

On the Tate-Shafarevich group of Abelian schemes over higher dimensional bases over finite fields

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Abstract

We study analogues for the Tate-Shafarevich group for Abelian schemes with everywhere good reduction over higher dimensional bases over finite fields.

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1 Introduction

The Tate-Shafarevich group $\text{III}(\mathcal{A}/X)$ of an Abelian scheme \mathcal{A} over a scheme X is of great importance for the arithmetic of \mathcal{A} . It classifies everywhere locally trivial \mathcal{A} -torsors. If X is the spectrum of the ring of integers of a number field or a smooth projective geometrically connected curve over a finite field, so that the function field $K = K(X)$ of X is a global field, one has

$$\text{III}(\mathcal{A}/X) = \ker \left(\text{H}^1(K, A) \rightarrow \prod_v \text{H}^1(K_v, A) \right),$$

where v runs over all places of K and K_v is the completion of K with respect to v . The aim of this article is to generalise this definition to the case of a *higher dimensional basis* X/\mathbf{F}_q and prove some properties for this group.

In section 3, we show that an Abelian scheme \mathcal{A}/X over X regular, Noetherian, integral and separated satisfies the Néron mapping property, namely that $\mathcal{A} = g_* g^* \mathcal{A}$ on the smooth site of X , where $g : \{\eta\} \hookrightarrow X$ denotes the inclusion of the generic point. In section 4.1, we define the Tate-Shafarevich group for Abelian schemes \mathcal{A} over higher dimensional bases X as $\text{III}(\mathcal{A}/X) := \text{H}_{\text{ét}}^1(X, \mathcal{A})$ and show:

$$\text{H}^1(X, \mathcal{A}) = \ker \left(\text{H}^1(K, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \prod_{x \in S} \text{H}^1(K_x^{nr}, \mathcal{A}) \right),$$

where $K_x^{nr} = \text{Quot}(\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{X,x}^{sh})$, and S is either (a) the set of all points of X , or (b) the set $|X|$ of all closed points of X , or (c) the set $X^{(1)}$ of all codimension-1 points of X , and $\mathcal{A} = \mathbf{Pic}_{\mathcal{C}/X}^0$ for a relative curve \mathcal{C}/X with everywhere good reduction admitting a section, and X is a variety over a finitely generated field. Here, one can replace K_x^{nr} by $K_x^h = \text{Quot}(\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{X,x}^h)$ if $\kappa(x)$ is finite, and K_x^{nr} and K_x^h by $\text{Quot}(\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{X,x}^{sh})$ and $\text{Quot}(\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{X,x}^h)$, respectively, if $x \in X^{(1)}$. The obvious conjecture is that the Tate-Shafarevich group $\text{III}(\mathcal{A}/X)$ is finite.

In section 2 and 4.2, for a (split) relative curve \mathcal{C}/X we relate the Brauer groups of X and \mathcal{C} to the Tate-Shafarevich group of $\mathbf{Pic}_{\mathcal{C}/X}^0$: There is an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Br}(X) \xrightarrow{\pi^*} \text{Br}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{III}(\mathbf{Pic}_{\mathcal{C}/X}^0/X) \rightarrow 0.$$

This generalises results of Artin and Tate [Tat66].

In section 4.3, we show that finiteness of an ℓ -primary component of the Tate-Shafarevich group descends under generically étale ℓ -alterations. This is used in [Kel14₂], Theorem 4.2 and Theorem 4.6 to prove the finiteness of the Tate-Shafarevich group for isoconstant Abelian schemes over finite fields under mild conditions.

In section 4.4, we show that finiteness of an ℓ -primary component of the Tate-Shafarevich group is invariant under étale isogenies. In section 4.5, we construct a Cassels-Tate pairing $\text{III}(\mathcal{A}/X)[\ell^\infty] \times \text{III}(\mathcal{A}^\vee/X)[\ell^\infty] \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}_\ell/\mathbf{Z}_\ell$ in some cases. In [Kell14₂], we also use the results of this article for studying the Birch-Swinnerton-Dyer conjecture for Abelian schemes over higher dimensional bases over finite fields.

Notation. All rings are commutative with 1. For an Abelian group A , let $\text{Tors } A$ be the torsion subgroup of A . Denote the cokernel of $A \xrightarrow{n} A$ by A/n and its kernel by $A[n]$, and the p -primary subgroup $\varinjlim_n A[p^n]$ by $A[p^\infty]$ for any prime p . Canonical isomorphisms are often denoted by “ $=$ ”. If not stated otherwise, all cohomology groups are taken with respect to the étale topology. By the ℓ -cohomological dimension $\text{cd}_\ell(X)$ of a scheme X we mean the smallest integer n (or ∞) such that $H^q(X, \mathcal{F}) = 0$ for all $q > n$ and all ℓ -torsion sheaves \mathcal{F} . The ind-étale sheaf μ_{ℓ^∞} is defined as $\varinjlim_n \mu_{\ell^n}$ with μ_{ℓ^n} the étale sheaf of all ℓ^n -th roots of unity, so $H^q(X, \mu_{\ell^\infty}) = \varinjlim_n H^q(X, \mu_{\ell^n})$. We denote Pontryagin duals, duals of R -modules and Abelian schemes by $(-)^{\vee}$. It should be clear from the context which one is meant. Pontryagin dual of a locally compact Abelian group A is defined as $A^{\vee} = \text{Hom}_{\text{cont}}(A, \mathbf{R}/\mathbf{Z})$ endowed with the compact-open topology. The Henselisation of a local ring A is denoted by A^h and the strict Henselisation by A^{sh} . By a finitely generated field we mean a field finitely generated over its prime field. If A is an integral domain, we denote by $\text{Quot}(A)$ its quotient field.

2 Brauer groups, Picard groups and cohomology of \mathbf{G}_m

The main new technical result of this section is Theorem 2.11, which is needed to prove the main theorem Theorem 2.14 for the p -torsion (the prime-to- p -torsion can be treated much easier) and Corollary 2.16 and Corollary 2.18.

We collect some well-known results on the cohomology of \mathbf{G}_m .

Lemma 2.1. *Let X be a scheme and ℓ a prime invertible on X . Then there are exact sequences*

$$0 \rightarrow H^{i-1}(X, \mathbf{G}_m) \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} \mathbf{Q}_\ell/\mathbf{Z}_\ell \rightarrow H^i(X, \mu_{\ell^\infty}) \rightarrow H^i(X, \mathbf{G}_m)[\ell^\infty] \rightarrow 0$$

for each $i \geq 1$.

Proof. This follows from the long exact sequence induced by the Kummer sequence. \square

Definition 2.2. *A variety is a separated scheme of finite type over a field k .*

Recall that the **Brauer group** $\text{Br}(X)$ of a scheme X is the group of equivalence classes of Azumaya algebras on X (see e. g. [Mil80], IV.2, p. 140 ff.).

Definition 2.3. $\text{Br}'(X) := \text{Tors } H^2(X, \mathbf{G}_m)$ is called the **cohomological Brauer group**.

Theorem 2.4. (a) *There is an injection $\text{Br}(X) \hookrightarrow \text{Br}'(X)$.*

(b) *One has $\text{Br}(X) = \text{Br}'(X)$ if X has an ample invertible sheaf.*

(c) *$\text{Br}'(X) = H^2(X, \mathbf{G}_m)$ if X is a regular integral quasi-compact scheme.*

Proof. (a) See [Mil80], p. 142, Theorem 2.5. (b) See [dJ]. (c) See [Mil80], p. 106 f., Example 2.22. \square

Corollary 2.5. *Let X/k be a regular quasi-projective geometrically connected variety. Then $\text{Br}(X) = \text{Br}'(X) = H^2(X, \mathbf{G}_m)$.*

Theorem 2.6. *Let X be a smooth projective geometrically connected variety over a finite field $k = \mathbf{F}_q$, $q = p^n$.*

(a) *$H^i(X, \mathbf{G}_m)$ is torsion for $i \neq 1$, finite for $i \neq 1, 2, 3$ and trivial for $i > 2 \dim(X) + 1$. For $H^i(X, \mathbf{G}_m)$ being torsion for $i > 1$, k can be any field.*

(b) *For $\ell \neq p$ and $i = 2, 3$, one has $H^i(X, \mathbf{G}_m)[\ell^\infty] \cong (\mathbf{Q}_\ell/\mathbf{Z}_\ell)^{\rho_{i,\ell}} \oplus C_{i,\ell}$, where $C_{i,\ell}$ is finite and trivial for all but finitely many ℓ , and $\rho_{i,\ell}$ a non-negative integer.*

(c) *Let $\ell \neq p$ be prime. Then one has*

$$H^i(X, \mu_{\ell^\infty}) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^i(X, \mathbf{G}_m)[\ell^\infty]$$

for $i \neq 2$.

Proof. (a) and (b): See [Lic83], p. 180, Proposition 2.1 a)–c), f) (the assertion about $H^i(X, \mathbf{G}_m)$ being torsion for $i > 1$ follows from the proof given there). (c) follows from Lemma 2.1 and (a). \square

Lemma 2.7. *Let X be a quasi-compact scheme, quasi-projective over an affine scheme. Assume $\underline{A} \in \check{H}^1(X, \mathrm{PGL}_n)$ is an Azumaya algebra trivialised by $\underline{A} \cong \underline{\mathrm{End}}(\underline{V})$ with \underline{V} a locally free \mathcal{O}_X -sheaf of rank n . Then every other such \underline{V}' differs from \underline{V} by tensoring with an invertible sheaf.*

For the definition of Čech non-Abelian étale cohomology see [Mil80], p. 120 ff., III.4.

Proof. Note that \underline{A} corresponds to an element of $\check{H}^1(X, \mathrm{PGL}_n)$ and \underline{V} corresponds to an element in $H^1(X, \mathrm{GL}_n)$. For $n \in \mathbf{N}$, consider the central extension of étale sheaves on X (see [Mil80], p. 146)

$$1 \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_m \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_n \rightarrow \mathrm{PGL}_n \rightarrow 1.$$

By [Mil80], p. 143, Step 3, this induces a long exact sequence in (Čech) cohomology of pointed sets

$$\mathrm{Pic}(X) = \check{H}^1(X, \mathbf{G}_m) \xrightarrow{g} \check{H}^1(X, \mathrm{GL}_n) \xrightarrow{h} \check{H}^1(X, \mathrm{PGL}_n) \xrightarrow{f} \check{H}^2(X, \mathbf{G}_m).$$

Note that by assumption and [Mil80], p. 104, Theorem III.2.17, $\check{H}^1(X, \mathbf{G}_m) = H^1(X, \mathbf{G}_m) = \mathrm{Pic}(X)$ and $\check{H}^2(X, \mathbf{G}_m) = H^2(X, \mathbf{G}_m)$. Further, $\mathrm{Br}(X) = \mathrm{Br}'(X)$ since a scheme quasi-compact and quasi-projective over an affine scheme has an ample line bundle ([Liu06], p. 171, Corollary 5.1.36), so Theorem 2.4 applies and $\mathrm{Br}'(X) \hookrightarrow H^2(X, \mathbf{G}_m)$. Since \underline{A} is an Azumaya algebra, $f(\underline{A}) = [\underline{A}] \in \mathrm{Br}(X) \hookrightarrow H^2(X, \mathbf{G}_m)$. Therefore f factors through $\mathrm{Br}(X) \hookrightarrow H^2(X, \mathbf{G}_m)$.

Assume the Azumaya algebra $\underline{A} \in H^1(X, \mathrm{PGL}_n)$ lies in the kernel of f , i. e. there is a \underline{V} such that $\underline{A} \cong \underline{\mathrm{End}}(\underline{V})$. Then it comes from $\underline{V} \in H^1(X, \mathrm{GL}_n)$ by [Mil80], p. 143, Step 2 (h is the morphism $\underline{V} \mapsto \underline{\mathrm{End}}(\underline{V})$). So, since \mathbf{G}_m is central in GL_n , by the analogue of [Ser02], p. 54, Proposition 42 for étale Čech cohomology, if $\underline{V}' \in H^1(X, \mathrm{GL}_n)$ also satisfies $\underline{A} \cong \underline{\mathrm{End}}(\underline{V}')$, they differ by an invertible sheaf. \square

Lemma 2.8. *Let $f : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow X$ be a projective smooth morphism with $X = \mathrm{Spec}(A)$ the spectrum of a Henselisation of a variety at a regular point. Let $X_n = \mathrm{Spec}(A/\mathfrak{m}^{n+1})$ with \mathfrak{m} the maximal ideal of A and $\mathcal{C}_n = \mathcal{C} \times_X X_n$ with maps $X_n \hookrightarrow X_{n+1}$ and $\mathcal{C}_n \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}_{n+1}$. Suppose the transition maps of $(\mathrm{Pic}(\mathcal{C}_n))_{n \in \mathbf{N}}$ are surjective (in fact, the Mittag-Leffler condition would suffice). Then the canonical homomorphism*

$$\mathrm{Br}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \varprojlim_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \mathrm{Br}(\mathcal{C}_n)$$

is injective.

For the definition of the Mittag-Leffler condition, confer [Wei97], p. 82, Definition 3.5.6.

Proof. Let \underline{A} be an Azumaya algebra over \mathcal{C} which lies in the kernel of the map in this lemma, i. e. such that for every $n \in \mathbf{N}$ there is an isomorphism

$$u_n : \underline{A}_n \cong \underline{\mathrm{End}}(\underline{V}_n) \tag{2.1}$$

with \underline{V}_n a locally free $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}_n}$ -module. Such a \underline{V}_n is uniquely determined by \underline{A}_n modulo tensoring with an invertible sheaf \underline{L}_n by Lemma 2.7.

Because of surjectivity of the transition maps of $(\mathrm{Pic}(\mathcal{C}_n))_{n \in \mathbf{N}}$, one can choose the \underline{V}_n, u_n such that the \underline{V}_n and u_n form a projective system:

$$\underline{V}_n = \underline{V}_{n+1} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}_{n+1}}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}_n} \tag{2.2}$$

and the isomorphisms (2.1) also form a projective system: Construct the \underline{V}_n, u_n inductively. Take \underline{V}_0 such that

$$\underline{A} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}_0} \cong \underline{A}_0 \cong \underline{\mathrm{End}}(\underline{V}_0).$$

One has

$$\underline{A}_n = \underline{A} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}_n}$$

and by Lemma 2.7, there is an invertible sheaf $\mathcal{L}_n \in \mathrm{Pic}(\mathcal{C}_n)$ such that

$$\underline{V}_{n+1} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}_{n+1}}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}_n} \xrightarrow{\sim} \underline{V}_n \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}_n}} \mathcal{L}_n.$$

By assumption, there is an invertible sheaf $\mathcal{L}_{n+1} \in \text{Pic}(\mathcal{C}_{n+1})$ such that $\mathcal{L}_{n+1} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}_{n+1}}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}_n} \cong \mathcal{L}_n$, so redefine \underline{V}_{n+1} as $\underline{V}_{n+1} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}_{n+1}}} \mathcal{L}_{n+1}^{-1}$. Then (2.2) is satisfied.

Let \hat{X} be the completion of X , and denote by $\hat{\mathcal{C}}, \hat{A}, \dots$ the base change of \mathcal{C}, A, \dots by $\hat{X} \rightarrow X$.

Recall that an adic Noetherian ring A with defining ideal \mathcal{I} is a Noetherian ring with a basis of neighbourhoods of zero of the form \mathcal{I}^n , $n > 0$ such that A is complete and Hausdorff in this topology. For such a ring A , there is the formal spectrum $\text{Spf}(A)$ with underlying space $\text{Spec}(A/\mathcal{I})$.

According to [EGAIII₁a], p. 150, Théorème (5.1.4), to give a projective system $(\underline{V}_n, u_n)_{n \in \mathbf{N}}$ on $(\mathcal{C}_n)_{n \in \mathbf{N}}$ as in (2.1) and (2.2) is equivalent to giving a locally free module \hat{V} on $\hat{\mathcal{C}}$ and an isomorphism

$$\hat{u} : \hat{A} \xrightarrow{\sim} \underline{\text{End}}(\hat{V}). \quad (2.3)$$

If $X = \hat{X}$, we are done: $\underline{A} = \hat{A}$ is trivial.

In the general case, one has to pay attention to the fact that one does not know if, with the preceding construction, \hat{V} comes from a locally free module \underline{V} on \mathcal{C} . However, there is a locally free module $\underline{\mathcal{E}}$ on \mathcal{C} such that there exists an epimorphism

$$\underline{\mathcal{E}} \rightarrow \hat{V}.$$

Indeed, choosing a projective immersion for $\hat{\mathcal{C}}$ (by projectivity of $\hat{\mathcal{C}}/\text{Spec}(\hat{A})$) with an ample invertible sheaf $\mathcal{O}_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}}(1)$, it suffices to take a direct sum of sheaves of the form $\mathcal{O}_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}}(-N)$, $N \gg 0$. Now, for $N \gg 0$, there is an epimorphism $\mathcal{O}_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}}^{\oplus k} \rightarrow \hat{V}(N)$ for a suitable $k \in \mathbf{N}$, so twisting with $\mathcal{O}_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}}(-N)$ gives

$$\mathcal{O}_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}}(-N)^{\oplus k} \rightarrow \hat{V}$$

(“there are enough vector bundles”). Set $\underline{\mathcal{E}} = \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}}(-N)^{\oplus k}$.

Now consider, for schemes X' over X , the contravariant functor $F : (\text{Sch}/X)^\circ \rightarrow (\text{Set})$ given by $F(X') =$ the set of pairs $(\underline{V}', \varphi')$, where \underline{V}' is a quotient of a locally free module $\underline{\mathcal{E}}' = \underline{\mathcal{E}} \otimes_X X'$ and $\varphi' : \underline{A}' = \underline{A} \otimes_X X' \xrightarrow{\sim} \underline{\text{End}}(\underline{V}')$.

Since f is projective and flat, by [SGA4.3b], p. 133f., Lemme XIII 1.3, one sees that the functor F is representable by a scheme, also denoted F , locally of finite type over X , hence locally of finite presentation since our schemes are Noetherian (what matters is the functor being locally of finite presentation, not its representability). By assumption of Lemma 2.8 and (2.3), (\hat{V}, \hat{u}) is an element from $F(\hat{X})$. By Artin approximation [Art69], p. 26, Theorem (1.10) resp. Theorem (1.12), $F(\hat{X}) \neq \emptyset$ implies $F(X) \neq \emptyset$:

This proves that \underline{A} is isomorphic to an algebra of the form $\underline{\text{End}}(\underline{V})$ with \underline{V} locally free over \mathcal{C} , so it is trivial as an element of $\text{Br}(\mathcal{C})$. \square

Lemma 2.9 (deformation of units). *Let $f : B \rightarrow A$ be a surjective ring homomorphism with nilpotent kernel. If $f(b)$ is a unit, so is b .*

Proof. Let $b \in B$ such that $f(b)$ is a unit. Then there is $c \in A$ with $f(b)c = 1_A$. Since f is surjective, there is a $\bar{c} \in B$ such that $b\bar{c} - 1_B \in \ker(f)$, so, as a unit plus a nilpotent element is a unit, $b\bar{c}$ is a unit, so b is invertible in B . \square

Lemma 2.10. *Let $i : X_0 \hookrightarrow X$ be a closed immersion defined by a nilpotent ideal sheaf. Let \mathcal{F} be an étale sheaf on X . Then there is an isomorphism $\text{H}^i(X, \mathcal{F}) = \text{H}^i(X_0, i^* \mathcal{F})$.*

Proof. Since i is a homeomorphism on the underlying topological spaces, the open immersion of the complement $j : X \setminus X_0 \hookrightarrow X$ is the empty set. Hence, $\mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\sim} i_* i^* \mathcal{F}$, so there is an isomorphism $\text{H}^i(X, \mathcal{F}) = \text{H}^i(X, i_* i^* \mathcal{F})$. Since i_* is exact, the Leray spectral sequence for i degenerates giving $\text{H}^i(X, i_* i^* \mathcal{F}) = \text{H}^i(X_0, i^* \mathcal{F})$. \square

The following is a generalisation of [Gro68], pp. 98–104, Théorème (3.1) from the case of X/Y with $\dim X = 2$, $\dim Y = 1$ to X/Y with relative dimension 1. One can remove the assumption $\dim X = 1$ if one uses Artin’s approximation theorem [Art69], p. 26, Theorem (1.10) resp. Theorem (1.12) instead of Greenberg’s theorem on p. 104, l. 4 and l. -2, and replaces “proper” by “projective” and does some other minor modifications; also note that in our situation the Brauer group coincides with the cohomological Brauer group by Theorem 2.6 and Theorem 2.4.

Theorem 2.11. *Let x be a closed point of a variety V and $X = \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{V,x}^h)$ be regular. Let $f : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow X$ be a smooth projective morphism with fibres of dimension ≤ 1 and \mathcal{C} regular. Let $\mathcal{C}_0 \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}$ be the subscheme $f^{-1}(x)$. Then the canonical homomorphism*

$$\text{H}^2(\mathcal{C}, \mathbf{G}_m) \rightarrow \text{H}^2(\mathcal{C}_0, \mathbf{G}_m)$$

induced by the closed immersion $\mathcal{C}_0 \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is bijective.

Proof. Note that for \mathcal{C} and X , Br , Br' and $\text{H}^2(-, \mathbf{G}_m)$ are equal since there is an ample sheaf (Theorem 2.4) by [Liu06], p. 171, Corollary 1.36 and by regularity (Theorem 2.4).

Recall the definition of X_n and \mathcal{C}_n from Lemma 2.8. There are exact sequences of sheaves on \mathcal{C}_0 for every $n \geq 0$ with the closed immersion $i_n : \mathcal{C}_0 \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}_n$

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow i_{n+1}^* \mathbf{G}_{m, \mathcal{C}_{n+1}} \rightarrow i_n^* \mathbf{G}_{m, \mathcal{C}_n} \rightarrow 1 \quad (2.4)$$

with \mathcal{F} a coherent sheaf on \mathcal{C}_0 : Zariski-locally on the source, $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow X$ is of the form $\text{Spec}(B) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(A)$ and hence $\mathcal{C}_n \rightarrow X_n$ of the form $\text{Spec}(B/\mathfrak{m}^{n+1}) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(A/\mathfrak{m}^{n+1})$. There is an exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow (1 + \mathfrak{m}^n/\mathfrak{m}^{n+1}) \rightarrow (B/\mathfrak{m}^{n+1})^\times \rightarrow (B/\mathfrak{m}^n)^\times \rightarrow 1.$$

By Lemma 2.9, the latter map is surjective since $\mathfrak{m}^n/\mathfrak{m}^{n+1} \subset B/\mathfrak{m}^{n+1}$ is nilpotent. Now $(1 + \mathfrak{m}^n/\mathfrak{m}^{n+1}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathfrak{m}^n/\mathfrak{m}^{n+1}$ is a coherent sheaf on $\text{Spec}(B)$, the isomorphism given by $1 + x + \mathfrak{m}^2 \mapsto x + \mathfrak{m}^2$ for $x \in \mathfrak{m}$ (this is a homomorphism since $(1+x)(1+y) + \mathfrak{m}^2 = 1 + (x+y) + \mathfrak{m}^2$ for $x, y \in \mathfrak{m}$). The sequences for a Zariski-covering of \mathcal{C}_0 glue to an exact sequence of sheaves on \mathcal{C}_0 (2.4).

Therefore, the long exact sequence associated to (2.4) yields

$$\text{H}^2(\mathcal{C}_0, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \text{H}^2(\mathcal{C}_0, i_{n+1}^* \mathbf{G}_{m, \mathcal{C}_{n+1}}) \rightarrow \text{H}^2(\mathcal{C}_0, i_n^* \mathbf{G}_{m, \mathcal{C}_n}) \rightarrow \text{H}^3(\mathcal{C}_0, \mathcal{F}).$$

Since \mathcal{F} is coherent, $\text{H}_{\text{ét}}^p(\mathcal{C}_0, \mathcal{F}) = \text{H}_{\text{Zar}}^p(\mathcal{C}_0, \mathcal{F})$ by [SGA4.2a], VII 4.3. Thus, since $\dim \mathcal{C}_0 \leq 1$, $\text{H}^2(\mathcal{C}_0, \mathcal{F}) = \text{H}^3(\mathcal{C}_0, \mathcal{F}) = 0$. Thus we get an isomorphism

$$\text{H}^2(\mathcal{C}_0, i_{n+1}^* \mathbf{G}_{m, \mathcal{C}_{n+1}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{H}^2(\mathcal{C}_0, i_n^* \mathbf{G}_{m, \mathcal{C}_n})$$

Next note that $\mathcal{C}_0 \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}_n$ is a closed immersion defined by a nilpotent ideal sheaf, so by Lemma 2.10 we get

$$\text{H}^2(\mathcal{C}_{n+1}, \mathbf{G}_m) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{H}^2(\mathcal{C}_n, \mathbf{G}_m).$$

Taking torsion, it follows that $\text{Br}'(\mathcal{C}_{n+1}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Br}'(\mathcal{C}_n)$, and then Theorem 2.4 yields that the $\text{Br}(\mathcal{C}_{n+1}) \rightarrow \text{Br}(\mathcal{C}_n)$ are isomorphisms (in fact, injectivity suffices for the following). Therefore the injectivity of $\text{Br}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Br}(\mathcal{C}_0)$ follows from Lemma 2.8. One can apply this in our situation since the transition maps $\text{Pic}(\mathcal{C}_{n+1}) \rightarrow \text{Pic}(\mathcal{C}_n)$ are surjective by [EGAIV_{4e}], p. 288, Corollaire (21.9.12).

The surjectivity in Theorem 2.11 is shown in a similar way: Take an element of $\text{Br}(\mathcal{C}_0)$, represented by an Azumaya algebra \underline{A}_0 . As $\text{Br}(\mathcal{C}_n) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Br}(\mathcal{C}_0)$, see above, there is a compatible system of Azumaya algebras \underline{A}_n on \mathcal{C}_n . Therefore, as above, there is an Azumaya algebra \hat{A} on $\hat{\mathcal{C}}$. Choose a locally free module $\hat{\mathcal{E}}$ on $\hat{\mathcal{C}}$ such that there is an epimorphism $\hat{\mathcal{E}} \twoheadrightarrow \hat{A}$ and consider the functor $F : (\text{Sch}/X)^\circ \rightarrow (\text{Set})$ defined by $F(X') =$ the set of pairs (\underline{B}', p') where \underline{B}' is a locally free module of $\hat{\mathcal{E}} \otimes_X X'$ and p' a multiplication law on \underline{B}' which makes it into an Azumaya algebra. Then F is representable by a scheme locally of finite type over X (*loc. cit.*), and the point in $F(x)$ (recall that x is the closed point of X) defined by \underline{A}_0 gives us a point in $F(\hat{X})$, so by Artin approximation [Art69], p. 26, Theorem (1.10) resp. Theorem (1.12) it comes from a point in $F(X)$, which proves surjectivity. \square

Lemma 2.12. *Let X be a scheme, ℓ a prime number and n an integer such that $\text{cd}_\ell(X) \leq n$. Then $\text{H}^i(X, \mathbf{G}_m)[\ell^\infty] = 0$ if $i > n + 1$, resp. $i > n$ if ℓ is invertible on X .*

Proof. If ℓ is invertible on X , the Kummer sequence

$$1 \rightarrow \mu_{\ell^r} \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_m \xrightarrow{\ell^r} \mathbf{G}_m \rightarrow 1$$

induces a long exact sequence in cohomology, part of which is

$$0 = \text{H}^{i+1}(X, \mu_{\ell^r}) \rightarrow \text{H}^{i+1}(X, \mathbf{G}_m) \xrightarrow{\ell^r} \text{H}^{i+1}(X, \mathbf{G}_m) \rightarrow \text{H}^{i+2}(X, \mu_{\ell^r}) = 0,$$

for $i > n$, i.e. multiplication by ℓ^r induces an isomorphism on $\text{H}^{i+1}(X, \mathbf{G}_m)$ for $i > n$, so the claim $\text{H}^i(X, \mathbf{G}_m)[\ell^\infty] = 0$ for $i > n$ follows.

For general ℓ , one has an exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow \ker(\ell^r) \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_m \xrightarrow{\ell^r} \mathbf{G}_m \rightarrow \text{coker}(\ell^r) \rightarrow 1$$

of étale sheaves which splits up into

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 1 & \longrightarrow & \ker(\ell^r) & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{G}_m & \xrightarrow{\ell^r} & \mathbf{G}_m & \longrightarrow & \operatorname{coker}(\ell^r) & \longrightarrow & 1 \\
 & & & & & \searrow & \swarrow & & & & \\
 & & & & & & \operatorname{im}(\ell^r) & & & &
 \end{array}$$

By the same argument as in the case ℓ invertible on X , one finds $H^i(X, \mathbf{G}_m) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^i(X, \operatorname{im}(\ell^r))$ for $i > n$, and, since $\ell^r \operatorname{coker}(\ell^r) = 0$, $H^i(X, \operatorname{im}(\ell^r)) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^i(X, \mathbf{G}_m)$ for $i > n + 1$. So, altogether

$$\ell^r : H^i(X, \mathbf{G}_m) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^i(X, \operatorname{im}(\ell^r)) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^i(X, \mathbf{G}_m)$$

is injective for $i > n + 1$, and therefore $H^i(X, \mathbf{G}_m)[\ell^\infty] = 0$ for $i > n + 1$. \square

Lemma 2.13. *Let C/K be a projective regular curve over a separably closed field. Then $\operatorname{Br}(C) = \operatorname{Br}'(C) = H^2(C, \mathbf{G}_m) = 0$.*

Proof. One has $\operatorname{Br}(C) = \operatorname{Br}'(C) = 0$ by [Gro68], p. 132, Corollaire (5.8) since C is a proper curve over a separably closed field. Moreover, Theorem 2.4 implies $\operatorname{Br}'(C) = H^2(C, \mathbf{G}_m)$. \square

Theorem 2.14. *Let $\pi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow X$ be projective and smooth with \mathcal{C} and X regular, all fibres of dimension 1 and X a variety. Then*

$$R^q \pi_* \mathbf{G}_m = 0 \quad \text{for } q > 1.$$

Proof. By [SGA4.2a], VIII 5.2, resp. [Mil80], p. 88, III.1.15 one can assume X strictly local and we must prove $H^i(\mathcal{C}, \mathbf{G}_m) = 0$ for $i > 1$. By the proper base change theorem [Mil80], p. 224, Corollary VI.2.7, for torsion sheaves \mathcal{F} on \mathcal{C} with restriction \mathcal{F}_0 to the closed fibre \mathcal{C}_0 , one has restriction isomorphisms

$$H^i(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow H^i(\mathcal{C}_0, \mathcal{F}_0).$$

Since $\dim \mathcal{C}_0 = 1$, the latter term vanishes for $i > 2$, and for $i > 1$ if \mathcal{F} is p -torsion, where p is the residue field characteristic. Therefore

$$\operatorname{cd}(\mathcal{C}) \leq 2, \quad \text{and } \operatorname{cd}_p(\mathcal{C}) \leq 1.$$

The relation $H^i(\mathcal{C}, \mathbf{G}_m) = 0$ for $i > 2$ follows from the fact that these groups are torsion by Theorem 2.6 (a) and from Lemma 2.12.

It remains to treat the case $i = 2$, i. e. to prove

$$H^2(\mathcal{C}, \mathbf{G}_m) = 0.$$

If ℓ is invertible on X , then

$$H^2(\mathcal{C}, \mathbf{G}_m)[\ell^\infty] = 0$$

follows as in the case $i > 2$. From the Kummer sequence Lemma 2.1 and the inclusion $\mathcal{C}_0 \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}$, one gets a commutative diagram with exact rows

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 0 & \longrightarrow & \operatorname{Pic}(\mathcal{C}) \otimes \mathbf{Q}_\ell/\mathbf{Z}_\ell & \longrightarrow & H^2(\mathcal{C}, \mu_{\ell^\infty}) & \longrightarrow & H^2(\mathcal{C}, \mathbf{G}_m)[\ell^\infty] & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow & & \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & \operatorname{Pic}(\mathcal{C}_0) \otimes \mathbf{Q}_\ell/\mathbf{Z}_\ell & \longrightarrow & H^2(\mathcal{C}_0, \mu_{\ell^\infty}) & \longrightarrow & H^2(\mathcal{C}_0, \mathbf{G}_m)[\ell^\infty] & \longrightarrow & 0,
 \end{array}$$

where the middle vertical arrow is bijective by proper base change [Mil80], p. 224, Corollary VI.2.7, and the first vertical arrow is surjective by [EGAIV₄e], p. 288, Corollaire (21.9.12) and the right exactness of the tensor product. Hence, by the five lemma, the right vertical morphism is bijective, and $H^2(\mathcal{C}, \mathbf{G}_m)[\ell^\infty] = 0$ since $H^2(\mathcal{C}_0, \mathbf{G}_m)[\ell^\infty] = 0$ by Lemma 2.13.

For general ℓ , one uses Theorem 2.11, which gives us

$$H^2(\mathcal{C}, \mathbf{G}_m) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^2(\mathcal{C}_0, \mathbf{G}_m),$$

and $H^2(\mathcal{C}_0, \mathbf{G}_m) = 0$ by Lemma 2.13. \square

Remark 2.15. Note that the difficult Theorem 2.11 is only needed for the p -torsion in Theorem 2.14.

Corollary 2.16. *In the situation of Theorem 2.14, assume we have locally Noetherian separated schemes with geometrically reduced and connected fibres. Then one has the long exact sequence*

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow H^1(X, \mathbf{G}_m) \xrightarrow{\pi^*} H^1(\mathcal{C}, \mathbf{G}_m) \rightarrow H^0(X, R^1\pi_*\mathbf{G}_m) \rightarrow \dots \\ H^q(X, \mathbf{G}_m) \xrightarrow{\pi^*} H^q(\mathcal{C}, \mathbf{G}_m) \rightarrow H^{q-1}(X, R^1\pi_*\mathbf{G}_m) \rightarrow \dots \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 2.17. *Let $\pi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow X$ be a proper relative curve with X integral and let D be an irreducible Weil divisor in the generic fibre C of π . Let \bar{D} be the closure of D in \mathcal{C} . Then $\pi_{\bar{D}} : \bar{D} \rightarrow X$ is a finite morphism.*

Proof. Take D an irreducible Weil divisor in C , i. e. a closed point of C . Then \bar{D}/X is finite of degree $\deg(D)$: \bar{D}/X is of finite type, generically finite and dominant (since D lies over the generic point of X) and \bar{D} (as a closure of an irreducible set) and X are irreducible, \mathcal{C} and X are integral, hence by [Har83], p. 91, Exercise II.3.7 there is a dense open subset $U \subseteq X$ such that $\bar{D}|_U \rightarrow U$ is finite. Since $\pi|_{\bar{D}} : \bar{D} \rightarrow X$ is proper (since it factors as a composition of a closed immersion and a proper morphism $\bar{D} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{\pi} X$), it suffices to show that it is quasi-finite. If there is an $x \in X$ such that $\pi|_{\bar{D}}^{-1}(x)$ is not finite, we must have $\pi|_{\bar{D}}^{-1}(x) = \mathcal{C}_x$, i. e. the whole curve as a fibre, since the fibres of π are irreducible. But then \bar{D} would have more than one irreducible component, a contradiction. \square

Corollary 2.18. *If, in the situation of Corollary 2.16, π has a section $s : X \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$, one has split short exact sequences*

$$0 \longrightarrow H^i(X, \mathbf{G}_m) \xrightarrow[\pi^*]{s^*} H^i(\mathcal{C}, \mathbf{G}_m) \longrightarrow H^{i-1}(X, R^1\pi_*\mathbf{G}_m) \longrightarrow 0$$

for $i \geq 1$.

In the general case, denote by C/K the generic fibre of \mathcal{C}/X , and assume that for every Weil divisor D in C , $\bar{D} \subseteq \mathcal{C}$ has everywhere the same dimension as X with no embedded components, and denote by δ the greatest common divisor of the degrees of Weil divisors on C/K , i. e. the index of C/K . Then one has an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow K_2 \rightarrow H^2(X, \mathbf{G}_m) \xrightarrow{\pi^*} H^2(\mathcal{C}, \mathbf{G}_m) \rightarrow H^1(X, R^1\pi_*\mathbf{G}_m) \rightarrow K_3 \rightarrow 0,$$

where $K_i = \ker(H^i(X, \mathbf{G}_m) \xrightarrow{\pi^*} H^i(\mathcal{C}, \mathbf{G}_m))$ are Abelian groups annihilated by δ whose prime-to- p torsion is finite.

Proof. The first assertion is obvious from the previous Corollary 2.16 and the existence of a section.

For the second claim, take an irreducible Weil divisor D in C . Then $\pi_{\bar{D}} : \bar{D} \rightarrow X$ is a finite morphism by Lemma 2.17. We have the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bar{D} & \xrightarrow{i} & \mathcal{C} \\ & \searrow \pi|_{\bar{D}} & \downarrow \pi \\ & & X. \end{array}$$

By the Leray spectral sequence, we have that $H^i(\bar{D}, \mathbf{G}_m) = H^i(X, \pi|_{\bar{D},*}\mathbf{G}_m)$ as $\pi|_{\bar{D}}$ is finite, hence exact for the étale topology, see [Mil80], p. 72, Corollary II.3.6. If $\pi|_{\bar{D}}$ is also flat, by finite locally freeness we have a norm map $\pi|_{\bar{D},*}\mathbf{G}_m \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_m$ whose composite with the inclusion $\mathbf{G}_m \rightarrow \pi|_{\bar{D},*}\mathbf{G}_m$ is the δ -th power map. If not, there is still a norm map since f is flat in codimension 1 since \bar{D} has everywhere the same dimension as X with no embedded components, so one can take the norm there, which then will land in \mathbf{G}_m as X is normal.

We have $\pi|_{\bar{D},*} \circ i^* \circ \pi^* = \pi|_{\bar{D},*} \circ \pi|_{\bar{D}}^* = \deg(D)$, so $\ker(\pi^* : H^*(X, \mathbf{G}_m) \rightarrow H^*(\mathcal{C}, \mathbf{G}_m))$ is annihilated by $\deg(D)$ for all D , hence by the index δ . Now the finiteness of the prime-to- p part of the K_i follows from Theorem 2.6. \square

In the following, assume π is smooth (automatically projective since \mathcal{C}, X are projective varieties), with all geometric fibres integral and of dimension 1, and that it has a section $s : X \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$. Assume further that $\pi_*\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}} = \mathcal{O}_X$ holds universally and π is cohomologically flat in dimension 0. This holds, e. g., if π is a flat proper morphism of locally Noetherian separated schemes with geometrically connected fibres.

We recall some definitions from [FGI⁺05], p. 252, Definition 9.2.2.

Definition 2.19. *The relative Picard functor $\mathrm{Pic}_{X/S}$ on the category of (locally Noetherian) S -schemes is defined by $\mathrm{Pic}_{X/S}(T) := \mathrm{Pic}(X \times_S T) / \mathrm{pr}_2^* \mathrm{Pic}(T)$. Its associated sheaves in the Zariski, étale and fppf topology are denoted by $\mathrm{Pic}_{X/S, \mathrm{Zar}}$, $\mathrm{Pic}_{X/S, \mathrm{ét}}$ and $\mathrm{Pic}_{X/S, \mathrm{fppf}}$.*

Now we come to the representability of the relative Picard functor by a group scheme, whose connected component of unity is an Abelian scheme.

Theorem 2.20. *$\mathrm{Pic}_{\mathcal{C}/X}$ is represented by a separated smooth X -scheme $\mathbf{Pic}_{\mathcal{C}/X}$ locally of finite type. $\mathrm{Pic}_{\mathcal{C}/X}^0$ is represented by an Abelian X -scheme $\mathbf{Pic}_{\mathcal{C}/X}^0$. For every T/X ,*

$$0 \rightarrow \mathrm{Pic}(T) \rightarrow \mathrm{Pic}(\mathcal{C} \times_X T) \rightarrow \mathbf{Pic}_{\mathcal{C}/X}(T) \rightarrow 0$$

is exact.

Proof. Since π has a section $s : X \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ and $\pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}} = \mathcal{O}_X$ holds universally, by [FGI⁺05], p. 253, Theorem 9.2.5

$$\mathrm{Pic}_{\mathcal{C}/X} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Pic}_{\mathcal{C}/X, \mathrm{Zar}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Pic}_{\mathcal{C}/X, \mathrm{ét}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Pic}_{\mathcal{C}/X, \mathrm{fppf}}.$$

Since π is projective and flat with geometrically integral fibres, by [FGI⁺05] p. 263, Theorem 9.4.8, $\mathbf{Pic}_{\mathcal{C}/X}$ exists, is separated and locally of finite type over X and represents $\mathrm{Pic}_{\mathcal{C}/X, \mathrm{ét}}$. Since X is Noetherian and \mathcal{C}/X projective, by *loc. cit.*, $\mathbf{Pic}_{\mathcal{C}/X}$ is a disjoint union of open subschemes, each an increasing union of open quasi-projective X -schemes. By [BLR90], p. 259 f., Proposition 4, $\mathbf{Pic}_{\mathcal{C}/X}^0/X$ is an Abelian scheme (this uses that \mathcal{C}/X is a relative curve or an Abelian scheme). The last assertion of Theorem 2.20 follows from [BLR90], p. 204, Proposition 4. \square

3 The Néron model

Lemma 3.1. *Let A be a regular local ring. Then $A^h \otimes_A \mathrm{Quot}(A) = \mathrm{Quot}(A^h)$ and $A^{sh} \otimes_A \mathrm{Quot}(A) = \mathrm{Quot}(A^{sh})$.*

Proof. By [Mil80], p. 38, Remark 4.11, A^{sh} is the localisation at a maximal ideal lying over the maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} of A of the integral closure of A in $(\mathrm{Quot}(A)^{\mathrm{sep}})^I$ with $I \subseteq \mathrm{Gal}(\mathrm{Quot}(A)^{\mathrm{sep}} / \mathrm{Quot}(A))$ the inertia subgroup. Pick an element $a \in A^{sh}$. It is a root of a monic polynomial $f(T) \in A[T]$, which we can assume to be monic irreducible since A is a regular local ring and hence factorial by [Mat86], p. 163, Theorem 20.3, and hence $A[T]$ is factorial by [Mat86], p. 168, Exercise 20.2. Since A is factorial and $f \in A[T]$ is irreducible, by the lemma of Gauß [Bos03], p. 64, Korollar 6, f is also irreducible over $\mathrm{Quot}(A)$. Hence $A[a] \otimes_A \mathrm{Quot}(A) = \mathrm{Quot}(A)[T]/(f(T))$ is a field, and $A^{sh} \otimes_A \mathrm{Quot}(A)$ is a directed colimit of fields since tensor products commute with colimits, and hence itself a field, namely $\mathrm{Quot}(A^{sh})$. Now note that localisation does not change the quotient field.

The proof for A^h is the same: Just replace the inertia group by the decomposition group. \square

Lemma 3.2. *Let S be a locally Noetherian scheme, $f : X \rightarrow S$ be a proper flat morphism and \mathcal{E} a locally free sheaf on X . Then the Euler characteristic*

$$\chi_{\mathcal{E}}(s) = \sum_{i \geq 0} (-1)^i \dim H^i(X_s, \mathcal{E}_s)$$

is locally constant on S .

Proof. See [EGAIII₂c], p. 76 f., Théorème (7.9.4). \square

Theorem 3.3 (The Néron model). *Let S be a regular, Noetherian, integral, separated scheme, and $g : \{\eta\} \hookrightarrow S$ the inclusion of the generic point. Let X/S be a smooth projective variety with geometrically integral fibres that admits a section such that its Picard functor is representable (e. g., X/S a smooth projective curve admitting a section or an Abelian scheme). Then $\mathbf{Pic}_{X/S} \xrightarrow{\sim} g_* g^* \mathbf{Pic}_{X/S}$ as sheaves on S_{sm} , the smooth site. Let \mathcal{A}/S be an Abelian scheme. Then*

$$\mathcal{A} \xrightarrow{\sim} g_* g^* \mathcal{A}$$

as sheaves on S_{sm} .

The theorem says that an Abelian scheme and a Picard scheme is the Néron model of its generic fibre.

Proof. The main idea for injectivity is to use the separatedness of our schemes, and the main idea for surjectivity is that Weil divisors spread out and that the Picard group equals the Weil divisor class group by regularity.

We first prove everything for sheaves on the *étale* site on S .

Let $f : \mathbf{Pic}_{X/S} \rightarrow g_*g^*\mathbf{Pic}_{X/S}$ be the natural map of étale sheaves induced by adjointness. Let $\bar{s} \rightarrow S$ be a geometric point. We have to show that $(\text{coker}(f))_{\bar{s}} = 0 = (\text{ker}(f))_{\bar{s}}$.

Taking stalks and using [EGAIV₃d], p. 52, Proposition 8.14.2, we get the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathbf{Pic}_{X/S}(\mathcal{O}_{S,s}^{sh}) & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathbf{Pic}_{X/S}(\text{Quot}(\mathcal{O}_{S,s}^{sh})) & \twoheadrightarrow & (\text{coker}(f))_{\bar{s}} \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \\
 \text{Pic}(X \times_S \mathcal{O}_{S,s}^{sh}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Pic}(X \times_S \text{Quot}(\mathcal{O}_{S,s}^{sh})) & & \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \\
 \text{Div}(X \times_S \mathcal{O}_{S,s}^{sh}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Div}(X \times_S \text{Quot}(\mathcal{O}_{S,s}^{sh})) & &
 \end{array}$$

Note that $\mathcal{O}_{S,s}^{sh}$ is a domain since it is regular as a strict Henselisation of a regular local ring by [Fu11], p. 111, Proposition 2.8.18. By [EGAIV₃d], p. 52, Proposition 8.14.2, one has $(\mathbf{Pic}_{X/S})_{\bar{s}} = \mathbf{Pic}_{X/S}(\mathcal{O}_{S,s}^{sh})$ and $(g_*g^*\mathbf{Pic}_{X/S})_{\bar{s}} = \mathbf{Pic}_{X/S}(\mathcal{O}_{S,s}^{sh} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{S,s}} K(S))$. But for a regular local ring A , one has $A^{sh} \otimes_A \text{Quot}(A) = \text{Quot}(A^{sh})$ by Lemma 3.1.

By [Har83], p. 145, Corollary II.6.16, one has a surjection from Div to Pic since S is Noetherian, integral, separated and locally factorial. By Theorem 2.20, the upper vertical arrows are surjective (under the assumption that X/S has a section).

But here, the lower horizontal map is surjective: A preimage under $\iota : X \times_S \text{Quot}(\mathcal{O}_{S,s}^{sh}) \rightarrow X \times_S \mathcal{O}_{S,s}^{sh}$ of $D \in \text{Div}(X \times_S \text{Quot}(\mathcal{O}_{S,s}^{sh}))$ is $\bar{D} \in \text{Div}(X \times_S \mathcal{O}_{S,s}^{sh})$, the closure taken in $X \times_S \mathcal{O}_{S,s}^{sh}$. In fact, note that D is closed in $X \times_S \text{Quot}(\mathcal{O}_{S,s}^{sh})$ since it is a divisor; the closure of an irreducible subset is irreducible again, and the codimension is also 1 since the codimension is the dimension of the local ring at the generic point η_D of D , and the local ring of η_D in $X \times_S \text{Quot}(\mathcal{O}_{S,s}^{sh})$ is the same as the local ring of η_D in $X \times_S \mathcal{O}_{S,s}^{sh}$ as it is the colimit of the global sections taken for all open neighbourhoods of η_D . Hence $(\text{coker}(f))_{\bar{s}} = 0$.

For $(\text{ker}(f))_{\bar{s}} = 0$, consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{Spec Quot}(\mathcal{O}_{S,s}^{sh}) & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{Pic}_{X/S} \\
 \swarrow & \dashrightarrow & \uparrow \\
 \text{Spec } \mathcal{O} & & \\
 \searrow & \dashrightarrow & \downarrow \\
 \text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_{S,s}^{sh} & \longrightarrow & S
 \end{array}$$

We want to show that a lift $\text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_{S,s}^{sh} \rightarrow \mathbf{Pic}_{X/S}$ of $\text{Spec Quot}(\mathcal{O}_{S,s}^{sh}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Pic}_{X/S}$ is unique. As $\mathbf{Pic}_{X/S}/S$ is separated, this is true for all valuation rings $\mathcal{O} \subset \text{Quot}(\mathcal{O}_{S,s}^{sh})$ by the valuative criterion of separatedness [EGAIIb], p. 142, Proposition (7.2.3). But by [Mat86], p. 72, Theorem 10.2, every local ring $(\mathcal{O}_{S,s}^{sh})_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is dominated by a valuation ring \mathcal{O} of $\text{Quot}(\mathcal{O}_{S,s}^{sh})$. It follows from the valuative criterion for separatedness that the lift is topologically unique. Assume φ, φ' are two lifts. Now cover $\mathbf{Pic}_{X/S}/S$ by open affines $U_i = \text{Spec } A_i$ and their preimages $\varphi^{-1}(U_i) = \varphi'^{-1}(U_i)$ by standard open affines $\{D(f_{ij})\}_j$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & & A_i \\
 & \swarrow & \parallel \\
 \mathcal{O}_{f_{ij}} & & \varphi'^{\#} \\
 & \swarrow & \parallel \\
 & & (\mathcal{O}_{S,s}^{sh})_{f_{ij}} \\
 & \swarrow & \parallel \\
 & & \varphi^{\#}
 \end{array}$$

It follows that $\varphi = \varphi'$.

Now we prove the last statement of the theorem for Abelian schemes, so one can deduce the statement for Abelian varieties by noting that $\mathcal{A} = (\mathcal{A}^\vee)^\vee = \mathbf{Pic}_{\mathcal{A}^\vee/S}^0$.

We want to show that

$$\mathbf{Pic}_{X/S}^0(S') \rightarrow \mathbf{Pic}_{X/S}^0(S'_\eta) \quad (3.1)$$

is bijective for any étale S -scheme S' .

First note that such an S' is regular, so its connected components are integral, and S'_η is the disjoint union of the generic points of the connected components of S' , so we can replace $X \rightarrow S$ with the restrictions of the base change $X' \rightarrow S'$ over each connected component of S' separately to reduce to checking for $S' = S$.

For any section $S \rightarrow \mathbf{Pic}_{X/S}$, since S is connected and $\mathbf{Pic}_{X/S}^\tau$ is open and closed in $\mathbf{Pic}_{X/S}$ by [SGA6], p. 647 f., exp. XIII, Théorème 4.7, the preimage of $\mathbf{Pic}_{X/S}^\tau$ under the section is open and closed in S , hence empty or S . Thus, if even a single point of S is carried into $\mathbf{Pic}_{X/S}^\tau$ under the section, then the whole of S is. More generally, when using S' -valued points of $\mathbf{Pic}_{X/S}$ for any étale S -scheme S' , such a point lands in $\mathbf{Pic}_{X/S}^\tau$ if and only if some point in each connected component of S' does, such as the generic point of each connected component S'_η .

This proves the statement in (3.1) for $\mathbf{Pic}_{X/S}^0$ replaced by $\mathbf{Pic}_{X/S}^\tau$, and hence for $\mathbf{Pic}_{X/S}^0$ in cases where it coincides with $\mathbf{Pic}_{X/S}^\tau$ (i. e., when the geometric fibers have component group for $\mathbf{Pic}_{X/S}$ —i. e., Néron-Severi group—that is torsion-free, e. g. for Abelian schemes or curves).

The Néron mapping property for smooth S -schemes S' follows formally. Since $S' \rightarrow S$ is smooth, S' is regular as well and its generic points lie over η . Since an S' -point of $\mathbf{Pic}_{X/S}$ is the same as an S' -point of $\mathbf{Pic}_{X'/S'}$, an S'_η -point extends uniquely to an S' -point. \square

4 The Tate-Shafarevich group

4.1 Comparison with the classical definition

The main theorem of this subsection is Theorem 4.5, which shows that our definition of the Tate-Shafarevich group is analogous to the classical definition. Lemma 4.26 gives an even more direct connection to the classical case, involving completions instead of Henselisations.

Proposition 4.1. *Let X be integral and \mathcal{A}/X be an Abelian scheme over X regular, Noetherian and separated. Then $H^i(X, \mathcal{A})$ is torsion for $i > 0$.*

Proof. Consider the Leray spectral sequence for the inclusion $g : \{\eta\} \hookrightarrow X$ of the generic point

$$H^p(X, R^q g_* g^* \mathcal{A}) \Rightarrow H^{p+q}(\eta, g^* \mathcal{A}).$$

Calculation modulo the Serre subcategory of torsion sheaves, and exploiting the fact that Galois cohomology groups are torsion in dimension > 0 , and therefore also the higher direct images $R^q g_* g^* \mathcal{A}$ are torsion sheaves by [Mil80], p. 88, Proposition III.1.13, the spectral sequence degenerates modulo the Serre subcategory of torsion sheaves giving

$$H^p(X, g_* g^* \mathcal{A}) = E_2^{p,0} = E^p = H^p(\eta, g^* \mathcal{A}) = 0$$

for $p > 0$ modulo torsion. Because of the Néron mapping property we have $H^p(X, \mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^p(X, g_* g^* \mathcal{A})$, which finishes the proof. \square

Definition 4.2. *Define the Tate-Shafarevich group of an Abelian scheme \mathcal{A}/X by*

$$\text{III}(\mathcal{A}/X) = H_{\text{ét}}^1(X, \mathcal{A}).$$

Remark 4.3. Note that if A is an Abelian variety over a global field K , $\text{III}(A/K)$ is *not* the usual Tate-Shafarevich group of A over K . One rather has to choose a Néron model \mathcal{A} over a model X of K .

Theorem 4.4. *Let X be regular, Noetherian, integral and separated and let \mathcal{A} be an Abelian scheme over X . For $x \in X$, denote the function field of X by K , the quotient field of the strict Henselisation of $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ by K_x^{nr} , the inclusion of the generic point by $j : \{\eta\} \hookrightarrow X$ and let $j_x : \text{Spec}(K_x^{nr}) \hookrightarrow \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}^{\text{sh}}) \hookrightarrow X$ be the composition. Then we have*

$$H^1(X, \mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \ker \left(H^1(K, j^* \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \prod_{x \in X} H^1(K_x^{nr}, j_x^* \mathcal{A}) \right).$$

Proof. The Leray spectral sequence $\mathrm{H}^p(X, \mathrm{R}^q j_* (j^* \mathcal{A})) \Rightarrow \mathrm{H}^{p+q}(K, j^* \mathcal{A})$ yields the exactness of $0 \rightarrow E_2^{1,0} \rightarrow E^1 \rightarrow E_2^{0,1}$, i. e.

$$\mathrm{H}^1(X, j_* j^* \mathcal{A}) = \ker(\mathrm{H}^1(K, j^* \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathrm{H}^0(X, \mathrm{R}^1 j_* (j^* \mathcal{A}))).$$

Since

$$\mathrm{H}^0(X, \mathrm{R}^1 j_* (j^* \mathcal{A})) \rightarrow \prod_{x \in X} \mathrm{R}^1 j_{*,x} (j^* \mathcal{A})_{\bar{x}}$$

is injective ([Mil80], p. 60, Proposition II.2.10: If a section of an étale sheaf is non-zero, there is a geometric point for which the stalk of the section is non-zero) and

$$\mathrm{R}^1 j_{*,x} (j^* \mathcal{A})_{\bar{x}} = \mathrm{H}^1(K_x^{nr}, j_x^* \mathcal{A})$$

by Lemma 3.1, the theorem follows from the kernel-cokernel exact sequence and the Néron mapping property $\mathrm{H}^1(X, \mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{H}^1(X, j_* j^* \mathcal{A})$. \square

By abuse of notation, we also denote $\mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}^h) \hookrightarrow X$ and $\mathrm{Spec}(K_x^h) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}^h) \hookrightarrow X$ by j_x .

Theorem 4.5. *In the situation of Theorem 4.4, one can replace the product over all points by the following:*

(a) *the closed points: One has isomorphisms*

$$\mathrm{H}^1(X, \mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \ker\left(\mathrm{H}^1(K, j^* \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \prod_{x \in |X|} \mathrm{H}^1(K_x^{nr}, j_x^* \mathcal{A})\right) \quad (4.1)$$

and

$$\mathrm{H}^1(X, \mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \ker\left(\mathrm{H}^1(K, j^* \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \prod_{x \in |X|} \mathrm{H}^1(K_x^h, j_x^* \mathcal{A})\right) \quad (4.2)$$

with $K_x^h = \mathrm{Quot}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}^h)$ if $\kappa(x)$ is finite.

or (b) *the codimension-1 points: One has an isomorphism*

$$\mathrm{H}^1(X, \mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \ker\left(\mathrm{H}^1(K, j^* \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{x \in X^{(1)}} \mathrm{H}^1(K_x^{nr}, j_x^* \mathcal{A})\right) \quad (4.3)$$

if one disregards the p -torsion ($p = \mathrm{char} k$), X/k is smooth projective over k finitely generated and \mathcal{A}/X is an Abelian scheme such that the vanishing condition

$$\mathrm{H}_Z^i(X, \mathcal{A}) = 0 \quad \text{for } i \leq 2. \quad (4.4)$$

for $Z \hookrightarrow X$ be a reduced closed subscheme of codimension ≥ 2 is satisfied. For $\dim X \leq 2$, this also holds for the p -torsion.

For $x \in X^{(1)}$, one can also replace K_x^{nr} and K_x^h by the quotient field of the completions $\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{X,x}^{nr}$ and $\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{X,x}^h$, respectively.

The theorem says that our Definition 4.2 of the Tate-Shafarevich group is indeed a generalisation of the classical definition $\mathrm{III}(A/K) = \ker(\mathrm{H}^1(K, A) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{v \in M_K} \mathrm{H}^1(K_v, A))$ of the Tate-Shafarevich group of an Abelian variety A over a global field K with set of places M_K and completions K_v (where we have replaced the completions K_v by our K_x^{nr} or $\mathrm{Quot}(\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{X,x}^h)$, respectively). For the statement on completions see Lemma 4.26 below.

Proof of Theorem 4.5 (a). For the proof of (4.1), note that, in the proof of Theorem 4.4, even

$$\mathrm{H}^0(X, \mathrm{R}^1 j_* (j^* \mathcal{A})) \rightarrow \prod_{x \in |X|} \mathrm{R}^1 j_{*,x} (j^* \mathcal{A})_{\bar{x}}$$

is injective by [Mil80], p. 65, Remark II.2.17 (b): If a section of an étale sheaf is non-zero, there is a *closed* geometric point for which the stalk of the section is non-zero. This is because X/k is a variety and hence Jacobson.

To deduce (4.2) from (4.1), note that in view of the inflation-restriction exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathrm{H}^1(K_x^{nr}/K_x^h, j_x^* \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathrm{H}^1(K_x^h, j_x^* \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathrm{H}^1(K_x^{nr}, j_x^* \mathcal{A})$$

it suffices to show that $H^1(K_x^{nr}/K_x^h, j_x^* \mathcal{A}) = 0$. But one has in general for all $i \geq 0$ and étale sheaves \mathcal{F} on $\text{Spec}(R)$, R a Henselian local ring with closed point s , geometric point \bar{s} and strict Henselisation R^{sh} : The stalk is $\mathcal{F}_{\bar{s}} = \mathcal{F}(R^{sh})$ as a $\text{Gal}_{\kappa(s)} = \text{Gal}(R^{sh}/R)$ -module, and $H^i(R, \mathcal{F}) = H^i(\text{Gal}(R^{sh}/R), \mathcal{F})$. Thus one gets for $R = \mathcal{O}_{X,x}^h$ and $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{A}$ using that $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}^{sh}) = \mathcal{A}(K_x^{nr})$ by the Néron mapping property Theorem 3.3

$$H^1(K_x^{nr}/K_x^h, j_x^* \mathcal{A}) = H^1(\text{Gal}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}^{sh}/\mathcal{O}_{X,x}^h), j_x^* \mathcal{A}) = H^1(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}^h, j_x^* \mathcal{A}) \stackrel{(1)}{=} H^1(\kappa(x), j_x^* \mathcal{A}) \stackrel{(2)}{=} 0.$$

Here, (1) holds by [Mil80], p. 116, Remark III.3.11 (a), and (2) by the Lang-Steinberg theorem [Mum70], p. 205, Theorem 3 using that $\kappa(s)$ is finite. \square

After several lemmas, the proof of Theorem 4.5 (b) will finally follow from Lemma 4.24 and Lemma 4.25. The vanishing condition (4.4) for Picard schemes $\mathcal{A} = \mathbf{Pic}_{\mathcal{C}/X}^0$ will be established in Lemma 4.15 below. We first establish some vanishing results for étale cohomology with supports.

Lemma 4.6. *Let X/k be a smooth variety and $Z \hookrightarrow X$ be a reduced closed subscheme of codimension ≥ 2 . Then one has*

$$H_Z^i(X, \mathbf{G}_m) = 0 \quad \text{for } i \leq 2,$$

and for $i = 3$ at least away from p .

Proof. See [Gro68], p. 133 ff.: Using the local-to-global spectral sequence ([Gro68], p. 133, (6.2))

$$E_2^{p,q} = H^p(X, \mathcal{H}_Z^q(\mathbf{G}_m)) \Rightarrow H_Z^{p+q}(X, \mathbf{G}_m)$$

and [Gro68], p. 133–135

$$\mathcal{H}_Z^0(\mathbf{G}_m) = 0 \quad [\text{Gro68}], \text{ p. 133, (6.3)}$$

$$\mathcal{H}_Z^1(\mathbf{G}_m) = 0 \quad [\text{Gro68}], \text{ p. 133, (6.4) since the codimension of } Z \text{ in } X \text{ is } \neq 1$$

$$\mathcal{H}_Z^2(\mathbf{G}_m) = 0 \quad [\text{Gro68}], \text{ p. 134, (6.5)}$$

$$\mathcal{H}_Z^3(\mathbf{G}_m)^{(p')} = 0 \quad [\text{Gro68}], \text{ p. 134 f., Thm. (6.1),}$$

(even $\mathcal{H}_Z^3(\mathbf{G}_m) = 0$ for $\dim X = 2$; if not, we have to calculate modulo the Serre subcategory of p -torsion groups in the following), we have $E_2^{p,q} = 0$ modulo p -torsion for $q \leq 3$, and hence the result $E^n = 0$ for $0 \leq n \leq 3$ follows from the sequences

$$0 \rightarrow E_2^{n,0} \rightarrow E^n \rightarrow E_2^{0,n}$$

for $n = 1, 2, 3$ which are exact modulo p -torsion. \square

Lemma 4.7. *If $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a flat morphism of locally Noetherian schemes and $Z \hookrightarrow Y$ is a closed immersion of codimension $\geq c$, then also the base change $Z' := Z \times_Y X \hookrightarrow X$ is a closed immersion of codimension $\geq c$.*

Proof. Without loss of generality, let $Z' = \overline{\{z'\}}$ be irreducible. Since all involved schemes are locally Noetherian and f is flat, by [GW10], p. 464, Corollary 14.95 ($f : X \rightarrow Y$, $y = f(x)$, then the codimension of $\overline{\{x\}}$ is \geq the codimension of $\overline{\{f(x)\}}$), we have $\text{codim}_X Z' \geq \text{codim}_Y f(z')$. But $f(z') \subseteq \overline{Z} = Z$, so $\text{codim}_Y f(z') \geq \text{codim}_Y Z \geq c$, hence the result. \square

Lemma 4.8. *Let X be a normal scheme and \mathcal{C}/X a smooth proper relative curve. Then there is an exact sequence*

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbf{Pic}_{\mathcal{C}/X}^0 \rightarrow \mathbf{Pic}_{\mathcal{C}/X} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z} \rightarrow 0.$$

Proof. Without loss of generality, assume X connected (as all schemes are of finite type over a field, so there are only finitely many connected components all of which are open: Every connected component is closed, and they are finite in number, so they are open). Let $g = 1 - \chi_{\mathcal{C}/X}$ be the genus of \mathcal{C}/X (well-defined because of Lemma 3.2). Consider

$$\begin{aligned} \text{deg} : \mathbf{Pic}_{\mathcal{C}/X} &\rightarrow \mathbf{Z}, \\ \mathbf{Pic}(\mathcal{C} \times_X Y) / \text{pr}_2^* \mathbf{Pic}(Y) \ni \mathcal{L} &\mapsto \chi_{\mathcal{L}}(y) - (1 - g), \quad y \in Y; \end{aligned}$$

this is a well-defined morphism of Abelian sheaves on the small étale site of X because of Lemma 3.2.

Now the statement follows from [Con], p. 3 f., Proposition 4.1 and Theorem 4.4. \square

Next we construct a Leray spectral sequence for étale cohomology with supports.

Theorem 4.9. *If $i : Z \hookrightarrow Y$ is a closed immersion and $\pi : X \rightarrow Y$ is a morphism,*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Z' & \xrightarrow{i'} & X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi \\ Z & \xrightarrow{i} & Y \end{array}$$

there is a E_2 -spectral sequence for étale sheaves \mathcal{F}

$$H_Z^p(Y, R^q \pi_* \mathcal{F}) \Rightarrow H_{Z'}^{p+q}(X, \mathcal{F}),$$

where $i' : Z' \hookrightarrow X$ is the fibre product $\text{pr}_2 : Z \times_Y X \hookrightarrow X$.

Proof. This is the Grothendieck spectral sequence for the composition of functors generalising the Leray spectral sequence [Mil80], p. 89, Theorem III.1.18 (a)

$$\begin{aligned} F : \mathcal{F} &\mapsto \pi_* \mathcal{F} \\ G : \mathcal{F} &\mapsto H_Z^0(Y, \mathcal{F}), \end{aligned}$$

since

$$\begin{aligned} (GF)(\mathcal{F}) &= H_Z^0(Y, \pi_* \mathcal{F}) \\ &= \ker((\pi_* \mathcal{F})(Y) \rightarrow (\pi_* \mathcal{F})(Y \setminus Z)) \\ &= \ker(\mathcal{F}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\pi^{-1}(Y \setminus Z))) \\ &= \ker(\mathcal{F}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(X \setminus Z')) \\ &= H_{Z'}^0(X, \mathcal{F}). \end{aligned}$$

We have to check that $\pi_*(-)$ maps injectives to $H_Z^0(Y, -)$ -acyclics. Then [Wei97], p. 150 f., Theorem 5.8.3 establishes the existence of the spectral sequence.

Injective sheaves \mathcal{I} are flabby (defined in [Mil80], p. 87, Example III.1.9 (c)) and π_* maps flabby sheaves to flabby sheaves ([Mil80], p. 89, Lemma III.1.19). Therefore, it follows from the long exact localisation sequence [Mil80], p. 92, Proposition III.1.25

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\rightarrow H_Z^0(Y, \pi_* \mathcal{I}) \rightarrow H^0(Y, \pi_* \mathcal{I}) \rightarrow H^0(Y \setminus Z, \pi_* \mathcal{I}) \\ &\rightarrow H_Z^1(Y, \pi_* \mathcal{I}) \rightarrow H^1(Y, \pi_* \mathcal{I}) \rightarrow H^1(Y \setminus Z, \pi_* \mathcal{I}) \\ &\rightarrow H_Z^2(Y, \pi_* \mathcal{I}) \rightarrow H^2(Y, \pi_* \mathcal{I}) \rightarrow H^2(Y \setminus Z, \pi_* \mathcal{I}) \rightarrow \dots \end{aligned}$$

and $H^p(Y, \pi_* \mathcal{I}) = 0 = H^p(Y \setminus Z, \pi_* \mathcal{I})$ for $p > 0$ that $H_Z^q(Y, \pi_* \mathcal{I}) = 0$ for $q > 1$. For $H_Z^1(Y, \pi_* \mathcal{I}) = 0$, it remains to show that $H^0(Y, \pi_* \mathcal{I}) \rightarrow H^0(Y \setminus Z, \pi_* \mathcal{I})$ is surjective. For this, setting $j : U = X \setminus Z' \hookrightarrow X$, apply $\text{Hom}(-, \mathcal{I})$ to the exact sequence $0 \rightarrow j_! \mathcal{O}_U \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$ ($U = X \setminus Z'$) and get

$$\mathcal{I}(X) = \text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{I}) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(j_! \mathcal{O}_U, \mathcal{I}) = \text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_U, \mathcal{I}|_U) = \mathcal{I}(U),$$

the arrow being surjective since \mathcal{I} is injective. □

Lemma 4.10. *Let X/k be a smooth variety and $\pi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow X$ a smooth proper relative curve which admits a section $s : X \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$. Let $Z \hookrightarrow X$ be a reduced closed subscheme of codimension ≥ 2 . Assume $\dim X \leq 2$. Then*

$$H_Z^i(X, \text{Pic}_{\mathcal{C}/X}) = 0 \quad \text{for } i \leq 2.$$

For $\dim X > 2$, this holds at least up to p -torsion.

Proof. By Theorem 2.14 and the Leray spectral sequence with supports $H_Z^p(Y, R^q \pi_* \mathcal{F}) \Rightarrow H_{Z'}^{p+q}(X, \mathcal{F})$ (see Theorem 4.9), we get a long exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow E_2^{1,0} \rightarrow E^1 \rightarrow E_2^{0,1} \rightarrow E_2^{2,0} \rightarrow E^2 \rightarrow E_2^{1,1} \rightarrow E^{3,0} \rightarrow E^3 \rightarrow E_2^{2,1} \rightarrow E^{4,0} \rightarrow E^4. \quad (4.5)$$

But $E_2^{i,0} = H_Z^i(X, \mathbf{G}_m) = 0$ for $i \leq 3$ by Lemma 4.6 (for $i = 3$ at least modulo p -torsion). Therefore the long exact sequence (4.5) yields isomorphisms

$$E^i \rightarrow E_2^{i-1,1}$$

for $i \leq 2$, but $E^i = H_{Z'}^i(\mathcal{C}, \mathbf{G}_m) = 0$ for $i \leq 3$, again by Lemma 4.6 and Lemma 4.7, hence $H_Z^i(X, R^1\pi_*\mathbf{G}_m) = E_2^{i-1,1} = 0$ for $i \leq 2$ from (4.5). For the vanishing of $E_2^{2,1}$ note that

$$0 = E^3 \rightarrow E_2^{2,1} \rightarrow E^{4,0} \rightarrow E^4$$

is exact by (4.5), but the latter map is $\pi^* : H_Z^4(X, \mathbf{G}_m) \hookrightarrow H_{Z'}^4(\mathcal{C}, \mathbf{G}_m)$, which is injective as π admits a section. \square

Lemma 4.11. *Let X be geometrically unibranch (e. g. normal) and $i : U \hookrightarrow X$ dominant. Then for any constant sheaf A , one has $A \xrightarrow{\sim} i_*i^*A$ as étale sheaves.*

Proof. See [SGA4.3b], p. 25 f., IX Lemme 2.14.1. \square

Lemma 4.12. *Let X be a connected normal Noetherian scheme with generic point η . Then $H^p(X, \mathbf{Q}) = 0$ for all $p > 0$ and $H^1(X, \mathbf{Z}) = 0$.*

Proof. Denote the inclusion of the generic point by $g : \{\eta\} \hookrightarrow X$. Since X is connected normal, by Lemma 4.11

$$A \xrightarrow{\sim} g_*g^*A.$$

As $R^qg_*(g^*\mathbf{Q}) = 0$ for $q > 0$ (since Galois cohomology is torsion and \mathbf{Q} is uniquely divisible; then use [Mil80], p. 88, Proposition III.1.13), the Leray spectral sequence

$$H^p(X, R^qg_*g^*\mathbf{Q}) \Rightarrow H^{p+q}(\eta, \mathbf{Q})$$

degenerates to $H^p(X, \mathbf{Q}) = H^p(\eta, \mathbf{Q})$, which is trivial as, again, Galois cohomology is torsion and \mathbf{Q} is uniquely divisible.

Similarly, as $R^1g_*(g^*\mathbf{Z}) = 0$ (since \mathbf{Z} carries the trivial Galois action and homomorphisms from profinite groups to discrete groups have finite image, and \mathbf{Z} has no nontrivial finite subgroups; again, use [Mil80], p. 88, Proposition III.1.13), the Leray spectral sequence gives $H^1(X, \mathbf{Z}) = H^1(\eta, \mathbf{Z}) = 0$. \square

Remark 4.13. If X is not normal, $H^i(X, \mathbf{Z}) \neq 0$ in general.¹ Consider $X = \text{Spec}(k[X, Y]/(Y^2 - (X^3 + X^2)))$, the normalisation morphism $\pi : \mathbf{A}_k^1 \rightarrow X$ and the inclusion $i : \{x\} \hookrightarrow X$ of $x = (0, 0)$. There is a short exact sequence of étale sheaves on X

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_X \rightarrow \pi_*\mathbf{Z}_{\mathbf{A}_k^1} \rightarrow i_*\mathbf{Z}_{\{x\}} \rightarrow 0.$$

Taking the long exact cohomology sequence yields $H^1(X, \mathbf{Z}_X) = \mathbf{Z}$.

Proposition 4.14. *Let X be a connected Noetherian scheme and \bar{x} a geometric point. Then*

$$H^1(X, \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z}) = \text{Hom}_{\text{cont}}(\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X, \bar{x}), \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z})$$

and

$$H^1(X, \mathbf{Z}_\ell) = \text{Hom}_{\text{cont}}(\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X, \bar{x}), \mathbf{Z}_\ell).$$

Proof. This follows from [Fu11], p. 245, Proposition 5.7.20 (for a connected Noetherian scheme X and a finite Abelian group G , one has $H^1(X, G) = \text{Hom}_{\text{cont}}(\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X, \bar{x}), G)$), via passing to the colimit over $G_n = \frac{1}{n}\mathbf{Z}/\mathbf{Z}$, or passing to the limit over $G_n = \mathbf{Z}/\ell^n$, respectively. \square

Lemma 4.15. *Let X/k be a smooth variety and \mathcal{C}/X a smooth proper relative curve. Assume $\dim X \leq 2$. Let $Z \hookrightarrow X$ be a reduced closed subscheme of codimension ≥ 2 . Then*

$$H_Z^i(X, \text{Pic}_{\mathcal{C}/X}^0) = 0 \quad \text{for } i \leq 2.$$

If $\dim X > 2$, this holds at least up to p -torsion.

¹<http://mathoverflow.net/questions/84414/etale-cohomology-with-coefficients-in-the-integers>

Proof. Taking the long exact sequence associated to the short exact sequence of Lemma 4.8 with respect to $H_Z^i(X, -)$, by Lemma 4.10, it suffices to show that $H_Z^i(X, \mathbf{Z}) = 0$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$.

For this, consider the long exact sequence

$$\dots \rightarrow H_Z^i(X, \mathbf{Z}) \rightarrow H^i(X, \mathbf{Z}) \rightarrow H^i(X \setminus Z, \mathbf{Z}) \rightarrow \dots$$

It suffices to show that $H^i(X, \mathbf{Z}) \rightarrow H^i(X \setminus Z, \mathbf{Z})$ is an isomorphism for $i = 0, 1$ and an injection for $i = 2$.

For $i = 0$, this map is $\mathbf{Z} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{Z}$.

For $i = 1$, both groups are equal to 0 by Lemma 4.12.

For $i = 2$, this map is $H^2(X, \mathbf{Z}) \rightarrow H^2(X \setminus Z, \mathbf{Z})$. Consider the long exact sequence associated to

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \mathbf{Q} \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z} \rightarrow 0.$$

In the following, we omit the base point for the fundamental groups. Since X is smooth over a field and hence normal, $H^2(X, \mathbf{Z}) = H^1(X, \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z}) = \text{Hom}_{\text{cont}}(\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X), \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z})$. (For the first equality, use the long exact sequence associated to $0 \rightarrow \mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \mathbf{Q} \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z} \rightarrow 0$ and $H^p(X, \mathbf{Q}) = 0$ for $p > 0$ by Lemma 4.12. For the second equality use Proposition 4.14.) Since $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X \setminus Z) \rightarrow \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X)$ is an isomorphism because Z is of codimension ≥ 2 (by Zariski-Nagata purity [SGA1], Exp. X, Corollaire 3.3), $H^2(X, \mathbf{Z}) \rightarrow H^2(X \setminus Z, \mathbf{Z})$ is an isomorphism:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^2(X, \mathbf{Z}) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \text{Hom}_{\text{cont}}(\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X), \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \cong \\ H^2(X \setminus Z, \mathbf{Z}) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \text{Hom}_{\text{cont}}(\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X \setminus Z), \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z}) \end{array}$$

□

In the following, **assume** that the **vanishing condition** (4.4) $H_Z^i(X, \mathcal{A}) = 0$ for $Z \hookrightarrow X$ a reduced closed subscheme of codimension ≥ 2 and $i \leq 2$ is satisfied (at least up to p -torsion; if we do not want to consider p -torsion, calculate modulo the Serre subcategory of p -torsion groups).

Lemma 4.16. *Let I be a filtered category and $(i \mapsto X_i)$ a contravariant functor from I to schemes over X . Assume that all schemes are quasi-compact and that the transition maps $X_i \leftarrow X_j$ are affine. Let $X_\infty = \varprojlim X_i$, and, for a sheaf \mathcal{F} on $X_{\text{ét}}$, let \mathcal{F}_i and \mathcal{F}_∞ be its inverse images on X_i and X_∞ respectively. Then*

$$\varinjlim \text{HP}((X_i)_{\text{ét}}, \mathcal{F}_i) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{HP}((X_\infty)_{\text{ét}}, \mathcal{F}_\infty).$$

Assume the $X_i \subseteq X$ are open, the transition morphisms are affine and all schemes are quasi-compact. Let $Z \hookrightarrow X$ be a closed subscheme. Then

$$\varinjlim \text{H}_{Z \cap X_i}^p((X_i)_{\text{ét}}, \mathcal{F}_i) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{H}_{Z \cap X_\infty}^p((X_\infty)_{\text{ét}}, \mathcal{F}_\infty).$$

Proof. See [Mil80], p. 88, Lemma III.1.16 for the first statement. The second one follows from the first, the long exact localisation sequence (note that the morphisms $(X \setminus Z) \cap X_i \leftarrow (X \setminus Z) \cap X_j$ are affine as well since they are base changes of affine morphisms) and the five lemma. □

Corollary 4.17. *We have*

$$\varinjlim_U \text{H}^p(U, \mathcal{F}|_U) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{H}^p(K, \mathcal{F}_\eta),$$

the colimit with respect to the restriction maps, where U runs through the non-empty standard affine open subschemes $D(f_i)$ of an non-empty affine open subscheme $\text{Spec}(A) \subseteq X$ and $\{\eta\} = \text{Spec}(K)$.

Proof. Set $X_i = U$ in Lemma 4.16 and note that $\varinjlim U = \text{Spec}(K)$. □

Lemma 4.18 (Excision of codimension ≥ 2 subschemes). *One can excise subschemes $Z \hookrightarrow Y$ of codimension ≥ 2 in X :*

$$\ker \left(H^1(U, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow H_Y^2(X, \mathcal{A}) \right) = \ker \left(H^1(U, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow H_{Y \setminus Z}^2(X \setminus Z, \mathcal{A}|_{X \setminus Z}) \right). \quad (4.6)$$

Proof. From the long exact localisation sequence for cohomology with supports [Mil80], p. 92, Remark III.1.26

$$\dots \rightarrow H_Z^p(X, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow H_Y^p(X, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow H_{Y \setminus Z}^p(X \setminus Z, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \dots$$

and from the vanishing condition one gets the injectivity

$$0 \rightarrow H_Y^2(X, \mathcal{A}) \hookrightarrow H_{Y \setminus Z}^2(X \setminus Z, \mathcal{A}|_{X \setminus Z}), \quad (4.7)$$

hence by the kernel-cokernel exact sequence the claim. \square

We will use a Mayer-Vietoris sequence for cohomology with supports.

Lemma 4.19. *Let Y_1 and Y_2 be closed subschemes of X and \mathcal{F} a sheaf on X . Then there is a long exact sequence of cohomology with supports*

$$\dots \rightarrow H_{Y_1 \cap Y_2}^i(X, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow H_{Y_1}^i(X, \mathcal{F}) \oplus H_{Y_2}^i(X, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow H_{Y_1 \cup Y_2}^i(X, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \dots$$

Proof. Choosing an injective resolution $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}^\bullet$, this follows from the exact sequence of complexes

$$0 \rightarrow \Gamma_{Y_1 \cap Y_2}(X, \mathcal{I}^\bullet) \rightarrow \Gamma_{Y_1}(X, \mathcal{I}^\bullet) \oplus \Gamma_{Y_2}(X, \mathcal{I}^\bullet) \rightarrow \Gamma_{Y_1 \cup Y_2}(X, \mathcal{I}^\bullet) \rightarrow 0$$

in the usual way. \square

Lemma 4.20. *Let $Y \hookrightarrow X$ be a closed subscheme with open complement $U = X \setminus Y$ and with all of its irreducible components of codimension 1 in X . Denote the finitely many irreducible components of Y by $(Y_i)_{i=1}^n$. Then*

$$\ker(H^1(U, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow H_Y^2(X, \mathcal{A})) = \ker\left(H^1(U, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^n H_{Y_i \setminus Z_i}^2(X \setminus Z_i, \mathcal{A})\right) \quad (4.8)$$

with certain closed subschemes $Z_i \hookrightarrow Y_i$.

Proof. Using Lemma 4.18, excise the intersections $Y_i \cap Y_j$ for $i \neq j$ (they are of codimension ≥ 2 in X since our schemes are catenary as they are varieties by [Liu06], p. 338, Corollary 8.2.16 and

$$2 = 1 + 1 \leq \text{codim}(Y_i \cap Y_j \hookrightarrow Y) + \text{codim}(Y \hookrightarrow X) = \text{codim}(Y_i \cap Y_j \hookrightarrow X)).$$

Now, by a repeated application of the Mayer-Vietoris sequence with supports in Lemma 4.19, one gets the claim. \square

Lemma 4.21. *Let X be a regular variety over a finitely generated field and $x \in X^{(1)}$. Then there is an open affine subscheme $\text{Spec } A = X_0 \subseteq X$ containing x such that A is a unique factorisation domain.*

Proof. The class group $\text{Cl}(X)$ is finitely generated by [Kah06], p. 396, Corollaire 2. Excise the finite set of generators of the Picard group using [Har83], p. 133, Proposition II.6.5. (If $\{x\}$ is one of the generators, replace it by the moving lemma [Liu06], p. 380, Proposition 9.1.11.) Then the rest of the variety has trivial class group. Now take an open affine subset of the remaining scheme containing x . It is normal and has trivial class group, so by [Har83], p. 131, Proposition II.6.2 it is a unique factorisation domain. \square

Lemma 4.22. *One has*

$$\ker(H^1(U, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow H_Y^2(X, \mathcal{A})) = \ker\left(H^1(U, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^n H_{\{x_i\}}^2(X \setminus \tilde{Z}_i, \mathcal{A})\right) \quad (4.9)$$

with the $x_i \in X \setminus \tilde{Z}_i$ closed points and generic points of the Y_i and $\tilde{Z}_i \hookrightarrow X$ certain subschemes.

Proof. This follows basically by excising (using (4.6)) everything except the generic points of the Y_i in (4.8). The only technical difficulty is that for applying Lemma 4.16 one has to make sure that the transition maps are affine.

Fix an irreducible component Y_i of Y and call it Y with x its generic point and with corresponding $Z := Z_i$. We want to construct an injection

$$H_{Y \setminus Z}^2(X \setminus Z, \mathcal{A}) \hookrightarrow H_{\{x\}}^2(X \setminus \tilde{Z}, \mathcal{A}). \quad (4.10)$$

Using Lemma 4.21, choose an affine open $X_0 := \text{Spec } A \subset X \setminus Z$ containing the point x such that A is a unique factorisation domain. One has $H_Y^q(X, \mathcal{A}) \hookrightarrow H_{Y \cap X_0}^q(X_0, \mathcal{A})$: $X \setminus X_0$ is a closed subscheme $V \hookrightarrow X$ such that $V \cap Y \hookrightarrow Y$ is of codimension ≥ 1 and hence (since varieties are catenary by [Liu06], p. 338, Corollary 2.16) $V \cap Y \hookrightarrow X$ of codimension ≥ 2 , so we conclude by excision (4.6). We construct a sequence $(X_i)_{i=0}^\infty$ of standard affine open subsets $X_i = D(f_i) \subset X_0$, $X_{i+1} \subset X_i$, all of them containing the point x such that

$$\begin{aligned} H_{Y \cap X_i}^q(X_i, \mathcal{A}) &\hookrightarrow H_{Y \cap X_{i+1}}^q(X_{i+1}, \mathcal{A}), \quad \text{and thus by (4.6)} \\ \ker(H^1(U, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow H_Y^2(X, \mathcal{A})) &= \ker(H^1(U, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow H_{Y \cap X_i}^2(X_i, \mathcal{A})), \end{aligned}$$

and such that $\varprojlim_j X_i \cap Y = \{x\}$. Then (4.10) follows from Lemma 4.16.

Since X is countable, one can choose an enumeration $(Z_i)_{i=1}^\infty$ of the closed integral subschemes of codimension 1 of X_0 not equal to $X_0 \cap Y$.

Given $X_i = D(f_i)$, take $f \in \text{Spec } A_{f_i}$ such that $V(f) = Z_{i+1}$. (By the converse of Krull's Hauptidealsatz [Eis95], p. 233, Corollary 10.5, since Z_{i+1} is of codimension 1 in X_0 , there is an $f \in A$ such that $Z_{i+1} \subseteq V(f)$ is minimal. Since X_0 is a unique factorisation domain, one can assume f prime, hence $Z_{i+1} = V(f)$ by codimension reasons.) Then $V(f) \cap (X^{(1)} \cap Y) = \emptyset$ and $V(f) \cap Y \subsetneq Y$ has codimension ≥ 1 in Y , hence (again, varieties being catenary) $V(f) \cap Y$ has codimension ≥ 2 in X . Therefore one can apply (4.7) to yield an injection

$$H_{Y \cap X_i}^2(X_i, \mathcal{A}) \hookrightarrow H_{(Y \cap X_i) \setminus V(f)}^2(X_i \setminus (Y \cap V(f)), \mathcal{A}).$$

Now, by excision ([Mil80], p. 92, Proposition III.1.27) of $V(f)$, one has

$$H_{(Y \cap X_i) \setminus V(f)}^2(X_i \setminus (Y \cap V(f)), \mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{(Y \cap X_i) \setminus V(f)}^2(X_i \setminus V(f), \mathcal{A}).$$

Set $X_{i+1} = X_i \setminus V(f) = D(f_i f)$, $f_{i+1} = f_i f$.

Apply this to the direct summands in (4.8). □

Lemma 4.23. *There is a short exact sequence*

$$0 \rightarrow H_Y^1(X, \mathcal{A}) / \mathcal{A}(U) \rightarrow H^1(X, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \ker(H^1(U, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow H_Y^2(X, \mathcal{A})) \rightarrow 0. \quad (4.11)$$

Proof. First note that the map $H^1(X, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \ker(\dots)$ in Theorem 4.5 is well-defined since if $x \in H^1(X, \mathcal{A})$ is restricted to $H^1(K, \mathcal{A})$ via $g : \{\eta\} \hookrightarrow X$, its pullback to $K_x^{nr} = \text{Spec}(\text{Quot}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}^{sh}))$ factors as

$$H^1(X, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow H^1(\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}^{sh}), \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow H^1(\text{Spec}(\text{Quot}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}^{sh})), \mathcal{A}),$$

but the étale site of $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}^{sh})$ is trivial.

Let $\emptyset \neq U \hookrightarrow X$ be open with reduced closed complement $Y \hookrightarrow X$. Then one has the long exact localisation sequence [Mil80], p. 92, Proposition III.1.25

$$0 \rightarrow H_Y^0(X, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow H^0(X, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow H^0(U, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow H_Y^1(X, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow H^1(X, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow H^1(U, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow H_Y^2(X, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \dots$$

Because of the injectivity of $H^0(X, \mathcal{A}) \hookrightarrow H^0(U, \mathcal{A})$ (If two sections of \mathcal{A}/X coincide on U open dense, they agree on X since \mathcal{A} is separated and X reduced), the exactness of the sequence yields $H_Y^0(X, \mathcal{A}) = 0$, and hence the short exact sequence (4.11). □

Lemma 4.24. *The homomorphism (4.3) in Theorem 4.5 (b) is surjective.*

Proof. Now for the proof of Theorem 4.5, at least for prime-to- p torsion (confer Lemma 4.10). If the vanishing condition (4.4) is only satisfied for the prime-to- p torsion, in the whole proof the following computation only holds modulo p -torsion.

Applying excision in the form of [Mil80], p. 93, Corollary III.1.28 to (4.9) (using that the $x_i \in X \setminus \tilde{Z}_i$ are closed points), one gets

$$\ker(H^1(U, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow H_Y^2(X, \mathcal{A})) = \ker\left(H^1(U, \mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{(r_i)} \bigoplus_{i=1}^n H_{\{x_i\}}^2(X_{x_i}^h, \mathcal{A})\right).$$

Now (r_i) factors as

$$r_i : H^1(U, \mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{j_{x_i}^*} H^1(K_{x_i}^h, \mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{\delta_{\{x_i\}}} H^2_{\{x_i\}}(X_{x_i}^h, \mathcal{A}),$$

where the latter map is the boundary map of the localisation sequence associated to the discrete valuation ring \mathcal{O}_{X, x_i}^h (X is normal as it is smooth over a field, x_i is a codimension-1 point, and the Henselisation of a normal ring is normal again by [Fu11], p. 106, Proposition 2.8.10, and normal rings are (R_1))

$$X_{x_i}^h = \text{Spec}(\text{Quot}(\mathcal{O}_{X, x_i}^h)) \cup \{x_i\}$$

(x_i is the closed point [Henselisation preserves residue fields], and $\text{Spec}(K_{x_i}^h)$ is the generic point of $X_{x_i}^h$). One has $H^1(X_{x_i}^h, \mathcal{A}) = H^1(\kappa(x_i), \mathcal{A})$ by [Mil80], p. 116, Remark III.3.11 (a) and the inflation-restriction exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H^1(X_{x_i}^h, \mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{\text{inf}} H^1(K_x^h, \mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{\text{res}} H^1(K_x^{nr}, \mathcal{A}).$$

Since $\mathcal{O}_{X, x_i}^{sh}$ is a discrete valuation ring (as above; the strict Henselisation of a normal ring is normal again by [Fu11], p. 111, Proposition 2.8.18), the valuative criterion of properness [EGAIIb], p. 144 f., Théorème (7.3.8) gives us $\mathcal{A}(K_{x_i}^{nr}) = \mathcal{A}(X_{x_i}^{sh})$. Hence one can write $j_i^* = \text{inf}$ as the inflation

$$H^1(\kappa(x_i), \mathcal{A}(X_{x_i}^{sh})) \hookrightarrow H^1(K_{x_i}^h, \mathcal{A}),$$

so the cokernel of $j_{x_i}^*$ injects into $H^1(K_{x_i}^{nr}, \mathcal{A})$ and in $H^2_{\{x_i\}}(X_{x_i}^h, \mathcal{A})$, so we get

$$\begin{aligned} \ker \left(H^1(U, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \text{coker}(j_{x_i}) \right) &\xrightarrow{\sim} \ker \left(H^1(U, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^n H^2_{\{x_i\}}(X_{x_i}^h, \mathcal{A}) \right) \\ \ker \left(H^1(U, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \text{coker}(j_{x_i}) \right) &\xrightarrow{\sim} \ker \left(H^1(U, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^n H^1(K_{x_i}^{nr}, \mathcal{A}) \right) \end{aligned}$$

and hence

$$\ker \left(H^1(U, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow H_Y^2(X, \mathcal{A}) \right) = \ker \left(H^1(U, \mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{(r_i)} \bigoplus_{i=1}^n H^1(K_{x_i}^{nr}, \mathcal{A}) \right).$$

Taking the limit over all Y (choose an enumeration $(Y_i)_{i=1}^\infty$ of the integral closed subschemes of codimension 1 of X [X is countable]) yields by Lemma 4.17 and the fact that **(Ab)** satisfies **(AB5)**

$$\ker \left(H^1(K, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \varinjlim_Y H_Y^2(X, \mathcal{A}) \right) = \ker \left(H^1(K, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{x \in X^{(1)}} H^1(K_x^{nr}, \mathcal{A}) \right).$$

Now (4.11) gives us an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \varinjlim_Z H_Z^1(X, \mathcal{A}) / \mathcal{A}(U) \rightarrow H^1(X, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \ker \left(H^1(K, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{x \in X^{(1)}} H^1(K_x^{nr}, \mathcal{A}) \right) \rightarrow 0. \quad \square$$

Lemma 4.25. *The homomorphism (4.3) in Theorem 4.5 (b) is injective.*

Proof. The surjective homomorphism factors as (with the isomorphism from Theorem 4.4)

$$\begin{aligned} H^1(X, \mathcal{A}) &\xrightarrow{\sim} \ker \left(H^1(K, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \prod_{x \in X} H^1(K_x^{nr}, \mathcal{A}) \right) \\ &\hookrightarrow \ker \left(H^1(K, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{x \in X^{(1)}} H^1(K_x^{nr}, \mathcal{A}) \right), \end{aligned}$$

so the claim follows. \square

One can replace the strict Henselisation $\mathcal{O}_{X, x}^{sh}$ of $\mathcal{O}_{X, x}$ by its completion $\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{X, x}^{sh}$ (respectively by their quotient fields) in the case of $x \in X^{(1)}$:

Lemma 4.26. *Let (A, \mathfrak{m}) be a discrete valuation ring of a variety. Let Z be a smooth proper scheme of finite type over A^{sh} . The following are equivalent:*

1. Z has a point over $\text{Quot}(A^{sh})$.
2. Z has a point over A^{sh} .
3. Z has points over $A^{sh}/\mathfrak{m}^n A^{sh} = \hat{A}^{sh}/\mathfrak{m}^n \hat{A}^{sh}$ for all $n \gg 0$.
4. Z has a point over \hat{A}^{sh} .
5. Z has a point over $\text{Quot}(\hat{A}^{sh})$.

Analogous statements hold for A^{sh} replaced by A^h .

Proof. In 3, the equality $A^{sh}/\mathfrak{m}^n A^{sh} = \hat{A}^{sh}/\mathfrak{m}^n \hat{A}^{sh}$ holds by [Eis95], p. 183, Theorem 7.1.

One has $1 \iff 2$ and $4 \iff 5$ by the valuative criterion for properness [EGAIIb], p. 144 f., Théorème (7.3.8), note that we are in codimension 1.

The implications $2 \implies 3$ and $4 \implies 3$ are trivial, and the implication $3 \implies 4$ holds since smooth implies formally smooth [EGAIV₄e], Définition (17.1.1).

Finally, the implication $4 \implies 2$ follows from Artin approximation, see [Art69], p. 26, Theorem (1.10) resp. Theorem (1.12), applied to the functor $T \mapsto Z(T)$ which is locally of finite presentation. \square

4.2 Relation between the Brauer group and the Tate-Shafarevich group

In analogy with the conjectures of Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer, and of Artin and Tate, one could hope that the Tate-Shafarevich group $\text{III}(\mathcal{A}/X)$ and the Brauer group $\text{Br}(\mathcal{C})$ are finite. Recall that the *index* of a variety X/k is the greatest common divisor over all residue degrees $[k(x) : k]$ where x runs through the closed points of X . We can extend the results of Artin and Tate [Tat66] (for a curve X) as follows to our more general setting:

Theorem 4.27 (The Artin-Tate and the Birch-Swinnerton-Dyer conjecture). *Assume that we are in the situation of Corollary 2.18 and that X has an ample sheaf. Then one has an exact sequence*

$$0 \rightarrow K_2 \rightarrow \text{Br}(X) \xrightarrow{\pi^*} \text{Br}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{III}(\mathbf{Pic}_{\mathcal{C}/X}/X) \rightarrow K_3 \rightarrow 0$$

in which the groups K_i are annihilated by δ , the index of the generic fibre C/K , e. g. $\delta = 1$ if \mathcal{C}/X has a section, and their prime-to- p parts are finite, and $K_i = 0$ if π has a section. Here, $\text{III}(\mathbf{Pic}_{\mathcal{C}/X}/X)$ sits in a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}/d \rightarrow \text{III}(\mathbf{Pic}_{\mathcal{C}/X}^0/X) \rightarrow \text{III}(\mathbf{Pic}_{\mathcal{C}/X}/X) \rightarrow 0,$$

where $d \mid \delta$.

Hence the finiteness of the (ℓ -torsion of the) Brauer group of \mathcal{C} is equivalent to the finiteness of the (ℓ -torsion of the) Brauer group of the base X and the finiteness of the (ℓ -torsion of the) Tate-Shafarevich group of $\mathbf{Pic}_{\mathcal{C}/X}$.

Proof. Combining Corollary 2.18 with $\text{R}^1 \pi_* \mathbf{G}_m = \mathbf{Pic}_{X/S}$ by [BLR90], p. 202 f. and using Corollary 2.5 to identify $\text{H}^2(X, \mathbf{G}_m)$ with $\text{Br}(X)$ (and similarly for \mathcal{C}) yields the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow K_2 \rightarrow \text{Br}(X) \xrightarrow{\pi^*} \text{Br}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{H}^1(X, \mathbf{Pic}_{\mathcal{C}/X}) \rightarrow K_3 \rightarrow 0$$

with the prime-to- p part of the K_i finite, and $K_i = 0$ if π has a section.

Now the long exact sequence associated to the short exact sequence in Lemma 4.8 yields the exact sequence

$$\text{H}^0(X, \mathbf{Pic}_{\mathcal{C}/X}) \rightarrow \text{H}^0(X, \mathbf{Z}) \rightarrow \text{H}^1(X, \mathbf{Pic}_{\mathcal{C}/X}^0) \rightarrow \text{H}^1(X, \mathbf{Pic}_{\mathcal{C}/X}) \rightarrow \text{H}^1(X, \mathbf{Z}) = 0,$$

and $\text{H}^1(X, \mathbf{Z}) = 0$ using Lemma 4.12. Now, choose a Weil divisor D on the generic fibre C/K of \mathcal{C}/X with degree δ the index of C/K . By Lemma 2.17 and [Con], p. 3, Proposition 4.1, \bar{D} is a Weil divisor on \mathcal{C} of degree δ , and its image under $\text{H}^0(X, \mathbf{Pic}_{\mathcal{C}/X}) \rightarrow \text{H}^0(X, \mathbf{Z}) = \mathbf{Z}$ (here we use that X is connected) is δ . Hence $\text{coker}(\text{H}^0(X, \mathbf{Pic}_{\mathcal{C}/X}) \rightarrow \text{H}^0(X, \mathbf{Z}) = \mathbf{Z})$ is a quotient of \mathbf{Z}/δ . \square

4.3 Descent of finiteness of III under generically étale alterations

Lemma 4.28. *Let ℓ be invertible on X . Then the \mathbf{Z}_ℓ -corank of $\text{III}(\mathcal{A}/X)[\ell^\infty]$ is finite.*

Proof. The short exact sequence of étale sheaves $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{A}[\ell^n] \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \rightarrow 0$ induces

$$\mathrm{H}^1(X, \mathcal{A}[\ell^n]) \rightarrow \mathrm{H}^1(X, \mathcal{A})[\ell^n] \rightarrow 0.$$

From this, one sees that $\mathrm{H}^1(X, \mathcal{A})[\ell]$ is finite by proper base change [Mil80], p. 224, Corollary VI.2.8 as it is a quotient of $\mathrm{H}^1(X, \mathcal{A}[\ell])$ and $\mathcal{A}[\ell]$ is a constructible sheaf on X/\mathbf{F}_q . Hence $\text{III}(\mathcal{A}/X)[\ell^\infty]$ is cofinitely generated. \square

Theorem 4.29. *Let $f : X' \rightarrow X$ be a morphism of normal integral varieties over a finite field which is an ℓ' -alteration for a prime ℓ invertible on X , i. e. f is a proper, surjective, generically étale morphism of generical degree prime to ℓ . If \mathcal{A} is an Abelian scheme on X such that the ℓ^∞ -torsion of the Tate-Shafarevich group $\text{III}(\mathcal{A}'/X')$ of $\mathcal{A}' := f^*\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A} \times_X X'$ is finite, then the ℓ^∞ -torsion of the Tate-Shafarevich group $\text{III}(\mathcal{A}/X)$ is finite.*

Proof. Let η be the generic point of X . Define X'_η by the commutativity of the cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X'_\eta & \xrightarrow{g'} & X' \\ \downarrow f & & \downarrow f \\ \{\eta\} & \xrightarrow{g} & X. \end{array} \quad (4.12)$$

Step 1: $\mathrm{H}^1(X, f_*\mathcal{A}')[\ell^\infty]$ is finite. This follows from the low terms exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathrm{H}^1(X, f_*\mathcal{A}') \rightarrow \mathrm{H}^1(X', \mathcal{A}')$$

associated to the Leray spectral sequence $\mathrm{H}^p(X, \mathrm{R}^q f_*\mathcal{A}') \Rightarrow \mathrm{H}^{p+q}(X', \mathcal{A}')$ and the finiteness of $\mathrm{H}^1(X', \mathcal{A}')[\ell^\infty] = \text{III}(\mathcal{A}'/X')[\ell^\infty]$.

Step 2: The theorem holds if there is a trace morphism. Assume there is a trace morphism $f_*f^*\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ such that the composition with the adjunction morphism

$$\mathcal{A} \rightarrow f_*f^*\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$$

is multiplication with $\deg f$, where $\deg f$ is invertible on X . Let $A = \mathrm{H}^1(X, \mathcal{A})[\ell^\infty]$ and $B = \mathrm{H}^1(X, f_*\mathcal{A}')[\ell^\infty]$ and denote the induced morphisms on cohomology by $g : A \rightarrow B$ and $h : B \rightarrow A$. By Lemma 4.28, A is cofinitely generated. Since B is a finite ℓ -group by Step 1, there is an $N \in \mathbf{N}$ such that $\ell^N \cdot B = 0$. Then one has $\ell^N g(A) = 0$, thus $\ell^N (h \circ g) = \ell^N [\deg f] = 0$ as an endomorphism of A . As A is cofinitely generated and $\ell^N \cdot \deg f \neq 0$, the finiteness of A follows.

Step 3: Construction of the trace morphism for $X = \mathrm{Spec} k$ a field. Since f is étale, by [Fu11], p. 205, Proposition 5.5.1 (i), $f_!$ is left adjoint to f^* and by *loc. cit.* (iv), one has

$$(f_!\mathcal{F})_{\bar{x}} = \bigoplus_{x' \in X' \otimes_{\theta_X} \overline{k(x)}} \mathcal{F}_{\bar{x}'}$$

Since f is étale, proper and of finite type, by [Fu11], p. 207, Proposition 5.5.2, one has $f_! = f_*$. Hence, there is an adjunction morphism $f_*f^*\mathcal{A} = f_!f^*\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$, and we have to prove that

$$\mathcal{A}_{\bar{x}} \rightarrow (f_*f^*\mathcal{A})_{\bar{x}} = (f_!f^*\mathcal{A})_{\bar{x}} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_{\bar{x}}$$

is multiplication by $\deg f$. Since one can assume $\bar{x} = \mathrm{Spec} k = X$ with k separably closed is strictly Henselian, $X' = \coprod_{i=1}^{\deg f} \mathrm{Spec} k$. Hence the morphisms are

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_{\bar{x}} &\rightarrow (f_*f^*\mathcal{A})_{\bar{x}}, & s &\mapsto (s)_{i=1}^{\deg f}, \\ (f_!f^*\mathcal{A})_{\bar{x}} &\rightarrow \mathcal{A}_{\bar{x}}, & (s_i)_{i=1}^{\deg f} &\mapsto \sum_{i=1}^{\deg f} s_i, \end{aligned}$$

and the claim is obvious.

Step 4: Construction of the trace morphism for X arbitrary regular. One has to construct a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{A} & \xrightarrow{\cong} & g_*g^*\mathcal{A} \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 f_*f^*\mathcal{A} & \longrightarrow & g_*g^*(f_*f^*\mathcal{A}) \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \mathcal{A} & \xrightarrow{\cong} & g_*g^*\mathcal{A}
 \end{array} \tag{4.13}$$

such that the composition of the vertical maps equals multiplication by $\deg f$.

The upper square comes from the functoriality of the adjunction morphism associated to the natural transformation of functors $\text{id} \rightarrow g_*g^*$. The crucial point is to construct the lower right morphism $g_*g^*(f_*f^*\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow g_*g^*\mathcal{A}$ corresponding to the trace morphism (it is not directly possible to apply g_*g^* to a map $f_*f^*\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ since it is not clear how to define the latter). This map arises as follows: Since the domain of g is a field, by Step 3, there is a trace morphism

$$f_*f^*(g^*\mathcal{A}) = f_!f^*(g^*\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow g^*\mathcal{A}.$$

By the commutativity of the diagram (4.12), one has $g^*f^*\mathcal{A} = f^*g^*\mathcal{A}$, giving us an arrow

$$f_*g^*(f^*\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow g^*\mathcal{A}.$$

We use the proper base change theorem for non-torsion sheaves in [Den88], p. 231, Theorem 1.1. The assumptions are: Noetherian, f proper, X' excellent –note that varieties over a finite field are excellent by [Liu06], p. 343, Corollary 2.40 (a) –, g' normal, i. e. flat with geometrically normal fibres: g' is flat as it is the base change of the flat morphism $g: \{\eta\} \hookrightarrow X$. So $g^*f_* = f_*g'^*$, and we get

$$g^*f_*(f^*\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow g^*\mathcal{A}.$$

Finally, applying g_* , we get our trace morphism on the right hand side.

By Step 3, it is obvious that the composition of the vertical arrows on the right hand side is multiplication by $\deg f$.

Now the lower left arrow $f_*f^*\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ can be defined by the commutativity of the lower square of (4.13), noting that $\mathcal{A} \xrightarrow{\sim} g_*g^*\mathcal{A}$ is invertible by Theorem 3.3. It follows from the right hand side that the composition of the vertical arrows on the left hand side is multiplication by $\deg f$. \square

Corollary 4.30. *In the situation of Corollary 2.18, if $\text{Br}(\mathcal{C})[\ell^\infty]$ is finite for ℓ invertible on X , $\text{Br}(X)[\ell^\infty]$ is finite.*

Proof. Obvious from Corollary 2.18. \square

4.4 Isogeny invariance of finiteness of III

Theorem 4.31. *Let X/k be proper, \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{A}' Abelian schemes a variety X over a finite field and $f: \mathcal{A}' \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ an étale isogeny. Let $\ell \neq \text{char } k$ be a prime. Then $\text{III}(\mathcal{A}/X)[\ell^\infty]$ is finite if and only if $\text{III}(\mathcal{A}'/X)[\ell^\infty]$ is finite.*

Proof. This follows from the long exact cohomology sequence associated to the short exact sequence of étale sheaves (f is étale and surjective) $0 \rightarrow \ker(f) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}' \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \rightarrow 0$ and [Mil80], p. 224 f., Corollary VI.2.8. \square

4.5 The Cassels-Tate pairing

In this subsection, we construct in some cases of a higher dimensional basis X a generalised Cassels-Tate pairing $\text{III}(\mathcal{A}/X)[\ell^\infty] \times \text{III}(\mathcal{A}^\vee)[\ell^\infty] \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}_\ell/\mathbf{Z}_\ell$ by reduction to the case of a surface and then to the case of a curve using ample hypersurface sections.

Theorem 4.32. *Let $k = \mathbf{F}_q$ be a finite field with absolute Galois group $\Gamma = G_k$ and X/k a smooth projective geometrically connected variety of dimension d . Let \mathcal{A}/X be an Abelian scheme and $\ell \neq p = \text{char } k$ be prime. Assume that there is a sequence of ample smooth geometrically connected hypersurface sections $C \hookrightarrow S \hookrightarrow Y_3 \hookrightarrow \dots \hookrightarrow X$ with S a surface and C a curve such that the canonical homomorphism $\mathcal{A}(X)/\ell^n \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(C)/\ell^n$ is surjective for all $n \geq 0$. Then there is a pairing with left and right kernels the divisible part*

$$\text{III}(\mathcal{A}/X)[\ell^\infty] \times \text{III}(\mathcal{A}^\vee)[\ell^\infty] \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}_\ell/\mathbf{Z}_\ell.$$

Proof. Using the hypersurface sections and the affine Lefschetz theorem, we first reduce to the case of a curve as a basis and then exploit the classical Cassels-Tate pairing.

Reduction to the curve case. Let $Y \hookrightarrow X$ be an ample smooth geometrically connected hypersurface section (this exists by [Poo05], Proposition 2.7) with (necessarily) affine complement $U \hookrightarrow X$. Base changing to \bar{k} and writing $\bar{X} = X \times_k \bar{k}$ etc., one has by [Mil80], p. 94, Remark III.1.30 a long exact sequence

$$\dots \rightarrow H_c^i(\bar{U}, \mathcal{A}[\ell^n]) \rightarrow H^i(\bar{X}, \mathcal{A}[\ell^n]) \rightarrow H^i(\bar{Y}, \mathcal{A}[\ell^n]) \rightarrow H_c^{i+1}(\bar{U}, \mathcal{A}[\ell^n]) \rightarrow \dots \quad (4.14)$$

(Note that $H_c^i(\bar{X}, \mathcal{F}) = H^i(\bar{X}, \mathcal{F})$ since \bar{X} is proper, and likewise for \bar{Y} .)

Since $\mathcal{A}[\ell^n]/X$ is étale, Poincaré duality [Mil80], p. 276, Corollary VI.11.2 gives us

$$H_c^i(\bar{U}, \mathcal{A}[\ell^n]) = H^{2d-i}(\bar{U}, (\mathcal{A}[\ell^n])^\vee(d)).$$

(Note that the varieties live over a separably closed field.) By the affine Lefschetz theorem [Mil80], p. 253, Theorem VI.7.2, one has $H^{2d-i}(\bar{U}, (\mathcal{A}[\ell^n])^\vee(d)) = 0$ for $2d-i > d$, i. e. for $i < d$. Analogously, $H_c^{i+1}(\bar{U}, \mathcal{A}[\ell^n]) = 0$ for $i+1 < d$. Plugging this into (4.14), one gets an isomorphism

$$H^i(\bar{X}, \mathcal{A}[\ell^n]) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^i(\bar{Y}, \mathcal{A}[\ell^n])$$

for $i+1 < d$. Inductively, it follows that the cohomology groups in dimension 0 and 1 are isomorphic to the cohomology groups of a *surface* S .

If $Y = C \hookrightarrow X$ is a *curve*, one gets at least

$$H^0(\bar{X}, \mathcal{A}[\ell^n]) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^0(\bar{C}, \mathcal{A}[\ell^n]), \quad (4.15)$$

$$H^1(\bar{X}, \mathcal{A}[\ell^n]) \hookrightarrow H^1(\bar{C}, \mathcal{A}[\ell^n]). \quad (4.16)$$

There are short exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow H^{i-1}(\bar{X}, \mathcal{A}[\ell^n])_\Gamma \rightarrow H^i(X, \mathcal{A}[\ell^n]) \rightarrow H^i(\bar{X}, \mathcal{A}[\ell^n])^\Gamma \rightarrow 0.$$

Using (4.15), one gets a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^0(X, \mathcal{A}[\ell^n]) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & H^0(\bar{X}, \mathcal{A}[\ell^n])^\Gamma \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \cong \\ H^0(C, \mathcal{A}[\ell^n]) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & H^0(\bar{C}, \mathcal{A}[\ell^n])^\Gamma, \end{array}$$

and hence an isomorphism $H^0(X, \mathcal{A}[\ell^n]) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^0(C, \mathcal{A}[\ell^n])$.

This implies

$$\text{Tors } \mathcal{A}(X)[\ell^\infty] = H^0(X, \mathcal{A}[\ell^\infty]) = H^0(C, \mathcal{A}[\ell^\infty]) = \text{Tors } \mathcal{A}(C)[\ell^\infty]. \quad (4.17)$$

Using (4.15) and (4.16), one gets a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & H^0(\bar{X}, \mathcal{A}[\ell^n])_\Gamma & \longrightarrow & H^1(X, \mathcal{A}[\ell^n]) & \longrightarrow & H^1(\bar{X}, \mathcal{A}[\ell^n])^\Gamma \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & H^0(\bar{C}, \mathcal{A}[\ell^n])_\Gamma & \longrightarrow & H^1(C, \mathcal{A}[\ell^n]) & \longrightarrow & H^1(\bar{C}, \mathcal{A}[\ell^n])^\Gamma \longrightarrow 0. \end{array}$$

and hence, by the snake lemma, an injection $H^1(X, \mathcal{A}[\ell^n]) \hookrightarrow H^1(C, \mathcal{A}[\ell^n])$.

Remark 4.33. By the snake lemma, this injection is an isomorphism iff $H^1(\bar{X}, \mathcal{A}[\ell^n])^\Gamma \hookrightarrow H^1(\bar{C}, \mathcal{A}[\ell^n])^\Gamma$ is surjective, e.g. $\dim C \geq 2$. Under this condition, one gets (by passing to the inverse limit \varprojlim_n and tensoring with \mathbf{Q}_ℓ) the equality of the L -functions $L(\mathcal{A}/X, s) = L(\mathcal{A}/C, s)$, and hence, under assumption of the Birch-Swinnerton-Dyer conjecture (III(\mathcal{A}/C)[ℓ^∞] finite), the equality of the ranks $\mathrm{rk}_{\mathbf{Z}} \mathcal{A}(X) = \mathrm{rk}_{\mathbf{Z}} \mathcal{A}(C)$.

We want the map $H^1(X, \mathcal{A})[\ell^n] \rightarrow H^1(C, \mathcal{A})[\ell^n]$ of the ℓ^n -torsion of the Tate-Shafarevich groups to be injective in order for the generalised Cassels-Tate pairing to be non-degenerate (at least on the non-divisible part).

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{A}(X)/\ell^n & \longrightarrow & H^1(X, \mathcal{A}[\ell^n]) & \longrightarrow & H^1(X, \mathcal{A})[\ell^n] & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{A}(C)/\ell^n & \longrightarrow & H^1(C, \mathcal{A}[\ell^n]) & \longrightarrow & H^1(C, \mathcal{A})[\ell^n] & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

By the snake lemma, the left vertical map is an injection and $H^1(X, \mathcal{A})[\ell^n] \rightarrow H^1(C, \mathcal{A})[\ell^n]$ is injective if this injection $\mathcal{A}(X)/\ell^n \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A}(C)/\ell^n$ is surjective.

Remark 4.34. Note that for $\dim Y \geq 2$ and $Y \hookrightarrow X$ excised by a sequence of ample hypersurface sections, $\mathrm{rk} \mathcal{A}(X) = \mathrm{rk} \mathcal{A}(Y)$ by Remark 4.33.

The curve case. By [Mil86b], p. 176, (a), one has for C/k a smooth proper geometrically connected curve over the finite ground field k

$$H^3(C, \mathbf{G}_m) = \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z}.$$

By the local-to-global spectral sequence $H^p(X, \mathcal{E}xt_X^q(\mathcal{A}, \mathbf{G}_m)) \Rightarrow \mathrm{Ext}_X^{p+q}(\mathcal{A}, \mathbf{G}_m)$, and using $\mathcal{H}om_X(\mathcal{A}, \mathbf{G}_m) = 0$ and the Barsotti-Weil formula $\mathcal{E}xt_X^1(\mathcal{A}, \mathbf{G}_m) = \mathcal{A}^\vee$, we get edge morphisms

$$H^r(X, \mathcal{A}^\vee) \rightarrow \mathrm{Ext}_X^{r+1}(\mathcal{A}, \mathbf{G}_m),$$

which are injective for $r = 1$. Composing this for $r = 1$ with the Yoneda pairing for $r = 2$

$$\mathrm{Ext}_C^r(\mathcal{A}, \mathbf{G}_m) \times H^{3-r}(C, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow H^3(C, \mathbf{G}_m) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z},$$

induces a pairing with left and right kernels the divisible part

$$H^1(C, \mathcal{A}^\vee) \times H^1(C, \mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{\cup} H^3(C, \mathbf{G}_m) = \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z}.$$

This is the Cassels-Tate pairing, see [Mil86b], p. 199–203. □

Remark 4.35. The homomorphism $\mathcal{A}(X)/\ell^n \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(C)/\ell^n$ is e.g. surjective if $\mathrm{rk} \mathcal{A}(C) = 0$ since $\mathrm{Tors} \mathcal{A}(X)[\ell^n] = \mathrm{Tors} \mathcal{A}(C)[\ell^n]$ by (4.17) and $\mathcal{A}(X)/\ell^n \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A}(C)/\ell^n$ is injective. For example, one has $\mathrm{rk} \mathcal{A}(C) = 0$ if \mathcal{A}/C is constant and $C \cong \mathbf{P}_k^1$: The Mordell-Weil group of a constant Abelian variety over a projective space has rank 0, since there are no non-constant k -morphisms $\mathbf{P}_k^n \rightarrow A$, see [Mil86a], p. 107, Corollary 3.9.

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