

Functoriality of motivic lifts of the canonical construction

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Abstract

Let (G, \mathfrak{X}) be a Shimura datum and K a neat open compact subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$. Under mild hypothesis on (G, \mathfrak{X}) , the canonical construction associates a variation of Hodge structure on $\mathrm{Sh}_K(G, \mathfrak{X})(\mathbb{C})$ to a representation of G . It is conjectured that this should be of motivic origin. Specifically, there should be a lift of the canonical construction which takes values in relative Chow motives over $\mathrm{Sh}_K(G, \mathfrak{X})$ and is functorial in (G, \mathfrak{X}) . Using the formalism of mixed Shimura varieties, we show that such a motivic lift exists on the full subcategory of representations of Hodge type $\{(-1, 0), (0, -1)\}$. If (G, \mathfrak{X}) is equipped with a choice of PEL-datum, Ancona has defined a motivic lift for all representations of G . We show that this is independent of the choice of PEL-datum and give criteria for it to be compatible with base change. Additionally, we provide a classification of Shimura data of PEL-type and demonstrate that the canonical construction is applicable in this context.

1 Introduction

Let (G, \mathfrak{X}) be a Shimura datum. By design, there is a functor $\mathrm{Rep}(G) \rightarrow \mathrm{VHS}/\mathfrak{X}$ which assigns a \mathbb{Q} -valued variation of Hodge structures on \mathfrak{X} to a representation of G . For any neat open compact $K \leq G(\mathbb{A}_f)$, let $S := \mathrm{Sh}_K(G, \mathfrak{X})$ denote the corresponding Shimura variety, defined over its reflex field via canonical models. For well-behaved (G, \mathfrak{X}) , the variations of Hodge structure constructed on \mathfrak{X} descend to $S(\mathbb{C})$. We call the resulting functor $\mathrm{Rep}(G) \rightarrow \mathrm{VHS}/S(\mathbb{C})$ the *canonical construction* and denote it by $\mu_G^{\mathcal{H}}$.

The canonical construction should be of motivic origin. Specifically, there should be a canonical \otimes -functor $\mu_G^{\mathrm{mot}}: \mathrm{Rep}(G) \rightarrow \mathrm{CHM}/S$ to the category of relative Chow motives over S , such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Rep}(G) & \xrightarrow{\mu_G^{\mathrm{mot}}} & \mathrm{CHM}/S \\ & \searrow \mu_G^{\mathcal{H}} & \swarrow H_B^\bullet \\ & \mathrm{VHS}/S(\mathbb{C}) & \end{array}$$

commutes up to canonical natural isomorphism. Here H_B^\bullet denotes the relative Betti realisation enriched to take values in variations of Hodge structure. The functor μ_G^{mot} should also be well behaved under change of G etc. In particular, the canonical construction should produce variations of Hodge structure which arise from geometry.

As an example, for the usual modular curve datum $(\mathrm{GL}_2, \mathcal{H})$, if V denotes the standard representation of GL_2 , then $\mu_G^{\mathcal{H}}(V)$ is isomorphic to $H_B^1(\mathcal{E} \rightarrow S)^\vee$, where $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow S$ is the universal elliptic curve. The obvious choice for $\mu_G^{\mathrm{mot}}(V)$ is then the relative Chow motive $h^1(\mathcal{E} \rightarrow S)^\vee$ (in the notation of Theorem 2.8).

Let $\mathrm{Rep}(G)^{\mathrm{AV}}$ denote the full subcategory of $\mathrm{Rep}(G)$ whose objects are of Hodge type $\{(-1, 0), (0, -1)\}$, i.e. for any $(h: \mathbb{S} \rightarrow G) \in \mathfrak{X}$, the restriction of V to \mathbb{S} is $(z \oplus \bar{z})$ -isotypical. Alternatively, the objects of $\mathrm{Rep}(G)^{\mathrm{AV}}$ are those for which their image under $\mu_G^{\mathcal{H}}$ is the dual of $H_B^1(A \rightarrow S)$ for some abelian variety $A \rightarrow S$ (see Lemma 5.5).

1 Introduction

The first aim of this paper is to show that μ_G^{mot} can be defined on $\text{Rep}(G)^{\text{AV}}$ with the desired properties:

THEOREM 1.1 *Let (G, \mathfrak{X}) be a Shimura datum and $K \leq G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ be a neat open compact subgroup. Write S for the corresponding Shimura variety $\text{Sh}_K(G, \mathfrak{X})$. There is a canonical \otimes -functor $\mu_G^{\text{mot}}: \text{Rep}(G)^{\text{AV}} \rightarrow \text{CHM}/S$ for which the following diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Rep}(G)^{\text{AV}} & \xrightarrow{\mu_G^{\text{mot}}} & \text{CHM}/S \\ & \searrow \mu_G^{\mathcal{H}} & \swarrow H_B^\bullet \\ & \text{VHS}/S(\mathbb{C}) & \end{array}$$

commutes up to a canonical natural isomorphism. Now let $f: (G', \mathfrak{X}') \rightarrow (G, \mathfrak{X})$ be a morphism of Shimura data and $K \leq G(\mathbb{A}_f), K' \leq G'(\mathbb{A}_f)$ neat open compact subgroups with $f(K') \leq K$. Let E' be the reflex field of S' , then we also denote by f the induced map $S' := \text{Sh}_{K'}(G', \mathfrak{X}') \rightarrow S_{E'} := \text{Sh}_K(G, \mathfrak{X})_{E'} \rightarrow S$ between the corresponding Shimura varieties. Then there is a commutative prism:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{Rep}(G)^{\text{AV}} & \xrightarrow{\mu_G^{\text{mot}}} & & \text{CHM}/S & \\ \downarrow f^* & \searrow \mu_G^{\mathcal{H}} & & \swarrow H_B^\bullet & \downarrow f^* \\ & \text{VHS}/S(\mathbb{C}) & & & \\ \downarrow f^* & & \downarrow f^* & & \downarrow f^* \\ \text{Rep}(G')^{\text{AV}} & \xrightarrow{\mu_{G'}^{\text{mot}}} & & \text{CHM}/S' & \\ \downarrow \mu_{G'}^{\mathcal{H}} & & \downarrow f^* & & \downarrow H_B^\bullet \\ & \text{VHS}/S'(\mathbb{C}) & & & \end{array}$$

where the vertical maps are base change by f .

This is stated more precisely as Theorem 6.4. Note that the reflex field of (G', \mathfrak{X}') is allowed to be strictly larger than that of (G, \mathfrak{X}) . The method of proof is to use the formalism provided by mixed Shimura varieties. Mixed Shimura varieties, as defined by Pink, generalise the traditional definition by allowing for non-reductive algebraic groups. Crucially, objects such as universal elliptic curves fit into this framework, i.e. they are mixed Shimura varieties and their structure maps are given by functoriality of mixed Shimura data.

Canonical constructions exist more generally than just the Hodge case. For example, the ℓ -adic étale canonical construction associates a lisse ℓ -adic sheaf on S (considered as defined over its reflex field via canonical models) to a representation of G . The functor μ_G^{mot} should lift every incarnation of the canonical construction. In Section 10, we show this in the case of the étale canonical construction.

For PEL-type Shimura data much stronger results on lifting $\mu_G^{\mathcal{H}}$ are known due to work of Ancona [Anc15]. For Shimura data with a fixed choice of PEL-datum, Ancona has been able to define a functor Anc_G defined on all of $\text{Rep}(G)$ (see Thm. 8.7). Unfortunately, it is not directly clear that Anc_G commutes with pull back via a morphism of Shimura data. Moreover, it is not clear that Anc_G is independent of the choice of PEL-datum (recall that a Shimura variety may admit multiple distinct PEL-data, see Example 7.8).

In the latter part of this paper, we show that Anc_G is independent of the choice of PEL-datum (Lemma 9.3 and Theorem 9.7) and in many cases commutes with morphisms of Shimura varieties.

More precisely, call a morphism of Shimura data each with chosen (possibly unrelated) PEL-data $f: (G', \mathfrak{X}') \rightarrow (G, \mathfrak{X})$ *admissible* if

$$f^*V \text{ is a summand of } V'^{\oplus k} \text{ for some } k,$$

as G' -representations, where V', V denote the representations given in the PEL-data on the source and target respectively. The motivation for this definition is that it ensures that we may use functoriality of mixed Shimura data to compare $f^* \text{Anc}_G(V)$ and $\text{Anc}_{G'}(V')$.

THEOREM 1.2 *Given $f: (G', \mathfrak{X}') \rightarrow (G, \mathfrak{X})$ an admissible morphism of PEL-type Shimura varieties each with chosen PEL-data, then the following diagram commutes:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Rep}(G) & \xrightarrow{\text{Anc}_G} & \text{CHM}/S \\ f^* \downarrow & \swarrow & \downarrow f^* \\ \text{Rep}(G') & \xrightarrow{\text{Anc}_{G'}} & \text{CHM}/S' \end{array}$$

up to a specified natural isomorphism. Moreover, there is a prism analogous to that of Theorem 1.1.

This is made precise in Theorem 9.7.

Not all morphisms f are admissible (see Example 11.1), but in Corollary 11.3 we show that every f for which the source only has factors of symplectic type (see Lemma 7.5) is admissible. In any case, it is easy to decide if a given morphism is admissible.

One application of results such as the above is in the theory of Euler systems. In this context it is often required to pullback classes lying in the cohomology of Shimura varieties under morphisms of Shimura data. It is also necessary to switch between various cohomology theories. For this reason it is desirable to be able to perform such operations at the motivic level. There has been significant recent progress in this direction due to Lemma's construction of motivic classes on Siegel threefolds [Lem17]. If functoriality results are available Lemma's classes have the potential to yield Euler systems for a multitude of different Shimura varieties (see for example [LSZ17], particularly Section 6).

One other observation from practical applications is that it is desirable to have such results with F -coefficients for F/k a number field. For this reason all the following is phrased to allow for coefficients.

Finally, in Section 7 we provide a self-contained classification of the groups arising from PEL-data (see Lemma 7.5), which as a consequence demonstrates that PEL-type Shimura data are sufficiently well-behaved to apply the canonical construction. This is something which is well-known, but for which we are not aware of a reference for.

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2 Relative motives

We now recall some background on relative motives.

2 Relative motives

NOTATION 2.1 Assume that k is a field of characteristic zero equipped with a fixed embedding into \mathbb{C} . Given a k -variety Z , we write $Z(\mathbb{C})$ for its complex points considered as a complex manifold.

In this section, we fix S to be a smooth quasi-projective k -scheme. For simplicity, we shall assume that all components of S have the same dimension d_S .

DEFINITION 2.2 Following [DM91, Sec. 1], fix an adequate equivalence relation \sim on all k -varieties and let X, Y be smooth projective S -schemes. Assume for simplicity that X, Y are equidimensional of dimensions d_X, d_Y respectively. We define the group of degree p correspondences from X to Y , up to equivalence by \sim , to be

$$\text{Corr}_S^p(X, Y) = A_{\sim}^{d_X - d_S + p}(X \times_S Y),$$

where $A_{\sim}^d(-)$ denotes the \mathbb{Q} -vector space of codimension d cycles up to equivalence by \sim . Proceeding as in the classical case we obtain the category \mathcal{M}_{\sim}/S of *relative motives over S with respect to \sim* , whose objects are triples (X, e, n) consisting of a variety X , an idempotent $e \in \text{Corr}_S^0(X, X)$ and an integer $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ corresponding to Tate twists. The category \mathcal{M}_{\sim}/S is a \mathbb{Q} -linear \otimes -category, with the tensor structure being given by fibre product over S .

We are mostly concerned with the case when \sim is taken to be rational equivalence \sim_{rat} , in which case we denote \mathcal{M}_{\sim}/S by CHM/S , or homological equivalence \sim_{hom} with respect to singular cohomology (or equivalently any choice of ℓ -adic cohomology), in which case we denote the resulting category by HomM/S . These categories are referred to as *relative Chow motives over S* and *relative homological motives over S* respectively¹. Write $H_B^i(Z(\mathbb{C}), \mathbb{Q})$ for the singular cohomology of a variety Z/k . Since homological equivalence is coarser than rational equivalence we obtain a forgetful map

$$\text{CHM}/S \rightarrow \text{HomM}/S,$$

which is full.

If $\text{SmProjVar}/S$ denotes the category of (not necessarily irreducible) smooth projective varieties over S , then there is a functor $h: (\text{SmProjVar}/S)^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{CHM}/S$ which assigns to a variety X/S its motive $(X, \Delta_X, 0)$ where Δ_X is the diagonal cycle of $X \times_S X$. The same is also true of homological motives.

For any adequate equivalence relation, the construction of \mathcal{M}_{\sim}/S is compatible with change of S , i.e. given $f: S' \rightarrow S$, we obtain pullback functors $f^*: \mathcal{M}_{\sim}/S \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\sim}/S'$ by base changing triples in the obvious way.

REMARK 2.3 This construction has been extended to the case when $S \rightarrow k$ is quasi-projective but not necessarily smooth by Corti–Hanamura [CH00].

DEFINITION 2.4 Let F/\mathbb{Q} be a number field. We define $(\text{CHM}/S)_F$ to be the category with the same objects as CHM/S but for which $\text{Hom}_{(\text{CHM}/S)_F/S}(A, B) = \text{Hom}_{\text{CHM}/S}(A, B) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} F$. We then define CHM_F/S to be the pseudo-abelianisation $((\text{CHM}/S)_F)^{\sharp}$ of $(\text{CHM}/S)_F$ and refer to it as the category of *relative Chow motives over S with coefficients in F* . We shall frequently use that it is equivalent to think of a Chow motive with coefficients in F as an object M of $((\text{CHM}/S)_F)^{\sharp}$ or as an object of CHM/S together with an inclusion $F \hookrightarrow \text{End}_{\text{CHM}/S}(M)$ (see [Del79, Sec. 2] or for more details [AK02, Sec. 5]). We define HomM_F/S analogously.

DEFINITION 2.5 Let AbVar/S denote the category of abelian varieties over S . We denote by $\text{CHM}_F^{\text{ab}}/S, \text{HomM}_F^{\text{ab}}/S$ the smallest rigid linear symmetric tensor subcategories which contain the motives of abelian varieties and are closed under taking subobjects and Tate twists.

¹It may be better to refer to HomM/S as “naive homological motives”. This is because, unlike in the case of $S = k$, our homological motives admit non-trivial maps between objects which should be considered to live in different cohomological degrees. As a result, they do not coincide with what we may reasonably expect of “relative numerical motives”.

THEOREM 2.6 *There is a unique section \mathcal{I} of the projection $\mathcal{N}: \text{CHM}_F^{\text{ab}}/S \rightarrow \text{HomM}_F^{\text{ab}}/S$ which is a linear symmetric tensor functor, commutes with Tate twists and is such that*

$$h|_{\text{AbVar}^{\text{op}}} = \mathcal{I} \circ \mathcal{N} \circ h|_{\text{AbVar}^{\text{op}}}.$$

Proof. This follows from work of O’Sullivan [O’S11, pf. of Thm. 6.1.1] (see also [Anc15, Thm. 7.1]). More precisely, O’Sullivan checks that any quotient of “Chow theory” by a proper ideal has a right inverse which is unique subject to the above conditions. But cycles which are homologically equivalent to zero form a proper ideal within CHM/S . The same reasoning applies for motives with coefficients. \square

REMARK 2.7 Morphisms in the image of \mathcal{I} are *symmetrically distinguished* in the sense of [O’S11, Def. 6.2.1]. O’Sullivan checks that the pullback of a symmetrically distinguished cycle is symmetrically distinguished [O’S11, Thm. iii) p2]. From this, it is easy to see check that, given a morphism $f: S' \rightarrow S$, there is a natural isomorphism $f^* \circ \mathcal{I} \implies \mathcal{I} \circ f^*$ since both compositions yield a symmetrically distinguished Chow cycle lying over a numerical cycle, but there is only one such cycle (cf. [O’S11, Thm. 6.2.5]).

THEOREM 2.8 ([DM91, Thm. 3.1]) *Let A/S be an abelian variety of dimension n , then within CHM_F/S there is a decomposition*

$$h(A) = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{2n} h^i(A),$$

such that, if $[n]: A \rightarrow A$ denotes multiplication by n , then

$$h([n]) = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{2n} n^i \cdot \text{id}_{h^i(A)}.$$

The analogous statement for homological motives also holds but is automatic. The second condition ensures that the decomposition is compatible with change of A and S as well as applying any of the standard realisations. Another consequence is:

THEOREM 2.9 (Künneth Formula) *The decomposition $h(A) = \bigoplus_i h^i(A)$ respects the Künneth formula, i.e.*

$$h^k(A \times A') = \bigoplus_{i+j=k} h^i(A) \otimes h^j(A').$$

THEOREM 2.10 ([Kin98, Prop. 2.2.1]) *Given an abelian variety A/S , the map*

$$\text{End}(A)^{\text{op}} \otimes F \rightarrow \text{End}_{\text{CHM}_F/S}(h^1(A))$$

is an isomorphism.

3 Realisations

NOTATION 3.1 Let $S \xrightarrow{t} k$ be a smooth quasi-projective variety over a number field and $\text{VHS}/S(\mathbb{C})$ denote the category of \mathbb{Q} -valued variations of Hodge structure on $S(\mathbb{C})$. For any finite field extension F/\mathbb{Q} , we may define $\text{VHS}_F/S(\mathbb{C})$ analogously to Definition 2.4 (note we do not require $F \subset \mathbb{R}$).

4 The canonical construction

LEMMA 3.2 *For any S/k a smooth quasi-projective variety. There are relative Hodge realisation functors*

$$H_B^\bullet: \text{HomM}_F/S \rightarrow \text{VHS}_F/S(\mathbb{C}),$$

which send $h(X \xrightarrow{p} S)(i)$ to $\bigoplus_j R^j p_* F_{X(\mathbb{C})}(i)$. These are natural in S .

This construction is spelt out in [Tor18, Cor. 4.5.7].

REMARK 3.3 In contrast to the case when S is a field, the relative Hodge realisation functors are not faithful in general. This is due to the presence of non-trivial morphisms between objects which are pure of different weights. In their work, Corti–Hanamura correct this by introducing a realisation functor taking values in a derived category. This is not necessary for our purposes as we shall only require faithfulness for elements of $\text{Hom}_{\text{HomM}_F/S}(h^i(X), h^i(Y))$ with X, Y abelian varieties, which is true of H_B^\bullet (cf. [Tor18, Remark 4.5.8]). Note that for abelian varieties $H_B^i(X(\mathbb{C})) = H_B^\bullet(h^i(X))$, by Theorem 2.8.

REMARK 3.4 In Lemma 3.2, by naturality in S we mean that given $f: S' \rightarrow S$, there is a natural isomorphism $\xi: f^* \circ H_B^\bullet \implies H_B^\bullet \circ f^*$. For an object $X \xrightarrow{p} S$ this is given by the proper base change map $f^* R^i p_* F_{X(\mathbb{C})} \rightarrow R^i p_{S',*} f^* F_{X(\mathbb{C})}$.

All the above also holds in the étale case, which we now record for use in Section 10.

NOTATION 3.5 Let ℓ be any prime and λ a prime of F dividing ℓ . Given a scheme X , we write $\text{Ét}_\lambda/S$ for the category of lisse F_λ -sheaves on X and $F_{\lambda,X}$ for the constant F_λ -sheaf on a scheme X with coefficient group F_λ .

LEMMA 3.6 *There are relative étale realisation functors*

$$H_\lambda^\bullet: \text{HomM}_F/S \rightarrow \text{Ét}_\lambda/S,$$

which send $X \xrightarrow{p} S$ to $\bigoplus_i R^i p_* F_{\lambda,X}$. These are natural in S .

4 The canonical construction

NOTATION 4.1 For an algebraic group G/\mathbb{Q} and a field F of characteristic zero let $\text{Rep}_F(G)$ denote the category of representations of G_F over F . We shall usually consider an object $V \in \text{Rep}_F(G)$ as a representation V of G over \mathbb{Q} together with a map $F \hookrightarrow \text{End}_G(V)$. We also set $\text{Rep}(G) := \text{Rep}_{\mathbb{Q}}(G)$.

NOTATION 4.2 Throughout (G, \mathfrak{X}) will denote a Shimura datum (which we often interchange with (G, h) for $h \in \mathfrak{X}$). We shall always assume that our Shimura data are such that the identity connected component of the centre of G is an almost-direct product of a \mathbb{Q} -split torus and an \mathbb{R} -anisotropic torus. This ensures that all real cocharacters of the centre are in fact defined over \mathbb{Q} .

Upon fixing a choice of neat open compact $K \leq G(\mathbb{A}_f)$, we denote $\text{Sh}_K(G, \mathfrak{X})$ by S , always considered to be defined over the reflex field. We follow a similar convention for (G', \mathfrak{X}') with $K' \leq G'(\mathbb{A}_f)$ etc. If $f: (G', \mathfrak{X}') \rightarrow (G, \mathfrak{X})$ is a morphism of Shimura data for which $f(K') \leq K$, then we also denote by f the induced map $f: S' \rightarrow S$, even when the reflex fields may decrease.

CONSTRUCTION 4.3 ([Pin90, Ch. 1]) Given an element $(\rho: G_F \rightarrow \text{GL}(V)) \in \text{Rep}_F(G)$, we may define a variation of Hodge structure on $S(\mathbb{C})$ as follows: consider V as

\mathbb{Q} -representation of G together with an action of F . Then the underlying local system corresponds to the cover

$$G(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash (\mathfrak{X} \times (G(\mathbb{A}_f)/K) \times V) \rightarrow G(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash (\mathfrak{X} \times (G(\mathbb{A}_f)/K)),$$

where $g \in G(\mathbb{Q})$ acts by $(h_x, t, v) \mapsto (gh_x g^{-1}, gt, \rho(g)v)$. The stalk at a point (h_x, t) is identified with corresponding fibre $\{(h_x, t, v) \mid v \in V\} \cong V$ and as such may be given the \mathbb{Q} -Hodge structure defined by the map $\rho \circ h_x: \mathbb{S} \rightarrow G_{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V_{\mathbb{R}})$. This is independent of the choice of representative and can be checked to define a variation of Hodge structure (this uses the almost-direct product condition on the centre of G , for more details see [Pin90, Ch. 1]).

This extends to a functor $\mu_G^{\mathcal{H}}: \mathrm{Rep}_F(G) \rightarrow \mathrm{VHS}_F/S(\mathbb{C})$ referred to as the *canonical construction* (where \mathcal{H} stands for Hodge).

CONSTRUCTION 4.4 Let $V \in \mathrm{Rep}_F(G)$ and f be as above. There is a canonical isomorphism of local systems $\kappa_V: f^* \mu_G^{\mathcal{H}}(V) \rightarrow \mu_{G'}^{\mathcal{H}}(f^*V)$ and this is also a morphism of variations of Hodge structure as it respects the Hodge structure on each fibre. The collection $\kappa := (\kappa_V)_V$ then defines a natural isomorphism:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Rep}_F(G) & \xrightarrow{\mu_G^{\mathcal{H}}} & \mathrm{VHS}_F/S(\mathbb{C}) \\ f^* \downarrow & \swarrow & \downarrow f^* \\ \mathrm{Rep}_F(G') & \xrightarrow{\mu_{G'}^{\mathcal{H}}} & \mathrm{VHS}_{F'}/S'(\mathbb{C}) \end{array}$$

5 Mixed Shimura varieties

Mixed Shimura data, as defined by Pink [Pin90], extend the traditional definition to not necessarily reductive algebraic groups. We briefly recall the basic properties of mixed Shimura data, but in the restricted setting of where the homogeneous space is a conjugacy class of morphisms from the Deligne torus (as opposed to a finite cover of such a space) as this is true of all the data we shall consider.

A *mixed Shimura datum* consists of a pair $(P, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}})$ with P/\mathbb{Q} a connected algebraic group and a subspace $\tilde{\mathfrak{X}} \subseteq \mathrm{Hom}(\mathbb{S}_{\mathbb{C}}, P_{\mathbb{C}})$ satisfying the requirements of [Pin90, Sec. 2.1]. In the case that P is reductive, i.e. that P has trivial unipotent radical, we recover the classical definition of Shimura data, which we shall refer to as the *pure case*.

For any neat open compact $K \leq P(\mathbb{A}_f)$, there is an associated mixed Shimura variety $\mathrm{Sh}_K(P, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}})$, which is algebraic over its reflex field [Pin90, Thm. 11.18]. A morphism of mixed Shimura data $f: (P', \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}') \rightarrow (P, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}})$ is a map $P' \rightarrow P$ for which $f(\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}') \subseteq \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}$. Pairs of neat open compact subgroups $K \leq P(\mathbb{A}_f)$ and $K' \leq P'(\mathbb{A}_f)$ with $f(K') \leq K$ give rise to algebraic maps $\mathrm{Sh}_{K'}(P', \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}') \rightarrow \mathrm{Sh}_K(P, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}})$ [Pin90, Sec. 3.4].

Any mixed Shimura datum $(P, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}})$ admits a map to the pure Shimura datum (G, \mathfrak{X}) where G is the quotient of P by its unipotent radical and \mathfrak{X} is given by postcomposing elements of $\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}$ with $\pi: P \rightarrow G$ (cf. [Pin90, Prop. 2.9]).

We shall always assume that our mixed Shimura varieties satisfy the stronger condition that: the centre of $G = P/R_u(P)$ is an almost-direct product of a \mathbb{Q} -split torus and a torus which is \mathbb{R} -anisotropic (so the weight cocharacter $\pi \circ h \circ w: \mathbb{G}_{m, \mathbb{R}} \rightarrow G_{\mathbb{R}}$ is rational for $h \in \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}$). These ensure that there is a canonical construction for mixed Shimura varieties associating variations of mixed Hodge structure on $\mathrm{Sh}_K(P, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}})$ to representations of $\mathrm{Rep}(P)$ (see [Pin90, Sec. 1.18]).

5 Mixed Shimura varieties

Universal abelian varieties can be seen as instances of mixed Shimura varieties (see Example 5.6). In this section, we shall observe that the theory of mixed Shimura varieties automates the creation of certain abelian varieties over pure Shimura varieties in a functorial way.

DEFINITION 5.1 Let (G, \mathfrak{X}) be a (pure) Shimura datum and $V \in \text{Rep}_F(G)$. We consider V as a \mathbb{Q} -representation together with an F -structure $F \hookrightarrow \text{End}_G(V)$. For any choice of $h_x \in \mathfrak{X}$, $V \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{C}$ decomposes as a direct sum of one dimensional \mathbb{C} -subrepresentations upon each of which $z \in \mathbb{S}(\mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{C}^\times$ acts as multiplication by $z^{-p_i} \bar{z}^{-q_i}$ for some p_i, q_i . We say that V has Hodge type given by set $\{(p_1, q_1), (p_2, q_2), \dots, (p_n, q_n)\}$ of (p_i, q_i) occurring in the above decomposition. Since different choices of h_x define isomorphic \mathbb{R} -Hodge structures, this is independent of the choice of h_x .

The Hodge type of a representation $V \in \text{Rep}(G)$ coincides with the Hodge type of $\mu_G^H(V)$ as a variation of Hodge structure on $S(\mathbb{C})$.

NOTATION 5.2 Let $\text{Rep}_F(G)^{\text{AV}}$ denote the full subcategory of $\text{Rep}_F(G)$ whose objects have Hodge type contained in $\{(-1, 0), (0, -1)\}$.

Given $V \in \text{Rep}_F(G)^{\text{AV}}$, considering V as a representation over \mathbb{Q} , we may form the semi-direct product $V \rtimes G$ as an algebraic group over \mathbb{Q} . Let $p: V \rtimes G \rightarrow G$ denote the projection map and $\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}$ consist of the elements $t \in \text{Hom}(\mathbb{S}_{\mathbb{C}}, (V \rtimes G)_{\mathbb{C}})$ for which $p \circ t \in \mathfrak{X}_{\mathbb{C}}$.

LEMMA 5.3 Let (G, \mathfrak{X}) be a (pure) Shimura datum $V \in \text{Rep}_F(G)^{\text{AV}}$, then $(V \rtimes G, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}})$ is a mixed Shimura datum.

Proof. The unipotent radical of $V \rtimes G$ is V . If, in the notation of [Pin90, Sec. 2.1], we set $U = V$, then it is easy to check the conditions directly. Alternatively, use that $(V \rtimes G, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}})$ is an instance of a unipotent extension in the sense of [Pin90, Prop. 2.17]. Note that we are assuming (G, \mathfrak{X}) has rational weight and the centre is an almost-direct product of a \mathbb{Q} -split and \mathbb{R} -anisotropic torus. The datum $(V \rtimes G, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}})$ then also satisfies the corresponding strengthened condition of a mixed Shimura variety. \square

Mixed Shimura data of the form $(V \rtimes G, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}})$ are the only non-pure data we shall need to consider.

LEMMA 5.4 Let (G, \mathfrak{X}) be a Shimura datum, $K \leq G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ a neat open compact subgroup and $V \in \text{Rep}(G)$. Then for any choice of K -stable full rank \mathbb{Z} -lattice $L \leq V(\mathbb{A}_f)$, $L \rtimes K$ is a neat open compact subgroup of $V \rtimes G$.

Proof. This is an easy exercise, for example see [Tor18, pf. of Lem. 4.7.4]. \square

LEMMA 5.5 For any Shimura datum (G, \mathfrak{X}) and V, K, L as above, the map $\text{Sh}_{L \rtimes K}(V \rtimes G, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}) \rightarrow \text{Sh}_K(G, \mathfrak{X})$ has the structure of an abelian variety.

Proof. This is [Pin90, 3.22 a)] (the zero section is given by the Levi section $\iota: G \rightarrow V \rtimes G$). \square

Moreover, this is functorial in the sense that given a homomorphism of representations $f: V \rightarrow V'$ with $L \leq V(\mathbb{A}_f)$ and $L' \leq V'(\mathbb{A}_f)$ and $f(L) \leq L'$, then the induced map of mixed Shimura varieties $\text{Sh}_{L \rtimes K}(V \rtimes G, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}) \rightarrow \text{Sh}_{L' \rtimes K}(V' \rtimes G, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}')$ respects the group structure. The existence of the projection and identity section maps force $(V \rtimes G, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}})$ to have the same reflex field as (G, \mathfrak{X}) [Pin90, Sec. 11.2(b)].

EXAMPLE 5.6 If a Shimura datum (G, \mathfrak{X}) has a PEL-datum with standard representation V (see Definition 7.2), then for any neat open compact K and K -stable \mathbb{Z} -lattice L of $V(\mathbb{A}_f)$ (we shall always take our lattices to be of full rank), $\text{Sh}_{L \rtimes K}(V \rtimes G, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}) \rightarrow \text{Sh}_K(G, \mathfrak{X})$ is isogenous to the universal abelian variety defined by the PEL-datum.

LEMMA 5.7 *i) Let (G, h) be a Shimura datum and K a neat open compact subgroup. Given $V, W \in \text{Rep}_F(G)^{\text{AV}}$ and K -stable $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}$ -lattices L_V, L_W of $V(\mathbb{A}_f), W(\mathbb{A}_f)$, then as abelian varieties over S , there is a canonical isomorphism*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sh}_{(L_V \oplus L_W) \rtimes K}((V \oplus W) \rtimes G, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_{V \oplus W}) \\ \cong \text{Sh}_{L_V \rtimes K}(V \rtimes G, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_V) \times_S \text{Sh}_{L_W \rtimes K}(W \rtimes G, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_W), \end{aligned}$$

where $\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_V, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_W, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_{V \oplus W}$ are as in Notation 5.2.

ii) Given a morphism of pure Shimura data $f: (G', h') \rightarrow (G, h)$, neat open compact subgroups $K' \leq G'(\mathbb{A}_f), K \leq G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ with $f(K') \leq K$, and $V \in \text{Rep}_F(G)^{\text{AV}}$ together with a K -stable $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}$ -lattice L , then there is a canonical isomorphism of abelian S' -schemes

$$\text{Sh}_{L \rtimes K}(V \rtimes G, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}})_{\text{Sh}_{K'}(G', \mathfrak{X}')} \cong \text{Sh}_{f^*L \rtimes K'}(f^*V \rtimes G', \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}'),$$

where f^*L is the lattice L considered as a K' -stable $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}$ -lattice.

Proof. Both statements follow immediately from the characterisation of fibre products for mixed Shimura data given in [Pin90, Sec. 3.10]. \square

CONSTRUCTION 5.8 We now define a functor $\mu_G^{\text{mot}}: \text{Rep}_F(G)^{\text{AV}} \rightarrow \text{CHM}_F/S$ as follows: given $V \in \text{Rep}_F(G)^{\text{AV}}$, let L be a full rank $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}$ -lattice of $V(\mathbb{A}_f)$ which is stable under K . We then set $\mu_G^{\text{mot}}(V) = h^1(\text{Sh}_{L \rtimes K}(V \rtimes K, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}))^\vee$ as a motive with rational coefficients which we equip with an F -structure $F \hookrightarrow \text{End}_{\text{CHM}_F/S}(\mu_G^{\text{mot}}(V))$ in the following way. Let

$$T := \{\alpha \in \text{End}_G(V) \mid \alpha(L) \subseteq L\}.$$

For any $\alpha \in \text{End}_G(V)$, $\alpha(L)$ is a $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}$ -lattice and so there exists an $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $n \cdot \alpha(L) \subseteq L$. In other words, $T \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q} = \text{End}_G(V)$. Thus, we may act on $h^1(\text{Sh}_{L \rtimes K}(V \rtimes K, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}))^\vee$ by $F = (T \cap F) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$ with the first factor acting via functoriality of mixed Shimura varieties and the second by \mathbb{Q} -linearity of CHM_F/S . This uses that the actions of \mathbb{Z} as subring of $T \cap F$ (i.e. addition via the group law as an abelian variety) and as a subring of \mathbb{Q} coincide, which follows from Theorem 2.8. In contrast, this would not be true for $h(S_{K,V})^\vee$ and this does not define an element of CHM_F/S .

Given a morphism $f: V \rightarrow V'$, let $n \in \mathbb{N}$ be large enough to ensure that $f(nL) \subseteq L'$. We obtain maps

$$\begin{aligned} (\pi_n^\vee)_*: h^1(\text{Sh}_{L \rtimes K}(V \rtimes G, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}))^\vee &\rightarrow h^1(\text{Sh}_{nL \rtimes K}(V \rtimes G, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}))^\vee, \\ f_*: h^1(\text{Sh}_{nL \rtimes K}(V \rtimes G, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}))^\vee &\rightarrow h^1(\text{Sh}_{L' \rtimes K}(V' \rtimes G, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}'))^\vee, \end{aligned}$$

where the first map is obtained by applying $h^1(-)^\vee$ to the dual of the map of abelian varieties $\pi_n: \text{Sh}_{nL \rtimes K}(V \rtimes G, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}) \rightarrow \text{Sh}_{L \rtimes K}(V \rtimes G, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}})$ which is given by functoriality of mixed Shimura varieties, whilst the second is $h^1(-)^\vee$ of the map of mixed Shimura varieties induced by f . We then set $\mu_G^{\text{mot}}(f)$ to be $1/n$ times the composite $f_* \circ (\pi_n^\vee)_*$. By construction the morphisms $\mu_G^{\text{mot}}(f)$ will respect the F -action.

PROPOSITION 5.9 *Given a choice of $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}$ -lattice for each $V \in \text{Rep}_F(G)^{\text{AV}}$ as above, then the corresponding μ_G^{mot} is a well-defined \otimes -functor $\text{Rep}_F(G)^{\text{AV}} \rightarrow \text{CHM}_F/S$. The functor μ_G^{mot} is independent of the choice of lattice for each V , up to canonical natural isomorphism.*

Proof. We first remark that $\mu_G^{\text{mot}}(f)$ is independent of the choice of n . This follows as the constructions for n and for nm differ by $1/m \cdot (\pi_m^\vee)_* \circ \pi_{m,*} = 1/m \cdot [m]_*$, but, for an abelian variety A/S , $[m]$ acts on $h^1(A)^\vee$ by multiplication by m (Theorem 2.8).

6 Direct images for mixed Shimura varieties

That μ_G^{mot} respects composition follows from the commutativity of the following diagram, for any $f: V \rightarrow V'$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and n s.t. $f(nL) \leq L'$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Sh}_{nL \rtimes K}(V \rtimes G, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}) & \xrightarrow{\pi_m^\vee} & \text{Sh}_{mnL \rtimes K}(V \rtimes K, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}) \\ f \downarrow & & \downarrow f \\ \text{Sh}_{L' \rtimes K}(V' \rtimes G, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}') & \xrightarrow{\pi_m^\vee} & \text{Sh}_{mL' \rtimes K}(V' \rtimes G, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}') \end{array}$$

and thus it is clear that μ_G^{mot} defines a functor.

Given choices L_1, L_2 for each V and corresponding functors $\mu_{G,1}^{\text{mot}}, \mu_{G,2}^{\text{mot}}$, we define a natural transformation $\psi: \mu_{G,1}^{\text{mot}} \rightarrow \mu_{G,2}^{\text{mot}}$ by setting ψ_V to be $1/n$ times the map

$$h^1(\text{Sh}_{L_1 \rtimes K}(V \rtimes G, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}))^\vee \xrightarrow{(\pi_n^\vee)^*} h^1(\text{Sh}_{nL_1 \rtimes K}(V \rtimes G, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}))^\vee \xrightarrow{\text{id}_*} h^1(\text{Sh}_{L_2 \rtimes K}(V \rtimes G, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}))^\vee$$

for any n such that $nL_1 \leq L_2$. That this defines a natural transformation again follows from the commutativity of the above square. Moreover, as isogenies become invertible after applying $h^1(-)^\vee$, we find that ψ defines a natural isomorphism. \square

REMARK 5.10 If $f: V \rightarrow W$ is a non-zero homomorphism of representations of G over \mathbb{Q} and we fix a neat open compact subgroup K of G and K -stable $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}$ -lattices $L_V \leq V$, $L_W \leq W$ such that $f(L_V) \leq L_W$, then $\text{Sh}_{L_V \rtimes K}(V \rtimes G, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_V) \rightarrow \text{Sh}_{L_W \rtimes K}(W \rtimes G, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_W)$ is non-zero as a morphism of abelian varieties (for example, using the explicit description of the points over \mathbb{C}). Together with Theorem 2.10 this demonstrates that μ_G^{mot} is faithful.

NOTATION 5.11 Given $V \in \text{Rep}_F(G)^{\text{AV}}$, we shall denote the mixed Shimura variety $\text{Sh}_{L \rtimes K}(V \rtimes G, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}})$ simply by $S_{K,V}$. We use $p: S_{K,V} \rightarrow S$ and $\iota: S \rightarrow S_{K,V}$ to denote the maps induced by the projection and Levi section as well as the induced maps on their analytifications. We continue accordingly for (G', h') .

LEMMA 5.12 Given a morphism of Shimura data $f: (G', \mathfrak{X}') \rightarrow (G, \mathfrak{X})$, a neat open compact $K \leq G(\mathbb{A}_f)$, $K' \leq G'(\mathbb{A}_f)$ with $f(K') \leq K$, and a choice of stable $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}$ -lattices for all elements of $\text{Rep}_F(G)$, $\text{Rep}_F(G')$, then the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Rep}_F(G)^{\text{AV}} & \xrightarrow{\mu_G^{\text{mot}}} & \text{CHM}_F/S \\ f^* \downarrow & \swarrow & \downarrow f^* \\ \text{Rep}_F(G')^{\text{AV}} & \xrightarrow{\mu_{G'}^{\text{mot}}} & \text{CHM}_F/S' \end{array}$$

up to a natural isomorphism $\psi: f^* \circ \mu_G^{\text{mot}} \implies \mu_{G'}^{\text{mot}} \circ f^*$.

Proof. From Lemma 5.7 ii) and that the canonical projectors defining h^i commute with pullback, we obtain isomorphisms

$$(h^1(S_{K,V})^\vee)_{S'} \cong h^1(S'_{K',f^*V})^\vee.$$

The natural isomorphism is then given by taking these maps and possibly composing the maps defined in the proof of Proposition 5.9 if the lattice chosen for f^*V is not f^*L . \square

6 Direct images for mixed Shimura varieties

In this section, we check that μ_G^{mot} lifts the canonical construction and is compatible with base change.

LEMMA 6.1 *Given a Shimura datum (G, \mathfrak{X}) and $V \in \text{Rep}_F(G)^{\text{AV}}$, then there is a canonical identification of $\mu_G^{\mathcal{H}}(V)$ and the dual of $H_B^1(S_{K,V}(\mathbb{C})) = R^1 p_* F_{S_{K,V}(\mathbb{C})}$, where $p: S_{K,V}(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow S(\mathbb{C})$ denotes the usual projection.*

Proof. The canonical construction can be extended to mixed Shimura varieties as we now recall. Let $(P, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}})$ be a mixed Shimura datum and $Q \leq P(\mathbb{A}_f)$ a neat open compact subgroup. A representation $W \in \text{Rep}_F(P)$, which we consider as a \mathbb{Q} -representation $\rho: P \rightarrow \text{GL}(W)$ together with an F -structure, defines a local system

$$\mu_P^{\mathcal{H}}(W) := P(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash (\tilde{\mathfrak{X}} \times (P(\mathbb{A}_f)/Q) \times W)$$

on $\text{Sh}_Q(P, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}})(\mathbb{C}) = P(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash (\tilde{\mathfrak{X}} \times (P(\mathbb{A}_f)/Q))$. Similarly to Construction 4.3, each fibre $\{(x, k, v) \mid v \in W\} \cong W$ has a well-defined mixed Hodge structure given by $\rho \circ h_x$ and $\mu_P^{\mathcal{H}}(W)$ has the structure of a graded-polarisable variation of Hodge structure. This extends to a \otimes -functor

$$\mu_P^{\mathcal{H}}: \text{Rep}_F(P) \rightarrow \text{VHS}_F / \text{Sh}_Q(P, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}})(\mathbb{C}).$$

This is functorial in the sense that, given $f: (P', \mathfrak{X}') \rightarrow (P, \mathfrak{X})$ and $Q \leq P(\mathbb{A}_f), Q' \leq P'(\mathbb{A}_f)$ with $f(Q') \leq Q$, then there is a canonical isomorphism

$$f^* \mu_{P'}^{\mathcal{H}}(W) = \mu_P^{\mathcal{H}}(f^* W).$$

For the purposes of the lemma, the key fact is that pushforwards of sheaves arising via the canonical construction correspond to group cohomology. More specifically, in the notation of the lemma, the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Rep}(V \rtimes G) & \xrightarrow{\mu_{V \rtimes G}^{\mathcal{H}}} & \text{VHS}/S_{K,V}(\mathbb{C}) \\ H^i(V, -) \downarrow & & \downarrow R^i p_* \\ \text{Rep}(G) & \xrightarrow{\mu_G^{\mathcal{H}}} & \text{VHS}/S(\mathbb{C}) \end{array}$$

where the left vertical map is group cohomology (see [Wil97, Thm. II.2.3, Prop. I.1.6c]). In the case of the one dimensional trivial representation, this yields identifications

$$\mu_G^{\mathcal{H}}(H^1(V, F)) = R^1 p_* F_{S_{K,V}(\mathbb{C})}.$$

But, $H^1(V, F) = V^{\vee}$ as desired. \square

NOTATION 6.2 Write φ_V for the isomorphism $H_B^1((S_{K,V})(\mathbb{C}))^{\vee} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mu_G^{\mathcal{H}}(V)$ and $\varphi = (\varphi_V)_V$ for the collection as V ranges over $V \in \text{Rep}_F(G)^{\text{AV}}$.

LEMMA 6.3 *i) Let (G, h) be a Shimura datum and $\alpha: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ a morphism in $\text{Rep}_F(G)^{\text{AV}}$. Fix a neat open compact subgroup $K \leq G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ and let α also denote the map $(S_{K,V_1})(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow (S_{K,V_2})(\mathbb{C})$. Then the following diagram commutes:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_B^1((S_{K,V_1})(\mathbb{C}))^{\vee} & \xrightarrow{\varphi_{V_1}} & \mu_G^{\mathcal{H}}(V_1) \\ (\alpha^*)^{\vee} \downarrow & & \downarrow \mu_G^{\mathcal{H}}(\alpha) \\ H_B^1((S_{K,V_2})(\mathbb{C}))^{\vee} & \xrightarrow{\varphi_{V_2}} & \mu_G^{\mathcal{H}}(V_2) \end{array}$$

ii) Let $f: (G', h') \rightarrow (G, h)$ be a morphism of Shimura data and $K \leq G(\mathbb{A}_f), K' \leq G'(\mathbb{A}_f)$ neat open compact subgroups with $f(K') \leq K$. For any $V \in \text{Rep}_F(G)^{\text{AV}}$, the following diagram

commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} f^* H_B^1(S_{K,V}(\mathbb{C}))^\vee & \xrightarrow{f^*(\varphi_V)} & f^* \mu_G^{\mathcal{H}}(V) \\ H_B^1(\psi_V) \downarrow & & \downarrow \kappa_V \\ H_B^1((S'_{K',f^*V})(\mathbb{C}))^\vee & \xrightarrow{\varphi_{f^*V}} & \mu_{G'}^{\mathcal{H}}(f^*V) \end{array}$$

Proof. We prove the first case, the other is similar. The strategy is to reduce to a group theoretic context via a Tannakian argument using work of Wildeshaus. Fix a connected component S^0 of $S(\mathbb{C})$ and let S_{K,V_i}^0 denote the connected component $p_i^{-1}(S^0)$. In [Wil97, Thm. II.2.2] it is checked that the canonical construction produces variations of Hodge structure which are admissible in the sense of [Kas86]. Since the V_i are unipotent, objects in the image of $\mu_{V_i \rtimes G}^{\mathcal{H}}$ (in the notation used in the proof of Lemma 6.1) admit a filtration by objects pulled back from S^0 . Let VHS'/S^0 denote the category of admissible variations of Hodge structure on S^0 and $p_i\text{-UVar}/S_{K,V_i}^0$ denote the full subcategory of $\text{VHS}'/S_{K,V_i}^0$ whose objects admit a filtration for which the graded objects are pulled back from elements of VHS'/S^0 . The functors $\mu_{G'}^{\mathcal{H}}, \mu_{V_i \rtimes G}^{\mathcal{H}}$ take values in these categories.

Fix $y \in S^0$ and for $i = 1, 2$ set $x_i = \iota_i(y)$, where ι_i denotes the canonical Levi section. For $i = 1, 2$, let P_{i,x_i} denote the Tannaka dual of $p_i\text{-UVar}/S_{K,V_i}^0$ and G_y the Tannaka dual of VHS'/S^0 all with the obvious fibre functors. The map $P_{i,x_i} \rightarrow G_y$ induced by p_i^* is surjective (e.g. [DM82, Prop. 2.21a]). Lastly, set $V_{i,x_i} = \ker(P_{i,x_i} \rightarrow G_y)$.

Consider the diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} p_1\text{-UVar}/S_{K,V_1}^0 & \xleftarrow{\alpha^*} & p_2\text{-UVar}/S_{K,V_2}^0 \\ & \searrow R^j p_{1,*} & \swarrow R^j p_{2,*} \\ & \text{VHS}'/S^0 & \end{array}$$

This does not commute, but there is an obvious natural transformation $R^j p_{2,*} \implies R^j p_{1,*} \alpha^*$. The calculation of higher direct images in $p_i\text{-UVar}/S_{K,V_i}^0$ coincides with the usual higher direct image as elements of $\text{VHS}'/S_{K,V_i}^0$ (cf. [Wil97, Sec. I.4]). The maps $R^j p_{i,*}$ are not \otimes -functors, but we claim that when viewed in the Tannakian setting, the above triangle becomes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Rep}(P_{1,x_1}) & \xleftarrow{\alpha^*} & \text{Rep}(P_{2,x_2}) \\ & \searrow H^j(V_{1,x_1}, -) & \swarrow H^j(V_{2,x_2}, -) \\ & \text{Rep}(G_y) & \end{array}$$

and the natural transformation becomes the usual map

$$H^j(V_{2,x_2}, -) \implies H^j(V_{1,x_1}, \alpha^*(-)).$$

To see this, note that p_i^* corresponds to inflation from G_y and has right adjoint $p_{i,*}$, whilst $(-)^{V_{i,x_i}}$ is right adjoint to inflation.

Since the canonical construction is a \otimes -functor, after taking duals we obtain a diagram of short exact sequences:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & V_{i,x_i} & \longrightarrow & P_{i,x_i} & \longrightarrow & G_y \longrightarrow 1 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow t_i & & \downarrow r \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & V_i & \longrightarrow & P_i & \longrightarrow & G \longrightarrow 1 \end{array} \quad (1)$$

where t_i is the dual of $\mu_{V_i \times G}^{\mathcal{H}}$ and r the dual of $\mu_G^{\mathcal{H}}$. Moreover, the left vertical map $V_{i,x_i} \rightarrow V_i$ is an isomorphism [Wil97, p. 96] (this would not be true without restricting to admissible variations of Hodge structure). This shows that the following square commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Rep}(P_i) & \xrightarrow{t_i^*} & \text{Rep}(P_{i,x}) \\ H^1(V_i, -) \downarrow & & \downarrow H^1(V_{i,x_i}, -) \\ \text{Rep}(G) & \xrightarrow{r^*} & \text{Rep}(G_y) \end{array} \quad (2)$$

as in the proof of Lemma 6.1. In the case of the trivial representation \mathbb{Q} , this yields maps $r^*H^1(V_i, \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^1(V_{i,x_i}, \mathbb{Q})$ which are dual to φ_{V_i} . Since the diagrams of (1) are compatible with α^* , the squares of (2) form a prism:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \text{Rep}(P_2) & \longrightarrow & \text{Rep}(P_{2,x_2}) \\ & \swarrow \alpha^* & & \swarrow \alpha^* \\ \text{Rep}(P_1) & \longrightarrow & \text{Rep}(P_{1,x}) & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\ \text{Rep}(G) & \longrightarrow & \text{Rep}(G_y) & \end{array}$$

A purely group theoretic argument now checks that, consequently, there is a commutative square:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^1(V_{1,x_1}, \mathbb{Q}) & \longleftarrow & r^*H^1(V_1, \mathbb{Q}) \\ \alpha^* \uparrow & & \uparrow r^*\alpha^* \\ H^1(V_{2,x_2}, \mathbb{Q}) & \longleftarrow & r^*H^1(V_2, \mathbb{Q}) \end{array}$$

Taking Tannaka and linear duals we now obtain the square in *i*. □

We are now able to prove Theorem 1.1 of the introduction.

THEOREM 6.4 *Let (G, h) be an arbitrary Shimura datum and $K \leq G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ neat open compact. Denote by S the Shimura variety $\text{Sh}_K(G, h)$. Then the following diagram commutes,*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Rep}_F(G)^{\text{AV}} & \xrightarrow{\mu_G^{\text{mot}}} & \text{CHM}_F/S \\ \mu_G^{\mathcal{H}} \searrow & \swarrow \cong & \swarrow H_B^\bullet \\ & \text{VHS}_F/S(\mathbb{C}) & \end{array}$$

up to natural isomorphism given by $\varphi: H_B^\bullet \circ \mu_G^{\text{mot}} \implies \mu_G^{\mathcal{H}}$ (where φ is as in Notation 6.2). Moreover, under pullback by $f: (G', \mathfrak{X}') \rightarrow (G, \mathfrak{X})$, the triangles for $(G, \mathfrak{X}), (G', \mathfrak{X}')$ form a commutative prism:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Rep}_F(G)^{\text{AV}} & \xrightarrow{\mu_G^{\text{mot}}} & \text{CHM}_F/S \\ \downarrow f^* & \swarrow \mu_G^{\mathcal{H}} & \swarrow H_B^\bullet \\ & \text{VHS}_F/S(\mathbb{C}) & \\ \downarrow f^* & & \downarrow f^* \\ \text{Rep}_F(G')^{\text{AV}} & \xrightarrow{\mu_{G'}^{\text{mot}}} & \text{CHM}_F/S' \\ \downarrow f^* & \swarrow \mu_{G'}^{\mathcal{H}} & \swarrow H_B^\bullet \\ & \text{VHS}_F/S'(\mathbb{C}) & \end{array}$$

for which each face has a given natural transformation, all of which are compatible.

Proof. That φ_V defines a natural isomorphism for the first triangle is Lemma 6.3 i). The commutativity of the other individual faces in the prism is given by the natural isomorphisms: ψ of Lemma 5.12 for the rear face, κ of Construction 4.4 for the front left face, and ξ of Remark 3.4 for the front right.

Due to O’Sullivan’s Theorem 2.6 (cf. Remark 2.7), we need only prove the compatibility statement for homological motives. As a result, we reduce to showing that the two natural isomorphisms $H_B^\bullet \circ f^* \circ \mu_G^{\text{mot}} \implies H_B^\bullet \circ \mu_{G'}^{\text{mot}} \circ f^*$ (which are functors from $\text{Rep}_F(G) \rightarrow \text{VHS}_F/S'(\mathbb{C})$) defined by

$$\begin{aligned} f^* H_B^1(S_{K,V}(\mathbb{C}))^\vee &\xrightarrow{H_B^1(\psi_V)} H_B^1((S'_{K',f^*V})(\mathbb{C}))^\vee, \\ f^* H_B^1(S_{K,V}(\mathbb{C}))^\vee &\xrightarrow{f^* \xi_V} \mu_G^{\mathcal{H}}(V)_{S'(\mathbb{C})} \xrightarrow{\kappa_V^{-1}} \mu_{G'}^{\mathcal{H}}(f^*V) \xrightarrow{\varphi_{f^*V}^{-1}} H_B^1((S'_{K',f^*V})(\mathbb{C}))^\vee, \end{aligned}$$

coincide, here κ is as defined in Construction 4.4 and ψ is as defined in Lemma 5.12. This follows from Lemma 6.3 ii). \square

7 Classification of PEL-data

In the case of PEL-type Shimura data, significantly stronger results than Theorem 6.4 are possible. In this section, we provide a classification of PEL-type Shimura data after base change to \mathbb{R} .

NOTATION 7.1 Given an algebra B/\mathbb{Q} , we write B_F for $B \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} F$. Similarly if W is a B -module, then W_F denotes $W \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} F$.

DEFINITION 7.2 A *PEL-datum* is a tuple $(B, *, V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, h)$ consisting of: a semi-simple \mathbb{Q} -algebra B with a positive (anti-)involution $*$ on B , that is an anti-commutative involution such that $\text{tr}_{B_{\mathbb{R}}/\mathbb{R}}(bb^*) > 0$ for all $0 \neq b \in B_{\mathbb{R}}$, together with a finite dimensional B -module V equipped with an alternating non-degenerate \mathbb{Q} -valued pairing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ on V such that, for $b \in B, u, v \in V$

$$\langle bu, v \rangle = \langle u, b^*v \rangle,$$

and finally a choice of \mathbb{R} -algebra homomorphism $h: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \text{End}_{B_{\mathbb{R}}}(V_{\mathbb{R}})$ such that

$$\begin{cases} \langle h(z)u, v \rangle = \langle u, h(\bar{z})v \rangle \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}, u, v \in V \\ \langle u, h(i)u \rangle \text{ is positive definite} \end{cases},$$

(the first condition ensures that $\langle u, h(i)v \rangle$ is symmetric).

Let G be the algebraic group whose R -points, for any \mathbb{Q} -algebra R , are defined by

$$G(R) = \left\{ g \in \text{Aut}_{B_R}(V_R) \mid \begin{array}{l} \exists \mu(g) \in R^\times \text{ such that } \langle gu, gv \rangle = \mu(g) \langle u, v \rangle \text{ for} \\ \text{all } u, v \in V \otimes R \end{array} \right\}.$$

Note G is connected if and only if G has no factors of “orthogonal type” (see Lemma 7.5). For $z \in \mathbb{C}^\times$, we automatically have that $h(z) \in G(\mathbb{R})$. We also denote by h the induced map $\mathbb{S} \rightarrow G_{\mathbb{R}}$.

NOTATION 7.3 Any semisimple \mathbb{R} -algebra with positive involution splits as a product of simple factors each of which is of one of the following types (see for example [Kot92, p. 386]):

- *symplectic*: $(M_n(\mathbb{R}), A \mapsto A^t)$
- *linear*: $(M_n(\mathbb{C}), A \mapsto \bar{A}^t)$, where $(\bar{})$ denotes coefficientwise complex conjugation.
- *orthogonal*: $(M_n(\mathbb{H}), A \mapsto \bar{A}^t)$, where $(\bar{})$ denotes the (anti-)involution $a + bi + cj + dij \mapsto a - bi - cj - dij$ coefficientwise.

In particular, all symplectic $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ -modules split as an orthogonal direct sum of submodules only acted on non-trivially by a single simple factor of one of the above types, and $G_{1,\mathbb{R}}$ splits accordingly.

NOTATION 7.4 Given an algebraic group G , we denote by G° the connected component of the identity. We define the following algebraic groups over \mathbb{R} :

- Let $U_{a,b}$ be the indefinite unitary group whose \mathbb{R} -points consist of elements of $M_{a+b}(\mathbb{C})$ which preserve a Hermitian form of signature (a, b) . There is an obvious isomorphism $U_{a,b} \cong U_{b,a}$ and $(U_{a,b})_{\mathbb{C}} \cong \mathrm{GL}_{a+b,\mathbb{C}}$.
- Set $J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and let O_{2n}^* be the algebraic group defined by

$$O_{2n}^*(A) = \left\{ g \in O_{2n}(A \otimes \mathbb{C}) \mid \bar{g}^t \begin{pmatrix} J & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J \end{pmatrix} g = \begin{pmatrix} J & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J \end{pmatrix} \right\},$$

for an \mathbb{R} -algebra A . Note that $(O_{2n}^*)_{\mathbb{C}} \cong O_{2n}$.

The following is well-known, but we have been unable to reference explicitly in the literature.

LEMMA 7.5 Let $(B, *, V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, h)$ be a PEL-datum.

- i) Fix a decomposition of $(B_{\mathbb{R}}, *)$ into factors of symplectic, linear and orthogonal types respectively, as in Definition 7.3, then

$$G_{1,\mathbb{R}} \cong \prod_i \mathrm{Sp}_{2g_i} \times \prod_j U_{a_j, b_j} \times \prod_k O_{2r_k}^*,$$

with each factor acting on the factor of $V_{\mathbb{R}}$ for which the action of $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ factors through the corresponding $M_n(\mathbb{R})$, $M_n(\mathbb{C})$ or $M_n(\mathbb{H})$.

- ii) If $G_{1,\mathbb{R}}$ has no factors isomorphic to $U_{n,0}$ for $n \geq 2$, then (G°, h) defines a Shimura datum. In particular, if $G_{1,\mathbb{R}}$ additionally has no factors of orthogonal type, then (G, h) is a Shimura datum.
- iii) In any case, the identity connected component of the centre of G° is an almost-direct product of a \mathbb{Q} -split torus and an \mathbb{R} -anisotropic torus.

Proof. These properties are well-known, but we provide proofs of the statements we have been unable to find references for. In [Kot92, Lem. 4.1] it is shown that (G, h) satisfies (1.5.1), (1.5.2) and (1.5.3) of [Del71], even without the assumption of ii). To show ii) it remains to show that G^{ad} has no factors of compact type under the above assumption. This and iii) will be easy to deduce from i).

In order to classify the factors of $G_{1,\mathbb{R}}$ which may arise it suffices to assume that $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ is simple of each type appearing in Definition 7.3. Moreover, we are able to reduce to the case of $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ isomorphic to \mathbb{R} , \mathbb{C} or \mathbb{H} by an easy Morita equivalence argument.

We shall make repeated use of the following result of Kottwitz: Let $(C, *)$ be an \mathbb{R} -algebra with positive involution and $(W, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, h)$, $(W', \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle', h')$ be two triples that together with $(C, *)$ satisfy

the conditions of Definition 7.2 with \mathbb{R} in place of \mathbb{Q} . Then if W and W' are isomorphic as $C \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C}$ -modules, with \mathbb{C} acting via h and h' respectively, then $(W, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ and $(W', \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle')$ are isomorphic as symplectic $(C, *)$ -modules [Kot92, Lemma 4.2].

First assume that $(B_{\mathbb{R}}, *) = (\mathbb{R}, * = \text{id})$. Then

$$\left(W = \mathbb{R}^{\oplus 2}, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{array} \right), h(i) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \right)$$

is a triple as above with corresponding $B_{\mathbb{R}} \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C}$ -module \mathbb{C} . As a result, any symplectic $(B_{\mathbb{R}}, *)$ -module $V_{\mathbb{R}}$ must split as an orthogonal direct sum of terms isomorphic to W . By definition, $G_1(\mathbb{R})$ for $W^{\oplus n}$ is Sp_{2n} .

Now assume that $(B_{\mathbb{R}}, *) = (\mathbb{C}, * = z \mapsto \bar{z})$. In this case, $B_{\mathbb{R}} \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C} \cong \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}$ has two irreducible modules. The triple given by $(\mathbb{C}, \text{tr}_{\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}}(xi\bar{y}), h(i) = i)$ (resp. $(\mathbb{C}, -\text{tr}_{\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}}(xi\bar{y}), h(i) = -i)$) corresponds to the $\mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C}$ -summand on which the \mathbb{C} actions agree (resp. disagree). So if we denote these modules by A and B respectively, then any $(B_{\mathbb{R}}, *)$ -module is isomorphic to $A^{\oplus a} \oplus B^{\oplus b}$. For such a module, $G_1(\mathbb{R})$ consists of elements of $\text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$ which also preserve a pairing of signature (b, a) . In other words, $G_{1,\mathbb{R}}$ is the indefinite unitary group $U_{b,a}$.

Finally, in the quaternion case we shall assume that $(B_{\mathbb{R}}, *) = (\mathbb{H}^{\text{op}}, *)$ (with \mathbb{H}^{op} an expositional choice). Then $B_{\mathbb{R}} \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C} \cong M_2(\mathbb{C})$ has a unique non-trivial irreducible module, which is of \mathbb{R} -dimension 4. This is realised by the triple $(\mathbb{H}, \text{tr}_{\mathbb{H}/\mathbb{R}}(xj\tilde{y}), h(i) = j)$ where \mathbb{H}^{op} acts by right multiplication and $y \mapsto \tilde{y}$ is the (anti-)involution given by $y = a + bi + cj + dij \mapsto a + bi - cj + dij$. As such, all symplectic $(\mathbb{H}^{\text{op}}, *)$ -modules are isomorphic to $\mathbb{H}^{\oplus n}$ for some n . In this case, $\text{End}_{\mathbb{H}^{\text{op}}}(\mathbb{H}^{\oplus n}) \cong M_n(\mathbb{H})$, with \mathbb{H} acting by left multiplication and taking adjoints with respect to the pairing coincides with $A \mapsto \tilde{A}^t$. If we embed $\mathbb{H} \hookrightarrow M_2(\mathbb{C})$ by $i \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}$ and $j \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and extend this to an embedding $M_n(\mathbb{H}) \hookrightarrow M_{2n}(\mathbb{C})$, then matrix transposition restricts, on the image of $M_n(\mathbb{H})$, to taking adjoints. As a result, we may view G_1 as the algebraic group whose \mathbb{R} -points consists of elements of $O_{2n}(\mathbb{C})$ which lie in the image of $M_n(\mathbb{H})$. Since the image of $M_n(\mathbb{H})$ consists of matrices g for which $\bar{g} \text{diag}(J, \dots, J) = \text{diag}(J, \dots, J)g$, these are precisely elements of $O_{2n}^*(\mathbb{R})$.

To deduce *ii*), note that $G_1^{\text{ad}} \cong G^{\text{ad}}$ (indeed, the cokernel of $G_1^{\text{ad}} \hookrightarrow G^{\text{ad}}$ is a proper quotient of G_m). From the above calculations we find that the only possible factors of G_1^{ad} of compact type are $U_{n,0} \cong U_{0,n}$ for $n \geq 2$. For *iii*), first note that the largest anisotropic subtorus of $Z(G^\circ)$ must be contained in $Z(G_1^\circ)$. But from the above calculation $(Z(G_1^\circ)^\circ)_{\mathbb{R}}$ is always anisotropic. Indeed, $Z(\text{Sp}_{2g})$ is finite whilst $Z(U_{a,b}), Z(\text{SO}_{2n}^*) \cong Z(\text{SO}_2^*)$ are both isomorphic to U_1 . \square

The factorisation of Lemma 7.5 *i*) justifies the naming convention of Definition 7.3.

REMARK 7.6 In [Kot92] Kottwitz, allows Shimura data to have (not necessarily connected) reductive groups G of the form considered in Lemma 7.5 when $G_{1,\mathbb{R}}$ has no factors isomorphic to $U_{n,0}$ for $n \geq 2$. Ancona's results also hold in this generality and so ours will as well.

DEFINITION 7.7 A Shimura datum (G, h) which arises as in Lemma 7.5 is said to be of *PEL-type* and the corresponding $(B, *, V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, h)$ is said to be a *PEL-datum* for (G, h) .

If we fix such a PEL-datum for (G, h) , then we say that $V \in \text{Rep}(G)$ is the *standard representation* of G . Shimura data with a fixed choice of PEL-datum have an explicit moduli interpretation (see for example [Mil17, Sec. 8]).

EXAMPLE 7.8 From the proof of Lemma 7.5, it is easy to see that a Shimura datum may admit multiple distinct PEL-data due to Morita equivalence. As an explicit example, consider the PEL-datum $\left(\mathbb{Q}, *, \mathbb{Q}^{\oplus 2}, \left(\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{array} \right), h(a + bi) = \begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} \right)$, which corresponds to the usual modular curves Shimura datum $(\text{GL}_2, \mathcal{H})$.

There is also a PEL-datum $\left(M_2(\mathbb{Q}), * = (-)^t, \mathbb{Q}^{\oplus 4}, \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & I_2 \\ -I_2 & 0 \end{array} \right), h(a+bi) = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} aI_2 & -bI_2 \\ bI_2 & aI_2 \end{array} \right) \right)$, where $M_2(\mathbb{Q})$ acts diagonally on $\mathbb{Q}^{\oplus 4} = \mathbb{Q}^{\oplus 2} \oplus \mathbb{Q}^{\oplus 2}$. Then G is isomorphic to GL_2 embedded within $\mathrm{GL}_4(\mathbb{Q})$ via $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} aI_2 & bI_2 \\ cI_2 & dI_2 \end{pmatrix}$, so that the associated Shimura datum is again $(\mathrm{GL}_2, \mathcal{H})$.

8 Ancona's construction

In the case of PEL-type Shimura data, Ancona has described a lift of $\mu_G^{\mathcal{H}}$ defined on all of $\mathrm{Rep}_F(G)$ [Anc15]. But, as defined, it is not immediately clear that it is well behaved with respect to pullbacks or is even independent of the choice of PEL-datum (cf. Example 7.8). In this section we briefly recall Ancona's construction, but in the language of mixed Shimura varieties.

LEMMA 8.1 *Given a Shimura datum (G, h) with a choice of PEL-datum $(B, *, V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, h)$, then for all fields F/\mathbb{Q} , all objects of $\mathrm{Rep}_F(G)$ are, up to isomorphism, direct summands of some space of the form $\bigoplus_{i=1}^k V_F^{\otimes a_i} \otimes V_F^{\otimes b_i}$ (with $V_F = V \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} F$).*

Proof. As V is a faithful G -representation, this follows from the proof of [DM82, Prop. 2.20]. \square

THEOREM 8.2 ([Anc15, Prop. 8.5]) *Given a Shimura datum (G, h) with a PEL-datum $(B, *, V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, h)$, let K be a neat open compact subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ and L a $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}$ -lattice of V_F (considered as a representation over \mathbb{Q}). Then for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there is a canonical inclusion of rings $a: \mathrm{End}_{\mathrm{Rep}_F(G)}(V_F^{\otimes n}) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{End}_{\mathrm{Hom}M_F/S}(h^1(S_{V_F, K})^{\vee \otimes n})$ such that the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{End}_{\mathrm{Rep}_F(G)}(V_F^{\otimes n}) & \xrightarrow{a} & \mathrm{End}_{\mathrm{Hom}M/S}(h^1(S_{V_F, K})^{\vee \otimes n}) \\ & \searrow \mu_G^{\mathcal{H}} & \swarrow H_B^{\bullet} \\ & \mathrm{End}_{\mathrm{VHS}/S(\mathbb{C})}(\mu_G^{\mathcal{H}}(V_F)^{\otimes n}) & \end{array}$$

commutes. Here, we have used the isomorphism $\varphi_{V_F}: H_B^1((S_{V_F, K}(\mathbb{C}))^{\vee}) \rightarrow \mu_G^{\mathcal{H}}(V_F)$ of Lemma 6.1 to identify $\mathrm{End}(\mu_G^{\mathcal{H}}(V_F)^{\otimes n})$ and $\mathrm{End}(H^1((S_{V_F, K}(\mathbb{C}))^{\otimes n}))$.

REMARK 8.3 Ancona's strategy is to lift endomorphisms of V_F itself (in our presentation, this is via functoriality of mixed Shimura varieties) and permutations of $V_F^{\otimes n}$ in the obvious way, and then additionally lift cycles arising from the polarisation via Poincaré duality and Hard Lefschetz (both of which have a motivic interpretation). Ancona then shows that endomorphisms of the above kinds generate all of $\mathrm{End}_{\mathrm{Rep}_F(G)}(V_F^{\otimes n})$ in the case of PEL-type Shimura varieties. Whilst Ancona's result allows for Shimura data corresponding to orthogonal groups, the analogous statement does not hold for special orthogonal groups, which would require lifting additional cycles.

CONSTRUCTION 8.4 ([Anc15, pf. of Thm. 8.6]) There is a \otimes -functor $\mathrm{Anc}_G: \mathrm{Rep}_F(G) \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}M_F/S$ defined as follows: set $\mathrm{Anc}_G(V_F^{\otimes n}) = h^1(S_{V_F, K})^{\vee \otimes n}$ and let $\mathrm{Anc}_G(\alpha)$ for $\alpha \in \mathrm{End}(V_F^{\otimes n})$ be defined via the map of Theorem 8.2. By Hom-tensor adjunction, Theorem 8.2 also defines a motivic lift of the map $\mathbb{1} \rightarrow V \otimes V^{\vee}$. More generally, to define the image of elements of $\mathrm{Hom}(V_F^{\otimes a} \otimes V_F^{\vee \otimes b}, V_F^{\otimes c} \otimes V_F^{\vee \otimes d})$ it suffices to fix the image of $\mathrm{Hom}(V_F^{\otimes(a+d)}, V_F^{\otimes(b+c)})$, but for weight reasons this is zero unless $a - b = c - d$, in which case it is covered by Theorem 8.2.

This also allows us to define, for any choice of idempotent e , the image of a direct summand $e \cdot (\bigoplus V_F^{\otimes a_n} \otimes V_F^{\vee \otimes b_n})$. Since every element of $W \in \mathrm{Rep}_F(G)$ is of this form by Lemma 8.1, if we pick a fixed isomorphism $\theta_W: W \xrightarrow{\sim} e_W \cdot (\bigoplus V_F^{\otimes a_{W,n}} \otimes V_F^{\vee \otimes b_{W,n}})$ for each W , then we can compatibly extend Anc_G to all of $\mathrm{Rep}_F(G)$. Finally, by composition with the section of Theorem 2.6, we obtain a functor $\mathrm{Rep}_F(G) \rightarrow \mathrm{CHM}_F/S$, which we also denote Anc_G .

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LEMMA 8.5 *The construction of Anc_G is, up to natural isomorphism, independent of all choices made.*

Proof. Fix $W \in \text{Rep}_F(G)$ and two summands of tensor spaces, $e \cdot \bigoplus V_F^{a_k} \otimes V_F^{\vee \otimes b_k}$, $e' \cdot \bigoplus V_F^{\otimes a'_k} \otimes V_F^{\vee \otimes b'_k}$, which are both isomorphic to W . We must provide an isomorphism

$$e \cdot \bigoplus h^1(S_{V_F, K})^{\vee a_k} \otimes h^1(S_{V_F, K})^{\otimes b_k} \rightarrow e' \cdot \bigoplus h^1(S_{V_F, K})^{\vee a'_k} \otimes h^1(S_{V_F, K})^{\otimes b'_k}.$$

Given the compatibility of the Künneth formula with mixed Shimura varieties, we may assume that W is irreducible and there is a corresponding isomorphism $e \cdot (V_F^{\otimes a} \otimes V_F^{\vee \otimes b}) \rightarrow e' \cdot (V_F^{\otimes a'} \otimes V_F^{\vee \otimes b'})$.

As before, it suffices to assume that $b = b' = 0$. For weight reasons, we must then have that $a = a'$. Finally, since Lemma 8.2 lifts all elements of $\text{End}_{\text{Rep}_F(G)}(V_F^{\otimes a})$, we obtain a motivic lift of the isomorphism between the two tensor space representatives of W . For varying W , this yields a natural isomorphism and so the desired independence. \square

REMARK 8.6 Let (G, \mathfrak{X}) be a Shimura datum with a chosen PEL-datum for which all objects of $\text{Rep}(G)^{\text{AV}}$ are direct summands of $V^{\oplus n}$ for varying n . Then the argument given above can be adapted to show that Anc_G extends μ_G^{mot} up to natural isomorphism. If the PEL-datum only has factors of symplectic type in the sense of Definition 7.3, then this always holds (see Lemma 11.2). This can also be checked to hold much more generally.

THEOREM 8.7 ([Anc15, Thm. 8.6]) *Let (G, h) be a Shimura datum of PEL-type with a fixed PEL-datum $(B, *, V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, h)$. Fix also a choice of neat open compact subgroup $K \leq G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ and denote by S the Shimura variety $\text{Sh}_K(G, h)$. Then the following diagram commutes,*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Rep}_F(G) & \xrightarrow{\text{Anc}_G} & \text{CHM}_F/S \\ & \searrow \mu_G^{\mathcal{H}} & \swarrow H_B^* \\ & & \text{VHS}_F/S(\mathbb{C}) \end{array}$$

up to canonical natural isomorphism.

Proof. The natural isomorphism necessarily depends on the choice of Anc_G . Explicitly, in the notation of Construction 8.4, write $\eta_{G, V}$ for

$$\mu_G^{\mathcal{H}}(\theta_W^{-1}) \circ (e_W \cdot \bigoplus (\varphi_{V_F}^{\otimes a_{W,n}} \otimes \varphi_{V_F}^{\vee \otimes b_{W,n}})),$$

where φ_{V_F} is as defined in Notation 6.2. That $\eta_G := (\eta_{G, V})_V$ defines a natural isomorphism now follows from Lemma 6.3 i). \square

9 Compatibility with base change

In this section, we give conditions to ensure Ancona's construction and Theorem 8.7 are compatible with base change, i.e. there is a commutative prism analogous to that of Theorem 6.4.

Let $f: (G', h') \rightarrow (G, h)$ be a morphism of Shimura data each with a chosen PEL-datum. Denote their standard representations by V', V respectively. By Lemma 8.1, $f^*V \cong e \cdot (\bigoplus_n (V^{\otimes a_n} \otimes V^{\vee \otimes b_n}))$. In order to show that $\text{Anc}_{(-)}$ is compatible with f , we would need to construct an isomorphism

$$f^*(h^1(S_{K, V})^{\vee}) \xrightarrow{\sim} e \cdot \left(\bigoplus h^1(S_{K', V'})^{\vee \otimes a_n} \otimes h^1(S_{K', V'})^{\otimes b_n} \right).$$

Unfortunately, such a morphism cannot be constructed using just functoriality of mixed Shimura varieties. For this reason we make the following restriction:

DEFINITION 9.1 Let $f: (G', h') \rightarrow (G, h)$ be a morphism of PEL-type Shimura data each with a choice of PEL-datum with standard representations V', V . If

$$(\star) \quad f^*V \cong e \cdot V'^{\oplus n} \text{ for some } n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and idempotent } e \in \text{End}_{\text{Rep}(G')}(V'^{\oplus n}),$$

then we say that f is an *admissible* morphism of Shimura varieties with PEL-data.

Note that if f is admissible, then $f^*V_F \cong e_F \cdot V_F'^{\oplus n}$ for any F . Admissibility implies that there is exists a map $(S_{K,V})_{S'} \rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^n S'_{K',V'}$ as abelian varieties over S' .

EXAMPLE 9.2 Given a PEL-datum $(B, *, V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, h)$ and $B \subseteq B'$ a \mathbb{Q} -subalgebra, then $(B', *, V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, h)$ is also a PEL-datum. If $(G, h), (G', h)$ denote the respective Shimura data, then the induced map $(G', h) \hookrightarrow (G, h)$ with the above choices is an admissible morphism.

LEMMA 9.3 *The identity map $(G, \mathfrak{X}) \rightarrow (G, \mathfrak{X})$ is admissible for any choice of PEL-data for the source and target.*

Proof. Let V', V be the standard representations of the source and target respectively and B', B the chosen \mathbb{Q} -algebras. It suffices to show that $V_{\mathbb{R}}$ is a summand of some $V_{\mathbb{R}}'^{\oplus n}$. It is a consequence of Lemma 7.5 i) that the pairs $(B_{\mathbb{R}}, V_{\mathbb{R}})$ and $(B'_{\mathbb{R}}, V'_{\mathbb{R}})$ may only differ up to Morita equivalence (given that they both correspond to $G_{1,\mathbb{R}}$). To be more explicit, say $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ has a factor $M_a(\mathbb{H})$ with corresponding factor $(\mathbb{H}^{\oplus a})^{\oplus n}$ of $V_{\mathbb{R}}$, then $B'_{\mathbb{R}}$ has a factor $M_b(\mathbb{H})$ with corresponding factor $(\mathbb{H}^{\oplus b})^{\oplus n}$ of $V'_{\mathbb{R}}$. The corresponding factor of $G_{1,\mathbb{R}}$ is then O_{2n}^* acting in the obvious way. It is then clear that $V_{\mathbb{R}}$ is a summand of some number of copies of $V'_{\mathbb{R}}$ as $G_{\mathbb{R}}$ -modules. \square

EXAMPLE 9.4 In Example 7.8, we described two PEL-data for $(\text{GL}_2, \mathcal{H})$, one with standard representation $V' = \mathbb{Q}^{\oplus 2}$ and the other with standard representation $V = \mathbb{Q}^{\oplus 2} \oplus \mathbb{Q}^{\oplus 2}$. The identity map $(\text{GL}_2, \mathcal{H}) \rightarrow (\text{GL}_2, \mathcal{H})$ is admissible for each of the two ways of assigning each $(\text{GL}_2, \mathcal{H})$ a distinct choice of the two PEL-data. Indeed, $\text{id}^* V' \cong (i_1 \circ \pi_1) \cdot V$ and $\text{id}^* V \cong V'^{\oplus 2}$.

Not all morphisms of Shimura data with chosen PEL-data are admissible (see Example 11.1), but in Section 11 we show that if the PEL-datum on the source has only factors of symplectic type then it is admissible. In any case, it is easy to check if a given morphism is admissible.

We now assume $f: (G', h') \rightarrow (G, h)$ is admissible and fix one such isomorphism as in (\star) .

CONSTRUCTION 9.5 We now have canonical isomorphisms:

$$\begin{aligned} f^* \text{Anc}_G(V) &= h^1(S_{K,V})_{S'}^{\vee} \\ &= h^1((S_{K,V})_{S'})^{\vee}, \end{aligned}$$

using that the canonical projectors h^i commute with pullbacks [DM91, Thm. 3.1],

$$\begin{aligned} &\stackrel{\text{Lem. 5.7}}{=} h^1(S'_{K',f^*V})^{\vee} \\ &\stackrel{(\star)}{=} h^1(S'_{K',e \cdot V'^{\oplus n}})^{\vee} \\ &= e \cdot (h^1(S'_{K',V'})^{\oplus n})^{\vee} \\ &= \text{Anc}_{G'} f^*V. \end{aligned}$$

by Lemma 5.7 i) and the Künneth formula 2.9. Write λ_V for this composite. For V_F , there is an analogous λ_{V_F} .

NOTATION 9.6 As functors on $\text{Rep}_F(G)$, we extend this to a putative natural isomorphism $\lambda: f^* \circ \text{Anc}_G \implies \text{Anc}_{G'} \circ f^*$ as follows: Let $W \in \text{Rep}_F(G)$. Since the construction of $\text{Anc}_{G'}$ is independent of the choice of the $\theta'_{W'}$ (Lemma 8.5), we are free to assume that, for $W \in \text{Rep}_F(G)$ with

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$\theta_W: W \xrightarrow{\sim} e_W \cdot (\bigoplus V_F^{\otimes a_n} \otimes V_F^{\vee \otimes b_n})$, then θ'_{f^*W} is obtained from $f^*\theta_W$ by taking the tensor products and direct sums of (the base change of) the isomorphism of (\star) . So we have,

$$\begin{aligned} f^* \text{Anc}_G(W) &= e_W \cdot (\bigoplus h^1(S_{K,V_F})_{S'}^{\vee \otimes a_k} \otimes h^1(S_{K,V_F})_{S'}^{\otimes b_k}), \\ \text{Anc}_{G'} f^*(W) &= e_W \cdot (\bigoplus (e \cdot \bigoplus h^1(S'_{K',V'_F}))^{\vee \otimes a_k} \otimes (e \cdot \bigoplus h^1(S'_{K',V'_F}))^{\otimes b_k}). \end{aligned}$$

There is now an obvious choice for λ_W given by taking sums and products of λ_{V_F} and its dual.

THEOREM 9.7 *Let $f: (G', h') \rightarrow (G, h)$ be an admissible morphism of PEL-type Shimura data with fixed PEL-data. Then*

i) *the following diagram commutes:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Rep}_F(G) & \xrightarrow{\text{Anc}_G} & \text{CHM}_F/S \\ f^* \downarrow & \swarrow & \downarrow f^* \\ \text{Rep}_F(G') & \xrightarrow{\text{Anc}_{G'}} & \text{CHM}_F/S' \end{array}$$

up to natural isomorphism given by $\lambda: f^* \circ \text{Anc}_{G'} \implies \text{Anc}_G \circ f^*$.

ii) *there is a commutative prism*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{Rep}_F(G) & \xrightarrow{\text{Anc}_G} & & \text{CHM}_F/S & \\ & \searrow \mu_G^{\mathcal{H}} & & \swarrow H_B^\bullet & \\ & & \text{VHS}_F/S(\mathbb{C}) & & \\ f^* \downarrow & & \downarrow f^* & & \downarrow f^* \\ \text{Rep}_F(G') & \xrightarrow{\text{Anc}_{G'}} & & \text{CHM}_F/S' & \\ & \searrow \mu_{G'}^{\mathcal{H}} & & \swarrow H_B^\bullet & \\ & & \text{VHS}_F/S'(\mathbb{C}) & & \end{array}$$

for which the prescribed natural isomorphisms on each face are compatible.

Proof. For i), we must check that λ is a natural isomorphism. In view of Theorem 2.6 (whose section is used in Construction 8.4 to define Anc_G), it suffices to check commutativity after projection to homological motives. Moreover, since the functor $H_B^\bullet(-)$ is injective on $\text{Hom}_{\text{HomM}_F/S'}(h^i(A_1), h^i(A_2))$ for A_1, A_2 abelian varieties over S' (see Remark 3.3), it is enough to check that $H_B^\bullet(\lambda): H_B^\bullet \circ f^* \circ \text{Anc}_G \implies H_B^\bullet \circ \text{Anc}_{G'} \circ f^*$ is a natural isomorphism. But we already have a natural isomorphism $H_B^\bullet \circ f^* \circ \text{Anc}_G \implies H_B^\bullet \circ \text{Anc}_{G'} \circ f^*$, namely by composing the realisations of the natural isomorphisms of the other faces appearing the prism of ii) (this doesn't use the compatibility statement of ii)). So it suffices to check that $H_B^\bullet(\lambda)$ coincides with the one already constructed. We need only check this for V_F itself, i.e. that

$$H_B^\bullet(\lambda_{V_F}) = \eta_{S', f^*V_F}^{-1} \circ \kappa_{V_F} \circ f^*(\eta_{S, V_F}) \circ \xi_{h^1(S_{K, V_F})}^{-1}.$$

Here η_{S, V_F} is as defined in the proof of Theorem 8.7, κ is as defined in Construction 4.4 and ξ is as defined in Remark 3.4.

Applying $\xi_{h^1(S_{K,V_F})}$ to both sides, this means checking the equality of:

$$\begin{aligned} f^* H_B^1((S_{K,V_F})(\mathbb{C})) &\rightarrow H^1((S_{K',f^*V_F})(\mathbb{C})) \xrightarrow{(*)} e \cdot H_B^1((S'_{K',V'_F})(\mathbb{C})), \\ f^* H_B^1((S_{K,V_F})(\mathbb{C})) &\xrightarrow{f^* \varphi_{V_F}} f^* \mu_G^{\mathcal{H}}(V_F) \xrightarrow{\kappa_V} \mu_{G'}^{\mathcal{H}}(f^*V_F) \xrightarrow{\varphi_{f^*V_F}^{-1}} H_B^1((S_{K,f^*V_F})(\mathbb{C})) \\ &\xrightarrow{(*)} e \cdot \bigoplus H_B^1((S'_{K',V'_F})(\mathbb{C})), \end{aligned}$$

where, in the second line the composite of the last two maps is $\eta_{S',f^*V_F}^{-1}$, as defined in Theorem 8.7. The equality now follows from the commutativity of:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} f^* H_B^1((S_{K,V_F})(\mathbb{C})) & \xrightarrow{f^*(\varphi_{V_F})} & f^* \mu_G^{\mathcal{H}}(V_F) \\ H^1(\lambda_{V_F}) \downarrow & & \downarrow \kappa_{V_F} \\ H_B^1((S'_{K',f^*V_F})(\mathbb{C})) & \xrightarrow{\varphi_{f^*V_F}} & \mu_{G'}^{\mathcal{H}}(f^*V_F) \end{array}$$

as shown in Lemma 6.3 ii).

In proving *i*) we, in fact, verified the compatibility statement of *ii*). \square

Note that the statement of Theorem 9.7 *i*) is independent of the choice of realisation. Since the identity map is always admissible (Lemma 9.3), this shows that Ancona's construction is independent of the choice of PEL-datum.

10 Étale canonical construction

Canonical constructions arise more generally than just the Hodge realisation, and both μ_G^{mot} and Ancona's construction should also be lifts of any such construction. We sketch this for the étale realisation following [Wil97, Sec. II.4]. We use the notation of the étale realisation described in Lemma 3.6 .

NOTATION 10.1 Let (G, \mathfrak{X}) be a Shimura datum and K be a neat open compact subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$. We consider $S := \text{Sh}_K(G, \mathfrak{X})$ to be defined over its reflex field E/\mathbb{Q} via canonical models. Let $V \in \text{Rep}_F(G)$ and L be a K -stable full rank $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}$ -sublattice of $V(\mathbb{A}_f)$. Recall from Section 5 that there is a mixed Shimura variety $S_{K,V} := \text{Sh}_{L \rtimes K}(V \rtimes G, \tilde{\mathfrak{X}})$ whose reflex field is the same as that of S . The projection and Levi section then define regular maps $p: S_{K,V} \rightarrow S, \iota: S \rightarrow S_{K,V}$.

CONSTRUCTION 10.2 Let (G, \mathfrak{X}) be a Shimura datum and $K \leq G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ neat open compact. If $K' \leq K$ is an open normal subgroup, then there is a right action of K/K' on $\text{Sh}_{K'}(G, \mathfrak{X})$. Since we are assuming that the centre of G is an almost-direct product of a \mathbb{Q} -split and \mathbb{R} -anisotropic torus, the action of K/K' is free on \mathbb{C} -points and

$$\text{Sh}_{K'}(G, \mathfrak{X}) \longrightarrow \text{Sh}_K(G, \mathfrak{X})$$

is an étale cover of smooth algebraic varieties with Galois group K/K' (see [Pin92, Prop. 3.3.3. and (3.4.1)]).

Taking the inverse limit over $K' \leq K$ we obtain a pro-Galois covering of $\text{Sh}_K(G, \mathfrak{X})$ with Galois group K . Then, in the notation of Section 3, any F_λ -linear continuous representation of K will define a lisse F_λ -sheaf on $\text{Sh}_K(G, \mathfrak{X})$.

10 Étale canonical construction

Given $(G_F \xrightarrow{\rho} \mathrm{GL}(V)) \in \mathrm{Rep}_F(G)$, we obtain such a representation via

$$K \hookrightarrow G(\mathbb{A}_f) \twoheadrightarrow G(\mathbb{Q}_\ell) \hookrightarrow G(F_\lambda) = G_F(F_\lambda) \xrightarrow{\rho(F_\lambda)} \mathrm{GL}(V)(F_\lambda).$$

This defines a functor

$$\mu_G^{\mathrm{ét}}: \mathrm{Rep}_F(G) \rightarrow \mathrm{Ét}_{F_\lambda}/S,$$

which we refer to as the *étale canonical construction*.

LEMMA 10.3 *Given a Shimura datum (G, \mathfrak{X}) and $V \in \mathrm{Rep}_F(G)^{\mathrm{AV}}$, then there is a canonical identification $\varphi_{V,\lambda}: H_\lambda^1(S_{K,V})^\vee \xrightarrow{\sim} \mu_G^{\mathrm{ét}}(V)$.*

Proof. The étale canonical construction extends verbatim to mixed Shimura varieties. As in the Hodge case, the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Rep}_F(V \rtimes G) & \xrightarrow{\mu_{V \rtimes G}^{\mathrm{ét}}} & \mathrm{Ét}_{F_\lambda}/S_{K,V} \\ H^i(V, -) \downarrow & & \downarrow R^i p_* \\ \mathrm{Rep}_F(G) & \xrightarrow{\mu_G^{\mathrm{ét}}} & \mathrm{Ét}_{F_\lambda}/S \end{array}$$

commutes [Wil97, Thm. II.4.7, Thm. I.4.3]. The dual of the desired isomorphism is given by commutativity in the case of the trivial representation F . \square

LEMMA 10.4 *i) Let (G, \mathfrak{X}) be a Shimura datum and $\alpha: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ a morphism in $\mathrm{Rep}_F(G)^{\mathrm{AV}}$. Fix a neat open compact subgroup $K \leq G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ and let α also denote the map $S_{K,V_1} \rightarrow S_{K,V_2}$. Then the following diagram commutes:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_\lambda^1(S_{K,V_1})^\vee & \xrightarrow{\varphi_{V_1,\lambda}} & \mu_G^{\mathrm{ét}}(V_1) \\ (\alpha^*)^\vee \downarrow & & \downarrow \mu_G^{\mathrm{ét}}(\alpha) \\ H_\lambda^1(S_{K,V_2})^\vee & \xrightarrow{\varphi_{V_2,\lambda}} & \mu_G^{\mathrm{ét}}(V_2) \end{array}$$

ii) *Let $f: (G', \mathfrak{X}') \rightarrow (G, \mathfrak{X})$ be a morphism of Shimura data and $K \leq G(\mathbb{A}_f), K' \leq G'(\mathbb{A}_f)$ neat open compact subgroups for which $f(K') \leq K$. Write E' for the reflex field of (G', \mathfrak{X}') (so $E' \supseteq E$). For any $V \in \mathrm{Rep}_F(G)^{\mathrm{AV}}$, the following diagram commutes:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} f^*(H_\lambda^1(S_{K,V})^\vee)_{E'} & \xrightarrow{f^*(\varphi_{V,\lambda})} & f^*\mu_G^{\mathrm{ét}}(V)_{E'} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ H_\lambda^1(S'_{K',f^*V})^\vee & \xrightarrow{\varphi_{f^*V,\lambda}} & \mu_{G'}^{\mathrm{ét}}(f^*V) \end{array}$$

Here, on the top row, f^* denotes pullback via the map $S_{K',f^*V} \rightarrow (S_{K,V})_{E'}$ and $(-)_E'$ pullback via $(S_{K,V})_{E'} \rightarrow S_{K,V}$.

Proof. As for Lemma 6.3, but using [Wil97, Cor. I.3.2 i)]. \square

We now obtain results analogous to Theorem 6.4 and Lemmas 8.7, 9.7, whose proofs are near enough identical.

LEMMA 10.5 *Let (G, \mathfrak{X}) be an arbitrary Shimura datum and $K \leq G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ neat open compact. Denote by S the Shimura variety $\mathrm{Sh}_K(G, \mathfrak{X})$. Then the following diagram commutes,*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Rep}_F(G)^{\mathrm{AV}} & \xrightarrow{\mu_G^{\mathrm{mot}}} & \mathrm{CHM}_F/S \\ \mu_G^{\mathrm{ét}} \searrow & \swarrow \! \! \! \swarrow & \swarrow H_\lambda^\bullet \\ & \mathrm{Ét}_{F_\lambda}/S & \end{array}$$

up to natural isomorphism given by $\varphi: H_\lambda^\bullet \circ \mu_G^{\text{mot}} \implies \mu_G^{\mathcal{H}}$. Moreover, under pullback by $f: (G', \mathfrak{X}') \rightarrow (G, \mathfrak{X})$, the triangles for (G, \mathfrak{X}) , (G', \mathfrak{X}') form a commutative prism for which the given natural transformations on each face are compatible.

LEMMA 10.6 i) Let (G, h) be a Shimura datum of PEL-type with a fixed PEL datum $(B, *, V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, h)$. Fix also a choice of neat open compact subgroup $K \leq G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ and denote by S the Shimura variety $\text{Sh}_K(G, h)$. Then the following diagram commutes,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Rep}_F(G) & \xrightarrow{\text{Anc}_G} & \text{CHM}_F/S \\ & \searrow \mu_G^{\text{ét}} & \swarrow H_\lambda^\bullet \\ & & \text{Ét}_{F_\lambda}/S \end{array}$$

up to canonical natural isomorphism.

ii) Given a morphism of Shimura data $f: (G', h') \rightarrow (G, h)$, each of PEL-type with a fixed datum, which is admissible in the sense of Definition 9.1, then the triangles for (G, h) and for (G', h') together with base change form a commutative prism as in Theorem 9.7. Each face has a prescribed natural isomorphism which altogether are compatible.

11 Results on admissibility

In this section, we give additional results on the admissibility of morphisms of Shimura data with chosen PEL-data. Firstly, not all such morphisms are admissible:

EXAMPLE 11.1 Let (G', h') be defined by the PEL-datum

$$(\mathbb{Q}(i), *, \mathbb{Q}(i)^{\oplus 2}, (-\text{tr}_{\mathbb{Q}(i)/\mathbb{Q}}(xi\bar{y}) \oplus \text{tr}_{\mathbb{Q}(i)/\mathbb{Q}}(xi\bar{y})), h')$$

where $h': \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathbb{R}}(\mathbb{C}^{\oplus 2})$ is the map which sends z to multiplication by (z, \bar{z}) . We write $\text{GU}_{1,1}$ for G' . Then $(\text{GU}_{1,1})_{\mathbb{R}}$ coincides with the usual generalised unitary group of complex matrices preserving, up to scaling, a Hermitian form of signature $(1, -1)$.

Let χ denote the two dimensional representation of $\text{GU}_{1,1}$ given by the composition

$$\chi: \text{GU}_{1,1} \xrightarrow{\det} \text{Res}_{\mathbb{Q}(i)/\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{G}_m \xrightarrow{z/\bar{z}} U_1 \longrightarrow \text{GL}(\mathbb{Q}(i)).$$

Here, the determinant is given by considering $\text{GU}_{1,1} \subset \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{Q}(i)}(\mathbb{Q}(i)^{\oplus 2})$ whilst U_1 denotes the norm one elements of $\mathbb{Q}(i)$ and the final map is given by the action of U_1 on $\mathbb{Q}(i)$ by multiplication. Note that the image of χ preserves the symmetric non-degenerate pairing $\text{tr}_{\mathbb{Q}(i)/\mathbb{Q}}(a\bar{b})$ and that, after base change to \mathbb{R} , χ is trivial on the image of h' .

Now let V' denote the standard representation of $\text{GU}_{1,1}$ and consider the representation

$$\text{GU}_{1,1} \longrightarrow \text{GSp}(V') \times \text{GO}(\mathbb{Q}(i)) \xrightarrow{\otimes} \text{GSp}(V' \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q}(i)).$$

Since χ is trivial on $\text{im } h'$, this is a morphism of Shimura data when $\text{GSp}(V' \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q}(i))$ is given the PEL-datum

$$(\mathbb{Q}, * = \text{id}, V' \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q}(i), \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{V' \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q}(i)}, h(z) = \begin{pmatrix} z & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{z} \end{pmatrix} \otimes \text{id}).$$

It can be checked that $f^*(V' \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q}(i)) \cong V' \otimes \chi$ is not isomorphic to $V'^{\oplus 2}$, for example by base changing to \mathbb{C} where $\text{GU}_{1,1}$ becomes isomorphic to $\mathbb{G}_m \times \text{GL}_2$. As a result, f is not admissible.

References

In contrast, in the symplectic case there are no non-admissible morphisms. In particular, there do not exist non-trivial representations χ which are trivial on the image of h in the symplectic case.

LEMMA 11.2 *Let (G, \mathfrak{X}) be a Shimura datum with a choice of PEL-datum $(B, *, V, \langle, \rangle, h)$ for which $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ only has factors of symplectic type (in the sense of Definition 7.3). Then all objects of $\text{Rep}(G)^{\text{AV}}$ are direct summands of $V^{\oplus k}$ for some k .*

Proof. It suffices to show the analogous statement after base change to \mathbb{C} . Let W be a \mathbb{C} -representation of $G_{\mathbb{C}}$ of Hodge type $\{(-1, 0), (0, -1)\}$. By Lemma 7.5, $G_{1, \mathbb{C}} \cong \prod_i \text{Sp}_{2m_i}$. Accordingly, $W|_{G_{1, \mathbb{C}}}$ splits as a direct sum of irreducibles on which $G_{1, \mathbb{C}}$ acts via projection to some simple factor.

CLAIM *Let T be an irreducible representation of Sp_{2n} that upon restriction to the subspace*

$$\mathbb{S} \supset U_1 \cong \left\{ \left(\begin{array}{c|c} aI_g & -bI_g \\ \hline bI_g & aI_g \end{array} \right) \mid a^2 + b^2 = 1 \right\}$$

($z \oplus \bar{z}$)-isotypical. Then T is isomorphic to the standard representation.

Proof of Claim. Since Sp_{2n} is simply connected, it is equivalent to show the analogous statement for irreducible representations of \mathfrak{sp}_{2n} that upon restriction to

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & -bI_g \\ \hline bI_g & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

have weights $\{1, -1\}$. In the notation of [FH91, Sec. 17.2], these are precisely irreducible representations with highest weight $\lambda_1 L_1 + \dots + \lambda_n L_m$, for λ_i integers with $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n \geq 0$ and for which $\sum \lambda_i = 1$. As such, the only possible highest weight is L_1 , which does indeed correspond to the standard representation. \square

From the proof of Lemma 7.5, the image of U_1 under h can be assumed to have the form given in the claim on each simple factor and since W is of Hodge type $\{(-1, 0), (0, -1)\}$, $W|_{h(U_1)}$ is $(z \oplus \bar{z})$ -isotypical. By the claim, the irreducible factors of $W|_{G_{1, \mathbb{C}}}$ must be summands of the standard representations of the corresponding factor of $G_{1, \mathbb{C}}$, and therefore also of $V_{\mathbb{C}}$.

Since the action of scalar matrices on W is determined by its weight, the functor $\text{Rep}(G_{\mathbb{C}})^{\text{AV}} \rightarrow \text{Rep}(G_{1, \mathbb{C}})$ is faithful. In particular, there is at most one representation, up to isomorphism, of $G'_{\mathbb{C}}$ of Hodge type $\{(-1, 0), (0, -1)\}$ restricting to any representation of $G_{1, \mathbb{C}}$. Since all irreducible representations of $W|_{G_{1, \mathbb{C}}}$ are summands of the standard representation of $G'_{1, \mathbb{C}}$ and the standard representation of $G_{\mathbb{C}}$ is one representation restricting to the standard representation of $G_{1, \mathbb{C}}$, we must have the all irreducible objects of $\text{Rep}(G_{\mathbb{C}})^{\text{AV}}$ are direct summands of $V_{\mathbb{C}}$. \square

Lemma 11.2 does not hold in the orthogonal case, but is true upon restriction to G° .

Under the assumptions of the lemma Anc_G extends μ_G^{mot} up to natural isomorphism (see Remark 8.6). We also find:

COROLLARY 11.3 *Let (G', \mathfrak{X}') be a Shimura datum with a choice of PEL-datum $(B', *, V', \langle, \rangle', h')$ for which $B_{\mathbb{R}}$ only has factors of symplectic type (in the sense of Definition 7.3). Then for any Shimura datum (G, h) with a choice of PEL-datum, any map $f: (G', h') \rightarrow (G, h)$ is admissible (i.e. satisfies (\star) of Definition 9.1).*

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