

Moduli spaces and locally symmetric varieties

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Abstract.

This survey paper is about moduli spaces in algebraic geometry for which a period map gives that space the structure of a (possibly incomplete) locally symmetric variety and about their natural compactifications. We outline the Baily-Borel compactification for such varieties, and show that it usually differs from the compactifications furnished by the standard techniques in algebraic geometry. It turns out however, that a reconciliation is possible by means of a generalization of the Baily-Borel construction for the class of incomplete locally symmetric varieties that occur here.

The emphasis is here on moduli spaces of varieties other than that of polarized abelian varieties.

To Professor Shigeru Mukai, on his 60th birthday.

§1. Introduction

The goal of this paper is essentially that of the lectures it is based on, namely to survey and to discuss examples of locally symmetric (but possibly incomplete) varieties with an interesting modular interpretation, meaning that they can be regarded as moduli spaces of algebraic varieties. In either context such a variety usually comes with a compactification and our focus will eventually be on their comparison.

Locally symmetric varieties that are arithmetic quotients of a Siegel half space have such a modular interpretation naturally, as they can be understood as moduli spaces of polarized abelian varieties. A fortiori any locally symmetric subvariety of such a variety has this property as well and it can then almost always be understood as parameterizing polarized abelian varieties with additional structure. We thus obtain an abundance of examples. But not all come that way, at least not

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in a natural manner, among them the moduli spaces of polarized K3 surfaces. Besides, algebraic geometry often gives us locally symmetric varieties that are incomplete with respect to their metric. Examples are the moduli spaces of quartic curves, of sextic curves, of cubic 3-folds and of cubic 4-folds, which, even if we allow them to have innocent singularities miss a locally symmetric hypersurface. In the first two cases the missing locus can be accounted for as parametrizing degenerate objects that become visible only if we allow the ambient projective plane to degenerate (we thus can account for all genus 3 curves resp. for all K3 surfaces of degree 2), but in the last two cases it is not even clear whether anything like that is true.

This may explain why the compactifications that arise naturally in the two settings, *viz.* the ones furnished by Geometric Invariant Theory and the Baily-Borel theory, differ. Yet, as we have shown elsewhere [13], [14] these two can be reconciled, for there is natural extension of the Baily-Borel theory for the kind of locally symmetric varieties that arise here (namely those for which their metric completion adds a finite union of locally symmetric hypersurfaces) which reproduces the examples that we obtain from Geometric Invariant Theory. In such cases we have a period map that identifies a moduli space with a locally symmetric variety and which extends from the GIT compactification to a generalized Baily-Borel compactification. The boundary comes with a partition into locally closed subvarieties, each of which appears in the GIT compactification as a locus parametrizing singular varieties of a fixed topological type and in the generalized Baily-Borel compactification as parametrizing the mixed Hodge structure of these varieties.

Among the examples that are discussed in some detail in these notes is the moduli space of projective equivalence classes of quartic plane curves $C \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ whose singularities are nodes and cusps only: the period map which assigns to C the Hodge structure of the quartic surface obtained as a μ_4 -cover of \mathbb{P}^2 that totally ramifies along C , identifies that moduli space with the complement of locally symmetric irreducible hypersurface in a 6-dimensional ball quotient (this hypersurface parametrizes hyperelliptic genus 3 curves). The GIT compactification adds a one-dimensional stratum whose generic point defines a quartic curve with two tacnodal (A_3) singularities (this is always the union of two conics) and a singleton which corresponds to the projective orbit of a double conic. On the other hand, the ordinary Baily-Borel compactification of the full 6-dimensional ball quotient adds just a singleton (that lies in the closure of the missing hypersurface) and it is this modified version, which indeed replaces the missing codimension one locus by a one-dimensional locus, that must take its place.

As in the classical Baily-Borel theory, this version comes as a package with topological, analytical and algebraic aspects and has an algebra of (in this case, meromorphic) automorphic forms as a basic ingredient. A characteristic feature of these compactifications (which goes back to Satake) is well illustrated by the classical case of the action of a subgroup $\Gamma \subset \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ of finite index on the upper half plane \mathbb{H} : this action is proper and the orbit space $\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}$ has in fact the structure of noncompact Riemann surface that can be compactified (as a Riemann surface) by filling in a finite set points. The Satake-Baily-Borel approach interchanges the order of things: it tells us first to extend the upper half plane \mathbb{H} by adding $\mathbb{Q} \cup \{\infty\} = \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{Q})$ and to equip this union $\widehat{\mathbb{H}}$ with a $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{Q})$ -invariant topology with the property that (1) each of its points x has a basis of Γ_x -invariant neighborhoods and (2) the Γ -orbit space produces a compact surface. This is a sensible thing to do from several points of view. For instance, $\widehat{\mathbb{H}}$ comes with a structure sheaf $\mathcal{O}_{\widehat{\mathbb{H}}}$ of complex valued continuous functions that are analytic on \mathbb{H} . The sheaf of holomorphic differentials on \mathbb{H} (and its fractional powers) extends to $\widehat{\mathbb{H}}$ as an invertible sheaf of $\mathcal{O}_{\widehat{\mathbb{H}}}$ -modules and what then justifies this set-up is that the Γ -automorphic forms on \mathbb{H} can be understood as Γ -invariant sections of (rational) powers of this sheaf.

This is generalized to higher dimensions, but as one can imagine, things get topologically more involved. The closure of a boundary piece might now have a similar structure so that the result is a non-locally compact Hausdorff space with a rather intricate topology. This is why this tends to be a rather technical story. Yet the justification is similar and is perhaps even more compelling in the case of examples borrowed from algebraic geometry, where the reconciliation alluded to above becomes manifest even on the level of algebra: an algebra of invariants with respect to a reductive group gets identified with an algebra of meromorphic automorphic forms. This sometimes allows us to extract structural information on the latter that seems hard to obtain otherwise. We have tried here to slowly lead up to this construction so that the reader will in the end appreciate its naturality.

We have tried to retain the spirit of this paper's origin as lecture notes. This means that we want the main characters of our story to be the examples. Yet, in order to see these examples in the light we like to shed on them, we cannot avoid discussing a substantial amount of theory. That makes this paper a bit of an equilibrium act, because that theory is notorious for its technicalities and this being a survey, we do not want to get lost in a maze of details. We hope however that once we have presented some examples, the section entitled *Baily-Borel theory*

and its variations in a nutshell will serve both the reader who does not want to know these details and the reader who, before delving into the relevant papers, likes to see the general picture first. Each section provides references where more details can be found.

The reader may also consult [11], which has a similar theme as the present survey as it compares various compactifications in algebraic geometry, but is complementary in content.

I am grateful to the referee of an earlier version for a doing very conscientious job, which certainly resulted in improving the paper.

§2. Bounded symmetric domains and their classification

Good references for this section and the subsequent section are the book of Helgason [8] and the notes of Milne [18].

Symmetric spaces

Let G be a reductive (real) Lie group with compact center. The maximal compact subgroups of G make up a single conjugacy class. This implies that the set of maximal compact subgroups of G has the structure of a homogenous manifold (which we denote by X , or $X(G)$ if we need to remember G): if $K \subset G$ is a maximal compact subgroup of G , then G/K has the structure of a manifold on which G acts by diffeomorphisms and we have a natural G -equivariant identification $G/K \cong X$ with the trivial coset corresponding to the point $o \in X$ associated with K . This is the *symmetric space of the noncompact type* attached to G . It is known to be diffeomorphic to an open ball. Notice that K contains the center of G and so in cases where X is our primary object of study, there is no loss in generality in assuming that G has trivial center. (For the same reason we could have dropped the initial condition that the centre $Z(G)$ of G be compact and then have considered the space of compact subgroups of $G/Z(G)$.) This means that G is semisimple and of adjoint type. In particular, G then decomposes as a Lie group naturally into its simple factors and X decomposes accordingly. Let us therefore assume in the rest of this section that G is simple, connected and noncompact (we will later allow G to have a finite center).

For $K \subset G$ as above there exists a unique involution of G , called the *Cartan involution of the pair* (G, K) , which has K as its fixed point group (in other words, K is the centralizer of this involution). Note that this involution defines one of the manifold X which has o as its unique fixed point. So we may also think of X as the space of Cartan involutions.

A G -invariant Riemannian metric on X is obtained by choosing a K -invariant metric on the tangent space on T_oX and there is even a canonical choice for this (namely the opposite of the Killing form). It has the property that every point of X is the fixed point of an isometry and this property characterizes in fact the Riemannian manifolds that so arise (and we can recover the identity component of G as the identity component of its group of isometries). This is why the theory of symmetric spaces can be considered as a chapter in differential geometry, as for instance in [8].

Invariant complex structures

To give a complex structure on the tangent bundle of X that is invariant under the G -action amounts to giving a complex structure on T_oX (which we suppose handed to us in the form of an action of the circle group $U(1)$ on T_oX) which centralizes the K -action. In other words, the complexification $\mathbb{C} \otimes T_oX$ decomposes into a pair of complex conjugate eigenspaces $T_o^{1,0}X$ and $T_o^{0,1}X$ on which $z \in U(1)$ acts by scalar multiplication by z resp. \bar{z} . The condition is then simply that K respects this decomposition. One finds that the complex structure on the tangent bundle is integrable so that X becomes a complex manifold on which G acts by holomorphic automorphisms. It turns out that this circle group $U(1)$ lies in the image of K and that K is the centralizer of this circle group. Since $-1 \in U(1)$ will act as minus the identity on T_oX and centralizes K , it is in fact the Cartan involution of the pair (G, K) . So we here have a distinguished conjugacy class of circle subgroups of G and an invariant complex structure is obtained by having these circles parametrized: we then assume given a distinguished conjugacy class \mathbb{X} of embeddings $u : U(1) \hookrightarrow G$. We will think of \mathbb{X} as X endowed with a complex structure and we call it a *symmetric domain*. Note that in this case the conjugacy class of $z \in U(1) \mapsto u(\bar{z}) \in G$ gives the complex conjugate structure on X .

Symmetric subspaces

Suppose we are given a reductive subgroup $G_1 \subset G$ that also has compact center. Any maximal compact subgroup $K_1 \subset G_1$ is contained in a maximal compact subgroup of G , but there are in general many such K and so this does not define a map $X(G_1) \rightarrow X$. Usually we get symmetric subspaces of X as totally geodesic submanifolds (with a counterpart in the complex setting). For instance, if $C \subset G$ is a compact subgroup (often given to us as a cyclic subgroup of G), then its fixed point set X^C in X parametrizes the maximal compact K in G which contain C . So if we let G_1 be the normalizer of C in G (the group of $g \in G$

for which $gCg^{-1} = C$), then G_1 satisfies our hypotheses (it is reductive with compact center) and the evident map $X(G_1) \rightarrow X$ is a closed embedding which takes geodesics to geodesics and has a totally geodesic submanifold as its image. If X has an invariant complex structure and G_1 contains one of the associated circle groups, then $X(G_1)$ inherits a complex structure from $\mathbb{X}(G)$ such that the embedding is holomorphic.

An outline of the classification

The circle groups play also an important role for the classification of the pairs (G, \mathbb{X}) . We outline how this is accomplished. Choose a Cartan subgroup H for K . This subgroup is unique up to K -conjugacy and will contain $U(1)$. We need two facts, the first one being that H will then also be a Cartan subgroup for G (so G and K have equal rank). The characters $R \subset \text{Hom}(H, \mathbb{C}^\times)$ of the adjoint action of H on $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{C}}$ make up an irreducible root system. Since G has trivial center, R spans the abelian group $\text{Hom}(H, \mathbb{C}^\times)$. The second fact we need is that $u : U(1) \hookrightarrow H$ has the remarkable property that its composite with any root is either trivial, the natural inclusion $U(1) \subset \mathbb{C}^\times$ or the complex conjugate of the latter. This last fact reflects the geometric property that any connected intermediate group $U(1) \subset G_1 \subset G$ whose Lie algebra is isomorphic to that of $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ must in fact be isomorphic to $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$. Such a subgroup determines a closed embedding of $X(G_1) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{X}$ whose image is a ‘holomorphic geodesic’, that is, a holomorphically embedded copy of the complex unit disk.

We express this as a property of the root system. We first get rid of H by viewing R as an abstract root system in a real vector space V (in our case that would be $\text{Hom}(H, \mathbb{C}^\times)_{\mathbb{R}}$). For the compact torus H can then be simply recovered from R , or rather from the lattice $Q(R)$ spanned by R in V , as $\text{Hom}(Q(R), U(1))$. We can now represent u as an element $\varpi \in V^*$ via the identity $\alpha(u(z)) = z^{\varpi(\alpha)}$, so that $\varpi|_R$ takes values in $\{-1, 0, 1\}$ (it is a so-called *minuscule coweight*). Then the isomorphism type of (G, \mathbb{X}) is completely given by the isomorphism type of the pair (R, ϖ) .

This converts the classification into one involving Dynkin diagrams only. We choose a system of simple roots $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r)$ of R (where r is the rank of G) such that ϖ is dominant: $\varpi(\alpha_i) \geq 0$ for all i . If $\tilde{\alpha} = n_1\alpha_1 + \dots + n_r\alpha_r$ is the highest root (the coefficients are positive integers), then we must have $\varpi(\tilde{\alpha}) = 1$, which of course can only happen if there exists a simple root α_i such that $n_i = 1$ and $\varpi(\alpha_j) = \delta_{ij}$. This is what is called a *special vertex* of the Dynkin diagram. We thus have obtained a pair consisting of a connected Dynkin diagram and a special vertex of it, given only up to isomorphism in the sense that two special

vertices of the same Dynkin diagram D gives rise to isomorphic pairs (G, \mathbb{X}) if there is an automorphism of D that carries one onto the other. Note that removal of the special vertex yields the Dynkin diagram of K .

This also works in the opposite direction in the sense that a pair (R, ϖ) produces (G, \mathbb{X}) up to isomorphism: the Chevalley construction yields a complex torus $\mathcal{H} := \text{Hom}(Q(R), \mathbb{C}^\times)$ and a complex algebraic group \mathcal{G} containing \mathcal{H} as a Cartan subgroup and having R as its root system. This construction comes with a natural compact real form: an anti-involution c of \mathcal{G} which on \mathcal{H} is given by $v \mapsto 1/\bar{v}$ and has the property that its fixed point subgroup \mathcal{G}^c is compact. Note that $H := \mathcal{H}^c$ equals $\text{Hom}(Q(R), U(1))$ and that ϖ defines a one-parameter subgroup $u : U(1) \hookrightarrow H$. We then let G be the fixed point subgroup of the anti-involution of \mathcal{G} defined by $g \mapsto u(-1)c(g)u(-1)^{-1}$. This real form of \mathcal{G} contains $K := \mathcal{G}^c \cap G$ as a maximal compact subgroup. It is clear that $K \supset H$. Then u endows $X := G/K$ with a G -invariant structure of a complex manifold.

With the help of the tables we can now list the cases. Below we give for the infinite series (the so-called classical cases) the Cartan notation for the associated domains.

$A_r, r \geq 1$: Any vertex of A_r will do, but this is really up to the natural involution of the Dynkin diagram: let us denote by $A_r^{(p)}$, $p = 1, 2, \dots, \lfloor r/2 \rfloor$, the case where the special vertex is at position i from an end vertex. This is Cartan's $I_{p, r+1-p}$.

$B_r, r \geq 2$: The end vertex corresponding a long root. We get Cartan's IV_{2r-1} .

$C_r, r \geq 2$: The unique vertex corresponding a long root (it is an end vertex). In the Cartan notation: III_r .

$D_r, r \geq 4$: The special vertices are the three end vertices. For $r > 4$ we have two orbits: one consists of the end vertex at a long arm and which we shall denote D'_r (Cartan IV_{2r-2}) and the other consists of the two end vertices at a short arm, denoted here by D''_r (Cartan II_r). For $r = 4$, the three end vertices are all equivalent (and indeed, IV_6 and II_4 are isomorphic).

E_6 : The two end vertices at the long arms; they are equivalent under the nontrivial involution of the diagram.

E_7 : The end vertex on the longest arm.

§3. Symmetric domains and Hodge theory

References for this section are [8], [23] and [5].

For (G, \mathbb{X}) as in the previous section, the complex manifold \mathbb{X} has the structure of a bounded domain. Harish-Chandra gave a uniform recipe for realizing \mathbb{X} as a bounded open subset in the tangent space $T_o\mathbb{X}$. We will not review this, but we will make his construction explicit for the classical examples. We keep in this section the assumption that G is *simple as a Lie group*, but we no longer wish to assume that G has trivial center. The reason is that we want to consider certain vector bundles over \mathbb{X} with G -action (lifting of course the given action on \mathbb{X}) and then allow the possibility that the center acts nontrivially on the fibers. Here we are mainly concerned with line bundles that are roots of the canonical line bundle $\omega_{\mathbb{X}}$ of \mathbb{X} ($\omega_{\mathbb{X}}$ is the sheaf of holomorphic sections of the top exterior power of the holomorphic cotangent bundle of \mathbb{X} and so comes naturally with a G -action). By an N th ‘root’ of $\omega_{\mathbb{X}}$ we mean a holomorphic line bundle $\mathcal{L}_{\mathbb{X}}$ on \mathbb{X} with G -action such that $\mathcal{L}_{\mathbb{X}}^N$ is G -equivariantly isomorphic to $\omega_{\mathbb{X}}$. The constructions discussed here often lead to a natural (positive) root of $\omega_{\mathbb{X}}$, which we then call the *automorphic line bundle* on \mathbb{X} . We denote the total space of this line bundle by \mathbb{L} and the complement of its zero section by \mathbb{L}^{\times} . The latter will play an important role in the various partial compactifications that we will discuss.

Domains of type I

The bounded symmetric domain of type $I_{p,q}$ (in the Cartan classification) is defined by a finite dimensional complex vector space W endowed with a nondegenerate Hermitian form $h : W \times W \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ of signature (p, q) . We take $G = \mathrm{SU}(W)$ and let \mathbb{X} be the open subset $\mathbb{B}_W \subset \mathrm{Gr}_p(W)$ of positive definite subspaces of dimension p . The action of $\mathrm{SU}(W)$ on \mathbb{B}_W is transitive and the stabilizer of $F \in \mathbb{B}_W$ is contained in the product $\mathrm{U}(F) \times \mathrm{U}(F^{\perp})$ of compact unitary groups. This is indeed a maximal compact subgroup of $\mathrm{SU}(W)$.

Given $F \in \mathbb{B}_W$, then any other $F' \in \mathbb{B}_W$ is the graph of a linear map $\phi : F \rightarrow F^{\perp}$. We identify F^{\perp} with V/F and observe that $\mathrm{Hom}(F, V/F)$ can be understood as the tangent space of the Grassmannian of p -planes in W at the point defined by F . The condition that h be positive on F' translates into the following simple boundedness condition on ϕ : if $h_F := h|_F \times F$ and $h_{F^{\perp}} := -h|_{F^{\perp}} \times F^{\perp}$ (so both are positive) then we require that $h_{F^{\perp}}(\phi(z), \phi(z)) < h_F(z, z)$ for all $z \in F - \{o\}$. This clearly implies that ϕ is bounded in $\mathrm{Hom}(F, F^{\perp})$ and so this realizes \mathbb{B}_W as a bounded domain in this tangent space.

The tautological bundle of rank p over $\mathrm{Gr}_p(W)$ restricts to one over \mathbb{B}_W . We take as automorphic line bundle \mathcal{L}_W its p th exterior power. A

straightforward check shows that this is a $(p+q)$ th root of the canonical bundle of \mathbb{B}_W .

The case $p = 1$ is of special interest to us: then \mathbb{B}_W appears in $\text{Gr}_1(W) = \mathbb{P}(W)$ as a complex unit ball and the locus W_+ of $w \in W$ with $h(w, w) > 0$ can be identified with the complement of the zero section $\mathbb{L}_W^\times \subset \mathbb{L}_W$. For $p = q = 1$, we recover the usual upper half plane: there is a cobasis (z_1, z_2) of W such that $h(v, v') = -\sqrt{-1}(z_1(v)\bar{z}_2(v') - z_2(v)\bar{z}_1(v'))$ and \mathbb{B}_W is then defined by $\text{Im}(z_1/z_2) > 0$. In fact, the set defined by $h(v, v) = 0$ defines a circle in $\mathbb{P}(W)$ and there is a unique real form V of W for which this circle is the associated real projective line. The imaginary part of h defines a symplectic form a on V for which \mathbb{B}_W gets identified with \mathbb{H}_V .

Domains of type II

A domain of type II is given by a real vector space V of finite even dimension $2g$ endowed with symmetric bilinear form $s : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ of signature (g, g) . Let \mathbb{D}_V be the set of $s_{\mathbb{C}}$ -isotropic g -dimensional subspaces $F \subset V_{\mathbb{C}}$ that are h -positive, where $s_{\mathbb{C}}$ resp. h is the bilinear resp. hermitian extension of s . So this is naturally contained in a closed subset in a domain of type $\text{I}_{g,g}$: $\mathbb{D}_V \subset \mathbb{D}_{V_{\mathbb{C}}}$, where $V_{\mathbb{C}}$ stands for the complexification of V endowed with the hermitian form h . In fact, \mathbb{D}_V is obtained by intersecting $\mathbb{D}_{V_{\mathbb{C}}}$ with the s -isotropic locus in the Grassmannian $\text{Gr}_g(V_{\mathbb{C}})$ (which is a nonsingular homogeneous subvariety).

The group $\text{O}(V)$ acts transitively on \mathbb{D}_V and the stabilizer of any $F \in \mathbb{D}_V$ restricts isomorphically to the unitary group $\text{U}(F)$, a maximal compact subgroup of $\text{O}(V)$. So \mathbb{D}_V is a symmetric space for the identity component of $\text{O}(V)$.

Domains of type III

Perhaps the most familiar class of bounded symmetric domains are those of type III_g , usually presented as a tube domain and then known as a *Siegel upper half space*. Such an object is naturally associated with a finite dimensional real vector space V of dimension $2g$ endowed with a nondegenerate symplectic form $a : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. If $a_{\mathbb{C}} : V_{\mathbb{C}} \times V_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ denotes the complexification of the symplectic form, then the Hermitian form $h : V_{\mathbb{C}} \times V_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ defined by $h(v, v') := \sqrt{-1}a_{\mathbb{C}}(v, \bar{v}')$ has signature (g, g) . We take $G = \text{Sp}(V)$ and let $\mathbb{X} = \mathbb{H}_V$ be the subset of the Grassmannian $\text{Gr}_g(V_{\mathbb{C}})$ defined as follows: a g -dimensional subspace $F \subset V_{\mathbb{C}}$ is in \mathbb{H}_V if F is totally isotropic relative to $a_{\mathbb{C}}$ and positive definite relative to h . The group $\text{Sp}(V)$ acts transitively on \mathbb{H}_V . The stabilizer of any $F \in \mathbb{H}_V$ restricts isomorphically to the unitary group $\text{U}(F)$; it is a compact subgroup of $\text{Sp}(V)$ and maximal for that property. That makes

\mathbb{H}_V a symmetric space for $\mathrm{Sp}(V)$. If $F \in \mathbb{H}_V$, then F defines a Hodge structure on V of weight 1 polarized by a : take $V^{1,0} = F$ and $V^{0,1} = \overline{F}$. Thus \mathbb{H}_V parametrizes polarized Hodge structures on V of this type. For this reason, the tautological bundle of rank g over $\mathrm{Gr}_g(V_{\mathbb{C}})$ restricted to \mathbb{H}_V is often called the *Hodge bundle*. We take for the automorphic line bundle the sheaf \mathcal{L}_V of holomorphic sections of the g -th exterior power of the Hodge bundle. It is a g th root of the canonical bundle of \mathbb{H}_V .

Any $F' \in \mathbb{H}_V$ will not meet the \overline{F} (for h is negative on \overline{F}) and so must be the graph of a linear map $\phi : F \rightarrow \overline{F}$. Since \overline{F} maps isomorphically to V/F and a identifies V/F with the complex dual of F , we can think of ϕ as a bilinear map $\Phi : (v, v') \in F \times F \mapsto a_{\mathbb{C}}(v, \phi(v')) \in \mathbb{C}$. The requirement that the graph of ϕ is totally isotropic relative to $a_{\mathbb{C}}$ amounts to Φ being symmetric. In fact, the space of quadratic forms on F may be regarded as the tangent space of \mathbb{H}_V at the point defined by F . The condition that h is positive on F' amounts to a boundedness condition on Φ . Thus \mathbb{H}_V is realized as a bounded domain in the space of quadratic forms on F . For $g = 1$, we thus recover the unit disk.

A type I domain can arise as a subdomain of type III domain as follows. With (V, a) as above, suppose we are given a semisimple $\sigma \in \mathrm{Sp}(V)$ (in the sense that it decomposes $V_{\mathbb{C}}$ into a direct sum of its eigenspaces: $V_{\mathbb{C}} = \bigoplus_{\lambda} V_{\mathbb{C}}^{\lambda}$). We determine what its fixed point set in \mathbb{H}_V , \mathbb{H}_V^{σ} , is like when nonempty. Clearly, if $F \in \mathbb{H}_V^{\sigma}$, then $\sigma \in U(F) \times U(\overline{F})$ and so the eigenvalues of σ are 1 in absolute value and occur in complex conjugate pairs. Write $F^{\lambda} := F \cap V_{\mathbb{C}}^{\lambda}$ and let $p_{\lambda} := \dim F^{\lambda}$.

First note that $V_{\mathbb{C}}^{\pm 1}$ is defined over \mathbb{R} and that a is nondegenerate on the underlying real vector space $V^{\pm 1}$. So $\mathbb{H}_{V^{\pm 1}}$ is defined and $F^{\pm 1}$ defines a point of $\mathbb{H}_{V^{\pm 1}}$. Suppose $\lambda \neq \{\pm 1\}$. Then $a_{\mathbb{C}}(v, v') = a_{\mathbb{C}}(\sigma v, \sigma v') = \lambda^2 a_{\mathbb{C}}(v, v')$ and so $V_{\mathbb{C}}^{\lambda}$ is $a_{\mathbb{C}}$ -isotropic. On the other hand, $a_{\mathbb{C}}$ restricts to a nondegenerate pairing $V_{\mathbb{C}}^{\lambda} \times V_{\mathbb{C}}^{\overline{\lambda}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. Since $V_{\mathbb{C}}^{\lambda}$ is the direct sum of $V_{\mathbb{C}}^{\lambda} \cap F = F^{\lambda}$ and $V_{\mathbb{C}}^{\lambda} \cap \overline{F}$ (which is just the complex conjugate of $F^{\overline{\lambda}}$), the hermitian form h is nondegenerate on $V_{\mathbb{C}}^{\lambda}$ and of signature $(p_{\lambda}, p_{\overline{\lambda}})$ and F^{λ} defines a point of the type $I_{p_{\lambda}, p_{\overline{\lambda}}}$ domain $\mathbb{B}_{V^{\lambda}}$. Note that then $V_{\mathbb{C}}^{\overline{\lambda}} = \overline{V_{\mathbb{C}}^{\lambda}}$ has opposite signature $(p_{\overline{\lambda}}, p_{\lambda})$ and that $F^{\overline{\lambda}}$ is the annihilator of F^{λ} relative to $a_{\mathbb{C}}$. In particular, $F^{\overline{\lambda}}$ is determined by F^{λ} . We thus obtain an embedding

$$i : \mathbb{H}_{V^{\pm 1}} \times \mathbb{H}_{V^{-1}} \times \prod_{\mathrm{Im}(\lambda) > 1} \mathbb{B}_{V^{\lambda}} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{H}_V.$$

with image the fixed point set \mathbb{H}_V^{σ} . This embedding is isometric up to rescaling. In particular, the image is a totally geodesic subdomain. The centralizer of σ in $\mathrm{Sp}(V)$, $\mathrm{Sp}(V)_{\sigma}$, will act transitively on this product

via an isomorphism $\mathrm{Sp}(V)_\sigma \cong \mathrm{Sp}(V^1) \times \mathrm{Sp}(V^{-1}) \times \prod_{\mathrm{Im}(\lambda) > 0} \mathrm{U}(V_{\mathbb{C}}^\lambda)$. The pull-back of the automorphic line bundle \mathbb{L}_V can be equivariantly identified with the exterior tensor product of the automorphic line bundles of the factors.

Thus a polarized Hodge structure of type $(1, 0) + (0, 1)$ invariant under a semisimple symmetry gives rise to point in such a product decomposition. Our main interest will be in the factors that give rise to complex balls, i.e., those of type $\mathrm{I}_{1,g}$.

Notice that we also have an inclusion of opposite type: a domain of type III_g lies naturally in one of type $\mathrm{I}_{g,g}$ as a closed orbit of the subgroup $\mathrm{Sp}(V) \subset \mathrm{SU}(V)$.

Domains of type IV

This class is especially dear to algebraic geometers. A domain of type IV_n is given by a real vector space V of dimension $n + 2 \geq 2$ endowed with a symmetric bilinear form $s : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ of signature $(2, n)$. Let $s_{\mathbb{C}} : V_{\mathbb{C}} \times V_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ denote the complexification of s and $h : V_{\mathbb{C}} \times V_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ the Hermitian form defined by $h(v, v') = s_{\mathbb{C}}(v, \bar{v}')$.

Denote by $V^+ \subset V_{\mathbb{C}}$ the set of $v \in V_{\mathbb{C}}$ with $s_{\mathbb{C}}(v, v) = 0$ and $h(v, v) > 0$. Its projectivization $\mathbb{P}(V^+)$ is an open subset in the nonsingular quadric in $\mathbb{P}(V_{\mathbb{C}})$ defined by $s_{\mathbb{C}}(v, v) = 0$. If we assign to $[v] \in \mathbb{P}(V^+)$ the oriented plane $P_{[v]}$ spanned by the real part and the imaginary part of v , then we obtain an identification of $\mathbb{P}(V^+)$ with the Grassmannian of positive definite oriented 2-planes in V . This makes it clear that $\mathbb{P}(V^+)$ has two connected components which are exchanged by complex conjugation. The orthogonal group $\mathrm{O}(V)$ acts transitively on $\mathbb{P}(V^+)$ and the stabilizer of $[v] \in \mathbb{P}(V^+)$ is $\mathrm{SO}(P_{[v]}) \times \mathrm{O}(P_{[v]}^\perp)$. Its intersection with the identity component $\mathrm{O}(V)^\circ$ is $\mathrm{SO}(P_{[v]}) \times \mathrm{SO}(P_{[v]}^\perp)$ and this is a maximal compact subgroup of $\mathrm{O}(V)^\circ$. So each connected component of $\mathbb{P}(V^+)$ is a bounded symmetric domain for $\mathrm{O}(V)^\circ$. We now let \mathbb{L}^\times be a connected component of V^+ and write \mathbb{D}_V for its projectivization $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{L}^\times)$. From the preceding it is clear that \mathbb{D}_V is a bounded domain. The *automorphic line bundle* \mathcal{L}_V on \mathbb{D}_V is simply the restriction of the tautological bundle over $\mathbb{P}(V_{\mathbb{C}})$ so that \mathbb{L}^\times is indeed its total space minus its zero section. It is an n th root of the canonical bundle of \mathbb{D}_V . We denote by $\mathrm{O}^+(V)$ the subgroup of $\mathrm{O}(V)$ which leaves V^+ invariant.

Any $[F] \in \mathbb{D}_V$ determines a bounded realization of \mathbb{D}_V in the usual manner: any $[F'] \in \mathbb{D}_V$ is the graph of a linear map $\phi = (\phi', \phi'') : F \rightarrow (F \cap F^\perp) \oplus \bar{F}$. The condition that this graph is $s_{\mathbb{C}}$ -isotropic implies that ϕ'' is determined by ϕ' , for we then must have $s_{\mathbb{C}}(v, \phi''(v)) = -s_{\mathbb{C}}(v, v) - s_{\mathbb{C}}(\phi'(v), \phi'(v))$. If we identify $F \cap F^\perp$ with F^\perp/F , then we see that ϕ is

given by an element of $\text{Hom}(F, F^\perp/F)$, which is just the tangent space of \mathbb{D}_V at $[F]$ and thus \mathbb{D}_V embeds in this tangent space. The condition that h be positive on F' implies the boundedness of the image.

We have already seen the cases $n = 1, 2$ in a different guise: if V_1 is of real dimension two and endowed with a real symplectic form $a : V_1 \times V_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, then a symmetric bilinear form s on $V_1 \times V_1$ is defined by $s(v \otimes w, v' \otimes w') = a(v, v')a(w, w')$. Its signature is $(2, 2)$, and $(F, F') \mapsto F \otimes F'$ defines an isomorphism of $\mathbb{H}_{V_1}^2$ onto a connected component of $\mathbb{D}_{V_1 \otimes V_1}$ that is compatible with an isogeny of $\text{Sp}(V_1) \times \text{Sp}(V_1)$ onto $\text{O}(V_1 \otimes V_1)^\circ$. Here $\mathcal{L}_{V_1 \otimes V_1}$ pulls back to the exterior product $\mathcal{L}_{V_1} \boxtimes \mathcal{L}_{V_1}$. If we restrict this map to the diagonal of $\mathbb{H}_{V_1}^2$, then we land in the intersection of $\mathbb{D}_{V_1 \otimes V_1}$ with the subspace $\mathbb{P}(\text{Sym}^2 V_1) \subset \mathbb{P}(V_1 \otimes V_1)$. The restriction of s to $\text{Sym}^2 V_1$ has signature $(1, 2)$ and we thus get an identification of \mathbb{H}_{V_1} with a component of $\mathbb{D}_{\text{Sym}^2 V_1}$. This is compatible with an isogeny of $\text{Sp}(V_1)$ onto $\text{O}(\text{Sym}^2 V_1)^\circ$. Notice that $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Sym}^2 V_1}$ pulls back to $\mathcal{L}_{V_1}^{\otimes 2}$.

Any $F \in \mathbb{D}_V$ gives rise to a decomposition $V_{\mathbb{C}} = F \oplus (F \oplus \overline{F})^\perp \oplus \overline{F}$, which we can think of as defining a Hodge structure of weight 2 polarized by s with $F = V^{2,0}$, $V^{1,1} = (F \oplus \overline{F})^\perp$ and $\overline{F} = V^{0,2}$.

In this context ball domains may arise in a similar manner. Suppose $\sigma \in \text{O}^+(V)$ is semisimple and \mathbb{D}_V^σ is nonempty. Clearly, if $[v] \in \mathbb{D}_V^\sigma$, then $v \in V_{\mathbb{C}}^\lambda$ for some eigenvalue λ of σ . Since $\sigma \in \text{SO}(P_{[v]}) \times \text{SO}(P_{[v]}^\perp)$, all the eigenvalues of σ lie on the complex unit circle with the ones $\neq \pm 1$ appearing in complex conjugate pairs. When $\lambda \in \{\pm 1\}$, $V_{\mathbb{C}}^\lambda$ is defined over \mathbb{R} and must have signature $(2, n')$ for some integer $n' \geq 0$. This yields a totally geodesic embedding $\mathbb{D}_{V^\lambda} \cong \mathbb{D}_V^\sigma \subset \mathbb{D}_V$ and $\text{O}(V)_\sigma$ acts via a homomorphism $\text{O}(V)_\sigma \rightarrow \text{O}(V^\lambda)$. This homomorphism is onto and has compact kernel.

For $\text{Im}(\lambda) > 0$, h will have the same signature on $V_{\mathbb{C}}^{\overline{\lambda}} = \overline{V_{\mathbb{C}}^\lambda}$ as on $V_{\mathbb{C}}^\lambda$. It follows that this signature must be of the form $(1, n')$ for some integer $n' \geq 0$ and that all other eigenspaces are negative definite. Hence \mathbb{D}_V^σ is connected and is embedded as a totally geodesic submanifold. The group $\text{O}^+(V)_\sigma$ acts via a homomorphism $\text{O}^+(V)_\sigma \rightarrow \text{U}(V_{\mathbb{C}}^\lambda)$ that is onto and has compact kernel.

The exceptional domains

Two isomorphism types remain: the domains that are the symmetric spaces of real forms of simple Lie groups of type E_6 and E_7 . They have dimension 16 and 27 respectively. The bounded domain of type E_7 supports a variation of Hodge structure of weight 3 and rank 56 as follows. Let V be a real vector space of dimension 56. There exists

in $\mathbb{P}(V_{\mathbb{C}})$ a quartic hypersurface Q defined over \mathbb{R} with the property that its singular locus $S \subset Q$ is nonsingular of dimension 27 and is homogeneous for the subgroup \mathcal{G} of $\mathrm{SL}(V_{\mathbb{C}})$ which preserves Q . This group \mathcal{G} is then necessarily of type E_7 and defined over \mathbb{R} , $V_{\mathbb{C}}$ is an irreducible representation of it and S the highest weight orbit. The 54-dimensional hypersurface Q can be recovered from S as the union of the projectively completed tangent spaces of S . Moreover, there is a nondegenerate antisymmetric form $a : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with the property that the projectively completed tangents of S are projectivized Lagrangian subspaces of $a_{\mathbb{C}}$. The form a is unique up to scalar and hence \mathcal{G} -invariant. We thus have defined for every $s \in S$ a flag $\{0\} = F_s^4 \subset F_s^3 \subset F_s^2 \subset F_s^1 \subset F_s^0 = V_{\mathbb{C}}$ as follows: $F_s^3 \subset V_{\mathbb{C}}$ is the one dimensional subspace associated with s and $F_s^2 \supset F_s^3$ the subspace of dimension 28 defined by the tangent space $T_s S$. This is a Lagrangian subspace for $a_{\mathbb{C}}$ and so the annihilator F_s^1 of F_s^3 relative to $a_{\mathbb{C}}$ will contain F_s^2 . The stabilizer \mathcal{G}_s acts faithfully on F_s^2 : the action on $F_s^3 \times F_s^2/F_s^3$ is via its Levi quotient, a group isomorphic to \mathbb{C}^{\times} times a group of type E_6 and the unipotent radical of \mathcal{G}_s is a vector group that can be identified with $\mathrm{Hom}(F_s^2/F_s^3, F_s^3)$.

The identity component of the real part of \mathcal{G} , $G := \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{R})^{\circ}$, has an open orbit \mathbb{X} in S whose points $o \in \mathbb{X}$ have the property that the hermitian form associated with a is positive on F_o^3 and of signature (1, 27) on F_o^2 . This defines a variation of polarized Hodge structure of weight 3 over \mathbb{X} with Hodge numbers $h^{3,0} = h^{0,3} = 1$ and $h^{2,1} = h^{1,2} = 27$. It is effective in the sense that $T_o \mathbb{X}$ maps isomorphically to $\mathrm{Hom}(F_o^{3,0}, F_o^{2,1}/F_o^{3,0})$. But this variation of Hodge structure has not yet been encountered in algebraic geometry.

It seems likely that we can obtain a bounded symmetric domain of type E_6 in \mathbb{X} as a locus with additional symmetry. For instance if we have a $s \in S$ such that h is nonzero on F_s^3 and of signature (11, 16) in F_s^2/F_s^3 , then G_s acts on $H_s^{2,1} := F_s^2 \cap (F_s^3)^{\perp}$ through a real group of type E_6 and I suspect that for the correct sign of h on F_s^3 , $\mathbb{X} \cap \mathbb{P}(F_s^2)$ is its symmetric domain.

Hermitian domains admitting complex reflections

The complex balls and the domains of type IV are the only bounded symmetric domains which admit totally geodesic subdomains of codimension one (or equivalently, admit complex reflections). In one direction this is easy to see: if (W, h) is a Hermitian form of hyperbolic signature (1, n), then any complex hyperplane section of \mathbb{B}_W has this property: if $W' \subset W$ is a subspace of complex codimension one such that $\mathbb{B}_W \cap \mathbb{P}(W')$ is nonempty, then W' will have signature (1, $n - 1$)

and $\mathbb{B}_{W'} = \mathbb{B}_W \cap \mathbb{P}(W')$ is the fixed point set of a copy of $U(1)$ (identify $U(1)$ with $U((W')^\perp)$). In particular, $\mathbb{B}_{W'}$ is geodesically embedded.

A similar argument shows that if (V, s) defines a domain of type IV as above, then any complex hyperplane section of \mathbb{D}_V defined over the reals has the desired property: if $V' \subset V$ is of real codimension one and of signature $(2, n-1)$, then V' is the fixed point set of a reflection $\sigma \in O(W)$ and so $\mathbb{D}_{V'} = \mathbb{D}_V \cap \mathbb{P}(V'_\mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{D}_V^\sigma$.

§4. The Baily-Borel package

A concise and clear introduction to the structure theory of reductive groups is [4]; for the Baily-Borel theory the original source [3] is still the most complete reference.

Arithmetic structures

The notion of an arithmetic subgroup of an algebraic group requires the latter to be defined over a number field. A trick, the so-called restriction of scalars, shows that here is in fact little or no loss in generality in assuming that this number field is \mathbb{Q} . In the cases of $Sp(V)$ and $O(V)$ this is simply accomplished by assuming that (V, a) resp. (V, s) is defined over \mathbb{Q} . An arithmetic subgroup Γ of $Sp(V)$ resp. $O(V)$ is then a subgroup which fixes a lattice $V_\mathbb{Z} \subset V_\mathbb{Q}$ and is of finite index in $Sp(V_\mathbb{Z})$ resp. $O(V_\mathbb{Z})$. Such a group is discrete in the ambient algebraic group and hence acts properly discontinuously on the associated Hermitian domain.

Examples for the case of a complex ball can be obtained as in the discussion above by taking a semisimple $\sigma \in Sp(V_\mathbb{Z})$ resp. $\sigma \in O^+(V_\mathbb{Z})$ that has fixed points in the associated Hermitian domain. Since σ lies in a unitary group and fixes a lattice, it must have finite order, m say, so that its eigenvalues are m th roots of unity. If μ_m^{pr} denotes the set of primitive roots of unity, then $\bigoplus_{\lambda \in \mu_m^{pr}} V_\mathbb{C}^\lambda$ is defined over \mathbb{Q} . So the subgroup G of $Sp(V)_\sigma$ resp. $O(V_\mathbb{Z})$ which acts as the identity on the remaining eigenspaces is defined over \mathbb{Q} and the subgroup $G(\mathbb{Z})$ which stabilizes the lattice $V_\mathbb{Z}$ is arithmetic in G . Suppose first we are in the symplectic case. If for all $\lambda \in \mu_m^{pr}$, the form h is definite on $V_\mathbb{C}^\lambda$ except for a complex conjugate pair $(\lambda_o, \bar{\lambda}_o)$ with h of signature $(1, n)$ on $V_\mathbb{C}^{\lambda_o}$ (and hence of signature $(n, 1)$ on $V_\mathbb{C}^{\bar{\lambda}_o}$), then G acts properly on $\mathbb{B}_{V_\mathbb{C}^{\lambda_o}}$ and hence $G(\mathbb{Z})$ acts on this domain properly discretely. A similar argument applies to the orthogonal case. The situation simplifies considerably when $m = 3, 4, 6$, for then there are only two primitive m th roots of unity (namely $\zeta_m := \exp(2\pi\sqrt{-1}/m)$ and its conjugate $\bar{\zeta}_m :=$

$\exp(-2\pi\sqrt{-1}/m)$). So the above decomposition reduces to $V_{\mathbb{C}}^{\zeta^m} \oplus V_{\mathbb{C}}^{\bar{\zeta}^m}$ and G has no compact factors unless G itself is compact.

The more intrinsic approach is to interpret an arithmetic structure on (W, h) as given by a lift (W_K, h_K) over a CM-field K/\mathbb{Q} with the property that for every embedding $\iota : K \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ the corresponding Hermitian form on $W_K \otimes_{\iota} \mathbb{C}$ is definite except for a complex conjugate pair, for which the signatures are $(n, 1)$ and $(1, n)$.

The Baily-Borel package for locally symmetric varieties

Let (G, \mathbb{L}) be one of the examples above. To be precise: G is an algebraic group defined over \mathbb{R} and $G(\mathbb{R})$ acts properly and transitively on a complex manifold \mathbb{X} that is a symmetric domain for $G(\mathbb{R})$ and \mathbb{L} is the total space of a G -equivariant line bundle over \mathbb{X} that is an equivariant positive root of the canonical bundle with $G(\mathbb{R})$ -action. We denote by $\mathbb{L}^{\times} \subset \mathbb{L}$ the complement of the zero section. A holomorphic section of the d th tensor power of the dual of \mathbb{L} is the same thing as a holomorphic function $f : \mathbb{L}^{\times} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ that is homogeneous of degree d in the sense that $f(\lambda z) = \lambda^d f(z)$. Which interpretation to take is a matter of choice, but we prefer the last one, because it is more concrete and because such functions present themselves as periods in Hodge theory.

Now suppose G is defined over \mathbb{Q} and we are given an arithmetic subgroup $\Gamma \subset G(\mathbb{Q})$. Then Γ acts properly discretely on \mathbb{X} (and hence on \mathbb{L}^{\times}). The action of Γ on \mathbb{L}^{\times} commutes with the obvious action of \mathbb{C}^{\times} so that we have an action of $\Gamma \times \mathbb{C}^{\times}$ on \mathbb{L}^{\times} . The Baily-Borel package that we are going to state below can be entirely phrased in terms of this action. It begins with the observation that we can form the Γ -orbit space of the \mathbb{C}^{\times} -bundle $\mathbb{L}^{\times} \rightarrow \mathbb{X}$ in the complex-analytic category of orbifolds to produce an \mathbb{C}^{\times} -bundle $\mathbb{L}_{\Gamma}^{\times} \rightarrow \mathbb{X}_{\Gamma}$. For $d \in \mathbb{Z}$, we denote by $A_d(\mathbb{L}^{\times})$ the linear space of holomorphic functions $f : \mathbb{L}^{\times} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ that are homogeneous of degree $-d$ (in the sense that $f(\lambda z) = \lambda^{-d} f(z)$) and subject to a growth condition (which in many cases is empty). This growth condition is such that $A_{\bullet}(\mathbb{L}^{\times})$ is closed under multiplication (making it a graded \mathbb{C} -algebra) and invariant under Γ .

Finiteness: The graded \mathbb{C} -subalgebra of Γ -invariants, $A_{\bullet}(\mathbb{L}^{\times})^{\Gamma}$ is finitely generated with generators in positive degree. So we have defined the normal weighted homogeneous (affine) cone $(\mathbb{L}_{\Gamma}^{\times})^{bb} := \text{Spec } A_{\bullet}(\mathbb{L}^{\times})^{\Gamma}$ whose base is the normal projective variety $\mathbb{X}_{\Gamma}^{bb} := \text{Proj}(A_{\bullet}(\mathbb{L}^{\times})^{\Gamma})$.

Separation: The elements of $A_{\bullet}(\mathbb{L}^{\times})^{\Gamma}$ separate the Γ -orbits in \mathbb{L}^{\times} so that the natural maps $\mathbb{L}_{\Gamma}^{\times} \rightarrow (\mathbb{L}_{\Gamma}^{\times})^{bb}$ and $\mathbb{X}_{\Gamma} \rightarrow \mathbb{X}_{\Gamma}^{bb}$ are injective.

Topology: The underlying analytic space of $(\mathbb{L}_\Gamma^\times)^{bb}$ is obtained as Γ -orbit space of a ringed space $((\mathbb{L}^\times)^{bb}, \mathcal{O}_{(\mathbb{L}^\times)^{bb}})$ endowed with a $\Gamma \times \mathbb{C}^\times$ -action and a $\Gamma \times \mathbb{C}^\times$ -invariant partition into complex manifolds such that $\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbb{L}^\times)^{bb}}$ is the sheaf of continuous complex valued functions that are holomorphic on each part. This partition descends to one of $(\mathbb{L}_\Gamma^\times)^{bb}$ into locally closed subvarieties which has \mathbb{L}_Γ^\times as an open-dense member. (Thus \mathbb{X}_Γ^{bb} comes with stratification into locally closed subvarieties which has the image of \mathbb{X}_Γ as an open-dense member. In particular, \mathbb{L}_Γ^\times resp. \mathbb{X}_Γ acquires the structure of a quasi-affine resp. quasi-projective variety.)

In fact, $(\mathbb{L}^\times)^{bb}$ and $A_\bullet(\mathbb{L}^\times)$ only depend on $G(\mathbb{Q})$ and the $\Gamma \times \mathbb{C}^\times$ -action is the restriction of one of $G(\mathbb{Q}) \times \mathbb{C}^\times$, but in generalizations that we shall consider the latter group is no longer acting. We shall make the topological part somewhat explicit in some of the classical cases discussed above.

Ball quotients

These are in a sense the simplest because \mathbb{B}_Γ^{bb} adds to \mathbb{B}_Γ a finite set. Denote by \mathcal{I} the collection of isotropic subspaces of W that are left pointwise fixed by an element of $G(\mathbb{Q})$ of infinite order (one can show that we can then take this element to lie in Γ). Note that every $I \in \mathcal{I}$ is of dimension ≤ 1 . It is known that Γ has finitely many orbits in \mathcal{I} .

For every $I \in \mathcal{I}$, we have a projection $\pi_{I^\perp} : \mathbb{L}^\times \subset W \rightarrow W/I^\perp$. When I is of dimension one, the image of π_{I^\perp} is the complement of the origin. As a set, $(\mathbb{L}^\times)^{bb}$ is the disjoint union of \mathbb{L}^\times and its projections $\pi_{I^\perp}(\mathbb{L}^\times)$. It comes with an evident action of $G(\mathbb{Q}) \times \mathbb{C}^\times$ and the topology we put on it makes this action topological. It has a conical structure with vertex the stratum defined by $I = \{0\}$. So $(\mathbb{L}^\times)^{bb}$ adds to \mathbb{L}^\times a finite number of $\Gamma \times \mathbb{C}^\times$ -orbits, one of which is a singleton. In particular, $\mathbb{B}_\Gamma^{bb} - \mathbb{B}_\Gamma$ is finite.

Quotients of orthogonal type

Here (V, s) is a real vector space endowed with a nondegenerate quadratic form defined over \mathbb{Q} and of signature $(2, n)$. Denote by \mathcal{I} the collection of isotropic subspaces of V defined over \mathbb{Q} .

For every $I \in \mathcal{I}$, we have a projection $\pi_{I^\perp} : \mathbb{L}^\times \subset V_\mathbb{C} \rightarrow V_\mathbb{C}/I_\mathbb{C}^\perp$. When $\dim I = 2$, then $\pi_{I^\perp}(\mathbb{L}^\times)$ consists of elements in $V_\mathbb{C}/I_\mathbb{C}^\perp$ that under the identification $V_\mathbb{C}/I_\mathbb{C}^\perp \cong \text{Hom}_\mathbb{R}(I, \mathbb{C})$ have real rank 2. Since \mathbb{L}^\times is connected, they all define the same orientation of I and indeed, $\pi_{I^\perp}(\mathbb{L}^\times)$ is the space $\text{Iso}^+(I, \mathbb{C})$ of orientation preserving real isomorphisms. The \mathbb{C}^\times -orbit space of $\text{Iso}^+(I, \mathbb{C})$ is a copy of the upper half

plane and parametrizes all the complex structures on I compatible with the orientation of I . The Γ -stabilizer Γ_I of I acts on $\text{Iso}^+(I, \mathbb{C})$ via an arithmetic subgroup of $\text{SL}(I)$ and the orbit space of $\mathbb{P}(\text{Iso}^+(I, \mathbb{C}))$ is a modular curve. These modular curves are noncompact, but their missing points are supplied by the $I \in \mathcal{I}$ of dimension one. When $\dim I = 1$ the image is the punctured line $(V/I^\perp)_{\mathbb{C}} - \{0\} \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{R}}(I, \mathbb{C}) - \{0\}$ and for $I = \{0\}$ we get a singleton.

Now $(\mathbb{L}^\times)^{bb}$ is the disjoint union of \mathbb{L}^\times and its projections $\pi_{I^\perp}(\mathbb{L}^\times)$ and endowed with a $\text{O}^+(V_{\mathbb{Q}}) \times \mathbb{C}^\times$ -equivariant topology. So $\mathbb{D}_\Gamma^{bb} - \mathbb{D}_\Gamma$ consists of a union of finitely many modular curves and finitely many points. We will describe this construction in more detail below.

Moduli of polarized abelian varieties

Assume given a symplectic vector space (V, a) defined over \mathbb{Q} . Since two symplectic forms in the same number of variables are equivalent, there is essentially one such space when its dimension is given. Recall that here the symmetric domain is \mathbb{H}_V , the set of g -dimensional subspaces $F \subset V_{\mathbb{C}}$ that are totally isotropic relative to $a_{\mathbb{C}}$ and positive definite relative to h . Denote by \mathcal{I} the collection of isotropic subspaces of V defined over \mathbb{Q} . For every $I \in \mathcal{I}$, we have $I^\perp \supset I$ and I^\perp/I is a symplectic vector space over \mathbb{Q} . This is easily seen to imply that $\text{Sp}(V_{\mathbb{Q}})$ acts transitively on the collection of $I \in \mathcal{I}$ of prescribed dimension. Given $I \in \mathcal{I}$, then for every $F \in \mathbb{H}_V$, $F \cap I_{\mathbb{C}} = \{0\}$, $F \subset V_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow V_{\mathbb{C}}/I_{\mathbb{C}}^\perp \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{R}}(I, \mathbb{C})$ is onto and $F \cap I_{\mathbb{C}}^\perp$ maps isomorphically onto an element F_I of $\mathbb{H}_{I^\perp/I}$. We have in particular thus defined a projection $\mathbb{H}_V \rightarrow \mathbb{H}_{I^\perp/I}$. This projection lifts to the automorphic line bundle as follows: we observe that $\det(F) \cong \det(F \cap I^\perp) \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \det(V/I^\perp) \cong \det(F_I) \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \det(I)^{-1}$ and this suggests that the natural line bundle of $\mathbb{H}_{I^\perp/I}$ must be twisted by $\det(I)$.

Baily-Borel theory in a nutshell

We begin with sketching the nature of the Baily-Borel extension \mathbb{X}^{bb} for G as above (so defined over \mathbb{Q}) in general terms. We assume for simplicity that \mathcal{G} is almost-simple as a \mathbb{Q} -group. A central role is played by the collection $\mathcal{P}_{\max}(G(\mathbb{Q}))$ of maximal parabolic subgroups of G defined over \mathbb{Q} . Indeed, the extension in question requires a thorough understanding of the structure of such subgroups and so we address this first.

Let $P \subset G$ be a maximal (for now, only real) proper parabolic subgroup of G . Then its unipotent radical $R_u(P) \subset P$ is rather simple: if $U_P \subset R_u(P)$ denotes its center (a vector group), then $V_P := R_u(P)/U_P$ is also a (possibly trivial) vector group. It is now best to pass to the

associated Lie algebras (where we shall follow the custom of denoting these in the corresponding Fraktur font). The Lie bracket then defines an antisymmetric bilinear map $\mathfrak{v}_P \times \mathfrak{v}_P \rightarrow \mathfrak{u}_P$. This map is of course equivariant with respect to the adjoint action of P on these vector spaces. One finds that \mathfrak{u}_P contains a distinguished open orbit C_P of P with remarkable properties: it is a strictly convex cone and if we exponentiate $\sqrt{-1}C_P$ to a semigroup in $\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{C})$, then this semigroup leaves \mathbb{X} invariant (think of the upper half plane in \mathbb{C} that is invariant under the semigroup of translations $\sqrt{-1}\mathbb{R}_{>0}$). Moreover, for every linear form ℓ on \mathfrak{u}_P which is positive on $\overline{C}_P - \{0\}$, the composite of $\mathfrak{v}_P \times \mathfrak{v}_P \rightarrow \mathfrak{u}_P \xrightarrow{\ell} \mathbb{R}$ is nondegenerate so that dividing $R_u(\mathfrak{p})$ out by the kernel of ℓ yields a Heisenberg algebra (which is trivial when \mathfrak{v}_P is). The Lie algebra \mathfrak{u}_P (or C_P for that matter) completely determines P , for we can recover P as the G -stabilizer of \mathfrak{u}_P (resp. C_P). In fact, this gives rise to an interesting partial order on the collection $\mathcal{P}_{\max}(G(\mathbb{R}))$ of maximal parabolic subgroups of G : we define $Q \leq P$ in case $\mathfrak{u}_Q \subset \mathfrak{u}_P$ (in \mathfrak{g}) and this last property is equivalent to $C_Q \subset \overline{C}_P$. The various C_Q 's are pairwise disjoint and one finds that the union of the C_Q over all Q with $Q \leq P$ makes up all of $\overline{C}_P - \{0\}$.

The action of P on $\mathfrak{u}_P \oplus \mathfrak{v}_P$ is through its Levi quotient $L_P := P/R_u(P)$, the latter acting with finite kernel. We write $M_P^{hor} \subset L_P$ for the kernel of the action of L_P on \mathfrak{u}_P . This is a semi-simple subgroup. In fact, it is an almost direct factor of L_P , for the centralizer of M_P^{hor} in L_P is a reductive group which supplements M_P^{hor} in M_P up to a finite group. This reductive group, which we denote by L_P^{vert} decomposes naturally as $A_P.M_P^{vert}$ with A_P isomorphic to \mathbb{R}^\times and M_P^{vert} semisimple. (So the preimage of A_P in P is the radical $R(P)$ of P and the semisimple quotient $P/R(P)$ is the almost product $M_P := M_P^{hor}.M_P^{vert}$.)

The group $A_P \cong \mathbb{R}^\times$ acts by a nontrivial character—in fact, by squares—on the cone C_P and the real projectivization of C_P is a symmetric space for M_P^{vert} . On the other hand, the symmetric space of M_P^{hor} is a symmetric domain which is naturally obtained as a holomorphic quotient $\mathbb{X}(P)$ of \mathbb{X} . In fact, $\mathbb{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{X}(P)$ is defined by the property that its fibers are the maximal orbits in \mathbb{X} of the semi-group $R_u(P) + \exp(\sqrt{-1}C_P)$ in $\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{C})$. This is essentially (but put in more abstract form) what is known as a realization of \mathbb{X} as a Siegel domain. (The domain $\mathbb{X}(P)$ can naturally be realized in the boundary of \mathbb{X} with respect to the Harish-Chandra embedding and this is compatible with the opposite partial order above: $\mathbb{X}(P)$ lies in the closure of $\mathbb{X}(Q)$ precisely when $Q \leq P$ and we thus obtain the decomposition of the boundary of

\mathbb{X} into what are called its boundary components. But the topology that comes from this embedding is not the one that matters here.)

We now assume that P is defined over \mathbb{Q} . This of course will put a \mathbb{Q} -structure on all the associated maps and spaces we encountered above. In order to describe a topology of the disjoint union of \mathbb{X} and $\mathbb{X}(P)$, it is convenient to fix an arithmetic subgroup $\Gamma \subset \Gamma(\mathbb{Q})$, so that $\Gamma_P := P \cap \Gamma$ is an arithmetic subgroup of P . In particular, $\Gamma \cap R_u(P)$ is an extension of a lattice by a lattice. The image of Γ_P in $\mathrm{GL}(\mathfrak{u}_P)$ is a discrete subgroup (denoted $\Gamma(P)$) which preserves C_P . This is a group which acts properly discretely on C_P . In fact, if we let C_P^+ be the union of all the C_Q with $Q \leq P$ with $Q \in \mathcal{P}_{\max}(G(\mathbb{Q}))$ and the origin $\{0\}$, then C_P^+ is the cone spanned by the set of rational vectors in \overline{C}_P and $\Gamma(P)$ has in C_P^+ a fundamental domain that is a rational polyhedral cone (i.e., the convex cone spanned by a finite number rational vectors in C_P^+).

The topology we impose on $\mathbb{X} \sqcup \mathbb{X}(P)$ will be such that every subset $\Omega \subset \mathbb{X}$ that is invariant under both the semigroup $\sqrt{-1}C_P$ and the group $R_u(P) \cdot \Gamma(L_P^{\mathrm{vert}})$ will have its image $\pi_P(\Omega)$ in $\mathbb{X}(P)$ in its closure; here $\Gamma(L_P^{\mathrm{vert}})$ stands for the intersection of the image of $\Gamma_P \rightarrow L_P$ with L_P^{vert} . So the topology we choose is generated by the open subsets of \mathbb{X} and the subsets of the form $\Omega \sqcup \pi_P(\Omega)$, where Ω runs over the open subsets of \mathbb{X} with the invariance properties mentioned above. This is independent of our choice¹ of Γ . The topology induced on $\mathbb{X}(P)$ is easily seen to be the given topology and to be such that we can extend π_P to a continuous retraction of $\mathbb{X} \sqcup \mathbb{X}(P)$ onto $\mathbb{X}(P)$.

We now put things together as follows. Let

$$\mathbb{X}^{bb} := \mathbb{X} \sqcup \bigsqcup_{P \in \mathcal{P}_{\max}(G(\mathbb{Q}))} \mathbb{X}(P).$$

We equip this disjoint union with the topology generated by the open subsets of \mathbb{X} and the subsets Ω^{bb_P} of the following type: for any $P \in \mathcal{P}_{\max}(G(\mathbb{Q}))$ and open subset $\Omega \subset \mathbb{X}$ invariant under both the semigroup $\sqrt{-1}C_P$ and the group $R_u(P) \cdot (\Gamma \cap M_P^{\mathrm{vert}})$, we let

$$\Omega^{bb_P} := \Omega \sqcup \bigsqcup_{Q \in \mathcal{P}_{\max}(G(\mathbb{Q})); Q \leq P} \pi_Q(\Omega).$$

This strangely defined space and its Γ -orbit space is best studied at each of its ‘corners’ separately. By this we mean that we fix a $P \in$

¹Since we get the same topology if we replace $R_u(P) \cdot (\Gamma_P \cap L_P^{\mathrm{vert}})$ by $R_u(P) \cdot (\Gamma_P \cap M_P^{\mathrm{vert}})$, one may be tempted to think that no choice was needed, and replace $R_u(P) \cdot (\Gamma_P \cap L_P^{\mathrm{vert}})$ by $R_u(P) \cdot M_P^{\mathrm{vert}}$. But this topology will in general differ from the topology that we want and which works.

$\mathcal{P}_{\max}(G(\mathbb{Q}))$ and restrict our attention to the star of $\mathbb{X}(P)$, \mathbb{X}^{bb_P} . Then the collection $\{\pi_Q\}_{Q \leq P}$ defines a continuous retraction $\mathbb{X}^{bb_P} \rightarrow \mathbb{X}(P)$ that is equivariant with respect to the $P(\mathbb{Q})$ -action. An important and useful feature of this topology is that every $x \in \mathbb{X}(P)$ has a basis of Γ_x -invariant neighborhoods in \mathbb{X}^{bb} . Now the group Γ_P acts on $\mathbb{X}(P)$ via a quotient that acts properly and as an arithmetic group on $\mathbb{X}(P)$. In particular, Γ_x contains the group $\Gamma_P^{vert} := \Gamma \cap R_u(P)M_P^{vert}$ (which acts as the identity on $\mathbb{X}(P)$) as a subgroup of finite index. So the main part about understanding the Γ -orbit space of \mathbb{X}^{bb} near the image of x is in understanding the Γ_P^{vert} -orbit space of \mathbb{X}^{bb_P} : the latter must be shown to produce a normal analytic space with a proper Γ_P/Γ_P^{vert} -action which comes with an equivariant analytic contraction onto $\mathbb{X}(P)$. The natural map $\mathbb{X}_{\Gamma_P}^{bb_P} \rightarrow \mathbb{X}_{\Gamma}^{bb}$ may then be understood as providing a chart of \mathbb{X}_{Γ}^{bb} near the image of $\mathbb{X}(P)$. But this is where we stop and refer to the examples discussed in this paper or to the original paper [3] to get an idea how to understand \mathbb{X}^{bb_P} .

In this paper, we are also concerned with the ‘automorphic cone’ over the Baily-Borel compactification. This is an affine cone which contains $\mathbb{L}_{\Gamma}^{\times}$ as an open-dense subvariety. It is defined in much the same way as \mathbb{X}_{Γ}^{bb} , namely as the Γ -orbit space of a Baily-Borel extension $(\mathbb{L}^{\times})^{bb}$ of \mathbb{L}^{\times} , for its boundary decomposes as a disjoint union of strata $\mathbb{L}^{\times}(P)$ (defined as the orbit space of the action of the semigroup $R_u(P) + \exp(\sqrt{-1}C_P)$) plus a vertex.

Mumford’s toroidal modification in a nutshell.

The basic reference for this subsection is [2]. In [21] this theory is worked out rather explicitly for arithmetic quotients of Siegel upper half spaces (type III domains).

It is now relatively easy to say what data are needed for Mumford’s toroidal compactification as described in [2] and how this compares with the Baily-Borel construction. Recall that the union of the C_P ’s in \mathfrak{g} is a disjoint one and that the closure of a member C_P in this union is C_P^+ . We denote that union by $C(\mathfrak{g}(\mathbb{Q}))$. The extra ingredient we then need is a Γ -invariant refinement Σ of this decomposition of $C(\mathfrak{g}(\mathbb{Q}))$ into relatively open rational convex polyhedral cones (convex cones spanned by a finite subset of $\mathfrak{g}(\mathbb{Q})$). In a sense this greatly simplifies the discussion, because the role of the group $Z_{\Gamma}(\mathbb{X}(P))$ of elements of Γ which fix $\mathbb{X}(P)$ pointwise is now taken over by the much smaller and simpler lattice $\Gamma \cap U_P$ and the hard-to-fathom $\mathbb{X}_{Z_{\Gamma}(\mathbb{X}(P))}^{bb}$ is replaced by a much easier understood toroidal extension of $\mathbb{X}_{\Gamma \cap U_P}$, the torus in question

being $T_P := U_P(\mathbb{C})/\Gamma \cap U_P$: we first enlarge \mathbb{X} to a complex manifold that we denote $U_P(\mathbb{C}).\mathbb{X}$, because it comes with transitive action of the subgroup $P.U_P(\mathbb{C})$ of $\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{C})$ such that \mathbb{X} is an open P -orbit in $U_P(\mathbb{C}).\mathbb{X}$. Then $\mathbb{X}_{\Gamma \cap U_P}$ is open in $(U_P(\mathbb{C}).\mathbb{X})_{\Gamma \cap U_P}$ and the latter is a principal T_P -bundle. The decomposition of $\Sigma|C_P^+$ defines a relative torus embedding of $(U_P(\mathbb{C}).\mathbb{X})_{\Gamma \cap U_P}$. The interior of the closure of $\mathbb{X}_{\Gamma \cap U_P}$ in this relative torus embedding is the toric extension in question. It is an analytic variety with toric singularities on which the group $\Gamma_P/(\Gamma_P \cap U_P)$ acts properly discontinuously.

From our point of view it is more natural, and also closer to the Satake-Baily-Borel spirit, to do this construction before dividing out by $\Gamma_P \cap U_P$, that is, to define a Γ -equivariant extension \mathbb{X}^Σ of \mathbb{X} . (This is the approach we take in [14].) Although this brings us, strictly speaking, again outside the setting of analytic spaces, this is still simple enough. For every $\sigma \in \Sigma$ we can form a holomorphic quotient $\pi_\sigma : \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{X}(\sigma)$ whose fibers are maximal orbits for the semigroup $\exp(\langle \sigma \rangle_{\mathbb{R}} + \sqrt{-1}\sigma)$. We let \mathbb{X}^Σ be the disjoint union of \mathbb{X} and the $\mathbb{X}(\sigma)$ and equip this union with the topology generated by the open subsets of \mathbb{X} and those of the form $\Omega^{bb,\sigma}$: here $\sigma \in \Sigma$, $\Omega \subset \mathbb{X}$ is an open subset invariant under the semigroup $\exp(\langle \sigma \rangle_{\mathbb{R}} + \sqrt{-1}\sigma)$, and

$$\Omega^{bb,\sigma} := \bigsqcup_{\tau \in \Sigma; \tau \subset \bar{\sigma}} \pi_\tau(\Omega)$$

(note that Ω appears in this union for $\tau = \{0\}$). When $\sigma \subset C_P$, then $\mathbb{X}(\sigma)$ fibers naturally over $\mathbb{X}(P)$. These projections combine together to define a continuous Γ -equivariant map $\mathbb{X}^\Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{X}^{bb}$, such that the resulting map $\mathbb{X}_\Gamma^\Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{X}_\Gamma^{bb}$ is a morphism in the analytic category.

Between the Baily-Borel and the Mumford constructions.

The references for this section are [12], [13] and [14]. For a more refined discussion in the context of stacks, see [10].

A variation discussed in this paper interpolates between these two compactifications. In the cases at hand² we accomplish this by simply relaxing the condition on Σ : we just ask that it is a Γ -invariant decomposition of $C(\mathfrak{g}(\mathbb{Q}))$ into relatively open *locally* rational convex polyhedral cones (i.e., convex cones with the property that if we intersect them

²In general we would also have to specify for every $\sigma \in \Sigma|C_P$ a subspace $\mathfrak{v}_\sigma \subset \mathfrak{v}_P$ that is subject to certain properties, but such a choice is automatic in the case that we shall consider here (namely that of an ‘arithmetic arrangement’).

with rational convex polyhedral cone we get a rational convex polyhedral cone; see [17] for details). Each C_P is a locally rational convex polyhedral cone and indeed, the coarsest choice is the decomposition of $C(\mathfrak{g}(\mathbb{Q}))$ into C_P 's and will yield the Baily-Borel extension.

Arithmetic arrangements. As we noted, a domain of type $I_{1,n}$ or IV has totally geodesic complex hypersurfaces, which appear in our description as hyperplane sections. For such a domain \mathbb{X} , and where G is defined over \mathbb{Q} , we make the following definition.

Definition 4.1. An *arithmetic arrangement* in \mathbb{X} is a collection \mathcal{H} of totally geodesic hypersurfaces that are also hermitian symmetric with the property that the G -stabilizer of each member is defined over \mathbb{Q} and that there is an arithmetic subgroup $\Gamma \subset G(\mathbb{Q})$ such that \mathcal{H} is a finite union of Γ -orbits.

Then the collection $\{H\}_{H \in \mathcal{H}}$ is locally finite so that their union $\Delta_{\mathcal{H}} := \cup_{H \in \mathcal{H}} H$ is closed in \mathbb{X} . For $\Gamma \subset G(\mathbb{Q})$ as above, the image of this union in the Γ -orbit space \mathbb{X}_{Γ} is a hypersurface $(\Delta_{\mathcal{H}})_{\Gamma} \subset \mathbb{X}_{\Gamma}$. This hypersurface is locally given by a single equation (it is \mathbb{Q} -Cartier). We call such a hypersurface an *arrangement divisor*. Its closure in \mathbb{X}_{Γ}^{bb} is also a hypersurface, but need not be \mathbb{Q} -Cartier. This is in a sense the reason that we have to consider modifications of the Baily-Borel compactification (and encounter them in algebraic geometry).

We will write $\overset{\circ}{\mathbb{X}}_{\mathcal{H}} \subset \mathbb{X}$ for the open arrangement complement $\mathbb{X} - \cup_{H \in \mathcal{H}} H$ and $\overset{\circ}{\mathbb{L}}_{\mathcal{H}}^{\times}$ for its preimage in \mathbb{L}^{\times} . But when \mathcal{H} is understood, we may omit \mathcal{H} in the notation and simply write $\Delta, \overset{\circ}{\mathbb{X}}, \overset{\circ}{\mathbb{L}}^{\times}, \dots$

Arrangement blowup. We note here that there is a simple kind of blowup of $\overset{\circ}{\mathbb{X}} \rightarrow \mathbb{X}$ in the analytic category with the property that the preimage of Δ is a normal crossing divisor: let $L(\mathcal{H})$ denote the collection of nonempty, proper subsets of \mathbb{X} obtained as an intersection of members of \mathcal{H} . The minimal members of $L(\mathcal{H})$ are of course pairwise disjoint. Blow them up and repeat this construction for the strict transforms of the members of \mathcal{H} . This process clearly stabilizes and the final result defines our blowup $\tilde{\overset{\circ}{\mathbb{X}}} \rightarrow \overset{\circ}{\mathbb{X}}$. What matters here is not so much that the preimage of Δ is a normal crossing divisor (note that this is even a nontrivial modification where Δ is already locally a genuine normal crossing), but rather that this modification admits an interesting blowdown. With this in mind we observe that $\tilde{\overset{\circ}{\mathbb{X}}}$ has a decomposition indexed by the members of $L(\mathcal{H})$ as follows. Given $J \in L(\mathcal{H})$, then we have a natural trivialization of the normal bundle of J in \mathbb{X} which is

compatible with members of \mathcal{H} passing through J . Denote the projectivized typical fiber by E_J and denote by $\mathring{E}_J \subset E_J$ the corresponding arrangement complement. If $\tilde{J} \rightarrow J$ is the blowup obtained by applying the construction above to $\mathcal{H}|_J$, then the stratum associated with J is naturally isomorphic to $\tilde{J} \times \mathring{E}_J$. The blowdown we alluded to is on this stratum given as projection on the second factor, so that the resulting analytic space has a decomposition $\mathring{\mathbb{X}} \sqcup \bigsqcup_{J \in L(\mathcal{H})} \mathring{E}_J$. We shall refer to $\tilde{\mathbb{X}} \rightarrow \mathbb{X}$ as the *arrangement blowup*. Its blowdown $\tilde{\mathbb{X}} \rightarrow \mathring{\mathbb{X}}^{alt}$ (whose existence is proved in [13] and [14]) should be thought of as an alternate Γ -equivariant extension, $\mathring{\mathbb{X}}^{alt}$ of $\mathring{\mathbb{X}}$ in the analytic category; in particular, we get a modification $\mathbb{X}_\Gamma \leftarrow \tilde{\mathbb{X}}_\Gamma \rightarrow \mathring{\mathbb{X}}_\Gamma^{alt}$. The remainder of this paper is in a sense about extending this modification over the Baily-Borel compactification.

§5. Modular Examples

Basics of GIT

The best references are [20] and [19].

Let G be a complex reductive algebraic group and H a finite dimensional complex representation of G . Then G acts on the algebra $\mathbb{C}[H]$ of regular functions on H . Here are two basic facts.

Finiteness: The graded \mathbb{C} -algebra $\mathbb{C}[H]^G$ is normal and finitely generated with generators in positive degree. So we have defined the weighted homogeneous (affine) cone $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[H]^G)$ whose base is the projective variety $\text{Proj}(\mathbb{C}[H]^G)$.

Geometric interpretation: The closure of every G -orbit in H contains a closed G -orbit and this G -orbit is unique. Any two distinct closed orbits are separated by a member of $\mathbb{C}[H]^G$ and assigning to a closed G -orbit the corresponding point of $\text{Spec} \mathbb{C}[H]^G$ sets up a bijection between the set of closed G -orbits on H and the closed points of $\text{Spec} \mathbb{C}[H]^G$ (we therefore write $G \backslash\backslash H$ for $\text{Spec} \mathbb{C}[H]^G$).

This also leads to an interpretation of $\text{Proj} \mathbb{C}[H]^G$. The obvious map $H \rightarrow G \backslash\backslash H$ has as fiber through $0 \in H$ the set of $v \in H$ with $0 \in \overline{Gv}$. The complement, called the *semistable locus* and denoted H^{ss} , then maps to the complement of the vertex of the cone $\text{Spec} \mathbb{C}[H]^G$ and we get a bijection between the set of closed orbits in $\mathbb{P}(H^{ss})$ and the set of closed points of $\text{Proj} \mathbb{C}[H]^G$. This is why we denote the latter sometimes by $G \backslash\backslash \mathbb{P}(H^{ss})$. Often these separated quotients contain an genuine orbit space as an open-dense subset: the *stable locus* $H^{st} \subset H^{ss}$ consists

of the $v \in H - \{0\}$ whose orbit is closed and for which the image of stabilizer G_v in $\mathrm{GL}(H)$ is finite. Then H^{st} is Zariski open (but it need not be dense; it could even be empty while H^{ss} is nonempty). Then the morphisms $H^{st} \rightarrow G \backslash H$ and $\mathbb{P}(H^{st}) \rightarrow G \backslash \mathbb{P}(H^{ss})$ are open with image the G -orbit space of the source. In case H^{st} is dense in H^{ss} , we may regard $G \backslash \mathbb{P}(H^{ss})$ as a projective compactification of the G -orbit space $G \backslash H^{st}$ of H^{st} .

We note in passing that since $G \backslash H^{ss}$ is the complement of the vertex of $G \backslash H$, it has the same algebra of regular function as $G \backslash H$, namely $\mathbb{C}[H]^G$, unless, of course, $\dim(G \backslash H) = 1$. Similarly, the algebra of regular functions on $G \backslash H^{st}$ is $\mathbb{C}[H]^G$, provided that the difference $G \backslash (H^{ss} - H^{st})$ is of codimension > 1 in $G \backslash H$.

Perhaps the most classical example is the following [20]. Given a complex vector space U of dimension 2, then for any integer $n > 0$ we have the irreducible $\mathrm{SL}(U)$ -representation $H_n := \mathrm{Sym}^n(U^*)$. We regard H_n as the space of homogeneous polynomials of degree n on U and $\mathbb{P}(H_n)$ as the linear system of degree n divisors on the projective line $\mathbb{P}(U)$. Then H_n^{ss} resp. H_n^{st} parametrizes the divisors which have no point of multiplicity $> n/2$ resp. $\geq n/2$. So when n is odd, we have $H_n^{st} = H_n^{ss}$, so that $\mathrm{SL}(U) \backslash \mathbb{P}(H_n^{ss}) = \mathrm{SL}(U) \backslash \mathbb{P}(H_n^{st})$. When n is even the difference $\mathbb{P}(H_n^{ss}) - \mathbb{P}(H_n^{st})$ contains only one closed orbit, namely the one for which the divisor is given by two distinct points, each of multiplicity $n/2$ and so this will represent the unique point of $\mathrm{SL}(U) \backslash \mathbb{P}(H_n^{ss}) - \mathrm{SL}(U) \backslash \mathbb{P}(H_n^{st})$. In either case, the locus $H_n^\circ \subset H_n$ which defines reduced divisors (n -element subsets of $\mathbb{P}(U)$) is the complement of the discriminant $D_n \subset H_n$, a hypersurface.

Example 5.1 (Cyclic covers of the projective line following Deligne–Mostow [6], see also [16]). Let us now focus on the case $n = 12$ and write H for H_{12} . For $F \in H^\circ$ we have a cyclic cover of degree 6, $C_F \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(U)$, ramified over the divisor Δ_F defined by F : its homogeneous equation is $w^6 = F(u)$ and defines C_F in the weighted projective space obtained by dividing out $U \times \mathbb{C} - \{(0, 0)\}$ by the \mathbb{C}^\times -action defined by letting $\lambda \cdot (u, w) = (\lambda u, \lambda^2 w)$ (so w has degree 2). This only depends on the image of F in $\mathbb{P}(H)$, but this is not so for the differential ω_F we define next: fix a translation-invariant 2-form α on U . Then ω_F is a ‘residue at infinity’ of the 2-form of α/w restricted to the surface in $U \times \mathbb{C} - \{(0, 0)\}$ defined by $w^6 = F(u)$. To be concrete: if (u_0, u_1) is a coordinate pair for U , such that $\alpha = du_0 \wedge du_1$, then an affine equation for C_F is $w'^6 = F(1, u')$ with $u' = u_1/u_0$ and $w' := w/u_0^2$, and ω_F is in terms of these coordinates given by du'/w' . The genus of C_F is easily

computed to be 25. The Galois group of the cover is the group μ_6 of sixth roots of unity and acts on the C_F via the w -coordinate according to the inverse of the (tautological) character $\chi : \mu_6 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$. So ω_F is an eigenvector for the character χ . The group μ_6 has no invariants in $H^1(C_F, \mathbb{C})$ and the eigenspaces of μ_6 with nontrivial characters all have dimension 10. Moreover, for $i = 1, \dots, 5$, $\dim H^{1,0}(C_F, \mathbb{C})^{\chi^i} = 2i - 1$ with $H^{1,0}(C_F, \mathbb{C})^\chi$ spanned by ω_F . So $H^1(C_F, \mathbb{C})^\chi$ has signature $(1, 9)$.

Now fix a unimodular symplectic lattice $V_{\mathbb{Z}}$ of genus 25 endowed with an action of μ_6 such that there exists a μ_6 -equivariant isomorphism $H^1(C_F, \mathbb{Z}) \cong V_{\mathbb{Z}}$ of symplectic lattices. Such an isomorphism will be unique up to an element of the centralizer of μ_6 in $\mathrm{Sp}(V_{\mathbb{Z}})$. Notice that this centralizer (which we shall denote by $\mathrm{Sp}(V_{\mathbb{Z}})_{\mu_6}$) contains a faithful image of μ_6 . If Γ denotes the image of $\mathrm{Sp}(V_{\mathbb{Z}})_{\mu_6}$ in $U(V_{\mathbb{C}}^\times)$, then ω_F defines an element of $(\mathbb{L}_{V_{\mathbb{C}}^\times}^\times)_\Gamma$ so that we have defined a map $H^\circ \rightarrow (\mathbb{L}_{V_{\mathbb{C}}^\times}^\times)_\Gamma$. This map is easily seen to be constant on the $\mathrm{GL}(U)$ -orbits in H° . Upon writing $\omega_F = F^{-1/6} du_0 \wedge du_1$, we see that this map is homogeneous of degree $\frac{1}{6}$ with the respect to the opposite \mathbb{C}^\times -action on H (defined by inverse scalar multiplication). Deligne and Mostow [6] show that this map extends to an isomorphism of the GIT compactification $\mathrm{SL}(U) \backslash \mathbb{P}(H^{ss}) \supset \mathrm{SL}(U) \backslash \mathbb{P}(H^{st})$ onto the the Baily-Borel compactification $(\mathbb{B}_{V_{\mathbb{C}}^\times})_\Gamma^{bb} \supset (\mathbb{B}_{V_{\mathbb{C}}^\times})_\Gamma$ (both are one-point compactifications). This also identifies their algebras of regular functions: the algebra of automorphic forms $A_\bullet(\mathbb{L}_{V_{\mathbb{C}}^\times}^\times)_\Gamma$ gets identified with the algebra of invariants $\mathbb{C}[H]^G$ under an isomorphism which multiplies degrees by 6 (since Γ contains the scalars of order 6, the degrees appearing in $A_\bullet(\mathbb{L}_{V_{\mathbb{C}}^\times}^\times)_\Gamma$ are indeed divisible by 6).

Remark 5.2. In particular, there is an automorphic form that defines the discriminant $D \subset H$. It would be interesting to see such an automorphic form written down. We expect this to have an infinite product expansion for the following reason: if two of the 12 points in $\mathbb{P}(U)$ coalesce, then the curve C_F is degenerate: it acquires an A_5 -singularity with local equation $w^6 = u^2$, but the differential ω_F (locally like du/w) does not degenerate in the sense that it becomes a regular differential on the normalization of C_F (this is clear if we write $u = \pm w^3$). This accounts for the integral of ω_F over a vanishing cycle to vanish. This implies that near such a point D maps to a hyperplane section of $\mathbb{L}_{V_{\mathbb{C}}^\times}^\times$.

Remark 5.3. We could also consider the other eigenspaces. This amounts to passing to the intermediate Galois covers of the projective line: the μ_3 -cover and the hyperelliptic cover ramified in 12 points. The above isomorphism then leads to interesting morphisms from the

9-dimensional ball quotient to a locally symmetric variety of type $I_{3,7}$ (of dimension 21) and to an arithmetic quotient of a Siegel upper half space of genus 5 (of dimension 15).

The theory of Deligne and Mostow provides many more examples, but the one discussed here is the one of highest dimension in their list. This list includes the case of μ_4 -coverings of a projective line totally ramified in 8 points, which is related to the example that we discuss next.

Example 5.4 (Quartic plane curves, see [9], [15] and also [7]). Let U be a complex vector space of dimension 3 and let $H := \text{Sym}^4(U^*)$. This is an irreducible representation of $\text{SL}(U)$. So $\mathbb{P}(H)$ is the linear system of degree 4 divisors on the projective plane $\mathbb{P}(U)$. We denote the divisor associated with $F \in H - \{0\}$ by C_F and we let $H^\circ \subset H$ be the set of $F \in H$ for which C_F is a smooth quartic curve. This is the complement of the discriminant hypersurface $D \subset H$. It is classical fact that $F \in H^{st}$ if and only if C_F is a reduced curve whose singularities are only nodes or cusps and that any closed orbit of $H^{ss} - H^{st}$ is representable by $(u_1u_2 - u_0^2)(su_1u_2 - tu_0^2)$ for some $(s, t) \in \mathbb{C}^2$ with $s \neq 0$. (hence defines the sum of two conics, one of which is smooth, which meet at two points with multiplicity ≥ 2 ; this includes the case of a smooth conic with multiplicity 2). The orbit space $\text{SL}(U) \backslash \mathbb{P}(H^\circ)$ has a simple modular interpretation: it is the moduli space of nonhyperelliptic curves of genus 3 (for each such curve is canonically embedded in a projective plane as a quartic curve).

With every $F \in H^\circ$ we associate the μ_4 -cover $S_F \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(U)$ which totally ramifies along C_F , i.e., the smooth quartic surface in $\mathbb{P}(U \oplus \mathbb{C})$ defined by $w^4 = F(u)$; indeed, this is a polarized K3 surface of degree 4 with μ_4 -action. The same argument as in the previous example shows that if α is a translation 3-form on U , then the residue of α/w^3 defines a nowhere zero 2-form ω_F on S_F . We let μ_4 act on w with the tautological character $\chi : \mu_4 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ so that $\omega_F \in H^{2,0}(S_F)^\chi$. In fact, ω_F generates $H^{2,0}(S_F)$. The abelian group $H^2(S_F, \mathbb{Z})$ is free abelian of rank 22 and the intersection pairing $H^2(S_F, \mathbb{Z}) \times H^2(S_F, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is even unimodular of signature $(3, 19)$. The μ_4 -fixed point subgroup in $H^2(S_F, \mathbb{Z})$ is the image of $H^2(\mathbb{P}(U), \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^2(S_F, \mathbb{Z})$ and contains (and is in fact generated by) the polarization of S_F . The other character spaces in $H^2(S_F, \mathbb{C})$ all have dimension 7. Since $H^{2,0}(S_F)^\chi = H^{2,0}(S_F)$ is spanned by ω_F , it follows that the orthogonal complement of $H^{2,0}(S_F)^\chi$ (relative to the Hermitian form) in $H^2(S_F, \mathbb{C})^\chi$ is primitive cohomology of type $(1, 1)$ and of dimension 6. In particular, $H^2(S_F)^\chi$ has signature $(1, 6)$.

Fix a unimodular even lattice Λ of signature $(3, 19)$ endowed with an action of μ_4 such that there exists a μ_4 -equivariant isomorphism $\phi : H^2(S_F, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \Lambda$ of lattices. Let us write (W, h) for the Hermitian vector space $\Lambda_{\mathbb{C}}^{\times}$ and let \mathbb{L}^{\times} be the set of $w \in W$ with $h(w, w) > 0$. Then ϕ will be unique up to an element of $O(\Lambda)_{\mu_4}$. If Γ denotes the image of this group in $U(W)$, then ω_F defines an element of $\mathbb{L}_{\Gamma}^{\times}$ so that we have defined a map $H^{\circ} \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_{\Gamma}^{\times}$. This map is constant on the $GL(U)$ -orbits in H° and since $\omega_F = F^{-3/4}\alpha$, it is homogeneous of degree $\frac{3}{4}$ with respect to the opposite \mathbb{C}^{\times} -action on H as well. The work of Kondō [9] shows that it extends to an open embedding $SL(U) \backslash\backslash H^{st} \hookrightarrow (\mathbb{L}^{\times})_{\Gamma}$.

The situation is however not as nice as in the previous example: the map is not surjective and, related to this, does not extend to the GIT compactification $SL(U) \backslash\backslash \mathbb{P}(H^{ss})$. In fact, its image is the complement of an arrangement divisor. This can be explained by the fact that we miss out some K3 surfaces of degree 4 with μ_4 -action. It is also related to the fact that we miss out some of the genus 3 curves, namely the hyperelliptic ones. This locus is represented in $\mathbb{L}_{\Gamma}^{\times}$ as an arrangement divisor Δ_{Γ} so that we have an isomorphism $SL(U) \backslash\backslash \mathbb{P}(H^{st}) \cong (\mathring{\mathbb{B}}_W)_{\Gamma}$. The divisor Δ_{Γ} is irreducible: the group Γ acts transitively on \mathcal{H} , and its normalization, the quotient of a member $H \in \mathcal{H}$ by its Γ -stabilizer, is a copy of the Deligne–Mostow ball quotient which parametrizes the μ_4 -covers of the projective line totally ramified in 8 points. This locus is not visible in $SL(W) \backslash\backslash \mathbb{P}(H^{ss})$, for $SL(W) \backslash\backslash \mathbb{P}(H^{ss}) - SL(W) \backslash\backslash \mathbb{P}(H^{st})$ is just a singleton (represented by the conic with multiplicity 2). Since this difference has codimension > 1 , $\mathbb{C}[H]^{SL(U)}$ is also the algebra of regular functions on $SL(U) \backslash\backslash H^{st}$. So via the isomorphism above the algebra $\mathbb{C}[H]^{SL(U)}$ is reproduced as the algebra of Γ -invariant analytic functions on $(\mathbb{L}^{\times})_{\Gamma}$ that are finite sums of homogeneous functions (or equivalently, have polynomial growth) which multiplies the degrees by $\frac{3}{4}$ (the centre of $SL(U)$ acts on H as the 3rd roots of unity and so the degrees appearing in $\mathbb{C}[H]^{SL(U)}$ are divisible by 3 and the centre of Γ contains the 4th roots of unity so that a homogeneous Γ -invariant analytic functions on $(\mathbb{L}^{\times})_{\Gamma}$ has a degree divisible by 4). There is no growth condition here apart from the one mentioned above and these functions are automatically meromorphic on \mathbb{L}^{\times} . From the ball quotient perspective, it is quite a surprise that this algebra is finitely generated and has positive degree generators!

Example 5.5 (Double covers of sextic curves, see [22], [12] and [14]). Let U be a complex vector space of dimension 3 and let $H := \text{Sym}^6(U^*)$ be a $SL(U)$ -representation. So $\mathbb{P}(H)$ is the linear system of degree 6 divisors on the projective plane $\mathbb{P}(U)$. As above, we denote

by $H^\circ \subset H$ be the set of $F \in H$ for which C_F is a smooth sextic curve. According to Jayant Shah [22], H^{st} contains H° and allows C_F to have simple singularities in the sense of Arnol'd. The closed orbits in $\mathbb{P}(H^{ss} - H^{st})$ make up a longer list and come in families, but two of them deserve special mention: the closed orbit represented by a smooth conic of multiplicity 3 and the the closed orbit represented by a coordinate triangle of multiplicity 2. We proceed as before: we associate to $F \in H^\circ$ the double cover $S_F \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(U)$ which ramifies along C_F : it has the weighted homogeneous equation $w^2 = F(u)$ (where $\deg w = 3$) and $\omega_F := \alpha/w$ defines a nowhere zero regular 2-form on S_F . The surface S_F is a K3 surface. The obvious involution of S_F acts on $H^2(S_F, \mathbb{Z})$ with the image of $H^2(\mathbb{P}(U), \mathbb{Z})$ in $H^2(S_F, \mathbb{Z})$ (a copy of \mathbb{Z}) as its fixed point set. The sublattice $H^2(S_F, \mathbb{Z})^- \subset H^2(S_F, \mathbb{Z})$ on which this involution acts as minus the identity is nondegenerate and of signature $(2, 19)$. Notice that its complexification contains ω_F .

We therefore take the same lattice (Λ, s) of signature $(3, 19)$ as above, but now endowed with an involution ι such that there exists an isomorphism $\phi : H^2(S_F, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \Lambda$ of lattices with involution. We denote by $V \subset \Lambda \otimes \mathbb{R}$ the subspace on which ι acts as minus the identity (it has signature $(2, 19)$ and write \mathbb{L}^\times for \mathbb{L}_V^\times (a connected component of the set $v \in V_{\mathbb{C}}$ for which $s_{\mathbb{C}}(v, v) = 0$ and $s_{\mathbb{C}}(v, \bar{v}) > 0$). We ask that the isomorphism ϕ maps ω_F to V^+ and then ϕ will be unique up to an element of $\Gamma := \mathrm{O}^+(\Lambda)_\iota \subset \mathrm{O}(V_{\mathbb{Z}})$. The above construction produces a map $\mathrm{SL}(U) \backslash H^\circ \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_\Gamma^\times$. This map is constant on the $\mathrm{GL}(U)$ -orbits in H° and of degree $\frac{1}{2}$ with respect to the opposite \mathbb{C}^\times on H . J. Shah has shown that it extends to an open embedding $\mathrm{SL}(U) \backslash \mathbb{P}(H^{st}) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{D}_\Gamma$. But he also observed that as in the previous case this map is not onto: the image is the complement of an irreducible arrangement divisor $\Delta_{\mathcal{H}}$ and the map does not extend to $\mathrm{SL}(U) \backslash \mathbb{P}(H^{ss})$. The explanation is similar: this divisor parametrizes the K3 surfaces of degree 2 that we missed, namely the hyperelliptic ones. Since $\mathrm{SL}(U) \backslash \mathbb{P}(H^{ss}) - \mathrm{SL}(U) \backslash \mathbb{P}(H^{st})$ is of dimension 2 (hence of codimension > 1 in $\mathrm{SL}(U) \backslash \mathbb{P}(H^{ss})$), $\mathbb{C}[H^{ss}]^{\mathrm{SL}(U)} = \mathbb{C}[H]^{\mathrm{SL}(U)}$ can be understood as the algebra of Γ -invariant analytic functions on \mathbb{L}^\times that are finite sums of homogeneous functions (these are then automatically meromorphic on \mathbb{L}^\times), the degree being multiplied by 2. Again reason to be pleasantly surprised.

A potential example: Allcock's 13-ball

Consider an even unimodular lattice $V_{\mathbb{Z}}$ of signature $(2, 26)$ endowed with an action of $\mu_3 \subset \mathrm{O}(V_{\mathbb{Z}})$ which leaves no nonzero vector fixed. The pair $(V_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mu_3 \subset \mathrm{O}(V_{\mathbb{Z}}))$ is unique up to isomorphism. If $\chi : \mu_3 \subset \mathbb{C}^\times$

denotes the tautological character, then $V_{\mathbb{C}}^{\chi}$ has signature $(1, 13)$ and so we have a 13-dimensional ball $\mathbb{B}_{V_{\mathbb{C}}^{\chi}}$. Allcock [1] makes a number of intriguing conjectures about the orbit space of this ball relative to the group $O(V_{\mathbb{Z}})_{\mu_3}$ and suspects that it has a modular interpretation (that is why we call it a potential example).

§6. A Baily-Borel package for arithmetic arrangement complements

The reference for this section is [13].

In some of the preceding two examples we found that an algebra of invariants can be understood as an algebra of Γ -invariant functions on an arrangement complement. These Γ -invariant functions are meromorphic, when considered as functions on \mathbb{L}^{\times} : they are meromorphic automorphic forms. This cannot be just a coincidence: it suggests that there should be a Baily-Borel package in that setting. This is indeed the case. Let us first focus on the case of a complex ball. We shall always assume that Γ is *neat* in the sense of Borel: this means that for every $\gamma \in \Gamma$, the subgroup of \mathbb{C}^{\times} generated by the eigenvalues of γ is torsion free. This is fairly inessential assumption, as this is always satisfied by a normal cofinite subgroup Γ_1 of Γ . The naturality of our constructions guarantees that they are equivariant with respect to the action of Γ/Γ_1 so that we can then take quotients with respect that group.

We are going to construct a chain of normal proper varieties of the following type

$$\mathbb{X}_{\Gamma}^{bb} \leftarrow \mathbb{X}_{\Gamma}^{\mathcal{H}} \leftarrow \widetilde{\mathbb{X}}_{\Gamma}^{\mathcal{H}} \rightarrow \overset{\circ}{\mathbb{X}}_{\Gamma}^{bb},$$

where \mathbb{X}_{Γ}^{bb} is the classical Baily-Borel compactification, the first morphism is a modification of that compactification over its boundary (and so an isomorphism over \mathbb{X}_{Γ}), which then makes it possible to carry out the arrangement blowup (this is subsequent morphism) and a blowdown across the boundary. So the last morphism is a blowdown that should be thought of as extending the formation of the alternate extension $\overset{\circ}{\mathbb{X}}_{\Gamma}^{alt}$ of \mathbb{X}_{Γ} across boundary, as it does not affect \mathbb{X}_{Γ} . But as the notation suggests, we like to think of the contracted space as a Baily-Borel compactification of that variety. We will refer to this as the *modification chain* associated with \mathcal{H} .

Arithmetic arrangements on complex balls

Let (W, h) be a hermitian vector space of Lorentz signature $(1, n)$ with $n \geq 1$ and $\Gamma \in U(W)$ the image of an arithmetic group acting

on W (so this presupposes that we have a CM-subfield $K \subset \mathbb{C}$ and a K -form $W_K \subset W$ such that $h|W_K \times W_K$ takes its values in K , and $\Gamma \subset \mathrm{U}(W_K)$). Recall that we denoted by \mathcal{I} the collection of subspaces $I \subset W$ defined over K that are isotropic. We now suppose given a Γ -arrangement \mathcal{H} on W : every $H \in \mathcal{H}$ is a hyperplane of W defined over K and of signature $(1, n-1)$, and the collection \mathcal{H} is a finite union of Γ -orbits. We denote by $\mathring{\mathbb{B}}$ the associated arrangement complement and $\mathring{\mathbb{L}}^\times$ its preimage in \mathbb{L}^\times . We define a collection $\mathcal{J}_\mathcal{H}$ of subspaces $J \subset W$ that will take over the role of \mathcal{I} : we stipulate that a subspace $J \subset W$ belongs to $\mathcal{J}_\mathcal{H}$ if it is *not* negative definite for h (or equivalently, with J^\perp negative semidefinite) and can be written as an intersection of members of the collection of hyperplanes $\mathcal{H} \cup \mathcal{I}^\perp$, where \mathcal{I}^\perp is the set of I^\perp with $I \subset W$ an isotropic line defined over K . Notice that W belongs to $\mathcal{J}_\mathcal{H}$, as that corresponds to the empty intersection, but that $\{0\}$ does not, because a zero dimensional inner product space is positive definite by definition. Observe that $\mathcal{J}_\emptyset = \{I^\perp : I \in \mathcal{I}\}$. We will describe for every member the image of $\mathring{\mathbb{L}}^\times$ under the projection $\pi_J : W \rightarrow W/J$.

Suppose first that $J \in \mathcal{J}_\mathcal{H}$ is nondegenerate. Then J is Lorentzian and J^\perp is negative definite. Then J^\perp maps isomorphically to W/J and the Γ -stabilizer of J will act on W/J through a finite group. The image of $\mathring{\mathbb{L}}^\times$ in W/J is all of W/J , whereas the image of $\mathring{\mathbb{L}}^\times$ is the complement in W/J of the union of the hyperplanes H/J with $H \in \mathcal{H}$ and $H \supset J$ (there are only finitely many such).

Next consider the case when $J \in \mathcal{J}_\mathcal{H}$ is degenerate. Then $I := J \cap J^\perp$ is an isotropic line and we have $I \subset J \subset I^\perp$ and $I \subset J^\perp \subset I^\perp$. We have a factorization

$$\mathbb{L}^\times \subset W \xrightarrow{\pi_I} W/I \xrightarrow{\pi_J^I} W/J \xrightarrow{\pi_{I^\perp}^J} W/I^\perp.$$

Since I^\perp is negative semidefinite, we have $\mathbb{L}^\times \cap I^\perp = \emptyset$. In fact, the image of $\mathring{\mathbb{L}}^\times$ in W/I is the complement of the hyperplane I^\perp/I , its image in W/J is the complement of the hyperplane I^\perp/J and its image in the one-dimensional W/I^\perp is the complement of 0. So these images all have the structure of \mathbb{C}^\times -bundles over affine spaces. On the other hand, the first projection $\pi_I : \mathbb{L}^\times \rightarrow W/I$ is a bundle of upper half planes.

The Γ -stabilizer Γ_I of I is a Heisenberg group. Its center (which is infinite cyclic) acts trivially on W/I , and as a discrete translation group in the fibers of $\pi_I : \mathbb{L}^\times \rightarrow W/I$ and the (abelian) quotient by this center acts faithfully on every fiber of $W/I \rightarrow W/I^\perp$ as a full lattice in the vector group $\mathrm{Hom}(W/I^\perp, I^\perp/I)$. The Γ_I -orbit space of W/I is a torsor over $(W/I^\perp) - \{0\}$ (which is simply a copy of \mathbb{C}^\times) with respect to an

abelian variety that is isogenous to a product of elliptic curves. The Γ_I -orbit space of \mathbb{L}^\times has the structure of a punctured disk bundle over this torsor. We may fill in the zero section of that punctured disk bundle as to get a disk bundle and then we have produced a local extension of the orbit space $\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{L}^\times$ of Mumford type. This zero section can be contracted along the projection onto $W/I^\perp - \{0\}$, and then we have a local extension of Baily-Borel type. But we can also interpolate between the two and contract along the projection onto W/J (before or after passing to Γ -orbit spaces).

The Γ -stabilizer of J is contained in the Γ -stabilizer of I and it intersects the said Heisenberg group in an Heisenberg subgroup (with the same center), with the abelian quotient now acting on any fiber of $W/J \rightarrow W/I^\perp$ as a full lattice of translations in $\text{Hom}(W/I^\perp, J/I)$. So the Γ_J -orbit space of $\pi_J(\mathbb{L}^\times)$ is naturally a finite quotient of a \mathbb{C}^\times -bundle over an abelian torsor. If we turn our attention to $\pi_J(\mathring{\mathbb{L}}^\times)$, then a finite number of abelian subtorsors of codimension one must be left out: these are defined by the $H \in \mathcal{H}$ which contain J . Any such H defines a hyperplane H/J in W/J and the stabilizer Γ_J has only finitely many orbits in this collection of such hyperplanes.

The disjoint union

$$(\mathring{\mathbb{L}}^\times)^{bb} := \mathring{\mathbb{L}}^\times \sqcup \bigsqcup_{J \in \mathcal{J}_\mathcal{H}} \pi_J(\mathring{\mathbb{L}}^\times),$$

can be endowed with a Satake type of topology that is invariant under $\Gamma \times \mathbb{C}^\times$. We then find that if Γ is sufficiently small (in the sense that no eigenvalue $\neq 1$ of an element of Γ is of finite order), then the orbit space $(\mathring{\mathbb{L}}^\times)_\Gamma^{bb}$ is an extension of $(\mathring{\mathbb{L}}^\times)_\Gamma$ by a finite number strata, each of which is either a linear arrangement complement or an affine arrangement complement. With $J = W$ is associated a singleton stratum. If we remove that singleton and divide by \mathbb{C}^\times , we get a space denoted $\mathring{\mathbb{B}}^{bb}$.

If we are lucky and all these strata have codimension > 1 (which means that no member of \mathcal{J} has dimension 1), then a Koecher principle applies and we have an easily stated Baily-Borel package:

Finiteness: If $A_d(\mathring{\mathbb{L}}^\times)$ denotes the space of holomorphic functions on $\mathring{\mathbb{L}}^\times$ that are homogeneous of degree $-d$, then the graded \mathbb{C} -algebra $A_\bullet(\mathring{\mathbb{L}}^\times)^\Gamma$ is finitely generated with generators in positive degree. So we have defined the weighted homogeneous (affine) cone $\text{Spec } A_\bullet(\mathring{\mathbb{L}}^\times)^\Gamma$ whose base is the projective variety $\text{Proj}(A_\bullet(\mathring{\mathbb{L}}^\times)^\Gamma)$.

Separation and Topology: The underlying topological spaces (for the Hausdorff topology) are naturally identified with

$(\mathbb{L}^\times)_\Gamma^{bb}$ resp. \mathbb{B}_Γ^{bb} and via these identifications, $\text{Spec } A_\bullet(\mathbb{L}^\times)^\Gamma$ and its projectivization $\text{Proj}(A_\bullet(\mathbb{L}^\times)^\Gamma)$ acquire a partition into locally closed subvarieties (the former invariant under \mathbb{C}^\times).

When there are strata of codimension one, this still holds if we impose certain growth conditions. We think of $A_\bullet(\mathbb{L}^\times)^\Gamma$ as an algebra of meromorphic Γ -automorphic forms (we allow poles along the hyperplane sections indexed by \mathcal{H}).

For $\mathcal{H} = \emptyset$, we get the usual Baily-Borel compactification \mathbb{B}_Γ^{bb} of \mathbb{B}_Γ . There is a natural compactification of \mathbb{B}_Γ which dominates \mathbb{B}_Γ^{bb} and is the first step up towards a description of \mathbb{B}_Γ^{bb} : we then let for every isotropic line $I \neq \{0\}$, J_I be the intersection of I^\perp and the $H \in \mathcal{H}$ with $H \supset I$. Such J_I make up a subcollection $\mathcal{J}_\mathcal{H}^\infty \subset \mathcal{J}_\mathcal{H}$. We may then form the disjoint union

$$(\mathbb{L}^\times)^\mathcal{H} := \mathbb{L}^\times \sqcup \bigsqcup_{J \in \mathcal{J}_\mathcal{H}^\infty} \pi_J(\mathbb{L}^\times),$$

and its \mathbb{C}^\times -orbit space $\mathbb{B}^\mathcal{H} := \mathbb{P}((\mathbb{L}^\times)^\mathcal{H})$. There is an obvious Γ -equivariant map from $\mathbb{B}^\mathcal{H}$ to \mathbb{B}^{bb} . The arrangement blowup and blow-down as described in Section 4 can now be carried out on $\mathbb{B}^\mathcal{H}$ without much change, but the setting is that within a category of a locally ringed spaces. This yields the modification chain

$$\mathbb{B}_\Gamma^{bb} \leftarrow \mathbb{B}_\Gamma^\mathcal{H} \leftarrow \widetilde{\mathbb{B}}_\Gamma^\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_\Gamma^{bb}.$$

If we recall that \mathbb{B}_Γ^{bb} is obtained from \mathbb{B}_Γ by adding a finite set of cusps, then the first morphism is a modification of \mathbb{B}_Γ^{bb} over the cusps. The exceptional locus of this modification need not be codimension one. But the closure of the arrangement Δ_Γ in \mathbb{B}_Γ^{bb} has the pleasant property that becomes a Cartier divisor whose strata we can blow up and down in a specific manner as to form \mathbb{B}_Γ^{bb} .

A revisit of the moduli space of quartic curves

Let us see how this works out in the example of quartic curves. Recall that Kondō's theorem states that $\text{SL}(U) \backslash H^{st}$ maps isomorphically onto an arrangement complement $(\mathbb{L}^\times_\mathcal{H})_\Gamma$. This assertion can now be amplified: since this isomorphism gives rise to an isomorphism of \mathbb{C} -algebras $\mathbb{C}[H]^{\text{SL}(U)} \cong A_\bullet(\mathbb{L}^\times)^\Gamma$, this isomorphism must extend to an isomorphism of $\text{SL}(U) \backslash H^{ss}$ onto $(\mathbb{L}^\times_\mathcal{H})_\Gamma^{bb}$. But the small blowup of the Baily-Borel compactification also appears here: we have a closed strictly semi-stable orbit in $\mathbb{P}(H^{ss})$ of smooth conics with multiplicity 2. This orbit hides away from us the genus 3 curves that cannot be canonically embedded, namely the hyperelliptic curves. But they are unlocked

by first blowing up this orbit in $\mathbb{P}(H^{ss})$ to get $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}(H^{ss})$ and then form the universal separated $\mathrm{SL}(U)$ -orbit space (this replaces the point representing the orbit in question by the coarse moduli space of pairs consisting of a nonsingular conic with an effective degree 8 divisor that is Hilbert-Mumford stable). The resulting space projects to the Baily-Borel compactification \mathbb{B}_Γ^{bb} . The latter has just one cusp and the fiber over that cusp is a rational curve, parametrized by the family of quartics $[s : t] \in \mathbb{P}^1 \mapsto [(u_1u_2 - u_0^2)(su_1u_2 - tu_0^2)]$. For $[s : t] = [1 : 1]$ we land in the point represented by the double conic $[(u_1u_2 - u_0^2)^2]$ endowed with the (strictly semistable) divisor $4(p_1) + 4(p_2)$, where $p_1 = [0 : 1 : 0]$ and $p_2 = [0 : 0 : 1]$. We may understand the projection

$$\mathrm{SL}(U) \backslash \widetilde{\mathbb{P}}(H^{ss}) \rightarrow \mathrm{SL}(U) \backslash \mathbb{P}(H^{ss})$$

as the morphism $\mathbb{B}_\Gamma^{\mathcal{H}} \rightarrow \mathring{\mathbb{B}}_\Gamma^{bb}$. The latter is a morphism indeed: the closure of the arrangement divisor in $\mathbb{B}_\Gamma^{\mathcal{H}}$ needs no blow-up (we have $\widetilde{\mathbb{B}}_\Gamma^{\mathcal{H}} = \mathbb{B}_\Gamma^{\mathcal{H}}$) in order to contract it. This is because distinct members of \mathcal{H} do not meet in \mathbb{B} . The isomorphism $\mathrm{SL}(U) \backslash \mathbb{P}(H^{st}) \cong \mathring{\mathbb{B}}_\Gamma$ has (by definition) the interpretation of a period map. We wish to make the point that the extension $\mathrm{SL}(U) \backslash \mathbb{P}(H^{ss}) \cong \mathring{\mathbb{B}}_\Gamma^{bb}$ has still that interpretation on the one-dimensional boundary stratum: it detects essentially the mixed Hodge structure with $\mu - 4$ -symmetry of the smooth part of the quartic surface with affine equation $w^4 = (u_1u_2 - u_0^2)(su_1u_2 - tu_0^2)$.

We remark that the GIT quotient $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}(H^{ss})$ parametrises integral curves of arithmetic genus 3 whose singularities are nodes and cusps and thus admits a modular interpretation. (But the Deligne-Mumford compactification of \mathcal{M}_3 does not appear here.)

Arithmetic arrangements for type IV domains

Let (V, s) be a nondegenerate symmetric bilinear form of signature $(2, n)$ defined over \mathbb{Q} with $n \geq 1$, $\Gamma \subset \mathrm{O}^+(V)$ an arithmetic group and \mathcal{H} a Γ -arrangement in V . We write \mathbb{L}^\times for \mathbb{L}_V^\times , a connected component of the set of $v \in V_{\mathbb{C}}$ with $s_{\mathbb{C}}(v, v) = 0$ and $s_{\mathbb{C}}(v, \bar{v}) > 0$ and $\mathbb{D} \subset \mathbb{P}(V)$ for its projectivization.

We are going to define an indexed collection $\{J_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{H}}}$ of subspaces of V defined over \mathbb{Q} and on which s is *not* positive definite. The indexing is an essential part of the data that cannot be ignored, because the map $\alpha \in \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{H}} \mapsto J_\alpha$ will in general not be injective. (The reason is that the strata are often defined by torus embeddings and are therefore indexed by locally polyhedral cones rather than by linear subspaces.) But apart from this, once this collection is defined, we can define $(\mathring{\mathbb{L}}^\times)^{bb}$ as in

the ball quotient case and assert that the Baily-Borel package holds verbatim.

The collection \mathcal{J} will include V . The collection \mathcal{J} can be broken up into the three classes defined by the dimension of their radical $J_\alpha \cap J_\alpha^\perp$, which can be 0, 1 or 2: $\mathcal{J}_\mathcal{H} = \sqcup_{i=0}^2 \mathcal{J}_\mathcal{H}^{(i)}$. We will describe these collections in detail below. But even without this precise information, we can already say what the modification chain is like. Let $\mathcal{J}_\mathcal{H}^\infty \subset \mathcal{J}_\mathcal{H}$ be the union of $\mathcal{J}_\mathcal{H}^{(1)}$ and the minimal members of $\mathcal{J}_\mathcal{H}^{(2)}$ (and so will not include V) and form

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbb{L}^\times)^{bb} &:= \mathbb{L}^\times \sqcup \bigsqcup_{I \in \mathcal{I}} \pi_{I^\perp}(\mathbb{L}^\times), \\ (\mathbb{L}^\times)^\mathcal{H} &:= \mathbb{L}^\times \sqcup \bigsqcup_{J \in \mathcal{J}_\mathcal{H}^\infty} \pi_J(\mathbb{L}^\times), \\ (\mathring{\mathbb{L}}^\times)^{bb} &:= \mathring{\mathbb{L}}^\times \sqcup \bigsqcup_{J \in \mathcal{J}_\mathcal{H}} \pi_J(\mathring{\mathbb{L}}^\times). \end{aligned}$$

At this point, these are just disjoint unions of complex manifolds on which Γ acts. Each has an evident \mathbb{C}^\times -action and this action is proper except for the singleton stratum (the ‘vertex’) $\{o\}$ defined by $V \in \mathcal{J}$ that we have in the first and the third case. We can projectivize by omitting the vertex and pass to the \mathbb{C}^\times -orbit spaces. The resulting complex manifold unions are denoted \mathbb{D}^{bb} , $\mathbb{D}^\mathcal{H}$ and $\mathring{\mathbb{D}}^{bb}$. For every $J \in \mathcal{J}_\mathcal{H}^\infty$, $I := J \cap J^\perp$ is a member of \mathcal{I} and the projection $\pi_{I^\perp} : V \rightarrow V/I^\perp$ factors through $\pi_J : V \rightarrow V/J$. This defines a \mathbb{C}^\times -equivariant projection $(\mathbb{L}^\times)^\mathcal{H} \rightarrow (\mathbb{L}^\times)^{bb}$ and (hence) a projection $\mathbb{D}^\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}^{bb}$. The latter will be part of a diagram

$$\mathbb{D}^{bb} \leftarrow \mathbb{D}^\mathcal{H} \leftarrow \widetilde{\mathbb{D}}^\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathring{\mathbb{D}}^{bb},$$

where the last two maps define an arrangement blowup and blowdown. Passing to the Γ -orbit spaces will then yield our modification chain

$$\mathbb{D}_\Gamma^{bb} \leftarrow \mathbb{D}_\Gamma^\mathcal{H} \leftarrow \widetilde{\mathbb{D}}_\Gamma^\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathring{\mathbb{D}}_\Gamma^{bb}.$$

As in the ball quotient case, we formulate the Baily-Borel package, which in case there are strata of codimension 1, requires a growth condition which we do not state.

Finiteness: If $A_d(\mathring{\mathbb{L}}^\times)$ denotes the space of holomorphic functions on $\mathring{\mathbb{L}}^\times$ that are homogeneous of degree $-d$, then the graded \mathbb{C} -algebra $A_\bullet(\mathring{\mathbb{L}}^\times)^\Gamma$ is finitely generated with generators

in positive degree. So we have defined the weighted homogeneous (affine) cone $\text{Spec } A_{\bullet}(\mathring{\mathbb{L}}^{\times})^{\Gamma}$ whose base is the projective variety $\text{Proj}(A_{\bullet}(\mathring{\mathbb{L}}^{\times})^{\Gamma})$.

Separation and Topology: The underlying topological spaces (for the Hausdorff topology) are naturally identified with $(\mathring{\mathbb{L}}^{\times})_{\Gamma}^{bb}$ resp. $\mathring{\mathbb{D}}_{\Gamma}^{bb}$ and via these identifications, $\text{Spec } A_{\bullet}(\mathring{\mathbb{L}}^{\times})^{\Gamma}$ and its projectivization $\text{Proj}(A_{\bullet}(\mathring{\mathbb{L}}^{\times})^{\Gamma})$ acquire a partition into locally closed subvarieties (the former invariant under \mathbb{C}^{\times}).

We may think of $A_{\bullet}(\mathring{\mathbb{L}}^{\times})^{\Gamma}$ as an algebra of meromorphic Γ -automorphic forms, allowing for poles along the hyperplane sections indexed by \mathcal{H} .

So let us then define $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{H}}$. Our discussion will also clarify what the topology on these spaces must be. Since the collections $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{H}}^{(0)}$ and $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{H}}^{(2)}$ are easiest to treat (they are self-indexing) we describe them first.

The collection $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{H}}^{(0)}$. The collection $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{H}}^{(0)}$ consists of all the linear subspaces $J \subset V$ for which J^{\perp} is negative definite and that appear as an intersection of members of \mathcal{H} (including V). We regard this as a self-indexing collection. For any such J , V/J can be identified with J^{\perp} . The $H \in \mathcal{H}$ containing J define a finite arrangement in V/J and the Γ -stabilizer Γ_J of J acts on V/J through a finite group. The projection $\pi_J : V_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow V_{\mathbb{C}}/J_{\mathbb{C}}$ is surjective when restricted to \mathbb{L}^{\times} and the image of $\mathring{\mathbb{L}}^{\times}$ is the complement of the complexified arrangement in $V_{\mathbb{C}}/J_{\mathbb{C}}$. The linear section $\mathbb{D} \cap \mathbb{P}(J)$ is a totally geodesic complex submanifold of type IV on which Γ_J acts properly as an arithmetic group.

The collection $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{H}}^{(2)}$. Similarly, the collection $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{H}}^{(2)}$ consists of all the intersections $J \subset V$ of members of \mathcal{H} whose radical $I := J^{\perp} \cap J$ is of dimension 2; this too is a self-indexing collection. The situation here is not unlike that of a cusp in the ball quotient case. We have $I \subset J \subset I^{\perp}$ and a factorization

$$\mathbb{L}^{\times} \subset V_{\mathbb{C}} \xrightarrow{\pi_I} V_{\mathbb{C}}/I_{\mathbb{C}} \xrightarrow{\pi_J^I} V_{\mathbb{C}}/J_{\mathbb{C}} \xrightarrow{\pi_{I^{\perp}}^J} V_{\mathbb{C}}/I_{\mathbb{C}}^{\perp} \cong \text{Hom}(I, \mathbb{C}).$$

We first concentrate on the structure that is imposed by I and then return to J . As we observed before, the plane I is naturally oriented by our choice of the connected component \mathbb{L}^{\times} of V^+ and the subset $\pi_{I^{\perp}}(\mathbb{L}^{\times})$ is the full set $\text{Iso}^+(I, \mathbb{C})$ of orientation preserving real isomorphisms $\phi : I \cong \mathbb{C}$. Its projectivization $\mathbb{P}(\text{Iso}^+(I, \mathbb{C}))$ is a half plane in the Riemann sphere $\mathbb{P}(\text{Hom}(I, \mathbb{C}))$ and parametrizes all the complex structures on I compatible with its orientation. The arrangement complement $\mathring{\mathbb{L}}^{\times}$ maps still onto $\text{Iso}^+(I, \mathbb{C})$. The Γ -stabilizer of I , Γ_I , acts on this image through

an arithmetic subgroup $\Gamma(I)$ of $\mathrm{SL}(I)$ and so the orbit space of $\pi_{I^\perp}(\mathbb{L}^\times)$ is a \mathbb{C}^\times -bundle over a modular curve; we denote that orbit space by $\mathrm{Iso}^+(I, \mathbb{C})_{\Gamma(I)}$.

Let us now concentrate on the action of the subgroup $Z_\Gamma(I) \subset \Gamma_I$ which fixes I pointwise. This group preserves every fiber of $\pi_{I^\perp} : \mathbb{L}^\times \rightarrow \mathrm{Iso}^+(I, \mathbb{C})$. We have a kind of dual situation regarding the projection $\mathbb{L}^\times \rightarrow \pi_I(\mathbb{L}^\times)$: this is a bundle of upper half planes. The intermediate projection $\pi_I(\mathbb{L}^\times) \rightarrow \mathrm{Iso}^+(I, \mathbb{C})$ has the structure of a real affine bundle whose structural group is the vector group $\mathrm{Hom}(I^\perp/I, I)$. But if we specify a $\phi \in \mathrm{Iso}^+(I, \mathbb{C})$, then this vector group acquires a complex structure via its identification with $\mathrm{Hom}(I^\perp/I, \mathbb{C})$ and hence the same is true for the fiber $\pi_I(\mathbb{L}_\phi^\times)$ of $\pi_I(\mathbb{L}^\times) \rightarrow \mathrm{Iso}^+(I, \mathbb{C})$ over ϕ . The group $Z_\Gamma(I)$ is a Heisenberg group that acts faithfully on \mathbb{L}_ϕ^\times as follows. Its (infinite cyclic) center can be identified with $Z_\Gamma(I^\perp)$: it acts trivially on the affine space $\pi_I(\mathbb{L}_\phi^\times)$ (observe that V/I may be identified with the dual of I^\perp) and as a translation group in each upper half plane fiber of $\mathbb{L}_\phi^\times \rightarrow \pi_I(\mathbb{L}_\phi^\times)$. The quotient $Z_\Gamma(I)/Z_\Gamma(I^\perp)$ by the center can be identified with a lattice in $\mathrm{Hom}(I^\perp/I, I)$ and acts via this lattice on $\pi_I(\mathbb{L}_\phi^\times)$.

So the $Z_\Gamma(I)$ -orbit space of \mathbb{L}^\times has the structure of a bundle over $\mathrm{Iso}^+(I, \mathbb{C})$ whose typical fiber is a punctured disk bundle over an abelian variety isogenous to a product of elliptic curves. Filling in the punctures defines a divisorial extension of this orbit space as it appears in Mumford's toroidal compactification theory as exposed in [2]. This boundary divisor is a copy of the $Z_\Gamma(I)$ -orbit space of $\pi_I(\mathbb{L}^\times)$ and has therefore the structure of an abelian torsor over $\mathrm{Iso}^+(I, \mathbb{C})$. The resulting disk bundle sits in a line bundle that is anti-ample relative to the projection onto $\mathrm{Iso}^+(I, \mathbb{C})$. This implies that it can in fact be contracted analytically along the projection onto $\mathrm{Iso}^+(I, \mathbb{C})$. This replaces the toric divisor by a copy of $\mathrm{Iso}^+(I, \mathbb{C})$ (and so by a copy of a \mathbb{C}^\times -bundle over a modular curve if we pass to the Γ_I -orbit space): we get a 'minimal extension' of Baily-Borel type.

The intermediate space $I \subset J \subset I^\perp$ gives rise to an intermediate extension: the projection $\pi_I(\mathbb{L}^\times) \rightarrow \pi_J(\mathbb{L}^\times)$ becomes after passage to Γ_I -orbit spaces a projection of abelian torsors over $\Gamma(I) \backslash \mathrm{Iso}^+(I, \mathbb{C})$. The anti-ampleness property mentioned above enables us to accomplish this as an analytic contraction inside the Mumford extension. The resulting analytic extension of the Γ_I -orbit space of \mathbb{L}^\times then adds a copy of the Γ_J -orbit space of $\pi_J(\mathbb{L}^\times)$. The projection $\pi_J(\mathring{\mathbb{L}}_{\mathcal{H}}^\times)$ is the complement of the union of finitely many abelian subtorsors in $\pi_J(\mathbb{L}^\times)$ of codimension

one. Indeed, the Γ_I -orbit space of $\mathring{\mathbb{L}}_{\mathcal{H}}^{\times} \cup \pi_J(\mathring{\mathbb{L}}_{\mathcal{H}}^{\times})$ defines an open subset of the extension just described.

The biggest extension obtained in this manner is when we take J to be the intersection J_I of I^{\perp} with all the members of \mathcal{H} which contain I . If the latter set is empty, then $J_I = I^{\perp}$ and we obtain an extension of Baily-Borel type. If $J_I = I$, we get the Mumford toroidal extension. The extension defined by J_I has the property that for any $H \in \mathcal{H}$, the closure of $\mathbb{L}^{\times}|H$ in this extension is a \mathbb{Q} -Cartier divisor (this closure meets the added stratum only if $H \supset I$).

The collection $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{H}}^{(1)}$. The remaining elements of $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{H}}$ parametrize intersections of members of \mathcal{H} with one-dimensional radical, but here the indexing is more subtle, because it involves the data of a ‘semi-toric embedding’. Let us first fix an isotropic subspace $I \subset V$ of dimension 1 that is defined over \mathbb{Q} . So the form s induces on I^{\perp}/I a nondegenerate symmetric bilinear s_I form of signature $(1, n - 1)$ such that the pair $(I^{\perp}/I, s_I)$ is also defined over \mathbb{Q} . The set of $v \in I^{\perp}/I$ with $s_I(v, v) > 0$ has two connected components, each being a quadratic (Lobatchevski) cone, but there is a priori no preferred one. Similarly, I has no preferred orientation. But the choice of the connected component $V^+ = \mathbb{L}^{\times}$ makes that these choices are no longer independent, for we will see that we have in $I \otimes I^{\perp}/I$ a naturally defined quadratic cone C .

Given $\omega \in \mathbb{L}^{\times}$, then its image $\pi_{I^{\perp}}(\omega)$ in the complex line $(V/I^{\perp})_{\mathbb{C}} \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{R}}(I, \mathbb{C})$ is nonzero. Hence so its image $\pi_I(\omega)$ in $(V/I)_{\mathbb{C}}$. It thus determines a linear section of the projection $(V/I)_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow (V/I^{\perp})_{\mathbb{C}}$ which takes $\pi_{I^{\perp}}(\omega)$ to $\pi_I(\omega)$. This section only depends on the \mathbb{C}^{\times} -orbit of ω so that we have in fact defined map from $\mathbb{D} = \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{L}^{\times})$ to the complexification $A(\mathbb{C})$ of the affine space A of sections of $V/I \rightarrow V/I^{\perp}$. This affine space has as its translation space $\text{Hom}(V/I^{\perp}, I^{\perp}/I) \cong I \otimes I^{\perp}/I$ so that the complexification $A(\mathbb{C})$ of A is naturally identified with $A + \sqrt{-1}I \otimes I^{\perp}/I$. Let us just write N for $I \otimes I^{\perp}/I$. The map just described is an open embedding of \mathbb{D} in $A_I(\mathbb{C})$ and gives a realization of \mathbb{D} as a *tube domain*: s_I defines on N a naturally defined symmetric bilinear form with values in the one dimensional vector space $I \otimes I$: $\tilde{s}_I : N \times N \rightarrow I \otimes I$. The line $I \otimes I$ contains a distinguished positive half-line and the set of $u \in N$ for which $\tilde{s}_I(u, u)$ lies in this half line consists of two opposite quadratic cones. One of these cones, denote it by C , is singled out by the property that \mathbb{D} maps isomorphically onto the open subset $A + \sqrt{-1}C$. This open subset $A + \sqrt{-1}C$ of $A(\mathbb{C})$ is a classical tube domain. Our assumption regarding Γ implies that Γ_I leaves I pointwise fixed. The group Γ_I is now realized as a group of motions in $A(\mathbb{C})$ which preserves this tube domain. In fact, the subgroup of Γ_I that acts as the identity on I^{\perp}/I is

abelian and is realized in N as a lattice and acts as such (as a translation group) on A . We therefore denote that group by $N_{\mathbb{Z}}$.

The quotient $\Gamma_I/N_{\mathbb{Z}}$ can be regarded as a subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}(N)$ or of $\mathrm{GL}(I^{\perp}/I)$. This subgroup (that we denote $\Gamma(N)$) respects C and the hyperbolic form attached to it; it is in fact arithmetic in that group. The $N_{\mathbb{Z}}$ -orbit space of $A(\mathbb{C})$, $T = A(\mathbb{C})_{N_{\mathbb{Z}}}$, is a torsor for the algebraic torus $\mathbb{T} := N_{\mathbb{Z}} \otimes \mathbb{C}^{\times}$. Tensoring the homomorphism $z \in \mathbb{C}^{\times} \mapsto \log |z| \in \mathbb{R}$ with $N_{\mathbb{Z}}$ gives a homomorphism $\mathfrak{S} : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow N$ with kernel the compact torus $N_{\mathbb{Z}} \otimes U(1)$ and we then can identify $\mathcal{T} := \mathfrak{S}^{-1}(C)$ with $\mathbb{D}_{N_{\mathbb{Z}}}$. We are going to apply the theory of semi-toric embeddings to this situation.

Let \mathcal{H}_I denote the collection of $H \in \mathcal{H}$ containing I . This is a finite union of Γ_I -orbits. Any $H \in \mathcal{H}_I$ defines a hyperplane $(H \cap I^{\perp})/I$ in I^{\perp}/I of hyperbolic signature, and so the corresponding hyperplane in N meets C . The hyperplane sections of C thus obtained form a finite union of $\Gamma(N)$ orbits. This implies that they define a decomposition $\Sigma(\mathcal{H}_I)$ of C into (relatively open) rational locally-polyhedral cones in the sense that any closed subcone of the closure of C that is spanned by finitely many rational vectors meets only finitely many members of $\Sigma(\mathcal{H}_I)$. For any $\sigma \in \Sigma(\mathcal{H}_I)$ we denote by N_{σ} its linear span in N . This is clearly a subspace defined over \mathbb{Q} . It has a preimage in I^{\perp} that we denote by J_{σ} . Our collection $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{H}}^{(1)}$ is then the collection of subspaces thus obtained, where now I runs over the \mathbb{Q} -isotropic lines in V and σ over the members of $\Sigma(\mathcal{H}_I)$.

Returning to $\Sigma(\mathcal{H}_I)$, we note that it is still incomplete as we have not included its ‘improper members’ yet. These are the rays in the boundary of C spanned by a rational isotropic vector. To such a ray σ we are going to associate a vector space N_{σ} which is in general *not* its span. In fact, our discussion of $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{H}}^{(2)}$ already suggests which space to take here: first note that the line spanned by σ corresponds to an isotropic plane I_{σ} in V defined over \mathbb{Q} which contains I . Now recall that we denoted by $J_{I_{\sigma}}$ the intersection of I_{σ}^{\perp} and the $H \in \mathcal{H}$ containing I_{σ} . The image of $J_{I_{\sigma}}$ in N is then the intersection of the hyperplane σ^{\perp} with all the images of the members of \mathcal{H}_I which contain σ . This will be our N_{σ} .

The collection $\widehat{\Sigma}(\mathcal{H}_I)$ obtained by completing $\Sigma(\mathcal{H}_I)$ as above (with the associated assignment $\sigma \in \widehat{\Sigma}(\mathcal{H}_I) \mapsto N_{\sigma}$), are the data needed for a semi-toric embedding. (This theory is exposed in my 1985 preprint *Semi-toric embeddings I*, which is available at the Mathematics Department of the Radboud University Nijmegen; an update is planned as a sequel to [17]). If $\Sigma(\mathcal{H}_I)$ were a decomposition into rational polyhedral cones (rather than only locally polyhedral cones), then we would have a torus

embedding $T \subset T_{\Sigma(\mathcal{H}_I)}$ and we could then proceed as Mumford et al. [2] by letting $\hat{\mathcal{T}}^{\Sigma(\mathcal{H}_I)}$ be the interior of the closure of $\mathcal{T}^{\Sigma(\mathcal{H}_I)}$ in $T_{\Sigma(\mathcal{H}_I)}$, and observe $\Gamma(N)$ acts properly discretely on $\hat{\mathcal{T}}^{\Sigma(\mathcal{H}_I)}$ so that we can form the orbit space $\mathcal{T}_{\Gamma(N)}^{\Sigma(\mathcal{H}_I)}$ in the analytic category. This would give us the extension we want. But in this more general setting of a decomposition into locally polyhedral cones (which includes the case when \mathcal{H}_I is empty) the situation is more delicate, for we will not always produce a locally compact space $\hat{\mathcal{T}}^{\Sigma(\mathcal{H}_I)}$ (although it will be one after dividing out by the $\Gamma(N)$ -action). Here is how we proceed. For any $\sigma \in \hat{\Sigma}(\mathcal{H}_I)$ we denote by $\mathbb{T}_\sigma \subset \mathbb{T}$ the subtorus $(N_\sigma \cap N_{\mathbb{Z}}) \otimes \mathbb{C}^\times$ and by $T(\sigma)$ the quotient of the \mathbb{T} -torsor T by this subtorus and by $p_\sigma : T \rightarrow T(\sigma)$ the projection. We form the disjoint union

$$\hat{\mathcal{T}}^{\Sigma(\mathcal{H}_I)} := \mathcal{T} \sqcup \bigsqcup_{\sigma \in \hat{\Sigma}(\mathcal{H}_I)} p_\sigma(\mathcal{T}),$$

a set which comes with an action of $\Gamma(N)$. A basis for a $\Gamma(N)$ -invariant topology on $\hat{\mathcal{T}}^{\Sigma(\mathcal{H}_I)}$ is defined as follows: given $\sigma \in \Sigma(\mathcal{H}_I)$, let $\mathbb{T}_\sigma^+ \subset \mathbb{T}_\sigma$ be the semigroup that is the preimage of σ under the natural map $\mathfrak{S} : \mathbb{T}_\sigma \rightarrow N_\sigma$. Then for any open subset $U \subset \mathcal{T}$ that is convex, and stable under both the subgroup of $\Gamma(N)$ which leaves σ invariant and the semi-group \mathbb{T}_σ^+ , we put

$$\hat{U}_\sigma := U \sqcup \bigsqcup_{\tau \in \hat{\Sigma}(\mathcal{H}_I), \tau \leq \sigma} p_\tau(U),$$

and observe that such subsets define a topology on $\hat{\mathcal{T}}^{\Sigma(\mathcal{H}_I)}$. The $\Gamma(N)$ -orbit space $\hat{\mathcal{T}}_{\Gamma(N)}^{\Sigma(\mathcal{H}_I)}$ is then locally compact Hausdorff and carries a structure as a normal analytic space for which the obvious maps $p_\sigma(\mathcal{T}) \rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{T}}_{\Gamma(N)}^{\Sigma(\mathcal{H}_I)}$ are analytic. Notice that codimension of the boundary is the smallest dimension of a member of $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{H}}^{(1)}$ (which equals 1 when $\Sigma(\mathcal{H}_I)$ is polyhedral).

It is possible to do this construction even before dividing out by the lattice $N_{\mathbb{Z}}$. We then can also carry along the \mathbb{C}^\times -bundle \mathbb{L}^\times and the construction as a set becomes even somewhat simpler to describe (and more in spirit of the preceding): let $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{H}}^{(I)}$ be the collection of pairs (J, σ) , where J is an intersection of members of \mathcal{H}_I and either $\sigma \in \Sigma(\mathcal{H}_I)$ is such that its linear span is the image of J in $I \otimes I^\perp / I$ or σ is an improper ray such that for the corresponding isotropic plane I_σ we have $J = J_{I_\sigma}$.

Then

$$\mathbb{L}^\times \sqcup \bigsqcup_{(J,\sigma) \in \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{H}}^{(I)}} \pi_J(\mathbb{L}^\times).$$

can be given a Γ_I -invariant topology, such that its orbit space yields a \mathbb{C}^\times -bundle over $\hat{\mathcal{T}}_{\Gamma(N)}^{\Sigma(\mathcal{H}_I)}$.

This completes the description of $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{H}} = \cup_{i=0}^2 \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{H}}^{(i)}$. Notice that when \mathcal{H} is empty, then indeed $\mathcal{J} = \mathcal{I}^\perp$.

Naturality properties

Let us say that \mathcal{H} is sufficiently large if every minimal member of $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{H}}^\infty$ has (the minimal) dimension 2: such a minimal member is then either isotropic or positive semidefinite with one-dimensional kernel. This implies that for every one-dimensional $I \in \mathcal{I}$, the decomposition $\hat{\Sigma}(\mathcal{H}_I)$ is one into polyhedral cones so that the associated semitoric embedding is in fact a torus embedding. Indeed, the resulting compactification $\mathbb{D}_\Gamma \subset \mathbb{D}_\Gamma^{\mathcal{H}}$ is then of Mumford's toroidal type and has a boundary of codimension one.

Returning to the general case, the naturality of the construction implies that if \mathcal{H}_1 and \mathcal{H}_2 are arithmetic arrangements in V with $\mathcal{H}_1 \supset \mathcal{H}_2$, then we have a natural map $\mathbb{D}^{\mathcal{H}_1} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}^{\mathcal{H}_2}$ which descends to a proper birational morphism $\mathbb{D}_\Gamma^{\mathcal{H}_1} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_\Gamma^{\mathcal{H}_2}$. The case $(\mathcal{H}_1, \mathcal{H}_2) = (\mathcal{H}, \emptyset)$ yields of course the natural map $\mathbb{D}_\Gamma^{\mathcal{H}} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_\Gamma^{bb}$. If we let $\mathcal{H}_2 = \mathcal{H}$ and take \mathcal{H}_1 sufficiently large, then we get a modification of $\mathbb{D}_\Gamma^{\mathcal{H}}$ by a toroidal compactification. Thus our semitoric compactification $\mathbb{D}_\Gamma^{\mathcal{H}}$ is sandwiched between a toroidal one and the Baily-Borel compactification.

The two compactifications we defined for ball quotients and those described here are sometimes related in the sense that former can be contained in the latter. Suppose for instance that Γ contains a cyclic subgroup $C \subset \Gamma$ and a nontrivial faithful character $\chi : C \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that the corresponding eigenspace W has hyperbolic signature $(1, r)$. Then $\mathbb{B}_W := \mathbb{D} \cap \mathbb{P}(W)$ is a complex ball quotient and the image of the Γ -normalizer of C in $U(W)$ as an arithmetic group $\Gamma(W)$. For every $H \in \mathcal{H}$, the intersection $H_C \cap W$ is C -invariant and a signature argument precludes it being empty. The resulting collection $\mathcal{H}|W$ makes up an arithmetic arrangement. One verifies that the associated modification chain for the triple $(W, \mathcal{H}|W, \Gamma(W))$ embeds in the one of the (V, \mathcal{H}, Γ) .

A revisit of double covers of sextic curves

As we noted the double covers of sextic curves do not produce all K3 surfaces of degree 2, even if we allow them to have rational double

points. We are missing the K3 surfaces that admit an elliptic fibration whose fibers have degree one with respect to the polarization. They hide themselves behind the (closed semistable) orbit in $\mathbb{P}(H^{ss})$ of triple conics. As Shah observed, these can be exposed by using twice the polarization: then our $\mathbb{P}(U)$ is realized as the Veronese surface $V \subset \mathbb{P}^5$, where the sextic appears as an intersection of V with a cubic hypersurface in \mathbb{P}^5 . In particular, the triple conic appears as a triple hyperplane section of V . If we do GIT with respect to the action of $\mathrm{SL}(6)$ on the Hilbert scheme of \mathbb{P}^5 of such curves (of genus 10 and of degree 12), then it is not surprising that the latter is no longer semistable. The GIT compactification replaces such curves by curves that are the intersection of a cubic hypersurface with a projective cone V_o whose base is a normal rational curve in a \mathbb{P}^4 (in other words V degenerates into V_o). The double covers of V_o which ramify over the union of such a curve and the vertex then yield the missing K3 surfaces (with the projection from the vertex giving the elliptic fibration). We have thus accounted for $\Delta_{\mathcal{H}}$. The resulting compactification of the moduli space of K3 surfaces of degree 2 can be identified with our $\mathbb{D}_{\Gamma}^{\mathcal{H}}$: it is a small blowup of \mathbb{D}_{Γ}^{bb} with fibers of dimension at most 1. As in the case of genus 3 curves, two distinct members of \mathcal{H} do not meet in \mathbb{L}^{\times} and therefore no arrangement blowup is needed: the closure of $\Delta_{\mathcal{H}}$ in $\mathbb{D}_{\Gamma}^{\mathcal{H}}$ can be contracted to a variety of dimension ≤ 2 and this reproduces the GIT compactification of the moduli space of sextic plane curves.

Just as in the case of quartics, Shah's period map isomorphism $\mathrm{SL}(U) \backslash \mathbb{P}(H^{st}) \rightarrow \mathring{\mathbb{D}}_{\Gamma}$ extends to an isomorphism $\mathrm{SL}(U) \backslash \mathbb{P}(H^{ss}) \rightarrow \mathring{\mathbb{D}}_{\Gamma}^{bb}$ that has on each added stratum still the interpretation of a period map: such a stratum parametrizes certain degenerate K3-surfaces and our extension assigns to a point of it the mixed Hodge structure of the smooth part of the associated surface.

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