

DENSITY OF CRYSTALLINE POINTS ON UNITARY SHIMURA VARIETIES

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ABSTRACT. We prove that crystalline points are dense in the spectrum of the completed Hecke algebra on unitary Shimura varieties.

CONTENTS

1. Introduction	1
2. Notation and definitions	1
3. Cohomology	4
4. Density result	5
5. Eisenstein ideals and Galois representations	10
References	11

1. INTRODUCTION

Recently, Matthew Emerton has proved local-global compatibility conjecture for GL_2/\mathbb{Q} in [Em1]. The proof (of the weak version of compatibility) crucially relies on the density of crystalline points in the completed cohomology of modular curves. We take on this result and generalise it to unitary Shimura varieties considered by Harris-Taylor in [HT]. This is done in corollary 4.12. The result might be seen as the automorphic analogue of the fact, proved recently by Kentaro Nakamura in [Na], that for a p -adic field K , n -dimensional crystalline representations of $Gal(\bar{K}/K)$ are Zariski dense in the rigid analytic space associated to the universal deformation ring of a n -dimensional mod p representation of $Gal(\bar{K}/K)$. Actually the proof of this result does not use in any essential way the fact that we are dealing with unitary Shimura varieties and we could generalize it further to many other Shimura varieties of PEL-type. We refrained from doing so, mostly because of the direct link to known results about Galois representations (which are discussed in section 5).

The techniques which we use in the proof are those of Emerton and we are fairly close to his exposition, though the details differ due to some technical difficulties. For example, we are no longer dealing with curves and we have to be careful about the higher cohomology groups. We circumvent it by introducing a notion of a cohomologically Eisenstein ideal and localising all the cohomology groups at a fixed cohomologically non-Eisenstein ideal. In the last section, we will give some criteria due to Emerton-Gee and Helm for an ideal of a Hecke algebra to be cohomologically non-Eisenstein to show that it is a very natural definition.

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2. NOTATION AND DEFINITIONS

Let L denote an imaginary quadratic field in which p splits. We will let c denote the complex conjugation. Choose a prime u above p . Let F^+ denote a totally real field of degree d . Set $F = LF^+$. We will assume that p is totally decomposed in F . Let D/F be a division algebra of dimension n^2 such that F is the centre of D , the opposite algebra D^{op} is isomorphic to $D \otimes_{L,c} L$ and D is split at

all primes above u . We choose an involution of the second kind $*$ on D and assume that there exists a homomorphism $h : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow D_{\mathbb{R}}$ for which $b \mapsto h(i)^{-1}b^*h(i)$ is a positive involution on $D_{\mathbb{R}}$.

We define the reductive group

$$G(R) = \{(\lambda, g) \in R^{\times} \times D^{op} \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} R \mid gg^* = \lambda\}$$

We will assume that G is a unitary group of signature $(n-1, 1)$ for one (fixed) infinite place and a unitary group of signature $(0, n)$ at all the other infinite places, so that we are in the situation considered by Harris and Taylor in [HT].

Let us also choose a p -adic field E with the ring of integers \mathcal{O} and the residue field k .

We will consider the Shimura varieties S_K for G which arises from the moduli problem M_K described as follows: M_K is the functor from the category of pairs (S, s) , where S is a connected locally Noetherian F -scheme and s is a geometric point of S , to the category of sets, defined by sending a pair (S, s) to the set of isogeny classes of quadruples $(A, \lambda, i, \bar{\alpha})$, where

- (1) A is an abelian scheme over S .
- (2) $\lambda : A \rightarrow A^{\vee}$ is a polarization.
- (3) $i : D \hookrightarrow \text{End}_S(A) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$ such that $\lambda \circ i(f) = i(f^*)^{\vee} \circ \lambda$ for all $f \in D$
- (4) $\bar{\alpha}$ is a $\pi_1(S, s)$ -invariant K -orbit of isomorphisms of $F \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{A}_f$ -modules $\alpha : V \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{A}_f \simeq VA_s$, which take the pairing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ on $V = F^n$ to a \mathbb{A}_f^{\times} -multiple of the λ -Weil pairing on $VA_s = H_1(A_s, \mathbb{A}_f)$. For more details, see section 5 of [Ko2].
- (5) Kottwitz' determinant condition holds, i.e. for each $f \in F$, there is an equality of polynomials $\det_{\mathcal{O}_S}(f|Lie A) = \det_E(f|V^1)$ (here V^1 is a certain subspace of $V \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} E$). For details, see section 5 of [Ko2] or section 5 of [Sh].
- (6) Two such quadruples $(A, \lambda, i, \bar{\alpha})$ and $(A', \lambda', i', \bar{\alpha}')$ are isogenous if there exists an isogeny $A \rightarrow A'$ taking $\lambda, i, \bar{\alpha}$ to $\gamma\lambda, i', \bar{\alpha}'$ for some $\gamma \in \mathbb{Q}^{\times}$.

The moduli problem M_K is a smooth separated algebraic stack which is representable by a quasi-projective scheme if the objects it parameterizes have no nontrivial automorphism, so in particular when K is sufficiently small, for example when K is neat (for the definition, see below).

Denote by X the set of $G(\mathbb{R})$ -conjugates of h . Let S_K be the canonical model over F of the Shimura variety whose \mathbb{C} points are defined by:

$$S_H(\mathbb{C}) = G(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash (G(\mathbb{A}_f) \times X) / H$$

we have a bijection $S_H(\mathbb{C}) \simeq M_H(\mathbb{C})$ of underlying sets.

Recall that to an algebraic finite-dimensional representation W over E of G , we can associate a local system $\mathcal{V}(W)$ on S_K by the construction described in chapter 4 of [HT] (see also chapter 3 of [Mi]). Here we use the fact that the Galois group of $S_{K'}$ over S_K for $K' \subset K$ is equal to K/K' (see the beginning of chapter 4 of [HT]).

If K^p is some fixed compact open subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$, then we write:

$$H^i(K^p)_A = \varinjlim_{K_p} H_{\acute{e}t}^i((S_{K_p K^p})_{/\bar{F}}, A)$$

where the inductive limit is taken over all the compact open subgroups K_p of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ and where A denotes one of $E, \mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O}$. Write also

$$\widehat{H}^i(K^p)_{\mathcal{O}} = \varprojlim_s H^i(K^p)_{\mathcal{O}} / \varpi^s H^i(K^p)_{\mathcal{O}}$$

To a finite-dimensional representation W of G over E associate an automorphic vector bundle \mathcal{V}_W on S_K and define a cohomology group by

$$H^i(\mathcal{V}_W)_E = \varinjlim_K H_{\acute{e}t}^i((S_K)_{/\bar{F}}, (\mathcal{V}_W)_E)$$

where $(\mathcal{V}_W)_E$ denotes the sheaf \mathcal{V}_W with coefficients extended to E .

Consider for the moment the general situation when G_w is some unramified group over F_w where w is some place of F . Choose K_w a hyperspecial subgroup of G_w , define the Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}_w(G_w)$ as the set of compactly supported K_w -biinvariant \mathcal{O} -valued functions on G_w . The structure of algebra comes from the convolution. Normalise the Haar measure on G_w so that K_w has volume 1. For an unramified representation π of G_w , define $\chi_\pi : \mathcal{H}_w(G_w) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$ by $f \mapsto \text{tr}\pi(f)$. It is known that $\pi \mapsto \chi_\pi$ gives a bijection between unramified representations and the characters of Hecke algebra (see 1.1 of [Sh], also for the references to the proof).

For an algebraic group G over a number field F , let Σ be a finite set containing all the primes of F at which G is ramified. We put

$$\mathcal{H}_\Sigma(G) = \otimes_{w \notin \Sigma} \mathcal{H}_w(G(F_w))$$

Enlarge Σ to contain all the places where K^p is not hyperspecial. For a compact open subgroup K^p of $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ and a compact open subgroup K_p of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ which is normal in $G(\mathbb{Z}_p)$, let $\mathbb{T}(K_p K^p)_\mathcal{O}$ denote the image of $\mathcal{H}_\Sigma(G)$ in $\text{End}_{\mathcal{O}[G(\mathbb{Z}_p)/K_p]}(R\Gamma(K_p K^p, \mathcal{O}))$ where $R\Gamma(K_p K^p, \mathcal{O})$ is the cohomology complex of $S_{K_p K^p}$ with coefficients in \mathcal{O} and endomorphisms are considered in the derived category of $\mathcal{O}[G(\mathbb{Z}_p)/K_p]$ -modules. Observe that this algebra acts by functoriality on all the cohomology groups. We will omit often subscript \mathcal{O} from the notation. If $K'_p \subset K_p$ is an inclusion then there is a natural surjection $\mathbb{T}(K'_p K^p) \rightarrow \mathbb{T}(K_p K^p)$ which comes from the Hochschild-Serre spectral sequence $R\Gamma(K_p/K'_p, R\Gamma(K'_p K^p, \mathcal{O})) \simeq R\Gamma(K_p K^p, \mathcal{O})$, where we have written $R\Gamma(K_p/K'_p, -)$ for the derived complex of the functor $I \mapsto I^{K_p/K'_p}$. Define $\mathbb{T}(K^p) = \varprojlim_{K_p} \mathbb{T}(K_p K^p)$ and equip it with its projective limit topology, each of the \mathcal{O} -algebras $\mathbb{T}(K_p K^p)$ being equipped with its ϖ -adic topology.

We also define the localisation of the completed cohomology groups at the maximal ideals of the Hecke algebra. For a maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} of $\mathcal{H}_\Sigma(G)$ and $A = \mathcal{O}$ or E , write:

$$\widehat{H}^i(K^p)_{A, \mathfrak{m}} = \mathbb{T}(K^p)_\mathfrak{m} \otimes_{\mathbb{T}(K^p)} \widehat{H}^i(K^p)_A$$

where by \mathfrak{m} above, we mean the image of \mathfrak{m} in $\mathbb{T}(K^p)$ (that is, the inverse limit over K_p of images of \mathfrak{m} in each $\mathbb{T}(K_p K^p)$) and

$$\widehat{H}_{A, \mathfrak{m}}^i = \varinjlim_{K^p} \widehat{H}^i(K^p)_{A, \mathfrak{m}}$$

Let us now recall some definitions from [Em4].

Definition 2.1. *Let V be a representation of G over E . Here G is the group of \mathbb{Q}_p -points in some connected linear algebraic group \mathbb{G} over \mathbb{Q}_p . For a finite dimensional, algebraic representation W of \mathbb{G} over E , we will write V_{W-l_a} for the locally W -algebraic vectors of V for the action G . We say that a vector v in V is locally W -algebraic if there exists an open subgroup H of G , a natural number n , and an H -equivariant homomorphism $W^n \rightarrow V$ whose image contains the vector v . It is proved in proposition 4.2.2 of [Em4], that V_{W-l_a} is a G -invariant subspace of V .*

We say that a vector v in V is locally algebraic, if it is locally W -algebraic for some finite dimensional algebraic representation W of \mathbb{G} . The set of all locally algebraic vectors of V is a G -invariant subspace of V , which we denote by V_a (see proposition 4.2.6 of [Em4]).

At the beginning of section 3, we will also use the notion of the locally analytic vectors to state lemma 3.2. For the definition, the reader should consult definition 3.5.3 of [Em4]. We will denote by V_{lan} the set of locally analytic vectors.

Let A be a ring, and let Γ be a profinite group. Then we define the completed group ring

$$A[[\Gamma]] = \varprojlim_H A[\Gamma/H]$$

where H runs over the open subgroups of Γ .

3. COHOMOLOGY

We start with the following definition

Definition 3.1. *A maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} of $\mathbb{T}(K)$ is cohomologically Eisenstein if $H^i((S_K)_{\bar{F}}, \mathbb{F}_p)_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is non-zero for some $i \neq n-1$. For a compact open subgroup K^p of $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$, a maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} of $\mathbb{T}(K^p)$ is cohomologically Eisenstein if $H^i((S_{K_p K^p})_{\bar{F}}, \mathbb{F}_p)_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is non-zero for some $i \neq n-1$ and some compact open subgroup K_p of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$.*

Let us remark, that by the long exact sequence associated to $0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow 0$, the maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} of $\mathbb{T}(K)$ is cohomologically Eisenstein if $H^i((S_K)_{\bar{F}}, \mathbb{Z}_p)_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is non-zero for some $i \neq n-1$ or $H^{n-1}((S_K)_{\bar{F}}, \mathbb{Z}_p)_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is not torsion-free.

Let \mathfrak{m} be a cohomologically non-Eisenstein maximal ideal of some $\mathbb{T}(K)$.

Lemma 3.2. *There is a natural isomorphism*

$$H^{n-1}(\mathcal{V}_W)_{E, \mathfrak{m}} \simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{g}}(W^\vee, (\widehat{H}_{E, \mathfrak{m}}^{n-1})_{lan})$$

Here $(\widehat{H}_{E, \mathfrak{m}}^{n-1})_{lan}$ denotes the set of locally analytic vectors and \mathfrak{g} is the Lie algebra of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$

Proof. This results from the Emerton spectral sequence (2.2.18 of [Em3]; see also (2.4) of [Em3] where it is explained how the result carries over for general Shimura varieties):

$$\text{Ext}_{\mathfrak{g}}^i(W^\vee, (\widehat{H}_E^j)_{lan}) \Rightarrow H^{i+j}(\mathcal{V}_W)$$

after we localise it at the cohomologically non-Eisenstein ideal \mathfrak{m} , because $\widehat{H}_{E, \mathfrak{m}}^j = 0$ for $j \neq n-1$. \square

Let W_i , ($i \in I$) be a complete set of isomorphism class representatives of the irreducible algebraic representations of G over E . Let $B_i = \text{End}_G(W_i)$. We obtain

Proposition 3.3. *The evaluation map gives a $G_F \times G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ -equivariant isomorphism:*

$$\bigoplus_{i \in I, n \in \mathbb{Z}} H^{n-1}(\mathcal{V}_{W_i})_{E, \mathfrak{m}} \otimes_{B_i} W_i^\vee \simeq (\widehat{H}_{E, \mathfrak{m}}^{n-1})_{la}$$

Here $G_F \times G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ acts on W_i^\vee through its quotient $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$.

Proof. Let us put $V = \widehat{H}_{E, \mathfrak{m}}^{n-1}$. By the corollary 4.2.7 in [Em4], we have:

$$\bigoplus_W V_{W-la} \simeq V_{la}$$

where the sum runs over the complete set of isomorphism class representatives of the irreducible algebraic representations W of G . By Proposition 4.2.10 of [Em4] we have a topological isomorphism

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{g}}(W, V_{lan}) \otimes_B W \simeq V_{W-la}$$

where $B = \text{End}_G(W)$. We use these facts and the lemma 3.2 to conclude. \square

We say that a cuspidal automorphic representation $\pi = \pi_\infty \otimes \pi_f$ of $G(\mathbb{A})$ occurs in $H^i(S_K, \mathcal{V}_W)$ if the π_f -isotypical component $W_\pi^i = \text{Hom}_{G(\mathbb{A}_f)}(\pi_f, H^i(\mathcal{V}_W))$ is non-zero and π_∞ is cohomological for the representation W . We have a decomposition:

$$(A) \quad H^i(S_K, \mathcal{V}_W) = \bigoplus_\pi \pi_f^K \otimes W_\pi^i$$

where π runs over automorphic representations of weight W .

4. DENSITY RESULT

Fix a finite set Σ_0 of rational primes in \mathbb{Q} , not containing p and containing all the rational primes which divide the primes in F at which D is ramified. We will also denote by Σ_0 the set of primes in F (or in F^+) which lie over those in Σ_0 . It should not cause any confusion. Let $\Sigma = \Sigma_0 \cup \{p\}$.

Let $K_0^\Sigma = \prod_{l \notin \Sigma} G(\mathbb{Z}_l)$ and let $G = G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. Define also $G_{\Sigma_0} = \prod_{l \in \Sigma_0} G(\mathbb{Q}_l)$ and $G_\Sigma = G(\mathbb{Z}_p)G_{\Sigma_0}$. We fix a maximal compact subgroup $K_{\Sigma,0} = \prod_{l \in \Sigma} G(\mathbb{Z}_l)$ and in the rest of this article we will consider only those compact open subgroups $K_\Sigma \subset G_\Sigma$ which are normal in $K_{\Sigma,0}$. For such a compact open subgroup $K_\Sigma \subset G_\Sigma$, we write $\mathbb{T}(K_\Sigma)$ for the image of $\mathcal{H}_\Sigma(G)$ in $\text{End}_{\mathcal{O}[K_{\Sigma,0}/K_\Sigma]}(R\Gamma(K_\Sigma K_0^\Sigma))$ (endomorphisms are considered in the derived category of $\mathcal{O}[K_{\Sigma,0}/K_\Sigma]$ -modules). This gives us a compatible action of Hecke algebra on our tour of Shimura varieties. For any such $K'_\Sigma \subset K_\Sigma$ we have a surjection $\mathbb{T}(K'_\Sigma) \twoheadrightarrow \mathbb{T}(K_\Sigma)$. We define $\mathbb{T}(K_{\Sigma_0}) = \varprojlim_{K_p} \mathbb{T}(K_{\Sigma_0} K_p)$. Finally we put $\mathbb{T}_\Sigma = \varprojlim_{K_\Sigma} \mathbb{T}(K_\Sigma)$.

We fix a cohomologically non-Eisenstein ideal \mathfrak{m} of $\mathbb{T}_\Sigma = \varprojlim_{K_{\Sigma_0}} \mathbb{T}(K_{\Sigma_0})$, where cohomologically non-Eisenstein means the vanishing of the cohomology groups of $H^i(S_{K_{\Sigma_0} K_p K_0^\Sigma}, \mathbb{F}_p)_\mathfrak{m}$ for $i \neq p$ and for all K_{Σ_0} and K_p .

Definition 4.1. *We call a compact open subgroup K_{Σ_0} an allowable level for \mathfrak{m} , if the image of \mathfrak{m} in $\mathbb{T}(K_{\Sigma_0})$ is a proper maximal ideal.*

For $A = E, \mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O}$, we will write

$$H^i(K_{\Sigma_0})_A = H^i(K_{\Sigma_0} K_0^\Sigma)_A$$

and similarly for $\widehat{H}^i(K_{\Sigma_0})_A$. We also put

$$\widehat{H}^i(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O}, \mathfrak{m}} = \mathbb{T}(K_{\Sigma_0})_\mathfrak{m} \otimes_{\mathbb{T}(K_{\Sigma_0})} \widehat{H}^i(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O}}$$

and

$$\widehat{H}^i_{\mathcal{O}, \mathfrak{m}, \Sigma} = \varinjlim_{K_{\Sigma_0}} \widehat{H}^i(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O}, \mathfrak{m}}$$

where the limit runs over all the allowable levels K_{Σ_0} for \mathfrak{m} . By $\widehat{H}^i(K_{\Sigma_0})_{E, \mathfrak{m}}$ we will mean $\widehat{H}^i(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O}, \mathfrak{m}} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} E$ and similarly for $\widehat{H}^i(K_{\Sigma_0})_{E, \mathfrak{m}}$.

Remark 4.2. *We will use the notion of neatness for compact open subgroups K_f of $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$. For that, see section 0.6 in [Pi] for a precise definition. We will only need this condition to ensure that K_f acts on $G(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash (X \times G(\mathbb{A}_f))$ without fixed points, so that we can use Hochschild-Serre spectral sequence. Actually, any sufficiently small open compact subgroup is neat (see also 0.6 in [Pi]).*

Let us first consider an auxiliary lemma:

Lemma 4.3. *Let Γ be a finite group and let V be a finitely generated representation of Γ over $\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O}$. Then if V is of finite injective dimension as a representation of Γ , then V is injective.*

Proof. Dualizing the situation, by assumption we know that V' is a finitely generated module over $(\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O})[\Gamma]$ which is of finite projective dimension. Take a finite, projective resolution of V'

$$0 \rightarrow P_n \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow P_1 \rightarrow V' \rightarrow 0$$

so that P_i are finitely generated projective $(\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O})[\Gamma]$ -modules (because $(\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O})[\Gamma]$ is self-dual, i.e. $(\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O})[\Gamma]' = (\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O})[\Gamma]$), and hence each P_i is a direct factor of $(\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O})[\Gamma]^{r_i}$ for some $r_i > 0$. Dualizing again, we obtain an injective resolution of V of the form

$$0 \rightarrow V \rightarrow P'_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow P'_{n-1} \rightarrow P'_n \rightarrow 0$$

But each P'_i is again a direct factor of $(\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O})[\Gamma]^{r_i}$, as $(\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O})[\Gamma]' = (\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O})[\Gamma]$, and hence each P'_i is again projective. This means that the last surjection $P'_{n-1} \rightarrow P'_n$ splits and hence we can shorten chosen injective resolution. Continuing this process, we arrive at the isomorphism $V \simeq P'$, where P' is some injective module. □

Consider a compact open subgroup K_p of G and fix $K^p \subset G(\mathbb{A}_F^p)$ as in the lemma below. Recall that the Galois group of $\varprojlim_{K'_p \subset K_p} S_{K'_p K^p}$ over $S_{K_p K^p}$ is equal to K_p in the case of Shimura varieties of Harris-Taylor, but for more general Shimura varieties it might be a proper quotient of K_p and hence we will note it L_p for the sequel in order to show that nothing changes in general for the following lemma. We will define in the same manner L'_p for other choice of $K'_p \subset G$.

Lemma 4.4. *If K_p is a compact open subgroup of $G = G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$, and if $K_{\Sigma_0} \subset G_{\Sigma_0}$ is an allowable level, chosen so that $K_p K_{\Sigma_0} K_0^{\Sigma_0}$ is neat, then*

- a) *for each $s > 0$, $H^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O}, \mathfrak{m}}$ is injective as a smooth representation of L_p over $\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O}$.*
- b) *$H^i(M(K_p K_{\Sigma_0} K_0^{\Sigma}), \mathcal{W}^\vee)_{\mathfrak{m}} = 0$ for all $i \neq n-1$, where \mathcal{W} is a local system induced by a finitely generated smooth representation W of L_p over $\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O}$.*

Proof. a) Take a finitely generated smooth representation W of L_p over $\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O}$, consider its smooth Pontrjagin dual and the constant local system \mathcal{W}^\vee it induces on our Shimura variety $S_{K_p K_{\Sigma_0} K_0^{\Sigma_0}}$ by the well-known correspondence between local systems and representations of the Galois group. For K'_p sufficiently small (i.e. for which L'_p acts trivially on W and hence \mathcal{W} is a constant sheaf on $M(K'_p K_{\Sigma_0} K_0^{\Sigma})$) we have

$$H^r(M(K'_p K_{\Sigma_0} K_0^{\Sigma}), \mathcal{W}^\vee) \simeq H^r(M(K'_p K_{\Sigma_0} K_0^{\Sigma}), \mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O}) \otimes W^\vee \simeq \text{Hom}(W, H^r(M(K'_p K_{\Sigma_0} K_0^{\Sigma}), \mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O}))$$

Consider Hochschild-Serre spectral sequence:

$$H^i(L_p/L'_p, H^j(M(K'_p K_{\Sigma_0} K_0^{\Sigma}), \mathcal{W}^\vee)) \Rightarrow H^{i+j}(M(K_p K_{\Sigma_0} K_0^{\Sigma}), \mathcal{W}^\vee)$$

Taking for the moment W to be a trivial representation and localising the spectral sequence at \mathfrak{m} which is cohomologically non-Eisenstein, we get by looking at the $i+j = n-1$ an isomorphism

$$H^{n-1}(M(K'_p K_{\Sigma_0} K_0^{\Sigma}), \mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}}^{L_p} \simeq H^{n-1}(M(K_p K_{\Sigma_0} K_0^{\Sigma}), \mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}}$$

Take direct limit over K'_p to obtain

$$H^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O}, \mathfrak{m}}^{L_p} \simeq H^{n-1}(M(K_p K_{\Sigma_0} K_0^{\Sigma}), \mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}}$$

Using this isomorphism for K'_p and the isomorphism mentioned before we have

$$H^i(L_p/L'_p, H^j(M(K'_p K_{\Sigma_0} K_0^{\Sigma}), \mathcal{W}^\vee)) \simeq H^i(L_p/L'_p, \text{Hom}(W, H^j(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O}, \mathfrak{m}}^{L'_p})) \simeq \text{Ext}_{L_p/L'_p}^i(W, H^j(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O}, \mathfrak{m}}^{L'_p})$$

and so our spectral sequence transforms to

$$\text{Ext}_{L_p/L'_p}^i(W, H^j(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O}, \mathfrak{m}}^{L'_p}) \Rightarrow H^{i+j}(M(K_p K_{\Sigma_0} K_0^{\Sigma}), \mathcal{W}^\vee)_{\mathfrak{m}}$$

and hence

$$\text{Ext}_{L_p/L'_p}^i(W, H^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O}, \mathfrak{m}}^{L'_p}) \simeq H^{n-1+i}(M(K_p K_{\Sigma_0} K_0^{\Sigma}), \mathcal{W}^\vee)_{\mathfrak{m}}$$

Observe that, because $H^{i+j}(M(K_p K_{\Sigma_0} K_0^{\Sigma}), \mathcal{W}^\vee)_{\mathfrak{m}} = 0$ for $i+j > 2n-2$, we have

$$\text{Ext}_{L_p/L'_p}^i(W, H^j(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O}, \mathfrak{m}}^{L'_p}) = 0$$

for $i > n-1$ and hence $H^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O}, \mathfrak{m}}^{L'_p}$ is of finite injective dimension as a representation of L_p/L'_p . The group L_p/L'_p is finite and hence we can use the lemma proved above. Applying it to $\Gamma = L_p/L'_p$ and $V = H^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O}, \mathfrak{m}}^{L'_p}$ shows that in fact $H^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O}, \mathfrak{m}}^{L'_p}$ is injective as a representation of L_p/L'_p and so $\text{Ext}_{L_p/L'_p}^i(W, H^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O}, \mathfrak{m}}^{L'_p}) = 0$ for $i \neq 0$

Consider Hochschild-Serre spectral sequence for a pro-scheme $\varprojlim_{K_p} M(K_p K_{\Sigma_0} K_0^{\Sigma})$ over a scheme $M(K'_p K_{\Sigma_0} K_0^{\Sigma})$ after localisation at \mathfrak{m}

$$H^i(L'_p, H^j(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O}, \mathfrak{m}}) \Rightarrow H^{i+j}(M(K'_p K_{\Sigma_0} K_0^{\Sigma}), \mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}}$$

By assumption that \mathfrak{m} is cohomologically non-Eisenstein, we know that $H^{i+j}(M(K'_p K_{\Sigma_0} K_0^{\Sigma}), \mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O})_{\mathfrak{m}} = 0$ for $i+j \neq n-1$ and so we conclude that $H^i(L'_p, H^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O}, \mathfrak{m}}) = 0$ for $i \neq 0$.

Because the functor which takes I to $I^{L'_p}$, where I is L_p -representation, maps injective objects to injective objects, we can derive the functor $(\text{Hom}_{L_p}(W, -)^{L'_p})^{L_p/L'_p}$ to obtain a spectral sequence

$$\text{Ext}_{L_p/L'_p}^i(W, H^j(L'_p, H^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s\mathcal{O}, \mathfrak{m}})) \Rightarrow \text{Ext}_{L_p}^{i+j}(W, H^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s\mathcal{O}, \mathfrak{m}})$$

As $H^j(L'_p, H^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s\mathcal{O}, \mathfrak{m}}) = 0$ for $j \neq 0$, the spectral sequence degenerates to:

$$\text{Ext}_{L_p/L'_p}^i(W, H^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s\mathcal{O}, \mathfrak{m}}^{L'_p}) \simeq \text{Ext}_{L_p}^i(W, H^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s\mathcal{O}, \mathfrak{m}})$$

We have proved above that $H^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s\mathcal{O}, \mathfrak{m}}^{L'_p}$ is injective as a representation of L_p/L'_p and so $\text{Ext}_{L_p/L'_p}^i(W, H^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s\mathcal{O}, \mathfrak{m}}^{L'_p}) = 0$ for $i \neq 0$, which implies by the above isomorphism that $\text{Ext}_{L_p}^i(W, H^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s\mathcal{O}, \mathfrak{m}}) = 0$ for $i \neq 0$, i.e. $H^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s\mathcal{O}, \mathfrak{m}}$ is an injective representation of L_p over $\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s\mathcal{O}$ as W is an arbitrary finitely generated smooth representation.

b) After a) $H^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s\mathcal{O}, \mathfrak{m}}$ is an injective representation of L_p over $\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s\mathcal{O}$. Let us look again at the spectral sequence

$$\text{Ext}_{L_p}^i(W, H^j(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s\mathcal{O}, \mathfrak{m}}) \Rightarrow H^{i+j}(M(K_p K_{\Sigma_0} K_0^\Sigma), \mathcal{W}^\vee)_{\mathfrak{m}}$$

to see that, as $\text{Ext}_{L_p}^i(W, H^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s\mathcal{O}, \mathfrak{m}}) = 0$ for $i > 0$, we have $H^{i+j}(M(K_p K_{\Sigma_0} K_0^\Sigma), \mathcal{W}^\vee)_{\mathfrak{m}} = 0$ for all $i + j \neq n - 1$. □

Remark 4.5. *Observe that point b) tells that assuming that our ideal \mathfrak{m} is cohomologically non-Eisenstein, we obtain a vanishing result for $H^\bullet(M(K_p K_{\Sigma_0} K_0^\Sigma), \mathcal{W}^\vee)_{\mathfrak{m}}$ for all local systems coming from finitely generated smooth representations W of L_p over $\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s\mathcal{O}$. For similar results in the literature, see [MT] and [Di] where the authors obtain vanishing results for different Shimura varieties also after localising at a Hecke ideal. In a slightly different vein, a general vanishing result for automorphic sheaves on Shimura varieties of PEL-type is formulated and proved in [LS]. The vanishing result is proved without localising at a Hecke ideal, but with additional conditions on considered sheaves.*

Proposition 4.6. *Let K_p be a compact open subgroup of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. Then $(\widehat{H}_{E, \mathfrak{m}, \Sigma}^{n-1})^{K_p}$ is an $E[G_{\Sigma_0}]$ -module of finite length.*

Proof. By Proposition 3.3 (and the discussion in the section 4 of [He]) we have

$$(\widehat{H}_{E, \mathfrak{m}, \Sigma}^{n-1})^{K_p} = \bigoplus_{\pi} \pi_p^{K_p} \otimes \pi_{\Sigma_0}$$

where π runs over automorphic representations which are cohomological of trivial weight, are unramified outside Σ , have nonzero K_p invariants and where we have denoted $\pi_{\Sigma_0} = \otimes_{l \in \Sigma_0} \pi_l$. Moreover to each representation π as above one can attach a p -adic Galois representation ρ_π of $\text{Gal}(\bar{F}/F)$ such that for all places $v = ww^c$ of F^+ which are split in F , $\pi_v \circ i_w$ corresponds to $\rho_{\pi, w}$ by the Local Langlands correspondence (i_w is an isomorphism between $G(F_v^+)$ and $GL_n(F_w)$) and each ρ_π is a lift of a mod p Galois representation $\bar{\rho}_{\mathfrak{m}}$ associated to \mathfrak{m} (see the section 5 for the precise definition of $\bar{\rho}_{\mathfrak{m}}$, which we do not need here). There are only finitely many automorphic lifts of $\bar{\rho}_{\mathfrak{m}}$ of given weight, the set of possible ramification and which have non-zero K_p -invariants. Indeed, all such automorphic lifts will be of bounded conductor: non-zero K_p -invariants force a bound on p -conductor and the outside- p part of the conductor is bounded by the result of Livne (see proposition 1.1 in [Li] where is proved an equality of Swan conductors of a lift and the reduction; this implies the result as the conductor is the sum of tame part and Swan conductor and the tame part has the obvious bound). Thus, there are only finitely many π in the sum above and hence we can conclude as each $\pi_p^{K_p}$ is finite dimensional and $(\widehat{H}_{E, \mathfrak{m}, \Sigma}^{n-1})^{K_p}$ is admissible. □

Corollary 4.7. *Let K_p be a compact open subgroup of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. Then $(H_{k, \mathfrak{m}, \Sigma}^{n-1})^{K_p}$ is finitely generated as an $k[G_{\Sigma_0}]$ -module.*

Proof. By the proposition above, $\left(\widehat{H}_{E,m,\Sigma}^{n-1}\right)^{K_p}$ is of finite length. We know that every \mathcal{O} -stable lattice in a smooth E -representation of $GL_n(\mathbb{Q}_l)$ of finite length is finitely generated (see proposition 3.3 in [Vi]). Hence $\left(\widehat{H}_{\mathcal{O},m,\Sigma}^{n-1}\right)^{K_p}$ is finitely generated. Because \mathfrak{m} is cohomologically non-Eisenstein we have

$$\left(\widehat{H}_{\mathcal{O},m,\Sigma}^{n-1}\right)^{K_p} / \varpi \left(\widehat{H}_{\mathcal{O},m,\Sigma}^{n-1}\right)^{K_p} \simeq \left(H_{k,m,\Sigma}^{n-1}\right)^{K_p}$$

and so we conclude. \square

Corollary 4.8. *If K_p is a pro- p open subgroup of G , and if $K_{\Sigma_0} \subset G_{\Sigma_0}$ is an allowable level, chosen so that $K_p K_{\Sigma_0} K_0^{\Sigma_0}$ is neat, then, for some $r > 0$, there is an isomorphism $\widehat{H}^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O},m} \simeq C(K_p, \mathcal{O})^r$ of ϖ -adically admissible K_p -representations over \mathcal{O} .*

Proof. As K_p is a pro- p group, the completed group ring $(\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O})[[K_p]]$ is a (non-commutative) local ring, thus any non-zero finitely generated projective $(\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O})[[K_p]]$ -module is isomorphic to $(\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O})[[K_p]]^r$ (theorem of Kaplansky). We dualize it and using lemma 4.4, corollary 4.7 and the isomorphism

$$\widehat{H}^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O},m} / \varpi^s \widehat{H}^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O},m} \simeq H^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O},m}$$

we conclude that

$$\widehat{H}^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O},m} / \varpi^s \widehat{H}^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O},m} \simeq C(K_p, \mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O})^{r_s}$$

for each $s > 0$ and some $r_s > 0$. Observe that if we would prove that r_s is independent of s then we could pass to the projective limit in s and arrive at the conclusion. Denote by $M = \widehat{H}^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathcal{O},m}$ and let $r = r_1$. Then the dual M' of M is a $\mathcal{O}[[K_p]]$ -module and moreover we have $M' / \varpi^s M' \simeq ((\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O})[[K_p]])^{r_s}$. By applying topological Nakayama's lemma (see section 3 in [BH]) to $M' / \varpi^s M'$, ideal $\varpi(\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O})[[K_p]]$ and the local ring $(\mathcal{O}/\varpi^s \mathcal{O})[[K_p]]$, we get $r_s = r$ as wanted. \square

Proposition 4.9. *If $K_{\Sigma_0} \subset G_{\Sigma_0}$ is an allowable level, then the space of $G(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ -algebraic vectors $(\widehat{H}^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{E,m})_{G(\mathbb{Z}_p)\text{-alg}}$ is dense in $\widehat{H}^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{E,m}$.*

Proof. We choose K_p sufficiently small and such that it is normal in $G(\mathbb{Z}_p)$. Recall that the Galois group of $M(K_{\Sigma_0}) = \varprojlim_{K'_p} M(K'_p K_{\Sigma_0} K_0^{\Sigma_0})$ (the limit is taken over compact open subgroups of G) over $M(G(\mathbb{Z}_p) K_{\Sigma_0} K_0^{\Sigma_0})$ is equal to $G(\mathbb{Z}_p)$.

By the above corollary, the topological dual $\widehat{H}^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})'_{E,m}$ is free as a module over $E \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} \mathcal{O}[[K_p]]$ and this implies that $\widehat{H}^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})'_{E,m}$ is projective as a module over $E \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} \mathcal{O}[[G(\mathbb{Z}_p)]]$. Indeed, it follows from the isomorphism of functors:

$$\text{Hom}_{E \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} \mathcal{O}[[G(\mathbb{Z}_p)]]}(\widehat{H}^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})'_{E,m}, -) \simeq \text{Hom}_{E \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} \mathcal{O}[[K_p]]}(\widehat{H}^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})'_{E,m}, -)^{G(\mathbb{Z}_p)/K_p}$$

as the target is exact, because of the freeness of $\widehat{H}^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})'_{E,m}$ over $E \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} \mathcal{O}[[K_p]]$ and the fact that passing to invariants under a finite group $G(\mathbb{Z}_p)/K_p$ is exact as E is of characteristic 0.

Hence, dualising it again, we find that $\widehat{H}^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{E,m}$ may be $G(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ -equivariantly embedded as a topological direct summand of $C(G(\mathbb{Z}_p), E)^s$ for some $s > 0$. To prove that $(\widehat{H}^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{E,m})_{G(\mathbb{Z}_p)\text{-alg}}$ is dense in $\widehat{H}^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{E,m}$ it suffices to prove that $C(G(\mathbb{Z}_p), E)_{G(\mathbb{Z}_p)\text{-alg}}$ is dense in $C(G(\mathbb{Z}_p), E)$.

Because $G(\mathbb{Z}_p) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_p^\times \times \prod_{v|p} GL_n(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ is an open, closed subset of $\mathbb{Z}_p^{dn^2+1}$, we can consider continuous functions on $G(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ as continuous functions on $\mathbb{Z}_p^{dn^2+1}$. By the result of Mahler on expansions of continuous p -adic functions, we know that each function on $\mathbb{Z}_p^{dn^2+1}$ can be written as a power series, so the set of polynomials on $\mathbb{Z}_p^{dn^2+1}$ is dense. Restricting approximating polynomials to $G(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ shows that the polynomial functions on $G(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ are dense in $C(G(\mathbb{Z}_p), E)$. We conclude by observing that this set of polynomials is contained in $C(G(\mathbb{Z}_p), E)_{G(\mathbb{Z}_p)\text{-alg}}$. \square

Let $\mathbb{T}_{\Sigma,m} = \varprojlim_{K_{\Sigma_0}} \mathbb{T}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathfrak{m}}$ where the limit runs over all the allowable levels for \mathfrak{m} and make the following definition:

Definition 4.10. We say that a closed point $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}\mathbb{T}_{\Sigma, \mathfrak{m}}[1/p]$ (resp. of $\text{Spec}\mathbb{T}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathfrak{m}}[1/p]$) is an automorphic point if the system of Hecke eigenvalues $\text{Spec}\mathbb{T}_{\Sigma, \mathfrak{m}}[1/p] \rightarrow \kappa(\mathfrak{p})$ (resp. $\text{Spec}\mathbb{T}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathfrak{m}}[1/p] \rightarrow \kappa(\mathfrak{p})$) determined by \mathfrak{p} arises from an automorphic, cohomological (appearing in the decomposition of $H^{n-1}(\mathcal{V}_W)$ for some representation W) representation.

Remark that \mathfrak{p} is an automorphic point if and only if $\widehat{H}_{E, \mathfrak{m}, \Sigma}^{n-1}[\mathfrak{p}]_{la}$ is non-zero. This follows from the proposition 3.3.

Definition 4.11. If $K_{\Sigma_0} \subset G_{\Sigma_0}$ is any allowable level for \mathfrak{m} , then we let $C(K_{\Sigma_0})$ denote the subset (of crystalline points) of closed points $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}\mathbb{T}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{\mathfrak{m}}[1/p]$ that are automorphic and whose associated Galois representations (that is W_{π}^{n-1} from the decomposition (A) in section 3 for all π which corresponds to \mathfrak{p}) are crystalline at each $v|p$, $v \in F$. Let C denote the subset of closed points $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}\mathbb{T}_{\Sigma, \mathfrak{m}}[1/p]$ that are automorphic and whose associated Galois representations are crystalline at each $v|p$.

Also here, we can remark that \mathfrak{p} is a crystalline point if and only if $\widehat{H}_{E, \mathfrak{m}, \Sigma}^{n-1}[\mathfrak{p}]_{la}$ is non-zero and the Galois action on it is crystalline.

Corollary 4.12. The direct sum $\bigoplus_{\mathfrak{p} \in C} \widehat{H}_{E, \mathfrak{m}, \Sigma}^{n-1}[\mathfrak{p}]_{la}$ is dense in $\widehat{H}_{E, \mathfrak{m}, \Sigma}^{n-1}$.

Here $\widehat{H}_{E, \mathfrak{m}, \Sigma}^{n-1}[\mathfrak{p}]$ means the subrepresentation of $\widehat{H}_{E, \mathfrak{m}, \Sigma}^{n-1}$ on which \mathfrak{p} acts trivially.

Proof. First of all, observe that it suffices to prove that $\bigoplus_{\mathfrak{p} \in C(K_{\Sigma_0})} \widehat{H}^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{E, \mathfrak{m}}[\mathfrak{p}]_{la}$ is dense in $\widehat{H}^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{E, \mathfrak{m}}$. Proposition above shows that $(\widehat{H}^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{E, \mathfrak{m}})_{G(\mathbb{Z}_p)-alg}$ is dense in $\widehat{H}^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{E, \mathfrak{m}}$. Thus $E[G](\widehat{H}^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{E, \mathfrak{m}})_{G(\mathbb{Z}_p)-alg}$ (the $E[G]$ -representation generated by $(\widehat{H}^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{E, \mathfrak{m}})_{G(\mathbb{Z}_p)-alg}$) is also dense in $\widehat{H}^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{E, \mathfrak{m}}$. From proposition 3.4 and the formula $H^{n-1}(S_K, \mathcal{V}_W) = \bigoplus_{\pi} \pi_f^K \otimes W_{\pi}^{n-1}$, we deduce:

$$\begin{aligned} E[G](\widehat{H}^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{E, \mathfrak{m}})_{G(\mathbb{Z}_p)-alg} &\simeq \left(\bigoplus_{i \in I} \bigoplus_{\pi \text{ is } W_i\text{-coh.}} (\pi_f^K \otimes W_{\pi}^{n-1})_{\mathfrak{m}} \otimes_{B_i} W_i^{\vee} \right)_{G(\mathbb{Z}_p)-alg} \simeq \\ &\simeq \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{p}} \widehat{H}^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{E, \mathfrak{m}}[\mathfrak{p}]_{la} \end{aligned}$$

where the sum is taken over all automorphic, cohomological representations which have non-zero $G(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ -algebraic vector, in particular $\pi_v^{GL_n(\mathbb{Z}_p)} \neq 0$ for each $v|p$, $v \in F$. In order to see that the sum on the right goes through $C(K_{\Sigma_0})$ (actually, as we don't assume any local-global compatibility, over a possibly smaller subset of $C(K_{\Sigma_0})$), recall that Shimura varieties of PEL-type, when the level at p is hyperspecial, have good reduction at all primes v dividing p ; this appears in the section 5 of [Ko2] and follows from the results of Langlands, Rapoport and Zink. Applying the crystalline conjecture of Fontaine (proved, for example, in [Ts]) to each term appearing in the isomorphism from the proposition 3.3, just like in 4.5.4 of [CHL], we conclude that the representations appearing in the cohomology $\widehat{H}^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{E, \mathfrak{m}}^{G(\mathbb{Z}_p)}$ are crystalline at each $v|p$. Here we are also using the fact that the local systems \mathcal{V}_{W_i} are obtained by tensor operations from the cohomology of an abelian scheme over our Shimura variety (precisely, the cohomology of a Shimura variety with coefficients in \mathcal{V}_{W_i} equals the image by an idempotent associated to W_i of the cohomology with trivial coefficients of the universal abelian scheme over our Shimura variety) and so we can indeed refer to the classic version of crystalline conjecture which does not involve coefficients. For this, see also 4.5.4 in [CHL].

We conclude that representations appearing in $\widehat{H}^{n-1}(K_{\Sigma_0})_{E, \mathfrak{m}}[\mathfrak{p}]_{la}^{G(\mathbb{Z}_p)}$ are crystalline at each $v|p$ and those are the Galois representations W_{π}^{n-1} . So, the set of points over which we take the sum on the righthand side in the above formula is the subset of $C(K_{\Sigma_0})$. In particular, the result follows. \square

Corollary 4.13. The set C is Zariski dense in $\text{Spec}\mathbb{T}_{\Sigma, \mathfrak{m}}$, that is, $\bigcap_{\mathfrak{p} \in C} \mathfrak{p} = 0$.

Proof. Suppose that $t \in \bigcap_{\mathfrak{p} \in C} \mathfrak{p}$. Then t annihilates $\bigoplus_{\mathfrak{p} \in C} \widehat{H}_{E, \mathfrak{m}, \Sigma}^{n-1}[\mathfrak{p}]$ and hence, by the above corollary, t annihilates $\widehat{H}_{E, \mathfrak{m}, \Sigma}^{n-1}$. But $\mathbb{T}_{\Sigma, \mathfrak{m}}$ acts faithfully on $\widehat{H}_{E, \mathfrak{m}, \Sigma}^{n-1}$ and hence $t = 0$. \square

5. EISENSTEIN IDEALS AND GALOIS REPRESENTATIONS

In this section we will discuss the conjectural relation between cohomologically non-Eisenstein ideals and Galois representations.

The following discussion is based on [He]. Let us denote by \mathfrak{p} a minimal prime ideal of $\mathbb{T}(K)$. Then \mathfrak{p} determines, for each prime l that splits in L , is unramified in F and does not divide the level of K , an unramified representation $\pi_{\mathfrak{p}, l}$ of $G(\mathbb{Q}_l)$ over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$ (actually, over $\mathbb{T}(K)_{\mathfrak{p}}$). Take W to be an irreducible representation of G over E . We have

$$H^{n-1}(S_K, \mathcal{V}_W)_{\mathfrak{p}} = \bigoplus_{\pi} H^{n-1}(\mathcal{V}_W)[\pi]^K$$

where the sum is taken over irreducible admissible representations π of $G(\mathbb{A})$ such that

- (i) $\pi^K \neq 0$
- (ii) π_{∞} is cohomological for W
- (iii) $\pi_l \simeq \pi_{\mathfrak{p}, l}$ for all l that split in L , are unramified in F and do not divide the level of K . For l which does not split in L , see lemma 2.2 in [TY], for the characterisation of π_l using base change for unitary groups.

To such a π one can associate a Galois representation $\rho_{\pi} : G_F \rightarrow GL_n(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$ such that for all primes $v = ww^c$ of F^+ which split in F , $\rho_{\pi, w}$ corresponds to $\pi_v \circ i_w$ via the Local Langlands correspondence, where i_w is an isomorphism between $G(F_v^+)$ and $GL_n(F_w)$ (see proposition 3.3.4 of [CHT]). Moreover, if ρ_{π} is irreducible, then $H^{n-1}(\mathcal{V}_W)[\pi]$ is isomorphic (up to semisimplification) to some number of copies of $\pi \otimes_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p} \rho_{\pi}$ (see proposition 4.1 in [He]). We will denote ρ_{π} also by $\rho_{\mathfrak{p}}$ as it depends only on \mathfrak{p} , because by Chebotarev density theorem a Galois representation is determined by a dense subset and so, in our case, it is uniquely determined by primes which are unramified in F , split in L , and do not divide the level K . Indeed, one should observe that the set $\{Frob_w | w \text{ is a place of } F \text{ not in } \Sigma, w \neq w^c\}$, where Σ is some finite set, is dense in $G_{F, \Sigma}$. Denote by S the set of primes of F^+ below those of Σ . By Chebotarev density theorem, we know that $\{Frob_v | v \text{ is a place of } F^+ \text{ not in } S, v = ww^c \text{ in } F\} \subset G_{F^+, S}$ has density $\frac{1}{2}$. But we have $G_{F, \Sigma} \subset G_{F^+, S} \rightarrow Gal(F/F^+)$, thus $G_{F, \Sigma}$ is of index 2 in $G_{F^+, S}$, so that $\{Frob_w | w \text{ is a place of } F \text{ not in } \Sigma, w \neq w^c\}$ is dense in $G_{F, \Sigma}$.

Let \mathfrak{m} be the unique maximal ideal containing \mathfrak{p} . We have a representation $\bar{\rho}_{\mathfrak{m}} : G_F \rightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{T}(K)/\mathfrak{m})$ via reduction modulo \mathfrak{m} . That is, choose some automorphic representation π corresponding to \mathfrak{p} and let $\rho_{\pi} : G_F \rightarrow GL_n(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$ be the Galois representations associated to π as above. Choose an invariant lattice in ρ_{π} , reducing and semisimplifying gives us the desired representation $\bar{\rho}_{\mathfrak{m}}$. The reader may want to compare this with the proof of proposition 3.4.2 in [CHT]. By density again, we see that $\bar{\rho}_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is well-defined up to semisimplification and does not depend on the chosen minimal ideal \mathfrak{p} .

We expect:

Conjecture 5.1. *If the Galois representation $\bar{\rho}_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is absolutely irreducible, then \mathfrak{m} is cohomologically non-Eisenstein.*

For a result in this direction, see appendix A in [He], where the conjecture is proved under many additional hypotheses on $\bar{\rho}_{\mathfrak{m}}$. Recently, Matthew Emerton and Toby Gee proved a stronger theorem, which is close to the above conjecture for $U(2, 1)$ Shimura varieties. Let us cite their theorem B (see also corollary 3.5.1) from [EG]. We refer to their paper for necessary definitions.

Theorem 5.2. *Let X_K be a projective $U(2, 1)$ -Shimura variety of some sufficiently small level K . Let \mathfrak{m} be a maximal ideal of the Hecke algebra $\mathbb{T}(K)$ and let $\bar{\rho}_{\mathfrak{m}} : G_F \rightarrow GL_3(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p)$ be the associated Galois representation. Suppose that we have $SL_3(k) \subset \bar{\rho}_{\mathfrak{m}}(G_F) \subset \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^{\times} SL_3(k)$ for some finite extension k/\mathbb{F}_p and that $\bar{\rho}_{\mathfrak{m}|_{G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}}}$ is 1-regular and irreducible. Then \mathfrak{m} is cohomologically non-Eisenstein.*

Finally, let us remark, that the reader may want to compare our notion of a cohomologically Eisenstein ideal with an Eisenstein ideal of Clozel-Harris-Taylor in [CHT] which is defined to be a maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} such that the associated representation $\bar{\rho}_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is absolutely reducible. There is a conjecture B in [CHT] related to this notion.

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