

GOOD REDUCTION AND CYCLIC COVERS

ARIYAN JAVANPEYKAR¹, DANIEL LOUGHRAN² AND
SIDDHARTH MATHUR³

¹*Institut für Mathematik, Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz, Staudingerweg 9,
55099 Mainz, Germany*

(peykar@uni-mainz.de)

²*Department of Mathematical Sciences, University of Bath, Claverton Down, Bath,
BA2 7AY, United Kingdom URL: <https://sites.google.com/site/danielloughran/>*

³*Mathematisches Institut, Heinrich-Heine-Universität, 40204 Düsseldorf, Germany
URL: <https://sites.google.com/view/sidmathur/home>*

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Abstract We prove finiteness results for sets of varieties over number fields with good reduction outside a given finite set of places using cyclic covers. We obtain a version of the Shafarevich conjecture for weighted projective surfaces, double covers of abelian varieties and reduce the Shafarevich conjecture for hypersurfaces to the case of hypersurfaces of high dimension. These are special cases of a general setup for integral points on moduli stacks of cyclic covers, and our arithmetic results are achieved via a version of the Chevalley–Weil theorem for stacks.

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1. Introduction

The Shafarevich conjecture [46], as proved by Faltings [10], states that given a number field K , a finite set S of places of K and an integer $g \geq 2$, there are only finitely many smooth projective curves of genus g over K with good reduction outside of S . In this paper, we prove analogues of this property for other classes of varieties using a new technique based upon cyclic covers and their moduli stacks.

As motivation for our method, consider hypersurfaces of degree r in projective space. Our first result propagates the Shafarevich property from large dimension to small dimension. We achieve this using cyclic covers, specifically given a smooth hypersurface

$$X : f(x) = 0 \subset \mathbb{P}_K^{n+1},$$

of degree r , we want to consider the hypersurface

$$x_{n+2}^r = f(x) \subset \mathbb{P}_K^{n+2} \tag{1.1}$$

and then interpolate between these two types of objects. However, one immediately runs into problems, since the hypersurface X is not canonically defined by a fixed equation f : one can choose a different scalar multiple of f without changing X . Over non-algebraically closed fields, these different choices yield non-isomorphic cyclic covers so there is no uniform way to associate a cyclic cover to a hypersurface. To overcome this ambiguity, we consider all cyclic covers at once. This quickly leads one to study these objects in moduli, and so we proceed by considering stacks of hypersurfaces and cyclic covers. The moduli stack framework is well suited to Shafarevich-type problems, as smooth hypersurfaces of degree r in $\mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{O}_{K,S}}^{n+1}$ give rise to $\mathcal{O}_{K,S}$ -integral points on the moduli stack of hypersurfaces of degree r in $\mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{O}_{K,S}}^{n+1}$.

The new geometric input in the paper is a detailed study of these stacks. We create a new general framework that both clarifies and remedies the above ambiguity, and should be of independent interest. We work in the general setup of divisorial pairs which builds on the case of cyclic covers of projective spaces treated in [3]. Our main geometric result is that the morphism of stacks given by associating to a cyclic cover its branch locus is *proper étale* (Theorem 3.21). In fact, in the case of hypersurfaces in \mathbb{P}^n , we even show that the associated stack of cyclic covers is a μ_r -gerbe (Example 3.25). This allows us to perform a descent, à la Fermat, and get finiteness results through an application of a stacky version of the Chevalley–Weil theorem proved by the first-named authors in [24].

We now explain the applications of our method obtained in this paper.

1.1. Hypersurfaces in projective space

Our first application concerns the following conjecture, originally proposed in [22, Conjecture 1.4].

Conjecture 1.1 (Shafarevich conjecture for projective hypersurfaces). *Let $r \geq 2$ and $n \geq 1$. Then for all number fields K and finite sets S of finite places of K , the set of $\mathcal{O}_{K,S}$ -linear isomorphism classes of smooth hypersurfaces of degree r in $\mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{O}_{K,S}}^{n+1}$ is finite.*

Here, by a *linear isomorphism*, we mean an isomorphism induced by an automorphism of the ambient projective space. For $n = 1$, the conjecture follows from Faltings’s finiteness theorem [10] (one needs to be slightly careful with conics and cubics; see Proposition 4.7 for details). In higher dimensions, Conjecture 1.1 is known in the following cases: quadrics [22, Proposition 5.1], cubic surfaces [44, Theorem 4.5], quartic surfaces [2, Corollary 1.3.2], sextic surfaces [23, Theorem 1.3] and cubic and quartic threefolds [22, Theorem 1.1]. This conjecture has various equivalent reformulations in terms of existence of hypersurfaces with good reduction outside of a given finite set of finite places, in a closer vein to Shafarevich’s original conjecture (see Proposition 4.5).

Our first result says that to prove the conjecture, one may assume that n is arbitrarily large with respect to r .

Theorem 1.2. *Let $r \geq 2$ and $n \geq 1$. Suppose that the Shafarevich conjecture holds for n -dimensional smooth hypersurfaces of degree r . Then it holds for m -dimensional smooth hypersurfaces of degree r for all $1 \leq m \leq n$.*

We emphasise that, in Theorem 1.2, we assume, for every number field K and every finite set of finite places S of K , the finiteness of $\mathcal{O}_{K,S}$ -linear isomorphism classes smooth hypersurfaces of degree r in $\mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{O}_{K,S}}^{n+1}$.

In particular, it suffices to consider the case of Fano hypersurfaces (where $r \leq n$).

Corollary 1.3. *The Shafarevich conjecture for all smooth hypersurfaces follows from the Shafarevich conjecture for all smooth Fano hypersurfaces.*

This quite surprised the authors, as often in arithmetic geometry, the most difficult case is that of varieties of general type. In fact, as one may take n to be much larger than r , one need only consider unirational hypersurfaces by [18].

1.2. Hypersurfaces in weighted projective space

We expect that a similar statement to Conjecture 1.1 should hold for hypersurfaces in a weighted projective space. Our next theorem proves this for some such surfaces.

Theorem 1.4. *Let $r \geq 2$ be an integer, and let $A \subset \mathbb{C}$ be an integrally closed \mathbb{Z} -finitely generated subring, such that $2 \in A^\times$. Then the set of A -isomorphism classes of smooth surfaces of degree $2r$ in $\mathbb{P}(1,1,1,r)_A$ is finite.*

We prove this by using moduli stacks of cyclic covers and performing a descent to appeal to Faltings’s result for curves. For $r = 2$, Theorem 1.4 recovers the Shafarevich conjecture for del Pezzo surfaces of degree 2 due to Scholl [44], and for $r = 3$, the Shafarevich conjecture for polarised K3 surfaces of degree 2 due to André [2]. For any $r \geq 4$, Theorem 1.4 gives new cases of the Shafarevich conjecture for simply connected surfaces of general type which a priori have no relation to abelian varieties.

1.3. Double covers of abelian varieties

Our final application concerns double covers of abelian varieties. In its most precise form, the result concerns the arithmetic hyperbolicity of a certain moduli stack parametrising

such varieties, which, in particular, also gives finiteness results for double covers of torsors under abelian varieties. For the introduction, we content ourselves with the following slightly less precise statement.

Theorem 1.5 (Informal version of Theorem 6.10). *Let K be a number field and S a finite set of finite places of K . Let $p, g \in \mathbb{N}$ with $g = 2$ or $g \geq 4$. Then the set of isomorphism classes of smooth general type varieties X over K of dimension g , geometric genus p , whose Albanese map over \bar{K} is a double cover, and with good reduction outside of S , is finite.*

We achieve this using recent work of Lawrence and Sawin on a version of the Shafarevich conjecture for hypersurfaces in abelian varieties [27], proved using the new method of Lawrence and Venkatesh [28].

1.4. Cyclic covering stacks

Our main theorem on stacks of cyclic covers is Theorem 3.21, which is the crucial new geometric input in the paper. We state here an informal version of this result and refer the reader to §3 for appropriate background and a complete statement. We expect this result to be of independent interest and useful in other contexts where cyclic covers arise.

Theorem 1.6 (Informal version of Theorem 3.21). *Let $r \in \mathbb{N}$. Let \mathcal{X} be the moduli stack over $\mathbb{Z}[1/r]$ whose objects are pairs (X, D) , where X is a smooth, proper variety with an ample divisor D . Let \mathcal{X}_r be the moduli stack whose objects are pairs $(X, D) \in \mathcal{X}$ together with a uniform cyclic covering of X of degree r ramified exactly along D . Then the natural morphism*

$$\mathcal{X}_r \rightarrow \mathcal{X},$$

which associates to such a cover its base variety and branch divisor, is proper étale (i.e. \mathcal{X}_r is an étale gerbe over a finite étale cover of \mathcal{X}).

Outline of the paper

In §2, we recall some basic properties of arithmetic hyperbolicity from [24]. In §3, we then introduce the stacks we shall need and study their geometry in detail. In the remaining sections, we use various special cases of these constructions to derive the applications stated in the Introduction.

Conventions. We follow the conventions of [24] concerning varieties, rings of S -integers in number fields, etc.

Concerning gerbes, we follow the (standard) conventions of the stacks project [48, Tag 06QB]. For the definition of a G -gerbe, for a sheaf of group G , see [9, §3.1]. For a gerbe banded by an abelian group scheme G , see [37, Definition 12.2.2].

If \mathcal{F} is a locally free sheaf (of finite rank) on an algebraic stack \mathcal{X} over a scheme S and r is an integer, we let \mathcal{F}^r denote the r -th tensor power of \mathcal{F} . Moreover, we let $\mathbb{V}(\mathcal{F})$ denote the associated vector bundle:

$$v : \mathrm{Spec}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathrm{Sym}^* \mathcal{F}^{\vee}) \rightarrow \mathcal{X}.$$

In particular, objects of $\mathbb{V}(\mathcal{F})(T)$ are pairs $x \in \mathcal{X}(T)$ and $s : \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}_T} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}|_{\mathcal{X}_T}$. Finally, let $\mathbb{V}^\circ(\mathcal{F})$ denote the complement in $\mathbb{V}(\mathcal{F})$ of the zero section. Note that some authors will refer to the above vector bundle as $\mathbb{V}(\mathcal{F}^\vee)$ (see, for example, [48, Tag 01M2]).

Let $f : \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ and $g : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ be morphisms of algebraic stacks. We denote by $f_*\mathcal{X}$ the Weil restriction of \mathcal{X} , viewed as a stack over \mathcal{S} . For any \mathcal{S} -scheme T , we have

$$f_*\mathcal{X}(T) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{Z}}(\mathcal{Z} \times_{\mathcal{S}} T, \mathcal{X}).$$

The stack $f_*\mathcal{X}$ is algebraic if f is proper and flat of finite presentation and $f \circ g$ is locally of finite presentation, quasi-separated and has affine stabilisers [17, Theorem 1.3].

For an algebraic stack \mathcal{X} , we denote its Picard group by $\text{Pic}\mathcal{X}$. For a representable morphism of algebraic stacks $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$, we denote by $\text{Pic}_{\mathcal{X}/\mathcal{Y}}$ the sheafification of the Picard functor with respect to the fppf topology, and by $\mathbf{Pic}_{\mathcal{X}/\mathcal{Y}} = f_*(BG_{m, \mathcal{X}})$, the Picard stack.

The Picard stack is algebraic when f is a flat, proper morphism of finite presentation. If, in addition, f is cohomologically flat in dimension zero, the Picard functor is representable by an algebraic space (see [48, Tags 0D2C and 0D04]).

For a stack \mathcal{X} , the universal object is the object of \mathcal{X} corresponding to the identity morphism $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$.

2. Arithmetic hyperbolicity and integral points on stacks

Throughout this section, k is an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero. We start with introducing the notion of arithmetic hyperbolicity for algebraic stacks following [24, §4].

Definition 2.1. A finitely presented algebraic stack X over k is *arithmetically hyperbolic over k* if there exists a \mathbb{Z} -finitely generated subring $A \subset k$ and a model \mathcal{X} of X over A , such that, for every \mathbb{Z} -finitely generated subring $A \subset A' \subset k$, the set

$$\text{Im}[\pi_0(\mathcal{X}(A')) \rightarrow \pi_0(\mathcal{X}(k))] \text{ is finite.}$$

Note that $\mathcal{X}(A)$ is a groupoid, so we consider finiteness properties related to $\pi_0(\mathcal{X}(A))$, which denotes the set of isomorphism classes of objects in $\mathcal{X}(A)$. We emphasise that arithmetic hyperbolicity is a statement about the image of the integral points inside the points over the algebraic closure. The advantage of this definition is that one may pass to a finite field extension which simplifies many arguments by trivialising any Galois-theoretic data. To get a result about finiteness of integral points over the ground field, one uses the twisting lemma below. It requires one to establish separation properties of the stack, but, crucially, these can be achieved using geometric arguments about the objects they parametrise which, a priori, have nothing to do with arithmetic. The ‘finite diagonal’ hypothesis in the statement holds for separated Deligne–Mumford stacks, for example.

Theorem 2.2 (Twisting lemma, [24, Theorem 4.23]). *Let X be a finite type algebraic stack over k with finite diagonal. The following statements are equivalent.*

- (1) The stack X is arithmetically hyperbolic over k .
- (2) For all \mathbb{Z} -finitely generated integrally closed subrings $A \subset k$ and all models $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \text{Spec } A$ for X over A with finite diagonal, the set $\pi_0(\mathcal{X}(A))$ of isomorphism classes of A -integral points on \mathcal{X} is finite.

The classical Chevalley–Weil theorem says that arithmetic hyperbolicity descends along finite étale morphisms of integral varieties over k . The following result provides a stacky extension of this result.

Theorem 2.3 (Stacky Chevalley–Weil, [24, Theorem 5.1]). *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a surjective proper, étale morphism of finitely presented algebraic stacks over k . Then X is arithmetically hyperbolic if and only if Y is arithmetically hyperbolic.*

We will make use of the following from [24, Proposition 4.16].

Lemma 2.4. *Let $Y \rightarrow Z$ be a quasi-finite morphism of finitely presented algebraic stacks over k . If Z is arithmetically hyperbolic, then Y is arithmetically hyperbolic.*

We also require the following finiteness statement in cohomology [12, Proposition 5.1].

Lemma 2.5. *Let K be a number field, S a finite set of finite places of K and G a finite type affine group scheme over $\mathcal{O}_{K,S}$. Then $H^1(\mathcal{O}_{K,S}, G)$ is finite.*

3. Moduli stacks of cyclic covers

We now study moduli stacks of cyclic covers in a general setting; the special case of cyclic covers of projective space was introduced in [3]. Although we use the conventions of *loc. cit.*, we develop a theoretical framework in a greater generality (see Definition 3.20).

Our main result is that these moduli stacks are proper étale over a moduli stack of divisorial pairs (Theorem 3.21). Since we work in a great generality, we require a lot of set up and background, which we now introduce. To help the reader, we have various running examples throughout.

3.1. Polarising line bundles

We introduce the mother of all moduli stacks (of smooth varieties) $\mathcal{P}ol^{\mathcal{L}}$ and its variant $\mathcal{P}ol^{\Lambda}$. Many of the moduli stacks we consider in this paper will be realised as a locally closed locus in $\mathcal{P}ol^{\Lambda}$ (Examples 3.2 and 3.3). Others can easily be realised as a vector bundle over $\mathcal{P}ol^{\mathcal{L}}$ (Examples 3.8 and 3.19).

Recall that there is an algebraic stack, locally of finite presentation over $\text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}$, parametrising objects $(f : X \rightarrow S, L)$, where f is a proper, flat morphism of finite presentation and L is a relatively ample line bundle on X/S (see [48, Tags 0D1M, 0D4X, 0DPU]). The locus of such pairs where f is smooth with geometrically connected fibres is open (see, for example, [14, Appendix E.1 (12)]), and we denote the resulting open substack by $\mathcal{P}ol^{\mathcal{L}}$. As explained in [1, §4.2], there is an associated algebraic stack parametrising pairs $(f : X \rightarrow S, \lambda)$, where f is as above and λ is a relatively ample section of the Picard sheaf $\text{Pic}_{X/S}$; we denote it by $\mathcal{P}ol^{\Lambda}$. In fact, there is a morphism $\mathcal{P}ol^{\mathcal{L}} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}ol^{\Lambda}$ sending $(f : X \rightarrow S, L) \mapsto (f : X \rightarrow S, [L])$, where $[L] \in \text{Pic}_{X/S}(S)$ (see Remark 3.4).

Definition 3.1. An algebraic stack $\mathcal{X}^{\mathcal{L}}$ is said to be a moduli stack of *varieties with a polarising line bundle* if there is an immersion $\mathcal{X}^{\mathcal{L}} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{P}ol^{\mathcal{L}}$. An algebraic stack \mathcal{X}^{Λ} is said to be a moduli stack of *polarised varieties* if there is an immersion $\mathcal{X}^{\Lambda} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{P}ol^{\Lambda}$.

Example 3.2. Let $\mathcal{B}_{(r;n)}$ denote the locus of $\mathcal{P}ol^{\mathcal{L}}$, where the universal object $(u : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}ol^{\mathcal{L}}, L)$ is a relative Brauer-Severi scheme of dimension $n + 1$, such that L has degree r on the geometric fibres of u . This is open since it coincides with the locus where the relative tangent bundle $\mathcal{T}_{X/S}$ is a relatively ample vector bundle of rank $n + 1$ and u_*L is locally free of rank $\binom{n+1+r}{r}$, by a theorem of Mori [33, Theorem 8] (see also [19, Proposition 4.4]).

Example 3.3. Let \mathcal{F}_2 denote the category of *degree 2 polarised K3 surfaces*. More precisely, the groupoid $\mathcal{F}_2(T)$ consists of pairs $(X \rightarrow T, \lambda)$, where $X \rightarrow T$ is a proper, smooth morphism whose fibres are K3 surfaces and $\lambda \in \text{Pic}_{X/T}(T)$ is locally representable by an ample line bundle L satisfying $L^2 = 2$. Morphisms are Cartesian diagrams that preserve the section of $\text{Pic}_{X/T}(T)$. This is an example of a moduli stack of polarised varieties (see [41, Proposition 4.2.1 and Theorem 4.3.3]). Moduli stacks of K3 surfaces of higher degree are also of this form (see [41]).

Remark 3.4. Given a moduli stack of varieties with a polarising line bundle $\mathcal{X}^{\mathcal{L}}$, we may associate to it a moduli stack of polarised varieties \mathcal{X}^{Λ} (see [1, §4.2]). Indeed, define \mathcal{X}^{Λ} to be the rigidification $\mathcal{X}^{\mathcal{L}} // \mathbb{G}_m$, where \mathbb{G}_m acts by scalar multiplication on the polarising line bundles. This yields a \mathbb{G}_m -gerbe morphism $\mathcal{X}^{\mathcal{L}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}^{\Lambda}$ sending $(X \rightarrow S, L) \mapsto (X \rightarrow S, [L])$, where $[L]$ denotes the class of L in $\text{Pic}_{X/S}$.

Conversely, given a moduli stack of polarised varieties \mathcal{X}^{Λ} , the universal object $(\mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}^{\Lambda}, \lambda)$ induces a morphism $\lambda : \mathcal{X}^{\Lambda} \rightarrow \text{Pic}_{\mathcal{U}/\mathcal{X}^{\Lambda}}$. We set

$$\mathcal{X}^{\mathcal{L}} = \mathcal{X}^{\Lambda} \times_{\text{Pic}_{\mathcal{U}/\mathcal{X}^{\Lambda}}} \mathbf{Pic}_{\mathcal{U}/\mathcal{X}^{\Lambda}},$$

where $\mathbf{Pic}_{\mathcal{U}/\mathcal{X}^{\Lambda}} \rightarrow \text{Pic}_{\mathcal{U}/\mathcal{X}^{\Lambda}}$ is the natural \mathbb{G}_m -gerbe (see [48, Tags 0DME and 0DNH]). This yields a moduli stack of varieties with polarising line bundles $\mathcal{X}^{\mathcal{L}}$. These two processes yield a correspondence between moduli stacks of polarised varieties and moduli stacks of varieties with polarising line bundle.

A polarised variety $(X \rightarrow S, \lambda)$ does not canonically induce a map to projective space in general, but as the following shows, there is a canonical map to a Brauer-Severi scheme. This will allow us to interpret certain moduli stacks of polarised varieties as moduli stacks of ramified coverings (e.g. Proposition 5.6), and vice-versa.

Proposition 3.5. Let $\pi : \mathcal{X}^{\mathcal{L}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}^{\Lambda}$ be the \mathbb{G}_m -gerbe map in Remark 3.4, and suppose $(u : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}^{\mathcal{L}}, L)$ and $(v : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}^{\Lambda}, \lambda)$ are the corresponding universal objects. Assume that u_*L is locally free of rank $r + 1$, compatible with arbitrary base change and the natural map $u^*u_*L \rightarrow L$ is surjective. Then there is a factorisation

$$\mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}^{\Lambda},$$

where \mathcal{P} is a relative Brauer-Severi scheme of dimension r over \mathcal{X}^{Λ} . Moreover, the restriction of $[\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{P}}(1)] \in \text{Pic}_{\mathcal{P}/\mathcal{X}^{\Lambda}}(\mathcal{X}^{\Lambda})$ to $\text{Pic}_{\mathcal{V}/\mathcal{X}^{\Lambda}}(\mathcal{X}^{\Lambda})$ is λ .

Proof. Note that $\mathcal{U} \cong \mathcal{V} \times_{\mathcal{X} \wedge \mathcal{X}^{\mathcal{L}}} \mathcal{X}^{\mathcal{L}}$ and that L is 1-twisted with respect to the \mathbb{G}_m -banding on $\mathcal{X}^{\mathcal{L}}$ (see [30, Definition 3.1.1.1]). By hypothesis, we obtain a morphism

$$\mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(u_*L) \rightarrow \mathcal{X}^{\mathcal{L}}.$$

The rigidification of these stacks with respect to \mathbb{G}_m yields the desired result. The last statement follows because $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(u_*L)}(1)|_{\mathcal{U}} = L$. □

3.2. Stacks of divisorial pairs

We now introduce algebraic stacks which parametrise pairs (X, H) , where X is a variety and $H \subset X$ is an ample Cartier divisor.

Definition 3.6. Let \mathcal{X} denote a moduli stack of varieties with polarising line bundle, and let $(u : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}, L)$ denote its universal object. Suppose that u_*L is locally free and compatible with arbitrary base change on \mathcal{X} . An open subset of $\mathbb{V}^{\circ}(u_*L)$ is said to be a moduli stack of *divisorial pairs*.

Remark 3.7. Unravelling the definition, the objects of a moduli stack of divisorial pairs are triples $(f : Y \rightarrow S, L, \sigma : \mathcal{O}_Y \rightarrow L)$, where f is a smooth, proper morphism of finite presentation with geometrically connected fibres, L is a relatively ample line bundle on Y/S , f_*L commutes with base change on S and σ is injective and remains so on every fibre of f . A morphism between triples $(Y' \rightarrow S', L', \sigma' : \mathcal{O}_{Y'} \rightarrow L') \rightarrow (Y \rightarrow S, L, \sigma : \mathcal{O}_Y \rightarrow L)$ over $S' \rightarrow S$ is a pair (f, ϕ) , where

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y' & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ S' & \longrightarrow & S \end{array}$$

is Cartesian and $\phi : f^*L \rightarrow L'$ is an isomorphism sending $f^*\sigma$ to σ' . By considering the vanishing of the section σ , we see that this is equivalent to the category parametrising objects $(f : Y \rightarrow S, i : H \hookrightarrow Y)$, where f is a proper, smooth morphism of finite presentation with geometrically connected fibres, i is a locally principal closed immersion, which is an ample Cartier divisor on every fibre Y_s (equivalently, H is a relatively ample Cartier divisor, which is flat over S by [48, Tag 062Y]) and where $f_*\mathcal{O}_Y(H)$ commutes with base change on T . A morphism $(f' : Y' \rightarrow S', i' : H' \hookrightarrow Y') \rightarrow (f : Y \rightarrow S, i : H \hookrightarrow Y)$ is a pair of morphisms (f, g) making all squares in the following diagram Cartesian.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} H' & \xrightarrow{i} & Y' & \longrightarrow & S' \\ \downarrow g & & \downarrow f & & \downarrow \\ H & \xrightarrow{i'} & Y & \longrightarrow & S \end{array}$$

Example 3.8. Let $\mathcal{C}_{(r,n)}$ denote the stack parametrising pairs $(f : P \rightarrow S, j : H \hookrightarrow P)$, where f is a Brauer-Severi scheme of dimension $n + 1$, j is a closed immersion, which is

the inclusion of a Cartier divisor of degree r on every fibre and H is smooth over S . Then $\mathcal{C}_{(r;n)}$ is a moduli stack of divisorial pairs. Indeed, note that $\mathcal{C}_{(r;n)}$ can be identified with an open subset of $\mathbb{V}^\circ(u_*L)$ over $\mathcal{B}_{(r;n)}$ (see Example 3.2). In fact, this is a well-studied object, and we give another description in §4.

3.3. Uniform cyclic covers

Branched covers of varieties are ubiquitous in algebraic geometry. We consider the distinguished subclass consisting of uniform cyclic covers. Their rigid structure allows one to interpolate between the branch locus and the cover in a way we will make precise. We will define the stack of such covers, building on the case of cyclic covers of projective spaces treated in [3]. We begin with [3, Definition 2.1].

Definition 3.9. Let Y be a scheme. A *uniform cyclic cover of degree r* of Y consists of a morphism of schemes $f : X \rightarrow Y$, together with an action of the group scheme μ_r on X , such that for each point $y \in Y$, there is an affine neighbourhood $V = \text{Spec } R$ of y , together with an element $h \in R$ that is not a zero divisor, and an isomorphism of V -schemes $f^{-1}(V) \cong \text{Spec } R[x]/(x^r - h)$, which is μ_r -equivariant, when the right-hand side is given the obvious action.

Throughout the paper, for brevity we often simply write ‘cyclic cover’ instead of ‘uniform cyclic cover’.

Remark 3.10. To a cyclic cover $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is associated a line bundle \mathcal{L} , given by the subsheaf of $f_*\mathcal{O}_X$ on which μ_r acts via scalar multiplication. Indeed, the μ_r -action on X over Y is equivalent to a $\mathbb{Z}/r\mathbb{Z}$ -grading

$$f_*\mathcal{O}_X = \mathcal{O}_Y \oplus \mathcal{L} \oplus \mathcal{L}^2 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathcal{L}^{r-1}$$

on the algebra $f_*\mathcal{O}_X$ via the eigensheaf decomposition. In particular, there is an injective map $\mathcal{L}^r \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y$. The *branch divisor* of the cover f is defined to be the Cartier divisor associated to the sheaf of ideals given by the image of \mathcal{L}^r in \mathcal{O}_Y (see [3, §2] for a thorough treatment of the structure of such covers).

Remark 3.11. The data of a cyclic cover over a scheme Y branched over a Cartier divisor $H \subset Y$ are the same as the data of an r th root of the line bundle $\mathcal{O}(H)$ and a chosen section $s \in \mathcal{O}(H)$ defining H . Indeed, if \mathcal{L} is such a root, we give the module

$$\mathcal{O}_Y \oplus \mathcal{L}^{-1} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathcal{L}^{1-r}$$

a $\mathbb{Z}/r\mathbb{Z}$ -graded \mathcal{O}_Y -algebra structure \mathcal{A}_s by defining multiplication using the morphism $s^\vee : \mathcal{L}^{-r} = \mathcal{O}(-H) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y$. Then $\text{Spec}_Y \mathcal{A}_s \rightarrow Y$ is a cyclic cover branched over H . If s' is another section defining H , then one can check that $\mathcal{A}_s \simeq \mathcal{A}_{s'}$ as $\mathbb{Z}/r\mathbb{Z}$ -graded \mathcal{O}_Y -algebras exactly when $\frac{s}{s'}$ admits an r th root in \mathcal{O}_Y^\times . Thus, different choices of s can yield non-isomorphic cyclic covers which share the same branching data. Although this ambiguity complicates the correspondence between cyclic covers and their branch loci, we shall clarify this relationship by studying their moduli.

3.4. Relative uniform cyclic covers

Definition 3.12. Fix a scheme S , and let Y be a flat S -scheme of finite presentation. A *relative uniform cyclic cover* of degree r of Y is a uniform cyclic cover $f : X \rightarrow Y$ of degree r , such that the branch divisor of f is flat over S . A *morphism* of relative uniform cyclic covers $X \rightarrow Y$ and $X' \rightarrow Y$ is a μ_r -equivariant morphism over Y .

Remark 3.13. By [48, Tag 062Y], S -flatness of the branch divisor is equivalent to the injection $\mathcal{L}^r \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y$ remaining injective upon restriction to every fibre Y_s . In particular, this implies forming the branch divisor (as defined in 3.10) of a relative uniform cyclic cover $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow S$ is compatible with arbitrary base change on S . This implies that relative uniform cyclic covers are stable under arbitrary base change. As such, a relative uniform cyclic cover over S can be thought of as a family of uniform cyclic covers (see Definition 3.9) parametrised by S .

Example 3.14. Given a scheme S , a Brauer-Severi scheme $P \rightarrow S$ and a relative uniform cyclic cover $f : X \rightarrow P$ of degree r with associated line bundle \mathcal{L} , the branch divisor has degree rd , where d is the degree of \mathcal{L}^{-1} on every geometric fibre of $P \rightarrow S$.

The following proposition is well known. It is stated in [3, Proposition 2.5] but is missing the hypothesis on r being invertible on S ; we give a proof with the corrected hypotheses for completeness.

Proposition 3.15. *Let $Y \rightarrow S$ be a smooth morphism of schemes and $g : X \rightarrow Y$ be a relative uniform cyclic cover of degree r over S with $r \in \mathcal{O}_S^\times$. Then X is smooth over S if and only if the branch divisor D of g is smooth over S .*

Proof. Since X and the branch divisor of g are S -flat, we may assume S is a geometric point. Moreover, we work locally on Y , so we will assume that $X = \text{Spec } R[x]/(x^r - f)$, where $Y = \text{Spec } R$ and $f \in R$ is not a zero divisor.

Away from $V(f) = D$, the morphism g is étale because r is invertible, hence, smoothness of X is automatic here. Thus, we only have to consider points lying over D . Moreover, we may pass to the complete local ring of a closed point on Y lying along D , and so by the Cohen structure theorem (see [48, Tag 0C0S]) and the smoothness of Y , we can write g as the natural morphism $X = \text{Spec } R[x]/(x^r - f) \rightarrow \text{Spec } R$, where $f \in R = k[[y_1, \dots, y_n]]$. Now, consider the partial derivatives of the equation defining X : $\partial_x(x^r - f) = rx^{r-1}$ and $\partial_{y_i}(x^r - f) = \partial_{y_i}(-f)$. Then, these $n + 1$ equations have a common zero (r_1, \dots, r_n, b) , which lies along $V(x^r - f)$ if and only if $b = 0$ (since $r \in R^\times$), $f(r_1, \dots, r_n) = 0$ and $\partial_{y_i}(f)(r_1, \dots, r_n) = 0$ for every i . In other words, X is not smooth if and only if $V(f) = D$ is not smooth. □

Remark 3.16. There is another well-known description of a relative uniform cyclic cover $X \xrightarrow{f} Y \rightarrow T$. The graded \mathcal{O}_Y -algebra structure on $f_*\mathcal{O}_X$ allows us to extract a line bundle \mathcal{L} (as in Remark 3.10) and an injection $s : \mathcal{O}_Y \rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-r}$, which remains injective on every fibre Y_t . In fact, these data recover $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow T$. Indeed, let $\mathcal{H}(Y/T, r)$ denote the groupoid of relative uniform cyclic covers of Y of degree r (with μ_r -equivariant isomorphisms over T). Moreover, let $\mathcal{H}'(Y/T, r)$ denote the groupoid of pairs $(L, s : \mathcal{O}_Y \rightarrow \mathcal{L}^r)$ (where s is

injective and remains so on all geometric fibres Y_t) and where morphisms are isomorphisms $\alpha : L \rightarrow L'$ so that $\alpha^{\otimes r}$ is compatible with s and s' . By [3, Proposition 2.2], there is a natural equivalence of categories $\mathcal{H}(Y/T, r) \simeq \mathcal{H}'(Y/T, r)$.

Thus, the data of a relative uniform cyclic cover $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow T$ (of degree r) are equivalent to the data $(\pi : Y \rightarrow T, L, s : \mathcal{O}_Y \rightarrow L^r)$, where $Y \rightarrow T$ is the base family, L is a line bundle on Y and s is a global section of L^r which doesn't vanish on any fibre Y_t . Equivalently, s is a global section of $\pi_* L^r$ which does not meet the zero section. This motivates the following definition.

3.5. Stacks of cyclic covers

Definition 3.17. Let $\mathcal{X}^{\mathcal{L}}$ be a moduli stack of varieties with a polarising line bundle. Let $(u : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}^{\mathcal{L}}, L)$ be the universal object, and suppose that $u_* L^r$ is locally free and compatible with arbitrary base change on $\mathcal{X}^{\mathcal{L}}$. Then an open subset of $\mathbb{V}^\circ(u_* L^r)$ is said to be a moduli stack of *cyclic covers of degree r* .

Remark 3.18. Unravelling the definition, one sees that such a stack parametrises triples $(f : Y \rightarrow S, L, s : \mathcal{O}_Y \rightarrow L^r)$, where $(Y \rightarrow S, L)$ satisfies the conditions in Definition 3.1, $f_* L^r$ is compatible with base change and s is injective on all the fibres. A morphism

$$(Y' \rightarrow S', L', s' : \mathcal{O}_{Y'} \rightarrow L'^r) \rightarrow (Y \rightarrow S, L, s : \mathcal{O}_Y \rightarrow L^r)$$

is a pair (f, ϕ) , where

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y' & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ S' & \longrightarrow & S \end{array}$$

is Cartesian and $\phi : f^* L \rightarrow L'$ is an isomorphism, such that $\phi^{\otimes r}(f^* s) = s'$.

Equivalently, by Remark 3.16 (see also [3, Remark 3.3]), such a stack parametrises pairs $(f : Y \rightarrow S, p : X \rightarrow Y)$, where f is a smooth, proper morphism with geometrically connected fibres and p is a relative uniform cyclic cover of degree r . Morphisms in the stack are morphisms of relative uniform cyclic covers (see Definition 3.12).

Example 3.19. For n, r and d positive integers, we let $\mathcal{H}(n, r, d)$ be the stack of relative uniform cyclic covers of degree r branched over hypersurfaces of degree rd in \mathbb{P}^n over \mathbb{Z} , as defined in [3, §3]. We let $\mathcal{H}^{sm}(n, r, d)$ denote the stack of such cyclic covers that are smooth. These are both examples of moduli stacks of cyclic covers (of degree r). Indeed, by Example 3.2, there is a moduli stack of polarising varieties $\mathcal{B}_{(d; n-1)}$ parametrising pairs $(f : X \rightarrow S, L)$, where f is a Brauer-Severi scheme of dimension n and L has degree d on the fibres. If $(\pi : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{(d; n-1)}, L)$ is the universal object, then $\mathcal{H}(n, r, d) = \mathbb{V}^\circ(\pi_* L^r)$. Moreover, $\mathcal{H}^{sm}(n, r, d)$ is an algebraic stack with finite diagonal over $\text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}$ whenever $rd \geq 3$ (see [3, Remark 4.3]).

The following new definition is key to the paper and introduces the universal stack of cyclic covers over a moduli stack of divisorial pairs.

Definition 3.20. Let \mathcal{Y} be a moduli stack of varieties with polarising line bundle with universal object $(\pi : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{L})$. Suppose $\mathcal{X} \subset \mathbb{V}^\circ(\pi_*\mathcal{L})$ is a moduli stack of divisorial pairs. The algebraic stack \mathcal{X}_r formed by the Cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \mathcal{X}_r & \xrightarrow{\text{open}} & \mathbb{V}^\circ(\pi_*\mathcal{L}|_{\mathcal{Y}_r}) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{Y}_r & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{Pic}_{\mathcal{U}/\mathcal{Y}} \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow (\cdot)^r \\
 \mathcal{X} & \xrightarrow{\text{open}} & \mathbb{V}^\circ(\pi_*\mathcal{L}) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{Y} & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} & \mathbf{Pic}_{\mathcal{U}/\mathcal{Y}}
 \end{array} \tag{3.1}$$

is called the *universal stack of cyclic covers (of degree r) over \mathcal{X}* .

In the next theorem, we verify that this is, indeed, a moduli stack of cyclic covers and, moreover, prove that the morphism $\mathcal{X}_r \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is proper étale. To guarantee non-emptiness of \mathcal{X}_r , we impose the following condition: We say that a moduli stack of divisorial pairs \mathcal{X} is *r -divisible* if for all objects (X, D) in \mathcal{X} over a field, the line bundle $\mathcal{O}_X(D)$ is divisible by r over the algebraic closure.

Theorem 3.21. *Let \mathcal{X} be a moduli stack of divisorial pairs over a scheme S .*

- (1) *The universal stack of cyclic covers \mathcal{X}_r is a moduli stack of cyclic covers.*
- (2) *The morphism $\mathcal{X}_r \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is proper and quasi-finite.*
- (3) *If $r \in \mathcal{O}_S^\times$, then $\mathcal{X}_r \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is étale.*
- (4) *If \mathcal{X} is r -divisible, then $\mathcal{X}_r \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is surjective.*

Proof. Let $(\pi : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{L})$ be the universal object of \mathcal{Y} (see Definition 3.20). In diagram (3.1), the stack \mathcal{Y}_r is equivalent to a moduli stack of varieties with a polarising line bundle and its universal object is of the form $(\mathcal{U}|_{\mathcal{Y}_r} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}_r, \mathcal{M})$ with the property that $\mathcal{M}^r \simeq \mathcal{L}|_{\mathcal{Y}_r}$. Thus, \mathcal{X}_r is isomorphic to an open subset of $\mathbb{V}^\circ(\mathcal{M}^r)$ and is, therefore, a moduli stack of cyclic covers of degree r , which proves (1).

For (4), surjectivity of $\mathcal{X}_r \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ follows from the surjectivity of $\mathcal{Y}_r \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$, which, in turn, follows by the r -divisibility of \mathcal{X} (see Remark 3.11). To finish the proof, it suffices to show that the r th power map on $\mathbf{Pic}_{\mathcal{U}/\mathcal{Y}}$ is proper quasi-finite and that it is étale if $r \in \mathcal{O}_S^\times$. Indeed, the map $\mathcal{X}_r \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is the pullback of $(\cdot)^r$ (see Definition 3.20). For this, we may pass to a smooth cover of \mathcal{Y} . Thus, we may assume the map $\mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ has a section and that \mathcal{Y} is affine. In which case, as $\mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ is representable by schemes, we have that \mathcal{U} is also a scheme. We then conclude by applying the following lemma. □

Lemma 3.22. *Fix a smooth, proper morphism of schemes with geometrically connected fibres $\pi : X \rightarrow S = \text{Spec } A$, which admits a section σ and a relatively ample line bundle. Then the functor*

$$\mathbf{Pic}_{X/S} \rightarrow \mathbf{Pic}_{X/S} \times_S B\mathbb{G}_{m,S}, \quad L \mapsto ([L], \sigma^*L)$$

is an equivalence of categories with inverse $([L], L') \mapsto L \otimes \pi^ \sigma^* L^\vee \otimes \pi^* L'$. Moreover, the morphism $(\cdot)^r : \mathbf{Pic}_{X/S} \rightarrow \mathbf{Pic}_{X/S}$ is proper quasi-finite and, if $r \in \mathcal{O}_S^\times$, it is étale.*

Proof. We may assume that S is Noetherian by choosing a Noetherian approximation $X_0 \rightarrow S_0$ of $X \rightarrow S$. That is, S_0 is of finite type over $\text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}$, the morphism $X_0 \rightarrow S_0$ is

smooth and proper with geometrically connected fibres and $X = X_0 \times_{S_0} S$ over S (see, for example, [48, Tags 01ZA and 01ZM] for the existence of such an approximation and [43, Proposition B.3] for its properties).

Since π is cohomologically flat in dimension zero and admits a section, it follows that the Picard sheaf has a simple description

$$\text{Pic}_{X/S}(T \rightarrow S) = \text{Pic } X_T / \text{Pic } T.$$

Therefore, the functors defined above are well defined and one readily checks that they are inverse to each other.

Via this isomorphism, the r th power map on the Picard stack is the product of the r th power maps on $\text{Pic}_{X/S}$ and $B\mathbb{G}_{m,S}$. We first check that the r th power map is proper. Since $(\cdot)^r : B\mathbb{G}_{m,S} \rightarrow B\mathbb{G}_{m,S}$ is a μ_r -gerbe, hence, proper, it suffices to check that the r th power map on the Picard sheaf is proper. Note that $\text{Pic}_{X/S}$ is representable by a separated scheme locally of finite type over S (see [26, Theorem 9.4.8]) and satisfies the existence part of the valuative criterion by the argument in [48, Tag 0DNG]. As the map $(\cdot)^r : \text{Pic}_{X/S} \rightarrow \text{Pic}_{X/S}$ is of finite-type by [26, Theorem 9.6.27], we deduce that it is proper (since $\text{Pic}_{X/S} \rightarrow S$ is separated and satisfies the existence part of the valuative criterion). The group homomorphism $(\cdot)^r$ is quasi-finite because $\text{Pic}_{X_s/k(s)}^r[r]$ is finite by the finiteness of $\text{Pic}_{X_s/k(s)}^0[r]$ and $\text{Pic}_{X_s/k(s)}^r/\text{Pic}_{X_s/k(s)}^0$ (see [26, Corollary 9.6.17]).

It remains to show that the r th power map on the Picard stack is formally étale when r is invertible over S . First note that the r th power map

$$(\cdot)_X^r : B\mathbb{G}_{m,X} \rightarrow B\mathbb{G}_{m,X} \tag{3.2}$$

is a μ_r -gerbe and, in particular, since r is invertible, it is formally étale (see [42, Definition B.5, Corollary B.9]). Next, the Picard stack is, by definition, the Weil restriction $\mathbf{Pic}_{X/S} = \pi_*(B\mathbb{G}_{m,X})$ and the r th power map on the Picard stack is the Weil restriction of (3.2), that is, $(\cdot)^r = \pi_*((\cdot)_X^r)$. It follows that $(\cdot)^r$ is formally étale because Weil restrictions preserve this property (see Lemma 3.23 below). \square

That Weil restrictions preserve formally étale morphisms is well known (see, for instance, [16, Remark 2.5]), but we were unable to find a proof at the level of generality we require. As such, we include one below for the sake of completeness.

Lemma 3.23. *Let $\pi : X \rightarrow S$ be a morphism of schemes and let $\phi : \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ be a formally étale morphism of stacks over X . If ϕ is formally étale, then $\pi_*(\phi) : \pi_*\mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \pi_*\mathcal{Y}$ is formally étale.*

Proof. We verify that $\pi_*(\phi)$ is formally étale directly: let T be a $\pi_*\mathcal{Y}$ -scheme and $T_0 \rightarrow T$ be a closed immersion with nilpotent ideal sheaf. The induced map $X_{T_0} \rightarrow X_T$ is a closed immersion with nilpotent ideal sheaf and X_T is a \mathcal{Y} -scheme, by definition of the Weil restriction. We have the following equivalences of categories

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{\pi_*\mathcal{Y}}(T, \pi_*\mathcal{Z}) &= \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{Y}}(X_T, \mathcal{Z}) \\ &\xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{Y}}(X_{T_0}, \mathcal{Z}) \\ &= \text{Hom}_{\pi_*\mathcal{Y}}(T_0, \pi_*\mathcal{Z}). \end{aligned}$$

The first and third equalities follow from the definition of the Weil restriction and the middle follows because ϕ is formally étale. Thus, $\pi_*\phi$ is formally étale. \square

Under additional assumptions on the varieties being parametrised, we can say more about the morphism $\mathcal{X}_r \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ defined in Definition 3.20.

Corollary 3.24. *Let \mathcal{X} be a moduli stack of divisorial pairs which is r -divisible and parametrises objects $(X \rightarrow S, H \subset X)$ with $\text{Pic}_{X/S}[r] = 0$. Then the morphism $\mathcal{X}_r \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is a μ_r -gerbe.*

Proof. In this case, the proof of Lemma 3.22 shows that $(\cdot)^r : \mathbf{Pic}_{X/S} \rightarrow \mathbf{Pic}_{X/S}$ is a μ_r -gerbe. Since $\mathcal{X}_r \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is the pullback of the r th power map $(\cdot)^r : \mathbf{Pic}_{X/S} \rightarrow \mathbf{Pic}_{X/S}$ (see Definition 3.20), this concludes the proof. \square

The hypothesis on the r -torsion of the Picard group in Corollary 3.24 holds, for example, when $X \rightarrow S$ is a Brauer-Severi scheme, a (relative) $K3$ surface or, more generally, when $H^1(X_s, \mathcal{O}_{X_s}) = 0$ and $\text{NS}(X_s)$ is torsion free.

3.6. Cyclic covers of projective spaces

In this section, we consider the concrete case of cyclic covers of projective spaces.

Example 3.25. Fix integers n, r, d , and take $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{C}_{(rd;n-1), \mathbb{Z}[1/r]}$ (see Example 3.8). The universal stack \mathcal{X}_r of cyclic covers (of degree r) in Theorem 3.21 is equivalent to $\mathcal{H}^{sm}(n, r, d)_{\mathbb{Z}[1/r]}$ from Example 3.19. Indeed, the functor which sends

$$(P \rightarrow S, L, s : \mathcal{O}_P \rightarrow L^r) \mapsto (P \rightarrow S, L^r, s : \mathcal{O}_P \rightarrow L^r)$$

identifies $\mathcal{H}^{sm}(n, r, d)_{\mathbb{Z}[1/r]}$ with \mathcal{X}_r over $\mathcal{C}_{(rd;n-1), \mathbb{Z}[1/r]}$ because P and $V(s)$ are S -smooth (see Proposition 3.15). Thus, Corollary 3.24 shows that associating the branch locus to a relative uniform cyclic cover of a Brauer-Severi scheme is a μ_r -gerbe.

From Example 3.25, there is a natural morphism of stacks

$$\mathcal{H}^{sm}(n, r, d)_{\mathbb{Z}[1/r]} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{(rd;n-1), \mathbb{Z}[1/r]}$$

given by associating to a relative uniform cyclic cover its branch divisor. This gives $\mathcal{H}^{sm}(n, r, d)_{\mathbb{Z}[1/r]}$ the structure of a μ_r -gerbe over $\mathcal{C}_{(rd;n-1), \mathbb{Z}[1/r]}$. If it is non-empty, we immediately see that the induced map

$$\pi_0(\mathcal{H}^{sm}(n, r, d)(k)) \rightarrow \pi_0(\mathcal{C}_{(rd;n-1)}(k))$$

is a bijection for any algebraically closed field k with characteristic not dividing r . This recovers the well-known classical fact that over such an algebraically closed field, if a cyclic cover branched over a fixed divisor exists, then it is unique up to isomorphism.

This is no longer true over non-algebraically closed fields, in general, as the following shows. In particular, there is no section, in general, which will greatly complicate our analysis and shows that there is no natural way to associate to an arbitrary family of hypersurfaces a family of cyclic covers ramified over exactly those hypersurfaces.

Proposition 3.26.

(1) Every non-empty fibre of

$$\pi_0(\mathcal{H}^{sm}(n,r,1)(\mathbb{Q})) \rightarrow \pi_0(\mathcal{C}_{(r;n-1)}(\mathbb{Q}))$$

is infinite.

(2) If $\gcd(r,n+1) \neq 1$ and $\gcd(d,n+1) = 1$, then the map

$$\pi_0(\mathcal{H}^{sm}(n,r,d)(\mathbb{Q})) \rightarrow \pi_0(\mathcal{C}_{(rd;n-1)}(\mathbb{Q}))$$

is not surjective. Thus, $\mathcal{H}^{sm}(n,r,d) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{(rd;n-1)}$ admits no section over \mathbb{Q} .

(3) If $\gcd(r,n+1) = 1$, then $\mathcal{H}^{sm}(n,r,1)_{\mathbb{Z}[1/r]} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{(r;n-1),\mathbb{Z}[1/r]}$ admits a section.

Proof. (1) As it is a μ_r -gerbe, the fibre over any rational point is in bijection with $H^1(\mathbb{Q}, \mu_r)$. By Kummer theory, $H^1(\mathbb{Q}, \mu_r) = \mathbb{Q}^\times / \mathbb{Q}^{\times r}$, which is infinite.

(2) Assume that $\gcd(r,n+1) = m > 1$ and $\gcd(d,n+1) = 1$. Let P be a Brauer-Severi variety of dimension n and period m over \mathbb{Q} . This can be constructed using the fundamental exact sequence from class field theory since the period of any class in $\text{Br } \mathbb{Q}$ equals its index (see [38, Theorem 1.5.36]). The variety P admits a smooth hypersurface $D \subset P$ of degree r since $m \mid r$, and by [13, Theorem 5.4.10], we have $\text{Pic } P = \mathbb{Z}\mathcal{O}(m)$. Suppose that P admits a uniform cyclic cover $f : Z \rightarrow P$ of degree r with branch locus D of degree rd . We have $f_*\mathcal{O}_Z = \mathcal{O}_P \oplus \mathcal{L} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathcal{L}^{r-1}$ for some line bundle \mathcal{L} of degree $-d$ on P (see Example 3.14). This implies that $m \mid d$, which contradicts our assumption that $\gcd(d,n+1) = 1$. Therefore, P does not admit a relative uniform cyclic cover $f : Z \rightarrow P$ of degree r with branch locus D of degree rd . In other words, the object $D \subset P$ of $\mathcal{C}_{(rd;n-1)}(\mathbb{Q})$ is not in the essential image of the functor $\mathcal{H}^{sm}(n,r,d)(\mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{(rd;n-1)}(\mathbb{Q})$.

(3) Now suppose that $\gcd(r,n+1) = 1$. If $r = 1$, the result is trivial, so assume $r > 1$. It suffices to prove that there is a relative uniform cyclic cover branched over exactly the universal hypersurface. So let $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{(r;n-1)}$ be the universal hypersurface of degree r inside the relative Brauer-Severi scheme \mathcal{P} . Choose any global section of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathcal{D})$ which defines \mathcal{D} (e.g. dualising the inclusion of the ideal sheaf $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{D}} \subset \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{P}}$ yields one such example). By Remark 3.11, it remains to construct a line bundle \mathcal{L} on \mathcal{P} , such that

$$\mathcal{L}^r \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathcal{D}). \tag{3.3}$$

To do so, choose s, t , such that $sr - t(n+1) = 1$ and consider the line bundle

$$\mathcal{J} = \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathcal{D})^s \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{P}/\mathcal{C}_{(r;n-1)}}^t.$$

This has degree 1 along each geometric fibre. Since the line bundle $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathcal{D}) \otimes \mathcal{J}^{-r}$ has degree 0 along each geometric fibre and $\mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{(r;n-1)}$ is a relative Brauer-Severi scheme, cohomology and base change implies that $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathcal{D}) \otimes \mathcal{J}^{-r}$ is the pullback of some line bundle on $\mathcal{C}_{(r;n-1)}$. However, by [3, Theorem 5.1], the Picard group of $\mathcal{C}_{(r;n-1),\mathbb{Z}[1/r]}$ is cyclic of order $(r-1)^n \gcd(r,n+1) = (r-1)^n$, which is coprime to r . In particular, all its elements are divisible by r . Therefore, the line bundle $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathcal{D}) \otimes \mathcal{J}^{-r}$ is divisible by r . This proves (3.3), as required. \square

3.7. Application to arithmetic hyperbolicity

We now state our most general results on arithmetic hyperbolicity for the moduli stacks considered in this section.

Corollary 3.27. *Let k be an algebraically closed field of characteristic 0 and $r \in \mathbb{N}$. Let \mathcal{X} be a moduli stack of divisorial pairs over k which is r -divisible. Then \mathcal{X} is arithmetically hyperbolic if and only if \mathcal{X}_r is arithmetically hyperbolic.*

Proof. By Theorem 3.21, the morphism $\mathcal{X}_r \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is proper, étale surjective, so that the corollary follows directly from Chevalley–Weil (Theorem 2.3). □

As for integral points, we have the following.

Corollary 3.28. *Let $r_1, r_2 \in \mathbb{N}$, and let A be an integrally closed finitely generated \mathbb{Z} -algebra. Let $k = \overline{\kappa(A)}$, which we assume has characteristic 0. Let \mathcal{X} be a moduli stack of divisorial pairs over A which is r_1 -divisible. If \mathcal{X}_{r_1} has finite diagonal and is arithmetically hyperbolic over k , then $\pi_0(\mathcal{X}_{r_2}(A))$ is finite.*

Proof. The stack \mathcal{X} has finite diagonal and is arithmetically hyperbolic over k since \mathcal{X}_{r_1} has these properties. Indeed, $\mathcal{X}_{r_1} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is proper, quasi-finite and surjective (see Theorem 3.21), so these properties descend (see Corollary 3.27 and Lemma 3.29). Moreover, as $\mathcal{X}_{r_2} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is proper and quasi-finite by Theorem 3.21, we see that \mathcal{X}_{r_2} has finite diagonal (by Lemma 3.29) and is arithmetically hyperbolic (by Lemma 2.4). The result now follows from the twisting lemma (Theorem 2.2). □

The following is well known; we include a proof for completeness.

Lemma 3.29. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a proper, quasi-finite morphism of stacks over a scheme S . If Y has finite diagonal, then so does X . The converse holds if f is surjective.*

Proof. Recall that an algebraic stack is said to be quasi-DM if its diagonal is locally quasi-finite (see [48, Tag 01TD]). An algebraic stack Z has finite diagonal if and only if Z is quasi-DM and separated (see [48, Tag 02LS]).

Suppose Y has finite diagonal. Since the morphism $X \rightarrow Y$ and the stack Y are quasi-DM and separated, the same is true for X (see [48, Tag 050L]). Thus, the diagonal of X is finite.

Now suppose that X has finite diagonal. We first prove that Y is quasi-DM (i.e. that $\Delta_{Y/S}$ is locally quasi-finite). Consider the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X & \xrightarrow{\Delta_{X/S}} & X \times_S X \\
 f \downarrow & & \downarrow f \times f \\
 Y & \xrightarrow{\Delta_{Y/S}} & Y \times_S Y.
 \end{array}$$

As X has finite diagonal and $X \rightarrow Y$ is proper quasi-finite, it follows that the geometric fibres of $X \rightarrow Y \times_S Y$ are finite. As $X \rightarrow Y$ is proper, quasi-finite and surjective, it follows that the geometric fibres of $\Delta_{Y/S}$ are finite and discrete, and since $\Delta_{Y/S}$ is representable,

it follows that $\Delta_{Y/S}$ is quasi-finite, that is, Y is quasi-DM. Moreover, $\Delta_{X/S}$ and $f \times f$ are universally closed, so the same is true for $\Delta_{Y/S}$.

Similarly, because Δ_{Δ_X} and $f \times f$ are universally closed, the same is true for $\Delta_{\Delta_{Y/S}}$. Hence, [48, Tag 04Z0 (1)] implies Y is separated, as required. \square

4. Cyclic covers of projective space

In this section, we study stacks of smooth hypersurfaces in projective space and their associated cyclic covers. We use these properties to then prove Theorem 1.2.

4.1. Definition and basic properties

For an integer $r \geq 2$ and $n \geq 1$, we let $\text{Hilb}_{r,n}$ be the Hilbert scheme of hypersurfaces of degree r in \mathbb{P}^{n+1} over \mathbb{Z} . Let $\text{Hilb}_{r,n}^{\text{sm}}$ be the open subscheme parametrising smooth hypersurfaces. The automorphism group scheme PGL_{n+2} of $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{Z}}^{n+1}$ acts on $\text{Hilb}_{r,n}^{\text{sm}}$, and we let $\mathcal{C}'_{(r;n)}$ denote the quotient stack $[\text{Hilb}_{r,n}^{\text{sm}}/\text{PGL}_{n+2}]$. We refer to $\mathcal{C}'_{(r;n)}$ as the stack of smooth hypersurfaces of degree r in \mathbb{P}^{n+1} over \mathbb{Z} .

By construction, the stack $\mathcal{C}'_{(r;n)}$ is a smooth finite type algebraic stack over \mathbb{Z} with affine diagonal. If $r \geq 3$, then $\mathcal{C}'_{(r;n)}$ is separated by [34, §16] (see also [5, Theorem 1.7]). If $(r,n) \neq (3,1)$, then $\mathcal{C}'_{(r;n)}$ is Deligne–Mumford over \mathbb{Z} , whereas $\mathcal{C}'_{(3;1)}$ is Deligne–Mumford over $\mathbb{Z}[1/3]$ [5, Theorem 1.6]. First, we describe the functor of points of $\mathcal{C}'_{(r;n)}$.

Lemma 4.1. *The stack $\mathcal{C}'_{(r;n)}$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{C}_{(r;n)}$ (see Example 3.8).*

Proof. Consider the morphism $\phi: \mathcal{C}_{(r;n)} \rightarrow \text{BPGL}_{n+2}$, which sends a pair $(P \rightarrow S, H \rightarrow P)$ to the PGL_{n+2} -torsor $\text{Isom}_S(\mathbb{P}_S^{n+1}, P)$ over S corresponding to the Brauer–Severi scheme $P \rightarrow S$. Now, consider the 2-fibre product

$$\mathcal{C}_{(r;n)} \times_{\text{BPGL}_{n+2}} \text{Spec } \mathbb{Z},$$

where the morphism $\text{Spec } \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{BPGL}_{n+2}$ is the universal PGL_{n+2} -torsor, that is, it sends a scheme S to the trivial PGL_{n+2} -torsor. If S is a scheme, then the S -objects of this fibre product are tuples

$$(P \rightarrow S, H \rightarrow P, f: P \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_S^{n+1}),$$

where $P \rightarrow S$ is a Brauer–Severi scheme of relative dimension n , the scheme H is a smooth hypersurface of degree r and f is an isomorphism of schemes over S . A morphism between two triples

$$(P \rightarrow S, H \rightarrow P, f) \rightarrow (P' \rightarrow S, H' \rightarrow P', f')$$

is the data of two isomorphisms $a: H \rightarrow H'$ and $b: P \rightarrow P'$, such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} H & \longrightarrow & P & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathbb{P}_S^{n+1} \\ a \downarrow & & b \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id} \\ H' & \longrightarrow & P' & \xrightarrow{f'} & \mathbb{P}_S^{n+1} \end{array}$$

commutes in the category of S -schemes. From this diagram, we see that objects in this groupoid have no non-trivial automorphisms. Moreover, every object in this groupoid is uniquely isomorphic to a triple of the form $(\mathbb{P}_S^n \rightarrow S, H \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_S^n, \text{id}_{\mathbb{P}_S^n})$. Thus, we may identify the stack with its associated sheaf. Now, the morphism of functors

$$\mathcal{C}_{(r;n)} \times_{BPGL_{n+2}} \text{Spec } \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{Hilb}_{(r;n)}^{\text{sm}}$$

defined by

$$(\mathbb{P}_S^{n+1} \rightarrow S, H_S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_S^n, \text{id} : \mathbb{P}_S^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_S^{n+1}) \mapsto (H_S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_S^{n+1})$$

is an isomorphism compatible with the respective actions of PGL_{n+2} . Thus,

$$\mathcal{C}'_{(r;n)} = [\text{Hilb}_{(r;n)}^{\text{sm}} / \text{PGL}_{n+2}] \cong \mathcal{C}_{(r;n)}.$$

This concludes the proof. □

Henceforth, we identify $\mathcal{C}'_{(r;n)}$ and $\mathcal{C}_{(r;n)}$.

4.2. From cyclic covers back to hypersurfaces

Let $\mathbb{A}^\circ(r, n)$ denote $\mathbb{V}^\circ(\pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_Z^n}(r))$, where $\pi : \mathbb{P}_Z^n \rightarrow \text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}$. We view this as the (affine) space of non-zero degree r forms in $n + 1$ variables, and let $\mathbb{A}^{\text{sm}}(r, n)$ denote the open subset consisting of forms which define smooth hypersurfaces in \mathbb{P}_Z^n . Given a hypersurface $f(x) = 0$ of degree r , one can view the cyclic cover $f(x) = x_{n+1}^r$ as a hypersurface in projective space in its own right. We now show that this construction gives rise to a morphism of stacks. Consider the map $\phi : \mathbb{A}^{\text{sm}}(r, n)_{\mathbb{Z}[1/r]} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^{\text{sm}}(r, n + 1)_{\mathbb{Z}[1/r]}$, which sends a smooth degree r form f in x_0, \dots, x_n to $x_{n+1}^r - f$. Moreover, consider the group homomorphism $\eta : \text{GL}_{n+1} \rightarrow \text{GL}_{n+2}$ defined by

$$A \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Observe that the morphism $\phi : \mathbb{A}^{\text{sm}}(r, n)_{\mathbb{Z}[1/r]} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^{\text{sm}}(r, n + 1)_{\mathbb{Z}[1/r]}$ is equivariant with respect to η . In particular, ϕ induces a morphism

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}^{\text{sm}}(n, r, 1)_{\mathbb{Z}[1/r]} &= [\mathbb{A}^{\text{sm}}(r, n)_{\mathbb{Z}[1/r]} / \text{GL}_{n+1}] \longrightarrow [\mathbb{A}^{\text{sm}}(r, n + 1)_{\mathbb{Z}[1/r]} / \text{GL}_{n+2}] = \mathcal{H}^{\text{sm}}(n + 1, r, 1)_{\mathbb{Z}[1/r]} \end{aligned}$$

(see [3, Theorem 4.1] for this explicit presentation as a quotient stack). On the level of geometric points, this maps a cyclic cover $Z \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_k^n$ branched along the divisor defined by the degree r form $f(x)$ to the cyclic cover $\tilde{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_k^{n+1}$ branched along the divisor defined by the form $x_{n+1}^r - f$.

Composing with the μ_r -gerbe $\mathcal{H}^{\text{sm}}(n + 1, r, 1)_{\mathbb{Z}[1/r]} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{(r;n), \mathbb{Z}[1/r]}$ from Example 3.25 gives a morphism

$$\mathcal{H}^{\text{sm}}(n, r, 1)_{\mathbb{Z}[1/r]} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{(r;n), \mathbb{Z}[1/r]}.$$

On the level of geometric points, this morphism sends a cyclic cover $Z \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^n$ branched along the degree r form $f(x_0, \dots, x_n)$ to the hypersurface in \mathbb{P}^{n+1} defined by $x_{n+1}^r - f$.

Proposition 4.2. *The morphism $\mathcal{H}^{\text{sm}}(n, r, 1)_{\mathbb{Z}[1/r]} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{(r;n), \mathbb{Z}[1/r]}$ is unramified.*

Proof. Since $\mathcal{H}^{\text{sm}}(n, r, 1)_{\mathbb{Z}[1/r]}$ and $\mathcal{C}_{(r;n), \mathbb{Z}[1/r]}$ are both Deligne–Mumford stacks, there is a commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U & \xrightarrow{g} & V \\ a \downarrow & & \downarrow b \\ \mathcal{H}^{\text{sm}}(n, r, 1)_{\mathbb{Z}[1/r]} & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathcal{C}_{(r;n), \mathbb{Z}[1/r]} \end{array},$$

where a and b are étale covers by schemes. By [48, Tag 0CIT], we need to show that g is unramified. However, because a and b each induce an isomorphism on tangent spaces, it is enough to show that, for every geometric point

$$x: \text{Spec } k \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^{\text{sm}}(n, r, 1)_{\mathbb{Z}[1/r]},$$

the induced map on tangent spaces df is injective. Indeed, in that case, dg is injective as well and, therefore, g is unramified by [48, Tag 0B2G], as desired.

Note that x corresponds to a cyclic cover $Z \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_k^n$. We let $V(f(x_0, \dots, x_n)) = H \subset \mathbb{P}_k^n$ denote its branch locus. Since $\mathcal{H}^{\text{sm}}(n, r, 1)_{\mathbb{Z}[1/r]} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{(r;n-1), \mathbb{Z}[1/r]}$ is étale by Theorem 3.21, we have a natural isomorphism of tangent spaces

$$T_{Z \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_k^n}(\mathcal{H}^{\text{sm}}(n, r, 1)) \rightarrow T_{H \subset \mathbb{P}_k^n}(\mathcal{C}_{(r;n-1)})$$

By [45, Proposition 3.4.17], we have

$$T_{H \subset \mathbb{P}_k^n}(\mathcal{C}_{(r;n-1)}) = H^1(\mathbb{P}_k^n, T_{\mathbb{P}_k^n} \langle H \rangle),$$

where

$$T_{\mathbb{P}_k^n} \langle H \rangle = \ker[T_{\mathbb{P}_k^n} \rightarrow N_{H/\mathbb{P}_k^n}].$$

Let $\tilde{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_k^{n+1}$ be a degree r uniform cyclic cover of \mathbb{P}_k^{n+1} ramified precisely along $\tilde{H} = V(x_{n+1}^r - f) \subset \mathbb{P}_k^{n+1}$. We have the following diagram of linear maps

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T_{Z \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_k^n}(\mathcal{H}^{\text{sm}}(n, r, 1)) & \xrightarrow{\text{the differential}} & T_{\tilde{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_k^{n+1}}(\mathcal{H}^{\text{sm}}(n+1, r, 1)) \\ \cong \downarrow & & \downarrow \cong \\ T_{H \subset \mathbb{P}_k^n}(\mathcal{C}_{(r;n-1)}) & & T_{\tilde{H} \subset \mathbb{P}_k^{n+1}}(\mathcal{C}_{(r;n)}) \end{array}$$

It follows from this diagram that, to prove the proposition, it suffices to show that the following map

$$T_{H \subset \mathbb{P}_k^n}(\mathcal{C}_{(r;n-1)}) = H^1(\mathbb{P}_k^n, T_{\mathbb{P}_k^n} \langle H \rangle) \rightarrow T_{\tilde{H} \subset \mathbb{P}_k^{n+1}}(\mathcal{C}_{(r;n)}) = H^1(\mathbb{P}_k^{n+1}, T_{\mathbb{P}_k^{n+1}} \langle \tilde{H} \rangle)$$

is injective. The latter group maps to $H^1(\tilde{H}, T_{\tilde{H}})$, being the deformation space of \tilde{H} viewed as an abstract variety. Moreover, Z and \tilde{H} are abstractly isomorphic: restricting the projection $\mathbb{P}_k^{n+1} \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}_k^n$ to \tilde{H} gives \tilde{H} the structure of a cyclic cover of degree r

branched along H . Thus, to prove the proposition, it suffices to show that the natural map

$$H^1(\mathbb{P}_k^n, T_{\mathbb{P}_k^n}(H)) \rightarrow H^1(Z, T_Z)$$

is injective. However, this follows from the fact that the sheaf $T_{\mathbb{P}_k^n}(H)$ is a direct summand of f_*T_Z (see [20, Lemma 3.1] or [51, Proposition 3.8]). □

Remark 4.3. Note that Proposition 4.2 improves [50, Lemma 2.3].

4.3. Arithmetic hyperbolicity of hypersurfaces and good reduction

We now begin our arithmetic applications. Our first result makes clear the precise relationship between arithmetic hyperbolicity of the stack of smooth hypersurfaces, the Shafarevich conjecture (Conjecture 1.1) and various possible finiteness statements concerning good reduction. The key issues are performing a descent from the algebraic closure, glueing different models and dealing with integral points corresponding to hypersurfaces which are in a Brauer–Severi scheme and not a projective space.

Definition 4.4. Let A be an integral domain with fraction field K and $X \subset \mathbb{P}_K^{n+1}$ a smooth hypersurface. We say that X has *good reduction over A* if there exists a smooth hypersurface $\mathcal{X} \subset \mathbb{P}_A^{n+1}$, whose generic fibre is K -linearly isomorphic to X . We call such an \mathcal{X} , together with the choice of isomorphism, a *good model* for X .

In the statement, for brevity by a pair (K, S) , we mean a number field K and finite set of places S of K containing all the Archimedean places.

Proposition 4.5. *Let $r \geq 3$ and $n \geq 1$. Then the following are equivalent.*

- (1) *For every algebraically closed field k of characteristic zero, the stack $\mathcal{C}_{(r;n),k}$ is arithmetically hyperbolic over k .*
- (2) *For every integrally closed finitely generated \mathbb{Z} -algebra A with $\kappa(A)$ of characteristic 0, the set $\pi_0(\mathcal{C}_{(r;n)}(A))$ is finite.*
- (3) *For all pairs (K, S) , the set of $\mathcal{O}_{K,S}$ -linear isomorphism classes of smooth hypersurfaces of degree r in $\mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{O}_{K,S}}^{n+1}$ is finite.*
- (4) *For all pairs (K, S) , the set of K -linear isomorphism classes of smooth hypersurfaces of degree r in \mathbb{P}_K^{n+1} with good reduction over $\mathcal{O}_{K,S}$ is finite.*
- (5) *For all pairs (K, S) , the set of K -linear isomorphism classes of smooth hypersurfaces of degree r in \mathbb{P}_K^{n+1} with good reduction over the localisations $\mathcal{O}_{K,v}$ for all $v \notin S$ is finite.*

Proof. (1) \implies (2): This follows from the Twisting lemma (Theorem 2.2), since $\mathcal{C}_{(r;n)}$ is separated over \mathbb{Z} [5, Theorem 1.7] with affine diagonal (by construction).

(2) \implies (3): Take $A = \mathcal{O}_{K,S}$.

(3) \implies (4): This is immediate, as (3) implies that there are only finitely many good models up to linear isomorphism.

(4) \implies (5): Let K be a number field with finite set of places S . To prove (5), we are free to increase S . In particular, we may assume that $\text{Pic } \mathcal{O}_{K,S} = 0$.

Let X be a smooth hypersurface over K with good models \mathcal{X}_v over $\mathcal{O}_{K,v}$ for all $v \notin S$. By spreading out, there is a finite set of places $S \subset T$ and good model for X over $\mathcal{O}_{K,T}$. Glueing this model with the models at $v \in T \setminus S$, we obtain a smooth, proper scheme $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_{K,S}$, whose fibres are smooth hypersurfaces. Let $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(1)$ denote the line bundle determined by the closure in \mathcal{X} of a hyperplane in X . Then by [4, Lemma 1.1.8], this is relatively very ample, hence, induces an embedding $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(f_*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(1)))$ into a projective bundle that is Zariski locally a hypersurface in projective space. But as $\text{Pic } \mathcal{O}_{K,S} = 0$ and $\mathcal{O}_{K,S}$ is Dedekind, the locally free module $f_*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}(1))$ is free. Thus, \mathcal{X} is, in fact, a good model for X , hence, (4) \implies (5).

(5) \implies (4): Immediate, as a good model over $\mathcal{O}_{K,S}$ gives rise to a good model over all $\mathcal{O}_{K,v}$ for $v \notin S$.

(4) \implies (1): By [21, Theorem 7.2], it suffices to show that the stack $\mathcal{C}_{(r;n),\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}$ is arithmetically hyperbolic over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$. To do so, let K be a number field and S a finite set of places of K . By Lemma 4.1, an $\mathcal{O}_{K,S}$ -point of $\mathcal{C}_{(r;n)}$ is given by a Brauer–Severi scheme P over $\text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_{K,S}$ of relative dimension $n + 1$ together with a relative hypersurface $H \subset P$ of degree r . But such Brauer–Severi schemes are parametrised by $H^1(\mathcal{O}_{K,S}, \text{PGL}_{n+1})$, which is finite by Lemma 2.5. Thus, there exists a finite field extension K'/K which trivialises each such P . Let S' be a finite set of places containing all places above S . Consider the diagram

$$\begin{CD} \mathcal{C}_{(r;n)}(\mathcal{O}_{K,S}) @>>> \mathcal{C}_{(r;n)}(\mathcal{O}_{K',S'}) \\ @VVV @VVV \\ \mathcal{C}_{(r;n)}(K) @>>> \mathcal{C}_{(r;n)}(K'). \end{CD}$$

We have shown that elements in the image of the horizontal arrows may be represented by hypersurfaces in $\mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{O}_{K',S'}}^{n+1}$ and $\mathbb{P}_{K'}^{n+1}$, respectively. Applying (4) to (K', S') now implies that

$$\text{Im}[\pi_0(\mathcal{C}_{(r;n)}(\mathcal{O}_{K,S})) \rightarrow \pi_0(\mathcal{C}_{(r;n)}(K'))]$$

is finite, which proves (1). □

Remark 4.6. Using Proposition 4.5, we may slightly improve on some results in the literature. For example, in [2, Corollary 1.3.2], André proves that there are only finitely many linear isomorphism classes of smooth quartic surfaces over $\mathbb{Z}[1/2m]$ for any $m \in \mathbb{Z}$. Combining Proposition 4.5 with [2, Theorem 1.3.1] shows, for example, that there are only finitely many linear isomorphism classes of smooth quartic surfaces over $\mathbb{Z}[1/m]$ for any $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, that is, inverting 2 is not necessary.

For completeness, we also verify Conjecture 1.1 for plane curves.

Proposition 4.7. *Conjecture 1.1 holds for $n = 1$ and any $r \geq 2$.*

Proof. The case $r = 2$ (plane conics) is a special case of [22, Proposition 5.1]. For $r = 3$ (plane cubics), consider the forgetful map $\mathcal{C}_{(3;1),\overline{\mathbb{Q}}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{1,1,\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}$, where $\mathcal{M}_{1,1}$ is the stack of elliptic curves over \mathbb{Z} . By [6, Propositions 6.1 and 6.4], this morphism is a gerbe under

the universal 3-torsion group scheme, and, thus, quasi-finite. As $\mathcal{M}_{1,1,\mathbb{Q}}$ is arithmetically hyperbolic by Shafarevich [47, Theorem IX.6.1], it follows from Lemma 2.4 that $\mathcal{C}_{(3;1),\mathbb{Q}}$ is arithmetically hyperbolic. The result now follows from Proposition 4.5.

For $r \geq 4$. Let $g := (d-1)(d-2)/2$ and let \mathcal{M}_g be the stack of smooth, proper connected curves of genus g over \mathbb{Z} . By [7], two smooth plane curves in $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{Q}}^2$ are birational if and only if they are linearly isomorphic. In particular, the forgetful morphism $\mathcal{C}_{(d;1),\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{g,\mathbb{Q}}$ is injective on isomorphism classes of \mathbb{Q} -points and fully faithful. This implies that $\mathcal{C}_{(d;1),\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{g,\mathbb{Q}}$ is quasi-finite, so that the result again follows from Faltings and Proposition 4.5. \square

Our method gives the following general result.

Theorem 4.8. *Let $n \geq 1, r \geq 2$ and $d \geq 1$ with $rd \neq 2$. Let k be an algebraically closed field of characteristic 0 and $A \subset k$ a \mathbb{Z} -finitely generated integrally closed subring. If $\mathcal{C}_{(rd;n)}$ is arithmetically hyperbolic over k , then $\pi_0(\mathcal{H}^{sm}(n+1,r,d)(A))$ is finite.*

Proof. By Example 3.25, the stack $\mathcal{H}^{sm}(n+1,r,d)_k$ is isomorphic to the stack \mathcal{X}_r from Theorem 3.21. Thus, the morphism $\mathcal{H}^{sm}(n+1,r,d)_k \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{(rd;n),k}$ is proper étale, hence, $\mathcal{H}^{sm}(n+1,r,d)_k$ is arithmetically hyperbolic by Lemma 2.4. As $\mathcal{H}^{sm}(n+1,r,d)$ has finite diagonal (Example 3.19), the result follows from Theorem 2.2. \square

4.4. Proof of Theorem 1.2

First note that Conjecture 1.1 is known for quadrics [22, Proposition 5.1], so we may assume $r \geq 3$. We will prove the result using the stacky Chevalley–Weil theorem and the cyclic covering trick.

Proposition 4.9. *Let k be an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero. Let $r \geq 3$ and $N \geq 2$. Suppose that $\mathcal{C}_{(r;N),k}$ is arithmetically hyperbolic over k . Then, for all $1 \leq n \leq N$, the stack $\mathcal{C}_{(r;n),k}$ is arithmetically hyperbolic over k .*

Proof. By induction, it suffices to show that $\mathcal{C}_{(r;N-1),k}$ is arithmetically hyperbolic over k . To do so, consider the μ_r -gerbe from Example 3.25 and the unramified (hence, quasi-finite) map from Proposition 4.2. In a diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{H}^{sm}(N,r,1)_k & \xrightarrow{\text{quasi-finite}} & \mathcal{C}_{(r;N),k} \\ \text{proper étale} \downarrow & & \\ & & \mathcal{C}_{(r;N-1),k} \end{array}$$

Since $\mathcal{C}_{(r;N),k}$ is arithmetically hyperbolic over k , it follows that the stack $\mathcal{H}^{sm}(N,r,1)_k$ is arithmetically hyperbolic (Lemma 2.4). Then the stacky Chevalley–Weil (Theorem 2.3) shows that $\mathcal{C}_{(r;N-1),k}$ is arithmetically hyperbolic over k . \square

We now prove Theorem 1.2. The stack $\mathcal{C}_{(r;N),\mathbb{Q}}$ is arithmetically hyperbolic by Proposition 4.5 and our assumptions. Proposition 4.9 implies that $\mathcal{C}_{(r;n),\mathbb{Q}}$ is arithmetically hyperbolic for all $1 \leq n \leq N$, so that Theorem 1.2 follows readily from Proposition 4.5. \square

5. Covers of the plane

We specialise Theorem 4.8 to covers of the plane, to deduce new (and old) finiteness statements about explicit families of surfaces. Although each of the stacks $\mathcal{H}(2,r,d)$ parametrise surfaces, they also admit a proper, étale map to moduli stacks parametrising curves. Thus, we are able to deduce finiteness results from curves.

Theorem 5.1. *Let $r \geq 2$ and $d \geq 1$ with $rd \neq 2$. Let k be an algebraically closed field of characteristic 0 and $A \subset k$ a \mathbb{Z} -finitely generated integrally closed subring. Then $\pi_0(\mathcal{H}^{sm}(2,r,d)(A))$ is finite.*

Proof. Here, $\mathcal{C}_{(rd;1)}$ is arithmetically hyperbolic over k by Propositions 4.5 and 4.7. The result, therefore, follows from Theorem 4.8. □

5.1. Double covers

This result is especially interesting when $r = 2$ because all double covers are automatically μ_2 -cyclic covers.

Lemma 5.2. *Let S be a scheme with $2 \in \mathcal{O}_S^\times$. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of smooth finitely presented schemes over S , which is a degree 2 finite flat morphism. Then $X \rightarrow Y$ has a unique structure of a relative uniform cyclic cover of Y , up to S -isomorphism.*

Proof. To prove the lemma, we first show that X admits, at most, one non-trivial action of μ_2 making $f\mu_2$ -invariant. When f is étale, this follows because any unramified double covering is Galois with $\text{Aut}_{X/Y} = \mu_2$, and, therefore, only one action is possible. If f is not étale, as 2 is invertible and X and Y are S -smooth, there is an open subset $U \subset Y$ (dense in every fibre Y_s) over which f is étale, so any automorphism $X \rightarrow X$ over Y is unique and an involution. This immediately implies that if $X \rightarrow Y$ admits the structure of a cyclic cover, then it is unique.

To show that $X \rightarrow Y$ admits such a structure, we show that it admits a μ_2 -action as in Definition 3.9. By uniqueness, it suffices to find the involution locally, so we may pass to an affine covering of Y , and so we set $Y = \text{Spec } A$. Next we show that $X \simeq \text{Spec } A[x]/(x^2 - a)$ for some non-zero divisor $a \in A$. This will prove the existence of the desired μ_2 -action on X since the right-hand side has the obvious involution $x \mapsto -x$ over A .

To obtain such an isomorphism, observe that half the trace gives a left splitting of the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y \rightarrow f_*\mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow L \rightarrow 0,$$

where L is a line bundle. By passing to a further covering of $\text{Spec } A$, we may assume L has a nowhere vanishing section b' , so that $f_*\mathcal{O}_X = \mathcal{O}_Y \oplus \mathcal{O}_Y b'$ (as modules). To determine the \mathcal{O}_Y -algebra structure of $f_*\mathcal{O}_X$, note that, for some $a', a'' \in A$, we have

$$b'^2 + a''b' - a' = 0.$$

Set $b = b' - \frac{a''}{2}$ so $b^2 - a = 0$ for some $a \in A$, $f_*\mathcal{O}_X = \mathcal{O}_Y \oplus \mathcal{O}_Y b$, and, therefore, $f_*\mathcal{O}_X \simeq A[x]/(x^2 - a)$, as desired. Let $Z = V(a) \subset Y$. To see that this gives f the structure of

a relative uniform cyclic cover, we need to check that Z is a relative Cartier divisor. However, Z is the branch locus of f and is, therefore, Cartier on every fibre Y_s by purity of the branch locus and the S -smoothness of X and Y . Then Z is Cartier and S -flat by [48, Tag 062Y]. \square

Remark 5.3. It follows that any finite flat map of degree 2 (of finite presentation) $f : X \rightarrow Y$ between S -smooth schemes has the unique structure of a relative uniform cyclic cover. In particular, this implies that if $f' : X' \rightarrow Y$ is another such morphism and $X \rightarrow X'$ is map over Y , then it is automatically a map of relative uniform cyclic covers. We will use this fact repeatedly to show that certain moduli stacks of relative uniform cyclic covers of degree 2 have alternative descriptions.

5.2. Special cases

We now explain how to recover versions of the Shafarevich conjecture for del Pezzo surfaces and K3 surfaces of degree 2.

Definition 5.4. Let \mathcal{D}_2 denote the category fibred in groupoids of *del Pezzo surfaces of degree 2*. That is, the groupoid over a scheme T consists of proper, smooth families of finite presentation $X \rightarrow T$, whose geometric fibres are del Pezzo surfaces of degree 2 and morphisms are isomorphisms over T .

Proposition 5.5. *There is a natural equivalence $\mathcal{D}_{2,\mathbb{Z}[1/2]} \simeq \mathcal{H}^{sm}(2,2,2)_{\mathbb{Z}[1/2]}$.*

Proof. This is well known, so we give a sketch of the argument. Given a proper, smooth family of del Pezzo's of degree 2 $f : X \rightarrow T$, cohomology and base change imply that there exists a double cover $\pi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(f_*\omega_{X/T}^\vee) \rightarrow T$, which is ramified along a family of quartic curves. Moreover, π has the structure of a relative uniform cyclic cover in a unique way (see Lemma 5.2). In particular, a morphism of objects in \mathcal{D}_2 induces an equivariant morphism of relative uniform cyclic covers. Thus, there is a functor $F : \mathcal{D}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^{sm}(2,2,2)$. On the other hand, the forgetful morphism $G : \mathcal{H}^{sm}(2,2,2) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_2$, which sends

$$X \rightarrow P \rightarrow S \quad \mapsto \quad X \rightarrow S$$

is inverse to F . That $G \circ F = \text{id}$ is clear and $F \circ G \simeq \text{id}$ is left to the reader. \square

Recall from Example 3.3 that \mathcal{F}_2 denotes the category of *degree 2 polarised K3 surfaces*.

Proposition 5.6. *There is a natural equivalence $\mathcal{F}_{2,\mathbb{Z}[1/2]} \cong \mathcal{H}^{sm}(2,2,3)_{\mathbb{Z}[1/2]}$.*

Proof. An object of $\mathcal{H}^{sm}(2,2,3)_{\mathbb{Z}[1/2]}(T)$ is of the form $X \rightarrow P \rightarrow T$, where each X_t is a double cover branched along a sextic in $P_t \simeq \mathbb{P}_{\kappa(\bar{t})}^2$. Thus, $X \rightarrow T$ is a proper, smooth family of degree 2 K3 surfaces, and defining λ to be the pullback of the ample generator in $\text{Pic}_{P/S}$ to $\text{Pic}_{X/S}$ yields a morphism $F : \mathcal{H}^{sm}(2,2,3)_{\mathbb{Z}[1/2]} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_{2,\mathbb{Z}[1/2]}$.

We next describe an inverse of the functor F . The universal object $(X \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_{2,\mathbb{Z}[1/2]}, \lambda)$ admits a morphism $X \rightarrow P \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_{2,\mathbb{Z}[1/2]}$, where P is a relative Brauer-Severi scheme of dimension 2 by Proposition 3.5. Since this is a finite flat cover of degree 2, Lemma 5.2 yields a unique structure of a relative uniform cyclic cover. Thus, we obtain a map $G : \mathcal{F}_{2,\mathbb{Z}[1/2]} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^{sm}(2,2,3)_{\mathbb{Z}[1/2]}$, which is inverse to F (again by Proposition 3.5). \square

From Theorem 5.1 and Propositions 5.5 and 5.6, we obtain the following corollary. This recovers special cases of results of Scholl [44] and André [2] and generalises Scholl’s result from number fields to finitely generated fields of characteristic 0.

Corollary 5.7. *If A is an integrally closed \mathbb{Z} -finitely generated integral domain with $\text{char } \kappa(A) = 0$ and $2 \in A^\times$, then the sets $\pi_0(\mathcal{D}_2(A))$ and $\pi_0(\mathcal{F}_2(A))$ are finite.*

5.3. Proof of Theorem 1.4

Let r, A be as in Theorem 1.4, and let $\mathcal{X} \subset \mathbb{P}(1, 1, 1, r)_A$ be a smooth surface of degree $2r$. Then \mathcal{X} has the natural structure of a double cover of \mathbb{P}_A^2 given by projecting to the first three coordinates and using Lemma 5.2. Thus, by Theorem 5.1, there are finitely many possibilities for \mathcal{X} up to isomorphism, as a double cover. Hence, only finitely many possibilities up to abstract isomorphism. \square

6. Abelian hypersurfaces and cyclic covers

In this section, we show that stacks of cyclic covers of hypersurfaces in an abelian variety are arithmetically hyperbolic. To do this, we combine our cyclic covering method with recent work of Lawrence–Sawin [27]. For an application of our work here, we refer the reader to [25].

6.1. Abelian hypersurfaces

Recall that a morphism $\pi : A \rightarrow S$ is said to be an *abelian scheme* if it is a proper, smooth group scheme with geometrically connected fibres. Moreover, for any torsor under an abelian scheme P/S , the functor $\text{Pic}_{P/S}^0$ is representable by an abelian scheme over S , and if $P = A$, we denote this by A^\vee and refer to it as the *dual* of A (see [11, Remark 1.5] and [35, Proposition 2.1.3]). A *degree d polarisation* on A is a finite flat map $\lambda : A \rightarrow A^\vee$ of group schemes, whose kernel is finite locally free over S of degree d^2 . Given a relatively ample line bundle L on an abelian scheme A/S , we say L has *degree d* if the map

$$\lambda_L : A \rightarrow A^\vee, \quad a \mapsto t_a^* L \otimes L^\vee,$$

is a degree d polarisation. Moreover, given a relatively ample line bundle L on a torsor $\pi : P \rightarrow S$ under an abelian scheme A/S , the sheaf $\pi_* L$ is locally free of some rank d and L induces a polarisation $\lambda_L : A \rightarrow A^\vee$ of degree d (see [36, §2.2.3 and §2.2.4]).

Definition 6.1. Let $\mathcal{AH}_{g,d}$ denote the fibred category over the category of schemes, whose fibre over a scheme S is the groupoid of triples $(\pi : P \rightarrow S, L, s : \mathcal{O}_P \rightarrow L)$, such that

- (1) $\pi : P \rightarrow S$ is proper, flat morphism of finite presentation, and each geometric fibre $P_{\bar{t}}$ admits the structure of an abelian variety of dimension g .
- (2) $L \in \text{Pic } P$ is a line bundle, such that $L|_{P_{\bar{t}}}$ is an ample line bundle of degree d on every geometric fibre $P_{\bar{t}}$.
- (3) the zero locus $V(s) \subset P$ is flat over S .

A morphism $(\pi' : P' \rightarrow S', L', s' : \mathcal{O}_{P'} \rightarrow L') \rightarrow (\pi : P \rightarrow S, L, s : \mathcal{O}_P \rightarrow L)$ over $S' \rightarrow S$ consists of a morphism f , which makes the following square Cartesian

$$\begin{array}{ccc} P' & \xrightarrow{f} & P \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ S' & \longrightarrow & S \end{array}$$

and an isomorphism $g : f^*L \simeq L'$, which sends f^*s to s' . We call $\mathcal{AH}_{g,d}$ the *moduli stack of abelian hypersurfaces of degree d* . The subcategory $\mathcal{AH}_{g,d}^{sm} \subset \mathcal{AH}_{g,d}$ consisting of $(\pi : P \rightarrow S, L, s : \mathcal{O}_P \rightarrow L)$, where $V(s) \subset P$ is smooth over S will be referred to as the *moduli stack of smooth abelian hypersurfaces of degree d* .

Remark 6.2. The locally principal subscheme $V(s) \subset P$ is flat over S if and only if it is Cartier on every fibre (see [48, Tag 062Y]). In other words, $V(s)$ is flat over S if and only if $f_*s : \mathcal{O}_S \rightarrow \pi_*L$ avoids the zero section.

First we show these are stacks of divisorial pairs, in the sense of Definition 3.6.

Proposition 6.3. *The fibred categories $\mathcal{AH}_{g,d}$ and $\mathcal{AH}_{g,d}^{sm}$ are moduli stacks of divisorial pairs which have affine diagonal.*

Proof. We first construct the associated stack with polarising line bundle. Consider the fibred category $\overline{\mathcal{AH}}_{g,d}$, whose fibre consists of $(\pi : P \rightarrow S, L)$, where

- (1) $\pi : P \rightarrow S$ is a proper, flat morphism of finite presentation and each geometric fibre $P_{\bar{s}}$ admits the structure of an abelian variety of dimension g .
- (2) $L \in \text{Pic}P$ is a line bundle, such that $L|_{P_{\bar{s}}}$ is a degree d ample line bundle for each geometric fibre $P_{\bar{s}}$.

A morphism $(\pi : P' \rightarrow S', L') \rightarrow (\pi : P \rightarrow S, L)$ is given by a morphism f making the diagram Cartesian

$$\begin{array}{ccc} P' & \xrightarrow{f} & P \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ S' & \longrightarrow & S \end{array}$$

and an isomorphism $g : f^*L \simeq L'$.

We claim that this is an open substack of $\mathcal{Pol}^{\mathcal{L}}$. Indeed, the locus where the morphism $f : P \rightarrow T$ is smooth with geometrically integral fibres is open (see [14, Appendix E.1]) and the locus where $P_{\bar{t}}$ has the structure of an abelian variety is open in T . To see the latter claim: by standard approximation methods, it suffices to assume that T is Noetherian, and we may also assume that T is connected with a point $\bar{t} : \text{Spec}k \rightarrow T$, such that $P_{\bar{t}}$ is an abelian variety. Base changing along $P \rightarrow T$, one obtains a section, thus, we may apply [34, Theorem 6.14] to deduce that $f_P : P \times_T P \rightarrow P$ (equipped with the diagonal map) is an abelian scheme.

Let $(\mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{Pol}^{\mathcal{L}}, \mathcal{L})$ denote the universal object of $\mathcal{Pol}^{\mathcal{L}}$, so far we have cut out an open locus $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{Pol}^{\mathcal{L}}$ where the geometric fibres of the universal family $\mathcal{U}|_{\mathcal{V}} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ admit the

structure of an abelian variety. By [34, Proposition 6.13], $\overline{\mathcal{A}\mathcal{H}}_{g,d}$ is open in \mathcal{V} since it defines the locus where the accompanying line bundle has degree d on each fibre. Thus, $\overline{\mathcal{A}\mathcal{H}}_{g,d}$ is an open substack of $\mathcal{P}ol^{\mathcal{L}}$, and it has affine diagonal by [49, §2.1].

To conclude, observe that if $(f : \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{A}\mathcal{H}}_{g,d}, \mathcal{L})$ is the universal object of $\overline{\mathcal{A}\mathcal{H}}_{g,d}$, then $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{H}_{g,d}$ can be realised as the complement of the zero section in the tautological rank d vector bundle $f_*(\mathcal{L})$ over $\overline{\mathcal{A}\mathcal{H}}_{g,d}$. It follows that $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{H}_{g,d}$ is a moduli stack of divisorial pairs, and the same follows for the open substack $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{H}_{g,d}^{sm}$. Lastly, since the morphism $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{H}_{g,d} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{A}\mathcal{H}}_{g,d}$ is quasi-affine, the stack $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{H}_{g,d}$ has affine diagonal. \square

Proposition 6.4. *The stack $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{H}_{g,d}^{sm}$ has finite diagonal. In particular, it is separated.*

Proof. The diagonal is proper by the Matsusaka-Mumford theorem [32, Theorem 2] (see [40, Theorem 4.3] for a different formulation) and affine by Proposition 6.3. Therefore, the diagonal is finite, as required. \square

We briefly recall the Albanese torsor and its universal property (for references in much greater generality, see [15, Theorem 3.3] and [26, Proposition 5.20, Remark 5.21, Corollary 5.14]). Let X be a smooth, proper S -scheme, where S is defined over \mathbb{Q} , and assume that X/S admits a relatively ample line bundle. Then there is an abelian S -scheme $\text{Alb}_{X/S}^0$, a torsor $\text{Alb}_{X/S}^1$ under it and a S -morphism $X \rightarrow \text{Alb}_{X/S}^1$. This has the following universal property: if P is a torsor under an abelian scheme A/S and $X \rightarrow P$ is an S -morphism, then there is a unique factorisation $X \rightarrow \text{Alb}_{X/S}^1 \rightarrow P$ over S and a unique map of abelian S -schemes $\text{Alb}_{X/S}^0 \rightarrow A$ making $\text{Alb}_{X/S}^1 \rightarrow P$ equivariant.

The following is an application of the main result of Lawrence–Sawin [27].

Theorem 6.5. *Let $d \geq 1$ and $g \geq 4$ or $g = 2$. Let K be a number field and S a finite set of finite places of K . Then $\pi_0(\mathcal{A}\mathcal{H}_{g,d}^{sm}(\mathcal{O}_{K,S}))$ is finite.*

Proof. The result from [27] applies to families of hypersurfaces in a fixed abelian variety. We want to show an analogous result for hypersurfaces in varying families of torsors under abelian varieties. To prove this, we use known finiteness statements and pass to a field extension to trivialise various data, then perform a descent back to the ground field.

We first show that $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{H}_{g,d,\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}^{sm}$ is arithmetically hyperbolic. To do so, it suffices to show that for every number field $K \subset \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ and every finite set of places S , the set

$$\text{Im}[\pi_0(\mathcal{A}\mathcal{H}_{g,d}^{sm}(\mathcal{O}_{K,S})) \rightarrow \pi_0(\mathcal{A}\mathcal{H}_{g,d}^{sm}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}))] \text{ is finite.} \tag{6.1}$$

Observe that for every $(X, L, s) \in \mathcal{A}\mathcal{H}_{g,d}(\mathcal{O}_{K,S})$, the universal morphism to the Albanese torsor $X \rightarrow \text{Alb}_{X/\mathcal{O}_{K,S}}^1$ is an isomorphism. Thus, X is naturally a torsor under the abelian scheme $\text{Alb}_{X/\mathcal{O}_{K,S}}^0$ over $\mathcal{O}_{K,S}$. By the Shafarevich conjecture for abelian varieties [10], it suffices to assume that every X is a torsor under a fixed abelian scheme $A \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{K,S}$. Note that L induces a degree d polarisation $\lambda : A \rightarrow A^\vee$ on A . But the set of isomorphism classes of polarisations of degree d on A is finite by [8, Theorem V.18.1], so we may assume that λ_L induces a fixed degree d polarisation λ . In fact, we may also fix the isomorphism class of X since the set, J , of isomorphism classes of A -torsors X which admit a line bundle L inducing the polarisation $\lambda_L = \lambda$ is finite. Indeed, let c_λ denote the

image of $\lambda \in \text{NS}_A(\mathcal{O}_{K,S})$ in $H^1(\text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_{K,S}, A^\vee)$, then, by [39, Proposition 4.3], the set J is the inverse image of c_λ along the map

$$H^1(\lambda) : H^1(\mathcal{O}_{K,S}, A) \rightarrow H^1(\mathcal{O}_{K,S}, A^\vee)$$

Thus, J is a torsor under a quotient of $H^1(\mathcal{O}_{K,S}, \text{Ker}(\lambda))$ and the latter is finite by Lemma 2.5.

To prove (6.1), we base change to a larger number field $K \subset K'$ so that $X_{K'}$ admits a section and $X_{\mathcal{O}_{K',S'}}$ inherits the structure of an abelian scheme, where S' denotes the set of places of K' above S . Now the set of sections $s : \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow L$, with smooth zero locus, up to isomorphism, is finite by [27, Theorem 1.1] ($g \geq 4$) and Faltings [10] ($g = 2$). This gives the required finiteness, hence, proves that $\mathcal{AH}_{g,d,\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}^{sm}$ is arithmetically hyperbolic. To complete the proof, by Proposition 6.4, we know that $\mathcal{AH}_{g,d}^{sm}$ has finite diagonal. Therefore, since $\mathcal{AH}_{g,d,\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}^{sm}$ is arithmetically hyperbolic over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$, the result follows from Theorem 2.2. \square

6.2. Double covers

Theorem 6.5 and Corollary 3.28 immediately give finiteness results for integral points on cyclic covering stacks of stacks of polarised abelian varieties. We make these explicit for double covers to obtain infinitely many new moduli stacks of canonically polarised varieties which are arithmetically hyperbolic.

Definition 6.6. We define $\mathcal{G}_{g,p} \rightarrow \text{Spec } \mathbb{Q}$ to be a category fibred in groupoids whose fibre category over a scheme S consists of morphisms $\pi : X \rightarrow S$, such that

- (1) π is a smooth, proper morphism of relative dimension g ;
- (2) the fibres of π are connected varieties of general-type with geometric genus p ;
- (3) the Albanese map of the geometric fibres of π is finite flat of degree 2.

Morphisms in this fibre category are isomorphisms over S . We call $\mathcal{G}_{g,p}$ the stack of *double Albanese varieties* of dimension g and genus p .

Such varieties occur, for example, amongst surfaces S of general type with $q(S) = 2$ and $K_S^2 = 4\chi(\mathcal{O}_S)$ [31, Theorem 0.1].

Proposition 6.7. *The category $\mathcal{G}_{g,p}$ is a moduli stack of polarised varieties.*

Proof. We first prove that each $X \in \mathcal{G}_{g,p}(k)$ is canonically polarised. To show this, we may assume that k is algebraically closed, since the canonical bundle is defined over the ground field. Then, by definition and Lemma 5.2, there is an abelian variety A over k and a uniform cyclic cover $f : X \rightarrow A$ of degree 2. So if we write $X = \text{Spec}_A \mathcal{O}_A \oplus L$, then $\omega_{X/k} = f^*L^{-1}$ (see, e.g. [51, Proposition 3.5]) because $\omega_{A/k} = \mathcal{O}_A$. Since $\omega_{X/k}$ is big, the line bundle L^{-1} is big as well. The claim then follows from the fact that any big line bundle on an abelian variety is ample (use [29, Example 1.4.7, Corollary 1.5.18, Theorem 2.2.16]).

Next consider the universal object $(u : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}ol^\Lambda, \lambda)$ and note that there is a locally closed subscheme $\mathcal{P}ol^\omega \subset \mathcal{P}ol^\Lambda$, where $\lambda|_{\mathcal{P}ol^\omega}$ represents the class of $\omega = \omega_{\mathcal{U}/\mathcal{P}ol^\Lambda}|_{\mathcal{P}ol^\omega}$ and is universal with respect to this property (see [1, Corollary 4.3.2]). We can further

restrict to the locally closed locus where the fibres of u have dimension g and $\pi_*\omega$ is locally free of rank p ; call this stack \mathcal{J} . Finally, consider the map to the universal Albanese torsor $a : \mathcal{U}|_{\mathcal{J}} \rightarrow \text{Alb}_{\mathcal{U}/\mathcal{J}}^1$ (which exists by [26, Proposition 5.20, Remark 5.21] and [15, Theorem 3.3]) and observe that the locus, where it is finite flat of degree 2, is open in \mathcal{J} (see [14, Appendix E]). Since isomorphisms preserve the canonical line bundle, this locally closed substack of $\mathcal{P}ol^\omega$ is equivalent to $\mathcal{G}_{g,p}$. \square

Note that the universal object $\mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{g,p}$ is a relative uniform cyclic cover over its Albanese torsor since it is finite locally free of degree 2 (see 5.2):

$$a : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \text{Alb}_{\mathcal{U}/\mathcal{G}_{g,p}}^1.$$

Taking the branch locus of a yields a pair $(\text{Alb}_{\mathcal{U}/\mathcal{G}_{g,p}}^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{g,p}, H)$ of a torsor under an abelian scheme and a divisor. By the following lemma and Proposition 3.15, this yields a natural morphism $\mathcal{G}_{g,p} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}\mathcal{H}_{g,2^g(p-1),\mathbb{Q}}$ from the universal property of $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{H}_{g,2^g(p-1),\mathbb{Q}}$.

Lemma 6.8. *H is a relatively ample divisor of degree $2^g(p-1)$.*

Proof. To prove the result, we may work over an algebraically closed field of characteristic 0 (see [29, Theorem 1.7.8]). Recall from the proof of Proposition 6.7 that $f : X = \text{Spec}_A \mathcal{O}_A \oplus L \rightarrow A$ for some line bundle L for which L^{-1} is ample. Recall that X has dimension g and geometric genus $p = h^0(X, \omega_X)$. Let $H \subset A$ denote the branch locus of f , and note that $\mathcal{O}(H) = L^{-2}$. Then $\omega_X = f^*(\omega_A \otimes L^{-1}) = f^*L^{-1}$ because $\omega_A = \mathcal{O}_A$. Therefore, by pushing forward and using the push-pull formula, we have

$$p = h^0(\omega_X) = h^0(f_*\omega_X) = h^0(L^{-1} \otimes (\mathcal{O}_A \oplus L)) = h^0(\mathcal{O}_A) + h^0(L^{-1}) = 1 + h^0(L^{-1}).$$

This gives $h^0(L^{-1}) = p - 1$. Now, we want to calculate the degree of $\mathcal{O}(H) = L^{-2}$. By [8, Theorem V.13.3], this is the same as $\chi(L^{-2})$. Recalling that ample line bundles on abelian varieties have vanishing higher cohomology [34, Proposition 6.13], the Riemann-Roch theorem [8, Theorem V.13.3] gives

$$\chi(L^{-2}) = (L^{-2})^g/g! = 2^g(L^{-1})^g/g! = 2^g h^0(L^{-1})$$

(here $(M)^g$ denotes the top self-intersection of the line bundle M). Putting it all together, we have that the degree of the branch locus of f is $2^g(p-1)$. \square

Proposition 6.9. *The morphism $\mathcal{G}_{g,p} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}\mathcal{H}_{g,2^g(p-1),\mathbb{Q}}$ is proper and étale.*

Proof. Since a realises \mathcal{U} as a relative uniform cyclic cover of degree 2 over a torsor under an abelian scheme, we obtain a morphism $\mathcal{G}_{g,p}$ to the stack \mathcal{X}_2 of degree 2 cyclic covers associated to the moduli stack of pairs $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{H}_{g,2^g(p-1)}$ (see Theorem 3.21). We claim that the functor

$$F : \mathcal{G}_{g,p} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_2, \quad (X \rightarrow S) \mapsto (X \rightarrow \text{Alb}_{X/S}^1 \rightarrow S)$$

is an equivalence of categories, with inverse given by the forgetful functor

$$G : \mathcal{X}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{g,p}, \quad (X \rightarrow P \rightarrow S) \mapsto (X \rightarrow S).$$

It is clear that $G \circ F = \text{id}$, and note that the universal property of the Albanese torsor yields a natural transformation $F \circ G \rightarrow \text{id}$. This is an isomorphism because, if $X \rightarrow P \rightarrow S$ is a relative uniform cyclic cover of degree 2, then P is isomorphic to the Albanese torsor of X/S . Indeed, there is a factorisation $X \rightarrow \text{Alb}_{X/S}^1 \rightarrow P$ over S , and since $X \rightarrow \text{Alb}_{X/S}^1$ is finite but not an isomorphism, and $X \rightarrow P$ is a double cover, it follows that $\text{Alb}_{X/S}^1 \rightarrow P$ is an isomorphism. Since \mathcal{X}_2 is proper and étale over $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{H}_{g,2^g(p-1)}$ by Theorem 3.21, this concludes the proof. \square

We finally prove the following more precise version of Theorem 1.5.

Theorem 6.10. *Let $p, g \in \mathbb{N}$ with $g = 2$ or $g \geq 4$. There exists a finite set of primes T and a model $\mathcal{G}_{g,p,\mathbb{Z}[T^{-1}]}$ for $\mathcal{G}_{g,p}$ over $\mathbb{Z}[T^{-1}]$ with the following property.*

Let K be a number field and S a finite set of finite places of K containing all places above T . Then $\pi_0(\mathcal{G}_{g,p,\mathbb{Z}[T^{-1}]}(\mathcal{O}_{K,S}))$ is finite.

Proof. By Proposition 6.9 and spreading out [43, Proposition B.3], there exists a model $\mathcal{G}_{g,p,\mathbb{Z}[T^{-1}]}$ for $\mathcal{G}_{g,p}$ over $\mathbb{Z}[T^{-1}]$ for some finite set of primes T together with a morphism $\mathcal{G}_{g,p,\mathbb{Z}[T^{-1}]} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}\mathcal{H}_{g,2^g(p-1),\mathbb{Z}[T^{-1}]}$ which is proper étale. Increasing T again if necessary, by Proposition 6.4, we may assume that $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{H}_{g,2^g(p-1),\mathbb{Z}[T^{-1}]}$ has finite diagonal, hence, so does $\mathcal{G}_{g,p,\mathbb{Z}[T^{-1}]}$. The result now follows from Lemma 2.4 and Theorems 2.2 and 6.5. \square

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