

BRUHAT-TITS BUILDINGS AND p -ADIC PERIOD DOMAINS

XU SHEN AND RUI SHEN ZHAO

ABSTRACT. Let G be a connected reductive group over a p -adic local field F . Rémy-Thuillier-Werner constructed embeddings of the (reduced) Bruhat-Tits building $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$ into the Berkovich spaces associated to suitable flag varieties of G , generalizing the work of Berkovich in split case. They defined compactifications of $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$ by taking closure inside these Berkovich flag varieties. We show that, in the setting of a basic local Shimura datum, the Rémy-Thuillier-Werner embedding factors through the associated p -adic Hodge-Tate period domain. Moreover, we compare the boundaries of the Berkovich compactification of $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$ with non basic Newton strata. In the case of GL_n and the cocharacter $\mu = (1^d, 0^{n-d})$ for an integer d which is coprime to n , we further construct a continuous retraction map from the p -adic period domain to the building. This reveals new information on these p -adic period domains, which share many similarities with the Drinfeld spaces.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Let p be a fixed prime number. In this paper, we continue to study the geometry of p -adic period domains as initiated from [11]. More precisely, we compare p -adic period domains with the Bruhat-Tits building ([6, 7]) of the associated p -adic reductive group G . Both are candidates of the so called “ p -adic symmetric spaces” for G , although the p -adic analogues of symmetric spaces that they show are in different aspects (p -adic Hodge theoretic and analytic vs. combinatorial and topological), cf. [35] and [53, 36]. Previously, the only known relation between p -adic period domains and Bruhat-Tits buildings was in the Drinfeld case [14, 3]. Here we explore the link between these objects in the general setting. Our results shed new lights on both theories.

Let F be a finite extension of \mathbb{Q}_p , G a connected reductive group over F , and $\{\mu\}$ the geometric conjugacy class of a minuscule cocharacter μ of G . Attached to the pair¹ $(G, \{\mu^{-1}\})$, we have the flag variety $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1})$ defined over the reflex field $E = E(G, \{\mu\})$, the field of definition of $\{\mu\}$. Let \check{E} be the completion of maximal unramified extension of E . We consider the associated p -adic analytic space $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1})^{\mathrm{ad}}$ over \check{E} , viewed as an adic space in the sense of Huber [21]. Let $b \in G(\check{F})$ be an element up to

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¹Here we work with μ^{-1} temporarily, as later we will mainly work with an opposite parabolic, so we reserve $(G, \{\mu\})$ for later use.

σ -conjugacy (where \check{F} is defined similarly as \check{E} , and σ is the Frobenius for the extension $\check{F}|F$), then Scholze constructed an open subspace

$$\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b)^{\text{adm}}$$

of $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1})^{\text{ad}}$, cf. [44] Theorem 22.6.2 and page 220. See also [11] section 3, where one describes $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b)^{\text{adm}}$ by modifications of G -bundles on the Fargues-Fontaine curve. The space $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b)^{\text{adm}}$ is called the admissible locus, or the p -adic period domain attached to $(G, \{\mu^{-1}\}, b)$. Here to ensure $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b)^{\text{adm}} \neq \emptyset$, the data b and $\{\mu^{-1}\}$ have to be compatible in the sense that the σ -conjugacy class $b \in B(G, \mu^{-1})$, cf. [44] Definition² 24.1.1. Here $B(G, \mu^{-1})$ is the Kottwitz set as introduced in [27] section 6. For any open compact subgroup $K \subset G(F)$, there is a rigid analytic space \mathcal{M}_K over \check{E} , together with an étale morphism (called the de Rham period morphism)

$$\pi_{\text{dR}, K} : \mathcal{M}_K \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b)^{\text{adm}}$$

which is surjective. By construction, the associated diamond (in the sense of [42]) \mathcal{M}_K^{\diamond} admits an interpretation as a moduli space of p -adic G -shtukas, cf. [44] Lectures 11 and 23. If $G = D^{\times}$, where D is the division algebra over F of invariant $\frac{1}{n}$, and $\mu^{-1} = (1, \dots, 1, 0)$, with the uniquely determined b , then the admissible locus $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b)^{\text{adm}}$ and the étale covers \mathcal{M}_K were studied by Drinfeld in [15] as moduli spaces of p -divisible groups with certain additional structure.

Historically, p -adic period domains were studied intensively by Rapoport-Zink in [35] and Dat-Orlik-Rapoport in [13] (see also [32, 33]), as vast generalizations of the work [15] of Drinfeld. Attached to the above $(G, \{\mu^{-1}\}, b)$, Rapoport and Zink constructed another open subspace

$$\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b)^{\text{wadm}}$$

of $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1})^{\text{ad}}$, the weakly admissible locus, which parametrizes weakly filtered isocrystals (in the sense of Fontaine) with additional structure in this setting. The complement of $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b)^{\text{wadm}}$ in $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1})^{\text{ad}}$ is a profinite union of certain Schubert varieties. By construction, we have

$$\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b)^{\text{adm}} \subset \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b)^{\text{wadm}}.$$

Moreover, the two have the same classical points, cf. [11] Proposition 3.2. Assume that $b \in B(G, \mu^{-1})$ is *basic* (cf. [26] section 5). In [11] Chen, Fargues, and the first author here proved that $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b)^{\text{adm}} = \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b)^{\text{wadm}} \Leftrightarrow B(G, \mu^{-1})$ is fully Hodge-Newton decomposable. Here the right hand side is a group theoretic condition which roughly says that any non basic element $b' \in B(G, \mu^{-1})$ is decomposable with respect to $\{\mu^{-1}\}$. If this condition holds, the admissible locus $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b)^{\text{adm}}$ admits a simpler linear-algebra theoretic description since so does $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b)^{\text{wadm}}$. However, the classification of fully Hodge-Newton decomposable pairs $(G, \{\mu^{-1}\})$ shows that this condition is rather restrictive. For example, the pair $(G, \{\mu^{-1}\})$ with $G = \text{GL}_5$ and $\mu^{-1} = (1, 1, 0, 0, 0)$ is not fully Hodge-Newton decomposable. In this case, we have

$$\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b)^{\text{adm}} \subsetneq \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b)^{\text{wadm}},$$

see [24] Example 6.7. So far, beyond the fully Hodge-Newton decomposable case, the admissible locus $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b)^{\text{adm}}$ is still very mysterious.

Assume that b is *basic* as above. Let G_b be the reductive group over F defined as the σ -centralizer of b , which is then an inner form of G as b is basic. The group $G_b(F)$ acts naturally on $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1})^{\text{ad}}$ by the inclusion $G_b(F) \subset G(\check{E})$. This $G_b(F)$ -action stabilizes $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b)^{\text{adm}}$. One of the main results of this paper roughly says that, we can find the Bruhat-Tits building of G_b

$$\mathcal{B}(G_b, F)$$

²Note that the sign convention there is different from us.

“inside” the admissible locus $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b)^{\text{adm}}$.

Let us describe our results more precisely. We slightly change our perspective. Consider the Bruhat-Tits building $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$ and the Berkovich space $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}}$ ([1, 2]) attached to the flag variety $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)$ over E . Here, it is natural to work with Berkovich flag variety $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}}$, as the underlying topological space is Hausdorff and compact, thus more suitable to be compared with the building $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$, which is locally compact and Hausdorff. In [36] Rémy-Thuillier-Werner constructed a continuous map³ of topological spaces

$$\theta : \mathcal{B}(G, F) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}}.$$

Roughly, one can view $\mathcal{B}(G, F) \subset \mathcal{B}(G, E)$ (see [36] 1.3.4), and for any point $x \in \mathcal{B}(G, E)$, by [36] Theorem 2.1 there is an affinoid subgroup

$$G_x \subset G_E^{\text{Berk}}$$

which admits a unique Shilov boundary point $\tilde{\theta}(x)$. Then one defines $\theta(x) \in \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}}$ as the “projection”⁴ of $\tilde{\theta}(x)$. This construction generalizes the previous work of Berkovich [1], who only treated split groups over F and used a different approach. If the conjugacy class $\{\mu\}$ is non-degenerate, in the sense that it is non trivial on each F -quasi simple factors of G , then the map θ is an embedding of topological spaces, cf. [36] Proposition 3.29.

On the other hand, in [10] Caraiani-Scholze defined the Newton stratification on the adic space $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{ad}}$ over E indexed by $B(G, \mu^{-1})$, which factors through $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}}$. Thus we have a decomposition of $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}}$ into locally closed subspaces

$$\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}} = \coprod_{b \in B(G, \mu^{-1})} \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^b,$$

with the unique open stratum $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{b_0}$ given by the basic element $b_0 \in B(G, \mu^{-1})$, which we call the Hodge-Tate period domain for the local Shimura datum $(G, \{\mu^{-1}\}, b_0)$, since it serves as the target of the Hodge-Tate period morphism for the local Shimura variety at infinite level (cf. [45]). Here one can again recover the case of Drinfeld space: by considering $G = \text{GL}_n$ and $\mu = (1, 0, \dots, 0)$, the space $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{b_0}$ is the $n - 1$ dimensional Drinfeld space over F .

Now, the natural question is that which Newton strata $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^b$ contain the image $\theta(\mathcal{B}(G, F))$ of the Bruhat-Tits building under the Rémy-Thuillier-Werner map? It turns out this has a pleasant answer.

Theorem 1.1 (Theorem 3.6). *The continuous map θ factors through the open Newton stratum $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{b_0}$, i.e. $\theta(\mathcal{B}(G, F)) \subset \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{b_0}$.*

One key point in the proof is the base change functoriality of the map θ : for any non-archimedean extension $K|E$, the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{B}(G, K) & \xrightarrow{\theta_K} & \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)_K^{\text{Berk}} \\ \uparrow & & \downarrow \text{pr}_{K|E} \\ \mathcal{B}(G, F) & \xrightarrow{\theta} & \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}} \end{array}$$

commutes. This is also the key property of the map θ in the construction in [36]. For any point $x \in \mathcal{B}(G, F)$, let $x_K \in \mathcal{B}(G, K)$ be its image under the embedding $\mathcal{B}(G, F) \hookrightarrow$

³Note that we need the most subtle case of the construction in [36]: the flag variety $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)$ is not necessary of rational type over E , and we need to work with the building over the subfield F of E .

⁴More precisely, if G is quasi-split over E , then one can take an E -rational point of $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)$ to identify $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu) = G_E/P_\mu$; the definition of θ does not depend on the choice of the E -rational point, cf. [36] Proposition 2.4. In the general case, one first works over an extension $E'|E$ which splits G , then uses some descent argument to back to E , cf. [36] 2.4.4.

$\mathcal{B}(G, K)$, and denote $y = \theta_K(x_K)$. The next key point is that one can compute y explicitly for large enough K . Let $\mathcal{H}(y)$ be the complete residue field at y , and $\widetilde{\mathcal{H}(y)}$ the residue field in characteristic p of $\mathcal{H}(y)$. By the explicit computation we get

$$\mathrm{tr.deg}(\widetilde{\mathcal{H}(y)}|\widetilde{K}) = \dim \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu),$$

where \widetilde{K} is the residue field of K . Then we work in adic spaces and consider the quotient map $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)_K^{\mathrm{ad}} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)_K^{\mathrm{Berk}}$. We view y as a point of $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)_K^{\mathrm{ad}}$ (by the natural discontinuous inclusion from the Berkovich space into adic space) and let $\overline{\{y\}}$ be its closure. By some arguments on dimensions of locally spectral spaces (for example see [4]), we get

$$\dim \overline{\{y\}} = \mathrm{tr.deg}(\widetilde{\mathcal{H}(y)}|\widetilde{K}),$$

which is thus $\dim \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)$. By construction, $\overline{\{y\}}$ entirely lie in some Newton stratum, which has to be the open stratum $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)_K^{b_0}$ by the dimension formula of Newton strata, cf. Proposition 3.2. Roughly speaking, for any $x \in \mathcal{B}(G, F)$, the associated analytic point $\theta(x) \in \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)_K^{\mathrm{Berk}}$ is “very generic” in some sense, so that it can not lie in non basic Newton strata. Thus, one sees that Theorem 1.1 holds essentially due to a topological reason.

Even better, we can compare the boundaries of $\theta(\mathcal{B}(G, F))$ and $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{b_0}$. Let t be the type⁵ of the flag variety $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)$ and denote $\mathcal{B}_t(G, F) = \theta(\mathcal{B}(G, F))$. Consider the closure $\overline{\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)}$ of $\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)$ inside the compact Hausdorff space $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\mathrm{Berk}}$. If $\{\mu\}$ is non-degenerate, the space $\overline{\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)}$ defines a compactification of the building $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$. By [36] Theorem 4.1, we have a stratification

$$\overline{\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)} = \coprod_{\substack{Q \in \mathrm{Par}(G)(F) \\ Q \text{ } \tau\text{-relevant}}} \mathcal{B}_\tau(Q_{ss}, F),$$

where τ is an F -rational type uniquely determined by $\{\mu\}$ (or t), Q runs over the set of τ -relevant F -parabolic subgroups of G , and Q_{ss} is the Levi quotient of Q . For the notion of τ -relevant parabolic subgroups, see [36] subsection 3.2 or our subsection 2.2. For $Q = G$, $\mathcal{B}_\tau(Q_{ss}, F) = \mathcal{B}_t(G, F)$. The natural $G(F)$ -action on $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$ extends uniquely to an action on $\overline{\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)}$. For a proper $Q \subsetneq G$, one may ask which non basic Newton strata contain the boundary stratum $\mathcal{B}_\tau(Q_{ss}, F)$?

Theorem 1.2 (Theorem 4.6). *With the above notations, we have*

$$\mathcal{B}_\tau(Q_{ss}, F) \subset \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^b,$$

where let M_Q be the Levi subgroup of Q , then $b \in B(G, \mu^{-1})$ is the image of the basic element $b_{M_Q, 0} \in B(M_Q, \mu^{-1})$ under the map $B(M_Q, \mu^{-1}) \rightarrow B(G, \mu^{-1})$ induced by the inclusion $M_Q \subset G$.

Moreover, one can characterize all $b \in B(G, \mu^{-1})$ such that the corresponding Newton stratum $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^b$ contains a boundary stratum of $\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)$.

The proof of this theorem is based on Theorem 1.1, and the functoriality of the Newton stratification, cf. Lemma 4.1 and Proposition 4.2. Here, the non basic elements $b \in B(G, \mu^{-1})$ such that the corresponding Newton stratum $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^b$ contains a boundary stratum of $\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)$ are characterized in Definition 4.3, which we call strongly regular elements. It turns out that for quasi-split G , strongly regular elements are Hodge-Newton decomposable with respect to $\{\mu^{-1}\}$. In general, a strongly regular element coming from a proper Levi is non basic, cf. Lemma 4.4. As a corollary, the subset $\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)$ is closed in $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{b_0}$. If G is quasi-split, it is also closed in the larger semistable locus⁶

⁵See [36] 1.1.3, which means a connected component of the total flag variety $\mathrm{Par}(G)$

⁶This is the analogue of the previous weakly admissible locus $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b_0)^{\mathrm{wadm}}$, for more information about the precise relation, see [45].

$\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{HN}=b_0}$, which is the maximal (open) stratum of the Harder-Narasimhan stratification on $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}}$. For more information of the Harder-Narasimhan stratification, see [13] and [45]. Here to prove⁷ the second stronger statement, we apply Theorem 1.3 of [48].

Consider the case $G = \text{GL}_n$ and $\mu = (1^d, 0^{n-d})$ with $(d, n) = 1$. In this case, we can construct a retraction map for the embedding $\theta : \mathcal{B}(G, F) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{b_0}$.

Theorem 1.3 (Theorem 5.11, Theorem 5.13, Proposition 5.16). *Under the above assumptions, there exists a continuous map*

$$r : \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{b_0} \longrightarrow \mathcal{B}(G, F)$$

such that $r \circ \theta = \text{Id}$. Moreover, for $d = 1$, this map r coincides with the Drinfeld retraction map as constructed in [14] using an explicit formula by restriction of norms (see also [3] and [13] XI.3).

The construction of the map r is inspired from the works of van der Put-Voskuil [29] and Voskuil [49]. First of all, we have the inclusion

$$\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{b_0} \subset \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{ss} := \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{HN}=b_0},$$

cf. [45] Proposition 3.4. On the other hand, we have the subspace of stable locus $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^s \subset \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{ss}$. Then under the assumption $(d, n) = 1$, the semistable locus coincides with the stable locus

$$\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^s = \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{ss}.$$

Moreover, both admit descriptions in terms of geometric invariant theory; for these facts see [29] sections 1 and 2 (see also [47] and [13] Theorem 9.7.3 for the statement on GIT). Then it suffices to construct a retraction map $r : \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^s \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(G, F)$ with the desired properties. To this end, we proceed as [49] by firstly constructing continuous maps r_A for each department $A \subset \mathcal{B}(G, F)$, cf. Propositions 5.3 and 5.6. To construct these continuous r_A , we use crucially the fact that the semistable locus coincides with the stable locus. Moreover, we in fact need to use some GIT arguments over the integral base O_F . Next, we show these maps r_A are compatible, cf. Lemma 5.7, which is very crucial to the following. Based on these careful analysis on Bruhat-Tits buildings and GIT, we can construct analytic subspaces $Y_z \subset \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^s$ for each $z \in \mathcal{B}(G, F)$, such that $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^s = \coprod_{z \in \mathcal{B}(G, F)} Y_z$ as in [49]. Then we define a map

$$r : \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^s \longrightarrow \mathcal{B}(G, F)$$

by contracting these Y_z , and prove that it is continuous, cf. Theorem 5.11. By restricting to the open subspace $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{b_0}$, we get a continuous map r . Then we check that this indeed gives a retraction map for θ , cf. Theorem 5.13, and it coincides with the Drinfeld map in the case $d = 1$, cf. Proposition 5.16. Note that in the Drinfeld case, the definition of r is quite simple, as it is given by an explicit restriction formula of norms, cf. [14, 3].

In [49] under the assumption $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{ss} = \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^s$, a map from the rigid analytic version of $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^s$ to the building $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$ was announced. Here we work with Berkovich spaces, in contrast with [49]. Moreover, many crucial properties and arguments such as in Propositions 5.3 and 5.6 and Lemma 5.7 are missing in [49]. Furthermore, in the setting of [29] and [49], this map could not be called a retraction map, since at that time there was no embedding of $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$ into $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^s$ at all.

By Theorems 1.1 and 1.3, when $\{\mu\}$ varies, the same building $\mathcal{B}(\text{GL}_n, F)$ admits embeddings and receives retractions to/from different p -adic period domains $\mathcal{F}\ell(\text{GL}_n, \mu)^{b_0}$. This reveals that these p -adic period domains admit a similar combinatorial structure in

⁷In fact, by a different approach it may be possible to prove the stronger statement without the quasi-split assumption, cf. Remark 4.9.

some sense. To study $\mathcal{F}\ell(\mathrm{GL}_n, \mu)^{b_0}$, we are reduced to study the fibers of the retraction map, which are

$$\mathcal{F}\ell(\mathrm{GL}_n, \mu)^{b_0} \cap Y_z$$

for $z \in \mathcal{B}(\mathrm{GL}_n, F)$. In the extreme⁸ case $d = 1$, we have $\mathcal{F}\ell(\mathrm{GL}_n, \mu)^{b_0} = \mathcal{F}\ell(\mathrm{GL}_n, \mu)^s$ and these fibers are clear; in fact this was one way to construct the p -adic analytic structure of the Drinfeld space, cf. [14, 38]. On the other hand, the retraction map r may be useful to offer a new⁹ approach for computing the ℓ -adic cohomology of the semistable locus $\mathcal{F}\ell(\mathrm{GL}_n, \mu)^{ss}$, as what Dat did in [12] in the Drinfeld case $d = 1$.

We note that a variant of Theorem 1.1 holds for a general non minuscule μ , with $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{b_0}$ replaced by the semistable locus $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{ss}$ (a version of p -adic period domain studied in [13]), see Theorem 3.4 and Remark 3.5. Also, the construction of the retraction map $r : \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{ss} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(G, F)$ as in Theorem 1.3 works once we have the equality $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{ss} = \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^s$, see Remark 5.15.

So far we mainly state our results in the Hodge-Tate setting. In section 6, we will briefly translate the previous constructions and results to the de Rham setting, discussing the relations between the building $\mathcal{B}(G_{b_0}, F)$ and the admissible locus $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b_0)^{\mathrm{adm}}$ for a basic local Shimura datum $(G, \{\mu^{-1}\}, b_0)$ as in the very beginning of this introduction. In particular, in the setting of Theorem 1.3, the whole picture is quite similar to the Drinfeld case as in [15], although the retraction map is much more complicated in general, and it is not any more a fully Hodge-Newton decomposable case.

We briefly describe the structure of this paper. In section 2, we review the Berkovich map θ and Berkovich compactification of the building $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$, following the paper of Rémy-Thuillier-Werner [36]. In section 3, we introduce the Newton stratification on the p -adic flag variety $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\mathrm{Berk}}$, and prove Theorem 1.1. In section 4, we compare the boundary strata of the Berkovich compactification and non basic Newton strata, proving the Theorem 1.2. In section 5, we consider some special examples, with $G = \mathrm{GL}_n$ and $\mu = (1^d, 0^{n-d})$ with $(d, n) = 1$. We construct a continuous retraction map from $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{b_0}$ to $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$ inspired by the works [29] and [49], and prove Theorem 1.3. We also make some remarks about potential applications of such a retraction map. Finally in section 6, we briefly translate the previous results to the de Rham setting, and summarize the relations between the building $\mathcal{B}(G_{b_0}, F)$ and the admissible locus $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b_0)^{\mathrm{adm}}$ for a basic local Shimura datum $(G, \{\mu^{-1}\}, b_0)$. We also discuss some related open problems on cohomological applications in the setting of Fargues-Scholze [20].

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Notations: We will use the following notions (mainly follow the conventions in [11] and [36]):

- F is a finite extension of \mathbb{Q}_p with residue field \mathbb{F}_q .
- \overline{F} is an algebraic closure of F with Galois group $\Gamma = \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{F}|F)$.
- $\check{F} = \widehat{F^{ur}}$ is the completion of the maximal unramified extension F^{ur} of F .
- G is a connected reductive group over F .

⁸The flag variety $= \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ has the minimal dimension, which equals to the dimension of $\mathcal{B}(\mathrm{GL}_n, F)$.

⁹The other “standard” approach is to use the combinatorial structure of the complement of the semistable locus, cf. [13] Chapter X.

- H is a quasi-split inner form of G , equipped with an inner twisting $G_{\overline{F}} \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{\overline{F}}$.
- $A \subset T \subset B$ are maximal F -split torus, maximal torus, and Borel subgroup of H . Sometimes we also use A and T to denote the corresponding notions for G .
- $(X^*(T), \Phi, X_*(T), \Phi^\vee)$ is the absolute root datum of H , with positive roots Φ^+ and simple roots Δ with respect to the choice of B ; while $(X^*(A), \Phi_0, X_*(A), \Phi_0^\vee)$ is the relative root datum of H , with positive roots Φ_0^+ and simple roots Δ_0 with respect to the choice of B .
- For a standard Levi subgroup M of H , we note by a subscript M the corresponding roots or coroots appearing in $\text{Lie } M$.
- Fix minimal F -parabolic and F -Levi subgroups $M_0 \subset P_0 \subset G$. Standard F -parabolic and F -Levi subgroups of G are those containing P_0 and M_0 respectively.
- G_{ad} is the adjoint group associated to G .
- $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$ denotes the reduced Bruhat-Tits building for $G(F)$. We have a homeomorphism

$$\mathcal{B}(G, F) \cong \mathcal{B}(G_{ad}, F)$$

induced by the natural map $G \rightarrow G_{ad}$.

- For a cocharacter μ , we will use $\{\mu\}$ to denote its conjugacy class.
- Let \mathbb{D} be the pro-torus with character group $X^*(\mathbb{D}) = \mathbb{Q}$. The Newton chamber of G is defined by

$$\mathcal{N}(G) = [\text{Hom}(\mathbb{D}_{\overline{F}}, G_{\overline{F}})/G(\overline{F})\text{-conjugacy}]^\Gamma.$$

Via the inner twisting between G and H , we have an identification

$$\mathcal{N}(G) = \mathcal{N}(H) = X_*(A)_{\mathbb{Q}}^+.$$

This is equipped with the partial order $v_1 \leq v_2$ if and only if $v_2 - v_1 \in \mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0} \Phi_0^+$.

- $\pi_1(G) = X_*(T)/\langle \Phi^\vee \rangle$ is the algebraic fundamental group of G , and $\pi_1(G)_\Gamma$ is its Galois coinvariant. Via the inner twisting between G and H , we have identifications

$$\pi_1(G) = \pi_1(H), \quad \pi_1(G)_\Gamma = \pi_1(H)_\Gamma.$$

- For an algebraic variety X over a non-archimedean field k , X^{Berk} is the associated Berkovich space ([1]), and X^{ad} is the associated adic space ([21]).

2. BRUHAT-TITS BUILDINGS AND p -ADIC FLAG VARIETIES

In this section, we review the continuous map from Bruhat-Tits buildings to Berkovich flag varieties and the Berkovich compactification of buildings constructed in [36]. In loc. cit. the authors use the language of *types* for parabolic subgroups to define connected flag varieties. We will compare it with the language of cocharacters, which is more suitable in the setting of p -adic Hodge theory. We assume that the reader has some familiarities with the theory of Berkovich spaces, see [1, 2] (or [36] subsection 1.2 for a very brief review). For basics on Bruhat-Tits buildings, we refer to [46, 53, 6, 7] (or [36] subsection 1.3 for a very brief summary). See also [37] for a survey of both theories.

2.1. Embeddings of Bruhat-Tits buildings into Berkovich flag varieties. Let G be a connected reductive group over F as above. As in [36] section 1.1, let

$$\text{Par}(G)$$

denote the moduli space of all parabolic subgroups of G . This is a projective and smooth scheme over F . For any F -scheme S , $\text{Par}(G)(S)$ consists of the set of smooth subgroups P of $G_S = G \times_F S$ such that for any geometric point \bar{s} of S , the quotient $G_{\bar{s}}/P_{\bar{s}}$ is a proper \bar{s} -scheme (in other words, $P_{\bar{s}}$ is a parabolic subgroup of $G_{\bar{s}}$). For a parabolic subgroup $P \subset G_{\overline{F}}$, the *type* of P is the connected component (over F) of $\text{Par}(G)$ containing P . Sometimes we say also F -types of parabolic subgroups of G , as this notion depends on the base field. The set of types of parabolic subgroups of G is by definition the set of

connected components of $\text{Par}(G)$ over F , which is in natural bijection with the $\text{Gal}(\bar{F}/F)$ -stable subsets of the simple roots of $G_{\bar{F}}$. The connected component corresponding to a given type t is denoted by

$$\text{Par}_t(G).$$

The type t is called *F-rational* if the flag variety $\text{Par}_t(G)$ contains an F -point, which corresponds to a parabolic subgroup of G over F equivalently.

In this paper, we will mainly produce flag varieties from cocharacters. Given a cocharacter $\mu : \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow G_{\bar{F}}$ for $G_{\bar{F}}$, we can associate it a parabolic subgroup of $G_{\bar{F}}$ (see [10] section 2.1):

$$P_\mu = \{g \mid \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \text{ad}(\mu(t))g \text{ exists}\}.$$

It has a Levi component being the centralizer of μ :

$$M_\mu = \text{Cent}_{G_{\bar{F}}}(\mu).$$

Each parabolic subgroup of $G_{\bar{F}}$ can be obtained in this way, but two different cocharacters may correspond to a common parabolic subgroup. For example, if we rescale μ by $\mu_1 = \mu^d$ (d is a positive integer), then $P_\mu = P_{\mu_1}$. Passing to conjugacy class, each conjugacy class $\{\mu\}$ determines a conjugacy class of P_μ , then a flag variety

$$\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu) \cong G_{\bar{F}}/P_\mu.$$

It is a connected component of $\text{Par}(G)_{\bar{F}}$, thus projective and smooth over \bar{F} . Moreover, it is defined over the (local) reflex field $E = E(G, \{\mu\})$, which is by definition the field of definition for the conjugacy class $\{\mu\}$ (thus a finite extension of F). In the following, we still denote by $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)$ the corresponding flag variety over E . If G is quasi-split over F , then the flag variety $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)$ contains an E -point by a result of Kottwitz (see [13] Lemma 6.1.5). For any algebraically closed field $L|E$, the set $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)(L)$ can be described as the set of G -filtrations over L of type $\{\mu\}$, cf. [13] Theorem 6.1.4.

Now we make a comparison of notions. Each conjugacy class $\{\mu\}$ determines a flag variety $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)$, which correspond to a connected component of $\text{Par}(G)_{\bar{F}}$ which is defined over E , thus an E -type t_E for G_E or $\text{Par}(G_E)(= \text{Par}(G)_E)$. This E -type may or may not be rational (depending on whether $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)$ has an E -rational point). We will work with the geometrically connected flag variety $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)$ over E . It determines a unique F -type $t = t_\mu$ (which may not be F -rational) by considering all the Galois conjugates of μ (or of t_E). We have a natural morphism

$$\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu) \hookrightarrow \text{Par}_t(G)_E,$$

which realizes $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)$ as a connected component of $\text{Par}_t(G)_E$. On the other hand, we have a projection map (for algebraic varieties over different base fields)

$$\text{pr}_{E|F} : \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu) \rightarrow \text{Par}_t(G).$$

If $E = F$, then we have $t = t_E$ and $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu) = \text{Par}_t(G)$.

Since our base field F is a p -adic local field (locally compact), the **functoriality** assumption for Bruhat-Tits buildings in [36] (section 1.3.4) is satisfied: The Bruhat-Tits building construction forms a functor $\mathcal{B}(G, \cdot)$ from the category $\text{Extfd}(F)$ of non-archimedean extensions of F to the category of topological spaces, mapping a field extension $F_2|F_1$ to a $G(F_1)$ -equivariant continuous *injection*

$$i_{F_1, F_2} : \mathcal{B}(G, F_1) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{B}(G, F_2).$$

This functorial property is frequently used in [36] and will also be a useful technique for this paper. It enables us to convert the general case into split case and work with special vertices.

In section 2.2 of [36], the authors construct a canonical map

$$\theta : \mathcal{B}(G, F) \longrightarrow G^{\text{Berk}},$$

which is continuous and $G(F)$ -equivariant (for the conjugation action of $G(F)$ on G^{Berk}). The construction proceeds in two steps: for any $x \in \mathcal{B}(G, F)$,

Step 1: One constructs an affinoid subgroup $G_x \subset G^{\text{Berk}}$ such that for any non-archimedean extension $L|F$, we have

$$G_x(L) = \text{Stab}_{G(L)}(x_L),$$

where $x_L \in \mathcal{B}(G, L)$ is the image of x under the canonical map $\mathcal{B}(G, F) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{B}(G, L)$; see [36] Theorem 2.1.

Step 2: The affinoid subgroup G_x has a unique Shilov boundary

$$\theta(x) \in G_x \subset G^{\text{Berk}}.$$

By [36] Proposition 2.4, this defines a continuous map $\theta : \mathcal{B}(G, F) \longrightarrow G^{\text{Berk}}$.

By [36] Proposition 2.7 this map is functorial with respect to fields extensions: for any non-archimedean extension $L|F$, the natural diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{B}(G, L) & \xrightarrow{\theta_L} & G_L^{\text{Berk}} \\ i_{F,L} \uparrow & & \downarrow \text{pr}_{L|F} \\ \mathcal{B}(G, F) & \xrightarrow{\theta} & G^{\text{Berk}} \end{array}$$

is commutative.

Recall our conjugacy class of cocharacters $\{\mu\}$ and the associated flag variety $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)$ over E . If this flag variety has an E -rational point P , then through the map

$$\lambda_P : G_E \longrightarrow G_E/P \cong \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu),$$

after passing to the associated morphism of Berkovich spaces and by composing with the inclusion $i_{F,E} : \mathcal{B}(G, F) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{B}(G, E)$, we get a $G(F)$ -equivariant continuous map:

$$\theta_{\mu,F,E} = \lambda_P \circ \theta_E \circ i_{F,E} : \mathcal{B}(G, F) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}}.$$

It does not depend on the choice of the E -rational point P . In the general case, take a finite extension $L|E$ such that $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)$ has an L -rational point. We have $\theta_{\mu,F,L} : \mathcal{B}(G, F) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)_L^{\text{Berk}}$ as above. Then define

$$\theta_{\mu,F,E} = \text{pr}_{L|E} \circ \theta_{\mu,F,L} : \mathcal{B}(G, F) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}}.$$

As in [36] 2.4.4 this does not depend on the choice of L . We call $\theta_{\mu,F,E}$ **the Berkovich map**. It is canonical, only relies on the conjugacy class $\{\mu\}$. It has the following base change functoriality.

Proposition 2.1. *For any non-archimedean extension $L|E$, the following diagram is commutative:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{B}(G, L) & \xrightarrow{\theta_{\mu,L,L}} & \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)_L^{\text{Berk}} \\ i_{F,L} \uparrow & & \downarrow \text{pr}_{L|E} \\ \mathcal{B}(G, F) & \xrightarrow{\theta_{\mu,F,E}} & \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}} \end{array}$$

where $\theta_{\mu,L,L}$ is defined similarly as above.

This can be proved exactly as [36] Proposition 2.16. In fact, as in [36] 2.4.2 and 2.4.4, we can consider the Berkovich map over the same base field F (here $t = t_\mu$ as above):

$$\theta_{t,F} : \mathcal{B}(G, F) \longrightarrow \text{Par}_t(G)^{\text{Berk}}.$$

Then there is a similar commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{B}(G, E) & \xrightarrow{\theta_{\mu,E,E}} & \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}} \\ i_{F,E} \uparrow & & \downarrow \text{pr}_{E|F} \\ \mathcal{B}(G, F) & \xrightarrow{\theta_{t,F}} & \text{Par}_t(G)^{\text{Berk}}. \end{array}$$

By construction, we have $\theta_{\mu,F,E} = \theta_{\mu,E,E} \circ i_{F,E}$ and thus $\theta_{t,F} = \text{pr}_{E|F} \circ \theta_{\mu,F,E}$. The image $\theta_{\mu,F,E}(\mathcal{B}(G, F))$ is isomorphic to the image $\theta_{t,F}(\mathcal{B}(G, F))$ under the projection map $\text{pr}_{E|F}$. Indeed, this can be easily deduced from the base change diagram by choosing a common Galois extension L of E and F . On the other hand, for any non-archimedean field extension $L|E$, as the above we get a map

$$\theta_{\mu,F,L} : \mathcal{B}(G, F) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)_L^{\text{Berk}},$$

which can be seen as a lift for the map $\theta_{\mu,F,E}$ with respect to the projection map $\text{pr}_{L|E}$. This already shows that the image of the Bruhat-Tits building is special. For a general subspace of $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}}$, we do not have such a canonical lift.

Now, it is clear that by base change we can pass to split reductive groups to study the Berkovich map. In the split setting, we can make the map $\theta_{\mu,F,E}$ more explicitly. Assume that G is split over F (so that $E = F$). We only need to consider F -cocharacters. Let μ be such a cocharacter, P_μ the corresponding parabolic subgroup over F . Take a maximal split torus T inside $P = P_\mu$ and it is also a maximal split torus for G . It will determine an apartment $A(T, F)$ inside the Bruhat-Tits building $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$. On the other hand, let P^{op} denote the parabolic subgroup of G opposite to P with respect to T and N^{op} denote its unipotent radical. Let t be the type of P . The F -morphism

$$N^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \text{Par}_t(G) \cong \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu), \quad g \mapsto gP_\mu g^{-1}$$

is an isomorphism onto an open subvariety (open Bruhat cell) of $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)$, which we denote by $\Omega(T, P)$.

Let $\Phi(G, T)$ be the set of roots of G with respect to T and pick a special vertex o in $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$ compatible with T (o lies in the apartment $A(T, F)$). Let $\Psi = \Phi(N^{\text{op}}, T)$, the subset of $\Phi(G, T)$ determined by N^{op} . The special vertex o will give us an integral model for G and the choice of an integral Chevalley basis in $\text{Lie } G$ gives isomorphisms

$$\Omega(T, P) \cong N^{\text{op}} \cong \text{Spec } F[(X_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \Psi}].$$

Proposition 2.2. *Under the above assumptions, we have the following statements.*

- (1) *The Berkovich map $\theta_{t,F}$ sends the point o to the point of $\Omega(T, P)^{\text{Berk}}$ corresponding to the multiplicative norm (Gauss point)*

$$F[(X_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \Psi}] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}, \quad \sum_{v \in \mathbb{N}^\Psi} a_v X^v \mapsto \max_v |a_v|.$$

- (2) *Use the point o as the origin to identify the apartment $A(T, F)$ with the vector space $V(T) = \text{Hom}(X^*(T), \mathbb{R})$, the map*

$$V(T) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}}$$

induced by $\theta_{t,F}$ sends an element u of $V(T)$ to the point of $\Omega(P, T)^{\text{Berk}}$ corresponding to the multiplicative norm

$$F[(X_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \Psi}] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}, \quad \sum_{v \in \mathbb{N}^\Psi} a_v X^v \mapsto \max_v |a_v| \prod_{\alpha \in \Psi} e^{v(\alpha) \langle u, \alpha \rangle}.$$

We refer to [36] Proposition 2.17 for the proof.

Remark 2.3. (1) *This proposition shows that the Berkovich map will map an apartment into the corresponding open Bruhat cell. Moreover, each point lying in the image is “very generic”, looks like a generalized Gauss point. This intuition later will help us to prove Theorems 3.6 and 5.13.*

(2) *Since $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$ is a union of apartments, the second statement already determines the image of the Berkovich map. Even better, through the base change map, each point in $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$ will become a special vertex inside $\mathcal{B}(G, L)$ after a suitable non-archimedean field extension $L|F$ (cf. [36] Proposition 1.6), so the first statement already suffices for many applications.*

Before going on, we discuss when the Berkovich map $\theta_{t,F} : \mathcal{B}(G, F) \rightarrow \text{Par}_t(G)^{\text{Berk}}$ is an embedding, slightly generalizing the discussions in [36] 3.4.1 and 3.4.2. If G is a semisimple F -group (in practice, we can pass to G_{ad} , which will not influence the Bruhat-Tits building or the Newton stratification on the p -adic flag variety to be introduced later), then there exists a unique finite family $(G_i)_{i \in I}$ of pairwise commuting smooth, normal and connected closed subgroups of G , each of them is quasi-simple, such that the product morphism

$$\prod_{i \in I} G_i \rightarrow G$$

is a central isogeny. These G_i are called the *quasi-simple components* of G . The isogeny $\prod_{i \in I} G_i \rightarrow G$ induces an isomorphism of buildings

$$\prod_{i \in I} \mathcal{B}(G_i, F) = \mathcal{B}\left(\prod_{i \in I} G_i, F\right) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{B}(G, F)$$

and an isomorphism of flag varieties over F

$$\prod_{i \in I} \text{Par}(G_i) = \text{Par}\left(\prod_{i \in I} G_i\right) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Par}(G).$$

Let t be an F -type of G . For each G_i , through projection, it determines an F -type t_i of G_i . Then we get Berkovich maps $\theta_{t_i, F}$. We call the type t *non-degenerate* if each t_i is non trivial, i.e. the component $\text{Par}_{t_i}(G_i)$ is non trivial. Note that this generalizes the notion of non-degenerate types in [36] subsection 3.1, where it is defined only for F -rational types. If t_i is trivial, the corresponding map $\theta_{t_i, F}$ is also trivial:

$$\mathcal{B}(G_i, F) \rightarrow \{*\}.$$

Therefore, it is mild to restrict to non-degenerate types. Moreover, the Berkovich map $\theta_{t, F} : \mathcal{B}(G, F) \rightarrow \text{Par}_t(G)^{\text{Berk}}$ is an embedding if the type t is non-degenerate. Indeed, if t is F -rational, this is [36] Proposition 3.29. In the general case, take a finite Galois extension $L|F$ to split G . Then for each i , there exists a non trivial L -type $t_{i, L}$ (which is thus rational) dominating t_i . Decomposing each $G_{i, L}$ and $t_{i, L}$ into quasi-simple components and using the base change diagram, one easily sees that $\theta_{t, F}$ is an injection.

2.2. Berkovich compactifications of Bruhat-Tits buildings. Now we discuss the Berkovich compactification of $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$ with respect to the map

$$\theta = \theta_{\mu, F, E} : \mathcal{B}(G, F) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}}.$$

Recall that we have the associated F -type $t = t_\mu$. We denote the image of the Berkovich map as

$$\mathcal{B}_t(G, F) = \theta(\mathcal{B}(G, F)) \subset \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}},$$

since it is isomorphic to the image $\theta_{t, F}(\mathcal{B}(G, F))$ under the projection map $\text{pr}_{E|F}$ as discussed above. Let

$$\overline{\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)}$$

denote the closure of $\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)$ inside the flag variety $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}}$. It is also the closure¹⁰ of $\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)$ inside the flag variety $\text{Par}_t(G)^{\text{Berk}}$. It will be a desired compactification.

An important property of the compactification is that it extends the base change functoriality:

Proposition 2.4. (1) *Let $L|F$ be an extension of non-archimedean fields, then there exists a unique $G(F)$ -equivariant continuous map $\overline{\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{B}_t(G, L)}$ making the following diagram commutes:*

¹⁰In [36] there is an equivalent definition by taking the image of the map $G(F) \times \overline{A_t(S, F)} \rightarrow \text{Par}_t(G)^{\text{Berk}}, (g, x) \mapsto gxg^{-1}$, endowed with the quotient topology, where $\overline{A_t(S, F)}$ is the closure of the image of some apartment $A(S, F)$ in $\text{Par}_t(G)^{\text{Berk}}$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathcal{B}(G, F) & \xrightarrow{i_{F,L}} & \mathcal{B}(G, L) \\
\downarrow \theta_{t,F} & & \downarrow \theta_{t,L} \\
\overline{\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)} & \longrightarrow & \overline{\mathcal{B}_t(G, L)}
\end{array}$$

This map is a homeomorphism onto its image.

- (2) *The map $\theta_{t,F} : \mathcal{B}(G, F) \longrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)}$ is continuous, open and its image $\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)$ is dense.*

We refer to section 2.4 of [36] for more details. Although their work is about F -rational type t , but these results indeed also hold for general types (use their arguments in section 2.4 and Appendix C). By section 4 of [36] we can describe the compactification $\overline{\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)}$ through a stratification indexed by certain parabolic subgroups of G . Each boundary stratum is isomorphic to the Bruhat-Tits building of the Levi quotient of such a parabolic subgroup. To introduce these results, we need more notions. We follow the routine of [36], first assume $t = t_\mu$ is F -rational, and then deduce the general case.

We first introduce the notions of *osculatory* and *relevant* for parabolic groups, following [36] subsection 3.2. For a group scheme H over a base S , two parabolic subgroups P and Q are called osculatory if their intersection $P \cap Q$ is still a parabolic subgroup. For our fixed reductive group G/F , an F -rational type t , and a parabolic subgroup Q of G over F , we can define the *osculatory variety*

$$\text{Osc}_t(Q),$$

which is an algebraic variety over F representing the following functor

$$(\mathbf{Sch}/F)^{op} \longrightarrow \mathbf{Sets}, \quad S \mapsto \{P \in \text{Par}_t(G)(S) \mid P \text{ is osculatory with } Q \times_F S\}.$$

It is a closed subvariety of $\text{Par}_t(G)$. On the other hand, the map $\text{Osc}_t(Q) \longrightarrow \text{Par}(Q)$ defined by

$$\text{Osc}_t(Q)(S) \longrightarrow \text{Par}(Q)(S), \quad P \mapsto P \cap (Q \times_F S)$$

is an isomorphism onto a connected component of $\text{Par}(Q)$. Moreover, since the type t is F -rational, $\text{Osc}_t(Q)(F)$ is non empty, thus the resulting type for Q is still F -rational and for simplicity we still denote it by t . Let Q_{ss} denote the reductive (or named Levi) quotient¹¹ of Q . Then $\text{Par}(Q) = \text{Par}(Q_{ss})$. In summary, we have the following canonical maps:

$$\text{Par}_t(Q_{ss}) = \text{Par}_t(Q) \cong \text{Osc}_t(Q) \hookrightarrow \text{Par}_t(G).$$

Note that different Q and Q' can represent the same osculatory variety $\text{Osc}_t(Q)$. The F -parabolic subgroup Q is called *t-relevant* if it is maximal among all F -parabolic subgroups Q' representing $\text{Osc}_t(Q)$.

For later application, it is more convenient to use Levi subgroups. Take a Levi decomposition for $Q = N \rtimes M$. Pick up an element $P \in \text{Osc}_t(Q)(F)$ compatible with M in the sense that

$$M/(M \cap P) \cong Q/(Q \cap P)$$

through the natural inclusion $M \subset Q$. Through this identification, we can further identify $\text{Par}_t(M)$ with $\text{Par}_t(Q_{ss})$ which is compatible with the isomorphism $M \cong Q_{ss}$. Then we may replace Q_{ss} by the Levi subgroup M and we can rewrite the above canonical embedding as follows:

$$\text{Par}_t(M) \cong M/(M \cap P) \hookrightarrow G/P \cong \text{Par}_t(G).$$

¹¹Our notation Q_{ss} is thus different from that in [36], where it means the semisimple quotient. Since we use reduced Bruhat-Tits buildings throughout, this difference disappears when passing to buildings.

Now through such map, each Bruhat-Tits building $\mathcal{B}(Q_{ss}, F)$ (or equivalently $\mathcal{B}(M, F)$) will contribute to the compactification of $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$ in the following way:

$$\mathcal{B}(Q_{ss}, F) \xrightarrow{\theta_{t,F}} \text{Par}_t(Q_{ss})^{\text{Berk}} = \text{Par}_t(Q)^{\text{Berk}} \hookrightarrow \text{Par}_t(G)^{\text{Berk}}.$$

The image of such map is contained in $\overline{\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)}$ and the compactification consists of such contributions:

Proposition 2.5 ([36] Theorem 4.1, Propositions 4.5, 4.6). *Assume that the type t is F -rational.*

(1) *We have the following stratification (each contribution is a locally closed subspace):*

$$\overline{\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)} = \coprod_{\substack{Q \in \text{Par}(G)(F) \\ Q \text{ } t\text{-relevant}}} \mathcal{B}(Q_{ss}, F).$$

(2) *The natural $G(F)$ -action on $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$ extends uniquely to an action on $\overline{\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)}$ with*

$$g\mathcal{B}(Q_{ss}, F) = \mathcal{B}(gQ_{ss}g^{-1}, F).$$

(3) *(Base change functoriality) For any non-archimedean extension $L|F$, the following diagram is commutative:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{B}(Q_{ss}, F) & \xrightarrow{i_{F,L}} & \mathcal{B}(Q_{ss}, L) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \overline{\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)} & \longrightarrow & \overline{\mathcal{B}_t(G, L)} \end{array}$$

We may also write the compactification as a union over all F -rational parabolic subgroups

$$\overline{\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)} = \bigcup_{Q \in \text{Par}(G)(F)} \mathcal{B}(Q_{ss}, F).$$

Now we turn to the general case that $t = t_\mu$ is not necessarily F -rational. As in Appendix C of [36], we can find an F -rational type τ uniquely determined by t . More precisely, the type τ is constructed as follows. Take a minimal F -parabolic subgroup P_0 of G , then we get a closed and smooth subscheme $\text{Osc}_t(P_0)$ of $\text{Par}_t(G)$. There exists a largest F -parabolic subgroup

$$Q_0 \subset G$$

stabilizing $\text{Osc}_t(P_0)$. The conjugacy class of Q_0 does not depend on the choice of P_0 , which defines an F -rational type τ . If t is F -rational, then $\tau = t$. If G is quasi-split, then τ is the largest F -rational type dominated by t . For example, if $G = U(3)$ is the quasi-split unitary group over F defined by a Hermitian vector space $V = E^3$ with respect to a quadratic unramified extension $E|F$, then $G_E = \text{GL}_3$. Both E -types defined by minuscule cocharacters $\mu_1 = (1, 0, 0)$ and $\mu_2 = (1, 1, 0)$ will correspond to a single F -type t , and the resulting τ will correspond to the conjugacy class of Borel subgroups of G .

We have the following result, generalizing Proposition 2.5, cf. [36] Appendix C.

Proposition 2.6. *We have the following decomposition of the Berkovich compactification*

$$\overline{\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)} = \coprod_{\substack{Q \text{ standard} \\ Q \text{ } \tau\text{-relevant}}} \coprod_{g \in G(F)} g\left(\mathcal{B}_\tau(Q_{ss}, F)\right),$$

where Q runs through the set of standard F -rational parabolic subgroups of G which are τ -relevant.

Proof. For later applications, during the proof, we reformulate the results of [36] in terms of Levi subgroups.

First, notice that even if t is not F -rational, the Berkovich compactification still has the base change functoriality. Take any non-archimedean field extension $L|E$, through the Berkovich maps, the closure of the Bruhat-Tits building is the same, cf. Proposition 2.4. Thus we can apply such base change technique. Now assume $L|E$ is a finite Galois extension that splits G . Let t_B denote the L -type corresponding to Borel subgroups of G_L . Pick up an L -type t_1 that corresponds to the connected component $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)_L$ of $\text{Par}_t(G)_L$. Let τ be the F -rational type attached to t as above. We have the following two natural projection maps among Berkovich flag varieties:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \text{Par}_{t_B}(G_L)^{\text{Berk}} & \\ \swarrow & & \searrow \\ \text{Par}_{\tau}(G)_L^{\text{Berk}} & & \text{Par}_{t_1}(G_L)^{\text{Berk}}. \end{array}$$

Note that $\text{Par}_{t_1}(G_L) = \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)_L$. Through the Berkovich maps and taking the closure of the Bruhat-Tits building inside these flag varieties, we get

$$\overline{\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)} \simeq \overline{\mathcal{B}_{\tau}(G, F)}$$

and the following commutative diagram (this is also used in Appendix C of [36] in a similar way):

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \overline{\mathcal{B}_{t_B}(G, F)} & \\ \swarrow & & \searrow \\ \overline{\mathcal{B}_{\tau}(G, F)} & \cong & \overline{\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)}. \end{array}$$

On the other hand, for any F -parabolic subgroup Q of G and take a Levi subgroup M for Q , through the osculatory variety $\text{Osc}_{t_B}(Q_L)$, we enlarge the diagram into the following one:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{B}(M, F) & \longrightarrow & \text{Par}_{t_B}(M_L)^{\text{Berk}} & \longrightarrow & \text{Par}_{t_B}(G_L)^{\text{Berk}} \\ & & \swarrow & & \searrow \\ & & \text{Par}_{\tau}(G)_L^{\text{Berk}} & & \text{Par}_{t_1}(G_L)^{\text{Berk}} \end{array}$$

By Proposition 2.5, $\mathcal{B}(M, F) \cong \mathcal{B}(Q_{ss}, F)$ contributes to the compactification $\overline{\mathcal{B}_{\tau}(G, F)}$. Let Q run over the F -parabolic subgroups of G . The union of these contributions is the whole space $\overline{\mathcal{B}_{\tau}(G, F)}$. Through the isomorphism between these two compactifications, we see that $\overline{\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)}$ is also a union of such contributions.

We would like to see these contributions inside the p -adic flag variety $\text{Par}_{t_1}(G_L)^{\text{Berk}} = \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)_L^{\text{Berk}}$ in a natural way. To this end, notice that there exists a commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Par}_{t_B}(M_L)^{\text{Berk}} & \longrightarrow & \text{Par}_{t_B}(G_L)^{\text{Berk}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Par}_{t_1}(M_L)^{\text{Berk}} & \longrightarrow & \text{Par}_{t_1}(G_L)^{\text{Berk}}. \end{array}$$

Therefore, we may rewrite the contribution from the Bruhat-Tits building $\mathcal{B}(M, F)$ to the type t compactification $\overline{\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)}$ through the following map

$$\mathcal{B}(M, F) \xrightarrow{\theta_{t_1, F}} \text{Par}_{t_1}(M_L)^{\text{Berk}} \hookrightarrow \text{Par}_{t_1}(G_L)^{\text{Berk}},$$

and denote its image by $\mathcal{B}_{\tau}(M, F)$.

To get disjoint unions, one just considers the τ -relevant parabolic subgroups by Proposition 2.5. We have thus verified the proposition. \square

In the above proof, the contributions of M are conjugated by $G(F)$ -action. Therefore the locus

$$\bigcup_{g \in G(F)} g(\mathcal{B}_\tau(M, F))$$

only relies on the conjugacy class of M , independent of the choice of parabolic subgroups Q containing M . Thus, we may also write the compactification as a union over all standard F -rational Levi subgroups

$$\overline{\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)} = \bigcup_{M \text{ standard}} \bigcup_{g \in G(F)} g(\mathcal{B}_\tau(M, F)).$$

3. BRUHAT-TITS BUILDINGS AND p -ADIC PERIOD DOMAINS

From now on, we will always work with a *minuscule* cocharacter $\mu : \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow G_{\overline{F}}$ (and its conjugacy class $\{\mu\}$), and discuss the basic relation between Bruhat-Tits buildings and p -adic period domains.

3.1. Berkovich spaces and adic spaces. Since p -adic period domains are defined more conveniently using the theory of perfectoid spaces and diamonds (cf. [44] and [42]), we first briefly review the basic comparison between Berkovich analytic spaces ([1, 2]) and adic spaces ([21]).

Let k be a complete non-archimedean field with residue field of characteristic p . Recall that an adic space X over k is called locally of finite type if it is locally of the form $\mathrm{Spa}(R, R^+)$, where $R^+ = R^\circ$ and R is a quotient of the algebra $k\langle T_1, \dots, T_n \rangle$ for some n . Such an affinoid k -algebra (R, R^+) is called topologically of finite type. The adic space X is called taut if it is quasi-separated and for any quasi-compact open subset $U \subset X$, the closure \overline{U} of U in X is also quasi-compact. For example, if X is partially proper over k (cf. [21] Definition 1.3.3), then it is taut.

Theorem 3.1 ([21] Proposition 8.3.1 and Lemma 8.1.8). *There is an equivalence between*

- *the category of Hausdorff strictly k -analytic Berkovich spaces, and*
- *the category of taut adic spaces which are locally of finite type over k .*

If X^{Berk} is mapped to X^{ad} under this equivalence, then there is an injective map of sets $X^{\mathrm{Berk}} \hookrightarrow X^{\mathrm{ad}}$ with image consisting of the subset of rank 1 valuation points. This map is not continuous in general, but there is a continuous retraction $X^{\mathrm{ad}} \rightarrow X^{\mathrm{Berk}}$, identifying X^{Berk} as the maximal Hausdorff quotient of X^{ad} .

The underlying topological space of the adic space X^{ad} is locally spectral. Recall that for a locally spectral space Y , its dimension $\dim Y$ is the supremum of the lengths n of the chains of specializations

$$x_0 \succ x_1 \succ \dots \succ x_n$$

of points of X , where the partial order \succ is defined as $x \succ y \Leftrightarrow y \in \overline{\{x\}}$. The underlying topological space of X^{Berk} is locally compact and Hausdorff. Its dimension $\dim X^{\mathrm{Berk}}$ is defined as the supremum of the Krull dimension $\dim R$ of the open affinoid subspaces $\mathcal{M}(R) \subset X^{\mathrm{Berk}}$. Then we have $\dim X^{\mathrm{ad}} = \dim X^{\mathrm{Berk}}$ under the equivalence of Theorem 3.1.

Let $x \in X^{\mathrm{Berk}}$ be a point. We will also view it as a point of X^{ad} under the above inclusion $X^{\mathrm{Berk}} \subset X^{\mathrm{ad}}$. Consider the closure $\overline{\{x\}} \subset X^{\mathrm{ad}}$ of the subset $\{x\} \subset X^{\mathrm{ad}}$. By definition, this is the set of specializations of x in X^{ad} . Then we have $\overline{\{x\}} \subset \pi^{-1}(x)$, where $\pi : X^{\mathrm{ad}} \rightarrow X^{\mathrm{Berk}}$ is the quotient map.

If X is an algebraic variety (as usual, we refer to a scheme which is separated and locally of finite type) over k . Then we have the associated Berkovich space X^{Berk} (which is a Hausdorff strictly k -analytic space, cf. [1]) and adic space X^{ad} (which is taut and locally of finite type over $\mathrm{Spa} k$, cf. [21]). Then X^{Berk} corresponds to X^{ad} under the equivalence functor in Theorem 3.1. If $U \subset X^{\mathrm{ad}}$ is a partially proper (cf. [21] Definition 1.3.3) open subspace, then U is taut, and the associated Hausdorff strictly k -analytic

space U^{Berk} under Theorem 3.1 is given by the maximal Hausdorff quotient of U , which is an open subspace of X^{Berk} .

Occasionally we will talk about diamonds, so we make a very brief review on the comparison between analytic adic spaces and diamonds, for details see [42, 44]. Let Perf be the category of perfectoid spaces in characteristic p . There are two natural Grothendieck topologies on it: the pro-étale topology and the v -topology, cf. [42] section 8. By definition, a diamond is a pro-étale sheaf on Perf which can be written as a quotient X/R , with $X \in \text{Perf}$ and R a representable pro-étale relation, cf. [42] Definition 11.1. For any analytic adic space X (see [21] page 39 or [44] subsection 4.3) over $\text{Spa } \mathbb{Z}_p$, one can associate to it a diamond X^\diamond as follows. For any $T \in \text{Perf}$, $X^\diamond(T)$ is the set of isomorphism classes of pairs $(T^\sharp, T^\sharp \rightarrow X)$, where T^\sharp is an untilt of T over \mathbb{Z}_p , and $T^\sharp \rightarrow X$ is a morphism of adic spaces over \mathbb{Z}_p . For any diamond Y , one has well defined notions of underlying topological space $|Y|$ and étale site Y_{et} . If $Y = X^\diamond$ for an analytic adic space X over $\text{Spa } \mathbb{Z}_p$, then we have (cf. [42] Lemma 15.6)

$$|X^\diamond| \cong |X|, \quad X_{\text{et}}^\diamond \cong X_{\text{et}}.$$

Moreover, X^\diamond is locally spatial in the sense of [42] Definition 11.17. These discussions on analytic adic spaces over \mathbb{Z}_p apply in particular to the above category of taut adic spaces which are locally of finite type over a complete non-archimedean field k with residue field of characteristic p .

3.2. Newton and Harder-Narasimhan stratifications of p -adic flag varieties. We first review two natural stratifications on the p -adic flag variety $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{ad}}$ (or $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}}$) in p -adic Hodge theory: Newton and Harder-Narasimhan stratifications.

Let $B(G)$ be the set of σ -conjugacy classes in $G(\check{F})$. It admits an explanation as the set of isomorphism classes of isocrystals with G -structure (cf. [26] and [34]). There are two invariants attached to a σ -conjugacy class, given by the Newton map (cf. [26] section 4)

$$\nu : B(G) \longrightarrow \mathcal{N}(G)$$

and the Kottwitz map (cf. [27] 4.9 and 7.5, [34] Theorem 1.15)

$$\kappa : B(G) \longrightarrow \pi_1(G)_\Gamma.$$

The induced map

$$(\nu, \kappa) : B(G) \longrightarrow \mathcal{N}(G) \times \pi_1(G)_\Gamma$$

is injective (cf. [27] 4.13). On $B(G)$ we have a partial order: $b \leq b' \Leftrightarrow \nu(b) \leq \nu(b')$. Let $B(G)_{\text{basic}} \subset B(G)$ be the subset of basic elements (cf. [26] section 5), which consists of those $b \in B(G)$ such that $\nu(b)$ factors through the center of G . Then the restriction of κ induces a bijection (cf. [26] Proposition 5.6)

$$\kappa : B(G)_{\text{basic}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi_1(G)_\Gamma.$$

We will view $B(G)$ as the set of isomorphism classes of G -bundles on the Fargues-Fontaine curve. More precisely, let $C|F$ be an algebraically closed perfectoid field, with tilt C^\flat . We get the associated Fargues-Fontaine curve $X = X_{C^\flat, F}$ over F , which can be viewed as either a one dimensional Noetherian scheme over $\text{Spec } F$ or an adic space over $\text{Spa } F$. Fargues proved that there is a bijection of pointed sets (cf. [11] Theorem 1.4):

$$B(G) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{\text{et}}^1(X, G), \quad b \mapsto \mathcal{E}_b.$$

Moreover, the Newton map and Kottwitz map both admit geometric interpretations in terms of G -bundles, for more details see [11] Theorem 1.10.

Attached to the pair $(G, \{\mu^{-1}\})$, we have the Kottwitz set (cf. [27] section 6):

$$B(G, \mu^{-1}) = \{b \in B(G) \mid v(b) \leq \mu^{-1, \diamond}, \kappa(b) = \mu^{-1, \sharp}\},$$

here we are using Galois average

$$\mu^{-1,\diamond} = [\Gamma : \Gamma_{\mu^{-1}}]^{-1} \sum_{\tau \in \Gamma/\Gamma_{\mu^{-1}}} \mu^{-1,\tau} \in \mathcal{N}(G),$$

and $\mu^{-1,\sharp} \in \pi_1(G)_\Gamma$. This is a finite subset of $B(G)$ which contains a unique basic element (cf. [27] 6.4), and it only depends on the conjugacy class $\{\mu^{-1}\}$. We will also use the generalized Kottwitz set introduced in [11]: for any $\epsilon \in \pi_1(G)_\Gamma$ and $\delta \in X_*(A)_\mathbb{Q}^+$ such that $\epsilon \equiv \delta$ in $\pi_1(G)_\Gamma \otimes \mathbb{Q}$, we set

$$B(G, \epsilon, \delta) = \{b \in B(G) \mid \kappa(b) = \epsilon, \nu(b) \leq \delta\}.$$

Then by definition we have

$$B(G, \mu^{-1}) = B(G, \mu^{-1,\sharp}, \mu^{-1,\diamond}).$$

A key property of the Kottwitz set is that we can pass to the adjoint group (see [27] 4.11 and 6.5): the natural map $G \rightarrow G_{ad}$ induces a bijection

$$B(G, \epsilon, \delta) \cong B(G_{ad}, \epsilon_{ad}, \delta_{ad}).$$

This property is suitable for our application, since some geometric objects like the flag varieties and the Bruhat-Tits building only depend on G_{ad} .

Now, we introduce the Newton stratification on the p -adic flag variety $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{ad}$ (and $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{Berk}$). It will be indexed by the Kottwitz set $B(G, \mu^{-1})$ (be careful there is a sign change). Roughly speaking, this is defined by modifying the trivial G -bundle over the Fargues-Fontaine curve. In particular, this stratification is stable under the natural $G(F)$ -action on $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{ad}$, as $G(F)$ is the automorphism group of the trivial G -bundle.

More precisely, the construction actually involves the B_{dR}^+ -affine Grassmannian $\mathrm{Gr}_G^{B_{dR}^+}$ introduced in [44] and the v -stack of G -bundles Bun_G on the Fargues-Fontaine curve introduced in [20]. The $\mathrm{Gr}_G^{B_{dR}^+}$ is a small v -sheaf over $\mathrm{Spd} F = (\mathrm{Spa} F)^\diamond$. For each geometric conjugacy class $\{\mu\}$ of cocharacters of G , using Cartan decomposition one can define a sub v -sheaf $\mathrm{Gr}_{G,\mu}^{B_{dR}^+} \subset \mathrm{Gr}_{G,E}^{B_{dR}^+}$ over $\mathrm{Spd} E$, where $E = E(G, \{\mu\})$, which is the affine Schubert cell in this setting. See [44] Lecture 19 for more details. Back to our minuscule μ , the following p -adic Bialynicki-Birula map (cf. [10] Proposition 3.4.3) from the affine Schubert cell attached to $\{\mu\}$ to the diamond flag variety

$$\pi_{G,\mu}^{BB} : \mathrm{Gr}_{G,\mu}^{B_{dR}^+} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{ad,\diamond}$$

is an isomorphism, cf. [10] Theorem 3.4.5. On the other hand, there is a natural Beauville-Laszlo map

$$BL_1 : \mathrm{Gr}_G^{B_{dR}^+} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Bun}_G$$

relating B_{dR}^+ affine Grassmannian with Bun_G by modifying the trivial G -bundle, cf. [20] III.3. By Fargues's theorem on the classification of G -bundles over the Fargues-Fontaine curve, we have a natural identification

$$|\mathrm{Bun}_G| \cong B(G)$$

as sets (cf. [20] Theorem III.2.2); indeed this is also a topological isomorphism with the order topology on $B(G)$ due to [48]. Combining these maps together, we get the desired morphism

$$\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{ad,\diamond} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Bun}_G.$$

On the topological spaces, we get a map

$$|\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{ad}| \longrightarrow B(G),$$

called the Newton map. Explicitly, for any point $x \in \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{ad}(C, C^+)$ with $C|E$ algebraically closed perfectoid field, by Bialynicki-Birula and Beauville-Laszlo maps, we get a G -bundle $\mathcal{E}_{1,x}$ on the Fargues-Fontaine curve $X_{C^b, C^+, b}$ by modifying the trivial G -bundle

using x at the canonical point $\infty \in X_{C^b, C^+, b}$ corresponding the untilt C of C^b . The isomorphism class of the G -bundle $\mathcal{E}_{1,x}$ defines an element

$$b(\mathcal{E}_{1,x}) \in B(G)$$

by Fargues's theorem. This is the point-wise description of the Newton map. As in [10] Proposition 3.5.7 and the paragraph above there, this map is semi-continuous (based on the result of Kedlaya-Liu [25] in the case $G = \mathrm{GL}_n$). Moreover, it factors through the maximal Hausdorff quotient, which is exactly the topological space

$$|\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\mathrm{Berk}}|$$

underlying the Berkovich space $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\mathrm{Berk}}$ by Theorem 3.1. By [10] Proposition 3.5.3, the image of the Newton map is contained in $B(G, \mu^{-1})$. For any $b \in B(G, \mu^{-1})$, let $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\mathrm{ad}, b}$ denote the fiber over b , then this is a locally closed subspace of $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\mathrm{ad}}$. In this way we get the Newton stratification for the adic space

$$\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\mathrm{ad}} = \coprod_{b \in B(G, \mu^{-1})} \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\mathrm{ad}, b}.$$

This stratification is invariant under the natural $G(F)$ -action on $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\mathrm{ad}}$. We summarize the main properties of the Newton stratification as follows.

Proposition 3.2. (1) For each $b \in B(G, \mu^{-1})$, the corresponding stratum $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\mathrm{ad}, b}$ is non empty, in other words the image of BL_1 is exactly $B(G, \mu^{-1})$.
 (2) For each $b \in B(G, \mu^{-1})$, the dimension of the stratum (as a locally spectral space) is

$$\dim \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\mathrm{ad}, b} = \dim \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu) - \langle \nu(b), 2\rho \rangle = \langle \mu - \nu(b), 2\rho \rangle,$$

where ρ is the half of positive absolute roots of G .

(3) For each $b \in B(G, \mu^{-1})$, we have the closure relation

$$\overline{\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\mathrm{ad}, b}} = \coprod_{b' \geq b} \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\mathrm{ad}, b'},$$

where b' runs through the element $b' \in B(G, \mu^{-1})$ such that $b' \geq b$ for the partial order \geq .

Proof. (1) is due to Rapoport, see [10] Remark 3.5.8 or [45] Proposition 6.7.

(2) was proved in special case in [10] Proposition 4.2.23, and in general case in [11] Proposition 5.3 and [45] Proposition 3.1.

(3) was proved in [48] Corollary 6.9. \square

For each $b \in B(G, \mu^{-1})$, we get a corresponding locally closed subspace $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\mathrm{Berk}, b} \subset \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\mathrm{Berk}}$ and a $G(F)$ -invariant stratification of the Berkovich space

$$\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\mathrm{Berk}} = \coprod_{b \in B(G, \mu^{-1})} \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\mathrm{Berk}, b}.$$

Recall that the Kottwitz set $B(G, \mu^{-1})$ contains a unique basic element b_0 , which is minimal with respect to the partial order \leq . The corresponding basic stratum $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\mathrm{ad}, b_0}$ (resp. $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\mathrm{Berk}, b_0}$) is open in $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\mathrm{ad}}$ (resp. $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\mathrm{Berk}}$). Moreover, $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\mathrm{Berk}, b_0}$ is the Hausdorff strictly Berkovich space corresponding to the adic space $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\mathrm{ad}, b_0}$ by Theorem 3.1. We call both

$$\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\mathrm{ad}, b_0} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\mathrm{Berk}, b_0}$$

the p -adic period domains¹² attached to $(G, \{\mu^{-1}\}, b_0)$. By Proposition 3.2 (3), the subspace $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\mathrm{Berk}, b_0}$ is dense in $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\mathrm{Berk}}$.

¹²They arise as the target of the Hodge-Tate period map for the local Shimura variety attached to the triple $(G, \{\mu^{-1}\}, b_0)$ at infinite level. In [48] this is called the admissible locus, although this is slightly different from the original terminology in the de Rham setting as in [35] or [44]. In section 6, we will translate back to the de Rham setting by introducing the dual local Shimura datum.

The Harder-Narasimhan stratification on $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{ad}}$ is based on a semi-continuous function

$$\text{HN} : |\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{ad}}| \longrightarrow B(G, \mu^{-1}),$$

which can be constructed by¹³ either the theory of Harder-Narasimhan filtrations of filtered vector spaces as in [13], or the theory of Harder-Narasimhan filtrations of admissible modifications of vector bundles on the Fargues-Fontaine curve as in [45] section 3. Using the latter approach, for any $x \in \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{ad}}(C, C^+)$ with $C|E$ algebraically closed perfectoid field, $\text{HN}(x)$ is given by the HN vector of the modification triple $(\mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{E}_{1,x}, f_x)$, see [45] for more details. In particular, we get a stratification

$$\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{ad}} = \coprod_{b \in B(G, \mu^{-1})} \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{ad}, \text{HN}=b},$$

with each stratum $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{ad}, \text{HN}=b}$ locally closed in $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{ad}}$. Moreover, this stratification is also $G(F)$ -invariant. Unfortunately, we do not know enough information on this stratification like Proposition 3.2 (neither the non emptiness of $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{ad}, \text{HN}=b}$, nor dimension formula, nor closure relation, for example, see [45] for further discussions). On the other hand, there is a unique open stratum $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{ad}, \text{HN}=b_0}$. All we will need later is about this stratum, which is relatively easier to study.

Proposition 3.3. *We have a $G(F)$ -equivariant inclusion*

$$\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{ad}, b_0} \subset \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{ad}, \text{HN}=b_0}.$$

In particular, the open Harder-Narasimhan stratum $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{ad}, \text{HN}=b_0}$ is dense in the adic flag variety $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{ad}}$.

Proof. See [45] subsection 3.3 or [48] Lemma 4.7. \square

From the description of the Harder-Narasimhan stratification in terms of admissible modifications of G -bundles on the Fargues-Fontaine curve, together with the fact that for any $S = \text{Spa}(R, R^+) \in \text{Perf}$, the categories of G -bundles on the relative Fargues-Fontaine curves X_{R, R^+} and X_{R, R° respectively are equivalent (also deduced by the work of Kedlaya-Liu [25]), the map HN factors through the Berkovich flag variety $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}}$. Therefore, we get a $G(F)$ -invariant stratification

$$\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}} = \coprod_{b \in B(G, \mu^{-1})} \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}, \text{HN}=b},$$

with each stratum $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}, \text{HN}=b}$ locally closed. The stratum $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}, \text{HN}=b_0}$ attached to b_0 is open, which corresponds to the open adic stratum $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{ad}, \text{HN}=b_0}$ under Theorem 3.1. By Proposition 3.3 we have a $G(F)$ -equivariant inclusion of open subspaces of $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}}$

$$\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}, b_0} \subset \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}, \text{HN}=b_0}.$$

We call

$$\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{ad}, \text{HN}=b_0} \quad (\text{resp.} \quad \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}, \text{HN}=b_0})$$

the semistable locus¹⁴ in $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{ad}}$ (resp. $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}}$). By [13] XI.1 (see also [35] proof of Proposition 1.36), we can describe the complement:

$$\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{ad}} \setminus \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{ad}, \text{HN}=b_0} = \bigcup_{i \in I} G(F)Z_i,$$

where $(Z_i)_{i \in I}$ is a finite collection of Zariski closed Schubert varieties. Similarly for the Berkovich version.

¹³For both versions, as usual we need the Tannakian formalism to deal with general reductive groups.

¹⁴Our terminology is compatible with that in [13]. In [48] it is called weakly admissible locus, although the setting is slightly different from the original de Rham setting as in [35] Chapter 1 or [13] Part 3. Again, in section 6 we will translate back to the de Rham setting by introducing the dual local Shimura datum.

3.3. Embeddings of Bruhat-Tits buildings into p -adic period domains. After the above preparations, we can discuss the relation between the Berkovich map

$$\theta : \mathcal{B}(G, F) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}}$$

and the Newton stratification

$$\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}} = \coprod_{b \in B(G, \mu^{-1})} \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}, b}.$$

As before we denote $\mathcal{B}_t(G, F) = \theta(\mathcal{B}(G, F))$. As said in section 2, the main intuition is that the image of the Berkovich map consists of *very generic* points. As a warm up, we first deduce the following theorem concerning the semistable locus.

Theorem 3.4. *Through the Berkovich map, the Bruhat-Tits building $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$ is mapped into the semistable locus, i.e. $\mathcal{B}_t(G, F) \subset \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}, \text{HN}=b_0}$.*

Proof. Take a finite field extension $L|F$ that splits the group G . In fact we will prove a stronger result: $\theta_L(\mathcal{B}(G, L))$ is contained in the $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)_L^{\text{Berk}, \text{HN}=b_0}$.

Recall Proposition 2.2 which computes the Berkovich map explicitly. We still use those notions with replacing the base field by L . By Proposition 2.2, each point x inside the image of the apartment is in fact a norm (instead of merely semi-norm) on the polynomial ring. Therefore under the natural map $\Omega(T, P)^{\text{Berk}} \longrightarrow \Omega(T, P)$ (taking support), the point x will correspond to the generic point of that variety.

In the following we will pass to adic spaces. Consider the continuous quotient map $\Omega(T, P)^{\text{ad}} \rightarrow \Omega(T, P)^{\text{Berk}}$ and the (discontinuous) inclusion $\Omega(T, P)^{\text{Berk}} \subset \Omega(T, P)^{\text{ad}}$. We have the following commutative diagram of continuous maps between locally spectral spaces:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Omega(T, P)^{\text{ad}} & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{F}\ell(G_L, \mu)^{\text{ad}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Omega(T, P) & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{F}\ell(G_L, \mu). \end{array}$$

Both horizontal maps are open embeddings. In particular, the map of the bottom line will send the generic point of $\Omega(T, P)$ to the generic point of $\mathcal{F}\ell(G_L, \mu)$. Therefore the point x is *generic* in the adic space $\mathcal{F}\ell(G_L, \mu)^{\text{ad}}$, in the sense that it is in the fiber of the generic point of $\mathcal{F}\ell(G_L, \mu)$ under the projection $\mathcal{F}\ell(G_L, \mu)^{\text{ad}} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}\ell(G_L, \mu)$. In particular, it can not be contained in any proper Zariski closed subspace. On the other hand, the semistable locus $\mathcal{F}\ell(G_L, \mu)^{\text{ad}, \text{HN}=b_0}$ is an open subspace of $\mathcal{F}\ell(G_L, \mu)^{\text{ad}}$ whose complement is a profinite union of proper Zariski closed subspaces (some Schubert varieties). Therefore x lies in such locus.

Passing back to Berkovich spaces, we get $x \in \mathcal{F}\ell(G_L, \mu)^{\text{Berk}, \text{HN}=b_0}$. Notice that the Bruhat-Tits building $\mathcal{B}(G, L)$ is a union of apartments. Therefore it lies in this L -semistable locus. We can view $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$ as a subspace of $\mathcal{B}(G, L)$, which is mapped into the L -semistable locus $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)_L^{\text{Berk}, \text{HN}=b_0}$. By the base change functoriality of the map θ (cf. Proposition 2.1), we have $\mathcal{B}_t(G, F) = \theta(\mathcal{B}(G, F)) \subset \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}, \text{HN}=b_0}$. \square

Remark 3.5. *The above theorem also holds for a general conjugacy class $\{\mu\}$ (not necessarily minuscule). Indeed, by [13] one has the notion of semistable loci for general flag varieties, and the same proof works in the general setting.*

Next, we will prove a stronger theorem, showing that the image $\mathcal{B}_t(G, F) = \theta(\mathcal{B}(G, F))$ in fact totally lies in the p -adic period domain $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}, b_0}$. This relies on some dimension arguments and basic geometric properties of the Newton stratification as in Proposition 3.2.

Theorem 3.6. *Through the Berkovich map, the Bruhat-Tits building $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$ is mapped into the p -adic period domain, i.e. $\mathcal{B}_t(G, F) \subset \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}, b_0}$.*

Proof. The first step is still applying the base change technique, cf. Proposition 2.1. For any point o of the building $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$, take a suitable non-archimedean field extension $L|F$ such that G_L is split over L and through the natural map $\mathcal{B}(G, F) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{B}(G, L)$, the point o becomes a special vertex for the later building. In practice, any complete non-archimedean field containing \bar{F} with valuation group being the whole real numbers \mathbb{R} will satisfy this requirement.

Again we apply the explicit formula of Proposition 2.2. Then the special vertex o will correspond to the standard Gauss point of the Berkovich space

$$\Omega(T, P)^{\text{Berk}} \cong \mathbb{A}^{N, \text{Berk}},$$

here N is the cardinality of Ψ and it also equals to the dimension of $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)$. Inside the Berkovich space, the Gauss point (still denote it by o) corresponds to the following multiplicative norm:

$$L[(X_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \Psi}] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}, \quad \sum_{v \in \mathbb{N}^\Psi} a_v X^v \mapsto \max_v |a_v|$$

Its valuation residue field is $\tilde{L}(x_\alpha)$, here \tilde{L} is the residue field of L and α runs over roots in Ψ . It is a field extension of \tilde{L} with transcendence degree N .

Next consider the quotient map $\pi : \Omega(T, P)^{\text{ad}} \rightarrow \Omega(T, P)^{\text{Berk}}$, the Gauss point o has a distinguish lift inside the adic space. We can find this distinguish lift (denoted by o_1) by the (discontinuous) inclusion $\Omega(T, P)^{\text{Berk}} \subset \Omega(T, P)^{\text{ad}}$. Or more concretely, we can define the Gauss point for the N -dimensional disk in a similar way like [41] (which is about one dimensional case), and view it as a point for the affine $\mathbb{A}^{N, \text{ad}}$ adic space. Then this Gauss point is the desired distinguish lift.

From the discussion above, the valuation residue field of o_1 is unchanged, still a field extension of \tilde{L} with transcendence degree N . Then by the dimension formula in Lemma 3.2.2 of [4], we know that the dimension of the spectral space $\overline{\{o_1\}}$ (closure of o_1 inside $\Omega(T, P)^{\text{ad}}$) is

$$\dim \overline{\{o_1\}} = N.$$

On the other hand, consider the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Omega(T, P)^{\text{ad}} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)_L^{\text{ad}} \\ \downarrow \pi & & \downarrow \gamma \\ \Omega(T, P)^{\text{Berk}} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)_L^{\text{Berk}} \end{array}$$

Then $\pi^{-1}(o) = \gamma^{-1}(o)$ and it is closed in $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)_L^{\text{ad}}$. Thus the previous closure $\overline{\{o_1\}}$ is indeed the closure inside the whole space $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)_L^{\text{ad}}$ and its dimension is N .

Since the Newton stratification factors through the Berkovich quotient, for each $b \in B(G, \mu^{-1})$ and each point $y \in \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)_L^{\text{Berk}, b}$, its fiber $\gamma^{-1}(y)$ is closed and is contained in the same strata $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)_L^{\text{ad}, b}$. In particular, we have $o_1 \in \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)_L^{\text{ad}, b} \Leftrightarrow \overline{\{o_1\}} \subset \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)_L^{\text{ad}, b}$. Since $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)_L^{\text{ad}, b}$ is a locally spectral space, its dimension is equal to the maximal length of specializing chains. Recall the dimension formula for the Newton strata (see Proposition 3.2 (2)), for each $b \in B(G, \mu^{-1})$,

$$\dim \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{ad}, b} = \langle \mu - \nu(b), 2\rho \rangle.$$

In particular, for any non basic b (equivalent to $\nu(b)$ is not central), we have

$$\dim \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{ad}, b} < N = \langle \mu, 2\rho \rangle.$$

Then the dimension of the union of non basic strata is strictly smaller than N . Therefore o_1 lies in the basic stratum. Then o lies in the basic stratum. We are done. \square

Remark 3.7. *In the de Rham setting, i.e. the setting of [35] Chapter 1 or [13] Part 3, in [24] Hartl made a conjecture (Conjecture 6.4 of [24]) comparing the difference at level of points: for any non-archimedean field $L|E$ with a finitely generated valuation group, we have*

$$\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b_0)^{\text{wadm}}(L) = \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b_0)^{\text{adm}}(L).$$

This conjecture is a generalization of the classical results that $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b_0)^{\text{wadm}}$ and $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b_0)^{\text{adm}}$ have the same classical points (consequence of the theorem of Colmez-Fontaine). Hartl proved its analogue for function fields in [23].

In our setting, there is a natural variant¹⁵ of Hartl's conjecture: for any non-archimedean field $L|E$ with a finitely generated valuation group, we have

$$\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk, HN} = b_0}(L) = \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk, } b_0}(L).$$

Our result is compatible with this conjecture. In fact, we can also give another proof for Theorem 3.6 by Hartl's conjecture and Theorem 3.4. The idea is in fact similar.

Take a finite extension $L|F$ to split G . For any apartment of $\mathcal{B}(G, L)$, apply the proposition 2.2 to explicit the Berkovich map, then any point x inside the apartment will correspond to a generalized Gauss point $\theta(x)$. Its residue field $K = \mathcal{H}(\theta(x))$ is an affinoid extension of L . In particular, the valuation group is still finitely generated. By Theorem 3.4, we have

$$\theta(x) \in \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk, HN} = b_0}.$$

If Hartl's conjecture holds, then $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk, HN} = b_0}(K) = \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk, } b_0}(K)$, and thus $\theta(x)$ lies in $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk, } b_0}$.

4. COMPARISON OF BOUNDARIES

In this section, we extend the comparison of buildings and p -adic period domains to the boundaries. We keep our notations as before.

4.1. Functorialities of Newton stratifications. First, we point out that the Newton stratification is functorial.

Let M be an F -Levi subgroup of G . Suppose over \bar{F} , there is a minuscule cocharacter μ_M for $M_{\bar{F}}$ such that its composition with $M_{\bar{F}} \hookrightarrow G_{\bar{F}}$ is the minuscule cocharacter μ . Then $P_{\mu_M} = M \cap P_\mu$ and this induces an embedding

$$\mathcal{F}\ell(M, \mu_M) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)$$

over E .

We reformulate the above embedding by Bruhat decomposition. Let P be an F -parabolic subgroup of G with associated Levi subgroup M . We choose a maximal torus T and a Borel subgroup B over \bar{F} , and let $\mu \in X_*(T)_+$ be a dominant representative of the conjugacy class $\{\mu\}$. Let W be the absolute Weyl group of G , with the subgroups W_P and W_{P_μ} corresponding to the parabolic subgroups $P_{\bar{F}}$ and P_μ . Consider the set of minimal length representatives ${}^P W^{P_\mu} \subset W$ for the coset $W_P \backslash W/W_{P_\mu}$. Let $X_*(T)_{M,+}$ be set of M -dominant cocharacters of T , i.e. cocharacters of T dominant for the induced Borel $B \cap M_{\bar{F}}$ of $M_{\bar{F}}$. Then for each $w \in {}^P W^{P_\mu}$ we get an M -dominant cocharacter $\mu^w := w\mu \in X_*(T)_{M,+}$. The $P_{\bar{F}}$ -orbits on $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)_{\bar{F}}$ define the Bruhat decomposition

$$\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)_{\bar{F}} = \coprod_{w \in {}^P W^{P_\mu}} P_{\bar{F}} w P_\mu / P_\mu,$$

and for each $w \in {}^P W^{P_\mu}$, the projection $P \rightarrow M$ induces a morphism of algebraic varieties over \bar{F}

$$P_{\bar{F}} w P_\mu / P_\mu \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}\ell(M, \mu^w),$$

which is a fibration in affine bundles of rank $\ell(w)$ (for example see [13] Lemma 6.3.6). In particular, the minimal (closed) stratum which corresponds to $w = \text{id}$ is given by

¹⁵We will explain how to translate our setting back to the de Rham setting in section 6.

$\mathcal{F}\ell(M, \mu_M)$, and we get the closed embedding $\mathcal{F}\ell(M, \mu_M) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)$ over \overline{F} , which descends to E .

Lemma 4.1. *Let M be an F -Levi subgroup of G , and μ_M a cocharacter of M over \overline{F} with induced cocharacter μ of G under the inclusion $M \subset G$. Then the induced map $B(M) \rightarrow B(G)$ between Kottwitz sets restricts to a map*

$$B(M, \mu_M) \rightarrow B(G, \mu).$$

Proof. If G is quasi-split over F , then it is clear that we get an induced map $B(M, \mu_M) \rightarrow B(G, \mu)$. Indeed, this follows from the definitions of the sets $B(M, \mu_M)$ and $B(G, \mu)$: under the induced maps $\pi_1(M)_\Gamma \rightarrow \pi_1(G)_\Gamma$ and $\mathcal{N}(M) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}(G)$, we have $\mu_M^\# \mapsto \mu^\#$ and $\mu_M^\diamond \mapsto \mu^\diamond$. Moreover, the partial orders on $\mathcal{N}(M)$ and $\mathcal{N}(G)$ are compatible, since both can be described in terms of relative coroots under the quasi-split assumption.

Next, we reduce the general case to the quasi-split case. Assume that G is non quasi-split, and let H be its quasi-split inner form over F . Then G corresponds to an element

$$\xi \in H^1(F, H_{ad}) = \pi_1(H_{ad})_\Gamma = [\langle \Phi \rangle^\vee / \langle \Phi^\vee \rangle]_\Gamma.$$

Moreover, under the bijection

$$H^1(F, H_{ad}) \simeq B(H_{ad})_{basic},$$

we get an induced $[b_G] \in B(H_{ad})_{basic}$ such that $G_{ad} = H_{ad, b_G}$. Now, the F -parabolic subgroups of G_{ad} corresponds to the F -parabolic subgroups of H_{ad} which admit a reduction of b_G , see [11] Definition 2.5 and section 7. Let M_{ad} be the induced Levi of G_{ad} and M_{ad}^H the corresponding Levi of H_{ad} . The isomorphism class of M_{ad} defines an element

$$\xi_M \in H^1(F, M_{ad}^H),$$

which is given by the class of the reduction b_M of b_G to M_{ad}^H . Thus under the map $H^1(F, M_{ad}^H) \rightarrow H^1(F, H_{ad})$ we have $\xi_M \mapsto \xi$. The inclusion $M_{ad}^H \subset H_{ad}$ induces a map

$$B(M_{ad}^H, \mu_M^\# + \xi_M, \mu_M^\diamond) \rightarrow B(H_{ad}, \mu^\# + \xi, \mu^\diamond).$$

On the other hand, we have natural bijections

$$B(M, \mu_M) = B(M_{ad}, \mu_M) = B(M_{ad}^H, \mu_M^\# + \xi_M, \mu_M^\diamond)$$

and similarly

$$B(G, \mu) = B(G_{ad}, \mu) = B(H_{ad}, \mu^\# + \xi, \mu^\diamond).$$

Here we use the fact that the inner twisting induces bijections (cf. [11] subsection 4.2)

$$B(G) \cong B(H), \quad B(G, \epsilon, \delta) \cong B(H, \epsilon + \xi, \delta).$$

Putting together, we get the induced map $B(M, \mu_M) \rightarrow B(G, \mu)$. \square

In the following, we will use the version of induced map $B(M, \mu_M^{-1}) \rightarrow B(G, \mu^{-1})$ by Lemma 4.1. We have the following proposition:

Proposition 4.2. *The map $\mathcal{F}\ell(M, \mu_M)^{ad} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{ad}$ is compatible with Newton stratifications: if $b_M \mapsto b$ under the map $B(M, \mu_M^{-1}) \rightarrow B(G, \mu^{-1})$ by Lemma 4.1, then the stratum $\mathcal{F}\ell(M, \mu_M)^{ad, b_M}$ is mapped into the stratum $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{ad, b}$ under the morphism $\mathcal{F}\ell(M, \mu_M)^{ad} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{ad}$.*

Proof. The observation is that the Newton stratification is defined by the composition of natural maps. More precisely, we have the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{F}\ell(M, \mu_M)^{ad, \diamond} & \xrightarrow{\pi_{M, \mu_M}^{BB, -1}} & \mathrm{Gr}_{M, \mu_M}^{B_{dR}^+} & \xrightarrow{BL_{1, M}} & \mathrm{Bun}_M \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{ad, \diamond} & \xrightarrow{\pi_{G, \mu}^{BB, -1}} & \mathrm{Gr}_{G, \mu}^{B_{dR}^+} & \xrightarrow{BL_{1, G}} & \mathrm{Bun}_G. \end{array}$$

Now this proposition is obvious. \square

4.2. Strongly regular elements in the Kottwitz set. To compare boundaries of the Berkovich compactification with non basic Newton strata, we first introduce a notion of *strongly regular elements* in $B(G, \mu^{-1})$.

Let P, M and μ_M be as in the last subsection. We have an embedding $\mathcal{F}\ell(M, \mu_M) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)$ over E . By Lemma 4.1, the group map $M \hookrightarrow G$ induces a map between Kottwitz sets $B(M, \mu_M^{-1}) \rightarrow B(G, \mu^{-1})$.

Definition 4.3. *The basic element b_M for $B(M, \mu_M^{-1})$ is mapped to an element b of $B(G, \mu^{-1})$. We call this element b strongly regular. Letting M vary, the subset of strongly regular elements is denoted by $\text{SR}(G, \mu^{-1})$.*

In practice to compute this subset, it is sufficient to consider standard F -Levi subgroups. Now we explain the name *strongly regular*. For such a b , let M_b denote the centralizer of $\nu(b)$ in G . Then $M \subset M_b$ (and implicitly we also determine the compatible F parabolic subgroup for M_b). The cocharacter μ_M further induces a cocharacter μ_1 for M_b . Combining together, we have the following maps:

$$B(M, \mu_M^{-1}) \rightarrow B(M_b, \mu_1^{-1}) \rightarrow B(G, \mu^{-1})$$

Then it is easy to see b_M is mapped to the basic element b_{M_b} for $B(M_b, \mu_1^{-1})$. In particular, b is a G -regular element coming from $B(M_b)_{\text{basic}}$. See section 6 of [26]. Our requirement is much stronger, since we take into account of cocharacters μ^{-1} and μ_M^{-1} . Indeed, this additional requirement has the following consequence.

We first make a comparison of strongly regular elements with *Hodge-Newton decomposable* elements. Recall (cf. [48] Definition 7.1) for $b \in B(G)$ and $\delta \in X_*(A)_{\mathbb{Q}}^+ = \mathcal{N}(G)$ with $\nu(b) \leq \delta$, we say (b, δ) is Hodge-Newton decomposable if there exists a proper standard Levi subgroup M of the quasi-split inner form H of G which contains the centralizer of $\nu(b)$, such that

$$\delta - \nu(b) \in \langle \Phi_{0,M}^{\vee} \rangle_{\mathbb{Q}}.$$

For $b \in B(G, \mu^{-1})$, it is called Hodge-Newton decomposable if $(b, \mu^{-1, \diamond})$ is Hodge-Newton decomposable in the above sense. If $G = H$ quasi-split, Lemma 4.11 in [11] gives some equivalent descriptions about Hodge-Newton decomposable elements b inside $B(G, \mu^{-1})$. From the above discussion, a strongly regular element b will come from the basic element of $B(M_b, \mu_1^{-1})$. Thus if G quasi-split, it satisfies the condition of Lemma 4.11 (2) of [11], so it is a Hodge-Newton decomposable element. In general, we have

Lemma 4.4. *If $b \in \text{SR}(G, \mu^{-1})$ is the image of $B(M, \mu_M^{-1})_{\text{basic}} \rightarrow B(G, \mu^{-1})$ for a proper F -Levi subgroup M , then it is non basic.*

Proof. We pass to the adjoint quotient G_{ad} . This influences nothing. Now G is an adjoint group over F , then G indeed has a product decomposition

$$\prod_i G_i = G,$$

where G_i is the quasi-simple component of G . Then the cocharacter μ is also a product $\mu = \prod_i \mu_i$, where μ_i is a minuscule cocharacter for G_i . Then

$$B(G, \mu^{-1}) = \prod_i B(G_i, \mu_i^{-1}).$$

Therefore we only need to verify our claim in the quasi-simple case.

Take a maximal split torus S of G , consider the relative root system. Then the resulting Dynkin diagram is connected. For any parabolic subgroup P together with its Levi M , performing the process of defining strongly regular element to get μ_M , if the basic element $b_M \in B(M, \mu_M^{-1})$ corresponds to the basic element of $B(G, \mu^{-1})$, then from the definition of $B(M, \mu_M^{-1})$ we get

$$\mu_M^{-1, \diamond} - \nu_M(b_M) = \sum c_i \alpha_i,$$

where $c_i > 0$ and α_i is a positive coroot of M . Passing to $B(G, \mu^{-1})$, if b_M is mapped to the basic element, then $\nu(b_M) = 0$ (since the center of G is trivial), therefore (by our choice of μ_M)

$$\mu^{-1, \diamond} = \mu_M^{-1, \diamond} - \nu(b_M) = \sum_i c_i \alpha_i$$

lies in the positive chamber. This is nonzero because the type determined by $\{\mu\}$ is non-trivial. On the other hand, because M is proper, it can not contain all positive coroots of G . Suppose it does not contain the positive coroot β of G and let $\widehat{\beta}$ denote the corresponding positive root. Then for each α_i , the product $\langle \alpha_i, \widehat{\beta} \rangle$ is non-positive. Because the Dynkin diagram is connected, there exists at least one i with such negative product. Then

$$\langle \mu^{-1, \diamond}, \widehat{\beta} \rangle < 0,$$

which is impossible. \square

On the other hand, if G quasi-split over F , the requirement of being strongly regular is much stronger than being Hodge-Newton decomposable.

Example 4.5. For the group $G = \mathrm{GL}_n$, we can view $B(G)$ as a subset of $\mathcal{N}(G)$ (since the Newton map is injective), thus describe an element b through its Newton polygon $\nu(b)$. For non-basic $b \in B(G, \mu^{-1})$, the HN decomposable condition requires that $\nu(b)$ has a turning point lying in the Hodge polygon $\mu^{-1, \diamond}$. The strongly regular condition requires that *each* turning point of $\nu(b)$ also lies in the Hodge polygon of $\mu^{-1, \diamond}$. Obviously this requirement is much stronger and thus $\mathrm{SR}(G, \mu^{-1})$ contains very few elements.

- If $\mu = (1, \dots, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$ with d terms 1, then $\mathrm{SR}(G, \mu^{-1})$ contains only $d(n-d) + 1$ elements.
- If $d = 1$ or $d = n-1$ or $n \leq 4$, then $B(G, \mu^{-1})$ is fully Hodge-Newton decomposable and each element is also strongly regular.
- When $n = 5$ and $d = 2$, there is a single non-Hodge-Newton decomposable element. Other elements are also strongly regular.
- When $n \geq 6$, there will be many elements being Hodge-Newton decomposable but not strongly regular. To illustrate this more explicitly, we draw a picture showing an example with $n = 7$ and $d = 4$. See the following Figure 1.

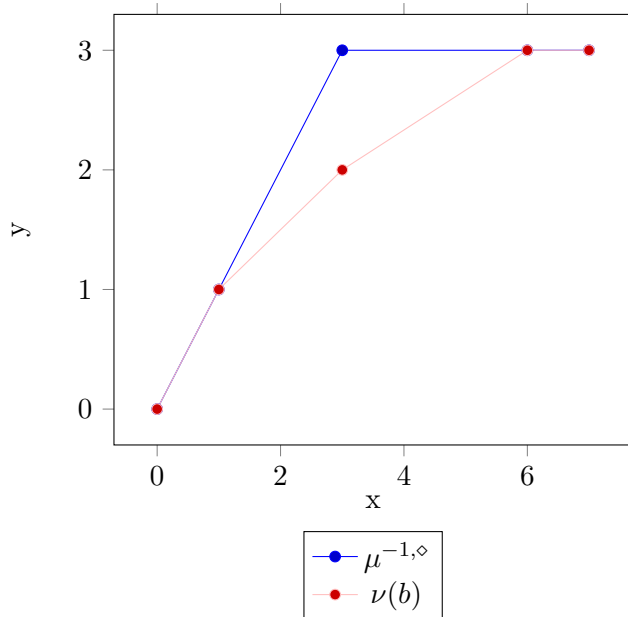


FIGURE 1. Example

4.3. Boundaries of Berkovich compactifications and non basic Newton strata.

Now we turn to the Berkovich compactification. The conjugacy class of the geometric minuscule cocharacter $\{\mu\}$ determines an F -type denoted as t . In Theorem 3.6 we proved that

$$\mathcal{B}_t(G, F) \subset \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}, b_0}.$$

By Proposition 2.6, the boundary of $\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)$ in the Berkovich compactification $\overline{\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)}$ can be described by the Bruhat-Tits buildings of τ -relevant proper Levi subgroups M , where τ is the F -rational type uniquely determined by t . We can then write

$$\overline{\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)} = \bigcup_{M \text{ standard}} \bigcup_{g \in G(F)} g(\mathcal{B}_\tau(M, F)).$$

On the other hand, the boundary of $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}, b_0}$ can be described by non basic Newton strata by Proposition 3.2. It turns out that the boundaries of $\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)$ and $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}, b_0}$ are matched neatly in the following way:

Theorem 4.6. *For each proper standard F -rational Levi group M of G , the contribution of the boundary $\bigcup_{g \in G(F)} g(\mathcal{B}_\tau(M, F))$ is contained in the Newton stratum corresponding to an element $b_M \in \text{SR}(G, \mu^{-1})$. This b_M is determined by M , and each elements in $\text{SR}(G, \mu^{-1})$ will appear in this way.*

Proof. Since the Newton stratification is invariant under the $G(F)$ -action, for each conjugacy class of Levi subgroup, it is sufficient to prove the assertion for $\mathcal{B}_\tau(M, F)$.

Recall the proof of the Proposition 2.6. To compute the contribution from M , we pick up an F -parabolic subgroup P containing M with Levi decomposition $P = N \rtimes M$. Take a finite extension $L|E$ to split G . Then $\{\mu\}$ determines an L -rational type t_1 . We use $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)_L$ to compute the Berkovich compactification $\overline{\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)}$. Choose a L -Borel subgroup B_M of M_L such that $N_L \rtimes B_M$ is a Borel subgroup for G_L . Also take a maximal split torus T inside B_M , then M_L is a standard Levi subgroup and P_L is a standard parabolic subgroup. Take the dominant representative of $\{\mu\}$, again we still denote it as μ . Then P_μ is compatible with P_L and M_L , in other words, the natural inclusion induces an isomorphism

$$M_L/(M_L \cap P_\mu) \cong P_L/(P_L \cap P_\mu)$$

and P_μ is osculatory with P_L . Then $\mathcal{B}(M, F)$ contributes to the Berkovich compactification through the following map:

$$\mathcal{B}(M, F) \xrightarrow{\theta} \text{Par}_{t_1}(M_L)^{\text{Berk}} \cong \text{Par}_{t_1}(P_L)^{\text{Berk}} \cong \text{Osc}_{t_1}(P_L)^{\text{Berk}} \hookrightarrow \text{Par}_{t_1}(G_L)^{\text{Berk}}.$$

By Theorem 3.6, the morphism θ will send $\mathcal{B}(M, F)$ into the basic stratum of $\text{Par}_{t_1}(M_L)^{\text{Berk}}$. On the other hand, the cocharacter μ induces a minuscule cocharacter μ_M for M_L and the natural map

$$\mathcal{F}\ell(M_L, \mu_M) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{F}\ell(G_L, \mu)$$

can be identified with the above map

$$\text{Par}_{t_1}(M_L) \hookrightarrow \text{Par}_{t_1}(G_L),$$

thus we can apply the functoriality of the Newton stratification (Proposition 4.2), we see that the contribution $\mathcal{B}_\tau(M, F)$ will lie in the stratum corresponding to b_M , which is the image of $B(M, \mu_M^{-1})_{\text{basic}} \rightarrow B(G, \mu^{-1})$.

Finally, the process of computing the contribution $\mathcal{B}_\tau(M, F)$ is the same as the process in the definition of strongly regular elements, so $b_M \in \text{SR}(G, \mu^{-1})$ and each element of $\text{SR}(G, \mu^{-1})$ will appear in such way. \square

Remark 4.7. *In practice, to compute $\text{SR}(G, \mu^{-1})$ it is sufficient to consider those Levi M appearing in the τ -relevant parabolic subgroups. In [36] subsection 3.3, there is a combinatorial description of τ -relevant subgroups in terms of Dynkin diagrams.*

A further study of $\text{SR}(G, \mu^{-1})$ will show that the image of the Berkovich map is closed in the p -adic period domain. It is sufficient to check this in the non-degenerate case.

Corollary 4.8. (1) *The image of Berkovich embedding $\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)$ is closed in the p -adic period domain $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}, b_0}$.*

(2) *Assume that G is quasi-split over F . Then the image of Berkovich embedding $\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)$ is also closed in the open Harder-Narasimhan stratum $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}, \text{HN}=b_0}$.*

Proof. The first statement follows from Lemma 4.4, since for any boundary stratum corresponding to a proper M of G , its contribution $b \in \text{SR}(G, \mu^{-1})$ can not be the basic element.

For the second assertion, we apply Theorem 1.3 of [48], which implies that if a non basic Newton stratum $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}, b}$ intersects non trivially with the semistable locus $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}, \text{HN}=b_0}$, then b is Hodge-Newton indecomposable. Under the assumption that G is quasi-split, each non-basic element in $\text{SR}(G, \mu^{-1})$ is Hodge-Newton decomposable. Therefore if a contribution $\mathcal{B}_\tau(M, F)$ intersects with $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}, \text{HN}=b_0}$, it will lie in the basic locus. Then previous claim shows that M has to be the whole group G . We are done. \square

Remark 4.9. *One may prove Corollary 4.8 (2) without the quasi-split assumption by a different approach. More precisely, in Proposition 3.4 we have shown $\mathcal{B}_t(G, F) \subset \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}, \text{HN}=b_0}$. One may prove a similar result for each boundary stratum $\mathcal{B}_\tau(M, F)$, by using the parabolic induction results for non basic Harder-Narasimhan strata, cf. [13] or [45] Theorem 3.9. As we will not need non basic Harder-Narasimhan strata in the following, we leave the details to the interested reader.*

5. RETRACTION MAPS FOR GL_n

In this section, we discuss some special examples. We will mainly study the case $G = \text{GL}_n$ with $n \geq 2$, though some results in fact hold for more general groups. Let μ be a minuscule cocharacter of G of the form $(1^d, 0^{n-d})$ such that $(d, n) = 1$. Since we will always work with Berkovich spaces in this section, we simply denote $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{b_0} = \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}, b_0}$ and $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{HN}=b_0} = \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{Berk}, \text{HN}=b_0}$. Inspired by the works of [29] and [49], we will construct a continuous retraction map

$$r : \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{b_0} \longrightarrow \mathcal{B}(G, F).$$

Here “retraction” means that the Berkovich embedding $\theta : \mathcal{B}(G, F) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{b_0}$ by Theorem 3.6 will be a section of r . This map r will generalize the Drinfeld map (cf. [14, 3]) in the case $d = 1$

$$r : \Omega^n \longrightarrow \mathcal{B}(G, F).$$

We will also discuss some analogy with tropical geometry and propose a new method to study the p -adic period domain $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{b_0}$ and the semistable locus $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{HN}=b_0}$.

5.1. p -adic period domain and the stable locus. We first make a few remarks on comparison with the setting of [29] and [49]. Both loc. cit. work with semisimple simply connected groups like SL_n . Here we will use the adjoint group PGL_n , as we want to use minuscule cocharacters etc. Moreover, both [29] and [49] use some geometric invariant theory, which involves choosing a G -equivariant (very ample) line bundle \mathcal{L} on the flag variety G/P_μ to talk about semistable and stable locus. Since $\text{SL}_n \rightarrow \text{PGL}_n$ is an isogeny with a finite central kernel, we can always rescale \mathcal{L} by \mathcal{L}^n to get a PGL_n -equivalent line bundle. This will not influence the geometry of semistable or stable locus. In the rest of this section, we modify our notation by setting $G = \text{PGL}_n$, the parabolic $P = P_\mu$ is defined by the induced minuscule cocharacter μ of PGL_n .

Take a maximal split torus T together with a Borel subgroup B , and consider the resulting root system and fundamental (positive) weights ω_i . The maximal parabolic

subgroups P_i containing B are in bijection with the fundamental weights ω_i . Any parabolic subgroup containing B is of the form $\cap_i P_i$, corresponding to a non-empty subset I of the set of fundamental weights. For such P , one can further consider a positive weight $\lambda = \sum_{i \in I} m_i \omega_i$ (m_i is positive) and thus produce a highest weight representation $V = V_\lambda$ with a highest weight vector e_λ (well defined up to units).

In our case, the cocharacter μ corresponds to the fundamental weight $\lambda = \omega_d$. Then we can identify the flag variety (which is the Grassmannian $\text{Gr}(d, n)$)

$$X := \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu) = G/P_\mu$$

with the orbit $G(e_\lambda)$ inside the projective space $\mathbb{P}(V)$ over F . As in subsection 3.2, we have the associated p -adic period domain

$$X^{b_0} \subset X^{\text{Berk}}$$

and semistable locus

$$X^{ss} := X^{\text{HN}=b_0} \subset X^{\text{Berk}}.$$

Both are open subspaces of the Berkovich flag variety X^{Berk} . Moreover, by Proposition 3.3 we have

$$X^{b_0} \subset X^{ss}.$$

On the other hand, there is a variant of X^{ss} , the stable locus X^s which classifies stable objects in the corresponding Harder-Narasimhan theory (for filtered vector spaces with G -structure or admissible modifications of G -bundles). By construction we have an open immersion

$$X^s \subset X^{ss}.$$

The closed embedding $X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}(V)$ further induces a very ample line bundle \mathcal{L} (pullback of $\mathcal{O}(1)$ on $\mathbb{P}(V)$) on the flag variety X and \mathcal{L} is also a G -equivariant line bundle. Using this line bundle \mathcal{L} and geometric invariant theory (for the T -action on X), we can study the semistable and stable loci with respect to T

$$X(T, \mathcal{L})^{ss} \quad \text{and} \quad X(T, \mathcal{L})^s.$$

Both are open subschemes of X . When T varies, these describe the above semistable and stable loci:

Proposition 5.1. *We have the following equalities of Berkovich analytic spaces over F*

$$X^{ss} = \bigcap_T X(T, \mathcal{L})^{ss, \text{Berk}}, \quad X^s = \bigcap_T X(T, \mathcal{L})^{s, \text{Berk}},$$

where T runs over all maximal split tori.

Proof. This follows from [29] Proposition 2.6, Corollary 2.8.2, and section 3 therein. Note that in [29], the authors work with rigid analytic spaces, and they introduced and studied $X(T, \mathcal{L})^{ss}$ and $X(T, \mathcal{L})^s$ first, then proceeded to show there are rigid analytic structures on the intersections over all T . Moreover, there are moduli interpretations for the intersections (the right hand side above) given by the semistable and stable objects (the left hand side above). See also [13] Theorem 9.7.3 (whose proof in turn originates from [47]; the latter proves the conjecture in [35] 1.51, which in turn was motivated by [29]). \square

To analyze $X(T, \mathcal{L})^{ss}$ and $X(T, \mathcal{L})^s$, following [29] we further introduce certain convex hulls. The action of T on $H^0(X, \mathcal{L})$ produces a weight decomposition

$$V^* = H^0(X, \mathcal{L}) = \bigoplus_{\beta} H^0(X, \mathcal{L})_{\beta},$$

where $\beta \in X^*(T)$. For any geometric point $x \in X(k)$ ($k|F$ an algebraically closed field), evaluate V^* at x , and let

$$S_x \subset X^*(T) \otimes \mathbb{R}$$

be the set of those β with V_{β}^* being non-vanish at x . Let

$$\text{Conv}(S_x) \subset X^*(T) \otimes \mathbb{R}$$

denote its convex hull. Then Lemma 1.2 in [29] shows that $x \in X(T, \mathcal{L})^{ss}$ if and only if $0 \in \text{Conv}(S_x)$, and $x \in X(T, \mathcal{L})^s$ if and only if 0 is an interior point of $\text{Conv}(S_x)$. Applying this lemma and Lemma 1.3 of [29], we have

Proposition 5.2. *Assume that the cocharacter $\mu = (1^d, 0^{n-d})$ satisfies the condition $(d, n) = 1$. Then for any maximal split torus T , we have*

$$X(T, \mathcal{L})^s = X(T, \mathcal{L})^{ss}.$$

In particular, under this assumption, by Proposition 5.1 we get

$$X^{ss} = X^s.$$

Proof. See [29] Theorem 1.1 and Corollary 2.4. \square

The conclusion $X(T, \mathcal{L})^s = X(T, \mathcal{L})^{ss}$ is quite strong, which will be crucial for the following constructions. From now on, we assume that the cocharacter $\mu = (1^d, 0^{n-d})$ satisfies the condition $(d, n) = 1$. As a corollary, we get a $G(F)$ -equivariant inclusion of open subspaces of X^{Berk}

$$X^{b_0} \subset X^s.$$

To construct a retraction map $r : X^{b_0} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(G, F)$ for the embedding $\theta : \mathcal{B}(G, F) \hookrightarrow X^{b_0}$, it suffices to construct a retraction map

$$r : X^s \longrightarrow \mathcal{B}(G, F).$$

By restriction to X^{b_0} , we get the desired map.

5.2. The retraction map for a maximal torus. In section 3 of [29], van der Put and Voskuil implicitly constructed a map from $X(T, \mathcal{L})^s$ to the corresponding apartment A_T inside $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$. Their construction is through a point-wise description, thus they need to pick up a test field K . We will review their construction, complete their arguments at some points, and adapt it to the setting of Berkovich spaces.

Let $K|F$ be a non-archimedean extension with K algebraic closed. In [29] only $K = \mathbb{C}_p$ was considered, but it is important to go beyond \mathbb{C}_p when working with Berkovich spaces. A point in the Berkovich space (or the algebraic variety) may be realized as a K -point for different test fields K , but it will clear from the context that the construction is well defined.

Let $v : K^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ denote the additive valuation of K extending the discrete valuation on F and satisfying $v(\pi) = 1$ (here π is a uniformizer of F). Using the same sign convention of Tits in [46], we get the following map

$$v_T : T(K) \cong \text{Hom}(X^*(T), K^*) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}(X^*(T), \mathbb{R}).$$

Choose a special vertex o in the corresponding apartment A_T for T , and use o (as the origin) to identify A_T with $\text{Hom}(X^*(T), \mathbb{R})$. The vertex o also defines an integral model G_o over O_F for G by the Bruhat-Tits theory, which is a reductive group scheme since o is special and $G = \text{PGL}_n$ is adjoint. For simplicity we may also use G to denote this integral model. Previous discussions $(T, P, G/P, \dots)$ hold over O_F . In particular, we have an open subscheme

$$X(T, \mathcal{L})^s \subset X$$

of the scheme $X = G/P$ over O_F , which is the (properly) stable locus for the action of T on X with respect to \mathcal{L} . Then we get an analytic subspace

$$\widehat{X(T, \mathcal{L})^s}_\eta^{\text{Berk}} \subset X(T, \mathcal{L})_\eta^{s, \text{Berk}},$$

where $\widehat{X(T, \mathcal{L})^s}$ is the p -adic completion of $X(T, \mathcal{L})^s$, $\widehat{X(T, \mathcal{L})}_\eta^{s, \text{Berk}}$ is the Berkovich analytic generic fiber of the formal scheme $\widehat{X(T, \mathcal{L})^s}$, and $X(T, \mathcal{L})_\eta^{s, \text{Berk}}$ is the Berkovich analytification of the generic fiber of the O_F -scheme $X(T, \mathcal{L})^s$. In the following we simply

denote $X(T, \mathcal{L})^{s, \text{Berk}} = X(T, \mathcal{L})_\eta^{s, \text{Berk}}$ as the F -analytic space. For the field K as above, note that we have

$$X(\widehat{T, \mathcal{L}})_\eta^{s, \text{Berk}}(K) = X(\widehat{T, \mathcal{L}})^s(O_K) = X(T, \mathcal{L})^s(O_K).$$

If necessary, replace \mathcal{L} by \mathcal{L}^k for a suitable positive integer k , so that there exists an **integral** basis $\{f_1, \dots, f_m\}$ for $H^0(X, \mathcal{L})^T$ over O_F with the property

$$X(T, \mathcal{L})^s = \bigcup X_{f_i},$$

where X_{f_i} is the non-vanishing locus of f_i and we view everything over O_F . This implies that $X(\widehat{T, \mathcal{L}})_\eta^{s, \text{Berk}}$ is a finite union of affinoids inside X^{Berk} . Let \tilde{K} denote the residue field. Applying the geometric invariant theory, we can perform the geometric quotient

$$Z = X(T, \mathcal{L})^s/T,$$

which is a projective scheme over O_F , since $X(T, \mathcal{L})^s = X(T, \mathcal{L})^{ss}$ by Proposition 5.2 and our assumption $(d, n) = 1$. Each K -point of $X(T, \mathcal{L})^s$ has a finite stabilizer inside $T(K)$. As in section 3.4 of [29], we have:

- (1) $X(T, \mathcal{L})^s(O_K)/T(O_K) = Z(O_K) = Z(K) = X(T, \mathcal{L})^s(K)/T(K)$.
- (2) $T(K) \times X(T, \mathcal{L})^s(O_K) \twoheadrightarrow X(T, \mathcal{L})^s(K)$.

We note that the equality $Z(O_K) = Z(K)$ and the surjectivity of (2) hold since Z is projective over O_F , and the other two equalities in (1) hold since Z is a geometric quotient. These properties determine uniquely a map (which comes essentially from Proposition 5.2 and our assumption $(d, n) = 1$)

$$r_{T,o} : X(T, \mathcal{L})^s(K) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}(X^*(T), \mathbb{R})$$

with the property

- (1) $r_{T,o}(X(T, \mathcal{L})^s(O_K)) = 0$, and
- (2) for any $t \in T(K)$ and $x \in X(T, \mathcal{L})^s(K)$,

$$r_{T,o}(t.x) = -v_T(t) + r_{T,o}(x).$$

Through the identification with origin o , we can further view the target as the apartment A_T inside the Bruhat-Tits building $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$. The resulting map is still denoted by

$$r_{T,o} : X(T, \mathcal{L})^s(K) \longrightarrow A_T.$$

Letting K vary, we get a T -equivariant map from the associated Berkovich F -analytic space of $X(T, \mathcal{L})^s$ to A_T

$$r_{T,o} : X(T, \mathcal{L})^{s, \text{Berk}} \longrightarrow A_T,$$

which we call the apartment retraction map. Here we use the name “retraction” because its composition with the Berkovich map (restrict to the apartment) is identity, cf. Theorem 5.13 (for the global version of retraction map, which is harder). By construction, we have

$$r_{T,o}^{-1}(o) = X(\widehat{T, \mathcal{L}})_\eta^{s, \text{Berk}}.$$

For later upgrading into Berkovich space, we will always view the set of points $X(T, \mathcal{L})^s(K)$ (and other varieties) as a subspace of the Berkovich flag variety X^{Berk} and equip them with the subspace topology. Now we will show that the resulting map $r_{T,o}$ is a continuous map of topological spaces.

To prove such continuous results, we need to introduce more notions. The weight decomposition holds as O_F -modules

$$H^0(X, \mathcal{L}) = \bigoplus_{\beta} H^0(X, \mathcal{L})_{\beta},$$

and the previous integral basis $\{f_1, \dots, f_m\}$ is the basis for weight 0 space. For other nonzero β , we also pick up an integral basis $\{f_{\beta,1}, \dots, f_{\beta,\beta_m}\}$. For each β and each point $x \in X(K)$, we define the follow notion

$$\|x\|_\beta = \max\{|f(x)|_x \mid f \in H^0(X, \mathcal{L})_\beta\} = \max\{|f_{\beta,i}(x)|_i\}.$$

Here we evaluate the line bundle \mathcal{L} at x with a norm $|\cdot|_x$. It is a one dimensional space over K , thus the norm is well defined up to positive scalar. In practice we can first put a reasonable non-archimedean metric on \mathcal{L} . The flag variety can be covered by open cells isomorphic to the affine space \mathbb{A}^N and the line bundle \mathcal{L} is induced by $O(1)$ through the embedding into the projective space¹⁶ $\mathbb{P}(V)$. Since we only need to care about some ratios like

$$\frac{\|x\|_\beta}{\|x\|_\gamma},$$

which are canonically defined, thus independent of choice of such metric. Here we observe that under Berkovich topology, for any β , the map $|X^{\text{Berk}}| \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$, $x \mapsto \|x\|_\beta$ is continuous. With the help of this function, we have the following identifications:

$$X(T, \mathcal{L})^s(O_K) = r_{T,o}^{-1}(o)(K) = \{x \in X(T, \mathcal{L})^s(K) \mid \|x\|_\beta \leq \|x\|_0, \text{ any } \beta\}.$$

Now we can verify the continuous property. Let \mathbb{F}_q be the residue field of O_F .

Proposition 5.3. *This apartment retraction map $r_{T,o}$ is continuous.*

Proof. Take a field $K|F$ as above. Apply Lemmas 1.2 and 1.3 in [29] cited previously to study the set

$$S_{\bar{y}} \subset X^*(T) \otimes \mathbb{R}$$

for any \tilde{K} -point $\bar{y} \in X(\tilde{K})$ over the residue field $\tilde{K}|\mathbb{F}_q$. Here T denotes the reduction to \mathbb{F}_q of the previous integral T . Then we can rescale \mathcal{L} by \mathcal{L}^k for a sufficient large k , such that for any \bar{y} and any root α , some positive multiple $\alpha_{\bar{y}}\alpha$ will appear in $S_{\bar{y}}$. See the discussion in section 3.4 of [29] for this fact.

Let $T(K)$ act on $\text{Hom}(X^*(T), \mathbb{R})$ through the translation action $t \mapsto -v_T(t)$. Then its actions on both sides are homeomorphisms. Then it is sufficient to show the continuity at any integral point $x \in X(T, \mathcal{L})^s(O_K)$. Then $r_{T,o}(x) = 0 \in \text{Hom}(X^*(T), \mathbb{R}) \cong A_T$.

Then for any β , we know that $\|x\|_\beta \leq \|x\|_0$ and $\|x\|_0$ is obviously nonzero. Thus for any positive number $\varepsilon < 1$, by the continuity of the function $\frac{\|x\|_\beta}{\|x\|_0}$, there exists a neighborhood U_ε of x in $X(T, \mathcal{L})^s(K)$ such that for any $x_0 \in U_\varepsilon$, $\|x_0\|_0$ is nonzero and for any β , we have

$$\frac{\|x_0\|_\beta}{\|x_0\|_0} < 1 + \varepsilon.$$

Suppose $x_0 = t.y$ with $y \in X(T, \mathcal{L})^s(O_K)$ and $t \in T(K)$. Then we have for any β ,

$$\|x_0\|_\beta = |\beta(t^{-1})| \|y\|_\beta.$$

Due to the beginning discussion for $S_{\bar{y}}$ (here \bar{y} is the reduction to the residue field), we know that for any root α , there is a positive integer $\alpha_{\bar{y}}$ such that $\alpha_{\bar{y}}\alpha \in S_{\bar{y}}$. In particular, this implies

$$\|y\|_{\alpha_{\bar{y}}\alpha} = \|y\|_0.$$

Putting together, we get

$$|\alpha(t)|^{\alpha_{\bar{y}}} > \frac{1}{1 + \varepsilon} > 1 - \varepsilon,$$

thus

$$|\alpha(t)| > 1 - \varepsilon.$$

¹⁶ The situation is the same as complex geometry, we can endow such metric on \mathcal{L} just like the case of equipping canonical metric for projective space in complex geometry.

On the other hand, we can do the same argument for the opposite root $-\alpha$, and we can the desired control

$$\frac{1}{1-\varepsilon} > |\alpha(t)| > 1 - \varepsilon.$$

Then let ε be small enough. Combining with the fact that the root system span the whole space $X^*(T) \otimes \mathbb{R}$, this will force $r_{T,o}(x_0) = -v_T(t)$ close to 0 arbitrarily.

Notice that the set of $K = \mathbb{C}_p$ points is dense in the Berkovich space, through the following lemma, the apartment retraction map

$$r_{T,o} : X(T, \mathcal{L})^{s, \text{Berk}} \longrightarrow A_T$$

is continuous. \square

Lemma 5.4. *Let $f : A \longrightarrow B$ be a map between topological spaces. Suppose that there exists a dense subset A_0 of A such that for any point $x \in A$, the restriction $A_0 \cup \{x\} \longrightarrow B$ is continuous. If B is a regular Hausdorff space, then f is a continuous map.*

This is a routine exercise in topology and we omit the proof. The Bruhat-Tits building $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$ is locally compact Hausdorff, thus it is regular Hausdorff, so we can apply this lemma to upgrade the pointwise description into the Berkovich setting.

Remark 5.5. (1) *In the above proof some base change functoriality is used implicitly. Through the extension $K|F$, we can identify $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$ with a subspace of $\mathcal{B}(G, K)$. The original apartment A_T of $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$ is identified with the corresponding apartment \widehat{A}_T for $\mathcal{B}(G, K)$. Thus the group $T(K)$ can not act on $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$, but it acts on A_T naturally by the identification $A_T = \widehat{A}_T$, which is exactly the translation action defined in the proof.*
 (2) *In fact, one can work with some large enough field K , e.g. certain maximally complete field in the sense of [30], to avoid the argument using the density of classical points and Lemma 5.4.*

Before going on, we prove some further properties of the map $r_{T,o}$.

Proposition 5.6. *We have the following properties for the apartment retraction map:*

- (1) *For any $g \in G(F)$, let T_1 denote the maximal split torus gTg^{-1} and let $\tilde{o} = g(o)$, then the translation by g on the flag variety can identify their stable locus*

$$g(X(T, \mathcal{L})^s) = X(T_1, \mathcal{L})^s.$$

Moreover, for any $x \in X(T, \mathcal{L})^s(K)$, we have

$$g(r_{T,o}(x)) = r_{T_1, \tilde{o}}(g(x)).$$

- (2) *The apartment retraction map $r_{T,o}$ is independent of choices of the special vertex o , and thus we also denote it by r_T or r_A .*

Proof. For the first statement, we first verify the $G(F)$ -equivariant property for integral points.

Through the identification $\tilde{o} = g(o)$, the resulting integral model $G_{\tilde{o}}$ can be identified with G_o , then the g translation produce the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X(T, \mathcal{L})^s(K) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & X(T_1, \mathcal{L})^s(K) \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ X(T, \mathcal{L})^s(O_K) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & X(T_1, \mathcal{L})^s(O_K) \end{array}$$

So the equality holds for $x \in X(T, \mathcal{L})^s(O_K)$. Further for such x and any $t \in T(K)$, we have

$$g(r_{T,o}(t.x)) = g.t.r_{T,o}(x) = (gtg^{-1}).g.(o) = (gtg^{-1}).r_{T_1, \tilde{o}}(g(x)) = r_{T_1, \tilde{o}}(gtx),$$

so we have verified the first statement.

Here we implicitly use the base change functoriality again. We identify the apartment A_T for $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$ with the corresponding apartment \widetilde{A}_T inside $\mathcal{B}(G, K)$ and do similar identification for another apartment A_{T_1} . Then $T(K)$ (resp $gT(K)g^{-1}$) acts on A_T (resp. A_{T_1}) in the natural way.

The second statement follows from the first one. For any other special vertex o_1 inside the apartment A_T , there exist $t \in T(F)$ such that $t(o) = o_1$ and such t conjugation will not change the maximal torus T . Now apply the first statement for any $x \in X(T, \mathcal{L})^s(K)$, we get

$$t.(r_{T,o}(x)) = r_{T,o_1}(t.x) = t.r_{T,o_1}(x),$$

therefore $r_{T,o} = r_{T,o_1}$.

□

5.3. The retraction map for GL_n . Now we construct the (global) retraction map to the whole Bruhat-Tits building. The stable locus X^s is an open analytic subspace of X^{Berk} . By Proposition 5.1, it is the intersection

$$X^s = \bigcap_{g \in G(F)} X(gTg^{-1}, \mathcal{L})^{s, \text{Berk}},$$

or equivalently, it corresponds to the locus that is stable respect to any F -maximal split torus T action. In particular, for each apartment A of the Bruhat-Tits building, we have a map

$$r_A : X^s \longrightarrow A.$$

The problem is to prove that these r_A are compatible when A varies. We will prove it in the following lemma¹⁷, which will guarantee some basic finiteness results and the continuity of the retraction map.

Lemma 5.7 (Compatibility lemma). *Let A_1 and A_2 be two apartments inside the Bruhat-Tits building $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$. Let z denote an interior point of their intersection $A_1 \cap A_2$ with respect to $A_1 \cup A_2$. For any stable point $x \in X^s$, we have*

$$r_{A_1}(x) = z \iff r_{A_2}(x) = z.$$

Proof. It suffices to show one side implication: $r_{A_1}(x) = z$ will imply $r_{A_2}(x) = z$. We will prove this statement in two steps: first, we deduce it for x coming from some p -adic field; second, we generalize it to any points.

Recall that the Bruhat-Tits building $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$ has a $G(F)$ -invariant metric, which is unique up to scalar. We make the normalization of the metric such that two closest special vertices has distance 1. This is possible because such neighborhoods $\{z_1, z_2\}$ are transitive under $G(F)$ -action. Moreover, for any finite extension $F_1|F$, suppose the ramification index is e , then we require the metric on $\mathcal{B}(G, F_1)$ satisfying that two closest special vertices has distance $\frac{1}{e}$. Then according to the results of Landvogt in [28] about functoriality of the Bruhat-Tits building, the embedding $\mathcal{B}(G, F) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{B}(G, F_1)$ is an isometry after a suitable normalization of the metric on $\mathcal{B}(G, F_1)$. And our convention on the metric is compatible, thus no need to renormalize the metric again.

Suppose A_1 corresponds to the maximal split torus T_1 and A_2 corresponds to T_2 . Because z is an interior point of $A_1 \cap A_2$, there exists a real number $\varepsilon > 0$ such that

$$D(z, \varepsilon) \cap A_1 = D(z, \varepsilon) \cap A_2,$$

here $D(z, \varepsilon)$ is the open ball centered at z with radius ε .

Now suppose the point x comes from p -adic fields, in other words, there exists a finite extension $F_1|F$ such that $x \in X(T_1, \mathcal{L})^s(F_1)$. Because our initial construction of $X(T_1, \mathcal{L})^s$

¹⁷Voskuil wrote this lemma in [49] as Proposition 3.4. But there the proof is too vague and it contains some mistakes, for example, the reduction will lie in the normalizer of the torus instead of the centralizer. Here we give a new rigorous proof.

and its quotient $X(T_1, \mathcal{L})^s/T_1$ is purely algebraic over O_F , use their geometric properties, we can replace F_1 by a finite extension, such that

$$x = t.x_0$$

with $t \in T(F_1)$ and $x_0 \in X(T_1, \mathcal{L})^s(O_{F_1})$. Then by the definition of the apartment retraction map, the point z is a special vertex inside $\mathcal{B}(G, F_1)$. Here we use base change to identify $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$ with a subspace of $\mathcal{B}(G, F_1)$. By our choose of metric, this is an isometry. Thus inside $\mathcal{B}(G, F_1)$ we still have

$$D(z, \varepsilon) \cap A_1 = D(z, \varepsilon) \cap A_2.$$

Take a totally ramified extension $F_2|F_1$ with large enough ramification index e such that we have

$$e > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}.$$

By the base change functoriality again, we embed $\mathcal{B}(G, F_1)$ into $\mathcal{B}(G, F_2)$. We can define the apartment retraction map in the same way as over F . And they are compatible. Thus we can argue over F_2 .

Now z is a special vertex for the apartment A_1 , so we can take it as the (new) origin and perform the apartment retraction $r_{T_1, z}$. Then for this new integral model of G and thus G/P etc, the point x is an integral point for $X(T_1, \mathcal{L})^s$. We will also use z as the origin for A_2 and consider the apartment retraction $r_{T_2, z}$. It is sufficient to show that x is also an integral point for $X(T_2, \mathcal{L})^s$, which is equivalent to require the reduction \bar{x} lies in the semistable locus

$$X(\overline{T_2}, \overline{\mathcal{L}})^s$$

over the residue field.

Let the distance between two closest special vertices on $\mathcal{B}(G, F_2)$ be δ . By our assumption on F_2 , we know that $\delta < \varepsilon$. Let $\overline{D}(z, \delta)$ be the closed ball centered at z with radius δ . We have the following observation:

Claim: the small neighbor $\overline{D}(z, \delta) \cap A_1$ will **determine** the reduction of the maximal split torus $\overline{T_1}$ over the residue field.

Now we show this claim. Recall $G = \mathrm{PGL}_n$. Let V be a n -dimensional F_2 -vector space so that the building $\mathcal{B}(G, F_2)$ can be identified with equivalent class of norms on V (or the dual vector space V^*). Because z is a special vertex, we can pick up a representative norm inside its equivalence and suppose it corresponds to a lattice LC . The apartment A_1 together with z can determine a decomposition

$$LC = \bigoplus_i O_{F_2} e_i$$

(pick up an integral adapted basis). For each point in the Bruhat-Tits building, we always rescale the norm so that $|e_n| = 1$, then we can pick up a representative inside the equivalent class. Then intersection of the closed ball $\overline{D}(z, \delta)$ with A_1 has $1 + 2(n-1)$ special vertices. Besides z itself, there are $2(n-1)$ special vertices inside this intersection. Under our convention, we look at the lattices corresponding to them, then there are $n-1$ special vertices corresponding to lattices $L_i \subset LC$ with

$$L_i = \bigoplus_{j \neq i} \langle e_j \rangle \bigoplus \langle \pi_{O_{F_2}} e_i \rangle,$$

here we consider the integral module and i runs over positive integer smaller than n , and other $n-1$ special vertices corresponds to lattices $\tilde{L}_i \supset LC$ with

$$\tilde{L}_i = \bigoplus_{j \neq i} \langle e_j \rangle \bigoplus \langle \frac{1}{\pi_{O_{F_2}}} e_i \rangle.$$

Let \widetilde{F}_2 denote the residue field and \overline{LC} denote the reduction of LC , for the first kind of special vertices. Putting together, we get the following \widetilde{F}_2 -linear map

$$\psi : \overline{LC} \longrightarrow \bigoplus_i LC/L_i.$$

Its kernel is exactly the line generated by $\overline{e_n}$. For the second kind of special vertices, for each i , consider the following map

$$\psi_i : \overline{LC} \longrightarrow LC/(\pi_{O_{F_2}} \widetilde{L}_i),$$

its kernel is the line generated by $\overline{e_i}$.

In summary, the $2(n-1)$ closest special vertices around z can determine the basis $\{\overline{e_1}, \dots, \overline{e_n}\}$ for \overline{LC} over the residue field, thus determine the reduction of the maximal split torus \overline{T}_1 . So our claim is true.

Then since $\overline{D}(z, \delta) \cap A_2 = \overline{D}(z, \delta) \cap A_1$, we get $\overline{T}_1 = \overline{T}_2 = \overline{T}$. In particular, this shows that over the residue field, they define the same semistable locus:

$$X(\overline{T}_1, \overline{\mathcal{L}})^s = X(\overline{T}_2, \overline{\mathcal{L}})^s.$$

Therefore the reduction \overline{x} will lie in the semistable locus, then x is an integral point for $X(T_2, \mathcal{L})^s$. We finish the first step.

For a general point x , suppose $r_{A_2}(x) = z_2 \neq z$. The space $A_1 \cup A_2$ is Hausdorff, thus there exists a neighborhood U_2 for z_2 and a neighborhood U for z such that $U_2 \cap U = \emptyset$. Shrink U to make it being contained in $A_1 \cap A_2$. Because both retraction maps r_{A_1} and r_{A_2} are continuous, there exists a neighborhood U_3 for x such that $r_{A_1}(U_3) \subset U$ and $r_{A_2}(U_3) \subset U_2$. Because p -adic points are dense, there exists a point $x_3 \in U_3$ that comes from a p -adic field. Then $r_{A_1}(x_3)$ is an interior point of $A_1 \cap A_2$, and the first step tells us that

$$r_{A_2}(x_3) = r_{A_1}(x_3),$$

which is a contradiction. Therefore $r_{A_2}(x) = r_{A_1}(x)$. We are done. \square

Remark 5.8. (1) *In the above proof, the first step indeed works for any field with discrete valuation. If the valuation is non-discrete, we can not talk about the closest pair of special vertices inside the Bruhat-Tits building. They can be arbitrarily closed to each other.*

(2) *During the proof of the first step, if we suppose $A_2 = g(A_1)$ with g also stabilizes z , then g is integral and its reduction \overline{g} lies in the normalizer of the maximal split torus \overline{T} . This result about image of such reduction is optimal. Any element in this normalizer has an integral lift g inside the normalizer of the integral torus, then such g stabilizes z and A_1 , thus z is obviously the interior point of the intersection. On the other hand, this also shows the difficulty of proving compatibility for different apartment retraction maps. If z lies in the boundary of $A_1 \cap A_2$, then we lose control of the reduction \overline{g} and it may not stabilize the semistable locus over the residue field.*

For any point z in the Bruhat-Tits building $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$, consider a subset (“fiber over z ”) Y_z of X^{Berk} :

$$Y_z = \bigcap_{z \in A} r_A^{-1}(z),$$

here A runs over all apartments containing z .

Corollary 5.9. *The intersection $\bigcap_{z \in A} r_A^{-1}(z)$ is a finite intersection.*

Proof. Indeed, we first define a subset Z^* (the star set of $\{z\}$) of simplices of the simplicial complex $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$,

$$Z^* = \{\triangle \mid \triangle \cap \{z\} \neq \emptyset\}.$$

Because $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$ is locally compact, this is a finite set. (In practice we can also similarly define the star set for any compact subset of $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$. Such a notion also appeared in other works on Bruhat-Tits buildings, like [39, 40, 12].) Any apartment A containing z will also contain some simplex from Z^* and thus determine a subset

$$S_A \subset Z^*.$$

Then such subset S_A has only finite possibilities. Any two apartments A and B corresponding to the same subset S_1 will share a common open subset (only relies on S_1) U_1 containing z , thus U_1 is contained in the interior of $A \cap B$. In particular, for any such subset S_i , pick up a representative apartment A_i , then by Lemma 5.7, the intersection $\bigcap_{z \in A} r_A^{-1}(z)$ is just the finite intersection

$$\bigcap_i r_{A_i}^{-1}(z).$$

□

We have the following result:

Proposition 5.10. (1) For each $z \in \mathcal{B}(G, F)$, Y_z is a finite union of affinoid subspaces of X^{Berk} .
 (2) $Y_z \subset X^s$.
 (3) $X^s = \bigcup_z Y_z$.

Proof. The first statement follows from Corollary 5.9 that $Y_z = \bigcap_{z \in A} r_A^{-1}(z)$ is a finite intersection, and each $r_A^{-1}(z)$ is a finite union of affinoids of X^{Berk} by constructions in subsection 5.2.

The assertions (2) and (3) follow from [49] Corollary 3.10, Theorem 3.11 and Proposition 3.18. □

By Lemma 5.7, for $z_1 \neq z_2$ in an apartment A_T , we have $r_{A_T}^{-1}(z_1) \cap r_{A_T}^{-1}(z_2) = \emptyset$. Therefore in Proposition 5.10 (2) we actually get a disjoint union

$$X^s = \coprod_{z \in \mathcal{B}(G, F)} Y_z.$$

Thanks to this decomposition, the retraction map exists obviously now. We just send points in Y_z to the point $z \in \mathcal{B}(G, F)$ and get the retraction map

$$r : X^s \longrightarrow \mathcal{B}(G, F).$$

Then Y_z is exactly the fiber $r^{-1}(z)$. Let $x \in X^s$ with $r(x) = z$, i.e. $x \in Y_z$, then for any apartment A containing z , we have $r(x) = r_A(x)$. Because of the $G(F)$ -equivariant property of the apartment retraction map, this retraction map is also $G(F)$ -equivariant. And it is in fact also continuous.

Theorem 5.11. The retraction map $r : X^s \longrightarrow \mathcal{B}(G, F)$ is continuous.

Proof. For any $x \in X^s$, suppose $r(x) = z \in \mathcal{B}(G, F)$, then $x \in Y_z$.

Consider the star set Z^* of $\{z\}$ again, and suppose we have chosen the representatives of apartments A_i corresponding to subsets S_i of Z^* . Then for each S_i , there exists a set U_i containing z such that for any apartment A containing z , if the corresponding subset is S_i , then A contains U_i and U_i is open in A .

For any neighborhood U of z , shrink U if necessary so that $U \cap A_i$ is contained in U_i for any i . Now for any i , consider the apartment retraction map

$$r_{A_i} : X(T_i, \mathcal{L})^{s, \text{Berk}} \longrightarrow A_i.$$

Since this map is continuous by Proposition 5.3 and $X^s \subset X(T_i, \mathcal{L})^{s, \text{Berk}}$ with $r_{A_i}(x) = z$, there exists a neighborhood for x inside X^s such that r_{A_i} will map this neighborhood into $U \cap A_i$.

Let \tilde{U} denote the intersection of these neighborhoods of x . For any point $y \in \tilde{U}$, suppose $r(y) = w$. Then there exists an apartment A containing w and z . To see this, note that z (resp. w) is contained in a simplex Δ_1 (resp. Δ_2), and there exists an apartment passing through Δ_1 and Δ_2 .

Suppose this apartment A corresponds to the subset S_1 of Z^* . Then U_1 is contained in the interior of $A \cap A_1$. Because $r_{A_1}(\tilde{U}) \subset U \cap A_1 \subset U_1$, the point $r_{A_1}(y)$ is an interior point of $A \cap A_1$, therefore by Lemma 5.7 we have

$$r_A(y) = r_{A_1}(y).$$

On the other hand, we have $w = r(y) = r_A(y)$. Thus $w = r_{A_1}(y) \in U \cap A_1 \subset U$. Therefore, we have shown that $r(\tilde{U}) \subset U$. This theorem holds. \square

Remark 5.12. In [29], a formal integral model over O_F of X^s was constructed, based on a gluing procedure which is related to simplicial structure of $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$. We will not need this integral model, as in general it provides no information about X^{b_0} .

Next we justify the name “retraction”. Recall that by Theorem 3.6 we have the Berkovich map (which is an embedding in this case)

$$\theta : \mathcal{B}(G, F) \hookrightarrow X^{b_0}$$

and the inclusion $X^{b_0} \subset X^s$. We still denote the restriction of r to X^{b_0} by $r : X^{b_0} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(G, F)$.

Theorem 5.13. *The composition of the Berkovich map $\theta : \mathcal{B}(G, F) \hookrightarrow X^{b_0}$ and the map $r : X^{b_0} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(G, F)$ is the identity map for the Bruhat-Tits building $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$.*

Proof. For any point $z \in \mathcal{B}(G, F)$, suppose $x = \theta(z) \in X^{b_0}$. We need to show that

$$x \in Y_z = r^{-1}(z).$$

Take an apartment A containing z and pick up a special vertex o for A . Let the test field K be large enough so that $v(K^*) = \mathbb{R}$ and $\theta(o) \in X^{b_0}(K)$. Using this special vertex o as the origin, we get an integral model for G etc and we have the continuous map $r_A : X(T, \mathcal{L})^{s, \text{Berk}} \rightarrow A$ by Proposition 5.3. We first show that

$$r_A(\theta(o)) = o.$$

Then, we only need to show that $\theta(o) \in X(T, \mathcal{L})^s(O_K)$. Through Proposition 2.2 computing the Berkovich map, the point $\theta(o)$ is the standard Gauss point for the open Bruhat cell $\Omega(T, P)$. And its reduction $\overline{\theta(o)}$ corresponds to the \tilde{K} -point of $\overline{\Omega(T, P)}$ that is an injection of the polynomial ring. So it is the generic point of the open Bruhat cell over \mathbb{F}_q , then it is also the generic point of the flag variety \bar{X} over \mathbb{F}_q .

On the other hand, recall that the stable locus $X(T, \mathcal{L})^s$ is a union of non-vanishing locus X_{f_i} . Therefore $\theta(o)$ lies in the integral stable locus if and only if $\overline{\theta(o)}$ lies in the stable locus over the residue field. But over such a field, the stable locus is cutting off a family of proper Zariski closed subset. In particular, the generic point of the whole flag variety will certainly lie in this stable locus. Therefore $r_A(\theta(o)) = o$.

Note that both maps $\theta|_A : A \rightarrow X(T, \mathcal{L})^s(K)$ and $r_A : X(T, \mathcal{L})^s(K) \rightarrow A$ are $T(K)$ -equivariant (although $T(K)$ can not act on the whole Bruhat-Tits building). Because $v(K^*) = \mathbb{R}$, $T(K)$ acts on A transitively, thus the first map is well defined, and each point in the apartment will be sent to a K -point. Combining with $r_A(\theta(o)) = o$, the $T(K)$ -equivariant property forces the map $r_A \circ \theta$ to be an identity. In particular, we have $r_A(x) = z$. Since A is an arbitrary apartment containing z , we get $r(x) = z$. \square

Remark 5.14. *There is a significant difference between the Berkovich map θ and the retraction map r . By [36], we indeed can construct the Berkovich map θ for any non-archimedean field k satisfying the functoriality assumption. In particular, if G is split,*

then any non-archimedean field k works. But for the retraction map r , we need k to be locally compact. This fact guarantees that the Bruhat-Tits building is locally compact, which plays an essential role in the construction of r as above.

Indeed, the basic example of Drinfeld space (see the next subsection) already shows this difference. We can always use the interpretation of (semi)norms to define a map from the Drinfeld space to equivalent classes of norms on the dual vector space V^* . But for general k , the later space is **not** the Bruhat-Tits building of PGL_n . In terms of norms, the Bruhat-Tits building corresponds to those norms on V^* with an adapted basis (thus inside an apartment), but for general k , there exist norms on V^* without such a basis.

Remark 5.15. To construct the retraction map r , we restricted to the special case $G = \mathrm{GL}_n$ and a minuscule cocharacter $\mu = (1^d, 0^{n-d})$ with $(d, n) = 1$. The construction of r in fact works for a general G and (not necessarily minuscule) cocharacter μ , once the equality $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{ss} = \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^s$ holds. For example, in the split group case, the pair (G, μ) such that this equality holds has been classified in [29]. On the other hand, the Berkovich map $\theta : \mathcal{B}(G, F) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{ss}$ can also be constructed for a general not necessarily minuscule cocharacter μ , see Remark 3.5.

5.4. The case $d = 1$. Our retraction map is a generalization of the Drinfeld retraction map

$$r^{Dr} : \Omega^n \longrightarrow \mathcal{B}(G, F)$$

for Drinfeld space [14] in the case $d = 1$, where one can give a very simple definition by restriction of norms. In this case, we have $X = \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ and

$$\Omega^n = X^{b_0} = X^s = X^{ss},$$

which is the complement of the union of all F -rational hyperplanes in \mathbb{P}^{n-1} . The embedding $\theta : \mathcal{B}(G, F) \hookrightarrow \Omega^n$ was previously constructed by Berkovich in [1] (see also [3])

Proposition 5.16. For $d = 1$, the retraction map $r : \Omega^n \longrightarrow \mathcal{B}(G, F)$ coincides with the Drinfeld retraction r^{Dr} in terms of norms.

Proof. Let V denote an n -dimensional F -vector space with $G = \mathrm{PGL}(V)$. Further identify the flag variety $X = \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)$ with the projective space $\mathbb{P}(V)$. Let V^* denote the dual space. The Drinfeld half-space Ω^n is the semistable locus of X^{Berk} cutting out off those lines lying in an F -rational hyperplane. And the Drinfeld retraction r^{Dr} is a $G(F)$ -equivariant continuous map to equivalent classes of norms on V^* . Here $G(F)$ acts on V^* through the dual action and then acts on norms on it. We further identify the Bruhat-Tits building $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$ with the space of equivalent classes of norms on V^* .

Let $x \in \Omega^n$ and take an apartment A containing the point $r(x)$ and $r^{Dr}(x)$. Choose a special vertex o inside this apartment and take it as the origin. Suppose the apartment A corresponds to the maximal split torus T . We first show the compatibility over o , i.e. $r^{Dr}(r^{-1}(o)) = o$.

First, we can also identify $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$ with the space of equivalent classes of norms on V . Then the origin o together with the apartment A determine an O_F -lattice (unique up to scalar) LC equipped with an integral decomposition

$$LC = \bigoplus_i \langle e_i \rangle.$$

And through the identification with norms on V^* , the dual basis $\{e_1^*, \dots, e_n^*\}$ for V^* is an integral adapted basis for the apartment A and o is the standard Gauss norm, i.e. each vector e_i^* is norm one. The basis $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ for V gives a (homogeneous) coordinate for $\mathbb{P}(V)$ and use o to upgrade everything into integral setting. For any point $y \in r^{-1}(o)$, there exists a non-archimedean algebraic closed field K containing F with y being a K -point. Because $y \in r^{-1}(o)$, we can pick up a representative coordinate

$$y = [y_1 : \dots : y_n]$$

with each $y_i \in O_K$ and the reduction \bar{y} lies in the Drinfeld half-space over the residue field \mathbb{F}_q . Then each \bar{y}_i is nonzero so we have $|y_i| = 1$. Indeed, each point inside $X(T, \mathcal{L})^s(O_K)$ will already have such norm one result. For each nonzero vector $v = \sum a_i e_i^*$ with $a_i \in F$, its norm respect to the Drinfeld retract is

$$r^{Dr}(y)(v) = \left| \sum_i a_i y_i \right|.$$

Then it is sufficient to show that this is the Gauss norm with respect to the basis $\{e_i^*\}$. In other words, we need to check

$$\left| \sum_i a_i y_i \right| = \max\{|a_i|\}.$$

For simplicity, suppose a_1, \dots, a_k reach the maximum norm $\max\{|a_i|\}$, we only need to show $|\sum a_j y_j| = \max\{|a_j|\}$, here j runs from 1 to k . Multiply a suitable power of π (the fixed uniformizer of O_F) so that each a_j lies in O_F^* , then consider the reduction:

$$\overline{\sum_j a_j y_j} = \sum_j (\bar{a}_j) \bar{y}_j.$$

Since the reduction y lies in the Drinfeld half-space, it can not lie in any \mathbb{F}_q -rational hyperplane, this reduction of the sum is nonzero. Thus $\sum_j a_j y_j$ has norm one, so $r^{Dr}(y) = o$.

Now we return to the point x . Enlarge the test field K if necessary so that x is also a K -point.

We proceed as before, and suppose x is $(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}) = [x_1 : \dots : x_{n-1} : 1]$, here for simplicity we use the inhomogeneous coordinate. This is possible because each x_i is nonzero indeed. Now we make the convention that e_n^* is always norm 1. Then we can pick up a unique representative norm for each point in the apartment A . Consider the Drinfeld retract $r^{Dr}(x)$, it sends the vector $\sum a_i e_i^*$ to $|\sum_{i < n} a_i x_i + 1|$. Note that our conventions are compatible, the vector e_n^* is surely norm 1 under this norm. Because $\{e_i^*\}$ is an adapted basis, so we know that $r^{Dr}(x)$ is determined by the following $n - 1$ -tuple:

$$(r^{Dr}(x)(e_1), \dots, r^{Dr}(x)(e_{n-1})) = (|x_1|, \dots, |x_{n-1}|).$$

On the other hand, the retraction map for x can also be computed by the apartment retraction map $r_{A,o}$. Now suppose $x = t.y_0$ with $y_0 \in X(T, \mathcal{L})^s(O_K)$, and suppose $t = (t_1, \dots, t_{n-1}, 1)$ and $y_0 = [y_1 : \dots : y_{n-1} : 1]$. By previous observation, each y_i is norm 1 element. Then we have

$$|x_i| = |t_i y_i| = |t_i|.$$

Therefore the apartment retraction map $r_{A,o}$ sends x to the norm on V^* corresponding to the $n - 1$ -tuple $(|t_1|, \dots, |t_{n-1}|)$, which means exactly $r^{Dr}(x) = r(x)$. We are done. \square

Remark 5.17. *In the Drinfeld case, Werner constructed an extension of the retraction map $r : \Omega^n \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(G, F)$ to a continuous map $\bar{r} : \mathbb{P}^{n-1, \text{Berk}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)}$, for which the embedding $\overline{\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^{n-1, \text{Berk}}$ is a section, cf. [50] section 6. In the setting of Theorem 5.13, it may be possible to extend the retraction map r to a continuous map $\bar{r} : X^{\text{Berk}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)}$ for which the embedding $\overline{\mathcal{B}_t(G, F)} \hookrightarrow X^{\text{Berk}}$ is a section. Since we do not need it in the following, we will not do this here.*

5.5. p -adic period domains and tropical geometry. We conclude this section by making some analogy with tropical geometry, which offers a possible new aspect on the p -adic period domains X^{b_0} . Intuitively, it is better to think about the retraction map r in a reverse way. Here we sketch how to imagine its fiber geometrically. In spirit this is close to the method in [49].

For a special vertex $z \in \mathcal{B}(G, F)$ (otherwise we need to use base change to make it become special vertex), we consider its fiber

$$r^{-1}(z) = Y_z \subset X^s$$

under the retraction map $r : X^s \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(G, F)$. Such z will give us an integral model G_z for G and enable us to upgrade everything into integral level. In particular, we can consider the reduction map (the flag scheme is proper). For any test field K , through the reduction we get a map

$$X(K) = \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)(K) = \mathcal{F}\ell(G_z, \mu_z)(O_K) \longrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)}(\tilde{K}),$$

then $r^{-1}(z)(K)$ is in fact the lift of semistable (= stable) locus over the residue fields. This fiber is closed in the whole semistable locus, it is a finite union of affinoids with the same dimension as the flag variety.

Such fiber-wise thoughts produce some interesting observations. For any apartment A , let T denote the resulting maximal split torus over F . Let us restrict to the slice $r^{-1}(A) \subset X^s$ (inverse image over A):

$$r^{-1}(A) \longrightarrow A \cong \mathbb{R}^{n-1}.$$

An amazing thing is that both $r^{-1}(A)$ and A have an extra $T(K)$ action. The latter one is through the translation, and may think it acts through the identification of A with the base changed apartment inside $\mathcal{B}(G, K)$. But the huge group $T(K)$ can also acts on $r^{-1}(A)$. Of course $T(K)$ can not act on the semistable locus or the Bruhat-Tits building. But inside this slice $r^{-1}(A)$, the $T(K)$ action can even identify different fiber (keeping analytic structure). Moreover, if the field K satisfies $v(K^*) = \mathbb{R}$, then its action on the apartment is transitive. Therefore each fiber is isomorphic to each other. The above map looks like a “fibration”. The Bruhat-Tits building is a union of apartments, so the whole retraction map also looks like a “fibration”.

In a certain sense, this picture has some analogy with tropical geometry. Consider the n -dimensional torus \mathbb{G}_m^n (as a Berkovich space), through the valuation, we get a continuous map

$$r : \mathbb{G}_m^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n,$$

which has a skeleton section

$$s : \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{G}_m^n$$

sending a vector to the corresponding generalized Gauss point. More generally, for other Berkovich space Y , we may consider its map to \mathbb{G}_m^n , then composite with r to get a subset $Im(Y)$ inside \mathbb{R}^n and this set is called tropical image. These ideas (tropical image, skeleton section etc) are widely used in tropical geometry and other related fields. For example see [16], [22], [31], [52] and so on. Although our setting is a little different from the usual cases in tropical geometry, there people usually use one formal (or integral) model, while the Bruhat-Tits building will provide “variation” of integral models for G .

In the case of Drinfeld spaces, two pictures are perfectly compatible. For example, take a maximal split torus T , so we can take homogenous coordinate for the projective space, then this induces an open embedding

$$\Omega^n \hookrightarrow \mathbb{G}_m^{n-1}$$

through the inhomogenous coordinate (we have n -choices). Then the tropical map from Ω^n to \mathbb{R}^{n-1} is exactly the apartment retraction map r_A . And the skeleton section map is the Berkovich map. Moreover, in [51], Werner introduced a tropical viewpoint on the Bruhat-Tits building and its compactification. Combining these ideas together, it may be possible to use tropical geometry (combined with the Berkovich map and the retraction map) to study the semistable locus $X^{ss} = X^s$.

Finally, we consider X^{b_0} . An important question in p -adic Hodge theory is to understand the difference $X^{ss} \setminus X^{b_0}$. This object is mysterious, for example, it does not have

any classical points. The previous discussion about the semistable locus is harder for X^{b_0} . For example, the intersection

$$X^{b_0} \cap r^{-1}(z)$$

(z is a special vertex) is mysterious, it is not a finite union of affinoids. The intersection broke the affinoid property, then the construction of formal model in [29] does not work for X^{b_0} . Moreover, since X^{b_0} shares the same classical points with X^{ss} , its reduction through z to mod p points will be all semistable points. On the other hand, we can look at the subspace $r^{-1}(\Delta) \subset X^{ss}$ over any maximal dimensional simplex. It is also a finite union of affinoids. Even better, it is F -affinoids. The simplicial decomposition

$$X^{ss} = \bigcup_{\Delta} r^{-1}(\Delta)$$

induces a similar decomposition for X^{b_0} : we have

$$X^{b_0} = \bigcup_{\Delta} \left(X^{b_0} \cap r^{-1}(\Delta) \right) = \bigcup_{g \in G(F)} g(X^{b_0} \cap \Delta_0),$$

here we take a standard simplex Δ_0 . Therefore it reduces the problem of studying X^{b_0} to study a slice

$$X^{b_0} \cap r^{-1}(\Delta_0).$$

The fiber $r^{-1}(\Delta_0)$ is a finite union of F -affinoids and is closely related with period domain (semistable locus) over the residue field \mathbb{F}_q , which may be simpler.

6. TRANSLATIONS TO THE DE RHAM SIDE

In this section, we briefly explain how to translate the previous constructions and results to the de Rham setting as in the beginning of the introduction, i.e. the setting as in [35] Chapter one. Roughly speaking, we get similar results for the Bruhat-Tits building $\mathcal{B}(G_b, F)$ and the admissible locus $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b)^{\text{adm}}$ with $b = b_0 \in B(G, \mu^{-1})$ basic. Here G_b is the reductive group over F defined by the σ -centralizers of b , cf. [34] 1.11 and [27] 3.3 (where it is denoted by J_b) and [20] III.4.1. As we assume b is basic, G_b is an inner form of G over F .

Starting with a basic local Shimura datum $(G, \{\mu^{-1}\}, b)$, we get a tower of rigid analytic spaces

$$\left(\mathcal{M}(G, \mu^{-1}, b)_K \right)_K$$

over \check{E} , where K runs over the set of open compact subgroups of $G(F)$ and E is the reflex field $E = E(G, \{\mu^{-1}\})$ as before. These rigid analytic spaces $\mathcal{M}(G, \mu^{-1}, b)_K$ are called the associated local Shimura varieties. Let

$$\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b)^{\text{adm}} \subset \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1})_E^{\text{ad}}$$

be the admissible locus as defined in [44], which is the open Newton stratum for the Newton stratification on $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1})_E^{\text{ad}}$ as in [10, 11]. Then there are étale morphisms (the de Rham period morphisms) of adic spaces over \check{E}

$$\pi_{\text{dR}, K} : \mathcal{M}(G, \mu^{-1}, b)_K \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b)^{\text{adm}},$$

which are surjective. Consider the local Shimura variety at infinite level

$$\mathcal{M}(G, \mu^{-1}, b)_{\infty} = \varprojlim_K \mathcal{M}(G, \mu^{-1}, b)_K^{\diamond},$$

defined as the inverse limit of the associated diamonds $\mathcal{M}(G, \mu^{-1}, b)_K^{\diamond}$ of $\mathcal{M}(G, \mu^{-1}, b)_K$. The diamonds $\mathcal{M}(G, \mu^{-1}, b)_K^{\diamond}$ and $\mathcal{M}(G, \mu^{-1}, b)_{\infty}$ are moduli spaces of certain p -adic G -shtukas, cf. [44] Lectures 23 and 24. There is the Hodge-Tate period morphism (cf. [43, 10, 11])

$$\pi_{\text{HT}} : \mathcal{M}(G, \mu^{-1}, b)_{\infty} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)_{\check{E}}^{b, \diamond},$$

where

$$\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^b \subset \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{ad}}$$

is the open Newton stratum of the adic space $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\text{ad}}$ over E studied in subsection 3.2.

Consider also the basic local Shimura datum $(G_b, \{\mu\}, b^{-1})$, which is the dual local Shimura datum of $(G, \{\mu^{-1}\}, b)$ in the sense of [44] Corollary 23.3.2. Then one has a natural $G(F) \times G_b(F)$ -equivariant isomorphism

$$\mathcal{M}(G, \mu^{-1}, b)_{\infty} \cong \mathcal{M}(G_b, \mu, b^{-1})_{\infty}$$

of locally spatial diamonds over $\text{Spd } \check{E} = (\text{Spa } \check{E})^{\diamond}$, cf. [44] Corollary 23.3.2. Moreover, we have natural isomorphisms of adic spaces over \check{E} (cf. [45] section 4):

$$\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b)^{\text{adm}} \cong \mathcal{F}\ell(G_b, \mu^{-1})_{\check{E}}^{b^{-1}}, \quad \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^b \cong \mathcal{F}\ell(G_b, \mu, b^{-1})^{\text{adm}}.$$

These fit into a twin towers diagram using the de Rham and Hodge-Tate period morphisms that allow us to collapse each tower on its base (cf. [17, 19, 43, 44, 11, 45])

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{M}(G, \mu^{-1}, b)_{\infty} & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \mathcal{M}(G_b, \mu, b^{-1})_{\infty} \\ \downarrow \pi_{dR} & \swarrow \pi_{HT} \searrow & \downarrow \pi_{dR} \\ \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b)^{\text{adm}, \diamond} & & \mathcal{F}\ell(G_b, \mu, b^{-1})^{\text{adm}, \diamond} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} G(F) \quad \quad \quad G_b(F) \end{array}$$

Now we can translate our previous constructions and results as follows:

- (Theorem 3.6) The natural Berkovich map similarly constructed as before by Rémy-Thuillier-Werner

$$\theta : \mathcal{B}(G_b, F) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}\ell(G_b, \mu^{-1})_{\check{E}}^{\text{Berk}} = \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1})_{\check{E}}^{\text{Berk}}$$

factors through the admissible locus $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b)^{\text{Berk}, \text{adm}}$, i.e.

$$\theta(\mathcal{B}(G_b, F)) \subset \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b)^{\text{Berk}, \text{adm}}.$$

In terms of moduli, this means that from a point of the building $\mathcal{B}(G_b, F)$, one can construct a p -adic G -shtuka (up to isogeny) in the sense of [44]. Note that here the base field \check{E} still satisfies the functoriality assumption of [36] 1.3.4. On the other hand, similarly as in Remark 3.5, for non minuscule μ , we still have $\theta(\mathcal{B}(G_b, F)) \subset \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b)^{\text{Berk}, \text{wadm}}$, where the weakly admissible locus $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b)^{\text{Berk}, \text{wadm}}$ has been defined in [35] chapter one and [13] part 3.

- (Theorem 4.6) Let \check{b} be a representative of b and s an integer such that $s\nu_{\check{b}}$ factors through \mathbb{G}_m and $E_s = E \cdot F_s$ with $F_s|F$ the unramified extension of degree s (see [35] pages 8-9). Then the space $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b)^{\text{adm}}$ is defined over E_s (this is an exercise by the construction of the admissible locus) and we have $G_{b, F_s} \cong G_{F_s}$ (cf. [35] Corollary 1.14). Consider the Berkovich map

$$\theta : \mathcal{B}(G_b, F) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}\ell(G_b, \mu^{-1})_{E_s}^{\text{Berk}} = \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1})_{E_s}^{\text{Berk}}.$$

By the above, we have

$$\theta(\mathcal{B}(G_b, F)) \subset \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1}, b)^{\text{Berk}, \text{adm}}.$$

Consider the closure

$$\overline{\theta(\mathcal{B}(G_b, F))}$$

of $\theta(\mathcal{B}(G_b, F))$ inside $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu^{-1})_{E_s}^{\text{Berk}}$. Then there exists a natural description of the boundary strata of $\overline{\theta(\mathcal{B}(G_b, F))}$ in terms of $\mathcal{B}(M, F)$ with M the F -rational proper Levi subgroups of G_b . Moreover, each boundary stratum $\mathcal{B}_{\tau}(M, F)$ is contained in a uniquely determined non basic Newton stratum.

- (Section 5) Consider the basic local Shimura datum

$$(D^\times, \{\mu\}, b^{-1}),$$

where D is a division algebra over F of invariant $\frac{d}{n}$ with $(d, n) = 1$, and $\mu = (1^d, 0^{n-d})$. Then $G_{b^{-1}} = \mathrm{GL}_n$ and the dual local Shimura datum is $(\mathrm{GL}_n, \{\mu^{-1}\}, b)$. Moreover,

$$\mathcal{F}\ell(D^\times, \mu, b^{-1})^{\mathrm{adm}} = \mathcal{F}\ell(\mathrm{GL}_n, \mu)^b$$

is the p -adic period domain studied in section 5 after base change to \check{E} . We have

$$\theta(\mathcal{B}(\mathrm{GL}_n, F)) \subset \mathcal{F}\ell(D^\times, \mu, b^{-1})^{\mathrm{Berk}, \mathrm{adm}}.$$

Moreover, we have a continuous retraction map

$$r : \mathcal{F}\ell(D^\times, \mu, b^{-1})^{\mathrm{Berk}, \mathrm{adm}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{B}(\mathrm{GL}_n, F),$$

generalizing the case of Drinfeld for $d = 1$. Here, one can first construct the associated formal Rapoport-Zink space

$$\widehat{\mathcal{M}},$$

which is a moduli space of p -divisible groups with certain O_D -action together with a rigidification (cf. [35]), then one can construct the local Shimura varieties \mathcal{M}_K as the étale coverings of the rigid analytic generic fiber of $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}$. In this case, the associated admissible locus $\mathcal{F}\ell(D^\times, \mu, b^{-1})^{\mathrm{adm}}$, together with its étale coverings \mathcal{M}_K and the isomorphism between the associated twin towers, were studied in [18]. In particular, one sees that the whole picture is quite similar to the Drinfeld case, although the retraction map $r : \mathcal{F}\ell(D^\times, \mu, b^{-1})^{\mathrm{Berk}, \mathrm{adm}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{B}(\mathrm{GL}_n, F)$ is more complicated.

Finally, we discuss some open problems. Back to the Hodge-Tate setting as in section 3. Recall that we have the closed subspace $\mathcal{B}_t(G, F) \subset \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\mathrm{Berk}, b}$ defined as the image of the building $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$ under the Berkovich map. Without loss of generality, assume that $\{\mu\}$ is non-degenerate, so that $\mathcal{B}(G, F) \cong \mathcal{B}_t(G, F)$, which we simply identify. Let

$$\mathcal{B}(G, F)^{\mathrm{ad}} \subset \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\mathrm{ad}, b}$$

be the inverse image of $\mathcal{B}(G, F) = \mathcal{B}_t(G, F)$ under the quotient map¹⁸ $\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\mathrm{ad}, b} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\mathrm{Berk}, b}$. This is a generalizing closed subset of $|\mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\mathrm{ad}, b}|$, thus it defines a closed locally spatial diamond

$$\mathcal{B}(G, F)^\diamond \subset \mathcal{F}\ell(G, \mu)^{\mathrm{ad}, b, \diamond}$$

such that

$$|\mathcal{B}(G, F)^\diamond| = \mathcal{B}(G, F)^{\mathrm{ad}}.$$

The diamond $\mathcal{B}(G, F)^\diamond$ has a well defined étale site, cf. [42]. This arises a natural question to study its étale cohomology. More precisely, let $\ell \neq p$ be another prime, and $\Lambda \in \{\mathbb{F}_\ell, \mathbb{Z}_\ell, \mathbb{Q}_\ell\}$, the étale cohomology with compact support ([42])

$$H_c^*(\mathcal{B}(G, F)^\diamond, \Lambda)$$

form natural Λ -representations of $\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{E}/E) \times G(F)$. The question is what are these representations? The classical compact support cohomology of the topological building $H_c^*(\mathcal{B}(G, F), \mathbb{C})$ had been computed explicitly by Borel-Serre in [5]. There only $H_c^d(\mathcal{B}(G, F), \mathbb{C}) \neq 0$ with $d = \dim \mathcal{B}(G, F)$, in which case it is the Steinberg representation of $G(F)$. Here the situation is much more complicated, as the étale cohomology involves the Galois cohomology of large (transcendent degree) non-archimedean fields $\mathcal{H}(\theta(x))$ for $x \in \mathcal{B}(G, F)$.

Similarly, one may study the derived category of $G(F)$ -equivariant étale sheaves ([42])

$$D_{\mathrm{et}}(\mathcal{B}(G, F)^\diamond, \Lambda).$$

¹⁸Note here we can replace the p -adic period domain by the whole flag variety.

In the topological setting, there is the work of Schneider-Stuhler [39], in which one transforms smooth representations of $G(F)$ to sheaves (or coefficient systems) on the building $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$ and can deduce several interesting results on representations. In [40], Schneider further studied Verdier duality of constructible sheaves on $\mathcal{B}(G, F)$. Inspired by the recent work of Fargues-Scholze [20], it seems reasonable to study certain class of étale sheaves and duality on $\mathcal{B}(G, F)^\diamond$, and deduce representation theoretic consequences. We leave these considerations to future works.

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MORNINGSIDE CENTER OF MATHEMATICS, ACADEMY OF MATHEMATICS AND SYSTEMS SCIENCE, CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, NO. 55, ZHONGGUANCUN EAST ROAD, BEIJING 100190, CHINA

UNIVERSITY OF CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, BEIJING 100149
E-mail address: shen@math.ac.cn

MORNINGSIDE CENTER OF MATHEMATICS, ACADEMY OF MATHEMATICS AND SYSTEMS SCIENCE, CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, NO. 55, ZHONGGUANCUN EAST ROAD, BEIJING 100190, CHINA
E-mail address: zrs13@tsinghua.org.cn