PSEUDO-SPLIT FIBRES AND ARITHMETIC SURJECTIVITY

by

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Abstract. — Let \( f : X \to Y \) be a dominant morphism of smooth, proper and geometrically integral varieties over a number field \( k \), with geometrically integral generic fibre. We give a necessary and sufficient geometric criterion for the induced map \( X(k_v) \to Y(k_v) \) to be surjective for almost all places \( v \) of \( k \). This generalizes a result of Denef which had previously been conjectured by Colliot-Thélène, and can be seen as an optimal geometric version of the celebrated Ax–Kochen theorem.

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1. Introduction

1.1. — A famous theorem of Ax–Kochen \([5]\) states that any homogenous polynomial over \( \mathbb{Q}_p \) of degree \( d \) in at least \( d^2 + 1 \) variables has a non-trivial zero, provided that \( p \) avoids a certain finite exceptional set of primes depending only on \( d \). This was originally proved using model theory. Denef recently found purely algebro-geometric proofs \([13, 14]\). In \([14]\), he did so by proving a more general conjecture of Colliot-Thélène \([9 \S 3, \text{Conjecture}]\).

The essential notion (first introduced by the second author in \([34, \text{Definition 0.1}]\)) appearing in this conjecture is that of a split scheme:

**Definition 1.1.** — Let \( k \) be a perfect field. A finite type \( k \)-scheme \( X \) is said to be split if \( X \) contains an irreducible component of multiplicity 1 which is geometrically irreducible.
Here the multiplicity of an irreducible component $Z$ of $X$ is the length of the local ring of $X$ at the generic point of $Z$. In particular, it has multiplicity 1 if and only if it is generically reduced. Denef’s result [14] Theorem 1.2 is the following.

**Theorem 1.2 (Denef).** — Let $f : X \to Y$ be a dominant morphism of smooth, proper, geometrically integral varieties over a number field $k$, with geometrically integral generic fibre. Assume that for every modification $f' : X' \to Y'$ of $f$ with $X'$ and $Y'$ smooth such that the generic fibres of $f$ and $f'$ are isomorphic and for every $D \in (Y')^{(1)}$, the fibre $(f')^{-1}(D)$ is a split $\kappa(D)$-variety.

Then $Y(k_v) = f(X(k_v))$ for all but finitely many places $v$ of $k$.

Here $k_v$ denotes the completion of $k$ at the place $v$, $(Y')^{(1)}$ denotes the set of points of codimension 1 in $Y'$, and $\kappa(D)$ is the residue field of $D$. A modification of $f$ is a commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
X' & \xrightarrow{\alpha_X} & X \\
\downarrow f' & & \downarrow f \\
Y' & \xrightarrow{\alpha_Y} & Y
\end{array}
$$

(1.1)

where $f' : X' \to Y'$ is a dominant morphism of proper and geometrically integral varieties over $k$, and $\alpha_X : X' \to X$ and $\alpha_Y : Y' \to Y$ are birational morphisms.

One obtains the Ax–Kochen theorem by applying Theorem 1.2 to the universal family of all hypersurfaces of degree $d$ in $\mathbb{P}^n$ with $n \geq d^2$; that the hypotheses of theorem are satisfied in this case was shown by Colliot-Thélène (see [9 Remarque 4]).

1.2. — In this paper we strengthen Denef’s result, by determining conditions which are both necessary and sufficient for the map $f : X(k_v) \to Y(k_v)$ to be surjective for almost all places $v$. Our result uses the following weakening of Definition 1.1.

**Definition 1.3.** — Let $k$ be a perfect field, with algebraic closure $\bar{k}$. Let $X$ be a scheme of finite type over $k$. Then $X$ is said to be pseudo-split if every element of $\text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$ fixes some irreducible component of $X \otimes_k \bar{k}$ of multiplicity 1. It is clear that pseudo-splitness is weaker than splitness, the latter meaning that a single irreducible component of $X \otimes_k \bar{k}$ of multiplicity 1 is fixed by all of $\text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$. With this terminology, we can state our generalization of Denef’s result as follows:

**Theorem 1.4.** — Let $k$ be a number field. Let $f : X \to Y$ be a dominant morphism of smooth, proper, geometrically integral varieties over $k$ with geometrically integral generic fibre. Then $Y(k_v) = f(X(k_v))$ for all but finitely many places $v$ of $k$ if and only if for every modification $f' : X' \to Y'$ of $f$, with $X'$ and $Y'$ smooth, and for every point $D \in (Y')^{(1)}$, the fibre $(f')^{-1}(D)$ is a pseudo-split $\kappa(D)$-variety.

In the notation introduced by the first and third named authors in their recent work [25 §3], the morphisms $f : X \to Y$ satisfying the conclusion of the theorem are exactly the morphisms such that $\Delta(f') = 0$ for every modification $f'$ of $f$. 


1.3. — Theorem 1.4 will be deduced from finer results. With \( f : X \to Y \) as in Theorem 1.2, Colliot-Thélène asked in [10, §13.1] how the geometry of \( f \) relates to the surjectivity of the map \( X(k_v) \to Y(k_v) \), for a possibly infinite collection of places \( v \). We develop general criteria which allow one to decide whether, for an individual (but large) place \( v \), the map \( X(k_v) \to Y(k_v) \) is surjective. They involve certain invariants which we call “s-invariants”, defined in §3 – local versions of the \( \delta \)-invariants introduced in [25, §3]; their definition is given in terms of the geometry of \( f \) and does not involve model theory.

The following result is proved in §6 using tools from logarithmic geometry, in particular, a logarithmic version of Hensel’s lemma and “weak toroidalization”. It should be viewed as the main theorem of the paper and is a geometric criterion, in the style of Colliot-Thélène’s conjecture, for surjectivity of the map \( X(k_v) \to Y(k_v) \).

**Theorem 1.5.** — Let \( k \) be a number field. Let \( f : X \to Y \) be a dominant morphism of smooth, proper, geometrically integral varieties over \( k \), with geometrically integral generic fibre. Then there exists a finite set of places \( S \) of \( k \) and a modification \( f' : X' \to Y' \) of \( f \) with \( X' \) and \( Y' \) smooth, such that for all \( v \notin S \) the following are equivalent:

1. The map \( X(k_v) \to Y(k_v) \) is surjective;
2. for every codimension 1 point \( D' \in (Y')^{(1)} \), we have \( s_{f',D'}(v) = 1 \).

The invariants \( s_{f',D'}(v) \) appearing in the statement will be defined in §3. They are defined in terms of the Galois action on the irreducible components of the fibre of \( f' \) over \( D' \). One benefit of our approach is that it yields a single model for \( f \) which can be used to test arithmetic surjectivity using a finite list of criteria.

A simple consequence of Theorem 1.5 is the following:

**Theorem 1.6.** — Let \( f : X \to Y \) be a dominant morphism of smooth, proper and geometrically integral varieties over a number field \( k \), with geometrically integral generic fibre. The set of places \( v \) such that \( Y(k_v) = f(X(k_v)) \) is frobenian.

Here we use the term “frobenian” in the sense of Serre [33, §3.3] (see §3.1). Frobenian sets of places have a density, but being frobenian is much stronger than just having a density; for example, an infinite frobenian set has positive density. It is also possible to prove Theorem 1.6 using model-theoretic results and techniques such as quantifier elimination [4, 30]; our method avoids these and is completely algebro-geometric. However, we know of no model-theoretic proof of the finer Theorems 1.4 and 1.5. (From a model-theoretic perspective, one may view Theorem 1.5 as an explicit instance of quantifier elimination).

1.4. — Some of the ingredients of our proof are already present in the work of Denef ([13, 14]), e.g. the use of the weak toroidalization theorem ([3, 2]). We need more ingredients from logarithmic geometry, cf. §3 – essentially a few basic properties of log smooth morphisms and log blow-ups. The choice of a log smooth model for the morphism makes some of its arithmetic properties more transparent, and can be seen as a convenient way to come up with a Galois stratification, in the sense of Fried and Sacerdote [15]. On the other hand, we also use work of Serre [33] on frobenian functions, expanding upon some of the work done in the paper [25].
Let us finally give an overview of the structure of our paper. In §2 we introduce the class of pseudo-split varieties and discuss their elementary properties; this section also includes some examples involving torsors under coflasque tori. In §3 we introduce the “s-invariants”. These allow us to prove in §4 that our geometric conditions are necessary for arithmetic surjectivity. To prove that this criterion is also sufficient, we introduce the necessary logarithmic tools in §5. We finish the proof of our main result in §6.

1.5. Notation. — A variety over a field $k$ is a separated $k$-scheme of finite type.

Let $k$ be a number field. We denote by $\Omega_k$ and $\Omega_{k,f}$ the set of places and the set of finite places of $k$, respectively. Given a place $v$ of $k$, then we denote by $k_v$ the completion of $k$ at $v$. If $v$ is non-archimedean, then we denote by $\mathcal{O}_v$ its ring of integers, by $\mathcal{F}_v$ its residue field, and by $N(v) = \# \mathcal{F}_v$ its norm.

Given a variety $X$ over a number field $k$, a model for $X$ is a scheme $X$ of finite type over $\mathcal{O}_k$ together with a choice of isomorphism $X \cong X \otimes \mathcal{O}_k k$. Given a morphism $f : X \to Y$ of $k$-varieties, a model for $f$ is a morphism $f : X \to Y$ of finite type over $\mathcal{O}_k$, again denoted $f$, of models of $X$ and $Y$, such that the induced map on generic fibres is identified to the original morphism $X \to Y$ via the isomorphisms $X \otimes \mathcal{O}_k k \cong X$ and $Y \otimes \mathcal{O}_k k \cong Y$.

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2. Pseudo-split varieties

In this section, we collect some observations on the characterization and properties of pseudo-split algebras and pseudo-split varieties.

2.1. Pseudo-split algebras. — Let $k$ be a field, with algebraic closure $\overline{k}$, and let $A$ be a finite étale $k$-algebra; then $A = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n k_i$ for some finite separable field extensions $k_i/k$. Write $d_i = [k_i : k]$. Let $K_i/k$ be the Galois closure of $k_i/k$ in $\overline{k}$. Let $K$ be the compositum of $K_1, \ldots, K_n$, i.e. the smallest subfield of $\overline{k}$ containing these fields.

Write $G = \text{Gal}(K/k)$, $G_i = \text{Gal}(K_i/k)$ and $H_i = \text{Gal}(K_i/k_i)$. The index of $H_i$ in $G_i$ is $d_i$. By the normal basis theorem the $G$-module $A \otimes_k K$ is identified with $\bigoplus_{i=1}^n k[G_i/H_i]$, where $G$ acts on $G_i/H_i$ through the natural homomorphism $G \to G_i$. We have $\text{Spec}(A)(\overline{k}) = \text{Spec}(A)(K) = \prod_{i=1}^n G_i/H_i$.

Definition 2.1. — The following conditions are equivalent:

(1) $A = k \oplus A'$ for some $k$-algebra $A'$,
(2) the natural morphism $\text{Spec}(A) \to \text{Spec}(k)$ has a section,
(3) at least one point of $\text{Spec}(A)(\overline{k})$ is fixed by $G$.
If these conditions are satisfied, we say that $A$ is \textit{split}. For example, a separable polynomial $p(X) \in k[X]$ has a root in $k$ if and only if $k[X]/(p(X))$ is a split $k$-algebra.

\textbf{Definition 2.2.} — The following conditions are equivalent:

1. $A \otimes k F$ is split for each field $F$ such that $k \subseteq F \subseteq K$ and $K/F$ is cyclic,
2. each element of $G$ fixes at least one point of $\text{Spec}(A)(\bar{k})$.

If these conditions are satisfied, we say that $A$ is \textit{pseudo-split}.

Condition (2) in the above definition can be rephrased by saying that $G$ is the union of the stabilisers of points of $\prod_{i=1}^{n} G_i/H_i$. Let $\tilde{H}_i \subset G$ be the inverse image of $H_i$ under the surjective homomorphism $G \rightarrow G_i$. Then $G_i/H_i = G/\tilde{H}_i$ with its natural $G$-action. Thus condition (2) is equivalent to the equality

$$G = \bigcup g\tilde{H}_ig^{-1},$$

where the union is taken over all $g \in G$ and $i = 1, \ldots, n$.

\textbf{Remark 2.3.} — Pseudo-split algebras naturally arise in the study of the Hasse principle for finite schemes over a number field (see e.g. [20, Lemma 2.2] and [35, Proposition 1]).

\textbf{Remark 2.4.} — By Jordan’s theorem [32, Theorem 4], any transitive subgroup of a permutation group contains a permutation without fixed points. Hence if $A$ is a pseudo-split $k$-algebra such that $\text{Spec} A$ is connected, then $A = k$.

\textbf{Remark 2.5.} — One immediately sees that if a $k$-algebra $A$ is pseudo-split, then for any field extension $L/k$ the $L$-algebra $A \otimes_k L$ is pseudo-split.

\textbf{Remark 2.6.} — If $G$ is cyclic, then any pseudo-split $k$-algebra is in fact split.

The following gives a description of pseudo-split algebras over number fields. The proof is an exercise using the Chebotarev density theorem; we omit it as the result will not be used in the sequel (it is also a special case of Proposition 2.11).

\textbf{Proposition 2.7.} — Let $k$ be a number field. Then a finite étale $k$-algebra is pseudo-split if and only if it is split over almost all completions of this field. In particular, a separable polynomial $p(x) \in k[x]$ has a root in almost all completions of $k$ if and only if $k[x]/(p(x))$ is a pseudo-split $k$-algebra.

For a variant of this proposition valid over fields finitely generated over $\mathbb{Q}$ see Lemma 3.11. Returning to the case of a general field $k$ one can classify all pseudo-split non-split $k$-algebras as follows.

\textbf{Proposition 2.8.} — Let $K/k$ be a Galois extension. Let $E_1, \ldots, E_n$ be subgroups of $G = \text{Gal}(K/k)$ such that $G$ is the union of $gE_ig^{-1}$ for all $g \in G$ and $i = 1, \ldots, n$. Then $\bigoplus_{i=1}^{n} K^{E_i}$ is a pseudo-split $k$-algebra, and all pseudo-split $k$-algebras $A$ such that $A \otimes_k K$ is isomorphic to $K^{\dim A}$ are obtained in this way. Under this bijection, the non-split $k$-algebras are those for which $E_1, \ldots, E_n$ are proper subgroups of $G$. 
Proof. — Write \( A = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{n} K^{E_i} \). Then \( \text{Spec}(A)(\overline{k}) \) is the set \( \prod_{i=1}^{n} G/E_i \). The subgroups \( gE_i g^{-1} \subset G \) are precisely the \( G \)-stabilizers of points of this set. This shows that \( A \) is pseudo-split. Conversely, each pseudo-split \( k \)-algebra \( A \) can be written in our previous notation as the direct sum of \( k_i = K^{\tilde{H}_i} \), where the subgroups \( \tilde{H}_i \) satisfy (2.1). It is clear that \( A \) is split if and only if \( E_i = G \) for some \( i \).

Any non-cyclic Galois extension \( K/k \) gives rise to at least one pseudo-split non-split \( k \)-algebra: take \( E_1, \ldots, E_n \) to be all cyclic subgroups of \( \text{Gal}(K/k) \).

Example 2.9. — Let \( K/k \) be a Galois extension such that \( G = \text{Gal}(K/k) \cong D_n \) is the dihedral group of degree \( n \), where \( n \) is odd. Then \( D_n = \mathbb{Z}/n \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/2 \), and \( D_n \) is the union of \( E_1 = \mathbb{Z}/n \) and the conjugates of \( E_2 = \mathbb{Z}/2 \). Hence we obtain a pseudo-split non-split algebra \( A = k_1 \oplus k_2 \), where \( [k_1 : k] = 2 \) and \( [k_2 : k] = n \). For \( n = 3 \), we obtain a 5-dimensional pseudo-split non-split \( k \)-algebra; this is the smallest possible dimension of such an algebra. If \( k = \mathbb{Q} \) and \( K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3}, \sqrt{2}) \), then \((X^2 + 3)(X^3 - 2)\) is solvable in all completions of \( Q \), except for \( Q_2 \) and \( Q_3 \).

2.2. Pseudo-split varieties. — Let \( k \) be a perfect field. If \( X \) is a \( k \)-variety, we denote by \( X_{\text{sm}} \) the maximal subscheme of \( X \) which is smooth over \( k \). Let \( X_{\text{sm},1}, \ldots, X_{\text{sm},n} \) be the irreducible components of \( X_{\text{sm}} \). Let \( k_i \) be the separable closure of \( k \) in the function field \( k(X_{\text{sm},i}) \), for \( i = 1, \ldots, n \).

Consider the finite étale algebra

\[
A_X = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{n} k_i.
\]

We say that \( \text{Spec} A_X \) is the scheme of irreducible components of multiplicity 1 of \( X \). The map \( X_{\text{sm}} \to \text{Spec} k \) factors as \( X_{\text{sm}} \to \text{Spec} A_X \to \text{Spec} k \), where \( X_{\text{sm}} \to \text{Spec} A_X \) has geometrically integral fibres and \( \text{Spec} A_X \) is finite étale over \( k \). A \( k \)-variety \( X \) is split in the sense of Definition 1.3 if and only if the associated \( k \)-algebra \( A_X \) is split.

Definition 2.10. — A \( k \)-variety \( X \) is said to be pseudo-split if the \( k \)-algebra \( A_X \) is pseudo-split or, equivalently, if the conditions in Definition 1.3 are satisfied.

In the notation of [25, §3.2], being pseudo-split is equivalent to \( \delta(X) = 1 \). In the case where \( k \) is a number field, we obtain the following characterization.

Proposition 2.11. — Let \( k \) be a number field. A \( k \)-variety is pseudo-split if and only if it has a smooth \( k_v \)-point for almost all completions \( k_v \).

Proof. — This follows immediately from [25 Lemma 3.9].

2.3. Pseudo-split algebras and coflasque tori. — We make some observations in the style of Colliot-Thélène’s paper [11]. Given any finite étale \( k \)-algebra \( A = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{n} k_i \), one defines the associated multinorm \( k \)-torus \( R_{A/k}^1 \mathbb{G}_m \) by the exact sequence

\[
1 \to R_{A/k}^1 \mathbb{G}_m \to \prod_{i=1}^{n} R_{k_i/k} \mathbb{G}_m \to \mathbb{G}_m \to 1,
\]
where the third map is induced by the norms from $k_i$ to $k$. In [11], Colliot-Thélène studied the special case $A = k(\sqrt{a}) \oplus k(\sqrt{b}) \oplus k(\sqrt{ab})$, where $a, b \in k^*$ are such that none of $a, b$ and $ab$ is a square; this algebra is clearly pseudo-split.

**Proposition 2.12.** — If $A$ is a pseudo-split $k$-algebra, then $R^1_{A/k} G_m$ is a coflasque $k$-torus. If $k$ is a local field, then $H^1(k, R^1_{A/k} G_m) = 0$.

We refer to [12, §1] for the definition of (and some background on) coflasque tori.

**Proof.** — Let $M$ be the module of characters of $R^1_{A/k} G_m$ and let $G$ be as in §2.1. To prove that $R^1_{A/k} G_m$ is coflasque we need to show that $H^1(G, M) = 0$ for each subgroup $H \subset G$. By Remark 2.5, we can assume without loss of generality that $H = G$.

Consider the exact sequence of Galois-modules dual to (2.3)

$$0 \to \mathbb{Z} \to \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \mathbb{Z}[G/\tilde{H}_i] \to M \to 0,$$

where we use the notation of (2.1). The Galois action factors through the action of $G$, and $H^1(G, \mathbb{Z}[G/\tilde{H}_i]) = 0$. To prove that $H^1(G, M) = 0$, we must therefore show that any element of the group $\text{Hom}(G, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) = H^2(G, \mathbb{Z})$ which vanishes when restricted to each $\tilde{H}_i$, is zero. This follows from (2.1), proving the first statement. The second statement is a general property of coflasque tori, as over the local field $k$ the finite abelian groups $H^1(k, R^1_{A/k} G_m)$ and $H^1(k, M) = H^1(G, M)$ are dual to each other, by Tate–Nakayama duality [28, Corollary I.2.4, Thm. I.2.13].

Let $k$ be a number field and let $A = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n k_i$ be a pseudo-split $k$-algebra such that the extensions $k_i/k$ satisfy $\text{gcd}([k_1 : k], \ldots, [k_n : k]) \neq 1$. The family of torsors for $R^1_{A/k} G_m$ given by

$$\prod_{i=1}^n N_{k_i/k}(x_i) = t \neq 0$$

(2.4)

can be compactified to a smooth, proper, geometrically integral variety with a morphism $\pi : X \to \mathbb{P}^1_k$ extending the projection to the coordinate $t$.

The map $X(k_v) \to \mathbb{P}^1(k_v)$ is surjective for all places $v$ of $k$. For smooth fibres this follows from Proposition 2.12. Since $\pi$ is proper, the image $\pi(X(k_v))$ is closed, hence $\pi(X(k_v)) = \mathbb{P}^1(k_v)$. However, the singular fibres are pseudo-split, but non-split. That they are pseudo-split is clear; that they are non-split follows from [25, Lemma 5.4]. In particular, this surjectivity is not implied by Denef’s result (Theorem 1.2), but is implied by our Theorem 1.4 – at least Theorem 1.4 gives surjectivity for all but finitely many $v$. It was this family of examples which in fact originally motivated Definition 1.3.

### 3. Splitting densities

Let $k$ be a number field. In this section we will introduce the “$s$-invariants”; these are certain explicit frobenian functions which, for a morphism of $k$-varieties $f : X \to Y$, measure the density of split fibres of $X_{k_v} \to Y_{k_v}$ as $v$ varies.
3.1. Frobenian functions. — We first recall some of the theory of frobenian functions, following Serre’s treatment in [33, §3.3]. Recall that a function $\varphi: \Gamma \to \mathbb{C}$ on a group $\Gamma$ is called a class function if it is constant on each conjugacy class. We denote by $\Omega_k$ and $\Omega_{k, f}$ the set of places and the set of finite places of $k$, respectively.

**Definition 3.1.** — A *frobenian function* is a map $s: \Omega_{k, f} \to \mathbb{C}$ satisfying the following properties. There exist a finite Galois extension $K/k$ with Galois group $\Gamma$, a finite set of places $S \subset \Omega_{k, f}$ and a class function $\varphi: \Gamma \to \mathbb{C}$ such that:

1. $K/k$ is unramified outside of $S$;
2. $s(v) = \varphi(\text{Frob}_v)$ for all $v \notin S$.

A subset of $\Omega_{k, f}$ is called *frobenian* if its indicator function is frobenian.

Example 3.2. — Let $E/k$ be a finite extension of number fields. Then the set of all prime ideals of $O_k$ which split completely in $E$ is frobenian: in Definition 3.1, one takes $K$ to be the Galois closure of $E/k$ with Galois group $\Gamma$, $S$ the set of primes which ramify in $K/k$ and $\varphi: \Gamma \to \mathbb{C}$ the indicator of the identity element of $\Gamma$.

For any function $s: \Omega_{k, f} \to \mathbb{C}$, we define its **density** to be

$$\text{dens}(s) = \lim_{B \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{v \in \Omega_{k, f}, N(v) \leq B} s(v)}{B / \log B},$$

if the limit exists. The density of a subset of $\Omega_{k, f}$ is defined to be the density of its indicator function. If $s$ is frobenian with associated class function $\varphi: \Gamma \to \mathbb{C}$, then we define its **mean** to be

$$m(s) = \frac{1}{|\Gamma|} \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \varphi(\gamma)$$

(this does not depend on the choice of $\varphi$). A simple application of the Chebotarev density theorem (see [33, §3.3.3.5]) shows that in this case $\text{dens}(s)$ exists and

$$m(s) = \text{dens}(s). \tag{3.1}$$

In particular, a frobenian set has positive density if and only if it is infinite.

3.2. $s$-invariants. — We now define our $s$-invariants and study their properties.

3.2.1. Set-up. — Let $k$ be a number field, let $K$ be a finitely generated field extension of $k$ and let $I$ be a non-empty finite étale $K$-scheme. We associate to this situation some group theoretic data as follows.

The $K$-algebra $K(I)$ is finite étale over $K$. Let $L$ be a finite Galois extension of $K$ such that $K(I) \otimes_K L \cong L^d$ for some $d \in \mathbb{N}$. The Galois group $G = \text{Gal}(L/K)$ acts on $I(L)$ in a natural way. We let $k_L$ (resp. $k_K$) be the algebraic closure of $k$ in $L$ (resp. $K$).
If \( k_L/k \) is not Galois then we change \( L \) as follows: let \( M := L \otimes_{k_L} M \). Note that \( L_M \) is a field as \( k_L \) is algebraically closed in \( L \). Moreover \( L_M \) is clearly still Galois over \( K \) and the algebraic closure of \( k_L \) in \( L_M \) is \( M \).

In conclusion, replacing \( L \) by \( L_M \) if necessary, we may assume that \( k_L/k \) is Galois.

Let \( N \) be the normal subgroup of \( G \) which acts trivially on \( k_L \).

**Definition 3.3.** — With the above set-up, let \( v \in \Omega_{k,L} \).

- If \( v \) ramifies in \( k_L \) or there is no place \( w \) of \( k_K \) of degree 1 over \( v \), then \( s_I(v) := 1 \).
- Otherwise, we set

\[
s_I(v) = \frac{\sum_{w \in \Omega_{k,K} \atop Nw = Nv} \frac{1}{|N|} \# \left\{ g \in G : g \text{ mod } N = \text{Frob}_w \text{ and } g \text{ acts with a fixed point on } I(L) \right\}}{\# \{ w \in \Omega_{k_K} : w | v, Nw = Nv \}}.
\]

Note that as

\[
\# \left\{ g \in G : g \text{ mod } N = \text{Frob}_w \text{ and } g \text{ acts with a fixed point on } I(L) \right\} \leq |N|,
\]

we see that Definition 3.3 yields a well-defined function \( s_I : \Omega_{k,L} \rightarrow [0,1] \cap \mathbb{Q} \).

**3.2.2. Basic properties.** — Let us first give a purely group-theoretic formula for the invariant which we introduced in Definition 3.3. For a subset \( Z \subset H \) of a group \( H \), we denote by \( C_H(Z) \) the smallest subset of \( H \) which is stable under conjugacy and contains \( Z \), and by \( \text{Cl}_H(Z) \) the set of conjugacy classes in \( C_H(Z) \).

**Lemma 3.4.** — If \( v \) ramifies in \( k_L \) or \( C_A(\text{Frob}_v) \cap \Gamma = \emptyset \), then \( s_I(v) = 1 \). Otherwise

\[
s_I(v) = \frac{\sum_{C \subset C_A(\text{Frob}_v) \cap \Gamma} \frac{1}{|C| \cdot |N|} \# \left\{ g \in G : g \text{ mod } N \in C \text{ and } g \text{ acts with a fixed point on } I(L) \right\}}{\# \text{Cl}_\Gamma(C_A(\text{Frob}_v) \cap \Gamma)},
\]

where the sum is over \( C \in \text{Cl}_\Gamma(C_A(\text{Frob}_v) \cap \Gamma) \).

**Proof.** — We claim that

\[
C_A(\text{Frob}_v) \cap \Gamma = \bigsqcup_{w \in \Omega_{k,K} \atop Nw = Nv} \text{Cl}_\Gamma(\text{Frob}_w).
\]
Indeed, let \( u \) be a finite place of \( k_L \) over \( v \) and let \( w \) be its restriction to \( k_K \). Then
\[
\text{Frob}_{u/w} = \text{Frob}_{u/v}[F_{w/F_v}] \in \Gamma.
\]
It follows that if \([F_w : F_v] = 1\), then \( \text{Frob}_{u/w} \in C_{\Lambda}(\text{Frob}_v) \), so the left hand side of (3.5) contains the right hand side. Conversely, if \( \text{Frob}_{u/v} \in \Gamma \), then \( \text{Frob}_{u/v} \) leaves \( k_K \) invariant, hence fixes \( w \). Therefore \( N_w = N_v \) and \( \text{Frob}_{u/w} = \text{Frob}_{u/v} \), whence (3.5).

Using (3.5) we find that
\[
\#\{w \in \Omega_{k_K} : w \mid v, N_w = N_v\} = \# \text{Cl}_\Gamma(C_{\Lambda}(\text{Frob}_v) \cap \Gamma).
\]
This shows that \( s_I(v) = 1 \) if \( C_{\Lambda}(\text{Frob}_v) \cap \Gamma = \emptyset \) or if \( v \) ramifies in \( k_L \), by definition. So assume that we are not in these cases. By (3.6) we see that the denominators in (3.3) and (3.4) agree. As for the numerators, using (3.5) we obtain
\[
\sum_{w \in \Omega_{k_K} \atop N_w = N_v \atop w \mid v} \frac{1}{|N|} \# \left\{ g \in G : \begin{array}{l} g \text{ mod } N = \text{Frob}_w \\
 g \text{ acts with a fixed point on } I(L) \end{array} \right\}
\]
\[
= \sum_{C \in \text{Cl}_\Gamma(C_{\Lambda}(\text{Frob}_v) \cap \Gamma)} \sum_{\gamma \in C} \frac{1}{|C| \cdot |N|} \# \left\{ g \in G : \begin{array}{l} g \text{ mod } N = \gamma \\
 g \text{ acts with a fixed point on } I(L) \end{array} \right\}
\]
\[
= \sum_{C \in \text{Cl}_\Gamma(C_{\Lambda}(\text{Frob}_v) \cap \Gamma)} \frac{1}{|C| \cdot |N|} \# \left\{ g \in G : \begin{array}{l} g \text{ mod } N = C \\
 g \text{ acts with a fixed point on } I(L) \end{array} \right\}
\]
as required. \( \square \)

**Corollary 3.5.** — *The function*
\[
s_I : \Omega_{k,I} \to [0,1] \cap \mathbb{Q}, \quad v \mapsto s_I(v),
\]
*is frobenian.*

**Proof.** — This follows from Lemma 3.4, which shows that \( s_I(v) \) only depends on the conjugacy class of \( \text{Frob}_v \in \Lambda \) for all \( v \) which are unramified in \( k_L \). \( \square \)

The invariant \( s_I(v) \) simplifies in special cases.

**Example 3.6.** — Let \( v \) be unramified in \( k_L \).

1. Assume that \( k = k_K \), i.e. \( K \) is geometrically irreducible. Then
\[
s_I(v) = \frac{\#\left\{ g \in G : \begin{array}{l} g \text{ mod } N = \text{Frob}_v \\
 g \text{ acts with a fixed point on } I(L) \end{array} \right\}}{|N|}.
\]

2. Assume that \( N = 0 \), e.g. \( K \) is a number field. If there is no place of \( k_K \) of degree 1 over \( v \) then \( s_I(v) = 1 \). Otherwise
\[
s_I(v) = \frac{\#\left\{ w \in \Omega_{k_K} : \begin{array}{l} w \mid v, N_w = N_v, \text{ and} \\
 \text{Frob}_w \text{ acts with a fixed point on } I(L) \end{array} \right\}}{\#\{w \in \Omega_{k_K} : w \mid v, N_w = N_v\}}.
\]
In special cases, one can relate the \( s \)-invariants to the \( \delta \)-invariants from [25].

**Lemma 3.7.** — Assume that \( k = k_K \). Then
\[
\text{dens}(s_I) = \frac{\#\{g \in G : g \text{ acts with a fixed point on } I(L)\}}{\#G}.
\]
In particular \( \text{dens}(s_I) = \delta(I) \) in the notation of [25, §3.2].

**Proof.** — Since \( k = k_K \), we have \( \Lambda = \Gamma = G/N \). Therefore Example 3.6 and the Chebotarev density theorem (3.1) imply that the density in question equals
\[
\frac{1}{|\Gamma|} \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \frac{\#\{g \in G : g \mod N = \gamma \text{ and } g \text{ acts with a fixed point on } I(L)\}}{|N|}
= \frac{1}{|\Gamma| \cdot |N|} \sum_{g \in G} \#\{\gamma \in \Gamma : g \mod N = \gamma \} \text{ acts with a fixed point on } I(L)
= \#\{g \in G : g \text{ acts with a fixed point on } I(L)\} \quad \#G,
\]
as required.

**Example 3.8.** — In general, one can have \( \text{dens}(s_I) \neq \delta(I) \) when \( k \neq k_K \). Indeed, let \( a, b \in k^* \) be such that \( a, b, ab \notin k^2 \). Take \( K = k(\sqrt{b}) \) and \( I = \text{Spec}(k(\sqrt{a}, \sqrt{b})) \) over \( K \). In this case we have \( G = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}, \Gamma = G = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}, \Lambda = (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^2 \) and \( N = 0 \). Using Example 3.6 one easily checks that \( 3/4 = \text{dens}(s_I) \neq \delta(I) = 1/2 \).

3.2.3. Determining when \( s_I(v) = 1 \). — Of particular interest to us will be the set of places with \( s_I(v) = 1 \). Here we have the following criterion.

**Lemma 3.9.** — Let \( v \) be a place of \( k \) which is unramified in \( k_L \). Then \( s_I(v) < 1 \) if and only if there exists some \( g \in G \) such that

1. \( g \) does not act with a fixed point on \( I(L) \),
   and such that \( g \) satisfies one of the following equivalent conditions.
   
2. There is a place \( w \) of \( k_K \) of degree 1 over \( v \) such that \( g \mod N = \text{Frob}_w \).
3. \( g \mod N \in C_\Lambda(\text{Frob}_v) \cap \Gamma \).

**Proof.** — This follows immediately from Definition 3.3 and Lemma 3.4.

**Lemma 3.10.** — The set
\[
\{v \in \Omega_{k,L} : s_I(v) = 1\} \quad (3.7)
\]
is frobenian; its density is equal to
\[
\frac{1}{|\Lambda|} \#\left\{ \lambda \in \Lambda : \text{each } g \in G \text{ with } g \mod N \in C_\Lambda(\lambda) \cap \Gamma \text{ acts with a fixed point on } I(L) \right\}.
\]

**Proof.** — That (3.7) is frobenian follows immediately from Corollary 3.5. The density is easily calculated using the Chebotarev density theorem (3.1) and Lemma 3.9.

We now relate the \( s \)-invariants to the notion of pseudo-splitness introduced in [2].
Lemma 3.11. — With notation as in §3.2.1, the zero-dimensional scheme $I$ is pseudo-split over $K$ if and only if $s_I(v) = 1$ for all but finitely many places $v$ of $k$.

Proof. — It follows easily from Lemma 3.10 that the set (3.7) has density 1 if and only if every element of $G$ acts with a fixed point of $I(L)$, i.e. if and only if $I$ is pseudo-split. As (3.7) is Frobenius, this completes the proof.

3.3. $s$-invariants in families. — We now consider $s$-invariants in families and give an application to splitting densities over finite fields. We begin with some formalities concerning irreducible components in families.

3.3.1. Irreducible components. — For a morphism of schemes $f : X \to Y$ we denote by $\text{Irr}_{X/Y}$ the functor of open irreducible components of $X$ over $Y$ defined by Romagny in [31, Définition 2.1.1]. Denote by $\text{Irr}^1_{X/Y}$ the subfunctor of open irreducible components of $X$ over $Y$ of multiplicity 1, which parametrizes those components of the fibres of $f$ which are generically reduced.

Lemma 3.12. — Let $f : X \to Y$ be a morphism of finite type of schemes, with $Y$ irreducible. Then there exists a dense open subset $U \subset Y$ such that the restriction of $\text{Irr}^1_{X/Y}$ to $U$ is representable by a finite étale $U$-scheme.

Proof. — Let $\eta$ denote the generic point of $Y$. Define $f' : X' \to Y$ by taking the closure $X'$ in $X$ of the set of irreducible components of multiplicity 1 of $f^{-1}(\eta)$. Since being geometrically reduced is a constructible property [17, Théorème 9.7.7], we may shrink $Y$ to assume that all fibres of $f'$ are generically reduced.

Clearly in this case $\text{Irr}_{X'/Y} = \text{Irr}^1_{X/Y}$, thus it suffices to prove the representability of $\text{Irr}_{X'/Y}$. By [31, Lemmes 2.1.2 et 2.1.3], there exists a dense open $U \subset Y$ such that $\text{Irr}_{X'/Y}|_U$ is representable by a quasi-compact algebraic space étale over $U$. Since $X \to Y$ is of finite type, we may shrink $U$ further to assume that $\text{Irr}_{X'/Y} \to U$ is finite étale. Thus, by Knutson’s criterion [23, Corollary II.6.16], it is representable by a scheme.

3.3.2. Definition. — We can now define $s$-invariants in families. Let $f : X \to Y$ be a morphism of schemes of finite type over a number field $k$. Let $y \in Y$ be an arbitrary point. The residue field $\kappa(y)$ is a finitely generated extension of $k$. By Lemma 3.12, the functor $\text{Irr}^1_{f^{-1}(y)/\kappa(y)}$ of irreducible components of multiplicity 1 of the fibre $f^{-1}(y)$ is representable by a finite étale $\kappa(y)$-scheme. If this scheme happens to be empty, define $s_{f,y}(v) = 0$ for all $v \in \Omega_{k,f}$. Otherwise, we are in the set-up of §3.2.1 with $K = \kappa(y)$ and $I = \text{Irr}^1_{f^{-1}(y)/\kappa(y)}$. Hence, given $v \in \Omega_{k,f}$, we define

$$s_{f,y}(v) := s_{\text{Irr}^1_{f^{-1}(y)/\kappa(y)}}(v) \quad (3.8)$$

using the notation of Definition 3.3.

3.3.3. Splitting densities over finite fields. — Our next proposition is the main result of this section, and shows how $s$-invariants arise “in nature”.

Proposition 3.13. — Let $f : X \to Y$ be a morphism of schemes of finite type over a number field $k$, with $Y$ integral. Choose a model $f : \mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{Y}$ of $f$ over $\mathcal{O}_k$. Let $n = \dim Y$ and let $\eta$ be the generic point of $Y$. Then

$$\# \{ y \in \mathcal{Y}(\mathbb{F}_v) : f^{-1}(y) \text{ is split} \} = s_{f,0}(v) \# \mathcal{Y}(\mathbb{F}_v) + O((N v)^{n-1/2}),$$

as $N v \to \infty$, where the implied constant depends on $f$ and the choice of the model.

Proof. — The key analytic ingredient for this result is [33 Prop. 9.15], which is a version of the Chebotarev density theorem for arithmetic schemes.

We choose a finite set of finite places of $S$, which we will enlarge throughout the proof. Let $I := \text{Irr}^1_{\mathcal{X}/\mathcal{Y}}$ and $\mathcal{I} := \text{Irr}^1_{\mathcal{X}/\mathcal{Y}}$. First, by Lemma 3.12, the restriction of $\mathcal{I}$ to an open dense subset of $\mathcal{Y}$ is representable by a finite étale cover. However, by the Lang–Weil estimates [24], strict closed subsets contribute to the error term only. We may therefore replace $\mathcal{Y}$ by an open subset, if necessary, to assume that $\pi : \mathcal{I} \to \mathcal{Y}$ is finite étale. Similarly, we may assume that $\mathcal{Y}$ is normal and that $\mathcal{Y}_v$ is normal for all $v \notin S$.

Our next step is to obtain a version of the diagram (3.2) over $S$. We choose a finite set of finite places of $S$, which we will enlarge throughout the proof. Let $k_Y$ denote the algebraic closure of $k$ inside $\kappa(Y)$. As $Y$ is normal and integral the ring $\mathcal{O}_Y(Y)$ is an integrally closed domain. In particular $k_Y \subset \mathcal{O}_Y(Y)$, hence the structure morphism $Y \to \text{Spec } k$ factors through a morphism $Y \to \text{Spec } k_Y$. Let $\mathcal{L}$ be a Galois closure of $\mathcal{I} \to \mathcal{Y}$ and let $k_L$ be the field of constants of $\mathcal{L}$. Enlarging $S$ if necessary and choosing $\mathcal{L}$ appropriately, as in [32.1] we obtain a commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_{k,S} & \xleftarrow{\eta} & \mathcal{Y}_\mathcal{O}_{k,S} \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_{k,S} & \xleftarrow{\eta} & \text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_{k_Y,S} \\
\end{array}
\overset{G}{\longrightarrow}
\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathcal{O}_L & \xleftarrow{\eta} & \text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_{k_L,S} \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
G/N & \xleftarrow{\eta} & \text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_{k_L,S} \\
\end{array}
$$

(3.9)

which recovers the diagram (3.2) on the level of function fields. Here $\mathcal{Y}_\mathcal{O}_{k,S}$ and $\mathcal{L}_\mathcal{O}_{k,S}$ denote the base change to $\mathcal{O}_{k,S}$; we abuse notation and denote by $\mathcal{O}_{k_Y,S}$ and $\mathcal{O}_{k_L,S}$ the localisations of $\mathcal{O}_{k_Y}$ and $\mathcal{O}_{k_L}$ respectively at those places which lie above places of $S$. We also choose $S$ sufficiently large so that each morphism in the bottom row is finite étale.

Let $v$ be a finite place of $k$ not in $S$. We now give an asymptotic formula for $\# \mathcal{Y}(\mathbb{F}_v)$. Enlarging $S$ if necessary, the irreducible components of $\mathcal{Y}_v$ are in bijection with those places $w$ of $k_Y$ which divide $v$. We denote the corresponding component by $\mathcal{Y}_w$, which is geometrically irreducible over $\mathbb{F}_v$ if and only if $N w = N v$. The $\mathcal{Y}_w$ are disjoint as $\mathcal{Y}_v$ is normal [36 Tag 033M] and, again by normality, any non-geometrically-irreducible component has no $\mathbb{F}_v$-point. Thus if there is no $w$ with $N w = N v$, then the proposition trivially holds. So assume that there is a place $w$ of $k_Y$ with $N w = N v$. The Lang–Weil estimates now yield

$$\# \mathcal{Y}(\mathbb{F}_v) = \sum_{w \in \Omega_{k_Y}} \# \mathcal{Y}_w(\mathbb{F}_w) = (N v)^n \sum_{w \in \Omega_{k_Y} \atop N w = N v} 1 + O((N v)^{n-1/2}).$$

(3.10)
Next let \( w \) be a place of \( k_Y \) with \( w | v \). For \( y \in \mathcal{Y}_w(F_w) \), we let \( \text{Frob}_y \in G \) denote the choice of some Frobenius element of \( y \) (well-defined up to conjugacy; see \( [33] \S 9.3.1 \)). Note that \( f^{-1}(y) \) is split if and only if \( \text{Frob}_y \) acts with a fixed point on \( I(L) \). We therefore let \( F : G \to \{0, 1\} \) be the indicator function of those elements of \( G \) which act with a fixed point on \( I(L) \), which is a class function on \( G \). We obtain

\[
\# \{ y \in \mathcal{Y}_w(F_w) : f^{-1}(y) \text{ is split} \} = \sum_{y \in \mathcal{Y}_w(F_w)} F(\text{Frob}_y).
\]

We are now in the set-up of \( [33] \) Prop. 9.15. Hence may apply loc. cit. to obtain

\[
\# \{ y \in \mathcal{Y}_w(F_w) : f^{-1}(y) \text{ is split} \} = F^N(\text{Frob}_w)(Nw)^n + O((Nw)^{n-1/2}),
\]

where for \( \gamma \in \Gamma \) we define

\[
F^N(\gamma) = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{N}|} \sum_{g \mod N = \gamma} F(g)
\]

(cf. \( [33] \) §5.1.4). As in the proof of \( (3.10) \) we obtain

\[
\# \{ y \in \mathcal{Y}(F_v) : f^{-1}(y) \text{ is split} \} = \frac{(Nv)^n}{|\mathcal{N}|} \sum_{w \in \Omega_{k_Y}^v} \sum_{w = Nw \mod v} \# \left\{ g \in G : g \text{ mod } N = \text{Frob}_w \text{ and } g \text{ acts with a fixed point on } I(L) \right\} + O((Nv)^{n-1/2}).
\]

Combining this with \( (3.10) \) and recalling Definition \( [33] \) completes the proof. \( \square \)

**Corollary 3.14.** — Let \( f : X \to Y \) be a morphism of schemes of finite type over a number field \( k \), with \( Y \) integral. Let \( f : X \to \mathcal{Y} \) a model over \( \mathcal{O}_k \).

There exists a finite set of places \( S \) of \( k \) such that for all \( v \notin S \), \( s_f,\eta(v) < 1 \), there exists \( y \in \mathcal{Y}(F_v) \) such that \( f^{-1}(y) \) is non-split.

**Proof.** — As \( s_f,\eta(v) < 1 \), Definition \( [33] \) implies that there is a place \( w \) of \( k_Y \) of degree 1 over \( v \); hence \( Y_{k_w} \) is split. The Lang–Weil estimates \( [21] \) show that \( \mathcal{Y}(F_v) \neq \emptyset \) for all \( v \notin S \), for a suitably large set of places \( S \). Enlarging \( S \) if necessary, Proposition \( 3.13 \) implies that there exists \( y \in \mathcal{Y}(F_v) \) for which \( f^{-1}(y) \) is non-split, as required. \( \square \)

**Corollary 3.15.** — Let \( f : X \to Y \) be a morphism of schemes of finite type over a number field \( k \), with \( Y \) normal and integral. Assume that \( \text{Irr}^1_{X/Y} \) is finite étale over \( Y \) and let \( f : X \to \mathcal{Y} \) a model over \( \mathcal{O}_k \).

There exists a finite set of places \( S \) of \( k \) such that for all \( v \notin S \), the fibre over every point \( y \in \mathcal{Y}(F_v) \) is split if and only if \( s_f,\eta(v) = 1 \).

**Proof.** — We use some of the techniques from the proof of Proposition \( 3.13 \), in particular the diagram \( (3.9) \); this is valid on enlarging \( S \), as we assume that \( Y \) is normal and that \( I \to Y \) is finite étale. We keep the notation from the proof of Proposition \( 3.13 \).

If \( s_f,\eta(v) < 1 \) then, enlarging \( S \), the result follows from Corollary \( 3.14 \). So let \( v \notin S \), assume that \( s_f,\eta(v) = 1 \) and let \( y \in \mathcal{Y}(F_v) \). Let \( w \) be the place of \( k_Y \) lying below \( y \) in \( (3.9) \); this has degree 1 over \( v \) as \( y \in \mathcal{Y}(F_v) \). Let \( l \in \mathcal{L} \) be a closed point lying above \( y \) and
let $u$ be the place of $k_L$ lying below $l$ in (3.9). Let $F_w, F_u, F_l$ and $F_y$ be the respective residue fields. From (3.9) we obtain the tower of extensions of finite fields

$$F_y = F_w \subset F_u \subset F_l.$$  

The functoriality of Frobenius elements in extensions of finite fields implies that

$$\text{Frob}_{l/w} \mod N = \text{Frob}_{u/w},$$  

where $\text{Frob}_{l/w} \in \text{Gal}(F_l/F_w) = \text{Gal}(F_l/F_y) \subset G$ and $\text{Frob}_{w/u} \in \text{Gal}(F_u/F_w) \subset \Gamma$ denote the associated Frobenius elements. However, as $s_f, \eta(v) = 1$, Lemma 3.9 and (3.11) imply that $\text{Frob}_{l/w} = \text{Frob}_{l/y} \in G$ acts with a fixed point on $I(L)$. Thus $f^{-1}(y)$ is split.

We also have the following variant of Corollary 3.15.

**Corollary 3.16.** — Let $f : X \to Y$ be a morphism of schemes of finite type over a number field $k$, with $Y$ normal and integral. Let $X_1 \subset X$ be the union of the irreducible components $C \subset X$ such that the generic fibre of the restriction $f : C \to Y$ is an irreducible component of multiplicity 1 of the generic fibre of $f : X \to Y$. Assume that $\text{Irr}_{X_1/Y}$ is finite and étale over $Y$ and let $X_1 \to Y$ be a model for $X_1 \to Y$ over $\mathcal{O}_k$.

There exists a finite set of places $S$ of $k$ such that for all $v \notin S$ with $s_f, \eta(v) = 1$, each $F_v$-fibre of $X_1 \to Y$ contains an irreducible component which is geometrically irreducible.

**Proof.** — Let $I := \text{Irr}_{X_1/Y}$ and $\mathcal{I} := \text{Irr}_{X_1/Y}$. Enlarging the set of primes $S$ if necessary, we can assume that $\mathcal{I} \to Y$ is finite and étale, that $Y$ is normal and that $\mathcal{Y}_F$ is normal for all $v \notin S$. Then we construct the diagram (3.9) in the same way as before.

Let $y \in \mathcal{Y}_w(F_w)$. The same arguments as in the proof of Corollary 3.15 show that $s_f, \eta(v) = 1$ implies that the Frobenius element $\text{Frob}_y \in G$ (defined up to conjugation) acts with a fixed point on $I(L)$. This fixed point corresponds to a geometrically irreducible component of the fibre $f^{-1}(y)$.

---

**4. Non-surjectivity**

Using the material developed in §3 we now prove one implication of Theorem 1.4, namely that our geometric conditions are necessary for arithmetic surjectivity. We require the following criterion for non-existence of an $\mathcal{O}_v$-point in a fibre.

**Proposition 4.1.** — Let $k$ be a number field. Let $f : X \to Y$ be a dominant morphism of smooth and geometrically integral $k$-varieties and let $f : X \to Y$ be a model over $\mathcal{O}_k$.

Let $T$ be a reduced divisor in $Y$ such that the restriction of $X \to Y$ to $Y \setminus T$ is smooth.

There exist a finite set $S \subseteq \Omega_{k,1}$ and a closed subset $Z \subset \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{O}_k,S}$ containing the singular locus of $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{O}_k,S}$, of codimension 2 in $\mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{O}_k,S}$, such that for all finite places $v \notin S$ the following holds:

Let $\mathcal{P} \in \mathcal{Y}(\mathcal{O}_v)$ be such that the image of $\mathcal{P} : \text{Spec} \mathcal{O}_v \to \mathcal{Y}$ meets $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{O}_k,S}$ transversally outside of $Z$ and such that the fibre above $\mathcal{P} \mod v \in \mathcal{T}(F_v)$ is non-split. Then $(X \times Y)(\mathcal{O}_v) = \emptyset$.  


Proof. — For rational points this is proved in [25 Thm. 2.8]. The adaptation to integral points is straightforward.

Here is the main result of this section.

**Theorem 4.2.** — Let \( k \) be a number field. Let \( f : X \to Y \) be a dominant morphism of smooth and geometrically integral \( k \)-varieties and \( f : X \to Y \) a model over \( \mathcal{O}_k \). Let \( D \in Y^{(1)} \). Then there exists a finite set \( S \) of finite places of \( k \) such that for all finite places \( v \notin S \), the following holds: if \( s_{f,D}(v) < 1 \) then \( \mathcal{X}(\mathcal{O}_v) \to \mathcal{Y}(\mathcal{O}_v) \) is not surjective.

**Proof.** — Let \( D \) be the closure of \( D \) inside \( \mathcal{Y} \). Enlarge \( S \) so that Proposition 4.1 may be applied, and let \( T \) and \( Z \) be as in the statement of that proposition. Enlarging \( S \) further if necessary, we may assume that \( \mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{O}_k,S} \) is smooth over \( \mathcal{O}_{k,S} \).

Note that \( s_{f,D}(v) \) only depends on \( f^{-1}(D) \), i.e. on the generic fibre of \( D \). In particular, enlarging \( S \) further if necessary, we may apply Corollary 3.11 to the restriction of \( f \) to \( D \setminus Z \). Thus if \( v \notin S \) and \( s_{f,D}(v) < 1 \), then there exists a point \( y \in D(\mathbb{F}_v) \setminus Z(\mathbb{F}_v) \) such that \( f^{-1}(y) \) is non-split.

Therefore, by Proposition 4.1 to prove the result it suffices to show that we may lift \( y \) to a point \( \mathcal{P} \in \mathcal{Y}(\mathcal{O}_v) \) which meets \( D \) transversally at \( y \). This is well-known; let us give a short geometric proof of this statement. Let \( \psi : \mathcal{Y}' \to \mathcal{Y} \) be the blow-up of \( \mathcal{Y} \) at \( y \). The exceptional divisor \( E = \mathbf{P}(T_{\mathcal{Y},y}) \) is the projectivisation of the tangent space to \( \mathcal{Y} \) at \( y \) (since \( \mathcal{Y} \) is smooth at \( y \)). The linear subvariety \( \mathbf{P}(T_{\mathcal{D},y}) \) of \( E \) is strictly smaller (since \( \mathcal{D} \) is smooth at \( y \)). Choose any \( y' \in E(\mathbb{F}_v) \) which does not lie in this linear subvariety. By Hensel’s lemma, \( y' \) can be lifted to an \( \mathcal{O}_v \)-point \( \mathcal{P}' \in \mathcal{Y}'(\mathcal{O}_v) \). The image \( \mathcal{P} = \psi(\mathcal{P}') \in \mathcal{Y}(\mathcal{O}_v) \) now satisfies the requirements.

The following result (see [14 Observation 2.2]) follows from Greenberg’s theorem [16].

**Lemma 4.3.** — Let \( R \) be an excellent henselian discrete valuation ring with fraction field \( K \). Let \( f : X \to Y \) be a dominant morphism of integral schemes which are separated and of finite type over \( R \), with \( X \times_R K \) and \( Y \times_R K \) smooth over \( K \). Let \( f' : X' \to Y' \) be a modification of \( f \), i.e. a commutative diagram as in (1.1); here \( \alpha_X : X' \to X \) and \( \alpha_Y : Y' \to Y \) are proper birational morphisms over \( R \), and \( f' : X' \to Y' \) is a dominant morphism of integral separated schemes over of finite type over \( R \), with smooth generic fibre. Then \( X(R) \to Y(R) \) is surjective if and only if \( X'(R) \to Y'(R) \) is surjective.

We now prove one implication of Theorem 1.4.

**Corollary 4.4.** — Let \( f : X \to Y \) be a dominant morphism of smooth, geometrically integral varieties over a number field \( k \). Assume there exists a modification \( f' : X' \to Y' \) of \( f \), with \( X' \) and \( Y' \) smooth, and a point \( D \in (Y')^{(1)} \) such that the fibre \( (f')^{-1}(D) \) is not pseudo-split over \( k(D) \). Let \( f : X \to Y \) be a model of \( f \) over \( \mathcal{O}_k \). Then there exists a set of places \( v \) of positive density such that the map \( \mathcal{X}(\mathcal{O}_v) \to \mathcal{Y}(\mathcal{O}_v) \) is not surjective.

**Proof.** — Ignoring finitely many places, by Lemma 1.3 we may assume that \( X = X' \), \( Y = Y' \), \( f = f' \). By Lemmas 3.10 and 3.11 there exists a set of places \( v \) of positive density such that \( s_{f,D}(v) < 1 \). The result then follows from Theorem 1.2.
5. Logarithmic geometry

5.1. Preliminaries. — The results and proofs in this section will be written in the language of logarithmic geometry. Although it would be possible to use the older language of toroidal embeddings, the logarithmic framework is a convenient and flexible language, which makes arguments more conceptual and transparent. A good reference for basic terminology on log schemes is Kato’s foundational paper [21]. Let us briefly recall the notions which are most essential for us. We work exclusively with Zariski log schemes:

Definition 5.1. — A Zariski log scheme is a pair \((X, \mathcal{M}_X)\), where \(X\) is a scheme and \(\mathcal{M}_X\) is a sheaf of monoids on \(X\) (for the Zariski topology), equipped with a homomorphism of sheaves of monoids \(\alpha_X : \mathcal{M}_X \to (\mathcal{O}_X, \cdot)\) inducing an isomorphism

\[
\alpha_X^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_X^*) \cong \mathcal{O}_X^*.
\]

The fundamental example for the purpose of this paper is the situation where the log structure \(\alpha_X : \mathcal{M}_X \to \mathcal{O}_X\) on \(X\) is divisorial, i.e. induced by a divisor on \(X\):

Example 5.2. — Let \(X\) be any scheme and let \(D\) be a divisor on \(X\). Denote the corresponding open immersion by \(j : X \setminus D \hookrightarrow X\). Then the monoid

\[\mathcal{M}_X = j_* \mathcal{O}_{X,D}^* \cap \mathcal{O}_X\]

(together with the natural inclusion \(\alpha_X : \mathcal{M}_X \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}_X\)) defines a log structure on \(X\), the divisorial log structure induced by \(D\). This yields a Zariski log scheme \((X, \mathcal{M}_X)\), which we will sometimes denote by \((X, D)\) depending on the context.

Zariski log schemes form a category, with morphisms defined in the obvious way, cf. [21] §1.1. We will almost always work with a full subcategory: the category of fine log schemes [21, Definition 2.9], or the category of fs (“fine and saturated”) log schemes.

5.1.1. Log regular schemes and their fans. — Given an arbitrary monoid \(P\), we write \(P^*\) for the subgroup of invertible elements, \(P^\# = P/P^*\) for the associated sharp monoid and \(P_{\text{gp}}\) for the group envelope of \(P\). (A monoid is sharp if 0 is the only invertible element.)

Definition 5.3. — A log regular scheme is a Zariski log scheme which is log regular.

Recall that a Zariski log scheme \(X\) is said to be log regular if it is fs and the following property is satisfied for every \(x \in X\): if \(I(x, \mathcal{M}_X)\) is the ideal of \(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}\) generated by \(\mathcal{M}_{X,x} \setminus \mathcal{O}_{X,x}^*\), then \(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}/I(x, \mathcal{M}_X)\) is a regular local ring and

\[\dim \mathcal{O}_{X,x} = \dim \mathcal{O}_{X,x}/I(x, \mathcal{M}_X) + \text{rk}_\mathbb{Z} (\mathcal{M}_{X,x}^\#)_{\text{gp}}.\]

Log regular schemes are normal and admit the following description.

Remark 5.4. — Let \((X, \mathcal{M}_X)\) be a log regular scheme. Let \(U\) be the largest open subset of \(X\) on which the log structure \(\mathcal{M}_X\) is trivial, i.e. coincides with the sheaf \(\mathcal{O}_X^*\) of invertible functions. Let \(j : U \hookrightarrow X\) be the corresponding open immersion. Then \(X \setminus U\) is a divisor and \(\mathcal{M}_X = j_* \mathcal{O}_U^* \cap \mathcal{O}_X\), as in Example 5.2.
To a log regular scheme \((X, \mathcal{M}_X)\) one can associate a useful combinatorial object, its fan. This notion has been introduced by Kato [22] §9.1, §9.3:

**Definition 5.5.** A fan is a locally monoidal space \((F, \mathcal{M}_F)\) which admits an open covering by affine monoidal spaces \(\text{Spec} P\), where \(P\) is an fs monoid. A fan is called smooth if it has an open covering by monoidal spaces of the form \(\text{Spec} \mathbb{N}^r\); see [1] Definition 4.11.

An affine fan \(\text{Spec} P\) is sometimes called a Kato cone, cf. [1] §4. The definition of the sheaf of monoids \(\mathcal{M}_{\text{Spec} P}\) is motivated by the definition of an affine scheme. The stalks of \(\mathcal{M}_{\text{Spec} P}\) are sharp, hence the stalks of \(\mathcal{M}_F\) are sharp too.

To an arbitrary log regular scheme, Kato associates a fan as follows:

**Definition 5.6.** Let \((X, \mathcal{M}_X)\) be a log regular scheme. Consider the monoidal space \(F(X)\) with underlying set \(\{x \in X : I(x, \mathcal{M}_X) = \mathfrak{m}_x\}\); here \(I(x, \mathcal{M}_X)\) is defined as above, and \(\mathfrak{m}_x\) denotes the maximal ideal of \(O_{X,x}\). The topology on \(F(X)\) is the subspace topology induced by the Zariski topology on \(X\). The sheaf of monoids on \(F(X)\) is the restriction to \(F(X)\) of the sheaf \(\mathcal{M}_X^\sharp\) of (sharp) monoids on \(X\).

If \(X\) is quasi-compact, then the underlying set of \(F(X)\) is finite. Kato proves that \(F(X)\) is indeed a fan [22] Theorem 10.1, and that there is a continuous, open morphism of monoidal spaces \(\pi : (X, \mathcal{M}_X^\sharp) \to F(X)\) [22] §10.2. This allows one to stratify the scheme \(X\) into locally closed subsets, as follows:

**Definition 5.7.** Given a log regular scheme \((X, \mathcal{M}_X)\) and \(x \in F(X)\), denote \(U(x) = \pi^{-1}(x)\), with \(\pi : (X, \mathcal{M}_X) \to F(X)\) as above. When equipped with its reduced subscheme structure, this is a locally closed subscheme of \(X\). This yields the so-called logarithmic stratification \((U(x))_{x \in F(X)}\) of \(X\) into locally closed subsets.

With notation as above, we denote by \(\overline{U}(x)\) the Zariski closure of \(U(x)\). It is not hard to see that \(\overline{U}(x)\) is the inverse image under \(\pi\) of the closure of \(x\) in \(F(X)\).

The points of a Kato fan \(F\) are in a natural bijection with the Kato subcones of \((F, \mathcal{M}_F)\): every subcone has a unique closed point and can be recovered as the smallest open affine neighbourhood of this point, see [1] Lemma 4.6.

Let \(F(N) = \text{Hom}(\text{Spec} \mathbb{N}, F)\). For a smooth fan \(F\) we define the height of a morphism \(g : \text{Spec} \mathbb{N} \to F\) as follows. The morphism \(g\) sends the closed point \(\mathbb{N}_{>0}\) of \(\text{Spec} \mathbb{N}\) to the closed point of a unique Kato subcone \(\text{Spec} \mathbb{N}^r\), so \(g\) factors through \(\text{Spec} \mathbb{N} \to \text{Spec} \mathbb{N}^r\). The dual map is a morphism of monoids \(\mathbb{N}^r \to \mathbb{N}\); we define the height \(h_F(g) \in \mathbb{N}\) to be the image of the sum of the canonical generators of \(\mathbb{N}^r\). It is clear that for any \(m \in \mathbb{N}\) the set \(F(N)_{\leq m} = \{P \in F(N) : h_F(P) \leq m\}\) is finite.

**5.1.2. Log smooth morphisms and log blow-ups.** Log smooth morphisms can be defined in many different ways. We recall the definition which is usually called Kato’s criterion [21] Theorem 3.5:

**Definition 5.8.** A morphism of fs log schemes \(f : (X, \mathcal{M}_X) \to (Y, \mathcal{M}_Y)\) is log smooth (resp. log étale) if any Zariski local chart \(Q_Y \to O_Y\) can be extended to a chart for \(f\), given by a Zariski local chart \(P_X \to O_X, Q_Y \to O_Y\) and \(u : Q \to P\), such that the kernel
and the torsion of the cokernel (resp. the kernel and cokernel) of $u^{gp}: Q^{gp} \to P^{gp}$ are finite groups of order invertible on $Y$, and the induced morphism of schemes

$$X \to Y \times_{\text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}[Q]} \text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}[P]$$

is classically smooth.

An fs log scheme which is log smooth over a log regular scheme is again log regular \[ \circ \text{Theorem 8.2} \].

An important class of log smooth and log étale morphisms is the class of log blow-ups. They are constructed in terms of subdivisions. A subdivision of a fan $F$ as in Definition \[ \circ \text{Definition 9.6} \].

The following key example will be used in the proof of Theorem 1.4.

Example 5.9. — The barycentric subdivision $B(F)$ of a fan $F$ is defined as follows.

To a subdivision $\varphi: F' \to F(X)$ of a log regular scheme $(X, M_X)$ one associates a log blow-up

$$\text{Bl}_\varphi: (X', M'_{X'}) \to (X, M_X)$$

(see \[ \circ \text{Proposition 10.3} \]). Here $(X', M'_{X'})$ is a log regular scheme with $F(X') \cong F'$ such that the induced map $F(X') \to F(X)$ is exactly $\varphi$. The morphism $\text{Bl}_\varphi$ is log étale and birational; $\text{Bl}_\varphi$ is proper if $\varphi$ is proper \[ \circ \text{Definition 9.7, Proposition 9.11} \].

Log blow-ups can be used to resolve singularities of log regular schemes, as explained by Kato in \[ \circ \text{§10.4} \]. They are stable under base change in the category of fs log schemes \[ \circ \text{Corollary 4.8} \] and under composition \[ \circ \text{Corollary 4.11} \].

Lemma 5.10. — Let $F$ be a smooth, quasi-compact Kato fan and $m$ a positive integer. Then there exists a smooth, proper subdivision $F_m \to F$ such that for every $f \in F(N)_{\leq m}$ the point $f(N_{>0})$ is the closed point of a Kato subcone of rank at most 1.

Proof. — It is enough to iterate the barycentric subdivision $m - 1$ times. \[ \square \]

5.1.3. Weak toroidalization. — We now briefly recall the weak toroidalization theorem of Abramovich–Karu in the language of log geometry; this will be a major tool for us in \[ \circ \text{§6} \] and figured already prominently in \[ \circ \text{[13] and [14]} \].

Theorem 5.11 (Abramovich–Karu, Denef). — Let $k$ be a field of characteristic zero. Let $f: X \to Y$ be a dominant morphism of integral $k$-varieties.

Then there exist a dominant morphism $f': X' \to Y'$ of smooth integral $k$-varieties, birational morphisms $\alpha_X: X' \to X$ and $\alpha_Y: Y' \to Y$, and strict normal crossings divisors $D' \subset X'$ and $E' \subset Y'$ such that
(1) the diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
X' & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & X \\
\downarrow{f'} & & \downarrow{f} \\
Y' & \xrightarrow{\alpha_Y} & Y
\end{array}
\]

commutes;

(2) \(f'\) induces a log smooth morphism of log regular schemes \((X', D') \to (Y', E')\).

This result was first proved over \(\mathbb{C}\) in [3] and subsequently over arbitrary fields of characteristic zero in [2]. For an alternative treatment by Gabber and Illusie–Temkin in a more general setting, see [19, §3.8].

We work with Zariski log schemes instead of étale log schemes; Theorem 5.11 is true in both settings, but the statement for Zariski log schemes is slightly stronger. This corresponds to the fact that in [2, Theorem 1.1], the toroidal embeddings can be taken to be strict. The following example illustrates the difference between both settings:

Example 5.12. — Let \(k\) be a field of characteristic zero such that \(-1\) is not a square in \(k\). Consider the conic bundle \(X \subset \mathbb{P}^2_k \times \mathbb{A}^1_k\) given by \(x^2 + y^2 = tz^2\). Let \(\pi : X \to \mathbb{A}^1_k\) be the natural projection to the coordinate \(t\). Here the total space \(X\) is smooth, but the fibre \(\pi^{-1}(0)\) is irreducible and singular. Hence, when equipped with the log structure induced by \(\pi^{-1}(0)\), the log scheme \((X, \pi^{-1}(0))\) is not log regular in our sense, i.e. as a Zariski log scheme (it is however log regular as an étale log scheme).

However, the normalization of \(\pi^{-1}(0)\) is smooth. If \(\psi : X' \to X\) is the blow-up of \(X\) at the point \(x = y = t = 0, z = 1\), then \((X', (\pi \circ \psi)^{-1}(0))\) is log smooth, and \((X', (\pi \circ \psi)^{-1}(0)) \to (\mathbb{A}^1_k, 0)\) satisfies the requirements of Theorem 5.11.

5.2. Logarithmic Hensel’s lemma. — In [13 §3.2], Denef proved a logarithmic version of Hensel’s lemma. We will present a reformulation of this result, with a different proof, written down by Cao in his unpublished MSc thesis [8].

Proposition 5.13. — Let \(f : (X, \mathcal{M}_X) \to (Y, \mathcal{M}_Y)\) be a log smooth morphism of fs log schemes. Let \(R\) be a complete discrete valuation ring. Let \(S = \text{Spec} R\) and let \(j : s \hookrightarrow S\) be the inclusion of the closed point. Given a commutative diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
s^! & \xrightarrow{u} & (X, \mathcal{M}_X) \\
\downarrow{j} & \xrightarrow{g} & \downarrow{f} \\
S^! & \xrightarrow{f} & (Y, \mathcal{M}_Y)
\end{array}
\]

of fs log schemes, there is a morphism \(g : S^! \to (X, \mathcal{M}_X)\) of fs log schemes such that \(gj = u\) and \(fg = t\).

Here \(S^!\) denotes the scheme \(S\) equipped with the divisorial log structure induced by the closed point \(s\). If \(\pi\) is a uniformizer of \(R\), a chart for the log structure is given by the map \(N \to R\) which sends 1 to \(\pi\). Similarly, \(s^!\) denotes the log point, i.e. \(\text{Spec} k\) equipped with the pullback of the log structure on \(S^!\) to \(s\) (with a chart \(N \to k\) sending 1 to 0).
Proof. — Let $\mathfrak{m} = (\pi)$ be the maximal ideal of $R$. Write $R_n = R/\mathfrak{m}^n$ and $S_n = \text{Spec} R_n$. In particular, $s = S_1$. We have strict closed immersions

$$i_n : S^\dagger_n \to S^\dagger, \quad i_{n-1,n} : S^\dagger_{n-1} \to S^\dagger_n$$

for all $n \geq 1$. The definition of a log smooth morphism in terms of infinitesimal liftings [21 §3.2, §3.3] implies that for any $n \geq 1$ one can find a morphism

$$g_n : S^\dagger_n \to (X, \mathcal{M}_X)$$

such that $g_1 = u$ and such that for any $n \geq 1$ both triangles in the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
S^\dagger_{n-1} & \xrightarrow{g_{n-1}} & (X, \mathcal{M}_X) \\
\downarrow i_{n-1,n} & & \downarrow f \\
S^\dagger_n & \xrightarrow{\omega_{1,n}} & (Y, \mathcal{M}_Y)
\end{array}$$

commute. Since the ring $R = \varprojlim R_n$ is complete, the morphisms $g_n$ induce a well-defined morphism of schemes $g : S^\dagger \to (X, \mathcal{M}_X)$. It is then easy to see that $g$ actually defines a morphism of log schemes $g : S^\dagger \to (X, \mathcal{M}_X)$ satisfying all requirements. \hfill $\square$

5.3. Log smooth morphisms and irreducible components. — The goal of this section is to prove a basic result (probably well-known to experts) concerning the variation of the (geometric) irreducible components of the fibres of a proper, log smooth morphism of log regular schemes.

If $f : (X, \mathcal{M}_X) \to (Y, \mathcal{M}_Y)$ is a log smooth morphism of log regular schemes, then $f$ induces a morphism of the associated Kato fans $F(f) : F(X) \to F(Y)$. The morphisms $f$ and $F(f)$ are compatible with the characteristic morphisms $\pi_X : (X, \mathcal{M}^\sharp_X) \to F(X)$ and $\pi_Y : (X, \mathcal{M}^\sharp_Y) \to F(Y)$. Hence, given $x \in F(X)$ and $y = F(f)(x) \in F(Y)$, we get induced morphisms $U(x) \to U(y)$ and $U(x) \to U(y)$.

We recall the localization procedure in [22 §7]. If $(X, \mathcal{M}_X)$ is a log regular scheme, then the “boundary” $\partial U(x) = \overline{U}(x) \setminus U(x)$ of the closed subscheme $\overline{U}(x)$ is a divisor, inducing a log structure (cf. Example 5.2). Kato proves that the resulting log scheme $(\overline{U}(x), \partial U(x))$ is again log regular; the locus of triviality of this log structure is $U(x)$.

The following lemma establishes a “relative” version of this localization procedure; we are not aware of a published account of this basic statement.

Lemma 5.14. — Let $f : (X, \mathcal{M}_X) \to (Y, \mathcal{M}_Y)$ be a log smooth morphism of log regular schemes. Let $x \in F(X)$ and let $y = F(f)(x) \in F(Y)$. Then

$$(\overline{U}(x), \partial U(x)) \to (\overline{U}(y), \partial U(y)) \quad (5.1)$$

is again a log smooth morphism of log regular schemes.

Proof. — The log regularity is already taken care of by [22 Proposition 7.2]; hence what we really need to prove is log smoothness. To do so, we will use charts.
Choose compatible affine opens \( V = \text{Spec} \, A \) of \( X \) and \( W = \text{Spec} \, B \) containing \( x \) and \( y \), on which there exists a chart for \( f \) given by homomorphisms of fs monoids
\[
P \to A, \quad Q \to B \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi : Q \to P
\]
compatible with the homomorphism of rings \( B \to A \). We can assume that the monoid \( Q \) is toric, i.e. that \( Q^{\text{gp}} \) is torsion free [22, Lemma 1.6]. Kato’s criterion says that we can then choose \( P \) such that the following conditions are satisfied:

1. The induced morphism \( V \to W \times_{\text{Spec} \, Z[Q]} \text{Spec} \, Z[P] \) is classically smooth, and
2. The induced homomorphism of abelian groups \( \varphi^{\text{gp}} : Q^{\text{gp}} \to P^{\text{gp}} \) is injective, and the torsion part of the cokernel has order invertible on \( Y \).

Now \( x \) corresponds to an ideal \( p \in \text{Spec} \, P \), and \( y \) corresponds to \( q = \varphi^{-1}(p) \in \text{Spec} \, Q \). Moreover, \( \overline{U}(x) \cap V = \text{Spec} \, A/(p) \), with log structure given by \( P \setminus p \to A/(p) \) induced by the map \( P \to A \). Here \( (p) \) is the ideal of \( A \) generated by the elements of \( p \) via \( P \to A \). Similarly, \( \overline{U}(y) \cap W = \text{Spec} \, B/(q) \), with log structure given by \( Q \setminus q \to B/(q) \). We have an induced morphism \( \widetilde{\varphi}^{\text{gp}} : Q \setminus q \to P \setminus p \) giving a chart for \([5.1]\). We need to check that this chart satisfies Kato’s criterion, i.e. that

\( (1') \) the induced morphism
\[
\text{Spec} \, A/(p) \to \text{Spec} \, B/(q) \times_{\text{Spec} \, Z[Q]} \text{Spec} \, Z[P \setminus p]
\]
is classically smooth;

\( (2') \) the induced homomorphism of abelian groups \( (Q \setminus q)^{\text{gp}} \to (P \setminus p)^{\text{gp}} \) is injective, and the torsion part of the cokernel has order invertible on \( Y \).

Now \( (1') \) follows from immediately from the fact that smooth morphisms are stable under base change, since \( V \to W \times_{\text{Spec} \, Z[Q]} \text{Spec} \, Z[P] \) is already smooth.

Concerning \( (2') \), the injectivity of \( \widetilde{\varphi}^{\text{gp}} \) is trivial. Consider the commutative diagram of short exact sequences
\[
\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
0 & \to & (Q \setminus q)^{\text{gp}} & \to & (P \setminus p)^{\text{gp}} & \to & \text{coker} \, \widetilde{\varphi}^{\text{gp}} & \to & 0 \\
0 & \to & Q^{\text{gp}} & \to & P^{\text{gp}} & \to & \text{coker} \, \varphi^{\text{gp}} & \to & 0 \\
\end{array}
\]
The fact that the order of the torsion part of the cokernel of \( \widetilde{\varphi}^{\text{gp}} \) is invertible on \( Y \) follows from the same statement for the cokernel of \( \varphi^{\text{gp}} \), together with the snake lemma and the observation that the cokernel of \( (Q \setminus q)^{\text{gp}} \to Q^{\text{gp}} \) is torsion free – indeed, the fs monoid \( Q \) is toric, and \( Q \setminus q \) is one of its faces. This finishes the proof.

The following lemma concerns the fibres of log smooth families over a base with trivial log structure. In this setting, the functor \( \text{Irr}_{X/Y} \) from \([3.3.1]\) becomes rather simple:

**Lemma 5.15.** — Let \( f : (X, \mathcal{M}_X) \to (Y, \mathcal{M}_Y) \) be a proper, log smooth morphism of log regular schemes. Assume that the log structure on \( Y \) is trivial, i.e. that \( \mathcal{M}_Y = \mathcal{O}_Y^\times \). Then \( \text{Irr}_{X/Y} \) is a finite étale cover of \( Y \).
Proof. — Since the log structure on $Y$ is trivial, $f$ is integral \cite[Corollary 4.4(ii)]{21}. Since log smooth, integral morphisms are flat \cite[Corollary 4.5]{21}, this implies that $f$ is flat.

The fibres of $f$ are log regular, being log smooth over a field with trivial log structure \cite[Theorem 8.2]{22}, and hence normal. Moreover, as log smooth morphisms are preserved by base change, the fibres are geometrically normal, hence geometrically reduced.

Let $X \to \text{St}_{X/Y} \to Y$ be the Stein factorization of $X \to Y$. As $f$ is flat and the fibres are geometrically reduced, it follows from \cite[Tag 0BUN]{36} that $\text{St}_{X/Y}$ is finite étale over $Y$. The result now follows from the fact that $\text{Irr}_{X/Y}$ and $\text{St}_{X/Y}$ are isomorphic under the assumptions of the lemma. Indeed, the fibres of $f$ are normal, so the connected components of the geometric fibres are precisely the irreducible components.

From Lemma 5.14 and Lemma 5.15, we can now deduce the following result:

\textbf{Proposition 5.16.} — Let $f : (X, \mathcal{M}_X) \to (Y, \mathcal{M}_Y)$ be a proper, log smooth morphism of log regular schemes. For each point $y \in F(Y)$, the morphisms

$$\text{Irr}_{f^{-1}(U(y)) \cap U(y)} U(y), \quad \text{Irr}_{f^{-1}(U(y)) \cap U(y)}^1 U(y) \to U(y),$$

are finite étale.

Proof. — For any $x \in F(X)$ such that $f(x) = y$, consider the induced morphism

$$(\overline{U}(x), \partial U(x)) \to (\overline{U}(y), \partial U(y))$$

of log regular schemes. By Lemma 5.14 this morphism is proper and log smooth, and hence so is its restriction to $U(y)$

$$(\overline{U}(x), \partial U(x)) \times_{\overline{U}(y)} U(y) \to U(y),$$

where $U(y)$ now has the trivial log structure. It suffices to verify the claim for this morphism, since we can then apply it to all elements of $F(X)$ which map to $y$ and which are minimal for the partial ordering given by the topology on $F(X)$. The result now follows from Lemma 5.15.

6. Surjectivity

In this section we prove Theorem 1.5, and explain how to use this and other results from the paper to prove Theorems 1.4 and 1.6.

Let $f : X \to Y$ be a dominant morphism of smooth, proper, geometrically integral varieties over a number field $k$ with geometrically integral generic fibre. By Lemma 1.3 and Theorem 5.11 we can assume without loss of generality that $f$ gives rise to a log smooth morphism $f : (X, D) \to (Y, E)$. Recall that we are working with the Zariski topology; in particular, $D$ and $E$ are strict normal crossing divisors, so all their irreducible components are smooth. Let $F(f) : F_X \to F_Y$ be the attached morphism of Kato fans. We have the height function $h_Y : F_Y(N) \to N$.

Let $E_i$ be an irreducible component of $E$ and let $D_j$ be an irreducible component of $D$. Since $X$ and $Y$ are smooth, each of the local rings $\mathcal{O}_{E_i, Y}$ and $\mathcal{O}_{D_j, X}$ is a discrete valuation ring. Let $\text{val}_{E_i} : \mathcal{O}_{E_i, Y} \to N$ and $\text{val}_{D_j} : \mathcal{O}_{D_j, X} \to N$ be the respective discrete valuations. There is an $m_{ij} \in N$ such that the restriction of $\text{val}_{D_j}$ to $\mathcal{O}_{E_i, Y}$ is $m_{ij}\text{val}_{E_i}$. 

Let $S$ be a finite set of primes of $k$ such that $f : X \to Y$ extends to a morphism of smooth and proper $\mathcal{O}_S$-schemes $f : \mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{Y}$. For each irreducible component $D' \subset D$ let $k'$ be the algebraic closure of $k$ in the field of functions $\kappa(D')$. We assume that $S$ contains all the primes of $k$ ramified in any of the fields $k'$.

Let $v$ be a prime of $k$ which is not in $S$. We denote by $\text{val}_v : \mathcal{O}_v \setminus \{0\} \to \mathbb{Z}$ the valuation at $v$ and by $\pi_v$, a generator of the maximal ideal of $\mathcal{O}_v$, so that $\mathcal{F}_v = \mathcal{O}_v / (\pi_v)$. We write $\mathcal{Y}_v = \mathcal{Y} \times_{\text{Spec} \mathcal{O}_S} \text{Spec} \mathcal{O}_v$ and $\mathcal{E}_v = \mathcal{E} \times_{\text{Spec} \mathcal{O}_S} \text{Spec} \mathcal{O}_v$.

Let $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{X}$ and $\mathcal{E} \subset \mathcal{Y}$ be the Zariski closures of $D$ and $E$ in $\mathcal{X}$ and $\mathcal{Y}$, respectively. By adding finitely many primes to $S$ we can assume that $\mathcal{E}$ and $\mathcal{D}$ are strict normal crossing divisors, so each of their irreducible components is smooth over $\text{Spec} \mathcal{O}_S$. We can also assume that $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{D})$ and $(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{E})$ are log regular schemes with Kato fans $\mathcal{F}_X$ and $\mathcal{F}_Y$, respectively, and that there is a log smooth morphism $f : (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{D}) \to (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{E})$ inducing $(X, D) \to (Y, E)$ on the generic fibres.

Enlarging $S$ if necessary, the Lang–Weil inequality implies that for any $v \notin S$ each irreducible and geometrically irreducible component of any $\mathcal{F}_v$-fibre of $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{D}) \to (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{E})$ has a $\mathcal{F}_v$-point which does not belong to other irreducible components of this fibre.

By the valuative criterion of properness any point $P \in Y(k_v)$ extends to a local section $\mathcal{P} : \text{Spec} \mathcal{O}_v \to \mathcal{Y}$ of the structure morphism $\mathcal{Y} \to \text{Spec} \mathcal{O}_S$. We write $P \mod \pi_v$ for $\mathcal{P} / (\text{Spec} \mathcal{F}_v)$, which is an $\mathcal{F}_v$-point of the closed fibre $\mathcal{Y} \times_{\text{Spec} \mathcal{O}_S} \text{Spec} \mathcal{F}_v$.

Let $U = Y \setminus E$ and let $V = X \setminus D = f^{-1}(U)$. For $P \in U(k_v)$ the local section $\mathcal{P}$ gives rise to a morphism of log schemes $\mathcal{P} : (\text{Spec} \mathcal{O}_v)^\dagger \to (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{E})$, where $(\text{Spec} \mathcal{O}_v)^\dagger$ is equipped with the natural (divisorial) log structure. The associated morphism of Kato fans is $F(\mathcal{P}) : \text{Spec} \mathcal{N} \to \mathcal{F}_Y$; it sends the closed point $\mathcal{N}_{S,0}$ of $\text{Spec} \mathcal{N}$ to $F(P \mod \pi_v)$.

The following result is an adaptation of Denef’s “surjectivity criterion” [14, 4.2] in the language of log geometry.

**Proposition 6.1.** — There exists an integer $m \geq 1$ such that whenever $v \notin S$, we have $f(X(k_v)) = Y(k_v)$ if and only if $f(X(k_v))$ contains all $P \in U(k_v)$ with $h_Y(F(\mathcal{P})) \leq m$.

**Proof.** — For each $s \in F_X$ let $X_s$ be the stratum of $F_X$ defined by $s$, i.e. the unique closed point of the Kato cone corresponding to $s$. Similarly, for each $t \in Y$ let $Y_t$ be the stratum of $F_Y$ defined by $t$. The morphism $F(f) : F_X \to F_Y$ gives rise to the induced map $F(f)_s : F_X(N) \to F_Y(N)$. For each $t \in F_Y$ define

$$m_t = \min \{h_Y(r) \mid r \in Y_t(N), \ r \notin F(f)_s(F_X(N))\}.$$  

(If the set in the right hand side is empty, we take $m_t = 0$.) For each $s \in F_X$ mapping to $t \in F_Y$ define

$$m_{s,t} = \min \{h_Y(r) \mid r \in F(f)_s(X_s(N)) \subset Y_t(N)\}.$$  

Finally, let

$$m = \max \{m_t, m_{s,t}\},$$  

where $t \in F_Y$ and $s \in F_X$ maps to $t$. Let us prove that $m$ satisfies the conclusion of the proposition. One implication is obvious, so we prove the other one: if every $P \in U(k_v)$ with $h_Y(F(\mathcal{P})) \leq m$ is contained in $f(X(k_v))$, we need to show that $Y(k_v) = f(X(k_v))$.  

It suffices to show that $U(k_v) \subseteq f(V(k_v))$. Indeed, for the topology of $k_v$ the set $U(k_v)$ is dense $Y(k_v)$, whereas $f(X(k_v))$ is closed in $Y(k_v)$ because $f$ is proper.

Take any $P \in U(k_v)$. There exists an $r \in F_Y(N)$, $h_Y(r) \leq m$, such that $F(P)$ and $r$ are both contained in some $Y$ or neither is contained in $F$. Furthermore, either both are in the image of some $X_s(N)$ or neither is contained in $F(f)_*(F_X(N))$. Let $E_i$, $i \in I$, be the irreducible components of $E$ such that the stratum $U(t)$ defined by $t \in F_Y$ is

$$U(t) = \left( \bigcap_{i \in I} E_i \right) \setminus \left( \bigcup_{i \notin I} E_i \right) \subset Y.$$  

Write $r = \sum_{i \in I} r_i E_i$ so that $r_i \neq 0$ if and only if $i \in I$. Then $h_Y(r) = \sum_{i \in I} r_i$.

We now construct a commutative diagram of log schemes

$$\xymatrix{ (\text{Spec } F_v)^{\dagger} \ar[r] & (\mathcal{Y}_v, \mathcal{E}_v) \ar[d] \ar[r] & (\text{Spec } O_v)^{\dagger} \ar[d] \ar[r] & (\text{Spec } O_v)^{\dagger} \ar[d] \ar[r] & \cdots }$$

(6.1)

Here $(\text{Spec } O_v)^{\dagger}$ stands for the scheme $\text{Spec } O_v$ equipped with the trivial log structure $O_v^* \rightarrow O_v$. The morphism $(\text{Spec } O_v)^{\dagger} \rightarrow (\text{Spec } O_v)^{\dagger}$ is the forgetful morphism defined by the identity morphism of the underlying schemes and by the natural morphism of monoids $O_v^* \rightarrow O_v \setminus \{0\}$. The right hand vertical arrow is induced by the structure morphism $\mathcal{Y}_v \rightarrow \text{Spec } O_v$. Next, $(\text{Spec } F_v)^{\dagger}$ is the standard log point defined by the monoid $(O_v \setminus \{0\})/(1 + \pi_v O_v)$. The left hand vertical arrow is the natural morphism of log schemes. On the underlying schemes the top horizontal arrow sends $\text{Spec } F_v$ to $P \bmod \pi_v$. The commutativity of (6.1) as a diagram of schemes is clear.

We need to define the top horizontal arrow as a morphism of log schemes. Let $A$ be an $O_v$-algebra such that $\text{Spec } A$ is an affine neighbourhood of $P \bmod \pi_v$ in $\mathcal{Y}_v$. We can assume that $A$ contains a local equation $\pi_i$ for the Zariski closure of $E_i \subset \mathcal{Y}_v$, where $i \in I$. Let $S \subset A$ be the multiplicative system generated by the $\pi_i$ and let $S^{-1}A$ be the localization of $A$ with respect to $S$. The log scheme $(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{E})$ is defined by the subsheaf of monoids $O_{\mathcal{Y}}$ consisting of the functions invertible outside $\mathcal{E}$. Hence the log scheme $(\text{Spec } A, A \cap (S^{-1}A)^*)$ is an open subscheme of $(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{E})$. Locally in $\text{Spec } A$ the diagram of monoids attached to (6.1) is

$$\xymatrix{ (O_v \setminus \{0\})/(1 + \pi_v O_v) \ar[r] & A \cap (S^{-1}A)^* \ar[d] \ar[r] & (O_v \setminus \{0\})/(1 + \pi_v O_v) \ar[d] \ar[r] & (O_v \setminus \{0\})/(1 + \pi_v O_v) \ar[d] \ar[r] & \cdots }$$

(6.2)

Here $\varphi$ is the canonical surjective morphism of monoids [1]

$$\varphi: O_v \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow (O_v \setminus \{0\})/(1 + \pi_v O_v) \cong F_v^* \oplus N,$$

This is related to Denef’s notion of multiplicative residue [14 Definition 3.2]. The projection to $F_v^*$ is called the angular component in [14 Definition 3.5].
where the isomorphism depends on the choice of $\pi_v$. Let us denote by $\overline{\pi}$ the composition of $\varphi$ with the projection to $F_v^*$. The choice of $\pi_i$, $i \in I$, gives an isomorphism

$$A \cap (S^{-1}A)^* \cong A^* \times \mathbb{N}^I.$$ 

To complete the definition of $(\text{Spec } F_v)^\dagger \to (Y_v, \mathcal{E}_v)$ we define

$$A^* \times \mathbb{N}^I \to F_v^* \oplus \mathbb{N}$$

as the morphism of monoids that sends $\alpha \in A^*$ to $\alpha(P \mod \pi_v) \oplus 0$ and sends the canonical generator $1_i \in \mathbb{N}^I$ to $\varphi(\pi_i(P)) \oplus r_i$. Checking the commutativity of the diagram (6.2) is straightforward. The factor $\overline{\pi}(\pi_i(P))$ is irrelevant for the commutativity of this diagram, but will play a role later in the proof.

Since $Y \to \text{Spec}(O_S)$ is smooth, the morphism of log schemes $(Y, \mathcal{E}) \to (\text{Spec } O_v)^{1r}$ is log smooth. Applying the logarithmic Hensel lemma (Lemma 5.13) to (6.1) produces a morphism $(\text{Spec } O_v)^\dagger \to (Y, \mathcal{E})$ such that the two resulting triangles commute. This gives a point $Q \in U(k_v)$ such that

$$Q \mod \pi_v = P \mod \pi_v, \quad F(Q) = r, \quad \overline{\pi}(\pi_i(P)) = \overline{\pi}(\pi_i(Q)), \quad i \in I.$$ 

Since $h_Y(F(Q)) \leq m$, our assumption implies that $Q = f(R)$ for some $R \in V(k_v)$. In particular, $P \mod \pi_v = f(R \mod \pi_v)$ and $F(P) = F(f)_s(a)$ for some $a \in X_s(\mathbb{N})$, where $s \in F_X$ mapping to $t \in F_Y$ is such that $F(R) \in X_s(\mathbb{N})$. Let $D_j$, $j \in J$, be the irreducible components of $D$ such that the (open) stratum $U(s)$ defined by $s \in F_X$ is

$$U(s) = \left( \bigcap_{j \in J} D_j \right) \setminus \left( \bigcup_{j \notin J} D_j \right) \subset X.$$ 

Write $a = \sum_{j \in J} a_j D_j$ so that $a_j \neq 0$ if and only if $j \in J$. Let us now construct a commutative diagram of log schemes

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
(\text{Spec } F_v)^\dagger & \to & (X, \mathcal{D}) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
(\text{Spec } O_v)^\dagger & \to & (Y, \mathcal{E}).
\end{array}
$$

(6.3)

Here the vertical arrows are the obvious morphisms, and the lower horizontal arrow is given by $P \in Y_v(O_v)$. The upper horizontal arrow sends $\text{Spec } F_v$ to $R \mod \pi_v$. The commutativity of (6.3) as a diagram of schemes is clear since $P \mod \pi_v = f(R \mod \pi_v)$.

Choose an $A$-algebra $B$ such that $\text{Spec } B$ is an affine neighbourhood of $R \mod \pi_v$ in $X_v$. We can assume that $B$ contains a local equation $\overline{x}_j$ for the closure of $D_j$ in $X_v$, where $j \in J$. Define the morphism of log schemes $(\text{Spec } F_v)^\dagger \to (X, \mathcal{D})$ by the morphism of monoids

$$B \cap (S^{-1}B)^* \cong B^* \oplus \mathbb{N}^I \to F_v^* \oplus \mathbb{N}$$

such that $\beta \in B^*$ goes to $\beta(R \mod \pi_v) \oplus 0$ and

$$1_j \mapsto \overline{\pi}(\overline{x}_j(R)) \oplus a_j.$$
To check the commutativity of (6.3) as a diagram of log schemes we need to check the commutativity of the diagram of monoids

\[
\begin{array}{c}
F^*_v \oplus N & \longrightarrow & B^* \oplus N^I \\
\varphi & | & |

\mathcal{O}_v \setminus \{0\} & \longrightarrow & A^* \oplus N^I
\end{array}
\]

For \( \alpha \oplus 0 \in A^* \oplus N^I \) the commutativity follows from \( P \mod \pi_v = f(R \mod \pi_v) \). Write

\[
\pi_i = b_i \prod v^{m_{ij}},
\]

where \( b_i \in B^* \). The right hand vertical map sends the canonical generator \( 1_i \) to the element \( b_i \sum_{j \in J} m_{ij} 1_j \) of \( B^* \oplus N^I \), which then goes to

\[
b_i(R \mod \pi_v) \prod_{j \in J} \varphi(v_j(R))^{m_{ij}} \oplus \sum_{j \in J} m_{ij} a_j.
\]  

(6.4)

The lower horizontal arrow sends \( 1_i \) to \( \pi_i(P) \) and then the left hand vertical arrow gives \( \varphi(\pi_i(P)) \oplus \text{val}_v(\pi_i(P)) \). This coincides with (6.4). Indeed, on the one hand, \( \text{val}_v(\pi_i(P)) \) is the \( i \)-th coordinate of \( F(P) = F(f)_s(a) \), which equals \( \sum_{j \in J} m_{ij} a_j \). On the other hand, \( \varphi(\pi_i(P)) = \varphi(\pi_i(Q)) \) and \( Q = f(R) \). This proves the commutativity of (6.3).

The morphism \( (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{D}) \to (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{E}) \) is log smooth, hence we can apply Lemma 5.13 to the diagram (6.3). We deduce that there is a morphism \( \operatorname{Spec} \mathcal{O}_v \to (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{D}) \) whose composition with \( f : (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{D}) \to (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{E}) \) is the morphism \( \operatorname{Spec} \mathcal{O}_v \to (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{E}) \) given by \( P \). Therefore \( P \in f(X(k_v)) \). This proves that \( Y(k_v) = f(X(k_v)) \).

\textbf{Proposition 6.2.} — Let \( f : X \to Y \) and \( m \geq 1 \) be as above. There exists a commutative diagram of morphisms of log regular schemes

\[
\begin{array}{c}
(X', D') & \xrightarrow{\sigma_X} & (X, D) \\
| f' & | & | f

(Y', E') & \xrightarrow{\sigma_Y} & (Y, E)
\end{array}
\]

(6.5)

where \( X' \) and \( Y' \) are smooth, proper and geometrically integral, \( f' \) is dominant and log smooth, \( \sigma_X \) and \( \sigma_Y \) are log blow-ups and the following holds: if \( P \in U(k_v) \) satisfies \( 1 \leq h_Y(F(P)) \leq m \), then \( \sigma_Y^{-1}(P) \mod \pi_v \) is a smooth point of the reduction of \( E' \).

The last statement of the proposition implies that \( \sigma_Y^{-1}(P) \mod \pi_v \) belongs to exactly one geometric irreducible component of \( E' \).

\textbf{Proof.} — We let \( \sigma_Y : (Y', E') \to (Y, E) \) be as in Lemma 5.10. We see that \( Y' \) is smooth and proper, and \( (Y', E') \) is log regular.

Recall that in the category of fs log schemes, log blow-ups are stable under composition [29 Corollary 4.11] and under base change [29 Proposition 4.5, Corollary 4.8].

Indeed, Nizioł shows in [29 Corollary 4.8] that the fs fibre product of \( (X, D) \) and \( (Y', E') \) over \( (Y, E) \) is a log blow-up \( \sigma_X : (X', D') \to (X, D) \) making (6.5) commute.
More precisely, if \((Y', E')\) is the log blow-up of \((Y, E)\) in a coherent ideal \(I \subset \mathcal{M}_Y\), then \((X', D')\) is the log blow-up of \((X, D)\) in the inverse image ideal \(I \mathcal{M}_X\).

We note that \((X', D')\) is a log regular scheme by [22] Theorem 8.2. Since log smooth morphisms are stable under base change, the morphism \(f' : (X', D') \to (Y', E')\) is log smooth. There is a further log blow-up \((X'', D'') \to (X', D')\) such that \(X''\) is smooth as a scheme (see [22] (10.4)) or [29] Theorem 5.8). The composition \((X'', D'') \to (Y', E')\) is still log smooth. Therefore replacing \((X', D')\) by \((X'', D'')\) yields the result. 

\[\text{Corollary 6.3.} \quad \text{Let } f' : (X', D') \to (Y', E') \text{ be as in Proposition 6.2. For } v \notin S \text{ we have } f(X(k_v)) = Y(k_v) \text{ if and only if } s_{f',E}(v) = 1 \text{ for each component } Z \subset E'.\]

**Proof.** — If there exists an irreducible component \(Z \subset E'\) with \(s_{f',E}(Z)(v) < 1\), then by Theorem 6.2 we have \(Y(k_v) \neq f(X(k_v)).\)

Conversely, assume that \(s_{f',E}(Z)(v) = 1\) for each irreducible component \(Z \subset E'\). Let \(W = Y' \setminus E'_\text{sing}\) and let \(W \subset Y'\) be the complement to the Zariski closure of \(E'_\text{sing}\) in \(Y'\).

By Propositions 6.1 and 6.2 it suffices to prove that if \(P \in U(k_v)\) is such that \(P \mod \pi_v\) is in \(W \times_{\text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_S} \text{Spec } \mathbf{F}_v\), then \(P \in f(X(k_v))\).

Let us consider the case when \(P \mod \pi_v\) is in \(U \times_{\text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_S} \text{Spec } \mathbf{F}_v\). Then the fibre of \(X' \to Y'\) above \(P \mod \pi_v\) is smooth and geometrically integral. Using the Lang–Weil inequality we arranged that this fibre has an \(\mathbf{F}_v\)-point. Applying the Hensel lemma we then lift \(P\) to an \(k_v\)-point of \(X'\).

Now we consider the case when there is a codimension 1 stratum \(Z = U(y), y \in F(Y')\), which is an irreducible component of \(E'\cap W = E' \setminus E'_\text{sing}\) such that the \(\mathbf{F}_v\)-point \(P \mod \pi_v\) lies in its Zariski closure \(Z \subset W\). Let us consider the morphism

\[f' : X' \times_{Y'} Z \to Z.\]

By Proposition 5.10 the induced morphism \(\text{Irr}_{X' \times_{Y'} Z} \to Z\) is finite étale. The open irreducible components of \(X' \times_{Y'} Z\) are precisely the codimension 1 strata of \(X\) that map to \(Z\). In Corollary 3.10 we defined \((X' \times_{Y'} Z)_{1}\) as the union of the irreducible components \(C \subset X' \times_{Y'} Z\) such that the generic fibre of \(C \to Z\) has multiplicity 1 in the generic fibre of \(X' \times_{Y'} Z \to Z\). Then \(\text{Irr}_{(X' \times_{Y'} Z)}(Z)\) is an open and closed subscheme of \(\text{Irr}_{X' \times_{Y'} Z}\); it is non-empty since \(s_{f',Z}(v) \neq 0\). Hence \(\text{Irr}_{(X' \times_{Y'} Z)}(Z)\) is also finite étale.

Thus we can apply Corollary 3.10. It follows that the fibre of \((X' \times_{Y'} Z)_{1} \to Z\) at \(P \mod \pi_v\) contains an irreducible component \(C_0\) which is geometrically irreducible. We note that \(C_0\) is also an irreducible component of the fibre of \(X' \to Y'\) at \(P \mod \pi_v\). Let \(C\) be the irreducible component of \((X' \times_{Y'} Z)_{1}\) such that \(C_0\) is contained in the \(\mathbf{F}_v\)-fibre of the Zariski closure \(C\) of \(C\) in \(X' \times_{Y'} Z\). Up to enlarging the set of places \(S\), the Lang–Weil estimates imply that \(C_0\) contains \(\mathbf{F}_v\)-points which do not belong to other irreducible components of \(X' \times_{Y'} Z\). Choose such a point \(M \in C_0(\mathbf{F}_v)\).
Let us construct a commutative diagram of log schemes
\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
(\text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_v) \uparrow & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{Y}', \mathcal{E}') \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
(\text{Spec } F_v) \uparrow & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{X}', \mathcal{D}').
\end{array}
\] (6.6)

where the vertical arrows are the obvious morphisms, the lower horizontal arrow is given by \( P \) and the upper horizontal arrow sends \( \text{Spec } F_v \) to \( M \). The commutativity of (6.6) as a diagram of schemes is clear as \( P \mod \pi_v = f(M) \). Choose an affine open neighbourhood \( \text{Spec } A \subset \mathcal{Y}' \) of \( P \mod \pi_v \) and a compatible affine open neighbourhood \( \text{Spec } B \subset \mathcal{X}' \) of \( M \), as in the proof of Proposition 6.1. We ensure that \( \mathcal{U} \) and \( \mathcal{Z} \) are the only strata of \( \mathcal{Y} \) that meet \( \text{Spec } A \), and that \( A \) contains a local equation \( \pi \) for \( \mathcal{Z} \). Similarly, we ensure that \( \mathcal{V} \) and (a dense open subset of) \( C \) are the only strata of \( \mathcal{X} \) that meet \( \text{Spec } B \). Since \( C \subset (\mathcal{X}' \times \mathcal{Y}', \mathcal{Z})_1 \), we see that the ideal of \( C \cap \text{Spec } B \) is \( (\pi) \).

We need to construct a commutative diagram of monoids giving (6.6):
\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
F_v^* \oplus \mathbb{N} & \leftarrow & B^* \oplus \mathbb{N} \\
\varphi \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\mathcal{O}_v \setminus \{0\} & \leftarrow & A^* \oplus \mathbb{N}
\end{array}
\]
The right hand vertical map induces the identity map \( \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N} \). This forces us to define the upper horizontal arrow as sending \( 1 \oplus 1 \mapsto \varphi(\pi(P)) \oplus \text{val}_v(\pi(P)) \). This gives the commutativity of the diagram for \( 1 \oplus 1 \in A^* \oplus \mathbb{N} \). For \( \alpha \oplus 0 \in A^* \oplus \mathbb{N} \) the commutativity follows from the fact that \( P \mod \pi_v = f(M) \).

The morphism \((\mathcal{X}', \mathcal{D}') \to (\mathcal{Y}', \mathcal{E}')\) is log smooth. Lemma 5.13 implies that there is a morphism \((\text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_v) \uparrow \to (\mathcal{X}', \mathcal{D}')\) which, when composed with \( f : (\mathcal{X}', \mathcal{D}') \to (\mathcal{Y}', \mathcal{E}')\), yields \( P \). Therefore \( P(k_v) = f(X(k_v)) \). This proves that \( Y(k_v) = f(X(k_v)) \).

Theorem 1.5 is now an immediate consequence of Corollary 6.3. Next, Theorem 1.4 follows from Lemma 3.11, Corollary 4.4 and Theorem 1.5. Theorem 1.6 is a formal consequence of Lemma 6.10 and Theorem 1.5 because the intersection of finitely many Frobenius sets is Frobenius (see [33 §3.3.1]).

**Remark 6.4.** — Let us finish by explaining how to recover Denef’s result (Theorem 1.2) from our Theorem 1.4. The subtlety is the following. Denef imposes a condition on modifications \( f' : X' \to Y' \) of \( f \) such that the generic fibres of \( f \) and \( f' \) are isomorphic. We consider arbitrary modifications \( f' : X' \to Y' \) of \( f \), since using Theorem 5.11 forces us to consider modifications for which the generic fibre changes birationally, and we impose a weaker condition for these modifications (pseudo-splitness instead of splitness).

But in fact we could just as well have imposed our pseudo-splitness condition only for those modifications \( f' : X' \to Y' \) such that the generic fibres of \( f \) and \( f' \) are isomorphic, like Denef does. It turns out that this is enough to guarantee that the same condition holds for arbitrary modifications, as we will now explain.
The argument is the following. Let $f : X \to Y$ be a dominant morphism of smooth, proper, geometrically integral varieties over $k$, with geometrically integral generic fibre. Assume that for every modification $f' : X' \to Y'$ of $f$ with $X'$ and $Y'$ smooth such that the generic fibres of $f$ and $f'$ are isomorphic and for every $D \in (Y')^{(1)}$, the fibre $(f')^{-1}(D)$ is a pseudo-split $\kappa(D)$-variety. Let us check that the same property then holds for an arbitrary modification $f' : X' \to Y'$ of $f$ with $X'$ and $Y'$ smooth.

So let $f' : X' \to Y'$ be such an arbitrary modification. Let $Z$ be the unique irreducible component of $X \times_Y Y'$ which dominates $X$, equipped with the natural morphism $Z \to Y'$. Note that the generic fibre of $Z \to Y'$ is the same as the generic fibre of $f$. Choose a desingularisation $\tilde{Z} \to Z$ such that the induced morphism $\tilde{Z} \to Y'$ still has the same generic fibre as $f$. Let $D \in (Y')^{(1)}$ and let $R = \mathcal{O}_{Y', D}$ be the corresponding discrete valuation ring. Consider the $R$-scheme $\tilde{Z} \times_Y \text{Spec } R$. This is a regular scheme with the same generic fibre as $f$. The assumptions imply that its special fibre is pseudo-split.

However the $R$-scheme $X' \times_Y \text{Spec } R$ is regular and its generic fibre is smooth and birational to the generic fibre of $f$. Therefore [25, Lemma 3.11] implies that its special fibre is pseudo-split as well, which proves our claim.

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