

THE EXTENDED LOCUS OF HODGE CLASSES

CHRISTIAN SCHNELL

ABSTRACT. We introduce an “extended locus of Hodge classes” that also takes into account integral classes that become Hodge classes “in the limit”. More precisely, given a polarized variation of integral Hodge structure of weight zero on a Zariski-open subset of a complex manifold, we construct a canonical analytic space that parametrizes limits of integral classes; the extended locus of Hodge classes is an analytic subspace that contains the usual locus of Hodge classes, but is finite and proper over the base manifold. The construction uses Saito’s theory of mixed Hodge modules and a small generalization of the main technical result of Cattani, Deligne, and Kaplan. We study the properties of the resulting analytic space in the case of the family of hyperplane sections of an odd-dimensional smooth projective variety.

A. OVERVIEW

1. Hodge loci on Calabi-Yau threefolds. The purpose of this paper is to describe the construction of the *extended locus of Hodge classes* for polarized variations of \mathbb{Z} -Hodge structure of weight zero. Before defining things more precisely, we shall consider a typical example that shows why this is an interesting problem, and what some of the issues are.

Let X be a smooth projective Calabi-Yau threefold; this means that $\Omega_X^3 \simeq \mathcal{O}_X$, and that $H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = H^2(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = 0$. We fix an embedding of X into projective space, with $\mathcal{O}_X(1)$ the corresponding very ample line bundle, and consider the family of hyperplane sections of X . These are parametrized by the linear system

$$B = |\mathcal{O}_X(1)|,$$

and we let $B_0 \subseteq B$ denote the open subset that corresponds to smooth hyperplane sections. Given a cohomology class $\gamma \in H^2(S, \mathbb{Z})$ on a smooth hyperplane section $S \subseteq X$, we can use parallel transport along paths in B_0 to move γ to other hyperplane sections; this operation is of course purely topological and does not preserve the Hodge decomposition. The *Hodge locus* of γ is the set

$$\{b \in B_0 \mid \gamma \text{ can be transported to a Hodge class on } S_b\}.$$

Most of these loci are non-empty: in fact, Voisin [Voi92] has proved that the union of the Hodge loci of all classes $\gamma \in H^2(S, \mathbb{Z})$ is a dense subset of B_0 . Since Hodge classes on surfaces are algebraic, the Hodge locus is an algebraic subvariety of B_0 ; in basic terms, what we are looking at are curves (or algebraic one-cycles) on X that lie on hyperplane sections.

2000 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* 14D07; 32G20; 14K30.

Key words and phrases. Hodge class, locus of Hodge classes, variation of Hodge structure, mixed Hodge module.

We observe that the expected dimension of the Hodge locus is zero. Indeed, a class $\gamma \in H^2(S, \mathbb{Z})$ is Hodge exactly when it pairs to zero against every holomorphic two-form on S ; because X is a Calabi-Yau threefold, we have

$$h^0(S, \Omega_S^2) = h^0(X, \Omega_X^3(S)) - h^0(X, \Omega_X^3) = h^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(1)) - 1 = \dim B.$$

The number of conditions is the same as the dimension of the parameter space, and the Hodge locus of γ should therefore have a “virtual” number of points; those numbers are of interest in Donaldson-Thomas theory [KMPS10]. But there are two issues that need to be dealt with:

- (1) If the Hodge locus actually has finitely many points, one can of course just count them. But there may be components of positive dimension, and before one can use excess intersection theory (or some other method) to assign them a number, one has to compactify such components.
- (2) An obvious idea is to take the closure of the Hodge locus inside the projective space B ; but this is not the right thing to do because there are interesting limit phenomena that one cannot see in this way.

Example. Here is a typical example. Consider a family of hyperplane sections $S_t \subseteq X$, parametrized by $t \in \Delta$, with S_t smooth for $t \neq 0$, and S_0 having a single ordinary double point. In this case, $H^2(S_t, \mathbb{Z})$ contains a vanishing cycle γ_t , namely the class of an embedded two-sphere with self-intersection number $\gamma_t^2 = -2$. The vanishing cycle is not a Hodge class on S_t , but becomes one “in the limit”. On the one hand, one has the limit mixed Hodge structure, which is pure of weight two in this case; γ_t is a Hodge class in this Hodge structure. On the other hand, one can blow up S_0 at the node; the exceptional divisor $E \simeq \mathbb{P}^1$ satisfies $[E]^2 = -2$, and in a sense, $[E]$ is the limit of the γ_t as $t \rightarrow 0$.

2. Statement of the problem. Abstracting from the example above, we now let \mathcal{H} be an arbitrary polarized variation of \mathbb{Z} -Hodge structure of weight zero, defined on a Zariski-open subset X_0 of a smooth projective variety X . The assumption about the weight is of course just for convenience: if \mathcal{H} has even weight $2k$, we can always replace it by the Tate twist $\mathcal{H}(k)$, which has weight zero. Let $F^p\mathcal{H}$ denote the Hodge bundles, and let $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ denote the underlying local system. Although it is not strictly necessary for what follows, we shall assume that the polarization form $Q: \mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Q}} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(0)$ is defined over \mathbb{Q} .

Let us first recall the definition of the usual locus of Hodge classes. The local system $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ determines a (not necessarily connected) covering space

$$T_{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow X_0,$$

whose sheaf of holomorphic sections is isomorphic to $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}}$. The points of $T_{\mathbb{Z}}$ are pairs (x, h) , with $h \in \mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}, x}$ a class in the fiber over the point $x \in X_0$.

Definition. The *locus of Hodge classes* of \mathcal{H} is the set

$$\text{Hdg}(\mathcal{H}) = \{ (x, h) \in T_{\mathbb{Z}} \mid h \in \mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}, x} \cap F^0\mathcal{H}_x \text{ is a Hodge class} \}.$$

We consider the locus of Hodge classes (a subset of $T_{\mathbb{Z}}$) instead of the individual Hodge loci (subsets of X_0) because it is useful to keep track of the Hodge classes themselves: over any given point, there may be more than one such class, and all of them may be permuted by the monodromy action. On the face of it, $\text{Hdg}(\mathcal{H})$ is just an analytic subset of the complex manifold $T_{\mathbb{Z}}$; the following remarkable theorem

by Cattani, Deligne, and Kaplan [CDK95] shows that it is actually a countable union of algebraic varieties.

Theorem 2.1 (Cattani, Deligne, Kaplan). *Every connected component of $\text{Hdg}(\mathcal{H})$ is an algebraic variety, finite and proper over X_0 .*

This theorem is one of the best results in Hodge theory. When \mathcal{H} comes from a family of smooth projective varieties, the Hodge conjecture predicts that $\text{Hdg}(\mathcal{H})$ should be a countable union of algebraic varieties; the point is that Cattani, Deligne, and Kaplan were able to prove this *without assuming the conjecture*.

Theorem 2.1 shows that every connected component of the locus of Hodge classes can be extended (more or less uniquely) to a projective algebraic variety that is finite and proper over X . As in the example of Calabi-Yau threefolds, this suggests that we should look for a natural compactification of $\text{Hdg}(\mathcal{H})$ that also takes into account those integral classes that only become Hodge classes “in the limit”. The purpose of this paper is to solve that problem with the help of Saito’s theory of mixed Hodge modules. The idea is to construct a complex analytic space $\bar{T}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ that extends $T_{\mathbb{Z}}$, and to use it for defining the *extended locus of Hodge classes*. As far as I know, it was Clemens who first suggested working directly with limits of integral classes; in any case, I learned this idea from him.

3. The case of a Hodge structure. To motivate the construction, let us first look at the case of a single Hodge structure H . We assume that H is polarized and integral of weight zero; we denote the underlying \mathbb{Z} -module by $H_{\mathbb{Z}}$; the polarization by Q ; and the Hodge filtration by $F^{\bullet}H$. Let $\text{Hdg}(H) = H_{\mathbb{Z}} \cap F^0H$ be the set of Hodge classes in H . According to the bilinear relations, a class $h \in H_{\mathbb{Z}}$ is Hodge exactly when it is perpendicular (under Q) to the space F^1H ; this says that $\text{Hdg}(H)$ is precisely the kernel of the linear mapping

$$\varepsilon: H_{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow (F^1H)^*, \quad h \mapsto Q(h, -).$$

At first, it may seem that ε is not good for much else, because its image is not a nice subset of $(F^1H)^*$. In fact, the dimension of the vector space F^1H can be much smaller than the rank of $H_{\mathbb{Z}}$, and so ε will typically have dense image. But it turns out that the restriction of ε to the subset

$$H_{\mathbb{Z}}(K) = \{ h \in H_{\mathbb{Z}} \mid |Q(h, h)| \leq K \}$$

is well-behaved. The idea of bounding the self-intersection number of the integral classes already occurs in the paper by Cattani, Deligne, and Kaplan. To back up this claim, we have the following lemma; note that the estimate in the proof will play an important role in our analysis later on.

Lemma 3.1. *The mapping $\varepsilon: H_{\mathbb{Z}}(K) \rightarrow (F^1H)^*$ is finite and proper, and its image is a discrete subset of the vector space $(F^1H)^*$.*

Proof. We have to show that the preimage of any bounded subset of $(F^1H)^*$ is finite. It will be convenient to measure things in the *Hodge norm*: if

$$h = \sum_p h^{p,-p}, \quad \text{with } h^{p,-p} \in F^pH \cap \overline{F^{-p}H},$$

is the Hodge decomposition of a vector $h \in H$, then its Hodge norm is

$$\|h\|_H^2 = \sum_p \|h^{p,-p}\|_H^2 = \sum_p (-1)^p Q\left(h^{p,-p}, \overline{h^{p,-p}}\right).$$

Now suppose that $h \in H_{\mathbb{Z}}$ satisfies $|Q(h, h)| \leq K$ and $\|\varepsilon(h)\|_H \leq R$; it will be enough to prove that $\|h\|_H$ is bounded by a quantity depending only on K and R . The assumption on $\varepsilon(h)$ means that $|Q(h, v)| \leq R\|v\|_H$ for every $v \in F^1H$. If we apply this inequality to the vector

$$v = \sum_{p \geq 1} (-1)^p h^{p, -p},$$

we find that $\|v\|_H^2 = |Q(h, v)| \leq R\|v\|_H$, and hence that

$$\sum_{p \geq 1} \|h^{p, -p}\|_H^2 = \|v\|_H^2 \leq R^2.$$

Because h is invariant under conjugation, it follows that $\|h\|_H^2 \leq \|h^{0,0}\|_H^2 + 2R^2$. This leads to the conclusion that $\|h\|_H^2 \leq K + 4R^2$, because

$$Q(h, h) = \|h^{0,0}\|_H^2 + \sum_{p \neq 0} (-1)^p \|h^{p, -p}\|_H^2 \leq K.$$

In particular, there are only finitely many possibilities for $h \in H_{\mathbb{Z}}$, which means that ε is a finite mapping, and that the image of ε is a discrete subset of $(F^1H)^*$. \square

4. The general case. Now let us return to the general case. As in [CDK95], it is not actually necessary to assume that X is projective; we shall therefore consider a polarized variation of \mathbb{Z} -Hodge structure \mathcal{H} of weight zero, defined on a Zariski-open subset X_0 of an arbitrary complex manifold X . By performing the construction in §3 at every point of X_0 , we obtain a holomorphic mapping

$$\varepsilon: T_{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow T(F^1\mathcal{H});$$

here $T(F^1\mathcal{H}) = \text{Spec}(\text{Sym } F^1\mathcal{H})$ is the holomorphic vector bundle on X_0 whose sheaf of holomorphic sections is $(F^1\mathcal{H})^*$. The locus of Hodge classes $\text{Hdg}(\mathcal{H})$ is then exactly the preimage of the zero section in $T(F^1\mathcal{H})$. For any rational number $K \geq 0$, we consider the submanifold

$$T_{\mathbb{Z}}(K) = \{ (x, h) \in T_{\mathbb{Z}} \mid |Q_x(h, h)| \leq K \}.$$

It is a union of connected components of the covering space $T_{\mathbb{Z}}$, because the quantity $Q_x(h, h)$ is obviously constant on each connected component. More or less directly by Lemma 3.1, the holomorphic mapping

$$\varepsilon: T_{\mathbb{Z}}(K) \rightarrow T(F^1\mathcal{H})$$

is finite and proper, with complex-analytic image; moreover, one can show that the mapping from $T_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$ to the normalization of the image is a finite covering space. For the details, please consult §18 below.

To construct an extension of $T_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$ to an analytic space over X , we use the theory of Hodge modules [Sai90]. Let M be the polarized Hodge module of weight $\dim X$ with strict support X , canonically associated with \mathcal{H} . We denote the underlying filtered left \mathcal{D} -module by the symbol $(\mathcal{M}, F_{\bullet}\mathcal{M})$. The point is that

$$\mathcal{M}|_{X_0} \simeq \mathcal{H} \quad \text{and} \quad F_k\mathcal{M}|_{X_0} \simeq F^{-k}\mathcal{H};$$

in particular, the coherent sheaf $F_{-1}\mathcal{M}$ is an extension of the Hodge bundle $F^1\mathcal{H}$ to a coherent sheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -modules. Now consider the holomorphic mapping

$$\varepsilon: T_{\mathbb{Z}}(K) \rightarrow T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M}),$$

where the analytic space on the right-hand side is defined as before as the spectrum of the symmetric algebra of the coherent sheaf $F_{-1}\mathcal{M}$. We have already seen that $\varepsilon(T_{\mathbb{Z}}(K))$ is an analytic subset of $T(F^1\mathcal{H})$; since we are interested in limits of integral classes, we shall extend it to the larger space $T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M})$ by taking the closure. The main result of the paper is that the closure remains analytic.

Theorem 4.1. *The closure of $\varepsilon(T_{\mathbb{Z}}(K))$ is an analytic subset of $T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M})$.*

The proof consists of two steps: (1) We reduce the problem to the special case where $X \setminus X_0$ is a divisor with normal crossings and $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ has unipotent local monodromy; this reduction is similar to [Sch12a]. (2) In that case, we prove the theorem by a careful local analysis, using the theory of degenerating variations of Hodge structure. In fact, we deduce the theorem from a strengthening of the main technical result of Cattani, Deligne, and Kaplan, which we prove by adapting the method introduced in [CDK95]. Rather than just indicating the necessary changes in their argument, I have chosen to write out a complete proof; I hope that this will make Chapter B useful also to those readers who are only interested in the locus of Hodge classes and the theorem of Cattani, Deligne, and Kaplan.

Once Theorem 4.1 is proved, it makes sense to consider the normalization of the closure of $\varepsilon(T_{\mathbb{Z}}(K))$. The mapping from $T_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$ to its image in the normalization is a finite covering space; it can therefore be extended in a canonical way to a finite branched covering by appealing to the *Fortsetzungssatz* of Grauert and Remmert.

Theorem 4.2. *There is a normal analytic space $\bar{T}_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$ containing the complex manifold $T_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$ as a dense open subset, and a finite holomorphic mapping*

$$\bar{\varepsilon}: \bar{T}_{\mathbb{Z}}(K) \rightarrow T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M}),$$

whose restriction to $T_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$ agrees with ε . Moreover, $\bar{T}_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$ and $\bar{\varepsilon}$ are unique up to isomorphism.

Since each $T_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$ is a union of connected components of the covering space $T_{\mathbb{Z}}$, we can take the union over all the $\bar{T}_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$; this operation is well-defined because of the uniqueness statement in the theorem. In this way, we get a normal analytic space $\bar{T}_{\mathbb{Z}}$, and a holomorphic mapping

$$\bar{\varepsilon}: \bar{T}_{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M})$$

with discrete fibers that extends ε . Now the preimage of the zero section in $T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M})$ gives us the desired compactification for the locus of Hodge classes.

Definition 4.3. *The extended locus of Hodge classes $\overline{\text{Hdg}}(\mathcal{H})$ is the closed analytic subscheme $\bar{\varepsilon}^{-1}(0) \subseteq \bar{T}_{\mathbb{Z}}$; by construction, it contains the locus of Hodge classes.*

5. The family of hyperplane sections. The construction above can be applied to the family of hyperplane sections of a smooth projective variety of odd dimension. In this case, one has a good description of the filtered \mathcal{D} -module $(\mathcal{M}, F_{\bullet})$ in terms of residues [Sch12b], and it is possible to say more about the space $\bar{T}_{\mathbb{Z}}$. The fact that $F_{-1}\mathcal{M}$ is the quotient of an ample vector bundle leads to the following result; it was predicted by Clemens several years ago.

Theorem 5.1. *The analytic space $\bar{T}_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$ is holomorphically convex. Every compact analytic subset of dimension ≥ 1 lies inside the extended locus of Hodge classes.*

6. Acknowledgements. In writing this paper, I have benefited a lot from a new survey article by Cattani and Kaplan [CK14] that explains the results of [CDK95] in the case $n \leq 2$. I thank Eduardo Cattani for letting me read a draft version, and for answering some questions. Several years ago, Daves Maulik asked me about the case of hyperplane sections of a Calabi-Yau threefold; I thank him for many useful conversations, and for his general interest in the problem. Most of all, I thank my former thesis adviser, Herb Clemens, for suggesting that one should study limits of integral classes with the help of residues; as in many other cases, his idea contained the seed for the solution of the general problem.

B. LOCAL ANALYSIS IN THE NORMAL CROSSING CASE

7. Main result. The purpose of this chapter is to prove the following special case of [Theorem 4.1](#). We shall see later how the general case can be reduced to this one.

Theorem 7.1. *Let X be a complex manifold, and let $X_0 = X \setminus D$ be the complement of a divisor $D \subseteq X$ with normal crossing singularities. Let \mathcal{H} be a polarized variation of \mathbb{Z} -Hodge structure of weight zero on X_0 whose local monodromy at each point of D is unipotent. Then the closure of the image of the holomorphic mapping*

$$\varepsilon: T_{\mathbb{Z}}(K) \rightarrow T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M})$$

is a complex-analytic subspace of $T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M})$.

Here is a brief outline of the proof. The assertion is local on X , and unaffected by enlarging the divisor D . We may therefore assume that $X = \Delta^n$, with coordinates s_1, \dots, s_n , and that D is the divisor defined by $s_1 \cdots s_n = 0$. Denote by $H_{\mathbb{Z}}$ the generic fiber of the local system $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}}$, by $Q: H_{\mathbb{Q}} \otimes H_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ the pairing on $H_{\mathbb{Q}} = H_{\mathbb{Z}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$ giving the polarization, and by N_1, \dots, N_n the logarithms of the unipotent monodromy transformations. Define

$$H_{\mathbb{Z}}(K) = \{ h \in H_{\mathbb{Z}} \mid |Q(h, h)| \leq K \}.$$

After pulling back to the universal covering space \mathbb{H}^n , with coordinates z_1, \dots, z_n (related by $s_j = e^{2\pi i z_j}$ to the coordinates on Δ^n), we get a holomorphic mapping

$$\tilde{\varepsilon}: \mathbb{H}^n \times H_{\mathbb{Z}}(K) \rightarrow T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M}).$$

The main point is to show the following: Suppose that $(z(m), h(m)) \in \mathbb{H}^n \times H_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$ is a sequence such that $s_1(m), \dots, s_n(m)$ are going to zero along a bounded sector, and $\tilde{\varepsilon}(z(m), h(m))$ remains bounded. Then after passing to a subsequence, $h(m)$ is constant and partially monodromy invariant. Roughly speaking, this means that if we let $Z \subseteq \Delta^n$ denote the smallest analytic subvariety containing all the points $(s_1(m), \dots, s_n(m))$, then $h(m)$ is monodromy invariant on Z . As explained in [Theorem 9.1](#) below, such a result quickly leads to a proof of [Theorem 7.1](#).

For technical reasons, we prove a slightly more general result. Let $\Phi: \mathbb{H}^n \rightarrow H_{\mathbb{C}}$ denote the period mapping associated with the variation of Hodge structure \mathcal{H} on $(\Delta^*)^n$. Since $\tilde{\varepsilon}(z, h) = 0$ if and only if $h \in \Phi^0(z)$, it is reasonable to expect that a bound on $\tilde{\varepsilon}(z, h)$ should control the distance between h and $\Phi^0(z)$. In fact, we show that if the sequence $\tilde{\varepsilon}(z(m), h(m))$ remains bounded in $T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M})$, then

$$h(m) \equiv b(m) \pmod{\Phi^0(z(m))}.$$

Here $b(m) \in H_{\mathbb{C}}$ is a bounded sequence with property that, for some $\alpha > 0$, every $N_j b(m)$ is in $O(e^{-\alpha \operatorname{Im} z_j(m)})$. This uses the description of the \mathcal{D} -module \mathcal{M} in terms

of Deligne's canonical extension $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$, and the fact that $F_{-1}\mathcal{M}$, compared to $F^1\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$, contains additional sections with poles along the divisors $s_j = 0$. In [Theorem 10.4](#) below, we prove that even under this weaker assumption, a subsequence of $h(m)$ is constant and partially monodromy invariant.

In the special case when $b(m)$ is in $O(e^{-\alpha \max_j \operatorname{Im} z_j(m)})$, this result is due to Cattani, Deligne, and Kaplan [[CDK95](#), Theorem 2.16]. Their proof is an application of the theory of degenerating variations of Hodge structure, especially the multi-variable $\mathrm{SL}(2)$ -orbit theorem [[CKS86](#)]. We prove [Theorem 10.4](#) by adapting their method; there are several difficulties, caused by the fact that the sequence $b(m)$ is not necessarily going to zero, but these difficulties can be overcome. As in the original, we argue by induction on the dimension of Z ; the description of period mappings in [[CKS86](#)] lends itself very well to such an approach.

A subtle point is that the assumption $h(m) \in H_{\mathbb{Z}}$ is needed in many places: it ensures that certain terms that would only be going to zero when $h(m) \in H_{\mathbb{R}}$ are actually equal to zero after passing to a subsequence. Rather than giving an abstract description of the proof, I have decided to include (in [§12](#)) a careful discussion of the special case $n = 1$. All the interesting features of the general case are present here, but without the added complications of having several nilpotent operators N_1, \dots, N_n and several variables $z_1(m), \dots, z_n(m)$. Hopefully, this will help the reader understand the proof of the general case.

8. Local description of the problem. Since [Theorem 7.1](#) is evidently a local statement, we shall begin by reviewing the local description of polarized variations of Hodge structure [[Sch73](#), [Kas85](#), [CKS86](#)]. Fortunately, Cattani and Kaplan have written a beautiful survey article, where they describe all the major results [[CK89](#)]. Rather than citing the original sources, I will only quote from this article.

Let Δ^n , with coordinates $s = (s_1, \dots, s_n)$, be the product of n copies of the unit disk; then $(\Delta^*)^n$ is the complement of the divisor defined by $s_1 \cdots s_n = 0$. Let \mathcal{H} be a polarized variation of \mathbb{Z} -Hodge structure of weight zero on $(\Delta^*)^n$; we assume that the underlying local system of free \mathbb{Z} -modules $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ has unipotent monodromy around each of the divisors $s_j = 0$. Let \mathbb{H}^n , with coordinates $z = (z_1, \dots, z_n)$, be the product of n copies of the upper half-plane; the holomorphic mapping

$$\mathbb{H}^n \rightarrow (\Delta^*)^n, \quad z \mapsto (e^{2\pi i z_1}, \dots, e^{2\pi i z_n})$$

makes it into the universal covering space of $(\Delta^*)^n$. If we pull back the local system $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}}$, it becomes trivial; let $H_{\mathbb{Z}}$ denote the free \mathbb{Z} -module of its global sections, and $Q: H_{\mathbb{Q}} \otimes H_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(0)$ the symmetric bilinear form coming from the polarization on \mathcal{H} . By assumption, the monodromy transformation around $s_j = 0$ is of the form e^{N_j} , where N_j is a nilpotent endomorphism of $H_{\mathbb{Q}} = H_{\mathbb{Z}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$ that satisfies $Q(N_j h_1, h_2) + Q(h_1, N_j h_2) = 0$. It is clear that N_1, \dots, N_n commute.

We now review the description of \mathcal{H} that results from the work of Cattani, Kaplan, and Schmid. Let \check{D} denote the parameter space for filtrations $F = F^{\bullet} H_{\mathbb{C}}$ that satisfy $Q(F^p, \overline{F^q}) = 0$ whenever $p+q > 0$; let $D \subseteq \check{D}$ denote the subset of those F that define a polarized Hodge structure on $H_{\mathbb{C}} = H_{\mathbb{Z}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{C}$ with polarization Q . Recall that \check{D} is a closed subvariety of a flag variety, and that the so-called *period domain* D is an open subset of \check{D} .

The variation of Hodge structure \mathcal{H} can be lifted to a period mapping

$$\Phi: \mathbb{H}^n \rightarrow D$$

which is holomorphic and horizontal. It is known that every element of the cone

$$C(N_1, \dots, N_n) = \{ a_1 N_1 + \dots + a_n N_n \mid a_1, \dots, a_n > 0 \}$$

defines the same monodromy weight filtration [CK89, Theorem 2.3]; we denote the common filtration by $W = W(N_1, \dots, N_n)$. In the limit, \mathcal{H} determines another filtration $F \in \check{D}$ for which the pair (W, F) is a mixed Hodge structure on $H_{\mathbb{C}}$, polarized by Q and every element of $C(N_1, \dots, N_n)$. According to the nilpotent orbit theorem [CK89, Theorem 2.1], the period mapping is approximated (with good bounds on the degree of approximation) by the associated *nilpotent orbit*

$$\Phi_{nil}: \mathbb{H}^n \rightarrow D, \quad \Phi_{nil}(z) = e^{\sum z_j N_j} F.$$

One can use the mixed Hodge structure (W, F) to express $\Phi(z)$ in terms of the nilpotent orbit and additional holomorphic data on Δ^n . Denote by

$$\mathfrak{g} = \{ X \in \text{End}(H_{\mathbb{C}}) \mid Q(Xh_1, h_2) + Q(h_1, Xh_2) = 0 \}$$

the Lie algebra of infinitesimal isometries of Q . The mixed Hodge structure (W, F) determines a decomposition of $H_{\mathbb{C}}$ with the following properties:

$$H_{\mathbb{C}} = \bigoplus_{p,q} I^{p,q}, \quad W_w = \bigoplus_{p+q \leq w} I^{p,q}, \quad F^k = \bigoplus_{p \geq k} I^{p,q},$$

A formula for the subspaces $I^{p,q}$ can be found in [CK89, (1.12)]. The decomposition leads to a corresponding decomposition of the Lie algebra

$$\mathfrak{g} = \bigoplus_{p,q} \mathfrak{g}^{p,q},$$

with $\mathfrak{g}^{p,q}$ consisting of those X that satisfy $X(I^{a,b}) \subseteq I^{a+p, b+q}$. In this notation, we have $N_1, \dots, N_n \in \mathfrak{g}^{-1, -1}$; moreover, the restriction of Q to the subspace $I^{p,q} \otimes I^{p', q'}$ is nondegenerate if $p' = -p$ and $q' = -q$, and zero otherwise.

The more precise version of the nilpotent orbit theorem [CK89, Theorem 2.8] is that the period mapping of \mathcal{H} can be put into the normal form

$$(8.1) \quad \Phi: \mathbb{H}^n \rightarrow D, \quad \Phi(z) = e^{\sum z_j N_j} e^{\Gamma(s)} F,$$

for a unique holomorphic mapping

$$\Gamma: \Delta^n \rightarrow \bigoplus_{p \leq -1} \mathfrak{g}^{p,q}$$

with $\Gamma(0) = 0$. When we write $\Gamma(s)$, it is of course understood that $s_j = e^{2\pi i z_j}$ for every $j = 1, \dots, n$. The horizontality of the period mapping has the following very useful consequence [CK89, Proposition 2.6].

Proposition 8.2. *Let $\Phi(z) = e^{\sum z_j N_j} e^{\Gamma(s)} F$ be the normal form of a period mapping on \mathbb{H}^n . Then for every $j = 1, \dots, n$, the commutator*

$$[N_j, e^{\Gamma(s)}] = N_j e^{\Gamma(s)} - e^{\Gamma(s)} N_j$$

vanishes along the divisor $s_j = 0$.

The presentation of the period mapping in (8.1) is also convenient for describing the polarizable Hodge module M that we obtain by taking the intermediate extension of \mathcal{H} to Δ^n . Here is a brief explanation of how this works.

Let (\mathcal{H}, ∇) be the flat vector bundle on $(\Delta^*)^n$ underlying the variation of Hodge structure. The monodromy being unipotent, this bundle admits a canonical extension to a vector bundle $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$ on Δ^n , on which the connection has a logarithmic pole along each of the divisors $s_j = 0$ with nilpotent residue [Del70, Proposition 5.2]. Explicitly, for each $v \in H_{\mathbb{C}}$, the holomorphic mapping

$$(8.3) \quad \sigma_v: \mathbb{H}^n \rightarrow H_{\mathbb{C}}, \quad \sigma_v(z) = e^{\sum z_j N_j} e^{\Gamma(s)} v$$

descends to a holomorphic section of \mathcal{H} on $(\Delta^*)^n$, and $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$ is the locally free subsheaf of $j_*\mathcal{H}$ generated by all such sections [CK89, (2.2)]. The Hodge bundles $F^p\mathcal{H}$ extend uniquely to holomorphic subbundles $F^p\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$ of the canonical extension; concretely, $F^p\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$ is generated by those sections in (8.3) with $v \in F^p$. Now let (\mathcal{M}, F) denote the filtered \mathcal{D} -module underlying M . Then \mathcal{M} is simply the \mathcal{D} -submodule of $j_*\mathcal{H}$ generated by $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$. Moreover, the Hodge filtration on \mathcal{M} is given by

$$F_k\mathcal{M} = \sum_{j \geq 0} F_j\mathcal{D}_{\Delta^n} \cdot F^{j-k}\tilde{\mathcal{H}}.$$

It satisfies $F_j\mathcal{D}_{\Delta^n} \cdot F_k\mathcal{M} \subseteq F_{j+k}\mathcal{M}$, and each $F_k\mathcal{M}$ is a coherent sheaf on Δ^n whose restriction to $(\Delta^*)^n$ agrees with $F^{-k}\mathcal{H}$. This is a translation of Saito's results in [Sai90, §3.10]; note that Saito uses right \mathcal{D} -modules. For the purposes of our construction, the important point is that $F_{-1}\mathcal{M}$ has more sections than $F^1\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$; the following lemma exhibits the ones that we will use.

Lemma 8.4. *For any vector $v \in F^2$, and any index $1 \leq k \leq n$, the formula*

$$\sigma_{v,k}(z) = e^{\sum z_j N_j} e^{\Gamma(s)} \frac{N_k v}{s_k}$$

defines a holomorphic section of the coherent sheaf $F_{-1}\mathcal{M}$ on Δ^n .

Proof. It is clear from the description above that $\sigma_v(z)$ is a holomorphic section of $F_{-2}\mathcal{M}$. By [CK89, (2.7)], the horizontality of the period mapping is equivalent to

$$d\left(e^{\sum z_j N_j} e^{\Gamma(s)}\right) = e^{\sum z_j N_j} e^{\Gamma(s)} \left(d\Gamma_{-1}(s) + \sum_{j=1}^n N_j dz_j \right).$$

Using this identity and the fact that $s_k = e^{2\pi i z_k}$, we compute that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial s_k} \sigma_v(z) &= e^{\sum z_j N_j} e^{\Gamma(s)} \left(\frac{\partial \Gamma_{-1}(s)}{\partial s_k} + \frac{N_k}{2\pi i s_k} \right) v \\ &= e^{\sum z_j N_j} e^{\Gamma(s)} \frac{\partial \Gamma_{-1}(s)}{\partial s_k} v + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \sigma_{v,k}(z). \end{aligned}$$

This section belongs to $F_{-1}\mathcal{M}$ by the definition of the filtration; we now obtain the result by noting that $\Gamma_{-1}(s) \cdot v$ is a holomorphic mapping from Δ^n into F^1 . \square

We close this section by describing the mapping $\varepsilon: T_{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M})$ in coordinates. With the conventions in [CK89, (1.8)], the étalé space $T_{\mathbb{Z}}$ of the local system $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ can be obtained as the quotient of $\mathbb{H}^n \times H_{\mathbb{Z}}$ by the following \mathbb{Z}^n -action:

$$(8.5) \quad a \cdot (z, h) = (z + a, e^{\sum a_j N_j} h)$$

As in the general problem, we define, for any integer $K \geq 0$, a set

$$H_{\mathbb{Z}}(K) = \{ h \in H_{\mathbb{Z}} \mid |Q(h, h)| \leq K \}.$$

Then $T_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$ is the quotient of $\mathbb{H}^n \times H_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$ by the action in (8.5). Now $F^1\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$ is a subsheaf of $F_{-1}\mathcal{M}$, and so we have a commutative diagram

$$(8.6) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\varepsilon}} & \\ \mathbb{H}^n \times H_{\mathbb{Z}}(K) & \longrightarrow & T_{\mathbb{Z}}(K) \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M}) \\ & & \searrow \downarrow p \\ & & T(F^1\tilde{\mathcal{H}}) \end{array}$$

The concrete description of $F^1\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$ shows that $T(F^1\tilde{\mathcal{H}}) \simeq \Delta^n \times \text{Hom}(F^1, \mathbb{C})$. We therefore obtain a holomorphic mapping

$$\mathbb{H}^n \times H_{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow \Delta^n \times \text{Hom}(F^1, \mathbb{C}),$$

which, in coordinates, is given by the formula

$$(z, h) \mapsto \left(s, v \mapsto Q(h, e^{\sum z_j N_j} e^{\Gamma(s)} v) \right).$$

As usual, the relation $s_j = e^{2\pi i z_j}$ is implicit in the notation.

9. Reformulation of the problem. We continue to use the notation introduced in the previous section. Our goal is to deduce [Theorem 7.1](#) from the following more precise local statement.

Theorem 9.1. *Suppose we are given a sequence of points*

$$(z(m), h(m)) \in \mathbb{H}^n \times H_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$$

with $x_j(m) = \text{Re } z_j(m)$ bounded and $y_j(m) = \text{Im } z_j(m)$ going to infinity for every $j = 1, \dots, n$. If $\tilde{\varepsilon}(z(m), h(m))$ remains bounded inside $T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M})$, then there is a subsequence with the following properties:

- (a) *The sequence $h(m)$ is constant and equal to $h \in H_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$.*
- (b) *One has $(a_1 N_1 + \dots + a_n N_n)h = 0$ for certain positive integers a_1, \dots, a_n ; in particular, $h \in W_0$.*
- (c) *There is a vector $w \in \mathbb{C}^n$ such that*

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\sum z_j(m) N_j} h(m) = e^{-\sum w_j N_j} h.$$

- (d) *Each $N_k h$ is a rational Hodge class in the mixed Hodge structure*

$$(W_{-2}, e^{\sum w_j N_j} F)(-1).$$

Let us prove that [Theorem 9.1](#) implies [Theorem 7.1](#). It suffices to show that the closure of the image of $\varepsilon: T_{\mathbb{Z}}(K) \rightarrow T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M})$ is analytic in a neighborhood of any given point in $T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M})$. After choosing local coordinates, we may therefore assume without loss of generality that $X = \Delta^n$ and $X_0 = (\Delta^*)^n$, and consider the behavior of the closure over the origin. For every $h \in H_{\mathbb{Z}}$, we have a holomorphic mapping

$$\tilde{\varepsilon}_h = \tilde{\varepsilon}(-, h): \mathbb{H}^n \rightarrow T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M}).$$

We only need to prove that the closure of the image of $\tilde{\varepsilon}_h$ is analytic; this is because, by assertion (a) in [Theorem 9.1](#), any bounded subset of $T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M})$ can intersect only finitely many of the sets $\tilde{\varepsilon}_h(\mathbb{H}^n)$. Furthermore, we may assume that there is a vector $w \in \mathbb{C}^n$ such that each $N_j h$ is a rational Hodge class in the mixed Hodge structure $(W, e^{\sum w_j N_j} F)(-1)$, and that $a_1 N_1 h + \dots + a_n N_n h = 0$ for certain

positive integers $a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{Z}$; otherwise, the closure of $\tilde{\varepsilon}_h(\mathbb{H}^n)$ does not actually contain any points over the origin, according to [Theorem 9.1](#).

Under these assumptions on h , we can prove the stronger result that the image of $p \circ \tilde{\varepsilon}_h$ has an analytic closure; here $p: T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow T(F^1\mathcal{H})$ denotes the holomorphic mapping induced by $F^1\tilde{\mathcal{H}} \hookrightarrow F_{-1}\mathcal{M}$; see [\(8.6\)](#). This suffices to conclude the proof, because the image of $\tilde{\varepsilon}_h$ is then contained in the closed analytic subset

$$p^{-1}\left(\overline{(p \circ \tilde{\varepsilon}_h)(\mathbb{H}^n)}\right).$$

As p is an isomorphism over $(\Delta^*)^n$, it follows that the closure of $\tilde{\varepsilon}_h(\mathbb{H}^n)$ is also analytic – in fact, it is a connected component of the above set.

Proposition 9.2. *Let $h \in H_{\mathbb{Z}}$ be an element with $N_j h \in W_{-2} \cap e^{\sum w_j N_j} F^{-1}$ for all j . Then the image of the holomorphic mapping*

$$\mathbb{H}^n \rightarrow \Delta^n \times \text{Hom}(F^1, \mathbb{C}), \quad z \mapsto \left(s, v \mapsto Q(h, e^{\sum z_j N_j} e^{\Gamma(s)} v) \right)$$

has an analytic closure (where $s_j = e^{2\pi i z_j}$ as usual).

Proof. Let $H_{\mathbb{C}} = \bigoplus_{p,q} I^{p,q}$ be Deligne's decomposition of the mixed Hodge structure $(W, e^{\sum w_j N_j} F)$. Since

$$e^{\sum z_j N_j} e^{\Gamma(s)} = e^{\sum (z_j - w_j) N_j} \left(e^{\sum w_j N_j} e^{\Gamma(s)} e^{-\sum w_j N_j} \right) e^{\sum w_j N_j},$$

we may replace F by $e^{\sum w_j N_j} F$ and $e^{\Gamma(s)}$ by the expression in parentheses, and assume without essential loss of generality that $w = 0$. We then have $N_j h \in I^{-1, -1}$ for every $j = 1, \dots, n$. Under the isomorphism

$$Q: \bigoplus_{p \leq -1} I^{p,q} \rightarrow \text{Hom}(F^1, \mathbb{C})$$

induced by Q , the linear functional $v \mapsto Q(h, e^{\sum z_j N_j} e^{\Gamma(s)} v)$ corresponds to

$$\sum_{p \leq -1} \left(e^{-\Gamma(s)} e^{-\sum z_j N_j} h \right)^{p,q} = \sum_{p \leq -1} \left(e^{-\Gamma(s)} h \right)^{p,q} + e^{-\Gamma(s)} \left(e^{-\sum z_j N_j} - \text{id} \right) h.$$

Here we have used the fact that $N_j h \in I^{-1, -1}$ and $\Gamma(s) \in \bigoplus_{p \leq -1} \mathfrak{g}^{p,q}$. Since $\Gamma(s)$ is holomorphic on Δ^n , it is therefore enough to prove that the image of

$$(9.3) \quad \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n \times \bigoplus_{p \leq -1} I^{p,p}, \quad z \mapsto \left(e^{2\pi i z_1}, \dots, e^{2\pi i z_n}, (e^{-\sum z_j N_j} - \text{id}) h \right)$$

has an analytic closure. This is what we are going to do next. We denote by V the direct sum of the $I^{p,p}$ with $p \leq -1$; given a vector $v \in V$, we write $v^{p,p}$ for its component in the summand $I^{p,p}$.

Let $S(h) = \{ a \in \mathbb{Z}^n \mid \sum a_j N_j h = 0 \}$; note that $\mathbb{Z}^n / S(h)$ embeds into $H_{\mathbb{Q}}$, and is therefore a free \mathbb{Z} -module, say of rank r . We can thus find a matrix $A \in \text{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ whose last $n - r$ columns give a basis for the submodule $S(h) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$. If we now introduce new coordinates $(z'_1, \dots, z'_n) \in \mathbb{C}^n$ by defining

$$z_j = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{j,k} z'_k \quad \text{and} \quad N'_k = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{j,k} N_j,$$

we have $z_1 N_1 + \dots + z_n N_n = z'_1 N'_1 + \dots + z'_n N'_n$. The vectors $N'_1 h, \dots, N'_r h \in I^{-1, -1}$ are linearly independent, while $N'_{r+1} h = \dots = N'_n h = 0$. The mapping in (9.3) therefore has the same image as

$$\mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n \times V, \quad z' \mapsto \left(\prod_{k=1}^n e^{2\pi i a_{1,k} z'_k}, \dots, \prod_{k=1}^n e^{2\pi i a_{n,k} z'_k}, (e^{\sum z'_k N'_k} - \text{id})h \right).$$

Because $N'_1 h, \dots, N'_r h$ are linearly independent, we can find linear functionals $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_r: I^{-1, -1} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ with the property that

$$z'_j = \varphi_j(z'_1 N'_1 h + \dots + z'_r N'_r h).$$

Every point $(s, v) \in \mathbb{C}^n \times V$ in the image therefore satisfies the polynomial equations

$$(9.4) \quad v^{-p, -p} = \frac{(-1)^p}{p!} \left(\varphi_1(v^{-1, -1}) N'_1 + \dots + \varphi_r(v^{-1, -1}) N'_r \right)^p h$$

for every $p \geq 1$. Moreover, one has

$$s_j = \prod_{k=1}^n e^{2\pi i a_{j,k} z'_k} = \prod_{k=1}^r e^{2\pi i a_{j,k} \varphi_k(v^{-1, -1})} \cdot \prod_{k=r+1}^n (e^{2\pi i z'_k})^{a_{j,k}}.$$

Now observe that the closure of the image of the monomial mapping

$$(\mathbb{C}^*)^{n-r} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n, \quad (t_{r+1}, \dots, t_n) \mapsto \left(\prod_{k=r+1}^n t_k^{a_{1,k}}, \dots, \prod_{k=r+1}^n t_k^{a_{n,k}} \right)$$

is a closed algebraic subvariety $Z \subseteq \mathbb{C}^n$, defined by finitely many polynomial equations. In fact, each of these polynomials can be taken as a difference of two monomials, and Z is a (possibly not normal) toric variety. For every polynomial $f(s)$ in the ideal of Z , we therefore obtain a holomorphic equation

$$(9.5) \quad f \left(s_1 \cdot \prod_{k=1}^r e^{-2\pi i a_{1,k} \varphi_k(v^{-1, -1})}, \dots, s_n \cdot \prod_{k=1}^r e^{-2\pi i a_{n,k} \varphi_k(v^{-1, -1})} \right) = 0$$

that is satisfied by every point $(s, v) \in \mathbb{C}^n \times V$ in the image. Together, (9.4) and (9.5) give a system of holomorphic equations for the closure of the image of the mapping in (9.3), proving that it is indeed an analytic subvariety. \square

10. Another reformulation of the problem. The purpose of this section is to reduce the proof of [Theorem 9.1](#) to a statement that only involves the variation of Hodge structure \mathcal{H} . Suppose then that we are given a sequence of points

$$(z(m), h(m)) \in \mathbb{H}^n \times H_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$$

with the properties listed in [Theorem 9.1](#). Observe that $h \in H_{\mathbb{Z}}$ is a Hodge class in the Hodge structure defined by $\Phi(z)$ if and only if $h \in \Phi^0(z)$ if and only if $\tilde{\varepsilon}(z, h) = 0$. This suggests that the boundedness of $\tilde{\varepsilon}(z(m), h(m))$ should allow us to control the distance from $h(m)$ to the subspace $\Phi^0(z(m))$. To quantify this idea, we fix an inner product on $H_{\mathbb{C}}$, and let $\|\cdot\|$ denote the corresponding norm.

Definition 10.1. A sequence of vectors $b(m) \in H_{\mathbb{C}}$ is called *harmless* with respect to $y(m)$ if there is a positive real number $\alpha > 0$ such that the quantity

$$\|b(m)\| + \sum_{k=1}^n e^{\alpha y_k(m)} \|N_k b(m)\|$$

remains bounded as $m \rightarrow \infty$.

In other words, a sequence $b(m) \in H_{\mathbb{C}}$ is harmless if and only if it is bounded and $\|N_k b(m)\|$ is in $O(e^{-\alpha y_k(m)})$ for every $k = 1, \dots, n$. We can now turn the idea from above into a precise statement.

Proposition 10.2. *If the sequence $\tilde{\varepsilon}(z(m), h(m)) \in T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M})$ is bounded, then*

$$(10.3) \quad h(m) \equiv b(m) \pmod{\Phi^0(z(m))},$$

for a sequence of vectors $b(m) \in H_{\mathbb{C}}$ that is harmless with respect to $\text{Im } z(m)$.

Proof. We are going to use the collection of holomorphic sections

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_v(z) &= e^{\sum z_j N_j} e^{\Gamma(s)} v \quad (\text{for } v \in F^1) \\ \sigma_{v,k}(z) &= e^{\sum z_j N_j} e^{\Gamma(s)} \frac{N_k v}{s_k} \quad (\text{for } v \in F^2) \end{aligned}$$

of the coherent sheaf $F_{-1}\mathcal{M}$. Define the auxiliary sequence of vectors

$$h'(m) = e^{-\Gamma(s(m))} e^{-\sum z_j(m) N_j} h(m) \in H_{\mathbb{C}}.$$

Using Deligne's decomposition $H_{\mathbb{C}} = \bigoplus_{p,q} I^{p,q}$ of the mixed Hodge structure (W, F) , we also define

$$h'(m)_{-1} = \sum_{p \leq -1} h'(m)^{p,q} \in \bigoplus_{p \leq -1} I^{p,q}.$$

We have $h'(m) \equiv h'(m)_{-1}$ modulo $F^0 = \bigoplus_{p \geq 0} I^{p,q}$, and therefore (10.3) holds with

$$b(m) = e^{\sum z_j(m) N_j} e^{\Gamma(s(m))} h'(m)_{-1} \in H_{\mathbb{C}}.$$

It remains to show that $b(m)$ is harmless with respect to the sequence of imaginary parts $y(m) = \text{Im } z(m)$. By assumption, the sequence of complex numbers

$$Q\left(h(m), \sigma_v(z(m))\right) = Q\left(h(m), e^{\sum z_j(m) N_j} e^{\Gamma(s(m))} v\right) = Q(h'(m), v)$$

is bounded for every $v \in F^1$. Since the pairing Q is nondegenerate and compatible with Deligne's decomposition, we conclude that $\|h'(m)_{-1}\|$ is bounded. Likewise, the boundedness of the sequence

$$Q\left(h(m), \sigma_{v,k}(z(m))\right) = -Q\left(\frac{N_k h'(m)}{s_k(m)}, v\right)$$

for every $v \in F^2$ implies that $\|N_k h'(m)_{-1}\|$ is in $O(e^{-2\pi y_k(m)})$. Combining both observations, we find that the sequence $h'(m)_{-1}$ is harmless (with $\alpha = 2\pi$). But then $b(m)$ is also harmless (with $\alpha < 2\pi$) by [Lemma 11.3](#) below. \square

To summarize, we have reduced [Theorem 9.1](#) to the following slightly stronger statement. It has the advantage of being expressed purely in terms of \mathcal{H} .

Theorem 10.4. *Suppose we are given a sequence of points*

$$(z(m), h(m)) \in \mathbb{H}^n \times H_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$$

with $x_j(m) = \text{Re } z_j(m)$ bounded and $y_j(m) = \text{Im } z_j(m)$ going to infinity for every $j = 1, \dots, n$. Also suppose that

$$h(m) \equiv b(m) \pmod{\Phi^0(z(m))}$$

for a sequence of vectors $b(m) \in H_{\mathbb{C}}$ that is harmless with respect to $y(m)$. Then there exists a subsequence with the following properties:

- (a) The sequence $h(m)$ is constant and equal to $h \in H_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$.

(b) There are positive integers a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n such that

$$(a_1 N_1 + \dots + a_n N_n)h = 0.$$

(c) There is a vector $w \in \mathbb{C}^n$ such that

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\sum z_j(m) N_j} h(m) = e^{-\sum w_j N_j} h.$$

Here is why [Theorem 10.4](#) implies [Theorem 9.1](#). Let $(z(m), h(m))$ be a sequence with the properties described in [Theorem 9.1](#). According to [Proposition 10.2](#), we have $h(m) \equiv b(m) \pmod{\Phi^0(z(m))}$ for a harmless sequence $b(m) \in H_{\mathbb{C}}$; the first three assertions in [Theorem 9.1](#) therefore follow immediately from [Theorem 10.4](#). To prove the fourth one, note that $h \in W_0$. Since we also know that

$$Q \left(h(m), e^{\sum z_j(m) N_j} e^{\Gamma(s(m))} \frac{N_k v}{s_k(m)} \right)$$

is bounded for every choice of $v \in F^2$, we can pass to the limit and obtain

$$0 = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} Q \left(e^{-\sum z_j(m) N_j} h(m), e^{\Gamma(s(m))} N_k v \right) = Q \left(e^{-\sum w_j N_j} h, N_k v \right).$$

Now the properties of Q imply that $N_k h \in e^{\sum w_j N_j} F^{-1}$.

11. Properties of harmless sequences. This section contains a few elementary results about harmless sequences that will be useful later. First, we prove the following structure theorem; to simplify the notation, we define $y_{n+1}(m) = 0$.

Proposition 11.1. *A harmless sequence can always be written in the form*

$$b(m) = b_0(m) + b_1(m) + \dots + b_n(m),$$

where $b_k(m) \in \ker N_1 \cap \dots \cap \ker N_k$ and $\|b_k(m)\|$ is in $O(e^{-\alpha y_{k+1}(m)})$.

In other words, $b_0(m)$ is of size $e^{-\alpha y_1(m)}$; $b_1(m)$ is in the kernel of N_1 and of size $e^{-\alpha y_2(m)}$; and so on, down to $b_n(m)$, which is in the kernel of all the N_j and bounded. The proof is based on the following simple result from linear algebra.

Lemma 11.2. *Let $T: V \rightarrow V$ be a linear operator on a finite-dimensional vector space. Then every $v \in V$ can be written in the form $v = v_0 + v_1$, where $Tv_1 = 0$ and $\|v_0\| \leq C\|Tv\|$, for a constant C that depends only on V , T , and $\|-\|$.*

Proof. Recall that $\|-\|$ comes from an inner product on V . By projecting to $\ker T$, we get $v = v_0 + v_1$, with $Tv_1 = 0$ and $v_0 \perp \ker T$. In particular, $Tv = Tv_0$. Now

$$T: (\ker T)^\perp \rightarrow \text{im } T$$

is an isomorphism, and therefore has an inverse S . We then get

$$\|v_0\| = \|S(Tv)\| \leq C\|Tv\|,$$

for a constant C that depends only on V , T , and the choice of norm. \square

Proof of Proposition 11.1. Since N_1, \dots, N_n commute with each other, we can use the lemma and induction. First, we apply the lemma for $V = H_{\mathbb{C}}$ and $T = N_1$; this gives $b(m) = b_0(m) + b'(m)$, with $N_1 b'(m) = 0$ and $\|b_0(m)\|$ in $O(e^{-\alpha y_1(m)})$. In the next step, we apply the lemma for $V = \ker N_1$ and $T = N_2$ to decompose $b'(m)$, etc. \square

We also need to know that harmless sequences are preserved when we apply certain operators; this fact has already been used during the proof of [Proposition 10.2](#).

Lemma 11.3. *Let $\Phi(z) = e^{\sum z_j N_j} e^{\Gamma(s)} F$ be the normal form of a period mapping on \mathbb{H}^n . If $b(m) \in H_{\mathbb{C}}$ is harmless with respect to $\text{Im } z(m)$, then so are*

$$e^{\sum z_j(m) N_j} b(m) \quad \text{and} \quad e^{\Gamma(s(m))} b(m),$$

provided that $\text{Im } z_1(m), \dots, \text{Im } z_n(m)$ are going to infinity.

Proof. Since the operator $e^{\sum z_j N_j}$ is polynomial in z_1, \dots, z_n , whereas $\|N_j b(m)\|$ is in $O(e^{-\alpha \text{Im } z_j(m)})$, it is clear that $e^{\sum z_j(m) N_j} b(m)$ is again harmless (for a slightly smaller value of α). On the other hand, the operator $e^{\Gamma(s)}$ is holomorphic on Δ^n , and therefore bounded; moreover, [Proposition 8.2](#) shows that the norm of

$$N_j e^{\Gamma(s(m))} b(m) - e^{\Gamma(s(m))} N_j b(m)$$

is bounded by a constant multiple of $|s_j(m)| = e^{-2\pi \text{Im } z_j(m)}$. This is clearly enough to conclude that $e^{\Gamma(s(m))} b(m)$ is a harmless sequence, too. \square

Next, we consider the case when the sequence $h(m)$ belongs to certain subspaces. For any subset $J \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}$, we let $W(J)$ denote the weight filtration of the cone

$$C(J) = \left\{ \sum_{j \in J} a_j N_j \mid a_j > 0 \text{ for every } j \in J \right\}.$$

We would like to know that when $h(m) \in W_w(J)$, we can also take $b(m) \in W_w(J)$. This requires the following assumption on the period mapping.

Definition 11.4. Let $J \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}$ be a subset of the index set. We say that $\Phi(z) = e^{\sum z_j N_j} e^{\Gamma(s)} F$ is a *nilpotent orbit in the variables $\{s_j\}_{j \in J}$* if

$$\frac{\partial \Gamma(s)}{\partial s_j} = 0 \quad \text{for every } j \in J;$$

in other words, if $\Gamma(s)$ does not depend on the variables $\{s_j\}_{j \in J}$.

The point is that $\Gamma(s)$ then commutes with N_j for $j \in J$ (by [Proposition 8.2](#)), and therefore preserves the weight filtration $W(J)$. Note that nilpotent orbits in the usual sense are the special case when $J = \{1, \dots, n\}$.

Lemma 11.5. *Suppose that $h(m) \equiv b(m) \pmod{\Phi^0(z(m))}$, with $b(m) \in H_{\mathbb{C}}$ harmless. If $h(m) \in W_w(J)$, and if $\Phi(z)$ is a nilpotent orbit in the variables $\{s_j\}_{j \in J}$, then one can arrange that $b(m) \in W_w(J)$ as well.*

Proof. This follows from the proof of [Proposition 10.2](#). Because of the assumption on $\Phi(z)$, the function $\Gamma(s)$ commutes with N_j for $j \in J$ (by [Proposition 8.2](#)), and therefore preserves the weight filtration $W(J)$. Consequently,

$$h'(m) = e^{-\Gamma(s(m))} e^{-\sum z_j(m) N_j} h(m) \in W_w(J).$$

Because each N_j is a $(-1, -1)$ -morphism, $W_w(J)$ is a sub-mixed Hodge structure of (W, F) ; it is therefore compatible with Deligne's decomposition, and so

$$h'(m)_{-1} = \sum_{p \leq -1} h'(m)^{p,q} \in W_w(J).$$

At the same time, we clearly have $h'(m) \equiv b'(m) \pmod{F^0}$, which means that $h'(m)_{-1} = b'(m)_{-1}$ is a harmless sequence. We conclude as before from [Proposition 10.2](#) that $e^{\sum z_j N_j} e^{\Gamma(s)} h'(m)_{-1} \in W_w(J)$ is harmless. \square

We end this section with a word of caution. During the proof of [Theorem 10.4](#), the fact that $b(m) \notin H_{\mathbb{R}}$ causes some trouble. If being harmless was preserved by the Hodge decomposition for the Hodge structure $\Phi(z(m))$, we could easily arrange that $b(m) \in H_{\mathbb{R}}$. Unfortunately, this is not the case.

Example 11.6. Let $n = 1$, and consider the special case $H_{\mathbb{C}} = I^{1,1} \oplus I^{-1,-1}$. If $b \in I^{-1,-1}$, then $Nb = 0$, and so b is harmless. Now we decompose with respect to

$$e^{iyN} F^0 \oplus e^{-iyN} \overline{F^1}.$$

A short calculation gives

$$b = e^{iyN} \frac{N+b}{2iy} - e^{-iyN} \frac{N+b}{2iy} = \left(\frac{b}{2} + \frac{N+b}{2iy} \right) + \left(\frac{b}{2} - \frac{N+b}{2iy} \right)$$

and neither of the two components is harmless. The best one can say is that, after applying yN , they are bounded; this is consistent with [[Sch12a](#), Proposition 24.3].

12. Proof in the one-dimensional case. In this section, we prove [Theorem 10.4](#) in the special case $n = 1$. This case is technically easier, because it avoids the complications coming from the presence of several variables and several nilpotent operators. Because many key features of the proof are the same as in the general case, it may be useful to understand them first in this special case.

Suppose then that $(z(m), h(m)) \in \mathbb{H} \times H_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$ is a sequence of the type considered in [Theorem 10.4](#). Fix an inner product on the space $H_{\mathbb{C}}$, and denote by $\|-\|$ the corresponding norm. By [Proposition 11.1](#), we can arrange that

$$h(m) \equiv b(m) = b_0(m) + b_1(m) \pmod{\Phi^0(z(m))},$$

with $\|b_0(m)\|$ in $O(e^{-\alpha y(m)})$, and $b_1(m) \in \ker N$ bounded. Our goal is to prove that, after taking a subsequence, $h(m)$ is constant and $Nh(m) = 0$.

We first introduce some notation. Let (W, \hat{F}) denote the \mathbb{R} -split mixed Hodge structure canonically associated with (W, F) by the $\mathrm{SL}(2)$ -orbit theorem [[CK89](#), Corollary 3.15]. If $Y \in \mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{R}}$ denotes the corresponding splitting, the eigenspaces $E_{\ell}(Y)$ define a real grading of the weight filtration W , meaning that

$$W_k = \bigoplus_{\ell \leq k} E_{\ell}(Y).$$

To simplify some of the arguments below, we shall choose the inner product on $H_{\mathbb{C}}$ in such a way that this decomposition is orthogonal. The most important tool in the proof will be the following sequence of real operators:

$$e(m) = \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \log y(m) \cdot Y\right) \in \mathrm{End}(H_{\mathbb{R}})$$

Note that $e(m)$ acts as multiplication by $y(m)^{\ell/2}$ on the subspace $E_{\ell}(Y)$, and preserves the filtration \hat{F} . Because $[Y, N] = -2N$, we have

$$(12.1) \quad e(m)N = \frac{1}{y(m)} N e(m).$$

Since the sequence of real parts $x(m)$ is bounded, [[CK89](#), Theorem 4.8] shows that

$$(12.2) \quad F_{\sharp} \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} e^{iN} \hat{F} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} e(m) \Phi(z(m)) \in D.$$

The filtration F_{\sharp} has two important properties: on the one hand, it belongs to D , and therefore defines a polarized Hodge structure of weight zero on $H_{\mathbb{C}}$; on the other hand, the pair (W, F_{\sharp}) is a mixed Hodge structure.

We divide the proof of the theorem (in the case $n = 1$) into six steps; each of the six steps will appear again in a similar form during the proof of the general case.

Step 1. We prove that $b(m)$ and $h(m)$ are bounded with respect to the Hodge norm. This will also show that $\|h(m)\|$ grows at most polynomially in $y(m)$.

Lemma 12.3. *The two sequences $\|b(m)\|_{\Phi(z(m))}$ and $\|h(m)\|_{\Phi(z(m))}$ are bounded.*

Proof. Recall that the Hodge norm of a vector $h \in H_{\mathbb{C}}$ with respect to the polarized Hodge structure $\Phi(z) \in D$ is defined as

$$\|h\|_{\Phi(z)}^2 = \sum_{p \in \mathbb{Z}} \|h^{p, -p}\|_{\Phi(z)}^2 = \sum_{p \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1)^p Q(h^{p, -p}, \overline{h^{p, -p}}),$$

where $h = \sum h^{p, -p}$ is the Hodge decomposition of h in $\Phi(z)$. We begin the proof by observing that the sequence $e(m)b(m) = e(m)b_0(m) + e(m)b_1(m)$ is bounded, for the following reason. On the one hand, $b_1(m) \in \ker N \subseteq W_0$ implies that

$$b_1(m) = \sum_{\ell \leq 0} b_1(m)_{\ell} \in \bigoplus_{\ell \leq 0} E_{\ell}(Y);$$

consequently, the boundedness of $b_1(m)$ implies the boundedness of

$$e(m)b_1(m) = \sum_{\ell \leq 0} y(m)^{\ell/2} b_1(m)_{\ell}.$$

On the other hand, the term $e(m)b_0(m)$ is going to zero, because $\|b_0(m)\|$ is in $O(e^{-\alpha y(m)})$, whereas $e(m)$ grows at most polynomially in $y(m)$. Because $e(m)$ is a real operator, we have

$$\|b(m)\|_{\Phi(z(m))} = \|e(m)b(m)\|_{e(m)\Phi(z(m))},$$

which is bounded by virtue of (12.2). Now let

$$h(m) = \sum_{p \in \mathbb{Z}} h(m)^{p, -p}$$

denote the Hodge decomposition of $h(m)$ in the Hodge structure $\Phi(z(m))$. The difference $h(m) - b(m)$ is an element of $\Phi^0(z(m))$, and for $p \leq -1$,

$$\|h(m)^{p, -p}\|_{\Phi(z(m))} = \|b(m)^{p, -p}\|_{\Phi(z(m))}$$

is bounded. Recalling that $h(m) \in H_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$, we now have

$$\begin{aligned} \|h(m)\|_{\Phi(z(m))}^2 &= Q(h(m), h(m)) + \sum_{p \neq 0} (1 - (-1)^p) \|h(m)^{p, -p}\|_{\Phi(z(m))}^2 \\ &\leq K + 4\|b(m)\|_{\Phi(z(m))}^2, \end{aligned}$$

and so the Hodge norm of $h(m)$ is bounded, too. \square

Step 2. Next, we reduce the problem to the case of a nilpotent orbit. [Lemma 12.3](#) gives the boundedness of the sequence $e(m)h(m)$. Since $e(m)^{-1}$ is polynomial in $y(m)$, it follows that $\|h(m)\|$ grows at most like a fixed power of $y(m)$. We have

$$e^{z(m)N} e^{-\Gamma(s(m))} e^{-z(m)N} (h(m) - b(m)) \in e^{z(m)N} F^0,$$

and by using [Lemma 11.3](#) and the bounds on $\|h(m)\|$ and $\|b(m)\|$, we see that $h(m)$ is congruent to a harmless sequence modulo $e^{z(m)N} F^0$. We may therefore assume without loss of generality that $\Phi(z) = e^{zN} F$ is a nilpotent orbit. Note that we only have $\Phi(z) \in D$ when the imaginary part of $z \in \mathbb{H}$ is sufficiently large; this does not cause any problems because $\text{Im } z(m)$ is going to infinity anyway.

Step 3. We exploit the boundedness of $e(m)h(m)$ to prove that $h(m) \in W_0$. By passing to a subsequence, we can arrange that there is a limit

$$v = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} e(m)h(m) \in H_{\mathbb{R}}.$$

With respect to the eigenspace decomposition of Y , we have

$$e(m)h(m) = \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} y(m)^{\ell/2} h(m)_{\ell},$$

and so $h(m)_{\ell}$ is going to zero when $\ell \geq 1$, and is bounded when $\ell = 0$. Let $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}$ be the largest index such that $h(m)_{\ell} \neq 0$ along a subsequence. The projection from $E_{\ell}(Y)$ to gr_{ℓ}^W is an isomorphism, and because $h(m) \in H_{\mathbb{Z}}$, it follows that $h(m)_{\ell}$ lies in a discrete subset of $E_{\ell}(Y)$. This is only possible if $\ell \leq 0$, and hence $h(m) \in W_0$; moreover, the component $h(m)_0$ takes values in a finite set. After passing to a subsequence, we may therefore assume that

$$h(m) \equiv h_0 \pmod{W_{-1}},$$

where $h_0 \in E_0(Y)$ is constant.

Step 4. We prove that $Nh_0 = 0$. Consider again the decomposition

$$b_1(m) = \sum_{\ell \leq 0} b_1(m)_{\ell},$$

where $b_1(m)_{\ell} \in E_{\ell}(Y) \cap \ker N$; note that all summands are bounded, and that only terms with $\ell \leq 0$ appear because $b_1(m) \in \ker N \subseteq W_0$. Consequently,

$$e(m)b_1(m) = b_1(m)_0 + \sum_{\ell \leq -1} y(m)^{\ell/2} b_1(m)_{\ell}$$

has the same limit as $b_1(m)_0 \in E_0(Y) \cap \ker N$. If we now look back at

$$e(m)h(m) \equiv e(m)b_0(m) + e(m)b_1(m) \pmod{e(m)\Phi^0(z(m))},$$

we find that all terms converge individually, and hence that

$$v = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} e(m)h(m) \equiv \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} b_1(m)_0 \pmod{F_{\sharp}^0}.$$

To show that $Nv = 0$, we apply the following version of [[CDK95](#), Proposition 3.10] to the \mathbb{R} -split mixed Hodge structure (W, \hat{F}) , recalling that $F_{\sharp} = e^{iN} \hat{F}$. This result is, in a sense, an asymptotic form of [Theorem 10.4](#).

Lemma 12.4. *Let (W, F) be an \mathbb{R} -split mixed Hodge structure on $H_{\mathbb{C}}$, and let N be a real $(-1, -1)$ -morphism of (W, F) . If a vector $h \in W_{2\ell} \cap H_{\mathbb{R}}$ satisfies*

$$h \equiv b \pmod{e^{iN} F^{\ell}}$$

for some $b \in E_{2\ell}(Y) \cap \ker N$, then $h \in E_{2\ell}(Y) \cap \ker N$.

Proof. If we apply e^{-iN} to both sides and use the fact that $Nb = 0$, we get

$$e^{-iN}h \in E_{2\ell}(Y) + W_{2\ell} \cap F^\ell.$$

Thus $Nh \in W_{2\ell-2} \cap F^\ell \cap H_{\mathbb{R}}$, which can only happen if $Nh = 0$, because (W, F) is a mixed Hodge structure. But then $Yh - 2\ell h \in W_{2\ell-1} \cap F^\ell \cap H_{\mathbb{R}}$, and so $Yh = 2\ell h$ for the same reason. Alternatively, one can use the decomposition into the subspaces $I^{p,q} = W_{p+q} \cap F^p \cap \overline{F}^q$, which is preserved by Y . \square

Consequently, $v \in E_0(Y) \cap \ker N$. We can now project the congruence

$$e(m)h(m) \equiv h_0 \pmod{W_{-1}}$$

to the subspace $E_0(Y)$ to conclude that $v = h_0$, and hence that $Nh_0 = 0$.

Step 5. Next, we shall argue that $Nh(m) = 0$. Since $Nh_0 = 0$, we already know that $Nh(m) \in W_{-3}$. In addition, we have $Nb_1(m) = 0$, and so

$$e(m)Nh(m) \equiv e(m)Nb_0(m) \pmod{Ne(m)\Phi^0(z(m))};$$

here we have used (12.1) to interchange N and $e(m)$.

We claim that $\|e(m)Nh(m)\|$ is bounded by a constant multiple of $\|e(m)Nb_0(m)\|$, and therefore in $O(e^{-\alpha y(m)})$. If not, then the ratios

$$\frac{\|e(m)Nb_0(m)\|}{\|e(m)Nh(m)\|}$$

would be going to zero; after passing to a subsequence, the unit vectors

$$\frac{e(m)Nh(m)}{\|e(m)Nh(m)\|} \in W_{-3} \cap H_{\mathbb{R}}$$

would then converge to a unit vector in $W_{-3} \cap NF_{\sharp}^0 \cap H_{\mathbb{R}} \subseteq W_{-3} \cap F_{\sharp}^{-1} \cap H_{\mathbb{R}}$; but this is not possible because (W, F_{\sharp}) is a mixed Hodge structure. Consequently, $\|e(m)Nh(m)\|$ is in $O(e^{-\alpha y(m)})$; because $e(m)^{-1}$ only grows like a power of $y(m)$, the same is true for the norm of $Nh(m)$. But these vectors lie in a discrete set, and so $Nh(m) = 0$ after passing to a subsequence.

Step 6. To finish the proof, we have to show that $h(m)$ is bounded. Choose a point $w \in \mathbb{H}$ with sufficiently large imaginary part to ensure that $\Phi(w) = e^{wN}F \in D$; this filtration defines a polarized Hodge structure of weight zero on $H_{\mathbb{C}}$. Since $\Phi(z)$ is a nilpotent orbit, we then have

$$h(m) = e^{wN-z(m)N}h(m) \equiv e^{wN-z(m)N}b_0(m) + b_1(m) \pmod{\Phi^0(w)};$$

note that both terms on the right-hand side are bounded. This relation shows that, with respect to the Hodge structure $\Phi(w)$, all the Hodge components $h(m)^{p,-p}$ with $p \leq -1$ are bounded. Because $h(m) \in H_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$, we conclude as in Lemma 12.3 that $h(m)$ is bounded in the Hodge norm for $\Phi(w)$, and therefore bounded. After passing to a subsequence, the sequence $h(m)$ becomes constant. This completes the proof of Theorem 10.4 in the case $n = 1$.

13. Setup in the general case. In the remaining sections, we shall prove [Theorem 10.4](#) in general, by adapting the method in [[CDK95](#), Section 4] to our setting. The proof uses many results from the theory of degenerating variations of Hodge structures; these will be introduced in the appropriate places. Throughout the discussion, we fix an inner product on $H_{\mathbb{C}}$, and denote by $\|-\|$ the corresponding norm; we shall make a more specific choice later on.

To explain the idea of the proof, let us first consider a sequence $z(m) \in \mathbb{H}^n$, with the property that the real parts $x_j(m) = \operatorname{Re} z_j(m)$ are bounded, and the imaginary parts $y_j(m) = \operatorname{Im} z_j(m)$ are going to infinity. In the course of the argument, it will often be necessary to pass to a subsequence; to reduce clutter, we shall use the same notation for the subsequence. A new feature of the general case is that we no longer have a unique scale on which we can measure the rate of growth of a sequence; the reason is that $y_1(m), \dots, y_n(m)$ may be going to infinity at different rates. The most efficient way to deal with this problem is as follows.

Following [[CDK95](#), (4.1.3)], we expand the sequence $z(m)$ according to the rate of growth of its imaginary parts. After passing to a subsequence, we can find an integer $1 \leq d \leq n$ and an $n \times d$ -matrix A with nonnegative real entries, such that

$$(13.1) \quad z(m) = iAt(m) + w(m).$$

Here $w(m) \in \mathbb{C}^n$ is a convergent sequence, with the property that $\Phi(w(m)) \in D$ for every $m \in \mathbb{N}$; and $t(m) \in \mathbb{R}^d$ has the property that all the ratios

$$\frac{t_1(m)}{t_2(m)}, \frac{t_2(m)}{t_3(m)}, \dots, \frac{t_d(m)}{t_{d+1}(m)}$$

are going to infinity. (To avoid having to deal with special cases, we always define $t_{d+1}(m) = 1$.) Moreover, we can partition the index set

$$\{1, 2, \dots, n\} = J_1 \sqcup J_2 \sqcup \dots \sqcup J_d$$

in such a way that $a_{j,k} \neq 0$ if and only if $j \in J_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup J_k$. By construction, $|s_j(m)|$ is in $O(e^{-\alpha t_k(m)})$ for every $j \in J_k$. We define new operators

$$T_k = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{j,k} N_j \in C(J_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup J_k)$$

and have the identity

$$\sum_{j=1}^n z_j(m) N_j = \sum_{k=1}^d i t_k(m) T_k + \sum_{j=1}^n w_j(m) N_j,$$

Now suppose that $b(m) \in H_{\mathbb{C}}$ is a harmless sequence with respect to $\operatorname{Im} z(m)$. By definition, there is some $\alpha > 0$ such that

$$\|b(m)\| + \sum_{j=1}^n e^{\alpha y_j(m)} \|N_j b(m)\|$$

is bounded; it is easy to see that the same is true (with a different $\alpha > 0$) for

$$\|b(m)\| + \sum_{k=1}^d e^{\alpha t_k(m)} \|T_k b(m)\|.$$

From now on, we shall use the expression *harmless* or *harmless with respect to $t(m)$* to refer to sequences with this property.

We will prove the following version of [Theorem 10.4](#).

Theorem 13.2. *Suppose we are given a sequence of points*

$$(z(m), h(m)) \in \mathbb{H}^n \times H_{\mathbb{Z}}(K),$$

where $z(m) = iAt(m) + w(m)$ is as above, and $h(m) \equiv b(m) \pmod{\Phi^0(z(m))}$ for a sequence of vectors $b(m) \in H_{\mathbb{C}}$ that is harmless with respect to $t(m)$. Then after passing to a subsequence, $h(m)$ becomes constant, and $T_1 h(m) = \cdots = T_d h(m) = 0$.

Proof that [Theorem 13.2](#) implies [Theorem 10.4](#). Suppose we are given a sequence of points $(z(m), h(m))$ as in [Theorem 10.4](#). As explained above, we can find a subsequence along which $z(m) = iAt(m) + w(m)$; after passing to a further subsequence, $h(m)$ is constant and $T_1 h(m) = \cdots = T_d h(m) = 0$. Let $h \in H_{\mathbb{Z}}$ denote the constant value. We have

$$T_d h = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{j,d} N_j h = 0$$

for positive real numbers $a_{1,d}, \dots, a_{n,d}$. Since $N_j h \in H_{\mathbb{Q}}$, we can then obviously find positive integers a_1, \dots, a_n with the property that $a_1 N_1 h + \cdots + a_n N_n h = 0$. At the same time,

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\sum z_j(m) N_j} h(m) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\sum w_j(m) N_j} h = e^{-\sum w_j N_j} h,$$

where $w \in \mathbb{C}^n$ is the limit of the sequence $w(m)$. □

The proof of [Theorem 13.2](#) is organized as follows. In [§14](#), we introduce a common \mathbb{Z}^d -grading for the weight filtrations of T_1, \dots, T_d , and a corresponding sequence of operators $e(m) \in \text{End}(H_{\mathbb{R}})$, and show that the boundedness of $Q(h(m), h(m))$ is equivalent to the boundedness of the sequence $e(m)h(m) \in H_{\mathbb{R}}$. In [§15](#), we show that the subquotients of the weight filtration $W(T_1)$ again satisfy the assumptions of the theorem. In [§16](#), we explain how the boundedness of $e(m)h(m)$ can be used to control the position of the sequence $h(m)$ with respect to the above \mathbb{Z}^d -grading. The actual proof of the theorem will be given in [§17](#).

14. Boundedness results. The purpose of this section is to translate the boundedness of $Q(h(m), h(m))$ into a more manageable condition. Since the existence of an integral structure is not important here, we consider an arbitrary sequence of real vectors $h(m) \in H_{\mathbb{R}}$, subject only to the condition that

$$(14.1) \quad h(m) \equiv b(m) \pmod{\Phi^0(z(m))}$$

for a harmless sequence $b(m) \in H_{\mathbb{C}}$. By [Proposition 11.1](#), we have

$$b(m) = b_0(m) + b_1(m) + \cdots + b_d(m),$$

where $b_k(m) \in \ker T_1 \cap \cdots \cap \ker T_k$ is in $O(e^{-\alpha t_{k+1}(m)})$. By passing to a subsequence, we can also arrange that $b_d(m)$ converges to an element of $H_{\mathbb{C}}$.

Proposition 14.2. *Given (14.1), the following statements are equivalent:*

- (1) *The sequence $Q(h(m), h(m))$ is bounded*
- (2) *The sequence of Hodge norms $\|h(m)\|_{\Phi(z(m))}$ is bounded.*
- (3) *The sequence $e(m)h(m) \in H_{\mathbb{R}}$ is bounded.*

If any of them is satisfied, $\|h(m)\|$ is in $O(t_1(m)^N)$ for some $N \in \mathbb{N}$.

The proof is based on the existence of a \mathbb{Z}^d -grading on $H_{\mathbb{C}}$ with good properties. Before we can define it, we have to recall a few results from the theory of degenerating variations of Hodge structure. Let $W^k = W(T_k)$ denote the weight filtration of the nilpotent operator T_k ; it agrees with that of the cone $C(J_1 \sqcup \cdots \sqcup J_k)$, and is therefore defined over \mathbb{Q} , even though T_k is only defined over \mathbb{R} . The multi-variable $\mathrm{SL}(2)$ -orbit theorem [CK89, Theorem 4.3] associates with

$$(W, F, T_1, \dots, T_d)$$

a sequence of mutually commuting splittings $Y_1, \dots, Y_d \in \mathrm{End}(H_{\mathbb{R}})$. Their common eigenspaces define a real \mathbb{Z}^d -grading

$$H_{\mathbb{C}} = \bigoplus_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^d} H_{\mathbb{C}}^{(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_d)}$$

of the vector space $H_{\mathbb{C}}$ (and also of $H_{\mathbb{R}}$), with the property that

$$W_w^k = \bigoplus_{\ell_1 + \cdots + \ell_k \leq w} H_{\mathbb{C}}^{(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_d)}.$$

Given a vector $h \in H_{\mathbb{C}}$, we denote its component in the subspace $H_{\mathbb{C}}^{(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_d)}$ by the symbol $h^{(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_d)}$. To simplify some arguments below, we shall assume that the norm $\|-\|$ comes from an inner product for which the decomposition is orthogonal. As in the one-variable case, we then define a sequence of operators

$$(14.3) \quad e(m) = \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^d t_k(m) Y_k\right) \in \mathrm{End}(H_{\mathbb{R}});$$

note that $e(m)$ acts on the subspace $H_{\mathbb{C}}^{(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_d)}$ as multiplication by

$$(14.4) \quad \begin{aligned} & t_1(m)^{\ell_1/2} t_2(m)^{\ell_2/2} \cdots t_d(m)^{\ell_d/2} \\ &= \left(\frac{t_1(m)}{t_2(m)}\right)^{\ell_1/2} \left(\frac{t_2(m)}{t_3(m)}\right)^{(\ell_1+\ell_2)/2} \cdots \left(\frac{t_d(m)}{t_{d+1}(m)}\right)^{(\ell_1+\cdots+\ell_d)/2} \end{aligned}$$

What makes these operators useful is that the filtrations $e(m)\Phi(z(m))$ have a well-defined limit, which is again a polarized Hodge structure. In other words,

$$(14.5) \quad F_{\sharp} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} e(m)\Phi(z(m)) \in D.$$

This is explained in [CK89, Theorem 4.8], and depends on the fact that $w(m)$ is bounded and all the ratios $t_k(m)/t_{k+1}(m)$ are going to infinity. This is one reason for using an expansion of the form $z(m) = iAt(m) + w(m)$.

The multi-variable $\mathrm{SL}(2)$ -orbit theorem gives some additional information about the filtration F_{\sharp} . According to [CK89, Theorem 4.3], there are nilpotent operators $\hat{T}_k \in C(J_1 \sqcup \cdots \sqcup J_k)$, with the property that

$$[Y_j, \hat{T}_k] = \begin{cases} -2\hat{T}_k & \text{if } j = k, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise;} \end{cases}$$

note that $\hat{T}_1 = T_1$. In this notation, each of the d pairs

$$(W^k, e^{-i(\hat{T}_1 + \cdots + \hat{T}_k)} F_{\sharp})$$

defines an \mathbb{R} -split mixed Hodge structure on $H_{\mathbb{C}}$, whose associated grading is given by $Y_1 + \cdots + Y_k$ [CK89, Theorem 4.3]. In particular, every (W^k, F_{\sharp}) is itself a mixed Hodge structure; this fact will be important later.

We now turn to the proof of [Proposition 14.2](#). As in the one-variable case, we first study the effect of the operator $e(m)$ on the harmless sequence $b(m)$.

Lemma 14.6. *Suppose that $b(m) \in H_{\mathbb{C}}$ is a harmless sequence. Then*

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} e(m)b(m) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} b_d(m)^{(0, \dots, 0)},$$

and the limit belongs to $H_{\mathbb{C}}^{(0, \dots, 0)} \cap \ker T_1 \cap \dots \cap \ker T_d$.

Proof. Since $b(m)$ is harmless with respect to $t(m)$, it is easy to see that $e(m)b(m)$ is bounded. Indeed, we have

$$e(m)b(m) = e(m)b_0(m) + e(m)b_1(m) + \dots + e(m)b_d(m).$$

Now $\|b_k(m)\|$ is in $O(e^{-\alpha t_{k+1}(m)})$, and so the same is true for each of the components in the decomposition

$$b_k(m) = \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^d} b_k(m)^{(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_d)}.$$

On the other hand, $b_k(m)$ is in $\ker T_1 \cap \dots \cap \ker T_k \subseteq W_0^1 \cap \dots \cap W_0^k$; this means that $b_k(m)^{(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_d)} = 0$ unless $\ell_1 \leq 0$, $\ell_1 + \ell_2 \leq 0$, and so on up to $\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_k \leq 0$. It follows from this and [\(14.4\)](#) that

$$e(m)b_k(m) = \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^d} t_1(m)^{\ell_1/2} \dots t_d(m)^{\ell_d/2} \cdot b_k(m)^{(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_d)}$$

is going to zero for $k = 0, \dots, d-1$, and converges for $k = d$. This implies the asserted formula for the limit. \square

Proof of [Proposition 14.2](#). By the previous lemma, the sequence $e(m)b(m)$ converges, and so

$$\|b(m)\|_{\Phi(z(m))} = \|e(m)b(m)\|_{e(m)\Phi(z(m))}$$

is bounded by virtue of [\(14.5\)](#). With respect to the Hodge structure $\Phi(z(m))$,

$$\overline{h(m)^{-p, p}} = h(m)^{p, -p} = b(m)^{p, -p}$$

for every $p \leq -1$. This gives us a bound on the difference

$$\|h(m)\|_{\Phi(z(m))}^2 - Q(h(m), h(m)) = \sum_{p \neq 0} (1 - (-1)^p) \|h(m)^{p, -p}\|_{\Phi(z(m))}^2;$$

the boundedness of $Q(h(m), h(m))$ is therefore equivalent to the boundedness of $\|h(m)\|_{\Phi(z(m))}$. Because we also have

$$\|e(m)h(m)\|_{e(m)\Phi(z(m))} = \|h(m)\|_{\Phi(z(m))},$$

both conditions are equivalent to the boundedness of the sequence $e(m)h(m)$. The last assertion follows from the fact that the operator $e(m)^{-1}$ depends polynomially on $t_1(m), \dots, t_d(m)$. \square

15. Mechanism of the induction. The proof of [Theorem 13.2](#) is by induction on $d \geq 1$. One situation where we can potentially apply the inductive hypothesis is for a subquotient of the form

$$\tilde{H}_{\mathbb{C}} = \mathrm{gr}_{\ell_1}^{W^1} = W_{\ell_1}^1 / W_{\ell_1-1}^1;$$

the point is that T_1 acts trivially on the quotient. In this section, we show that under a certain assumption on the period mapping $\Phi(z)$, the quotient again supports a polarized variation of \mathbb{Z} -Hodge structure of weight ℓ_1 .

Denote by \tilde{F} the filtration on $\tilde{H}_{\mathbb{C}}$ induced by F . We also write \tilde{N}_j , \tilde{T}_k , and \tilde{Y}_k for the operators induced by N_j , T_k , and Y_k , respectively, and \tilde{W}^k for the filtration induced by W^k ; then

$$\tilde{W}^k = W(\tilde{T}_k)[- \ell_1]$$

because W^k is the relative weight filtration of T_k on W^1 by [[CK89](#), Theorem 2.9]. The operators $\tilde{Y}_2, \dots, \tilde{Y}_d$ define a \mathbb{Z}^{d-1} -grading on $\tilde{H}_{\mathbb{C}}$, which is compatible with the \mathbb{Z}^d -grading on $H_{\mathbb{C}}$; in fact, the projection

$$H_{\mathbb{C}}^{(\ell_1, \ell_2, \dots, \ell_d)} \rightarrow \tilde{H}_{\mathbb{C}}^{(\ell_2, \dots, \ell_d)}$$

is an isomorphism. As in [\(14.3\)](#), we define a sequence of operators

$$\tilde{e}(m) = \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=2}^d t_k(m) \tilde{Y}_k\right) \in \mathrm{End}(\tilde{H}_{\mathbb{R}}).$$

Finally, let $\|-\|$ denote the norm on $\tilde{H}_{\mathbb{C}}$ induced by the isomorphism $E_{\ell_1}(Y_1) \simeq \tilde{H}_{\mathbb{C}}$.

Proposition 15.1. *Suppose that $\Phi(z)$ is a nilpotent orbit in the variables $\{s_j\}_{j \in J_1}$, in the sense of [Definition 11.4](#). Then*

$$\tilde{\Phi}(z) = e^{\sum_{j \notin J_1} z_j \tilde{N}_j} e^{\tilde{\Gamma}(s)} \tilde{F}$$

defines a polarized variation of \mathbb{Z} -Hodge structure of weight ℓ_1 on $\tilde{H}_{\mathbb{C}}$.

Proof. We first explain how $\tilde{\Gamma}(s)$ is defined. For $j \in J_1$, the operator $\Gamma(s)$ does not depend on s_j , and therefore commutes with N_j by [Proposition 8.2](#). Consequently, $\Gamma(s)$ preserves the weight filtration $W^1 = W(J_1)$, and therefore induces a similar operator $\tilde{\Gamma}(s)$ on $\tilde{H}_{\mathbb{C}}$. By [[CK89](#), Proposition 2.10], the pair

$$(W^1, e^{\sum_{j \notin J_1} z_j N_j} e^{\Gamma(s)})$$

is a mixed Hodge structure, polarized by the form Q and every element of the cone $C(J_1)$, in the sense of [[CK89](#), Definition 1.16]. Choose an arbitrary rational element in $C(J_1)$; together with the Lefschetz decomposition [[CK89](#), (1.11)] for this element, Q gives rise to a bilinear form $\tilde{Q}: \tilde{H}_{\mathbb{Q}} \otimes \tilde{H}_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(-\ell_1)$. If we define the integral structure $\tilde{H}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ by taking the image of $H_{\mathbb{Z}}$, the induced period mapping

$$\tilde{\Phi}(z) = e^{\sum_{j \notin J_1} z_j \tilde{N}_j} e^{\tilde{\Gamma}(s)} \tilde{F}$$

gives a variation of \mathbb{Z} -Hodge structure of weight ℓ_1 on $\tilde{H}_{\mathbb{C}}$, polarized by \tilde{Q} . \square

We note that this construction reduces the value of d , in the following sense.

Corollary 15.2. *Notation being as above, $\tilde{\Phi}(z(m))$ only depends on*

$$\tilde{z}(m) = iA\tilde{t}(m) + w(m),$$

where $\tilde{t}(m) = (0, t_2(m), \dots, t_d(m))$, and A and $w(m)$ are as in [\(13.1\)](#).

Proof. Because $\Phi(z)$ is a nilpotent orbit in the variables $\{s_j\}_{j \in J_1}$, it is clear that $\tilde{\Phi}(z)$ only depends on the variables $\{z_j\}_{j \notin J_1}$; but $z_j(m) = \tilde{z}_j(m)$ for $j \notin J_1$. \square

Now suppose that $\ell_1 = 0$, so that we are again dealing with a polarized variation of \mathbb{Z} -Hodge structure of weight zero. Suppose we have a sequence $h(m) \in H_{\mathbb{R}}$ with

$$h(m) \equiv b(m) \pmod{\Phi^0(z(m))}$$

for a harmless sequence $b(m) \in H_{\mathbb{C}}$. Let $\tilde{h}(m) \in \tilde{H}_{\mathbb{R}}$ denote the image of $h(m)$; note that $\tilde{h}(m) \in \tilde{H}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ if the initial sequence satisfies $h(m) \in H_{\mathbb{Z}}$. **Lemma 11.5** allows us to assume that the harmless sequence $b(m)$ lies in $W_{\ell_1}^1$; consequently,

$$\tilde{h}(m) \equiv \tilde{b}(m) \pmod{\tilde{\Phi}^0(z(m))}$$

for a harmless sequence $\tilde{b}(m) \in \tilde{H}_{\mathbb{C}}$. The sequence $\tilde{h}(m)$ automatically inherits the following boundedness property from $h(m)$.

Lemma 15.3. *If $Q(h(m), h(m))$ is bounded, then $\tilde{Q}(\tilde{h}(m), \tilde{h}(m))$ is also bounded.*

Proof. By **Proposition 14.2**, the assertion is equivalent to the boundedness of the sequence $\tilde{e}(m)\tilde{h}(m)$; note that this requires $\ell_1 = 0$. But clearly

$$\|\tilde{e}(m)\tilde{h}(m)\| \leq t_1(m)^{-\ell_1/2} \|e(m)h(m)\|,$$

which is bounded as long as $\ell_1 \geq 0$. \square

16. Position relative to the \mathbb{Z}^d -grading. Here we present a streamlined version of [CDK95, Lemma 4.4 and Lemma 4.5]. We relax the condition on the weight, and only assume that $\Phi(z)$ is the period mapping of a polarized variation of \mathbb{Z} -Hodge structure of weight $w \geq 0$. We also fix a sequence $z(m) = iAt(m) + w(m)$ as in (13.1), and consider on $H_{\mathbb{C}}$ the \mathbb{Z}^d -grading defined by Y_1, \dots, Y_d .

Definition 16.1. The *position* of a sequence $h(m) \in H_{\mathbb{R}}$ relative to the \mathbb{Z}^d -grading is the largest multi-index $(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_d) \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ (in the lexicographic ordering) with the property that $h(m)^{(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_d)} \neq 0$ for infinitely many $m \in \mathbb{N}$.

Now suppose we are given a sequence $h(m) \in H_{\mathbb{R}}$ that is in the position (ℓ_1, \dots, ℓ_d) relative to the \mathbb{Z}^d -grading defined by Y_1, \dots, Y_d . Assume moreover that

$$\|h(m)^{(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_d)}\| \geq \varepsilon$$

for a positive constant $\varepsilon > 0$; this replaces the condition that $h(m) \in H_{\mathbb{Z}}$. Our goal is to show that if $t_1(m)^{w/2} \cdot e(m)h(m)$ is bounded, then $h(m)$ must be in the position $(-w, 0, \dots, 0)$ relative to the \mathbb{Z}^d -grading.

Proposition 16.2. *Suppose that we have $h(m) \equiv b(m) \pmod{\Phi^0(z(m))}$ for a sequence $b(m) \in H_{\mathbb{C}}$ with $\|b(m)\|$ in $O(e^{-\alpha t_1(m)})$. If $t_1(m)^w \|e(m)h(m)\|^2$ is bounded, then $w + \ell_1 = \ell_2 = \dots = \ell_d = 0$.*

Proof. The key observation is that the ratios

$$\frac{\|e(m)b(m)\|^2}{\|e(m)h(m)\|^2}$$

are going to zero. Indeed, $\|e(m)b(m)\|^2$ is in $O(e^{-2\alpha t_1(m)})$, whereas $\|e(m)h(m)\|^2$ is bounded from below by

$$t_1(m)^{\ell_1} \dots t_d(m)^{\ell_d} \|h(m)^{(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_d)}\|^2 \geq \varepsilon^2 \cdot t_1(m)^{\ell_1} \dots t_d(m)^{\ell_d}.$$

The unit vectors $\|e(m)h(m)\|^{-1} \cdot e(m)h(m)$ therefore converge to a unit vector in $W_{w+\ell_1}^1 \cap F_{\sharp}^0 \cap H_{\mathbb{R}}$, and so $w + \ell_1 \geq 0$ because (W^1, F_{\sharp}) is a mixed Hodge structure.

Because of the bound on $e(m)h(m)$, we know that $\|h(m)\|$ grows at most like a power of $t_1(m)$. We can therefore assume that $\Phi(z)$ is a nilpotent orbit in the variables $\{s_j\}_{j \in J_1}$ (by [Lemma 16.3](#) below), and that $b(m) \in W_{\ell_1}^1$ (by [Lemma 11.5](#)). We now project the sequence to $\tilde{H}_{\mathbb{C}} = \text{gr}_{w+\ell_1}^{W^1}$, which carries a polarized variation of Hodge structure of weight $w + \ell_1$ by [Proposition 15.1](#). The new sequence $\tilde{h}(m)$ is in the position (ℓ_2, \dots, ℓ_d) relative to the \mathbb{Z}^{d-1} -grading on $\tilde{H}_{\mathbb{C}}$, and exponentially close to $\tilde{\Phi}^0(z(m))$. Moreover, the expression

$$t_1(m)^{w+\ell_1} \|\tilde{e}(m)\tilde{h}(m)\|^2 \leq t_1(m)^{w+\ell_1} \|\tilde{e}(m)\tilde{h}(m)\|^2 \leq t_1(m)^w \|e(m)h(m)\|^2$$

is bounded (because $w + \ell_1 \geq 0$), and we still have

$$\|\tilde{h}(m)^{(\ell_2, \dots, \ell_d)}\| = \|h(m)^{(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_d)}\| \geq \varepsilon.$$

By induction, $w + \ell_1 + \ell_2 = \ell_3 = \dots = \ell_d = 0$. But now we get

$$t_1(m)^w \|e(m)h(m)\|^2 \geq \varepsilon^2 t_1(m)^{w+\ell_1} t_2(m)^{\ell_2} \dots t_d(m)^{\ell_d} = \varepsilon^2 \left(\frac{t_1(m)}{t_2(m)} \right)^{w+\ell_1}.$$

This can only be bounded if $w + \ell_1 = 0$, and hence $\ell_2 = 0$. \square

The following lemma was used during the proof; it will make another appearance when we prove [Theorem 13.2](#). We put the period mapping into the standard form $\Phi(z) = e^{\sum z_j N_j} e^{\Gamma(s)} F$. Let $\Gamma_1(s)$ denote the result of setting all the variables $\{s_j\}_{j \in J_1}$ in $\Gamma(s)$ to zero, and define $\Phi_1(z) = e^{\sum z_j N_j} e^{\Gamma_1(s)} F$, which is now a nilpotent orbit in the variables $\{s_j\}_{j \in J_1}$.

Lemma 16.3. *Suppose that $h(m)$ is congruent, modulo $\Phi^0(z(m))$, to a sequence that is harmless with respect to $t(m)$. If $\|h(m)\|$ is in $O(t_1(m)^N)$ for some $N \in \mathbb{N}$, then the same is true modulo $\Phi_1^0(z(m))$.*

Proof. Suppose that $h(m) \equiv b(m) \pmod{\Phi^0(z(m))}$. We have

$$e^{\sum z_j N_j} e^{\Gamma(s)} = \left(e^{\sum z_j N_j} e^{\Gamma(s)} e^{-\Gamma_1(s)} e^{-\sum z_j N_j} \right) \cdot e^{\sum z_j N_j} e^{\Gamma_1(s)},$$

and because $|s_j(m)|$ is in $O(e^{-\alpha t_1(m)})$, [Proposition 8.2](#) shows that the difference

$$\Delta(m) = \left(e^{\sum z_j(m) N_j} e^{\Gamma_1(s(m))} e^{-\Gamma(s(m))} e^{-\sum z_j(m) N_j} \right) - \text{id}$$

is an operator whose norm is in $O(e^{-\alpha t_1(m)})$. We therefore obtain

$$h(m) \equiv b(m) + \Delta(m)(b(m) - h(m)) \pmod{e^{\sum z_j(m) N_j} e^{\Gamma_1(s(m))} F^0},$$

and because $\|b(m)\|$ is bounded and $\|h(m)\|$ is in $O(t_1(m)^N)$, the sequence on the right-hand side is still harmless with respect to $t(m)$. \square

17. Proof in the general case. We now prove [Theorem 13.2](#) by induction on $d \geq 1$. As in the one-variable case, the argument can be divided into six steps.

Step 1. To get started, we have to prove that the sequence $h(m) \in H_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$ is bounded in the Hodge norm at the point $\Phi(z(m))$. This follows immediately from [Proposition 14.2](#). As in the one-variable case, we will later use only the equivalent fact that the sequence $e(m)h(m)$ is bounded. We also note that the sequence $\|h(m)\|$ grows at most like a power of $t_1(m)$.

Step 2. We now reduce to the case where $\Phi(z)$ is a nilpotent orbit in the variables $\{s_j\}_{j \in J_1}$; those are the ones that are going to zero most quickly. Recall that

$$\Phi(z) = e^{\sum z_j N_j} e^{\Gamma(s)} F;$$

let $\Gamma_1(s)$ denote the result of setting $s_j = 0$ for every $j \in J_1$. The claim is that we can replace $\Gamma(s)$ by $\Gamma_1(s)$ without affecting any of the conditions of the problem; this is proved in [Lemma 16.3](#). After making the obvious replacements, we can therefore assume without loss of generality that the operator $\Gamma(s)$ does not depend on the variables s_j with $j \in J_1$. In particular, $e^{\Gamma(s)}$ now commutes with T_1 by [Proposition 8.2](#), and therefore preserves the weight filtration W^1 . Note that we only have $\Phi(z) \in D$ when all the imaginary parts of $z \in \mathbb{H}^n$ are sufficiently large; after passing to a subsequence, we may assume that this is the case along our sequence $z(m)$.

Step 3. Our next goal is to show that $h(m) \in W_0^1$. As in the one-variable case, we will deduce this from the boundedness of the sequence $e(m)h(m) \in H_{\mathbb{R}}$. Let $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ be the largest index (in the lexicographic ordering) with the property that $h(m)^{(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_d)}$ is nonzero for infinitely many m . After passing to a subsequence, we therefore have $h(m) \in W_{\ell_1}^1$; its projection to $\text{gr}_{\ell_1}^{W^1}$ lies in the image of $W_{\ell_1 + \ell_2}^2$, and so on. Note that the projection

$$H_{\mathbb{C}}^{(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_d)} \rightarrow \text{gr}_{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_d}^{W^d} \cdots \text{gr}_{\ell_1 + \ell_2}^{W^2} \text{gr}_{\ell_1}^{W^1}$$

is an isomorphism; because $h(m) \in H_{\mathbb{Z}}$, it follows that $h(m)^{(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_d)}$ takes values in a discrete set. In particular, we have $\|h(m)^{(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_d)}\| \geq \varepsilon$ for a constant $\varepsilon > 0$.

Now suppose that $h(m) \notin W_0^1$; in other words, suppose that $\ell_1 \geq 1$. Define $\tilde{H}_{\mathbb{C}} = \text{gr}_{\ell_1}^{W^1}$; according to [Proposition 15.1](#), it again supports a polarized variation of \mathbb{Z} -Hodge structure of weight ℓ_1 . Let $\tilde{h}(m)$ denote the image of $h(m)$ in $\tilde{H}_{\mathbb{C}}$. Because $\Phi(z)$ is a nilpotent orbit in the variables $\{s_j\}_{j \in J_1}$, we can use [Lemma 11.5](#) to make sure that $b(m) \in W_{\ell_1}^1$. In the congruence

$$h(m) - (b_1(m) + \cdots + b_d(m)) \equiv b_0(m) \pmod{\Phi^0(z(m))},$$

the term in parentheses is contained in $\ker T_1 \subseteq W_0^1$, and therefore disappears when we project to $\tilde{H}_{\mathbb{C}}$. Under the assumption that $\ell_1 \geq 1$, our sequence $\tilde{h}(m)$ is therefore exponentially close to the subspace $\tilde{\Phi}^0(z(m))$. We can now apply [Proposition 16.2](#) to the sequence $\tilde{h}(m)$ and the polarized variation of Hodge structure $\tilde{\Phi}(z)$ on $\tilde{H}_{\mathbb{C}}$; the result is that $\ell_1 + \ell_2 = 0$ and $\ell_3 = \cdots = \ell_d = 0$. But then

$$\|e(m)h(m)\|^2 \geq \|e(m)h(m)^{(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_d)}\|^2 \geq \varepsilon^2 \left(\frac{t_1(m)}{t_2(m)} \right)^{\ell_1},$$

and since $\ell_1 \geq 1$, this inequality contradicts the boundedness of $e(m)h(m)$. Consequently, $h(m) \in W_0^1$ after all.

Step 4. Using the notation from [§15](#), we now apply the induction hypothesis to the sequence $(\tilde{z}(m), \tilde{h}(m))$ and the period mapping $\tilde{\Phi}(z)$ on the space $\tilde{H}_{\mathbb{C}} = \text{gr}_0^{W^1}$; the construction in [Proposition 15.1](#) shows that all the assumptions are again satisfied, but with a smaller value of d . After passing to a subsequence, $\tilde{h}(m)$ has a constant value $\tilde{h} \in \tilde{H}_{\mathbb{Z}}$, and $\tilde{T}_k \tilde{h} = 0$ for $k = 2, \dots, d$. In order to lift these results back to

$H_{\mathbb{C}}$, we define

$$h_0 = \sum_{\ell_2, \dots, \ell_d} h(m)^{(0, \ell_2, \dots, \ell_d)} \in H_{\mathbb{R}};$$

note that h_0 is constant, because it projects to the constant sequence \tilde{h} under the isomorphism $E_0(Y_1) \simeq \tilde{H}_{\mathbb{C}}$. We also have $h_0 \in W_0^k$ for every $k = 2, \dots, d$, because $\tilde{h} \in \tilde{W}_0^k$. The conclusion is that

$$h(m) \equiv h_0 \pmod{W_{-1}^1}.$$

Our next task is to prove that $T_1 h_0^{(0, \dots, 0)} = 0$.

If we apply the operator $e(m)$ to the congruence in (14.1), we obtain

$$e(m)h(m) \equiv e(m)b(m) \pmod{e(m)\Phi^0(z(m))}.$$

Because $e(m)h(m)$ is bounded, and because we have already computed the limit of $e(m)b(m)$ in Lemma 14.6, we can pass to a subsequence where

$$v = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} e(m)h(m) \equiv \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} b_d(m)^{(0, \dots, 0)} \pmod{F_{\#}^0}.$$

Now comes the crucial point: by Lemma 14.6, the right-hand side of the congruence is an element of $E_0(Y_k) \cap \ker T_k$ for every $k = 1, \dots, d$. Because $v \in W_0^1 \cap H_{\mathbb{R}}$, we can apply Lemma 12.4 from the one-variable case to the \mathbb{R} -split mixed Hodge structure $(W^1, e^{-iT_1} F_{\#}^1)$ and conclude that $v \in E_0(Y_1)$ and $T_1 v = 0$.

On the other hand, we can project the congruence

$$e(m)h(m) \equiv e(m)h_0 \pmod{W_{-1}^1}$$

to the subspace $E_0(Y_1)$; because $h_0 \in W_0^k$ for every $k = 1, \dots, d$, we get

$$v = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} e(m)h_0 = h_0^{(0, \dots, 0)}.$$

In particular, we have $T_1 h_0^{(0, \dots, 0)} = 0$.

Step 5. Now we show that $\|T_1 h(m)\|$ is in $O(e^{-\alpha t_1(m)})$; the method is almost the same as in the one-variable case. We have

$$e(m)T_1 h(m) \equiv e(m)T_1 b_0(m) \pmod{T_1 e(m)\Phi^0(z(m))};$$

here we used the fact that $T_1 e(m) = t_1(m) \cdot e(m)T_1$, because $T_1 = \hat{T}_1$ commutes with Y_2, \dots, Y_d and satisfies $[Y_1, T_1] = -2T_1$. We claim that $\|e(m)T_1 h(m)\|$ is bounded by a constant multiple of $\|e(m)T_1 b_0(m)\|$. If not, then the ratios

$$\frac{\|e(m)T_1 b_0(m)\|}{\|e(m)T_1 h(m)\|}$$

are going to zero. After passing to a subsequence, the sequence of unit vectors

$$(17.1) \quad u(m) = \frac{e(m)T_1 h(m)}{\|e(m)T_1 h(m)\|} \in W_{-2}^1 \cap H_{\mathbb{R}}$$

converges to a unit vector $u \in W_{-2}^1 \cap F_{\#}^{-1} \cap H_{\mathbb{R}}$. Now $(W^1, e^{-iT_1} F_{\#}^1)$ is an \mathbb{R} -split mixed Hodge structure; we can therefore apply Lemma 12.4 from the one-variable case to deduce that $u \in E_{-2}(Y_1)$.

Recall that the decomposition $W_{-2}^1 = E_{-2}(Y_1) \oplus W_{-3}^1$ is orthogonal with respect to the inner product on $H_{\mathbb{C}}$. If we project the congruence

$$u(m) \equiv \frac{e(m)T_1 h_0}{\|e(m)T_1 h(m)\|} \pmod{W_{-3}^1}$$

to the subspace $E_{-2}(Y_1)$, we find that

$$u = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e(m)T_1 h_0}{\|e(m)T_1 h(m)\|}.$$

Because the right-hand side belongs to $W_{-2}^2 \cap \cdots \cap W_{-2}^d$, it follows that u lies in the intersection $W_{-2}^1 \cap \cdots \cap W_{-2}^d \cap F_{\sharp}^{-1} \cap H_{\mathbb{R}}$. We can therefore apply [Lemma 12.4](#) again, to the \mathbb{R} -split mixed Hodge structure

$$(W^k, e^{-i(\hat{T}_1 + \cdots + \hat{T}_k)} F_{\sharp}),$$

to show that $(Y_1 + \cdots + Y_k)u = -2u$ for every $k = 1, \dots, d$. These relations are saying that $u \in H_{\mathbb{C}}^{(-2, 0, \dots, 0)}$. But if we project [\(17.1\)](#) to that summand and use the fact that $h(m) \equiv h_0 \pmod{W_{-1}^1}$, we find that

$$u(m)^{(-2, 0, \dots, 0)} = \frac{e(m)T_1 h_0^{(0, \dots, 0)}}{\|e(m)T_1 h(m)\|} = 0.$$

This forces $u = 0$, in contradiction to the fact that u is a unit vector. Consequently, $\|e(m)T_1 h(m)\|$ must be bounded by a constant multiple of $\|e(m)T_1 b_0(m)\|$, and therefore in $O(e^{-\alpha t_1(m)})$. Because $e(m)^{-1}$ grows at most like a power of $t_1(m)$, this is enough to conclude that $\|T_1 h(m)\|$ is exponentially small.

Step 6. We can now complete the proof by the method of [\[CDK95, 4.9\]](#). If $d \geq 2$, we observe that

$$(17.2) \quad \begin{aligned} e^{-it_1(m)T_1} h(m) &\equiv e^{-it_1(m)T_1} b_0(m) + b_1(m) + \cdots + b_d(m) \\ &\pmod{e^{-it_1(m)T_1} \Phi^0(z(m))}. \end{aligned}$$

Because $\|T_1 h(m)\|$ is in $O(e^{-\alpha t_1(m)})$, it follows that $h(m)$ is the sum of a harmless element and an element of $e^{-it_1(m)T_1} \Phi^0(z(m))$. Remembering that $\Phi(z)$ is a nilpotent orbit in the variables $\{s_j\}_{j \in J_1}$, the sequence of filtrations

$$e^{-it_1(m)T_1} \Phi(z(m)) \in D$$

no longer involves either $t_1(m)$ or T_1 ; this means that we have managed to reduce the value of d . By induction, we can pass to a subsequence and arrange that $h(m)$ is constant and in the kernel of T_2, \dots, T_d . Since $T_1 h(m)$ is exponentially small, it has to be zero as well, concluding the proof in the case $d \geq 2$.

If $d = 1$, then we argue as in the one-variable case. Recall that

$$\Phi(z(m)) = e^{\sum z_j(m)N_j} F = e^{it(m)T_1} e^{\sum w_j(m)N_j} F$$

is a nilpotent orbit, with $w(m) \in \mathbb{C}^n$ convergent and $\Phi(w(m)) \in D$. The formula in [\(17.2\)](#) shows that the Hodge norm of $h(m)$ with respect to $\Phi(w(m))$ is bounded. Since these Hodge filtrations lie in a compact set, $\|h(m)\|$ must be bounded; after passing to a subsequence, $h(m)$ is constant, and then $T_1 h(m) = 0$ as before.

C. CONSTRUCTION OF THE EXTENSION SPACE

18. Setup and basic properties. Let X be a complex manifold, $Z \subseteq X$ an analytic subset, and \mathcal{H} a polarized variation of \mathbb{Z} -Hodge structure on $X_0 = X \setminus Z$. We denote by $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ the underlying local system of free \mathbb{Z} -modules, and by $Q: \mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Q}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(0)$ the bilinear form giving the polarization.

Now let $T_{\mathbb{Z}}$ be the étalé space of the local system $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}}$; it is a (usually disconnected) covering space of the complex manifold X_0 . Point of $T_{\mathbb{Z}}$ may be thought of as pairs

(x, h) , where $x \in X_0$ and $h \in \mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}, x}$ is a class in the stalk. As in the introduction, we define

$$T_{\mathbb{Z}}(K) = \{ (x, h) \in T_{\mathbb{Z}} \mid |Q_x(h, h)| \leq K \}$$

for every $K \geq 0$; note that it is a union of connected components of $T_{\mathbb{Z}}$, because the function $(x, h) \mapsto Q_x(h, h)$ is constant on each connected component. Let $T(\mathcal{H}) = \text{Spec}(\text{Sym } \mathcal{H}^*)$ be the vector bundle with sheaf of sections \mathcal{H}^* ; we similarly define $T(F^1\mathcal{H})$.

We first describe in more detail how the holomorphic mapping $\varepsilon: T_{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow T(F^1\mathcal{H})$ is constructed. The pairing Q induces an injective morphism of sheaves

$$\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{H}^*, \quad h \mapsto Q(h, -);$$

it is injective because Q is nondegenerate. As in [Sch12a, Section 2.6], this morphism gives rise to a holomorphic mapping

$$T_{\mathbb{Z}} \hookrightarrow T(\mathcal{H}),$$

which embeds the complex manifold $T_{\mathbb{Z}}$ into the holomorphic vector bundle $T(\mathcal{H})$. From now on, we identify $T_{\mathbb{Z}}$ with a complex submanifold of $T(\mathcal{H})$. We obtain $\varepsilon: T_{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow T(F^1\mathcal{H})$ by composing with the projection $q: T(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow T(F^1\mathcal{H})$.

Now fix some $K \geq 0$. We already know from the result about Hodge structures in Lemma 3.1 that $\varepsilon: T_{\mathbb{Z}}(K) \rightarrow T(F^1\mathcal{H})$ has finite fibers; the purpose of this section is to understand its global properties. The following diagram shows all the relevant mappings:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & T(\mathcal{H}) \\ & \nearrow & \downarrow q \\ T_{\mathbb{Z}}(K) & \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} & T(F^1\mathcal{H}) \\ & \searrow \pi & \downarrow \\ & & X_0. \end{array}$$

The polarization defines a hermitian metric on the holomorphic vector bundle associated with \mathcal{H} , the so-called *Hodge metric*. It induces hermitian metrics on the two bundles $T(\mathcal{H})$ and $T(F^1\mathcal{H})$. Let $B_r(\mathcal{H}) \subseteq T(\mathcal{H})$ denote the closed tube of radius $r > 0$ around the zero section. The proof of Lemma 3.1 shows that

$$\varepsilon^{-1}(B_r(\mathcal{H})) \subseteq B_{\sqrt{K+4r^2}}(F^1\mathcal{H});$$

in particular, the general discussion in §21 applies to our situation. We summarize the results in the following proposition.

Proposition 18.1. *The holomorphic mapping $\varepsilon: T_{\mathbb{Z}}(K) \rightarrow T(F^1\mathcal{H})$ is finite, and its image is a closed analytic subset of $T(F^1\mathcal{H})$. Moreover, the induced mapping from $T_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$ to the normalization of the image is a finite covering space.*

Proof. This is proved in §21 below. \square

19. Analyticity of the closure. In this section, we prove Theorem 4.1 in general. We denote by M the polarized Hodge module of weight $\dim X$ with strict support X , canonically associated with \mathcal{H} by the equivalence of categories in [Sai90, Theorem 3.21]. Let $(\mathcal{M}, F_{\bullet}\mathcal{M})$ denote the underlying filtered regular holonomic \mathcal{D}_X -module. By construction, the restriction of $F_{-1}\mathcal{M}$ to the open subset X_0 is

isomorphic to $F^1\mathcal{H}$. The analytic space $T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M})$ therefore contains an open subset isomorphic to the vector bundle $T(F^1\mathcal{H})$. We denote by

$$\varepsilon: T_{\mathbb{Z}}(K) \rightarrow T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M})$$

the resulting holomorphic mapping.

Theorem 19.1. *The closure of the image of the holomorphic mapping*

$$\varepsilon: T_{\mathbb{Z}}(K) \rightarrow T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M})$$

is an analytic subset of $T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M})$.

Proof. There is a proper holomorphic mapping $f: Y \rightarrow X$, whose restriction to $Y_0 = f^{-1}(X_0)$ is a finite covering space, such that $D = f^{-1}(Z)$ is a divisor with normal crossings, and such that the local monodromy of $f_0^*\mathcal{H}$ at every point of D is unipotent. To construct f , we first take an embedded resolution of singularities of (X, Z) . According to [Sch73, Lemma 4.5], the pullback of \mathcal{H} has quasi-unipotent local monodromy at every point of the preimage of Z ; after a finite branched covering and a further resolution of singularities, we arrive at the stated situation.

Now let M' denote the polarized Hodge module of weight $\dim Y$ with strict support Y , associated with $\mathcal{H}' = f_0^*\mathcal{H}$. According to [Sch12a, Lemma 2.21], there is a canonical morphism

$$F_{-1}\mathcal{M}' \rightarrow f^*F_{-1}\mathcal{M},$$

whose restriction to Y_0 is an isomorphism. We then have the following commutative diagram of holomorphic mappings:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} T_{\mathbb{Z}}(K) & \xleftarrow{p_1} & T_{\mathbb{Z}}(K) \times_X Y & \xlongequal{\quad} & T'_{\mathbb{Z}}(K) \\ \downarrow \varepsilon & & \downarrow \varepsilon \times \text{id} & & \downarrow \varepsilon' \\ T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M}) & \xleftarrow{p_1} & T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M}) \times_X Y & \xrightarrow{g} & T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M}') \end{array}$$

By [Theorem 7.1](#), the closure of the image of ε' is analytic. The same is therefore true for $\varepsilon \times \text{id}$, because g is an isomorphism over Y_0 . Because f is proper, the result for ε now follows from Remmert's proper mapping theorem [[GPR94](#), III.4.3]. \square

20. Extension of the finite mapping. We are now ready to prove the main result, namely that $\varepsilon: T_{\mathbb{Z}}(K) \rightarrow T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M})$ can be extended to a finite mapping.

Theorem 20.1. *There is a normal analytic space $\overline{T}_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$ containing the complex manifold $T_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$ as a dense open subset, and a finite holomorphic mapping*

$$\bar{\varepsilon}: \overline{T}_{\mathbb{Z}}(K) \rightarrow T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M}),$$

whose restriction to $T_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$ agrees with ε . Moreover, $\overline{T}_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$ and $\bar{\varepsilon}$ are unique up to isomorphism.

Proof. The closure of the image of ε is an analytic subset of $T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M})$ according to [Theorem 19.1](#). Let W denote its normalization; according to [Proposition 18.1](#), the induced mapping from $T_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$ to W is a finite covering space over its image. The *Fortsetzungssatz* of Grauert and Remmert [[GPR94](#), VI.3.3] shows that it extends in a unique way to a finite branched covering of W . If we define $\overline{T}_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$ to be the analytic space in this covering, and $\bar{\varepsilon}: \overline{T}_{\mathbb{Z}}(K) \rightarrow T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M})$ to be the induced holomorphic mapping, then all the requirements are fulfilled. The last assertion follows from the uniqueness statement in [[GPR94](#), VI.3.3]. \square

As a consequence, we obtain a canonical analytic space that contains the locus of Hodge classes $\text{Hdg}(\mathcal{H}) \cap T_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$ and is finite over X .

Corollary 20.2. *The locus of Hodge classes $\text{Hdg}(\mathcal{H}) \cap T_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$ extends in a canonical way to an analytic space that is finite over X .*

Proof. We can take the preimage of the zero section in $T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M})$ under the finite holomorphic mapping $\bar{\varepsilon}: \bar{T}_{\mathbb{Z}}(K) \rightarrow T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M})$. \square

21. General results about certain covering spaces. In this section, we consider the following general situation. Let X be a complex manifold, and suppose that we have a surjective mapping $q: E_1 \rightarrow E_2$ between two holomorphic vector bundles on X . We assume that E_1 has a hermitian metric h_1 , and we endow E_2 with the induced hermitian metric h_2 . Lastly, we shall assume that we have a complex submanifold $T \hookrightarrow E_1$, with the property that $\pi: T \rightarrow X$ is a (possibly disconnected) covering space. We denote by $\varepsilon: T \rightarrow E_2$ the induced holomorphic mapping; see also the diagram below.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & & E_1 \\
 & \nearrow & \downarrow q \\
 T & \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} & E_2 \\
 & \searrow \pi & \downarrow p_2 \\
 & & X
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \\
 \\
 \\
 \\
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \\
 \\
 p_1 \\
 \\
 \end{array}$$

For any real number $r > 0$, we denote by $B_r(E_j)$ the closed tube of radius r around the zero section in the vector bundle E_j . We assume the following condition:

$$(21.1) \quad \text{For every } r > 0, \text{ there exists } R > 0 \text{ with } T \cap \varepsilon^{-1}(B_r(E_2)) \subseteq B_R(E_1).$$

Lemma 21.2. *If (21.1) holds, then $\varepsilon: T \rightarrow E_2$ is a finite mapping.*

Proof. Recall that a holomorphic mapping is called *finite* if it is closed and has finite fibers [GPR94, I.2.4]; an equivalent condition is that the mapping is proper and has finite fibers. Let us first show that ε is proper. Given an arbitrary compact subset $K \subseteq E_2$, we can find $r > 0$ such that $K \subseteq B_r(E_2)$. According to (21.1), the preimage $\varepsilon^{-1}(K)$ is contained in $B_R(E_1)$ for some $R > 0$; because it is closed, it must be compact. Now it is easy to show that ε has finite fibers: the fibers of ε are contained in the fibers of π , which are discrete because $\pi: T \rightarrow X$ is a covering space; being compact, they must therefore be finite sets. \square

Corollary 21.3. *The image of ε is an analytic subset of E_2 .*

Proof. This follows from the finite mapping theorem [GPR94, I.8.2], which is a special case of Remmert's proper mapping theorem. \square

Of course, ε is still a local biholomorphism; but the images of different sheets of the covering space T may intersect in E_2 . This picture suggests the following result about the normalization of $\varepsilon(T)$.

Lemma 21.4. *The normalization of $\varepsilon(T)$ is a complex manifold, and the induced mapping from T to the normalization is a finite covering space.*

Proof. Let Y denote the normalization of $\varepsilon(T)$; for the construction, see [GPR94, I.14.9]. Because T is a complex manifold, we obtain a factorization

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \varepsilon & & \\ & & \curvearrowright & & \\ T & \xrightarrow{f} & Y & \xrightarrow{\nu} & E_2 \\ & \searrow \pi & & & \downarrow p_2 \\ & & & & X; \end{array}$$

note that f is again a finite mapping. According to [GPR94, I.13.1], Y is locally irreducible; now [GPR94, I.10.14] implies that $f: T \rightarrow Y$ is open. Since $\pi: T \rightarrow X$ is a covering space, this is enough to guarantee that Y is again a complex manifold, and that $f: T \rightarrow Y$ is a finite covering space. \square

D. THE UNIVERSAL FAMILY OF HYPERPLANE SECTIONS

22. Description of the variation of Hodge structure. The purpose of this chapter is to apply the general construction from above to the universal family of hyperplane sections of a smooth projective variety. Let X be a smooth projective variety of odd dimension $2n + 1$, and let L be a very ample line bundle on X . It determines an embedding of X into the projective space $\mathbb{P}(H^0(X, L))$. We denote by $B = \mathbb{P}(H^0(X, L)^*)$ the dual projective space; a point $b \in B$ corresponds to a hyperplane H_b , and therefore to a hyperplane section $H_b \cap X$ of X . There is a natural incidence variety

$$\mathcal{X} = \{ (b, x) \in B \times X \mid x \in H_b \cap X \};$$

it is a projective bundle over X , and therefore again a smooth projective variety of dimension $2n + \dim B$. Let $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow B$ denote the first projection, and $f_0: \mathcal{X}_0 \rightarrow B_0$ its restriction to the Zariski-open subset where $H_b \cap X$ is nonsingular.

On B_0 , we have a polarized variation of \mathbb{Z} -Hodge structure \mathcal{H} of weight zero, obtained by taking the quotient of $R^{2n}f_{0*}\mathbb{Z}(n)$ by the constant part $H^{2n}(X, \mathbb{Z}(n))$; note that the polarization is only defined over \mathbb{Q} in general. Recall that for a smooth hyperplane section $Y = H \cap X$, the quotient

$$H^{2n}(Y, \mathbb{Z}(n)) / H^{2n}(X, \mathbb{Z}(n))$$

is torsion-free (by the Lefschetz theorems); tensored with \mathbb{Q} , it becomes isomorphic to the variable part

$$\ker\left(H^{2n}(Y, \mathbb{Q}(n)) \rightarrow H^{2n+2}(X, \mathbb{Q}(n+1))\right),$$

and therefore canonically polarized by the intersection product on Y .

As usual, let M denote the polarized Hodge module of weight $\dim B$ with strict support B , associated with \mathcal{H} . In this situation, the filtered \mathcal{D} -module (\mathcal{M}, F_\bullet) can be described concretely in terms of residues [Sch12b]. Recall that when $Y = H \cap X$ is a smooth hyperplane section, we have a residue mapping

$$\text{Res}_Y: H^0(X, \Omega_X^{2n+1}(kY)) \rightarrow F^{2n+1-k}H^{2n}(Y, \mathbb{C}).$$

By applying this construction on each smooth hyperplane section, we can obtain sections of \mathcal{H} from meromorphic $(2n + 1)$ -forms on $B \times X$ with poles along \mathcal{X} . To state the precise result, let $j: B_0 \hookrightarrow B$ denote the inclusion. Then \mathcal{M} is a subsheaf

of $j_*\mathcal{H}$, and the space of sections $H^0(U, F_k\mathcal{M})$ on an open set $U \subseteq B$ consists exactly of those $s \in H^0(U, j_*\mathcal{H})$ that satisfy

$$s(b) = \text{Res}_{H_b \cap X} \left(\omega|_{\{b\} \times X} \right) \quad \text{at every point } b \in U \cap B_0$$

for some choice of meromorphic $(2n+1)$ -form

$$\omega \in H^0 \left(U \times X, \Omega_{B \times X}^{2n+1}((n+1+k)\mathcal{X}) \right).$$

In addition to this description, the following result is proved in [Sch12b, Corollary 4].

Theorem 22.1. *The coherent sheaf $F_k\mathcal{M}$ is a quotient of the ample vector bundle*

$$H^0(X, \Omega_X^{2n+1} \otimes L^{n+1+k}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_B(n+1+k),$$

and therefore globally generated.

23. Properties of the extension space. Now let us see what our general construction produces in the special case of the universal family of hyperplane sections. As usual, we denote by $T_{\mathbb{Z}}$ the (possibly disconnected) covering space of B_0 determined by the local system $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}}$, and by $\varepsilon: T_{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M})$ the holomorphic mapping induced by the polarization. Fix some $K \geq 0$. According to the general result in [Theorem 20.1](#), we have a finite holomorphic mapping

$$\bar{\varepsilon}: \bar{T}_{\mathbb{Z}}(K) \rightarrow T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M})$$

from a normal analytic space $\bar{T}_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$ that contains $T_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$ as a dense open subset. Also recall from [Corollary 20.2](#) that the preimage of the zero section is an analytic subspace of $\bar{T}_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$ that canonically extends the locus of Hodge classes $\text{Hdg}(\mathcal{H}) \cap T_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$. Now the fact that $F_{-1}\mathcal{M}$ is a quotient of an ample vector bundle has the following interesting consequence; it was predicted by Clemens several years ago.

Theorem 23.1. *The analytic space $\bar{T}_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$ is holomorphically convex; every compact analytic subset of dimension ≥ 1 lies inside the extended locus of Hodge classes.*

Proof. For a discussion of holomorphic convexity, see [Car60]. The result in [Theorem 22.1](#) shows that $T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M})$ embeds into the holomorphic vector bundle

$$E = T \left(H^0(X, \Omega_X^{2n+1} \otimes L^n) \otimes \mathcal{O}_B(n) \right).$$

Since E is the dual of an ample vector bundle, the zero section can be contracted to produce a Stein space Y ; in particular, E is holomorphically convex. Because $\bar{\varepsilon}: \bar{T}_{\mathbb{Z}}(K) \rightarrow T(F_{-1}\mathcal{M})$ is finite, it follows that $\bar{T}_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)$ is proper over Y , and therefore holomorphically convex. Every compact analytic subset of positive dimension has to map into the zero section of E , and must therefore be contained in the extended locus of Hodge classes. \square

REFERENCES

- [Car60] Henri Cartan, *Quotients of complex analytic spaces*, Contributions to function theory (Internat. Colloq. Function Theory, Bombay, 1960), Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, 1960, pp. 1–15. MR 0139769 (25 #3199)
- [CDK95] Eduardo Cattani, Pierre Deligne, and Aroldo Kaplan, *On the locus of Hodge classes*, J. Amer. Math. Soc. **8** (1995), no. 2, 483–506. MR 1273413 (95e:14003)
- [CK89] Eduardo Cattani and Aroldo Kaplan, *Degenerating variations of Hodge structure*, Astérisque (1989), no. 179-180, 9, 67–96, Actes du Colloque de Théorie de Hodge (Luminy, 1987). MR 1042802 (91k:32019)

- [CK14] ———, *Algebraicity of Hodge loci for variations of Hodge structure*, Hodge Theory, Complex Geometry, and Representation Theory, Contemp. Math., vol. 608, Amer. Math. Soc., Providence, RI, 2014.
- [CKS86] Eduardo Cattani, Aroldo Kaplan, and Wilfried Schmid, *Degeneration of Hodge structures*, Ann. of Math. (2) **123** (1986), no. 3, 457–535. MR 840721 (88a:32029)
- [Del70] Pierre Deligne, *Équations différentielles à points singuliers réguliers*, Lecture Notes in Mathematics, Vol. 163, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1970. MR 0417174 (54 #5232)
- [GPR94] H. Grauert, Th. Peternell, and R. Remmert (eds.), *Several complex variables. VII*, Encyclopaedia of Mathematical Sciences, vol. 74, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1994. MR 1326617 (96k:32001)
- [Kas85] Masaki Kashiwara, *The asymptotic behavior of a variation of polarized Hodge structure*, Publ. Res. Inst. Math. Sci. **21** (1985), no. 4, 853–875. MR 817170 (87h:32049)
- [KMPS10] A. Klemm, D. Maulik, R. Pandharipande, and E. Scheidegger, *Noether-Lefschetz theory and the Yau-Zaslow conjecture*, J. Amer. Math. Soc. **23** (2010), no. 4, 1013–1040. MR 2669707 (2011j:14121)
- [Sai90] Morihiko Saito, *Mixed Hodge modules*, Publ. Res. Inst. Math. Sci. **26** (1990), no. 2, 221–333. MR 1047415 (91m:14014)
- [Sch73] Wilfried Schmid, *Variation of Hodge structure: the singularities of the period mapping*, Invent. Math. **22** (1973), 211–319. MR 0382272 (52 #3157)
- [Sch12a] Christian Schnell, *Complex analytic Néron models for arbitrary families of intermediate Jacobians*, Invent. Math. **188** (2012), no. 1, 1–81. MR 2897692
- [Sch12b] ———, *Residues and filtered D -modules*, Math. Ann. **354** (2012), no. 2, 727–763. MR 2965259
- [Voi92] Claire Voisin, *Densité du lieu de Noether-Lefschetz pour les sections hyperplanes des variétés de Calabi-Yau de dimension 3*, Internat. J. Math. **3** (1992), no. 5, 699–715. MR 1189682 (93m:14034)

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY, STONY BROOK, NY 11794, USA
E-mail address: cschnell@math.sunysb.edu