

# GALOIS-GENERIC POINTS ON SHIMURA VARIETIES

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**Abstract:** We discuss existence and abundance of Galois-generic points for adelic representations attached to Shimura varieties. First, we show that, for Shimura varieties of abelian type,  $\ell$ -Galois-generic points are Galois-generic; in particular adelic representations attached to such Shimura varieties admit ('lots of') closed Galois-generic points. Next, we investigate further the distribution of Galois-generic points and show the Andre-Pink conjecture for them, namely: if  $S$  is a connected Shimura variety associated to a  $\mathbb{Q}$ -simple reductive group then every infinite subset of the generalized Hecke orbit of a Galois-generic point is Zariski-dense in  $S$ . Our proof follows the approach of Pink for Siegel Shimura varieties. Our main contribution consists in showing that there are only finitely many Hecke operators of bounded degree on (adelic and connected) Shimura varieties. Compared with other approaches of this result, our proof, which relies on Bruhat-Tits theory, is effective and works for arbitrary Shimura varieties.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Given a smooth, separated and geometrically connected scheme  $S$  over a field  $k$  and a point  $s \in S$ , let  $\pi_s : \pi_1(s) \rightarrow \pi_1(S)$  denote the morphism induced by functoriality of étale fundamental group<sup>1</sup>. Given an algebraic group  $G$  over  $\mathbb{Q}$  and an adelic representation  $\rho : \pi_1(S) \rightarrow G(\mathbb{A}_F)$ , let  $\rho_\ell : \pi_1(S) \rightarrow G(\mathbb{A}_F)_\ell \rightarrow G(\mathbb{Q}_\ell)$  denote its  $\ell$ -adic component. We say that  $s \in S$  is Galois-generic (resp.  $\ell$ -Galois-generic) with respect to  $\rho : \pi_1(S) \rightarrow G(\mathbb{A}_F)$  if the image of  $\pi_s$  is open in the image of  $\rho$  (resp. the image of  $\rho_\ell$  is open in the image of  $\rho_\ell$ ).

To a Shimura datum  $(G; X)$  and a neat compact open subgroup  $K_0 \subset G(\mathbb{A}_F)$ , we can attach a representation of the étale fundamental group  $\pi_{K_0} : \pi_1(S[K_0]) \rightarrow K_0 \backslash G(\mathbb{A}_F)$ , where  $S[K_0] \subset \text{Sh}_{K_0}(G; X)$  is a geometrically connected component (defined over a finite extension  $E[K_0]$  of the reflex field  $E = E(G; X)$  of  $(G; X)$ ). This representation encodes group-theoretically the tower of étale covers  $\text{Sh}_K(G; X) \rightarrow \text{Sh}_{K_0}(G; X)$  indexed by open subgroups  $K \subset K_0$ . For a point  $s[K_0] \in S[K_0]$  and a field extension  $F$  of  $E[K_0]$ , we say that the induced point  $s[K_0]_F \in S[K_0]_F$  is Galois-generic (resp.  $\ell$ -Galois-generic) if it is Galois-generic (resp.  $\ell$ -Galois-generic) with respect to  $\pi_{K_0} : \pi_1(S[K_0]_F) \rightarrow K_0 \backslash G(\mathbb{A}_F)$  (resp. with respect to  $\pi_{K_0} : \pi_1(S[K_0]_F) \rightarrow K_0 \backslash G(\mathbb{Q}_\ell)$ ). We say that a point  $s \in \text{Sh}(G; X)_F$  is Galois-generic (resp.  $\ell$ -Galois-generic) if there exists a neat compact open subgroup  $K_0 \subset G(\mathbb{A}_F)$  such that (equivalently, for every neat compact open subgroup  $K_0 \subset G(\mathbb{A}_F)$ ) the image  $s[K_0]$  of  $s$  in  $\text{Sh}_{K_0}(G; X)_F$  is Galois-generic (resp.  $\ell$ -Galois-generic).

In the context of Shimura varieties, the terminology 'Galois-generic' was introduced by Pink [P05, Def. 6.3]. The definition of Pink does not resort to the formalism of étale fundamental groups and is seemingly stronger than ours. Namely, if  $E^{\text{ab}}$  denotes the maximal abelian extension of  $E$ , a point  $s[K_0] \in S[K_0]$  is Galois-generic in the sense of Pink if and only if the induced point  $s[K_0]_{E^{\text{ab}}} \in S[K_0]_{E^{\text{ab}}}$  is Galois-generic in our sense. However, using that  $(\pi_1(S[K_0]_{\bar{E}})) = \pi_0$ , where  $\pi_0 \subset G(\mathbb{A}_F)$  denotes the adelic closure of  $\pi_0 := G(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash K$  in  $G(\mathbb{A}_F)$  and that every open subgroup of  $\pi_0$  has finite abelianization (5.4), we can show that the two definitions coincide (6.1.1).

**1.1. Existence.** Given a scheme  $S$  smooth, separated and geometrically connected over a field  $k$  and an adelic representation  $\rho : \pi_1(S) \rightarrow G(\mathbb{A}_F)$ , the first question which arises is whether there exists Galois-generic points (other than the generic point) with respect to  $\rho$ . While  $\ell$ -adic specialization techniques give rise to 'lots of' closed  $\ell$ -Galois-generic points (3.3.1), they fail to ensure the existence of a single closed point which is  $\ell$ -Galois-generic for every prime  $\ell$  (hence a fortiori which is Galois-generic).

<sup>1</sup>Recall that  $\pi_1(s)$  identifies with the absolute Galois group of the residue field  $k(s)$  at  $s$ .

However, for adelic representations attached to motives, the  $\ell$ -adic Tate conjectures predict that a point which is  $\ell$ -Galois-generic for one prime  $\ell$  is  $\ell$ -Galois-generic for every prime  $\ell$  and modulo- $\ell$  variants of the Tate conjectures even predict that a point which is  $\ell$ -Galois-generic for one prime  $\ell$  is Galois-generic (3.3.2).

By works of Faltings (e.g. [FW84]), partial forms of the modulo- $\ell$  variant of the Tate conjectures are available for abelian varieties; this is enough to ensure that for adelic representations attached to the Tate module of abelian schemes, a point which is  $\ell$ -Galois-generic for one prime  $\ell$  is Galois-generic ([C15, Thm. 1.2] - see 3.3.2.2). The first main result of this paper is the extension of this statement to adelic representations attached to Shimura varieties of abelian type (see 6.3.2 for the definition of 'abelian type').

**Theorem A** Assume  $(G; X)$  is a Shimura datum of abelian type. Then a point  $s \in \text{Sh}(G; X)$  is  $\ell$ -Galois-generic if and only if it is Galois-generic.

The bridge between [C15, Thm. 1.2] and adelic representations attached to Shimura varieties is provided by the moduli description of Siegel Shimura varieties. The remaining parts of the argument rely on the general machinery of Shimura varieties and group-theoretical arguments. Our approach fails to handle the case of Shimura data  $(G; X)$  which are not of abelian type though it seems reasonable to expect that Theorem A should also hold for such representations.

Theorem A and the description of Galois-generic points in terms of adelic representations are also used in [CM15] to prove that, for motives parametrized by Shimura varieties of abelian type (e.g. abelian varieties, K3 surfaces) the integral and adelic variants of the Mumford-Tate conjecture follow from the standard ( $\ell$ -adic) Mumford-Tate conjecture.

**1.2. Equidistribution; the Andre-Pink conjecture.** Theorem A implies that adelic representations attached to Shimura varieties of abelian type admit 'lots of' Galois-generic points since they admit 'lots of'  $\ell$ -Galois-generic points. For instance, combining Theorem A and the abundance result for  $\ell$ -Galois-generic points of [CT13] (see 3.3.1.2), one can show the following. Say that an irreducible curve  $C \neq \emptyset \subset S[\mathbb{K}_0]$  is Galois-generic if its generic point is. Then the set of irreducible Galois-generic curves defined over a number field is Zariski-dense in  $S[\mathbb{K}_0]$  and for each such curve  $C \neq \emptyset \subset S[\mathbb{K}_0]$ , defined over a finite extension say  $E_C$  of  $E[\mathbb{K}_0]$  and integer  $d \geq 1$ , all but finitely many closed points  $t \in C$  with  $[k(t) : E_C] = d$  are Galois-generic. In particular, closed Galois-generic points are Zariski-dense, which is not surprising once the existence is proved: Being Galois-generic is preserved by Hecke operators and Hecke orbits are Zariski dense. But the restrictions on the degree show more. Indeed, it follows from the definition of Galois-generic points and the fact that there are only finitely many Hecke operators of bounded degree on a connected Shimura variety (7.2.2) that for every Galois-generic point  $t \in S[\mathbb{K}_0]$  and integer  $d \geq 1$  there are only finitely many  $t^0$  in the Hecke orbit of  $t$  with  $[k(t^0) : E] = d$ . Thus there are in finitely many Hecke orbits of closed Galois-generic points on Shimura varieties of abelian type and even, in finitely many Hecke orbits of closed Galois-generic points intersecting a Galois-generic curve defined over a number field.

Using equidistribution techniques, we can strengthen these results as follows. Let  $(G; X)$  be a Shimura datum (we no longer assume it is of abelian type). Let  $K_0 \subset G(\mathbb{A}_f)$  be a neat compact open subgroup and let  $X^+ \subset X$  be a connected component. Write  $\Gamma_0 := K_0 \backslash G(\mathbb{Q})_+$ , where  $G(\mathbb{Q})_+ \subset G(\mathbb{Q})$  denotes the stabilizer of  $X^+$ . Eventually, let  $S[\mathbb{K}_0] =: \text{Sh}_{\Gamma_0}(G; X^+) \subset \text{Sh}_{K_0}(G; X)$  denote the geometrically connected component containing the image of  $X^+ \rightarrow \text{Sh}_{\Gamma_0}(G; X^+)$  (that is  $\text{Sh}_{\Gamma_0}(G; X^+) \subset \text{Sh}_{K_0}(G; X)$ ). Write  $\text{Aut}(G; X^+)$  for the group of automorphisms of  $G$  defined over  $\mathbb{Q}$  and stabilizing  $X^+$ . For every  $s[\mathbb{K}_0] \in \text{Sh}_{\Gamma_0}(G; X^+)$ , write

$$\mathfrak{h}_0(s[\mathbb{K}_0]) := \bigsqcup_{\gamma \in \text{Aut}(G; X^+)} \gamma \cdot s[\mathbb{K}_0]$$

for the (full) generalized Hecke orbit of  $s[\mathbb{K}_0]$ , where  $\gamma \cdot s[\mathbb{K}_0]$  denotes the generalized Hecke operator induced by  $\gamma$  on  $\text{Sh}_{\Gamma_0}(G; X^+)$  (7.1). Then,

**Theorem B** (Andre-Pink Conjecture for Galois-generic points - [A89, Ch. X, Pb. 3], [P05, Conj. 1.6], [Or13, Conj. 1.3]) Assume  $G$  is almost  $\mathbb{Q}$ -simple. Then for every Galois-generic point  $s[\mathbb{K}_0] \in \text{Sh}_{\Gamma_0}(G; X^+)$

$\text{Sh}_0(G; X^+)$ , every infinite subset of  $\mathfrak{P}_0(s[K_0])$  is Zariski-dense in  $\text{Sh}_0(G; X^+)$ .

For Shimura varieties of abelian type a consequence of Theorem A, Theorem B and [CT13] is that if  $C \subset S$  is an irreducible Galois-generic curve defined over a number field, then  $C$  is cut by infinitely many Hecke orbits of closed Galois-generic points and each of these Hecke orbits cuts  $C$  in only finitely many points.

Theorem B extends a previous result of Pink ([P05, Thm. 7.6]) for the Siegel Shimura varieties; our proof follows the one of Pink but with some technical adjustments required to deal with non simply connected groups  $G$ . More precisely, the main ingredient in Pink's argument is an equidistribution result of Clozel, Oh and Ullmo ([CIUU01, Thm. 1.6, Rem (3)]) for  $\text{GSp}_{2g}$ . To deal with arbitrary Shimura varieties, one needs a generalization of [CIUU01, Thm. 1.6] for adjoint groups  $G$  and arithmetic (not only congruence) subgroups  $\Gamma \subset G(\mathbb{Q})$ . Such a generalization was proved by Eskin and Oh ([EO06, Thm 1.2]) following an idea of Burger and Sarnak ([BuS91]) (see 7.2). To apply Eskin and Oh's result to our situation, we have to ensure that, for an arithmetic subgroup  $\Gamma \subset G(\mathbb{Q})$ , there are only finitely many Hecke operators  $T_a$ ,  $a \in \Gamma$  with  $j_n(a)$  bounded (7.2.2). We provide a detailed proof of this result in Section 8, proceeding in two steps: First, we prove the adelic variant of 7.2.2 (8.2.1); here the 'natural' tools are avatars of the Bruhat-Tits decomposition, which give explicit estimates for the local degrees (see 8.2 for details). Then, we deduce 7.2.2 from this adelic variant by reducing to the simply connected case, where we can apply strong approximation.

After a first version of this paper was released, we were informed by Hee Oh that 7.2.2 could also be proved by equidistribution arguments as the ones used in [EO06]; but this proof does not seem to be effective nor works for adelic Hecke operators (see 9.1 for details).

If we restrict to connected Shimura varieties of abelian type, Theorem B can easily be recovered from Orr's thesis ([Or13, Thm. 1.5 (ii)]) arguing as follows. Let  $s[K_0] \in \text{Sh}_0(G; X^+)$  be a Galois-generic point, let  $A$  be an infinite subset of  $\mathfrak{P}_0(s[K_0])$ , and let  $Z$  be some irreducible component of the Zariski-closure of  $A$  containing  $s[K_0]$ . Since  $s[K_0]$  is Galois-generic, it is Hodge-generic (6.2.1). Hence the smallest special subvariety of  $\text{Sh}_0(G; X^+)$  containing  $s[K_0]$  is equal to the smallest special subvariety of  $\text{Sh}_0(G; X^+)$  containing  $Z$  (because in both cases, this subvariety has to be  $\text{Sh}_0(G; X^+)$  itself). By construction  $A \setminus Z$  is Zariski-dense in  $Z$  hence, from [Or13, Thm. 1.5 (ii)],  $Z$  is weakly special. But as  $Z$  contains the Hodge-generic point  $s[K_0]$ , this forces  $Z = \text{Sh}_0(G; X^+)$ . Orr's approach to Theorem B relies on different techniques than ours (Masser-Wustholz isogeny bound for abelian varieties and  $o$ -minimality); it is more general since it works for Hodge-generic points but, due to the use of the Masser-Wustholz isogeny bound, it only applies to Shimura varieties of abelian type. For connected Shimura varieties of abelian type, one can also give a proof of 7.2.2 based on the Masser-Wustholz isogeny bound and the existence of closed Galois-generic points (see 9.2 for details).

In Section 3, we review the notion of Galois-generic points attached to adelic representations of the étale fundamental group and some of their basic properties. We also recall there the main existence/abundance results for  $\ell$ -Galois-generic points and discuss in more details the relation between  $\ell$ -Galois generic points and Galois-generic points for motivic representations. In Section 4, we construct the adelic representations attached to Shimura varieties and review some of their basic properties. Section 5 is technical and gathers the group-theoretical results about the adelic closure of arithmetic subgroups of semisimple groups we need to prove Theorem A. In Section 6, we focus on Galois-generic points attached to Shimura varieties, show that our definition coincides with the one of Pink, that Galois-generic-points are Hodge generic and complete the proof of Theorem A. Section 7 is devoted to the proof of Theorem B. The proof of 7.2.2 is postponed to Section 8 as it can be read independently of the rest of the paper and involve technics of different nature. In the final Section 9, we discuss alternative approaches to 7.2.2: a non effective approach based on equidistribution (9.1) and an effective approach (limited to connected Shimura varieties of abelian type) based on the Masser-Wustholz isogeny theorem (9.2).

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## 2. NOTATION AND CONVENTIONS

The fields in this paper, when of characteristic 0, will always be assumed to be embedded into the field  $\mathbb{C}$  of complex numbers. For such fields, compositum, Galois, abelian, algebraic closures etc. will always mean with respect to the given embedding into  $\mathbb{C}$ .

Given schemes  $S$  and  $T$  over a field  $k$ , unless there is a risk of confusion, we write  $S_T := S \times_k T$  (that is we omit the notation for the base field  $k$ ). When  $T = \text{spec}(F)$  for a field extension  $k \subset F$ , we write  $S_F := S_{\text{spec}(F)}$ . However, when  $S =: s = \text{spec}(E)$  for a field extension  $k \subset E$  and  $k \subset F$  is another field extension with  $E; F$  embedded into  $\mathbb{C}$ , we write  $s_F := \text{spec}(EF)$  that is, we implicitly pick the connected component of  $s \times_{\text{spec}(k)} \text{spec}(F)$  corresponding to the given embeddings of  $E; F$  in  $\mathbb{C}$ .

Given a scheme  $S$  of finite type over a field  $k$  and a point  $s \in S$ , we write  $k(s)$  for the residue field (a finitely generated extension of  $k$ ) of  $S$  at  $s$ . We identify points  $s \in S$  and the corresponding morphisms of  $k$ -schemes  $s : \text{spec}(k(s)) \rightarrow S$ . For a point  $s \in S$ , a geometric point above  $s$  is a morphism  $\bar{s} : \text{spec}(\bar{k}) \rightarrow S$  factorizing through  $s : \text{spec}(k(s)) \rightarrow S$  and such that  $\bar{k}$  is an algebraically closed field. In general, we do not specify the algebraically closed field  $\bar{k}$  in the notation for geometric points (see below) and, otherwise specified, for a point  $s \in S$ ,  $\bar{s}$  will always denote a geometric point over  $s$ . For every  $s \in S$  and geometric point  $\bar{s}$  over  $s$ , let  $F_{\bar{s}}$  denote the associated fiber functor from étale covers of  $S$  to sets. Recall that, by definition, the étale fundamental group of  $S$  based at  $\bar{s}$  is the automorphism group  $\pi_1(S; \bar{s})$  of  $F_{\bar{s}}$  and that, if  $S$  is connected, for every  $s; s^0 \in S$  there always exists isomorphisms of fiber functors  $\alpha : F_{\bar{s}} \xrightarrow{\sim} F_{\bar{s}^0}$  and the set of such isomorphisms is a  $\pi_1(S; \bar{s})$ -torsor. In particular, for every étale cover  $X \rightarrow S$ ,  $\alpha$  yields a bijection  $\alpha : F_{\bar{s}}(X) \xrightarrow{\sim} F_{\bar{s}^0}(X)$  which is equivariant with respect to the isomorphism of étale fundamental groups

$$\pi_1(S; \bar{s}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi_1(S; \bar{s}^0); \quad \forall \quad \alpha : F_{\bar{s}} \xrightarrow{\sim} F_{\bar{s}^0}.$$

Thus, unless it helps understand the situation, we will omit the base-point  $\bar{s}$  in our notation for étale fundamental groups. Given a field  $k$ , we often shorten  $\pi_1(\text{spec}(k))$  in  $\pi_1(k)$ , which identifies with the absolute Galois group of  $k$ . For a point  $s \in S$ , we also write  $\pi_1(s) = \pi_1(k(s))$ .

Given an algebraic group  $G$ , we let  $G^{\text{der}} \subset G$  denote its derived subgroup,  $Z(G) \subset G$  its center,  $p^{\text{ab}} : G \rightarrow G^{\text{ab}} := G/G^{\text{der}}$  its abelianization and  $p^{\text{ad}} : G \rightarrow G^{\text{ad}} := G/Z(G)$  its adjoint quotient. If  $G$  is semisimple, we write  $p^{\text{sc}} : G^{\text{sc}} \rightarrow G$  for its simply connected cover and set  $\mathfrak{g} := \ker(p^{\text{sc}})$ . Let  $A_{\mathbb{Q}}$  denote the ring of finite adèles of  $\mathbb{Q}$ . Given a subgroup  $\Gamma \subset G(A_{\mathbb{Q}}) \subset G(\mathbb{Q}_{\mathbb{A}})$ , we write  $\pi : G(\mathbb{Q}_{\mathbb{A}}) \rightarrow G(\mathbb{Q}_{\mathbb{A}})/\Gamma$  for the projection of  $G(\mathbb{Q}_{\mathbb{A}})$  into  $G(\mathbb{Q}_{\mathbb{A}})/\Gamma$ .

## 3. GALOIS-GENERIC AND STRICTLY GALOIS-GENERIC POINTS

Let  $k$  be a field of characteristic 0 and let  $S$  be a smooth, separated and geometrically connected scheme over  $k$  with generic point  $\eta$ .

**3.1. Galois-generic points.** Let  $\Gamma$  be a topological group and  $\alpha : \pi_1(S) \rightarrow \Gamma$  a continuous group morphism. Write

$$\Gamma := \text{im}(\alpha); \quad \Gamma^{\sim} := (\pi_1(S_{\bar{k}}))_{\Gamma}.$$

Every point  $s \in S$  induces by functoriality of étale fundamental group a morphism of profinite groups  $s : \pi_1(s) \rightarrow \pi_1(S)$  which is a section of the canonical projection  $\pi_1(S_{k(s)}) \rightarrow \pi_1(k(s))$ . Write

$$\Gamma_s := \text{im}(s : \pi_1(s) \rightarrow \Gamma); \quad \Gamma_s^{\sim} := \Gamma^{\sim} \setminus \Gamma_s;$$

3.1.1. **Definition** We say that  $s \in S$  is Galois-generic (resp. strictly Galois-generic) with respect to  $\pi$  if  $\pi^{-1}(s)$  is open in  $\pi^{-1}(S)$  (resp. if  $\pi^{-1}(s) = \pi^{-1}(S)$ ).

We will use this terminology when  $\pi = G(A_f)$  for some algebraic group  $G$  over  $\mathbb{Q}$ . For every prime  $\ell$ , write

$$\pi_\ell : \pi^{-1}(S) \rightarrow G(A_f) \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \prod_{\ell \mid N} G(\mathbb{Q}_\ell) \rightarrow G(\mathbb{Q})$$

for the  $\ell$ -adic component of  $\pi : \pi^{-1}(S) \rightarrow G(A_f)$ . If  $\pi : \pi^{-1}(S) \rightarrow G(A_f)$  is clear from the context, we will omit the subscript  $(\ell)$  in the notation  $\pi, \pi^{-1}, \pi_\ell$  etc. and simply say that  $s \in S$  is Galois-generic (resp.  $\ell$ -Galois-generic) if  $s \in S$  is Galois-generic with respect to  $\pi$  (resp. to  $\pi_\ell$ ). Similarly, we will say that  $s \in S$  is strictly Galois-generic (resp. strictly  $\ell$ -Galois-generic) if  $s \in S$  is strictly Galois-generic with respect to  $\pi$  (resp. to  $\pi_\ell$ ).

### 3.2. Elementary properties of Galois-generic and strictly Galois-generic points.

3.2.1. As  $S$  is normal,  $\pi^{-1}(s) \subset \pi^{-1}(S)$  is strictly Galois-generic.

3.2.2. Let  $k \subset \bar{k}$  be a finitely generated field extension. Then  $s \in S$  is Galois-generic with respect to  $\pi$  if and only if  $s_k \in S_k$  is Galois-generic with respect to  $\pi|_{\pi^{-1}(S_k)}$ . This follows from the fact that the images of the canonical morphisms  $\pi^{-1}(S_k) \rightarrow \pi^{-1}(S)$  and  $\pi^{-1}(S_k) \rightarrow \pi^{-1}(S)$  are open.

3.2.3. As  $S$  is geometrically connected over  $k$ , we have a short exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow \pi^{-1}(S_k) \rightarrow \pi^{-1}(S) \rightarrow \pi^{-1}(k) \rightarrow 1$$

and as the image of  $\pi^{-1}(s) \rightarrow \pi^{-1}(S) \rightarrow \pi^{-1}(k)$  is open in  $\pi^{-1}(k)$ , we see that  $s \in S$  is Galois-generic with respect to  $\pi$  if and only if  $s_k \in S_k$  is open in  $\pi^{-1}(k)$ . Another way to formulate this observation is the following. Let  $k \subset \bar{k} \subset \bar{k}^{\text{ab}}$  denote the (in general infinite) Galois subextension corresponding to the image of  $\pi^{-1}(S_k) \rightarrow \pi^{-1}(S)$  by  $\pi^{-1}(S) \rightarrow \pi^{-1}(k)$ . Then  $s \in S$  is Galois-generic with respect to  $\pi$  if and only if  $s_k \in S_k$  is Galois-generic with respect to  $\pi|_{\pi^{-1}(S_k)}$ . Under additional assumptions, one can enlarge  $k$ . For instance,

3.2.4. **Lemma** Assume that every open subgroup of  $\bar{k}^{\text{ab}}$  has finite abelianization. With the above notation, let  $k \subset \bar{k}^{\text{ab}} \subset \bar{k}$  denote the maximal abelian extension of  $k$  in  $\bar{k}$ . Then  $s \in S$  is Galois-generic with respect to  $\pi$  if and only if  $s_{k^{\text{ab}}} \in S_{k^{\text{ab}}}$  is Galois-generic with respect to  $\pi|_{\pi^{-1}(S_{k^{\text{ab}}})}$ .

*Proof.* The non trivial implication is the ‘only if’ one. So assume that  $s \in S$  is Galois-generic with respect to  $\pi$ . Then  $\pi^{-1}(s) \subset \pi^{-1}(S)$  is open. In particular, it has finite abelianization. Thus its quotient  $S_k \subset S = S_{k^{\text{ab}}}$ , which is abelian being a quotient of  $\text{Gal}(\bar{k}^{\text{ab}}/k)$ , is finite.

3.2.5. If  $S^0 \rightarrow S$  is a dominant morphism of finite type with  $S^0$  connected (for instance a connected étale cover) and  $s^0 \in S^0$  a point above  $s \in S$  then  $s \in S$  is Galois-generic with respect to  $\pi$  if and only if  $s^0 \in S^0$  is Galois-generic with respect to  $\pi|_{\pi^{-1}(S^0)}$ .

3.2.6. Given a Galois-generic point  $s \in S$ , one can always find a connected étale cover  $S^0 \rightarrow S$  and  $s^0 \in S^0$  above  $s$  such that  $s^0 \in S^0$  is strictly Galois-generic with respect to  $\pi|_{\pi^{-1}(S^0)}$ . Indeed, let  $s \in S$  be a Galois-generic point and let  $U \subset \pi^{-1}(S)$  be any open subgroup contained in  $\pi^{-1}(s)$ . Let  $S_U \rightarrow S$  denote the connected étale cover corresponding to the open subgroup  $U \subset \pi^{-1}(S)$  and let  $k(s)_U \subset k(s)$  denote the finite field extension corresponding to the open subgroup  $(U \cap \pi^{-1}(s)) \subset \pi^{-1}(s)$ . Then  $s \in S$  lifts to a  $k(s)_U$ -rational point  $s_U \in S_U$  which is strictly Galois-generic with respect to  $\pi|_{\pi^{-1}(S_U)}$ .

By definition, if  $s \in S$  is strictly Galois-generic, then for every open subgroup  $U \subset \pi^{-1}(s)$  and corresponding connected étale cover  $S_U \rightarrow S$ ,  $\pi^{-1}(s)$  acts transitively on the geometric fiber of  $S_U \rightarrow S$  over  $s$ .

3.3. **The ‘-GG , GG problem.** We now assume that  $\bar{k} = G(A_F)$ . Let  $S^{gg} \subseteq S$  (resp.  $S_i^{gg} \subseteq S$ ) denote the sets of (resp. ‘-)Galois-generic points. Write

$$S_1^{gg} := \bigcap_i S_i^{gg}; \quad S^{gg1} := \bigcup_i S_i^{gg};$$

Clearly,

$$S^{gg} \subseteq S_1^{gg} \subseteq S^{gg1}.$$

3.3.1. ‘-Galois-generic points. ‘-adic specialization techniques show that  $S_i^{gg}$  is non-empty and even ‘large in an arithmetical sense’ provided  $k$  satisfies some reasonable assumptions. More precisely, we have the following results.

3.3.1.1. **Fact ([S89, x10.6])** Assume  $k$  is Hilbertian. Then there exists an integer  $d \geq 1$  and infinitely many closed strictly ‘-Galois-generic points  $s \in S$  with  $[k(s) : k] = d$ .

3.3.1.2. **Fact ([CT13, Thm. 1.1])** Assume  $k$  is finitely generated,  $S$  is a curve and every open subgroup of  $\bar{k}$  has finite abelianization. Then, for every integer  $d \geq 1$  all but finitely many  $s \in S$  with  $[k(s) : k] = d$  are ‘-Galois-generic.

Note that ‘-adic motivic representations (see Subsection 3.3.2) satisfy the assumption of 3.3.1.2 ([CT12, x5.2]). The ‘-adic components of adelic representations attached to Shimura varieties also satisfy this assumption (see 4.2 and 5.4).

These results rely heavily on the fact that  $\bar{k}, \bar{k}^\times$  are compact ‘-adic Lie groups: the key point in the proof of 3.3.1.1 is that the Frattini subgroup  $\Phi(G)$  of a compact ‘-adic Lie group  $G$  is open in  $G$ . This property is also crucial in the proof of 3.3.1.2, which also involves finer structural results about compact ‘-adic Lie groups.

3.3.2. **Motivic representations that**

Let  $(G; X)$  be a Shimura datum. Throughout the paper we always assume that  $G$  is the generic Mumford-Tate group on  $X$ . In this case, conditions [D79, (2.1.1.1{5})] are satisfied and  $Z(Q)$  is discrete in  $Z(A_f)$ . ([D79, 2.1.11]; for details see also [UY13, Lemma 5.13]).

Let  $K_0 \subset G(A_f)$  be a neat compact open subgroup. If  $K \subset K_0$  is an open subgroup, the induced morphism on Shimura varieties  $p_{K;K_0} : \text{Sh}_K(G; X) \rightarrow \text{Sh}_{K_0}(G; X)$  is finite etale. If, moreover,  $K$  is normal in  $K_0$ , this morphism is Galois with group  $K_0/K$ . Fix a point  $s \in \text{Sh}(G; X)$  and for every open subgroup  $K \subset K_0$ , let  $s[K]$  denote the image of  $s$  in  $\text{Sh}_K(G; X)$ , let  $S[K; s] \subset \text{Sh}_K(G; X)$  denote the geometrically connected component of  $s[K]$  and  $E[K] := E[K](G; X)$  its field of definition (a finite abelian extension of the reflex field  $E := E(G; X)$ ). Let  $\mathcal{S}[K; s] \subset \text{Sh}_K(G; X)_{E[K_0]}$  denote the connected component of  $s[K]$  in  $\text{Sh}_K(G; X)_{E[K_0]}$  (explicitly,  $\mathcal{S}[K; s]$  is the union of the  $\text{Gal}(E[K]jE[K_0])$ -conjugate of  $S[K; s]$ ). The tower of (connected) pointed Galois covers

$$p_{K;K_0;s} : (\mathcal{S}[K; s]; s[K]) \rightarrow (\mathcal{S}[K_0; s]; s[K_0])$$

corresponds to a projective system of continuous group morphisms

$$\rho_1(\mathcal{S}[K_0; s]; \overline{\mathcal{S}}[K_0]) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(p_{K;K_0;s}) \rightarrow K_0/K:$$

As the intersection of all open normal subgroups  $K \subset K_0$  is trivial, passing to the limit we obtain a continuous group morphism

$$[\mathcal{K}_0; s] : \rho_1(\mathcal{S}[K_0; s]; \overline{\mathcal{S}}[K_0]) \rightarrow \varprojlim_K K_0/K = K_0:$$

By construction,  $[\mathcal{K}_0; s] : \rho_1(\mathcal{S}[K_0; s]; \overline{\mathcal{S}}[K_0]) \rightarrow K_0$  satisfies the following properties.

**4.1. Functoriality** Let  $f : (G_2; X_2) \rightarrow (G_1; X_1)$  be a morphism of Shimura data,  $K_i \subset G_i(A_f)$ ,  $i = 1, 2$  neat compact open subgroups such that  $f(K_2) \subset K_1$ ; these induces morphisms of Shimura varieties  $\text{Sh}(G_2; X_2) \rightarrow \text{Sh}(G_1; X_1)_{E_2}$  and  $\text{Sh}_{K_2}(G_2; X_2) \rightarrow \text{Sh}_{K_1}(G_1; X_1)_{E_2}$  over the reflex field  $E_2 := E(G_2; X_2)$ . Fix  $s_2 \in \text{Sh}(G_2; X_2)$  and set  $s_1 := f(s_2) \in \text{Sh}(G_1; X_1)$ . Then the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K_2 & \xrightarrow{f} & K_1 \\ \downarrow [K_2; s_2] & & \downarrow [K_1; s_1] \\ \rho_1(\mathcal{S}[K_2; s_2]; \overline{\mathcal{S}}_2[K_2]) & \xrightarrow{f} & \rho_1(\mathcal{S}[K_1; s_1]_{E[K_2]}; \overline{\mathcal{S}}_1[K_1]); \end{array}$$

where, as above,  $E[K_2] := E[K_2](G_2; X_2)$  denotes the field of definition of the geometrically connected component  $\mathcal{S}[K_2; s_2]$  of  $s_2[K_2]$  in  $\text{Sh}_{K_2}(G_2; X_2)$ .

**4.2. Change of connected component** Assume the  $C$ -valued point  $s_C \in \text{Sh}(G; X)(C) = G(Q) \backslash X$   $G(A_f)$  corresponding to  $s$  is of the form  $s_C = G(Q)(x; 1)$ , let  $a \in G(A_f)$  and write  $sa \in \text{Sh}(G; X)$  for the point corresponding to  $s_C a = G(Q)(x; a)$ . For a neat compact open subgroup  $K \subset G(A_f)$ , write  $K^a := K \setminus a K a^{-1}$ . As the Hecke-operator  $\tau_a : \text{Sh}(G; X) \rightarrow \text{Sh}(G; X)$  is defined over the reflex field, the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \rho_1(\mathcal{S}[K_0; s]; \overline{\mathcal{S}}[K_0]) & \xrightarrow{\tau_a} & \rho_1(\mathcal{S}[K_0^a; s]; \overline{\mathcal{S}}[K_0^a]) & \xrightarrow{f} & \rho_1(\mathcal{S}[K_0^{a^{-1}}; sa]; \overline{\mathcal{S}}[K_0^{a^{-1}}]) & \xrightarrow{f} & \rho_1(\mathcal{S}[K_0; s]; \overline{\mathcal{S}}[K_0]) \\ \downarrow [K_0; s] & & \downarrow [K_0^a; s] & & \downarrow [K_0^{a^{-1}}; sa] & & \downarrow [K_0; sa] \\ K_0 & \xrightarrow{\tau_a} & K_0^a & \xrightarrow{f} & K_0^{a^{-1}} & \xrightarrow{f} & K_0 \end{array}$$

where the middle upper horizontal arrow is induced by the isomorphism  $\tau_a : \mathcal{S}[K_0^a; s] \rightarrow \mathcal{S}[K_0^{a^{-1}}; sa]$  (mapping  $s[K_0^a]$  to  $sa[K_0^{a^{-1}}]$ ) and the arrows

$$\rho_1(\mathcal{S}[K_0^a; s]; \overline{\mathcal{S}}[K_0^a]) \rightarrow \rho_1(\mathcal{S}[K_0; s]; \overline{\mathcal{S}}[K_0]); \quad \rho_1(\mathcal{S}[K_0^{a^{-1}}; sa]; \overline{\mathcal{S}}[K_0^{a^{-1}}]) \rightarrow \rho_1(\mathcal{S}[K_0; s]; \overline{\mathcal{S}}[K_0])$$

are open embeddings.

Let  $X^+ \subset X$  denote the connected component of  $x \in X$  and let  $G(Q)_+ \subset G(Q)$  denote the stabilizer of  $X^+$  in  $G(Q)$ . Given an open subgroup  $K \subset K_0$ , write  $\tau := G(Q)_+ \setminus K$ ,  $\tau_0 := G(Q)_+ \setminus K_0$ . Then  $\mathcal{S}[K; s]_{E_K}$  splits into a disjoint union of geometrically connected components isomorphic to the connected

component  $\text{Sh}(G; X^+)$  of  $\text{Sh}_K(G; X)_{E_K}$  containing the image of  $X^+ \rightarrow \text{pt}$ . As  $\text{Sh}(G; X^+)_{\mathbb{C}} \cong \text{pt}$ ,  $\rho_{K_0; s} : \pi_1(S_{K_0; s}; \mathfrak{S}_{K_0}) \rightarrow K_0$  restricts to a surjective continuous group morphism

$$[\rho_{K_0; s}] : \pi_1(S_{K_0; s}; \mathfrak{S}_{K_0}) \rightarrow K_0.$$

Here we implicitly identify the closure  $\overline{\rho_{K_0; s}}$  of  $\rho_{K_0; s}$  in  $G(A_f)$  with  $\lim_{\leftarrow} \rho_{K_0; s}$ , where the projective limit is taken over all normal congruence subgroups of  $K_0$ .

Actually, as  $E[K]$  is contained in the maximal abelian extension  $E^{ab}$  of the reflex field  $E$ , the above shows that  $[\rho_{K_0; s}] : \pi_1(S_{K_0; s}; \mathfrak{S}_{K_0}) \rightarrow K_0$  already restricts to a surjective continuous group morphism

$$[\rho_{K_0; s}] : \pi_1(S_{K_0; s}; \mathfrak{S}_{K_0})_{E^{ab}} \rightarrow K_0;$$

which is completely determined by the tower of connected étale covers over  $E^{ab}$

$$p_{\rho; \rho_0} : \text{Sh}(G; X^+)_{E^{ab}} \rightarrow \text{Sh}_{\rho_0}(G; X^+)_{E^{ab}};$$

where  $\rho_0$  describes all normal congruence subgroups of  $K_0$ .

**4.3. Change of base point** Let  $s, s^0 \in \text{Sh}(G; X)$  be two points lying in the same geometrically connected component; write  $S[K_0; s] = S[K_0; s^0] =: S[K_0]$ . Then every étale path  $\gamma : \mathfrak{S}[K_0] \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}^0[K_0]$  mapping  $\mathfrak{S}$  to  $\mathfrak{S}^0$  induces an isomorphism of profinite groups  $\rho_{K_0; s} : \pi_1(S[K_0]; \mathfrak{S}[K_0]) \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi_1(S[K_0]; \mathfrak{S}^0[K_0])$ , which makes the following diagram commute

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi_1(S[K_0]; \mathfrak{S}[K_0]) & \xrightarrow{[\rho_{K_0; s}]} & K_0 \\ \downarrow \gamma & \searrow [\rho_{K_0; s^0}] & \\ \pi_1(S[K_0]; \mathfrak{S}^0[K_0]) & & \end{array}$$

**4.4. Galois-generic points.** For  $s \in \text{Sh}(G; X)$  the following assertions are equivalent (3.2.2, 3.2.5):

- (1) There exists a neat compact open subgroup  $K \subset G(A_f)$  such that  $s[K] \in S[K; s]$  is Galois-generic (resp.  $\rho$ -Galois-generic) with respect to  $[\rho_{K; s}] : \pi_1(S[K; s]; \mathfrak{S}[K]) \rightarrow K \subset G(A_f)$ ;
- (2) For every neat compact open subgroup  $K \subset G(A_f)$ ,  $s[K] \in S[K; s]$  is Galois-generic (resp.  $\rho$ -Galois-generic) with respect to  $[\rho_{K; s}] : \pi_1(S[K; s]; \mathfrak{S}[K]) \rightarrow K \subset G(A_f)$ ,

In which case we will say that  $s \in \text{Sh}(G; X)$  is Galois-generic (resp.  $\rho$ -Galois-generic). In view of 4.2, we also see that for every  $a \in G(A_f)$ ,  $s \in \text{Sh}(G; X)$  is Galois-generic if and only if  $sa \in \text{Sh}(G; X)$  is Galois-generic. So, in the following, we shall always assume that  $s_{\mathbb{C}} = G(\mathbb{Q})(x; 1)$  and write  $X^+ = X$  for the connected component of  $x$ . In particular, with the notation of 4.2,  $S[K_0; s] = \text{Sh}_{\rho_0}(G; X^+)$  and the restriction  $[\rho_{K_0; s}] : \pi_1(S_{K_0; s}; \mathfrak{S}_{K_0}) \rightarrow K_0$  is completely determined by the tower of connected étale covers over  $E^{ab}$

$$p_{\rho; \rho_0} : \text{Sh}(G; X^+)_{E^{ab}} \rightarrow \text{Sh}_{\rho_0}(G; X^+)_{E^{ab}};$$

Also, in view of 4.3, we shall omit the reference to  $s$  in the notation (e.g. write  $S[K_0]$ ,  $[\rho_{K_0}]$ ,  $\pi_1(S[K_0])$  instead of  $S[K_0; s]$ ,  $[\rho_{K_0; s}]$ ,  $\pi_1(S_{K_0; s}; \mathfrak{S}_{K_0})$  etc.) unless it plays a part in the discussion.

**4.5. Adelic representation attached to Siegel Shimura varieties** Let  $(G\text{Sp}_{2g}; X)$  denote the Siegel Shimura datum ([D71, 1.6]). Using the moduli description of the attached Shimura variety ([D71, 4.16]), one easily shows that for a neat compact open subgroup  $K_0 \subset G\text{Sp}_{2g}(A_f)$  and geometrically connected component  $S[K_0] \subset \text{Sh}_{K_0}(G\text{Sp}_{2g}; X)$ , the corresponding adelic representation  $[\rho_{K_0}] : \pi_1(S[K_0]) \rightarrow K_0 \subset G(A_f)$  identifies with the representation  $\rho_{K_0} : \pi_1(S[K_0]) \rightarrow \text{GL}(T(A))$  on the adelic Tate module of the universal abelian scheme  $A \rightarrow S[K_0]$ . (See also [UY13]).

## 5. GROUP-THEORETICAL PRELIMINARIES

In this section, we gather technical group-theoretical results about the adelic closure of arithmetic subgroups of semisimple algebraic groups. These will be used in the proof of Theorem A to deduce the case of Shimura data of abelian type from the case of Shimura data of Hodge type.

Let  $G$  be a group. Recall that two subgroups  $K, K^0 \subset G$  are said to be commensurable if  $K \setminus K^0$  is of finite index in both  $K$  and  $K^0$ . Commensurability is an equivalence relation, which we denote by  $\sim$ , on the set of subgroups of  $G$ .



For an algebraic group  $G$  over  $\mathbb{Q}$ , a faithful  $\mathbb{Q}$ -linear representation  $G \hookrightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V)$  and a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -lattice  $L \subset V$ , write  $G_L$  for the subgroups of elements  $g \in G(\mathbb{Q})$  stabilizing  $L$ . If  $G \hookrightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V)$ ,  $G \hookrightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V^0)$  are two faithful  $\mathbb{Q}$ -linear representations and  $L \subset V$ ,  $L^0 \subset V^0$  are  $\mathbb{Z}$ -lattices then  $G_L = G_{L^0} = G$ . Thus the class of commensurability of  $G_L$  does not depend on the choices of  $G \hookrightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V)$  and  $L \subset V$ ; the groups in this class are the arithmetic subgroups of  $G$ . Arithmetic subgroups have the following properties.

5.1. **Fact**

- (1) For an algebraic group  $G$  over  $\mathbb{Q}$ , a faithful  $\mathbb{Q}$ -linear representation  $G \hookrightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V)$  and an arithmetic subgroup  $\Gamma \subset G(\mathbb{Q})$  there exists a  $\Gamma$ -invariant  $\mathbb{Z}$ -lattice  $L \subset V$ .
  - (2) For a surjective morphism  $f : G_2 \rightarrow G_1$  of algebraic groups over  $\mathbb{Q}$  and an arithmetic subgroup  $\Gamma_2 \subset G_2(\mathbb{Q})$ , the subgroup  $f(\Gamma_2) \subset G_1(\mathbb{Q})$  is again arithmetic.
- Let  $G$  be a semisimple algebraic group over  $\mathbb{Q}$  and  $\Gamma \subset G(\mathbb{Q})$  an arithmetic subgroup. Then,
- (3)  $\Gamma$  is finitely presented as an abstract group.
  - (4) If, furthermore,  $G$  is of non-compact type then  $\Gamma$  is Zariski-dense in  $G$ .

An algebraic group  $G$  over  $\mathbb{Q}$  is said to be of compact type if  $G(\mathbb{R})$  is compact [PIR94, Def. p. 205]. A semisimple algebraic group over  $\mathbb{Q}$  is said to be of non-compact type if none of its simple factors is of compact type.

Proof. For Assertion (1), (2), (3), see [PIR94, Prop. 4.2, Thm. 4.1, Thm. 4.2] respectively. Assertion (4) is the Borel density theorem [Bo66a] (see also [PIR94, Thm. 4.10]).

For an algebraic group  $G$  over  $\mathbb{Q}$  and a subgroup  $\Gamma \subset G(\mathbb{Q})$ , let  $\overline{\Gamma} \subset G(\mathbb{A}_f)$  denote the adelic closure of  $\Gamma$  in  $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ .

5.2. **Lemma** If  $\Gamma \subset G(\mathbb{Q})$  is an arithmetic subgroup then  $\overline{\Gamma}$  is profinite and the collection of subgroups  $\Gamma \cdot U$ , for  $U \subset \overline{\Gamma}$  a normal subgroup of finite index, is a fundamental system of open neighborhoods of 1 in  $\overline{\Gamma}$ .

For an algebraic subgroup  $G \subset \mathrm{GL}_{n,\mathbb{Q}}$  and a ring  $A$  of characteristic 0, write  $G(A) := G(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash \mathrm{GL}_n(A)$ .

Proof. Let  $G \hookrightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V)$  be a faithful  $\mathbb{Q}$ -rational representation of  $G$  and let  $L \subset V$  a  $\Gamma$ -invariant  $\mathbb{Z}$ -lattice (5.1 (1)). Fixing a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -basis of  $L$  we get an isomorphism  $\mathrm{GL}(V) \cong \mathrm{GL}_{n,\mathbb{Q}}$  such that  $\Gamma \subset \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ . Then  $\overline{\Gamma}$  is a closed subgroup of the profinite group  $\widehat{\mathrm{GL}}_n(\mathbb{Z})$  hence is profinite. In particular, a subgroup of  $\overline{\Gamma}$  is open if and only if it is closed of finite index in  $\overline{\Gamma}$ . As for any subgroup  $U \subset \overline{\Gamma}$  of finite index,  $U \cdot \Gamma$  is a closed subgroup of finite index  $[U : \Gamma]$ , one already sees that the  $U \cdot \Gamma$ , with  $U \subset \overline{\Gamma}$  of finite index are open neighborhoods of 1 in  $\overline{\Gamma}$ . But, also, for every open subgroup  $U \subset \overline{\Gamma}$ ,  $U \backslash \overline{\Gamma}$  has finite index  $[U : \overline{\Gamma}]$  and, by construction  $(U \backslash \overline{\Gamma}) \cdot \Gamma = U \cdot \Gamma$ . Eventually, if  $U \subset \overline{\Gamma}$  is a subgroup of finite index then

$$U \backslash \overline{\Gamma} \cdot \Gamma = U \cdot \Gamma$$

is normal and again of finite index  $[U : \Gamma]$  in  $\overline{\Gamma}$ .

For a closed subgroup  $U \subset \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ , let  $U^+ \subset U$  denote the (normal) subgroup generated by the  $\ell$ -Sylow subgroups of  $U$ .

5.3. **Lemma** Let  $G \subset \mathrm{GL}_{n,\mathbb{Q}}$  be an algebraic subgroup and  $U \subset G(\mathbb{A}_f)$  a closed subgroup such that  $U \cdot \Gamma = G(\mathbb{Z})$  for  $\Gamma \subset G(\mathbb{Q})$ . Assume that  $U \cdot \Gamma = U^+ \cdot \Gamma$  for  $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ . Then there exists an open subgroup  $U^0 \subset U$  such that  $U^0 = U^0 \cdot \Gamma$ .

Proof. This follows from a combination of results about almost- $\ell$ -independency in the sense of Serre [S13]. More precisely, given an infinite set of primes  $L$ , a family  $G_\ell$ ,  $\ell \in L$  of  $\ell$ -adic Lie groups and a profinite group  $G$ , one says that  $G$  is  $\ell$ -independent (as a subgroup of  $\widehat{\mathrm{GL}}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ ) if  $G = G_\ell$ , and that  $G$  is almost  $\ell$ -independent if there exists an open subgroup  $U$  which is  $\ell$ -independent as a subgroup of  $\widehat{\mathrm{GL}}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ . With these definitions, the following holds.

- (1) ([S13, Lemma 1]) If for  $\ell \in L$  no simple quotient of  $G$  is isomorphic to a simple quotient of  $G_\ell$  then  $G$  is  $\ell$ -independent.

(2) ([S13, Lemma 3]) If there exists a finite subset  $F \subseteq L$  such that the image of  $\Gamma$  in  $\prod_{L \cap F} G_\ell$  is almost  $\ell$ -independent then  $\Gamma$  is almost  $\ell$ -independent.

For every prime  $\ell$ , let  $\mathcal{L}_\ell$  denote the set of all (isomorphism classes of) finite groups which are either a simple group of Lie type in characteristic  $\ell$  (see [S13, x6.1]) or  $Z = \ell$ .

(3) ([S13, Thm. 4]) Every finite simple subquotient of  $GL_n(Z_\ell)$  of order divisible by  $\ell$  is in  $\mathcal{L}_\ell$  for  $\ell \geq 0$  (depending on  $n$ ).

(4) ([S13, Thm. 5]) For  $\ell \geq 5$ ,  $\ell \notin \ell^0$  one has  $\mathcal{L}_\ell \setminus \ell^0 = \emptyset$ .

From (2), it is enough to show that the image  $U_L$  of  $\Gamma$  in  $\prod_{\ell \in L} G_\ell(Q)$  is almost  $\ell$ -independent for a set  $L$  containing all but finitely many primes. In particular, one may assume that  $U_\ell \subseteq G(Z_\ell)$ , that  $U_\ell = U_\ell^+$  for every  $\ell \in L$  and that the conclusion of (3) (resp. (4)) holds for  $\ell \in L$  (resp.  $\ell \notin \ell^0 \cap L$ ). As, for  $\ell \in L$ , every simple quotient of  $U_\ell^\# (= U_\ell)$  is in  $\mathcal{L}_\ell$ , (4) and (1) shows that  $U_L$  is  $\ell$ -independent as requested.

**5.4. Theorem** Let  $G$  be a semisimple algebraic group over  $\mathbb{Q}$ . Let  $\Gamma \subseteq G(\mathbb{Q})$  be an arithmetic subgroup. Then every open subgroup  $U$  of  $\Gamma$  has finite abelianization.

*Proof.* We fix once for all an embedding  $G \hookrightarrow GL_n/\mathbb{Q}$ . We let again  $G$  denote the Zariski closure of  $\Gamma$  in  $GL_n/\mathbb{Z}$ ; this is a semisimple group over some non-empty open subscheme of  $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$ .

- Reduction to the case where  $U$  is of the form  $\Gamma \cap G(Z)$  for some normal arithmetic subgroup  $\Gamma \subseteq G(\mathbb{Q})$ . From 5.2, there exists a subgroup  $U^0$  normal, of finite index in  $U$  and such that  $U^0 \subseteq \Gamma$ . From the finiteness of  $U/U^0$  and the exact sequence

$$(U^0/U^0)^{ab} \rightarrow U^{ab} \rightarrow (U/U^0)^{ab} \rightarrow 0;$$

it is enough to perform the proof for  $U^0$  that is we may assume  $U$  is of the form  $\Gamma \cap G(Z)$  for some arithmetic subgroup  $\Gamma \subseteq G(\mathbb{Q})$ . Next, as  $\Gamma$  is finitely generated as an abstract group (5.1 (3)), it has only finitely many subgroups of bounded index  $[U : \Gamma \cap G(Z) \setminus U]$ . In particular, the group

$$U := \bigcap_{g \in G(Z)} gUg^{-1} \subseteq G(\mathbb{Q})$$

is again an arithmetic subgroup, contained and normal both in  $\Gamma$  and  $G(Z)$ . So the conclusion follows from the finiteness of  $U/U^0$  and the exact sequence

$$U^{ab} \rightarrow U^{ab} \rightarrow (U/U^0)^{ab} \rightarrow 0;$$

- Reduction to the case where  $G$  is of non-compact type. Let  $G^{nc} \subseteq G$  denote the largest (normal) algebraic subgroup of  $G$  of non-compact type and let  $p : G \rightarrow G = G^{nc}$  denote the canonical projection. Write  $\Gamma^{nc} := \Gamma \cap G^{nc}(\mathbb{Q}) \subseteq G^{nc}(\mathbb{Q})$ . As  $p(\Gamma) \subseteq G = G^{nc}(\mathbb{Q})$  is again an arithmetic subgroup (5.1 (3)) and  $G = G^{nc}$  is of compact type,  $p(\Gamma)$  is finite; in particular,  $\Gamma = \Gamma^{nc}$  is finite. Also, by construction,  $\Gamma^{nc}$  is contained and normal in  $G^{nc}(\mathbb{Z})$  and  $[G^{nc}(\mathbb{Z}) : \Gamma^{nc}] = [G(\mathbb{Z}) : \Gamma]$ , which shows that  $\Gamma^{nc} \subseteq G^{nc}(\mathbb{Q})$  is again an arithmetic subgroup. Thus the conclusion follows from the finiteness of  $\Gamma = \Gamma^{nc}$  and the exact sequence

$$\Gamma^{nc, ab} \rightarrow \Gamma^{nc, ab} \rightarrow (\Gamma = \Gamma^{nc})^{ab} \rightarrow 0;$$

- Reduction to the case where  $\Gamma_\ell = G(Z_\ell)^+$  for  $\ell \geq 0$ . For a prime  $\ell$ , let  $p_\ell : GL_n(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{F}_\ell)$  denote the reduction modulo- $\ell$  morphism. Then, as  $\Gamma$  is finitely generated as an abstract group (5.1 (3)) and Zariski-dense in  $G$  (5.1 (4)), we have

$$G(\mathbb{F}_\ell)^+ = p_\ell(\Gamma) \subseteq G(\mathbb{F}_\ell)$$

for  $\ell \geq 0$  depending only on  $n$  ([N87, Thm. 5.1]). Here  $G(\mathbb{F}_\ell)^+ \subseteq G(\mathbb{F}_\ell)$  denotes the (normal) subgroup generated by the order- $\ell$  elements in  $G(\mathbb{F}_\ell)$  (or, equivalently, the  $\ell$ -Sylow subgroups as soon as  $\ell > n$ ). As  $G$  is semisimple,  $G(\mathbb{F}_\ell) = G(\mathbb{F}_\ell)^+$  is abelian of order  $\leq 2^{n-1}$ . In particular, there exists an integer  $N \geq 1$  such that for every prime  $\ell$  the subgroup

$$[\ell] := p_\ell^{-1}(G(\mathbb{F}_\ell)^+) \setminus$$

is normal and of index  $\leq N$  in  $\Gamma$ . As  $\Gamma$  is finitely generated, it has only finitely many subgroups of index  $\leq N$ . So

$$U := \bigcap_{\ell \in L} [\ell]$$

is again a subgroup normal and of finite index in  $\Gamma$ . For  $\ell > [\ell : \mathbb{Z}]$  and  $\ell > 0$  such that  $G(F_\ell)^+ = \overline{\Gamma}$ , we have

$$[G(F_\ell)^+ : p_\ell(\Gamma)] = [p_\ell(\Gamma) : p_\ell(\Gamma)] [\ell : \mathbb{Z}] [\ell : \mathbb{Z}] < \ell$$

As  $G(F_\ell)^+$  is generated by its order- $\ell$  elements, this forces  $p_\ell(\Gamma) = G(F_\ell)^+$ . Then the finiteness of  $\Gamma$  and the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \Gamma^{\text{ab}} \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma/\Gamma^{\text{ab}} \rightarrow 0$$

show that it is enough to prove that  $\Gamma^{\text{ab}}$  is finite. That is, without loss of generality, we may replace  $\Gamma$  with  $\Gamma^{\text{ab}}$  hence assume that  $p_\ell(\Gamma) = G(F_\ell)^+$  for  $\ell > 0$ . As  $p_\ell(\Gamma) = p_\ell(\Gamma) = G(F_\ell)^+$  and  $\ker(p_\ell) = G(Z_\ell)$  is a pro- $\ell$  group, this implies  $\Gamma = (\Gamma)^+$  hence  $\Gamma = G(Z_\ell)^+$ . Assume also that  $\ell > 0$  so that  $G_{Z_\ell}$  is semisimple over  $Z_\ell$ . Then the reduction-modulo- $\ell$  morphism  $p_\ell : G(Z_\ell) \rightarrow G(F_\ell)$  is surjective and, up to increasing  $\ell$ , we may assume that the induced surjective morphism

$$p_\ell : j_{G(Z_\ell)^+} : G(Z_\ell)^+ \rightarrow G(F_\ell)^+$$

is Frattini ([C15, Fact 2.4, Lemma 2.5]) that is,  $G(Z_\ell)^+$  is the unique closed subgroup  $X \subset G(Z_\ell)^+$  mapping surjectively onto  $G(F_\ell)^+$ . This shows that  $\Gamma = G(Z_\ell)^+$ .

End of the proof. As  $\Gamma = (\Gamma)^+$  for  $\ell > 0$ , there exists (5.3) an open subgroup  $U$  such that  $U = \bigcap_{\ell} U_\ell$ . As  $\Gamma$  is pro finite,  $U$  is of finite index in  $\Gamma$  thus  $[\ell : U_\ell] = [\ell : U]$  for every  $\ell$ . On the other hand, as  $\Gamma = (\Gamma)^+$ , all subgroups of  $\Gamma$  have index  $\ell$  in  $\Gamma$ . This forces  $U_\ell = \Gamma$  for  $\ell > 0$ . Also, up to replacing  $U_\ell$  by

$$U_\ell \cap \Gamma^{\text{ab}}$$

for small  $\ell$ , we may assume that  $U$  is normal in  $\Gamma$  (hence a fortiori in  $\Gamma$ ). Then, the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow U^{\text{ab}} \rightarrow U \rightarrow U/U^{\text{ab}} \rightarrow 0$$

shows that it is enough to prove that  $U^{\text{ab}} = \bigcap_{\ell} U_\ell^{\text{ab}}$  is finite that is, equivalently,

- (1)  $U_\ell^{\text{ab}}$  is finite for every  $\ell$ ;
- (2)  $U^{\text{ab}} = 0$  for  $\ell > 0$  (or, equivalently,  $(G(Z_\ell)^+)^{\text{ab}} = 0$  for  $\ell > 0$ ).

Proof of (1): If (1) were false,  $U_\ell$  would have an infinite abelian quotient  $U_\ell/U_\ell^{\text{ab}} \subset Z_\ell$ . As  $U_\ell$  is a  $\ell$ -adic Lie group, so is  $Z_\ell$  and  $Z_\ell$  has dimension  $\ell - 1$  as an  $\ell$ -adic Lie group. From exactness of the Lie-algebra functor on the category of  $\ell$ -adic Lie groups, we obtain a surjective morphism of Lie algebras

$$\text{Lie}(U_\ell) \rightarrow \text{Lie}(Z_\ell):$$

But, on the other hand, since  $G$  is semisimple, we also have  $\text{Lie}(U_\ell) = \text{Lie}(\Gamma) = \text{Lie}(G) \subset \mathfrak{g}$ , which has no abelian quotient as a Lie algebra.

Proof of (2): As

$$p_\ell : j_{G(Z_\ell)^+} : G(Z_\ell)^+ \rightarrow G(F_\ell)^+$$

is Frattini (see above) and  $[G(Z_\ell)^+; G(Z_\ell)^+] \rightarrow [G(F_\ell)^+; G(F_\ell)^+]$  maps surjectively onto  $[G(F_\ell)^+; G(F_\ell)^+]$ , it is enough to show that  $[G(F_\ell)^+; G(F_\ell)^+] = G(F_\ell)^+$  that is  $G(F_\ell)^{+\text{ab}} = 0$ . This fact is probably well-known to specialists. However, for lack of a suitable reference, we sketch the argument. Without loss of generality, we may assume  $G$  is semisimple over  $Z$ .

- (1) Then, for  $\ell > 0$ ,  $G_{F_\ell}$  coincides with the algebraic envelope (in the sense of Nori - [N87])  $G(F_\ell) \subset \text{GL}_{n;F_\ell}$  of  $G(F_\ell)$  in  $\text{GL}_{n;F_\ell}$ . More precisely, if  $P_1; \dots; P_r \in \mathbb{Z}[X_{i;j}; Y]$  are polynomial equations defining  $G \subset \text{GL}_{n;Z} \subset M_n(Z)[\frac{1}{\det}] \subset \mathbb{Z}^{n^2+1}$ , for every  $g \in G(F_\ell)$  of order  $\ell$ , the polynomial  $P_{i;g}(T) := P_i(\exp(T \log(g))) \in F_\ell[T]$  has degree bounded from above by a constant  $d_i$  independent of  $\ell$ . As  $P_{i;g}(T)$  has at least  $\ell$  distinct roots, this forces  $P_{i;g}(T) = 0$  as soon as  $\ell > d_i$ . In other words,  $G_{F_\ell}$  contains the one-parameter subgroup

$$e_g : \begin{matrix} A_{F_\ell}^1 \rightarrow \text{GL}_{n;F_\ell} \\ t \mapsto \exp(t \log(g)). \end{matrix}$$

So, for  $\nu > \max\{\nu_1, \dots, \nu_r\}$ ,  $G_{F_\nu}$  contains  $G(F_\nu)$ . On the other hand ([N87, Thm. B]), for  $\nu \geq 0$ ,

$$(y) \quad G(F_\nu)(F_\nu)^+ = G(F_\nu)^+;$$

As  $[G(F_\nu)(F_\nu) : G(F_\nu)(F_\nu)^+] \leq 2^{n-1}$  (because  $G(F_\nu)$  is exponentially generated) and  $[G(F_\nu) : G(F_\nu)^+] \leq 2^{n-1}$  (because  $G_{F_\nu}$  is semi simple) ([N87, Rem. 3.6]), (y) implies that  $G(F_\nu)$  and  $G_{F_\nu}$  have the same dimension ([N87, Lemma 3.5]). As  $G_{F_\nu}$  is connected, this eventually yields  $G(F_\nu) = G_{F_\nu}$  as claimed.

- (2) As  $G(F_\nu) = G_{F_\nu}$  is semisimple,  $G(F_\nu)$  acts semisimply on  $F_\nu^n$  for  $\nu \geq 0$  ([J97, Prop. 3.2]). Since for  $\nu \geq 0$  the  $G(F_\nu)$ -submodules and  $G(F_\nu)^+$ -submodules of  $F_\nu^n$  coincide, this in turn implies that  $G(F_\nu)^+$  acts semisimply on  $F_\nu^n$ .
- (3) The conclusion then follows from [CT14, Lemma 3.4].

This concludes the proof of Theorem 5.4.

**5.5. Lemma** Let  $f : G_2 \rightarrow G_1$  be an isogeny of connected semisimple algebraic groups over  $\mathbb{Q}$ . Let  $\Gamma_1 \leq G_1(\mathbb{Q})$ ,  $\Gamma_2 \leq G_2(\mathbb{Q})$  be arithmetic subgroups such that  $f(\Gamma_2) \leq \Gamma_1$ . Then for every closed subgroup  $\Delta_2$ ,  $f(\Delta_2) \leq \Gamma_1$  is open if and only if  $\Delta_2$  is open.

*Proof.* This follows from 5.2 and the fact that a pro-finite group is compact and that its open subgroups are exactly its closed subgroups of finite index. As  $f(\Gamma_2) \leq G_1(\mathbb{Q})$  is arithmetic,  $f(\Gamma_2)$  and  $\Gamma_1$  are commensurable. This implies that  $f(\Gamma_2)$  and  $\Gamma_1$  are commensurable as well hence that  $f(\Gamma_2)$  is open in  $\Gamma_1$ . But as  $\Gamma_2$  is compact,  $f(\Gamma_2) = f(\Gamma_2)$ . This shows that  $f : \Gamma_2 \rightarrow \Gamma_1$  is a morphism of pro-finite groups with (i) open image and (ii) finite kernel (since  $f : G_2 \rightarrow G_1$  is an isogeny). In particular, if  $\Delta_2$  has finite index then  $f(\Delta_2) \leq \Gamma_1$  also has finite index:  $[\Gamma_1 : f(\Delta_2)] = [\Gamma_1 : f(\Gamma_2)][\Delta_2 : \Gamma_2]$ . Conversely, if  $f(\Delta_2) \leq \Gamma_1$  has finite index then  $\Delta_2$  also has finite index:

$$[\Delta_2 : \Gamma_2] = [\ker(f)] [f(\Delta_2) : f(\Gamma_2)] = [\ker(f)] [\Gamma_1 : f(\Delta_2)];$$

## 6. GALOIS-GENERIC POINTS FOR ADELIC REPRESENTATIONS ATTACHED TO SHIMURA VARIETIES

Let  $(G; X)$  be a Shimura datum.

**6.1. Comparison with Pink's definition.** Let  $E := E(G; X)$  denote the reflex field. A point  $s \in \text{Sh}(G; X)$  is Galois-generic in the sense of Pink ([P05, Def. 6.3]) if and only if  $s_{E^{ab}} \in \text{Sh}(G; X)_{E^{ab}}$  is Galois-generic in the sense of 4.4. With the notation of 3.2.4, one has  $\bar{E} = E^{ab}$  but, in general the extension  $\bar{E} = E^{ab}$  is not finite (when the reciprocity map describing the action of  $\pi_1(E^{ab})$  on  $\pi_0(\text{Sh}(G; X))$  has infinite kernel). Still, the two notions of Galois-genericity coincide. More precisely, for  $s \in \text{Sh}(G; X)$  let  $s^{ad} \in \text{Sh}(G^{ad}; X^{ad})$  denote its image by the canonical morphism

$$\text{Sh}(G; X) \rightarrow \text{Sh}(G^{ad}; X^{ad});$$

**6.1.1. Proposition** For every  $s \in \text{Sh}(G; X)$  the following properties are equivalent

- (1)  $s \in \text{Sh}(G; X)$  is Galois-generic (resp.  $\nu$ -Galois-generic);
- (2)  $s_{E^{ab}} \in \text{Sh}(G; X)_{E^{ab}}$  is Galois-generic (resp.  $\nu$ -Galois-generic);
- (3)  $s^{ad} \in \text{Sh}(G^{ad}; X^{ad})$  is Galois-generic (resp.  $\nu$ -Galois-generic);
- (4)  $s^{ad}_{E^{ab}} \in \text{Sh}(G^{ad}; X^{ad})_{E^{ab}}$  is Galois-generic (resp.  $\nu$ -Galois-generic).

*Proof.* (1), (2) and (3), (4) follow from 3.2.4, the fact that  $\bar{\rho} = \rho(G(A_f))$  and 5.4. For (2), (4), we may assume (4.4) that the connected component of  $s_C$  is of the form  $G(\mathbb{Q})nX^+ \cdot f1g$ . Fix neat compact open subgroups  $K \leq G(A_f)$ ,  $K^{ad} \leq G^{ad}(A_f)$  such that  $p^{ad}(K) = K^{ad}$ . Write  $\Delta := K \setminus G(\mathbb{Q})$  and  $\Delta^{ad} := K^{ad} \setminus G^{ad}(\mathbb{Q})$ ; we may assume  $\Delta = G^{der}(\mathbb{Q})$ . As  $K$  is neat,  $\rho$  maps injectively into  $\Delta^{ad}$ . Then the geometrically connected component  $S$  of  $s[K]$  in  $\text{Sh}_K(G; X)$  is an étale cover of the geometrically connected component  $S^{ad}$  of  $s^{ad}[K^{ad}]$  in  $\text{Sh}_{K^{ad}}(G^{ad}; X^{ad})$ . The functoriality of adelic representations

attached to Shimura varieties yields the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 {}_1(S[K]_{E^{ab}}) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & {}_1(S_{E^{ab}}) & \xrightarrow{[K;s]} & G(A_f) \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 {}_1(S[K^{ad}]_{E^{ab}}) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & {}_1(S_{E^{ab}}) & \xrightarrow{[K^{ad};s^{ad}]} & G^{ad}(A_f)
 \end{array}$$

The conclusion then follows from the fact that the left vertical arrow has open image and from 5.5 applied to the isogeny  $G^{\text{der}} \rightarrow G^{\text{ad}}$  and to  $\pi = \pi_{s[K]_{E^{ab}}}$ . The proof for  $'$ -Galois-generic points is similar.

**6.2. Galois-generic versus Hodge-generic points.** We say that  $x \in X$  is Hodge-generic if  $MT(x) = G$ . Let  $X^{\text{hg}} \subset X$  denote the subset of Hodge-generic points. The set  $X^{\text{hg}}$  is analytically dense in  $X$  and  $G(\mathbb{Q})X^{\text{hg}} = X^{\text{hg}}$ . Let  $K \subset G(A_f)$  be a neat compact open subgroup. We say that  $s \in \text{Sh}(G; X)$  (resp.  $s[K] \in \text{Sh}_K(G; X)$ ) is Hodge-generic if  $s_C \in G(\mathbb{Q})nX^{\text{hg}} \cap G(A_f) \cap \text{Sh}(G; X)(\mathbb{C})$  (resp.  $s[K]_C \in G(\mathbb{Q})nX^{\text{hg}} \cap G(A_f) = K \cap \text{Sh}_K(G; X)(\mathbb{C})$ ).

**6.2.1. Proposition**  $'$ -Galois-generic points are Hodge-generic.

*Proof.* (See also [P05, Prop. 6.7]). Let  $s \in \text{Sh}(G; X)$  be a  $'$ -Galois-generic point and  $(x; g) \in X \times G(A_f)$  lifting  $s_C \in \text{Sh}(G; X)(\mathbb{C})$ . We may assume (4.4)  $g = 1$ . Let  $X_x$  denote the  $MT(x)(\mathbb{R})$ -conjugacy class of  $x : S \rightarrow MT(x)_{\mathbb{R}}$ . The inclusion  $MT(x) \rightarrow G$  induces a morphism of Shimura data  $(MT(x); X_x) \rightarrow (G; X)$  hence a morphism of Shimura varieties  $\text{Sh}(MT(x); X_x) \rightarrow \text{Sh}(G; X)$  and, for every neat compact open subgroup  $K \subset G(A_f)$ , a morphism  $\text{Sh}_{K_x}(MT(x); X_x) \rightarrow \text{Sh}_K(G; X)$ , where we set  $K_x := K \cap MT(x)(A_f)$ . Assume  $K = \pi^{-1}(K)$ , and write  $\pi := K \setminus G(\mathbb{Q})_+$ . Let  $s_x \in \text{Sh}(MT(x); X_x)$  be the point corresponding to the image of  $x$  and let  $E[K_x]$  denote the field of definition of the geometrically connected component  $S[K_x; s_x]$  of  $s_x[K_x]$  in  $\text{Sh}_{K_x}(MT(x); X_x)$ . The following diagram commutes (4.1)

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 {}_1(S[K_x]) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & {}_1(S[K_x; s_x]) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & K_x \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 {}_1(S[K]) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & {}_1(S[K; s]_{E[K_x]}) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & K
 \end{array}$$

As  $s \in \text{Sh}(G; X)$  is  $'$ -Galois-generic and the image of  $\pi^{-1}(s[K_x]) \rightarrow \pi^{-1}(s[K]) \rightarrow \pi^{-1}(S[K; s]_{E[K_x]})$  is open in the image of  $\pi^{-1}(s[K]) \rightarrow \pi^{-1}(S[K; s]_{E[K_x]})$ , the commutativity of the above diagram implies that  $K[x; '] \cap MT(x)(\mathbb{Q})$  contains an open subgroup of  $\pi^{-1}(s[K])$ . As such a subgroup is Zariski-dense in  $G_{\mathbb{Q}}^{\text{der}}$ , this shows that  $MT(x)_{\mathbb{Q}}$  contains  $G_{\mathbb{Q}}^{\text{der}}$  hence that  $MT(x)$  contains  $G^{\text{der}}$ . In particular,  $MT(x)$  is normal in  $G$ . So every  $G(\mathbb{R})$ -conjugates of  $x : S \rightarrow MT(x)_{\mathbb{R}}$  factors through  $MT(x)_{\mathbb{R}}$ . Since  $G$  is the generic Mumford-Tate group of  $(G; X)$ , this forces  $MT(x) = G$ .

**6.2.2.** Pink conjectures that Hodge-generic points are Galois-generic ([P05, Conj. 6.8]). Thus, Theorem A reduces Pink's conjecture to proving that every Hodge-generic point is  $'$ -Galois generic which, in the case of abelian schemes, is precisely the statement of the standard ( $'$ -adic) Mumford-Tate Conjecture.

**6.3. Proof of Theorem A.**

**6.3.1. Shimura data of Hodge type** Recall that a Shimura datum  $(G_2; X_2)$  (as well as the associated Shimura variety) is said to be of Hodge type if there exists an embedding of Shimura data  $f : (G_2; X_2) \rightarrow (G_1; X_1)$  with  $(G_1; X_1)$  a Siegel Shimura datum. Let  $K_i \subset G_i(A_f)$ ,  $i = 1, 2$  be neat compact open subgroups such that  $f(K_2) \subset K_1$ . Let  $s_2 \in \text{Sh}(G_2; X_2)$  and write  $s_1 := f(s_2) \in \text{Sh}(G_1; X_1)$ . For simplicity, write  $S_i := S[K_i; s_i]$  for the geometrically connected component of  $s_i[K_i]$  and let  $E_i$  denote its field of definition,  $i = 1, 2$ . Let  $A \rightarrow S_1$  denote the universal abelian scheme over  $S_1$ . Then the adelic representation

$${}_1(S_2) \xrightarrow{f} {}_1(S_{1E_2}) \xrightarrow{[K_1; s_1]} K_1$$

coincides with the adelic representation attached to the abelian scheme  $A_{jS_2} := A \times_{S_1E_2} S_2 \rightarrow S_2$ . But, as  $f : K_1 \rightarrow K_2$  is injective, one sees (4.1) that  $\pi^{-1}(S_2) \xrightarrow{f} \pi^{-1}(S_{1E_2}) \xrightarrow{[K_1; s_1]} K_1$  and  $[K_2; s_2] : \pi^{-1}(S_2) \rightarrow K_2 \rightarrow K_1$  have the same Galois-generic and  $'$ -Galois-generic points. So, consider the following assertions:

$s_2[K_2] \in S_2$  is

- (1) Galois-generic with respect to  $[K_2; s_2] : \pi_1(S_2) \rightarrow K_2 \rightarrow G_2(\mathbb{A}_F)$ ;
- (2)  $\ell$ -Galois-generic with respect to  $[K_2; s_2] : \pi_1(S_2) \rightarrow K_2 \rightarrow G_2(\mathbb{A}_F)$ ;
- (3) Galois-generic with respect to the adelic representation attached to  $A_{j_{S_2}} \rightarrow S_2$ .
- (4)  $\ell$ -Galois-generic with respect to the adelic representation attached to  $A_{j_{S_2}} \rightarrow S_2$ .

Then, from the above, (1), (3), (2), (4) and from 3.3.2.2, (3), (4). This shows Theorem A for Shimura data of Hodge type.

**6.3.2. Shimura data of abelian type** Recall that a Shimura datum  $(G_1; X_1)$  (as well as the associated Shimura variety) is said to be of abelian type if there exists a Shimura datum  $(G_2; X_2)$  of Hodge type and an isogeny  $f : G_2^{\text{der}} \rightarrow G_1^{\text{der}}$  which induces an isomorphism of adjoint Shimura data  $f : (G_2^{\text{ad}}, X_2^{\text{ad}}) \rightarrow (G_1^{\text{ad}}, X_1^{\text{ad}})$ . We refer to [D71, x1.2, 1.3 and 2.7] and [Mi13, x10] for a detailed account of Shimura data of abelian type. These include essentially all Shimura data  $(G; X)$  except those for which  $G$  has simple factors of type  $E_6$ ,  $E_7$  and certain type  $D$ .

We can now conclude the proof of Theorem A. Start from a  $\ell$ -Galois-generic point  $s_1 \in \text{Sh}(G_1; X_1)$ . We may assume (4.4) that the image  $s_1^{\text{ad}}$  of  $s_1$  in  $\text{Sh}(G_1^{\text{ad}}, X_1^{\text{ad}}) \rightarrow \text{Sh}(G_2^{\text{ad}}, X_2^{\text{ad}})$  lies in the image of  $\text{Sh}(G_2; X_2) \rightarrow \text{Sh}(G_2^{\text{ad}}, X_2^{\text{ad}})$ . Fix  $s_2 \in \text{Sh}(G_2; X_2)$  above  $s_1^{\text{ad}}$ . As  $s_1 \in \text{Sh}(G_1; X_1)$  is  $\ell$ -Galois-generic,  $s_1^{\text{ad}} \in \text{Sh}(G_1^{\text{ad}}, X_1^{\text{ad}})$  is  $\ell$ -Galois-generic ((1)–(4) in 6.1.1) and  $s_2 \in \text{Sh}(G_2; X_2)$  is  $\ell$ -Galois-generic ((4)–(1) in 6.1.1). As  $(G_2; X_2)$  is of Hodge-type,  $s_2 \in \text{Sh}(G_2; X_2)$  is Galois-generic (6.3.1). Thus  $s_1^{\text{ad}} \in \text{Sh}(G_1^{\text{ad}}, X_1^{\text{ad}})$  is Galois-generic ((1)–(4) in 6.1.1) and  $s_1 \in \text{Sh}(G_1; X_1)$  is Galois-generic ((4)–(1) in 6.1.1).

## 7. PROOF OF THEOREM B

**7.1. Generalized Hecke operators.** Let  $(G; X)$  be a Shimura datum. Let  $X^+ \subset X$  be a connected component and let  $K \subset G(\mathbb{A}_F)$  be a neat compact open subgroup; write  $\mathfrak{a} := G(\mathbb{Q})_+ \setminus K$ . For every  $a \in G(\mathbb{A}_F)$ , let  $T_a$  denote the Hecke operator  $\mathfrak{a}^{-1} : \text{Sh}(G; X)_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \text{Sh}(G; X)_{\mathbb{C}}$  and  $T_{a;K}$  the corresponding algebraic correspondence

$$\text{Sh}_K(G; X)_{\mathbb{C}} \subset \text{Sh}(G; X)_{\mathbb{C}} \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{a}^{-1}} \text{Sh}(G; X)_{\mathbb{C}} \subset \text{Sh}_K(G; X)_{\mathbb{C}}$$

It is part of the definition of a canonical model that  $T_{a;K}$  is defined over the reflex field  $E := E(G; X)$ . For  $a \in G(\mathbb{Q})_+ K$ ,  $T_{a;K}$  restricts to an algebraic correspondence  $T_a$  (of degree 1 if  $a \in K$ ) on  $\text{Sh}(G; X^+)_{\mathbb{C}}$ , defined over  $E_{K^a}^{-1}$  (see 4.2 for the notation)

$$\text{Sh}(G; X^+)_{\mathbb{C}} \subset \text{Sh}(G; X^+)_{\mathbb{C}} \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{a}^{-1}} \text{Sh}(G; X^+)_{\mathbb{C}} \subset \text{Sh}(G; X^+)_{\mathbb{C}}$$

Here, we write  $\text{Sh}(G; X^+)_{\mathbb{C}} := \varprojlim \text{Sh}(G; X^+)_{\mathbb{C}}$ , where the projective limit is taken over all congruence subgroups  $\Gamma \subset G(\mathbb{Q})$ . Recall that  $\text{Sh}(G; X^+)_{\mathbb{C}}$  identifies with the connected component of  $\text{Sh}(G; X)$  containing the image of  $X^+ \rightarrow \text{Sh}(G; X)(\mathbb{C})$  ([D71, 1.8]). For  $s = \mathfrak{a}x \in \text{Sh}(G; X^+)_{\mathbb{C}}$  we set

$$T_a(s) = \mathfrak{a}^{-1}x \in \text{Sh}(G; X^+)_{\mathbb{C}}$$

More generally, for a subset  $A \subset G(\mathbb{Q})_+$ , we set

$$T_{A;K}(s) := \bigsqcup_{a \in A} T_a(s) \subset \text{Sh}(G; X^+)_{\mathbb{C}}$$

for its  $A$ -Hecke orbit. For  $A = G(\mathbb{Q})_+$  we simply write  $T_A(s) := T(s)$  for the full Hecke orbit of  $s$ .

Let  $\text{Aut}(G; X^+)$  denote the group automorphisms of  $G$  defined over  $\mathbb{Q}$  and stabilizing  $X^+$ . For every  $\gamma \in \text{Aut}(G; X^+)$ , the corresponding generalized Hecke operator  $T_{\gamma}$  is the algebraic correspondence

$$\text{Sh}(G; X^+)_{\mathbb{C}} \subset \text{Sh}(G; X^+)_{\mathbb{C}} \xrightarrow{\gamma} \text{Sh}(G; X^+)_{\mathbb{C}} \subset \text{Sh}(G; X^+)_{\mathbb{C}}$$

For  $s = \mathfrak{a}x \in \text{Sh}(G; X^+)_{\mathbb{C}}$  we set

$$T_{\gamma}(s) = \mathfrak{a}^{-1}(\gamma(x)) \in \text{Sh}(G; X^+)_{\mathbb{C}}$$

More generally, for a subset  $\Gamma \subset \text{Aut}(G; X^+)$ , we set

$$T_\Gamma(s) := \bigsqcup_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \gamma^{-1}(s) \subset \text{Sh}(G; X^+)(\mathbb{C})$$

for its  $\Gamma$ -Hecke orbit. The usual full Hecke orbit  $T(s)$  coincides with the  $\text{Aut}(G; X^+)$ -Hecke orbit  $T_\Gamma(s)$  for  $\Gamma = \text{Aut}(G; X^+)$  given by inner automorphisms. For  $\Gamma = \text{Aut}(G; X^+)$  we simply write  $T(s) =: \mathfrak{H}(s)$  for the full generalized Hecke orbit of  $s$ .

If  $\Gamma$  is obvious from the context, we will omit it from the notation. The above definitions of Hecke orbits extend as they are to arithmetic subgroups  $\Gamma \subset G(\mathbb{Q})_+$ .

For the comparison between usual Hecke orbits and generalized Hecke orbits, see [Or13, x4.1.1]; let us only point out the following observation, which will be used in the proof of Theorem B.

Assume  $G$  is adjoint. For an arithmetic subgroup  $\Gamma \subset G(\mathbb{Q})^+$ , write again  $\text{Sh}(G; X^+)_{\mathbb{C}}$  for the complex algebraic variety underlying  $\text{Sh}(G; X^+)$  ([BB06]). Then,

**7.1.1. Lemma** For every congruence (resp. arithmetic) subgroup  $\Gamma \subset G(\mathbb{Q})^+$  there exists a congruence (resp. arithmetic) subgroup  $\Gamma_0$  such that, for every subset  $\Gamma \subset \text{Aut}(G; X^+)$  and  $s \in \text{Sh}(G; X^+)$ , the inverse image of  $T_\Gamma(s)$  by  $p_{\Gamma_0} : \text{Sh}_{\Gamma_0}(G; X^+) \rightarrow \text{Sh}(G; X^+)$  is contained in a finite union of usual Hecke orbits on  $\text{Sh}_{\Gamma_0}(G; X^+)$ .

*Proof.* As  $G$  is adjoint, the quotient  $\text{Aut}(G; X^+)/\Gamma$  is finite. Choose a system of representatives  $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_r$  for  $\text{Aut}(G; X^+)/\Gamma$  and set

$$\Gamma_0 := \bigcap_{i=1}^r \gamma_i^{-1} \Gamma \gamma_i; \quad \Gamma_0^0 := \bigcap_{i=1}^r \gamma_i^{-1} \Gamma_0 \gamma_i$$

Note that, by construction, if  $\Gamma$  is a congruence (resp. an arithmetic) subgroup then  $\Gamma_0$  and  $\Gamma_0^0$  are again congruence (resp. arithmetic) subgroups. Fix systems of representatives

- $\gamma_j, j = 1, \dots, s$  of  $\Gamma_0$ ;
- $\gamma_k, k = 1, \dots, t$  of  $\Gamma_0^0$ ;
- and  $\gamma_l, l = 1, \dots, r$  of  $\gamma_l^{-1} \Gamma_0^0 \gamma_l = \Gamma_0$  for  $l = 1, \dots, r$ .

For an arbitrary element  $s = a \cdot a^{-1} \gamma_i \in \text{Aut}(G; X^+)$ , we can then compute explicitly

$$p_{\Gamma_0^0}^{-1}(T_\Gamma(s)) = \bigsqcup_{j=1}^s \bigsqcup_{k=1}^t \bigsqcup_{l=1}^r T_{\gamma_k a^{-1} \gamma_l \gamma_j^{-1} \Gamma_0^0 \gamma_j}(s)$$

This shows that for every subset  $\Gamma \subset \text{Aut}(G; X^+)$  and  $s \in \text{Sh}(G; X^+)$ ,  $p_{\Gamma_0^0}^{-1}(T_\Gamma(s))$  is contained in a finite union of usual Hecke orbits on  $\text{Sh}_{\Gamma_0^0}(G; X^+)$ .

**7.2. Equidistribution.** Let  $G$  be a connected  $\mathbb{Q}$ -simple algebraic group of non-compact type and let  $G(\mathbb{R})^+ \subset G(\mathbb{R})$  denote the connected component of 1 in  $G(\mathbb{R})$ . Set  $G(\mathbb{Q})^+ := G(\mathbb{Q}) \setminus G(\mathbb{R})^+$ . Fix an arithmetic subgroup  $\Gamma \subset G(\mathbb{Q})^+$ . Then  $\Gamma$  is a lattice in  $G(\mathbb{R})^+$  ([BoH62]); let  $\mu$  denote the normalized Haar measure on  $\mathbb{R}^n G(\mathbb{R})^+$ . For a function  $f : \mathbb{R}^n G(\mathbb{R})^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  and an element  $a \in G(\mathbb{Q})^+$  define its Hecke transform  $T_a(f) : \mathbb{R}^n G(\mathbb{R})^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  by

$$T_a(f)(y) = \frac{1}{\deg(a)} \sum_{y^0 \in T_a(y)} f(y^0);$$

where  $\deg(a) = j \cdot a = j = [\mathbb{Q} : \mathbb{Q} \langle a \rangle]$ .

**7.2.1. Fact** ([EO06, Thm. 1.2]; see also [BuS91, 'Thm. 5.2']) For every sequence  $\underline{a} = (a_n)$  of elements in  $G(\mathbb{Q})^+$  with  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \deg(a_n) = +\infty$  and for every continuous bounded function  $f : \mathbb{R}^n G(\mathbb{R})^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  and  $y \in \mathbb{R}^n G(\mathbb{R})^+$  we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_{a_n}(f)(y) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n G(\mathbb{R})^+} f d\mu$$

In particular, for every  $y \in \mathfrak{n}G(\mathbb{R})^+$  the set

$$T_{\underline{a}}(y) := \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} T_{a_n}(y)$$

is dense in  $\mathfrak{n}G(\mathbb{R})^+$ . To exploit 7.2.1, we need the following general finiteness result about Hecke operators of bounded degree.

**7.2.2. Theorem** Let  $G$  be a connected semisimple group over  $\mathbb{Q}$  of non-compact type<sup>2</sup> and let  $\Gamma \subset G(\mathbb{Q})$  be an arithmetic subgroup. Then, for every integer  $d \geq 1$  there are only finitely many double-classes  $a \in \mathfrak{n}G(\mathbb{Q})^\times$  with  $\deg(a) \leq d$ .

Theorem 7.2.2 will be proved in Section 8.

Let  $(G; X)$  be a Shimura datum. Fix a connected component  $X^+ \subset X$  and a neat arithmetic subgroup  $\Gamma \subset G^{\text{der}}(\mathbb{Q})_+$ .

**7.2.3. Corollary** (Compare with [P05, Thm. 7.5]) Assume  $G$  is almost  $\mathbb{Q}$ -simple. Then, for every  $s \in \text{Sh}(G; X^+)$  and for every sequence  $\underline{a} = (a_n)$  in  $\text{Aut}(G; X^+)$ , the set  $T_{\underline{a}}(s)$  is either finite or Zariski-dense in  $\text{Sh}(G; X^+)$ .

Proof. Let  $X^{\text{ad}}$  denote the  $G^{\text{ad}}(\mathbb{R})$ -conjugacy class of  $p^{\text{ad}}(x) : S \rightarrow G_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{ad}}$  for one (equivalently every)  $x \in X$ . Then  $p^{\text{ad}} : X \rightarrow X^{\text{ad}}$  identifies  $X$  with a union of connected components of  $X^{\text{ad}}$ . As  $\Gamma \subset G^{\text{der}}(\mathbb{Q})_+$ ,  $p^{\text{ad}} : G \rightarrow G^{\text{ad}}$  maps  $\Gamma$  bijectively onto its image  $\Gamma^{\text{ad}} := p^{\text{ad}}(\Gamma)$ . Thus the morphism of Shimura data  $p^{\text{ad}} : (G; X) \rightarrow (G^{\text{ad}}; X^{\text{ad}})$  induces an isomorphism of schemes over  $\mathbb{C}$

$$p^{\text{ad}} : \text{Sh}(G; X^+) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Sh}_{\text{ad}}(G^{\text{ad}}; X^+)$$

and, this isomorphism maps  $T_{\underline{a}}(s)$  bijectively onto  $T_{p^{\text{ad}}(\underline{a})}(p^{\text{ad}}(s))$ , where we write again

$$p^{\text{ad}} : \text{Aut}(G; X^+) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(G^{\text{ad}}; X^+)$$

for the morphism of groups induced by  $p^{\text{ad}} : G \rightarrow G^{\text{ad}}$ . Thus, we may assume  $G$  is adjoint. Next, for every arithmetic subgroup  $\Gamma_0$ , the quotient map  $p_{\Gamma_0} : \text{Sh}_{\Gamma_0}(G; X^+) \rightarrow \text{Sh}(G; X^+)$  is a finite cover so it is enough to prove that  $p_{\Gamma_0}^{-1}(T_{\underline{a}}(s))$  is finite. In particular (7.1.1), we may assume



- Reduction to the case where  $s[K_0] \in \text{Sh}_0(G; X^+)$  is strictly Galois-generic and  $Z$  is defined over the residue field  $k(s[K_0])$  of  $s[K_0]$ : As all the points in  $\mathfrak{P}_0(s)$  are defined over the algebraic closure of  $k(s[K_0])$ , up to replacing  $Z$  by the irreducible components of the Zariski closure of  $T$  in  $\text{Sh}_0(G; X^+)$ , we may assume  $Z$  is defined over a finite field extension  $F$  of  $k(s[K_0])$ . As  $s[K_0]_F \in \text{Sh}_0(G; X^+)_F$  is again Galois-generic, up to replacing  $s[K_0]$  by  $s[K_0]_F$ , we may assume  $F = k(s[K_0])$ . Then, we can find a congruence subgroup  $\Gamma := K \backslash G(A_f) \cap \Gamma_0$  such that  $s[K_0]$  hence  $s[K]$  lifts to a strictly Galois-generic point  $s[K] \in \text{Sh}_0(G; X^+)_F$  (3.2.6). Then  $\rho_{\Gamma, 0}^{-1}(Z) \subset \text{Sh}_0(G; X^+)_F$  is again a closed subvariety containing an infinite subset of  $\mathfrak{P}(s[K])$  (just observe that, for every  $\gamma \in \text{Aut}(G; X^+)$ ,

$$\rho_{\Gamma, 0}^{-1}(T \cap \Gamma_0(s[K_0])) = \bigcup_{\gamma \in \text{Aut}(G; X^+)} T \cap \Gamma_0(\gamma(s[K]_F));$$

where  $\gamma \in \text{Aut}(G; X^+)$  is defined by  $\gamma(g) = \gamma^{-1}(\gamma(g))^{-1}$ ,  $g \in G$ . As it is enough to show that  $\rho_{\Gamma, 0}^{-1}(Z) = \text{Sh}_0(G; X^+)_F$ , up to replacing  $E^{ab}$  with  $F$ ,  $\text{Sh}_0(G; X^+)$  with  $\text{Sh}_0(G; X^+)_F$ ,  $s[K_0]$  with  $s[K]$  and  $Z$  with  $\rho_{\Gamma, 0}^{-1}(Z)$ , without loss of generality we may assume that  $s[K_0] \in \text{Sh}_0(G; X^+)$  is strictly Galois-generic and that  $Z$  is defined over  $F = k(s[K_0])$ .

- Conclusion: As  $s[K_0]$  is strictly Galois-generic, for every generalized Hecke operator  $\gamma \in \text{Aut}(G; X^+)$ , the group  $\Gamma_0(k(s[K_0]))$  acts transitively on  $T \cap \Gamma_0(s[K_0]) \subset \text{Sh}_0(G; X^+)$ . In particular, for every  $\gamma \in \text{Aut}(G; X^+)$  such that  $Z \cap T \cap \Gamma_0(s[K_0]) \neq \emptyset$ ; we have  $T \cap \Gamma_0(s[K_0]) \cap Z$  (recall that we assume  $Z$  is defined over  $k(s[K_0])$ ). Now, consider a sequence  $\underline{\gamma} = (\gamma_n)$  of elements in  $\text{Aut}(G; X^+)$  such that  $Z$  contains a point  $s_n \in T \cap \Gamma_0(s[K_0])$ ,  $n \geq 1$  with  $s_n \notin s_m$  for  $n \neq m$ . Then

$$T \cap \Gamma_0(s[K_0]) \cap Z = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} T \cap \Gamma_0(s[K_0]) \cap Z$$

is infinite by construction. So, the conclusion follows from 7.2.3.

### 8. DEGREE OF HECKE OPERATORS

8.1. **Formal lemmas.** Let  $G$  be a group. For every subgroups  $K; K^0 \leq G$  such that  $K \leq K^0$ , set

$$[K : K^0] := \frac{[K : K \setminus K^0]}{[K^0 : K \setminus K^0]} \in \mathbb{Q};$$

For a subgroup  $K \leq G$ , let  $K^\sim$  be the set of all  $g \in G$  such that  $K$  and  $gKg^{-1}$  are commensurable. Then  $K^\sim \leq G$  is a subgroup containing  $K$  and for every subgroup  $K^0 \leq G$  such that  $K^0 \leq K$ , we have  $K^\sim = K^0$ . For  $g \in K^\sim$ , define the degree of  $g$  with respect to  $K$  as

$$\text{deg}_K(g) = [K^\sim : K \setminus gKg^{-1}] = jK^\sim nKgKj;$$

For subgroups  $K \leq U \leq G$ , let  $\text{Cor}_U(K) := \bigcup_{u \in U} uKu^{-1} \cap K$  denote the largest subgroup of  $K$  which is normalized by  $U$ . Equivalently  $\text{Cor}_U(K)$  is the kernel of  $U$  acting on  $U=K$  by left-translation. In particular, if  $[U : K]$  is finite then  $[U : \text{Cor}_U(K)]$  is also finite and  $[U : \text{Cor}_U(K)] = [U : K]!$ .

8.1.1. **Lemma** For subgroups  $K; K^0 \leq G$  such that  $K \leq K^0$  and  $a \in K^\sim$ , we have  $\text{deg}_K(a) = C_{K; K^0} \text{deg}_{K^0}(a)$ , where  $C_{K; K^0} = [K : \text{Cor}_K(K \setminus K^0)][K^0 : \text{Cor}_K(K \setminus K^0)]$ .

*Proof* Observe first that (i) if  $K^0 \leq K$  then  $\text{deg}_{K^0}(a) = [K : K^0] \text{deg}_K(a)$  and that (ii) if furthermore  $K^0 \leq K$  is normal, then  $\text{deg}_K(a) = [K : K^0] \text{deg}_{K^0}(a)$ . The proof of (i) is straightforward. As for the proof of (ii), if  $K^0 \leq K$  is normal then

$$(i) \text{deg}_{K^0}(ka) = jK^0 = K^0 \setminus kaK^0(ka)^{-1}j = jK^0 = K^0 \setminus K^0 k \setminus aK^0 a^{-1}j = \text{deg}_{K^0}(a)$$

and similarly,  $\text{deg}_{K^0}(ak) = \text{deg}_{K^0}(a)$ . Let  $R \subset K$  be a set of representatives for the left-cosets of  $K^0$  in  $K$ . By normality,  $R$  is also a set of representatives for the right-cosets of  $K^0$  in  $K$ . Hence,

$$[K : K^0] \text{deg}_K(a) = jK^0 nKj jK nKaKj = jK^0 nKaKj \times \sum_{x; y \in R} jK^0 nK^0 xayK^0j = \sum_{x; y \in R} \text{deg}(xay) = [K : K^0]^2 \text{deg}_{K^0}(a),$$

where the last equality follows from (\*). The assertion in 8.1.1 now follows from the combination of (i) and (ii):

$$\begin{aligned} \deg_K(a) &= [K : \text{Cor}_K(K \setminus K^0)] \deg_{\text{Cor}_K(K \setminus K^0)}(a) && \text{(by (i))} \\ &= [K : \text{Cor}_K(K \setminus K^0)] [K^0 : \text{Cor}_K(K \setminus K^0)] \deg_{K^0}(a) && \text{(by (ii)).} \end{aligned}$$

**8.1.2. Definition** For a subgroup  $K \leq G$ , we say that property  $\mathcal{P}(G; K)$  holds if for every integer  $d \geq 1$  there are only finitely many  $K$ -double classes  $KaK \subseteq K \backslash G = K$  with  $\deg_K(a) = d$ .

**8.1.3. Lemma** Let  $\nu : G^0 \rightarrow G$  be a morphism of groups and  $K^0 \leq G^0$ ,  $K \leq G$  two subgroups. Assume that  $\ker(\nu)$ ,  $[G : \nu(G^0)]$  are finite and  $K = \nu(K^0) \leq G$ . Then  $\mathcal{P}(G; K)$  holds if and only if  $\mathcal{P}(G^0; K^0)$  holds.

*Proof* First, consider the case where  $G^0 = G$  and  $\nu$  is the identity. As the situation is symmetric in  $K; K^0$ , it is enough to show the implication  $\mathcal{P}(G; K) \Rightarrow \mathcal{P}(G^0; K^0)$ . Set  $K^0 := K \setminus K^0$  and fix an integer  $d \geq 1$ . Let  $a \in K^0 (= K^0)$  with  $\deg_{K^0}(a) = d$ . From Lemma 8.1.1.(iii),  $\deg_K(a) \leq C_{K^0; K} d$ . From  $\mathcal{P}(G; K)$ , there are only finitely many possibilities for the  $K$ -double class  $KaK \subseteq K \backslash G = K$ . But, then, there are also only finitely many possibilities for the  $K^0$ -double class  $K^0 a K^0 \subseteq K^0 \backslash G = K^0$  since the induced maps  $K^0 \backslash G = K^0 \rightarrow K \backslash G = K$ ,  $K^0 \backslash G = K^0 \rightarrow K^0 \backslash G = K^0$  are both surjective with finite fibers.

In particular,  $\mathcal{P}(G; K)$  holds if and only if  $\mathcal{P}(G; \nu(K^0))$  holds. So, in the following, we may and will assume that  $K = \nu(K^0)$ .

Then the assumption that  $\ker(\nu)$  is finite ensures that the induced map  $K^0 \backslash G^0 = K^0 \rightarrow K \backslash G = K$  has finite fibers. The implication  $\mathcal{P}(G; K) \Rightarrow \mathcal{P}(G^0; K^0)$  then follows from  $\deg_K(\nu(a^0)) = \deg_{K^0}(a^0)$ ,  $a^0 \in K^0$ .

For the implication  $\mathcal{P}(G^0; K^0) \Rightarrow \mathcal{P}(G; K)$ , observe that

$$\deg_K(ab) = \deg_K(a) \deg_K(b); \quad a, b \in G$$

(just note that  $KabK = KaKbK$ ). Let  $\mathcal{A}$  denote a (finite) set of representatives of left-cosets of  $\nu(K^0)$  in  $G$ . Then for every  $a \in G$  there exists (a unique)  $a_{\mathcal{A}} \in \mathcal{A}$  such that  $a a_{\mathcal{A}}^{-1} = \nu(a^0)$  for some  $a^0 \in K^0$ . In particular

$$\deg_{K^0}(a^0) = \deg_K(\nu(a^0)) = \min_{j \in \mathcal{A}} \deg_K(a_j) \leq \deg_K(a).$$

As a result, to prove 7.2.2, we may assume that  $\Gamma \backslash G(\mathbb{Q})$  is a congruence subgroup. So, let  $K \leq G(\mathbb{A}_F)$  a compact open subgroup such that  $\Gamma = K \setminus G(\mathbb{Q})$ . By shrinking  $K$ , we may assume  $K$  is of the form

8.1.4.

$$K = K_P K^P;$$

where  $P$  is a finite set of primes containing the primes where  $G$  ramifies,  $K_P = \prod_{p \in P} K_p$  with  $K_p \leq G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$  compact open and  $K^P = \prod_{p \notin P} K_p$  with  $K_p \leq G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$  hyperspecial.

**8.2. Degree of adelic Hecke operators.** In this paragraph, we reduce the adelic variant of 7.2.2 (8.2.1) to statements (8.2.2, 8.2.5) about the degree of local ( $p$ -adic) Hecke operators.

**8.2.1. Theorem** Let  $G$  be a connected semisimple group over  $\mathbb{Q}$  then  $\mathcal{P}(G(\mathbb{A}_F); K)$  holds for every compact open subgroup  $K \leq G(\mathbb{A}_F)$ .

**8.2.2. Lemma** Let  $G$  be a connected semisimple group over  $\mathbb{Q}_p$  then  $\mathcal{P}(G(\mathbb{Q}_p); K)$  holds for every compact open subgroup  $K \leq G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ .

**8.2.3. Remark** More precisely, let  $n_d(G(\mathbb{Q}_p); K)$  denote the number of double classes  $KaK$ ,  $a \in G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$  with  $\deg_K(a) = d$  and let  $B \leq G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$  be an Iwahori subgroup. Then

$$n_d(G(\mathbb{Q}_p); K) = \sum_{j \in W_G} \sum_{w \in W_G} \frac{\ln(C_{B; K} d)}{\ln(p)} g_j(w);$$

where  $W_G$  denotes the affine Weil group of  $G$ ,  $\nu : W_G \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z}$  the length function on it and  $C_{B; K}$  is the constant of Lemma 8.1.1.

8.2.4. **Lemma** (Definition of ( )) Let  $G^0 \rightarrow G$  be an isogeny of algebraic groups over  $\mathbb{Q}_p$ . Assume that the degree  $N$  of its kernel is at most  $p$ . Then there exists a constant  $c(N)$  depending only on  $N$  (but not on  $p$ ) such that  $\text{jcoker}(G^0(\mathbb{Q}_p) \rightarrow G(\mathbb{Q}_p)) \leq c(N)$ .

Proof. By the long exact sequence in Galois cohomology, it is enough to show that there exists a constant  $c(N)$  depending only on  $N$  such that  $|\text{H}^1(\mathbb{Q}_p; \overline{\rho})| \leq c(N)$ . For this, let  $E = \mathbb{Q}_p$  denote the finite Galois extension corresponding to the kernel of the action of  $\rho_1(\mathbb{Q}_p)$  on  $\overline{\rho}$ . We have  $[E : \mathbb{Q}_p] \leq N!$ . As  $p$  is prime-to- $N!$ , the number of extension of degree  $\leq N!$  of  $\mathbb{Q}_p$  is

$$c(N) := \prod_{n=1}^{N!} \frac{n}{d}$$

Let  $E_N = E$  denote the finite Galois extension corresponding to the open subgroup  $\text{H}^0_{E^0}(\rho_1(E)) \leq \rho_1(E)$ , where  $E^0 = E$  describes all Galois extensions of degree  $\leq N$  in  $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p} = E$ . We have  $[E_N : \mathbb{Q}_p] \leq N!c(N)N$ . By construction, the restriction map  $\text{H}^1(\mathbb{Q}_p; \overline{\rho}) \rightarrow \text{H}^1(E_N; \overline{\rho})$  is trivial. So, by the inflation-restriction exact sequence, we get an isomorphism  $\text{H}^1(E_N \backslash \mathbb{Q}_p; \overline{\rho}) \cong \text{H}^1(\mathbb{Q}_p; \overline{\rho})$  and we can take  $c(N) := N^{N!c(N)N}$ .

8.2.5. **Lemma** Let  $G$  be a connected semisimple group over  $\mathbb{Q}_p$  and let  $K \leq G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$  be a maximal special compact subgroup. Assume that  $p > (j_G)$ . Then, for every  $a \in G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ , either  $a \in K$  or  $\text{deg}_K(a) \leq p$ .

8.2.6. **Proof of 8.2.1** We may assume  $K$  is of the form 8.1.4. Then, for every  $a \in G(A_F)$  we have  $\text{deg}_K(a) = \prod_p \text{deg}_{K_p}(a)$ . Assume  $\text{deg}_K(a) \leq d$ . If  $p \geq P$  and  $p > \max\{d; (j_G)\}$ , 8.2.5 shows that  $a \in K_p$ . But, then, the conclusion follows from 8.2.2 applied to the finitely many  $p$  which are in  $P$  or  $\max\{d; (j_G)\}$ .

8.2.7. **Remark** Assume that  $K$  is of the form 8.1.4 and let  $n_d(G(A_F); K)$  denote the the number of double classes  $KaK$ ,  $a \in G(A_F)$  with  $\text{deg}_K(a) \leq d$ . Then

$$n_d(G(A_F); K) = \sum_{p \geq 2P \text{ or } p \leq d} n_d(G(\mathbb{Q}_p); K_p)$$

8.3. **Degree of local Hecke operators.** This section is devoted to the proof of 8.2.2 and 8.2.5. For an anisotropic group  $G$  over  $\mathbb{Q}_p$  the group  $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$  is compact [Pr82]. So it is enough to prove 8.2.2 and 8.2.5 for isotropic groups  $G$ . Then, we can use (avatars of) the Bruhat-Tits decomposition attached to the euclidean building of  $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ , which expresses explicitly the degree of local Hecke operators in terms of the extended affine Weyl group of  $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ . For 8.2.2, we may assume that  $G$  is simply connected (8.1.3). Under this assumption, the parametrizing group of the Bruhat-Tits decomposition is a Coxeter group (the affine Weyl group) and computations are easy. For 8.2.5, we can no longer resort to 8.1.3 and thus have to handle the Bruhat-Tits decomposition for possibly non-simply connected  $G$ . There, the parametrizing group of the Bruhat-Tits decomposition (the extended affine Weyl group) is a semi-direct product of a Coxeter group by a finite group of non-preserving type automorphisms, which make computations slightly more technical. As this is possibly less known to non-experts, we have included an expository paragraph, which we tried and keep as self-contained as possible.

8.3.1. **Review of Bruhat-Tits theory.** Let  $G$  be a connected semisimple isotropic group over  $\mathbb{Q}_p$  with  $\mathbb{Q}_p$ -split maximal torus  $S$ . The principle of Bruhat-Tits theory is to attach to  $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$  a discrete euclidean building endowed with a strongly transitive action of  $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ . The existence of this building is essentially equivalent to the datum of a generalized Tits system  $(G(\mathbb{Q}_p); B; N)$  and once the existence of  $(G(\mathbb{Q}_p); B; N)$  is established, the axiomatic of Tits systems gives a combinatorial description of the compact subgroups of  $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$  containing  $B$  in terms of the extended affine Weyl group  $N = N \setminus B$ .

We assume the reader is familiar with the formalism of Tits systems and buildings ([Bou68, Chap IV], [Bru72, x1, x2], [Br89], [G13]). We review below the construction of the euclidean Bruhat-Tits building attached to  $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$  and summarize (8.3.1.6) the consequences of this construction we

will need. We follow closely the survey [R09], which provides a synthetic introduction to the classical [T79], [BruT72], [BruT84a], [BruT84b].

Given a group  $H$  acting on a set  $X$  and an element  $x \in X$ , we write  $H_x$  for the stabilizer of  $x$  in  $H$ .

Let  $X(S)$  and  $X^*(S)$  denote the groups of characters and cocharacters of  $S$  respectively. These are free  $\mathbb{Z}$ -modules of rank  $r = \dim(S)$ , dual to each other via the evaluation pairing  $X(S) \times X^*(S) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ . Set  $V(S) := X(S) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R}$  and  $N := \text{Nor}_G(S)(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ ,  $Z := \text{Cen}_G(S)(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ . The action of  $N$  on  $S$  by conjugation yields

$$\nu : N \rightarrow N=Z \rightarrow \text{Aut}_{\text{GrAlg}=\mathbb{Q}_p}(S) \rightarrow \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{Z}}(X(S)) \rightarrow \text{GL}(V(S)):$$

8.3.1.1. The vectorial part  $W^\vee$  of the extended affine Weyl group. The torus  $S$  acts on the Lie algebra  $\mathfrak{g}$  of  $G$ , which decomposes accordingly as  $\mathfrak{g} = \sum_{\lambda \in X(S)} \mathfrak{g}_\lambda$ ; where  $\mathfrak{g}_\lambda$  denotes the eigenspace corresponding to the character  $\lambda \in X(S)$ . Let  $\Sigma$  denote the set of all  $0 \neq \lambda \in X(S)$  such that  $\mathfrak{g}_\lambda \neq 0$ . Then  $\Sigma \subset V(S)$  is a (not necessarily reduced) root system in the usual sense. Let  $W^\vee$  denote the Weyl group of  $\Sigma$ ; we endow  $V(S)$  with a  $W^\vee$ -invariant scalar product. For every  $\lambda \in \Sigma$ , let  $r_\lambda \in W^\vee$  denote the orthogonal reflection  $\text{ker}(\lambda)$ . The morphism  $\nu : N \rightarrow \text{GL}(V(S))$  induces an isomorphism  $\nu : N=Z \xrightarrow{\sim} W^\vee$ . We can describe more precisely elements corresponding to the reflections  $r_\lambda, \lambda \in \Sigma$ . For every  $\lambda \in \Sigma$  there exists a unique connected unipotent group  $U_\lambda \subset G$  normalized by  $\text{Cen}_G(S)$  and such that the induced embedding of Lie algebras  $\mathfrak{u}_\lambda \subset \mathfrak{g}$  identifies  $\mathfrak{u}_\lambda$  with  $\mathfrak{g}_{-\lambda}$ . Also, for every  $1 \neq u \in U_\lambda(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ , the intersection  $U_\lambda(\mathbb{Q}_p)uU_\lambda(\mathbb{Q}_p) \setminus N$  consists of a single element  $m(u)$  and  $m(u)$  has the properties that  $\nu(m(u)) = r_\lambda \in N=Z \subset W^\vee$  ([BoT76, x5]).

8.3.1.2. The extended affine Weyl group  $\mathbb{W}$ . As the restriction map  $X(\text{Cen}_G(S)) \rightarrow X(S)$  has finite cokernel of order say  $m \geq 1$ , for every  $z \in Z$  there exists a unique  $(z) \in V(S)$  such that  $(z) = \frac{1}{m} \nu_p(m(z))$ ,  $m(z) \in X(S)$ . This defines a morphism  $\nu : Z \rightarrow V(S)$  characterized by the fact that  $(s) = \nu_p(s)$ ,  $s \in S(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ . Set  $\mathfrak{h} := (Z) \subset V(S)$  and  $Z_0 := \text{ker}(\nu) \subset Z$ , which is a compact open subgroup containing  $S(Z_p) \subset (Z_p)^\Gamma$ . The morphism  $\nu : Z \rightarrow V(S)$  extends ([R09, Prop. 11.3]) to a morphism  $\nu : N \rightarrow \text{GA}(V(S))$  with values in the group  $\text{GA}(V(S))$  of affine transformations of  $V(S)$  and which makes the following diagram commute

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & \longrightarrow & Z & \longrightarrow & N & \longrightarrow & N=Z & \longrightarrow & 1 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \nu & & \\ 1 & \longrightarrow & V(S) & \longrightarrow & \text{GA}(V(S)) & \longrightarrow & \text{GL}(V(S)) & \longrightarrow & 1; \end{array}$$

where the left and right vertical arrows are the morphisms defined above. The extension  $\nu : N \rightarrow \text{GA}(V(S))$  is unique up to  $\text{GA}(V(S))$ -conjugacy. Write  $\mathbb{W} := (N)$ .

8.3.1.3. The Weyl group  $W$

8.3.1.5. The building  $I^a(G; Q_p)$ . Let  $I^a(G; Q_p)$  denote the quotient of  $G(Q_p) \backslash A(S)$  by the equivalence relation  $(g; x) \sim (g^0; x^0)$  if and only if there exists  $n \in N$  such that  $x^0 = (n)x$  and  $g^{-1}g^0n \in P_x N_x$ . The action of  $G(Q_p)$  by left multiplication on the first factor of  $G(Q_p) \backslash A(S)$  induces an action on  $I^a(G; Q_p)$ . And one shows that  $I^a(G; Q_p)$  is an euclidean building - the Bruhat-Tits building of  $G$  over  $Q_p$  - with set of apartments  $gA(S)$ ,  $g \in G(Q_p)$  and set of facets  $gF(S)$ ,  $g \in G(Q_p)$ . The pointwise stabilizer of a facet  $gF$  is  $gP(F)g^{-1}$ , the stabilizer of  $gA(S)$  is  $gNg^{-1}$  and the pointwise stabilizer of  $gA(S)$  is  $gZ_0g^{-1}$ .

(See [T79, x3.4, 3.5]) Let  $F$  be a facet in  $I^a(G; Q_p)$  and let  $G(Q_p)_F \leq G(Q_p)$  denote the stabilizer of  $F$  in  $G(Q_p)$ . Then there exists a unique smooth affine group scheme  $G_F$  over  $Z_p$  with generic fiber  $G$  and with the property that  $G_F(O_k) = G(k)_F$  for every finite unramified extension  $k=Q_p$  (here we implicitly identify  $I^a(G; Q_p)$  with its image in  $I^a(G; k)$ ). Write  $G_{F;F_p}^{red} := G_{F;F_p} = R_u(G_{F;F_p})$  for the connected reductive part of the reduction modulo  $p$  of  $G_F$ ; as  $G$  is residually quasi-split,  $G_{F;F_p}^{red}$  is quasi-split. The link of  $F$  in  $I^a(G; Q_p)$  is the spherical building of  $G_{F;F_p}^{red}$ . In particular, when  $F$  is of codimension 1,  $G_{F;F_p}^{red}$  has semi simple  $F_p$ -rank 1 and its spherical building is 0-dimensional with vertices corresponding to its minimal parabolic subgroups. More precisely, let  $R$  denote the canonical set of generators of  $W$  (the reflections with respect to the walls of a chamber). If  $F$  is of type  $R^n$  frg, let  $d_r$  denote the dimension of  $G_{F;F_p}^{red} = P$ , where  $P$  is a minimal parabolic subgroup. Then the number of vertices in the link of  $F$  is  $p^{d_r} + 1$ . The classification shows that  $d_r = 1; 2; 3$  but we will only need the fact that  $d_r \geq 1$ . This number can also be interpreted as the number of chambers in  $I^a(G; Q_p)$  containing  $F$  that is  $3^{d_r}, \deg_B(r) + 1$ .

8.3.1.6. Non type-preserving automorphisms. The action of  $G(Q_p)$  on  $I^a(G; Q_p)$  is strongly transitive (see footnote 3) but not type-preserving in general. More precisely, let  $G \leq G(Q_p)$  denote the subgroup acting on  $I^a(G; Q_p)$  by type-preserving automorphisms; this is the subgroup generated by  $N := \Gamma^1(W)$  and the  $U(Q_p)$ ,  $\Gamma \leq \Gamma$ . The action of  $G$  on  $I^a(G; Q_p)$  remains strongly transitive [G13, x17.7]. Set  $B := P_0(C)$  for a chamber  $C$  in  $A(S)$ ; note that  $B \leq G$ . Then  $(G; B; N)$  is the Tits system induced by the strongly transitive, type-preserving action of  $G$  on  $I^a(G; Q_p)$  [G13, x5.2]; in particular we get the standard Bruhat-Tits decompositions [G13, x5.1-5.4]. The formalism of Tits systems (or BN-pairs) extends (formally) to the 'generalized' Tits system  $(G(Q_p); B; N)$ . This is explained in [Bou68, IV, x2, Ex. 8], [G13, x5.5, x14.7] (see also [Bo76, x3.1] and [T79, x2.5]), which we briefly summarize.

(1) (Structure of  $\mathbb{W}$ ) Set  $Z := Z \backslash G$ . Since  $N = \Gamma^1(W)$ , we have  $W \cap N = B \backslash N$  and the following commutative diagram of short exact sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 1 & \longrightarrow & \Gamma := Z = B \backslash N & \longrightarrow & W = N = B \backslash N & \longrightarrow & W^\vee \longrightarrow 1 \\
 & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 1 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{P} = Z = B \backslash N & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{W} = N = B \backslash N & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{W}^\vee \longrightarrow 1
 \end{array}$$

Let  $\mathbb{C} := Z = Z$  denote the cokernel of the right (and middle) vertical arrows. As the extension  $1 \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{P} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \rightarrow 1$  splits,  $\mathbb{W} = W \circ \mathbb{C}$  and an explicit complement of  $W$  in  $\mathbb{W}$  is

$$= \frac{P(C) \backslash N}{B \backslash N}, \frac{N_C(B \backslash N)}{B \backslash N}.$$

The order of  $\mathbb{C}$  is bounded from above by a constant which only depends on the Coxeter diagram  $(W; R)$  of  $(W; R)$ . Indeed,  $\mathbb{C}$  injects into  $\text{Aut}(W/S)$  and stabilizes the connected components of  $(W; R)$ . In our case, we can also show that  $\mathbb{C}$  is abelian. This follows for instance from the explicit description given in [T79, x2.5]. Namely, if  $S^{sc} \leq G^{sc}$  is a  $Q_p$ -split maximal torus mapping into  $S$ ,  $Z^{sc} := \text{Cen}_{G^{sc}}(S^{sc})(Q_p)$  and  $Z^0 := (Q_p)(Z^{sc})$  then  $\mathbb{C} \leq Z = Z^0 Z_0$ . In particular, a rough upper bound for  $j \in \mathbb{C}$  is  $j \in (j \in \mathbb{C})$ .

<sup>3</sup>This follows from the fact that the action of  $G(Q_p)$  on  $I^a(G; Q_p)$  is strongly transitive (that is, transitive on the set of embeddings of a chamber into an apartment): If  $C$  and  $rC$  are two chambers in a given apartment  $A$  with wall  $F$  and  $C^0$  is another chamber in  $I^a(G; Q_p)$  containing  $F$  then there exists an apartment  $A^0$  containing  $C, C^0$  and  $g \in G(Q_p)$  such that  $gA = A^0, gC = C$ . So  $g \in B$ . Also, the chambers  $C = gC$  and  $grC$  have the same wall  $gF = F$  in  $A^0$ , which forces  $grC = C^0$ . This shows that the chambers containing  $F$  in  $I^a(G; Q_p)$  are  $C$  and the chambers  $brC, b \in B$ .

(2) (Double cosets) The map  $w \mapsto BwB$  induces a bijection

$$W \xrightarrow{\sim} B \backslash G(Q_p) / B:$$

(3) (Subgroups of  $G(Q_p)$  containing  $B$ ) Recall that  $R$  denotes the canonical set of generators of  $W$  and let  $R$  denote the set of pairs  $(R^0, R^1)$  with  $R^0$  a subgroup and  $R^1 \subset R^0$  a subset normalized by  $R^0$ . For a subset  $R^0 \subset R$ , let  $W_{R^0} \subset W$  denote the subgroup generated by  $R^0$ ; if  $R^0 \subset R$  the group  $W_{R^0}$  is finite. Then the map

$$(R^0, R^1) \mapsto P_{(R^0, R^1)} := BW_{R^0} R^1 B := \bigsqcup_{w \in W_{R^0}} BwB$$

induces a bijection from  $R$  to the set of subgroups of  $G(Q_p)$  containing  $B$ .

Furthermore a subgroup  $P_{(R^0, R^1)} \subset G(Q_p)$  is a maximal compact subgroup if and only if  $R^0 \subset R$ ,  $R^1 = \text{Nor}(R^0)$  and  $R^0$  acts transitively on  $R \cap R^0$ .

8.3.2. **Proof of 8.2.2** The exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow G(Q_p) \rightarrow G^{\text{sc}}(Q_p) \rightarrow G(Q_p) \rightarrow H^1(Q_p; \overline{G(Q_p)})$$

shows that  $\rho^{\text{sc}}(Q_p) : G^{\text{sc}}(Q_p) \rightarrow G(Q_p)$  has finite kernel and finite cokernel. So, from 8.1.3, we may assume  $G$  is simply connected and that  $K = B \backslash G(Q_p)$  is an Iwahori subgroup. Then, from 8.3.1.6 (3), we have the Bruhat-Tits decomposition

$$G(Q_p) = \bigsqcup_{w \in W} BwB$$

As  $(W; R)$  is a Coxeter system, every element  $w \in W$  can be written as  $w = r_1 \dots r_{\ell(w)}$  with  $r_1, \dots, r_{\ell(w)} \in R$  and  $\ell(w) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$  minimal (called the length of  $w$ ); the elements  $r_1, \dots, r_{\ell(w)}$  are then unique up to permutation. Furthermore, we have

$$\deg_B(w) = \deg_B(r_1) + \dots + \deg_B(r_{\ell(w)})$$

with  $\deg_B(r) = p^{d_r}$  and  $d_r = 1, 2, 3$  for every  $r \in R$  (8.3.1.5). In particular,  $\deg_B(w) \leq p^{\ell(w)}$ . The conclusion then follows from the fact that there are only finitely many elements of bounded length in a

Write

$$\mathbb{W}_K \backslash \mathbb{W}_K \mathbb{W}_K = S_1 \sqcup S_2;$$

where  $S_1$  denote the set of left cosets  $\mathbb{W}_K$  such that  $\mathbb{W}_K \cap \mathbb{C} \neq \emptyset$ . Then, for  $C \in S_1$  we have

$$\deg_B(\cdot) = \deg_B(\cdot)$$

hence

$$\deg_K(\mathbb{W}) = |S_1| + \frac{\sum_{C \in S_2} \deg_B(\cdot)}{\sum_{C \in S_1} \deg_B(\cdot)}.$$

But for  $C \in S_2$  and  $\mathbb{C} \in \mathbb{W}_K$  we have  $\mathbb{C} = w \mathbb{C}'$  with  $w \in \mathbb{W}$  and  $\mathbb{C}' \in S_1$ . In particular,  $\deg_B(\cdot) = \deg_B(w)$  is a power of  $p$ . As  $\deg_K(\mathbb{W})$  is an integer and  $\sum_{C \in S_2} \deg_B(\cdot) - |S_2| \sum_{C \in S_1} \deg_B(\cdot)$  is non-zero (this is where we use the assumption  $p > (j - c_j)(-j - j)$ ), it is thus enough to prove that if  $\mathbb{W} \not\subseteq \mathbb{W}_K$  then  $S_2 \neq \emptyset$ . This follows from the maximality of  $K$ . Indeed, otherwise, we may assume that  $\mathbb{W} = \mathbb{W}_K \cdot n^{-1}$ . Then the following holds

(\*) For every  $w \in \mathbb{W}_K$  there exists  $(w; \cdot) \in n^{-1}$ ;  $w(w; \cdot) \in \mathbb{W}_K$  such that  $w = w(w; \cdot)(w; \cdot)$ .

But, then,

$$\mathbb{W}_K (w; \cdot) \mathbb{W}_K = \mathbb{W}_K \mathbb{W}_K$$

thus  $(w; \cdot)$  satisfies again (\*). This shows that the subgroup generated by  $\mathbb{W}_K$  and  $(w; \cdot)$  in  $\mathbb{W}$  is of the form  $\mathbb{W}_K \circ n^{-1}$  for some subgroup  $n^{-1} \subset n^{-1}$ , which contradicts the maximality of  $K$ .

**8.4. Proof of 7.2.2.** Recall that we may assume that  $\mathbb{C} = G(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash K$  for a compact open subgroup  $K$  as in 8.1.4. So we will take  $K = \prod_p K_p$  with  $K_p \subset G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$  compact open (which we could even assume to be maximal) for every  $p$  and hyperspecial for  $p \notin P$ , where  $P$  denotes the finite set of primes where  $G$  ramifies. Also, recall that  $\overline{G(A_f)}$  denotes the closure of  $\mathbb{C}$  for the adelic topology.

**8.4.1. Lemma** For every  $a \in G(\mathbb{Q})$  the canonical map  $\nu_a: n \backslash a \backslash n \rightarrow n \backslash a \backslash n$  is bijective. In particular  $\deg(a) = \deg(\nu_a)$ .

*Proof.* We first prove that  $\nu_a$  is injective. Let  $a; a^0 \in n \backslash a \backslash n$  such that  $\nu_a(a) = \nu_a(a^0)$  that is there exists  $\mathbb{C} \in n$  such that  $a = a^0 \mathbb{C} a^{-1}$ . But, then  $\mathbb{C} = a^{-1} a^0 \mathbb{C} a \in n \backslash G(\mathbb{Q}) = \emptyset$ . Thus  $a = a^0$ . We now show that  $\nu_a$  is surjective. As  $\nu_a: n \backslash a \backslash n \rightarrow n \backslash a \backslash n$  is injective and both sets are finite, it is enough to prove that  $\deg(\nu_a) = \deg(a)$ . For this, fix a set of representatives  $R$  of  $n \backslash a \backslash n$  and observe that

$$a \backslash n \backslash a = (a \backslash n \backslash a) \backslash \mathbb{G} \backslash n \backslash a = \coprod_{b \in R} (a \backslash n \backslash a) \backslash \mathbb{G} \backslash b = \coprod_{b \in R} (a \backslash n \backslash a) \backslash \mathbb{G} \backslash b.$$

Here, the first equality follows from the fact that  $\mathbb{C}$  is compact (to prove that  $(a \backslash n \backslash a) \backslash \mathbb{G} \backslash n \backslash a = a \backslash n \backslash a$ ).

**8.4.2. Lemma** The canonical map  $\nu: n \backslash G(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash n \rightarrow K \backslash n \backslash G(A_f) \backslash K$  has finite fibers. More precisely, for every  $a \in G(\mathbb{Q})$ ,  $|\nu^{-1}(\nu(a))| = \deg_K(a)$ .

*Proof.* Let  $a \in G(\mathbb{Q})$  and let  $R \subset G(\mathbb{Q})$  be a set of representatives for  $\nu^{-1}(K \backslash a \backslash K)$ . Since  $\mathbb{C} = G(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash K$ , the map  $n \backslash G(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash n \rightarrow K \backslash n \backslash G(A_f) \backslash K$  is injective hence restricts to an injective map

$$n \backslash \mathbb{G} \backslash b = n \backslash \mathbb{G} \backslash b \rightarrow K \backslash n \backslash a \backslash K.$$

Because the union is disjoint, we get

$$|R| \sum_{b \in R} |n \backslash \mathbb{G} \backslash b| = |K \backslash n \backslash a \backslash K| = \deg_K(a).$$

For simply connected groups  $G$  of non-compact type, the proof is now complete: let  $n_d(G(\mathbb{Q}); \cdot)$  denote the number of double classes  $a \backslash n$  with  $a \in G(\mathbb{Q})$  and  $\deg(a) = d$ . By strong approximation,  $\mathbb{C} = K$ . So  $\deg(a) = \deg_K(a)$  (8.4.1) and  $n_d(G(\mathbb{Q}); \cdot) = d n_d(G(\mathbb{Q}); K) = d n_d(G(A_f); K)$  (8.4.2). So the conclusion

follows from 8.2.1.

In the non-simply connected case, we can no longer apply 8.4.1 directly.

8.4.3. **Lemma** There exists an integer  $r(G; K) \geq 1$  and a compact normal subgroup  $H \leq K$  such that  $H \trianglelefteq K$  and for every  $p$ ,  $H_p \leq G(Q_p)$  is compact open and  $[K_p : H_p] \leq r(G; K)$ .

Proof. Set  $K_p^{sc} = (p^{sc})^{-1}(K_p) \leq G^{sc}(Q_p)$  and  $K^{sc} := \prod_p K_p^{sc} \leq G(A_F)$ . Then  $K_p^{sc} \leq G^{sc}(Q_p)$  is compact open for every  $p$  and hyperspecial for  $p \notin P$ . Set  $H_p := \text{Cor}_{K_p}(p^{sc}(K_p^{sc}))$  for  $p \in P$  and  $H_p := p^{sc}(K_p^{sc})$  otherwise. We claim that  $H = \prod_p H_p \leq K$  works. Indeed, for  $p \in P$  the short exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow H_p \rightarrow G(Q_p) \rightarrow G^{sc}(Q_p) \rightarrow 1$$

extends to a short exact sequence of smooth group schemes over  $Z_p$  with  $K_p^{sc} = G^{sc}(Z_p)$ ,  $K_p = G(Z_p)$ . Taking the reduction modulo  $p$  and  $\bar{F}_p$ -points, we obtain a short exact sequence of finite groups

$$1 \rightarrow H_p(\bar{F}_p) \rightarrow G(\bar{F}_p) \rightarrow G^{sc}(\bar{F}_p) \rightarrow 1:$$

Since  $Z_p^{ur}$  (the integral closure of  $Z_p$  in the maximal unramified extension  $Q_p^{ur}$  of  $Q_p$ ) is Henselian, by smoothness (see [PIR94, Lemma 6.5, p. 295] for details) we get a short exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow H_p(Z_p^{ur}) \rightarrow G(Z_p^{ur}) \rightarrow G^{sc}(Z_p^{ur}) \rightarrow 1:$$

Taking the  $\text{Gal}(Q_p^{ur}=Q_p)$ -invariants, we obtain

$$H_p = \ker(K_p \rightarrow H^1(\text{Gal}(Q_p^{ur}=Q_p); G(Z_p^{ur})))$$

In particular,  $H_p$  is normal in  $K_p$  (thus  $H$  is normal in  $K$  as required) and

$$(8.1) \quad [K_p : H_p] \leq |H^1(\text{Gal}(Q_p^{ur}=Q_p); G(Z_p^{ur}))| \leq |G|$$

The last inequality comes from the fact that  $\text{Gal}(Q_p^{ur}=Q_p) \cong \hat{\mathbb{Z}}$  is procyclic hence [S68, Chap. XIII, x1, Prop. 1]

$$H^1(\text{Gal}(Q_p^{ur}=Q_p); G(Z_p^{ur})) = G(Z_p^{ur})_{\text{Gal}(Q_p^{ur}=Q_p)}$$

(the maximal trivial  $\text{Gal}(Q_p^{ur}=Q_p)$ -quotient of  $G(Z_p^{ur})$ ). So we can take

$$r(G; K) := \max\{[K_p : H_p] \mid p \in P \text{ or } p < p_K\} \leq |G|$$

It remains to show that  $\prod_p H_p \leq G(A_F)$  are commensurable. As  $p^{sc} : G^{sc} \rightarrow G$  is surjective, the group  $p^{sc}(\prod_p K_p^{sc}) \leq G(Q)$  is again arithmetic [PIR94, Thm. 4.1] hence  $[p^{sc}(\prod_p K_p^{sc}) : p^{sc}(\prod_p H_p)]$  is finite. Thus  $[\prod_p H_p : \prod_p H_p \cap p^{sc}(\prod_p K_p^{sc})]$  is finite as well. But, by strong approximation,  $(\prod_p H_p) \cap p^{sc}(\prod_p K_p^{sc}) = K^{sc}$  and by the continuity of  $p^{sc}$  and the compactness of  $(\prod_p H_p)$ ,

$$p^{sc}(\prod_p H_p) = p^{sc}(\prod_p H_p \cap p^{sc}(\prod_p K_p^{sc})) = p^{sc}(K^{sc}) = H$$

8.4.4. **Lemma** For every integer  $d \geq 1$  there are only finitely many double-classes  $KaK \in G(Q)=K$  with  $\deg(a) = d$ .

Proof. Let  $a \in G(Q)$  with  $\deg(a) = d$  and let  $H$  be as in 8.4.3. Then  $dC_H(a) = \sum_p \deg_{H_p}(a)$  and  $\deg_{H_p}(a) \leq \deg_{K_p}(a) = r(G; K)$  (8.1.1). Set

$$(G; K; d) := \max\{j \mid \exists a \in G(Q), [K_p : H_p] \leq r(G; K), \sum_p \deg_{H_p}(a) = d\}$$

Then (8.2.5), for  $p \notin P$ ,  $p > (G; K; d)$ , we have  $a \in K_p$ . Set  $(G; K; d) := \sum_p (j \mid \exists a \in G(Q), [K_p : H_p] \leq r(G; K), \sum_p \deg_{H_p}(a) = d)$  and

$$N(G; K; d) := \sum_{p \in P} j_p + \sum_{p \notin P} j_p \leq (G; K; d)$$

Then (8.1.1),

$$\deg_K(a) = \sum_{p \in P} \deg_{K_p}(a) \leq \sum_{p \in P} \deg_{K_p}(a) \leq r(G; K)^{N(G; K; d)} \deg_H(a) \leq r(G; K)^{N(G; K; d)} dC_H(a)$$

The conclusion thus follows from 8.2.1.



8.4.5. **End of the proof of 7.2.2** Let  $a \in G(\mathbb{Q})$  such that  $\deg(a) \leq d$ . Then  $\deg(a) = \deg(a) \leq d$  (8.4.1). So there are only finitely many possibilities for the set of double-classes  $KaK \subset K \backslash G(\mathbb{Q})/K$  (8.4.4) hence only finitely many possibilities for the set of double-classes  $a \in G(\mathbb{Q})$  (8.4.2).

8.4.6. **Remark** Fix once for all  $K_0 \subset G(A_f)$  compact open of the form 8.1.4. Let  $K \subset G(A_f)$  be an arbitrary compact open subgroup and set  $\Gamma := K \backslash G(\mathbb{Q})$ ,  $\Gamma_0 := K_0 \backslash G(\mathbb{Q})$ . Then, the proof yields an explicit estimate

$$n_d(G(\mathbb{Q}); \Gamma) \leq A [\Gamma_0 : \Gamma]^2 (dC_{\Gamma_0}) B^{(dC_{\Gamma_0}) \ln(dC_{\Gamma_0}) + (dC_{\Gamma_0}) + 1}$$

where  $A, B, \dots$  are absolute constants depending only on the group-theoretical data  $\Gamma_0, P, W_G$  etc. but not on  $d$  nor on  $\Gamma$ .

9. ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO 7.2.2

9.1. **An ergodic proof of 7.2.2.** The argument below was explained to us by Hee Oh. We use the notation of [EO06, Thm.1.2]. If we have in finitely many distinct  $a_i$  whose degree is bounded by  $d$ , then the associated  $(G)$ -invariant measures  $\mu_{a_i}$  have a weak-limit  $\mu$ . There are two possibilities for  $\mu$  as discussed in the proof: either  $\mu$  is supported in the closed  $(G)$ -invariant measure or is a  $G \backslash G$  invariant measure. In the first case, the proof shows that the sequence  $[(e; a_i)] \subset (G)$  has a constant sub-sequence; or equivalently, that the sequence  $a_i$  has a constant subsequence, contradicting the assumption that they are distinct. The second case where  $\mu$  is  $G \backslash G$ -invariant cannot happen; since this is equivalent to  $\mu_{a_i}$  is equidistributed in  $G(\mathbb{R})$ ; but  $\mu_{a_i}$  has at most  $d$  points, so cannot possibly be equidistributed.

We do not know whether 8.2.1 can be recovered from 7.2.2 hence be proved by ergodic technics. In any case, our proof relies on different arguments (Bruhat-Tits, strong approximation) and is effective.

It was also mentioned to us by an anonymous referee that, when  $G$  is  $\mathbb{Q}$ -split, [GO03, Prop. 6.1] gives an effective bound for the degree of Hecke operators; the proof of [GO03, Prop. 6.1] involves elements of Bruhat-Tits theory in the split case.

9.2. **Masser-Wustholz isogeny theorem.** One key ingredient of the proof of [Or13, Thm. 1.5 (ii)] is (a generalization to finitely generated field of characteristic 0 of) the Masser-Wustholz isogeny theorem ([MW93], [Or13, Thm. 5.2]). Using it, the existence of closed Galois-generic points on Shimura varieties of abelian type (Theorem A) and technical arguments from Orr’s thesis, we can give an alternative (and, again, effective) proof of the fact that on a connected Shimura variety of adjoint abelian type, there are only finitely many Hecke operators of bounded degree.

9.2.1. **Lemma** Let  $(G; X^+)$  be a connected Shimura datum of abelian type. Then, for every arithmetic subgroup  $\Gamma \subset G(\mathbb{Q})$ ,  $s \in \text{Sh}(G; X^+)$  with residue field  $k = k(s)$  and integer  $d \geq 1$  there are only finitely many  $t \in \Gamma \backslash \mathbb{P}^1(k)$  with  $[k(t) : k] \leq d$ .

**Proof.** It is enough to prove the assertion when  $G$  is adjoint and for an ordinary Hecke orbit. By [Or13, Thm. 4.6], this case, in turn, reduces to the case of an ordinary Hecke orbit in the Siegel moduli space  $A_g := \text{Sh}_{\text{GSp}_{2g}(\mathbb{Z})}(\text{GSp}_{2g}; H_g^+)$ . This allows to use the modular interpretation of  $A_g$  as a coarse moduli space for  $g$ -dimensional principally polarized abelian varieties and the fact that Hecke orbits on  $A_g$  correspond to isogeny classes of such objects (here we say that  $(A; \mathcal{A})$  is isogenous to  $(B; \mathcal{B})$  if there is an isogeny  $f : A \rightarrow B$  and an integer  $N \geq 1$  such that  $f^* \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{A} + N$ ). Let  $a \in A_g$  with residue field  $k = k(a)$  and  $b \in T(a)$  with  $[k(b) : k] \leq d$ . Over  $\bar{k}$ ,  $a$  and  $b$  correspond to isogenous  $g$ -dimensional principally polarized abelian varieties  $(A_{\bar{k}}; \mathcal{A}_{\bar{k}})$  and  $(B_{\bar{k}}; \mathcal{B}_{\bar{k}})$ . Let  $N$  denote the order of  $\text{GSp}_{2g}(\mathbb{F}_3)$ . Then  $(A_{\bar{k}}; \mathcal{A}_{\bar{k}})$  admits a model  $(A; \mathcal{A})$  over a finite field extension  $L$  of  $k$  with  $[L : k] \leq N$  and  $(B_{\bar{k}}; \mathcal{B}_{\bar{k}})$  admits a model  $(B; \mathcal{B})$  over finite field extension  $L(b)$  of  $k(b)$  with  $[L(b) : k(b)] \leq N$ .

<sup>4</sup>Explicitly, let  $\text{GSp}_{2g}(3)$  denote the kernel of the reduction modulo-3 morphism  $\text{GSp}_{2g}(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \text{GSp}_{2g}(\mathbb{F}_3)$  and write  $A_{g;3} := \text{Sh}_{\text{GSp}_{2g}(\mathbb{Z})(3)}(\text{GSp}_{2g}; H_g^+)$ . Then  $L$  (resp.  $L(b)$ ) can be taken to be the residue field of any point in the fiber over  $a$  (resp.  $b$ ) of  $A_{g;3} \rightarrow A_g$ .

From [Or13, Thm. 5.2] (see also [MW93]), there exists constants  $c(A; L)$  and  $d(g)$  (independent of  $B$ ) and an isogeny  $f : A_{\bar{k}} \rightarrow B_{\bar{k}}$  of degree

$$\deg(f) = c(A; L)[L:L(b) : L]^{(g)} (c(A; L)^2 d^{(g)})^{(g)}.$$

As  $f : A_{\bar{k}} \rightarrow B_{\bar{k}}$  is uniquely determined by its kernel, there are - up to  $\bar{k}$ -isomorphism - only finitely many possibilities for  $B_{\bar{k}}$  hence for  $(B_{\bar{k}}; \Gamma_{B_{\bar{k}}})$  ([Mi86, Thm. 18.1]).

Now, let  $(G; X^+)$  be a connected Shimura datum of adjoint abelian type and  $\Gamma \subset G(\mathbb{Q})$  a neat congruence subgroup. Fix a closed Galois-generic point  $s \in \text{Sh}(G; X^+)$  with residue field  $k(s) = k$ . Up to replacing  $\Gamma$  by a smaller congruence subgroup, we may assume that  $s$  is strictly Galois-generic. Then,

- As  $s$  is strictly Galois-generic, for every  $a \in G(\mathbb{Q})_+$  and  $t \in T_{\text{Gal}}(s)$  we have  $\deg(a) = [k(t) : k]$ ;
- As  $\Gamma$  is neat, for every  $a, b \in G(\mathbb{Q})_+$ , the following properties are equivalent:
  - (1)  $T_{\text{Gal}}(s) \cap T_{\text{Gal}}(a) \neq \emptyset$ ;
  - (2)  $T_{\text{Gal}}(s) = T_{\text{Gal}}(b)$ ;
  - (3)  $a = b$ .

Combining these observations with Lemma 9.2.1, we see that the number of Hecke operators of bounded degree  $d$  on  $\text{Sh}(G; X^+)$  is finite and bounded from above by the number of  $t \in T_{\text{Gal}}(s)$  with  $[k(t) : k] = d$ .

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