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**Vanishing results for the coherent cohomology
of automorphic vector bundles over the Siegel variety
in positive characteristic**

Thibault Alexandre



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We prove vanishing results for the coherent cohomology of the good reduction modulo p of the Siegel modular variety with coefficients in some automorphic bundles. We show that for an automorphic bundle with highest weight λ near the walls of the antidominant Weyl chamber, there is an integer $e \geq 0$ such that the cohomology is concentrated in degrees $[0, e]$. The accessible weights with our method are not necessarily regular and not necessarily p -small. Since our method is technical, we also provide an algorithm written in SageMath that computes explicitly the vanishing results.

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1. Introduction

1.1. History and motivation. The cohomology of automorphic vector bundles on Shimura varieties has played important roles in the study of arithmetic properties of automorphic representations as explained in [Harris 1985]. Let p be a prime number and $N \geq 3$ be an integer such that $p \nmid N$. Consider the Siegel modular variety Sh of level N and genus $g \geq 1$ over \mathbb{F}_p . It is defined as the fine moduli space of abelian schemes of dimension g over \mathbb{F}_p with a principal polarization and a basis of their N -torsion. This scheme is smooth and not proper over \mathbb{F}_p but we can consider a smooth toroidal compactification Sh^{tor} as defined in [Faltings and Chai 1990]. This article is concerned with the coherent cohomology of Sh^{tor} . We consider automorphic vector bundles that are defined as the contracted product of the Hodge vector

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bundle Ω with an algebraic representation of GL_g . Over a field of characteristic $p > 0$, there are two important indecomposable (but not necessarily irreducible) algebraic representations of highest weight λ : the standard module $\Delta(\lambda)$ and the costandard module $\nabla(\lambda)$.¹ Note that these two algebraic representations are isomorphic and irreducible when the weight λ is p -small for GL_g .² We use the same notation to denote the corresponding automorphic vector bundles on the Siegel modular variety. To better understand the coherent cohomology of $\mathrm{Sh}^{\mathrm{tor}}$, it is convenient to know that all but certain cohomological degrees must be zero. Lan and Suh [2012; 2013] prove many vanishing results for the coherent cohomology of PEL Shimura varieties. Let W denote the Weyl group of Sp_{2g} and I denote the type of the parabolic subgroup $P \subset \mathrm{Sp}_{2g}$ that stabilizes the Hodge filtration on the Siegel upper half-plane \mathbb{H}_g . In the Siegel case, Lan and Suh were able to access automorphic bundles $\Delta(\lambda)^\vee$ in all Weyl chambers as long as the weight λ can be written

$$\lambda = w \cdot \mu + \underline{k}, \quad (1)$$

where w is an element of the minimal left coset representatives ${}^I W$ of type I , μ is a sufficiently regular weight [Lan and Suh 2012, Definition 7.18] which is p -small for Sp_{2g} and such that $|\mu|_{\mathrm{re},+} < p$ [Lan and Suh 2012, 7.22] and \underline{k} is a positive parallel weight.³ They use results from [Polo and Tilouine 2002] on dual Bernstein–Gelfand–Gelfand complexes and a geometric plethysm that imposes many restrictions on the size of the weight compared to p . We note that for such a weight λ , we have $\Delta(\lambda)^\vee = \nabla(-w_0\lambda) = \Delta(-w_0\lambda)$. As there is only a finite number of p -small characters for Sp_{2g} , their method accesses only a finite number of weights up to positive parallel weights.

1.2. Main results. Let D_{red} denote the boundary of the toroidal compactification and let $\nabla^{\mathrm{sub}}(\lambda)$ denote the subcanonical extension $\nabla(\lambda)(-D_{\mathrm{red}})$ of the costandard automorphic vector bundle of highest weight λ . Our main result is a general recipe to produce new vanishing results from old ones. Namely, we define a nondecreasing function $g_{I_0,e}$ on the power set of characters

$$g_{I_0,e} : \mathcal{P}(X^*) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(X^*)$$

that depends on a subset $I_0 \subset I$ where I is the type of the parabolic subgroup of Sp_{2g} that stabilizes the Hodge filtration and an integer $0 \leq e \leq d - 1$ where $d = g(g + 1)/2$ is the dimension of $\mathrm{Sh}^{\mathrm{tor}}$. Note that the definition of $g_{I_0,e}$ is technical and not very helpful because it is a byproduct of our method which relies on the partial degeneration of multiple spectral sequences. We describe these spectral sequences and give the exact definition of $g_{I_0,e}$ in the overview of the strategy.

Theorem (Theorem 6.16). *Assume that $p > g^2$. Let \mathcal{C} be a set of characters λ for which the cohomology $H^i(\mathrm{Sh}^{\mathrm{tor}}, \nabla^{\mathrm{sub}}(\lambda))$ is concentrated in degrees $[0, e + 1]$. Then, the image of \mathcal{C} by the function $g_{I_0,e}$ is a set of characters λ for which the cohomology $H^i(\mathrm{Sh}^{\mathrm{tor}}, \nabla^{\mathrm{sub}}(\lambda))$ is concentrated in degrees $[0, e]$.*

¹In the context of a highest weight category (see [Riche 2016, 3.7] for a general introduction to this notion), one is also concerned with the simple module $L(\lambda)$ and the tilting module $T(\lambda)$.

²It means that, for all $\alpha \in \phi^+$, $\langle \lambda + \rho, \alpha^\vee \rangle \leq p$, where ρ is the half-sum of positive roots.

³It means of the form (k, k, \dots, k) for some $k > 0$.

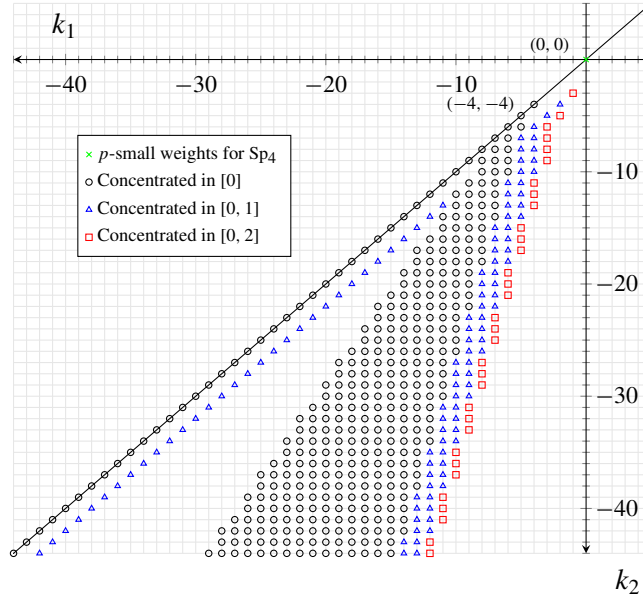


Figure 1. $g = 2, p = 5$.

Moreover, in the extreme cases $e = 0$ and $e = d - 1$, our method produces new vanishing results without any prior knowledge. These results can then be used in the other cases $0 < e < d - 1$. We illustrate our results in the special case $g = 2, p = 5$ in Figure 1.

The accessible weights with this method are not necessarily regular and not necessarily p -small (even up to a positive parallel weight) but they belong to the antidominant Weyl chamber.⁴ Since the definition of the function $g_{I_0, e}$ is hard to grasp, we have implemented on SageMath an algorithm that compute the vanishing results with our method. Our method produces vanishing results for automorphic bundles $\nabla(\lambda)$ where λ is not necessarily of the form $w \cdot \mu + \underline{k}$ as in (1). In particular, we have no reason to expect that $\Delta(\lambda) = \nabla(\lambda)$. The p -smallness restriction is replaced with a much weaker restriction coming from the theory of G -Zip called orbitally p -closeness. We note that in the special case $g = 2, p = 5$, the only p -small character for Sp_4 is $(0, 0)$, which means that the method of Lan and Suh is only able to access weights of the form $w\rho - \rho + \underline{k}$.

1.3. Overview of the strategy. The first step is to consider the flag bundle $\pi : Y_{I_0}^{\mathrm{tor}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sh}^{\mathrm{tor}}$ over the Siegel modular variety that parametrizes refinements of type $I_0 \subset I$ of the Hodge filtration of the universal semiabelian scheme on $\mathrm{Sh}^{\mathrm{tor}}$. Let d_0 denote the dimension of $Y_{I_0}^{\mathrm{tor}}$ over \mathbb{F}_p . Let P_0 denote the parabolic subgroup of Sp_{2g} of type I_0 . For each character $\lambda \in X^*(P_0)$, we have a line bundle \mathcal{L}_λ on $Y_{I_0}^{\mathrm{tor}}$ such that

$$\pi_* \mathcal{L}_\lambda = \nabla(\lambda).$$

Following the result from [Brunenbarbe et al.], the second step is to use a result of [Goldring and Koskivirta 2019a] about the existence of generalized Hasse invariants on the stack Sp_{2g} -ZipFlag $^{\mu, I_0}$ to prove that

⁴It corresponds to the dominant Weyl chamber in the work of Lan and Suh.

certain line bundles \mathcal{L}_λ are D -ample (see Definition 5.2) on $Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}$ where D is a certain effective Cartier divisor whose associated reduced divisor is the boundary D_{red} . The third step is to use a logarithmic version of the Kodaira–Nakano vanishing in positive characteristic due to Esnault and Viehweg to see that under the hypothesis $p > d_0 := \dim Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}$, we have

$$H^i(Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}, \Omega_{Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}}^{d_0-e}(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \mathcal{L}_\lambda^{\text{sub}}) = 0$$

for all $i > e$ and all λ that admits generalized Hasse invariants. The fourth step is to filter the bundle

$$\Omega_{Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}}^{d_0-e}(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \mathcal{L}_\lambda^{\text{sub}}$$

with an increasing filtration F_\bullet ,

$$F_k = \pi^* \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^{d_0-e-k}(\log D_{\text{red}}) \wedge \Omega_{Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}}^k(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \mathcal{L}_\lambda^{\text{sub}},$$

and then consider the corresponding spectral sequence. It is a spectral sequence starting at the second page $E_2^{i,j}$ whose limit is zero when $i + j > e$ by the logarithmic Kodaira–Nakano vanishing considered above. In general, it is impossible to extract information on the second page of a spectral sequence whose limit is zero. However, if we can show that the second page degenerates (at least partially), then we can deduce that some terms $E_2^{i,j}$ must be zero.⁵ The aim is to determine the vanishing results needed to ensure the partial degeneration of this spectral sequence. From the partial degeneration, we can deduce new vanishing results. Our method is technical as it involves recursively an unknown number of spectral sequences. Moreover, in the course of the argument, we are forced to contemplate tensor products of automorphic bundles $\nabla(\lambda) \otimes \nabla(\mu)$. To relate the cohomology of this tensor product to the cohomology of other automorphic bundles, we consider the spectral sequence associated to a ∇ -filtration (see Definition 2.6) whose existence is ensured by [Mathieu 1990] and, like before, we determine the vanishing results needed to ensure its partial degeneration. The definition of the function $g_{I_0,e}$ on the power set of characters is a byproduct of our method that relies on the partial degeneration of relevant spectral sequences. More precisely, let $\mathcal{C}_{\text{ample}, I_0}$ denote the set of characters such that \mathcal{L}_λ is D -ample on $Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}$, r_0 denote the relative dimension of $\pi : Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}} \rightarrow \text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}$, $(\mu_j^k)_j$ denote the set of weights of the GL_g -module $\Lambda^k \text{Sym}^2 \text{std}$,⁶ $s_M = \sum_{\alpha \in M} \alpha$ for any $M \subset \phi^+$ and $\rho_{I_0} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha \in \phi_L^+ \setminus \phi_{I_0}^+} \alpha$. For any set \mathcal{C} of characters, we define

$$g_{I_0,e}(\mathcal{C}) := \mu_{\binom{d-e}{d-e}}^{d-e} + X^*(P_0)^+ \cap (-2\rho_{I_0} + \mathcal{C}_{\text{ample}, I_0}) \cap \bigcap_{k,j,M} (s_M - 2\rho_{I_0} - \mu_j^{d-e+k} + \mathcal{C}),$$

where the last intersection is taken over the set of k, j, M where $0 \leq k \leq e$, $1 \leq j \leq \binom{d}{d-e} + k$ and $M \subset \phi_L^+ - \phi_{I_0}^+$ such that $|M| = r_0 - k$ with the exception of $j = \binom{d}{d-e}$ when $k = 0$.

⁵In the case $e = 0$, the spectral sequence is concentrated on one row which explains why we do not need any prior vanishing results.

⁶Actually, to follow the convention in Definition 3.10, we need to twist these weights by $w_0 w_{0, \text{GL}_g}$ and assume they are ordered in a way that $w_0 w_{0, \text{GL}_g}(\mu_{\binom{n}{n}}^n)$ is the highest weight.

1.4. Organization of the paper. In Section 2, we recall some results of algebraic representation of reductive groups in positive characteristic. In Section 3, we recall the definition of the Siegel modular variety and the different automorphic vector bundles. In Section 4, we recall how the theory of G -Zip can be used to study the EO stratification of the Siegel modular variety. In particular, we recall the main result of [Goldring and Koskivirta 2019a] about generalized Hasse invariants. In Section 5, we prove that line bundles of weight λ on the flag bundle over the Siegel modular variety that admit generalized Hasse invariants are D -ample. We also recall a logarithmic version of the Kodaira–Nakano vanishing in positive characteristic due to Esnault and Viehweg. In Section 6, we present our general method for producing new vanishing results and we give more details in the case $g = 2$. In Section 7, we explain how to compute new vanishing results with an algorithm written in SageMath and we plot the results we have obtained in some special cases with $g = 2$ and $g = 3$. See github.com/ThibaultAlexandre/vanishing-results-over-the-siegel-variety to download the algorithm.

2. Recollection on group theory

In this section, we follow mostly [Jantzen 2003] for generalities about algebraic representations of reductive groups over a field of positive characteristic. Let k be a field of positive characteristic $p > 0$ and G a geometrically connected split reductive algebraic group over k . The weights of the adjoint representation of G on its Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} define a set of roots ϕ . We fix a Borel pair (B, T) defined over k where B is a Borel subgroup and $T \subset B$ is a maximal torus. This choice of Borel pair determines a subset of simple roots Δ and positive roots ϕ^+ . We use a nonstandard convention for the positive roots as we declare α to be positive if the root group $U_{-\alpha}$ is contained in B .⁷ Let ρ denote the half-sum of positive roots as \mathbb{Q} -character of T . If $I \subset \Delta$, we write ϕ_I (resp. ϕ_I^+) for the set of roots (resp. positive roots) generated from I . We write W for the Weyl group of G , $l : W \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ for its length function and w_0 for its longest element. If $I \subset \Delta$, let $W_I \subset W$ denote the subgroup generated by the reflections s_α where $\alpha \in I$ and let ${}^I W \subset W$ denote the set of minimal length representatives of $W_I \backslash W$. We write $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : X^*(T) \times X_*(T) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ for the perfect pairing between the characters $X^*(T)$ of T and the cocharacters $X_*(T)$ of T . Since the characteristic of k is assumed to be positive, G is endowed with a relative Frobenius morphism $\varphi : G \rightarrow G^{(p)}$ where $G^{(p)} := G \times_{k, \sigma} k$ (with $\sigma : k \rightarrow k$ the Frobenius morphism of k) is again a reductive group over k . Unlike when the characteristic of k is 0, the category of algebraic representations of G on finite-dimensional vector spaces is no longer semisimple. The simple objects $L(\lambda)$ are still indexed by their highest weight λ but not every representation can be split into a direct sum of simple objects. This category $\text{Rep}_k(G)$ has the structure of a highest weight category; see [Riche 2016, 3.7] for a general introduction to this notion.

Definition 2.1 [Jantzen 2003, Part I, Section 5.8]. Let $\lambda : T \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m$ be a character of T . We define a line bundle \mathcal{L}_λ on the flag variety G/B as the B -quotient of the vector bundle $G \times_k \mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow G$, where B acts

⁷It simplifies the statement of the Proposition 3.20.

on $G \times_k \mathbb{A}^1$ by

$$(g, x)b = (gb^{-1}, \lambda(b^{-1})x),$$

and where λ is naturally extended by 0 on the unipotent part of B . The global section group $H^0(G/B, \mathcal{L}_\lambda)$ is given the structure of a G -module through left translation. As a consequence we get an algebraic representation of G , and we will denote it simply $\nabla(\lambda)$.

Proposition 2.2 [Jantzen 2003, Part II, Section 2.6]. *The G -module $\nabla(\lambda)$ is nonzero exactly when λ is dominant. Moreover, its highest T -weight is λ and we call $\nabla(\lambda)$ the induced module or costandard module of highest weight λ .*

Remark 2.3. A different convention can be found in the literature where we set the dominance to be relative to B .

Definition 2.4 [Jantzen 2003, Part II, Section 2.13]. Let $\lambda \in X^*(T)$ be a character. The standard module of highest weight λ can be defined

$$\Delta(\lambda) := \nabla(-w_0\lambda)^\vee,$$

where w_0 is the longest element of the Weyl group W of G and \vee denotes the linear dual in $\text{Rep}_k(G)$.

As a consequence from the definitions, $\nabla(\lambda)$ and $\Delta(\lambda)$ must have the same characters but they are usually not simple and not isomorphic. However $L(\lambda)$ is the socle of $\nabla(\lambda)$ and the head of $\Delta(\lambda)$; see [Jantzen 2003, Part II, Chapter 2]). We recall Kempf's vanishing theorem.

Proposition 2.5 [Jantzen 2003, Part II, Section 4.5]. *Let λ be a dominant character. For each $i > 0$, we have*

$$H^i(G/B, \mathcal{L}_\lambda) = 0.$$

More generally, let P be a standard parabolic of type $I \subset \Delta$ and λ a I -dominant character of P (i.e., $\langle \lambda, \alpha^\vee \rangle \geq 0$ for all $\alpha \in \Delta \setminus I$ and $\langle \lambda, \alpha^\vee \rangle = 0$ for all $\alpha \in I$). There is an associated line bundle \mathcal{L}_λ on G/P and we have

$$H^i(G/P, \mathcal{L}_\lambda) = 0$$

for all $i > 0$.

Proof. We give a sketch of the argument. The first step is to show that \mathcal{L}_λ is ample over the flag variety G/B exactly when λ is strictly dominant by reducing to the case $G = \text{SL}_2$ and $G/B = \mathbb{P}_k^1$. Then, in characteristic 0, we can conclude with the Kodaira–Nakano vanishing theorem since the canonical bundle $\omega_{G/B}$ of G/B is antiample. Indeed, we have an isomorphism

$$\omega_{G/B} = \mathcal{L}_{-2\rho}$$

and if we consider a dominant character λ , the line bundle

$$\omega_{G/B}^{-1} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{G/B}} \mathcal{L}_\lambda = \mathcal{L}_{2\rho+\lambda}$$

is ample since $2\rho + \lambda$ is strictly dominant. The Kodaira–Nakano vanishing theorem applied to $\mathcal{L}_{2\rho+\lambda}$ says that

$$H^i(G/B, \underbrace{\omega_{G/B} \otimes \mathcal{L}_{2\rho+\lambda}}_{=\mathcal{L}_\lambda}) = 0$$

for all $i > 0$. In positive characteristic, we can conclude with Serre’s cohomological criterion for ampleness and the formula in [Jantzen 2003, Part II, Section 3.19] with the Steinberg module $\nabla((p^r - 1)\rho)$. \square

We insist on the fact that the proof in [loc. cit., Part II, Section 5.3] of the more general Borel–Weil–Bott theorem which gives information on the higher cohomology groups of \mathcal{L}_λ when λ is no longer dominant requires to divide by binomial numbers $\binom{n}{k}$ with $n \geq p$, which is impossible in characteristic p . Actually, one can find counterexamples to the Borel–Weil–Bott theorem in positive characteristic; see [loc. cit., Part II, Section 15.8]. In characteristic 0, it is easier to understand tensor product of highest weight representations: we know that $L(\lambda) \otimes L(\mu)$ is a direct sum of $L(\lambda')$ where λ' can be expressed as $\lambda + \mu'$ where $\mu' \leq \mu$ is a weight of $L(\mu)$. Going back to our positive characteristic case, we would like to have a weaker but similar kind of result for $\nabla(\lambda)$ ’s.

Definition 2.6. Let V be an algebraic representation of G . We say that:

- (1) V admits a ∇ -filtration if there is a finite filtration

$$0 = V^n \subsetneq V^{n-1} \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq V^0 = V$$

with graded pieces

$$V^i / V^{i+1} \simeq \nabla(v_i)$$

for some dominant characters v_i .

- (2) V admits a Δ -filtration if there is a finite filtration

$$0 = V^n \subsetneq V^{n-1} \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq V^0 = V$$

with graded pieces

$$V^i / V^{i+1} \simeq \Delta(v_i)$$

for some dominant characters v_i .

Remark 2.7. In the setting of a highest weight category, tilting modules are defined as modules that admit both a ∇ - and a Δ -filtration.

The following proposition states the existence of a ∇ -filtration for a tensor product $\nabla(\lambda) \otimes \nabla(\mu)$ and gives some details about its graded pieces. This result is due to Donkyn [1985] when G does not contain any components of type E_7, E_8 or that $p \neq 2$. His approach relies on a case by case analysis of each Dynkin diagram and requires long and difficult calculations. A more general proof, without the technical restrictions, was given later by Mathieu. We first need a lemma.

Lemma 2.8. *Let λ, μ denote T -characters such that $\text{Ext}_G^1(\nabla(\lambda), \nabla(\mu)) \neq 0$. Then, $\lambda \geq \mu$.*

Proof. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ext}_G^1(\nabla(\lambda), \nabla(\mu)) &= H^1(G, \Delta(-w_0\lambda) \otimes \nabla(\mu)) \\ &= H^1(P, \Delta(-w_0\lambda) \otimes \mu) \quad \text{by [Jantzen 2003, Part II, Section 4.7]} \end{aligned}$$

and by [loc. cit., Part II, Section 4.10 b)], there exists a weight ν of $\Delta(-w_0\lambda)$ such that $-(\nu + \mu)$ is a \mathbb{N} -linear combination of positive roots ϕ^+ . In particular, we have $-\nu \geq \mu$. Since $w_0(-w_0\lambda) = -\lambda$ is the lowest weight of $\Delta(-w_0\lambda)$, we deduce that $\lambda \geq -\nu \geq \mu$. \square

Proposition 2.9 [Mathieu 1990]. *Let λ, μ be two dominant characters in $X^*(T)$. Then $\nabla(\lambda) \otimes \nabla(\mu)$ admits a ∇ -filtration $(V^i)_{i \geq 0}$ with graded pieces*

$$V^i / V^{i+1} \simeq \nabla(\lambda + \mu_i),$$

where $(\mu_i)_i$ is a collection of weights of $\nabla(\mu)$ with $\mu_0 = \mu$. In particular, the first graded piece is given by $V^0 / V^1 = \nabla(\lambda + \mu)$.

Proof. We add some details to the result of Mathieu to explain how to get a filtration with the desired properties. The result of Mathieu assumes that G is a connected, simply connected, semisimple algebraic group over an algebraically closed field k of characteristic $p > 0$ and it is not hard to reduce to this case. By [Mathieu 1990, Theorem 1], there exists a filtration

$$0 = V^n \subset V^{n-1} \subset \dots \subset V^1 \subset \dots \subset V^0 = \nabla(\lambda) \otimes \nabla(\mu),$$

where for each i the graded piece V^i / V^{i+1} is a costandard module $\nabla(\nu_i)$ for some dominant character ν_i . The character class of $\nabla(\lambda) \otimes \nabla(\mu)$ is

$$\text{ch}(\nabla(\lambda) \otimes \nabla(\mu)) = \sum_i \text{ch} \nabla(\lambda + \mu_i),$$

where the sum is taken over some weights $(\mu_i)_i$ of $\nabla(\mu)$. As the highest weight of this module, $\lambda + \mu$ contributes to the sum. Note that the nonzero terms are those such that $\lambda + \mu_i$ is dominant. We choose an ordering of the $(\mu_i)_i$ such that whenever $\mu_i < \mu_j$ for some i, j then $i > j$. It implies that there exists a permutation σ on $0, 1, \dots, n-1$ such that

$$V^i / V^{i+1} = \nabla(\lambda + \mu_{\sigma(i)})$$

for all i between 0 and $n-1$. We remake the argument in [Jantzen 2003, Part II, Section 4.16, Remark 4] to explain how to reorganize the terms. If $\sigma(i) < \sigma(i+1)$ for some $i, 0 \leq i \leq n-2$, then $\lambda + \mu_{\sigma(i)} \not\leq \lambda + \mu_{\sigma(i+1)}$ and the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \nabla(\lambda + \mu_{\sigma(i+1)}) \rightarrow V^i / V^{i+2} \rightarrow \nabla(\lambda + \mu_{\sigma(i)}) \rightarrow 0$$

is split because $\text{Ext}_G^1(\nabla(\lambda + \mu_{\sigma(i+1)}), \nabla(\lambda + \mu_{\sigma(i)})) = 0$ by Lemma 2.8. It shows that

$$V^i / V^{i+2} = \nabla(\lambda + \mu_{\sigma(i+1)}) \oplus \nabla(\lambda + \mu_{\sigma(i)})$$

and we can replace V^{i+1} by a submodule \tilde{V}^{i+1} between V^{i+2} and V^i such that $\tilde{V}^{i+1}/V^{i+2} = \nabla(\lambda + \mu_{\sigma(i)})$ and $V^i/\tilde{V}^{i+1} = \nabla(\lambda + \mu_{\sigma(i+1)})$. We iterate this process to produce the desired filtration. \square

Remark 2.10. (1) Not all the weights $\mu' \leq \mu$ of $\nabla(\mu)$ such that $\lambda + \mu'$ is dominant will contribute to the filtration.

(2) Even if we will not need it, we note that the dual statement says that tensor products of standard modules $\Delta(\lambda) \otimes \Delta(\mu)$ admit a Δ -filtration.

Corollary 2.11. *Let V and W be two algebraic representations of G that admit a ∇ -filtration. Then, $V \otimes W$ admits a ∇ -filtration.*

We recall the Donkyn criterion.

Proposition 2.12. *Let V be an algebraic representation of G . The following proposition are equivalent:*

- (1) V admits a ∇ -filtration.
- (2) For all dominant characters λ and $i > 0$, $\text{Ext}_G^i(\Delta(\lambda), V) = 0$.
- (3) For all dominant characters λ , $\text{Ext}_G^1(\Delta(\lambda), V) = 0$.

Proof. See [Jantzen 2003, Part II, Section 4.16]. \square

Corollary 2.13. *Let V and W be two algebraic representations of G . If V admits a ∇ -filtration and W is a direct factor of V , then W admits a ∇ -filtration.*

3. Recollection on Siegel varieties

In this section, we follow [Faltings and Chai 1990] for generalities about Siegel varieties. We denote by $\text{Sch}_{\mathbb{F}_p}$ the category of schemes over \mathbb{F}_p and \mathbb{A}_f the finite adeles of \mathbb{Q} .

Definition 3.1. Let A and A' be abelian schemes of relative dimension g over a scheme S . A quasiisogeny $A \rightarrow A'$ is an equivalence class of pairs (α, N) where $\alpha : A \rightarrow A'$ is an isogeny over S and N is a positive integer with the relation

$$(\alpha, N) \sim (\alpha', N') \quad \text{if and only if} \quad N'\alpha = N\alpha'.$$

Definition 3.2. Let V be the \mathbb{Z} -module \mathbb{Z}^{2g} with the standard nondegenerate symplectic pairing

$$\psi : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

such that $\psi(x, y) = {}^t x J x$ where

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I_g \\ -I_g & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

We denote by Sp_{2g} the algebraic group over \mathbb{Z} of $2g \times 2g$ matrices M that preserves the symplectic pairing ψ , i.e., such that

$${}^t M J M = J.$$

In the following proposition, we define the Siegel modular variety of level K as a scheme over \mathbb{F}_p when the level is small enough and p is a prime such that $K_p = \mathrm{Sp}_{2g}(\mathbb{Z}_p)$.

Proposition 3.3 [Faltings and Chai 1990]. *Let $K \subset \mathrm{Sp}_{2g}(\mathbb{A}_f)$ be a subgroup that can be written as $K = K_p K^p$ for $K_p \subset \mathrm{Sp}_{2g}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ hyperspecial and $K^p \subset \mathrm{Sp}_{2g}(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ compact open. Consider the fibered category in groupoids $\mathcal{A}_{g,K}$ on $\mathrm{Sch}_{\mathbb{F}_p}$ whose S -points are groupoids with:*

- *Objects: $(A/S, \lambda, \psi)$ where A/S is abelian scheme over S of relative dimension g , $\lambda : A \rightarrow A^\vee$ is a $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -multiple of a principal polarization and for all primes $l \neq p$ and all geometric points $s \in S$, ψ_l is a K_l -orbit of symplectic **isomorphisms** from $H_1(A_s, \mathbb{Q}_l)$ to $V \otimes \mathbb{Q}_l$ which is invariant under $\pi_1(S, s)$. The structure of symplectic \mathbb{Q}_l -vector space on the l -adic étale homology group $H_1(A_s, \mathbb{Q}_l)$ (it is also the rational Tate module of A_s) is the one induced by the polarization (which is an isomorphism since we tensor by \mathbb{Q}_l) and the Weil paring.*
- *Morphisms: A morphism $(A/S, \lambda, \psi) \rightarrow (A'/S, \lambda', \psi')$ is a quasiisogeny $\alpha : A \rightarrow A'$ over S such that the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & A' \\ \downarrow \lambda & & \downarrow \lambda' \\ A^\vee & \xleftarrow{\alpha^\vee} & A'^\vee \end{array}$$

is commutative up to a constant in $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ and the pullback of ψ_l by the quasiisogeny α is ψ'_l .

If the level away from p , K^p , is small enough,⁸ then $\mathcal{A}_{g,K}$ is representable by a smooth integral quasiprojective scheme over \mathbb{F}_p .

Remark 3.4. Without the hypothesis on the smallness of K , $\mathcal{A}_{g,K}$ is only a Deligne–Mumford stack over \mathbb{F}_p .

Notation 3.5. We fix some notation for the rest of this section. Let G denote the algebraic group Sp_{2g} over \mathbb{F}_p where $g \geq 1$. We fix a neat finite level K that can be written as $K = K_p K^p$ for $K_p \subset G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ hyperspecial and $K^p \subset G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ compact open. Let Sh denote the smooth quasiprojective variety $\mathcal{A}_{g,K}$ over \mathbb{F}_p . Let $\mu : \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow G$ denote the minuscule cocharacter that stabilizes the Hodge filtration⁹ and let $P^+ := P_\mu$, $P := P_{-\mu}$ denote the associated opposite parabolic subgroups with common Levi subgroup $L = \mathrm{GL}_g$ over \mathbb{F}_p . We consider the Borel B of upper triangular matrices in $G = \mathrm{Sp}_{2g}$, so that $B \subset P$. We write ϕ_L (resp. ϕ_L^+) for the roots of L (resp. positive roots of L).

Denote by $\pi : A \rightarrow \mathrm{Sh}$ the universal abelian scheme and $e : \mathrm{Sh} \rightarrow A$ its neutral section. The universal polarization of A gives to the algebraic de Rham cohomology $\mathcal{H}_{\mathrm{dR}}^1$ of A over Sh the structure of a Sp_{2g} -torsor over Sh .

⁸It is the case in particular when K is the kernel of the reduction map $\mathrm{Sp}_{2g}(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Sp}_{2g}(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})$ with $N \geq 3$ such that $p \nmid N$.

⁹It maps z to $\begin{pmatrix} zI_g & 0 \\ 0 & z^{-1}I_g \end{pmatrix}$ with our choice of symplectic pairing in Definition 3.2.

Proposition 3.6. *The de Rham cohomology $\mathcal{H}_{\text{dR}}^1$ is equipped with a Hodge filtration*

$$0 \rightarrow \Omega \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\text{dR}}^1 \rightarrow \Omega^\vee \rightarrow 0,$$

where

$$\Omega = e^* \Omega_{A/\text{Sh}}^1$$

and

$$\Omega^\vee = R^1 \pi_* \mathcal{O}_A.$$

We call Ω the Hodge vector bundle, it is a locally free sheaf of rank g over Sh . Moreover, the Hodge bundle Ω is totally isotropic for the symplectic pairing on $\mathcal{H}_{\text{dR}}^1$ which allows us to identify the Hodge filtration with a P -torsor on Sh .

Proof. The Hodge filtration comes from the degeneration at the second page of the Hodge-de Rham spectral sequence which is a result of Deligne and Illusie [1987] in the case of abelian schemes. The vector bundle Ω is locally free of rank g because $\pi : A \rightarrow \text{Sh}$ is smooth. Actually, we also have an isomorphism

$$\Omega \simeq \pi_* \Omega_{A/\text{Sh}}^1.$$

Indeed, as a group scheme π satisfies

$$\Omega_{A/\text{Sh}}^1 = \pi^* e^* \Omega_{A/\text{Sh}}^1$$

and for any proper morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ with geometrically connected fibers, we have

$$f_* \mathcal{O}_X = \mathcal{O}_Y.$$

From the projection formula, we deduce

$$\pi_* \Omega_{A/\text{Sh}}^1 = \pi_* (\pi^* e^* \Omega_{A/\text{Sh}}^1 \otimes \mathcal{O}_A) = e^* \Omega_{A/\text{Sh}}^1 \otimes \pi_* \mathcal{O}_A = \Omega_{A/\text{Sh}}^1. \quad \square$$

The Siegel modular variety Sh is not proper but we can consider a toroidal compactification.

Definition 3.7 [Faltings and Chai 1990, Chapter 4; Lan 2012, Theorem 2.15]. Let C be the cone of all positive semidefinite symmetric bilinear forms on $X^*(T) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R}$ whose radicals are defined over \mathbb{Q} . Let $\Sigma = \{\sigma_\alpha\}_\alpha$ be a smooth $\text{GL}(X^*(T))$ -admissible decomposition in polyhedral cones of C as defined in [Faltings and Chai 1990, Chapter 4, Definition 2.2/2.3]. We assume that Σ admits a $\text{GL}(X^*(T))$ -equivariant polarization function as defined in [Faltings and Chai 1990, Chapter 4, Definition 2.4]. See [Ash et al. 1975] or [Kempf et al. 1973] for a proof of the existence of such polyhedral cone decompositions. We consider the corresponding toroidal compactification $\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}, \Sigma}$ of the Siegel modular variety Sh . It is a smooth and projective scheme over \mathbb{F}_p which satisfies the following properties:

- (1) The complementary $D_{\text{red}} = \text{Sh}^{\text{tor}, \Sigma} - \text{Sh}$, when endowed with its reduced structure, is a Cartier divisor with normal crossings.
- (2) The universal abelian scheme $f : A \rightarrow \text{Sh}$ extends to a semiabelian scheme $f^{\text{tor}} : A^{\text{tor}} \rightarrow \text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}$ such that $\Omega^{\text{tor}} := e^* \Omega_{A^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}, \Sigma}}^1$ is a vector bundle that extends the Hodge bundle to $\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}, \Sigma}$.

(3) By [Faltings and Chai 1990, Chapter 4] or [Lan 2012, Theorem 2.15, (2)] the semiabelian scheme $f^{\text{tor}} : A^{\text{tor}} \rightarrow \text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}$ can be compactified into a proper and log-smooth scheme $\bar{f}^{\text{tor}} : \bar{A}^{\text{tor}} \rightarrow \text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}$ which is projective and smooth over \mathbb{F}_p

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} A & \xrightarrow{f} & A^{\text{tor}} & \longrightarrow & \bar{A}^{\text{tor}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow f^{\text{tor}} & \swarrow \bar{f}^{\text{tor}} & \downarrow \\ \text{Sh} & \longrightarrow & \text{Sh}^{\text{tor}} & \longrightarrow & \text{Spec } \mathbb{F}_p \end{array}$$

and we denote again D_{red} the normal crossing divisor $\bar{A}^{\text{tor}} - A$.

(4) Following [Faltings and Chai 1990, Chapter 4] or [Lan 2012, Theorem 2.15, (3)], the log-de Rham complex $\bar{\Omega}_{\bar{A}^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^{\bullet}$ is the complex of log-differentials $\bar{\Omega}_{\bar{A}^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^i := \Lambda^i \bar{\Omega}_{\bar{A}^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^1$ where

$$\bar{\Omega}_{\bar{A}^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^1 = \Omega_{\bar{A}^{\text{tor}}}^1(\log D_{\text{red}}) / (f^{\text{tor}})^* \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^1(\log D_{\text{red}}).$$

(5) The log-de Rham cohomology

$$\mathcal{H}_{\log-dR}^1 := R^1(f^{\text{tor}})_* \bar{\Omega}_{\bar{A}^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^{\bullet}$$

is a Sp_{2g} -torsor that extends \mathcal{H}_{dR}^1 on Sh .

(6) The logarithmic Hodge-de Rham spectral sequence

$$E_1^{i,j} = R^j(f^{\text{tor}})_* \bar{\Omega}_{\bar{A}^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^i \implies \mathcal{H}_{\log-dR}^i := R^i(f^{\text{tor}})_* \bar{\Omega}_{\bar{A}^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^{\bullet}$$

degenerates at page 1. It defines a P -reduction of the Sp_{2g} -torsor $\mathcal{H}_{\log-dR}^1$ on $\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}, \Sigma}$ that extends the Hodge filtration on Sh .

From now on, we drop the superscript Σ to denote $\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}, \Sigma}$ since the coherent cohomology does not depend on this choice.

Definition 3.8 [Faltings and Chai 1990]. We define the minimal compactification as the projective scheme

$$\text{Sh}^{\text{min}} := \text{Proj} \left(\bigoplus_{n \geq 0} H^0(\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}, \omega^{\otimes n}) \right),$$

where $\omega = \det \Omega^{\text{tor}}$ is the Hodge line bundle.

The minimal compactification Sh^{min} is a normal and projective variety (independent of the choice of Σ) but it is not smooth in general. Moreover, the Hodge line bundle ω descends to an ample line bundle on Sh^{min} . From this construction, one can see that Sh^{tor} is the normalization of the blow-up of Sh^{min} along a coherent sheaf of ideals \mathcal{J} of $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Sh}^{\text{min}}}$ and we write

$$\varphi : \text{Sh}^{\text{tor}} \rightarrow \text{Sh}^{\text{min}}$$

for the induced morphism. The pullback $\varphi^* \mathcal{J}$ is of the form $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}(-D)$ where D is an effective Cartier divisor whose associated reduced Cartier divisor is D_{red} . In particular, we deduce that there exists $\eta_0 > 0$ such that $\omega^{\otimes \eta}(-D)$ is ample on Sh^{tor} for every $\eta \geq \eta_0$. In general, ω fails to be ample on Sh^{tor} .

Remark 3.9. The effective Cartier divisor D depends on the choice of the $\mathrm{GL}(X^*(T))$ -equivariant polarization function on the decomposition in polyhedral cones Σ .

We are now able to define automorphic vector bundles with contracted products.

Definition 3.10. Let V be a finite-dimensional algebraic representation of $L = \mathrm{GL}_g$. We define the associated vector bundle $\mathcal{W}(V)$ on Sh (resp. its canonical extension to $\mathrm{Sh}^{\mathrm{tor}}$) to be the contracted product of V with the GL_g -torsor Ω (resp. Ω^{tor}). If $\lambda \in X^*(T)$ is an L -dominant character, we write simply $\nabla(\lambda)$ for the vector bundle corresponding to the induced representation $H^0(L/B_L, \mathcal{L}_\lambda)$ of L . It corresponds to the costandard representation of highest weight $w_0 w_{0,L} \lambda$.

Remark 3.11. We apologize for the weird convention in Definition 3.10. The advantage of this convention is to keep an easy formula in Proposition 3.20.

We recall the Kodaira–Spencer isomorphism.

Proposition 3.12 [Faltings and Chai 1990, Chapter 3, Section 9]. *The Kodaira–Spencer map*

$$\rho_{\mathrm{KS}} : \mathrm{Sym}^2 \Omega \rightarrow \Omega_{\mathrm{Sh}^{\mathrm{tor}}}^1(\log D_{\mathrm{red}})$$

is an isomorphism. This allows us to identify the logarithmic differentials $\Omega_{\mathrm{Sh}^{\mathrm{tor}}}^1(\log D_{\mathrm{red}})$ with the automorphic vector bundle $\mathcal{W}(\mathrm{Sym}^2 \mathrm{std}_L) = \nabla(0, \dots, 0, -2)$. In particular, we have an isomorphism of line bundles

$$\Omega_{\mathrm{Sh}^{\mathrm{tor}}}^d(\log D_{\mathrm{red}}) \simeq \nabla(-2\rho^L),$$

where d is the dimension of $\mathrm{Sh}^{\mathrm{tor}}$ and

$$\rho^L = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha \in \phi^+ \setminus \phi_L^+} \alpha.$$

Recall that the Hodge filtration on Sh is canonically identified with a P -torsor that extends to the toroidal compactification $\mathrm{Sh}^{\mathrm{tor}}$. From now on, I_0 denotes a subset of I and P_0 denotes its associated intermediate parabolic subgroup $B \subset P_0 \subset P$.

Definition 3.13. Let $S \rightarrow \mathrm{Sh}$ be a S -valued point of Sh and denote by A/S the corresponding abelian scheme. The flag bundle Y_{I_0} is the scheme over Sh whose S -valued points are P_0 -reductions of the P -torsor corresponding to the Hodge filtration of A .

From the definition of Y_{I_0} , we get a smooth proper morphism $\pi : Y_{I_0} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sh}$ where each fiber is isomorphic to the flag variety P/P_0 .

Remark 3.14. In the special case $I_0 = I$, the flag bundle Y_{I_0} coincide with the Siegel modular variety Sh .

The flag bundle Y_{I_0} extends to a flag bundle $Y_{I_0}^{\mathrm{tor}}$ over the toroidal compactification $\mathrm{Sh}^{\mathrm{tor}}$ because we have seen that the Hodge filtration over Sh extends to $\mathrm{Sh}^{\mathrm{tor}}$ in Definition 3.7(7). It implies by base change that the universal P_0 -torsor on Y_{I_0} extends to $Y_{I_0}^{\mathrm{tor}}$. This allows us to define automorphic vector bundles on Y_{I_0} from algebraic representations of P_0 .

Definition 3.15. Let V be a finite-dimensional algebraic representation of P_0 . We define the associated vector bundle $\mathcal{L}(V)$ on Y_{I_0} (resp. its canonical extension on $Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}$) as the contracted product of V with the universal P_0 -torsor on Y_{I_0} (resp. $Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}$). If $\lambda \in X^*(P_0)$ is a character, we write simply \mathcal{L}_λ for the corresponding line bundle.

Remark 3.16. In the special case where $I_0 = \emptyset$, note that we have $X^*(P_0) = X^*(T)$.

There is an easy relation between \mathcal{L}_λ and $\nabla(\lambda)$ that we want to explain. We first recall the proper base change theorem for coherent cohomology.

Proposition 3.17 (proper base change, nonreduced case). *Let $f : X \rightarrow S$ be a proper morphism between locally noetherian schemes. Let \mathcal{F} be a coherent sheaf over X which is flat over S . Let $p \geq 0$ and $s \in S$. If $\theta_s^p : (R^p f_* \mathcal{F})_s \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{S,s}} k(s) \rightarrow H^p(X_s, \mathcal{F}|_{X_s})$ is surjective, then there is an open neighborhood U of s such that for all $s' \in U$, $\theta_{s'}^p$ is an isomorphism and the following conditions are equivalent:*

- (1) θ_s^{p-1} is surjective.
- (2) $R^p f_* \mathcal{F}$ is free on U .

Under these conditions, the formation of $R^p f_* \mathcal{F}$ commutes under base change. This means that for any $g : S' \rightarrow S$, we have $g^* R^p f_* \mathcal{F} \simeq R^p f'_* g'^* \mathcal{F}$ where the maps are defined in the following cartesian diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' & \xrightarrow{g'} & X \\ \downarrow f' & & \downarrow f \\ S' & \xrightarrow{g} & S \end{array}$$

Proof. See [Hartshorne 1977, Part III, Theorem 12.11]. □

Remark 3.18. (1) We assume θ_s^{-1} to be the zero morphism.

- (2) The reference in Proposition 3.17 states a coherent base change theorem only for geometric points of S . To see how it implies the base change for any morphism $S' \rightarrow S$, see [Conrad, Proposition 2.1].

Lemma 3.19. *Let \mathcal{X} and \mathcal{Y} be two Artin stacks and $\pi : \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ a proper representable morphism. Let \mathcal{L} be a coherent sheaf over \mathcal{Y} , flat over \mathcal{X} , such that for all geometric points $x : \text{Spec } \bar{k} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ fitting in the cartesian diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{Y}_x := \mathcal{Y} \times_{\mathcal{X}, x} \text{Spec } \bar{k} & \xrightarrow{i} & \mathcal{Y} \\ \downarrow \pi_x & & \downarrow \pi \\ \text{Spec } \bar{k} & \xrightarrow{x} & \mathcal{X} \end{array}$$

the complex $R(\pi_x)_ \mathcal{L}|_{\mathcal{Y}_x}$ is concentrated in degree 0. Then, the complex $R\pi_* \mathcal{L}$ is also concentrated in degree 0.*

Proof. Consider a presentation $f : X \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ of the Artin stack \mathcal{X} where X is a scheme and f is a surjective and smooth morphism. Consider the double cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} Y_x := Y \times_{X,x} \mathrm{Spec} \bar{k} & \xrightarrow{i} & Y := X \times_{\mathcal{X}} \mathcal{Y} & \xrightarrow{f'} & \mathcal{Y} \\ \downarrow \pi_x & & \downarrow \tilde{\pi} & & \downarrow \pi \\ \mathrm{Spec} \bar{k} & \xrightarrow{x} & X & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathcal{X} \end{array}$$

where x is a geometric point of X . For any $i > 0$, we have $H^i(Y_x, \mathcal{L}_{|Y_x}) = 0$ by hypothesis. As a consequence, the base change morphism for the first cartesian diagram

$$\theta_x^i : R^i \tilde{\pi}_* \mathcal{L}_{|Y} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X,x}} k(x) \rightarrow H^i(Y_x, \mathcal{L}_{|Y_x})$$

is surjective. By Proposition 3.17, we deduce that $\theta_{x'}^i$ is an isomorphism for all x' in a neighborhood of x . We deduce that $R^i \tilde{\pi}_* \mathcal{L}_{|Y}$ is zero for all $i > 0$. Since f is flat, the base change theorem for the second cartesian diagram says that there is an isomorphism

$$f^* \circ R\pi_* \mathcal{L} \rightarrow R\tilde{\pi}_* \circ (f')^* \mathcal{L}.$$

Since f is faithfully flat, it implies that $R\pi_* \mathcal{L}$ is concentrated in degree 0. \square

Proposition 3.20. *Let λ be a character of P_0 . Denote by $\pi : Y_{I_0} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sh}$ the flag bundle defined before. We have a canonical isomorphism*

$$\pi_* \mathcal{L}_\lambda \simeq \nabla(\lambda),$$

where we see λ as a character of T to construct $\nabla(\lambda)$. This isomorphism extends to the toroidal compactifications $Y_{I_0}^{\mathrm{tor}}$ and $\mathrm{Sh}^{\mathrm{tor}}$.

Proof. This isomorphism is a formal consequence of the definition of automorphic vector bundles in Definitions 3.10 and 3.15 and standard base change theorem combined with Kempf's theorem. We have a cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y_{I_0} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\zeta}} & [P_0 \backslash *] \\ \downarrow \pi & & \downarrow \tilde{\pi} \\ \mathrm{Sh} & \xrightarrow{\zeta} & [P \backslash *] \end{array}$$

where the horizontal arrows corresponds to the universal P -torsor on Sh and the universal P_0 -torsor on Y_{I_0} and where the vertical arrow $\tilde{\pi}$ between the classifying stacks is induced by the inclusion $P_0 \subset P$. For every $\lambda \in X^*(P_0)$, we have a line bundle \mathcal{L}_λ on the classifying stack of P_0 . We denote by $\nabla(\lambda)$ the vector bundle on the classifying stack of P associated to the P -module $H^0(P/P_0, \mathcal{L}_\lambda)$. By definition, we have isomorphisms

$$\tilde{\pi}_* \mathcal{L}_\lambda = \nabla(\lambda), \quad \tilde{\zeta}^* \mathcal{L}_\lambda = \mathcal{L}_\lambda, \quad \zeta^* \nabla(\lambda) = \nabla(\lambda)$$

on $[P \setminus *]$. Since ζ is flat, we have a base change theorem in the derived category of quasicohherent sheaves over Sh which says that the natural map

$$\zeta^* \circ R\tilde{\pi}_* \mathcal{L}_\lambda \rightarrow R\pi_* \circ \tilde{\zeta}^* \mathcal{L}_\lambda$$

is an isomorphism. If λ is I_0 -dominant, Kempf's vanishing theorem from Proposition 2.5 combined with Lemma 3.19 implies that

$$R\pi_* \mathcal{L}_\lambda = \pi_* \mathcal{L}_\lambda, \quad R\tilde{\pi}_* \mathcal{L}_\lambda = \tilde{\pi}_* \mathcal{L}_\lambda,$$

and we get

$$\pi_* \mathcal{L}_\lambda \simeq \nabla(\lambda).$$

For the toroidal compactifications, the proof is exactly the same. □

4. G -Zips and stratifications

Let Sh denote the Siegel modular variety over \mathbb{F}_p of genus $g \geq 1$ and neat level $K \subset \text{Sp}_{2g}(\mathbb{A}_f)$ such that K_p is hyperspecial. The Siegel modular variety Sh has the Ekedahl–Oort stratification (EO stratification) which is a genuine new structure which does not exist in characteristic 0. For the modular curve defined over \mathbb{F}_p , there are two strata: the ordinary locus and the supersingular locus. The ordinary locus is an open subscheme corresponding to ordinary elliptic curves over \mathbb{F}_p and the supersingular locus is a reduced closed subscheme corresponding to supersingular elliptic curves over \mathbb{F}_p . Hence, the closure of the ordinary locus is the whole modular curve. In the series of papers [Wedhorn 1999; Moonen and Wedhorn 2004; Pink et al. 2011; 2015], Moonen, Wedhorn, Pink and Ziegler define an Artin stack $G\text{-Zip}^\mu$ which depends on the reductive group G over \mathbb{F}_p and a cocharacter μ of G . The underlying topological space of this stack is finite and its topology captures the closure relations of the EO stratification. Furthermore, one can construct a morphism

$$\zeta : \text{Sh} \rightarrow G\text{-Zip}^\mu$$

from the G -torsor $\mathcal{H}_{\text{dR}}^1$ corresponding to de Rham cohomology of the universal abelian scheme. In his thesis, Zhang [2018] has proven that ζ is a smooth morphism. One can recover the EO stratification on Sh through a pullback of some substack w of $G\text{-Zip}^\mu$. Recall that P is the parabolic associated to $-\mu$ defined in Notation 3.5 and $I \subset \Delta$ is its type. The EO stratification on the Shimura variety can be further generalized on the flag bundle Y_{I_0} corresponding to a standard parabolic subgroup $P_0 \subset P$ of type $I_0 \subset I$. Goldring and Koskivirta [2019b] define a stack $G\text{-ZipFlag}^{\mu, I_0}$, a smooth morphism

$$\zeta_{I_0} : Y_{I_0} \rightarrow G\text{-ZipFlag}^{\mu, I_0}$$

and one can define a stratification of the flag bundle Y_{I_0} through the pullback of a collection of some substacks $[w]$ of $G\text{-ZipFlag}^{\mu, I_0}$. For the convenience of the reader, we recall how [Goldring and Koskivirta 2019a; 2019b] use the formalism of G -Zips and $G\text{-ZipFlags}$ to define and study the stratifications on the

Siegel modular variety Sh and its flag bundle Y_{I_0} . In particular, we recall their result on the existence of generalized Hasse invariants.

4.1. General theory. In order to consider the stratification of the stack $G\text{-ZipFlag}^{\mu, I_0}$ for all $I_0 \subset I$, it is convenient to use a general zip datum \mathcal{Z} and to define a stack $G\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}}$ for a general reductive group G over k , a field of positive characteristic.

Definition 4.1. A zip datum of exposant $n \geq 1$ is a tuple

$$\mathcal{Z} = (G, P, L, Q, M, \varphi^n),$$

where G is a reductive group over \mathbb{F}_p , $\varphi : G \rightarrow G$ is the relative Frobenius map and $P, Q \subset G \times_{\mathbb{F}_p} \bar{\mathbb{F}}_p$ are parabolics over $\bar{\mathbb{F}}_p$ with Levi subgroups $L \subset P, M \subset Q$ such that $\varphi^n(L) = M$. We write U and V for the unipotent radical of P and Q .

Definition 4.2. A morphism of zip data of exposant $n \geq 1$

$$\mathcal{Z} = (G, P, L, Q, M, \varphi^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}' = (G', P', L', Q', M', \varphi'^n)$$

is the data of a group morphism $f : G \rightarrow G'$ such that $f(\diamond) \subset \diamond'$ for $\diamond = G, P, L, Q, M, U, V$.

Recall that for each $g \geq 1$, we have a minuscule cocharacter $\mu : \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow \text{Sp}_{2g}$ defined over \mathbb{F}_p . The couple (Sp_{2g}, μ) (Sp_{2g} is defined over \mathbb{F}_p) is a cocharacter datum according to the following definition.

Definition 4.3. A cocharacter datum is a couple (G, μ) where G is a reductive group over \mathbb{F}_p and $\mu : \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow G$ is a cocharacter defined over $\bar{\mathbb{F}}_p$. A morphism of cocharacter data

$$(G, \mu) \rightarrow (G', \mu')$$

is a group morphism $f : G \rightarrow G'$ such that $\mu = f \circ \mu'$. A cocharacter data (G, μ) determines a opposite parabolic subgroup $P_\mu, P_{-\mu}$ with common Levi subgroup $L = P_{-\mu} \cap P_\mu$.

From a cocharacter datum (G, μ) we can construct a zip datum of exposant n

$$\mathcal{Z}_\mu = (G, P, L, Q, M, \varphi^n)$$

by setting $P = P_{-\mu}, Q = \varphi^n(P_\mu), L = P_{-\mu} \cap P_\mu, M = \varphi^n(L)$. We explain how to define a stack $G\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}}$ from a zip datum \mathcal{Z} .

Definition 4.4. Let \mathcal{Z} be a zip datum and S be a scheme over \mathbb{F}_p . A zip of type \mathcal{Z} over S is a tuple

$$\underline{I} = (\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{I}_P, \mathcal{I}_Q, \psi),$$

where \mathcal{I} is a G -torsor over $S, \mathcal{I}_P \subset \mathcal{I}$ is a P -reduction of $\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{I}_Q \subset \mathcal{I}$ is a Q -reduction of \mathcal{I} and

$$\psi : (\varphi^n)^*(\mathcal{I}_P/U) \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_Q/V$$

is an isomorphism of M -torsors over S . A morphism of zips of type \mathcal{Z} over S

$$\underline{I} = (\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{I}_P, \mathcal{I}_Q, \psi) \rightarrow \underline{I}' = (\mathcal{I}', \mathcal{I}'_P, \mathcal{I}'_Q, \psi')$$

is a morphism of G -torsors $f : \mathcal{I} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}'$ over S such that $f(\diamond) \subset \diamond'$ for $\diamond = \mathcal{I}_P, \mathcal{I}_Q$ and such that the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\varphi^n)^*(\mathcal{I}_P/U) & \xrightarrow{\psi} & \mathcal{I}_Q/V \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ ((\varphi')^n)^*(\mathcal{I}'_P/U') & \xrightarrow{\psi'} & \mathcal{I}'_Q/V' \end{array}$$

where the vertical arrows are induced by f .

Proposition 4.5. *Let \mathcal{Z} be a zip datum and S be a scheme over \mathbb{F}_p . The category $G\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}}(S)$ of zips of type \mathcal{Z} over S is a groupoid. The association $S \rightarrow G\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}}(S)$ defines an algebraic stack over \mathbb{F}_p that we simply denote $G\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}}$.*

Proof. See [Pink et al. 2015, Propositions 3.2 and 3.11]. \square

Note that the association $\mathcal{Z} \rightarrow G\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}}$ defines a functor from the category of zip data to the category of algebraic stacks over \mathbb{F}_p . We simply write $G\text{-Zip}^{\mu}$ instead of $G\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}^{\mu}}$ when the zip datum comes from a cocharacter datum (G, μ) . Most of the interesting properties of $G\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}}$ can be deduced from its presentation as a quotient stack. From now on, we fix a zip datum of exponent n

$$\mathcal{Z} = (G, P, L, Q, M, \varphi^n).$$

Proposition 4.6. *$G\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}}$ is a smooth stack of dimension 0 over \mathbb{F}_p and it is presented as a quotient stack*

$$[E_{\mathcal{Z}} \backslash G],$$

where $E_{\mathcal{Z}} = \{(x, y) \in P \times Q \mid \varphi^n(\bar{x}) = \bar{y}\}$, $x \rightarrow \bar{x}$ denotes the natural projection $P \rightarrow L$, $Q \rightarrow M$ and $(x, y) \in E_{\mathcal{Z}}$ acts on $g \in G$ by

$$(x, y)g = xgy^{-1}.$$

Proof. See [Pink et al. 2015, Propositions 3.2 and 3.11]. \square

Denote by W the Weyl group of G , $I \subset \Delta$ the type of the parabolic P , $J \subset \Delta$ the type of the parabolic Q , $W_I \subset W$ the subgroup generated by the reflexions in I , ${}^I W$ the set of elements w that are of minimal length in $W_I w$, $W_J \subset W$ the subgroup generated by the reflexions in J and W^J the set of elements w that are of minimal length in $w W_J$. The element of maximal length in W (resp. W_I and W_J) is denoted w_0 (resp. $w_{0,I}$ and $w_{0,J}$). Denote by z the element $w_0 w_{0,I}$.

Proposition 4.7. *If there exists a Borel pair (B, T) of G defined over \mathbb{F}_p , then there exists an element $z \in W$ such that the triple (B, T, z) is a W -frame for \mathcal{Z} . It means that the following conditions are satisfied:*

- (1) $B \subset P$.
- (2) $zBz^{-1} \subset Q$.
- (3) $\varphi(B \cap L) = zBz^{-1} \cap M$.

Proof. See the proof of [Pink et al. 2011, Proposition 3.7]. \square

For each $w \in W$, we choose a lift \dot{w} in $N_G(T)$. The following proposition explains how G decomposes in $E_{\mathcal{Z}}$ -orbits.

Proposition 4.8. *The map $w \mapsto G_w := E_{\mathcal{Z}}\dot{w}\dot{z}^{-1}$ restricts to bijections between:¹⁰*

- (1) ${}^I W$ and the $E_{\mathcal{Z}}$ -orbits of G .
- (2) W^J and the $E_{\mathcal{Z}}$ -orbits of G .

Moreover, we have the following dimension formula for all $w \in {}^I W \cup W^J$

$$\dim G_w = l(w) + \dim(P).$$

Proof. See [Pink et al. 2011, Theorems 7.5 and 11.2]. \square

Corollary 4.9. *The stack $G\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}}$ can be decomposed as*

$$G\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}} = \bigsqcup_{w \in {}^I W} [E_{\mathcal{Z}} \backslash G_w].$$

The stack $G\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}}$ has a topology which describes the closure relations between the G_w .

Proposition 4.10. *The underlying topological space of $G\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}}$ is homeomorphic to the finite topological space ${}^I W$ where the topology is given by the partial order*

$$w \preceq w' \quad \text{if and only if there is } v \in W_I \text{ such that } vwxv^{-1}x^{-1} \leq w',$$

where x is the unique element of minimal length in $W_J w_0 W_I$ and \leq is the Bruhat order.

Proof. The result follows from the isomorphism

$$\overline{G_w} = \bigsqcup_{w' \preceq w, w' \in {}^I W} G_{w'}$$

for all $w \in {}^I W$ which is proven in [Pink et al. 2011, Theorem 6.2]. \square

We simply write $[w]$ for the locally closed substack $[E_{\mathcal{Z}} \backslash G_w]$ of $G\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}}$. Now, we describe how to define a more general stack $G\text{-ZipFlag}^{\mathcal{Z}, P_0}$ which depends on the zip datum \mathcal{Z} and an auxiliary parabolic subgroup $B \subset P_0 \subset P$.

Definition 4.11. Let $B \subset P_0 \subset P$ be a parabolic subgroup of P and S be a scheme over \mathbb{F}_p . A zip flag of type (\mathcal{Z}, P_0) over S is a tuple

$$\underline{J} = (\underline{I}, \mathcal{J}),$$

where $\underline{I} = (\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{I}_P, \mathcal{I}_Q, \psi)$ is a zip of type \mathcal{Z} over S and $\mathcal{J} \subset \mathcal{I}_P$ is a P_0 -reduction of the P -torsor \mathcal{I}_P . A morphism of zip flags of type (\mathcal{Z}, P_0) over S

$$\underline{J} = (\underline{I}, \mathcal{J}) \rightarrow \underline{J}' = (\underline{I}', \mathcal{J}')$$

¹⁰In the case $G = \text{Sp}_{2g}$, these two bijections coincide.

is a morphism of zip $I \rightarrow I'$ of type \mathcal{Z} over S such that the underlying morphism of G -torsor $\mathcal{I} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}'$ restricts to a morphism of P_0 -torsor $\mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{J}'$ over S .

Proposition 4.12. *Let $B \subset P_0 \subset P$ be a parabolic subgroup of P and S be a scheme over \mathbb{F}_p . The category $G\text{-ZipFlag}^{\mathcal{Z}, P_0}(S)$ of zip flags of type (\mathcal{Z}, P_0) over S is a groupoid. The association $S \rightarrow G\text{-ZipFlag}^{\mathcal{Z}, P_0}(S)$ defines an algebraic stack over \mathbb{F}_p that we simply denote $G\text{-ZipFlag}^{\mathcal{Z}, P_0}$.*

From now on, we fix an auxiliary parabolic subgroup $B \subset P_0 \subset P$.

Proposition 4.13. *The stack $G\text{-ZipFlag}^{\mathcal{Z}, P_0}$ is a smooth stack of dimension $\dim(P/P_0)$ over \mathbb{F}_p and it can be presented as the quotient stack*

$$[E_{\mathcal{Z}, P_0} \backslash G],$$

where $E_{\mathcal{Z}, P_0} := E_{\mathcal{Z}} \cap (P_0 \times G) \subset P_0 \times G$ acts on G by restriction of the $E_{\mathcal{Z}}$ -action on G . It can also be presented as the quotient stack

$$[E_{\mathcal{Z}} \times P_0 \backslash G \times P],$$

where $((x, y), p_0) \in E_{\mathcal{Z}} \times P_0$ acts on $(g, p) \in G \times P$ through the formula

$$((x, y), p_0) \cdot (g, p) = (xgy^{-1}, xpp_0^{-1}).$$

Definition 4.14. The map sending a zip flag $\underline{J} = (I, \mathcal{J})$ of type (\mathcal{Z}, P_0) over S to the zip I of type \mathcal{Z} over S defines a morphism of algebraic stacks over \mathbb{F}_p

$$\pi : G\text{-ZipFlag}^{\mathcal{Z}, P_0} \rightarrow G\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}}.$$

Proposition 4.15. *The inclusion $E_{\mathcal{Z}, P_0} \subset E_{\mathcal{Z}}$ induces a morphism*

$$[E_{\mathcal{Z}, P_0} \backslash G] \rightarrow [E_{\mathcal{Z}} \backslash G]$$

which corresponds to π through the isomorphisms in Proposition 4.13.

Proposition 4.16. *The morphism $\pi : G\text{-ZipFlag}^{\mathcal{Z}, P_0} \rightarrow G\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}}$ is proper and smooth with fibers isomorphic to the flag variety P_0/P .*

Proof of Propositions 4.12, 4.13, 4.15 and 4.16. See [Goldring and Koskivirta 2019b, Theorem 2.1.2]. \square

It is natural to hope for a stratification of $G\text{-ZipFlag}^{\mathcal{Z}, P_0}$ that generalizes the stratification on $G\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}}$ however the $E_{\mathcal{Z}, P_0}$ -orbits of G are not as easy to understand as the $E_{\mathcal{Z}}$ -orbits. Instead, we define a smooth surjective map

$$G\text{-ZipFlag}^{\mathcal{Z}, P_0} \rightarrow G\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}_0},$$

where \mathcal{Z}_0 is a zip datum constructed from \mathcal{Z} and P_0 and then pullback the stratification of $G\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}_0}$.

Definition 4.17. We denote by \mathcal{Z}_0 the zip datum

$$\mathcal{Z}_0 = (G, P_0, L_0, Q_0, M_0, \varphi^n)$$

where Q_0 is a parabolic subgroup of Q defined by

$$Q_0 = \varphi^n(P_0 \cap L)R_u(Q) \subset Q,$$

with $R_u(Q)$ the unipotent radical of Q and where L_0, M_0 are the Levi subgroups of P_0, Q_0 .

Proposition 4.18. *We have inclusions*

$$E_{\mathbb{Z}, P_0} \subset E_{\mathbb{Z}_0} \subset P_0 \times Q_0$$

and the induced maps

$$G\text{-ZipFlag}^{\mathbb{Z}, P_0} \xrightarrow{\psi_1} G\text{-Zip}^{\mathbb{Z}_0} \xrightarrow{\psi_2} [P_0 \backslash G / Q_0]$$

are smooth and surjective.

Proof. See [Goldring and Koskivirta 2019b, Section 3.1]. □

Definition 4.19. The fine stratification of $G\text{-ZipFlag}^{\mathbb{Z}, P_0}$ is the stratification of $G\text{-Zip}^{\mathbb{Z}_0}$ pulled back by ψ_1 and the coarse stratification of $G\text{-ZipFlag}^{\mathbb{Z}, P_0}$ is the stratification of the Bruhat stack $[P_0 \backslash G / Q_0]$ pulled back by $\psi_2 \circ \psi_1$. If $w \in {}^{I_0}W \cup W^{J_0}$, then we write $G\text{-ZipFlag}_w^{\mathbb{Z}, P_0}$ for the corresponding fine strata.

In the special case where $P_0 = B$ is the Borel subgroup, the map ψ_2 is an isomorphism, so the coarse and the fine stratifications of $G\text{-ZipFlag}^{\mathbb{Z}, P_0}$ coincide. Note that if we have an inclusion of auxiliary parabolics $B \subset P_0 \subset P_1 \subset P$, then there exists natural maps making the following diagram 2-cartesian:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G\text{-ZipFlag}^{\mathbb{Z}, P_0} & \longrightarrow & [P_0 \backslash G / Q_0] \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ G\text{-ZipFlag}^{\mathbb{Z}, P_1} & \longrightarrow & [P_1 \backslash G / Q_1] \end{array}$$

However, we don't know if a similar statement holds if we replace the Bruhat stacks with $G\text{-Zip}^{\mathbb{Z}_0}$ and $G\text{-Zip}^{\mathbb{Z}_1}$.

Corollary 4.20. *The stack $G\text{-ZipFlag}^{\mathbb{Z}, P_0}$ can be decomposed as*

$$G\text{-ZipFlag}^{\mathbb{Z}, P_0} = \bigsqcup_{w \in {}^{I_0}W} G\text{-ZipFlag}_w^{\mathbb{Z}, P_0}$$

and for all $w \in {}^{I_0}W$, we have the closure relation

$$\overline{G\text{-ZipFlag}_w^{\mathbb{Z}, P_0}} = \bigsqcup_{w' \prec w, w' \in {}^{I_0}W} G\text{-ZipFlag}_{w'}^{\mathbb{Z}, P_0},$$

where the order on ${}^{I_0}W$ is the one introduced in Proposition 4.10 with I replaced by I_0 .

Corollary 4.21. *Let $w \in {}^{I_0}W \cup W^{J_0}$ and $G\text{-ZipFlag}_w^{\mathbb{Z}, P_0}$ be the corresponding fine strata. Then $G\text{-ZipFlag}_w^{\mathbb{Z}, P_0}$ is a smooth stack over \mathbb{F}_p of pure dimension $l(w) + \dim P - \dim G$.*

Now we want to construct some sections of vector bundles on $G\text{-Zip}^{\mathbb{Z}}$, $G\text{-ZipFlag}^{\mathbb{Z}, P_0}$ and relate their nonvanishing loci to the stratification we have introduced. We start by introducing vector bundles on $G\text{-Zip}^{\mathbb{Z}}$.

Definition 4.22. Let $\rho : L \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V)$ be a finite-dimensional algebraic representation of the Levi L . Consider the map $f : E_{\mathcal{Z}} \rightarrow L$ which is the composition of the first projection $E_{\mathcal{Z}} \rightarrow P$ with the quotient map $P \rightarrow L$. The composition $\rho \circ f$ is an algebraic representation of $E_{\mathcal{Z}}$. It induces a locally free sheaf $\mathcal{W}(V)$ of rank $\dim_{\mathbb{F}_p} V$ on $[E_{\mathcal{Z}} \setminus G]$. If $\lambda \in X^*(T)$ is a I -dominant character of T , we simply denote $\nabla(\lambda)$ the locally free sheaf $\mathcal{W}(H^0(L/B_L, \mathcal{L}_\lambda))$. Note that $H^0(L/B_L, \mathcal{L}_\lambda)$ is the costandard L -representation of highest weight $w_0 w_{0,L} \lambda$.

More generally, we can define vector bundles on $G\text{-ZipFlag}^{\mathcal{Z}, P_0}$.

Definition 4.23. Let $\rho : P_0 \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V)$ be a finite-dimensional algebraic representation of the parabolic P_0 . Consider the first projection map $f : E_{\mathcal{Z}, P_0} \rightarrow P_0$. The composition $\rho \circ f$ is an algebraic representation of $E_{\mathcal{Z}, P_0}$ and it induces a locally free sheaf $\mathcal{L}(V)$ of rank $\dim_{\mathbb{F}_p} V$ on $[E_{\mathcal{Z}, P_0} \setminus G]$. If $\lambda \in X^*(L_0) \subset X^*(T)$ is a character of L_0 , we also denote by \mathcal{L}_λ the line bundle $\mathcal{L}(\lambda)$ where we see λ as a one-dimensional representation of P_0 .

We have defined vector bundles $\nabla(\lambda)$ on $G\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}}$ and line bundles \mathcal{L}_λ on $G\text{-ZipFlag}^{\mathcal{Z}, P_0}$ for certain characters $\lambda \in X^*(T)$. The next proposition gives a direct relation between them.

Proposition 4.24. *Recall that $\pi : G\text{-ZipFlag}^{\mathcal{Z}, P_0} \rightarrow G\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}}$ is the proper and smooth map that forgets the P_0 -torsor from a zip flag of type (\mathcal{Z}, P_0) . Let $\lambda \in X^*(L_0)$ be an I_0 -dominant character of L_0 . We have a canonical isomorphism*

$$\pi_* \mathcal{L}_\lambda \simeq \nabla(\lambda).$$

Proof. Consider the cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G\text{-ZipFlag}^{\mathcal{Z}, P_0} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\zeta}} & [* / P_0] \\ \downarrow \pi & & \downarrow \tilde{\pi} \\ G\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}} & \xrightarrow{\zeta} & [* / P] \end{array}$$

where the horizontal maps are given by the universal P_0 -torsor on $G\text{-ZipFlag}^{\mathcal{Z}, P_0}$ and the universal P -torsor on $G\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}}$. For each character $\lambda \in X^*(P_0)$, we have a line bundle \mathcal{L}_λ on $[* / P_0]$ and a vector bundle $\nabla(\lambda)$ on $[* / P]$ (corresponding to the induced P -representation $H^0(P/P_0, \mathcal{L}_\lambda)$) that satisfies

$$\tilde{\zeta}^* \mathcal{L}_\lambda = \mathcal{L}_\lambda, \quad \zeta^* \nabla(\lambda) = \nabla(\lambda).$$

It is straightforward from the definitions that

$$\tilde{\pi}_* \mathcal{L}_\lambda = \nabla(\lambda).$$

As the map is fibered in P/P_0 by Proposition 4.16, we know by Proposition 2.5 and Lemma 3.19 that for a I_0 -dominant character λ , we have

$$R\tilde{\pi}_* \mathcal{L}_\lambda = \tilde{\pi}_* \mathcal{L}_\lambda, \quad R\pi_* \mathcal{L}_\lambda = \pi_* \mathcal{L}_\lambda.$$

Since ζ is flat, we conclude as in the end of the proof of Proposition 3.20 with the base change theorem in the derived category that says that the natural map

$$\zeta^* \circ R\tilde{\pi}_* \mathcal{L}_\lambda \rightarrow R\pi_* \circ \zeta^* \mathcal{L}_\lambda$$

is an isomorphism. □

On the Bruhat stack $\text{Brh} = [B \backslash G / B]$, we have the Bruhat stratification

$$\text{Brh} = \bigsqcup_{w \in W} \text{Brh}_w,$$

where $\text{Brh}_w = [B \backslash BwB / B]$ and for all $w \in W$ we have the closure relation

$$\overline{\text{Brh}}_w = \bigsqcup_{w' \leq w, w' \in W} \text{Brh}_{w'},$$

where \leq is the Bruhat order. We consider the morphism

$$\psi : G\text{-ZipFlag}^{\mathbb{Z}, B} \rightarrow \text{Brh}$$

defined as the composition of the morphism induced by the inclusion

$$E_{\mathbb{Z}, B} \subset B \times {}_z B z^{-1}$$

with the isomorphism

$$\alpha_z : [B \backslash G / {}_z B z^{-1}] \rightarrow [B \backslash G / B],$$

that sends x to xz . We use this stack to construct some sections on $G\text{-ZipFlag}^{\mathbb{Z}, P_0}$.

Proposition 4.25. *Given two characters $(\lambda, \eta) \in X^*(T) \times X^*(T)$, the associated line bundle $\mathcal{L}_{\lambda, \eta}$ on Brh has the following properties:*

- (1) *We have a canonical isomorphism $\psi^* \mathcal{L}_{\lambda, \eta} = \mathcal{L}_{\lambda + p^\sigma(z\eta)}$, where $\sigma : \bar{\mathbb{F}}_p \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{F}}_p$ is the inverse of the Frobenius.*
- (2) *For all $w \in W$, we have $H^0(\text{Brh}_w, \mathcal{L}_{\lambda, \eta}) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \eta = -w^{-1}\lambda$.*
- (3) *$\dim_{\bar{\mathbb{F}}_p} H^0(\text{Brh}_w, \mathcal{L}_{\lambda, -w^{-1}\lambda}) = 1$.*
- (4) *For any nonzero $s \in H^0(\text{Brh}_w, \mathcal{L}_{\lambda, -w^{-1}\lambda})$ viewed as a rational function on $\overline{\text{Brh}}_w$, one has*

$$\text{div}(s) = - \sum_{\alpha \in E_w} \langle \lambda, w\alpha^\vee \rangle \overline{\text{Brh}}_{ws_\alpha},$$

where $E_w = \{\alpha \in \phi^+ \mid ws_\alpha < w \text{ and } l(ws_\alpha) = l(w) - 1\}$. The set of ws_α for $\alpha \in E_w$ is called the set of lower neighbors of w .

Proof. For (i), see [Goldring and Koskivirta 2019a, Lemma 3.1.1]. For (ii) to (iv), see [loc. cit., Theorem 2.2.1]. □

Definition 4.26. Let $w \in W$ and $n \geq 0$. We define by induction on n , the element $w^{(n)}$ by setting

- (1) $w^{(0)} = e$,
- (2) $w^{(n)} = \sigma(w^{(n-1)}w)$ if $n \geq 1$.

Proposition 4.27. *The function*

$$D_w : X^*(T) \rightarrow X^*(T),$$

$$\lambda \mapsto \lambda - p^\sigma(zw^{-1}\lambda),$$

induces a \mathbb{Q} -linear automorphism of $X^*(T) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$. If χ is a character, its inverse by D_w is given by the \mathbb{Q} -character

$$\lambda = \frac{-1}{p^{rn} - 1} \sum_{i=0}^{rn-1} p^i (zw^{-1})^{(i)\sigma^i} \chi,$$

where r is an integer such that $(zw^{-1})^{(r)} = e$ and n is an integer such that χ is defined over \mathbb{F}_{p^n} .

Proof. See [Goldring and Koskivirta 2019a, Lemma 3.1.3]. □

Having defined sections on stacks $G\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}}$, we can study their vanishing locus.

Definition 4.28. Let $\lambda \in X^*(P_0)$ be a L_0 -dominant character of P_0 and

$$s \in H^0(G\text{-ZipFlag}_w^{\mathcal{Z}, P_0}, \mathcal{L}_\lambda),$$

a nonzero section. We say that s is a generalized Hasse invariant for $G\text{-ZipFlag}_w^{\mathcal{Z}, P_0}$ if there exists some $d \geq 1$ such that s^d extends to $\overline{G\text{-ZipFlag}_w^{\mathcal{Z}, P_0}}$ with nonvanishing locus $G\text{-ZipFlag}_w^{\mathcal{Z}, P_0}$. We define the sets

$$\mathcal{C}_{\text{Ha}, I_0, w} = \{\lambda \in X^*(P_0) \mid \mathcal{L}_\lambda \text{ has a generalized Hasse invariant for } G\text{-ZipFlag}_w^{\mathcal{Z}, P_0}\}$$

and

$$\mathcal{C}_{\text{Ha}, I_0} = \bigcap_{w \in W} \mathcal{C}_{\text{Ha}, I_0, w}.$$

Now, we give a strong result for the existence of generalized Hasse invariants on the stack $G\text{-ZipFlag}_w^{\mathcal{Z}, P_0}$.

Proposition 4.29. *Let $\lambda \in X^*(P_0)$ be a L_0 -dominant character, w be an element of ${}^{I_0}W$ and s be a nonzero section of $H^0(G\text{-ZipFlag}_w^{\mathcal{Z}, P_0}, \mathcal{L}_\lambda)$. Then, the following statements are equivalent:*

- (1) s is a generalized Hasse invariant for $G\text{-ZipFlag}_w^{\mathcal{Z}, P_0}$.
- (2) For all $\alpha \in E_w$, we have

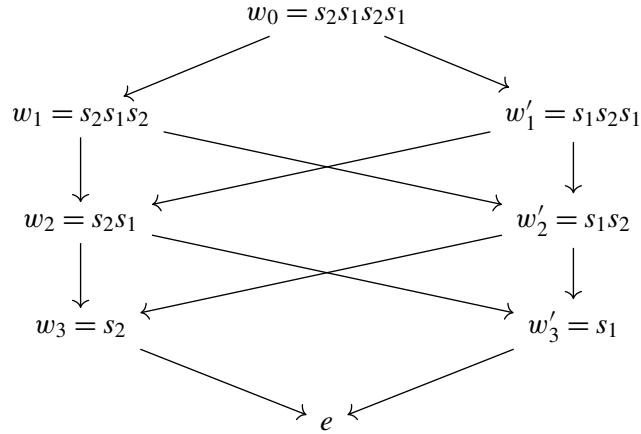
$$\sum_{i=0}^{rn-1} \langle (zw^{-1})^{(i)\sigma^i} \lambda, w\alpha^\vee \rangle p^i > 0,$$

where r is an integer such that $(zw^{-1})^{(r)} = e$ and n is an integer such that λ is defined over \mathbb{F}_{p^n} .

Proof. See [Goldring and Koskivirta 2019a, Proposition 3.2.1]. □

Example 4.30. We give more details in the case $G = \text{Sp}_4$ and $\mathcal{Z} = \mathcal{Z}_\mu$ with μ the cocharacter that stabilizes the Hodge filtration of the Siegel datum. The Levi L is GL_2 . We denote by s_1 and s_2 the simple

reflections associated to the simple roots $(1, -1)$ and $(0, 2)$. We represent the elements of W in the diagram



where an arrow is drawn from w to w' if $w' \leq w$ and $l(w') = l(w) - 1$. For each $w \in W$ and $\lambda \in X^*$, we denote by $s_{\lambda, w}$ the quasisection in $H^0(G\text{-ZipFlag}_w^{\mathbb{Z}, B}, \mathcal{L}_\lambda)$ obtained via pullback from a nonzero quasisection of $H^0(\text{Brh}_w, \mathcal{L}_{\chi, -w^{-1}\chi})$ where χ is a \mathbb{Q} -character such that $D_w(\chi) = \lambda$.¹¹ We write $\lambda = (k_1, k_2)$ and we compute $\text{div}(s_{\lambda, w})$ for each w :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{div}(s_{\lambda, w_0}) &= \frac{1}{p^2 - 1} ((p - 1)(k_1 - k_2)[\overline{w_1}] - (k_2 + pk_1)[\overline{w'_1}]), \\
 \text{div}(s_{\lambda, w_1}) &= \frac{1}{p - 1} (-k_1[\overline{w_2}] - k_2[\overline{w'_2}]), \\
 \text{div}(s_{\lambda, w'_1}) &= \frac{1}{p^2 + 1} (-((p - 1)k_1 + (p + 1)k_2)[\overline{w_2}] + ((p + 1)k_1 - (p - 1)k_2)[\overline{w'_2}]), \\
 \text{div}(s_{\lambda, w_2}) &= \left(\frac{k_1}{p + 1} - \frac{k_2}{p - 1} \right) [\overline{w_3}] + \frac{-k_2}{p - 1} [\overline{w'_3}], \\
 \text{div}(s_{\lambda, w'_2}) &= -\left(\frac{k_1}{p - 1} + \frac{k_2}{p + 1} \right) [\overline{w_3}] + \frac{-k_1}{p - 1} [\overline{w'_3}], \\
 \text{div}(s_{\lambda, w_3}) &= \frac{1}{p^2 + 1} (k_2 - pk_1)[\overline{e}], \\
 \text{div}(s_{\lambda, w'_3}) &= \frac{1}{p + 1} (k_1 - k_2)[\overline{e}].
 \end{aligned}$$

We deduce that the set of characters

$$\mathcal{C}_1 := \left\{ \lambda = (k_1, k_2) \mid 0 > k_1 > \frac{p - 1}{p + 1} k_2 \text{ and } k_2 > pk_1 \right\}$$

¹¹Quasisection means a section of a certain positive tensorial power of \mathcal{L}_λ .

has generalized Hasse invariants for all strata of $G\text{-ZipFlag}_w^{\mathbb{Z}, B}$. Since the character of the Levi are $X^*(L) = \mathbb{Z}(1, 1)$ and the minimal length left coset representatives are

$${}^I W = \{e, w_3, w_2, w_1\},$$

we deduce that the following set of characters

$$\mathcal{C}_2 := \{\lambda = (k_1, k_1) \mid k_1 < 0\}$$

has generalized Hasse invariant for all strata of $G\text{-Zip}^{\mathbb{Z}}$.

Example 4.31. We give some details in the case $G = \text{Sp}_6$. The Levi L is GL_3 and we denote by s_1, s_2 and s_3 the simple reflections associated to the simple roots $(1, -1, 0)$, $(0, 1, -1)$ and $(0, 0, 2)$. The Weyl group W is isomorphic to $S_3 \times (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^3$ (48 elements). The computations can be painful without a computer, so we have implemented an algorithm in SageMath that computes the divisor of all the $s_{w, \lambda}$ for any $g \geq 2$. See github.com/ThibaultAlexandre/generalized-hasse-invariants to download the algorithm. Take $p = 7$, $w = s_1 s_2 s_3$, and $\lambda = (-1, -3, -5)$. We get

$$\text{div}(s_{w, \lambda}) = \frac{5}{6}[\overline{s_2 s_3}] + \frac{1}{2}[\overline{s_3 s_1}] + \frac{1}{6}[\overline{s_1 s_2}].$$

Koskivirta and Goldring introduced a notion called orbitally p -closeness that guarantees a character to have generalized Hasse invariants for all strata without having to compute all the $\text{div}(s_{w, \lambda})$. However, this notion is not necessary for a character to have Hasse invariants.

Definition 4.32. Let λ be a character of T . For every coroot such that $\langle \lambda, \alpha^\vee \rangle \neq 0$, we set

$$\text{Orb}(\lambda, \alpha^\vee) = \left\{ \frac{|\langle \lambda, w\alpha^\vee \rangle|}{|\langle \lambda, \alpha^\vee \rangle|} \mid w \in W \times \text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p/\mathbb{F}_p) \right\}$$

and we say that λ is

- (1) orbitally p -close if $\max_{\alpha \in \phi} \text{Orb}(\lambda, \alpha^\vee) \leq p - 1$,
- (2) \mathcal{Z}_0 -ample if $\langle \lambda, \alpha^\vee \rangle > 0$ for all $\alpha \in I \setminus I_0$ and $\langle \lambda, \alpha^\vee \rangle < 0$ for all $\alpha \in \phi^+ \setminus \phi_L^+$.

Proposition 4.33. *Let λ be a character of P_0 . If λ is orbitally p -close and \mathcal{Z}_0 -ample then, there exists $d \geq 1$ such that for all $w \in {}^I_0 W$ and all nonzero section s in*

$$H^0(G\text{-ZipFlag}_w^{\mathbb{Z}, P_0}, \mathcal{L}_\lambda),$$

the d -th power s^d extends to $\overline{G\text{-ZipFlag}_w^{\mathbb{Z}, P_0}}$ with nonvanishing locus $G\text{-ZipFlag}_w^{\mathbb{Z}, P_0}$.

Proof. See [Goldring and Koskivirta 2019a, Proposition 3.2.3]. □

4.2. G -Zip associated to the universal abelian scheme. In this subsection, we specialize our discussion to the Siegel case. Recall that the Siegel modular variety Sh is a smooth scheme over $k = \mathbb{F}_p$. We denote by $\pi : Y_{I_0} \rightarrow \text{Sh}$ the Siegel flag bundle of type $I_0 \subset I$. Recall that π extends to the toroidal compactifications $\pi : Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}} \rightarrow \text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}$. We also have a minimal compactification Sh^{min} for the Shimura variety but not for the

flag bundle. The goal of this subsection is to define the maps ζ and ζ_{I_0} . We need some results on the Hodge and conjugate filtrations of abelian schemes. We recall a result due to Deligne and Illusie.

Proposition 4.34. *Let S be a scheme of characteristic p . Let $f : A \rightarrow S$ be an abelian scheme over S . Consider the Hodge to de Rham spectral sequence*

$$E_2^{i,j} = R^j f_* \Omega_{A/S}^i \implies H_{\text{dR}}^{i+j}(A/S).$$

and the conjugate spectral sequence

$$E_1^{i,j} = R^i f_*(\mathcal{H}^j(\Omega_{A/S}^\bullet)) \implies H_{\text{dR}}^{i+j}(A/S).$$

Then

- (1) $E_2^{i,j}$ degenerates at page 2,
- (2) $E_1^{i,j}$ degenerates at page 1.

Proof. See [Deligne and Illusie 1987, Corollaire 2.4 and Remarques 2.6(iv)]. □

Definition 4.35. Let S be a scheme of characteristic p . Let $f : A \rightarrow S$ be an abelian scheme over S . The Hodge filtration of A over S is the two-step underlying filtration on $H_{\text{dR}}^1(A/S)$ coming from the degeneration of the Hodge to de Rham spectral sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \pi_* \Omega_{A/S}^1 \rightarrow H_{\text{dR}}^1(A/S) \rightarrow R^1 \pi_* \mathcal{O}_A \rightarrow 0.$$

Definition 4.36. The conjugate filtration is the two-step underlying filtration on $H_{\text{dR}}^1(A/S)$ coming from the degeneration of the conjugate spectral sequence

$$0 \rightarrow R^1 \pi_* \mathcal{H}^0(\Omega_{A/S}^\bullet) \rightarrow H_{\text{dR}}^1(A/S) \rightarrow \pi_* \mathcal{H}^1(\Omega_{A/S}^\bullet) \rightarrow 0.$$

The Hodge and the conjugate filtration are related on their graded pieces by the Cartier isomorphism which of we recall the definition.

Definition 4.37. Let S be a scheme of characteristic p and $f : A \rightarrow S$ be a smooth morphism.¹² The Cartier morphism is a map of graded algebras

$$C^{-1} : \bigoplus_i \Omega_{A^{(p)}/S}^i \rightarrow \bigoplus_i \mathcal{H}^i(F_* \Omega_{A/S}^\bullet),$$

where $F : A \rightarrow A^{(p)}$ is the relative geometric Frobenius of A over S . It is enough to define it in degree 0 and 1 and then use the graded algebra structure to extend it. In degree 0, it is the map $F^* : \mathcal{O}_{A^{(p)}} \rightarrow F_* \mathcal{O}_A$. In degree 1, it is a map

$$\Omega_{A^{(p)}/S}^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^1(F_* \Omega_{A/S}^\bullet)$$

coming from the S -derivation $\delta : \mathcal{O}_{A^{(p)}} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^1(F_* \Omega_{A/S}^\bullet)$ satisfying (we use the isomorphism $\mathcal{O}_{A^{(p)}} = \mathcal{O}_A \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S, F^*} \mathcal{O}_S$)

- (1) $\delta(fs \otimes s') = \delta(f \otimes s^p s')$,
- (2) $\delta(fg \otimes s') = f^p \delta(g \otimes s) + g^p \delta(f \otimes s)$

¹²Such as an abelian scheme A over S .

for all $f, g \in \mathcal{O}_A$ and $s, s' \in \mathcal{O}_S$. If $f \in \mathcal{O}_A$ and $s \in \mathcal{O}_S$, we define $\delta(f \otimes s)$ to be the cohomology class of $sf^{p-1}df$.

Proposition 4.38 [Cartier 1957]. *The Cartier morphism C^{-1} is an isomorphism and it satisfies:*

- (1) $C^{-1}(1) = 1$.
- (2) $C^{-1}(w \wedge w') = C^{-1}(w) \wedge C^{-1}(w')$ for all $w \in \Omega_{A^{(p)}/S}^i, w' \in \Omega_{A^{(p)}/S}^{i'}$.
- (3) $C^{-1}(d(f \otimes 1)) = [f^{p-1}df]$.

The Hodge filtration and the conjugate filtration of an abelian scheme $f : A \rightarrow S$ of relative dimension g can be seen as a P -reduction \mathcal{I} and a Q -reduction \mathcal{I} of the $G = \mathrm{Sp}_{2g}$ -torsor $H_{\mathrm{dR}}^1(A/S)$ where P and Q are the maximal parabolic subgroups associated to the cocharacter datum (Sp_{2g}, μ) .¹³ With the Cartier isomorphism, we can construct an isomorphism

$$\psi : (\varphi)^*(\mathcal{I}_P/U) \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_Q/V$$

of M -torsors. In other words, we can construct a zip $(H_{\mathrm{dR}}^1(A/S), \mathcal{I}_P, \mathcal{I}_Q, \psi)$ over S of type $\mathcal{Z} = (G, P, L, Q, M, \varphi)$.

Definition 4.39. The morphism

$$\zeta : \mathrm{Sh} \rightarrow G\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}}$$

is the classifying map of the universal zip $\underline{I} = (\mathcal{H}_{\mathrm{dR}}^1, \mathcal{I}_P, \mathcal{I}_Q, \psi)$ associated to the universal abelian scheme $f : A \rightarrow \mathrm{Sh}$ over Sh . For all $w \in {}^I W$, we define the locally closed subscheme $\mathrm{Sh}_w := \zeta^{-1}(G\text{-Zip}_w^{\mathcal{Z}})$.

Over Y_{I_0} , we have a universal P_{I_0} -reduction \mathcal{J} of the P -torsor \mathcal{I}_P corresponding to the Hodge filtration. The pair $(\underline{I}, \mathcal{J})$ is a zip flag of type (\mathcal{Z}, I_0) .

Definition 4.40. The morphism

$$\zeta_{I_0} : Y_{I_0} \rightarrow G\text{-ZipFlag}^{\mathcal{Z}, I_0}$$

is the classifying map of the universal zip flag $(\underline{I}, \mathcal{J})$ of type (\mathcal{Z}, I_0) . For all $w \in {}^{I_0} W$, we define the locally closed subscheme $(Y_{I_0})_w := \zeta_{I_0}^{-1}(G\text{-ZipFlag}_w^{\mathcal{Z}})$.

Proposition 4.41. *The morphisms ζ and ζ_{I_0} are smooth and surjective.*

Proof. See [Zhang 2018, Theorem 3.1.2] for the smoothness. See [Oort 2001] for the surjectivity. \square

As generalizations lift along flat morphisms [Stacks 2005–, Tag 03HV], we deduce in particular that we have the following closure relations:

- (1) For all $w \in {}^I W$, $\overline{\mathrm{Sh}}_w = \bigsqcup_{w' \preceq w, w' \in {}^I W} \mathrm{Sh}_{w'}$.
- (2) For all $w \in {}^{I_0} W$, $\overline{(Y_{I_0})}_w = \bigsqcup_{w' \preceq w, w' \in {}^{I_0} W} (Y_{I_0})_{w'}$.

We give a statement about the extension of these results on the toroidal compactifications.

¹³See the paragraph after Definition 4.3.

Proposition 4.42. *The universal zip \underline{I} extends to a zip of type \mathcal{Z} over the toroidal compactification Sh^{tor} of Sh . The corresponding classifying morphism ζ^{tor} extends the morphism ζ :*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Sh}^{\text{tor}} & \xrightarrow{\zeta^{\text{tor}}} & G\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}} \\ \uparrow & \nearrow \zeta & \\ \text{Sh} & & \end{array}$$

Proof. See [Goldring and Koskivirta 2019a, Theorem 6.2.1]. □

Corollary 4.43. *The universal zip flag $(\underline{I}, \mathcal{J})$ extends to a zip flag of type (\mathcal{Z}, I_0) over the toroidal compactification Sh^{tor} of Sh . The corresponding classifying morphism $\zeta_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}$ extends the morphism ζ_{I_0} :*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}} & \xrightarrow{\zeta_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}} & G\text{-ZipFlag}^{\mathcal{Z}, I_0} \\ \uparrow & \nearrow \zeta_{I_0} & \\ Y_{I_0} & & \end{array}$$

Proposition 4.44. *The morphisms ζ^{tor} and $\zeta_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}$ are smooth.*

Proof. See [Andreatta 2023, Theorem 1.2.]. □

5. Positive automorphic line bundles and Kodaira vanishing

Let Sh^{tor} be a smooth and projective toroidal compactification of the special fiber of the Siegel modular variety as in Definition 3.7. Let $I_0 \subset I$ be a subset and $\pi : Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}} \rightarrow \text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}$ be the associated flag bundle that parametrizes P_0 -reduction of the Hodge filtration over Sh^{tor} . In the last section, we have defined smooth morphisms

$$\zeta^{\text{tor}} : \text{Sh}^{\text{tor}} \rightarrow G\text{-Zip}^{\mathcal{Z}_\mu}$$

and

$$\zeta_{I_0}^{\text{tor}} : Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}} \rightarrow G\text{-ZipFlag}^{\mathcal{Z}_\mu, P_0},$$

which allowed us to construct generalized Hasse invariants on the stratification of Sh^{tor} and $Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}$. We denote by D_{red} the normal crossing Cartier divisors supported on the boundary of Sh^{tor} . Recall that there exists an effective Cartier divisor D whose associated reduced divisor is D_{red} and an integer $\eta_0 > 0$ such that $\omega^{\otimes \eta}(-D)$ is ample on Sh^{tor} for every $\eta \geq \eta_0$.¹⁴ To lighten our notation, we write D, D_{red} instead of $\pi^{-1}D, \pi^{-1}D_{\text{red}}$ when no confusion is possible. Following the result of [Brunebarbe et al.], we use the generalized Hasse invariants to prove that certain line bundles \mathcal{L}_λ are D -ample on the flag bundle $Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}$.¹⁵ The motivation for this notion comes from the determinant ω of the Hodge bundle Ω^{tor} which is not ample on Sh^{tor} but only D -ample. Finally, we state a Kodaira–Nakano-like vanishing theorem for D -ample line bundles in positive characteristic from [Esnault and Viehweg 1992].

¹⁴See the paragraph after Definition 3.8.

¹⁵See Definition 5.2.

5.1. Positive line bundles. We recall the main positivity notion we will need for our automorphic line bundles. In this subsection X is a projective variety over k , a field of any characteristic.

Definition 5.1 [Lazarsfeld 2004, Chapter 1]. Let \mathcal{L} a line bundle over X :

- (1) \mathcal{L} is ample if for any coherent module \mathcal{F} over X , there is an integer $n_0 \geq 1$ such that for all $n \geq n_0$, the sheaf $\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{\otimes n}$ is globally generated.
- (2) Equivalently, \mathcal{L} is ample if for any subvariety $V \subset X$, we have

$$c_1(\mathcal{L})^{\dim V} \cdot [V] > 0,$$

where $c_1(\mathcal{L})$ denotes the first Chern class of \mathcal{L} and \cdot the intersection product in the Chow ring of X .

- (3) Equivalently, \mathcal{L} is ample if for any subvariety $V \subset X$, there is an integer $d \geq 1$, a nonzero section s of $\mathcal{L}|_V^{\otimes d}$ and a point $x \in V$ such that $s(x) = 0$.
- (4) \mathcal{L} is nef if for any subvariety $V \subset X$, we have $c_1(\mathcal{L})^{\dim V} \cdot [V] \geq 0$.
- (5) Equivalently, \mathcal{L} is nef if for any subvariety $V \subset X$, there is an integer $d \geq 1$ and a nonzero section s of $\mathcal{L}|_V^{\otimes d}$.
- (6) \mathcal{L} is big if there is an integer $n \geq 1$ and an ample line bundle \mathcal{A} such that $\mathcal{L}^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{A}^{\otimes -1}$ is globally generated.

We now define the nonstandard notion of D -ample line bundle on a pair (X, D) . It is a notion that appears in [Esnault and Viehweg 1992] without being explicitly named.

Definition 5.2. Let D be an effective Cartier divisor of X and \mathcal{L} a line bundle over X . We say that \mathcal{L} is D -ample if

$$\exists \eta_0 > 0, \forall \eta \geq \eta_0, \quad \mathcal{L}^{\otimes \eta}(-D) \text{ is ample.}$$

We recall some known facts about D -ample line bundles. Since we have not find a reference, we reprove them.

Proposition 5.3. *Let D be an effective Cartier divisor of X and \mathcal{L} a line bundle over X . We have the following implication.*

$$\mathcal{L} \text{ is ample} \implies \mathcal{L} \text{ is } D\text{-ample.}$$

Proof. If \mathcal{L} is ample, then $\mathcal{L}^{\otimes \eta}(-D) = \mathcal{L}^{\otimes \eta} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-D)$ must be ample for all $\eta \geq 1$ large enough. \square

Proposition 5.4. *Let \mathcal{L} be a line bundle over X . The following assertions are equivalent:*

- (1) \mathcal{L} is nef and big.
- (2) There exists an effective Cartier divisor D on X such that \mathcal{L} is D -ample.

Proof. Assume that there exists an effective Cartier divisor D on X such that \mathcal{L} is D -ample. If \mathcal{L} is not nef, then there is a curve $C \subset X$ such that the intersection product

$$c_1(\mathcal{L}) \cdot [C]$$

is negative. It implies that the intersection product

$$c_1(\mathcal{L}^{\otimes \eta}(-D)) \cdot [C] = \eta \underbrace{(c_1(\mathcal{L}) \cdot [C])}_{<0} - D \cdot [C]$$

must be negative when η is large enough, which contradicts the D -ampleness of \mathcal{L} . Moreover, since we can write $\mathcal{L}^{\otimes \eta_0}$ as a tensor product

$$\mathcal{L}^{\otimes \eta_0} = \mathcal{L}^{\otimes \eta_0}(-D) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(D)$$

of an ample line bundle with an effective line bundle, \mathcal{L} is big. We are left to show the implication (1) \Rightarrow (2). Since \mathcal{L} is big, there exists an integer $n_0 \geq 1$ and an ample line bundle \mathcal{A} such that $\mathcal{L}^{\otimes n_0} \otimes \mathcal{A}^{\otimes -1} = \mathcal{O}_X(D)$ with D an effective divisor. In particular, the line bundle $\mathcal{L}^{\otimes n_0}(-D)$ is ample. Since \mathcal{L} is nef and the tensor product of an ample line bundle with a nef line bundle is ample, the line bundle $\mathcal{L}^{\otimes n}(-D)$ is ample for all integer $n \geq n_0$. \square

Proposition 5.5. *Let D be an effective Cartier divisor and \mathcal{L} a line bundle over X . If \mathcal{L} and \mathcal{L}' are D -ample line bundles on X , then $\mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{L}'$ is D -ample. If $\mathcal{L}^{\otimes n}$ is D -ample for a positive integer n , then \mathcal{L} is D -ample.*

Proof. Assume that \mathcal{L} and \mathcal{L}' are D -ample line bundles. In particular, \mathcal{L}' is nef by Proposition 5.4. For $n \geq 1$ large enough, the bundle

$$(\mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{L}')^{\otimes n}(-D) = \mathcal{L}^{\otimes n}(-D) \otimes (\mathcal{L}')^{\otimes n}$$

is ample as the tensor product of an ample line bundle with a nef line bundle. If $\mathcal{L}^{\otimes n}$ is D -ample for some $n \geq 1$, it implies that $\mathcal{L}^{\otimes n}$, hence \mathcal{L} , is nef. It also means that there is an integer $\eta_0 \geq 1$ such that $\mathcal{L}^{\otimes n\eta_0}(-D)$ is ample. Thus, the bundle

$$\mathcal{L}^{\otimes \eta - n\eta_0} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{\otimes n\eta_0}(-D) = \mathcal{L}^{\otimes \eta}(-D)$$

is ample for all $\eta \geq n\eta_0$. \square

Proposition 5.6. *Let D be an effective Cartier divisor, $n \geq 1$ an integer and \mathcal{L} a line bundle over X . The following assertions are equivalent:*

- (1) \mathcal{L} is D -ample.
- (2) \mathcal{L} is nD -ample.

Proof. Assume that \mathcal{L} is D -ample. In particular \mathcal{L} is nef and consider $\eta_0 \geq 1$ such that $\mathcal{L}^{\otimes \eta}(-D)$ is ample for all $\eta \geq \eta_0$. The bundle

$$\mathcal{L}^{\otimes \eta}(-nD) = \mathcal{L}^{\otimes \eta - n\eta_0} \otimes (\mathcal{L}^{\otimes \eta_0}(-D))^{\otimes n}$$

is ample for all $\eta \geq n\eta_0$ as a tensor product of a nef line bundle with an ample line bundle. Assume that \mathcal{L} is nD -ample. It implies that the bundle

$$(\mathcal{L}^{\otimes \eta}(-D))^{\otimes n} = \mathcal{L}^{\otimes n\eta}(-nD)$$

is ample for all η large enough. \square

5.2. D -ample automorphic line bundles. It is now convenient to introduce a relevant subset of characters of P_0 .

Definition 5.7. We set

$$\mathcal{C}_{\text{ample}, I_0} = \{\lambda \in X^*(P_0) \mid \mathcal{L}_\lambda \text{ is } D\text{-ample on } Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}\}.$$

Proposition 5.8. *The subset $\mathcal{C}_{\text{ample}, I_0}$ is a saturated cone of $X^*(P_0)$ by Proposition 5.5 and we call it the D -ample cone of $Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}$.*

Definition 5.9. Let $\lambda \in X^*(P_0)$ and $w \in {}^{I_0}W$. We call a generalized Hasse invariant for \mathcal{L}_λ any section s of $\mathcal{L}_\lambda^{\otimes d}$ (for some $d \geq 1$) over $\bar{Y}_{I_0, w}^{\text{tor}}$ that vanishes exactly on the boundary $\bar{Y}_{I_0, w}^{\text{tor}} - Y_{I_0, w}^{\text{tor}}$. Any \mathcal{L}_λ with $\lambda \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{Ha}, I_0, w}$ admits a generalized Hasse invariant obtained as a pullback by $\zeta_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}$.

We can now state and give a proof of the main result of this section.

Theorem 5.10. *If $\lambda \in X^*(P_0)$ is a character in $\mathcal{C}_{\text{Ha}, I_0}$, then \mathcal{L}_λ is D -ample on $Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}$.*

Proof. We start by proving that \mathcal{L}_λ is nef on $Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}$ for any $\lambda \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{Ha}, I_0}$. Let V be a subvariety of $Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}$ and consider the minimal element w of ${}^{I_0}W$ such that $V \subset \bar{Y}_{I_0, w}^{\text{tor}}$. Such an element always exists because $\bar{Y}_{I_0, w_0}^{\text{tor}} = Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}$. We consider a generalized Hasse invariant $s \in H^0(\bar{Y}_{I_0, w}^{\text{tor}}, \mathcal{L}_\lambda^{\otimes d})$ (for some $d \geq 1$) and we claim that the restriction $s|_V$ is not identically zero. If it were, we would have

$$V \subset \bar{Y}_{I_0, w}^{\text{tor}} - Y_{I_0, w}^{\text{tor}} = \bigsqcup_{w' \preceq w, w' \neq w} Y_{I_0, w'}^{\text{tor}},$$

which would contradict the minimality of w (V is irreducible). In particular, we have shown that \mathcal{L}_λ is nef. Let λ be a character in $\mathcal{C}_{\text{Ha}, I_0}$. Recall that $\eta_0 \geq 1$ is an integer such that $\omega^{\otimes \eta_0}(-D)$ is ample for all $\eta \geq \eta_0$. Since \mathcal{L}_λ is π -ample, we deduce that

$$\mathcal{L}_\lambda \otimes (\pi^* \omega^{\otimes \eta}(-D))^{\otimes m}$$

is ample on $Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}$ for m large enough. Since λ belongs to $\mathcal{C}_{\text{Ha}, I_0}$ and the inequalities that define $\mathcal{C}_{\text{Ha}, I_0}$ are strict, we know that for all n large enough,

$$\mathcal{L}_\lambda^{\otimes n} \otimes \pi^* \omega^{\otimes -n}$$

has generalized Hasse invariants for all strata $Y_{I_0, w}^{\text{tor}}$, so it is nef. Hence, we know

$$\mathcal{L}_\lambda \otimes (\pi^* \omega^{\otimes \eta}(-D))^{\otimes m} \otimes (\mathcal{L}_\lambda^{\otimes n} \otimes \pi^* \omega^{\otimes -n})^{\otimes m} = \mathcal{L}_\lambda^{\otimes nm+1}(-mD)$$

is ample on $Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}$ for n, m large enough. We consider some integer $n_0, m_0 \geq 1$ such that $\mathcal{L}_\lambda^{\otimes n_0 m_0 + 1}(-m_0 D)$ is ample. Since \mathcal{L}_λ is nef, we must have $\mathcal{L}_\lambda^{\otimes \eta}(-m_0 D)$ ample for all $\eta \geq n_0 m_0 + 1$. In particular, \mathcal{L}_λ is $m_0 D$ -ample, hence D -ample by Proposition 5.6. \square

Remark 5.11. The theorem can be rephrased as an inclusion

$$\mathcal{C}_{\text{Ha}, I_0} \subset \mathcal{C}_{\text{ample}, I_0}.$$

Using Proposition 4.33 for the existence of generalized Hasse invariants on the stack $G\text{-ZipFlag}^{\mathcal{Z}_\mu, P_0}$, we get:

Theorem 5.12. *Let λ be a character of P_0 . If λ is orbitally p -close and \mathcal{Z}_0 -ample, then \mathcal{L}_λ is D -ample on $Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}$.*

5.3. A logarithmic Kodaira–Nakano vanishing theorem in positive characteristic. In this subsection, we review the Kodaira–Nakano vanishing theorem in positive characteristic due to Deligne and Illusie [1987] and a logarithmic version due to Esnault and Viehweg [1992]. Let X be a smooth projective variety of dimension n over a perfect field k of characteristic $p > 0$. Let D_{red} be a normal crossing divisor of X . We have an open immersion $\tau : U := X - D_{\text{red}} \rightarrow X$.

Proposition 5.13. *Recall that X is a smooth projective variety over k and let \mathcal{L} be an ample line bundle over X . Denote by d the dimension of X . Assume that (X, \mathcal{L}) lifts to $W_2(k)$ and $p \geq d$, then*

$$\forall i + j > d, \quad H^i(X, \Omega_X^j \otimes \mathcal{L}) = 0.$$

Proof. The detailed proof can be found in [Deligne and Illusie 1987]. □

Over the flag bundle $Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}$ of the toroidal compactification of the Siegel modular variety, we have seen that certain line bundles \mathcal{L}_λ are D -ample for some effective divisor D supported on the boundary. This motivates this refined version of the result of Deligne and Illusie due to Esnault and Viehweg.¹⁶

Proposition 5.14. *Recall that X is a smooth projective variety over k . Recall that D_{red} denotes a normal crossing divisor on X . Let D be an effective Cartier divisor whose associated reduced divisor is D_{red} and let \mathcal{L} be a D -ample line bundle on X . Denote by d the dimension of X . Assume that the triple $(X, D_{\text{red}}, \mathcal{L})$ lifts to $W_2(k)$ and $p \geq d$, then*

$$\forall i + j > d, \quad H^i(X, \Omega_X^j(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \mathcal{L}(-D_{\text{red}})) = 0.$$

Proof. The proof of [Esnault and Viehweg 1992, Proposition 11.5] shows that

$$\forall i + j < \min(d, p), \quad H^i(X, \Omega_X^j(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \mathcal{L}^{-1}) = 0,$$

which is equivalent to

$$\forall i + j > \max(2d - p, d), \quad H^i(X, \Omega_X^j(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \mathcal{L}(-D_{\text{red}})) = 0$$

by Serre duality. We use that for all $i + j = n$, the pairing $\Omega_X^i(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \Omega_X^j(\log D_{\text{red}}) \rightarrow \Omega_X^n(\log D_{\text{red}})$ mapping $\alpha \otimes \beta$ to $\alpha \wedge \beta$ is perfect. □

Remark 5.15. Motivated by Proposition 5.4, one might be tempted to replace the assumption D -ample by nef and big. However, the Proposition 5.14 requires a normal crossing divisor.

¹⁶This result already appears in [Lan and Suh 2013].

6. Vanishing for automorphic vector bundles

In this section, we prove our vanishing results announced in Section 1.2. We start with some preliminary results concerning the spectral sequence associated to the cohomology of a filtered sheaf. Next, we construct the function $g_{I_0, e}$ on the power set of characters and prove that it produces new vanishing results from old ones. Finally, we give more details in the special case $g = 2$ as it is easier than the general case.

6.1. Spectral sequence associated to a filtered sheaf. We consider a scheme morphism $f : X \rightarrow S$ and a sheaf \mathcal{F} on X endowed with an increasing filtration \mathcal{F}_\bullet with graded pieces

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad \text{gr}_k = \mathcal{F}_k / \mathcal{F}_{k-1}.$$

Proposition 6.1. *There is a spectral sequence starting at page 2*

$$E_2^{t, k} = R^{t+k} f_*(\text{gr}_k) \implies R^{t+k} f_*(\mathcal{F}).$$

Proof. This result is well-known: see the appendix of [Esnault and Viehweg 1992] for example. We just recall how the differentials of the second page are defined. For all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, there is an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_{k-1} / \mathcal{F}_{k-2} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_k / \mathcal{F}_{k-2} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_k / \mathcal{F}_{k-1} \rightarrow 0$$

and the differentials are the connecting morphisms

$$\forall i \geq 0, \quad R^i f_*(\text{gr}_k) \rightarrow R^{i+1} f_*(\text{gr}_{k-1}). \quad \square$$

From the study of this spectral sequence, we deduce several results.

Lemma 6.2. *Let $i_0 \geq 0$ and assume*

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad R^{i_0} f_*(\text{gr}_k) = 0.$$

Then,

$$R^{i_0} f_*(\mathcal{F}) = 0.$$

Proof. We pass from a page of a spectral sequence to the next one by taking cohomology and since $E_2^{i_0-k, k} = R^{i_0} f_*(\text{gr}_k) = 0$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have

$$\forall a \geq 2, \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad E_a^{i_0-k, k} = 0.$$

Thus,

$$\forall a \geq 2, \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad E_\infty^{i_0-k, k} = 0$$

and

$$R^{i_0} f_*(\mathcal{F}) = 0. \quad \square$$

Lemma 6.3. *Let $i_0 \geq 0$ and assume that there exists $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that for all $k > n$, $\text{gr}_k = 0$. If*

$$R^{i_0} f_*(\mathcal{F}) = 0, \forall k \leq n-1, \quad R^{i_0+1} f_*(\text{gr}_k) = 0,$$

then

$$R^{i_0} f_*(\text{gr}_n) = 0.$$

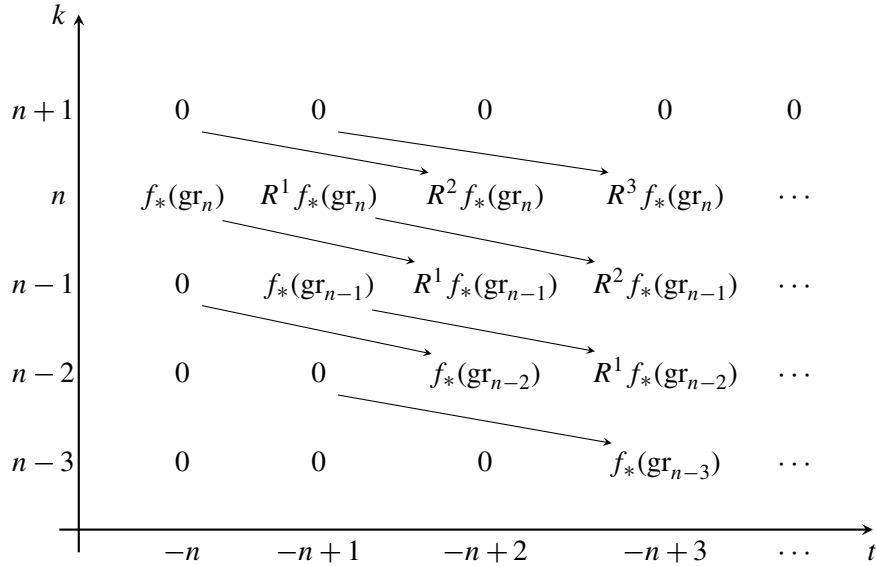


Figure 2. E_2 -page of the spectral sequence.

Proof. For a visual support, see the Figure 2. From the hypothesis on the graded pieces, we know that for all $a \geq 2$, the differential with target $E_a^{-n+i_0,n}$ vanishes. Since for all $k \leq n - 1$ we have $R^{i_0+1} f_*(\text{gr}_k) = 0$, then for all $a \geq 2$ the differential with source $E_a^{-n+i_0,n}$ must vanish. Thus, we get $R^{i_0} f_*(\text{gr}_n) = E_2^{-n+i_0,n} = E_\infty^{-n+i_0,n}$ and $E_\infty^{-n+i_0,n} = 0$ as a graded piece of $R^{i_0} f_*(\mathcal{F})$. \square

6.2. The general case. The goal of this subsection is to explain how to deduce new vanishing results for the coherent cohomology from known ones. Other Shimura varieties could be considered but we have restricted ourselves to the Siegel case for simplicity. We recall the notation. Let Sh^{tor} be the special fiber over \mathbb{F}_p of the Siegel modular variety of genus $g \geq 2$ and $\pi : Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}} \rightarrow \text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}$ the flag bundle in P/P_0 where $P_0 \subset \text{Sp}_{2g}$ is a parabolic subgroup of type $I_0 \subset I \subset \Delta$ which is contained in the parabolic $P \subset \text{Sp}_{2g}$ of type I . We denote by D_{red} the normal crossing divisor supported on the boundary of Sh^{tor} . We use the same notation D_{red} for the normal crossing divisor $\pi^{-1} D_{\text{red}}$ of $Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}$ when no confusion is possible. We denote by d, d_0 the dimension of $\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}, Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}$ and $r_0 = d_0 - d$ the relative dimension of π . We choose a system of positive roots in a way to obtain

$$I = \{e_i - e_{i+1} \mid i = 1, \dots, g - 1\} \subset \Delta = \{e_i - e_{i+1} \mid i = 1, \dots, g - 1\} \cup \{2e_g\}.$$

The Levi subgroup L of $P \subset \text{Sp}_{2g}$ is GL_g and to each representation V of L , we have an associated vector bundle $\mathcal{W}(V)$ on Sh^{tor} . With our conventions, the Hodge bundle Ω is the vector bundle of rank g associated to the standard representation std_L of L . To each character λ of P_0 , we have an associated line bundle \mathcal{L}_λ on $Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}$. Assuming that $p \geq d_0$, the basic idea is to use the logarithmic Kodaira–Nakano vanishing theorem (see Proposition 5.14) on the flag bundle $Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}$ with D -ample line bundle \mathcal{L}_λ . Since the

determinant of

$$\Omega_{Y_0^{\text{tor}}}^1(\log D_{\text{red}})$$

is a line bundle over Y_0^{tor} , it is not hard to express it as an automorphic bundle and it provides vanishing results for cohomology groups H^i with $i > 0$. The accessible weights with this method are regular. To access less regular weights, a natural idea is to use the logarithmic Kodaira–Nakano vanishing theorem for

$$\Omega_{Y_0^{\text{tor}}}^m(\log D_{\text{red}})$$

with $m < d_0$. However, this bundle is not a line bundle and doesn't seem related to automorphic bundles (see Remark 6.9). A solution is to filter it by automorphic vector bundles and then use the associated spectral sequence. The following result is well-known but since we haven't found a reference, we give a proof.

Lemma 6.4. *We have an exact sequence of vector bundles*

$$0 \rightarrow \pi^* \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^1(\log D_{\text{red}}) \rightarrow \Omega_{Y_0^{\text{tor}}}^1(\log D_{\text{red}}) \rightarrow \Omega_{Y_0^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^1 \rightarrow 0.$$

Proof. By [Deligne 1970, II, Section 3], we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \pi^* \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^1 & \longrightarrow & \pi^* \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^1(\log D_{\text{red}}) & \longrightarrow & \pi^* \mathcal{O}_{D_{\text{red}}} \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow a & & \downarrow b & & \parallel \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \Omega_{Y_0^{\text{tor}}}^1 & \longrightarrow & \Omega_{Y_0^{\text{tor}}}^1(\log D_{\text{red}}) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_{\pi^{-1}D_{\text{red}}} \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

where the rows are exact (use also that π is flat for the first row). Since π is smooth, $\ker a = 0$ and by the snake lemma, the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \ker b \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \Omega_{Y_0^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^1 \rightarrow \Omega_{Y_0^{\text{tor}}}^1(\log D_{\text{red}})/\pi^* \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^1(\log D_{\text{red}}) \rightarrow 0$$

is exact. The desired exact sequence is obtained from b . \square

Definition 6.5. Let $e \geq 0$ be an integer. We define an increasing filtration F_\bullet of $\Omega_{Y_0^{\text{tor}}}^{d_0-e}(\log D_{\text{red}})$ by

$$F_k = \pi^* \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^{d_0-e-k}(\log D_{\text{red}}) \wedge \Omega_{Y_0^{\text{tor}}}^k(\log D_{\text{red}}),$$

with graded pieces

$$\text{gr}_k = \pi^* \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^{d_0-e-k}(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \Omega_{Y_0^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^k.$$

From the Proposition 6.1, we get an associated spectral sequence starting at page 2 for each $\lambda \in X^*(P_0)$

$$E_{2,e,\lambda}^{t,k} = H^{t+k}(Y_0^{\text{tor}}, \text{gr}_k \otimes \mathcal{L}_\lambda(-D_{\text{red}})) \implies H^{t+k}(Y_0^{\text{tor}}, \Omega_{Y_0^{\text{tor}}}^{d_0-e}(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \mathcal{L}_\lambda(-D_{\text{red}})). \quad (2)$$

This spectral sequence doesn't degenerate in general, so we need to consider weights λ that ensure partial degeneration results. This will allow us to deduce vanishing results for tensor product of the form

$$\Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^k(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \nabla(\lambda).$$

Another difficulty arises because, in positive characteristic, algebraic representations of reductive groups are not semisimple, so we can't easily deduce vanishing results for automorphic bundles from vanishing results for such tensor products. However, from Proposition 6.7, $\Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^k(\log D_{\text{red}})$ admits a ∇ -filtration if $p > d$ and we can use Corollary 2.11 to see that the tensor product $\Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^k(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \nabla(\lambda)$ admits also a ∇ -filtration: this will allow us to deduce new vanishing results for automorphic bundles. Since our method relies heavily on partial degeneration results that requires vanishing results, we can think of it as a way to deduce new vanishing results from known ones. This is why we present them in two steps:

- *Degeneration:* We determine the vanishing results we need to ensure the degeneration of relevant spectral sequences.
- *Propagation:* Given a set of known vanishing results, we determine the new vanishing results we can deduce from them.

To lighten our notation, we will denote the subcanonical automorphic bundle by $\nabla^{\text{sub}}(\lambda)$ instead of $\nabla(\lambda)(-D_{\text{red}})$ and $\mathcal{L}^{\text{sub}}(V)$ instead of $\mathcal{L}(V)(-D_{\text{red}})$. We introduce some notation for the weights of our automorphic bundles.

Definition 6.6. For all $n \geq 0$, we set

$$(\mu_j^n)_{1 \leq j \leq \binom{d}{n}} = (w_0 w_{0,L} v_j^n)_{1 \leq j \leq \binom{d}{n}},$$

where the v_j^n are the characters of the L -representation

$$\wedge^n \text{Sym}^2 \text{std}_L.$$

We assume that $v_{\binom{d}{n}}^n$ is the highest weight.

Proposition 6.7. *If $p > d = g(g + 1)/2$, then for any $n \geq 1$ the vector bundle $\Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^n(\log D_{\text{red}})$ admits a filtration*

$$0 = \mathcal{V}^s \subsetneq \mathcal{V}^{s-1} \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq \mathcal{V}^0 = \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^n(\log D_{\text{red}}),$$

where the graded pieces are automorphic vector bundles of the form $\nabla(\mu_j^n)$ with μ_j^n dominant.

Proof. Recall from Proposition 3.12 that the Kodaira–Spencer map induces an isomorphism

$$\Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^1(\log D_{\text{red}}) = \mathcal{W}(\text{Sym}^2 \text{std}_L) = \nabla(0, \dots, 0, -2).$$

We only need to see that for any $1 \leq n \leq g(g + 1)/2$, the GL_g -module $\wedge^n \text{Sym}^2 \text{std}_L$ admits a ∇ -filtration. The module

$$\text{Sym}^2 \text{std}_L = \nabla(2, 0, \dots, 0)$$

is already a costandard module. From Proposition 2.9, the module

$$(\text{Sym}^2 \text{std}_L)^{\otimes n}$$

admits also a ∇ -filtration. Since $p > g(g+1)/2 \geq n$, p does not divide $n!$ and the surjection of G -modules

$$(\mathrm{Sym}^2 \mathrm{std}_L)^{\otimes n} \rightarrow \Lambda^n \mathrm{Sym}^2 \mathrm{std}_L$$

admits a GL_g -equivariant section s defined by the formula

$$s(v_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge v_n) = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n} \varepsilon(\sigma) v_{\sigma(1)} \otimes \cdots \otimes v_{\sigma(n)}.$$

As a direct factor of $(\mathrm{Sym}^2 \mathrm{std}_L)^{\otimes n}$, the Corollary 2.13 implies that $\Lambda^n \mathrm{Sym}^2 \mathrm{std}_L$ admits a ∇ -filtration. \square

Proposition 6.8. *We have an isomorphism*

$$\Omega_{Y_{I_0}^{\mathrm{tor}}/\mathrm{Sh}^{\mathrm{tor}}}^1 = \mathcal{L}(\mathrm{Lie} L / \mathrm{Lie}(P_0 \cap L))^\vee,$$

and for all $i \geq 0$, the vector bundle $\Omega_{Y_{I_0}^{\mathrm{tor}}/\mathrm{Sh}^{\mathrm{tor}}}^i$ is filtered by line bundles

$$\mathcal{L}_{-s_M}, \quad \text{where } s_M = \sum_{\alpha \in M} \alpha \text{ for all } M \subset \phi_L^+ - \phi_{I_0}^+ \text{ such that } |M| = i.$$

In particular, $\Omega_{Y_{I_0}^{\mathrm{tor}}/\mathrm{Sh}^{\mathrm{tor}}}^{r_0} \simeq \mathcal{L}_{-2\rho_{I_0}}$ with

$$\rho_{I_0} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha \in \phi_L^+ \setminus \phi_{I_0}^+} \alpha.$$

Proof. Consider the cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y_{I_0}^{\mathrm{tor}} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\zeta}} & [P_0 \setminus *] \\ \downarrow \pi & & \downarrow \tilde{\pi} \\ \mathrm{Sh}^{\mathrm{tor}} & \xrightarrow{\zeta} & [P \setminus *] \end{array}$$

where the horizontal arrows correspond to the universal P -torsor on $\mathrm{Sh}^{\mathrm{tor}}$ and the universal P_0 -torsor on $Y_{I_0}^{\mathrm{tor}}$ and where the vertical arrow $\tilde{\pi}$ between the classifying stacks is induced by the inclusion $P_0 \subset P$. Coherent sheaves on the classifying stack $[P_0 \setminus *]$ are algebraic representations of P_0 and clearly, we have

$$\Omega_{\tilde{\pi}}^1 = \mathrm{Lie}(P) / \mathrm{Lie}(P_0)^\vee,$$

where the action of P_0 on $\mathrm{Lie}(P)$ is induced by the restriction of the adjoint action of P . From the isomorphism

$$\tilde{\zeta}^* \Omega_{\tilde{\pi}}^1 = \Omega_{\pi}^1,$$

we deduce that

$$\Omega_{Y_{I_0}^{\mathrm{tor}}/\mathrm{Sh}^{\mathrm{tor}}}^1 = \mathcal{L}(\mathrm{Lie}(P) / \mathrm{Lie}(P_0)^\vee).$$

Since the T -weights on $\mathrm{Lie}(P) / \mathrm{Lie}(P_0)^\vee$ are the $-\alpha$ with $\alpha \in \phi_L^+ - \phi_{I_0}^+$, the result follows. \square

Remark 6.9. The exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \pi^* \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^1(\log D_{\text{red}}) \rightarrow \Omega_{Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}}^1(\log D_{\text{red}}) \rightarrow \Omega_{Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^1 \rightarrow 0$$

doesn't seem to split and we cannot prove the vanishing of the abelian group

$$\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}}}^1(\Omega_{Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^1, \pi^* \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^1(\log D_{\text{red}}))$$

using known vanishing results because the vector bundle

$$\pi^* \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^1(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \Omega_{Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^{1\vee}$$

is filtered by the \mathcal{L}_λ with $\lambda \in X^*(P_0)$ outside the antidominant Weyl chamber for which the first cohomology is nonzero in general. Outside the case $I_0 = I$, we don't even know if $\Omega_{Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}}^1(\log D_{\text{red}})$ is automorphic. In other words, we don't know if $\Omega_{Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}}^1(\log D_{\text{red}})$ is of the form $\mathcal{L}(V)$ for an algebraic representation V of P_0 .

6.2.1. Degeneration. Multiple subsets of $X^*(P_0)$ will occur in the formulations of our degeneration results, we gather them in the following definition.

Definition 6.10. Consider an integer $0 \leq e \leq d-1$. We denote $\mathcal{C}_{\text{deg}}^0$, $\mathcal{C}_{\text{deg},e}^1$ and $\mathcal{C}_{\text{deg},e}^2$ the following sets of characters:

$$\mathcal{C}_{\text{deg}}^0 := \{\lambda \in X^*(P_0) \mid \lambda - 2\rho_{I_0} \in X^*(P_0)^+\},$$

$$\mathcal{C}_{\text{deg},e}^1 := \left\{ \lambda \in X^*(P_0) \mid \forall i > e+1, \forall j, \forall 1 \leq k \leq e, \forall M \subset \phi_L^+ - \phi_{I_0}^+ \text{ such that } \right. \\ \left. |M| = r_0 - k, H^i(\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}, \nabla^{\text{sub}}(\mu_j^{d-e+k} + \lambda - s_M)) = 0 \right\},$$

$$\mathcal{C}_{\text{deg},e}^2 := \left\{ \lambda \in X^*(P_0) \mid \forall i > e+1, \forall j \neq \binom{d}{d-e} H^i(\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}, \nabla^{\text{sub}}(\mu_j^{d-e} + \lambda - 2\rho_{I_0})) = 0 \right\}.$$

Lemma 6.11. Let $\lambda \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{deg}}^0$ and \mathcal{F} be a coherent sheaf on Sh^{tor} . For all $0 \leq i \leq r_0$ and $n \geq 0$, we have the following isomorphism

$$H^n(Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}, \pi^* \mathcal{F} \otimes \Omega_{Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^i \otimes \mathcal{L}_\lambda^{\text{sub}}) = H^n(\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}, \mathcal{F} \otimes \pi_*(\Omega_{Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^i \otimes \mathcal{L}_\lambda^{\text{sub}})).$$

Proof. Let $i \geq 0$. We know by Proposition 6.8 that the vector bundle $\Omega_{Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^i$ is filtered by line bundles

$$\mathcal{L}_{-s_M}, \quad \text{where } s_M = \sum_{\alpha \in M} \alpha \text{ for all } M \subset \phi_L^+ - \phi_{I_0}^+ \text{ such that } |M| = i.$$

From the definition of $\mathcal{C}_{\text{deg}}^0$ and the fact that the roots in $\phi_L^+ - \phi_{I_0}^+$ are I_0 -dominant, we know that all $\lambda - s_M$ are I_0 -dominant characters. From Kempf's vanishing theorem (see Proposition 2.5 and Lemma 3.19), we get

$$\forall M \quad \forall k > 0, \quad R^k \pi_*(\mathcal{L}_{\lambda - s_M}) = 0$$

and by Lemma 6.2 we deduce

$$\forall k > 0, \quad R^k \pi_*(\Omega_{Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^i \otimes \mathcal{L}_\lambda) = 0.$$

Since $\pi^* \mathcal{O}_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}(-D_{\text{red}}) = \mathcal{O}_{Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}}(-D_{\text{red}})$, the projection formula implies

$$\forall k > 0, \quad R^k \pi_* (\Omega_{Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^i \otimes \mathcal{L}_\lambda(-D_{\text{red}})) = 0.$$

Using again the projection formula, it implies that the Leray spectral sequence

$$E_2^{t,k} = H^t(\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}, R^k \pi_* (\pi^* \mathcal{F} \otimes \Omega_{Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^i \otimes \mathcal{L}_\lambda^{\text{sub}})) \implies H^{t+k}(Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}, \pi^* \mathcal{F} \otimes \Omega_{Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^i \otimes \mathcal{L}_\lambda^{\text{sub}})$$

is concentrated on one row and we get the desired isomorphisms. \square

Proposition 6.12. *Assume that $p > d = g(g+1)/2$. Let $e \geq 0$ and $i > e$ be integers. For any character*

$$\lambda \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{deg}}^0 \cap \mathcal{C}_{\text{deg},e}^1 \cap \mathcal{C}_{\text{deg},e}^2,$$

the vanishing

$$H^i(Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}, \Omega_{Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}}^{d_0-e}(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \mathcal{L}_\lambda^{\text{sub}}) = 0$$

implies the vanishing

$$H^i(\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}, \nabla^{\text{sub}}(\mu_{(d-e)}^{d-e} + \lambda - 2\rho_{I_0})) = 0.$$

Proof. We use Lemma 6.2 for the filtration of

$$\pi^* \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^{d-e+k}(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \Omega_{Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^{r_0-k} \otimes \mathcal{L}_\lambda^{\text{sub}}$$

obtained from the one defined in Proposition 6.8 to see that the vanishing

$$\forall 1 \leq k \leq e, \quad H^{i+1}(Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}, \pi^* \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^{d-e+k}(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \Omega_{Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^{r_0-k} \otimes \mathcal{L}_\lambda^{\text{sub}}) = 0,$$

follows from the vanishing

$$H^{i+1}(Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}, \pi^* \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^{d-e+k}(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda-s_M}^{\text{sub}}) = 0 \tag{3}$$

for all $1 \leq k \leq e$ and all $M \subset \phi_L^+ - \phi_{I_0}^+$ such that $|M| = r_0 - k$. Since $\lambda \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{deg}}^0$, we know by Lemma 6.11 that

$$H^{i+1}(Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}, \pi^* \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^{d-e+k}(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda-s_M}^{\text{sub}}) = H^{i+1}(\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}, \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^{d-e+k}(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \nabla^{\text{sub}}(\lambda - s_M)).$$

We use Propositions 2.9 and 6.7 to see that the bundle

$$\Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^{d-e+k}(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \nabla^{\text{sub}}(\lambda - s_M)$$

admits a filtration where the graded pieces are isomorphic to

$$\nabla(\mu_j^{d-e+k} + \lambda - s_M).$$

By Lemma 6.2, we deduce that the vanishing in equality (3) follows from $\lambda \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{deg},e}^1$. Since

$$H^i(Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}, \Omega_{Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}}^{d_0-e}(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \mathcal{L}_\lambda^{\text{sub}}) = 0$$

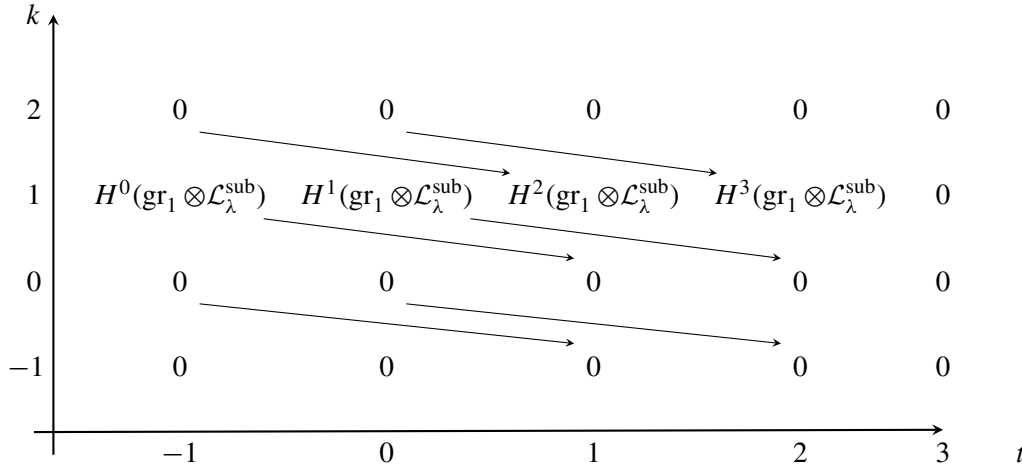


Figure 3. E_2 -page of the spectral sequence when $e = 0$.

by hypothesis, we can apply Lemma 6.3 to $E_{2,d_0-e,\lambda}$ to deduce that

$$H^i(\mathrm{Sh}^{\mathrm{tor}}, \Omega_{\mathrm{Sh}^{\mathrm{tor}}}^{d-e}(\log D_{\mathrm{red}}) \otimes \nabla^{\mathrm{sub}}(\lambda - 2\rho_{I_0})) = 0.$$

Combining again the Propositions 2.9 and 6.7, we know that

$$\Omega_{\mathrm{Sh}^{\mathrm{tor}}}^{d-e}(\log D_{\mathrm{red}}) \otimes \nabla^{\mathrm{sub}}(\lambda - 2\rho_{I_0})$$

admits a ∇ -filtration. Since $\lambda \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathrm{deg},e}^2$, we use again Lemma 6.3 for the ∇ -filtration of $\Omega_{\mathrm{Sh}^{\mathrm{tor}}}^{d-e}(\log D_{\mathrm{red}}) \otimes \nabla^{\mathrm{sub}}(\lambda - 2\rho_{I_0})$ to see that

$$H^i(\mathrm{Sh}^{\mathrm{tor}}, \nabla^{\mathrm{sub}}(\mu_{\binom{d}{d-e}}^{d-e} + \lambda - 2\rho_{I_0})) = 0. \quad \square$$

6.2.2. Propagation. In this section, we construct a nondecreasing function on the power set of characters that gives new vanishing results from known ones. Our main result is Theorem 6.16.

Definition 6.13. For all $k \geq 0$, we define a subset $\mathcal{C}_{\mathrm{van}}^k$ of X^* as

$$\mathcal{C}_{\mathrm{van}}^k = \{\lambda \in X^* \mid \forall i > k, H^i(\mathrm{Sh}^{\mathrm{tor}}, \nabla^{\mathrm{sub}}(\lambda)) = 0\}.$$

Remark 6.14. $\mathcal{C}_{\mathrm{van}}^k$ always contains the nondominant characters.

Definition 6.15. We define a function $g_{I_0,e} : \mathcal{P}(X^*) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(X^*)$ by

$$g_{I_0,e}(\mathcal{C}) = \mu_{\binom{d}{d-e}}^{d-e} + X^*(P_0)^+ \cap (-2\rho_{I_0} + \mathcal{C}_{\mathrm{ample},I_0}) \cap \bigcap_{k,j,M} (s_M - 2\rho_{I_0} - \mu_j^{d-e+k} + \mathcal{C})$$

for all $\mathcal{C} \subset X^*$ where the last intersection is taken over the set of k, j, M where $0 \leq k \leq e, 1 \leq j \leq \binom{d}{d-e} + k$ and $M \subset \phi_L^+ - \phi_{I_0}^+$ such that $|M| = r_0 - k$ with the exception of $j = \binom{d}{d-e}$ when $k = 0$.

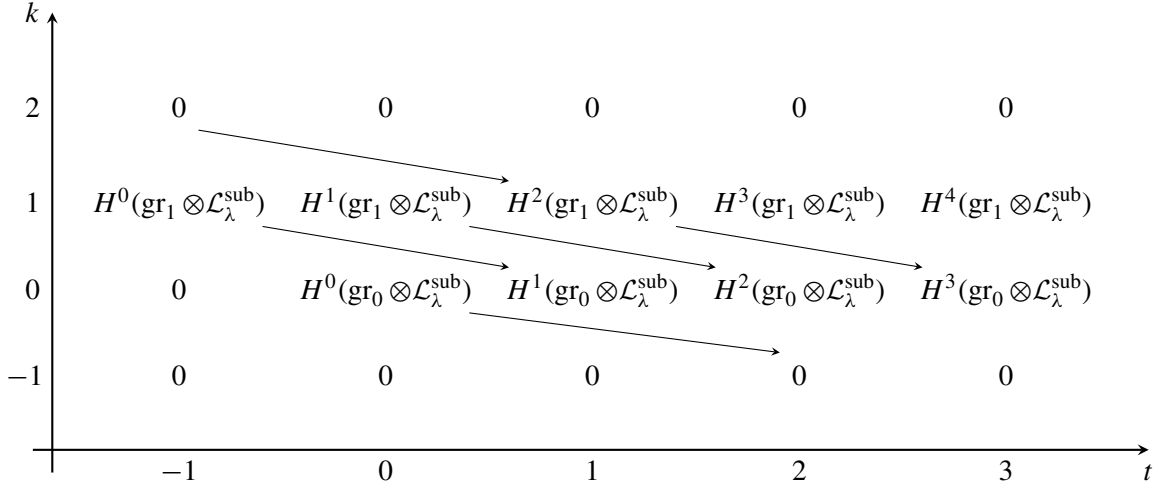


Figure 4. E_2 -page of the spectral sequence when $e = 1$.

Theorem 6.16. *Assume that $p > d_0$. Let \mathcal{C} be a subset of $\mathcal{C}_{\text{van}}^{e+1}$. Then, we have*

$$g_{I_0, e}(\mathcal{C}) \subset \mathcal{C}_{\text{van}}^e.$$

In other words, if we have a set \mathcal{C} of characters λ for which the cohomology

$$H^i(\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}, \nabla^{\text{sub}}(\lambda))$$

is concentrated in degrees $[0, e + 1]$, then the image of \mathcal{C} by the function $g_{I_0, e}$ is a set of characters λ for which the cohomology $H^i(\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}, \nabla^{\text{sub}}(\lambda))$ is concentrated in degrees $[0, e]$.

Proof. Since $g_{I_0, e}$ is nondecreasing, it suffices to show $g_{I_0, e}(\mathcal{C}_{\text{van}}^{e+1}) \subset \mathcal{C}_{\text{van}}^e$. Let $\lambda \in g_{I_0, e}(\mathcal{C}_{\text{van}}^{e+1})$ be a character and define $\lambda' := \lambda + 2\rho_{I_0} - \mu_{\binom{d-e}{d}}$. From the definition of $g_{I_0, e}$, we first deduce that

$$\lambda' \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{deg}}^0 \cap \mathcal{C}_{\text{deg}}^1 \cap \mathcal{C}_{\text{deg}}^2$$

and

$$\lambda' \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{ample}, I_0}.$$

Since the triple $(Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}, D_{\text{red}}, \mathcal{L}_{\lambda'})$ lifts to $\mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z}$ and $p \geq d_0$, we apply Proposition 5.14 to see that

$$H^i(\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}, \Omega_{Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}}^{d_0-e}(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda'}^{\text{sub}}) = 0$$

for all $i + d_0 - e > d_0$ (i.e., $i > e$) and we use Proposition 6.12 (as $p > d_0 \geq d$) to see that

$$H^i(\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}, \nabla^{\text{sub}}(\mu_{\binom{d-e}{d}} + \lambda' - 2\rho_{I_0})) = H^i(\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}, \nabla^{\text{sub}}(\lambda)) = 0$$

for all $i > e$. □

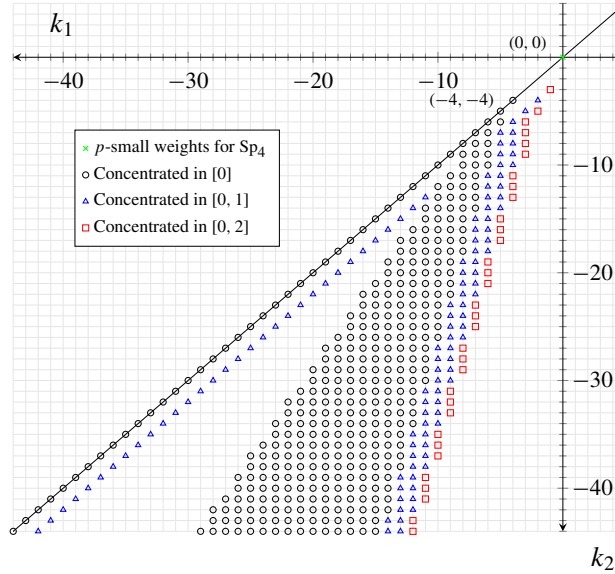


Figure 5. $g = 2, p = 5$. The weights $\lambda = (k_1 \geq k_2)$ such that the cohomology is concentrated in degree 0 contains in particular the positive parallel weights (k, k) below $(-4, -4)$. The vanishing results in the region located near the positive parallel line comes from the degeneration with $I = \{(1, -1)\}$ and the rest corresponds to the degeneration with $I = \emptyset$.

Remark 6.17. The theorem is still valid if we use a subset $\mathcal{C}'_{\text{ample}, I_0}$ of $\mathcal{C}_{\text{ample}, I_0}$ instead of $\mathcal{C}_{\text{ample}, I_0}$ in the definition of $g_{I_0, e}$. In particular, by Theorem 5.12, we can use it with the subset of orbitally p -close and \mathcal{Z}_0 -ample characters.

6.3. The Siegel threefold case. In this subsection, we give more details in the case $g = 2$ because we believe it already contains some of the idea of the general method and it requires less notation. Assume that p is a prime larger than $g^2 = 4$. The Siegel threefold Sh^{tor} is projective variety of dimension $d = 3$ over \mathbb{F}_p . From the Kodaira–Spencer isomorphism, we have an identification

$$\Omega^1_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}(\log D_{\text{red}}) = \nabla(0, -2).$$

From Proposition 6.7, we know that any exterior power of $\text{Sym}^2 \text{std}_{\text{GL}_2}$ admits a ∇ -filtration. It directly implies that we have

$$\Omega^2_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}(\log D_{\text{red}}) = \nabla(-1, -3),$$

$$\Omega^3_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}(\log D_{\text{red}}) = \nabla(-3, -3),$$

and the weights of these three automorphic vector bundles are

$$(\mu^1_j)_j = \{(-2, 0), (-1, -1), (0, -2)\},$$

$$(\mu^2_j)_j = \{(-3, -1), (-2, -2), (-1, -3)\},$$

$$(\mu^3_j)_j = \{(-3, -3)\}.$$

We start with the case $I_0 = \emptyset$. The associated complete flag bundle $\pi : Y^{\text{tor}} \rightarrow \text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}$ parametrizes quotient line bundles of the rank 2 Hodge bundle Ω^{tor} . It is a \mathbb{P}^1 -fibration and we have an identification:

$$\Omega_{Y^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^1 = \mathcal{L}_{-2\rho} = \mathcal{L}_{(-1,1)}.$$

For any integer $0 \leq e \leq d-1 = 2$, we have an increasing filtration on the bundle $\Omega_{Y^{\text{tor}}}^{4-e}(\log D_{\text{red}})$ given by

$$F_k = \pi^* \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^{4-e-k}(\log D_{\text{red}}) \wedge \Omega_{Y^{\text{tor}}}^k(\log D_{\text{red}})$$

with graded pieces

$$\text{gr}_k = \pi^* \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^{4-e-k}(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \Omega_{Y^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^k.$$

For any character $\lambda = (k_1 \geq k_2)$, we have an associated spectral sequence

$$E_{2,e,\lambda}^{t,k} = H^{t+k}(Y^{\text{tor}}, \pi^* \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^{4-e-k}(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \Omega_{Y^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^k \otimes \mathcal{L}_\lambda^{\text{sub}}) \implies H^{t+k}(Y^{\text{tor}}, \Omega_{Y^{\text{tor}}}^{4-e}(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \mathcal{L}_\lambda^{\text{sub}})$$

starting at page 2. We will study this spectral sequence for each e , starting with $e = 0$. In this case (see the corresponding figure), the second page of the spectral sequence is concentrated in one row as the only graded piece is $\text{gr}_1 = \pi^* \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^3(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \Omega_{Y^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^1$. In particular, the spectral sequence degenerates at page 2 and we get

$$H^i(Y^{\text{tor}}, \pi^* \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^3(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \Omega_{Y^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^1 \otimes \mathcal{L}_\lambda^{\text{sub}}) = H^i(Y^{\text{tor}}, \Omega_{Y^{\text{tor}}}^4(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \mathcal{L}_\lambda^{\text{sub}})$$

for all $i \geq 0$. Moreover, if we assume that $\lambda - 2\rho$ is dominant (which is equivalent to $k_1 \geq k_2 + 2$), we get

$$\begin{aligned} H^i(Y^{\text{tor}}, \pi^* \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^3(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \Omega_{Y^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^1 \otimes \mathcal{L}_\lambda^{\text{sub}}) &= H^i(\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}, \nabla(-3, -3) \otimes \nabla^{\text{sub}}(k_1 - 1, k_2 + 1)) \\ &= H^i(\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}, \nabla^{\text{sub}}(k_1 - 4, k_2 - 2)) \end{aligned}$$

for all $i \geq 0$. We assume that $\mathcal{L}_{(k_1, k_2)}$ is D -ample on Y^{tor} and we use the logarithmic Kodaira–Nakano vanishing theorem to see that

$$H^i(Y^{\text{tor}}, \Omega_{Y^{\text{tor}}}^4(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \mathcal{L}_\lambda^{\text{sub}}) = 0$$

for all $i > 0$. We summarize this discussion by saying that we have

$$H^i(\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}, \nabla^{\text{sub}}(k_1 - 4, k_2 - 2)) = 0$$

for all $i > 0$ and (k_1, k_2) such that

- $k_1 \geq k_2 + 2$,
- $(k_1, k_2) \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{ample}, \emptyset}$.

Now, we consider the spectral sequence in the case $e = 1$ (see the corresponding figure).

The graded pieces are $\text{gr}_1 = \pi^* \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^2(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \Omega_{Y^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^1$ and $\text{gr}_0 = \pi^* \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^3(\log D_{\text{red}})$. The limit is $H^i(Y^{\text{tor}}, \Omega_{Y^{\text{tor}}}^3(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \mathcal{L}_\lambda^{\text{sub}})$ and by the logarithmic Kodaira–Nakano theorem, it vanishes for all $i > 1$ when $(k_1, k_2) \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{ample}, \emptyset}$. The critical differential is

$$d^{1,1} : H^2(Y^{\text{tor}}, \pi^* \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^2(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \Omega_{Y^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^1 \otimes \mathcal{L}_\lambda^{\text{sub}}) \rightarrow H^3(Y^{\text{tor}}, \pi^* \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^3(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \mathcal{L}_\lambda^{\text{sub}}),$$

because when $d^{1,1} = 0$, we have $E_2^{1,1} = E_\infty^{1,1}$ and $E_2^{2,1} = E_\infty^{2,1}$. Under the additional hypothesis $k_1 \geq k_2 + 2$, we deduce that

$$H^i(Y^{\text{tor}}, \pi^* \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^2(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \Omega_{Y^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^1 \otimes \mathcal{L}_\lambda^{\text{sub}}) = H^i(\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}, \nabla(-1, -3) \otimes \nabla^{\text{sub}}(k_1 - 1, k_2 + 1)) = 0$$

for all $i > 1$ and $(k_1, k_2) \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{ample}, \emptyset}$. Consider an integer $i = 2$ or 3 . The tensor product of automorphic vector bundles

$$\nabla(-1, -3) \otimes \nabla^{\text{sub}}(k_1 - 1, k_2 + 1)$$

is filtered by the automorphic bundles

$$\nabla^{\text{sub}}(\mu_j^2 + (k_1 - 1, k_2 + 1))$$

where $j = 1, 2, 3$ and if we ask for the vanishing

$$H^{i+1}(\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}, \nabla^{\text{sub}}(\mu_j^2 + (k_1 - 1, k_2 + 1))) = 0$$

for $j = 1, 2$, it will imply

$$H^i(\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}, \nabla^{\text{sub}}((-1, -3) + (k_1 - 1, k_2 + 1))) = H^i(\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}, \nabla^{\text{sub}}(k_1 - 2, k_2 - 2)) = 0.$$

To see that the critical differential $d^{1,1}$ is zero, it is sufficient to have

$$H^3(Y^{\text{tor}}, \pi^* \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^3(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \mathcal{L}_\lambda^{\text{sub}}) = H^3(\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}, \nabla^{\text{sub}}(k_1 - 3, k_2 - 3)) = 0.$$

We summarize this discussion by saying that we have

$$H^i(\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}, \nabla^{\text{sub}}(k_1 - 2, k_2 - 2)) = 0$$

for all $i > 1$ and (k_1, k_2) such that

- $k_1 \geq k_2 + 2$,
- $(k_1, k_2) \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{ample}, \emptyset}$,
- $H^3(\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}, \nabla^{\text{sub}}(\mu_j^2 + (k_1 - 1, k_2 + 1))) = 0$ for $j = 1, 2$,
- $H^3(\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}, \nabla^{\text{sub}}(k_1 - 3, k_2 - 3)) = 0$.

Now, we consider the spectral sequence in the case $e = 2$. The graded pieces are

$$\text{gr}_1 = \pi^* \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^1(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \Omega_{Y^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^1 \quad \text{and} \quad \text{gr}_0 = \pi^* \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^2(\log D_{\text{red}}).$$

The limit is

$$H^i(Y^{\text{tor}}, \Omega_{Y^{\text{tor}}}^2(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \mathcal{L}_\lambda^{\text{sub}})$$

and by the logarithmic Kodaira–Nakano theorem, it vanishes for all $i > 2$ when $(k_1, k_2) \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{ample}, \emptyset}$. The differential

$$d^{2,1} : H^3(Y^{\text{tor}}, \pi^* \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^1(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \Omega_{Y^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^1 \otimes \mathcal{L}_\lambda^{\text{sub}}) \rightarrow \underbrace{H^4(Y^{\text{tor}}, \pi^* \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^2(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \mathcal{L}_\lambda^{\text{sub}})}_{=0}$$

is already 0 since the Siegel threefold has dimension 3. Under the additional hypothesis $k_1 \geq k_2 + 2$, we deduce that

$$H^i(Y^{\text{tor}}, \pi^* \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^1(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \Omega_{Y^{\text{tor}}/\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^1 \otimes \mathcal{L}_\lambda^{\text{sub}}) = H^i(\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}, \nabla(0, -2) \otimes \nabla^{\text{sub}}(k_1 - 1, k_2 + 1)) = 0$$

for all $i > 2$ and $(k_1, k_2) \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{ample}, \emptyset}$. The tensor product of automorphic vector bundles

$$\nabla(0, -2) \otimes \nabla^{\text{sub}}(k_1 - 1, k_2 + 1)$$

is filtered by the automorphic bundles

$$\nabla^{\text{sub}}(\mu_j^1 + (k_1 - 1, k_2 + 1)),$$

where $j = 1, 2, 3$ and since the vanishing

$$H^{i+1}(\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}, \nabla^{\text{sub}}(\mu_j^2 + (k_1 - 1, k_2 + 1))) = 0$$

for $j = 1, 2$ is automatic, it implies the vanishing of

$$H^i(\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}, \nabla^{\text{sub}}((0, -2) + (k_1 - 1, k_2 + 1))) = H^i(\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}, \nabla^{\text{sub}}(k_1 - 1, k_2 - 1)).$$

We summarize this discussion by saying that we have

$$H^i(\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}, \nabla^{\text{sub}}(k_1 - 1, k_2 - 1)) = 0$$

for all $i > 2$ and (k_1, k_2) such that

- $k_1 \geq k_2 + 2$,
- $(k_1, k_2) \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{ample}, \emptyset}$.

We consider the case $I_0 = I = \{(1, -1)\}$. This case corresponds to $Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}} = \text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}$. In this degenerate case, the spectral sequence is trivial and the D -ample automorphic line bundle are powers of the determinant of the Hodge bundle : $\nabla(k, k)$ for all $k < 0$. By the logarithmic Kodaira–Nakano vanishing theorem, we have

$$H^i(\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}, \Omega_{\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}}^j(\log D_{\text{red}}) \otimes \nabla^{\text{sub}}(k, k)) = 0$$

for all $i + j > 3$ and $k < 0$. In the case $j = 3$, we get

$$H^i(\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}, \nabla^{\text{sub}}(k - 3, k - 3)) = 0$$

for all $i > 0$. In the case $j = 2$, we get

$$H^i(\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}, \nabla^{\text{sub}}(k - 1, k - 3)) = 0$$

for all $i > 1$. In the case $j = 1$, we get

$$H^i(\text{Sh}^{\text{tor}}, \nabla^{\text{sub}}(k, k - 2)) = 0$$

for all $i > 2$.

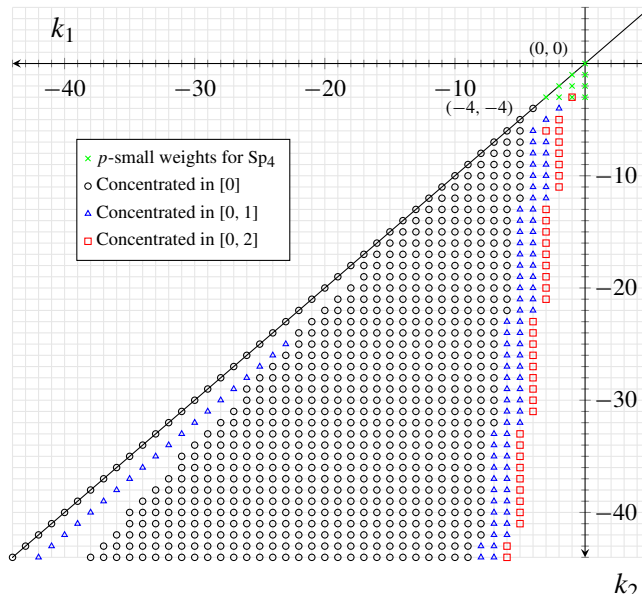


Figure 6. $g=2$, $p=11$. Notice that since the orbitally p -close condition is less restrictive with $p=11$ than with $p=5$, we are able to access more weights. However, if we look far enough, we notice the same phenomenon with the two regions corresponding to $I = \{(1, -1)\}$ and $I = \emptyset$.

7. Degeneration algorithm

7.1. Presentation. From the description of the degeneration of the different spectral sequences in the case of the Siegel threefold, it is clear that an algorithm implemented on a computer could be useful to make the vanishing results more explicit. We present an algorithm written in SageMath that uses our main result (Theorem 6.16) to compute new vanishing results from known ones. See github.com/ThibaultAlexandre/vanishing-results-over-the-siegel-variety

The algorithm depends on the following parameters:

- (1) The genus $g \geq 2$ (the case $g = 1$ is obvious).
- (2) A prime p such that $p > g^2$.
- (3) A set of known vanishing result \mathcal{C}_{van} for each cohomological degree.
- (4) The integer e that appears on the spectral sequence (2).
- (5) A subset $I_0 \subset \Delta$ for the choice of the flag bundle $Y_{I_0}^{\text{tor}}$ over the Siegel modular variety.

In the special case where $e = 0$, our algorithm does not need any vanishing result for the degeneration process as the spectral sequence (2) is concentrated on one row. In the special case where $e = d - 1$, the degeneration is automatic as it is given by the vanishing of the coherent cohomology in degree $i > d$. Then, these results can be used to run the algorithm with $e = 1$ and with different $I_0 \subset \Delta$ and so on.

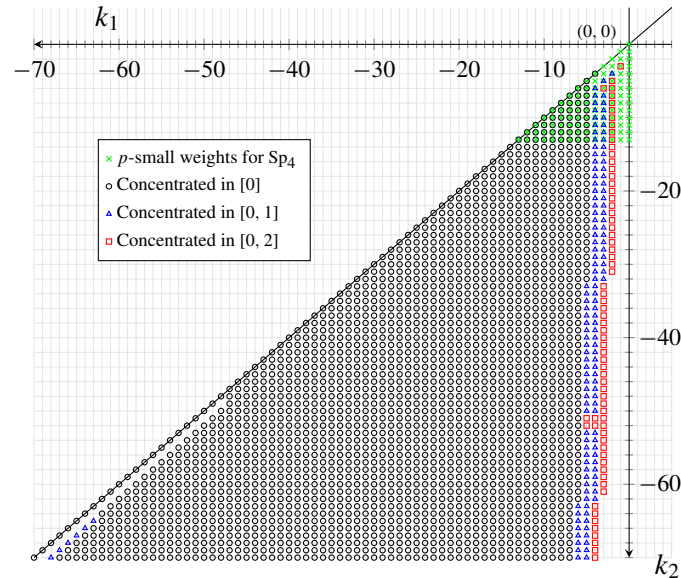


Figure 7. $g = 2, p = 31$.

Our SageMath code defines a class `SiegelVariety` with some methods that can be used to compute vanishing results. We create the Siegel threefold X over \mathbb{F}_7 .

```
In [1]: X = SiegelVariety(g = 2, p = 7)
```

If the next line returns `True`, it means that the automorphic line bundle $\mathcal{L}_{(-2,-8)}$ is D -ample on the complete flag variety Y over X .

```
In [2]: X.ample([], [-2, -8])
```

```
Out[2]: True
```

The next line compute vanishing results for characters $\lambda = (k_1, k_2)$ with $-50 \leq k_2 \leq k_1 \leq 0$ using the function $g_{I_0, e}$ in the case where $I_0 = \emptyset$ and $e = 0$. The results are registered in the list C_{van} . It returns `True` if the algorithm has found new vanishing results.

```
In [3]: X.compute([], e = 0, kmin = -50, kmax = 0)
```

```
Out[3]: True
```

The next line runs the `compute` method for each $I_0 \subset I$ and $0 \leq e \leq d - 1$. We only need to specify the range of characters $\lambda = (k_1, k_2)$ we want to consider. It returns `True` if the algorithm has found new vanishing results. You may want to run this command several times until it returns `False`.

```
In [4]: X.computeAll(-50, 0)
```

```
Out[4]: True
```

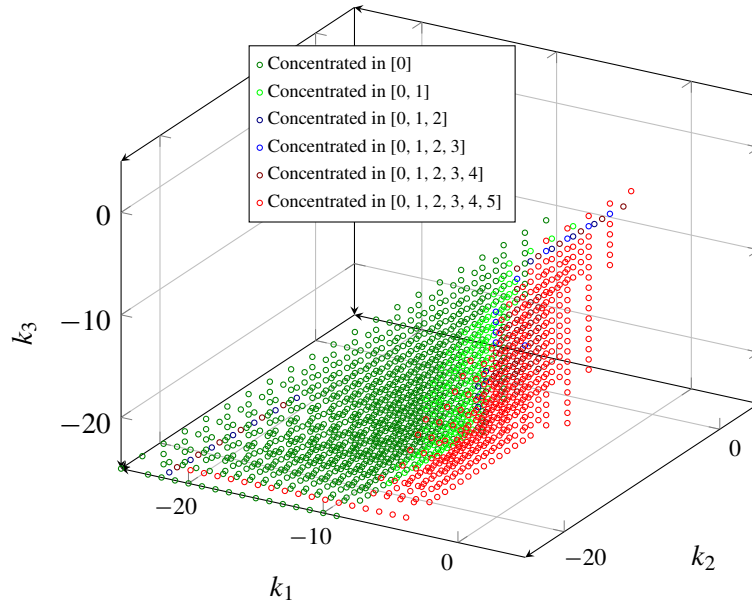


Figure 8. $g = 3, p = 11$.

The next line returns True if we know that

$$H^i(X, \nabla^{\text{sub}}(-4, -6)) = 0$$

for all $i > 1$.

In [5]: `X.vanishes(1, (-4, -6))`

Out [5]: True

If the next line returns False, it means we don't know if

$$H^i(X, \nabla^{\text{sub}}(-4, -6)) = 0$$

for all $i > 0$.

In [6]: `X.vanishes(0, (-4, -6))`

Out [6]: False

7.2. Explicit vanishing for $G = \text{Sp}_4$. We plot some vanishing results we have obtained for the Siegel threefold with our algorithm. We have also added the p -small characters for Sp_4 with a twist by $-w_0$ to have them in the antidominant Weyl chamber.

7.3. Explicit vanishing for $G = \text{Sp}_6$. We plot some vanishing results we have obtained in the case $g = 3$ with our algorithm. The weights live in a three-dimensional space and we need six different labels.

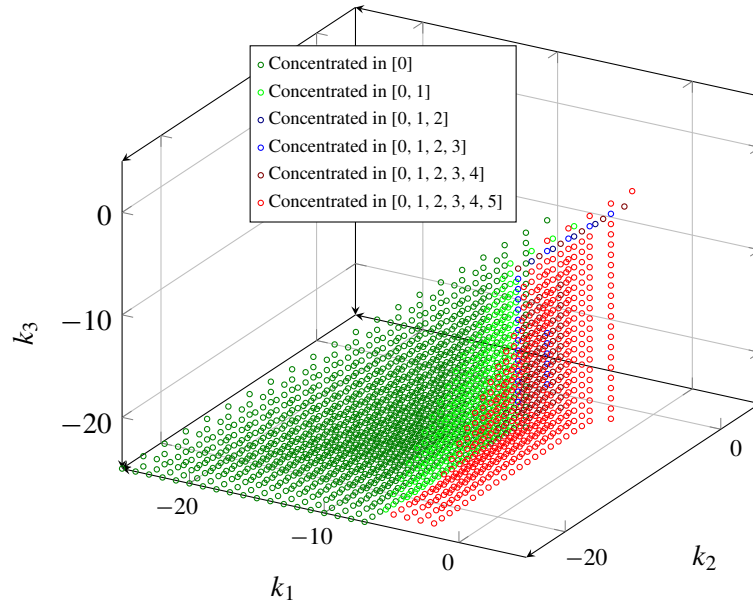


Figure 9. $g = 3$, $p = 691$.

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alexandre.thx@gmail.com

*Institut de Mathématiques de Jussieu-Paris Rive Gauche, Sorbonne Université,
Paris, France*

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