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Generalized μ -ordinary Hasse invariants

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ABSTRACT

We give a short proof for the existence of μ -ordinary Hasse invariants for the good reduction special fiber of Shimura varieties of Hodge-type using the stack of G -zips introduced by Moonen–Wedhorn and Pink–Wedhorn–Ziegler. We give an explicit formula for the power of the Hodge bundle that admits a Hasse invariant. When G is a Weil restriction of G_1 , we relate the Ekedahl–Oort strata of G and those of G_1 .

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Introduction

This article predates the recent preprints [6] and [7] of the first author joint with W. Goldring on the existence of Hasse invariants. See below for a comparative description of these papers.

Shimura varieties and G -zips

Let (\mathbf{G}, X) be a Shimura datum of Hodge-type and let \mathcal{S}_K be the Kisin–Vasiu integral model of the associated Shimura variety $Sh_K(\mathbf{G}, X)$ at a level K , hyperspecial at p . Denote by S_K the special fiber of \mathcal{S}_K and write G for the special fiber of a reductive \mathbb{Z}_p -model of $\mathbf{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$.

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Recall that Zhang [22] gives a smooth morphism $\zeta : S_K \rightarrow G\text{-Zip}^\mu$, where $G\text{-Zip}^\mu$ is the stack of G -zips, defined by Pink–Wedhorn–Ziegler in [18] (see also the precursor paper [16]) and μ pertains to the cocharacter attached to the Shimura datum. The fibers of ζ are termed Ekedahl–Oort strata of S_K . In this paper we study the open zip stratum $U_\mu \subset G\text{-Zip}^\mu$ and its corresponding generic Ekedahl–Oort stratum $S_{K,\mu} \subset S_K$. It coincides with the μ -ordinary Newton stratum [21].

Attached to the pair (G, μ) , there is a zip datum $\mathcal{Z} := (G, P, L, Q, M, \varphi)$ (§1.4), where L is the centralizer of μ in G and P corresponds to the stabilizer of the Hodge filtration. One attaches to each $\lambda \in X^*(L)$ a line bundle $\mathcal{V}(\lambda)$ on the stack $G\text{-Zip}^\mu$. Its pull-back $\zeta^*(\mathcal{V}(\lambda))$ coincides with the automorphic line bundle $\mathcal{V}_K(\lambda)$ naturally attached to λ . For example, there exists $\lambda_\omega \in X^*(L)$ such that $\mathcal{V}_K(\lambda_\omega)$ is the Hodge line bundle ω on S_K .

Hasse invariants

In this paper, we say that a section $h \in H^0(G\text{-Zip}^\mu, \mathcal{V}(\lambda))$ is a Hasse invariant if its non-vanishing locus is exactly the μ -ordinary stratum U_μ . There is an explicit integer N_μ (Definition 3.2.4) satisfying the following:

Theorem 1 (Theorem 5.1.4). *If $\lambda \in X^*(L)$ is \mathcal{Z} -ample, there exists a Hasse invariant $h \in H^0(G\text{-Zip}^\mu, \mathcal{V}(N_\mu \lambda))$.*

For the definition of \mathcal{Z} -ample, see Definition 5.1.1. The character λ_ω defining the Hodge line bundle is \mathcal{Z} -ample. In [6, Th. 3.2.3], a similar result for all strata is proved using a group-theoretical counterpart of a flag space of Ekedahl–Van der Geer. The methods used here to prove Theorem 1 differ in many aspects from [6]; they are based on the study of Ekedahl–Oort strata in the case of a Weil restriction, which we explain below.

Furthermore, we want to point out that we do not assume in Theorem 1 that λ satisfies the condition “orbitally p -close” of [6, Th. 3.2.3]. Hence Theorem 1 gives a stronger result than [6, Th. 3.2.3] for the open zip stratum. Another improvement is the fact that we determine explicitly the integer N_μ in Theorem 1, whereas [6, Th. 3.2.3] gives an undetermined integer. This is the smallest integer satisfying the existence of a Hasse invariant.

In particular, we obtain the following corollary (Corollary 5.6.1):

Corollary 1. *There exists a section $h_K \in H^0(S_K, \omega^{N_\mu})$ whose non-vanishing locus is the μ -ordinary locus of S_K .*

Prior to the present article, Hasse invariants were constructed by a number of authors: E. Goren established the existence of partial Hasse invariants for the case of Hilbert–Blumenthal Shimura varieties [9]. In the split unitary case of signature $(n-1, 1)$, Ito constructed Hasse invariants for all Ekedahl–Oort strata [11]. Finally, Goldring and Nicole constructed a μ -ordinary Hasse invariant for unitary Shimura varieties [8].

After the present paper appeared on the ArXiv, related results were proved: First, [6] extends Corollary 1 to all Ekedahl–Oort strata. For PEL-cases of type A and C, Boxer constructed Hasse invariants on all strata in [4], using different methods. More recently, [10] constructs μ -ordinary Hasse invariants in the (unramified) unitary case using crystalline cohomology (a method similar to the one used in [8]), and [2] extends Hernandez’ result to the ramified case.

Let S_K^{\min} denote the minimal compactification of S_K and continue to denote by ω the extension of the Hodge bundle on S_K^{\min} . By a formal argument, the section h_K of Corollary 1 extends uniquely to a section of ω^{N_μ} over S_K^{\min} . Define the μ -ordinary locus $S_{K,\mu}^{\min}$ as the non-vanishing locus of this extension. We have the following consequence:

Corollary 2. *The μ -ordinary locus $S_{K,\mu}^{\min}$ is affine.*

Weil restriction

Our proof of Theorem 1 uses a detailed study of the case when $G = \text{Res}_{\mathbb{F}_{p^r}/\mathbb{F}_p}(G_1)$ for some integer $r \geq 1$ and a reductive group G_1 over \mathbb{F}_{p^r} . Let k be an algebraic closure of \mathbb{F}_p and identify G_k with $G_1 \times \dots \times G_r$ for $G_i = \sigma^{i-1}(G_1)$, where $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(k/\mathbb{F}_p)$ is the geometric Frobenius element. Let $\mu \in X^*(G)$ be a cocharacter and $\mathcal{Z} = (G, P, L, Q, M, \varphi)$ its associated zip datum (§1.4). For each $1 \leq j \leq r$, we define a zip datum $\mathcal{Z}_j = (G_j, P'_j, L'_j, Q'_j, M'_j, \varphi^r)$ (§4.2). Our main technical result, which is of independent interest for the study of zip strata, is the following.

Theorem 2 (Theorem 4.3.1). *The map $C \mapsto C \cap G_j$ defines a bijection between zip strata for \mathcal{Z} in G intersecting G_j and zip strata for \mathcal{Z}_j in G_j . Furthermore one has $\text{codim}_G(C) = \text{codim}_{G_j}(C \cap G_j)$ for all such C .*

Moreover, there is a relation between Hasse invariants for G and Hasse invariants for each factor (Proposition 5.4.1).

We now give an overview of the paper. In §1, we recall basic facts about the stack $G\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}}$. Then, we prove some general results on equivariant Picard groups in §2. The next section is dedicated to results about the open zip stratum. In particular we determine the stabilizer of 1, used to define the integer N_μ . In §4, we study the case of a Weil restriction and prove Theorem 2 above. Finally, we prove Theorem 1 and Corollary 1 in the last section, combining the results of the previous sections. We also compute N_μ for PEL-cases.

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1. G -zips

1.1. Stack of G -zips

Let p be a prime number, and q a power of p . We fix an algebraic closure k of \mathbb{F}_q . In this paper we define a zip datum over \mathbb{F}_q to be a tuple $\mathcal{Z} = (G, P, L, Q, M, \varphi)$ where G is a connected reductive group over \mathbb{F}_q , $\varphi : G \rightarrow G$ is the relative q -power Frobenius homomorphism, $P, Q \subset G$ are parabolic subgroups of G_k , $L \subset P$ and $M \subset Q$ are Levi subgroups of P and Q respectively. We suppose that $\sigma(L) = M$, where $\sigma(\)$ denotes pullback by q -power absolute Frobenius morphism. The zip group E is defined by

$$E := \{(x, y) \in P \times Q, \varphi(\bar{x}) = \bar{y}\} \quad (1.1.1)$$

where $\bar{x} \in L$ and $\bar{y} \in M$ are the Levi components of x and y . We let $G \times G$ act on G via $(a, b) \cdot g := agb^{-1}$ and we let E act on G by restricting this action. The stack of G -zips is the quotient stack [17]:

$$G\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}} \simeq [E \backslash G]. \quad (1.1.2)$$

1.2. Frame

A frame for \mathcal{Z} is a triple (B, T, z) where (B, T) is a Borel pair in G_k and $z \in G(k)$ satisfying:

- (i) $B \subset Q, {}^z B \subset P$,
- (ii) $\varphi({}^z B \cap L) = B \cap M, \varphi({}^z T) = T$.

In particular, these conditions imply ${}^z T \subset L$. Frames always exist by [18, 3.7]. For a frame (B, T, z) , we use the following notation.

- (1) $\Phi \subset X^*(T)$ denotes the set of T -roots of G .
- (2) $\Phi_+ \subset \Phi$ is the set of positive roots with respect to B , i.e. such that $U_\alpha \subset B$.
- (3) $\Delta \subset \Phi_+$ is the set of positive simple roots.
- (4) Denote by $W := W(G_k, T)$ the Weyl group of G_k . For $\alpha \in \Phi$, let $s_\alpha \in W$ be the corresponding reflection. Then $(W, \{s_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \Delta})$ is a Coxeter group and we denote by $\ell : W \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ the length function.
- (5) For a subset $K \subset \Delta$, let $W_K \subset W$ be the subgroup generated by $\{s_\alpha, \alpha \in K\}$. Let $w_0 \in W$ be the longest element in W and $w_{0,K}$ the longest element in W_K .
- (6) If $R \subset G$ is a parabolic subgroup containing B and D is the unique Levi subgroup of R containing T , then the type of R (or of D) is the unique subset $K \subset \Delta$ such that $W(D, T) = W_K$. The type of an arbitrary parabolic R is the type of its unique conjugate containing B . Let $I \subset \Delta$ (resp. $J \subset \Delta$) be the type of P (resp. Q).

- (7) For $K \subset \Delta$, let ${}^K W$ (resp. W^K) be the set of elements $w \in W$ which are of minimal length in the coset $W_K w$ (resp. $w W_K$).

We say that (B, T, z) is an \mathbb{F}_q -frame if B, T are defined over \mathbb{F}_q . In this case one has $z \in N_G(T)$, so z gives rise to an element $z \in W$.

1.3. E -orbits

For $w \in W$ we choose a representative $\dot{w} \in N_G(T)$, such that $(w_1 w_2)^{\cdot} = \dot{w}_1 \dot{w}_2$ whenever $\ell(w_1 w_2) = \ell(w_1) + \ell(w_2)$ (this is possible by choosing a Chevalley system, see [1, XXIII, §6]). We often write simply w instead of \dot{w} . For $h \in G(k)$, let $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Z}}(h)$ be the E -orbit of h in G . By [18, Th. 7.5], there is a bijection:

$${}^I W \rightarrow \{E\text{-orbits in } G\}, \quad w \mapsto G_w := \mathcal{O}(z\dot{w}). \quad (1.3.1)$$

Furthermore, for all $w \in {}^I W$, one has $\dim(G_w) = \ell(w) + \dim(P)$. Endow the locally closed subset G_w with the reduced structure, and define the corresponding zip stratum of $G\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}}$ by $Z_w := [E \backslash G_w]$. We will denote by $U_{\mathcal{Z}} \subset G\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}}$ the unique open zip stratum corresponding to $w_0, I w_0$, the longest element in ${}^I W$. When $\mathcal{Z} = \mathcal{Z}_{\mu}$ for some $\mu \in X^*(G)$, we write $U_{\mu} := U_{\mathcal{Z}_{\mu}}$.

1.4. Cocharacters

A cocharacter $\mu : \mathbb{G}_{m,k} \rightarrow G_k$ defines a pair of opposite parabolics $P_{\pm}(\mu)$ such that $P_+(\mu) \cap P_-(\mu) = L(\mu)$ is the centralizer of μ . The parabolic $P_+(\mu)$ consists of elements $g \in G$ such that the limit

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \mu(t) g \mu(t)^{-1} \quad (1.4.1)$$

exists, i.e. such that the map $\mathbb{G}_{m,k} \rightarrow G_k$, $t \mapsto \mu(t) g \mu(t)^{-1}$ extends to a morphism of varieties $\mathbb{A}_k^1 \rightarrow G_k$. The unipotent radical of $P_+(\mu)$ is the set of such elements g for which this limit is $1 \in G(k)$.

Define $P := P_-(\mu)$, $Q := \sigma(P_+(\mu))$, $L := L(\mu)$ and $M := \sigma(L(\mu))$. The tuple $\mathcal{Z}_{\mu} := (G, P, L, Q, M, \varphi)$ is a zip datum attached to the cocharacter μ . In the following we consider only G -zips arising in this way. We write simply $G\text{-Zip}^{\mu}$ for $G\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}_{\mu}}$. Replacing μ by a conjugate cocharacter does not change the isomorphism class of $G\text{-Zip}^{\mu}$. Hence the following remark shows that it is harmless to assume that \mathcal{Z} admits an \mathbb{F}_q -frame.

Remark 1.4.1. Let $\mu : \mathbb{G}_{m,k} \rightarrow G_k$ be a cocharacter and $\mathcal{Z}_{\mu} := (G, P, L, Q, M, \varphi)$ the zip datum attached to μ .

- (1) There exists a conjugate cocharacter $\mu' := \text{ad}(g) \circ \mu$ (for $g \in G$) such that $\mathcal{Z}_{\mu'}$ admits an \mathbb{F}_q -frame.

- (2) Assume (B, T) is a Borel pair defined over \mathbb{F}_q such that $B \subset Q$. Then $(B, T, w_0 w_{0,I})$ is an \mathbb{F}_q -frame.

Let G_1, G_2 be connected \mathbb{F}_q -reductive groups and $\mu_1 \in X_*(G_1)$, $\mu_2 \in X_*(G_2)$ cocharacters. Let $f : G_1 \rightarrow G_2$ be an injective homomorphism defined over \mathbb{F}_p , such that $\mu_2 = f_k \circ \mu_1$. Then f induces naturally a morphism of stacks

$$f^\# : G_1\text{-Zip}^{\mu_1} \rightarrow G_2\text{-Zip}^{\mu_2}. \quad (1.4.2)$$

For $i = 1, 2$, denote by P_i, Q_i the parabolic subgroups of G_i attached to μ_i . Using (1.4.1), it is clear that $f(\square_1) \subset \square_2$ for $\square = P, L, Q, M$ and also $f(R_u(P_1)) \subset R_u(P_2)$, $f(R_u(Q_1)) \subset R_u(Q_2)$. It follows easily that $P_1 = f^{-1}(P_2)$, $Q_1 = f^{-1}(Q_2)$.

2. Picard groups

2.1. Equivariant Picard group

In this section, G denotes an arbitrary connected linear algebraic group over an algebraically closed field k . A variety is an integral k -scheme of finite type. A G -scheme is a k -scheme endowed with a G -action $a : G \times X \rightarrow X$. Let \mathcal{L} be a line bundle on a G -scheme X . Define the projections $p_{23} : G \times G \times X \rightarrow G \times X$, $(g, h, x) \mapsto (h, x)$ and $p_2 : G \times X \rightarrow X$, $(g, x) \mapsto x$. Finally, write μ_G for the multiplication map $G \times G \rightarrow G$.

Definition 2.1.1. A G -linearization of \mathcal{L} is an isomorphism $\phi : a^*(\mathcal{L}) \rightarrow p_2^*(\mathcal{L})$ satisfying the cocycle condition

$$p_{23}^*(\phi) \circ (id_G \times a)^*(\phi) = (\mu_G \times id_X)^*(\phi).$$

We denote by $\text{Pic}^G(X)$ the group of isomorphism classes of G -linearized line bundles on X . Forgetting the G -linearization induces a natural map $\text{Pic}^G(X) \rightarrow \text{Pic}(X)$, whose image is the subgroup $\text{Pic}_G(X) \subset \text{Pic}(X)$ of G -linearizable line bundles. The group $\text{Pic}^G(X)$ can be identified with the Picard group of the quotient stack $[G \backslash X]$. Then $\text{Pic}^G(X) \rightarrow \text{Pic}(X)$ is the homomorphism given by pull back by the projection $X \rightarrow [G \backslash X]$.

2.2. The general result

For any k -scheme X , define $\mathcal{E}(X) := \mathcal{O}(X)^\times / k^\times$. If X is an integral k -scheme of finite type, $\mathcal{E}(X)$ is a finitely generated free abelian group [13, §1.3]. If G is an algebraic group, the natural map $X^*(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}(G)$ is an isomorphism, by [13, §1.3].

Denote by $H_{\text{alg}}^1(G, \mathcal{O}(X)^\times) \subset H^1(G, \mathcal{O}(X)^\times)$ the subgroup of classes of algebraic cocycles, i.e. cocycle maps $G(k) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(X)^\times$ induced by an algebraic morphism $G \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m$.

Theorem 2.2.1. *Let G be a smooth algebraic group, and X an irreducible G -variety. There are exact sequences:*

$$0 \rightarrow \frac{\mathbb{G}_m(X)^G}{k^\times} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}(X)^G \rightarrow X^*(G) \rightarrow H_{\text{alg}}^1(G, \mathbb{G}_m(X)) \rightarrow H^1(\pi_0(G)(k), \mathcal{E}(X)) \\ 0 \rightarrow H_{\text{alg}}^1(G, \mathbb{G}_m(X)) \rightarrow \text{Pic}^G(X) \rightarrow \text{Pic}(X)$$

If X is normal and G connected, the second exact sequence has an extension by a map $\text{Pic}(X) \rightarrow \text{Pic}(G)$.

Proof. This is [13, Prop. 2.3, Lem. 2.2] in characteristic 0. The same proof applies to arbitrary characteristic. \square

2.3. Some consequences

Corollary 2.3.1. *Let G be a smooth connected algebraic group X a normal irreducible G -variety. There is an exact sequence of abelian groups*

$$1 \rightarrow k^\times \rightarrow (\mathcal{O}(X)^\times)^G \rightarrow \mathcal{E}(X) \rightarrow X^*(G) \rightarrow \text{Pic}^G(X) \rightarrow \text{Pic}(X) \rightarrow \text{Pic}(G)$$

Proof. As G is connected, it acts trivially on the discrete group $\mathcal{E}(X)$. \square

Corollary 2.3.2. *Let G be a smooth connected algebraic group and H a smooth subgroup of G . There is an exact sequence of abelian groups*

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}(G/H) \rightarrow X^*(G) \rightarrow X^*(H) \rightarrow \text{Pic}(G/H) \rightarrow \text{Pic}(G).$$

Proof. Apply Theorem 2.2.1 for $X = G$ and $G = H$. Note that H acts trivially on $\mathcal{E}(G) = X^*(G)$. It follows that $H^1(\pi_0(H), \mathcal{E}(G)) = \text{Hom}(\pi_0(H), \mathcal{E}(G)) = 0$ because $\pi_0(H)$ is finite and $\mathcal{E}(G)$ is torsion-free. \square

Corollary 2.3.3. *Let G be a connected linear algebraic \mathbb{F}_q -group. There is an exact sequence*

$$0 \rightarrow X^*(G) \rightarrow X^*(G) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(G(\mathbb{F}_q), k^\times) \rightarrow \text{Pic}(G)$$

where the first map is $\chi \mapsto \sigma \cdot \chi - \chi$.

Proof. Apply Corollary 2.3.2 for $H := G(\mathbb{F}_q)$ and note that the Lang–Steinberg map $G \rightarrow G$, $x \mapsto \varphi(x)x^{-1}$ induces an isomorphism of varieties $G/H \simeq G$. \square

3. The open orbit

3.1. Intersection of parabolic subgroups

Let k be an algebraically closed field and G a reductive group over k . Recall the following result:

Proposition 3.1.1. *Let P and Q be two parabolic subgroups in G with unipotent radicals U and V , respectively. Let $T \subset P \cap Q$ be a maximal torus and let $L \subset P$ and $M \subset Q$ denote the Levi subgroups containing T .*

- (1) *The subgroups $P \cap Q$, $L \cap M$, $L \cap V$, $M \cap U$, $U \cap V$ are smooth and connected.*
- (2) *The group $(P \cap Q) \cdot U$ is a parabolic subgroup of G contained in P , with Levi subgroups $L \cap M$.*
- (3) *Any element $x \in P \cap Q$ can be written uniquely as a product $x = abcd$, with $a \in L \cap M$, $b \in L \cap V$, $c \in M \cap U$, $d \in U \cap V$.*

Proof. The smoothness of $P \cap Q$ follows from [1, XXVI, Lem. 4.1.1]. This implies the smoothness of the other subgroups. For the rest, see [5, Prop. 2.1]. \square

The last statement means that $P \cap Q$ is the product of the varieties $L \cap M$, $L \cap V$, $M \cap U$, $U \cap V$. In particular:

Corollary 3.1.2. *Retain the notation of Proposition 3.1.1. If $U \cap V = M \cap U = \{1\}$, then $P \cap Q \subset L$.*

For a parabolic subgroup P and a Levi subgroup $L \subset P$, denote by $\theta_L^P : P \rightarrow L$ the natural projection modulo the unipotent radical of P .

Corollary 3.1.3. *Retain the notation of Proposition 3.1.1.*

- (1) *For all $x \in P \cap Q$, one has $\theta_L^P(x) \in L \cap Q$ and $\theta_M^Q(x) \in P \cap M$.*
- (2) *For all $x \in P \cap Q$, one has $\theta_L^P(\theta_M^Q(x)) = \theta_M^Q(\theta_L^P(x)) \in L \cap M$.*
- (3) *Assume $T \subset B \subset P \cap Q$ for some Borel B . Then $P \cap Q$ is a parabolic with Levi $L \cap M$ and for all $x \in P \cap Q$, one has $\theta_L^P(\theta_M^Q(x)) = \theta_M^Q(\theta_L^P(x)) = \theta_{L \cap M}^{P \cap Q}(x)$.*
- (4) *Assume G is defined over \mathbb{F}_q and let $\varphi : G \rightarrow G$ the q -th power Frobenius. Then $\varphi(\theta_L^P(x)) = \theta_{\sigma_L}^{\sigma_P}(\varphi(x))$.*

Proof. Using the notation of Proposition 3.1.1(3), write $x = abcd \in P \cap Q$. Then $\theta_L^P(x) = ab \in L \cap Q$ and similarly $\theta_M^Q(x) = ac \in P \cap M$ which shows (1). This implies $\theta_L^P(\theta_M^Q(x)) = a = \theta_M^Q(\theta_L^P(x))$ and hence (2). The first part of (3) is Proposition 3.1.1(2). For the second part, write $x = \theta_L^P(x)u$ with $u \in R_u(P) \subseteq R_u(P \cap Q)$. Now $\theta_L^P(x) = \theta_M^Q(\theta_L^P(x))v$ with $v \in R_u(Q) \subseteq R_u(P \cap Q)$. The result follows. The last assertion is clear. \square

3.2. Stabilizer

We fix a cocharacter $\mu : \mathbb{G}_{m,k} \rightarrow G_k$ and we assume that \mathcal{Z}_μ admits an \mathbb{F}_q -frame (B, T, z) . By [Remark 1.4.1\(2\)](#), we can take $z := w_0 w_{0,I}$. Let B_- be the unique Borel subgroup such that $B \cap B_- = T$. Note that $B_- \subset P$. The maximal element of ${}^I W$ is $\eta = w_{0,I} w_0 = z^{-1}$. By [\(1.3.1\)](#), the unique open E -orbit in G is $G_\eta = E \cdot (z\eta) = E \cdot 1$.

Since $\dim(E) = \dim(G)$, the stabilizer $\text{Stab}_E(1) \subset E$ is a finite group scheme (usually not smooth), that we now determine. We denote by S_{red} its underlying reduced subgroup scheme. By definition, one has

$$\text{Stab}_E(1) = \{(x, y) \in E, x = y\}. \quad (3.2.1)$$

The first projection $E \rightarrow P$ identifies $\text{Stab}_E(1)$ with a subgroup $S \subset P \cap Q$. Define:

$$P_0 := \bigcap_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \sigma^i P, \quad Q_0 := \bigcap_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \sigma^i Q, \quad L_0 := \bigcap_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \sigma^i L.$$

Since $B \subset Q_0$ and $B_- \subset P_0$ and (B, T) is defined over \mathbb{F}_q , we see that P_0 and Q_0 are opposite parabolic \mathbb{F}_q -subgroups such that $P_0 \cap Q_0 = L_0$. The type of P_0 (resp. Q_0) is $\bigcap_i \sigma^i I$ (resp. $\bigcap_i \sigma^i J$).

Lemma 3.2.1.

- (1) One has $Q_0 \cap P \subset L$.
- (2) One has $S \subset Q_0 \cap L$.
- (3) One has $S_{\text{red}} = S \cap L_0 = L_0(\mathbb{F}_q)$ (considered as a finite constant group scheme).

Proof. Assertion (1) follows from [Corollary 3.1.2](#), because $L_0 \cap R_u(P) \subseteq L \cap R_u(P) = \{1\}$ and $R_u(Q_0) \cap R_u(P) \subseteq Q \cap R_u(P) = \{1\}$.

We now prove (2). Let $x \in S$ be an arbitrary element. By definition of E , one has $\varphi(\theta_L^P(x)) = \theta_M^Q(x)$. Since $x \in P \cap Q$, one has $\theta_L^P(x) \in Q$ by [Corollary 3.1.3](#). Hence $\theta_M^Q(x) \in \sigma(Q)$ and we deduce $x \in \sigma(Q)$ because $R_u(Q) \subset R_u(B) \subset \sigma(Q)$. Now we can apply the same argument to $\sigma(Q)$ to show $x \in \sigma^2(Q)$. Continuing this process, we get $x \in Q_0$. Since $S \subset P$, we also have $S \subset L$ by (1). This shows (2).

To prove (3), we show first $S_{\text{red}} \subset L_0$. It suffices to show $S(k) \subset L_0(k)$. Let $x \in S(k)$. Again $\varphi(\theta_L^P(x)) = \theta_M^Q(x)$, so $\theta_M^Q(x) \in P$ by [Corollary 3.1.3](#). We deduce that $\theta_L^P(x) \in \sigma^{-1}(P)$ and then $x \in \sigma^{-1}(P)$. Repeating the argument, we get $x \in P_0$. Since $S \subset Q_0$ by (2), we conclude $S_{\text{red}} \subset L_0$. For $x \in L_0$, $x \in S_{\text{red}}$ if and only if $\varphi(x) = x$, so $S_{\text{red}} = L_0(\mathbb{F}_q)$. Since the Lang–Steinberg map $L_0 \rightarrow L_0$, $x \mapsto x^{-1}\varphi(x)$ is étale, it follows that the algebraic group $S \cap L_0 = \{x \in L_0, \varphi(x) = x\}$ is smooth, equal to the constant group $L_0(\mathbb{F}_q)$, hence $S \cap L_0 = S_{\text{red}} = L_0(\mathbb{F}_q)$. \square

Denote by $S^\circ \subset S$ is the identity component of S . Since S is a finite group-scheme over a perfect field, $S \simeq S^\circ \rtimes S_{\text{red}}$ and in particular

$$X^*(S) \simeq X^*(S_{\text{red}}) \times X^*(S^\circ). \quad (3.2.2)$$

Lemma 3.2.2.

- (1) If $x \in S$, then $\theta_{L_0}^{Q_0}(x) \in S_{\text{red}}$.
- (2) One has $S^\circ \subset R_u(Q_0) \cap L$.
- (3) One has $X^*(S^\circ) = 0$, in particular $X^*(S) = X^*(S_{\text{red}}) = \text{Hom}(L_0(\mathbb{F}_q), k^\times)$.

Proof. We prove first (1). Let $x \in S$ be an element. One has $\varphi(\theta_L^P(x)) = \theta_M^Q(x)$ by definition and $x \in Q_0 \cap L$ by Lemma 3.2.1(2). Hence $\theta_L^P(x) = x$ and $\varphi(x) = \theta_M^Q(x)$. Using Corollary 3.1.3, we deduce

$$\varphi(\theta_{L_0}^{Q_0}(x)) = \theta_{L_0}^{Q_0}(\varphi(x)) = \theta_{L_0}^{Q_0}(\theta_M^Q(x)) = \theta_M^Q(\theta_{L_0}^{Q_0}(x)) = \theta_{L_0}^{Q_0}(x)$$

It follows that $\theta_{L_0}^{Q_0}(x) \in L_0(\mathbb{F}_q) = S_{\text{red}}$, which proves (1). We obtain a group homomorphism $\theta_{L_0}^{Q_0} : S \rightarrow S_{\text{red}}$, which is necessarily trivial on S° , hence $S^\circ \subset \text{Ker}(\theta_{L_0}^{Q_0}) = R_u(Q_0)$, which proves (2). Finally, (3) is a direct consequence of (2). \square

Define a group homomorphism $\zeta : X^*(L_0) \rightarrow X^*(L_0)$, $\chi \mapsto \chi - \chi \circ \varphi$. It is clear that ζ is injective.

Corollary 3.2.3. Assume $\text{Pic}(L_0) = 0$ (e.g., if the derived group of G is simply connected). Then one has

- (1) $\text{Coker}(\zeta) = X^*(S)$.
- (2) The order of $X^*(S)$ is $|\det(\zeta)|$.

Proof. Assertion (1) follows from Corollary 2.3.3 and (2) is an immediate consequence. \square

Definition 3.2.4. We define the integer N_μ as the exponent of the finite group $X^*(S) = \text{Hom}(L_0(\mathbb{F}_q), k^\times)$.

Corollary 3.2.5. Assume G is split over \mathbb{F}_q and that the derived group of G is simply connected. Then $N_\mu = q - 1$.

Proof. Since G is \mathbb{F}_q -split, one has $\zeta = 1 - q$, so the result follows. \square

3.3. Line bundles on $G\text{-Zip}^\mu$

The first projection $E \rightarrow P$ induces an identification $X^*(E) = X^*(P) = X^*(L)$. For a character $\lambda \in X^*(L)$, let $\mathcal{V}(\lambda)$ be the line bundle on $G\text{-Zip}^\mathbb{Z} \simeq [E \backslash G]$ attached to λ via $X^*(E) \rightarrow \text{Pic}^E(G)$. A global section $s \in H^0(G\text{-Zip}^\mathbb{Z}, \mathcal{V}(\lambda))$ is a regular map $s : G_k \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_k^1$ satisfying the condition

$$s(\varepsilon \cdot g) = \lambda(\varepsilon)s(g), \quad \forall g \in G, \varepsilon \in E. \quad (3.3.1)$$

Recall that $U_\mathbb{Z}$ denotes the unique open zip stratum in $G\text{-Zip}^\mathbb{Z}$. Similarly, a section $s \in H^0(U_\mu, \mathcal{V}(\lambda))$ is a regular map $s : G_\eta \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_k^1$ satisfying (3.3.1).

Lemma 3.3.1. *Let $\lambda \in X^*(L)$ be a character.*

- (1) *One has $\dim_k(H^0(G\text{-Zip}^\mu, \mathcal{V}(\lambda))) \leq \dim_k(H^0(U_\mu, \mathcal{V}(\lambda))) \leq 1$.*
- (2) *The space $H^0(U_\mu, \mathcal{V}(N_\mu\lambda))$ has dimension one.*

Proof. The inclusion $U_\mu \subset G\text{-Zip}^\mu$ induces an injection $H^0(G\text{-Zip}^\mu, \mathcal{V}(\lambda)) \rightarrow H^0(U_\mu, \mathcal{V}(\lambda))$. By (3.3.1), an element $f \in H^0(U_\mu, \mathcal{V}(\lambda))$ is uniquely determined by the value of f at a given point of G_η , which proves (1).

The space $H^0(U_\mu, \mathcal{V}(\lambda))$ is nonzero if and only if $\lambda : L \rightarrow k^\times$ is trivial on the subgroup $S \subset L$. Since $N_\mu\lambda$ induces the trivial character on S , we deduce (2). \square

4. Weil restriction and G -zips

4.1. Notations

Let $r \geq 1$ be an integer. Let G_1 be a connected reductive group over \mathbb{F}_{q^r} and $G = \text{Res}_{\mathbb{F}_{q^r}/\mathbb{F}_q}(G_1)$. Let $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(k/\mathbb{F}_q)$ be the q -th power arithmetic Frobenius. Over k , the group G decomposes as a product

$$G_k = G_1 \times \cdots \times G_r \quad (4.1.1)$$

where $G_i = \sigma^{i-1}(G_1)$. The Frobenius sends G_i onto G_{i+1} (indices taken modulo r).

Let $\mu : \mathbb{G}_{m,k} \rightarrow G_k$ be a cocharacter and $\mathcal{Z}_\mu := (G, P, L, Q, M, \varphi)$ its attached zip datum. Assume further that (B, T) is an \mathbb{F}_q -Borel pair such that $B \subset Q$. For $z := w_0 w_{0,I}$, the triple (B, T, z) is an \mathbb{F}_q -frame for \mathcal{Z}_μ (Remark 1.4.1(2)). For each $\square = P, L, Q, M, B, T$, one has a decomposition $\square = \prod_{i=1}^r \square_i$. Since (B, T) is defined over \mathbb{F}_q , one has $\sigma(B_i) = B_{i+1}$ and $\sigma(T_i) = T_{i+1}$. By definition one has $\sigma(L_i) = M_{i+1}$.

The Weyl group $W := W(G, T)$ decomposes into a product (as a Coxeter group)

$$W = W_1 \times \cdots \times W_r,$$

where $W_i := W(G_i, T_i)$. Let $w_{0,i}$ be the element of maximal length in W_i . The Frobenius induces an automorphism of Coxeter groups of W again denoted by σ and we have $\sigma(W_i) = W_{i+1}$.

Let I be the type of P . Then ${}^I W$ decomposes as ${}^I W = {}^{I_1} W_1 \times \cdots \times {}^{I_r} W_r$ where $I_i \subset \Delta_i$ is the type of the P_i . Then one has $z = (z_1, \dots, z_r)$ where $z_j = w_{0,j} w_{0,I_j}$ for all $j = 1, \dots, r$. Using the parametrization (1.3.1), the E -orbits of codimension one in G are given by

$$C_{j,\alpha} := E \cdot (1, \dots, 1, \dot{w}_{0,j} \dot{s}_\alpha \dot{w}_{0,j}, 1, \dots, 1), \quad 1 \leq j \leq r, \alpha \in \Delta_j \setminus I_j. \quad (4.1.2)$$

Remark 4.1.1. An element of E can be written in the form $((x_1, \dots, x_r), (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_r))$ with $x_i \in P_i$, $y_i \in Q_i$ and $\varphi(\theta_{L_i}^{P_i}(x_i)) = \theta_{M_{i+1}}^{Q_{i+1}}(y_{i+1})$ for all $1 \leq i \leq r$ (indices taken modulo r).

4.2. The zip datum \mathcal{Z}_j

For $j = 1, \dots, r$, define parabolic subgroups in G_j by

$$P'_j = \bigcap_{i=0}^{r-1} \sigma^{-i}(P_{i+j}) \quad \text{and} \quad Q'_j = \bigcap_{i=0}^{r-1} \sigma^i(Q_{j-i})$$

where the index i of P_i, Q_i is taken modulo r . Clearly $B_j^- \subset P'_j$ and $B_j \subset Q'_j$ since B is defined over \mathbb{F}_q . The Levi subgroups of P'_j and Q'_j containing T_j are respectively

$$L'_j = \bigcap_{i=0}^{r-1} \sigma^{-i}(L_{i+j}) \quad \text{and} \quad M'_j = \bigcap_{i=0}^{r-1} \sigma^i(M_{j-i})$$

Lemma 4.2.1. *The tuple $\mathcal{Z}_j := (G_j, P'_j, L'_j, Q'_j, M'_j, \varphi^r)$ is a zip datum over \mathbb{F}_{q^r} .*

Proof. This follows from the relations

$$\sigma^r L'_j = \bigcap_{i=0}^{r-1} \sigma^{r-i}(L_{i+j}) = \bigcap_{i=0}^{r-1} \sigma^{i+1}(L_{j-(i+1)}) = \bigcap_{i=0}^{r-1} \sigma^i(L_{j-i}) = M'_j. \quad \square \quad (4.2.1)$$

Denote by $E'_j \subset P'_j \times Q'_j$ the attached zip group. For $(x, y) \in E'_j$ write $\bar{x} := \theta_{L'_j}^{P'_j}(x)$ and set

$$\begin{aligned} u_j(x, y) &:= (\varphi^{r-j+1}(\bar{x}), \dots, \varphi^{r-1}(\bar{x}), x, \varphi(\bar{x}), \dots, \varphi^{r-j}(\bar{x})) \in G \\ v_j(x, y) &:= (\varphi^{r-j+1}(\bar{x}), \dots, \varphi^{r-1}(\bar{x}), y, \varphi(\bar{x}), \dots, \varphi^{r-j}(\bar{x})) \in G \\ \gamma_j(x, y) &:= (u_j(x, y), v_j(x, y)) \in E. \end{aligned} \quad (4.2.2)$$

This gives an injective group homomorphism $\gamma_j : E'_j \rightarrow E$. Consider G_j as a subgroup of G by identifying it with $\{1\} \times \cdots \times \{1\} \times G_j \times \{1\} \times \cdots \times \{1\}$. Define

$$E^{(j)} := \{\varepsilon \in E, \varepsilon \cdot G_j = G_j\}. \quad (4.2.3)$$

It is clear that $\gamma_j(E'_j) \subset E^{(j)}$.

Remark 4.2.2. Let $\varepsilon = ((x_1, \dots, x_r), (y_1, \dots, y_r))$ be an element of E . The following are equivalent.

- (i) $\varepsilon \in E^{(j)}$
- (ii) There exists $g_j \in G_j$ such that $\varepsilon \cdot g_j \in G_j$.
- (iii) $x_i = y_i$ for all $i \neq j$.

For each $1 \leq d \leq r$, we define a parabolic subgroups $\tilde{P}_{d,j}$ in G_{d+j-1} and $\tilde{Q}_{d,j}$ in G_{d+j} by intersecting Galois translates of the parabolic subgroups P_i, Q_i as follows:

$$\tilde{P}_{d,j} := \bigcap_{i=d-1}^{r-1} \sigma^{d-i-1}(P_{i+j}) \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{Q}_{d,j} := \bigcap_{i=0}^{d-1} \sigma^i(Q_{d+j-i}) \quad (4.2.4)$$

where the index m in P_m and Q_m is taken modulo r . Note that by definition one has $\tilde{P}_{1,j} = P'_j$ and $\tilde{Q}_{r,j} = Q'_j$. One has the formulas:

$$\tilde{P}_{d,j} = \sigma^{-1}(\tilde{P}_{d+1,j}) \cap P_{d+j-1} \quad \text{for all } 1 \leq d \leq r-1, \text{ for all } j \quad (4.2.5)$$

$$\tilde{Q}_{d,j} = \sigma(\tilde{Q}_{d-1,j}) \cap Q_{d+j} \quad \text{for all } 2 \leq d \leq r, \text{ for all } j. \quad (4.2.6)$$

Lemma 4.2.3.

- (1) Let $1 \leq j \leq r$ and $\varepsilon = ((x_1, \dots, x_r), (y_1, \dots, y_r)) \in E^{(j)}(k)$. Then for all $1 \leq d \leq r$, one has $x_{d+j-1} \in \tilde{P}_{d,j}$ and $y_{d+j} \in \tilde{Q}_{d,j}$, where the index m in x_m, y_m is taken modulo r . In particular, $x_j \in P'_j$ and $y_j \in Q'_j$.
- (2) Furthermore, one has $(x_j, y_j) \in E'_j(k)$.

Proof. We first prove (1) by decreasing induction on d . For $d = r$ we have $x_{j-1} \in \tilde{P}_{r,j} = P_{j-1}$ so there is nothing to prove. Fix an integer $1 \leq d < r$. By Remark 4.2.2 we have $x_i = y_i$ for all $i \neq j$. By induction, we may assume $y_{d+j} = x_{d+j} \in \tilde{P}_{d+1,j}$. Applying Corollary 3.1.3(1) to $\tilde{P}_{d+1,j}$ and Q_{d+j} in G_{d+j} (both containing the torus T_{d+j}), we obtain

$$\theta_{M_{d+j}}^{Q_{d+j}}(y_{d+j}) \in \tilde{P}_{d+1,j}. \quad (4.2.7)$$

By definition of E , one has for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\varphi \left(\theta_{L_i}^{P_i}(x_i) \right) = \theta_{M_{i+1}}^{Q_{i+1}}(y_{i+1}). \quad (4.2.8)$$

Combining (4.2.7) and (4.2.8) for $i = d + j - 1$, we get $\varphi \left(\theta_{L_{d+j-1}}^{P_{d+j-1}}(x_{d+j-1}) \right) \in \tilde{P}_{d+1,j}$. It follows that $\theta_{L_{d+j-1}}^{P_{d+j-1}}(x_{d+j-1})$ lies in $P_{d+j-1} \cap \sigma^{-1}(\tilde{P}_{d+1,j}) = \tilde{P}_{d,j}$ (because ε is a k -valued point). One has $B_{d+j-1}^- \subset \tilde{P}_{d,j} \subset P_{d+j-1}$, so $R_u(P_{d+j-1}) \subset \tilde{P}_{d,j}$. We deduce $x_{d+j-1} \in \tilde{P}_{d,j}$, which proves the first part of (1).

The second part of (1) is proved by increasing induction on d . It is clear for $d = 1$. For $1 < d \leq r$, we assume by induction $y_{d+j-1} = x_{d+j-1} \in \tilde{Q}_{d-1,j}$. By Corollary 3.1.3(2), we have $\theta_{L_{d+j-1}}^{P_{d+j-1}}(x_{d+j-1}) \in \tilde{Q}_{d-1,j}$. Using (4.2.8) for $i = d + j - 1$, we find $\theta_{M_{d+j}}^{Q_{d+j}}(y_{d+j}) \in Q_{d+j} \cap \sigma(\tilde{Q}_{d-1,j}) = \tilde{Q}_{d,j}$. Since $R_u(Q_{d+j}) \subset \tilde{Q}_{d,j}$ we deduce $y_{d+j} \in \tilde{Q}_{d,j}$, which shows the second part of (1).

We now prove (2). We must show $\varphi^r \left(\theta_{L_j}^{P'_j}(x_j) \right) = \theta_{M'_j}^{Q'_j}(y_j)$. For this we use again an auxiliary parabolic subgroup $\hat{P}_{d,j}$ in G_j defined for all j and $1 \leq d \leq r$ by:

$$\hat{P}_{d,j} := \bigcap_{i=0}^{d-1} \sigma^{-i}(P_{i+j}). \quad (4.2.9)$$

Let $\hat{L}_{d,j}$ the Levi subgroup of $\hat{P}_{d,j}$ containing T_j . Clearly $\hat{P}_{1,j} = P_j$ and $\hat{P}_{r,j} = P'_j$. We use increasing induction on $1 \leq d \leq r$ to show:

$$\varphi^d \left(\theta_{\hat{L}_{d,j}}^{\hat{P}_{d,j}}(x_j) \right) = \theta_{\tilde{M}_{d,j}}^{\tilde{Q}_{d,j}}(y_{d+j}). \quad (*)$$

Note that this makes sense because of (1). For $d = 1$ this is (4.2.8) for $i = j$. Assume that (*) holds for d and apply the operator $\varphi \circ \theta_{L_{d+j}}^{P_{d+j}}$ to (*). Using Corollary 3.1.3(4), (2) and the fact that $x_i = y_i$ for $i \neq j$, we get:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi^{d+1} \left(\theta_{\hat{L}_{d+1,j}}^{\hat{P}_{d+1,j}}(x_j) \right) &= \varphi \left(\theta_{L_{d+j}}^{P_{d+j}} \left(\theta_{\tilde{M}_{d,j}}^{\tilde{Q}_{d,j}}(y_{d+j}) \right) \right) \\ &= \varphi \left(\theta_{\tilde{M}_{d,j}}^{\tilde{Q}_{d,j}} \left(\theta_{L_{d+j}}^{P_{d+j}}(y_{d+j}) \right) \right) \\ &= \theta_{\sigma \tilde{M}_{d,j}}^{\sigma \tilde{Q}_{d,j}} \varphi \left(\theta_{L_{d+j}}^{P_{d+j}}(y_{d+j}) \right) \\ &= \theta_{\sigma \tilde{M}_{d,j}}^{\sigma \tilde{Q}_{d,j}} \left(\theta_{M_{d+j+1}}^{Q_{d+j+1}}(y_{d+j+1}) \right) \\ &= \theta_{\sigma \tilde{M}_{d,j} \cap M_{d+j+1}}^{\sigma \tilde{Q}_{d,j} \cap Q_{d+j+1}}(y_{d+j+1}) \\ &= \theta_{\tilde{M}_{d+1,j}}^{\tilde{Q}_{d+1,j}}(y_{d+j+1}), \end{aligned}$$

which is (*) for $d+1$, and this proves the claim. For $d = r$ in (*), we obtain $\varphi^r \left(\theta_{L'_j}^{P'_j}(x_j) \right) = \theta_{M'_j}^{Q'_j}(y_j)$, as desired. \square

4.3. A result on orbits

Let \mathcal{X} denote the set of E -orbits in G , and $\mathcal{X}_j \subset \mathcal{X}$ the set of E -orbits intersecting $G_j \subset G$. By equation (4.1.2), we have $C_{j,\alpha} \in \mathcal{X}_j$ for all $1 \leq j \leq r$ and $\alpha \in \Delta_j \setminus I_j$. Also note that $G_\eta = E \cdot 1 \in \mathcal{X}_j$ for all j . The set of E -orbits (resp. E'_j -orbits) is a partially ordered set with respect to closure relations.

Theorem 4.3.1. *The map $C \mapsto C \cap G_j$ defines a bijection between \mathcal{X}_j and the set of E'_j -orbits in G_j . Furthermore one has $\text{codim}_G(C) = \text{codim}_{G_j}(C \cap G_j)$ for all $C \in \mathcal{X}_j$.*

Proof. First we prove that $C \cap G_j$ is an E'_j -orbit. Let $u, v \in C \cap G_j$. We can find an element

$$\varepsilon = ((x_1, \dots, x_r), (y_1, \dots, y_r)) \in E$$

such that $\varepsilon \cdot u = v$. Then one has $\varepsilon \in E^{(j)}$ by Remark 4.2.2, so $(x_j, y_j) \in E'_j$ by Lemma 4.2.3. Thus $\sigma \cap G_j$ is contained in a E'_j -orbit. Let $g \in C \cap G_j$ and $(x, y) \in E'_j$. Write $u_j := u_j(x, y)$ and $v_j := v_j(x, y)$ defined as in (4.2.2). One has $(u_j, v_j) \in E^{(j)}$ and $xgy^{-1} = u_jgv_j^{-1}$, so $C \cap G_j$ is exactly an E'_j -orbit. Hence the map $C \mapsto C \cap G_j$ is well-defined. The bijectivity is clear.

We now prove the second assertion. Let $g \in C \cap G_j$ and $\varepsilon = ((x_1, \dots, x_r), (y_1, \dots, y_r)) \in \text{Stab}_E(g)(k)$. It follows from Lemma 4.2.3(2) that $(x_j, y_j) \in \text{Stab}_{E'_j}(g)$. Hence we obtain a homomorphism

$$\delta_j : \text{Stab}_E(g)_{\text{red}} \rightarrow \text{Stab}_{E'_j}(g)_{\text{red}}, \quad \varepsilon \mapsto (x_j, y_j). \quad (4.3.1)$$

The injective homomorphism $\gamma_j : E'_j \rightarrow E$ induces a map $\text{Stab}_{E'_j}(g) \rightarrow \text{Stab}_E(g)$ such that $\delta_j \circ \gamma_j = \text{id}$, so in particular, δ_j is surjective. Note that $K_j := \text{Ker}(\delta_j)$, as a subgroup of E , is independent of $C \in \mathcal{X}_j$ and of $g \in C \cap G_j$. Taking $g = 1$, we see that K_j is finite because $\text{Stab}_E(1)$ is. The result follows. \square

4.4. Stabilizers

Define subgroups $S := \text{Stab}_E(1)$ and $E'_j := \text{Stab}_{E'_j}(1)$. We just saw in (4.3.1) that there is a surjective morphism $\delta_j : S_{\text{red}} \rightarrow (S'_j)_{\text{red}}$ with finite kernel K_j . More precisely:

Lemma 4.4.1. *One has $K_j = 1$. In particular, δ_j induces an isomorphism $S_{\text{red}} \rightarrow (S'_j)_{\text{red}}$.*

Proof. Let $\varepsilon = (\underline{x}, \underline{x}) \in K_j$ with $\underline{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_r)$. By Lemma 3.2.1 (3), one has $x_i \in L_i \cap M_i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq r$. The condition $\varepsilon \in E$ then implies $\varphi(x_i) = x_{i+1}$ for all i . Since $\varepsilon \in K_j$, we have $x_j = 1$, so the result follows. \square

5. Hasse invariants

5.1. Main result

Let $\mu : \mathbb{G}_{m,k} \rightarrow G_k$ be a cocharacter and $\mathcal{Z} = (G, P, L, Q, M, \varphi)$ the attached zip datum. Let (B, T, z) be an \mathbb{F}_q -frame for \mathcal{Z} , with $z = w_0 w_{0,I}$. Note that $L \subset \sigma^{-1}Q$ is a Levi subgroup, so $X^*(\sigma^{-1}Q) = X^*(L)$.

Definition 5.1.1. A character $\lambda \in X^*(L)$ is \mathcal{Z} -ample if one of the following equivalent conditions is satisfied

- (i) The attached line bundle on $G/\sigma^{-1}Q$ is anti-ample.
- (ii) One has $\langle \lambda, \alpha^\vee \rangle < 0$ for all $\alpha \in \Delta \setminus \sigma^{-1}J$.

Let G_1, G_2 be connected \mathbb{F}_q -reductive groups and $\mu_1 \in X^*(G_1), \mu_2 \in X^*(G_2)$ cocharacters. Let $f : G_1 \rightarrow G_2$ be an injective homomorphism defined over \mathbb{F}_p . For $i = 1, 2$, write $\mathcal{Z}_{\mu_i} = (G_i, P_i, L_i, Q_i, M_i, \varphi)$. Recall that f induces a homomorphism $L_1 \rightarrow L_2$ (§1.4).

Lemma 5.1.2. If $\lambda \in X^*(L_2)$ is \mathcal{Z}_2 -ample, then $f^*(\lambda) \in X^*(L_1)$ is \mathcal{Z}_1 -ample.

Proof. Since $f^{-1}(Q_1) = Q_2$ and since f is defined over \mathbb{F}_p , we have an embedding $G_1/\sigma^{-1}Q_1 \rightarrow G_2/\sigma^{-1}Q_2$. Hence the claim follows from (ii) of Definition 5.1.1. \square

Definition 5.1.3. Let $\lambda \in X^*(L)$ be a character. We say that a section $f \in H^0(G\text{-Zip}^\mu, \mathcal{V}(\lambda))$ is a Hasse invariant if its non-vanishing locus is exactly U_μ .

We now state the main result of this article:

Theorem 5.1.4. If $\lambda \in X^*(L)$ is \mathcal{Z} -ample, there exists a Hasse invariant $h \in H^0(G\text{-Zip}^\mu, \mathcal{V}(N_\mu \lambda))$.

We first consider the case when $P = B_-$ is a Borel, then the more general case when P is defined over \mathbb{F}_q (in these cases, note that G_η coincides with the open $P \times Q$ orbit in G). Then we show the result for a Weil restriction of degree r when P defined over \mathbb{F}_{q^r} . Finally we prove the general case.

5.2. The Borel case

Assume first $P = B_-$, and thus $Q = B$. For $\chi \in X^*(T)$, denote by $\mathcal{L}(\chi)$ the attached line bundle on G/B . If χ is B -dominant, define $V_\chi := H^0(G/B, \mathcal{L}(\chi))$. It is a G -representation, and it is known [3, §1, p. 654] that there is a unique B -eigenvector $f_\chi \in V_\chi$, and the corresponding character is $-w_0\chi$. Thus f_χ identifies with a function

$f_\chi : G \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_1$ satisfying $f_\chi(tugt'u') = \chi(w_0tw_0)\chi(t')f_\chi(g)$ for all $t, t' \in T$, $u, u' \in R_u(B)$ and $g \in G$. Furthermore the divisor of f_χ is

$$\operatorname{div}(f_\chi) = \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta} \langle \chi, \alpha^\vee \rangle D_\alpha \quad (5.2.1)$$

where $D_\alpha = \overline{Bw_0s_\alpha B}$. The function $h_\chi(g) := f_\chi(w_0g)$ satisfies the relation

$$h_\chi(agb^{-1}) = \chi(\bar{a})\chi(\bar{b})^{-1}h_\chi(g) = \chi(\bar{a})\chi(\varphi(\bar{a}))^{-1}h_\chi(g) \quad (5.2.2)$$

for all $(a, b) \in E$ and $g \in G$. Hence $h_\chi \in H^0(G\text{-Zip}^\mu, \mathcal{V}(\lambda))$ for $\lambda = \chi - \chi \circ \varphi$.

Now let $\lambda \in X^*(T)$ be \mathcal{Z} -ample and fix $m \geq 1$ such that λ is defined over \mathbb{F}_{q^m} . One has $\lambda = \chi - \chi \circ \varphi$ for

$$\chi = -\frac{1}{p^m - 1} (\lambda + \lambda \circ \varphi + \dots + \lambda \circ \varphi^{m-1}) \in X^*(T) \otimes \mathbb{Q}. \quad (5.2.3)$$

Since λ is \mathcal{Z} -ample, the character $\lambda \circ \varphi^r$ is \mathcal{Z} -ample for all $r \geq 1$, hence $(p^m - 1)\chi$ is B -dominant regular character. It follows from the previous discussion that $\mathcal{V}((p^m - 1)\lambda)$ admits a Hasse invariant h_1 . Let $h_2 \in H^0(U_\mu, \mathcal{V}(N_\mu\lambda))$ given by Lemma 3.3.1(2). Then necessarily $h_1^{N_\mu} = h_2^{p^m - 1}$ (up to a nonzero scalar) by the same lemma. Since G is normal, it follows that h_2 extends to a Hasse invariant.

5.3. The case when P defined over \mathbb{F}_q

Assume P is defined over \mathbb{F}_q . Then so is Q , and $M = L = P \cap Q$. Since G_η is a $P \times Q$ -orbit, it is a union of $B_- \times B$ -orbits. Its complement is

$$G \setminus G_\eta = \bigcup_{\alpha \in \Delta \setminus J} w_0 C_\alpha. \quad (5.3.1)$$

Define $\chi \in X^*(L) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ as in (5.2.3), and $\chi_2 := (p^m - 1)\chi \in X^*(L)$, which is B -dominant. By the previous case, we can find a regular function $h_{\chi_2} : G \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_1$ whose divisor is

$$\operatorname{div}(h_{\chi_2}) = \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta} \langle \chi_2, \alpha^\vee \rangle w_0 D_\alpha = \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta \setminus J} \langle \chi_2, \alpha^\vee \rangle w_0 D_\alpha. \quad (5.3.2)$$

Since λ is \mathcal{Z} -ample, $-\chi_2$ is \mathcal{Z} -ample, hence $\langle \chi_2, \alpha^\vee \rangle > 0$ for all $\alpha \in \Delta \setminus J$. We claim that h_{χ_2} is a section of $\mathcal{V}((p^m - 1)\lambda)$. Since $\operatorname{div}(h_{\chi_2})$ is E -equivariant, it follows from [13, §1] that h_{χ_2} is an E -eigenfunction, i.e. there is a character $\theta \in X^*(L)$ such that $h_{\chi_2}(agb^{-1}) = \theta(\bar{a})h_{\chi_2}(g)$ for all $(a, b) \in E$ and $g \in G$. Taking $a, b \in T$ and comparing with (5.2.2) shows $\theta = \chi_2 - \chi_2 \circ \varphi = (p^m - 1)\lambda$, which proves the claim. Hence $h_{\chi_2} \in H^0(G\text{-Zip}^\mu, \mathcal{V}((p^m - 1)\lambda))$ is a Hasse invariant. Finally, we conclude as in the Borel case that $\mathcal{V}(N_\mu\lambda)$ admits a Hasse invariant too.

5.4. The Weil restriction case

Let $G = \text{Res}_{\mathbb{F}_{q^r}/\mathbb{F}_q}(G_1)$ as in §4.1 and retain the notations therein. For $\lambda \in X^*(L)$, denote by $\lambda_j \in X^*(L_j)$ the character induced by the inclusion $L_j \rightarrow L$. Let $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r) \in X^*(L)$ and $f \in H^0(U_{\mathcal{Z}}, \mathcal{V}(\lambda))$ nonzero (hence non-vanishing). Since $G_\eta \cap G_j$ is the open E'_j -orbit in G_j (Lemma 4.3.1), f restricts to a non-vanishing section f_j over $U_{\mathcal{Z}_j}$ of a certain line bundle, determined in the next proposition.

Proposition 5.4.1. *Let $\lambda \in X^*(L)$ and $f \in H^0(U_{\mathcal{Z}}, \mathcal{V}(\lambda))$.*

- (1) *One has $f_j \in H^0(U_{\mathcal{Z}_j}, \mathcal{V}(\lambda'_j))$, for $\lambda'_j := \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \lambda_{i+j} \circ \varphi^i \in X^*(L'_j)$ (indices taken modulo r).*
- (2) *f extends to $G\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}}$ if and only if f_j extends to $G_j\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}_j}$ for all $1 \leq j \leq r$.*
- (3) *f extends to a Hasse invariant if and only if f_j does for all $1 \leq j \leq r$.*

Proof. We prove (1). Consider the map $\gamma_j : E'_j \rightarrow E$ defined in (4.2.2). For all $\varepsilon_j = (a_j, b_j) \in E'_j$ and $g_j \in G_j$, note that $\varepsilon_j \cdot g_j = \gamma_j(\varepsilon) \cdot g_j$. Hence f_j satisfies $f_j(\varepsilon_j \cdot g_j) = f(\gamma_j(\varepsilon) \cdot g_j) = \lambda(\gamma_j(\varepsilon))f(g_j) = \lambda(\gamma_j(\varepsilon))f_j(g_j)$. Since $\lambda'_j = \lambda \circ \gamma_j$, the result is proved.

We can write $\text{div}(f) = \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta_j \setminus I_j} n_{j,\alpha} \overline{C}_{j,\alpha}$ with $n_{j,\alpha} \in \mathbb{Z}$, using the notation introduced in (4.1.2). Since $C' := C_{j,\alpha} \cap G_j$ is a codimension one E'_j -orbit, the sign of $n_{j,\alpha}$ is the same as the sign of the multiplicity of f_j along \overline{C}' . This proves assertions (2) and (3). \square

Lemma 5.4.2. *Let $\lambda \in X^*(L)$ be a \mathcal{Z} -ample character. Then λ'_j is \mathcal{Z}_j -ample.*

Proof. Let $\alpha \in \Delta_j \setminus I_j$. One has $\langle \lambda'_j, \alpha^\vee \rangle = \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \langle \lambda_{i+j} \circ \varphi^i, \alpha^\vee \rangle = \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} p^i \langle \lambda_{i+j}, \sigma^i(\alpha^\vee) \rangle$. All the summands are non-positive numbers and $\langle \lambda_j, \alpha^\vee \rangle < 0$, hence the result. \square

Corollary 5.4.3. *Assume that P_1, \dots, P_r are defined over \mathbb{F}_{q^r} . If $\lambda \in X^*(L)$ is \mathcal{Z} -ample, there exists a Hasse invariant $h \in H^0(G\text{-Zip}^\mu, \mathcal{V}(N_\mu \lambda))$.*

Proof. Let $h \in H^0(U_{\mathcal{Z}}, \mathcal{V}(N_\mu \lambda))$ denote the section of Lemma 3.3.1(2). Using Proposition 5.4.1, we need to show that $h_j \in H^0(U_{\mathcal{Z}_j}, \mathcal{V}(\lambda'_j))$ extends to $G_j\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}_j}$. By Lemma 5.4.2, $\lambda'_j \in X^*(L'_j)$ is \mathcal{Z}_j -ample. Since \mathcal{Z}_j is a zip datum over \mathbb{F}_{q^r} , and P'_j is defined over \mathbb{F}_{q^r} by assumption, the result follows from the previous case (§5.3). \square

5.5. The general case

Let G be a connected reductive \mathbb{F}_q -group, $\mu : \mathbb{G}_{m,k} \rightarrow G_k$ a cocharacter, and $\mathcal{Z} = (G, P, L, Q, M, \varphi)$ its zip datum over \mathbb{F}_q . Assume (B, T, z) is an \mathbb{F}_q -frame with $z = w_0 w_{0,I}$. Fix $r \geq 1$ such that P is defined over \mathbb{F}_{q^r} . Define $\tilde{G} := \text{Res}_{\mathbb{F}_{q^r}/\mathbb{F}_q}(G)$ and identify G_k with $G_k \times \dots \times G_k$. Consider the diagonal embedding $\iota : G \rightarrow \tilde{G}$. The cocharacter $\tilde{\mu} := \iota \circ \mu$

defines a zip datum $\tilde{Z} = (\tilde{G}, \tilde{P}, \tilde{L}, \tilde{Q}, \tilde{M}, \varphi)$, where $\tilde{P} = P \times \dots \times P$ and similarly for L, Q, M .

Similarly we define $\tilde{T} := T \times \dots \times T$, $\tilde{B} := B \times \dots \times B$ and $\tilde{z} := (z, \dots, z)$. Then $(\tilde{B}, \tilde{T}, \tilde{z})$ is an \mathbb{F}_q -frame for \tilde{Z} . The embedding ι induces naturally a morphism of stacks $\iota^\# : G\text{-Zip}^\mu \rightarrow \tilde{G}\text{-Zip}^{\tilde{\mu}}$. Zip strata in \tilde{G} are parametrized by the set ${}^I\tilde{W} := {}^IW \times \dots \times {}^IW$, where I is the type of P . Using (1.3.1), it is clear that $\iota^\#$ induces the diagonal embedding ${}^IW \rightarrow {}^I\tilde{W}$ on zip strata. In particular:

Lemma 5.5.1. *One has $(\iota^\#)^{-1}(U_{\tilde{\mu}}) = U_\mu$.*

If $\tilde{\lambda} = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r) \in X^*(\tilde{L})$, then one has $(\iota^\#)^*(\mathcal{V}(\tilde{\lambda})) = \mathcal{V}(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_r)$. Hence Lemma 5.5.1 implies that the restriction of a Hasse invariant for the weight $\tilde{\lambda}$ is a Hasse invariant for the weight $\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_r$.

Let $\lambda \in X^*(L)$ be a \mathcal{Z} -ample character and set $\tilde{\lambda} := (\lambda, \dots, \lambda)$. It is clearly \tilde{Z} -ample. Since \tilde{P} is defined over \mathbb{F}_{q^r} , Corollary 5.4.3 implies that there exists a Hasse invariant \tilde{h} for $\mathcal{V}(N_{\tilde{\mu}}\tilde{\lambda})$. Its restriction to $G\text{-Zip}^\mu$ is a Hasse invariant for the weight $rN_{\tilde{\mu}}\lambda$. As before, we conclude that there is also a Hasse invariant for the weight $N_\mu\lambda$. This terminates the proof of Theorem 5.1.4.

5.6. Shimura varieties of Hodge-type

Let (\mathbf{G}, X) be a Shimura datum of Hodge type with reflex field E , given by a reductive group \mathbf{G} over \mathbb{Q} and a $\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})$ -conjugacy class of morphisms $\mathbb{S} \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{\mathbb{R}}$. For $h_0 \in X$, define $\mu_0 : \mathbf{G}_{m, \mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{\mathbb{C}}$ as $\mu_0(z) = h_{0, \mathbb{C}}(z, 1)$ using the identification $\mathbb{S}_{\mathbb{C}} \simeq \mathbb{G}_{m, \mathbb{C}} \times \mathbb{G}_{m, \mathbb{C}}$ given by $z \mapsto (z, \bar{z})$ on \mathbb{R} -points.

Fix a prime number p such that $\mathbb{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ is unramified and let \mathcal{G} be a reductive \mathbb{Z}_p -model of $\mathbb{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$. Fix a neat compact open subgroup $K \subset \mathbf{G}(\mathbb{A}_f)$ such that $K = K^p K_p$ with $K^p \subset \mathbf{G}(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ and $K_p = \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{Z}_p)$. Let $Sh_K(\mathbf{G}, X)$ denote the attached Shimura variety over E . For a prime \mathfrak{p} of E above p , there is a smooth canonical $\mathcal{O}_{E, \mathfrak{p}}$ -model S_K of $Sh_K(\mathbf{G}, X)$, by [19] and [12].

Let $S_K := S_K \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{E, \mathfrak{p}}} \kappa(\mathfrak{p})$ be its special fiber, where $\kappa(\mathfrak{p})$ is the residual field of \mathfrak{p} . The conjugacy class of μ_0 can be lifted to \mathcal{G} , and there exists a representative μ defined over $\mathcal{O}_{E, \mathfrak{p}}$ because \mathcal{G} is quasi-split. Define $G := \mathcal{G} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{F}_p$ and write again $\mu \in X_*(G)$ for the induced cocharacter.

Let $f : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow S_K$ be the universal abelian scheme obtained by pull-back from the Siegel-type Shimura variety. The de Rham cohomology $H_{dR}^1(\mathcal{A}/S_K)$ together with its Hodge filtration and conjugate filtration define naturally a G -zip over S_K [22, Th. 2.4.1]. This induces a smooth morphism of stacks [22, Th. 3.1.2]

$$\zeta : S_K \longrightarrow G\text{-Zip}^\mu. \quad (5.6.1)$$

The geometric fibers of ζ are the Ekedahl–Oort strata of S_K . In particular, the open stratum $S_{K,\mu} := \zeta^{-1}(U_\mu)$ is called the μ -ordinary locus of S_K . The Hodge line bundle of S_K is defined as

$$\omega := f_*(\det(\Omega_{\mathcal{A}/S_K})). \quad (5.6.2)$$

It is ample on S_K by [15]. Denote by $\mathbf{P} \subset \mathbf{G}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}$ the parabolic subgroup attached to (\mathbf{G}, μ_0) . For a character $\lambda \in X^*(\mathbf{P})$, there is an automorphic line bundle $\mathcal{V}_K(\lambda)$ on S_K attached to λ and its special fiber coincides with the line bundle $\zeta^*(\mathcal{V}(\lambda))$. Furthermore, there exists a character $\lambda_\omega \in X^*(\mathbf{P})$ such that $\omega = \mathcal{V}(\lambda_\omega)$. Denote by N_μ the integer defined in §3.3.

Corollary 5.6.1. *There exists a section $h_K \in H^0(S_K, \omega^{N_\mu})$ whose non-vanishing locus is $S_{K,\mu}$.*

Proof. It suffices to check that λ_ω is \mathcal{Z} -ample. This is clear for Siegel-type Shimura varieties. The general Hodge-type case then follows from Lemma 5.1.2. \square

Remark 5.6.2. The section h_K coincides with the one constructed by W. Goldring and the first author as a special case of [6, Cor. 4.2.3] since the k -vector space $H^0(G\text{-Zig}^\mu, \mathcal{V}(\lambda))$ has at most dimension 1 for all $\lambda \in X^*(L)$ (Lemma 3.3.1(2)).

Let S_K^{\min} denote the minimal compactification of S_K constructed by Madapusi Pera and let S_K^{\min} denote its special fiber. By [14], the Hodge bundle ω extends naturally to an ample line bundle on S_K^{\min} , which we continue to denote by ω . We make the assumption that \mathbf{G}^{ad} has no factor isomorphic to $PGL_{2,\mathbb{Q}}$. In this case, the boundary of S_K^{\min} has codimension > 2 . By normality of S_K^{\min} , the section h_K extends uniquely to a section of ω^{N_μ} over S_K^{\min} . Define the μ -ordinary locus $S_{K,\mu}^{\min}$ as the non-vanishing locus of this extension. Since S_K^{\min} is projective, we deduce:

Corollary 5.6.3. *The μ -ordinary locus $S_{K,\mu}^{\min}$ is affine.*

5.7. Calculation of N_μ for Shimura varieties of PEL type

We now calculate the integer N_μ for pairs (G, μ) defined by a Shimura datum of PEL type with G connected. Retain the notation of §3.2. Recall that N_μ is the exponent of $X^*(S) = \text{Hom}(L_0(\mathbb{F}_p), k^\times)$ (Definition 3.2.4). The classification of PEL data (see e.g., [20, 2.2 and 2.3]) shows that there is an exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^m G_i \rightarrow G \xrightarrow{\eta} \mathbb{G}_{m,\mathbb{F}_p} \rightarrow 1,$$

where each group G_i is one of the following reductive groups.

- (AL) $\text{Res}_{\mathbb{F}_{p^r}/\mathbb{F}_p} GL_n,$
- (AU) $\text{Res}_{\mathbb{F}_{p^r}/\mathbb{F}_p} U(n),$
- (C) $\text{Res}_{\mathbb{F}_{p^r}/\mathbb{F}_p} Sp_{2g}.$

Concretely one often has $m = 1$, which we will assume for simplicity. Hence we have an exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow G_1 \rightarrow G \xrightarrow{\eta} \mathbb{G}_{m, \mathbb{F}_p} \rightarrow 1, \quad (5.7.1)$$

where $G_1 = \text{Res}_{\mathbb{F}_{p^r}/\mathbb{F}_p} G'$ for $G' \in \{GL_n, U(n), Sp_{2g}\}$. Any Levi \mathbb{F}_p -subgroup of G_1 is of the form $\text{Res}_{\mathbb{F}_{p^r}/\mathbb{F}_p} L'$ for some Levi \mathbb{F}_{p^r} -subgroup $L' \subset G'$. In particular, there exists a Levi \mathbb{F}_{p^r} -subgroup L'_0 of G' such that $L_0 \cap G_1 = \text{Res}_{\mathbb{F}_{p^r}/\mathbb{F}_p} L'_0$. As finite fields are of cohomological dimension 1 we have an exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow L'_0(\mathbb{F}_{p^r}) \rightarrow L_0(\mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p^\times \rightarrow 1. \quad (5.7.2)$$

The case $G' = GL_n$. In this case the sequences (5.7.1) and (5.7.2) split and L'_0 is a product of general linear groups. Hence the abelianization $L'(\mathbb{F}_{p^r})^{\text{ab}}$ of $L'(\mathbb{F}_{p^r})$ is a product of copies of $\mathbb{F}_{p^r}^\times$ except if one of the general linear groups is GL_2 , $p = 2$, and $r = 1$ ($GL_2(\mathbb{F}_2)$ is isomorphic to the symmetric group S_3 and $GL_2(\mathbb{F}_2)^{\text{ab}}$ has 2 elements). The exponent of $\text{Hom}(L'_0(\mathbb{F}_{p^r}), k^\times)$ is the same as that of the prime-to- p -part of $L'(\mathbb{F}_{p^r})^{\text{ab}}$, which is $p^r - 1$ in any case. As (5.7.2) splits, $N_\mu = \text{lcm}(p^r - 1, p - 1) = p^r - 1$.

The case $G' = U(n)$. In this case L_0 is isomorphic to a product of groups of the form $H := \text{Res}_{\mathbb{F}_{p^{2r}}/\mathbb{F}_p}(GL_d)$ and at most one group M whose \mathbb{F}_p -valued points are given by

$$M(\mathbb{F}_p) = \{g \in GU(V, \phi), \eta(g) \in \mathbb{F}_p^\times\},$$

where (V, ϕ) is an hermitian space over \mathbb{F}_{p^r} . By the first case, the exponent of $X^*(H(\mathbb{F}_p))$ is $p^{2r} - 1$ for each such group H . Over k , one has $M_k \simeq GL_m \times \dots \times GL_m \times \mathbb{G}_m$. Hence $X^*(M)$ identifies naturally with \mathbb{Z}^{r+1} such that $(a_1, \dots, a_n, b) \in \mathbb{Z}^{r+1}$ corresponds to the character $(A_1, \dots, A_r, \lambda) \mapsto \lambda^b \prod_i \det(A_i)^{a_i}$. The Galois action on $X^*(M)$ is given by $\sigma(a_1, \dots, a_r, b) = (-a_r, -a_1, \dots, -a_{r-1}, b)$. It follows from Corollary 2.3.3 that the exponent of $X^*(M(\mathbb{F}_p))$ is $p^r - (-1)^r$. Hence $N_\mu = \text{lcm}(p^r - (-1)^r, p^{2r} - 1) = p^{2r} - 1$.

The case $G' = Sp_{2g}$. We first claim that again (5.7.2) splits (although (5.7.1) usually does not split in this case). Let V be a symplectic space of dimension $2g$ over \mathbb{F}_{p^r} . Then (5.7.1) is on \mathbb{F}_p -valued points the exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow Sp(V) \rightarrow \{g \in GSp(V), \eta(g) \in \mathbb{F}_p^\times\} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p^\times \rightarrow 1,$$

where η is the multiplier homomorphism. There is only one proper parabolic subgroup given by a minuscule cocharacter for group of Dynkin type C , namely the Siegel parabolic. Hence L_0 is the subgroup of symplectic similitudes $V \rightarrow V$ that preserve a decomposition $V = U_1 \oplus U_2$, where U_1 and U_2 are totally isotropic subspaces of dimension g , hence

$$L_0(\mathbb{F}_p) = \{(g_1, g_2) \in GL(U_1)(\mathbb{F}_{p^r}) \times GL(U_2)(\mathbb{F}_{p^r}), g_1 g_2^{-1*} \in \mathbb{F}_p^\times \text{id}_{U_1}\}$$

where $(\)^*$ denotes the duality of U_1 and U_2 induced by to the symplectic pairing. One has $GL(U_1)(\mathbb{F}_{p^r}) \cong L'_0(\mathbb{F}_p)$ by $g_1 \mapsto (g_1, g_1^{-1*})$. Therefore a splitting of (5.7.2) is given by $\mathbb{F}_p^\times \rightarrow L_0(\mathbb{F}_p)$, $\alpha \mapsto (\alpha \text{id}_{U_1}, \text{id}_{U_2})$.

As above, we deduce $N_\mu = p^r - 1$.

Remark 5.7.1. In the unitary case, the integer $N_\mu = p^{2r} - 1$ agrees with the results of [8]. One can show that the Hasse invariant of Corollary 5.6.1 coincides with those of [8] and [4].

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