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FAMILIES OF AUTOMORPHISMS ON ABELIAN VARIETIES

CHARLES FAVRE AND ALEXANDRA KUZNETSOVA

ABSTRACT. We consider some algebraic aspects of the dynamics of an automorphism on a family of polarized abelian varieties parameterized by the complex unit disk. When the action on the cohomology of the generic fiber has no cyclotomic factor, we prove that such a map can be made regular only if the family of abelian varieties does not degenerate. As a contrast, we show that families of translations are always regularizable. We further describe the closure of the orbits of such maps, inspired by results of Cantat and Amerik-Verbitsky.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Regularizable mappings. Let $f: X \dashrightarrow X$ be any birational self-map of a smooth complex projective variety of dimension $N \geq 1$. Denote by $\text{Ind}(f)$ its indeterminacy locus, and by $\mathcal{E}(f)$ its exceptional locus consisting of the union of all the contracted hypersurfaces by f .

When $\text{Ind}(f) = \text{Ind}(f^{-1}) = \emptyset$, then f is an (biregular) automorphism, and its action by pull-back on the cohomology of X commutes with iteration. Powerful complex analytic techniques based on pluripotential theory have been developed and under suitable assumptions on the spectral properties of f^* , they allow us to understand the ergodic properties of the dynamical system induced by f , see [DS10]. When $\mathcal{E}(f) = \mathcal{E}(f^{-1}) = \emptyset$, then f is a *pseudo-automorphism*. Since f induces an isomorphism in codimension 1, its action on $H^2(X, \mathbb{Q})$ is still functorial, but its action on the full cohomology ring $H^*(X, \mathbb{Q})$ remains a mystery. Furthermore pluripotential techniques can only work when $\text{Ind}(f)$ and $\text{Ind}(f^{-1})$ are dynamically unrelated, see [BD05, DS05a, DTV10, Vig14]. This motivates the question to measure how far a pseudo-automorphism is from being an automorphism.

We say that a birational self-map $f: X \dashrightarrow X$ is *regularizable* if there exists a birational map $\phi: Y \dashrightarrow X$ from a projective variety Y such that $f_Y := \phi^{-1} \circ f \circ \phi$ is an automorphism¹. The existence of a functorial resolution of singularities (see, e.g., [Kol07]) implies that one can always assume Y to be smooth. We shall also see that f is regularizable if and only if f^n is regularizable for some $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ (Proposition 2.12). Similarly, we say that f is *pseudo-regularizable* when f_Y is a pseudo-automorphism on some projective model Y . Our principal aim is to explore when a pseudo-regularizable birational map may be regularizable.

Various geometric assumptions on X force the regularizability of its whole group of birational transformations. This happens for instance when X does not carry any rational curve (since the total image of any point in $\text{Ind}(f)$ is covered by rational curves); when X is of general type (by Kobayashi-Ochiai theorem); or if X is a degree $n \geq 4$ smooth hypersurface of $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^n$ (by birational super-rigidity, see, e.g., [Che05]). We shall focus our attention on dynamical properties of f that ensure or forbid regularizability. A first set of constraints arises by looking at the growth of degrees of the iterates of f . These degrees are defined as follows. For any ample line bundle $L \rightarrow X$, set $\deg_L(f) := f^*c_1(L) \cdot c_1(L)^{N-1}$. Then the sequence $\{\deg_L(f^n)\}$ is sub-multiplicative up to a bounded constant by [DS04, Tru20, Dan20], and we can therefore define the first dynamical degree of f by setting $\lambda_1(f) := \lim_n \deg_L(f^n)^{1/n}$. By Weil's regularization lemma (see, e.g., [CDX21, §1.1.1] and the references therein) it follows that if $\deg_L(f^n)$ is bounded, then f is regularizable.

One can similarly define higher degrees and dynamical degrees $\deg_{L,j}(f) := f^*c_1(L)^j \cdot c_1(L)^{N-j}$ and $\lambda_j(f) := \lim_n \deg_{L,j}(f^n)^{1/n}$ for any $j \in \{0, \dots, N\}$. It is a fact that for any birational map $\phi: Y \dashrightarrow X$ as above, and for any ample line bundle $L_Y \rightarrow Y$, we have $\deg_{L,j}(f^n) \asymp \deg_{L_Y,j}(f_Y^n)$. This observation leads to the following series of results.

- (1) If f is regularizable and $\lambda_1(f) = 1$, then $\deg_L(f^n) \asymp n^{2(k-1)}$ with $k \in \{1, \dots, N\}$, by [DLOZ22] (the case $N = 3$ was previously treated in [LB19]).
- (2) When $N = 2$ and $\lambda_1(f) = 1$, then $\deg_L(f^n) \asymp n^k$ with $k \in \{0, 1, 2\}$; and f is regularizable if and only if $k \in \{0, 2\}$, by [Giz80, DF01].
- (3) If f is regularizable, then $\lambda_1(f)$ is a unit of the ring of integers of some number field (since it is the spectral radius of $f^*: H^2(X, \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^2(X, \mathbb{Q})$ which fixes the lattice $H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})$). In particular, for any birational map f of $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^N$ of degree ≥ 2 with $N \geq 2$, and for a generic $A \in \text{PGL}(N+1, \mathbb{C})$, then $A \circ f$ is not regularizable by a theorem by Vigny [Vig14] (see also [CDX21]). Also maps for which $\lambda_1(f)$ is transcendental cannot be regularizable (examples of such maps are given in [BDJK24]).
- (4) When $N = 2$ and $\lambda_1(f) > 1$, then all Galois conjugates of $\lambda_1(f)$ have (complex) norm ≤ 1 by [DF01]. Moreover, if f is regularizable, then either $\lambda_1(f)$ is a quadratic unit or a Salem number. Conversely, if $\lambda_1(f)$ is a Salem number, then f is regularizable by [BC16].
- (5) When $N \geq 3$ and $\lambda_1(f)^2 > \lambda_2(f)$, then again all Galois conjugates of $\lambda_1(f)$ have (complex) norm ≤ 1 by [Tru14]. LoBianco [LB19] proved that the modulus of the Galois conjugates of $\lambda_1 := \lambda_1(f)$ of a regularizable map belongs to the set $\{\lambda_1, \lambda_2^{-1}, \lambda_1^{-1}\lambda_2, \lambda_1^{-1/2}, \lambda_2^{1/2}, \lambda_1^{1/2}\lambda_2^{-1/2}\}$ when $N = 3$. No general results are known in higher dimension.

Let us now discuss how to produce (non-regular) examples of pseudo-automorphisms. First if X has torsion canonical bundle, then $\mathcal{E}(f)$ and $\mathcal{E}(f^{-1})$ are automatically empty, hence f is a pseudo-automorphism. More

¹we insist on Y to be projective hence proper contrary to some other authors, see, e.g., [LU21].

generally if $\pi: X \rightarrow B$ is a family of polarized manifolds with trivial canonical bundle over a 1-dimensional base and $\pi \circ f = \pi$, then one can find a birational model of X for which the relative canonical bundle $K_{X/B}$ is trivial, see [LM22], hence again f is pseudo-regularizable.

In dimension 2 (where the notion of pseudo-automorphism and automorphism coincide), many constructions of regularizable birational maps of $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^2$ with $\lambda_1(f) > 1$ have been described, see [McM07, BK10, BK11, Dil11, BK12, CD12, Ueh16] (the list is not exhaustive). Generalizations of these constructions to higher dimension $N \geq 3$ lead to pseudo-regularizable birational maps, see [Bla13, BK14, BDK15]. To the knowledge of the authors, there is only one example by Oguiso and Truong [OT15] of a regularizable birational map f of $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^N$ with $\lambda_1(f) > 1$ which admits a Zariski dense orbit (see also [OP11] for product examples having Siegel disks). Even though pseudo-automorphisms are expected to be non regularizable in general, it remains a very challenging task to actually prove it. Examples of birational maps of $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^3$ have been treated by Bedford, Cantat and Kim [BCK14]. The second author [Kuz23] has also proved that a generic element of a family of pseudo-automorphisms introduced by Blanc is not regularizable.

In this paper, we shall discuss the regularizability of a given bimeromorphic map f on a 1-parameter family of polarized abelian varieties $\mathcal{X} = (X_t)_{t \in \mathbb{D}}$. Note that by our previous discussion, f is automatically pseudo-regularizable. Although we do not solve our problem in full generality, we give a necessary and sufficient condition when the action of f on $H^1(X_t, \mathbb{Z})$ has no cyclotomic factors (Theorem A). We also exhibit necessary conditions in the case $\lambda_1(f) = 1$ (Theorem C). We then turn to families of translations, and prove two theorems concerning this class of maps. First we show that families of translations are always regularizable (Theorem E). Second, we describe the closure of the orbits of a generic point (Theorem F), inspired by a recent work of Amerik and Verbitsky [AV23].

Regularizability of bimeromorphic maps on families of abelian varieties. Before stating our main results, let us describe the set-up in more details. A family of polarized abelian varieties of dimension g over the complex unit disk is a proper holomorphic map $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{D} = \{|t| < 1\}$ which is a submersion over $\mathbb{D}^* = \{0 < |t| < 1\}$, such that $X_t = \pi^{-1}(t)$ is a smooth abelian variety of dimension g for each $t \neq 0$. We shall also fix a relatively ample line bundle $\mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$, and assume that \mathcal{X} is smooth.

The family is *smooth* when π is a submersion over \mathbb{D} . In that case, X_0 is a smooth abelian variety. A *base change* of order n for the family $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ is a family of polarized abelian varieties $\pi_n: \mathcal{X}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ with a meromorphic map $\varphi: \mathcal{X}_n \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ making the following diagram commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{X}_n & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & \mathcal{X} \\ \pi_n \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi \\ \mathbb{D} & \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow t^n} & \mathbb{D} \end{array}$$

A family of polarized abelian varieties $\pi': \mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ is *bimeromorphically equivalent* to $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ if there exists a bimeromorphic map $\varphi: \mathcal{X}' \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ which is a biregular isomorphism over $\mathcal{X}^* = \pi^{-1}(\mathbb{D}^*)$ and satisfies $\pi \circ \varphi = \pi'$.

We shall say that a proper family of polarized abelian varieties $\pi': \mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ is *not degenerating* if it admits a base change which is a smooth family. In other words, the induced projective variety X defined over the field $\mathbb{C}((t))$ admits a smooth model over $\text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[[t]]$ (possibly after a finite extension of the base field). It is also equivalent to say that the canonical holomorphic map sending $t \in \mathbb{D}^*$ to the isomorphism class² of the polarized abelian variety $[X_t]$ extends holomorphically through 0 after possibly precomposing with $t \mapsto t^n$.

Consider $f: \mathcal{X} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ a bimeromorphic map satisfying $\pi \circ f = \pi$. Note that the indeterminacy locus of f satisfies $\text{Ind}(f) \subset X_0$, since an abelian variety does not contain any rational curve. In this context, we say that f is regularizable (resp. pseudo-regularizable) iff there exists a proper family of polarized abelian varieties $\pi': \mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ bimeromorphically equivalent to $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ through a bimeromorphic map $\varphi: \mathcal{X}' \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}$, such that $f_{\mathcal{X}'} := \varphi^{-1} \circ f \circ \varphi$ is a regular automorphism (resp. regular automorphism from X_1 onto X_2 where $\mathcal{X} \setminus X_i$ are analytic subsets of codimension ≥ 2). We insist here on the condition that \mathcal{X}' should be proper. As we shall see below, any map is regularizable on its Néron model, but the central fiber of the latter is in general non-compact. As above, f is always pseudo-regularizable.

²the space of such isomorphism classes is a quasi-projective variety, see [BL04, chapter 8].

For each $t \neq 0$, the map f induces a biregular automorphism $f_t: X_t \rightarrow X_t$, hence a group isomorphism $f_t^*: H^1(X_t, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^1(X_t, \mathbb{Z})$. Since all fibers X_t are smoothly diffeomorphic, any continuous path joining t to t' induces an isomorphism $H^1(X_t, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^1(X_{t'}, \mathbb{Z})$ conjugating f_t^* to $f_{t'}^*$.

Theorem A. *Let $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ be a family of polarized abelian varieties of dimension g , and let $f: \mathcal{X} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be any bimeromorphic map.*

- (1) *If the family is not degenerating, then f is regularizable.*
- (2) *Suppose f is regularizable. If no root of unity is an eigenvalue of $f_t^*: H^1(X_t, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^1(X_t, \mathbb{Z})$, then the family is not degenerating.*

The first statement is easy to prove. The main content lies in the second statement. Observe that if X_t is a simple abelian variety for some $t \neq 0$, then the condition appearing in (2) is equivalent to $\lambda_1(f_t) > 1$. Note also that our theorem is local over the base hence implies the next result.

Corollary B. *Suppose \mathcal{X} is a projective variety endowed with a fibration over a projective curve $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow B$ whose general fiber $X_b = \pi^{-1}(b)$ is an abelian variety. Suppose $f: \mathcal{X} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is a birational map preserving π . If $f_b^*: H^1(X_b, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^1(X_b, \mathbb{Z})$ has no eigenvalue equal to a root of unity for a general b , then f is regularizable iff there exists a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' & \dashrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow \pi' & & \downarrow \pi \\ B' & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & B \end{array}$$

where $\varphi: B' \rightarrow B$ is a finite ramified cover, and $\pi': X' \rightarrow B'$ is a smooth family.

Smooth non-isotrivial families of abelian varieties with automorphisms satisfying $\lambda_1(f) > 1$ and parameterized by a projective curve exist for any $g \geq 2$. This follows from the fact that Hilbert-Blumenthal varieties can be compactified by adding finitely many points, see §5.4 for details.

Let us explain our strategy for the proof of (2). We use the notion of Néron model, see, e.g., [BLR90]. This is a (not necessarily proper) birational model $\mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ that satisfies a suitable universal property so that f induces a regular automorphism $f_{\mathcal{N}}: \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$, and the bimeromorphic map $\phi_{\mathcal{N}}: \mathcal{X} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{N}$ is regular on the open subset $X^{\text{sm}} \subset \mathcal{X}$ over which π is a local submersion. By Grothendieck's semi-stable reduction theorem, after base change, the central fiber is a finite union of semi-abelian varieties, that is extension of an abelian variety by a multiplicative torus. Further, the semi-stable reduction theorem ([KKMSD73]), again after base change, we may suppose that $\mathcal{X} \setminus X^{\text{sm}}$ has codimension ≥ 2 in \mathcal{X} . To simplify the argument assume that $g = 2$ and $\lambda_1(f_t) > 1$, and that X_t is simple for some t . First we pick an irreducible component E of X_0 that is f -invariant and satisfies $\lambda_1(f|_E) = \lambda_1(f_t)$ (Proposition 2.3). Then we look at its image $Z := \phi_{\mathcal{N}}(E) \subset \mathcal{N}$ inside the central fiber of the Néron model. When $\dim(Z) \leq 1$, we observe that E is the exceptional divisor of the blow-up of a fixed point or a fixed curve in a neighborhood of which f is a local isomorphism, which implies the dynamical degree of $f_{\mathcal{N}}|_Z$ to be equal to $1 < \lambda_1(f_t)$, a contradiction (see Proposition 2.6). It follows that Z has dimension 2, and is an extension of a multiplicative torus \mathbb{G}_m^k by an abelian variety A of dimension $2 - k$. When $k = 0$, the family is not degenerating. The proof is complete if we prove that $\lambda_1(f_{\mathcal{N}}|_Z) < \lambda_1(f_t)$ when $k \in \{1, 2\}$. Roughly the reason is that given a matrix $M \in \text{SL}(g, \mathbb{Z})$ whose spectral radius is equal to $\rho > 1$, then the dynamical degree of the induced map on the product E^g for any elliptic curve E is equal to ρ^2 ; whereas the dynamical degree of the map induced by M on \mathbb{G}_m^g is equal to ρ (Theorem 3.6).

The same line of arguments can be used in the case $\lambda_1(f_t) = 1$ if one replaces the computation of dynamical degrees by the finer invariant given by the growth rate of the sequence of degrees. Recall an automorphism f_t of an abelian variety X_t with $\lambda_1(f_t) = 1$ always satisfies $\deg_1(f_t^n) \asymp n^{2k}$ for some $k \in \{0, \dots, g-1\}$. When the degrees are bounded (i.e., $k = 0$), then an iterate of f_t is a translation. At the other side of the spectrum, when $\deg_1(f_t^n) \asymp n^{2(g-1)}$, then X_t is isogenous to E_t^g for some elliptic curve E_t .

However, during the proof of Theorem A we used the product formula of Dinh-Nguyen [DN11, Theorem 1.1] that allows to compute exactly the dynamical degrees of a map preserving a fibration in terms of the dynamical degrees in the fiber and on the base. We were only able to extend this formula to the degree growth in codimension 1 with linear losses, so that we couldn't fully characterize regularizable mappings.

To state our next result, we define the following invariant. Let $r(\mathcal{X}) \in \{0, \dots, g\}$ be the dimension of the maximal multiplicative torus of \mathcal{N}_0 when it is semi-abelian (this does not depend on the base change). Observe that $r(\mathcal{X}) = 0$ if and only if \mathcal{X} is not degenerating; and $r(\mathcal{X}) = g$ if and only if \mathcal{X} has maximal degeneration (in the sense that all components of the central fiber are multiplicative tori).

Theorem C. *Let $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ be a family of polarized abelian varieties of dimension g , and let $f: \mathcal{X} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be any bimeromorphic map such that $\lambda_1(f_t) = 1$. Write $\deg_1(f_t^n) \asymp n^{2k}$ with $k \in \{0, \dots, g-1\}$.*

If f is regularizable, then we have

$$2k \leq \max\{r(\mathcal{X}), 2g - 2r(\mathcal{X}) - 1\}.$$

In particular, if f is regularizable and $k = g - 1 \geq 2$, then $r(\mathcal{X}) = 0$ and the family is not degenerating.

For abelian surfaces ($g = 2$), the following table summarizes our results:

k	$r(\mathcal{X})$	Is f regularizable?
0		yes (Theorem E)
1	0	yes
1	1	no (Theorem C)
1	2	no (Proposition 4.11)

TABLE 1. Regularizability of automorphisms with $\lambda_1 = 1$ on families of surfaces

Observe also that in any dimension, if the degeneration is maximal and f is regularizable, then our theorem says $k \leq \lfloor g/2 \rfloor$. We suspect that if $\lambda_1(f_t) = 1$, f is regularizable and $r(\mathcal{X}) \leq 2k - 1$, then there exists an f -invariant subfamily $\mathcal{Y} \subset \mathcal{X}$ of polarized abelian varieties of dimension $\leq g - r(\mathcal{X})$ which is not degenerating and such that $\deg_1(f^n|_{\mathcal{Y}}) \asymp \deg_1(f^n)$. We propose the following more ambitious conjecture.

Conjecture D. *Let $f: \mathcal{X} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be any bimeromorphic map of a family of polarized abelian varieties that fixes the 0-section.*

Then f is regularizable if and only if the following holds. Possibly after base change, there is a f -invariant splitting such that $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{Y} \times \mathcal{Y}'$ where \mathcal{Y} is a non-degenerating family of polarized automorphisms of abelian varieties; \mathcal{Y}' is a family of polarized abelian varieties, and $f|_{\mathcal{Y}'}$ is a family of automorphisms such that $f_t^|_{\mathcal{Y}'}: H^1(Y'_t, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^1(Y'_t, \mathbb{Z})$ has finite order.*

The previous table implies the conjecture to hold true when $g = 2$ (observe the splitting is trivial in this case).

Dynamics of families of translations. A translation on an abelian variety X is an automorphism $f: X \rightarrow X$ acting as the identity on $H^1(X, \mathbb{Z})$. Note that this is the same as asking f to belong to the connected component of the identity in $\text{Aut}(X)$. Let $f: \mathcal{X} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be a bimeromorphic map on a family of polarized abelian varieties. If f_t is a translation for some t , then f_t is a translation for all $t \neq 0$.

Theorem E. *Let $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ be a family of polarized abelian varieties, and let $f: \mathcal{X} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be a bimeromorphic map. If $f_t^*: H^1(X_t, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^1(X_t, \mathbb{Z})$ has finite order, then f is regularizable. In particular, any family of translations is regularizable.*

The proof we give relies on the description by Nakamura [Nak77] of a compactification of the Néron model in terms of toroidal data, following ideas developed by Mumford (see the appendix of [FC90]). In a nutshell, one represents X_t as a quotient of \mathbb{G}_m^g by a co-compact action of \mathbb{Z}^g , and one obtains the suitable compactification by building a suitable toric modification of $\mathbb{G}_m^g \times \mathbb{D}$ along the central fiber so that the action of \mathbb{Z}^g extends and remains co-compact (on each fiber including the central one). It is then not difficult to check that any family of translations extends to this model.

Remark 1.1. We use in an essential way the fact that the base is one-dimensional. We suspect that there exist families of elliptic curves defined over a surface that carry families of translations which are not regularizable.

Our next result is inspired by a recent theorem of Amerik and Verbitsky [AV23, Theorem 3.11], who generalized to hyperkähler manifolds a former result of Cantat [Can01, Proposition 2.2] on the density of generic orbits of translations on families of elliptic curves covering a K3 surface.

Let $f: \mathcal{X} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be a family of translations as in the previous theorem. Note that for any given point in X_t , the closure (for the euclidean topology) of the orbit of f_t is a finite union of real tori of (real) dimension ranging from 0 to $2g$, and that this dimension does not depend on the choice of point on X_t . When t changes however, this dimension might jump.

Theorem F. *Let $f: \mathcal{X} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be any family of translations on a polarized family of abelian varieties $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$. Then there exist families of polarized abelian varieties $\mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$, $\mathcal{Y}' \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$; families of translations $f_{\mathcal{Y}}: \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$, and $f_{\mathcal{Y}'}: \mathcal{Y}' \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}'$; and a meromorphic map $\phi: \mathcal{Y} \times \mathcal{Y}' \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ such that*

- (1) $\phi(f_{\mathcal{Y},t}, f_{\mathcal{Y}',t}) = f_t \circ \phi$ for all $t \in \mathbb{D}$;
- (2) $\phi_t: Y_t \times Y'_t \rightarrow X_t$ is an isogeny for all $t \neq 0$;
- (3) for all t in a dense set of full measure, the closure of the orbit of any point $p \in Y_t$ under $f_{\mathcal{Y},t}$ is dense in Y_t for the euclidean topology;
- (4) there exists a sequence of families of translations of finite order g_n on \mathcal{Y}' such that $g_n \rightarrow f_{\mathcal{Y}}$ locally uniformly on \mathcal{Y}' .

In rough terms, up to isogeny, we can split \mathcal{X} into a product family $\mathcal{Y} \times \mathcal{Y}'$ so that orbits are dense in Y_t for t generic, and the family of translations on \mathcal{Y}' is uniformly approximated by finite order automorphisms g_n . Note that for each n and for a generic $t \in \mathbb{D}^*$, the closure of the orbit of a point in X_t under $(f_{\mathcal{Y}}, g_n)$ is a finite union of translates of Y_t .

Let us state the following direct consequence of the previous result.

Corollary G. *Suppose $f: \mathcal{X} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is a family of translations on a family of polarized abelian varieties $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow B$ where B is a projective curve. If X_t is simple for some t and $\deg(f^n) \rightarrow \infty$, then the orbit of any point in a generic fiber X_t is dense for the euclidean topology.*

Any automorphism $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ on a projective surface with $\deg(f^n) \asymp n^2$ is a family of translations on a family of elliptic curves, by Gizatullin's theorem, see [Giz80, DF01, BK14, Gri16]. The previous result says that the orbit of f on a generic fiber is dense, extending [Can01, Proposition 2.2] to any projective surface.

Our strategy for the proof of Theorem F can be described as follows. The euclidean closure of the orbit of a point in the fiber X_t under a translation is a real torus that contains a translate of a subabelian variety of maximal dimension A_t . For t generic, the dimension of A_t remains the same and A_t forms a family of subabelian varieties. By Poincaré's irreducibility theorem, up to isogeny, we can split \mathcal{X} as a product of two families of abelian varieties. On one factor, the orbits are dense for the euclidean topology. On the other factor, the closure of the orbits are totally real. Exploiting the fact that holomorphic maps taking values in totally real submanifolds are necessarily constant, we show that in this situation translations can be approximated uniformly over the base by translations of finite order.

Further remarks. Various generalizations of Theorem A can be investigated. First we may consider bimeromorphic maps on \mathcal{X} such that the action on the base has infinite order. Note that in that case, the family of abelian varieties needs to be isotrivial. We may also replace \mathbb{D} by a higher dimensional base \mathbb{D}^k , $k \geq 2$ and ask whether regularizability along any germ of analytic disk implies regularization over \mathbb{D}^k .

Finally we may consider algebraic versions of our results. Let R be a discrete valuation ring, and denote by K its fraction field. Let A be an abelian variety over K , and $f: A \rightarrow A$ be any automorphism. Observe that Néron models exist in this degree of generality by [BLR90]. We may thus ask the following question. Suppose that the action of f on the first étale cohomology group of A has no eigenvalue equal to a root of unity. Is it true that the Néron model of A is proper if and only if there exists a proper model of A over $\text{Spec}R$ to which f extends as an automorphism?

Plan of the paper. In §2, we briefly review the basic properties of dynamical degrees, and prove Propositions 2.3, 2.6 and 2.10 which are the keys to the proof of Theorem A. We conclude this part by discussing general properties of regularizable maps.

We discuss in §3 the geometry of semi-abelian varieties and generalize the computation of dynamical degrees of morphisms on toric varieties done in [FW12, Lin12] to semi-abelian varieties.

We briefly recapitulate in §4 the notion of Néron model, and then give the proof of our characterizations of regularizable maps on families of abelian varieties (Theorems A and C).

Section 5 can be read independently from the rest of the paper. It aims at describing interesting examples of families of automorphisms on polarized abelian varieties, and to classify (up to isogeny and base change) such families in dimension ≤ 5 . The material is standard here, and goes back to the work of Shimura [Shi63].

Finally, we devote Section 6 to families of translations of abelian varieties, proving Theorems E and F. The crucial ingredient is the construction (due to Mumford) of an adequate compactification of the Néron model, that we recall in §6.1 following closely [Nak77].

2. GROWTH OF DEGREES OF ALGEBRAIC MAPS ON QUASI-PROJECTIVE VARIETIES

In this section, we extend the notion of dynamical degrees to any rational self-map of a quasi-projective variety, and collect a couple of results on the behaviour of dynamical degrees under restriction.

Given any two sequences of positive real numbers u_n, v_n , we write $u_n \asymp v_n$ (resp. $u_n \lesssim v_n$) if and only if there exists a constant $C > 1$ such that $C^{-1}v_n \leq u_n \leq Cv_n$ (resp. $v_n \leq Cu_n$).

2.1. Dynamical degrees. Let X be a (possibly singular) quasi-projective complex variety of dimension N , and $f: X \dashrightarrow X$ be any dominant rational self-map.

Let \bar{X} be any projective variety containing X as a Zariski dense subset. Fix any ample line bundle $L \rightarrow \bar{X}$. Denote by \bar{f} the unique dominant rational self-map of \bar{X} whose restriction to X equals f . This map is determined by its graph $\Gamma \subset \bar{X} \times \bar{X}$ which is an irreducible variety such that the first projection $\pi_1: \Gamma \rightarrow \bar{X}$ is a birational morphism, and the second projection $\pi_2: \Gamma \rightarrow \bar{X}$ is surjective, and $f(x) = \pi_2(\pi_1^{-1}(x))$ for any x off the image under π_1 of its exceptional locus. For any $i \in \{0, \dots, N\}$, we set

$$\deg_{L,i}(\bar{f}) = \pi_2^*(c_1(L))^i \wedge \pi_1^*(c_1(L))^{N-i} \in \mathbb{N}^*.$$

It was proven by Dinh and Sibony [DS05b] (see also [Tru20] for an argument working in arbitrary characteristic, and [Dan20] for an estimate on the optimal constants), that given any birational map $\varphi: X_1 \dashrightarrow \bar{X}$ between projective varieties, and for any ample line bundle $L_1 \rightarrow \bar{X}_1$ there exists a constant $C > 1$ (depending only on φ, L and L_1) such that

$$(2.1) \quad C^{-1} \deg_{L_1,i}(f_1) \leq \deg_{L,i}(\bar{f}) \leq C \deg_{L_1,i}(f_1)$$

where $f_1 := \varphi^{-1} \circ \bar{f} \circ \varphi$. In particular, the growth rate of the sequence $\{\deg_{L,i}(\bar{f}^n)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ depends neither on the compactification of X , nor on the choice of L . To simplify notation, we shall thus write $\deg_i(f^n)$ instead of $\deg_{L,i}(\bar{f}^n)$. Beware that this sequence is only defined up to bounded uniform constants.

Dinh and Sibony further proved the existence of a positive constant $C > 0$ such that $C \deg_i(f^n)$ is submultiplicative. We may thus define the i -th dynamical degree by setting:

$$\lambda_i(f) := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \deg_i(f^n)^{1/n} \in [1, +\infty[.$$

By (2.1), $\lambda_i(f)$ is invariant under birational conjugacy. Note that when f is a birational automorphism, then $\lambda_0(f) = \lambda_N(f) = 1$. In general, Khovanskii-Teissier's inequalities imply $\lambda_{i-1}(f)\lambda_{i+1}(f) \geq \lambda_i(f)^2$ so that the dynamical degrees are log-concave. It follows that $\lambda_i(f) = 1$ for all i if and only if $\lambda_1(f) = 1$ (in which case f is necessarily birational).

Suppose now that X is smooth, and take \bar{X} a smooth projective variety as above, together with an ample line bundle $L \rightarrow \bar{X}$. We may endow L with a positive hermitian form so that its curvature form ω is a Kähler form on \bar{X} . If f is moreover regular, then we may compute the degrees as an integral:

$$\deg_i(f) = \int_X f^*(\omega^i) \wedge \omega^{N-i}.$$

One can also compute the degrees directly by looking at the induced linear action on Dolbeault cohomology $f_i^*: H^{i,i}(\bar{X}) \rightarrow H^{i,i}(\bar{X})$. For any given norm on $H^{i,i}(\bar{X})$, there exists a positive constant $C > 1$ such that

$$(2.2) \quad C^{-1} \|f_i^*\| \leq \deg_i(f) \leq C \|f_i^*\|.$$

One can alternatively work on the real subspace $\mathbb{N}_{\mathbb{R}}^i(\bar{X})$ of $H^{i,i}(\bar{X})$ spanned by fundamental classes of subvarieties of codimension i . Again, we have $C^{-1} \|f_i^*\| \mathbb{N}_{\mathbb{R}}^i(\bar{X}) \leq \deg_i(f) \leq C \|f_i^*\| \mathbb{N}_{\mathbb{R}}^i(\bar{X})$ for uniform bounded constant. When f is a regular map, this implies $\lambda_i(f) = \rho(f_i^*) = \rho(f_i^* | \mathbb{N}_{\mathbb{R}}^i(\bar{X}))$ where $\rho(u)$ denotes the spectral radius of a linear map u .

We refer to [DF21] for an interpretation of dynamical degrees in terms of spectral radii of bounded operators on suitable Banach spaces.

2.2. Degree growth and restrictions. In this section, we prove three results that allow one to compare the dynamical degrees of an automorphism with the dynamical degrees of its restriction to a subvariety. These results play a key role in the proof of Theorem A.

Proposition 2.3. *Let $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ be a flat projective morphism of relative dimension N , such that $X_t = \pi^{-1}(t)$ is connected for $t \neq 0$. Suppose that $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is a biholomorphism, for which $\pi \circ f = \pi$ and $f(E) = E$ for any irreducible components E of \mathcal{X}_0 .*

Then for any $0 \leq i \leq N$,

$$\deg_i(f^n|_{X_t}) \asymp \max_E \deg_i(f^n|_E) ,$$

where E ranges over all irreducible components E of \mathcal{X}_0 .

Remark 2.4. It is crucial for f to be holomorphic on \mathcal{X} . Examples of a bimeromorphic map $f: \mathcal{X} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ such that $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ is a smooth family of K3 surfaces and $\text{Ind}(f) \subset X_0$ such that $\lambda_1(f_0) < \lambda_1(f_t)$ for all $t \neq 0$ is given in [RR17].

Proof. Let $\mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be any relatively ample line bundle. We have $\deg_i(f^n|_{X_t}) = (f^{n*}c_1(\mathcal{L}))^i \cdot c_1(\mathcal{L})^{N-i} \cdot [X_t]$. As $[X_t]$ is cohomologous to the divisor $\pi^{-1}(0) = \sum b_E [E]$, we get

$$(2.5) \quad \deg_i(f^n|_{X_t}) = \sum_E b_E \deg_i(f^n|_E) .$$

Since $f: X_t \rightarrow X_t$ is regular, by (2.2) there exists an integer δ such that $\deg_i(f^n|_{X_t}) \asymp n^\delta \lambda_i(f|_{X_t})^n$. Similarly, for each irreducible component E of \mathcal{X}_0 , we may find an integer δ_E such that $\deg_i(f^n|_E) \asymp n^{\delta_E} \lambda_i(f|_E)^n$. The result follows from (2.5). \square

Suppose $f: X \dashrightarrow Y$ is a birational map between smooth projective varieties. Recall that $\text{Ind}(f)$ denotes the indeterminacy locus of f , and is a subvariety of codimension at least 2. The set of points $p \notin \text{Ind}(f)$ at which f is not a local biholomorphism is a divisor by the jacobian criterion which coincides with the exceptional locus defined in the introduction and denoted by $\text{Exc}(f)$.

We define the proper transform of an irreducible subvariety $Z \subset X$ such that $Z \not\subset \text{Ind}(f)$ by setting $f^\vee(Z) := \overline{f(Z \setminus \text{Ind}(f))}$. It is also an irreducible subvariety, of the same dimension as Z when $Z \not\subset \text{Exc}(f)$.

The total transform of a closed analytic subset $Z \subset X$ is defined as $f(Z) := \pi_2(\pi_1^{-1}(Z))$ where $\pi_1: \Gamma \rightarrow X$ and $\pi_2: \Gamma \rightarrow Y$ are the canonical projections of the graph of f onto X and Y respectively. In general $f(Z)$ strictly contains Z , and $p \in \text{Ind}(f)$ if and only if $f(p)$ has positive dimension.

Proposition 2.6. *Let X, Y be smooth projective varieties and $\alpha: Y \dashrightarrow X$ be a birational map. Let $f: X \dashrightarrow X$ be a birational self-map and $E \subset Y$ be an irreducible hypersurface such that:*

- (1) $f_Y^\vee(E) = E$, where $f_Y = \alpha^{-1} \circ f \circ \alpha \in \text{Bir}(Y)$;
- (2) and $Z = \alpha^\vee(E)$ is not included in $\text{Ind}(f^{-1})$.

Then Z is not included in $\text{Ind}(f)$, $f^\vee(Z) = Z$, and we have:

$$(2.7) \quad \lambda_i(f_Y|_E) = \max_{\max\{0, i-c+1\} \leq j \leq \min\{i, N-c\}} \lambda_j(f|_Z) ,$$

where $N = \dim(X)$ and $c = \text{codim}(Z)$.

Moreover there exists a positive constant $C > 1$ such that

$$(2.8) \quad C^{-1} \deg_1(f^n|_Z) \leq \deg_1(f_Y^n|_E) \leq Cn \times \deg_1(f^n|_Z)$$

Observe that (1) requires in particular that E is not a component of $\text{Exc}(f_Y)$. Note also that the result follows from the invariance of dynamical degrees under birational conjugacy when E is not included in $\text{Exc}(\alpha)$.

Example 2.9. Consider the map $f(x, y, z) = (x, zy, z)$ in \mathbb{C}^3 . It defines a birational self-map of $Y := (\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^1)^3$ which fixes pointwise the rational curve $Z = \{x = y = 0\}$ so that $\deg_1(f^n|_Z) = 1$ for all n .

Let $\mu: X \rightarrow Y$ be the blow-up along Z . Then $E = \mu^{-1}(Z)$ is isomorphic to $(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^1)^2$, and in the coordinates x, z the lift of f to E can be written as follows $f(x, z) = (x/z, z)$ so that $\deg_1(f^n|_E) \asymp n$.

Proof. We prove first that $Z \not\subset \text{Ind}(f)$. Since $f_Y^\vee(E) = E$ is a divisor, we may find a point $p \in E \setminus \text{Ind}(\alpha) \cup \text{Ind}(f_Y) \cup \text{Exc}(f_Y)$ such that $f_Y(p) \notin \text{Ind}(\alpha) \cup \text{Ind}(f_Y) \cup \text{Exc}(f_Y)$. The total image of $\alpha(p)$ under f is included in $\alpha(f_Y(p))$ which has dimension 0. Hence $\alpha(p) \notin \text{Ind}(f)$, and $f(\alpha(p)) = \alpha(f_Y(p))$. It follows that $f^\vee(Z) \subset Z$. Since E is irreducible, Z is irreducible too, and $f_Y^\vee(E) = E$ implies $f^\vee(Z) = Z$.

Next we prove (2.7). Recall that dynamical degrees are invariant under birational conjugacy. By Hironaka resolution of singularities, we may thus suppose that Z is smooth, α is a regular map for which the sheaf of ideals defining Z lifts to a locally principal ideal sheaf. By the universal property of blow-ups, we may thus write $\alpha = \text{bl}_Z \circ \beta$, where $\text{bl}_Z: Y' \rightarrow X$ is the blow-up of Z with exceptional locus E_Z , and $\beta: Y \rightarrow Y'$ is a birational map such that $\beta(\text{Exc}_\beta)$ does not contain E_Z . Note that $\lambda_i(f|E) = \lambda_i(f_{Y'}|E_Z)$ where $f_{Y'}: Y' \rightarrow Y'$ is the lift of f to Y' .

We abuse notation and write $\text{bl}_Z: E_Z \rightarrow Z$ for the restriction of bl_Z to E_Z . The morphism $\text{bl}_Z: E_Z \rightarrow Z$ is then the projectivization of the normal bundle $N_{Z/Y} \rightarrow Z$. The relative dimension of bl_Z is equal to $c-1$, and the dynamical degrees can be computed using the product formula of Dinh-Nguyen [DN11, Theorem 1.1]:

$$\lambda_i(f_{Y'}|E_Z) = \max_{\max\{0, i-c+1\} \leq j \leq \min\{i, N-c\}} \lambda_j(f|Z) \lambda_{i-j}(f_{Y'}|E_Z),$$

where

$$\lambda_j(f_{Y'}|E_Z) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (f_{Y'}^{n*} c_1(L)^j \cdot c_1(L)^{N-c+1-j} \cdot [\text{bl}_Z^{-1}(t)])^{1/n},$$

for a generic $t \in Z$ (here we abuse notation and choose an arbitrary ample line bundle $L \rightarrow Y$). The existence of the limit is justified in op. cit. (see also [Dan20]).

We claim that $\lambda_j(f_{Y'}|E_Z) = 1$ for all j . Grant this claim. Then, we have

$$\lambda_i(f_{Y'}|E_Z) = \max_{\max\{0, i-c+1\} \leq j \leq \min\{i, N-c\}} \lambda_j(f|Z),$$

and the formula (2.7) follows.

It remains to prove the claim. We argue using complex analytic arguments. Note that since $f_Y^\vee(E) = E$, f_Y is a local biholomorphism at a generic point in E . It follows that f is also a local biholomorphism at a generic point $p \in Z$. The map $f_{Y'}: E_Z \dashrightarrow E_Z$ hence maps the fiber $\text{bl}_Z^{-1}(p) \simeq \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^{c-1}$ to $\text{bl}_Z^{-1}(f_Y(p))$ and has degree 1. This implies

$$f_{Y'}^{n*} c_1(L)^j \cdot c_1(L)^{N-c+1-j} \cdot [\text{bl}_Z^{-1}(t)] = c_1(L)^{N-c+1} \cdot [\text{bl}_Z^{-1}(t)]$$

concluding the proof that $\lambda_j(f_{Y'}|\beta) = 1$.

We finally prove (2.8). To that end, it suffices to show

$$C^{-1} \deg_1(f_Y^n|Z) \leq \deg_1(f_{Y'}^n|E_Z) \leq Cn \times \deg_1(f_Y^n|Z)$$

for some constant $C > 1$. Observe that the Néron-Severi space $N_{\mathbb{R}}^1(E_Z)$ equals the direct sum $\text{bl}_Z^* N_{\mathbb{R}}^1(Z) \oplus \mathbb{R}\xi$ where ξ is the first Chern class of the tautological line bundle (whose restriction to each fiber of bl_Z is $\mathcal{O}(1)$). Note that we have the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E_Z & \xrightarrow{f_{Y'}} & E_Z \\ \text{bl}_Z \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{bl}_Z \\ Z & \xrightarrow{f_Y} & Z \end{array}$$

No hypersurface in E_Z is contracted by bl_Z into the indeterminacy locus of f_Y since bl_Z is a fibration and $\text{codim}(\text{Ind}(f_Y)) \geq 2$. It follows that for any class $\omega \in N_{\mathbb{R}}^1(Z)$ we have $(f_Y \circ \text{bl}_Z)^* \omega = \text{bl}_Z^*(f_Y^*(\omega))$, see, e.g., [Kuz23, Lemma 2.3]. In a similar way, bl_Z is regular hence $(\text{bl}_Z \circ f_{Y'})^* \omega = f_{Y'}^*(\text{bl}_Z^*(\omega))$, and we conclude that $f_{Y'}^*(\text{bl}_Z^*(\omega)) = \text{bl}_Z^*(f_Y^*(\omega))$ for any $\omega \in N_{\mathbb{R}}^1(Z)$. Note that this already implies:

$$\deg_1(f_{Y'}^n) \asymp \rho(f_{Y'}^{n*}: N_{\mathbb{R}}^1(E_Z) \rightarrow N_{\mathbb{R}}^1(E_Z)) \geq \rho(f_Y^{n*}: N_{\mathbb{R}}^1(Z) \rightarrow N_{\mathbb{R}}^1(Z)) \asymp \deg_1(f_Y^n).$$

Suppose first $f_Y|Z$ is algebraically stable (in the sense that no hypersurface is contracted by $f_Y|Z$ to a subvariety that is eventually mapped to $\text{Ind}(f_Y|Z)$). Write $f_{Y'}^* \xi = \xi + \text{bl}_Z^*(\omega_*)$ for some $\omega_* \in \text{NS}_{\mathbb{R}}(Z)$. A repeated use of [Kuz23, Lemma 2.3] implies that for each integer n , we have $f_{Y'}^{n*} \omega = (f_Y^*)^n \omega$. Note that $f_{Y'}|E_Z$ is then also algebraically stable, hence for any class $\omega \in N_{\mathbb{R}}^1(Z)$, and for any $t \in \mathbb{R}$, we have

$$f_{Y'}^{n*}(\text{bl}_Z^* \omega + t\xi) = (f_Y^*)^n(\text{bl}_Z^* \omega + t\xi) = \text{bl}_Z^*(f_Y^*)^n \omega + t\xi + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \text{bl}_Z^*(f_Y^*)^j \omega_*$$

and we conclude that $\|f_{Y'}^{n*}(\text{bl}_Z^* \omega + t\xi)\| \leq Cn \times \rho(f_Y^{n*}: \mathbb{N}_{\mathbb{R}}^1(Z) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_{\mathbb{R}}^1(Z))$.

In the general case, we proceed as follows. We first choose a sequence of proper birational morphisms $\mu_n: Z^{(n)} \rightarrow Z$ such that the birational maps

$$\mu_n^{-1} \circ \mu_{n+1}: Z^{(n+1)} \rightarrow Z^{(n)} \text{ and } F_Y^{(n+1)} := \mu_n^{-1} \circ f_Y \circ \mu_{n+1}: Z^{(n+1)} \rightarrow Z^{(n)}$$

are both regular. To simplify notation, we write $f_Y^n = F_Y^{(1)} \circ \dots \circ F_Y^{(n-1)}$, and $M_n := \mu_1 \circ \dots \circ \mu_{n-1}$. Pick any ample class $\omega \in \text{NS}_{\mathbb{R}}(Z)$. Then $\deg_1(f_Y^n) = F_Y^{n*} \omega \cdot M_n^*(\omega^{N-c-1})$. Since bl_Z is the projectivization of a vector bundle V , we have a commutative square:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E_Z^{(n)} & \xrightarrow{\hat{\mu}_n} & E_Z^{(n-1)} \\ \text{bl}^{(n)} \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{bl}^{(n-1)} \\ Z^{(n)} & \xrightarrow{\mu_n} & Z^{(n-1)} \end{array}$$

where $\hat{\mu}_n$ is also birational and $\text{bl}^{(n)}$ is the projectivization of M_n^*V . Write $\hat{M}_n := \hat{\mu}_{n-1} \circ \dots \circ \hat{\mu}_1$. Observe that the following diagram is commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & E_Z^{(n)} & & \\ & \swarrow \text{bl}^{(n)} & \downarrow \hat{\mu}_n & \searrow F_{Y'}^{(n)} & \\ Z^{(n)} & & E_Z^{(n-1)} & \xrightarrow{\text{---}} & E_Z^{(n-1)} \\ \mu_n \downarrow & \swarrow F_Y^{(n)} & \searrow \text{bl}^{(n-1)} & & \swarrow \text{bl}^{(n-1)} \\ Z^{(n-1)} & \xrightarrow{\text{---}} & Z^{(n-1)} & & Z^{(n-1)} \end{array}$$

Pick any small t such that the class $\omega_+ = \text{bl}_Z^*(\omega) + t\xi$ is ample. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \deg_1(f_{Y'}^n) &= F_{Y'}^{n*} \omega_+ \cdot \hat{M}_n^*(\omega_+^{N-1}) \\ &= F_{Y'}^{n*} \text{bl}_Z^*(\omega) \cdot \hat{M}_n^*(\omega_+^{N-1}) + t F_{Y'}^{n*} \xi \cdot \hat{M}_n^*(\omega_+^{N-1}) \\ &= (\text{bl}^{(n)})^* F_Y^{n*}(\omega) \cdot \hat{M}_n^*(\omega_+^{N-1}) + t F_{Y'}^{n*} \xi \cdot \hat{M}_n^*(\omega_+^{N-1}) \leq \deg_1(f^n) + t F_{Y'}^{n*} \xi \cdot \hat{M}_n^*(\omega_+^{N-1}) \end{aligned}$$

The fact that the restriction of f to the generic fiber of bl_Z has degree 1 implies that we may write $F_{Y'}^* \xi = \hat{\mu}_1^* \xi + \text{bl}^{(1)*}(\beta_*)$ for some $\beta_* \in \mathbb{N}_{\mathbb{R}}^1(Z^{(1)})$. And we obtain:

$$F_{Y'}^{n*} \xi = \hat{M}_n^* \xi + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \text{bl}^{(n-j)*}(\mu_n^* \dots \mu_{j+1}^*) F_Y^{(j)*} \beta_*$$

Since $|F_Y^{(j)*} \beta_* \cdot M_j^* \omega^{N-1}|$ is bounded by $\deg_1(f^n)$ up to a uniform constant, we obtain $F_{Y'}^{n*} \xi \cdot \hat{M}_n^*(\omega_+^{N-1}) = O(n \deg_1(f^n))$ as required. \square

Proposition 2.10. *Let X be a smooth projective variety and let $f: X \dashrightarrow X$ be a birational map. If $Z \subset X$ is a codimension c subvariety such that $Z \not\subset \text{Ind}(f)$ and $f^\vee(Z) = Z$ then for all $0 \leq k \leq \dim(Z)$, there exists a constant $C > 1$ such that $\deg_k(f^n|_Z) \leq C \min\{\deg_k(f^n), \deg_{k+c}(f^n)\}$. In particular, we have*

$$\lambda_k(f|_Z) \leq \min\{\lambda_k(f), \lambda_{k+c}(f)\}.$$

Proof. By Hironaka's resolution of singularities and birational invariance of degrees up to uniform constants, we may suppose that Z is smooth. Fix an ample line bundle $L \rightarrow X$.

Recall the definition of basepoint free numerical classes from Fulger and Lehmann [FL17, §5]. Suffice it to say that any basepoint free class in $\mathbb{N}_{\mathbb{R}}^i(X)$ is both pseudo-effective and nef, and that the cone of basepoint free classes has non-empty interior. Moreover, for any basepoint free class $\Omega \in \mathbb{N}_{\mathbb{R}}^i(X)$, there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that $\Omega \leq C c_1(L)^i$.

It follows that the fundamental class $[Z]$ can be written as a difference of two basepoint free classes $[Z] = \Omega_1 - \Omega_2$ with $\Omega_1, \Omega_2 \in \mathbb{N}_{\mathbb{R}}^c(X)$, and we have

$$\begin{aligned} \deg_k(f^n|_Z) &= f^{n*} c_1(L)^k \cdot c_1(L)^{N-c} \cdot [Z] \\ &= f^{n*} c_1(L)^k \cdot c_1(L)^{N-c} \cdot \Omega_1 - f^{n*} c_1(L)^k \cdot c_1(L)^{N-c} \cdot \Omega_2 \end{aligned}$$

Beware that the class $f^{n*}c_1(L)^k$ is only pseudoeffective and not nef in general. To get around that difficulty, we consider for each n a resolution of the graph Γ_n of f^n with projection maps $\pi_{1,n}, \pi_{2,n}: \Gamma \rightarrow X$ so that $f^n = \pi_{2,n} \circ \pi_{1,n}^{-1}$. Then for $\epsilon \in \{1, 2\}$, we get

$$f^{n*}c_1(L)^k \cdot c_1(L)^{N-c-k} \cdot \Omega_\epsilon = \pi_{2,n}^*c_1(L)^k \cdot \pi_{1,n}^*c_1(L)^{N-c-k} \cdot \pi_{1,n}^*\Omega_\epsilon \leq C (\pi_{2,n}^*c_1(L)^k \cdot \pi_{1,n}^*c_1(L)^{N-k})$$

and $\deg_k(f^n|_Z) \leq C \deg_k(f^n)$.

Denote by $\Gamma_{n,Z}$ the closure of the graph of $f^n|_{Z \setminus \text{Ind}(f)}$ in Γ_n . Let W be any complete intersection subvariety of codimension k in Z whose fundamental class is equal to $c_1(L|_Z)^k$. Since $f^\vee(Z) = Z$, and f is birational, we may choose W so that it intersects properly each component of the locus $V_l := \{p \in X, \dim \pi_{2,n}^{-1}(p) \geq l\}$ for all $l \geq 1$ and all $n \geq 0$. Note that W defines two fundamental classes: $[W]_Z = c_1(L|_Z)^k \in \mathbb{N}^k(Z)$, and $[W]_X = c_1(L)^k \cdot [Z] \in \mathbb{N}^{k+c}(X)$.

By [Tru20, Lemma 4.2], the proper transform $(\pi_{2,n}^{-1})^\vee(W)$ (resp. $(\pi_{2,n}^{-1})^\vee(W) \cap \Gamma_{n,Z}$) represents $\pi_{2,n}^*[W]_X$ (resp. $\pi_{2,n}^*[W]_Z$). In particular, the class $\pi_{2,n}^*[W]_X - \pi_{2,n}^*[W]_Z$ is represented by an effective cycle. We now compute

$$\begin{aligned} \deg_k(f^n|_Z) &= [(\pi_{2,n}^{-1})^\vee(W) \cap \Gamma_{n,Z}] \cdot \pi_{1,n}^*c_1(L)^{N-c-k} \\ &\leq [(\pi_{2,n}^{-1})^\vee(W)] \cdot \pi_{1,n}^*c_1(L)^{N-c-k} \\ &= f^{n*}[W] \cdot c_1(L)^{N-c-k} = \deg_{k+c}(f^n) \end{aligned}$$

This concludes the proof. \square

2.3. Regularization of bimeromorphic mappings. A bimeromorphic self-map $f: X \dashrightarrow X$ of a normal complex manifold is said to be regularizable iff there exists a proper bimeromorphic map $\varphi: X \dashrightarrow Y$ such that $\pi \circ f \circ \pi^{-1}: Y \rightarrow Y$ is a biholomorphism.

We collect here two observations on this notion.

Proposition 2.11. *Suppose the bimeromorphic self-map $f: X \dashrightarrow X$ is regularizable. Then there exist a smooth manifold Y and a proper bimeromorphic map $\varphi: X \dashrightarrow Y$ such that $\pi \circ f \circ \pi^{-1}: Y \rightarrow Y$ is a biholomorphism.*

Proof. This is a consequence of the existence of a functorial resolution of singularities in the category of analytic spaces, see [Wlo09, Theorem 2.0.1]. \square

Proposition 2.12. *Let $f: X \dashrightarrow X$ be any bimeromorphic self-map of a normal complex variety. If f^n is regularizable for some $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, then f is also regularizable.*

Proof. Let U be an open (for the analytic Zariski topology) dense subset in X such that the restrictions of f, \dots, f^{n-1} are all regular on U . Define Γ to be the closure (for the euclidean topology) of the set of points $\{(x, f(x), \dots, f^{n-1}(x)), x \in U\} \subset X^n$. The first projection $\pi_1: \Gamma \rightarrow X$ is a proper bimeromorphic map. On X^n , consider the biholomorphism $F(x_0, \dots, x_{n-2}, x_{n-1}) = (x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, f^n(x_0))$. This map preserves Γ and $\pi_1 \circ F = f \circ \pi_1$. This completes the proof. \square

3. SEMI-ABELIAN VARIETIES

In this section we recall some basic facts on the geometry of semi-abelian varieties and compute the degree growth of their automorphisms.

3.1. Geometry of semi-abelian varieties. Our reference for this section is [NW14, Chapter 5].

A *semi-abelian variety* G is a connected commutative complex algebraic group fitting into an exact sequence of algebraic groups:

$$(3.1) \quad 1 \rightarrow T \rightarrow G \rightarrow A \rightarrow 1,$$

where $T \cong \mathbb{G}_m^r$ is a split algebraic torus and A is an abelian variety. Observe that G is projective if and only if it is abelian, and G is affine if and only if it is an affine torus.

By Chevalley's structure theorem, the torus T is uniquely determined so that the sequence (3.1) is unique (there might be other exact sequences $1 \rightarrow T \rightarrow G \rightarrow A' \rightarrow 1$ with A' abelian in category of complex Lie groups, see [NW14, §5.1.5]).

Write $r = \dim(T)$ and $g = \dim(A)$. Since T , G and A are abelian, the exponential maps $\exp: \text{Lie}(T) \rightarrow T$, $\exp: \text{Lie}(G) \rightarrow G$, and $\exp: \text{Lie}(A) \rightarrow A$ have discrete kernels, and they all fit into the following commutative diagram in which both lines are exact:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \text{Lie}(T) & \longrightarrow & \text{Lie}(G) & \longrightarrow & \text{Lie}(A) \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \exp_T \downarrow & & \exp_G \downarrow & & \downarrow \exp_A \\ 1 & \longrightarrow & T & \longrightarrow & G & \longrightarrow & A \longrightarrow 1 \end{array}$$

We write $V := \text{Lie}(G) \simeq \mathbb{C}^{r+g}$, and $\Lambda := \ker(\exp_G)$. The latter is a discrete subgroup of rank $r+2g$. Observe that $W := \text{Lie}(T) \simeq \mathbb{C}^r$ is a subspace of V such that $\Lambda_W := \Lambda \cap W$ is a discrete subgroup of rank r that generates W as a complex vector space. Write $\Lambda_{\mathbb{R}} := \Lambda \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R}$, and consider the complex vector space

$$U := \Lambda_{\mathbb{R}} \cap i\Lambda_{\mathbb{R}} \subset V.$$

Then U is a complex vector subspace of V , and a dimension argument implies $V = W \oplus U$.

We have thus obtained:

Proposition 3.2. *To any semi-abelian variety G is associated a complex vector space V of dimension $r+g$, a discrete subgroup Λ of rank $r+2g$, and a splitting $V = W \oplus U$ of complex vector spaces such that*

- $\dim(W) = r$, $\dim(U) = g$;
- $\Lambda_W := \Lambda \cap W$ has rank r and generates W as a complex vector space;
- $U = \Lambda_{\mathbb{R}} \cap i\Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}$;
- the image of Λ in V/W is a cocompact lattice $\bar{\Lambda}$ and $(V/W)/\bar{\Lambda}$ is an abelian variety of dimension g ;
- the exact sequence $1 \rightarrow W/\Lambda_W \rightarrow G \rightarrow (V/W)/\bar{\Lambda}$ is the defining sequence (3.1) canonically attached to G .

The quadruple (V, W, U, Λ) is unique up to isomorphism.

A quadruple (V, W, U, Λ) as above is called a presentation of the semi-abelian variety G .

Remark 3.3. The intersection $\Lambda \cap U$ is a discrete subgroup of U whose rank can be any integer from 0 and $2g$. Observe that G is a product (as an algebraic group) if and only if this rank is equal to $2g$.

3.2. Algebraic compactification of semi-abelian varieties. Let G be a semi-abelian variety. The exact sequence (3.1) exhibits G as the total space of a principal T -bundle over A (in algebraic terms, G is a T -torsor over A). In terms of a presentation (V, W, U, Λ) of G , this can be understood as follows.

The family of affine planes $z + U$ projects to a smooth foliation on G that is transverse to the fibers of the canonical projection $\pi: G \rightarrow A$, and its holonomy gives rise to a monodromy representation given by a morphism $\bar{\Lambda}$ to the group of biholomorphisms of T .

In concrete terms, pick any $\bar{\lambda} \in \bar{\Lambda}$ and lift it to $\lambda \in \Lambda$. Write $\lambda = \lambda_W + \lambda_U$ with $\lambda_W \in W$ and $\lambda_U \in U$. Observe that in general $\lambda_W \notin \Lambda_W$. However since $\Lambda_{\mathbb{R}} = \Lambda_{W, \mathbb{R}} \oplus U$, it follows that $\lambda_W \in \Lambda_{W, \mathbb{R}}$. The monodromy associated $\bar{\lambda}$ is thus the translation by $-\lambda_W \in \Lambda_{W, \mathbb{R}}$. In particular, the monodromy is given by a morphism $\rho: \bar{\Lambda} \rightarrow K$ where $K = \Lambda_{W, \mathbb{R}}/\Lambda_W$ is the maximal compact (real) subgroup of $T = W/\Lambda_W$.

Set $X := V/\Lambda_W$: this is a principal T -bundle over V/W . Observe that the canonical splitting of V descends to a biholomorphism $\varphi: W/\Lambda_W \oplus U \rightarrow X$. One can then recover G as the quotient of X by the action of $\bar{\Lambda}$ given by $\bar{\lambda} \cdot \varphi(w, u) := \varphi(\rho(\bar{\lambda}) \cdot w, u + \lambda_U)$.

Choose any smooth projective toric variety M of dimension r . Then M is equipped with a T -action which has a dense orbit, and this orbit is canonically identified with T . Then we define \bar{G}_M as the quotient of $M \times U$ by the action of $\bar{\Lambda}$ given by $\bar{\lambda} \cdot (w, u) = (\rho(\bar{\lambda}) \cdot w, u + \lambda_U)$ for $w \in M$ and $u \in U$. In this way we obtain all smooth equivariant algebraic compactifications of G .

We shall only use the case $M = (\mathbb{P}^1)^r$ in the sequel, and thus write $\bar{G} := \bar{G}_{(\mathbb{P}^1)^r}$ in order to simplify notations.

The choice of a basis for Λ_W gives canonical coordinates w_1, \dots, w_r on $T = W/\Lambda_W$, hence on $(\mathbb{P}^1)^r$. In the same way, we choose a basis of $V/W \cong U$ which gives linear coordinates z_1, \dots, z_g on V/W . The positive smooth (1, 1) form

$$(3.4) \quad \omega = \frac{i}{2} \sum_{k=1}^r \frac{dw_k \wedge d\bar{w}_k}{(1 + w_k \bar{w}_k)^2} + \frac{i}{2} \sum_{j=1}^g dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_j.$$

on $(\mathbb{P}^1)^r \times U$ then descends to a Kähler form on \bar{G} since the monodromy representation takes its values in K .

3.3. Automorphisms of semi-abelian varieties. Let G be a semi-abelian variety. We let $\text{Aut}(G)$ be the group of algebraic biholomorphisms³ of G . This group contains all translations $z \mapsto z + x$ for any $x \in G$.

Pick any element $g \in \text{Aut}(G)$. Since any algebraic map from T to A is constant, any algebraic self-map of G descends to A . In particular, for any $g \in \text{Aut}(G)$ fixing the neutral point, the map $\varphi_y(x) := g(x + y) - g(x) - g(y)$ descends to the zero map on A , and we have $\varphi_y(T) \subset T$. Since φ_y is algebraic its restriction to T is a morphism, hence $\varphi_y \equiv 0$. This proves any $g \in G$ is the composition of a group morphism and a translation, so that we have the following exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow G \rightarrow \text{Aut}(G) \rightarrow \text{Aut}_\bullet(G) \rightarrow 1,$$

where $\text{Aut}_\bullet(G)$ is the subgroup of algebraic group isomorphisms.

Since any algebraic biholomorphism descends to A , the canonical exact sequence (3.1) also yields two exact sequences

$$1 \rightarrow H_T \rightarrow \text{Aut}(G) \rightarrow H_A \rightarrow 1, \text{ and } 1 \rightarrow H_{T,\bullet} \rightarrow \text{Aut}(G_\bullet) \rightarrow H_{A,\bullet} \rightarrow 1$$

where H_T (resp. H_A) is a subgroup of $\text{Aut}(T)$ (resp. $\text{Aut}(A)$); and $H_{T,\bullet}$ (resp. $H_{A,\bullet}$) is a subgroup of $\text{Aut}_\bullet(T) \simeq \text{SL}(r, \mathbb{Z})$ (resp. $\text{Aut}_\bullet(A)$) which is a discrete subgroup of $\text{GL}(g, \mathbb{C})$.

Lemma 3.5. *Let (V, W, U, Λ) be a presentation of G , and $\text{pr}: V \rightarrow G$ be the canonical morphism. Then for any $f \in \text{Aut}(G)$ there exist a point $x \in G$ and linear endomorphisms $u_T(f): W \rightarrow W$, $u_A(f): U \rightarrow U$ such that $f(\text{pr}(v)) = \text{pr}(u(f)(v)) + x$ for all $v \in V$, where $u(f)$ is the endomorphism of $V = W \oplus U$ defined by $u(f) = u_T(f) \oplus u_A(f)$.*

Proof. Replacing f by $f - x$ with $x = f(0)$ we may suppose $f(0) = 0$. By our previous arguments, f is then a group morphism. It thus lifts to the universal cover V of G and defines an endomorphism $u(f): V \rightarrow V$ such that $u(f)(\Lambda) = \Lambda$. Since $u(f)$ is \mathbb{C} -linear, it preserves $U = \Lambda_{\mathbb{R}} \cap i\Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}$. On the other hand, we proved that g must preserve T , hence $u(f)$ fixes W too. We have thus proved that $u(f)$ preserves each factor of the splitting $V = W \oplus U$ as required. \square

Recall that an *isogeny* $f: G \rightarrow G'$ between two semi-abelian varieties is a surjective group morphism with finite kernel. This is equivalent to impose f to be finite and surjective.

We shall below consider the ring of group endomorphisms $\text{End}(G)$ which is isomorphic to the set of complex linear maps $u: V \rightarrow V$ such that $u(\Lambda) \subset \Lambda$.

3.4. Degree growth of automorphisms of semi-abelian varieties.

Theorem 3.6. *Let G be any semi-abelian variety, and (V, W, U, Λ) be a presentation of G . Let $\pi: G \rightarrow A$ be the canonical projection to an abelian variety such that $\ker(\pi)$ is a split torus T .*

Pick any automorphism $f \in \text{Aut}(G)$, and let $x \in G$, $u_A(f) \in \text{End}(U)$ and $u_T(f) \in \text{End}(W)$ such that $f(\pi(v)) = \pi(u(f)(v)) + x$ for all $v \in V$ with $u(f) = u_T(f) \oplus u_A(f)$. Then, we have

$$\deg_k(f^n) \asymp \max_{0 \leq j \leq k} \{ \|\Lambda^{j,j} u_A(f)^n\| \times \|\Lambda^{k-j} u_T(f)^n\| \}$$

Let $u: V \rightarrow V$ be any endomorphism. Then for all j , we denote by $\Lambda^j u$ the induced endomorphism on the vector space $\Lambda^j V^*$; and by $\Lambda^{j,j} u$ the endomorphism on the space $\Lambda^{j,j} V^*$ of $2j$ -forms to type (j, j) .

Proof. We compute the degrees in the projective compactification \bar{G} as in §3.2 with the Kähler form (3.4).

Observe that any translation on G extends to an automorphism on \bar{G} , hence acts as the identity on the cohomology of \bar{G} . It follows that we may suppose that $x = 0$. It follows that f restricts to a morphism f_T on T , and also descends to a morphism $f_A: A \rightarrow A$. Write

$$\omega_T := \frac{i}{2} \sum_{k=1}^r \frac{dw_k \wedge d\bar{w}_k}{(1 + w_k \bar{w}_k)^2} \text{ and } \omega_A := \frac{i}{2} \sum_{j=1}^g dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_j.$$

³Observe that the group of all biholomorphisms of G might be larger than $\text{Aut}(G)$.

To simplify notation we identify ω_A with its image in the quotient space A . Since $\lambda_k(f_A)$ equals the spectral norm of the pull-back action of f on $H^{k,k}(A)$, we have

$$\int_A f_A^{n*} \omega_A^k \wedge \omega_A^{g-k} \asymp \|\Lambda^{k,k} u_A(f)^n\|;$$

and [FW12] or [Lin12] imply similarly:

$$\int_{\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^r} f_T^{n*} \omega_T^k \wedge \omega_T^{r-k} \asymp \|\Lambda^k u_T(f)^n\|.$$

Choose a fundamental domain $\Pi(G)$ for the action of $\bar{\Lambda}$ in $X = V/\Lambda_W$. Recall that there is a canonical projection $X \rightarrow U$, and observe that we may choose $\Pi(G)$ as the product of T with a fundamental domain $\Pi(A)$ in U for the action of $\bar{\Lambda}$. Denote by $f_X: X \rightarrow X$ the lift of f (or equivalently the map induced by $u(f)$ from V onto X). Note that by Lemma 3.5 f_X is equal the product map $(f_T, u_A(f))$ in the coordinates $(w_j), (z_i)$ on $T \times U$.

We then have the following series of equalities:

$$\begin{aligned} \deg_k(f^n) &= \int_{\bar{G}} f^{n*} \omega^k \wedge \omega^{r+g-k} = \int_G f^{n*} \omega^k \wedge \omega^{r+g-k} \\ &= \int_{\Pi(G)} u(f)^{n*} (\omega_A + \omega_T)^k \wedge (\omega_A + \omega_T)^{r+g-k} \\ &= \sum_{j,l} \binom{k}{j} \binom{r+g-k}{l} \int_{\Pi(G)} u_A(f)^{n*} \omega_A^j \wedge f_T^{n*} \omega_T^{k-j} \wedge \omega_A^l \wedge \omega_T^{r+g-l} \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^k \binom{k}{j} \binom{r+g-k}{g-j} \int_{\Pi(A)} u_A(f)^{n*} \omega_A^j \wedge \omega_A^{g-j} \int_T f_T^{n*} \omega_T^{k-j} \wedge \omega_T^{r-j} \\ &\asymp \max_{0 \leq j \leq k} \deg_j(f_A^n) \deg_{k-j}(f_T^n) \end{aligned}$$

which concludes the proof. \square

Denote by τ_1, \dots, τ_r the eigenvalues counted with multiplicities of $u_T(f)$ and by $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_g$ the eigenvalues of $u_A(f)$. Reorder them in the following way:

$$\begin{aligned} |\tau_1| &\geq |\tau_2| \geq \dots \geq |\tau_r|; \\ |\alpha_1| &\geq |\alpha_2| \geq \dots \geq |\alpha_g|. \end{aligned}$$

The previous theorem can be used to describe the degree growth in codimension 1.

Corollary 3.7. *Let $f: G \rightarrow G$ be an automorphism of a semi-abelian variety G . Then in the above notation the first dynamical degree of f is equal to:*

$$\lambda_1(f) = \max\{|\tau_1|, |\alpha_1|^2\}.$$

Moreover, if $\lambda_1(f) = 1$, then $\deg_1(f^n) \asymp n^d$ with $d = \max\{j_T - 1, 2(j_A - 1)\}$ where j_T and j_A denote the unipotent index of $u_T(f)$ and $u_A(f)$ respectively.

Corollary 3.8. *Let $f: G \rightarrow G$ be an automorphism of a semi-abelian variety G . In the above notation f has the following dynamical degrees:*

$$\lambda_j(f) = \max_{k+l=j, 0 \leq k \leq r, 0 \leq l \leq g} \prod_{m=1}^k |\tau_m| \times \prod_{n=1}^l |\alpha_n|^2$$

In the previous formula, we adopt the convention that when $k = 0$ or $l = 0$ then the product is over the emptyset, hence equals 1.

Remark 3.9. The computation of dynamical degrees of endomorphisms of semi-abelian surfaces was also explored in Abboud's thesis, see [Abb23, §4.3.3].

3.5. Decomposition of automorphisms of abelian varieties. In this section, we suppose that $G = V/\Lambda$ is an abelian variety so that Λ generates the complex vector space V as a real vector space.

Recall that an abelian variety is simple when it does not contain any non-trivial abelian subvarieties. Let $L \rightarrow G$ be any ample line bundle on G . The map sending $a \in G$ to $t_a^*L \otimes L^{-1}$ (where t_a denotes the translation by a) defines an isogeny $\phi_L: G \rightarrow G^\vee := \text{Pic}^0(G)$ (see [Mum08, II.8 Theorem 1]). If H is an abelian subvariety of G , and $\iota: H \rightarrow G$ is the canonical embedding map, we may consider the fiber H' containing 0 of the map $G \rightarrow H^\vee$ given by $\iota^\vee \circ \phi_L$. Then $H \cap H'$ is finite, and the addition map $H \times H' \rightarrow G$ is an isogeny, see [BL04, p.127].

Theorem 3.10. *Pick any algebraic group isomorphism $f \in \text{Aut}_\bullet(G)$. Then there exist two canonically defined f -invariant abelian subvarieties G_0, G_1 satisfying the following conditions:*

- (1) *the addition map $\mu: G' := G_0 \times G_1 \rightarrow G$ is an isogeny;*
- (2) *all eigenvalues of $u(f|_{G_0})$ are roots of unity;*
- (3) *no eigenvalue of $u(f|_{G_1})$ is a root of unity.*

Remark 3.11. Note that $\lambda_1(f|_{G_0}) = 1$, and for any f -invariant abelian subvariety H of G_1 we have $\lambda_1(f|_H) > 1$. Also when G is simple, then either G_0 or G_1 is reduced to a point.

Proof. Consider the complex linear map $u(f): V \rightarrow V$ as above. Since $u(f)$ preserves the lattice Λ , it also induces a \mathbb{Q} -linear map $u_r: \Lambda_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \Lambda_{\mathbb{Q}}$. Since Λ is co-compact in V , the embedding $\Lambda \subset V$ induces an isomorphism of real vector spaces $\phi: \Lambda_{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow V$.

Let $J(\lambda) := \phi^{-1}(i\phi(\lambda))$. It defines an endomorphism $J: \Lambda_{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow \Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}$ such that $J^2 = -\text{Id}$, and since $u(f)$ is \mathbb{C} -linear, we have $J \circ u_r = u_r \circ J$.

Let $\chi_r \in \mathbb{Z}[T]$ be the characteristic polynomial of u_r . Then χ_r is a polynomial of degree $2g$, which can be decomposed as a product $\chi_r = PQ$ where $P \in \mathbb{Z}[T]$ is a product of cyclotomic factors, and $Q \in \mathbb{Z}[T]$ does not vanish at any root of unity. We obtain a splitting $\Lambda_{\mathbb{Q}} = \ker P(u_r) \oplus \ker Q(u_r)$, and since u_r and J commute, the real spans of both $\ker P(u_r)$ and $\ker Q(u_r)$ in $\Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}$ are J -invariant. Write $V_0 = \phi(\ker P(u_r))$ and $V_1 = \phi(\ker Q(u_r))$. It follows that V_0 and V_1 are $u(f)$ -invariant complex vector spaces such that $V = V_0 \oplus V_1$ such that $\Lambda \cap V_i$ is a lattice in V_i for each $i = 0, 1$. The theorem follows with $G_i = V_i/(\Lambda_i \cap V_i)$. \square

4. FAMILIES OF ABELIAN VARIETIES AND NÉRON MODELS

In this section, we discuss Néron models in the context of degenerating families of complex abelian varieties, and give a proof of Theorem A.

4.1. Néron models. In order to talk about Néron models, we have to make a slight twist in the terminology used in the introduction.

A family (of polarized manifolds) over the complex unit disk is a smooth complex manifold \mathcal{X} , with a surjective holomorphic map $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ which is a proper submersion over \mathbb{D}^* , and carrying a relatively ample line bundle $\mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$.

When $X_t = \pi^{-1}(t)$ is an abelian variety for each (or some) $t \neq 0$, then we say that it is a family of polarized abelian varieties. The family of neutral elements of X_t gives a canonical holomorphic section over \mathbb{D}^* , that we refer to the zero section.

We allow X_0 to be non-compact. Observe that X_0 is compact if and only if π is proper, in which case we say the family is proper. We say that a polarized family is smooth when the map π is a submersion over \mathbb{D} . A proper smooth family of polarized abelian varieties is simply a deformation of abelian varieties defined over \mathbb{D} . We write $\mathcal{X}^* = \mathcal{X} \setminus X_0 = \pi^*(\mathbb{D}^*)$.

A model \mathcal{Y} of \mathcal{X} is a family of polarized manifolds $\varpi: \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$, and a meromorphic map $\phi: \mathcal{Y} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ such that $\pi' = \pi \circ \phi$ and ϕ is a biholomorphism from \mathcal{Y}^* onto \mathcal{X}^* .

Let R be the ring of germs of holomorphic functions at the origin $0 \in \mathbb{D}$. With the t -adic norm, $|\sum a_n t^n|_t = \exp(-\min\{n, a_n \neq 0\})$, it becomes a discrete valued ring, whose completion is the ring of formal power series $(\mathbb{C}[[t]], |\cdot|_t)$. The fraction field K of R is a valued field whose completion is $(\mathbb{C}((t)), |\cdot|_t)$.

If $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ is a family of polarized abelian varieties, there exists $r > 0$ and an embedding $\iota: \mathcal{X} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^N \times \mathbb{D}_r$ such that $\text{pr}_2 \circ \iota = \pi$, where $\mathbb{D}_r := \{|t| < r\}$ and pr_2 is the projection onto the second factor. It follows that \mathcal{X} is defined by a finite family of homogeneous polynomials with coefficients in R . This family

defines a projective scheme flat over $\text{Spec}R$ that we denote by \mathcal{X}_R . Its generic fiber X_K is a smooth abelian K -variety.

Theorem 4.1. *Let X_K be any abelian variety over K . There exists an R -scheme \mathcal{N}_R , flat over $\text{Spec}R$ and an isomorphism $\phi: N_K \rightarrow X_K$ such that \mathcal{X} satisfies the following property:*

- for each smooth R -scheme \mathcal{Y} and for any K -morphism $f: Y_K \rightarrow X_K$, there exists a unique R -morphism $\varphi: \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_R$ which extends f , i.e., such that $f = \phi_K \circ \varphi_K$.

The property characterizing \mathcal{N}_R is called the Néron mapping property, and \mathcal{N}_R is then called a Néron model. It implies the uniqueness (up to isomorphism) of the Néron model. We refer to [BLR90] for a proof of this result. It is crucial to keep in mind that in general the special fiber \mathcal{N}_s is not projective.

Corollary 4.2. *Let $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ be a family of polarized abelian varieties. Then there exists a family of polarized abelian varieties $\pi_{\mathcal{N}}: \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$, and an isomorphism $\phi_{\mathcal{N}}: \mathcal{N}^* \rightarrow \mathcal{X}^*$ satisfying $\pi = \pi_{\mathcal{N}} \circ \phi_{\mathcal{N}}$, such that the following holds.*

For any smooth polarized family $\varpi: \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_r$ with $0 < r < 1$, and for any holomorphic map $f: \mathcal{Y}^ \rightarrow \mathcal{X}^*$ such that $\varpi = f \circ \pi$, there exists a unique holomorphic map $\varphi: \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ such that $f = \phi_{\mathcal{N}} \circ \varphi$.*

Remark 4.3. We shall call \mathcal{N} as in the previous corollary the analytic Néron model (or Néron model for short). Observe that the extension property applied to the addition law on $\mathcal{X}^* \times \mathcal{X}^*$ implies that \mathcal{N} is also a commutative complex algebraic group.

The extension property also implies that any holomorphic section $\sigma: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ of π (i.e., satisfying $\pi \circ \sigma(t) = t$) induces a holomorphic map $\sigma_{\mathcal{N}}: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ such that $\phi_{\mathcal{N}} \circ \sigma_{\mathcal{N}} = \sigma$.

When the Néron model \mathcal{N} is relatively projective (i.e., \mathcal{N}_0 is projective), then we shall say that \mathcal{X} is a *non-degenerating family*.

Remark 4.4. When t varies in \mathbb{D}^* , then (X_t, \mathcal{L}_t) forms a holomorphic family of polarized abelian varieties of a fixed type D so that we have a holomorphic map from \mathbb{D}^* to the moduli space of polarized abelian varieties of type D (see, e.g., [BL04, p.219]). The family is non-degenerating if and only if this map extends holomorphically through 0.

Remark 4.5. In the case $g = 1$ and \mathcal{X} is a family of elliptic curves, then the Néron model can be obtained as follows, see [Sil94]. First, after applying the minimal model program, we may suppose that \mathcal{X} is relatively minimal, i.e., X_0 does not contain any smooth rational curve of self-intersection -1 . The divisor $\pi^*(0)$ is in general not reduced, and can be written as a sum $\sum E_i + \sum b_j F_j$ where E_i, F_j are the irreducible components of X_0 and $b_j \geq 2$ for all j . Then \mathcal{N} can be taken as the smooth part of $\mathcal{X} \setminus \bigcup F_j$. We refer to [BHPVdV04, §V.7] for the description by Kodaira of all possible divisors $\pi^*(0)$ as above.

Proof of Corollary 4.2. Theorem 4.1 yields a polarized family of abelian varieties $\mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_r$ for some $0 < r < 1$. The isomorphism $\phi: N_K \rightarrow X_K$ defines a biholomorphism $\varphi: \mathcal{N}^* \rightarrow \pi^{-1}\{0 < |t| < r\}$ (possibly after reducing r), such that $\varphi^* \mathcal{L}$ is the polarization on \mathcal{N}^* .

Glue \mathcal{N} and \mathcal{X}^* along $\pi^{-1}\{0 < |t| < r\}$, where we identify a point $z \in \mathcal{N}^*$ with $\varphi(z) \in \pi^{-1}\{0 < |t| < r\}$. The resulting space is a family of polarized abelian varieties defined over \mathbb{D} . To simplify notation we shall keep the same notation \mathcal{N} for this family.

Suppose now that we are given a smooth polarized family $\varpi: \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_r$ with $0 < r < 1$, and a holomorphic map $f: \mathcal{Y}^* \rightarrow \mathcal{X}^*$ such that $\varpi = f \circ \pi$. Since ϖ is smooth in the analytic category, the associated R -scheme is smooth (in the algebraic sense, see [Bin76, Satz 3.1]). By Néron extension property, we can find $\rho < r$ and an analytic map $\varphi: \varpi^{-1}\{0 < |t| < \rho\} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ such that $f = \phi_{\mathcal{N}} \circ \varphi$. By analytic continuation, φ extends to \mathcal{Y} . \square

Finally we shall need the following result. Suppose $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ is any proper family of polarized abelian varieties, and pick any integer $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$. A base change of order n is a proper family of polarized abelian varieties $\pi_n: \mathcal{X}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$, with a meromorphic map $\phi: \mathcal{X}_n \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ such that the following square is commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{X}_n & \overset{\phi}{\dashrightarrow} & \mathcal{X} \\ \downarrow \pi_n & & \downarrow \pi \\ \mathbb{D} & \xrightarrow{t \mapsto t^n} & \mathbb{D} \end{array}$$

Theorem 4.6. *Let $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ be any proper polarized family of abelian varieties of dimension g . Then there exists a finite base change $\pi': \mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ of order $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ such that:*

- (1) *The fiber \mathcal{X}'_0 is reduced;*
- (2) *the irreducible component G of the central fiber \mathcal{N}'_0 of the Néron model of \mathcal{X}' containing the neutral element is a semi-abelian variety, and the quotient space \mathcal{N}'_0/G is a finite group.*

Moreover, the following property holds:

- (3) *the Néron model \mathcal{N}' is proper if and only if G is an abelian variety.*

Proof. The first two statements follows from the semi-stable reduction theorem of Grothendieck applied to the R -scheme \mathcal{X}_R , see [BLR90, §7.4, Theorem 1]. The third statement is a consequence of [BLR90, §7.4, Theorem 5]. \square

Recall that it may be necessary to do a non-trivial base change for the central fiber of the Néron model to be semi-abelian.

Example 4.7. Let A be an abelian variety of dimension g , $f, \sigma \in \text{Aut}(A)$ two automorphisms such that $f(0) = \sigma(0) = 0$, $\sigma^N = \text{Id}$ for some N . Then f and σ lifts to linear maps on the Lie algebra of A hence commute, and we can form the quotient space $\mathcal{X} = (A \times \mathbb{D})/G$ where we identify $(z, t) \sim (\sigma(z), \zeta t)$ with ζ a primitive N -th root of unity. Since f and σ commute, f descends to \mathcal{X} and defines an automorphism $\tilde{f}: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$.

In general \mathcal{X}_0 is singular but is not birational to an abelian variety. Take for instance $A = E^g$ with E an elliptic curve, f any element in $\text{SL}(g, \mathbb{Z})$ and $\sigma = \zeta z$ where $\zeta = -1$, or ζ is a primitive 3rd (resp. 4th) root of unity when $E = \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Z}[j]$ (resp. $E = \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Z}[i]$). When $g = 2$, the minimal resolution of singularities of the quotient A/G is a K3 surface when $\zeta = -1$. One can even obtain examples for which A/G is a (singular) rational surface. The easiest example is to take the simple abelian variety obtained by quotienting by the ring of integers of $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_5)$ where ζ_5 is a primitive 5-th root of unity admits two non conjugate complex embedding, and the variety $A := \mathbb{C}^2/\mathbb{Z}[\zeta_5]$ is a simple abelian variety. The multiplication by ζ_5 on $\mathbb{Z}[\zeta_5]$ induces an automorphism g of order 5, and $A/\langle g \rangle$ is rational. This variety also admits an automorphism with dynamical degree > 1 since the group of units of $\mathbb{Q}[\zeta_5]$ has rank 1 by Dirichlet's unit theorem. See [Yos80, Yos95] for details.

4.2. Automorphisms of families of polarized abelian varieties. Let $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ be a family of polarized abelian varieties, and $f: \mathcal{X} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be any bimeromorphic map. By the properness of π , we necessarily have $\pi = \pi \circ f$. We denote by $\text{Bim}(\mathcal{X})$ the group of bimeromorphic self-maps of \mathcal{X} , and by $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{X})$ its group of biholomorphisms.

Since abelian varieties do not contain rational curves, it follows that $\text{Exc}(f)$ and $\text{Ind}(f)$ are both contained in \mathcal{X}_0 , and $f_t: X_t \rightarrow X_t$ is an algebraic biholomorphism for all $t \neq 0$.

Recall that for each $t \neq 0$, f_t lifts to the universal cover $\text{pr}_t: V_t \rightarrow X_t$ as an affine map $z \mapsto u(f_t)(z) + x_t$ with $x_t \in V_t$, and $u(f_t) \in \text{End}(V_t)$ so that $u(f_t)$ preserves the lattice $\Lambda_t = \text{pr}_t^{-1}(0)$.

Since Λ_t and $u(f_t)$ are varying continuously (in fact holomorphically) in t , choosing a path from t_0 to t_1 determines a canonical isomorphism $V_{t_0} \rightarrow V_{t_1}$ sending Λ_{t_0} to Λ_{t_1} and conjugating $u(f_{t_0})$ to $u(f_{t_1})$. We collect here the following two observations.

Proposition 4.8. *Let $f \in \text{Bim}(\mathcal{X})$, and E be any irreducible component of the central fiber of the Néron model of \mathcal{X} . Suppose that the component of \mathcal{N}_0 containing 0 is semi-abelian, and that $f_{\mathcal{N}}(E) = E$.*

Then the characteristic polynomial of $u(f_t)$ for $t \neq 0$ is identical to the one of $u(f|_E)$.

Proof. We may suppose $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{N}$ and write $f = f_{\mathcal{N}}$. Recall that \mathcal{N} is a family of abelian complex algebraic groups. Denote by E_0 the connected component of \mathcal{N}_0 containing 0, and pick any point $x \in E$. Then E is isomorphic to $E - x \cong E_0$, hence is a translate of a semi-abelian variety. By Lemma 3.5 any algebraic automorphism $h: E \rightarrow E$ thus lifts to an affine map on its universal cover. We shall denote by $u(h)$ its linear part.

Choose any local holomorphic section $x: \mathbb{D}_r \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ such that $x(0) = x$. Note that a priori x is only defined in a neighborhood of $0 \in \mathbb{D}$ (i.e., $r < 1$) in which case we replace \mathcal{X} by $\pi^{-1}(\mathbb{D}_r)$. To simplify notation we shall assume $r = 1$ in the remaining of this proof.

We introduce the following automorphism $\tilde{f} \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{N})$ by letting $\tilde{f}_t := f_t - f_t(x(t)) + x(t)$ so that $f_t(x(t)) = x(t)$ for all t . Since f and \tilde{f} are isotopic we have $\tilde{f}(E) = E$, $u(\tilde{f}|E) = u(f|E)$, and $u(\tilde{f}_t) = u(f_t)$ for all $t \neq 0$.

We now look at the differential $d\tilde{f}_t(x(t)) \in \text{End}(T_{x(t)}\mathcal{N}_t)$. We may trivialize $T_{x(t)}\mathcal{N}_t$ in a continuous way and interpret $d\tilde{f}_t(x(t))$ as a continuous family of endomorphisms of the same complex vector space. In particular, the characteristic polynomial of $d\tilde{f}_0(x(0))$ is equal to the one of $d\tilde{f}_t(x(t))$ for $t \neq 0$ (as the latter is constant).

We conclude by observing that $d\tilde{f}_t(x(t))$ (resp. $d\tilde{f}_0(x(0))$) is conjugated to $u(f_t)$ (resp. to $u(f|E)$) since f_t (resp. $f|E$) lifts to a constant linear map on its universal cover by Proposition 3.5. \square

Proposition 4.9. *Let $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ be a polarized family of abelian varieties, and let $\phi: \mathcal{X}' \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be any base change. Then for any $f \in \text{Bim}(\mathcal{X})$, there exists $f' \in \text{Bim}(\mathcal{X}')$ such that $\phi \circ f' = f \circ \phi$, and f is regularizable if and only if f' is.*

This proposition in fact holds on any family of projective varieties as the following proof shows.

Proof. We may suppose that \mathcal{X}' is the fibered product over $t \mapsto t^n$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, i.e., $\mathcal{X}' = \{(x, t) \in \mathcal{X} \times \mathbb{D}, \pi(x) = t^n\}$ (note that \mathcal{X}' may acquire singularities along the central fiber). The automorphism $f'(x, t) = (f(x), t)$ satisfies $\pi' \circ f'(x, t) = \pi'(x, t) := \pi(x)$ hence $f' \in \text{Bim}(\mathcal{X}')$. And since $\phi(x, t) = x$, we have $\phi \circ f' = f \circ \phi$ by construction.

Observe also that if f is regularizable, then we may suppose that $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is a regular map, and f' is also regular on the fibered product.

Suppose conversely that f' is regularizable. We may thus find a model $\mathcal{Y} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}'$ such that the induced map $f_{\mathcal{Y}}: \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ is regular. Observe that $\phi: \mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is a cyclic cover: the \mathbb{Z}_n -action given by $\zeta \cdot (x, t) = (x, \zeta \cdot t)$ induces a biholomorphism $\mathcal{X}'/\mathbb{Z}_n \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{X}$. This action commutes with f' , and by equivariant resolution of singularities we may suppose that it lifts to a regular action on \mathcal{Y} . Let $\tilde{\mathcal{Y}} := \mathcal{Y}/\mathbb{Z}_n$. Then $\tilde{\mathcal{Y}}$ is a model of \mathcal{X} , and $f_{\mathcal{Y}}$ descends to a regular automorphism $\tilde{\mathcal{Y}}$. This implies f to be regularizable. \square

Proposition 4.10. *Let $\pi': \mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ and $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ be two families of polarized abelian varieties, and let $\phi: \mathcal{X}' \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be a meromorphic map such that $\pi' = \pi \circ \phi$ and $\phi_t: X'_t \rightarrow X_t$ is an isogeny for all $t \in \mathbb{D}^*$. Suppose $f \in \text{Bim}(\mathcal{X})$ and $f' \in \text{Bim}(\mathcal{X}')$ satisfy $\phi \circ f' = f \circ \phi$.*

Then f is regularizable if and only if f' is.

Proof. By the resolution of singularities, we may suppose that $\phi: \mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is regular. Suppose that $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is an automorphism. Let R be the ring of germs of holomorphic functions at 0 in the unit disk, and K be its fraction field.

Consider the Stein factorization \mathcal{Y} of $\mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$, so that $\mathcal{X}' \xrightarrow{\varrho} \mathcal{Y} \xrightarrow{\nu} \mathcal{X}$ with ν finite, and $\phi = \nu \circ \varrho$. Let \mathcal{Y}' be the normalization of \mathcal{Y} . Denote by $f'_{\mathcal{Y}'}: \mathcal{Y}' \dashrightarrow \mathcal{Y}'$ the map induced by f' . Since $f \circ \nu = \nu \circ f'_{\mathcal{Y}'}$, f is an automorphism, ν is finite, it follows that $f'_{\mathcal{Y}'}$ cannot have indeterminacy points, proving that f' is regularizable since \mathcal{Y}' is normal.

To prove the converse, recall that the dual variety X_t^{\vee} of X_t is the quotient of the space of anti-linear 1-forms $\bar{\Omega}$ by the dual lattice $\Lambda_t^{\vee} := \{\ell \in \bar{\Omega}, \Im \ell(\Lambda_t) \subset \mathbb{Z}\}$, see [BL04, Chapter 2, §4]. Since X_t is polarized, there exists a continuous family of positive definite hermitian forms $H_t: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that $\Im H_t(\Lambda_t, \Lambda_t) \subset \mathbb{Z}$. These polarizations induces a canonical isogeny map $\phi_t: X_t \rightarrow X_t^{\vee}$ sending z to $H_t(z, \cdot)$. Its degree is determined by the type of the polarization by [BL04, Chapter 2, Proposition 4.9]. It follows that X_t^{\vee} is also polarized, and the family of abelian varieties X_t^{\vee} varies holomorphically⁴. We briefly sketch how to see that \mathcal{X}^{\vee} extends as a family over \mathbb{D} .

After a base change, there exists a holomorphic map $s \mapsto Z(s)$ from the upper half-plane to the Siegel domain ($Z(s)$ is a symmetric $g \times g$ complex matrix such that $\Im(Z(s)) > 0$), and such that $Z(s+1) = Z(s) + DB$ for some matrix B with integral coefficients (see §6.2 below for more details). And X_t is isomorphic to \mathbb{C}^g quotiented out by the lattice generated by the vectors $d_1 e_1, \dots, d_g e_g$ and the columns of $Z(e^{2i\pi s})$. It follows from [BL04, Chapter 8.1, (1)] that X_t^{\vee} is then isomorphic to \mathbb{C}^g quotiented out by the lattice generated by the vectors e_1, \dots, e_g and the columns of $Z'(s) := D^{-1}Z(e^{2i\pi s})$. Observe that $Z'(s+1) = Z'(s) + B$, and Mumford's construction (see again §6.2) based on toroidal geometry constructs a degeneration of the family X_t^{\vee} over \mathbb{D} . We also have a canonical meromorphic map $\phi: \mathcal{X} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}^{\vee}$ (over \mathbb{D}) restricting to ϕ_t for all $t \neq 0$.

⁴the polarization is principal iff X_t^{\vee} is isomorphic to X_t .

We now observe that a bimeromorphism $f: \mathcal{X} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ canonically induces a bimeromorphism on the dual family $f^\vee: \mathcal{X}^\vee \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}^\vee$ and that f^\vee is regularizable iff f is. This follows from the previous argument and the fact that $(\mathcal{X}^\vee)^\vee$ is canonically isomorphic to \mathcal{X} .

If f' is regularizable, then $(f')^\vee$ is also regularizable, hence f^\vee since we have a map $\mathcal{X}^\vee \dashrightarrow (\mathcal{X}')^\vee$, and we conclude that f is regularizable as required. \square

4.3. Proof of Theorem A. Recall the set-up: $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ is a proper family of polarized abelian varieties of dimension g , and $f \in \text{Bim}(\mathcal{X})$.

(1) We assume that \mathcal{X} is a non-degenerating family, and want to show that f is regularizable. By definition, this means that there exists a base change $\pi': \mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ which defines a smooth family of abelian varieties. The lift of f to \mathcal{X}' is then automatically regular (since \mathcal{X}'_0 does not contain any rational curve), and we conclude that f is regularizable by Proposition 4.9.

(2) Suppose that f is regularizable, and no root of unity is an eigenvalue of $u(f_t)$ for some (hence all) $t \neq 0$. Note that this implies $\lambda_1(f_t) > 1$. We may assume that $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is a regular map. Replacing \mathcal{X} by a suitable base change, we may also suppose that the central fiber of \mathcal{X} is reduced and the central fiber of its Néron model \mathcal{N} is an extension of a finite group by a semi-abelian variety (see Theorem 4.6).

Let \mathcal{X}^{sm} be the set of points in \mathcal{X} at which π is a local submersion, i.e., $\mathcal{X}^{\text{sm}} = \mathcal{X} \setminus \text{Sing}(\mathcal{X}_0) \supset \mathcal{X}^*$. The Néron mapping property implies the existence of a canonical (holomorphic) map $\psi: \mathcal{X}^{\text{sm}} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ that extends the isomorphism $\mathcal{X}^* \rightarrow \mathcal{N}^*$.

Replacing f by an iterate, we may suppose that each irreducible component of \mathcal{N}_0 is fixed by $f_{\mathcal{N}}$. Furthermore, each component E' in \mathcal{N}_0 is a translate of the component containing the neutral point of \mathcal{N}_0 hence is a translate of a semi-abelian variety G . The restriction map $f_{\mathcal{N}}|_{E'}$ can be lifted to an affine map on the universal cover of E' , the linear part of which we denote by $u(f|_{E'})$. Let r' be the dimension of the maximal split subtorus $T \subset G$, so that $A := G/T$ is an abelian variety of dimension $g' = g - r'$. By Lemma 3.5, $u(f|_{E'})$ splits as a sum of two endomorphisms $u(f|_{E'}) = u_T \oplus u_A$.

Let τ_i and α_j be the eigenvalues counted with multiplicity of u_T and u_A respectively so that

$$\begin{aligned} |\tau_1| &\geq |\tau_2| \geq \cdots \geq |\tau_{r'}|; \\ |\alpha_1| &\geq |\alpha_2| \geq \cdots \geq |\alpha_{g'}|. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, let μ_j be the eigenvalues of $u(f_t)$ ordered as follows $|\mu_1| \geq \cdots \geq |\mu_g|$. By assumption, we have $|\mu_1| > 1$, and no μ_j is a root of unity. By Proposition 4.8, the collection $\{\mu_j\}$ is the union of τ_j and α_k .

We claim that if $r' > 0$ then $|\tau_1| > 1$. Indeed we have $|\tau_1| = \lambda_1(f|_T)$, so that by the log-concavity of dynamical degrees $|\tau_1| = 1$ implies $\lambda_j(f|_T) = 1$ for all j , hence $|\tau_j| = 1$ for all j . Since τ_1 is the root of the characteristic polynomial of u_T , it is an algebraic integer, and by Kronecker's theorem we conclude that τ_1 is a root of unity, which yields a contradiction.

Let us proceed now by contradiction and suppose the family is degenerating. This is equivalent to assume that $r' \geq 1$. Let k be the least integer so that $|\tau_1| > |\alpha_k|$. If $|\tau_1| \leq |\alpha_{g'}|$, then we set $k = g' + 1$.

As before, let E be an irreducible component of \mathcal{X}_0 such that $\lambda_k(f|_E) = \lambda_k(f_t)$. By Propositions 2.6 and 2.10 we infer the existence of an irreducible component E' of \mathcal{N}_0 such that $\lambda_k(f_{\mathcal{N}}|_{E'}) = \lambda_k(f_t)$. But Corollary 3.8 implies

$$\lambda_k(f_t) = \prod_{j=1}^k |\mu_j|^2 = \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} |\alpha_j|^2 \times |\tau_1|^2$$

whereas

$$\lambda_k(f_{\mathcal{N}}|_{E'}) = \max \left\{ \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} |\alpha_j|^2 \times |\tau_1|, \prod_{j=1}^k |\alpha_j|^2 \right\}$$

proving $\lambda_k(f_{\mathcal{N}}|_{E'}) < \lambda_k(f_t)$ since $|\tau_1| > 1$.

4.4. Proof of Theorem C. We suppose that f is an automorphism of \mathcal{X} , and $\deg(f_t^n) \asymp n^{2k}$. Recall that replacing f by an iterate, and after a suitable base change, we may assume the following. First $u(f_t): V \rightarrow V$ is unipotent. Second the central fiber \mathcal{X}_0 is reduced. Let \mathcal{N} be the Néron model of \mathcal{X} . Third, the component E_0 of the central fiber of \mathcal{N} containing 0 is a semi-abelian variety.

We let T be the maximal multiplicative torus in E_0 , and denote by r its dimension, so that we have an exact sequence $1 \rightarrow T \rightarrow E_0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow 1$ where A is an abelian variety of dimension $g' := g - r$.

As in the previous section, we set $\mathcal{X}^{\text{sm}} = \mathcal{X} \setminus \text{Sing}(\mathcal{X})$, and denote by $\psi: \mathcal{X}^{\text{sm}} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ the canonical bimeromorphic morphism.

By Proposition 2.3, there exists an irreducible component E of \mathcal{X}_0 such that $\deg(f^n|E) \asymp \deg(f_t^n)$, and $Z := \psi(E \cap \mathcal{X}^{\text{sm}})$ is an irreducible subvariety of \mathcal{N}_0 which is $f_{\mathcal{N}}$ -invariant. Since \mathcal{N}_0 is quasi-projective, it admits a projective compactification by Nagata's theorem, so that Proposition 2.6 applies to the morphism $\psi: \mathcal{X}^{\text{sm}} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$, and yields:

$$n^{2k-1} \lesssim \deg_1(f_{\mathcal{N}}^n|Z) \lesssim n^{2k}.$$

We may assume that the component of \mathcal{N}_0 containing Z is E_0 . Proposition 2.10 implies $n^{2k-1} \lesssim \deg_1(f_{\mathcal{N}}^n|E_0)$. By Corollary 3.7, we have $\deg_1(f_{\mathcal{N}}^n|E_0) \asymp \max\{\deg_1(f_{\mathcal{N}}^n|T), \deg_1(f_{\mathcal{N}}^n|A)\}$, therefore

$$n^{2k-1} \lesssim \max\{n^{r-1}, n^{2(g'-1)}\},$$

which implies the required inequality $2k \leq \max\{r, 2g - 2r - 1\}$.

We add a small comment on the regularizability on families of abelian surfaces: this allows one to complete Table 1.

Proposition 4.11. *Let $\pi: X \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ be a family of polarized abelian surfaces, and let $f: X \dashrightarrow X$ be any bimeromorphic map such that $\deg_1(f_t^n) \asymp n^2$.*

If $r(\mathcal{X}) = 2$, then f is not regularizable.

Proof. Suppose that f is regularizable and $r(\mathcal{X}) = 2$. Pick any component E of the central fiber of the Néron model. Since $r(\mathcal{X}) = 2$, it is a multiplicative torus, and replacing f by an iterate $f|E$ is a monomial map. By [BK14, Corollary 1.6], $f|E$ is regularizable, hence the degree growth of its iterates is either bounded or quadratic (see [DF01]). But the latter case cannot happen by [FW12] so that $f^n|E$ has bounded sequence of degrees. By Proposition 2.6, it follows that the degree growth of f^n is at most linear, and we cannot have $\deg_1(f_t^n) \asymp n^2$. \square

5. EXAMPLES OF AUTOMORPHISMS ON FAMILIES OF ABELIAN VARIETIES

In this section, we produce examples of automorphisms on families of abelian varieties for which Theorem A applies. Using the classification of the endomorphism rings of simple abelian varieties, we give a classification up to isogenies of such families in dimension ≤ 5 .

5.1. Decomposition of families of abelian varieties.

Proposition 5.1. *Let $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ be a polarized family of abelian varieties of dimension g , and $f: \mathcal{X} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be a meromorphic map satisfying $\pi \circ f = \pi$, and f_t is an algebraic group morphism for all $t \in \mathbb{D}^*$.*

After a suitable finite base change, there exist two families $\pi_j: \mathcal{X}_j \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$, $j = 0, 1$, of polarized abelian varieties, bimeromorphic maps $f_j \in \text{Bim}(\mathcal{X}_j)$, and a meromorphic map $\psi: \mathcal{X}_0 \times \mathcal{X}_1 \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ over \mathbb{D} such that $\psi(f_0, f_1) = f \circ \psi$ and the following hold:

- (1) *the induced map $\mathcal{X}_{0,t} \times \mathcal{X}_{1,t} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_t$ is an isogeny for all $t \in \mathbb{D}^*$;*
- (2) *$\lambda_1(f_{0,t}) = 1$, and no eigenvalue of $u(f_{1,t})$ is a root of unity.*

In particular, we can apply Theorem A to the family $f_1: \mathcal{X}_1 \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}_1$.

Proof. For each $t \neq 0$, we apply Theorem 3.10. We get two abelian subvarieties $X_{0,t}$ and $X_{1,t}$ that are both f_t -invariant. Denote by f_i the restriction of f to X_i , $i = 0, 1$. Then $\lambda_1(f_{0,t}) = 1$ and none of the eigenvalues of $u(f_{1,t})$ is a root of unity.

Observe that $X_{0,t}$ and $X_{1,t}$ form holomorphic families of abelian varieties. Indeed, we may view X_t as a quotient of a fixed complex vector space V of dimension g by a holomorphically varying cocompact lattice Λ_t . Also, f_t is induced by a holomorphic family of endomorphisms $u_t: V \rightarrow V$ such that $u_t(\Lambda_t) = \Lambda_t$. We factor the characteristic polynomial of u_t into a product of two polynomials P and Q where $P^{-1}(0)$ consist of roots of unity, and $Q^{-1}(0)$ contains no root of unity. By the proof of Theorem 3.10, we have $X_{0,t} = \ker P(u_t)/(\ker P(u_t) \cap \Lambda_t)$ and $X_{1,t} = \ker Q(u_t)/(\ker Q(u_t) \cap \Lambda_t)$ so that both families are holomorphic over \mathbb{D}^* .

Note that both abelian varieties $X_{0,t}$ and $X_{1,t}$ are endowed with a polarization induced from the one on X_t . We now explain briefly why these families extend over \mathbb{D} . Fix any $t_0 \neq 0$, write $X_{t_0} = V/\Lambda_{t_0}$. The polarization induces a hermitian form H_{t_0} on V such that $\Im(H_{t_0})$ is a symplectic form which takes integral values on Λ_{t_0} . Choose symplectic basis of $P(u_{t_0}) \cap \Lambda_{t_0}$ and $Q(u_{t_0}) \cap \Lambda_{t_0}$ respectively, and extend them as a symplectic basis of a finite index subgroup of Λ_{t_0} . Let g_0 (resp. g_1) be the rank of $P(u_{t_0}) \cap \Lambda_{t_0}$ (resp. of $Q(u_{t_0}) \cap \Lambda_{t_0}$).

The family $X'_t = X_{0,t} \times X_{1,t}$ over \mathbb{D}^* is a quotient of X_t by a finite group of translations which acts meromorphically on \mathcal{X} because any torsion section extends meromorphically over 0 (the group law inducing a meromorphic map $\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}$). It follows that \mathcal{X}' forms a family of polarized abelian varieties over \mathbb{D} .

As we have a symplectic basis of the lattice defining X'_t , after a finite base change, there exists a holomorphic map $s \mapsto Z'(s)$, from the upper half-plane to the Siegel domain, an integral matrix B' and a diagonal integral matrix D' such that: $Z'(s+1) = Z'(s) + D'B'$; and $X'_{e^{2i\pi}s}$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{C}^g quotiented out by the lattice $DZ^g + Z'(s)\mathbb{Z}^g$. As our reference symplectic basis was a product of two symplectic basis of $P(u_{t_0}) \cap \Lambda_{t_0}$ and $Q(u_{t_0}) \cap \Lambda_{t_0}$, it follows that Z' can be written in block-diagonal form $Z'(s) = Z_0(s) \oplus Z_1(s)$ where $s \mapsto Z_i(s)$, $i = 1, 2$ are holomorphic maps from the upper half-plane to the Siegel domains. The monodromy information on Z' implies the existence of integral matrices B_i and diagonal integral matrices D_i such that: $Z_i(s+1) = Z_i(s) + D_i B_i$ for each i which implies that both families $X_{i,t}$ extends over \mathbb{D} (see the proof of Proposition 4.10 and §6.2).

Let $\psi: \mathcal{X}_0^* \times \mathcal{X}_1^* \rightarrow \mathcal{X}^*$ be the addition map, and observe that by construction ψ induces an isogeny $\mathcal{X}_{0,t} \times \mathcal{X}_{1,t} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_t$ for all $t \neq 0$. Since \mathcal{X}_0 is a subfamily of \mathcal{X} , and f_0 is the restriction of f to \mathcal{X}_0 , the map f_0 extends meromorphically to X_0 . The same argument proves f_1 is meromorphic. \square

5.2. Division algebras. We recall some general facts on division algebras that will be used in the next section.

Let B be a division algebra which is finite dimensional over \mathbb{Q} . Denote by K its center (this is a number field), and write $e = [K : \mathbb{Q}]$. Then by Artin-Wedderburn theorem, $B \otimes_K K^{\text{alg}}$ is isomorphic to $\text{Mat}_d(K^{\text{alg}})$ hence $\dim_K(B) = d^2$ for some integer $d \geq 1$ called the index of B .

Pick any $x \in B$. The sub-algebra $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ is finitely generated hence x admits a minimal (possibly reducible) polynomial $F_x \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$. The K -linear map $b \mapsto bx$ is an endomorphism of B whose characteristic polynomial is the d -th power of a monic polynomial $\text{Prd}_x \in K[T]$ of degree ed called the reduced characteristic polynomial. If $K'|K$ is a finite extension such that $B \otimes_K K' \simeq \text{Mat}_d(K')$ then we have $\text{Prd}_x(T) = \det(T \text{Id} - \phi(x \otimes 1))$. The reduced trace $\text{trd}_{B/K}: B \rightarrow K$ is defined as the opposite of the coefficient of Prd_x in T^{ed-1} , and the reduced norm $\text{Nrd}_{B/K}: B \rightarrow K$ is $\text{Nrd}_{B/K}(x) = (-1)^{ed} \text{Prd}_x(0)$. We define $\text{trd}_{B/\mathbb{Q}}(x) = \text{tr}_{K/\mathbb{Q}}(\text{trd}_{B/K}(x)) \in \mathbb{Q}$, and $\text{Nrd}_{B/\mathbb{Q}}(x) = \text{Nm}_{K/\mathbb{Q}}(\text{Nrd}_{B/K}(x)) \in \mathbb{Q}$ where tr and Nm are the standard trace and norm attached to the field extension K/\mathbb{Q} . The reduced norm $\text{Nrd}_{B/\mathbb{Q}}: B \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ is the unique (up to a scalar factor) polynomial function $N: B \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ of degree ed on B such that $N(ab) = N(a) \cdot N(b)$.

An order \mathcal{O} in B is a finitely generated \mathbb{Z} -submodule which is stable by multiplication (hence is a ring), and such that $\mathcal{O} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q} = B$, see [Voi21, Chapter 10]. Any element in an order is integral, i.e., is annihilated by a monic polynomial with integral coefficients. Conversely, any integral element is contained in some order that one can choose to be maximal under inclusion (see [Rei03, Exercice 10.5]).

5.3. Automorphisms of simple abelian varieties. We refer to [Mum08, IV], or [BL04, §5.5] for details.

Let $X = V/\Lambda$ be any abelian variety, $\text{End}(X)$ be the ring (under addition and composition) of algebraic group morphisms of X , and define $\text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}}(X) := \text{End}(X) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$. Since $\text{End}(X)$ can be identified to the set of complex linear maps $u: V \rightarrow V$ such that $u(\Lambda) \subset \Lambda$, it is a ring (under the addition and composition laws), and $\text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}}(X)$ is a finitely dimensional \mathbb{Q} -algebra.

Suppose X is simple, i.e., contains no non-trivial abelian subvarieties. Then the kernel of any algebraic group morphism $u: X \rightarrow X$ is finite, hence $\text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}}(X)$ has no divisor of zero and is a division algebra. Since X is polarized, $\text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}}(X)$ admits a involution $f \mapsto f'$ (called the Rosati involution) which is an anti-automorphism such that the quadratic form $q(f) := \text{tr}(ff': H^1(X, \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^1(X, \mathbb{Q}))$ is positive definite. It follows that $B := \text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}}(X)$ is a division ring which is finite dimensional over \mathbb{Q} , admits an involutive anti-automorphism $b \mapsto b'$ such that $\text{trd}_{B/\mathbb{Q}}(bb') > 0$. The classification of such algebras was obtained by Albert.

Denote by K its center as above, so that B has dimension d^2 over K . Consider also the field $K_0 \subset K$ of elements fixed by the Rosati involution, and write $[K : \mathbb{Q}] = e$, and $[K_0 : \mathbb{Q}] = e_0$. The strong approximation

theorem implies that K_0 is a totally real number field, and K is a totally imaginary quadratic extension of K_0 or $K = K_0$, see [BL04, V.5 (5.2) and (5.4)]. In particular, it is a CM field.

Further informations on the structure of B are obtained by considering its class in the Brauer group of K . We refer to [Mum08, IV. Application I] for details.

The following table summarizes the informations we know about B, K and K_0 .

TABLE 2. Endomorphism algebras of simple abelian varieties

Albert type	Center (number field K)	B	Index d	$B \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{R}$	restriction
I	totally real	$B = K$	1	\mathbb{R}^e	$e g$
II	totally real	$D_{a,b}$	2	$\text{Mat}_2(\mathbb{R})^e$	$2e g$
III	totally real	$D_{a,b}$ a and $b \ll 0$	2	\mathbb{H}^e	$2e g$
IV	CM	second kind	$d \geq 1$	$\text{Mat}_d(\mathbb{C})^{e/2}$	$\frac{1}{2}ed^2 g$

To avoid confusion with the upper half plane $\mathfrak{H} = \{z \in \mathbb{C}, \Im(z) > 0\}$, we let $\mathbb{H} = \{\alpha + \beta i + \gamma j + \delta(ij), \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta \in \mathbb{R}\}$ be the Hamilton division algebra over \mathbb{R} with $i^2 = j^2 = -1$ and $ij = -ji$. More generally over a field K , we let $D = D_{a,b} := \{\alpha + \beta i + \gamma j + \delta(ij), \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta \in K\}$ where a, b are given elements in K and $i^2 = a, j^2 = b$ and $ij = -ji$. Note that $\text{trd}_{B/K}(\mu) = 2\alpha \in \mathcal{O}_K$, and $\text{Nrd}_{B/K}(\mu) = \alpha^2 - a\beta^2 - b\gamma^2 + (ab)\delta^2$, and $D_{-1,-1} = \mathbb{H}$.

Types I, II and III are referred to as being of the first kind: the restriction of the involution is then trivial on K , i.e., $K = K_0$. Division algebras arising in Type IV are called of the second kind.

In Type I, $B = K$ is any totally real field.

In Type II, B is any quaternion algebra over a totally real field K such that for each embedding $\sigma_i: K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, we have $B \otimes_{\sigma_i(K)} \mathbb{R} \simeq \text{Mat}_2(\mathbb{R})$, so that $B \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{R} \simeq \text{Mat}_2(\mathbb{R})^e$, and the reduced trace is given by $\sum_{i=1}^e \text{tr}(M_i)$. One says that B is totally indefinite. One can show that there exists an isomorphism $B \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{R} \simeq \text{Mat}_2(\mathbb{R})^e$ such that the anti-involution on B corresponds to $(M_1, \dots, M_e) \rightarrow ({}^t M_1, \dots, {}^t M_e)$.

In Type III, B is any quaternion algebra over a totally real field K such that for each embedding $\sigma_i: K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, we have $B \otimes_{\sigma_i(K)} \mathbb{R} \simeq \mathbb{H}$, so that $B \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{R} \simeq \mathbb{H}^e$. One says that B is totally definite. Through this isomorphism, the anti-involution on B corresponds to $(b_1, \dots, b_e) \rightarrow (\sigma_{\mathbb{H}}(b_1), \dots, \sigma_{\mathbb{H}}(b_e))$, and the reduced trace is given by $\sum_{i=1}^e \text{trd}_{\mathbb{H}}(b_i)$.

Type IV is harder to describe. Then B is any division algebra over a CM field K , such that the restriction of the involution to K is the conjugation $\sigma: K \rightarrow K$ whose fixed point set is K_0 , and satisfying the following conditions. For any finite place v fixed by σ , then $[B]_v = 0$ in the Brauer group of K_v ; and for any finite place v fixed by σ , then $[B]_v + [B]_{\sigma(v)} = 0$. In that case there exists an isomorphism $B \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{R} \simeq \text{Mat}_d(\mathbb{C})^e$ such that the involution on B corresponds to $(M_1, \dots, M_e) \rightarrow ({}^t \bar{M}_1, \dots, {}^t \bar{M}_e)$.

Suppose now that we are given $f \in \text{Aut}_{\bullet}(X)$, which we identify with the morphism $f^*: H^1(X, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^1(X, \mathbb{Z})$. Then there exists a polynomial with integer coefficients annihilating f and $\det(f) = 1$. In other words, f is integral viewed as an element in B and satisfies $\text{Nrd}_{B/\mathbb{Q}}(f) = \pm 1$. In fact, by the uniqueness of the existence of norms on division algebra, we have

$$\chi_f(n) = \text{Nrd}_{B/\mathbb{Q}}(n - f)^{\frac{2g}{de}}$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, where $\chi_f(T) = \det(T \text{Id} - f)$ is the characteristic polynomial of $f^*: H^1(X, \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^1(X, \mathbb{Q})$, see [BL04, §13.1]. In particular, $\lambda_1(f)$ is a root of the reduced characteristic polynomial of f in B . This relation is exploited in [DH22, Sug23] to construct many examples of automorphisms a simple abelian varieties whose first dynamical degrees are Salem numbers.

The condition appearing in Theorem A that $f^*: H^1(X, \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^1(X, \mathbb{Q})$ has no eigenvalue equal to a root of unity is thus equivalent to impose that the polynomial $\text{Nrd}_{B/\mathbb{Q}}(T - f)$ does not vanish at any root of unity.

5.4. Automorphisms of families of abelian varieties having no cyclotomic factors. Let us explain how to construct non-isotrivial families of polarized abelian varieties \mathcal{X} , and families of algebraic group isomorphisms $f_t \in \text{Aut}_{\bullet}(X_t)$ such that the characteristic polynomial of $u(f_t)$ has no cyclotomic factor, and X_t is simple for some (hence for a generic) $t \in \mathbb{D}^*$.

We consider the moduli spaces of abelian varieties whose ring of endomorphisms contain a given division algebra. The principle is to start with a division algebra B which is finite dimensional over \mathbb{Q} , together with a positive involutive anti-automorphism, and a representation $\rho: B \rightarrow \text{Mat}_g(\mathbb{C})$ such that there exists $\theta: B \rightarrow \text{Mat}_{2g}(\mathbb{Q})$ for which $\theta \otimes 1_{\mathbb{C}} = \rho \oplus \bar{\rho}$ (see [BL04, Lemma 9.1.1] for an intrinsic characterization of such representations). Note that all examples are described by Albert as above. Then we choose an order $\mathcal{O} \subset B$ and an element $f \in \mathcal{O}$ such that $\text{Nrd}_{B/\mathbb{Q}}(f) = \pm 1$.

As explained in [BL04, Chapter 9], each data (B, \mathcal{O}, ρ) gives rise to a (several for type IV algebras) complex variety $\mathfrak{H}(B, \mathcal{O}, \rho)$ parameterizing triples (X, H, ι) where $X = \mathbb{C}^g/\Lambda$ is an abelian variety, H is a positive definite hermitian form on \mathbb{C}^g corresponding to a polarization of X , and $\iota: \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \text{End}(X) \subset \text{Mat}_g(\mathbb{C})$ is an embedding sending the Rosati involution to the involution in B such that ι and ρ are equivalent representations. It turns out that $\mathfrak{H}(B, \mathcal{O}, \rho)$ is always a hermitian symmetric domain, see Table 3 below. The moduli space $\mathfrak{M}(B, \mathcal{O}, \rho)$ of such triples up to natural isomorphism is a quotient of $\mathfrak{H}(B, \mathcal{O}, \rho)$ by a discrete (arithmetic) subgroup, which admits a canonical structure of quasi-projective variety. Its Satake-Baily-Borel compactification is a projective variety $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}(B, \mathcal{O}, \rho)$.

Any holomorphic map $\mathbb{D} \rightarrow \overline{\mathfrak{M}}(B, \mathcal{O}, \rho)$ and any choice of $\mu \in \mathcal{O}$ with $\text{Nrd}_{B/\mathbb{Q}}(\mu) = \pm 1$ gives rise to a family of polarized abelian varieties X_t with automorphisms $f_t: X_t \rightarrow X_t$ over \mathbb{D} .

In the next table, we set

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{H}_g &:= \{Z \in \text{Mat}_{g \times g}(\mathbb{C}) \mid {}^t Z = Z \text{ and } \Im(Z) > 0\} \\ \mathcal{H}_g &:= \{Z \in \text{Mat}_{g \times g}(\mathbb{C}) \mid {}^t Z = -Z \text{ and } \text{Id} - {}^t \bar{Z} Z > 0\} \\ \mathcal{H}_{r,s} &:= \{Z \in \text{Mat}_{r \times s}(\mathbb{C}) \mid \text{Id}_s - {}^t \bar{Z} Z > 0\} \end{aligned}$$

TABLE 3. Moduli space of abelian varieties with endomorphism structure

Albert type	dimension of the abelian variety	symmetric domain	dimension of the moduli space
I	le	$(\mathfrak{H}_l)^e$	$\frac{e}{2}l(l+1)$
II	$2le$	$(\mathfrak{H}_l)^e$	$\frac{e}{2}l(l+1)$
III	$2le$	$(\mathcal{H}_l)^e$	$\frac{e}{2}l(l-1)$
IV	$d^2el = 2d^2e_0l$	$\prod \mathcal{H}_{r_j, s_j}$	$\max_{r_j+s_j=dl} \sum_{j=1}^{e_0} r_j s_j$

Explaining in details all possible outcomes for all types of endomorphism algebras of simple abelian varieties would be too lengthy. We discuss only those examples that arise in dimension ≤ 5 (up to isogenies).

Type I. [BL04, §9.2]. Let K be any totally real field of degree $e \geq 2$ over \mathbb{Q} with ring of integers \mathcal{O}_K . Write $g = l \times e$ for some $l \in \mathbb{N}^*$. Fix non-equivalent embeddings $\{\iota_j: K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\}_{1 \leq j \leq e}$. Pick $\mu \in \mathcal{O}_K^*$ any unit which is not a root of unity (it always exists by Dirichlet's unit theorem if $e \geq 2$).

For any $Z \in (\mathfrak{H}_l)^e$, introduce the lattice Λ_z given as the image of

$$\lambda_z: \mathcal{O}_K^l \oplus \mathcal{O}_K^l \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^g, \lambda_z(\alpha, \beta) = (\alpha_1 Z_1 + \beta_1, \dots, \alpha_e Z_e + \beta_e).$$

Here we have $\alpha = (\alpha^1, \dots, \alpha^l) \in \mathcal{O}_K^l$, $\beta = (\beta^1, \dots, \beta^l) \in \mathcal{O}_K^l$, and we write $\alpha_j = (\iota_j(\alpha^1), \dots, \iota_j(\alpha^l))$, and $\beta_j = (\iota_j(\beta^1), \dots, \iota_j(\beta^l))$. Then $X_z := \mathbb{C}^g/\Lambda_z$ is an abelian variety with polarization

$$E(v, w) = \sum_{j=1}^e \Im(v_j (\Im Z_j)^{-1} \bar{w}_j),$$

which is integral on Λ_z . The diagonal map $(\mu_1 \text{Id}_l, \dots, \mu_e \text{Id}_l)$ on \mathbb{C}^g is an automorphism of Λ_z hence we get an automorphism $f_z: X_z \rightarrow X_z$ whose characteristic polynomial is irreducible and has no cyclotomic factor. The first dynamical degree of f_z equals $\max\{|\mu_j|^2\}$ by Corollary 3.7.

Remark 5.2. Observe that the subspace $\mathbb{R}^g \subset \mathbb{C}^g$ intersects Λ_z in a lattice, and is invariant under the diagonal map. It follows that f_z admits an invariant totally real compact torus of dimension g .

The manifold $\mathfrak{H}(K, \mathcal{O}_K, \rho)$ is isomorphic to $(\mathfrak{H}_l)^e$, has dimension $\frac{e}{2}l(l+1)$, and $\mathfrak{M}(K, \mathcal{O}_K, \rho)$ is obtained by quotienting out of by an arithmetic subgroup of e copies of the symplectic group in dimension $2l$. When $l = 1$, we have $e = g$ and $\mathfrak{M}(K, \mathcal{O}_K, \rho) = \mathfrak{H}^g/\text{PSL}(2, \mathcal{O}_K)$ is a Hilbert-Blumenthal modular variety. We

refer to [vdG88, Chapter 1] for the proof that it is a quasi-projective variety of dimension g that can be projectively compactified by adding finitely many points.

Remark 5.3. There exist smooth families of polarized abelian varieties defined over a *compact* Riemann surface $X \rightarrow B$ that admit a family of automorphisms with $\lambda_1 > 1$. Indeed since the Hilbert-Blumenthal variety is the complement of a finite set in a projective varieties, it contains many compact curves (of high genus, see [RT18]).

Type II & III. The precise construction is given in [BL04, §9.3–5] or [Shi63].

Type IV. We refer to [BL04, §9.6] for details of the construction in this case. Observe that there is no non-trivial family of such type in dimension ≤ 5 .

5.5. Classification in low dimension. We list all up to isogeny by Proposition 5.1 positive dimensional families of polarized abelian varieties which admit a family of automorphisms f_t such that the characteristic polynomial of $f_t^* : H^1(X_t, \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^1(X_t, \mathbb{Q})$ has no cyclotomic factors (in particular $\lambda_1(f_t) > 1$).

Any abelian variety X is isogenous to a direct product $X_1^{k_1} \times \cdots \times X_m^{k_m}$ where X_1, \dots, X_m are simple non isogenous abelian varieties. The ring $\text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}}(X_1 \times \cdots \times X_m)$ is then isomorphic to $\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{Q}}(k_1, \text{End}(X_1)) \times \cdots \times \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{Q}}(k_m, \text{End}(X_m))$ where $\text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}}(X_i)$ is a division algebra of type I, II, III or IV. Thus, the classification of families of automorphisms as in Theorem A is reduced to a combinatorial question.

To exclude certain families, we observe that an abelian variety X with $\text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}}(X) = \mathbb{Q}$ does not carry any automorphism with $\lambda_1 > 1$. In particular, in the type I case, we can always suppose $e > 1$.

Also we shall use the work of Shimura, namely [Shi63, Theorem 5], to rule out some cases:

- Type III and $g/2e = 1$ then X is not simple;
- Type IV and $\sum r_{\nu} s_{\nu} = 0$ then X is not simple;
- Type IV $l = 2, d = 1, r_{\nu} = s_{\nu} = 1$ for all ν then the endomorphism algebra is included in a type III example;
- Type IV and $l = 1, d = 2, r_{\nu} = s_{\nu} = 1$ for all ν , then X is not simple.

In each case, we denote by m the maximal dimension of families of abelian varieties that one can obtain. In the table below, by convention by a unit we mean a unit not lying in the group of roots of unity.

$g = 2$

- 2.1 generically non-simple: $X_t = E_t^2$, $\dim(E_t) = 1$; f is determined by a unit in a totally real quadratic field (i.e., a matrix in $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$), $m = 1$;
- 2.2 generically simple with endomorphism algebra of type I, $l = 1, e = 2$; f is determined by a unit in a totally real quadratic field not in \mathbb{U}_{∞} , $m = 2$.

Remark 5.4. Abelian surfaces whose endomorphism algebra are of type II, III or IV are rigid (see Table 3). A direct proof of these facts is given in [Res17].

$g = 3$

- 3.1 generically non-simple: $X_t = E_t^3$, $\dim(E_t) = 1$; f is determined by a unit in a cubic field (i.e., a matrix in $\text{SL}(3, \mathbb{Z})$), $m = 1$;
- 3.2 generically simple with endomorphism algebra of type I, $l = 1, e = 3$; f is determined by a unit in a totally real cubic field, $m = 3$.

Remark 5.5. Simple abelian 3-folds whose endomorphism algebra is of type I and has invariants $l = 3$ and $e = 1$ do not carry automorphisms with $\lambda_1 > 1$. Types II, III, IV are not possible since g is odd. Also any automorphism of the family $X_t = E_t \times Y_t$ where Y_t is as in 2.2 preserves E_t , thus, there is an eigenvalue of f_* which is a root of unity for any $f \in \text{End}(X_t)$.

$g = 4$

- 4.1 generically non-simple: $X_t = E_t^4$, $\dim(E_t) = 1$; f is determined by a unit in a quartic field (i.e., a matrix in $\text{SL}(4, \mathbb{Z})$), $m = 1$;
- 4.2 generically non-simple: $X_t = E_t^2 \times A_t$, $\dim(E_t) = 1, \dim(A_t) = 2$ as in 2.2; f is determined by two units in two real quadratic fields, $m = 2$;

- 4.3 generically non-simple: $X_t = A_t^1 \times A_t^2$, $\dim(A_t^i) = 2$ as in 2.2; f is determined by two units in two real quadratic fields, $m = 4$;
- 4.4 generically non-simple: $X_t = (A_t)^2$, $\dim(A_t) = 2$ as in 2.2; f is determined by a matrix in $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathcal{O}_K)$ for some real quadratic field K , $m = 2$;
- 4.5 generically simple with endomorphism algebra of type I, $l = 1$, $e = 4$; f is determined by a unit in a totally real quartic field, $m = 4$;
- 4.6 generically simple with endomorphism algebra of type I, $l = 2$, $e = 2$, f is determined by a unit in a real quadratic field, $m = 6$;
- 4.7 generically simple with endomorphism algebra of type II, $e = 2$, $l = 1$, f is determined by $\mu \in B$ a totally indefinite quaternion algebra over a real quadratic field with $\mathrm{Nrd}_{B/\mathbb{Q}}(\mu) = \pm 1$, $m = 2$;
- 4.8 generically simple with endomorphism algebra of type II, $e = 1$, $l = 2$, f is determined by $\mu \in B$ a totally indefinite quaternion algebra over \mathbb{Q} with $\mathrm{Nrd}_{B/\mathbb{Q}}(\mu) = \pm 1$, $m = 3$;

Remark 5.6. Observe that in the last two cases 4.7 and 4.8, the existence of μ with reduced characteristic polynomial having no cyclotomic factor puts some restriction on the algebra. In case 4.6, if B is given by $i^2 = a$ and $j^2 = b$, we need the existence of a solution of the quadratic equation $x^2 - ay^2 - bz^2 + (ab)t^2 = \epsilon$, with $(x, y, z, t) \in \mathbb{Q}$, $\epsilon = \pm 1$, and $x \notin \{0, \pm 1\}$ if $\epsilon = 1$ and $x \neq 0$ if $\epsilon = -1$.

Remark 5.7. Simple abelian 4-folds whose endomorphism algebra is of type I (resp. type IV) and has invariants $l = 4$ and $e = 1$ (resp. $d = 1$, $(e_0, l) = (1, 2)$) do not carry automorphisms with $\lambda_1 > 1$. Simple abelian 4-folds whose endomorphism algebra is of type III with $e = 2$, $l = 1$ (resp. type IV with $d = 1$, $l = 1$) are rigid. Finally for any totally definite quaternion algebra of type III with $e = 1$ defined over \mathbb{Q} the elements with $\mathrm{Nrd}_{B/\mathbb{Q}}(\mu) = \pm 1$ form a finite group.

$g = 5$

- 5.1 generically non-simple: $X_t = E_t^5$, $\dim(E_t) = 1$; f is determined by a unit in a quintic field (i.e., a matrix in $\mathrm{SL}(5, \mathbb{Z})$), $m = 1$;
- 5.2 generically non-simple: $X_t = E_t^2 \times Y_t$, $\dim(E_t) = 1$ as in 2.1, $\dim(Y_t) = 3$ as in 3.2; f is determined by two units in the ring of integers of a totally real quadratic and cubic fields respectively, $m = 4$;
- 5.3 generically non-simple: $X_t = A_t \times E_t^3$, $\dim(A_t) = 2$ as in 2.2, $\dim(E_t) = 1$ as in 3.1; f is determined by two units in the ring of integers of a real quadratic and of a cubic field, $m = 3$;
- 5.4 generically non-simple: $X_t = A_t \times Y_t$, $\dim(A_t) = 2$ as in 2.2, $\dim(Y_t) = 3$ as in 3.2; f is determined by two units in the ring of integers of a totally real quadratic and cubic fields respectively, $m = 5$;
- 5.5 generically simple with endomorphism algebra of type I, $l = 1$, $e = 5$, f is determined by a unit in a totally real quartic field, $m = 5$.

Remark 5.8. Simple abelian 5-folds whose endomorphism algebra is of type I and has invariants $l = 5$ and $e = 1$ do not carry automorphisms with $\lambda_1 > 1$.

6. TRANSLATIONS ON FAMILIES OF ABELIAN VARIETIES

In this section, we focus our attention to families of translations, and prove Theorems E and F from the introduction.

6.1. Relative toric manifolds over \mathbb{D} . Following Mumford, we build a suitable compactification of degeneration of abelian varieties, by using special families of toric varieties.

Let R be the discrete valued ring of germs of holomorphic functions on \mathbb{D} at 0, and let K be the fraction field of R . We shall consider toric R -schemes (as defined in [KKMSD73, IV.3] or [BGPS14, Chapter 3.5]) which are smooth over R and whose generic fiber is equal to \mathbb{G}_m^g over K . Any such scheme gives rise to a smooth complex manifold X containing $\mathbb{D}^* \times \mathbb{G}_m^g$ as an open dense subset such that:

- the projection map onto the first factor extends to a surjective holomorphic map $\pi: X \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ and $\pi^{-1}(\mathbb{D}^*) = \mathbb{D}^* \times \mathbb{G}_m^g$;
- the action of \mathbb{G}_m^g by multiplication on the second factor of $\mathbb{D}^* \times \mathbb{G}_m^g$ extends holomorphically to X .

For convenience, we shall refer any such manifold to a relative toric manifold of dimension g over \mathbb{D} . Let us now describe the combinatorial data that encodes toric R -schemes satisfying the conditions above, and explain how to build the relative toric manifold from these data.

Let M be the lattice of characters of \mathbb{G}_m^g , so that an element $m \in M$ is a group morphism $e(m): \mathbb{G}_m^g \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m^1$. Define $N = \text{Hom}(M, \mathbb{Z})$ its lattice of co-characters (a point $n \in N$ corresponds to a one-parameter subgroup of \mathbb{G}_m^g). Write $\tilde{M}_{\mathbb{R}} := M_{\mathbb{R}} \times \mathbb{R}_+$ and $\tilde{N}_{\mathbb{R}} := N_{\mathbb{R}} \times \mathbb{R}_+$.

An admissible⁵ fan Δ is a (possibly infinite) collection of rational polyhedral cones in $\tilde{N}_{\mathbb{R}}$ that is closed under taking intersections and faces. We impose moreover the following conditions:

- no cone of Δ contains a linear subspace of $N_{\mathbb{R}}$ (i.e., σ is strongly convex);
- each cone $\sigma \in \Delta$ is simplicial (but not necessarily regular⁶);
- no cone is contained in $N_{\mathbb{R}} \times \{0\}$.

The last two conditions respectively correspond to the fact that we want the resulting toric variety \mathcal{X} to have quotient singularities, and the generic fiber over \mathbb{D} to be the split torus.

A ray of Δ is a one-dimensional cone.

For each cone σ , we define the semi-group $S_{\sigma} = \{\tilde{m} \in M \times \mathbb{Z}, \langle \tilde{m}, \tilde{n} \rangle \geq 0 \text{ for all } \tilde{n} \in \sigma\}$. Following, e.g., [Oda88, §1.2], we associate to each cone σ the relative (affine) toric manifold of dimension g over \mathbb{D} by setting

$$X_{\sigma} = \{x: S_{\sigma} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, x(\tilde{m}_1 + \tilde{m}_2) = x(\tilde{m}_1) \cdot x(\tilde{m}_2), x(0) = 1 \text{ and } |x(0, 1)| < 1\}$$

which we endowed with the topology of the pointwise convergence, and the unique structure of complex manifold for which any $\tilde{m} \in S_{\sigma}$ induces a holomorphic function.

The manifold X_{σ} is equipped with a canonical holomorphic map $\pi_{\sigma}(x) := x(0, 1) \in \mathbb{D}$, and $\mathbb{C}[\tilde{M}]$ forms a subalgebra of the field of meromorphic functions on X_{σ} that are regular on $X_{\sigma}^* = \pi_{\sigma}^{-1}(\mathbb{D}^*)$ (the point $(0, 1)$ corresponds to π_{Δ}).

Note that by construction an element in $\mathbb{C}[\tilde{M}]$ is holomorphic in X_{σ} if and only if it belongs to $\mathbb{C}[S_{\sigma}]$. And this algebra generates the structure sheaf $\mathcal{O}_{X_{\sigma}}$ as a $\mathcal{O}_{X_{\sigma}}$ -module. It is customary to write $e(\tilde{m})$ for the holomorphic function induced by $\tilde{m} \in S_{\sigma}$ on X_{σ} .

The torus \mathbb{G}_m^g acts on itself by multiplication, hence on the \mathbb{C} -algebra $\mathbb{C}[M]$ and the trivial extension to $\mathbb{C}[\tilde{M}]$ (leaving the vector $(0, 1)$ fixed) turns X_{σ} into a relative toric manifold over \mathbb{D} .

Remark 6.1. When σ is regular, we may suppose that $\tilde{e}_0 = (e_0, 1), \dots, \tilde{e}_k = (e_k, 1) \in N \times \mathbb{N}$ such that $\sigma \cap \tilde{N}$ is generated by $(\tilde{e}_0, \dots, \tilde{e}_k)$. We may suppose $e_0 = 0$ and complete the family of vectors e_i such that e_1, \dots, e_g form a basis of N . In the canonical basis $(0, 1), (e_i^*, 0)$ of $M \times \mathbb{Z}$, S_{σ} is equal to $\{(a_1, \dots, a_g, b), \in \mathbb{Z}^{g+1}, b \geq 0, b + a_j \geq 0 \text{ for all } j = 1, \dots, k\}$ which is generated by $(e_i^*, 0), (-e_i^*, 1)$ for $j = 1, \dots, k$, and $\pm(e_i^*, 0)$ for $j = k + 1, \dots, g$. Hence X_{σ} is biholomorphic to

$$\{(z_1, w_1, \dots, z_k, w_k, y_{k+1}, \dots, y_g, t) \in (\mathbb{C}^*)^{2k} \times \mathbb{C}^{g-k} \times \mathbb{D}, z_1 w_1 = t, \dots, z_k w_k = t\}.$$

Any inclusion of cones $\sigma \subset \sigma'$ yields an inclusion $S_{\sigma} \supset S_{\sigma'}$, hence induces by restriction an embedding $X_{\sigma} \subset X_{\sigma'}$ preserving the action by \mathbb{G}_m^g and the projection to \mathbb{D} . We define $X(\Delta)$ as the disjoint union of all X_{σ} where σ ranges over all cones of the fan Δ , and X_{σ} and $X_{\sigma'}$ are patched along $X_{\sigma \cap \sigma'}$ (interpreted as an open subset of both).

Any relative toric manifold over \mathbb{D} is isomorphic to $X(\Delta)$ for some fan satisfying the conditions above. We shall denote by $\pi_{\Delta}: X(\Delta) \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ the canonical projection map. As before, $\mathbb{C}[\tilde{M}]$ forms a subalgebra of the field of meromorphic functions on $X(\Delta)$ that are regular on $X(\Delta)^*$, and the action of \mathbb{G}_m^g on $X(\Delta)$ is the dual to its natural action on $\mathbb{C}[\tilde{M}]$.

Lemma 6.2. *Let $\phi: \mathbb{D}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m^g$ be any holomorphic map that is meromorphic at 0, and let $n_{\phi} \in N$ be the unique co-character satisfying*

$$\langle n_{\phi}, m \rangle := \text{ord}_t e(m)(\phi(t)) \text{ for all } m \in M.$$

Then for any fan Δ , the map $t \mapsto (\phi(t), t)$ extends as a holomorphic function $\mathbb{D} \rightarrow X(\Delta)$ if and only if $\mathbb{R}_+ \cdot (n_{\phi}, 1)$ belongs to a cone in Δ .

Proof. Let Δ be any admissible fan. Then $\tilde{\phi}(t) := (\phi(t), t)$ extends as a holomorphic function $\mathbb{D} \rightarrow X(\Delta)$ if and only if there exists a cone $\sigma \in \Delta$ such that $\tilde{\phi}: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow X_{\sigma}$ is holomorphic.

⁵this is a purely local terminology

⁶a simplicial cone σ of dimension k is regular if the semi-group $\sigma \cap \tilde{N}$ is generated by k elements

Since $\mathbb{C}[S_\sigma]$ generates the structure sheaf \mathcal{O}_{X_σ} as a \mathcal{O}_{X_σ} -module, $\tilde{\phi}: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow X_\sigma$ is holomorphic if and only if $e(\tilde{m})(\tilde{\phi})$ is holomorphic at 0 for any $\tilde{m} \in S_\sigma$. The latter is equivalent to the condition $\text{ord}_t(e(\tilde{m})(\tilde{\phi}(t))) \geq 0$ for all $\tilde{m} \in S_\sigma$.

If $(n_\phi, 1)$ does not belong to σ , then one can find $\tilde{m} = (m, k) \in S_\sigma \subset M \times \mathbb{Z}$ such that $\langle (n_\phi, 1), \tilde{m} \rangle < 0$, and

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ord}_t(e(\tilde{m})(\tilde{\phi}(t))) &= \text{ord}_t(e(m, k)(\tilde{\phi}(t))) \\ &= \text{ord}_t(e(m)(\phi(t))) + k = \langle (n_\phi, 1), \tilde{m} \rangle < 0 \end{aligned}$$

so that $\tilde{\phi}$ does not extend holomorphically.

If $(n_\phi, 1)$ belongs to σ , then the same computation shows that $\tilde{\phi}$ extends holomorphically. \square

6.2. Analytic Mumford's construction following Nakamura. We describe in this section the construction of a proper model of a family of polarized abelian varieties over an open disc as done in [Nak77]. Recall our notation for the upper half-plane $\mathfrak{H} = \{l \in \mathbb{C} \mid \Im(l) > 0\}$ and for the Siegel domain $\mathfrak{H}_g = \{M \in \text{Mat}_{g \times g}(\mathbb{C}) \mid {}^t M = M \text{ and } \Im(M) > 0\}$ for any $g \geq 1$.

Let $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$, $\mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be any family of polarized abelian varieties. Fix any $t_\star \in \mathbb{D}^*$, write $X_\star = X_{t_\star}$ as the quotient of some complex vector space V of dimension g by a co-compact lattice Λ_\star . The polarization induces a positive-definite hermitian form H on V whose imaginary part $E = \Im H$ takes integral values on Λ_\star (note that $H(v, w) = E(iv, w) + iE(v, w)$). Since E is a skew-symmetric form on V , we may choose a symplectic basis $f_1, \dots, f_g, e_1, \dots, e_g$ of the lattice Λ_\star so that

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & D \\ -D & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

for some diagonal integral matrix $D = \text{diag}(d_1, \dots, d_g)$ with $d_1 \mid \dots \mid d_g$. In the basis $\tilde{e}_i = \frac{1}{d_i} e_i$ of V , the lattice is generated by the vectors given by the columns of the following period matrix

$$\Pi_\star = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1g} & d_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a_{21} & \dots & a_{2g} & 0 & d_2 & \dots & 0 \\ & \ddots & & & & \ddots & \\ a_{g1} & \dots & a_{gg} & 0 & 0 & \dots & d_g \end{pmatrix} = (Z_\star \ D)$$

where Z_\star belongs to \mathfrak{H}_g . Now consider the universal covering map $e: \mathfrak{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}^*$ with $e(s) = \exp(2\pi i s)$. Identifying the universal cover of X_t with V so that the polarization $\mathcal{L}_t \rightarrow X_t$ defines the same hermitian form H for all t , we may locally follow holomorphically the lattices $\Lambda_t = \ker(V \rightarrow X_t)$ such that e_1, \dots, e_g belongs to Λ_t , and since \mathfrak{H} is simply connected, we get a holomorphic function $s \mapsto Z(s) = [a_{ij}(s)] \in \mathfrak{H}_g$ so that $\Lambda_{e(s)}$ is generated by the column of $\Pi(s) = (Z(s) \ D)$. Here is a diagram summarizing the construction to follow:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{C}_m^g \times \mathbb{D} \circlearrowleft \Gamma & & \\ \downarrow & & \\ Z_\star \in \mathfrak{H}_g & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X} \supset X_\star \\ \uparrow \scriptstyle Z & \swarrow \scriptstyle Z_0 & \downarrow \scriptstyle \pi \\ s \in \mathfrak{H} & \xrightarrow{\text{exp}} & \mathbb{D} \ni t \end{array}$$

In the rest of the discussion, we shall replace our original family by the family $X'_t := V/\Lambda'_t$ where $\Lambda'_t := \Lambda_t + \mathbb{Z}\tilde{e}_1 + \dots + \mathbb{Z}\tilde{e}_g$ is generated by the columns of $\Pi'(s) = (Z(s) \text{Id}_g)$. Then \mathcal{X}' forms a family of abelian varieties which is principally polarized (i.e., the canonical map $X'_t \rightarrow (X'_t)^\vee$ is an isomorphism), and we thus have a family of isogenies $\phi_t: X_t \rightarrow X'_t$.

Since $(Z(s+1) \text{Id}_g)$ and $(Z(s) \text{Id}_g)$ define the same polarized abelian variety, there exists an element $M \in \text{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z})$ such that $M \cdot Z(s+1) = Z(s)$ for all s , see [BL04, Proposition 8.1.3] (the action is by generalized Möbius transformations). The matrix M encodes the monodromy action of $\pi_1(\mathbb{D}^*)$ on $H^1(X_\star, \mathbb{Z})$ which fixes $\tilde{e}_1, \dots, \tilde{e}_g$, hence is upper block-triangular (in the usual writing of elements in $\text{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z})$ as a 2×2 block-matrix). By the Griffiths-Landman-Grothendieck's monodromy theorem (see, e.g., [CMSP17,

Theorem 13.7.3]) M is moreover quasi-unipotent. Up to base change we may (and shall) suppose that M is unipotent. This means that we can find an integral-valued matrix $B \in M(\mathbb{Z}, g)$ such that $Z(s+1) = Z(s) + B$.

Lemma 6.3. [Nak77, Lemma 2.3] *The matrix B is symmetric positive semi-definite, and there exists a holomorphic map $Z_0: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathfrak{H}_g$ such that $Z(s) = Z_0(\mathfrak{e}(s)) + Bs$.*

Denote by r' the rank of the matrix B . After changing the basis e_i , we may suppose that

$$(6.4) \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & B' \end{pmatrix}; \quad Z_0(t) = \begin{pmatrix} Z_1(t) & Z_2(t) \\ {}^t Z_2(t) & Z_3(t) \end{pmatrix},$$

where $B' \in \text{Mat}(r', \mathbb{Z})$ is a positive definite integral matrix of size r' , $g' := g - r'$, and $Z_1: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \text{Sym}(g', \mathbb{C})$, $Z_2: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \text{Mat}(g' \times r', \mathbb{C})$, $Z_3: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \text{Sym}(r', \mathbb{C})$, are holomorphic. Here $\text{Sym}(h, \mathbb{C})$ denotes the space of complex symmetric square matrices of size h .

Remark 6.5. In order to be consistent with the notation of the rest of the paper, we insist on writing r' for the rank of B . This is in conflict with the notation used by Nakamura who used g' for this rank.

Remark 6.6. The number r' equals the dimension of maximal torus in a semi-abelian component of the Néron model of \mathcal{X} in the case when \mathcal{X} has semi-abelian reduction. In particular, $r' = 0$ iff X_t is not degenerating.

Let us explain now how to recover the family \mathcal{X}^* from (6.4). Observe that for a fixed $t \in \mathbb{D}^*$ with $t = \mathfrak{e}(s)$, then X_t is the quotient of $V \simeq \mathbb{C}^g$ by the lattice generated by the column of $\Pi(s)$. Taking the quotient by $\mathbb{Z}e_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{Z}e_g$ first, we get $X_t = \mathbb{G}_m^g / \Gamma$ where $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}^g$ acts on the split torus by multiplication

$$(6.7) \quad \gamma \cdot (z'_1, \dots, z'_g) = \left(z'_1 \prod_{j=1}^g \mathfrak{e}(a_{1j}(s)\gamma_j), \dots, z'_g \prod_{j=1}^g \mathfrak{e}(a_{gj}(s)\gamma_j) \right).$$

The family \mathcal{X}^* can be thus obtained as the quotient of $\mathbb{G}_m^g \times \mathbb{D}^*$ by an action of Γ which we now describe in dual terms. Recall from the previous section that M is the set of characters of \mathbb{G}_m^g . The universal covering map $V \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m^g$ is given in the coordinates e_i by the map $v = \sum v_i e_i \mapsto (\mathfrak{e}(v_1), \dots, \mathfrak{e}(v_g))$. To exploit the block-diagonal form of B as in (6.4), we write the coordinates on \mathbb{G}_m^g as $(z_1, \dots, z_{g'}, w_1, \dots, w_{r'}) = (\mathfrak{e}(v_1), \dots, \mathfrak{e}(v_g))$. A character $m \in M$ can thus be written as $m = z^p w^q$ with $p \in \mathbb{Z}^{g'}$ (resp. $q \in \mathbb{Z}^{r'}$) a character of $\mathbb{G}_m^{g'}$ (resp. of $\mathbb{G}_m^{r'}$).

The action of Γ can then be described on $M \times \mathbb{N}$ as follows. For any $\gamma = (\alpha, \beta) \in \Gamma$, where $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}^{g'}$ and $\beta \in \mathbb{Z}^{r'}$ we have (with $t = \mathfrak{e}(s)$):

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma^*(z^p) &= \mathfrak{e}(\alpha \cdot Z_1(t) \cdot {}^t p + \beta \cdot {}^t Z_2(t) \cdot {}^t p) z^p; \\ \gamma^*(w^q t^l) &= \mathfrak{e}(\alpha \cdot Z_2(t) \cdot {}^t q + \beta \cdot Z_3(t) \cdot {}^t q) t^{l+\beta \cdot B \cdot {}^t q} w^q; \end{aligned}$$

Note that this action induces a dual action of Γ on the lattice $N \times \mathbb{N}$ so that $(\gamma \cdot \tilde{n})(\tilde{m}) = n(\gamma^* \tilde{m})$ for all $\tilde{n} \in N \times \mathbb{N}$ and $\tilde{m} \in M \times \mathbb{N}$. In the dual basis $N = \{(a, b) \in \mathbb{Z}^{g'} \times \mathbb{Z}^{r'}\}$ so that $\langle (a, b), (p, q) \rangle = (a \cdot {}^t p) + (b \cdot {}^t q)$, we have $(\alpha, \beta) \cdot (a, b, k)(p, q, l) = (a, b, k)(p, q, l + \beta \cdot B' \cdot {}^t q)$, hence

$$(6.8) \quad (\alpha, \beta) \cdot (a, b, k) = (a, b + k \beta \cdot B', k).$$

It follows that Γ preserves the affine hyperplanes $N \times \{k\}$ for all k , acts trivially on $N \times \{0\}$, and the action of the subgroup $\{0\} \times \mathbb{Z}^{r'}$ is free on $N \times \{k\}$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

Since Γ acts by multiplication on each element of $M \times \mathbb{N}$, for any $\gamma \in \Gamma$, the map $(z', t) \mapsto \gamma \cdot (z', t)$ on $\mathbb{G}_m^g \times \mathbb{D}^*$ extends as a holomorphic map from X_σ to $X_{\gamma \cdot \sigma}$ for any (rational polyhedral strongly convex) cone σ (in $\tilde{N}_{\mathbb{R}}$).

It follows that the action of Γ extends to the relative toric variety $X(\Delta)$ over \mathbb{D} if and only if the fan Δ is Γ -invariant.

Theorem 6.9. *There exists a Γ -invariant fan Δ such that the following holds:*

- (1) *the set of rays of Δ is exactly given by $\mathbb{R}_+ \cdot (n, 1)$ for all $n \in N$ such that $(n, 1)$ belongs to the span of the Γ -orbit of $(0, 1)$;*
- (2) *the action of Γ on $X(\Delta)$ is free and π_Δ -equivariant;*

(3) the restriction of the action of Γ to any fiber of π_Δ is co-compact.

Remark 6.10. In order for the Γ -action to be co-compact it is necessary for the support of Δ to intersect $N \times \{1\}$ along an affine space. One can show that the Néron model is obtained by taking the subfan of Δ having only one dimensional faces generated by the Γ -orbit of $(0, 1)$. In general Δ contains more rays. This happens exactly when the central fiber of the Néron model is reducible.

Sketch of proof. The proof is given in [Nak77, Theorem 2.6]. Let Π be the real affine subspace generated by the Γ -orbit of $(0, 1)$. Observe that $N_\Pi := N \times \{1\} \cap \Pi$ is a co-compact lattice in Π . Let Δ_0 be the fan whose cones are (0) and the 1-dimensional cones $\mathbb{R}_+(n, 1)$ with $n \in \Pi \cap N \times \{1\}$.

Since Γ acts by translation on $\tilde{N}_\mathbb{R}$ preserving $N \times \mathbb{N}$, we may find a scalar product (hence a metric d on $\tilde{N}_\mathbb{R}$) which is Γ -invariant. Following [AN99, §1], we define a Delaunay cell σ to be the closed convex hull of all elements $\tilde{n} \in N_\Pi$ for which there exists $\alpha \in \Pi$ satisfying $\inf_{N_\Pi} d(\alpha, \cdot) = d(\alpha, \tilde{n})$. If the metric is sufficiently general, then we obtain a Γ -invariant cell-decomposition of Π by simplices whose vertices are all contained in N_Π . Observe that this fan is not necessarily regular if $g \geq 5$ (see [AN99, §1.14]).

We define Δ to be the fan whose cones are generated by cells of this triangulation. The fact that Γ acts co-compactly on $X(\Delta)$ is proved in [Nak77] for any dimension g . \square

A crucial observation is the following.

Proposition 6.11. *Let $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ be any principally polarized family of abelian varieties. Then any holomorphic section over \mathbb{D}^* which is meromorphic at 0 extends holomorphically to \mathbb{D} .*

If moreover $\mathcal{X} = X(\Delta)/\Gamma$ for some discrete group $\Gamma \simeq \mathbb{Z}^g$ acting on $\mathbb{G}_m^g \times \mathbb{D}$ as in (6.7), then any meromorphic section $\psi: \mathbb{D}^ \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ lifts to a holomorphic section $\tilde{\psi}: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow X(\Delta)$ having the following property.*

Since $X(\Delta) \supset \mathbb{G}_m^g \times \mathbb{D}^$, post-composing $\tilde{\psi}|_{\mathbb{D}^*}$ with the first projection yields a meromorphic map $\phi: \mathbb{D}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m^g$. Then $(n_\phi, 1)$ as defined in Lemma 6.2 belongs to the linear span of $\Gamma \cdot (0, 1) \subset \tilde{N}_\mathbb{R}$.*

Note that $\Gamma \cdot (0, 1)$ is the translate by $(0, 1)$ of a discrete group (i.e., $\{(0, \beta \cdot B'), \beta \in \mathbb{Z}r'\}$) whose rank equals the one of B (i.e., r'), see (6.8).

Proof. We first claim that ψ extends holomorphically through 0. Since ψ is meromorphic, there exists a closed analytic subset C of dimension 1 in $\mathbb{D} \times \mathcal{X}$ that contains $\{(t, \psi(t)), t \in \mathbb{D}^*\}$. We observe that C is necessarily analytically irreducible at the point $p = C \cap X_0$, hence ψ extends continuously (hence holomorphically) at 0.

Choose coordinates $z = (z_1, \dots, z_g)$ centered at p , and write $\pi(z) = \sum_I a_I z^I$. Since $\pi(\psi(t)) = t$, we infer that at least one $a_i \neq 0$. It follows that $\pi^{-1}(0)$ is smooth and reduced at p .

Suppose now that $\mathcal{X} = X(\Delta)/\Gamma$ as given by the previous theorem. Then pick a point $q \in X(\Delta)$ which is mapped to p in \mathcal{X} . Since Γ acts freely, the canonical map $X(\Delta) \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is a covering map, hence we can lift ψ to a holomorphic map $\tilde{\psi}: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow X(\Delta)$ such that $\tilde{\psi}(0) = q$. The projection of $\tilde{\psi}$ to \mathbb{G}_m^g induces a holomorphic map $\phi: \mathbb{D}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m^g$, which is meromorphic at 0, hence by Lemma 6.2 we deduce that $\mathbb{R}_+ \cdot (n_\phi, 1)$ forms a one-dimensional cone of Δ . This condition is equivalent to say that $(n_\phi, 1)$ belongs to the linear span of $\Gamma \cdot (0, 1) \subset \tilde{N}_\mathbb{R}$. \square

Remark 6.12. The proof shows a weak version of the Néron property for $X(\Delta)/\Gamma$. In fact the Néron model is given by the smooth locus of $\pi: X(\Delta)/\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ whose complement has codimension 2 in $X(\Delta)/\Gamma$.

6.3. Proof of Theorem E. Let $f: \mathcal{X} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be a meromorphic map of a polarized family $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ of g -dimensional abelian varieties satisfying $\pi \circ f = \pi$ such that for any $t \in \mathbb{D}^*$, the map $f_t^*: H^1(X_t, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^1(X_t, \mathbb{Z})$ has finite order.

Replacing f by a suitable iterate and applying Proposition 2.12, we may suppose that $f_t^* = \text{Id}$ for all t so that the induced map $f_t: \mathcal{X}_t \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_t$ is a translation of the abelian variety \mathcal{X}_t .

By Proposition 4.10 and the discussion before Lemma 6.3, we may assume that X_t is principally polarized. We may also replace the family \mathcal{X} by any base change by Proposition 4.9, and by the discussion of the previous section, we may suppose that $\mathcal{X} = X(\Delta)/\Gamma$ where $\Gamma \simeq \mathbb{Z}^g$ acts on $X(\Delta) \subset \mathbb{G}_m^g \times \mathbb{D}$ as in (6.7), and Δ is a Γ -invariant fan containing $(0, 1)$.

Let $\phi(t) = f_t(0)$. This is a holomorphic section over \mathbb{D}^* which is meromorphic at 0 since f is meromorphic. It follows from Theorem 6.9 (1) and Proposition 6.11 that ϕ lifts to a section $\tilde{\phi}: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow X(\Delta)$, hence $(n_\phi, 1)$ lies in the linear span of the Γ -orbit of $(0, 1)$ and we can find an integer N such that $(Nn_\phi, 1) = \gamma \cdot (0, 1)$ for some $\gamma \in \Gamma$.

The map $F(z, t) = (\phi(t) \cdot z, t)$ defines a meromorphic self-map of $\mathbb{G}_m^g \times \mathbb{D}$ lifting f . Let $\psi(t) = \tilde{\phi}(t)^N / \exp(\gamma)$. Then the vector n_ψ defined in Lemma 6.2 equals 0. By Lemma 6.2, ψ extends as a holomorphic map $\psi: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m^g$, and g defines an automorphism of $X(\Delta)$ since any (relative) toric manifold carries an action by multiplication by \mathbb{G}_m^g .

Since F^N is the composition of g and the action of γ it also induces a biholomorphism on $X(\Delta)$ which commutes with the action of Γ . Therefore f^N is a biholomorphism on $X(\Delta)/\Gamma$, hence f is regularizable by Propositions 2.11 and 2.12.

6.4. Orbits of translations on families of abelian varieties. We now explore the closure of the orbit of a general point under a family of translations on a family of abelian varieties. The setting is as follows: $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is an automorphism of a polarized family of abelian varieties $\mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$, $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ given by the translation along a section $\alpha: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ of π so that $f_t(z) = z + \alpha(t)$ for all $z \in X_t$ and all $t \in \mathbb{D}^*$.

For each t , we denote by $\tilde{P}(t) := \overline{\{n \cdot \alpha(t)\}}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \subset X_t$ the closure (for the euclidean topology) of the orbit of 0, and by $P(t)$ its connected component containing 0. Then $P(t)$ is a closed connected abelian real-subgroup of X_t isomorphic to $(\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})^{h(t)}$ for some $h(t) \in \{0, \dots, 2g\}$, and $\tilde{P}(t)$ is a finite union of translates of $P(t)$. The group $P(t)$ also contains a maximal complex Lie group $A(t)$ of (complex) dimension $s(t)$. Write $r(t) := h(t) - 2s(t)$.

Recall that an F_σ -set is a countable union of closed subsets, and that any countable union of proper analytic subsets is an F_σ -set having zero Lebesgue measure (hence has empty interior).

We start with the following observation.

Proposition 6.13. *Let $f: \mathcal{X} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be a family of translations. Set $h(f) = \max_{t \in \mathbb{D}^*} h(t)$.*

- (1) *The set $\mathcal{E}_0 := \{t \in \mathbb{D}^*, h(t) < h(f)\}$ is included in a countable union of proper real-analytic subsets.*
- (2) *There exists a real analytic family $\{P'_t\}_{t \in \mathbb{D}^*}$ of real subtori of X_t , such that $P'_t \supset P(t)$ for all t and $P'_t = P(t)$ for all $t \notin \mathcal{E}_0$.*
- (3) *There exists a real analytic family $\{\tilde{P}'_t\}_{t \in \mathbb{D}^*}$ of real closed subgroups of X_t , such that $\tilde{P}'_t \supset \tilde{P}(t)$ for all t and $\tilde{P}'_t = \tilde{P}(t)$ for all $t \notin \mathcal{E}_0$.*
- (4) *There exists a countable union of proper analytic subsets $\mathcal{E} \supset \mathcal{E}_0$ such that $s(t) = s(f) \in \{0, \dots, g\}$ for all $t \notin \mathcal{E}$.*
- (5) *There exists a subfamily A'_t of abelian subvarieties of X_t , such that $A'_t = A(t)$ for all $t \notin \mathcal{E}$.*

Proof. We may argue locally near $t_0 \in \mathbb{D}^*$, and suppose that $X_t = V/\Lambda_t$ where $V \simeq \mathbb{C}^g$, and Λ_t is a family of rank $2g$ sublattices of V moving holomorphically with t . Denote by $\pi_t: V \rightarrow X_t$ the canonical projection.

Fix a lattice basis e_1, \dots, e_{2g} of Λ_{t_0} and denote by $e_i: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow V$ the holomorphic map such that $e_i(t) \in \Lambda_t$ for all t , and $e_i(t_0) = e_i$. Let $e_{i,t}^\vee$ be the dual \mathbb{R} -basis so that $e_{i,t}^\vee(e_j(t)) = \delta_{ij}$. Observe that $e_{i,t}^\vee$ is a real linear form on V which varies real analytically in t (it does not vary holomorphically).

Consider the \mathbb{Q} -vector space $L_t = \{q \in \mathbb{Q}^{2g}, \sum_{j=1}^{2g} q_j e_{j,t}^\vee(\alpha(t)) \in \mathbb{Q}\}$ so that

$$P(t) := \pi_t \left(\bigcap_{q \in L_t} \left\{ v \in V, \sum_{j=1}^{2g} q_j e_{j,t}^\vee(v) = 0 \right\} \right)$$

and $h(t) = 2g - \dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(L_t)$. For fixed $q, q' \in \mathbb{Q}^{2g} \times \mathbb{Q}$, the set $\{t \in \mathbb{D}^*, \sum_{j=1}^{2g} q_j e_{j,t}^\vee(\alpha(t)) = q'\}$ is real-analytic. It follows that L_t is fixed, say equal to L_* , for all t outside a countable union of proper real-analytic subsets \mathcal{E}_0 . And $L_* \subset L_t$ for all $t \in \mathbb{D}^*$ which proves $h(t) \leq h(f)$ for all t . This proves (1). Observe also that $P'_t = \pi_t(\bigcap_{q \in L_*} \{\sum_{j=1}^{2g} q_j e_{j,t}^\vee = 0\})$ is a real-analytic family of real subtori for which (2) holds. In the same way, $\tilde{L}_t = \{(q, q') \in \mathbb{Q}^{2g+1}, \sum_{j=1}^{2g} q_j e_{j,t}^\vee(\alpha(t)) = q'\}$ is constant equal to \tilde{L}_* off \mathcal{E}_0 , hence $\tilde{P}'_t = \pi_t(\bigcap_{(q, q') \in \tilde{L}_*} \{\sum_{j=1}^{2g} q_j e_{j,t}^\vee = q'\})$ is a real-analytic family of closed subgroups of X_t equal to $\tilde{P}(t)$ for all $t \notin \mathcal{E}_0$, proving (3).

To any \mathbb{R} -linear form $\ell_{q,t} = \sum_{j=1}^{2g} q_j e_{j,t}^\vee$, we attach the \mathbb{C} -linear form $u_{q,t}(v) = \ell_{q,t}(v) - i\ell_{q,t}(iv) \in V^*$ so that $\ker(u_{q,t})$ is the complex linear hypersurface included in $\ker(\ell_{q,t})$, and

$$A(t) := \pi_t \left(\bigcap_{q \in L_t} \ker(u_{q,t}) \right).$$

As $u_{q,t}$ varies analytically in t , it follows that $t \mapsto \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \left(\bigcap_{q \in L_*} \ker(u_{q,t}) \right)$ is again constant off a countable union of proper analytic subsets \mathcal{E}_1 (and is upper-semicontinuous). It follows that $s(t) := \dim_{\mathbb{C}} A(t)$ is constant on $\mathcal{E} := \mathcal{E}_0 \cup \mathcal{E}_1$ equal to some constant s_* , hence (4) holds.

We now prove that $\{A(t)\}_{t \notin \mathcal{E}}$ glue to a holomorphic family over \mathbb{D} . Suppose that $t_0 \notin \mathcal{E}$, and pick a basis of lattice points $f_1, \dots, f_{2s(f)}$ in $\bigcap_{q \in L_*} \ker(u_{q,t_0})$. Then $A(t)$ is the image under π_t of the complex vector space generated by the holomorphically varying points $f_{1,t}, \dots, f_{2s(f),t}$. It follows that $A'_t = \pi_t(\text{Span}\{f_{1,t}, \dots, f_{2s(f),t}\})$ forms a family of subabelian varieties over \mathbb{D}^* . Since the family X_t is polarized, A'_t is also polarized and extends through 0. This proves (5). \square

In the remaining of the section, \mathcal{E} will always denote the F_σ -set defined by the previous lemma. Our next objective is the following decomposition result.

Proposition 6.14. *Let $f \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{X})$ be a family of translations on a family $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ of polarized abelian varieties. Then there exist two families of sub-abelian varieties $\pi_{\mathcal{A}}: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$, $\pi_{\mathcal{B}}: \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ of \mathcal{X} , two families of translations $f_{\mathcal{A}} \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{A})$, and $f_{\mathcal{B}} \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{B})$, and a meromorphic map $\Phi: \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ such that:*

- (1) Φ induces an isogeny $A_t \times B_t \rightarrow X_t$ for all $t \in \mathbb{D}^*$;
- (2) the orbit of 0 under $f_{\mathcal{A},t}$ is dense in A_t for all $t \notin \mathcal{E}$;
- (3) the closure of the orbit of 0 under $f_{\mathcal{B},t}$ is totally real for all $t \notin \mathcal{E}$.

Proof. We let \mathcal{A} be the family of subabelian varieties given by Proposition 6.13. Recall the definition of the dual family \mathcal{X}^\vee and of the canonical meromorphic map $\phi: \mathcal{X} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}^\vee$ from the proof of Proposition 4.10.

Define a family of subabelian varieties B_t as the connected components containing 0 of the kernel of the composition map $X_t \rightarrow X_t^\vee \rightarrow A_t^\vee \rightarrow A_t \rightarrow X_t$. We obtain a family of polarized subvarieties over \mathbb{D}^* hence over \mathbb{D} and the first property is clear, see [BL04, Chapter 5, §3].

Let us fix any parameter $t \in \mathbb{D}^*$. We have a canonical splitting $V = E_t \oplus F_t$ so that $\pi_t(E_t) = A_t$ and $\pi_t(F_t) = B_t$ and since A_t, B_t are varying holomorphically, the same holds for the vector spaces E_t and F_t . We may thus write $\alpha(t) = a(t) \oplus b(t)$ with a, b holomorphic. Denote by $f_{\mathcal{A},t}$ the translation by $a(t)$ on A_t and by $f_{\mathcal{B},t}$ the translation by $b(t)$ on B_t .

Suppose that $t \notin \mathcal{E}$. Replacing $\alpha(t)$ by a suitable multiple, we may suppose that the closure of the orbit of 0 is a real torus so that $\tilde{P}(t) = P(t)$. Denote by Π_t its lift to V , and pick $\tilde{\alpha}(t)$ (resp. $\tilde{a}(t)$) a lift of $\alpha(t)$ (resp. of $a(t)$) to V . Observe that Π_t is the closure of $\mathbb{Z}\tilde{\alpha}(t) + \Lambda_t$, and that $\Pi_t \cap \Lambda_t$ is a co-compact lattice in Π_t . Since A_t is the largest subabelian variety in $P(t)$, we have $E_t = \Pi_t \cap i\Pi_t$, and $F_t \cap \Pi_t$ cannot contain any complex linear subspace, hence is totally real.

The linear projection $p_{E,t}: V \rightarrow E_t$ parallel to F_t semi-conjugates the translation by $\alpha(t)$ and the translation by $a(t)$. In particular, the image of $\mathbb{Z}\tilde{\alpha}(t) + \Lambda_t$ under $p_{E,t}$ equals $\mathbb{Z}a(t) + p_{E,t}(\Lambda_t)$, so that the latter is dense in E_t . Since the addition map $A_t \times B_t \rightarrow X_t$ is an isogeny, the co-compact lattice $\Lambda_t \cap E_t$ has finite index in $p_{E,t}(\Lambda_t)$, and we conclude that $\mathbb{Z}\tilde{\alpha}(t) + (\Lambda_t \cap E_t)$ is dense in E_t . This proves (2).

The proof of (3) is completely analogous, once one observes that the image of Π_t under the projection $p_{F,t}: V \rightarrow F_t$ parallel to E_t is totally real. \square

The proof of Theorem F will be complete after we prove:

Proposition 6.15. *Let $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ be a family of polarized abelian varieties. Let $f \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{X})$ be a family of translations such that the closure of the orbit of 0 under $f_{\mathcal{X},t}$ is totally real for Lebesgue-almost every t .*

Then the closure of the orbit of 0 under $f_{\mathcal{X},t}$ is totally real for all t , and there exist a proper model \mathcal{X}' and a sequence of automorphisms $f_n \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{X}')$ of finite order such that $f_n \rightarrow f$ locally uniformly on \mathcal{X}' .

Proof. Replacing α by a suitable multiple, we may (and shall) assume that $\tilde{P}(t) = P(t)$ is connected.

We shall first argue locally near a fixed point $t_0 \notin \mathcal{E}$, where \mathcal{E} is the set defined in Proposition 6.13. We use the same notation as in the proof of the previous proposition. Fix a basis $\tilde{e}_1, \dots, \tilde{e}_k$ for the lattice $\Pi_{t_0} \cap \Lambda_{t_0}$, and complete it as a maximal set of \mathbb{Z} -independent elements $\tilde{e}_1, \dots, \tilde{e}_{2g}$ in Λ_{t_0} . Observe that it may happen that $\tilde{e}_1, \dots, \tilde{e}_{2g}$ generate only a finite index subgroup of Λ_{t_0} . Observe also, that the holomorphically varying vectors $\tilde{e}_{1,t}, \dots, \tilde{e}_{k,t}$ are \mathbb{C} -linearly independent because Π_t is totally real. We may thus suppose that $\tilde{e}_1, \dots, \tilde{e}_g$ are \mathbb{C} -linearly independent.

Since the closure of the orbit of 0 is connected, $\tilde{\alpha}(t) \in \Pi_t$ for all t , and we may find $\alpha_j(t) \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\tilde{\alpha}(t) = \sum_{j=1}^k \alpha_j(t) \tilde{e}_{j,t}$. The map $t \mapsto \tilde{\alpha}(t)$ is holomorphic map from \mathbb{D}^* to the dual space V^* hence $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k$ are all constant.

We now replace \mathcal{X} by an isogenous family which is principally polarized, and choose the model $\mathcal{X}' = X(\Delta)/\Gamma$ described in §6.2. Pick any $\beta \in \mathbb{R}^k$, and set $\beta(t) = \sum_{j=1}^k \beta_j \tilde{e}_{j,t}$ for t close to t_0 . We claim that $\beta(t)$ extends to a holomorphic section of $\mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ over \mathbb{D} .

To see this, write $\pi: X(\Delta) \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$ for the canonical projection. By analytic continuation, we may find a lift $s \mapsto \hat{\beta}(s)$ defined over $s \in \mathfrak{H}$ such that $\pi(\hat{\beta}(s)) = \beta(e^{2i\pi s})$. We now write $\hat{\beta}$ in terms of a holomorphic varying symplectic basis e_1, \dots, e_{2g} as in §6.2: there exists some real numbers $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_g$ and b_1, \dots, b_g such that

$$\hat{\beta}(s) = \left(e^{i\pi\theta_1} \prod_{j=1}^g \mathfrak{e}(a_{1j}(s)b_j), \dots, e^{i\pi\theta_g} \prod_{j=1}^g \mathfrak{e}(a_{gj}(s)b_j) \right)$$

(see (6.7)). Doing the same for α , we get some $\vartheta_j, a_j \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\hat{\alpha}(s) = \left(e^{i\pi\vartheta_1} \prod_{j=1}^g \mathfrak{e}(a_{1j}(s)a_j), \dots, e^{i\pi\vartheta_g} \prod_{j=1}^g \mathfrak{e}(a_{gj}(s)a_j) \right)$$

But α is a section over \mathbb{D} so the vector Ba belongs to \mathbb{Z}^g .

Observe that the function $v \in \mathbb{R}^g/\mathbb{Z}^g \mapsto Bv \in \mathbb{R}^g/\mathbb{Z}^g$ is continuous, and vanishes at all vectors $\{na\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$. Since $P(t) = \pi_t(\Pi_t)$ is the closure of the orbit of 0 under the translation by $\alpha(t)$ we may find a sequence $q^{(n)} \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $q^{(n)}\alpha(t) \rightarrow \beta(t)$ in a neighborhood of t_0 . This implies $q^{(n)}a \rightarrow b$ in $\mathbb{R}^g/\mathbb{Z}^g$, hence $Bb = 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^g/\mathbb{Z}^g$, and β defines a holomorphic section over \mathbb{D}^* . By Lemma 6.3 this section is meromorphic at 0. By Proposition 6.11 it extends to a holomorphic section over \mathbb{D} .

Now choose any sequence $\beta^{(n)} \in \mathbb{Q}^k$ converging to $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k)$. Then $\beta^{(n)}(t) = \sum_{j=1}^k \beta_j^{(n)} e_{j,t}$ converges locally uniformly to $\alpha(t)$ on \mathbb{D} , and the translation f_n by $\beta^{(n)}(t)$ has finite order, which concludes the proof. \square

Remark 6.16. The previous proof implies that the family of real subtori P'_t actually extends to a family over \mathbb{D} . Recall that the smooth locus of the central fiber \mathcal{X}'_0 is a finite union of semi-abelian varieties which are principal \mathbb{G}'_m -bundles over an abelian variety (where r' is the rank of the monodromy, see the discussion after Lemma 6.3).

One can also prove that P'_0 is transversal to the fibers of the \mathbb{G}'_m -fibration, hence $s(f) \leq r'$.

STATEMENTS

On behalf of all authors, the corresponding author states that there is no conflict of interest. There is no data availability statement is present.

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