(-nD_\mathfrak{p})) \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle T_\mathfrak{p}} & \swarrow{\scriptstyle T_\mathfrak{p}} & \downarrow{\scriptstyle T_\mathfrak{p}} \\ \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_1, \omega^{(\underline{k},w)}((-np+k_\mathfrak{p})D_\mathfrak{p})) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_1, \omega^{(\underline{k},w)}(-nD_\mathfrak{p})). \end{array}$$

Recall that, since $T_\mathfrak{p}$ acts on the cohomology groups of the considered complexes, which are finite vector spaces, the sequence $(T_\mathfrak{p}^{n!})_n$ converges to an idempotent $e(T_\mathfrak{p})$. Up to quasi-isomorphism, we can also make sense of the projector $e(T_\mathfrak{p})$ acting on the complexes themselves (see [Pil20, Lemma 2.1.3 and Lemma 2.3.1]). The above corollary hence implies the following crucial result.

Corollary 4.1.4. *After applying the idempotent $e(T_\mathfrak{p})$ the horizontal maps considered above become quasi-isomorphisms, namely if $n \geq 0$ then we have quasi-isomorphisms*

$$e(T_\mathfrak{p})\,\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_1, \omega^{(\underline{k},w)}(nD_\mathfrak{p})) \xrightarrow{\simeq} e(T_\mathfrak{p})\,\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_1, \omega^{(\underline{k},w)}((np+k_\mathfrak{p}-2)D_\mathfrak{p})) \qquad \text{if } k_\mathfrak{p} > 1;$$

$$e(T_\mathfrak{p})\,\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_1, \omega^{(\underline{k},w)}((-np+k_\mathfrak{p})D_\mathfrak{p})) \xrightarrow{\simeq} e(T_\mathfrak{p})\,\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_1, \omega^{(\underline{k},w)}(-nD_\mathfrak{p})) \qquad \text{if } k_\mathfrak{p} < 1.$$

We now prove a vanishing result for certain cohomology groups of the special fibre.

Proposition 4.1.5. *Fix $(k_\mathfrak{p})_\mathfrak{p}$ such that $k_\mathfrak{p} \leq 0$ when $k_\mathfrak{p} \in J$ and $k_\mathfrak{p} \geq 2$ when $k_\mathfrak{p} \notin J$. Then the complex*

$$\mathrm{R}\Gamma(\underline{k}, w)(-D) := \left(\varprojlim_{n_\mathfrak{p}}\right)_{\mathfrak{p}\in J} \left(\varinjlim_{n_\mathfrak{p}}\right)_{\mathfrak{p}\notin J} \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_1, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}(-D + \sum_{\mathfrak{p}\notin J} n_\mathfrak{p} D_\mathfrak{p} - \sum_{\mathfrak{p}\in J} n_\mathfrak{p} D_\mathfrak{p}))$$

is concentrated in degrees $[0, i_J]$ where $i_J = \#J$ and the complex

$$\mathrm{R}\Gamma(\underline{k}, w) := \left(\varprojlim_{n_\mathfrak{p}}\right)_{\mathfrak{p}\in J} \left(\varinjlim_{n_\mathfrak{p}}\right)_{\mathfrak{p}\notin J} \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_1, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}(\sum_{\mathfrak{p}\notin J} n_\mathfrak{p} D_\mathfrak{p} - \sum_{\mathfrak{p}\in J} n_\mathfrak{p} D_\mathfrak{p}))$$

is concentrated in degrees $[i_J, n]$. Moreover $T_p = \prod_{\mathfrak{p}|p} T_\mathfrak{p}$ acts locally finitely on $\mathrm{R}\Gamma(\underline{k}, w)(-D)$ and $\mathrm{R}\Gamma(\underline{k}, w)$.

Proof. The second statement follows from Corollary 4.1.3, since T_p acts on each term of the limits-colomits. We prove $\mathrm{R}\Gamma(\underline{k}, w)$ is concentrated in degrees $[0, i_J]$. So by duality

$$\left(\varprojlim_{n_\mathfrak{p}}\right)_{\mathfrak{p}\in J} \left(\varinjlim_{n_\mathfrak{p}}\right)_{\mathfrak{p}\notin J} \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_1, \underline{\omega}^{(2-\underline{k},-w)}(\sum_{\mathfrak{p}\in J} n_\mathfrak{p} D_\mathfrak{p} - \sum_{\mathfrak{p}\notin J} n_\mathfrak{p} D_\mathfrak{p}))$$

is zero outside degrees $[n - i_J, n]$. Since such complex is $\mathrm{R}\Gamma(2 - \underline{k}, -w)$ we obtain the claim.

First we notice that $\mathrm{R}\Gamma(\underline{k}, w) \simeq (\varprojlim_{n_\mathfrak{p}})_{\mathfrak{p}\in J}\,\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_1 \setminus (\cup_{\mathfrak{p}\notin J} D_\mathfrak{p}), \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}(-\sum_{\mathfrak{p}\in J} n_\mathfrak{p} D_\mathfrak{p}))$. We now use the stratification

$$Z_0 = X_1 \setminus (\cup_{\mathfrak{p}\notin J} D_\mathfrak{p}) \supset Z_1 = Z'_{n-1} \setminus (\cup_{\mathfrak{p}\notin J} D_\mathfrak{p}) \supset \cdots \supset Z_n = Z'_0 \setminus (\cup_{\mathfrak{p}\notin J} D_\mathfrak{p}) \supset Z_{n+1} = \emptyset,$$

where Z'_i is the closure of the Ekedahl-Oort stratum of X_i of dimension i, which in our case is given by the locally closed subspace of X_1 where the multiplicative rank of the universal p-divisible group is $\leq i$, which in other words is $\cup_{\mathfrak{p}_1\neq\mathfrak{p}_2\ldots\neq\mathfrak{p}_{n-i}}(D_{\mathfrak{p}_1} \cap D_{\mathfrak{p}_2} \cdots \cap D_{\mathfrak{p}_{n-i}})$. By the theory of generalised Hasse invariants of [Box15, GK19], one has that $Z'_i \setminus Z'_{i-1}$ is affine and we hence have that $Z_i \setminus Z_{i+1}$ is affine (where for $i = 0$ the statement holds only inside the minimal compactification). Now we fix $(n_\mathfrak{p})_{\mathfrak{p}\in J}$ and we prove that $H^i(X_1 \setminus (\cup_{\mathfrak{p}\notin J} D_\mathfrak{p}), \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}(-\sum_{\mathfrak{p}\in J} n_\mathfrak{p} D_\mathfrak{p})) = 0$ for $i > i_J$. Let $\underline{\omega} := \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}(-\sum_{\mathfrak{p}\in J} n_\mathfrak{p} D_\mathfrak{p})$ and $X_{1,J} := X_1 \setminus (\cup_{\mathfrak{p}\notin J} D_\mathfrak{p})$. It follows from [BCGP18, Theorem 3.9.6] that $\underline{\omega} \to Cous_Z(\underline{\omega})$ is a quasi-isomorphism, where $Cous_Z(\underline{\omega})$ is the Cousin complex associated with the stratification $Z = (Z_i)$ given above. We claim that the cohomology of $\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_{1,J}, \underline{\omega})$ is computed by $\Gamma(X_{1,J}, Cous_Z(\underline{\omega}))$. To see this, we write explicitly the complex $Cous_Z(\underline{\omega})$ and show that it is a complex of acyclic sheaves. Since it is a complex of length i_J, this concludes

the proof. Let $\mathcal{L} := \bigotimes_{\mathfrak{p}\in J} \omega_{\mathfrak{p}}^{(p-1)}$. By [BCGP18, Remark 4.2.32], $Cous_Z(\underline{\omega})$ is given by

$$0 \to \varinjlim_k \underline{\omega}\otimes\mathcal{L}^k \to \varinjlim_k \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{p}\in J} \left(\underline{\omega}\otimes(\mathcal{L}^k/h_{\mathfrak{p}}^k)\right)$$
$$\to \varinjlim_k \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{p}_i\neq\mathfrak{p}_j\in J} \left(\underline{\omega}\otimes(\mathcal{L}^k/(h_{\mathfrak{p}_i}^k, h_{\mathfrak{p}_j}^k)\right) \to \cdots \to \varinjlim_k \underline{\omega}\otimes(\mathcal{L}^k/(\sum_{\mathfrak{p}\in J} h_{\mathfrak{p}}^k) \to 0$$

Note that $\underline{\omega}\otimes\mathcal{L}^k = (\bigotimes_{\mathfrak{p}\notin J}(\omega_{\mathfrak{p}}^{k_{\mathfrak{p}}} \otimes \wedge^2(\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{p}}^1)^{(w-k_{\mathfrak{p}})/2}) \otimes (\bigotimes_{\mathfrak{p}\in J}(\omega_{\mathfrak{p}}^{k_{\mathfrak{p}}+k(p-1)} \otimes \wedge^2(\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{p}}^1)^{(w-k_{\mathfrak{p}})/2})(-\sum_{\mathfrak{p}\in J} n_{\mathfrak{p}}D_{\mathfrak{p}})$. We can replace all the colimits over $k \geq 0$ by the same colimits over $k \geq \max_{\mathfrak{p}\in J} n_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Moreover, [BCGP18, Lemma 4.2.31] tells us that

$$\varinjlim_k \mathcal{L}^k/(h_{p_1}^k, \ldots, h_{p_i}^k) \simeq \varinjlim_k \mathcal{L}^k/(h_{p_1}^k, \ldots, h_{p_i}^k)_{|X_{1,J}\setminus D_{\mathfrak{p}_1,\ldots,\mathfrak{p}_i}},$$

where $D_{\mathfrak{p}_1,\ldots,\mathfrak{p}_i} = \mathrm{Va}((\prod_{\mathfrak{p}\in J} h_{\mathfrak{p}})\cdot h_{\mathfrak{p}_1}^{-1}\cdots h_{\mathfrak{p}_i}^{-1})$.

Combining these observations, we obtain that every summand appearing in the $(i+1)-$th term of the above sequence is supported on $\mathrm{Va}((h_{p_1}^k, \ldots, h_{p_i}^k)) \cap (X_{1,J} \setminus D_{\mathfrak{p}_1,\ldots,\mathfrak{p}_i})$ for $\mathfrak{p}_1, \ldots, \mathfrak{p}_i \in J$ and some $k \geq 1$. This support is equal to $(D_{\mathfrak{p}_1} \cap \cdots \cap D_{\mathfrak{p}_i}) \setminus (\cup_{\mathfrak{q}\nmid \mathfrak{p}_1\cdots\mathfrak{p}_i} D_{\mathfrak{q}})$, which is affine in the minimal compactification again by the theory of generalised Hasse invariants of [Box15] (we can restrict to $(D_{\mathfrak{p}_1} \cap \cdots \cap D_{\mathfrak{p}_i})$ the Hasse invariant defined on Z'_{n-i} and vanishing on the $\leq n-i-1$ locus, then our support is the complement of the vanishing locus of this restriction). Since the sheaves appearing in the exact sequence are acyclic with respect to the minimal compactification by Lemma 2.3.5 and their support is affine in the minimal compactification, we have shown $Cous_Z(\underline{\omega})$ is a complex of acyclic sheaves. Then $\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_{1,J}, \underline{\omega})$ is computed by $\Gamma(X_{1,J}, Cous_Z(\underline{\omega}))$ and the latter is precisely of length i_J. □

We are finally ready to define the objects for which we can prove classicality results.

Definition 4.1.6. Consider $(\underline{k}, w)$ a cohomological weight as above such that $k_{\mathfrak{p}} \neq 1$ for every $\mathfrak{p} \mid p$. Let $T_p = \prod_{\mathfrak{p}|p} T_{\mathfrak{p}}$, $J := \{\mathfrak{p} : k_{\mathfrak{p}} < 1\}$ and $i_J := \#J$. We then let

$$M(\underline{k}, w) := \left(\varprojlim_{n_{\mathfrak{p}}}\right)_{\mathfrak{p}\in J} \left(\varinjlim_{n_{\mathfrak{p}}}\right)_{\mathfrak{p}\notin J} e(T_p)\,\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_1, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}(\sum_{\mathfrak{p}\notin J} n_{\mathfrak{p}}D_{\mathfrak{p}} - \sum_{\mathfrak{p}\in J} n_{\mathfrak{p}}D_{\mathfrak{p}}));$$

$$M(\underline{k}, w)(-D) := \left(\varprojlim_{n_{\mathfrak{p}}}\right)_{\mathfrak{p}\in J} \left(\varinjlim_{n_{\mathfrak{p}}}\right)_{\mathfrak{p}\notin J} e(T_p)\,\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_1, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}(-D + \sum_{\mathfrak{p}\notin J} n_{\mathfrak{p}}D_{\mathfrak{p}} - \sum_{\mathfrak{p}\in J} n_{\mathfrak{p}}D_{\mathfrak{p}})).$$

Notice that this is well defined thanks to Corollary 4.1.4, which tells you that there is no ambiguity when "deciding in which order taking the limits and colimits".

Theorem 4.1.7. *If for all $k_{\mathfrak{p}}$, we have $k_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq -1$ when $k_{\mathfrak{p}} \in J$ and $k_{\mathfrak{p}} \geq 3$ when $k_{\mathfrak{p}} \notin J$, then there are quasi-isomorphisms*

$$M(\underline{k}, w) \simeq e(T_p)\,\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_1, \omega^{(\underline{k},w)}) \quad \text{and} \quad M(\underline{k}, w)(-D) \simeq e(T_p)\,\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_1, \omega^{(\underline{k},w)}(-D)).$$

Moreover $M(\underline{k}, w)(-D)$ is concentrated in degrees $[0, i_J]$ and $M(\underline{k}, w)$ is concentrated in degrees $[i_J, n]$

Proof. The result follows from Proposition 4.1.5 and Corollary 4.1.4, which tells us that, under the above conditions on the weights, the transition maps in the limits are isomorphisms. □

Remark 4.1.8. The quasi-isomorphisms in the statement of the above theorem can be obtained by the fact that the modules $M^*(\underline{k}, w), M^*(\underline{k}, w)(-D)$ are constant limits-colimits of $e(T_p)H^*(X_1, \omega^{(\underline{k},w)})$ and $e(T_p)H^*(X_1, \omega^{(\underline{k},w)}(-D))$ respectively. However we notice that we have natural maps

$$M(\underline{k}, w) \to (\varinjlim_{n_{\mathfrak{p}}})_{\mathfrak{p}\notin J} e(T_p)\,\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_1, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}(\sum_{\mathfrak{p}\notin J} n_{\mathfrak{p}}D_{\mathfrak{p}})) \leftarrow e(T_p)\,\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_1, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}), \tag{4.1}$$

$$M(\underline{k}, w) \leftarrow (\varprojlim_{n_{\mathfrak{p}}})_{\mathfrak{p}\in J} e(T_p)\,\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_1, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}(-\sum_{\mathfrak{p}\in J} n_{\mathfrak{p}}D_{\mathfrak{p}})) \to e(T_p)\,\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_1, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}), \tag{4.2}$$

where the first ones are given by the properties of limits and colimits respectively and the second ones by the ones of colimits and limits respectively. Hence, again by applying Corollary 4.1.4, the statement of the

theorem can be made more precise saying that all these four natural maps are quasi-isomorphisms if $k_\mathfrak{p} \leq -1$ when $k_\mathfrak{p} \in J$ and $k_\mathfrak{p} \geq 3$ when $k_\mathfrak{p} \notin J$ (and the analogous statement for the cuspidal version).

4.2. **Characteristic zero theory.** Let $\mathfrak{X}$ be the formal completion of X along its special fibre. It is the limit of the schemes $X_n = X \times_{\operatorname{Spec} R} \operatorname{Spec}(R/\wp^n)$. We denote by $\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}$ the ordinary locus of $\mathfrak{X}$. It is defined by choosing a lift of the total Hasse invariant of § 3.2 in characteristic zero and taking the formal completion of the subscheme X^{ord} of X where such lift does not vanish. Even if X^{ord} does depend on the chosen lift, X_n^{ord} (and hence $\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}$) does not. We use analogous notation for the formal completion $\mathfrak{M}$ of $\mathcal{M}$ along $\mathcal{M}_1$ and its ordinary locus $\mathfrak{M}^{\mathrm{ord}}$.

In order to define the p-adic module we will introduce Igusa towers.

4.2.1. *Igusa tower sheaves.* We can consider the $\mathbb{Z}_p^\times$-torsor over $\mathfrak{M}^{\mathrm{ord}}$ (actually defined over the larger locus corresponding to the universal abelian variety being $\mathfrak{p}$-ordinary)

$$\pi_\mathfrak{p} : \mathfrak{IG}_\mathfrak{p} = \operatorname{Isom}(\mathbb{Z}_p, T_\mathfrak{p}(\mathcal{A})^{\text{ét}}) \to \mathfrak{M}^{\mathrm{ord}}.$$

More precisely one defines the scheme

$$\mathfrak{IG}_\mathfrak{p}^{m,n} = \operatorname{Isom}_{\mathcal{M}_m}(\mathbb{Z}/p^n, \mathcal{A}[\mathfrak{p}^n]^{\text{ét}}),$$

with the obvious action of $(\mathbb{Z}/p^n)^\times$ on the right. The natural morphism $\mathfrak{IG}_\mathfrak{p}^{m,n} \to \mathcal{M}_m$ makes $\mathfrak{IG}_\mathfrak{p}^{m,n}$ an étale cover of $\mathcal{M}_m$ with group $(\mathbb{Z}/p^n)^\times$. Letting $\mathfrak{IG}_\mathfrak{p} = \varinjlim_m \varprojlim_n \mathfrak{IG}_\mathfrak{p}^{m,n}$ we obtain a $\mathbb{Z}_p^\times$-torsor over the ordinary locus of the formal completion of $\mathcal{M}$ along $\mathcal{M}_1$.

Let $\Lambda_\mathfrak{p} = R[[\mathbb{Z}_p^\times]]$ and denote by $\kappa_\mathfrak{p} : \mathbb{Z}_p^\times \to \Lambda_\mathfrak{p}^\times$ the universal character. We consider the invertible sheaf of $\Lambda_\mathfrak{p}\hat{\otimes}\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{M}^{\mathrm{ord}}}$-modules

$$\Omega_\mathfrak{p}^\kappa := (\pi_{\mathfrak{p},\star}\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{IG}_\mathfrak{p}} \otimes \Lambda_\mathfrak{p})^{\mathbb{Z}_p^\times}.$$

We can now consider the full Igusa tower, i.e. the $(\mathbb{Z}_p^\times)^{\Sigma_\infty}$-torsor given as follows

$$\pi : \mathfrak{IG} = \operatorname{Isom}_{\mathfrak{M}^{\mathrm{ord}}\otimes\mathcal{O}_F}(\mathbb{Z}_p \otimes \mathcal{O}_F, T_p(\mathcal{A})^{\text{ét}}) = \prod_{\mathfrak{p}|p} \operatorname{Isom}_{\mathfrak{M}^{\mathrm{ord}}}(\mathbb{Z}_p, T_\mathfrak{p}(\mathcal{A})^{\text{ét}}) \xrightarrow{\prod \pi_\mathfrak{p}} \mathfrak{M}^{\mathrm{ord}}.$$

We then define the sheaf

$$\Omega^\kappa := (\pi_\star\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{IG}} \otimes R[[T_1, \dots, T_n]])^{\mathbb{Z}_p^\times \times \cdots \times \mathbb{Z}_p^\times}$$

where $(\mathbb{Z}_p^\times)^{\Sigma_\infty}$ acts on $R[[T_1, \dots, T_n]]$ via the universal character $\kappa : (\mathbb{Z}_p^\times)^{\Sigma_\infty} \to R[[T_1, \dots, T_n]]$ and on $\pi_\star\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{IG}}$ via the action on $\mathfrak{IG}$.

For $\underline{k} = (k_i)_i \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ we write $\underline{k}$ for the R-valued homomorphism of $R[[T_1, \dots, T_n]]$ induced by the characters $T_i \mapsto T_i^{k_i}$. We hence can consider the sheaf

$$\Omega^{\underline{k}} := \Omega^\kappa \otimes_{\underline{k}} R.$$

We now recall the construction of the Hodge-Tate map, which provides an isomorphism between $\Omega^{\underline{k}}$ and the restriction over the ordinary locus of the automorphic bundle $\tilde{\underline{\omega}}^{(\underline{k},0)}$, constructed in § 2.3.1 using the torsor $\mathcal{T}$.

Let B be a $R/\wp^m$-algebra and $\mathcal{A}$ an ordinary semi-abelian scheme over $\operatorname{Spec} B$ of dimension n with $\mathcal{O}_F$-multiplication and with polarization coprime to p. Let e be the unit section and assume we are given a $\mathcal{O}_F$-linear trivialisation $\phi_n : \mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z} \otimes \mathcal{O}_F \to \mathcal{A}[p^n]^{\text{ét}}$. The dual of this map (using the prime to p polarisation) gives a trivialisation $\phi_n^D : \mathcal{A}[p^n]^\circ \to \mu_{p^n} \otimes \mathcal{O}_F$. For $n \geq m$, we obtain a $(\mathbb{Z}/p^n)^\times$-equivariant isomorphism

$$\mathrm{HT}_{m,n}(\phi_n) : B \otimes \mathcal{O}_F \to e^*\Omega^1_{\mu_{p^n}\otimes\mathcal{O}_F} \xrightarrow{(\phi_n^D)^*} e^*\Omega^1_{\mathcal{A}/B}, \tag{4.3}$$

where the first map is given by sending an element t_i of the basis of $B^n \simeq B \otimes \mathcal{O}_F$ to dt_i/t. We then have a map $\mathrm{HT}_{m,n} : \mathfrak{IG}^{m,n} \to \mathcal{T}_{|\mathfrak{M}_m^{\mathrm{ord}}}$ for $m \leq n$. Passing to the limits, we obtain a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{IG} & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{HT}} & \mathcal{T} \\ \downarrow & \swarrow & \\ \mathfrak{M}^{\mathrm{ord}}. & & \end{array}$$

Exploiting the commutativity of the Hodge-Tate map with respect to the $(\mathbb{Z}_p^\times)^n$-action we obtain

Lemma 4.2.1. *Let $\underline{k} = (k_i)_i \in \mathbb{Z}^n$. The Hodge-Tate map above gives a canonical isomorphism of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{M}^{\mathrm{ord}}}$-modules $\Omega^{\underline{k}} \simeq \tilde{\underline{\omega}}^{(\underline{k},0)}$.*

Proof. Sections of the sheaf $\Omega^{\underline{k}}$ are rules associating to $(x, \phi : \mathbb{Z}_p \otimes \mathcal{O}_F \simeq T_p(A_x)^{\text{ét}}) \in \mathfrak{IG}(R)$ an element $f(x,\phi) \in R$ such that for every $\lambda = (\lambda_{\mathfrak{p}})_{\mathfrak{p}} \in (\mathbb{Z}_p^\times)^n$,

$$f(x, \phi \circ \lambda^{-1}) = \prod_{\mathfrak{p}|p} \lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}^{k_{\mathfrak{p}}} f(x,\phi).$$

On the other hand, sections of the sheaf $\tilde{\underline{\omega}}^{(\underline{k},0)} = (\pi_{\mathcal{T}})_* \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{T}}[-\underline{k}]$ are rules associating to $(x, \omega : R \otimes \mathcal{O}_F \simeq e^*\Omega^1_{A_x/R}) \in \mathcal{T}(R)$ an element $g(x,\omega) \in R$ such that for every $\lambda \in (R \otimes \mathcal{O}_F)^\times$

$$g(x, \omega \circ \lambda^{-1}) = \prod_{\mathfrak{p}|p} \lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}^{k_{\mathfrak{p}}} g(x,\omega).$$

The claimed isomorphism is then explicitly given by sending g to the rule defined by $(x,\phi) \mapsto g(x, \mathrm{HT}(\phi))$. The fact that this is an isomorphism follows as, for example, in [Pil12, §4.2.1-4.2.2]. □

We now want to twist the sheaf Ω^κ by a factor that will allow to recover after specialisation the sheaves $\tilde{\underline{\omega}}^{(\underline{k},\underline{n})}$ and, in particular, the sheaves $\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},\underline{w})}$ in light of (2.4). We perform a p-adic construction analogous to the one employed for constructing $\hat{\underline{\omega}}^{(\underline{k},\underline{n})}$ and use Lemma 2.3.6.

Let $\mathfrak{IG}^\vee$ the torsor defined by $\mathrm{Isom}_{\mathfrak{M}^{\mathrm{ord}} \otimes \mathcal{O}_F}(T_p(\mathcal{A}^\vee)^\circ, \mu_{p^\infty} \otimes \mathcal{O}_F)$. Via the Hodge-Tate map, we obtain a map $\mathfrak{IG}^\vee \to \mathcal{T}'$. More precisely, we define a map $(\mathfrak{IG}^\vee)^{m,n} \to \mathcal{T}'_{|\mathfrak{M}^{\mathrm{ord}}_m}$ for $m \leq n$. We start with a trivialisation $\phi_n : \mathcal{A}^\vee[p^n]^\circ \to \mu_{p^n} \otimes \mathcal{O}_F$ where $\mathcal{A}$ is an ordinary semi-abelian scheme over $\mathrm{Spec}\, B$ of dimension n with $\mathcal{O}_F$-multiplication and with polarization coprime to p and B is a $\mathbb{Z}/p^m$-algebra. By fixing a canonical basis of $B \otimes \mathcal{O}_F$ as above we find the isomorphism

$$\tilde{\mathrm{HT}}_{m,n}(\phi_n) : B \otimes \mathcal{O}_F \to e^*\Omega^1_{\mu_{p^n} \otimes \mathcal{O}_F} \xrightarrow{(\phi_n)^*} e^*\Omega^1_{\mathcal{A}^\vee/B}.$$

Identifying $B \otimes \mathcal{O}_F = \mathrm{Hom}_{B \otimes \mathcal{O}_F}(B \otimes \mathcal{O}_F, B \otimes \mathcal{O}_F)$, we obtain an isomorphism

$$\mathrm{HT}_{m,n}(\phi_n) : B \otimes \mathcal{O}_F \to \mathrm{Hom}_{B \otimes \mathcal{O}_F}(e^*\Omega^1_{\mathcal{A}^\vee/B}, B \otimes \mathcal{O}_F) \tag{4.4}$$

defined by $g \mapsto g \circ (\tilde{\mathrm{HT}}_{m,n}(\phi_n))^{-1}$. Passing to the limits, we obtain a map $\mathrm{HT} : \mathfrak{IG}^\vee \to \mathcal{T}'$ commuting with the projections of the torsors over $\mathfrak{M}^{\mathrm{ord}}$.

We can now define a sheaf of $R[[T_1, \dots, T_n, T'_1, \dots, T'_n]]$-modules.

Definition 4.2.2. Consider $\mathbb{T}$ the maximal torus of $\mathrm{Res}_{F/\mathbb{Q}} \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ and write $\mathbb{T} = (\mathbb{Z}_p^\times)^n \times (\mathbb{Z}_p^\times)^n \ni (z,t) = \left(\begin{smallmatrix} zt & 0 \\ 0 & z^{-1} \end{smallmatrix}\right)$. We write $(\kappa, \kappa') : (\mathbb{Z}_p^\times)^n \times \mathbb{T} \to R[[T_1, \dots, T_n, T'_1, \dots, T'_n]]$ for the character given by the universal character $\kappa : (\mathbb{Z}_p^\times)^n \to R[[T_1, \dots, T_n]]$ and the character $\kappa' : T(\mathbb{Z}_p) \to R[[T'_1, \dots, T'_n]]$ obtained by the composition of the projection map $\mathbb{T} \to (\mathbb{Z}_p^\times)^n, (z,t) \to t$ with the universal character $(\mathbb{Z}_p^\times)^n \to R[[T'_1, \dots, T'_n]]$. We then let

$$\Omega^{(\kappa,\kappa')} := \left(\left(\pi_\star \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{IG}} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{M}^{\mathrm{ord}}}} (\pi_{\mathfrak{IG} \times \mathfrak{IG}^\vee})_\star \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{IG} \times \mathfrak{IG}^\vee} \right) \hat{\otimes} R[[T_1, \dots, T_n, T'_1, \dots, T'_n]] \right)^{(\mathbb{Z}_p^\times)^n \times \mathbb{T}}, \tag{4.5}$$

where $(\mathbb{Z}_p^\times)^n \times \mathbb{T}$ acts on the Iwasawa algebra by (κ, κ') and on the factors on the left as follows: the natural action of the first n-copies of $\mathbb{Z}_p^\times$ on $\mathfrak{IG}$ defines an action of $(\mathbb{Z}_p^\times)^n$ on $\pi_\star \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{IG}}$ and $\mathbb{T}$ acts on $(\pi_{\mathfrak{IG} \times \mathfrak{IG}^\vee})_\star \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{IG} \times \mathfrak{IG}^\vee}$ via the decomposition $\mathbb{T} = (\mathbb{Z}_p^\times)^n \times (\mathbb{Z}_p^\times)^n$ and the natural actions of $(\mathbb{Z}_p^\times)^n$ on each of the two terms.

This is, roughly speaking, the p-adic analogue of what we obtained via the pullback by s of the sheaf $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{L}}$ in § 2.3.1. Similarly as above, for $(\underline{k}, \underline{n}) \in \mathbb{Z}^n \times \mathbb{Z}^n$, we denote again by $(\underline{k}, \underline{n})$ the homomorphism of $\mathbb{Z}_p[[T_1, \dots, T_n, T'_1, \dots, T'_n]]$ given by the characters $T_i \mapsto T_i^{k_i}, T'_i \mapsto (T'_i)^{n_i}$. Let

$$\Omega^{(\underline{k},\underline{n})} := \Omega^{(\kappa,\kappa')} \otimes_{(\underline{k},\underline{n})} R.$$

We obtain the following result.

Lemma 4.2.3. *Let $(\underline{k}, \underline{n}) \in \mathbb{Z}^n \times \mathbb{Z}^n$. There is a canonical isomorphism of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{M}^{\mathrm{ord}}}$-modules $\Omega^{(\underline{k},\underline{n})} \simeq \tilde{\underline{\omega}}^{(\underline{k},\underline{n})}$.*

Proof. We prove $\Omega^{(\underline{k},\underline{n})} \simeq \hat{\underline{\omega}}^{(\underline{k},\underline{n})}$ and the result will follow from Lemma 2.3.6. The proof is similar to the one of Lemma 4.2.1. Sections of the sheaf $\Omega^{(\underline{k},\underline{n})}$ are rules associating to $(x, \phi : \mathbb{Z}_p \otimes \mathcal{O}_F \simeq T_p(A_x)^{\text{ét}}, \psi_1 :$

$\mathbb{Z}_p \otimes \mathcal{O}_F \simeq T_p(A_x)^{\text{ét}}, \psi_2 : T_p(A_x^\vee)^\circ \simeq \mu_{p^\infty} \otimes \mathcal{O}_F)$ an element $f(x, \phi, \psi_1, \psi_2) \in R$ such that for every $\lambda = (\lambda_\mathfrak{p})_\mathfrak{p}, t = (t_\mathfrak{p})_\mathfrak{p}, z = (z_\mathfrak{p})_\mathfrak{p} \in (\mathbb{Z}_p^\times)^n$,

$$f(x, \phi \circ \lambda^{-1}, (\psi_1, \psi_2) \circ \begin{pmatrix} zt & 0 \\ 0 & z^{-1} \end{pmatrix}^{-1}) = \prod_{\mathfrak{p}|p} \lambda_\mathfrak{p}^{k_\mathfrak{p}} t_\mathfrak{p}^{n_\mathfrak{p}} f(x, \phi, \psi_1, \psi_2).$$

On the other hand, sections of the sheaf $\underline{\hat{\omega}}^{(\underline{k},\underline{n})}$ are rules associating to $(x, \omega : R \otimes \mathcal{O}_F \simeq e^*\Omega^1_{A_x/R}, \alpha \otimes \beta)$, where $\alpha : R \otimes \mathcal{O}_F \simeq e^*\Omega^1_{A_x/R}, \beta : R \otimes \mathcal{O}_F \simeq (e^*\Omega^1_{A_x^\vee/R})^\vee$ an element $g(x, \omega, \alpha \otimes \beta) \in R$ such that for every $\lambda, \mu \in (R \otimes \mathcal{O}_F)^\times$

$$g(x, \omega \circ \lambda^{-1}, (\alpha \otimes \beta)\mu^{-1}) = \prod_{\mathfrak{p}|p} \lambda_\mathfrak{p}^{k_\mathfrak{p}} \mu_\mathfrak{p}^{n_\mathfrak{p}} g(x, \omega, \alpha \otimes \beta).$$

We can send g to the rule $(x, \phi, \psi_1, \psi_2) \mapsto g(x, \mathrm{HT}(\phi), \mathrm{HT}(\psi_1) \otimes \mathrm{HT}(\psi_2))$. □

In particular, if there exists $w \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $k_\mathfrak{p} \equiv w \mod 2$ for every $\mathfrak{p} \mid p$, we have an isomorphism

$$\Omega^{(\underline{k}, \frac{w-\underline{k}}{2})} \simeq \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}.$$

4.2.2. *Descent to the Shimura variety.* Let $T = \prod_{\mathfrak{p}|p}(\mathbb{Z}_p)^\times$. Recall that the sheaf $\Omega^{(\kappa,\kappa')}$ defined above is a sheaf of $R[[T^2]] \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{M}^{\mathrm{ord}}}$-modules. We now let $T_0 = \prod_{\mathfrak{p}|p}(1 + p\mathbb{Z}_p)$, which can be identified with a quotient of T. We denote by x_0 the projection to T_0 of an element $x \in T$. Let

$$\Lambda := R[[T_0 \times (1 + p\mathbb{Z}_p)]] = (\hat{\otimes}_{\mathfrak{p}|p} R[[1 + p\mathbb{Z}_p]])\hat{\otimes} R[[1 + p\mathbb{Z}_p]].$$

We have a canonical character $(\kappa_1, \kappa_2) : T_0 \times (1 + p\mathbb{Z}_p) \to \Lambda^\times$, where $\kappa_1 : T_0 \to R[[T_0]], \kappa_2 : 1 + p\mathbb{Z}_p \to R[[1 + p\mathbb{Z}_p]]$. Moreover, composing the canonical projection $T^2 \to T_0^2$ with the map

$$\begin{aligned} &T_0 \times T_0 \to T_0 \times (1 + p\mathbb{Z}_p) \\ &((x_\mathfrak{p})_\mathfrak{p}, (y_\mathfrak{p})_\mathfrak{p}) \mapsto ((x_\mathfrak{p} y_\mathfrak{p}^{-1/2})_\mathfrak{p}, \prod_\mathfrak{p} y_\mathfrak{p}^{1/2}). \end{aligned}$$

we obtain a map $R[[T^2]] \to \Lambda$. We can therefore define $\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)} = \Omega^{(\kappa,\kappa')} \otimes_{R[[T^2]]} \Lambda$. If $\underline{k} \in \mathbb{Z}^n, w \in \mathbb{Z}$ and we assume

$$k_\mathfrak{p}, \tfrac{w-k_\mathfrak{p}}{2} \equiv 0 \mod p-1 \text{ for all } \mathfrak{p} \mid p \quad \text{and} \quad k_\mathfrak{p} \equiv w \mod 2 \text{ for all } \mathfrak{p} \mid p \tag{4.6}$$

the algebra homomorphism $(\underline{k}, \underline{n}) : R[[T^2]] \to R$ induced by the character $x_\mathfrak{p} \mapsto x_\mathfrak{p}^{k_\mathfrak{p}}, x_\mathfrak{p} \mapsto x_\mathfrak{p}^{n_\mathfrak{p}}$ with $n_\mathfrak{p} = \frac{w-k_\mathfrak{p}}{2}$ factors through a morphism $(\underline{k}, w) : \Lambda \to R$, since the character factors through the character of $T_0 \times (1+p\mathbb{Z}_p)$ given by $((x_\mathfrak{p})_\mathfrak{p}, y) \mapsto y^w \cdot \prod x_\mathfrak{p}^{k_\mathfrak{p}}$.

By defining an action of the units, we now descend the sheaf $\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}$ to a sheaf of $\Lambda \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}}$-modules. We have a diagonal embedding of $\mathcal{O}_{F,+}^\times \subset (\mathcal{O}_{F,(p)})_+^\times$ in $T \times T$, given by sending x to $((x_\mathfrak{p})_\mathfrak{p}, (x_\mathfrak{p})_\mathfrak{p})$, where $x_\mathfrak{p} \in \mathbb{Z}_p^\times$ is the image of x in the completion of F at $\mathfrak{p}$. Now notice that on T_0, the map $x \mapsto x^2$ is bijective. We denote by $x^{1/2}$ the preimage of $x \in T_0$ under this map. Finally we let d be the following character

$$\begin{aligned} d :&\mathcal{O}_{F,+}^\times \to (R[[T_0^2]])^\times \\ &x \to (((x_\mathfrak{p})_\mathfrak{p})_0{}^{1/2}, ((x_\mathfrak{p})_\mathfrak{p})_0). \end{aligned}$$

We define an action of $x \in \mathcal{O}_{F,+}^\times$ on $\Omega^{(\kappa,\kappa')}$ by

$$x^*\Omega^{(\kappa,\kappa')} = \Omega^{(\kappa,\kappa')} \to \Omega^{(\kappa,\kappa')},$$

where first map is the tautological isomorphism (being the construction of $\Omega^{(\kappa,\kappa')}$ independent on the polarisation) and the second one is multiplication by $d(x)$. This action is compatible with the action given in Definition 2.3.3.

For an algebraic character $(\underline{k}, \underline{n})$ satisfying (4.6) as above, we obtain

$$\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)} \otimes_{\Lambda,(\underline{k},\underline{n})} R \simeq (\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},\underline{n})})_{|\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}_R}. \tag{4.7}$$

Remark 4.2.4. For clarity, we write explicitly the action of the units on sections of the sheaf $\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}$. They are functions f on $((A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha),\phi:\mathbb{Z}_p\otimes\mathcal{O}_F\simeq T_p(A)^{\text{ét}},\psi_1:\mathbb{Z}_p\otimes\mathcal{O}_F\simeq T_p(A)^{\text{ét}},\psi_2:T_p(A_x^\vee)^\circ\simeq\mu_{p^\infty}\otimes\mathcal{O}_F)$, such that for any $\lambda=(\lambda_\mathfrak{p})_\mathfrak{p},t=(t_\mathfrak{p})_\mathfrak{p},z=(z_\mathfrak{p})_\mathfrak{p}\in(\mathbb{Z}_p^\times)^n$, they satisfy

$$f(A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha,\phi\circ\lambda^{-1},(\psi_1,\psi_2)\circ\begin{pmatrix}zt&0\\0&z^{-1}\end{pmatrix}^{-1})=\kappa_1((\lambda_{0,\mathfrak{p}}t_{0,\mathfrak{p}}^{-1/2})_\mathfrak{p})\kappa_2(\prod t_{0,\mathfrak{p}}^{1/2})f(A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha,\phi,\psi_1,\psi_2).$$

Additionally they are invariant by the action of the unit ϵ, i.e. $\epsilon\cdot f(A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha,\phi,\psi_1,\psi_2)=f(A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha,\phi,\psi_1,\psi_2)$, where the action of the units is defined by

$$\epsilon\cdot f(A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha,\phi,\psi_1,\psi_2)=f(A,\iota,\epsilon\cdot\lambda,\alpha,\phi,(\psi_1,\psi_2)).$$

The fact that there exist non-trivial global sections of this sheaf follows from the fact that $\epsilon^*((A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha,\phi,\psi_1,\psi_2))$ is equal to $(A,\iota,\epsilon^2\cdot\lambda,\alpha,\phi\circ\epsilon,(\psi_1,\psi_2)\circ\left(\begin{smallmatrix}\epsilon&0\\0&\epsilon\end{smallmatrix}\right))$ and $\kappa_1((\epsilon_{0,\mathfrak{p}}(\epsilon_{0,\mathfrak{p}}^2)^{-1/2})_\mathfrak{p})\cdot\kappa_2(\prod(\epsilon_{0,\mathfrak{p}}^2)^{1/2})=1$.

Remark 4.2.5. This is a good point where we can briefly draw a comparison with [Hid88, Hid89]. The construction in *op. cit.* is of course very different, since the author works with Hecke algebras and on quaternionic Shimura varieties (via the Jacquet–Langlands correspondence). The reader may however be confused by the discrepancy on the definition of weights and universal characters of Λ. Hida considers the map $T^2\to T\times\mathbb{Z}_p^\times$ given by $((x_\mathfrak{p})_\mathfrak{p},(y_\mathfrak{p})_\mathfrak{p})\mapsto((y_\mathfrak{p}x_\mathfrak{p}^{-1})_\mathfrak{p},\prod x_\mathfrak{p})$. The character $T^2\to\mathbb{Z}_p^\times$, $x_\mathfrak{p}\mapsto x_\mathfrak{p}^{k_\mathfrak{p}},y_\mathfrak{p}\mapsto x_\mathfrak{p}^{v_\mathfrak{p}}$ with $v_\mathfrak{p}=\frac{w-k_\mathfrak{p}}{2}$ factors through the character $(\underline{v},w)$ of $T\times\mathbb{Z}_p^\times$ given by $((a_\mathfrak{p})_\mathfrak{p},z)\mapsto z^w\prod_\mathfrak{p}a_\mathfrak{p}^{v_\mathfrak{p}}$. In particular these characters are trivial on the units of $\mathcal{O}_F$ embedded diagonally in $T\times T$, whereas the ones we considered above are trivial on the units of $\mathcal{O}_F$ embedded in $T\times T$ via $\epsilon\to(\epsilon,\epsilon^2)$. This turns out to be the correct thing to do with our construction in light of the previous remark.

4.2.3. *$U_\mathfrak{p}$ and Frobenius operators.* Being the cohomology of the sheaves we have just defined *too big*, we define some operators, whose associated idempotents will cut out a smaller part of the cohomology for which we can prove the classicality result.

We define the partial Frobenius $F_\mathfrak{p}:(\mathfrak{M}^\mathfrak{c})^{\text{ord}}\to(\mathfrak{M}^{\mathfrak{c}'})^{\text{ord}}$ to be the morphism sending $(A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha_{K^p})\mapsto(A/H_\mathfrak{p},\iota',\lambda',\alpha'_{K^p})$, where $H_\mathfrak{p}\subset A[\mathfrak{p}]$ is the multiplicative subgroup of the $\mathfrak{p}$-torsion of A, ι',α'_{K^p} are defined by the composition of ι,α_{K^p} with the isogeny $\pi_\mathfrak{p}:A\to A/H_\mathfrak{p}$ and $\lambda'=\theta_\mathfrak{c}\circ\tilde{\lambda}$, where $\tilde{\lambda}$ is a $\mathfrak{cp}$-polarisation of $A/H_\mathfrak{p}$ determined by the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}A/H_\mathfrak{p}\otimes_{\mathcal{O}_F}\mathfrak{cp}&\xrightarrow{\tilde{\pi}_\mathfrak{p}}&A\otimes_{\mathcal{O}_F}\mathfrak{c}\\\downarrow\tilde{\lambda}&&\downarrow\lambda\\(A/H_\mathfrak{p})^\vee&\xrightarrow{\pi_\mathfrak{p}^\vee}&A^\vee\end{array}$$

where $\tilde{\pi}_\mathfrak{p}$ is the unique map such that the composition $A\otimes\mathfrak{cp}\xrightarrow{\pi_\mathfrak{p}}A/H_\mathfrak{p}\otimes_{\mathcal{O}_F}\mathfrak{cp}\xrightarrow{\tilde{\pi}_\mathfrak{p}}A\otimes_{\mathcal{O}_F}\mathfrak{c}$ is the canonical map with kernel $A[\mathfrak{p}]\otimes\mathfrak{p}$ and $\theta_\mathfrak{c}:\mathfrak{c}'\to\mathfrak{cp}$ is an isomorphism as in the definition of p_2 in (2.3), unique up to an element of $\mathcal{O}_{F,+}^\times$. We therefore have an isogeny $\pi_\mathfrak{p}^D$ defined by the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}A/H_\mathfrak{p}\otimes_{\mathcal{O}_F}\mathfrak{c}'&\xrightarrow{\pi_\mathfrak{p}^D}&A\otimes_{\mathcal{O}_F}\mathfrak{c}\\\downarrow\lambda'&&\downarrow\lambda\\(A/H_\mathfrak{p})^\vee&\xrightarrow{\pi_\mathfrak{p}^\vee}&A^\vee\end{array}\tag{4.8}$$

Hence $F_\mathfrak{p}$ is well defined up to $\mathcal{O}_{F,+}^\times$ and it is equivariant by the action of $\Delta(K)$. We therefore obtain a well defined morphism

$$F_\mathfrak{p}:\mathfrak{X}^{\text{ord}}\to\mathfrak{X}^{\text{ord}}.$$

The following result follows from [TX16, Lemma 3.14].

Lemma 4.2.6. *The trace map* $\text{Tr}_{F_\mathfrak{p}}:(F_\mathfrak{p})_\star\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}^{\text{ord}}}\to\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}^{\text{ord}}}$ *satisfies* $\text{Tr}_{F_\mathfrak{p}}((F_\mathfrak{p})_\star\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}^{\text{ord}}})\subset p\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}^{\text{ord}}}$.

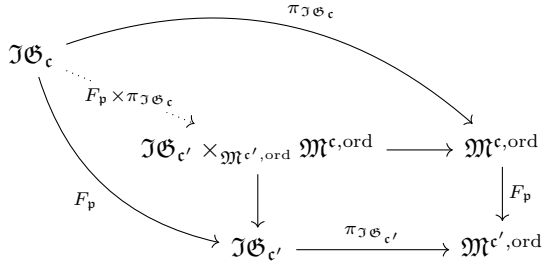
The morphism $F_\mathfrak{p}:(\mathfrak{M}^\mathfrak{c})^{\text{ord}}\to(\mathfrak{M}^{\mathfrak{c}'})^{\text{ord}}$ extends to a morphism between the partial Igusa towers $\mathfrak{IG}_\mathfrak{c},\mathfrak{IG}_{\mathfrak{c}'}$ over $(\mathfrak{M}^\mathfrak{c})^{\text{ord}}$ and $(\mathfrak{M}^{\mathfrak{c}'})^{\text{ord}}$ given by $(A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha_{K^p},\varphi:\mathbb{Z}_p\simeq T_\mathfrak{p}(A)^{\text{ét}})\mapsto(A/H_\mathfrak{p},\iota',\lambda',\alpha'_{K^p},\varphi':\mathbb{Z}_p\simeq T_\mathfrak{p}(A/H_\mathfrak{p})^{\text{ét}})$, where $\varphi':\mathbb{Z}_p\xrightarrow{\varphi}T_\mathfrak{p}(A)^{\text{ét}}\simeq T_\mathfrak{p}(A/H_\mathfrak{p})^{\text{ét}}$ and the last isomorphism is induced by the isogeny $\pi_\mathfrak{p}$. We also have a morphism between the partial igusa towers $\mathfrak{IG}_\mathfrak{c}^\vee,\mathfrak{IG}_{\mathfrak{c}'}^\vee$ obtained as follows: the dual isogeny

$\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\vee}:(A/H_{\mathfrak{p}})^{\vee}\to A^{\vee}$ induces an isomorphism $T_{\mathfrak{p}}((A/H_{\mathfrak{p}})^{\vee})^{\circ}\to T_{\mathfrak{p}}(A^{\vee})^{\circ}$. Composing this with the rigidification $\varphi:T_{\mathfrak{p}}(A^{\vee})^{\circ}\simeq\mu_{p^\infty}$, we obtain an isomorphism $\varphi\circ\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\vee}:T_{\mathfrak{p}}((A/H_{\mathfrak{p}})^{\vee})^{\circ}\to\mu_{p^\infty}$. So the morphism induced by $F_{\mathfrak{p}}$ on the *dual* Igusa towers is given by $(A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha_{K^p},\varphi:\mathbb{Z}_p\simeq T_{\mathfrak{p}}(A^{\vee})^{\text{ét}})\mapsto(A/H_{\mathfrak{p}},\iota',\lambda',\alpha'_{K^p},\varphi\circ\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\vee}:\mathbb{Z}_p\simeq T_{\mathfrak{p}}((A/H_{\mathfrak{p}})^{\vee})^{\text{ét}})$. With these constructions in mind, we prove the following.

Lemma 4.2.7. *$F_{\mathfrak{p}}$ induces two well defined maps*

$$F_{\mathfrak{p}}:(F_{\mathfrak{p}})^{\star}\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}\to\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}\ \text{and}\ U_{\mathfrak{p}}:(F_{\mathfrak{p}})_{\star}\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}\to\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}.$$

Proof. We temporarily denote by $\mathfrak{IG}$ the partial Igusa tower (parametrising rigidifications for the étale $\mathfrak{p}$-adic Tate module) and we denote with a subscript the tower above the component $\mathfrak{M}^{\mathfrak{c},\text{ord}}$. First we notice that the canonical map $F_{\mathfrak{p}}\times\pi_{\mathfrak{IG}_{\mathfrak{c}}}:\mathfrak{IG}_{\mathfrak{c}}\to\mathfrak{IG}_{\mathfrak{c}'}\times_{\mathfrak{M}^{\mathfrak{c}',\text{ord}}}\mathfrak{M}^{\mathfrak{c},\text{ord}}$ obtained by the following diagram



is an isomorphism. The inverse morphism is given by sending

$$[(A/H_{\mathfrak{p}},\iota',\lambda',\alpha'_{K^p},\varphi:\mathbb{Z}_p\simeq T_{\mathfrak{p}}(A/H_{\mathfrak{p}})^{\text{ét}}),(A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha_{K^p})]\mapsto(A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha_{K^p},\tilde{\pi}_{\mathfrak{p}}^{-1}\circ\varphi),$$

where $\tilde{\pi}_{\mathfrak{p}}:T_{\mathfrak{p}}(A)^{\text{ét}}\simeq T_{\mathfrak{p}}(A/H_{\mathfrak{p}})^{\text{ét}}$ is the isomorphism induced by the isogeny $\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}$. We apply Lemma 4.2.6 and the fact that the map $F_{\mathfrak{p}}\times\pi_{\mathfrak{IG}_{\mathfrak{c}}}$ is an isomorphism to obtain $\mathrm{Tr}_{F_{\mathfrak{p}}}((F_{\mathfrak{p}})_{\star}\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{IG}_{\mathfrak{c}}})\subset p\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{IG}_{\mathfrak{c}'}}$ and

$$\mathrm{Tr}_{F_{\mathfrak{p}}}((F_{\mathfrak{p}})_{\star}(\pi_{\mathfrak{IG}_{\mathfrak{c}}})_{\star}\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{IG}_{\mathfrak{c}}})=(\pi_{\mathfrak{IG}_{\mathfrak{c}'}})_{\star}(\mathrm{Tr}_{F_{\mathfrak{p}}}((F_{\mathfrak{p}})_{\star}\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{IG}_{\mathfrak{c}}}))\subset p(\pi_{\mathfrak{IG}_{\mathfrak{c}'}})_{\star}\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{IG}_{\mathfrak{c}'}}.$$

Patching together the corresponding maps, we have the natural pullback map $F_{\mathfrak{p}}:(F_{\mathfrak{p}})^{\star}\pi_{\star}\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{IG}}\to\pi_{\star}\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{IG}}$ and $\frac{1}{p}\mathrm{Tr}_{F_{\mathfrak{p}}}:(F_{\mathfrak{p}})_{\star}\pi_{\star}\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{IG}}\to\pi_{\star}\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{IG}}$, which are well defined up to units, equivariant by the action of $\Delta(K)$ and $(\mathbb{Z}_p)^{\times}$-invariant.

Similarly, if we still denote by $F_{\mathfrak{p}}$ the map induced by the partial Frobenius on the dual Igusa towers $F_{\mathfrak{p}}:\mathfrak{IG}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\vee}\to\mathfrak{IG}_{\mathfrak{c}'}^{\vee}$, we have again that the canonical map $F_{\mathfrak{p}}\times\pi_{\mathfrak{IG}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\vee}}:\mathfrak{IG}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\vee}\to\mathfrak{IG}_{\mathfrak{c}'}^{\vee}\times_{\mathfrak{M}^{\mathfrak{c}',\text{ord}}}\mathfrak{M}^{\mathfrak{c},\text{ord}}$ is an isomorphism. Proceeding as above, we obtain the pullback map $F_{\mathfrak{p}}:(F_{\mathfrak{p}})^{\star}(\pi_{\mathfrak{IG}\times\mathfrak{IG}^{\vee}})_{\star}\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{IG}\times\mathfrak{IG}^{\vee}}\to(\pi_{\mathfrak{IG}\times\mathfrak{IG}^{\vee}})_{\star}\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{IG}\times\mathfrak{IG}^{\vee}}$ and $\frac{1}{p}\mathrm{Tr}_{F_{\mathfrak{p}}}:(F_{\mathfrak{p}})_{\star}(\pi_{\mathfrak{IG}\times\mathfrak{IG}^{\vee}})_{\star}\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{IG}\times\mathfrak{IG}^{\vee}}\to(\pi_{\mathfrak{IG}\times\mathfrak{IG}^{\vee}})_{\star}\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{IG}\times\mathfrak{IG}^{\vee}}$, which are well defined up to units, equivariant by the action of $\Delta(K)$ and $(\mathbb{Z}_p)^{\times}$-invariant.

We can then consider the full Igusa towers, where the partial Frobenius on $\mathfrak{M}^{\text{ord}}$ lifts to $F_{\mathfrak{p}}$ on $\mathfrak{IG},\mathfrak{IG}^{\vee}$ and to isomorphisms on all the factors of the Igusa towers for $\mathfrak{p}'\neq\mathfrak{p}$. Tensoring with $R[[T^2]]$ and taking T^2-invariants we obtain maps of sheaves over $\mathfrak{M}^{\text{ord}}$

$$F_{\mathfrak{p}}:(F_{\mathfrak{p}})^{\star}\Omega^{(\kappa,\kappa')}\to\Omega^{(\kappa,\kappa')}\ \text{and}\ U_{\mathfrak{p}}:=\tfrac{1}{p}\mathrm{Tr}_{F_{\mathfrak{p}}}:(F_{\mathfrak{p}})_{\star}\Omega^{(\kappa,\kappa')}\to\Omega^{(\kappa,\kappa')}$$

again well defined up to units and equivariant by the action of $\Delta(K)$. We therefore obtain maps $F_{\mathfrak{p}},U_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for the shaves over $\mathfrak{X}^{\text{ord}}$ as claimed. □

We now look more closely to the specialisation of these maps at classical weight $\underline{k},\underline{n}\in\mathbb{Z}^n$.

Consider the universal isogeny $\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}:\mathcal{A}^{\mathfrak{c}}\to\mathcal{A}^{\mathfrak{c}'}/H_{\mathfrak{p}}$. The pullback gives an $\mathcal{O}_F$-equivariant map $\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\star}:(F_{\mathfrak{p}})^{\star}\underline{\omega}\to\underline{\omega}$ of sheaves over $\mathfrak{M}^{\text{ord}}$. Similarly we obtain a map $\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\star}:(F_{\mathfrak{p}})^{\star}(\wedge^2\mathcal{H}^1)\to\wedge^2\mathcal{H}^1$ and we therefore obtain, for any $\underline{k},\underline{n}\in\mathbb{Z}^n$

$$\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\star}:(F_{\mathfrak{p}})^{\star}\,\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},\underline{n})}\to\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},\underline{n})}\,. \tag{4.9}$$

The dual isogeny induces an isogeny $\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^{D}:\mathcal{A}^{\mathfrak{c}'}/H_{\mathfrak{p}}\otimes\mathfrak{c}'\to\mathcal{A}^{\mathfrak{c}}\otimes\mathfrak{c}$ using the prime to p polaristaions. We therefore find, being $\mathfrak{c},\mathfrak{c}'$ all coprime to p, an $\mathcal{O}_F$-equivariant map $(\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^{D})^{\star}:\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},\underline{n})}\to(F_{\mathfrak{p}})^{\star}\,\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},\underline{n})}$. We can then construct a map

$$U_{\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^{D}}:(F_{\mathfrak{p}})_{\star}\,\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},\underline{n})}\xrightarrow{(\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^{D})^{\star}}(F_{\mathfrak{p}})_{\star}(F_{\mathfrak{p}})^{\star}\,\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},\underline{n})}\xrightarrow{\frac{1}{p}\mathrm{Tr}_{F_{\mathfrak{p}}}}\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},\underline{n})}\,. \tag{4.10}$$

Lemma 4.2.8. *The map $F_{\mathfrak{p}}$ specialised to weight $(\underline{k},\underline{n})$ coincides with $p^{-k_{\mathfrak{p}}-n_{\mathfrak{p}}}(\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\star})^{(\underline{k},\underline{n})}$. The map $U_{\mathfrak{p}}$ specialised to weight $(\underline{k},\underline{n})$ coincides with $p^{-n_{\mathfrak{p}}}U_{\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^D}$.*

Proof. Let $m \leq n$ and recall $\mathfrak{IG}_{\mathfrak{p}}^{m,n} = \mathrm{Isom}_{\mathcal{M}_m^{\mathrm{ord}}}(\mathbb{Z}/p^n, \mathcal{A}[\mathfrak{p}^n]^{\text{ét}})$, $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{p}} = \mathrm{Isom}_{\mathcal{M}_m}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}_m}, (e^*\Omega^1_{\mathcal{A}})_{\mathfrak{p}})$. where $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is the $\mathfrak{p}$-component of the torsor $\mathcal{T}$. We have the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{IG}_{\mathfrak{p}}^{m,n} & \xrightarrow{F_{\mathfrak{p}}} & \mathfrak{IG}_{\mathfrak{p}}^{m,n} \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle \mathrm{HT}_{m,n}} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \mathrm{HT}_{m,n}} \\ \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{p}|\mathcal{M}_m^{\mathrm{ord}}} & \xrightarrow{(\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^D)^{\star}} & \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{p}|\mathcal{M}_m^{\mathrm{ord}}} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} (A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha_{K^p},\varphi_n) & \xmapsto{F_{\mathfrak{p}}} & (A/H_{\mathfrak{p}},\iota',\lambda',\alpha'_{K^p},\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}\circ\varphi_n) \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle \mathrm{HT}_{m,n}} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \mathrm{HT}_{m,n}} \\ (A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha_{K^p},(\varphi_n^D)^*) & \xmapsto{(\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^D)^{\star}} & (A/H_{\mathfrak{p}},\iota',\lambda',\alpha'_{K^p},(\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^D)^{\star}\circ(\varphi_n^D)^{\star})) \end{array}$$

where $(\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^D)^{\star}$ is the map induced by the ($\mathfrak{p}$-component) of the pullbacks $\Omega^1_A \to \Omega^1_{A/H_{\mathfrak{p}}}$ of the dual maps defined by the diagram (4.8); note that we use the fact that $\mathfrak{c},\mathfrak{c}'$ are coprime to $\mathfrak{p}$. Moreover, to simplify the notation, we denoted by $(\varphi_n^D)^*$ the image of $\varphi_n : \mathbb{Z}/p^n \simeq A[\mathfrak{p}^n]^{\text{ét}}$ under the map defined in (4.3) (obtained by fixing a basis of $\Omega^1_{\mu_{p^n}}$). Similarly, recall $(\mathfrak{IG}_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\vee})^{m,n} = \mathrm{Isom}_{\mathcal{M}_m^{\mathrm{ord}}}(\mathcal{A}^{\vee}[\mathfrak{p}^n]^{\circ}, \mu_{p^n})$, $\mathcal{T}'_{\mathfrak{p}} = \mathrm{Isom}_{\mathcal{M}_m}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}_m}, ((e^*\Omega^1_{\mathcal{A}^{\vee}})_{\mathfrak{p}})^{\vee})$. We have the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathfrak{IG}_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\vee})^{m,n} & \xrightarrow{F_{\mathfrak{p}}} & (\mathfrak{IG}_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\vee})^{m,n} \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle \mathrm{HT}_{m,n}} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \mathrm{HT}_{m,n}} \\ \mathcal{T}'_{\mathfrak{p}|\mathcal{M}_m^{\mathrm{ord}}} & \xrightarrow{((\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\vee})^{\star})^{-1}} & \mathcal{T}'_{\mathfrak{p}|\mathcal{M}_m^{\mathrm{ord}}} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} (A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha_{K^p},\varphi_n) & \xmapsto{F_{\mathfrak{p}}} & (A/H_{\mathfrak{p}},\iota',\lambda',\alpha'_{K^p},\varphi_n\circ\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\vee}) \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle \mathrm{HT}_{m,n}} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \mathrm{HT}_{m,n}} \\ (A,\iota,\lambda,\alpha_{K^p},(\varphi_n^*)^{-1}) & \xmapsto{((\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\vee})^{\star})^{-1}} & (A/H_{\mathfrak{p}},\iota',\lambda',\alpha'_{K^p},((\varphi_n\circ\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\vee})^*)^{-1}) \end{array}$$

where φ_n^* denotes the isomorphism $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}_m^{\mathrm{ord}}} \to (e^*\Omega^1_{A^{\vee}})_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $(\varphi_n^*)^{-1}$ denotes the isomorphism $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}_m^{\mathrm{ord}}} \to ((e^*\Omega^1_{A^{\vee}})_{\mathfrak{p}})^{\vee}$ obtained as in (4.4). Moreover the bottom map is given by pre-composing with $((\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\vee})^{\star})^{-1} : ((e^*\Omega^1_{A^{\vee}})_{\mathfrak{p}})^{\vee} \to ((e^*\Omega^1_{(A/H_{\mathfrak{p}})^{\vee}})_{\mathfrak{p}})^{\vee}$. Passing to the limits, we obtain commutative diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{IG} & \xrightarrow{F_{\mathfrak{p}}} & \mathfrak{IG} \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle \mathrm{HT}} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \mathrm{HT}} \\ \mathcal{T}_{|\mathcal{M}^{\mathrm{ord}}} & \xrightarrow{(\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^D)^{\star}} & \mathcal{T}_{|\mathcal{M}^{\mathrm{ord}}} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{IG}^{\vee} & \xrightarrow{F_{\mathfrak{p}}} & \mathfrak{IG}^{\vee} \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle \mathrm{HT}} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \mathrm{HT}} \\ \mathcal{T}'_{|\mathcal{M}^{\mathrm{ord}}} & \xrightarrow{((\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\vee})^{\star})^{-1}} & \mathcal{T}'_{|\mathcal{M}^{\mathrm{ord}}}, \end{array} \tag{4.11}$$

where we replaced the partial Igusa towers and partial $\mathbb{G}_m$-torsors with the full Igusa towers $\mathfrak{IG},\mathfrak{IG}^{\vee}$ and the $\mathbb{G}_m \otimes \mathcal{O}_F$-torsors $\mathcal{T},\mathcal{T}'$, letting $F_{\mathfrak{p}}$ act as the identity on the components $\mathfrak{IG}_{\mathfrak{q}},\mathfrak{IG}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{\vee}$ for $\mathfrak{q} \neq \mathfrak{p}$ and exploiting the fact that being $\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}$ a $\mathfrak{p}$-isogeny, the bottom pullback maps are isomorphisms on the components $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{q}},\mathcal{T}'_{\mathfrak{q}}$ for $\mathfrak{q} \neq \mathfrak{p}$. We find the corresponding commutative diagrams on the structural shaves and taking the $(\underline{k},\underline{n})$-components we obtain that the pullback map $F_{\mathfrak{p}} : (F_{\mathfrak{p}})^{\star}\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},\underline{n})} \to \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},\underline{n})}$ is therefore given on the $\mathfrak{p}$-component by $((\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^D)^{\star})^{-1} \otimes [((\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^D)^{\star})^{-1} \otimes (\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\vee})^{\star}]$, where we are identifying, by (H) and the fact that the polarizations are prime to $\mathfrak{p}$, $\wedge^2\mathcal{H}^1_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathcal{A}/H_{\mathfrak{p}})_{\mathfrak{p}} \simeq (e^*\Omega^1_{\mathcal{A}})_{\mathfrak{p}} \otimes (e^*\Omega^1_{\mathcal{A}^{\vee}})^{\vee}_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Under this identification the natural pullback map $\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\star}$ decomposes as

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \wedge^2\mathcal{H}^1_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathcal{A}/H_{\mathfrak{p}})_{\mathfrak{p}} & \xrightarrow{\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\star}} & \wedge^2\mathcal{H}^1_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathcal{A})_{\mathfrak{p}} \\ \downarrow\simeq & & \downarrow\simeq \\ (e^*\Omega^1_{\mathcal{A}/H_{\mathfrak{p}}})_{\mathfrak{p}} \otimes \mathrm{Lie}((\mathcal{A}/H_{\mathfrak{p}})^{\vee})_{\mathfrak{p}} & \xrightarrow{\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\star}\otimes\mathrm{Lie}(\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\vee})} & (e^*\Omega^1_{\mathcal{A}})_{\mathfrak{p}} \otimes \mathrm{Lie}(\mathcal{A}^{\vee})_{\mathfrak{p}} \end{array}$$

and, under the isomorphism [Kat78, (1.0.13)], we can write the second component of the map as $\mathrm{Lie}(\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\vee}) = (\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\vee})^{\star} : (e^*\Omega^1_{(\mathcal{A}/H_{\mathfrak{p}})^{\vee}})^{\vee} \simeq \mathrm{Lie}((\mathcal{A}/H_{\mathfrak{p}})^{\vee}) \to (e^*\Omega^1_{\mathcal{A}^{\vee}})^{\vee} \simeq \mathrm{Lie}(\mathcal{A}^{\vee})$, where here $(\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\vee})^{\star}$ denotes the map obtained composing with $(\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\vee})^{\star} : e^*\Omega^1_{\mathcal{A}^{\vee}} \to e^*\Omega^1_{(\mathcal{A}/H_{\mathfrak{p}})^{\vee}}$. So, since the composition $\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\star} \circ (\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^D)^{\star}$ is given by multiplication by p on $(e^*\Omega^1_{\mathcal{A}})_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and is an isomorphism on the $\mathfrak{q} \neq \mathfrak{p}$-components, we obtain

$$F_{\mathfrak{p}} = ((\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^D)^{\star})^{-1} \otimes [((\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^D)^{\star})^{-1} \otimes (\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\vee})^{\star}] = p^{-k_{\mathfrak{p}}-n_{\mathfrak{p}}}\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\star}.$$

On the other hand, again by the commutativity of the diagrams (4.11), the specialisation of the trace map is given by the composition $(F_{\mathfrak{p}})_{\star}\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},\underline{n})} \to (F_{\mathfrak{p}})_{\star}(F_{\mathfrak{p}})^{\star}\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},\underline{n})} \xrightarrow{1/p\,\mathrm{Tr}_{F_{\mathfrak{p}}}} \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},\underline{n})}$, where the first map is given on

the $\mathfrak{p}$-component by $(\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^D)^\star \otimes [(\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^D)^\star \otimes ((\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^\vee)^\star)^{-1}]$. As before the natural pullback map $(\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^D)^\star$ decomposes as

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \wedge^2 \mathcal{H}^1_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathcal{A})_{\mathfrak{p}} & \xrightarrow{(\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^D)^\star} & \wedge^2 \mathcal{H}^1_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathcal{A}/H_{\mathfrak{p}})_{\mathfrak{p}} \\ \downarrow\simeq & & \downarrow\simeq \\ (e^*\Omega^1_{\mathcal{A}})_{\mathfrak{p}} \otimes \mathrm{Lie}(\mathcal{A}^\vee)_{\mathfrak{p}} & \xrightarrow{(\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^D)^\star \otimes \mathrm{Lie}((\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^D)^\vee)} & (e^*\Omega^1_{\mathcal{A}/H_{\mathfrak{p}}})_{\mathfrak{p}} \otimes \mathrm{Lie}((\mathcal{A}/H_{\mathfrak{p}})^\vee)_{\mathfrak{p}}, \end{array}$$

where $\mathrm{Lie}((\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^D)^\vee) = ((\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^D)^\vee)^\star : (e^*\Omega^1_{\mathcal{A}^\vee})^\vee \simeq \mathrm{Lie}(\mathcal{A}^\vee) \to (e^*\Omega^1_{(\mathcal{A}/H_{\mathfrak{p}})^\vee})^\vee \simeq \mathrm{Lie}((\mathcal{A}/H_{\mathfrak{p}})^\vee)$. The composition $(\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^\vee)^\star \circ ((\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^D)^\vee)^\star$ is given by multiplication by p on $(e^*\Omega^1_{\mathcal{A}^\vee})^\vee$, so we obtain

$$U_{\mathfrak{p}} = \tfrac{1}{p}\,\mathrm{Tr}_{F_{\mathfrak{p}}} \circ (\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^D)^\star \otimes [(\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^D)^\star \otimes ((\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^\vee)^\star)^{-1}] = p^{-n_{\mathfrak{p}}} U_{\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^D}.$$

These maps are all invariant by the action of the units, so we obtain the desired statement for the map between the sheaves over $\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}$. □

We now compare these operators with the operator $T_{\mathfrak{p}}$ constructed in § 3.1. As we did for $\mathcal{M}$ and X, the moduli space and Shimura variety of level K such that $K_p = G(\mathbb{Z}_p)$, we can consider $\mathfrak{M}_0(\mathfrak{p})$ and $\mathfrak{X}_0(\mathfrak{p})$ the formal completion of $\mathcal{M}_0(\mathfrak{p})$ and of $X_0(\mathfrak{p})$ along their special fibres. The ordinary locus $\mathfrak{M}_0(\mathfrak{p})^{\mathrm{ord}}$ of $\mathfrak{M}_0(\mathfrak{p})$ is the disjoint union of the loci $\mathfrak{M}_0(\mathfrak{p})^{\text{ét}}$ and $\mathfrak{M}_0(\mathfrak{p})^m$, where the universal $\mathfrak{p}$-isogeny has respectively étale and multiplicative kernel. Passing to the quotient by the action of the units, we similarly let $\mathfrak{X}_0(\mathfrak{p})^{\text{ét}}, \mathfrak{X}_0(\mathfrak{p})^m$, noting that the kernel of the isogeny is independent on the polarisations. By construction we have that the two projection maps p_1, p_2 are either an isomorphism or can be identified with $F_{\mathfrak{p}}$ when restricted to $\mathfrak{X}_0(\mathfrak{p})^{\text{ét}}, \mathfrak{X}_0(\mathfrak{p})^m$, more precisely

(4.12)
$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \mathfrak{X}_0(\mathfrak{p})^{\text{ét}} & & \\ & {\scriptstyle p_1 = F_{\mathfrak{p}}} \swarrow & & \searrow^{\simeq}\ {\scriptstyle p_2} & \\ \mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord}} & & & & \mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord}} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccccc} & & \mathfrak{X}_0(\mathfrak{p})^{m} & & \\ & {\scriptstyle p_1}\ \swarrow^{\simeq} & & \searrow & {\scriptstyle p_2 = F_{\mathfrak{p}}} \\ \mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord}} & & & & \mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}. \end{array}$$

Using the previous lemma, we can prove the following

Lemma 4.2.9. *Let $F_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $U_{\mathfrak{p}}$ be the specialisations of the operators $F_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $U_{\mathfrak{p}}$ in weight $(\underline{k}, \underline{n})$, where $\underline{n} = \frac{w-\underline{k}}{2}$, for $w, \underline{k}$ as in (4.6). We have the following equalities*

(i) $T_{\mathfrak{p}} = p^{k_{\mathfrak{p}}-1} F_{\mathfrak{p}} + U_{\mathfrak{p}}$ *when* $k_{\mathfrak{p}} \geq 1$;
(ii) $T_{\mathfrak{p}} = F_{\mathfrak{p}} + p^{1-k_{\mathfrak{p}}} U_{\mathfrak{p}}$ *when* $k_{\mathfrak{p}} < 1$.

Proof. We denote by $T_{\mathfrak{p}}^{naive,\text{ét}}, T_{\mathfrak{p}}^{naive,m}$ the projection of the restriction of the correspondence $T_{\mathfrak{p}}^{naive}$ over $\mathfrak{X}_0(\mathfrak{p})^{\mathrm{ord}}$ on the component $\mathfrak{X}_0(\mathfrak{p})^{\text{ét}}$ and $\mathfrak{X}_0(\mathfrak{p})^m$ respectively. They are obtained via the pullback induced by the isogeny $\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^D$ and $\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}$ respectively. By the above observations and Lemma 4.2.8, we have that $F_{\mathfrak{p}} = p^{-k_{\mathfrak{p}}-n_{\mathfrak{p}}} T_{\mathfrak{p}}^{naive,m}$ and $U_{\mathfrak{p}} = p^{-n_{\mathfrak{p}}-1} T_{\mathfrak{p}}^{naive,\text{ét}}$. Our definition of the normalised operator $T_{\mathfrak{p}}$ gives

$$T_{\mathfrak{p}} = \begin{cases} p^{-n_{\mathfrak{p}}-1}(p^{k_{\mathfrak{p}}+n_{\mathfrak{p}}} F_{\mathfrak{p}} + p^{n_{\mathfrak{p}}+1} U_{\mathfrak{p}}) = p^{k_{\mathfrak{p}}-1} F_{\mathfrak{p}} + U_{\mathfrak{p}} & \text{if } k_{\mathfrak{p}} \geq 1 \\ p^{-n_{\mathfrak{p}}-k_{\mathfrak{p}}}(p^{k_{\mathfrak{p}}+n_{\mathfrak{p}}} F_{\mathfrak{p}} + p^{n_{\mathfrak{p}}+1} U_{\mathfrak{p}}) = F_{\mathfrak{p}} + p^{1-k_{\mathfrak{p}}} U_{\mathfrak{p}} & \text{if } k_{\mathfrak{p}} < 1. \end{cases}$$

□

Note that, in particular, this lemma tells us that we have $T_{\mathfrak{p}} \equiv U_{\mathfrak{p}} \mod \wp$ when $k_{\mathfrak{p}} > 1$ and $T_{\mathfrak{p}} \equiv F_{\mathfrak{p}} \mod \wp$ when $k_{\mathfrak{p}} < 1$. This will be crucial in the next section to reduce the classicality result in characteristic zero to the classicality result we proved modulo $\wp$ in §4.1.

Finally, we have the following analogue of Proposition 3.1.2.

Lemma 4.2.10. *We have $D(F_{\mathfrak{p}}) = U_{\mathfrak{p}}$.*

Proof. Using the description of the specialisations of $F_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $U_{\mathfrak{p}}$ given in Lemma 4.2.8 we can obtain the claimed result similarly as in the proof on Proposition 3.1.2. Alternatively, this follows by the same proposition and the equalities of Lemma 4.2.9. □

4.2.4. *Construction of p-adic families.* Recall that $\mathfrak{X}$ is the formal completion of X along its special fibre and we denoted by $X_i = X \times_{\operatorname{Spec} R} \operatorname{Spec}(R/\wp^i)$ the reduction of $\mathfrak{X}$ modulo $\wp^i$ and by X_i^{ord} the ordinary locus of X_i. In order to define the desired Λ-modules, we need to extend over $\mathfrak{X}$ suitable quotients of the sheaf $\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}$, which is only defined over $\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}$. We start by considering a general framework.

Let $\mathcal{F}$ be any quasi coherent sheaf defined over X_i^{ord}. Let $\mathcal{I}$ the sheaf of ideals corresponding to the divisor $D_i = X_i \setminus X_i^{\mathrm{ord}}$; we can write it as $\mathcal{I} = \prod \mathcal{I}_\tau$, where $\mathcal{I}_\tau$ is the sheaf of ideals corresponding to $D_{\tau,i}$.

We consider an extension $\bar{\mathcal{F}}$ of $\mathcal{F}$ over X_i. In particular we have

$$j_\star \mathcal{F} = \varinjlim_{\ell} \mathcal{I}^{-\ell} \bar{\mathcal{F}} \tag{4.13}$$

where j denotes the inclusion $j : X_i^{\mathrm{ord}} \to X_i$. Let $J \subset \Sigma_\infty$, consider $\underline{m} = (m_\tau)_{\tau \notin J} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^{\#(\Sigma_\infty - J)}$, $\underline{n} = (n_\tau)_{\tau \in J} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^{\#J}$ and let

$$\mathrm{R}\Gamma_i(\bar{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{m},\underline{n}} = \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_i, \prod_{\tau \notin J} \mathcal{I}_\tau^{-m_\tau} \prod_{\tau \in J} \mathcal{I}_\tau^{n_\tau} \bar{\mathcal{F}}),$$

$$\mathrm{R}\Gamma_i^J(\bar{\mathcal{F}}) = \left(\varprojlim_{n_\tau}\right)_{\tau \in J} \left(\varinjlim_{m_\tau}\right)_{\tau \notin J} \mathrm{R}\Gamma_i(\bar{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{m},\underline{n}}.$$

These complexes may a priori depend on the extension $\bar{\mathcal{F}}$ of $\mathcal{F}$. We now go back to the Igusa sheaf, quotient it by a certain Λ-ideal so that is a quasi coherent sheaf over X_i^{ord} and show that it has a locally finite action of the operator

$$T_J := \prod_{\mathfrak{p} \notin J} U_{\mathfrak{p}} \prod_{\mathfrak{p} \in J} F_{\mathfrak{p}}. \tag{4.14}$$

We can then apply the idempotent $e(T_J)$ to $\mathrm{R}\Gamma_i^J(\bar{\mathcal{F}})$ and we show that the obtained complex is independent on the choice of $\bar{\mathcal{F}}$.

Let $\tilde{\Lambda} = R[[(\mathbb{Z}_p^\times)^{2n}]]$. Recall that we defined the sheaf of $\tilde{\Lambda} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{M}^{\mathrm{ord}}}$-modules $\Omega^{(\kappa,\kappa')}$ in (4.5). We will now define truncated versions of this sheaf using $\mathfrak{IG}^{m,i}, (\mathfrak{IG}^\vee)^{m,i}$ the level p^m Igusa towers on the reduction modulo $\wp^i$ of $\mathfrak{M}^{\mathrm{ord}}$. Let $\tilde{\Lambda}_i = R/\wp^i\mathbb{Z}[[((\mathbb{Z}/p^i\mathbb{Z})^\times)^{2n}]]$ and let $\pi_{m,i} : \mathfrak{IG}^{m,i} \to \mathcal{M}_i^{\mathrm{ord}}$, $\pi'_{m,i} : \mathfrak{IG}^{m,i} \times (\mathfrak{IG}^\vee)^{m,i} \to \mathcal{M}_i^{\mathrm{ord}}$. For $m \geq i$ let $(\kappa_{m,i}, \kappa'_{m,i}) : ((\mathbb{Z}/p^m)^\times)^{2n} \to \tilde{\Lambda}_i^\times$ the natural character that factors through $((\mathbb{Z}/p^i\mathbb{Z})^\times)^{2n}$. We let

$$\Omega_{m,i}^{(\kappa,\kappa')} = \left(((\pi_{m,i})_\star \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{IG}^{m,i}} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}_i^{\mathrm{ord}}}} (\pi'_{m,i})_\star \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{IG}^{m,i} \times (\mathfrak{IG}^\vee)^{m,i}}) \otimes \tilde{\Lambda}_i\right)[(\kappa_{m,i}, \kappa'_{m,i})].$$

This is a sheaf of $\tilde{\Lambda}_i \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{M}_i^{\mathrm{ord}}}$-modules. Let us denote by $\tilde{\mathfrak{m}}_i$ the kernel of the map $\tilde{\Lambda} \to \tilde{\Lambda}_i$. We have natural inclusions $\tilde{\mathfrak{m}}_i \subset \tilde{\mathfrak{m}}_{i-1}$ and the kernel of the natural map $\tilde{\Lambda}_i \to \tilde{\Lambda}_{i-1}$ can be identified with $\tilde{\mathfrak{m}}_{i-1}/\tilde{\mathfrak{m}}_i$. These maps induce the horizontal maps in the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Omega_{m,i}^{(\kappa,\kappa')} & \longrightarrow & \Omega_{m,i-1}^{(\kappa,\kappa')} \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \Omega_{m-1,i}^{(\kappa,\kappa')} & \longrightarrow & \Omega_{m-1,i-1}^{(\kappa,\kappa')}, \end{array}$$

where on the other hand the vertical maps are induced by the natural maps between the Igusa towers. Let $\Omega_{\infty,i}^{(\kappa,\kappa')} = \varinjlim_m \Omega_{m,i}^{(\kappa,\kappa')}$. We then have $\Omega^{(\kappa,\kappa')} = \varprojlim_i \Omega_{\infty,i}^{(\kappa,\kappa')}$. We can identify $\Omega_{\infty,i}^{(\kappa,\kappa')} = \Omega^{(\kappa,\kappa')}/\mathfrak{m}_i$, which is a quasi-coherent sheaf over $\mathcal{M}_i^{ord}$.

Let $\Lambda_i = R/\wp^i[(1+p\mathbb{Z}_p/1+p^i\mathbb{Z}_p)^{n+1}]$. Let $\mathfrak{m}_i$ be the kernel of the map $\Lambda \to \Lambda_i$; we have a natural surjective map $\tilde{\Lambda}_i/\tilde{\mathfrak{m}}_i \to \Lambda/\mathfrak{m}_i$. The sheaf $\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)} = \Omega^{(\kappa,\kappa')} \otimes_{\tilde{\Lambda}} \Lambda$ over $\mathfrak{M}^{\mathrm{ord}}$ can hence be written as $\varprojlim_i \Omega^{(\kappa,\kappa')}/\tilde{\mathfrak{m}}_i \otimes_{\tilde{\Lambda}/\mathfrak{m}_i} \Lambda/\mathfrak{m}_i = \varprojlim_i \Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}/\mathfrak{m}_i$. From the above construction and the definition of the descent datum in § 4.2.2, we obtain that the above description remains valid when we descend $\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}$ and $\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}/\mathfrak{m}_i$ to sheaves over $\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}$ and X_i^{ord} respectively.

Finally, we denote by $\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}/\mathfrak{m}_i(-D)$ the $\mathcal{O}_{X_i^{\mathrm{ord}}} \otimes \Lambda$-modules $(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}}(-D)) \otimes_\Lambda \Lambda/\mathfrak{m}_i$, where D is the cuspidal divisor in $\mathfrak{X}$.

Proposition 4.2.11. *For any $i \geq 1$, let $\mathcal{F}_i := \Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}/\mathfrak{m}_i$ and $\mathcal{F}_i(-D) := \Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}/\mathfrak{m}_i(-D)$. Let $H_i^{*,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i) = H^*(\mathrm{R}\Gamma_i^J(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i))$.*

(i) *The natural map* $X_i^{\mathrm{ord}} \to X_{i+1}^{\mathrm{ord}}$ *induces a well defined map* $\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{i+1}^J(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_{i+1}) \to \mathrm{R}\Gamma_i^J(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i)$ *and, similarly, a well-defined map* $\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{i+1}^J(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_{i+1}(-D)) \to \mathrm{R}\Gamma_i^J(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i(-D))$.

(ii) *The operator* T_J *acts on* $\mathrm{R}\Gamma_i^J(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i)$ *compatibly with respect to the maps* $\mathrm{R}\Gamma_{i+1}^J(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_{i+1}) \to \mathrm{R}\Gamma_i^J(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i)$. *Moreover* T_J *is locally finite on* $\varprojlim_i \mathrm{R}\Gamma_i^J(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i)$. *The same statements hold for* $\mathrm{R}\Gamma_i^J(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i(-D))$.

(iii) $H_i^{*,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i(-D)) = 0$ *for* $* \gtrsim \#J$, $H_i^{*,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i) = 0$ *for* $* \lesssim \#J$

(iv) *The modules* $e(T_J)H_i^{*,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i), e(T_J)H_i^{*,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i(-D))$ *are independent on the choice of the extension* $\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i$ *of* $\mathcal{F}_i$*; more precisely* $e(T_J)\,\mathrm{R}\Gamma_i^J(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i)$ *is quasi-isomorphic to* $e(T_J)\,\mathrm{R}\Gamma_i^J(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i')$ *if* $\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i$ *and* $\bar{\mathcal{F}}'$ *are to extensions of* $\mathcal{F}_i$ *(and similarly for the cuspidal complex).*

Proof. Firstly, we observe that $H_i^{*,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i) \simeq \left(\varprojlim_{n_\tau}\right)_{\tau\in J}\left(\varinjlim_{m_\tau}\right)_{\tau\notin J} H^*(\mathrm{R}\Gamma_i(\bar{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{m},\underline{n}})$. This follows from the fact that the colimit functors are exact and so are the inverse limit functors (since the modules appearing in the complex $\mathrm{R}\Gamma_i(\bar{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{m},\underline{n}}$ are finite $R/\wp^i$-modules and hence their inverse system varying one n_τ satisfies the Mittag-Leffler condition).

We start by proving (i). Recall that, as explained in 3.2.1, the natural map $X_i \to X_{i+1}$ maps $p\cdot D_{\tau,i}$ to the divisor $D_{\tau,i+1}$. Hence the map induces $H_{i+1}^*(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_{i+1})_{\underline{m},\underline{n}} \to H_i^*(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i)_{p\underline{m},p\underline{n}}$, where $(p\underline{m})_\tau = pm_\tau$ and similarly for $p\underline{n}$. Since we can rewrite $H_i^{*,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}) = (\varprojlim_{n_\tau})_{\tau\in J}(\varinjlim_{m_\tau})_{\tau\notin J}H^*(\mathrm{R}\Gamma_i(\bar{\mathcal{F}})_{p\underline{m},p\underline{n}})$ we obtain the desired map passing to the limits-colimits.

To prove (ii), we exhibit a continuous action of T_J on $H_i^{i_J,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i)$ compatible for all i's. Once we have that, in order to prove that the action is locally finite, it is enough to prove it for $i=1$. Then we can use [Pil20, Lemma 2.1.2] to deduce that T_J is locally finite on the limit. Finally, to deduce that T_J acts locally finitely on the complex, we apply [Pil20, Proposition 2.3.1]. The statement for $i=1$ follows from the isomorphism we will find later in (4.16), which is compatible with the action of T_J on the left and T_p on the right by Lemma 4.2.9. Moreover we have that T_p is locally finite on the right hand side by Proposition 4.1.5.

For every $\mathfrak{p}$, we can decompose $X_0(\mathfrak{p})_i^{\mathrm{ord}} = X_0(\mathfrak{p})_i^{\text{ét}} \sqcup X_0(\mathfrak{p})_i^m$, where $X_0(\mathfrak{p})_i^{\text{ét}}$ and $X_0(\mathfrak{p})_i^m$ are the components where the universal $\mathfrak{p}$-isogeny has étale and connected kernel. Using the diagram (4.12), we can think of $F_\mathfrak{p} : F_\mathfrak{p}^\star\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)} \to \Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}$ (respectively $U_\mathfrak{p} : (F_\mathfrak{p})_\star\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)} \to \Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}$) as a cohomological correspondence $p_2^\star(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}/\mathfrak{m}_i) \to p_1^!(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}/\mathfrak{m}_i)$ on $X_0(\mathfrak{p})_i^{\mathrm{ord}}$ given by $F_\mathfrak{p}$ on $X_0(\mathfrak{p})_i^m$ and by zero on the other component (respectively by $U_\mathfrak{p}$ on $X_0(\mathfrak{p})_i^{\text{ét}}$ and by zero on $X_0(\mathfrak{p})_i^m$). From (4.13) we get that there exists $\ell_\mathfrak{p}, \ell_\mathfrak{p}'$ such that $F_\mathfrak{p}$ (respectively $U_\mathfrak{p}$) induces

$$F_\mathfrak{p} : p_2^\star\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i \to p_1^!(\mathcal{I}^{-\ell_\mathfrak{p}}\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i), \qquad (\text{resp. } U_\mathfrak{p} : p_2^\star\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i \to p_1^!(\mathcal{I}^{-\ell_\mathfrak{p}'}\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i)\ )$$

Moreover, when restricting to $X_0(\mathfrak{p})_i^m$ (respectively $X_0(\mathfrak{p})_i^{\text{ét}}$), there exists $h_\mathfrak{p}, h_\mathfrak{p}' \geq 1$ such that $p_2^\star(\mathcal{I}_\mathfrak{p}^{h_\mathfrak{p}}) \subset p_1^\star(\mathcal{I}_\mathfrak{p})$ (resp. $p_2^\star(\mathcal{I}_\mathfrak{p}) \subset p_1^\star(\mathcal{I}_\mathfrak{p}^{h_\mathfrak{p}'})$) and $p_2^\star(\mathcal{I}_\mathfrak{q}) = p_1^\star(\mathcal{I}_\mathfrak{q})$ for every $\mathfrak{q} \neq \mathfrak{p}$. This gives us maps

$$F_\mathfrak{p} : H^*(X_i, I_\mathfrak{p}^{h_\mathfrak{p}n_\mathfrak{p}}\prod_{\mathfrak{q}\notin J}\mathcal{I}_\mathfrak{q}^{-m_\mathfrak{q}}\prod_{\mathfrak{p}\neq\mathfrak{q}\in J}\mathcal{I}_\mathfrak{q}^{n_\mathfrak{q}}\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i) \to H^*(X_i, \mathcal{I}_\mathfrak{p}^{n_\mathfrak{p}-\ell_\mathfrak{p}}\prod_{\mathfrak{q}\notin J}\mathcal{I}_\mathfrak{q}^{-m_\mathfrak{q}-\ell_\mathfrak{p}}\prod_{\mathfrak{p}\neq\mathfrak{q}\in J}\mathcal{I}_\mathfrak{q}^{n_\mathfrak{q}-\ell_\mathfrak{p}}\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i),$$

$$U_\mathfrak{p} : H^*(X_i, \prod_{\mathfrak{q}\notin J}\mathcal{I}_\mathfrak{q}^{-m_\mathfrak{q}}\prod_{\mathfrak{q}\in J}\mathcal{I}_\mathfrak{q}^{n_\mathfrak{q}}\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i) \to H^*(X_i, \mathcal{I}_\mathfrak{p}^{-h_\mathfrak{p}'m_\mathfrak{p}-\ell_\mathfrak{p}'}\prod_{\mathfrak{p}\neq\mathfrak{q}\notin J}\mathcal{I}_\mathfrak{q}^{-m_\mathfrak{q}-\ell_\mathfrak{p}'}\prod_{\mathfrak{q}\in J}\mathcal{I}_\mathfrak{q}^{n_\mathfrak{q}-\ell_\mathfrak{p}'}\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i),$$

where $\mathfrak{p}\in J$ and $\mathfrak{p}\notin J$ respectively. We can deduce that there exist $\underline{h}, \underline{h}' \in (\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1})^n$, $\underline{L}, \underline{L}' \in (\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0})^n$ such that, for every $\underline{m} \in (\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0})^{n-\#J}, \underline{n} \in (\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0})^{\#J}$, T_J gives a map

$$T_J : H_i^{*,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i)_{(\underline{m},\underline{h}\cdot\underline{n})} \to H_i^{*,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i)_{(\underline{h}'\cdot\underline{m}+\underline{L}',\underline{n}-\underline{L})}. \tag{4.15}$$

One can take $\underline{h} = (h_\mathfrak{p})_\mathfrak{p} \in J, \underline{h}' = (h_\mathfrak{p}')_\mathfrak{p} \notin J$ and we can replace the $\ell_\mathfrak{p}$'s, $\ell_\mathfrak{p}'$'s to be big enough such that $\prod_{\mathfrak{q}\in J} h_\mathfrak{q} \mid \ell_\mathfrak{p}, \ell_\mathfrak{p}'$ for every $\mathfrak{p}$ and, choosing an order $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_s \in J, \mathfrak{p}_1', \dots, \mathfrak{p}_r' \notin J$, we can take

$$L_j = \sum_{k=1}^{r}\ell_{\mathfrak{p}_k'}' + (\sum_{u=1}^{j-1}\ell_{\mathfrak{p}_u})/h_{\mathfrak{p}_j} + \sum_{u=j}^{s}\ell_{\mathfrak{p}_u}; \qquad L_j' = h_{\mathfrak{p}_j'}'(\sum_{u=1}^{s}\ell_{\mathfrak{p}_u} + \sum_{k=1}^{j-1}\ell_{\mathfrak{p}_k'}') + \ell_{\mathfrak{p}_j'}'.$$

Taking the limits-colimits, we therefore obtain a continuous map $T_J : H_i^{*,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i) \to H_i^{*,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i)$. It is not hard to show that the maps (4.15) can be chosen to be compatible with respect to the maps $X_i \to X_{i+1}$. This concludes the proof of (ii).

In order to prove (iii), the key ingredient is Proposition 4.1.5. Firstly we treat the case $i=1$. We consider the following complex, obtained for any $(\underline{k},\underline{n})\in\mathbb{Z}^{2n}$ as in Proposition 4.1.5:

$$\mathrm{R}\Gamma(\underline{k},w):=\left(\varprojlim_{n_{\mathfrak{p}}}\right)_{\mathfrak{p}:k_{\mathfrak{p}}\leq 0}\left(\varinjlim_{n_{\mathfrak{p}}}\right)_{\mathfrak{p}:k_{\mathfrak{p}}\geq 2}\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_1,\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}(\sum_{\mathfrak{p}:k_{\mathfrak{p}}\geq 2}n_{\mathfrak{p}}D_{\mathfrak{p}}-\sum_{\mathfrak{p}:k_{\mathfrak{p}}\leq 0}n_{\mathfrak{p}}D_{\mathfrak{p}})).$$

By definition, we find that $\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}/\mathfrak{m}_1$ is isomorphic to the sheaf $\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}$, where $k_{\mathfrak{p}},w:\mathbb{Z}_p^\times\to\mathbb{F}_p^\times$ are any characters factoring through the trivial character $T_0\times(1+p\mathbb{Z}_p)\to\mathbb{F}_p^\times$. We can then choose $k_{\mathfrak{p}}=-2(p-1)$ when $\mathfrak{p}\in J$, $k_{\mathfrak{p}}=+2(p-1)$ when $\mathfrak{p}\notin J$ and $w=2(p-1)$. We obtain

$$\mathrm{R}\Gamma_1^J(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_1)\simeq\mathrm{R}\Gamma(\underline{k},w),\tag{4.16}$$

Then Proposition 4.1.5 tells us that $H_1^{*,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_1(-D))\neq 0$ only if $*\leq\#J$ and $H_1^{*,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_1)\neq 0$ only if $*\geq\#J$. Now consider the following exact sequence of sheaves over X_{i+1}^{ord}

$$0\to\mathcal{F}_{i+1}\otimes_{\Lambda/\mathfrak{m}_{i+1}}\mathfrak{m}_i/\mathfrak{m}_{i+1}\to\mathcal{F}_{i+1}\to\mathcal{F}_{i+1}/(\mathcal{F}_{i+1}\otimes_{\Lambda/\mathfrak{m}_{i+1}}\mathfrak{m}_i/\mathfrak{m}_{i+1})\to 0.$$

Since the first sheaf is isomorphic to $\mathcal{F}_1$ and the third one to $\mathcal{F}_i$, we obtain the following long exact sequence

$$\cdots\to H_i^{j-1,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i)\to H_1^{j,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_1)\to H_{i+1}^{j,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_{i+1})\to H_i^{j,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i)\to H_1^{j+1,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_1)\to\dots\tag{4.17}$$

This follows similarly as in [Har72, §3(a)]; one needs to choose the extensions of the sheaves to X_{i+1} in order to still have a short exact sequence of sheaves over X_{i+1} and then the long exact sequence is obtained using the fact that the colimit functors are exact and so are the inverse limit functors (since the modules $H_{i+1}^*(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_{i+1})_{\underline{m},\underline{n}}$ are finite $R/\wp^{i+1}$-modules and hence their inverse system varying one n_τ satisfies the Mittag-Leffler condition and similarly for $H_{i+1}^*(\bar{\mathcal{G}})_{\underline{m},\underline{n}}$ for $\mathcal{G}$ the other sheaves in the short exact sequence). We can similarly obtain analogous exact sequences replacing the shaves with their cuspidal versions.

We have proved that $H_1^{*,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_1(-D))\neq 0$ only if $*\leq\#J$ and by induction and using (4.17), we obtain $H_i^{*,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i(-D))\neq 0$ only if $*\leq\#J$ for every i. We obtain similarly the vanishing statement for $H_i^{*,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i)$.

We finally prove (iv). We now fix i and to ease the notation we write $\mathcal{F}$ for the sheaf $\mathcal{F}_i$. If we have two sheaves $\bar{\mathcal{F}},\bar{\mathcal{F}}'$ extending $\mathcal{F}$, the sheaf $\bar{\mathcal{F}}\cap\bar{\mathcal{F}}'$ also extends $\mathcal{F}$, hence we can reduce to prove that if $\bar{\mathcal{F}}'\subset\bar{\mathcal{F}}$ are two sheaves extending $\mathcal{F}$ to X_i, then $H_i^{*,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}})\simeq H_i^{*,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}')$.

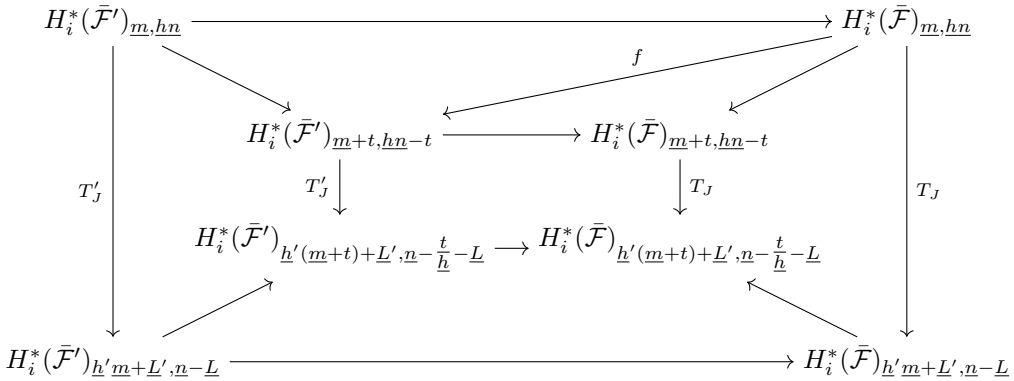
In particular, under this assumption, we have that the sheaf $\bar{\mathcal{F}}/\bar{\mathcal{F}}'$ is supported on a subset of $\cup_{\mathfrak{p}|p}D_{\mathfrak{p},i}$, hence we find that there exists $t\geq 0$ such that $\mathcal{I}^t\bar{\mathcal{F}}\subset\bar{\mathcal{F}}'$ and therefore for any $\underline{m}\in(\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0})^{n-\#J},\underline{n}\in(\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0})^{\#J}$ (with $m_\tau\gneq t$) we find maps

$$H_i^*(\bar{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{m}-t,\underline{n}+t}\to H_i^*(\bar{\mathcal{F}}')_{\underline{m},\underline{n}}\to H_i^*(\bar{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{m},\underline{n}},\tag{4.18}$$

where $(\underline{m}-t)_\tau=m_\tau-t,(\underline{n}+t)_\tau=n_\tau+t$. Consider the cohomological correspondence T_J. As discussed above, from (4.13) we get that there exist $\underline{L},\underline{L}',\underline{L}_1,\underline{L}_1'$ such that T induces

$$T_J:H_i^{*,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}})_{(\underline{m},\underline{h}\cdot\underline{n})}\to H_i^{*,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}})_{(\underline{h}'\cdot\underline{m}+\underline{L}',\underline{n}-\underline{L})},\quad T_J':H_i^{*,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}')_{(\underline{m},\underline{h}\cdot\underline{n})}\to H_i^{*,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}')_{(\underline{h}'\cdot\underline{m}+\underline{L}_1',\cdot\underline{n}-\underline{L}_1)}.$$

Assume without loss of generality that $\underline{L}\geq\underline{L}_1,\underline{L}'\geq\underline{L}_1'$, so that we can write $T_J':H_i^{*,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i')_{(\underline{m},\underline{h}\cdot\underline{n})}\to H_i^{*,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i')_{(\underline{h}'\cdot\underline{m}+\underline{L}',\underline{n}-\underline{L})}$. Moreover we can replace t by a bigger integer and we can therefore assume that $(\prod_{\mathfrak{p}\in J}h_{\mathfrak{p}})\mid t$ and we have maps as in (4.18). We find the following diagram



where f is given by the first map in (4.18), the horizontal arrows are given by $\bar{\mathcal{F}}' \subset \bar{\mathcal{F}}$ and the maps from the bigger square to the smaller one are given by the connecting maps $H_i^*(\mathcal{G})_{\underline{m},\underline{n}} \to H_i^*(\mathcal{G})_{\underline{m}',\underline{n}'}$ for $m_\tau \leq m'_\tau$ for every $\tau \notin J$, $n_\tau \geq n'_\tau$ for every $\tau \in J$.

Taking the limits-colimits we obtain continuous maps $T'_J \in \mathrm{End}(H_i^{*,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}'))$, $T_J \in \mathrm{End}(H_i^{*,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}))$ and a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_i^{*,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}') & \longrightarrow & H_i^{*,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}) \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle T'_J} & \swarrow{\scriptstyle T'_J} & \downarrow{\scriptstyle T_J} \\ H_i^{*,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}') & \longrightarrow & H_i^{*,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}), \end{array}$$

which implies that the map $e(T'_J)H_i^{*,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}') \to e(T_J)H_i^{*,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}})$ is an isomorphism. □

We now define the following Λ-complexes

$$\mathrm{R}\Gamma_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}) := \varprojlim_i \mathrm{R}\Gamma_i^J(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i), \quad , M_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}) := \varprojlim_i e(T_J)\,\mathrm{R}\Gamma_i^J(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i)$$

where the limit is taken with respect to the maps of Proposition 4.2.11(i).

Remark 4.2.12. Note that a priori the $\mathrm{R}\Gamma_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)})$ may depend on the chosen extension of the sheaves $\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}/\mathfrak{m}_i$ from X_i^{ord} to X_i, but the definition of $M_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)})$ is independent on such choice by Proposition 4.2.11(iv). Moreover, the definition of $M_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)})$ is also independent on the order in which we take the limits and colimits in the definitions of $\mathrm{R}\Gamma_i^J(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i)$. More precisely, writing $J = J_1 \sqcup J_3$, $J^c = J_2 \sqcup J_4$, for $J_j \subset \Sigma_\infty$, one could define $\tilde{M}_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}) = \varprojlim_i e(T_J)\tilde{\mathrm{R}\Gamma}_i^J(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i)$, where

$$\tilde{\mathrm{R}\Gamma}_i^J(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i) = \left(\varprojlim_{n_\tau}\right)_{\tau\in J_1}\left(\varinjlim_{m_\tau}\right)_{\tau\in J_2}\left(\varprojlim_{n_\tau}\right)_{\tau\in J_3}\left(\varinjlim_{m_\tau}\right)_{\tau\in J_4}\mathrm{R}\Gamma_i(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i)_{\underline{m},\underline{n}}.$$

The definition of $M_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)})$ is the one for the choice $J_3 = J_2 = \emptyset$. We have natural maps between the $\tilde{M}_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)})$ for different choices of J_j and for different ordering in each subset J_j. Using the isomorphism (4.16), Corollary 4.1.4 and Lemma 4.2.9 we obtain that these maps are quasi-isomorphisms modulo the maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m}$. Then [Pil20, Proposition 2.2.2] implies that the $\tilde{M}_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)})$ are quasi-isomorphic Λ-complexes.

In order to state the main theorem, we first write maps, which are the characteristic zero analogues of (4.1)-(4.2) in Remark 4.1.8, obtained using the universal properties of limits and colimits

$$\mathrm{R}\Gamma_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}) \to \varprojlim_i(\varinjlim_{m_\tau})_{\tau\notin J}\,\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_i, \prod_{\tau\notin J}\mathcal{I}_\tau^{-m_\tau}\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i) \leftarrow \varprojlim_i \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_i,\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i),$$

$$\mathrm{R}\Gamma_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}) \leftarrow \varprojlim_i(\varprojlim_{n_\tau})_{\tau\in J}\,\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_i, \prod_{\tau\in J}\mathcal{I}_\tau^{n_\tau}\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i) \to \varprojlim_i \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_i,\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i).$$

Moreover, using the isomorphism (4.7) for any algebraic character $(\underline{k},w)$ satisfying (4.6), we obtain

$$\mathrm{R}\Gamma_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)})\otimes_{\Lambda,(\underline{k},w)} R \to \varprojlim_i(\varinjlim_{m_\tau})_{\tau\notin J}\,\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_i, \prod_{\tau\notin J}\mathcal{I}_\tau^{-m_\tau}\,\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}) \leftarrow \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X,\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}), \tag{4.19}$$

$$\mathrm{R}\Gamma_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)})\otimes_{\Lambda,(\underline{k},w)} R \leftarrow \varprojlim_i(\varprojlim_{n_\tau})_{\tau\in J}\,\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_i, \prod_{\tau\in J}\mathcal{I}_\tau^{n_\tau}\,\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}) \to \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X,\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}). \tag{4.20}$$

Theorem 4.2.13. *The Λ-complex $M_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)})$ is a perfect complex and is concentrated in degrees $[\#J, n]$. Let $\underline{k} \in \mathbb{Z}^n$, $w \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $k_{\mathfrak{p}}, \frac{w-k_{\mathfrak{p}}}{2} \equiv 0 \mod p-1$ for every $\mathfrak{p} \mid p$, $w \equiv k_{\mathfrak{p}} \mod 2$ for every $\mathfrak{p}$ and $k_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq -1$ for $\mathfrak{p} \in J$, $k_{\mathfrak{p}} \geq 3$ for $\mathfrak{p} \notin J$. Then*

$$M_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)})\otimes_{\Lambda,(\underline{k},w)} R \simeq e(T_p)\,\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X,\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}).$$

Proof. The vanishing result and the fact that the complex is perfect follow from [Pil20, Proposition 2.2.1]. Indeed we can apply (4.16) together with Theorem 4.1.7 and Proposition 4.1.5 to show that the complex modulo $\mathfrak{m}$ is finite and concentrated in the right degrees. In order to prove the classicality result, recall that, thanks to the condition $k_{\mathfrak{p}}, \frac{w-k_{\mathfrak{p}}}{2} \equiv 0 \mod p-1$ for every $\mathfrak{p} \mid p$, by (4.7), we obtain an isomorphism

$$M_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)})\otimes_{\Lambda,(\underline{k},w)} R \simeq \mathrm{R}\Gamma_J((\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)})_{|\mathfrak{X}_R^{\mathrm{ord}}}),$$

where the right hand side is the limit over i of $(\varprojlim_{n_\mathfrak{p}})_{\mathfrak{p}\in J}(\varinjlim_{n_\mathfrak{p}})_{\mathfrak{p}\notin J} e(T_J)\,\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_i, \prod_{\mathfrak{p}\notin J} I_\mathfrak{p}^{-n_\mathfrak{p}} \prod_{\mathfrak{p}\in J} I_\mathfrak{p}^{n_\mathfrak{p}} \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)})$. Hence applying the projectors, (4.19) and (4.20) give us maps

$$M_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}) \otimes_{\Lambda,(\underline{k},w)} R \to \varprojlim_i e(T_J)(\varinjlim_{m_\tau})_{\tau\notin J}\,\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_i, \prod_{\tau\notin J} \mathcal{I}_\tau^{-m_\tau}\, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}) \leftarrow e(T_p)\,\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}),$$

$$M_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}) \otimes_{\Lambda,(\underline{k},w)} R \leftarrow \varprojlim_i e(T_J)(\varprojlim_{n_\tau})_{\tau\in J}\,\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_i, \prod_{\tau\in J} \mathcal{I}_\tau^{n_\tau}\, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}) \to e(T_p)H^*(X, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}),$$

where we used that, by our assumptions on the weights and Lemma 4.2.9, the projectors $e(T_J)$ and $e(T_p)$ are the same. The classicality result modulo $\wp$ (Theorem 4.1.7, combined with Remark 4.1.8) and Lemma 4.2.9 imply that these maps are isomorphisms modulo $\wp$. By [Pil20, Proposition 2.2.2] we deduce that they are isomorphisms over R. □

Remark 4.2.14. We obtain the analogous result if we consider cuspidal cohomology, i.e. $M_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}(-D))$. In this case, by [Pil20, Proposition 2.2.1] and Proposition 4.1.5, this complex is concentrated in degrees $[0, \#J]$.

Finally, we show that, after localising at a non-Eisenstein maximal ideal of the Hecke algebra, the complexes $M_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)})$ and $M_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}(-D))$ give rise to a finite projective Λ-module interpolating the ordinary cohomology in degree $\#J$. More precisely, let us consider the Hecke sub-algebra $\mathbb{T} \subset R[T_\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{a} \subset \mathcal{O}_F]$ generated by Hecke operators outside a finite set of places containing the ones dividing $\mathfrak{N}p$, where $\mathfrak{N}$ is such that $\Gamma(\mathfrak{N}) \subset K$, the level of the Hilbert modular surface X.

We have the usual action of the Hecke algebra $\mathbb{T}$ on $\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)})$ and $\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}(-D))$, for any weight $(\underline{k}, w)$. We need to verify that $\mathbb{T}$ acts on $M_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)})$ and $M_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}(-D))$, compatibly with the classicality isomorphisms of Theorem 4.2.13 and Remark 4.2.14. Let $\mathfrak{q}$ be a prime ideal of $\mathcal{O}_F$ coprime to p and $\mathfrak{N}$. The action of $T_\mathfrak{q}$ on classical coherent cohomology of X is given in terms of a correspondence (C, p_1, p_2) and we can make sense of such smooth correspondence also over $\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}$ (see for example [Pil20, Proposition 15.1.1], where this is done for the Siegel threefold). Since the correspondence parametrises $\mathfrak{q}$-isogenies and $\mathfrak{q}$ is coprime to p, we obtain isomorphisms at the level of the Igusa tower and in particular an isomorphism

$$p_2^\star(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}) \to p_1^\star(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}).$$

Using again the fact that the isogeny is coprime to p, we find analogous isomorphisms for the divisors given by the vanishing loci of the (lifts) of the partial Hasse invariants. We hence obtain an action of $T_\mathfrak{q}$ on the complex $\mathrm{R}\Gamma_i(\bar{\mathcal{F}})_{\underline{m},\underline{n}} = \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_i, \prod_{\tau\notin J} \mathcal{I}_\tau^{-m_\tau} \prod_{\tau\in J} \mathcal{I}_\tau^{n_\tau} \bar{\mathcal{F}})$ for $\bar{\mathcal{F}} = \Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}/\mathfrak{m}^i$ compatible with the natural maps we introduced when varying n_τ, m_τ and i. Since this action commutes with respect to the projector $e(T_J)$, we have produced an action of $T_\mathfrak{q}$ on $M_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)})$ which is compatible by construction with the one on classical coherent cohomology.

Now let $\bar{\rho} : G_F \to \mathrm{GL}_2\left(\bar{\mathbb{F}}_p\right)$ be a Galois representation, unramified away from the primes not dividing $p\mathfrak{N}$. We assume that $\bar{\rho}$ is absolutely irreducible. We let $\mathfrak{M}$ be the associated maximal ideal of the Hecke algebra $\mathbb{T}$ and $\Theta_\mathfrak{m} : \mathbb{T} \to \bar{\mathbb{F}}_p$ the corresponding morphism. Since $M_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)})$ is a bounded above perfect complex, the subalgebra of its endomorphisms generated by $\mathbb{T}$ is a finite Λ-algebra, which admits a decomposition as a product of its localisations at the finitely many maximal ideals of $\mathbb{T}$. We can therefore consider $M_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)})_\mathfrak{M}$ and, reasoning in a similar manner, $M_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}(-D))_\mathfrak{M}$.

Proposition 4.2.15. *The natural map of Λ-complexes $M_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}(-D)) \to M_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)})$ becomes a quasi-isomorphism after localising at $\mathfrak{M}$. In particular, $H^{\#J}(M_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}(-D))_\mathfrak{M}) \simeq H^{\#J}(M_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)})_\mathfrak{M})$ is a finite projective Λ-module, which specialises, for classical weights as in Theorem 4.2.13, to $e(T_p)H^{\#J}(X, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)})_\mathfrak{M}$.*

Proof. We need to prove $M_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}(-D))_\mathfrak{M} \to M_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)})_\mathfrak{M}$ is a quasi-isomorphism. The second part of the proposition follows then directly from Theorem 4.2.13. In order to prove that the map above is a quasi-isomorphism we show that it is a quasi-isomorphism modulo $\mathfrak{m}$. By (4.16) and Theorem 4.1.7, we find that the $M_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}(-D)) \to M_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)})$ modulo $\mathfrak{m}$ is given by

$$e(T_p)\,\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_1, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}(-D)) \to e(T_p)\,\mathrm{R}\Gamma(X_1, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}),$$

for $k_\mathfrak{p} = -2(p-1)$ when $\mathfrak{p} \in J$, $k_\mathfrak{p} = +2(p-1)$ when $\mathfrak{p} \notin J$ and $w = 2(p-1)$. We are reduced to prove that for every $0 \le i \le n$, the natural maps

$$H^i(X_1, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}(-D)) \to H^i(X_1, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)})$$

become isomorphisms after localising at $\mathfrak{M}$. This follows from the description of the boundary (coherent) cohomology given for example in [HZ94]. More precisely, we have a long exact sequence

$$0 \to H^0(X_1, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}(-D)) \to H^0(X_1, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}) \to H^0(X_1, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)} \otimes \mathcal{O}_D) \to \dots$$
$$\to H^i(X_1, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}(-D)) \to H^i(X_1, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}) \to H^i(X_1, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)} \otimes \mathcal{O}_D) \dots$$

and we want to prove $H^i(X_1, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)} \otimes \mathcal{O}_D)_{\mathfrak{M}} = 0$ for every i. It is shown in [HZ94, Corollary 3.7.8, Corollary 4.1.12] that the cohomology of the toroidal boundary of a Shimura variety with coefficients in an automorphic vector bundle can be expressed in terms of the cohomology of the (restriction) of certain automorphic vector bundles over the Shimura varities whose union gives the Baily-Borel boundary. The results of *op. cit.* are actually proved in characteristic zero and the methods used are not expected to work in general in positive characteristic. However, in the case of Hilbert modular varieties the Baily-Borel boundary is zero-dimensional, since it is simply obtained by adjoining a finite number of cusps. Hence the study of the spectral sequence in [HZ94, 3.5.10] does not require the use of Lie algebra cohomology. Moreover the sheaves $\mathrm{R}^i\pi_\star\, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}$, where $\pi : X_1^{BB} \to X_1$ is the canonical map, can be studied by means of group cohomology. All in all, the vanishing of $H^i(X_1, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)} \otimes \mathcal{O}_D)$ after localisation will follow from the same statement for $H^0(\partial X_1^{BB}, \mathrm{R}^i\pi_\star\, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)})$. If any of these groups is not zero, the contribution comes from an Eisenstein series which, on the other hand, gives rise to a reducible Galois representation $\rho' : G_F \to \mathrm{GL}_2(\bar{\mathbb{F}}_p)$. Therefore, after localising at a non-Eisenstein maximal ideal $\mathfrak{M}$ we obtain $H^i(X_1, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}(-D)) \simeq H^i(X_1, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)})$ for every i. □

4.3. **Duality.** The goal of this section is to define a pairing

$$\langle -, - \rangle : H^{\#J}(M_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}))_{\mathfrak{M}} \times H^{\#J^c}(M_{J^c}(\Omega^{(2-\kappa_1,-1-\kappa_2)}(-D)))_{\mathfrak{M}} \to \Lambda$$

interpolating in classical weights the Serre duality pairing. Let us fix $J \subset \Sigma_\infty$ and let $i_J = \#J$. For every i, consider the modules

$$A_{\underline{m},\underline{n}} = H^{i_J}(X_i, \prod_{\tau \notin J} \mathcal{I}_\tau^{-m_\tau} \prod_{\tau \in J} \mathcal{I}_\tau^{n_\tau} \bar{\mathcal{F}}_i),$$
$$B_{\underline{m},\underline{n}} = H^{n-i_J}(X_i, \prod_{\tau \notin J} \mathcal{I}_\tau^{m_\tau} \prod_{\tau \in J} \mathcal{I}_\tau^{-n_\tau} \check{\bar{\mathcal{F}}}_i \otimes (\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{2},-\underline{1})}(-D) \otimes \Lambda_i))$$

which come with the Serre duality pairing, that we denote by

$$\langle -, - \rangle_{\underline{m},\underline{n}} : A_{\underline{m},\underline{n}} \times B_{\underline{m},\underline{n}} \to \Lambda_i.$$

Recall $H_i^{i_J,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i) = H^{i_J}(\mathrm{R}\Gamma_i^J(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i)) = \left(\varinjlim_{n_\tau}\right)_{\tau \in J} \left(\varprojlim_{m_\tau}\right)_{\tau \notin J} A_{\underline{m},\underline{n}}$ and let

$$H_i^{n-i_J,J^c}(\check{\bar{\mathcal{F}}}_i) = \left(\varprojlim_{m_\tau}\right)_{\tau \notin J} \left(\varinjlim_{n_\tau}\right)_{\tau \in J} B_{\underline{m},\underline{n}}.$$

Lemma 4.3.1. *The pairing $\langle -, - \rangle_{\underline{m},\underline{n}}$ induces a well-defined pairing*

$$\langle -, - \rangle : H_i^{i_J,J}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i) \times H_i^{n-i_J,J^c}(\check{\bar{\mathcal{F}}}_i) \to \Lambda_i.$$

Proof. For any $\mathfrak{q} \notin J, \mathfrak{p} \in J$, let $1_\mathfrak{q} \in \mathbb{Z}^{n-\#J}, 1_\mathfrak{p} \in \mathbb{Z}^{\#J}$ be the vectors which are equal to zero everywhere but at the $\mathfrak{q}$-th (respectively $\mathfrak{p}$-th) place, where they are equal to 1. Hence we have maps

$$A_{\underline{m},\underline{n}} \xrightarrow{a_{m_\mathfrak{q}}} A_{\underline{m}+1_\mathfrak{q},\underline{n}}, \quad A_{\underline{m},\underline{n}} \xrightarrow{a_{n_\mathfrak{p}}} A_{\underline{m},\underline{n}-1_\mathfrak{p}}, \quad B_{\underline{m},\underline{n}} \xrightarrow{b_{m_\mathfrak{q}}} B_{\underline{m}-1_\mathfrak{q},\underline{n}}, \quad B_{\underline{m},\underline{n}} \xrightarrow{b_{n_\mathfrak{p}}} B_{\underline{m},\underline{n}+1_\mathfrak{p}}.$$

Since the pairings $\langle -, - \rangle_{\underline{m},\underline{n}}$ are just obtained by Serre duality, they are compatible with respect to these maps. Namely, the following diagram is commutative

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
A_{\underline{m}-1_\mathfrak{q},\underline{n}} & \times & B_{\underline{m}-1_\mathfrak{q},\underline{n}} \\
\downarrow{\scriptstyle a_{m_\mathfrak{q}-1}} & & \uparrow{\scriptstyle b_{m_\mathfrak{q}}} \quad \searrow^{\langle -,- \rangle_{\underline{m}-1_\mathfrak{q},\underline{n}}} \\
A_{\underline{m},\underline{n}} & \times & B_{\underline{m},\underline{n}} \xrightarrow{\langle -,- \rangle_{\underline{m},\underline{n}}} \Lambda_i. \\
\downarrow{\scriptstyle a_{n_\mathfrak{p}}} & & \uparrow{\scriptstyle b_{n_\mathfrak{p}-1}} \quad \nearrow_{\langle -,- \rangle_{\underline{m},\underline{n}-1_\mathfrak{p}}} \\
A_{\underline{m},\underline{n}-1_\mathfrak{p}} & \times & B_{\underline{m},\underline{n}-1_\mathfrak{p}}
\end{array}$$

Therefore the pairings $\langle -, - \rangle_{\underline{m},\underline{n}}$ induce a well-defined pairing on the limits with respect to these maps. □

Let $\Omega^{(2-\kappa_1,-\kappa_2)}(-D) = \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{2},-\underline{1})}(-D) \otimes \mathrm{Hom}(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}, \Lambda \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}})$. Taking the limit over i, we obtain from the previous lemma, a pairing

$$\langle -,- \rangle : H^{\#J}_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}) \times H^{\#J^c}_{J^c}(\Omega^{(2-\kappa_1,-\kappa_2)}(-D)) \to \Lambda.$$

Note that we have an isomorphism of $\Lambda \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{ord}}}$-modules $\Omega^{(2-\kappa_1,-\kappa_2)}(-D) \simeq \Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}(-D) \otimes_{\phi,\Lambda} \Lambda$, where ϕ is the automorphism of Λ induced by the character

$$\begin{aligned} \phi : &(1+p\mathbb{Z}_p)^{n+1} \to \Lambda^\times \\ &((x_\mathfrak{p})_\mathfrak{p}, y) \mapsto \prod_\mathfrak{p} x_\mathfrak{p}^2 \cdot \kappa_1((x_\mathfrak{p})_\mathfrak{p})^{-1}\kappa_2(y)^{-1}, \end{aligned}$$

which commutes with taking the twist of $\Omega^{(\kappa,\kappa')}$ by the homomorphism of $R[[(\mathbb{Z}_p)^{2n}]]$ induced by the character $((x_\mathfrak{p})_\mathfrak{p}, (y_\mathfrak{p})_\mathfrak{p}) \mapsto \prod_\mathfrak{p} x_\mathfrak{p}^2 y_\mathfrak{p}^{-1} \cdot \kappa((x_\mathfrak{p})_\mathfrak{p})^{-1}\kappa'((y_\mathfrak{p})_\mathfrak{p})^{-1}$. Note that, similarly as in the proof of Proposition 4.2.11, we have a well-defined action of the operator T_{J^c} on $H^{\#J^c}_{J^c}(\Omega^{(2-\kappa_1,-\kappa_2)}(-D))$. Moreover, the classicality result (Theorem 4.2.13) for this module reads as follows: for $\underline{k} \in \mathbb{Z}^n$, $w \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $k_\mathfrak{p}, \frac{w-k_\mathfrak{p}}{2} \equiv 0 \mod p-1$ for every $\mathfrak{p} \mid p$, $w \equiv k_\mathfrak{p} \mod 2$ for every $\mathfrak{p}$ and $k_\mathfrak{p} \leq -1$ for $\mathfrak{p} \in J$, $k_\mathfrak{p} \geq 3$ for $\mathfrak{p} \notin J$. Then

$$H^{\#J^c}(N_{J^c}(\Omega^{(2-\kappa_1,-\kappa_2)}(-D))) \otimes_{\Lambda,(\underline{k},w)} R \simeq e(T_p) H^{\#J^c}(X, \underline{\omega}^{(2-\underline{k},-w)}),$$

where $N_{J^c}(\Omega^{(2-\kappa_1,-\kappa_2)}(-D))$ is defined, similarly to $N_{J^c}(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}(-D))$, by applying $e(T_{J^c})$ to the complex $\varprojlim_i \mathrm{R}\Gamma^J_i(\Omega^{(2-\kappa_1,-\kappa_2)}(-D))$. We now let

$$M^{\#J}_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}) = H^{\#J}(M_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}))_\mathfrak{M}, \quad M^{\#J^c}_{J^c}(\Omega^{(2-\kappa_1,-\kappa_2)}(-D)) = H^{\#J^c}(N_{J^c}(\Omega^{(2-\kappa_1,-\kappa_2)}(-D)))_\mathfrak{M}.$$

Theorem 4.3.2. (i) *For any $(f,g) \in H^{\#J}_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}) \times H^{\#J^c}_{J^c}(\Omega^{(2-\kappa_1,-\kappa_2)}(-D))$, we have*

$$\langle T_J f, g \rangle = \langle f, T_{J^c} g \rangle,$$

and hence the pairing restricts to a pairing

$$\langle -,- \rangle : M^{\#J}_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}) \times M^{\#J^c}_{J^c}(\Omega^{(2-\kappa_1,-\kappa_2)}(-D)) \to \Lambda.$$

(ii) *It is a perfect pairing compatible with Serre duality, namely, for any $J \subset \Sigma_\infty$ and classical weights $(\underline{k}, w)$ as in Theorem 4.2.13, the following diagram commutes*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} M^{\#J}_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}) \otimes_{\Lambda,(\underline{k},w)} R & \times & M^{\#J^c}_{J^c}(\Omega^{(2-\kappa_1,-\kappa_2)}(-D)) \otimes_{\Lambda,(\underline{k},w)} R & \longrightarrow & R \\ \downarrow \simeq & & \downarrow \simeq & \nearrow & \\ e(T_p)H^{\#J}(X, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)})_\mathfrak{M} & \times & e(T_p)H^{n-\#J}(X, \underline{\omega}^{(2-\underline{k},-w)}(-D))_\mathfrak{M} & & \end{array}$$

where the bottom pairing is the restriction of the classical Serre duality pairing on the ordinary part of the cohomology localised at $\mathfrak{M}$.

Proof. Recall that $\mathbb{Z}^{n+1} \subset \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{cont}}((1+p\mathbb{Z}_p)^{n+1}, \mathbb{Z}_p^\times)$ is dense, where the embedding is given by sending $(k_1, \dots, k_{n+1})$ to the character $(x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}) \mapsto \prod x_i^{k_i}$. Consider the subset of $\mathbb{Z}^{n+1}$ given by $H \subset ((p-1)^2\mathbb{Z})^{n+1}$. Since $(p-1)$ and p are coprime, this set is again dense in $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{cont}}((1+p\mathbb{Z}_p)^{n+1}, \mathbb{Z}_p^\times)$ and hence for $M = H^{\#J}_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)})$ or $M = H^{\#J^c}_{J^c}(\Omega^{(2-\kappa_1,-\kappa_2)}(-D))$, the map $M \to \prod_{(\underline{k},w)\in H} M \otimes_{(\underline{k},w)} R$ is injective and so is the map $\Lambda \to \prod_{(\underline{k},w)\in H} R$. Hence to prove the identity claimed in (i), it is enough to prove it for the pairing specialised in weight $(\underline{k}, w)$ for every $(\underline{k}, w) \in H$, which is a pairing

$$H^{\#J}_J(\underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}) \times H^{\#J^c}_{J^c}(\underline{\omega}^{(2-\underline{k},-w)}(-D)) \to R.$$

Then the statement follows using Lemma 4.2.10, which tells us that, when specialised at classical weights, $F_\mathfrak{p}$ and $U_\mathfrak{p}$ are dual to each other for every $\mathfrak{p}$.

In order to prove that this pairing is perfect, it is enough to prove the commutativity of the diagram in (ii), since the bottom pairing is perfect and the Λ-modules $M^{\#J}_J(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}), M^{\#J^c}_{J^c}(\Omega^{(2-\kappa_1,-\kappa_2)}(-D))$ are projective

by Proposition 4.2.15. By construction, we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_J^{\#J}(\Omega^{(\kappa_1,\kappa_2)}) \otimes_{\Lambda,(\underline{k},w)} R & \times & H_{J^c}^{\#J^c}(\Omega^{(2-\kappa_1,-\kappa_2)}(-D)) \otimes_{\Lambda,(\underline{k},w)} R \\ \downarrow & & \uparrow \\ \varprojlim_i (\varinjlim_{m_\tau})_{\tau \notin J} H^{\#J}(X_i, \prod_{\tau \notin J} \mathcal{I}_\tau^{-m_\tau} \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}) & \times & \varprojlim_i (\varprojlim_{m_\tau})_{\tau \notin J} H^{\#J^c}(X_i, \prod_{\tau \notin J} \mathcal{I}_\tau^{m_\tau} \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}) \to R. \\ \uparrow{\scriptstyle i} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle j} \\ H^{\#J}(X, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)}) & \times & H^{n-\#J}(X, \underline{\omega}^{(2-\underline{k},-w)}(-D)) \end{array}$$

where the vertical maps are the ones obtained in (4.19) (for the left ones) and in (4.20) (for the right ones). As before, since the projectors $e(T_J)$ and $e(T_p)$ are the same for our choice of $(\underline{k}, w)$ we can write analogous maps for the image of such projectors. We need to check the pairings commute. This follows from (i). Indeed the top square is commutative by construction. For the bottom one, if we take $f \in e(T_p)H^{\#J}(X, \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)})$ and $g \in \varprojlim_i e(T_J)(\varprojlim_{m_\tau})_{\tau \notin J} H^{\#J^c}(X_i, \prod_{\tau \notin J} \mathcal{I}_\tau^{m_\tau} \underline{\omega}^{(\underline{k},w)})$, we obtain

$$\langle e(T_J) i(f), g\rangle \overset{(a)}{=} \langle i(f), e(T_{J^c}) g\rangle \overset{(b)}{=} \langle i(f), g\rangle = \langle f, j(g)\rangle \overset{(b')}{=} \langle e(T_p) f, j(g)\rangle \overset{(a')}{=} \langle f, e(T_p) j(g)\rangle,$$

where for (a) and (a') we used part (i) of the theorem and Proposition 3.1.2 respectively and for (b) and (b') the fact that the projectors are idempotent and g lies in the image of $e(T_p)$, f lies in the image of $e(T_J)$ respectively. The remaining equality follows from the commutativity of the bottom part of the above diagram. □

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