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ALBANESE AND PICARD 1-MOTIVES

Luca Barbieri-Viale
Vasudevan Srinivas

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L. Barbieri-Viale
Dipartimento di Metodi e Modelli Matematici, Università degli Studi di Roma "La Sapienza", Via A. Scarpa, 16, I-00161 Roma, Italia.
E-mail : barbieri@dmmm.uniroma1.it
Url : http://www.dmmm.uniroma1.it/

V. Srinivas
School of Mathematics, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Homi Bhabha Road, Mumbai-400005, India.
E-mail : srinivas@math.tifr.res.in
Url : http://www.math.tifr.res.in/

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Luca Barbieri-Viale, Vasudevan Srinivas

***Abstract.* —** Let X be an n-dimensional algebraic variety over a field of characteristic zero. We describe algebraically defined Deligne 1-motives $\mathrm{Alb}^+(X)$, $\mathrm{Alb}^-(X)$, $\mathrm{Pic}^+(X)$ and $\mathrm{Pic}^-(X)$ which generalize the classical Albanese and Picard varieties of a smooth projective variety. We compute Hodge, ℓ-adic and De Rham realizations proving Deligne's conjecture for H^{2n-1}, H_{2n-1}, H^1 and H_1.

We investigate functoriality, universality, homotopical invariance and invariance under formation of projective bundles. We compare our cohomological and homological 1-motives for normal schemes. For proper schemes, we obtain an Abel-Jacobi map from the (Levine-Weibel) Chow group of zero cycles to our cohomological Albanese 1-motive which is the universal regular homomorphism to semi-abelian varieties. By using this universal property we get "motivic" Gysin maps for projective local complete intersection morphisms.

***Résumé* (1-motifs d'Albanese et de Picard). —** Soit X une variété algébrique de dimension n sur un corps de caractéristique 0. Nous décrivons les 1-motifs de Deligne $\mathrm{Alb}^+(X)$, $\mathrm{Alb}^-(X)$, $\mathrm{Pic}^+(X)$ et $\mathrm{Pic}^-(X)$ définis algébriquement, qui généralisent les variétés d'Albanese et de Picard classiques d'une variété projective lisse. Nous calculons les réalisations de Hodge, ℓ-adique et de De Rham, montrant ainsi la conjecture de Deligne pour H^{2n-1}, H_{2n-1}, H^1 et H_1.

Nous étudions la fonctorialité, l'universalité, l'invariance par homotopie et l'invariance par formation de fibrés projectifs. Nous comparons nos 1-motifs homologiques et cohomologiques pour les schémas normaux. Pour des schémas propres, nous obtenons une application d'Abel-Jacobi du groupe de (Levine-Weibel) Chow des zéro-cycles vers notre 1-motif cohomologique d'Albanese, qui est l'homomorphisme universel régulier vers les variétés semi-abéliennes. En utilisant cette propriété universelle, nous obtenons des applications de Gysin « motiviques » pour les morphismes projectifs localement intersection complète.

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CHAPTER 0

INTRODUCTION

This work is motivated by Deligne's conjecture that 1-motives obtained from the mixed Hodge structure on the cohomology of an algebraic variety would be "algebraically defined" (see [**15**, § 10.4.1] and [**16**]). Deligne ([**15**, § 10.1.3]) observed that a torsion free mixed Hodge structure H (*i.e.*, such that $H_{\mathbb{Z}}$ is torsion-free), which is of Hodge type $\{(0,0),(0,-1),(-1,0),(-1,-1)\}$, and such that $\mathrm{gr}^W_{-1}(H)$ is polarizable, yields *i)* a semi-abelian variety G, whose abelian quotient is the abelian variety given by $\mathrm{gr}^W_{-1}(H)$, together with *ii)* a homomorphism u from the lattice $L = \mathrm{gr}^W_0(H_{\mathbb{Z}})$ to the group $G(\mathbb{C})$, induced by the canonical map $H_{\mathbb{Z}} \to H_{\mathbb{C}}$.

Deligne called such a complex of group schemes $[L \xrightarrow{u} G]$ a 1-*motive over* $\mathbb{C}$, and showed that the category of 1-motives over $\mathbb{C}$ is equivalent to the category of torsion free mixed Hodge structures of the above type. Thus any such 1-motive $M = [L \xrightarrow{u} G]$ has a *Hodge realization* $T_{\mathrm{Hodge}}(M)$, *i.e.*, there is a unique (up to isomorphism) torsion-free mixed Hodge structure $T_{\mathrm{Hodge}}(M)$ such that M can be obtained from $T_{\mathrm{Hodge}}(M)$ as above. Deligne ([**15**, § 10.1.11]) also defined the *ℓ-adic* and *De Rham realizations* of a 1-motive M, denoted by $T_\ell(M)$ and $T_{\mathrm{DR}}(M)$, respectively (see Chapter 1 for more details).

0.1. The conjecture

Deligne's conjecture, in particular, is that if X is an n-dimensional algebraic variety over a field k of characteristic 0, then there are "algebraically defined" 1-motives, also defined over k, compatible with base change to extension fields, such that *i)* when $k = \mathbb{C}$, their Hodge realizations are respectively isomorphic to the mixed Hodge structures on

$$H^{2n-1}(X,\mathbb{Z}(n))/(\text{torsion}),\quad H_1(X,\mathbb{Z})/(\text{torsion}),\quad H^1(X,\mathbb{Z}(1)),\quad H_{2n-1}(X,\mathbb{Z}(1-n))$$

ii) if k is algebraically closed, their ℓ-adic and De Rham realizations are naturally isomorphic to the corresponding ℓ-adic and De Rham (co)homology *iii)* the above

identifications are compatible with other structures, like comparison isomorphisms, filtrations, Galois action, *etc.* Our goal is to prove these statements. Moreover, we obtain some geometric properties of our constructions.

We recall that the case $n = 1$, *i.e.*, when X is a curve, is already treated by Deligne ([**15**, § 10.3]), and the case when X smooth and proper corresponds to the well known transcendental descriptions of the Albanese and Picard varieties. Our construction of Albanese and Picard 1-motives generalizes these cases. In the general case, for $n \geqslant 1$, we propose the following dictionary:

Mixed Hodge Structure	1-*Motive*
$H^{2n-1}(X, \mathbb{Z}(n))$	$\mathrm{Alb}^+(X)$
$H_{2n-1}(X, \mathbb{Z}(1-n))$	$\mathrm{Pic}^-(X)$
$H^1(X, \mathbb{Z}(1))$	$\mathrm{Pic}^+(X)$
$H_1(X, \mathbb{Z})$	$\mathrm{Alb}^-(X)$

Here, $\mathrm{Alb}^+(X)$ is the "cohomological Albanese" 1-motive obtained from the mixed Hodge structure $H^{2n-1}(X, \mathbb{Z}(n))/(\text{torsion})$ and, dually, $\mathrm{Pic}^-(X)$ is the "homological Picard" 1-motive obtained from $H_{2n-1}(X, \mathbb{Z}(1-n))/(\text{torsion})$, *etc.* The 1-motive $\mathrm{Alb}^+(X)$ is the Cartier dual of $\mathrm{Pic}^-(X)$ and $\mathrm{Pic}^+(X)$ is the Cartier dual of $\mathrm{Alb}^-(X)$. In case X is singular, we have that $\mathrm{Alb}^+(X) \neq \mathrm{Alb}^-(X)$ in general, because of the possible failure of Poincaré duality. When $n = 1$, $\mathrm{Alb}^+(X)$ and $\mathrm{Pic}^+(X)$ (and dually, $\mathrm{Alb}^-(X)$ and $\mathrm{Pic}^-(X)$) coincide.

We recall that the geometric definition of the "cohomological Picard and homological Albanese" 1-motives of a smooth, but possibly non-proper scheme X, goes back to Serre's explicit construction of its Albanese variety, see [**48**]; in fact, Serre's Albanese variety was defined as the Cartier dual of the 1-motive

$$\mathrm{Pic}^+(X) \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} [\mathrm{Div}^0_Y(\overline{X}) \to \mathrm{Pic}^0(\overline{X})] \qquad (X \text{ smooth})$$

where $\overline{X}$ is a smooth compactification of X with boundary Y, $\mathrm{Div}^0_Y(\overline{X})$ is the free abelian group of divisors which are algebraically equivalent to zero and supported on Y, being mapped canonically to $\mathrm{Pic}^0(\overline{X})$. On the other hand, a geometric construction of Alb^+ or Pic^- for a smooth open variety is more difficult and it appears to be new as well.

Following the construction in [**31**], in the paper of Ramachandran [**39**] a geometric construction of $\mathrm{Pic}^+(X)$ and $\mathrm{Alb}^-(X)$ was proposed for varieties with a singular closed point obtained by collapsing a finite set of closed points in a smooth open variety; in a subsequent paper, see [**40**], he proposed, independently, definitions of Albanese and Picard motives corresponding to our $\mathrm{Pic}^+(X)$ and $\mathrm{Alb}^-(X)$. Ramachandran announced in [**41**] (*cf.* [**3**]) a proof of the algebraicity (up to isogeny) of certain 1-motives built out of $H^i(X, \mathbb{Q}(1))$ for $i \leqslant \dim X + 1$.

Apart from Ramachandran's work, a related paper by Carlson [**12**] on analogues of Abel's theorem for H^2 of some singular surfaces (see also [**22**]) and the recent paper [**3**] (see also the "Hodge 1-motives" considered in [**1**] and related papers [**7**] and [**9**]) we do not know any results on Deligne's conjecture (1972).

0.2. The results

Our definition of $\mathrm{Pic}^-(X)$ is roughly the following (see Sections 2.1 and 2.2 below for a more precise statement). Let X be any equidimensional algebraic variety over an algebraically closed field k of characteristic zero. Let $f : \widetilde{X} \to X$ be a resolution of singularities and let $\overline{X}$ be a smooth compactification of $\widetilde{X}$ with normal crossing boundary divisor Y.

Let S be the singular locus of X and let $\overline{S}$ be the closure of $f^{-1}(S)$ in $\overline{X}$. Then we let $\mathrm{Div}\,^0_{\overline{S}}(\overline{X}, Y)$ be the group of divisors supported on $\overline{S}$ which are *i)* disjoint from Y (*i.e.*, are linear combinations of compact components of $f^{-1}(S)$), and *ii)* are algebraically equivalent to zero relative to Y. We let $\mathrm{Div}\,^0_{\overline{S}/S}(\overline{X}, Y)$ be the subgroup of those divisors which have vanishing push-forward (as Weil divisors) along f.

We can show the existence of a group scheme $\mathrm{Pic}(\overline{X}, Y)$ associated to isomorphism classes of pairs $(\mathcal{L}, \varphi)$ such that $\mathcal{L}$ is a line bundle on $\overline{X}$ and $\varphi : \mathcal{L} \mid_Y \cong \mathcal{O}_Y$ is a trivialization on Y. The connected component of the identity $\mathrm{Pic}^0(\overline{X}, Y)$ is a semi-abelian variety, which can be represented as an extension

$$0 \to \frac{H^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y^*)}{\mathrm{im}\, H^0(\overline{X}, \mathcal{O}_{\overline{X}}^*)} \to \mathrm{Pic}^0(\overline{X}, Y) \to \ker^0(\mathrm{Pic}^0(\overline{X}) \to \oplus_i \mathrm{Pic}^0(Y_i)) \to 0$$

where $Y = \cup_i Y_i$ is expressed as a union of (smooth) irreducible components. The mapping which takes a divisor D disjoint from Y to the class of the pair $(\mathcal{O}_{\overline{X}}(D), 1)$ in $\mathrm{Pic}(\overline{X}, Y)$ yields the "homological Picard" 1-motive

$$\mathrm{Pic}^-(X) \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} [\mathrm{Div}\,^0_{\overline{S}/S}(\overline{X}, Y) \to \mathrm{Pic}^0(\overline{X}, Y)].$$

The "cohomological Albanese" 1-motive $\mathrm{Alb}^+(X)$ is defined to be the Cartier dual of $\mathrm{Pic}^-(X)$ (see Section 3.1); a "concrete" description of it is also given when X is either smooth or proper.

The definition of $\mathrm{Pic}^+(X)$ is obtained by generalizing Serre's construction of the generalized Albanese variety to smooth simplicial schemes (see Sections 4.1 and 4.2 for the details). Let X be a variety over an algebraically closed field k of characteristic 0. Let $X_\bullet$ be a smooth proper hypercovering of X, and consider a proper smooth compactification $\overline{X}_\bullet$ with normal crossing boundary $Y_\bullet$ (we refer to [**15**, § 6.2] for the existence of such a hypercovering and compactification). Let $\mathrm{Div}_{Y_\bullet}(\overline{X}_\bullet)$ be the subgroup of divisors on $\overline{X}_0$ supported on Y_0 with zero pull-back on $\overline{X}_1$, *i.e.*, by definition

$$\mathrm{Div}_{Y_\bullet}(\overline{X}_\bullet) \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} \ker(\mathrm{Div}_{Y_0}(\overline{X}_0) \xrightarrow{d_0^* - d_1^*} \mathrm{Div}_{Y_1}(\overline{X}_1)).$$

We consider the simplicial Picard functor

$$T \longmapsto \mathbf{Pic}(T \times \overline{X}_\bullet) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbb{H}^1(T \times \overline{X}_\bullet, \mathcal{O}^*_{T \times \overline{X}_\bullet})$$

and we show that the associated sheaf $\mathbf{Pic}_{\overline{X}_\bullet/k}$ (with respect to the *fpqc*-topology) is representable by a group scheme locally of finite type over k, whose connected component of the identity $\mathbf{Pic}^0_{\overline{X}_\bullet/k}$ over $k = \overline{k}$ is an extension of the abelian scheme $\ker^0(\mathrm{Pic}^0_{\overline{X}_0/k} \to \mathrm{Pic}^0_{\overline{X}_1/k})$ by the torus given by

$$\frac{\ker(H^0(\overline{X}_1, \mathcal{O}^*_{\overline{X}_1}) \to H^0(\overline{X}_2, \mathcal{O}^*_{\overline{X}_2}))}{\mathrm{im}(H^0(\overline{X}_0, \mathcal{O}^*_{\overline{X}_0}) \to H^0(\overline{X}_1, \mathcal{O}^*_{\overline{X}_1}))}.$$

Let $\mathrm{Div}^0_{Y_\bullet}(\overline{X}_\bullet)$ denote the subgroup of those divisors which are mapped to $\mathbf{Pic}^0_{\overline{X}_\bullet/k}(k)$ under the canonical mapping. We then define the "cohomological Picard" 1-motive of the variety X as

$$\mathrm{Pic}^+(X) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [\mathrm{Div}^0_{Y_\bullet}(\overline{X}_\bullet) \to \mathbf{Pic}^0(\overline{X}_\bullet)].$$

The "homological Albanese" 1-motive $\mathrm{Alb}^-(X)$ is defined to be the Cartier dual of $\mathrm{Pic}^+(X)$ (see Section 5.1).

We show that $\mathrm{Pic}^-(X)$, $\mathrm{Alb}^+(X)$, $\mathrm{Pic}^+(X)$ and $\mathrm{Alb}^-(X)$ do have the appropriate Hodge, De Rham and ℓ-adic realizations (in Sections 2.4–2.6, 3.3, 4.3–4.5 and 5.3 respectively). We mostly deal with the geometric case, *i.e.*, we consider varieties X over an algebraically closed field k; the case when k is not algebraically closed is considered in Chapter 7.

We show as well that our definitions are functorial and independent of choices of resolutions or compactifications (*e.g.*, see Section 2.3) and depend only on the semi-normalization of the given variety (see Section 6.1). We remark (in Section 6.2) that Alb^+ can be contravariant functorial only for morphisms between varieties of the same dimension, and similarly Pic^- is covariant functorial for such maps. We then show the homotopical invariance of Pic^+ (and hence dually of Alb^-), and that Pic^- and Pic^+ (and dually, the corresponding Albanese 1-motives) are invariant under formation of projective bundles (see Section 6.3).

For proper X, we remark that our "cohomological" Albanese 1-motive $\mathrm{Alb}^+(X)$ is a quotient of Serre's Albanese of the regular locus X_{reg}, *i.e.*, we have an extension

$$0 \to T(S) \to \mathrm{Alb}^-(X_{\mathrm{reg}}) \to \mathrm{Alb}^+(X) \to 0$$

where $T(S)$ is a torus whose character group is a sublattice of the lattice of Weil divisors which are supported on the singular locus S. Thus, if X is also irreducible and normal, then $T(S) = 0$, and further, any non-zero Cartier divisor supported on the exceptional locus of a resolution is not numerically equivalent to zero; therefore, $\mathrm{Alb}^-(X_{\mathrm{reg}}) = \mathrm{Alb}^+(X)$ is an abelian variety which is isomorphic to the Albanese variety $\mathrm{Alb}(\widetilde{X})$ of any resolution of singularities $\widetilde{X}$ of X. In general, $\mathrm{Alb}^-(X_{\mathrm{reg}})$ is a torus bundle over $\mathrm{Alb}(\widetilde{X})$ whose pull-back to X_{reg} (under a suitable Albanese