

GROUP-THEORETIC COMPACTIFICATION OF BRUHAT–TITS BUILDINGS

BY YVES GUIVARC’H AND BERTRAND RÉMY

ABSTRACT. – Let G_F denote the rational points of a semisimple group G over a non-archimedean local field F , with Bruhat–Tits building X . This paper contains five main results. We prove a convergence theorem for sequences of parahoric subgroups of G_F in the Chabauty topology, which enables us to compactify the vertices of X . We obtain a structure theorem showing that the Bruhat–Tits buildings of the Levi factors all lie in the boundary of the compactification. Then we obtain an identification theorem with the polyhedral compactification (previously defined in analogy with the case of symmetric spaces). We finally prove two parametrization theorems extending the Bruhat–Tits dictionary between maximal compact subgroups and vertices of X : one is about Zariski connected amenable subgroups and the other is about subgroups with distal adjoint action.

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RÉSUMÉ. – Soit G_F le groupe des points rationnels d’un groupe semi-simple G , défini sur un corps local non archimédien F , et d’immeuble de Bruhat–Tits associé X . Ce papier contient cinq résultats principaux. Nous démontrons un théorème de convergence de suites de sous-groupes parahoriques pour la topologie de Chabauty, ce qui nous permet de compactifier les sommets de X . Nous obtenons un théorème de structure qui prouve que les immeubles de Bruhat–Tits des facteurs de Lévi de G apparaissent tous dans le bord de la compactification. Ensuite nous obtenons un théorème d’identification avec la compactification polyédrique (définie auparavant par analogie avec le cas des espaces symétriques). Nous démontrons enfin deux théorèmes de paramétrage qui étendent le dictionnaire de Bruhat–Tits entre sous-groupes compacts maximaux et sommets de X : l’un porte sur les sous-groupes moyennables d’adhérence de Zariski connexe et l’autre porte sur les sous-groupes dont l’action adjointe est distale.

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Introduction

There exist lots of deep motivations to construct compactifications of symmetric spaces and Euclidean buildings. One of them is to determine the cohomological properties of arithmetic groups. When the ambient algebraic group is defined over a global field of characteristic zero, this was done in [18,19]. In positive characteristic, there are still important open questions [17, §VII], [7]. Another related motivation is the compactification of locally symmetric manifolds [49], in particular those carrying a natural complex structure. Some compactifications [6] are useful tools in number theory and also provide nice examples of complex projective varieties of general type [5] or moduli spaces [4]. We refer to [9] for a recent review of compactifications of symmetric spaces and of their quotients by lattices of the isometry group.

In this paper we are interested in compactifying Euclidean buildings by group-theoretic techniques. In return, we obtain group-theoretic results, e.g. geometric parametrizations of

classes of remarkable closed subgroups in non-archimedean semisimple Lie groups. The analogy with the case of symmetric spaces is of course highly relevant. In fact, our general project is to generalize to Bruhat–Tits buildings all the compactification procedures described in [36] or [35] in the real case. Furstenberg (i.e. measure-theoretic) and Martin compactifications are included in the project, but will not appear in the present paper. Here, we are interested in the simplest approach: in the real case, it consists in seeing each point of a symmetric space as a maximal compact subgroup of the isometry group (via the Bruhat–Tits fixed-point lemma) and reminding that the space $\mathcal{S}(G)$ of all closed subgroups of a given locally compact group G has a natural compact topology. The latter topology is the Chabauty topology [13] and the compactification under consideration is the closure of the image of the map attaching to each point its isotropy subgroup. Of course, one has to check that this map is a topological embedding onto its image and this is done by proving the Chabauty convergence of a suitable class of sequences in the symmetric space. This compactification is equivariantly homeomorphic to the maximal Satake compactification [50], which itself was identified by C.C. Moore with the maximal Furstenberg compactification [42].

In the non-archimedean case, an additional subtlety is that the Bruhat–Tits building, i.e. the analogue of the symmetric space in this situation, is bigger than the set of maximal compact subgroups (which corresponds to the vertices of the building). The statement below deals with sequences of maximal compact subgroups only, but our most general result takes into account sequences of parahoric subgroups (see Theorem 3 for a precise version).

CONVERGENCE THEOREM. – *Let G be a semisimple group over a local field F and let X be its Bruhat–Tits building. Let $\{v_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ be a sequence of vertices in some closed Weyl chamber $\overline{\mathcal{D}}^X$. By passing to stabilizers in G_F we obtain a sequence of maximal compact subgroups $\{K_{v_n}\}_{n \geq 1}$. We make the following assumption:*

for each codimension one sector panel Π of $\overline{\mathcal{D}}^X$, the distance $d_X(v_n, \Pi)$ has a, possibly infinite, limit as $n \rightarrow +\infty$.

Then $\{K_{v_n}\}_{n \geq 1}$ is a convergent sequence in the space of closed subgroups $\mathcal{S}(G_F)$ endowed with the compact Chabauty topology. The limit group D is Zariski dense in some parabolic F -subgroup Q fixing a face of the chamber at infinity $\partial_\infty \mathcal{D}$. Moreover D can be written as a semi-direct product $K \ltimes \mathcal{R}_u(Q)_F$, where K is an explicit maximal compact subgroup of some reductive Levi factor of Q and $\mathcal{R}_u(Q)_F$ is the unipotent radical of Q_F .

As already mentioned, this convergence is the key fact to define a compact space $\overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}}$ with a natural G_F -action. We call it the group-theoretic compactification of X . The next step then is to understand the geometry of $\overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}}$ by means of the structure of G_F . For instance, in the Borel–Serre compactification the boundary reflects the combinatorics of the parabolic subgroups defined over the ground field of the isometry group; a single spherical building is involved. In our case, the group-theoretic compactification of the Euclidean building of each Levi factor of G_F appears, as in Satake’s compactifications of symmetric spaces [50]. The result below sums up Theorem 16.

STRUCTURE THEOREM. – *For any proper parabolic F -subgroup Q , the group-theoretic compactification of the Bruhat–Tits building of the semisimple F -group $Q/\mathcal{R}(Q)$ naturally sits in the boundary of $\overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}}$. Let P be a minimal parabolic F -subgroup of G . We set $D_\emptyset = K \ltimes \mathcal{R}_u(P)_F$, where K is the maximal compact subgroup of some reductive Levi factor of P . Then the conjugacy class of D_\emptyset is G_F -equivariantly homeomorphic to the maximal Furstenberg boundary \mathcal{F} and is the only closed G_F -orbit in $\overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}}$. In fact, for any closed subgroup $D \in \overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}}$ there is a sequence $\{g_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ in G_F such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} g_n D g_n^{-1}$ exists and lies in \mathcal{F} .*

There are then two ways to exploit this result. The first one is to use it to compare $\overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}}$ with previous compactifications of Bruhat–Tits buildings. One compactification was defined in [37] by compactifying apartments first (the convergence there is the same as in flats of maximal Satake’s compactifications) and then by extending the Bruhat–Tits gluing procedure which defines X out of G_F and the model of an apartment. We call the so-obtained compactification the polyhedral compactification of X and we denote by $\overline{V}_X^{\text{pol}}$ the closure of the vertices in the latter space. Note that it is not obvious at all that a space defined as a gluing is Hausdorff. In connection with this technicality for the polyhedral compactification, we fill in a gap of [loc. cit.] pointed to us by G. Prasad and A. Werner (Proposition 19). Then we compare $\overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}}$ and $\overline{V}_X^{\text{pol}}$, see Theorem 20 for a more precise version.

IDENTIFICATION THEOREM. – *Let G be a semisimple simply connected group defined over a non-archimedean local field F . Let X be the corresponding Bruhat–Tits building. Then there exists a natural G_F -equivariant homeomorphism $\overline{V}_X^{\text{pol}} \simeq \overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}}$.*

The second use of the compactification is to parametrize remarkable classes of closed subgroups. By taking stabilizers, we can extend to the non-archimedean case a theorem of C.C. Moore’s [43] which answers a question of H. Furstenberg’s and unifies the classification of maximal compact and minimal parabolic subgroups in the same geometric framework. The proofs of the result below (made more precise in Theorem 33) and of the next one use subtle results due to Ph. Gille on unipotent elements in algebraic groups, in order to cover the case of a local ground field of characteristic $p > 0$.

PARAMETRIZATION THEOREM (AMENABLE CASE). – *Any closed, amenable, Zariski connected subgroup of G_F fixes a facet in $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$. The closed amenable Zariski connected subgroups of G_F , maximal for these properties, are the vertex fixators for the G_F -action on the polyhedral compactification $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$.*

To state our last main result, we need to go back to the very definition of the group-theoretic compactification. Since it is the closure of the maximal compact subgroups in the compact space $\mathcal{S}(G_F)$ of closed subgroups of G_F , it is natural to ask for an intrinsic characterization of the groups appearing after passing to the closure. A satisfactory answer is given by the notion of distality, which formalizes the fact that a group action on a metric space has no contraction. Here the linear action under consideration is given by the adjoint representation. We refer to Theorem 39 and its preliminaries for a more precise version.

PARAMETRIZATION THEOREM (DISTAL CASE). – *Any subgroup of G_F with distal adjoint action is contained in a point of $\overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}}$. The maximal distal subgroups of G_F are the groups of $\overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}}$, i.e. they are the maximal compact subgroups and the limits of sequences of maximal compact subgroups. In particular, they are all closed and Zariski connected.*

Let us finish the presentation of our results by mentioning that our proofs may simplify some arguments in the real case. We also plan to compare our approach to some concrete compactifications defined by A. Werner in the SL_n case [54,55]. In the present paper, the latter case is presented in the last section as an illustration of the general semisimple case. Unfortunately, it would have been too long to develop it completely, but we think that checking the details is useful to have a good intuition of the geometry of Euclidean buildings. At last, since algebraic group theory uses a lot of notation, we found useful to collect some of it below.

Notation. – In all this paper, we are considering the following objects:

- a locally compact non-archimedean local field F , with valuation ring \mathcal{O}_F , uniformizer ϖ_F and residue field $\kappa_F = \mathcal{O}_F/\varpi_F$. The absolute value is denoted by $|\cdot|_F$ and the discrete valuation by $v_F: F \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}$. We set: $q_F = |\kappa_F|$;
- a simply connected semisimple algebraic F -group G ;
- the Bruhat–Tits building X of G/F , whose set of vertices is denoted by V_X .

We let \overline{F} be an algebraic closure of the field F . There is a unique valuation $v_{\overline{F}}: \overline{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}$ (resp. absolute value $|\cdot|_{\overline{F}}$) extending v_F (resp. $|\cdot|_F$) and we denote by $\mathcal{O}_{\overline{F}}$ the valuation ring of \overline{F} .

In general, given an algebraic group H over F , we denote by $\text{Lie}(H)$ or \mathfrak{h} its Lie algebra, by H_F its F -rational points and by $\text{Lie}(H)_F$ or \mathfrak{h}_F the F -rational points of the Lie algebra of H . We denote by $\mathcal{R}(H)$ (resp. by $\mathcal{R}_u(H)$) the radical (resp. the unipotent radical) of H . At last, if H is semisimple, then $\text{rk}_F(H)$ denotes its F -rank.

Structure of the paper

Section 1 fixes notation and recalls basic facts on algebraic groups and Bruhat–Tits theory; it also introduces the class of fundamental sequences in Euclidean buildings. Section 2 is mainly devoted to studying convergence of fundamental sequences of parahoric subgroups for the Chabauty topology on closed subgroups in the semisimple group G_F ; this is the main step to define the group-theoretic compactification $\overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}}$ of the Bruhat–Tits building X . Section 3 describes $\overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}}$ and in particular shows that, as a G_F -space, $\overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}}$ contains a single closed G_F -orbit; moreover the compactification of the Bruhat–Tits building of any Levi factor lies in the boundary of $\overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}}$. We also prove the identification with the polyhedral compactification $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$. Section 4 deals with compactifications of trees in a slightly more general context than rank-one algebraic groups over local fields; it can be seen both as an illustration of the previous sections and the first step of induction arguments in the next section. Section 5 contains the proofs of the two parametrization theorems in terms of the geometry of the compactification $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$; the two parametrized classes of subgroups are that of maximal Zariski connected amenable and of maximal distal subgroups. Section 6 provides examples of arbitrary positive F -rank since it deals with special linear groups; we recall Goldman–Iwahori’s concrete definition of the Bruhat–Tits building of $\text{SL}_n(F)$ and we try to illustrate as many previous notions as possible. At last, Appendix A provides a proof of the continuity of the action of G_F on the polyhedral compactification $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$.

1. Bruhat–Tits buildings. Levi factors. Unbounded sequences

We introduce some algebraic subgroups and notation and we recall the geometric meaning of the valuated root datum axioms for the rational points G_F . We also recall a more technical point: the Bruhat–Tits building of a Levi factor naturally sits in the Bruhat–Tits building of the ambient group G/F . We finally use the Cartan decomposition with respect to a suitable maximal compact subgroup, in order to distinguish a class of sequences in buildings which will become convergent in the group-theoretic compactification of the next section. We set $r = \text{rk}_F(G)$.

1.1. Bruhat–Tits buildings

We choose once and for all a maximal F -split torus T in G , to which is associated an apartment A in the Bruhat–Tits building X [22, 2.8.11]. We denote by $\Phi = \Phi(T, G)$ the corresponding root system [12, 8.17]. It is a (possibly non-reduced) root system [20, 5.8] in the sense of [16, VI.1]. In order to avoid confusions and to emphasize the analogy with symmetric spaces, a *sector* of

X [17, VI.7] (in French: “quartier” [22, 7.1.4]) is often called a *Weyl chamber* in this article. We also use the terminology *alcove* [22, 1.3.8] so that the word “chamber” alone is meaningless in the present paper.

1.1.1. Let us pick in A a Weyl chamber \mathcal{Q} with tip a special vertex which we call o . Let us denote by c the alcove contained in \mathcal{Q} whose closure contains o . We refer to A (resp. \mathcal{Q} , o , c) as the *standard apartment* (resp. *Weyl chamber*, *vertex*, *alcove*) of X . The fixator $K_o = \text{Fix}_{G_F}(o)$ is called the *standard maximal compact subgroup* and its subgroup $\mathcal{B} = \text{Fix}_{G_F}(c)$ is called the *standard Iwahori subgroup* of G_F . The choice of \mathcal{Q} corresponds to the choice of a subset of positive roots Φ^+ , or equivalently to the choice of a system of simple roots $\{a_s\}_{s \in S}$ which we identify with its indexing set S . We set: $\Phi^- = -\Phi^+$. By definition of Φ , we have a decomposition of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} as a T -module via the adjoint representation: $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}_0 \oplus \bigoplus_{a \in \Phi} \mathfrak{g}_a$, where \mathfrak{g}_0 is the fixed-point set of T [12, 21.7]. The subgroup U_a with Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}_a = \{X \in \mathfrak{g} : \text{Ad}(t).X = a(t)X \text{ for each } t \in T\}$ is the *root group* associated with a . If a is non-divisible, $U_{(a)}$ denotes the group $U_a \cdot U_{2a}$ with the convention that $U_{2a} = \{1\}$ if $2a \notin \Phi$ [12, 21.7]. We denote by P the minimal parabolic F -subgroup determined by Φ^+ , i.e. such that $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{g}_0 \oplus \bigoplus_{a \in \Phi^+} \mathfrak{g}_a$. For a subset I of S , we denote by Φ_I the subset of roots which are linear combinations of simple roots indexed by I . We also set: $\Phi_I^\pm = \Phi^\pm \cap \Phi_I$ and $\Phi^{I,\pm} = \Phi^\pm - \Phi_I$. We also introduce the following F -subgroups [20, §4]:

- the *standard parabolic subgroup* P_I of type I , defined by $\mathfrak{p}_I = \mathfrak{g}_0 \oplus \bigoplus_{a \in \Phi_I} \mathfrak{g}_a \oplus \bigoplus_{a \in \Phi^{I,+}} \mathfrak{g}_a$;
- the *standard reductive Levi factor* M_I of P_I , defined by $\mathfrak{m}_I = \mathfrak{g}_0 \oplus \bigoplus_{a \in \Phi_I} \mathfrak{g}_a$;
- the *standard semisimple Levi factor* $G_I = [M_I, M_I]$ of P_I ;
- the *standard unipotent radical* $U^I = \mathcal{R}_u(P_I)$ of type I , also defined by $\mathfrak{u}^I = \bigoplus_{a \in \Phi^{I,+}} \mathfrak{g}_a$.

The parabolic F -subgroup *opposite* to P_I with respect to T [12, 14.20] is the connected F -subgroup with Lie algebra $\mathfrak{m}_I \oplus \bigoplus_{a \in \Phi^{I,-}} \mathfrak{g}_a$; it intersects P_I along the reductive group M_I . When $I = \emptyset$ and when no confusion is possible, we simply omit the index \emptyset , e.g. we denote $M = M_\emptyset$. In the classification theory of semisimple F -groups, the (G_F -conjugacy class of the) semisimple Levi factor $[M, M]$ is called the *anisotropic kernel* of $G_{/F}$ [51, 16.2.1]. The connected center $Z(M)$ is a torus defined over F and contains T as a maximal split subtorus defined over F . We denote by $Z(M)_{\text{an}}$ the maximal anisotropic subtorus defined over F in $Z(M)$. Then, by [12, 8.15] and [20, 2.3], the multiplication map provides an isogeny $[M, M] \times Z(M)_{\text{an}} \times T \rightarrow M$. The subgroup $[M, M] \cdot Z(M)_{\text{an}}$ is an anisotropic reductive F -subgroup of M , so its F -points form a compact group [48, 5.2.3]. The unique maximal compact subgroup of T_F , which we denote by T_{cpt} , is topologically isomorphic to $(\mathcal{O}_F^\times)^r$. We denote by $Z_G(T)_{\text{cpt}}$ the group $[M, M]_F \cdot (Z(M)_{\text{an}})_F \cdot T_{\text{cpt}}$. It is the unique maximal compact subgroup of $M_F = Z_G(T)_F$ [24, 5.2.7] and it fixes (pointwise) the apartment A .

1.1.2. A substantial part of Borel–Tits theory (i.e. the theory of reductive groups over arbitrary ground fields [20]) can be summed up in combinatorial terms [12, 21.15]. The most refined version of this approach is provided by the notion of a *generating root datum* [22, 6.1]. This is relevant to the case of an arbitrary ground field. The combinatorics becomes richer when the ground field is a local field F as here. One of the main results of Bruhat–Tits theory is the existence of a *valuation* on the generating root datum of G_F associated with the choice of the maximal F -split torus T [24, 5.1.20]. Each group $U_{(a)}$ is unipotent, abelian or metabelian [21, 4.10], and (roughly speaking) the latter notion corresponds to the existence of a filtration on each group $(U_{(a)})_F$. Such a filtration comes from the filtration of the additive group $(F, +)$ given by the preimages of v_F . Further compatibilities (e.g. with respect to the action of the normalizer

$N_G(T)_F$ of T_F , to taking some commutators etc.) are required, but we are only interested in the geometric interpretation of this valuation [53, 1.4].

Let $b \in \Phi$ be non-divisible and let $\{U_{(b),m}\}_{m \in \mathbf{Z}}$ be the decreasing filtration of $(U_{(b)})_F$ given by Bruhat–Tits theory, i.e. by [24, 5.1.20] and [22, 6.2]. To the pair of opposite roots $\{\pm b\}$ is attached a parallelism class ∂b of affine hyperplanes in A and a family of affine hyperplanes $\{H_{\partial b,m}\}_{m \in \mathbf{Z}}$ in this class which are called the *walls* directed by ∂b . The family $\{H_{\partial b,m}\}_{m \in \mathbf{Z}}$ provides a useful exhaustion of A by the fixed-point sets of the groups $U_{(b),m}$ [53, 2.1]. More precisely, if $b \in \Phi^+$ we denote by $D_{b,m}$ the half-space of A bounded by $H_{\partial b,m}$ which contains a translate of the Weyl chamber \mathcal{Q} ; otherwise, we choose the other half-space to be $D_{b,m}$. The family $\{H_{\partial b,m}\}_{m \in \mathbf{Z}}$ is characterized by the fact that the fixed-point set of $U_{(b),m}$ in A is equal to the half-space $D_{b,m}$. We have an increasing exhaustion $A = \bigcup_{m \in \mathbf{Z}} D_{b,m}$. Geometrically, the bigger $m \in \mathbf{Z}$ is, the smaller $U_{(b),m}$ is, and the bigger the closure $\overline{D}_{b,m} = A^{U_{(b),m}}$ is. The reader may illustrate this by having a look at the third paragraph of 6.2.2, dealing with the example of $\mathrm{SL}_n(F)$.

1.1.3. As a combinatorial Euclidean building, X can be endowed with a distance d of non-positive curvature, unique up to homothety on each irreducible factor [22, 2.5]. More precisely, the distance d makes X a CAT(0)-space [8, II]; we fix, once and for all, such a metric d . The boundary at infinity $\partial_\infty X$, i.e. the space of geodesic rays modulo the relation of being at finite Hausdorff distance from one another [8, II.8], is a geometric realization of the spherical building of parabolic subgroups in G_F [17, VI.9E]. We can also define the F -points of the parabolic subgroups of $G_{/F}$ to be the stabilizers of the facets at infinity in $\partial_\infty X$. For instance, the standard sector \mathcal{Q} defines a chamber at infinity $\partial_\infty \mathcal{Q}$, and we have: $P_F = \mathrm{Stab}_{G_F}(\partial_\infty \mathcal{Q}) = \mathrm{Fix}_{G_F}(\partial_\infty \mathcal{Q})$. The inclusion $\partial_\infty \mathcal{Q} \subset \partial_\infty A$ corresponds to the Levi decomposition $P = M \times U$: the group M is characterized by the fact that M_F is the fixator of the union of the facet $\partial_\infty \mathcal{Q}$ and its opposite in $\partial_\infty A$. There is a similar interpretation for each standard Levi decomposition $P_I = M_I \times U^I$.

Recall that a *Furstenberg boundary* for a topological group G is a compact metrizable G -space Y whose continuous G -action is *minimal* (i.e. any orbit in Y is dense) and *strongly proximal* (i.e. there is a Dirac mass in the closure of any G -orbit in the space $\mathcal{M}^1(Y)$ of probability measures on Y) [41, VI.1.5]. It is a classical fact that the family of Furstenberg boundaries of a given semisimple Lie group coincides with the family of its flag varieties; in the non-archimedean case, this is checked for instance in [10, 5.1]. Moreover, if Q denotes a parabolic F -subgroup of G , the F -rational points of G/Q form a homogeneous space under G_F since we have: $(G/Q)_F = G_F/Q_F$ [20, 4.13]. In this paper the quotient spaces G_F/Q_F , for Q a parabolic F -subgroup of $G_{/F}$, are indifferently called *Furstenberg boundaries* or *flag varieties*.

DEFINITION. – We denote by \mathcal{F} the (maximal) *Furstenberg boundary* G_F/P_F of G_F . For each subset I of simple roots of S , we denote by \mathcal{F}^I the Furstenberg boundary $G_F/(P_I)_F$.

There is an obvious G_F -equivariant map $\pi_I: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^I$ between Furstenberg boundaries. We denote by ω (resp. ω_I) the class of the identity in \mathcal{F} (resp. in \mathcal{F}^I). The preimage of ω_I by π_I is $(P_I)_F \cdot \omega$. It is a copy in \mathcal{F} of the (maximal) Furstenberg boundary of the Levi factor $(M_I)_F$; we denote it by \mathcal{F}_I . We denote by $U^{I,-}$ the unipotent radical of the parabolic subgroup opposite P_I with respect to T ; we simply write U^- for $U^{\emptyset,-}$. Note that there is a unique G_F -invariant class of measures on \mathcal{F} [40, §1] and that the $(U^-)_F$ -orbit of ω is conegligible for this class. In the algebraic terminology, $(U^-)_F \cdot \omega$ is called the *big cell* of \mathcal{F} . Let us finally recall that there is a natural way to glue G_F -equivariantly $\partial_\infty X$ to X [8, II.8]. The so-obtained space is called the *geometric compactification* of X ; we denote it by $\overline{X}^{\mathrm{geom}}$. The partition of the boundary of

$\overline{X}^{\text{geom}}$ under its natural K_o -action is connected to flag varieties by the fact that each K_o -orbit is isomorphic, as a K_o -space, to a suitable flag variety of G_F .

1.2. Levi factors

We recall that the Bruhat–Tits building X of G/F contains inessential realizations of the buildings of the Levi factors in G [22, 7.6]. We also introduce some remarkable closed subgroups of G_F . They will turn out to form the boundary of our compactification of X , respectively to be the stabilizers of the points in this boundary.

1.2.1. We simply recall here (with our notation) some facts of [22, 7.6] we use later (3.2). Recall that the apartment A is the vector space $X_*(T)_F \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} \mathbf{R}$ endowed with a suitable simplicial structure and a natural action of $N_G(T)_F$ (where $X_*(T)_F$ is the group of F -cocharacters of T) [53, 1.2]. Let I be a proper subset of simple roots in S . Let L_I denote the affine subspace of A obtained as the intersection of the walls passing through the vertex o and directed by the simple roots in I . The semisimple Levi factor G_I is simply connected [51, 8.4.6, Exercise 6] and we denote by A_I the standard apartment of its Bruhat–Tits building X_I . We are interested in the subset $(G_I)_F \cdot A$ of the $(G_I)_F$ -transforms of the points in A , which we want to compare to X_I . Intuitively, the idea is that the direction L_I is not relevant to the combinatorics of the semisimple Levi factor G_I : it corresponds to the cocharacters of T which centralize G_I . But after shrinking $(G_I)_F \cdot A$ along L_I , we obtain a realization of X_I . This is formalized by [22, Proposition 7.6.4] which provides a unique extension $\tilde{p}_I: (G_I)_F \cdot A \rightarrow X_I$ of the natural affine map $p_I: A \rightarrow A_I$ between apartments, with the following properties:

- (i) the map \tilde{p}_I is $(G_I)_F$ -equivariant;
- (ii) the preimage of A_I by \tilde{p}_I is A and in fact the preimage of any apartment, wall, half-apartment in X_I is an apartment, a wall or a half-apartment in X , respectively;
- (iii) there is an L_I -action on $(G_I)_F \cdot A$ extending that on A with the following compatibility with the $(G_I)_F$ -action: $g \cdot (x + v) = g \cdot x + v$ for any $g \in (G_I)_F, x \in (G_I)_F \cdot A$ and $v \in L_I$;
- (iv) the factor map $\frac{(G_I)_F \cdot A}{L_I} \rightarrow X_I$ is a $(G_I)_F$ -equivariant bijection.

The choice of positive roots in Φ corresponding to the Weyl chamber \mathcal{Q} induces a choice of positive roots in the subroot system of G_I and the corresponding Weyl chamber of A_I is $p_I(\mathcal{Q})$.

1.2.2. We denote by $\overline{\mathcal{Q}}^X$ the (non-compact) closure of the Weyl chamber \mathcal{Q} in the building X . It is a simplicial cone. Any of its codimension one faces is equal to the intersection of $\overline{\mathcal{Q}}^X$ with the wall directed by some simple root $s \in S$ and passing through o . We denote by Π^s the latter cone and we call it a *sector panel* of $\overline{\mathcal{Q}}^X$. For any non-empty subset I of simple roots, we denote: $\mathcal{Q}^I = \bigcap_{s \in I} \Pi^s$; for instance $\mathcal{Q}^S = \{o\}$. We set: $\mathcal{Q}^\emptyset = \mathcal{Q}$, so that $\overline{\mathcal{Q}}^X = \bigsqcup_{I \subset S} \mathcal{Q}^I$. Note also that L_I above is the affine subspace generated by \mathcal{Q}^I .

The points in $\overline{\mathcal{Q}}^X$ are parametrized by the distances to the sector panels Π^s when s ranges over S . Given a family $\underline{d} = \{d_s\}_{s \in S}$ of non-negative real numbers, we denote by $x_{\underline{d}}$ the corresponding point in $\overline{\mathcal{Q}}^X$. Similarly, in the building X_I we parametrize the closed Weyl chamber $\overline{p_I(\mathcal{Q})}^{X_I}$ by the set of finite sequences $\underline{d} = \{d_s\}_{s \in I}$ of non-negative real numbers (corresponding to the distances to the sector panels $p_I(\Pi^s)$, $s \in I$). The point defined by the parameters \underline{d} is denoted by $x_{I, \underline{d}}$. The preimage $p_I^{-1}(x_{I, \underline{d}})$ is an affine subspace of A parallel to $\langle \mathcal{Q}^I \rangle$, which we denote by $L_{I, \underline{d}}$. Each space $L_{I, \underline{d}}$ has dimension $r - |I| = \dim(X) - |I|$.

DEFINITION. – We define $K_{I, \underline{d}}$ to be pointwise fixator of the affine subspace $L_{I, \underline{d}}$ in the reductive Levi factor $(M_I)_F$, i.e. $K_{I, \underline{d}} = \text{Fix}_{(M_I)_F}(L_{I, \underline{d}})$.

Denoting by σ the facet of A_I containing $x_{I,\underline{d}}$, we have: $K_{I,\underline{d}} = \text{Fix}_{(M_I)_F}(p_I^{-1}(\sigma))$, i.e. the group $K_{I,\underline{d}}$ only depends on the facet of $p_I(\overline{\mathcal{Q}}^X)$ containing $x_{\underline{d}}$. The group M_I (resp. G_I) is generated by the root groups $U_{(a)}$ with a is a non-divisible root such that $\partial a \supset \langle \mathcal{Q}^I \rangle$ (resp. and M) [12, 21.11]. The group $K_{I,\underline{d}}$ is the parahoric subgroup of $(M_I)_F$ generated by $Z_G(T)_{\text{cpt}}$ and the groups $U_{(a),m}$ with a as before and $m \in \mathbf{Z}$ such that the closed half-apartment $\overline{D}_{a,m}$ contains $L_{I,\underline{d}}$ [22, 6.4]. Note that $p_I(\langle \mathcal{Q}^I \rangle)$ is a special vertex in A_I , which we choose as origin in A_I . We simply write K_I when $L_{I,\underline{d}} = \langle \mathcal{Q}^I \rangle = L_I$. The group K_I (resp. $K_I \cap G_I$) is a special maximal compact subgroup of the standard reductive Levi factor $(M_I)_F$ (resp. of the semisimple Levi factor $(G_I)_F$).

1.2.3. Let us set $T^I = (\bigcap_{a \in \Phi_I} \text{Ker}(a))^\circ$ and let us denote by T_I the subtorus defined as the identity component $(G_I \cap T)^\circ$ for the Zariski topology. We have: $M_I = Z_G(T^I)$ [12, 21.11] and T_I is a maximal F -split torus of G_I . Moreover $(T^I)_F$ stabilizes the affine span $\langle \mathcal{Q}^I \rangle$, fixes the facet at infinity $\partial_\infty \mathcal{Q}^I$ and acts on each affine subspace $L_{I,\underline{d}}$ in A as a discrete cocompact group of translations. Denoting by $Z(M_I)$ the connected center of M_I and by $Z(M_I)_{\text{an}}$ its maximal anisotropic subtorus defined over F , we have: $M_I = G_I \cdot T^I \cdot Z(M_I)_{\text{an}}$, which provides: $K_{I,\underline{d}} = (G_I \cap K_{I,\underline{d}}) \cdot \text{Fix}_{Z(M_I)_F}(L_{I,\underline{d}})$, where $G_I \cap K_{I,\underline{d}}$ is a parahoric subgroup of $(G_I)_F$. The group $Z(M_I)_F$ acts on $L_{I,\underline{d}}$ through $(T^I)_F$ and we have: $\text{Fix}_{Z(M_I)_F}(L_{I,\underline{d}}) = (Z(M_I)_{\text{an}})_F \cdot (T^I)_{\text{cpt}}$ where $(T^I)_{\text{cpt}}$ is the unique maximal compact subgroup of $(T^I)_F$, topologically isomorphic to $(\mathcal{O}_F^\times)^{r-|I|}$.

The groups $D_{I,\underline{d}}$ and $R_{I,\underline{d}}$ below play an important role in the definition and the description of the group-theoretic compactification of X .

DEFINITION. – Let I be a proper subset of simple roots and let \underline{d} be a sequence of non-negative real numbers indexed by I .

- (i) We define $D_{I,\underline{d}}$ to be the semidirect product $K_{I,\underline{d}} \ltimes (U^I)_F$.
- (ii) We define $R_{I,\underline{d}}$ to be the semidirect product $(K_{I,\underline{d}} \cdot (T^I)_F) \ltimes (U^I)_F$.

It follows from the above definitions that $R_{I,\underline{d}} = D_{I,\underline{d}} \cdot (T^I)_F$.

1.3. Unbounded sequences

We define some classes of sequences in the Euclidean building X . These sequences will turn out to be convergent in the later defined compactifications.

1.3.1. Recall that a sequence $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ in a topological space *goes to infinity* if it eventually leaves any compact subset of this space.

DEFINITION. – Let $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ be a sequence of points in the Euclidean building X . Let $\overline{\mathcal{Q}}^X$ be the closure of the Weyl chamber \mathcal{Q} . Let I be a subset of the corresponding set S of simple roots.

- (i) We say that $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ is I -canonical if the following three conditions are satisfied:
 - (i-a) for each $n \geq 1$, we have: $x_n \in \overline{\mathcal{Q}}^X$;
 - (i-b) for each $s \in S \setminus I$, we have: $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \text{dist}_X(x_n, \Pi^s) = +\infty$;
 - (i-c) there exists a facet σ in $A_I \cap p_I(\overline{\mathcal{Q}}^X)$ such that $p_I(x_n) \in \sigma$ for $n \gg 1$.
- (ii) We say that $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ is I -fundamental if there exists a converging sequence $\{k_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ in K_o such that $\{k_n \cdot x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ is an I -canonical sequence.
- (iii) We simply say that $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ is fundamental if it is I -fundamental for some $I \subset S$.

Note that an I -fundamental sequence is bounded if, and only if, we have: $I = S$. Note also that the condition for being I -canonical depends on the choice of the Weyl chamber \mathcal{Q} while that

for being fundamental does not. The condition of being I -canonical here is slightly more general than in the real case [36] since we do not impose that the points be in a face of $\overline{\mathcal{D}}^X$. We have to adopt this definition because T_F does not act transitively on the intersections of walls in a given parallelism class.

1.3.2. Moreover in the context of symmetric spaces, the definition of I -fundamental sequences is not exactly the same [36, Definition 3.35]. The plain analogue of the latter definition would be obtained by replacing condition (i-c) of 1.3.1 by the condition:

(i-c') for each $s \in I$, the distance $\text{dist}_X(x_n, \Pi^s)$ converges as $n \rightarrow +\infty$.

On the one hand, let us pick two points x and y in the alcove c , such that for any $s \in S$ we have: $\text{dist}_X(x, \Pi^s) \neq \text{dist}_X(y, \Pi^s)$. Then any sequence $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ taking infinitely many times each value x and y is S -fundamental in our sense, while it is not for the above plain translation from the case of symmetric spaces. On the other hand, an injective sequence of points $\{x'_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ in the alcove c converging to the tip o is S -fundamental for the modified definition, but is not for the definition we will use (1.3.1). The sequences $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ and $\{x'_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ show that the two definitions of being I -fundamental are different for $I = S$. To see the same phenomenon for $I \subsetneq S$, it suffices to pick a non-trivial element $t \in T^I$ and to replace $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ (resp. $\{x'_n\}_{n \geq 1}$) by $\{t^n \cdot x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ (resp. $\{t^n \cdot x'_n\}_{n \geq 1}$).

The reason why we use the definition of 1.3.1 is that we want the map $x \mapsto \text{Stab}_{G_F}(x) = K_x$ to be continuous for a certain topology on closed subgroups of G_F (2.1). In the sequence $\{x'_n\}_{n \geq 1}$, all the elements belong to the alcove c , so the associated sequence of parahoric subgroups $\{K_{x'_n}\}_{n \geq 1}$ is constant equal to the Iwahori subgroup \mathcal{B} . But the parahoric subgroup attached to $o = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x'_n$ is the maximal compact subgroup K_o . Of course, this phenomenon occurs also for unbounded fundamental sequences; this is reformulated in terms of convergence of parahoric subgroups in 2.3.3.

1.3.3. It is clear that a sequence is unbounded if, and only if, it has a subsequence going to infinity. In our case, the existence of a Cartan decomposition of G_F with respect to \mathcal{Q} implies a more precise result. The following lemma eventually says that any sequence in the building X has a convergent subsequence in suitable embeddings of X (Theorem 3).

LEMMA 1. – Any sequence $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ in the building X has an I -fundamental subsequence for some $I \subset S$. Moreover we can choose I to be proper in S whenever $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ is unbounded.

Proof. – By Cartan decomposition with respect to K_o [22, 4.4.3(2)], the closed Weyl chamber $\overline{\mathcal{D}}^X$ is a fundamental domain for the K_o -action on X : for each $n \geq 1$, there exist $k_n \in K_o$ and $q_n \in \overline{\mathcal{D}}^X$ such that $x_n = k_n \cdot q_n$. Since K_o stabilizes each sphere centered at o , the sequence $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ is bounded if, and only if, so is $\{q_n\}_{n \geq 1}$. In this case, there exists a subsequence of $\{q_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ converging to some $q \in \overline{\mathcal{D}}^X$; since q lies in finitely many closures of facets, we are done. From now on, $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ is assumed to be unbounded, so we may—and shall—assume that $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ goes to infinity. We set: $J_1 = \{s \in S: \limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \text{dist}_X(q_n, \Pi^s) = +\infty\}$. We have: $J_1 \neq \emptyset$. We pick $s_1 \in J_1$ and choose an increasing map $\psi_1: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \text{dist}_X(q_{\psi_1(n)}, \Pi^{s_1}) = +\infty$. Then we set: $J_2 = \{s \in S \setminus \{s_1\}: \limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \text{dist}_X(q_{\psi_1(n)}, \Pi^s) = +\infty\}$. If $J_2 = \emptyset$, we set $I = S \setminus \{s_1\}$ and $\psi = \psi_1$; otherwise, we pick $s_2 \in S \setminus \{s_1\}$ and choose an increasing map $\psi_2: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \text{dist}_X(q_{\psi_1 \circ \psi_2(n)}, \Pi^{s_2}) = +\infty$. After a finite number of iterations, we obtain a subset J of S and an increasing map $\psi: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \text{dist}_X(q_{\psi(n)}, \Pi^s) = +\infty$ for $s \in J$ and $\limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \text{dist}_X(q_{\psi(n)}, \Pi^s) < +\infty$ otherwise. It remains to set $I = S \setminus J$ and to pass to convergent subsequences for distances to Π^s , $s \in I$, to obtain an increasing map $\varphi: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that $\text{dist}_X(q_{\varphi(n)}, \Pi^s)$ converges for $s \in I$ and diverges otherwise. \square

2. Group-theoretic compactification

We use the fact that for a locally compact group G , the set $\mathcal{S}(G)$ of closed subgroups of G carries a natural compact topology with several equivalent descriptions [13, VIII §5]. The starting point is to see the vertices of the building X as the set of maximal compact subgroups of G_F , hence as a subset of $\mathcal{S}(G_F)$. In the context of semisimple real Lie groups, the idea is originally due to the first author.

2.1. Chabauty topology and geometric convergence

Let G be a locally compact group. We denote by $\mathcal{C}(G)$ the set of closed subsets of G .

2.1.1. The space $\mathcal{C}(G)$ can be endowed with a separated uniform structure [14, II §1] defined as follows [13, VIII §5 6]. For any compact subset C in G and any neighborhood V of 1_G in G , we define $P(C, V)$ to be the set of couples (X, Y) in $\mathcal{C}(G) \times \mathcal{C}(G)$ such that:

$$X \cap C \subset V \cdot Y \quad \text{and} \quad Y \cap C \subset V \cdot X.$$

The sets $P(C, V)$ form a fundamental system of *entourages* of a uniform structure on $\mathcal{C}(G)$. The so-obtained topology on $\mathcal{C}(G)$ is called the *Chabauty topology*. The space $\mathcal{S}(G)$ of closed subgroups is a compact subset of $\mathcal{C}(G)$ for the Chabauty topology [13, VIII §5 3, Théorème 1].

We henceforth assume that G is metrizable; then so is the Chabauty topology. Moreover we can define the topology of *geometric convergence* on $\mathcal{C}(G)$ [26], in which a sequence $\{F_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ of closed subsets converge to $F \in \mathcal{C}(G)$ if, and only if, the two conditions below are satisfied:

- (i) Let $\varphi: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ be an increasing map and let $\{x_{\varphi(n)}\}_{n \geq 1}$ be a sequence in G such that $x_{\varphi(n)} \in F_{\varphi(n)}$ for any $n \geq 1$. If $\{x_{\varphi(n)}\}_{n \geq 1}$ converges to some x in G , then $x \in F$.
- (ii) Any point in F is the limit of a sequence $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ with $x_n \in F_n$ for each $n \geq 1$.

In fact, both topologies coincide:

LEMMA 2. – *Let $\{F_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ be a sequence of closed subsets in G . Then we have geometric convergence $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} F_n = F$ if, and only if, F_n converges to F in the Chabauty topology.*

Proof. – For the sake of completeness, we recall the proof of this probably well-known lemma.

2.1.2. Geometric convergence implies Chabauty convergence. Let us assume that we have geometric convergence: $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} F_n = F$. Let C be a compact subset in G and let Ω be an open, relatively compact, neighborhood of 1_G in G .

Let us first prove that here is an index $M \geq 1$ such that $F_n \cap C \subset \Omega \cdot F$ for any $n \geq M$. If not, there exist an increasing map $\varphi: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ and a sequence $\{x_{\varphi(n)}\}_{n \geq 1}$ such that $x_{\varphi(n)} \in (F_{\varphi(n)} \cap C) \setminus \Omega \cdot F$ for each $n \geq 1$. By compactness of C and up to extracting again, we may—and shall—assume that $\{x_{\varphi(n)}\}_{n \geq 1}$ converges, say to x , in C . But by condition (i), we have: $x \in F$, so for $n \geq 1$ we will have: $x_{\varphi(n)} \in \Omega \cdot x$, a contradiction.

It remains to prove that there is an index $M \geq 1$ such that $F \cap C \subset \Omega \cdot F_n$ for $n \geq M$. Let W be an open, symmetric, neighborhood of 1_G in G such that $W \cdot W \subset \Omega$. By compactness of $F \cap C$, we can write: $F \cap C = \bigcup_{i=1}^l Wx^i$ for x^1, x^2, \dots, x^l in $F \cap C$. By condition (ii), for each $i \in \{1; 2; \dots; l\}$ we can write: $x^i = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n^i$, with $x_n^i \in F_n$ for each $n \geq 1$. For each $i \in \{1; 2; \dots; l\}$, there is an index N_i such that $x_n^i \in Wx^i$ for any $n \geq N_i$. We set: $M = \max_{1 \leq i \leq l} N_i$. For any $n \geq M$ and any $i \in \{1; 2; \dots; l\}$ we have: $x^i \in Wx_n^i$. Let $x \in F$. Then there is $i \in \{1; 2; \dots; l\}$ such that $x \in Wx^i$, so that for any $n \geq M$ we have: $x \in \Omega \cdot F_n$.

2.1.3. Chabauty convergence implies geometric convergence. Let us assume that F_n converges to F for the Chabauty topology.

Let $\varphi: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ be an increasing map and let $\{x_{\varphi(n)}\}_{n \geq 1}$ be a sequence in G such that $x_{\varphi(n)} \in F_{\varphi(n)}$ for any $n \geq 1$, converging to $x \in G$. We choose a compact neighborhood C of x in G . There is an index $N_0 \geq 1$ such that $x_{\varphi(n)} \in C$ for any $n \geq N_0$. Let us choose $\{\Omega_j\}_{j \geq 1}$ a decreasing sequence of compact symmetric neighborhoods of 1_G in G such that $\bigcap_{j \geq 1} \Omega_j = \{1\}$. By definition of Chabauty convergence, there exists $N_1 \geq N_0$ such that $(F, F_{\varphi(n)}) \in P(C, \Omega_1)$ for any $n \geq N_1$. By induction, we find an increasing sequence of indices $\{N_j\}_{j \geq 1}$ such that $(F, F_{\varphi(n)}) \in P(C, \Omega_j)$ for any $n \geq N_j$. Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$. There is a unique $j \geq 1$ such that $n \in [N_j; N_{j+1}]$, and we can write: $x_{\varphi(n)} = \omega_n \cdot y_n$ with $\omega_n \in \Omega_j$ and $y_n \in F$. Since Ω_j shrinks to $\{1\}$ as $j \rightarrow +\infty$, we have: $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \omega_n^{-1} \cdot x_{\varphi(n)} = x$. Since F is closed, this implies $x \in F$ and finally condition (i) for geometric convergence.

Let $x \in F$ and let C and $\{\Omega_j\}_{j \geq 1}$ be as in the previous paragraph. As before, we can find an increasing sequence of indices $\{N_j\}_{j \geq 1}$ such that $(F, F_n) \in P(C, \Omega_j)$ for any $n \geq N_j$. Since $x \in F \cap C$, for any $n \in [N_j; N_{j+1}]$ we can write: $x = \omega_n \cdot y_n$, with $\omega_n \in \Omega_j$ and $y_n \in F_n$. Then since Ω_j shrinks to $\{1\}$ as $j \rightarrow +\infty$, we have: $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} y_n = x$, which proves condition (ii) for geometric convergence. \square

2.2. Convergence of parahoric subgroups

In this subsection, we prove that after taking stabilizers the fundamental sequences of points in the building X (1.3.1) lead to convergent sequences of parahoric subgroups in the Chabauty topology.

2.2.1. The statement of the convergence result below uses the fact that the Euclidean buildings of the Levi factors of G_F appear in the Bruhat–Tits building X of G_F (1.2). Recall that an I -canonical sequence $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ defines a facet in the Bruhat–Tits building X_I of the Levi factor $G_{I/F}$ (1.3.1).

THEOREM 3. – *Let I be a proper subset of S . Let $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ be an I -canonical sequence of points in the closed Weyl chamber $\overline{\mathcal{D}}^X$ of X . Let σ be the facet in the Bruhat–Tits building X_I defined by $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$. Let $\underline{d} = \{d_s\}_{s \in I}$ be any family of real non-negative numbers defining a point of σ . Then the sequence of parahoric subgroups $\{K_{x_n}\}_{n \geq 1}$ converges in $\mathcal{S}(G_F)$ to the closed subgroup $D_{I, \underline{d}}$.*

Since $\overline{\mathcal{D}}^X$ is a fundamental domain for the K_o -action on X [22, 4.4.3(2)], we readily deduce the following consequence.

COROLLARY 4. – *Let $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ be a fundamental sequence in the Bruhat–Tits building X . Then the corresponding sequence of parahoric subgroups $\{K_{x_n}\}_{n \geq 1}$ converges in $\mathcal{S}(G_F)$ to a K_o -conjugate of some subgroup $D_{I, \underline{d}}$.*

The rest of the subsection is devoted to proving Theorem 3. Let $\underline{d} = \{d_s\}_{s \in I}$ be a family of non-negative parameters whose associated point in the Weyl chamber $A_I \cap p_I(\overline{\mathcal{D}}^X)$ lies inside the facet σ . By compactness of the Chabauty topology on $\mathcal{S}(G_F)$, it is enough to show that $D_{I, \underline{d}}$ is the only cluster value of $\{K_{x_n}\}_{n \geq 1}$. Let $\{K_{x_{\psi(n)}}\}_{n \geq 1}$ be a subsequence converging to some closed subgroup D of G_F .

2.2.2. Let us first prove some measure-theoretic results. Recall that if Y is a compact and metrizable topological space, then so is the weak- $*$ topology on the space of probability measures $\mathcal{M}^1(Y)$ by the Banach–Alaoglu–Bourbaki theorem. We apply this to the case when Y is a flag

variety of some semisimple F -group. For x in the apartment A , we denote by μ_x the unique K_x -invariant probability measure on the Furstenberg boundary \mathcal{F} , supported by the compact K_x -homogeneous subspace $K_x \cdot \omega$.

LEMMA 5. – *For each point $x \in A$, the big cell is conegligible, i.e. we have: $\mu_x((U^-)_F \cdot \omega) = 1$.*

Proof. – Let dk_x be the Haar measure of total mass 1 on the compact group K_x . Let $p: G_F \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ denote the orbit map $g \mapsto g \cdot \omega$. It is enough to show that the volume of $(p|_{K_x})^{-1}(K_x \cdot \omega \setminus (U^-)_F \cdot \omega)$ with respect to dk_x is zero [40, Lemma 1.3]. On the one hand, since K_x is an open subgroup of G_F , we have: $dg|_{K_x} = C \cdot dk_x$, where C is a multiplicative constant > 0 and dg is a Haar measure on G_F . On the other hand, we have: $(p|_{K_x})^{-1}(K_x \cdot \omega \setminus (U^-)_F \cdot \omega) \subset G_F \setminus (U^- \cdot P)_F$. Therefore we finally obtain:

$$\text{Vol}((p|_{K_x})^{-1}(K_x \cdot \omega \setminus (U^-)_F \cdot \omega), dk_x) \leq C \cdot \text{Vol}(G_F \setminus (U^- \cdot P)_F, dg) = 0,$$

since small Bruhat cells are negligible for any Haar measure on G_F . This proves that the big cell $(U^-)_F \cdot \omega$ is μ_x -conegligible. \square

Let us denote by $E_{I,\sigma}$ the intersection of affine half-spaces $p_I^{-1}(\sigma)$ in the apartment A (1.2.1).

PROPOSITION 6. – *Let $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ be an I -canonical sequence defining the facet σ of X_I . Let ν be a cluster value of $\{\mu_{x_n}\}_{n \geq 1}$.*

- (i) *We have: $\text{Supp}(\nu) = G_I \cdot \omega$ and $R_{I,\underline{d}} < \text{Stab}_{G_F}(\nu)$. In particular, we have: $\text{supp}(\nu) \subset \mathcal{F}_I$, where \mathcal{F}_I denotes the copy $(G_I)_F \cdot \omega$ of the Furstenberg boundary of $(G_I)_F$.*
- (ii) *If σ is a vertex of X_I and if $\underline{d} = \{d_s\}_{s \in I}$ is the family of non-negative real numbers defining σ , then we have: $\text{Stab}_{G_F}(\nu) = R_{I,\underline{d}}$.*

Proof. – Let $\nu = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \mu_{x_{\psi(n)}}$ be a cluster value as in the statement. We may—and shall—assume that each point $x_{\psi(n)}$ belongs to $E_{I,\sigma}$. The group $(T^I)_F$ acts as a cocompact translation group on $E_{I,\sigma}$, so there is a compact complete system of representatives Y for the $(T^I)_F$ -action on $E_{I,\sigma}$. We can write $x_{\psi(n)} = t_n \cdot y_n$ with $t_n \in T^I$ and $y_n \in Y$ for each $n \geq 1$. Since Y is contained in finitely many facets of $E_{I,\sigma}$, up to extracting again, we may—and shall—assume that there is a facet τ such that $\tau \subset Y$ and $y_n \in \tau$ for each $n \geq 1$. Moreover, by uniqueness we have: $\mu_{t_n \cdot y_n} = t_n * \mu_\tau$, where μ_τ is the unique probability measure invariant under $K_\tau = \text{Stab}_{G_F}(\tau)$ with $\text{supp}(\mu_\tau) = K_\tau \cdot \omega$.

Let us set: $R = \text{Stab}_{G_F}(\nu)$. The groups $K_{I,\underline{d}}$ and T^I commute with one another. Moreover by [22, 6.4.9] applied to $K_{I,\underline{d}}$ in $(M_I)_F$ and to K_τ in G_F , we have: $K_{I,\underline{d}} < K_\tau$. Therefore for any $k \in K_{I,\underline{d}}$, we have: $k_*(t_n * \mu_\tau) = t_n * (k_* \mu_\tau) = t_n * \mu_\tau$. By passing to the limit as $n \rightarrow +\infty$, the previous paragraph implies that we have: $K_{I,\underline{d}} < R$.

Let us pick a non-divisible $a \in \Phi^{I,-}$. The increasing family of affine half-apartments $\{t_n \cdot D_{a,m}\}_{n \geq 1}$ exhausts A . Since $t_n \cdot \overline{D}_{a,m}$ is the set of fixed-points of $t_n U_{(a),m} t_n^{-1}$ in A (1.1.2), we deduce that the valuation of elements in $t_n U_{(a),m} t_n^{-1}$ goes to $+\infty$ as $n \rightarrow +\infty$. Let $U^{I,-}$ be the unipotent radical of the parabolic subgroup opposite P_I with respect to T . The product map provides a T -equivariant isomorphism of algebraic varieties $\prod_{a \in \Phi^{I,+}} U_{-a} \simeq U^{I,-}$. By the previous remark, $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \text{dist}_X(\Pi^s, x_m) = +\infty$ for each $s \in S \setminus I$ implies at the group level that $\{t_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ is a contracting sequence on $(U^{I,-})_F$, i.e. for any compact subset C in $(U^{I,-})_F$ and for any neighborhood Ω of the identity in $(U^{I,-})_F$, we have: $t_n C t_n^{-1} \subset \Omega$ for $n \gg 1$.

Let f be a continuous function on \mathcal{F} that is vanishing on \mathcal{F}_I . By definition of weak- $*$ convergence, we have:

$$\nu(f) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\mathcal{F}} f(t_n z) d\mu_\tau(z).$$

But by Lemma 5, for each index $n \geq 1$ we have:

$$\int_{\mathcal{F}} f(t_n z) d\mu_\tau(z) = \int_{(U^-)_{F,\omega}} f(t_n z) d\mu_\tau(z).$$

For each $z \in (U^-)_{F,\omega}$, the sequence $\{t_n \cdot z\}_{n \geq 1}$ converges to some point in $(U_I^-)_{F,\omega}$, so the sequence of functions $\{f \circ t_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ simply converges to 0 on the big cell. Since μ_τ is of total mass 1, Lebesgue dominated convergence theorem implies: $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{(U^-)_{F,\omega}} f(t_n z) d\mu_\tau(z) = 0$, so $\nu(f) = 0$ for each $f \in C(\mathcal{F})$ vanishing on \mathcal{F}_I . This finally implies: $\text{supp}(\nu) \subset \mathcal{F}_I$.

At this stage, we already know that ν is fixed by $K_{I,\underline{d}}$ and supported on \mathcal{F}_I . This implies that $\text{supp}(\nu)$ is a (finite) union of $K_{I,\underline{d}}$ -orbits in \mathcal{F}_I . These orbits are finite in number and the pull-back of each of them under the orbit map $(G_I)_F \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_I$ of ω is Zariski dense in G_I [22, 4.2.1]. This implies that $\overline{\text{Supp}(\nu)}^Z = G_I \cdot \omega$, which is the first statement of (i). We also have: $(T^I \times U^I)_F < R$ because $(T^I \times U^I)_F$ fixes pointwise \mathcal{F}_I . This implies that $R_{I,\underline{d}} = K_{I,\underline{d}} \cdot (T^I)_F \cdot (U^I)_F < R$, so that (i) is now proved.

Note that conversely, we have: $R < \text{Stab}_{G_F}(\overline{\text{Supp}(\nu)}^Z)$, which by (i) implies $R < (P_I)_F$.

(ii) We now assume that σ is a vertex, i.e. that $G_I \cap K_{I,\underline{d}}$ is a maximal compact subgroup of $(G_I)_F$. We already know that: $R_{I,\underline{d}} < R < (P_I)_F$. Let us assume that there exists some $r \in R \setminus R_{I,\underline{d}}$. As an element of $(P_I)_F$, this element can be written $r = gr'$ with $g \in (G_I)_F$ and $r' \in R_{I,\underline{d}}$. Since $r' \in R$, we have: $g \in (G_I \cap R) \setminus R_{I,\underline{d}}$, which implies that $G_I \cap R$ is strictly bigger than the parahoric subgroup $G_I \cap K_{I,\underline{d}}$ of $(G_I)_F$. In view of the lattice structure of parahoric subgroups in the affine Tits system of $(G_I)_F$, this implies that $G_I \cap K_{I,\underline{d}}$ contains a full simple factor of $(G_I)_F$. The projection of ν on the flag variety of this factor would lead to an invariant probability measure on the flag variety of a non-compact semisimple group. Since minimal parabolic subgroups are not unimodular, this is impossible [46, Lemma 1.4]. We finally have: $R = R_{I,\underline{d}}$. \square

2.2.3. We now turn to the proof of the above convergence theorem (Theorem 3). With the notation of 2.2.1, it is enough to show that $D = D_{I,\underline{d}}$, where $D = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} K_{x_{\psi(n)}}$. We start with a lower bound for D with respect to the inclusion relation on closed subgroups in G_F .

LEMMA 7. – *The cluster value D contains $D_{I,\underline{d}}$.*

Proof. – We first show that the group D necessarily contains the unipotent radical $(U^I)_F$. Since the product map provides a bijection: $\prod_{a \in \Phi^{I,+}} U_a \simeq U^I$ [22, 6.1.6], it is enough to show that $u \in D$ for any non-divisible $a \in \Phi^{I,+}$ and any $u \in (U_{(a)})_F$. Let $a \in \Phi^{I,+}$ be non-divisible and let $u \in (U_{(a)})_F$. By definition of a valuated root datum [22, 6.2.1], u belongs to a subgroup $U_{(a),\varphi_a(u)}$ of the filtration of $(U_{(a)})_F$ given by φ_a . Moreover there is a half-space $D_{a,\varphi_a(u)}$ of the apartment A , containing a translate of \mathcal{Q} , fixed by $U_{(a),\varphi_a(u)}$ and bounded by a wall whose direction is transverse to $L_I = \langle \mathcal{Q}^I \rangle$. Since $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} d_X(x_{\psi(n)}, \Pi^s) = +\infty$ for each $s \in S \setminus I$, there is an index $N \geq 1$ such that for any $n \geq N$ we have: $x_{\psi(n)} \in D_{a,\varphi_a(u)}$. This is the geometric translation of the fact that $K_{x_{\psi(n)}}$ contains $U_{(a),\varphi_a(u)}$, hence u , for $n \geq N$. This enables us to see u as the limit of the sequence $\{g_{\psi(n)}\}_{n \geq N}$ with $g_{\psi(n)} = u \in K_{x_n}$ for each $n \geq N$. By definition of geometric convergence, this implies $u \in D$.

We now show that the closed subgroup D necessarily contains the compact group $K_{I,\underline{d}}$. Let a be a non-divisible root in $\Phi(G_I, T_I)$: the direction ∂a contains L_I . Let $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ be such that $\overline{D}_{a,m} \supset p_I^{-1}(\sigma)$. For $n \gg 1$ the point $x_{\psi(n)}$ lies in the closed half-apartment $\overline{D}_{a,m}$, so that $U_{(a),m} < K_{v_{\psi(n)}}$. As in the previous paragraph, this shows that D contains $U_{(a),m}$. Since the groups $U_{(a),m}$ with a and m as above generate the parahoric subgroup $G_I \cap K_{I,\underline{d}}$ of G_I [22, 6.4.9], we obtain: $G_I \cap K_{I,\underline{d}} < D$. Similarly, we see that: $\text{Fix}_{Z(M_I)_F}(p_I^{-1}(\sigma)) = \text{Fix}_{Z(M_I)_F}(L_I)$ lies in D . Finally, we have: $K_{I,\underline{d}} < D$ since $K_{I,\underline{d}} = (G_I \cap K_{I,\underline{d}}) \cdot \text{Fix}_{Z(M_I)_F}(L_I)$. \square

Thanks to the measure-theoretic results of 2.2.2, we also have an upper bound for D with respect to the inclusion relation on closed subgroups in G_F .

LEMMA 8. – *The cluster value D is contained in $R_{I,\underline{d}}$.*

Proof. – Up to extracting again in order to have a convergent sequence of probability measures as in 2.2.2, we may—and shall—assume that: $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} K_{x_{\psi(n)}} = D$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \mu_{x_{\psi(n)}} = \nu$. Lebesgue's dominated convergence theorem then implies: $D < \text{Stab}_{G_F}(\nu)$ [36, Lemma 9.7]. If σ is a vertex in X_I , it remains to use Proposition 6 to conclude.

Otherwise, we note that $R_{I,\underline{d}}$ is the intersection of the groups $R_{I,\underline{d}'}$ where \underline{d}' varies over the families of parameters defining a vertex in the closure of σ . Let us fix such a family of parameters \underline{d}' , defining a vertex $v \in \overline{\sigma}$. Then for each $n \geq 1$ there exists an element $x'_{\psi(n)}$ in the intersection of the closure of the facet containing $x'_{\psi(n)}$ and of $p_I^{-1}(v)$. For each $n \geq 1$, we have: $K_{x_{\psi(n)}} < K_{x'_{\psi(n)}}$, and up to extracting we may—and shall—assume that $\{K_{x'_{\psi(n)}}\}_{n \geq 1}$ converges for the Chabauty topology to some closed subgroup $D' < G_F$. This group contains D , and by the first paragraph dealing with the case of vertices in X_I , we have: $D' < R_{I,\underline{d}'}$. The conclusion follows by intersecting over the vertices v in $\overline{\sigma}$. \square

The previous two lemmas show that we have:

$$(*) \quad D_{I,\underline{d}} = K_{I,\underline{d}} \times (U^I)_F < D < (K_{I,\underline{d}} \cdot (T^I)_F) \times (U^I)_F = R_{I,\underline{d}},$$

so it remains to show that the cluster value $D = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} K_{v_{\psi(n)}}$ cannot be bigger than $K_{I,\underline{d}} \times (U^I)_F$. By (*), it is enough to show that $T^I \cap D < K_{I,\underline{d}}$. Let $G < \text{GL}_m$ be an embedding of F -algebraic groups.

LEMMA 9. – *Let $t \in D$. Then any eigenvalue of t has absolute value 1.*

Proof. – By [44, Proposition 1.12], for any $n \geq 1$ there exists $g_n \in \text{GL}_m(F)$ such that we have: $K_{x_{\psi(n)}} < g_n \text{GL}_m(\mathcal{O}_F) g_n^{-1}$. Using the definition of geometric convergence, we write: $t = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} k_n$ with $k_n \in K_{x_{\psi(n)}}$ for each $n \geq 1$. Denoting by $\chi_M(x)$ the characteristic polynomial of a matrix $M \in M_{m \times m}(F)$, we have: $\chi_{k_n}(x) \in \mathcal{O}_F[x]$ for any $n \geq 1$. Therefore, by passing to the limit we obtain: $\chi_t(x) \in \mathcal{O}_F[x]$. Let v_0 denote the minimal valuation over $\text{Sp}(t)$, the set of eigenvalues of t counted with multiplicities, and let l denote the number of occurrences of v_0 in $\text{Sp}(t)$. We set: $\chi_t(x) = x^m + a_1 x^{m-1} + \dots + a_m$. Since F is non-archimedean, we have: $v(a_i) = l \cdot v_0$, and since $\chi_t(x) \in \mathcal{O}_F[x]$, we obtain: $v_0 \geq 0$, i.e. $\text{Sp}(t) \subset \mathcal{O}_F^\times$. \square

We can now conclude the proof of Theorem 3.

Proof. – We keep the notation of the previous lemma. Let $t \in T^I \cap D$. Since t is a diagonalizable matrix in $\text{GL}_m(F)$, Lemma 9 implies that the subgroup $\langle t \rangle$ is relatively compact in G_F . By the Bruhat–Tits fixed-point lemma [22, Lemme 3.2.3], this implies that t fixes a point, say y , in the building X . Let us call x the orthogonal projection of y onto the closed convex subset $\langle \mathcal{Q}^I \rangle$ of X [8, II Proposition 2.4]. Since $L_I = \langle \mathcal{Q}^I \rangle$ is t -stable because $t \in T^I$,

the uniqueness of x implies that t fixes x . Since t acts as a translation on the affine space L_I , we deduce that t fixes L_I pointwise. Finally, we have: $t \in K_{I,\underline{d}}$, and in view of the previous reductions this implies that $D_{I,\underline{d}} = K_{I,\underline{d}} \times (U^I)_F$ is the only cluster value of $\{K_{v_n}\}_{n \geq 1}$. This proves the desired convergence. \square

2.3. Compactification of the vertices

Let $\mathcal{K}(G_F)$ denote the space of maximal compact subgroups in G_F . Let $K : x \mapsto K_x$ denote the map assigning to a point $x \in X$ its stabilizer K_x , i.e. the parahoric subgroup $\text{Stab}_{G_F}(x)$.

2.3.1. The map $(K|_{V_X})^{-1}$ establishes the one-to-one correspondence between maximal compact subgroups of G_F and vertices of its Euclidean building X , given by the Bruhat-Tits fixed-point lemma [22, Lemme 3.2.3].

PROPOSITION 10. – *The restriction*

$$K|_{V_X} : V_X \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(G_F),$$

$$v \mapsto K_v$$

of the above map K to the vertices of the Bruhat-Tits building X is a G_F -equivariant topological embedding of the set of vertices V_X into the space of closed subgroups $\mathcal{S}(G_F)$ endowed with the Chabauty uniform structure.

We can rephrase the proposition by saying that the subset $\mathcal{K}(G_F)$ of maximal compact subgroups of G_F is discrete for geometric convergence (2.1).

Proof. – The G_F -equivariance of $K|_{V_X}$ is obvious, and so is the continuity since V_X is discrete. The injectivity is also clear since $X^{K_v} = \{v\}$ for every vertex v . It remains to prove that $(K|_{V_X})^{-1}$ is continuous. Let $\{v_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ be a sequence of vertices such that the corresponding sequence $\{K_{v_n}\}_{n \geq 1}$ of maximal compact subgroups converges to some maximal compact subgroup K_v . We have to show that $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} v_n = v$.

First, $\{v_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ is a bounded sequence in V_X since otherwise we could extract a subsequence $\{v_{\varphi(n)}\}_{n \geq 1}$ going to infinity. Then we could extract again a subsequence as in Lemma 1: this would lead to a contradiction with $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} K_{v_n} = K_v$ since by Theorem 3 the latter subsequence would converge to an unbounded limit group (2.2).

Now assume $v' = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} v_{\varphi(n)}$ for some increasing map $\varphi : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$. By continuity we have: $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} K_{v_{\varphi(n)}} = K_{v'}$. But the assumption $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} K_{v_n} = K_v$ implies that $K_v = K_{v'}$, hence $v = v'$ by injectivity of $K|_{V_X}$. This shows that v is the only cluster value of $\{v_n\}_{n \geq 1}$, which finally proves the continuity of $(K|_{V_X})^{-1}$. \square

2.3.2. We can finally define the desired compactification of the set of vertices V_X .

DEFINITION. – The closure of $\mathcal{K}(G_F)$ in the compact space $\mathcal{S}(G_F)$ is called the group-theoretic compactification of the building X . We denote it by $\overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}}$.

We note that for an arbitrary linear algebraic group G/F and for F of characteristic 0, we have: $\mathcal{K}(G_F) \neq \emptyset$ if, and only if, G/F is reductive [44, Proposition 3.15].

2.3.3. We define the *limit groups* to be the cluster values of the sequences $\{K_{x_n}\}_{n \geq 1}$ where $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ is a sequence in the building X going to infinity. We denote by $\partial^{\text{gp}} X$ the set of limit groups.

COROLLARY 11. – *The set $\partial^{\text{gp}} X$ consists of the closed subgroups $kD_{I,\underline{d}}k^{-1}$ when k varies in K , I varies over the proper subsets of the set of simple roots S , and \underline{d} varies over the families of non-negative real numbers indexed by I .*

Proof. – This is an easy combination of Lemma 1 and Corollary 4. \square

The assignment $x \mapsto K_x$ is not a continuous map from X to $\mathcal{S}(G_F)$. Therefore geometrically, i.e. as far as compactifications for X are involved, the only relevant limit groups are those arising from sequences of maximal parahoric (equivalently, maximal compact) subgroups.

3. Geometric description of the compactification

We describe more precisely the compactification obtained in the previous section. We first compute all stabilizers and single out a closed orbit G_F -equivariantly homeomorphic to the flag variety \mathcal{F} . We also describe precisely the boundary of these compactifications. In the case when $\text{rk}_F(G) \geq 2$, this provides a major difference between the geometric compactification and the group-theoretic one. Finally we compare the group-theoretic compactification with the polyhedral one; since for vertices they are the same, we can extend the group-theoretic compactification $\overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}}$ to a compactification of the full Bruhat–Tits building X .

3.1. Stabilizers and orbits

We compute the isotropy groups and describe a specific closed orbit for the G_F -action on the boundary of $\overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}}$.

3.1.1. Let us start with a lemma on Zariski closures of limit groups and of their normalizers. The result is used to compute stabilizers.

LEMMA 12. – *Let I be a fixed subset of S and let \underline{d} be a family of non-negative real numbers indexed by I . The Zariski closure in G of any limit group $D_{I,\underline{d}}$, hence of any $R_{I,\underline{d}}$, is equal to the parabolic F -subgroup P_I . Therefore the family of the Zariski closures of the limit groups, or of their stabilizers, coincides with the family of the parabolic proper F -subgroups of G .*

Proof. – Let \mathcal{B} be the standard Iwahori subgroup. The rational points of the F -subgroup $\overline{\mathcal{B}}^Z$ contain \mathcal{B} , so they are of positive volume for any Haar measure on G_F . By [41, 2.5.3], this implies $\overline{\mathcal{B}}^Z = G$. This shows that if H is a semisimple simply connected group over F , then the fixator of any facet in the Bruhat–Tits building of H/F is Zariski dense in H . It remains to apply this fact in various Levi factors. Indeed, given $D_{I,\underline{d}}$, we have: $\overline{G_I \cap D_{I,\underline{d}}}^Z = \overline{G_I \cap K_{I,\underline{d}}}^Z = G_I$. Together with the Zariski density of $(T^I)_{\text{cpt}} \cdot (Z(M_I)_{\text{an}})_F$ (resp. of $(\overline{U}^I)_F$) in $T^I \cdot \overline{Z(M_I)_{\text{an}}}$ (resp. in U^I), this finally implies: $\overline{D_{I,\underline{d}}}^Z = P_I$. The equality $\overline{R_{I,\underline{d}}}^Z = P_I$ is then clear since $D_{I,\underline{d}} < R_{I,\underline{d}} < (P_I)_F$. \square

We see here a difference with the case of a semi-simple group over the real numbers. In the latter case, a compact (semi-)group is the group of real points of an algebraic \mathbf{R} -subgroup. This implies that in the case of symmetric spaces (the stabilizer of) any limit group is the group of real points of an algebraic \mathbf{R} -subgroup (in a suitable proper parabolic \mathbf{R} -subgroup).

3.1.2. We can now compute the normalizer of each limit group for the G_F -action by conjugation on the space of closed subgroups $\mathcal{S}(G_F)$. This is slightly more general than computing the stabilizers of the points of the G_F -space $\overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}}$.

LEMMA 13. – Let I be a subset of S and let \underline{d} be a family of non-negative real numbers indexed by I . We have: $N_{G_F}(D_{I,\underline{d}}) = R_{I,\underline{d}}$.

Proof. – Let us set $R = N_{G_F}(D_{I,\underline{d}})$. On the one hand, since conjugation by any $g \in G_F$ is an algebraic automorphism of G , any $r \in R$ stabilizes the Zariski closure $\overline{D_{I,\underline{d}}}^Z$. So by Lemma 12 and the fact that a parabolic subgroup is equal to its own normalizer [12, 11.16], we obtain: $R < (P_I)_F$. On the other hand, the group $(T^I)_F$ centralizes $K_{I,\underline{d}}$ and normalizes U^I , so R contains $R_{I,\underline{d}} = D_{I,\underline{d}} \cdot (T^I)_F$. At this stage we have: $R_{I,\underline{d}} < R < (P_I)_F$. It remains to show that R is not bigger than $R_{I,\underline{d}}$. Since $(P_I)_F = (G_I)_F \cdot R_{I,\underline{d}}$, it is enough to show that $R \cap G_I = K_{I,\underline{d}} \cap G_I$. The latter group is a parahoric subgroup of $(G_I)_F$, i.e. a parabolic subgroup of the affine Tits system of parahoric subgroups in $(G_I)_F$ [22, §2]. Therefore $K_{I,\underline{d}} \cap G_I$ is equal to its normalizer in $(G_I)_F$ [16, IV.2 Proposition 4]. The group $R \cap G_I$ normalizes $D_{I,\underline{d}} \cap G_I$. Since $D_{I,\underline{d}} \cap G_I = K_{I,\underline{d}} \cap G_I$, this finally proves: $R \cap G_I < K_{I,\underline{d}} \cap G_I$. \square

3.1.3. The G_F -orbit described below will turn out to be the unique closed orbit in $\overline{V_X}^{\text{gp}}$.

LEMMA 14. – The G_F -orbit of the limit group D_\emptyset is closed and G_F -homeomorphic to the Furstenberg boundary \mathcal{F} .

Proof. – We have: $D_\emptyset = K_\emptyset \times U_F$ with $K_\emptyset = M_F = [M, M]_F \cdot (Z(M)_{\text{an}})_F \cdot T_{\text{cpt}}$ and $U = \mathcal{R}_u(P)$ (1.1.1). The orbit map $G_F \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(G_F)$ attached to D_\emptyset under the G_F -action by conjugation, i.e. the map $g \mapsto gD_\emptyset g^{-1}$ factorizes through the quotient map $G_F \rightarrow G_F/P_F$, since by Lemma 13 for $I = \emptyset$ we have: $N_{G_F}(D_\emptyset) = P_F$. The conclusion follows from the compactness of \mathcal{F} . \square

3.2. Euclidean buildings in the boundary

In this subsection we fix I a proper subset of the set of simple roots S of $\Phi = \Phi(T, G)$. The choices of T , P and I determine a standard parabolic F -subgroup P_I , together with the reductive Levi factor M_I and the semisimple Levi factor $G_I = [M_I, M_I]$. Recall that we have: $P_I = M_I \times U^I = (G_I \cdot T^I \cdot Z(M_I)_{\text{an}}) \times U^I$ (1.2.3).

3.2.1. On the one hand, we can introduce the Bruhat–Tits building X_I of the semisimple F -group G_I (by applying [24, 5.1.20] to G_I and then using [24, 6.2]). We can also apply the compactification procedure of 2.3 to X_I : we obtain the group-theoretic compactification $\overline{V_{X_I}}^{\text{gp}}$. This is a closed subset of the compact set $\mathcal{S}((G_I)_F)$ of closed subgroups of $(G_I)_F$. In this situation limit groups are given, up to conjugation, by subsets J of the set of simple roots I of G_I and families of non-negative real parameters \underline{d} indexed by J . By Theorem 3, a maximal limit group is of the form $D_{J,\underline{d}} \cap G_I = (K_{J,\underline{d}} \cap G_I) \times (U^J \cap G_I)_F$, where $K_{J,\underline{d}}$ is the maximal compact subgroup of the reductive Levi factor $(M_J)_F$ which is determined by the parameters \underline{d} . We denote such a limit group by $D_{J \subset I, \underline{d}}$. To sum up, the boundary of $\overline{V_{X_I}}^{\text{gp}}$ is the following set of maximal limit groups in $(G_I)_F$:

$$\{k \cdot D_{J \subset I, \underline{d}} \cdot k^{-1} : k \in (K_o \cap G_I), J \subset I \text{ and } \underline{d} \text{ non-negative real parameters indexed by } J\}.$$

On the other hand, by [22, 7.6] there is a non-essential realization of X_I in the building X of G/F (1.2). The apartment A (resp. the Weyl chamber \mathcal{Q} , the alcove c) in X determines an apartment A_I (resp. a Weyl chamber \mathcal{Q}_I , an alcove c_I) in X_I . The vertices of the standard alcove c_I are affine subspaces of the apartment A ; they determine limit groups in the closure of the Weyl chamber \mathcal{Q} . We denote the latter groups by $D_{I,\underline{d}_0}, D_{I,\underline{d}_1}, \dots, D_{I,\underline{d}_{|I|}}$, and we denote by Y_I the union of the $(G_I)_F$ -orbits of the limit groups D_{I,\underline{d}_i} in $\mathcal{S}(G_F)$ when i ranges over $\{0; 1; \dots; |I|\}$.

We want to show that the closure of Y_I in $\overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}}$ is $(G_I)_F$ -equivariantly homeomorphic to $\overline{V}_{X_I}^{\text{gp}}$.

3.2.2. The connection is given by the map:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_I : \mathcal{S}((G_I)_F) &\rightarrow \mathcal{S}((P_I)_F) \subset \mathcal{S}(G_F), \\ H &\mapsto (H \cdot (T^I)_{\text{cpt}} \cdot (Z(M_I)_{\text{an}})_F) \times (U^I)_F, \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathcal{S}((P_I)_F)$ is the set of closed subgroups in $(P_I)_F$. Note that φ_I goes from the natural ambient compact space of the compactification $\overline{V}_{X_I}^{\text{gp}}$ to the natural ambient compact space of the compactification $\overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}}$.

LEMMA 15. – *The map φ_I is continuous and $(G_I)_F$ -equivariant. It is injective on the subset of closed subgroups of $(G_I)_F$ containing $Z(G_I)_F$, therefore it induces a homeomorphism from the latter space onto its image in $\mathcal{S}(G_F)$.*

Proof. – Injectivity. Let q_I be the natural quotient map $P_I \rightarrow P_I/\mathcal{R}(P_I)$. Note that $\text{Ker}(q_I|_{G_F}) = Z(G_I)_F$. For $H \in \mathcal{S}((G_I)_F)$, we have: $(q_I \circ \varphi_I)(H) = q_I(H \cdot (T^I)_{\text{cpt}} \cdot (Z(M_I)_{\text{an}})_F \cdot (U^I)_F) = q_I(H)$. If $H, H' \in \mathcal{S}((G_I)_F)$ are such that $\varphi_I(H) = \varphi_I(H')$, then $q_I(H) = q_I(H')$, so we finally have: $H \cdot Z(G_I)_F = (q_I|_{G_F})^{-1}(q_I(H)) = (q_I|_{G_F})^{-1}(q_I(H')) = H' \cdot Z(G_I)_F$.

Continuity. Let us assume that we have: $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} H_n = H$ in $\mathcal{S}((G_I)_F)$. Let $g \in \varphi_I(H)$. Then we can write: $g = htu$, with $h \in H$, $t \in (T^I)_{\text{cpt}} \cdot (Z(M_I)_{\text{an}})_F$ and $u \in (U^I)_F$. Since $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} H_n = H$, we can write: $h = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} h_n$ with $h_n \in H_n$ for each $n \geq 1$. This enables us to write: $g = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} g_n$ with $g_n \in \varphi_I(H_n)$ for each $n \geq 1$. Now let $\{n_j\}_{j \geq 1}$ be an increasing sequence of integers, and let $g_{n_j} \in \varphi_I(H_{n_j})$ converge in G_F to some element g . We have to show that $g \in \varphi_I(H)$. We can write: $g_{n_j} = h_{n_j} \cdot t_{n_j} \cdot u_{n_j}$ with $h_{n_j} \in H_{n_j}$, $t_{n_j} \in (T^I)_{\text{cpt}} \cdot (Z(M_I)_{\text{an}})_F$ and $u_{n_j} \in (U^I)_F$. Since for every $j \geq 1$ we have: $\varphi_I(H_{n_j}) \subset (P_I)_F = (M_I)_F \times (U^I)_F$, the convergence of $\{g_{n_j}\}_{j \geq 1}$ implies that of $\{u_{n_j}\}_{j \geq 1}$ in $(U^I)_F$, and (up to extracting) that of $\{t_{n_j}\}_{j \geq 1}$ in $(T^I)_{\text{cpt}} \cdot (Z(M_I)_{\text{an}})_F$. This implies the convergence of $\{h_{n_j}\}_{j \geq 1}$. Since $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} H_n = H$, the limit belongs to H , and we have: $g \in \varphi_I(H)$. This proves $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \varphi_I(H_n) = \varphi_I(H)$, hence the continuity of φ_I .

Equivariance. Let $g \in (G_I)_F$ and let H be a closed subgroup of $(G_I)_F$. Since g normalizes $(U^I)_F$ and centralizes $(T^I)_F$, we have:

$$\varphi_I(gHg^{-1}) = g(H \cdot (T^I)_{\text{cpt}} \cdot (Z(M_I)_{\text{an}})_F \cdot (U^I)_F)g^{-1} = g\varphi_I(H)g^{-1},$$

which proves the desired equivariance. \square

3.2.3. We can restrict the previous lemma to sets of closed subgroups corresponding to compactifications. When $\text{rk}_F(G) > 1$, this shows that the group-theoretic compactification of X is different from the geometric compactification of the Bruhat–Tits building X . In the latter compactification, the asymptotic boundary $\partial_\infty X$ is a geometric realization of the spherical building of G/F ; this spherical building reflects the combinatorics of the Tits system of the parabolic F -subgroups of G . In the former one, the boundary contains infinitely many Euclidean buildings:

THEOREM 16. – *Let I be a proper subset of the set of simple roots S of G .*

- (i) *The map φ_I restricts to a $(G_I)_F$ -equivariant homeomorphism from the group-theoretic compactification $\overline{V}_{X_I}^{\text{gp}}$ onto the closure $\overline{Y}_I^{\text{gp}}$ of Y_I in the boundary of $\overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}}$.*
- (ii) *For any proper parabolic F -subgroup Q in G , the group-theoretic compactification of the Bruhat–Tits building of the reductive F -group $Q/\mathcal{R}_u(Q)$ naturally sits in the boundary of the compactification $\overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}}$.*

- (iii) For any group $D \in \overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}}$ there is a sequence $\{g_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ in G_F such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} g_n D g_n^{-1}$ exists and lies in the closed orbit $\mathcal{F} = \{g D_\emptyset g^{-1}\}_{g \in G_F}$.
- (iv) The maximal Furstenberg boundary $\mathcal{F} \simeq G_F/P_F$ is the only closed G_F -orbit in $\overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}}$.

Proof. – (i) Let J be a subset of I and \underline{d} be a family of non-negative real numbers indexed by J . We have: $\varphi_I(D_{J \subset I, \underline{d}}) = ((K_{J, \underline{d}} \cap G_I) \times (U^J \cap G_I)_F) \cdot ((T^I)_{\text{cpt}} \cdot (Z(M_I)_{\text{an}})_F \times (U^I)_F)$. Since $Z(M_I)$ centralizes G_I , this group is also $((K_{J, \underline{d}} \cap G_I) \cdot (T^I)_{\text{cpt}} \cdot (Z(M_I)_{\text{an}})_F) \times ((U^J \cap G_I)_F \cdot (U^I)_F)$. Since $(K_{J, \underline{d}} \cap G_I) \cdot (T^I)_{\text{cpt}} \cdot (Z(M_I)_{\text{an}})_F = K_{J, \underline{d}}$ and $(U^J \cap G_I) \cdot (U^I) = U^J$, this finally proves that $\varphi_I(D_{J \subset I, \underline{d}})$ is equal to the maximal limit group $D_{J, \underline{d}}$ of G_F . This shows that $\varphi_I(\overline{V}_{X_I}^{\text{gp}})$ is contained in $\overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}} \cap \mathcal{S}((P_I)_F)$, and that the preimage $\varphi_I^{-1}(D_{J, \underline{d}})$ is compact in $(G_I)_F$ if, and only if, $J = I$; in which case it is a maximal compact subgroup of $(G_I)_F$.

By definition, Y_I is the union of the $(G_I)_F$ -conjugacy classes of the maximal limit groups $D_{I, \underline{d}_0}, D_{I, \underline{d}_1}, \dots, D_{I, \underline{d}_{|I|}}$ (3.2.1), and the groups $\varphi_I^{-1}(D_{I, \underline{d}_0}), \varphi_I^{-1}(D_{I, \underline{d}_1}), \dots, \varphi_I^{-1}(D_{I, \underline{d}_{|I|}})$ provide a complete system of representatives for the $(G_I)_F$ -conjugacy classes of maximal compact subgroups in $(G_I)_F$. We have: $Y_I \subset \varphi_I(\overline{V}_{X_I}^{\text{gp}})$, and by compactness of $\overline{V}_{X_I}^{\text{gp}}$ and continuity of φ_I (Lemma 15), it follows that $\overline{Y}_I^{\text{gp}} \subset \varphi_I(\overline{V}_{X_I}^{\text{gp}})$. Therefore, in order to prove (i) it remains to prove the converse inclusion. Let $D \in \overline{V}_{X_I}^{\text{gp}}$. By definition of a group-theoretic compactification, we have: $D = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} K'_n$, where K'_n is a maximal compact subgroup of $(G_I)_F$. By the first remark of the paragraph, for each $n \geq 1$ we can write: $K'_n = g_n \varphi_I^{-1}(D_{I, \underline{d}_{i(n)}}) g_n^{-1}$ with $g_n \in (G_I)_F$ and $i(n) \in \{0; 1; \dots; |I|\}$. By equivariance and continuity of φ_I , we have: $\varphi_I(D) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} g_n D_{I, \underline{d}_{i(n)}} g_n^{-1}$, which proves the desired inclusion.

(ii) Since the Bruhat–Tits building of a semisimple F -group is the building of its simply connected covering F -group, (ii) follows from (i) by conjugating by a suitable element in K_o .

(iii) For a suitable element $k \in K_o$, the conjugate $k D k^{-1}$ lies in the group-theoretic compactification of the apartment A attached to T . Let $t \in T_F$ be a regular element such that the vertex $t.o$ lies in the Weyl chamber \mathcal{Q} . By Theorem 3 we have: $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} t^n k D k^{-1} t^{-n} = D_\emptyset$, so we can take $g_n = t^n k$.

(iv) follows directly from Lemma 13 and the previous paragraph. \square

Let $g \in (G_I)_F$ and $u \in (U^I)_F$. We have: $u.g(U^I)_F.u^{-1} = g.(g^{-1}ug).(U^I)_F.u^{-1}$. But since U^I is normalized by G_I , this implies that u stabilizes the class $g(U^I)_F$. It follows that we have:

$$\begin{aligned} u.(gK_{I, \underline{d}}g^{-1} \times (U^I)_F).u^{-1} &= u.\left(\bigcup_{h \in gK_{I, \underline{d}}g^{-1}} h.(U^I)_F\right).u^{-1} \\ &= \bigcup_{h \in gK_{I, \underline{d}}g^{-1}} h.(U^I)_F = gK_{I, \underline{d}}g^{-1} \times (U^I)_F. \end{aligned}$$

This proves that the action by conjugation of the unipotent radical $(U^I)_F$ on the limit groups of G_F contained in $\varphi_I(\overline{V}_{X_I}^{\text{gp}})$ is trivial. Even more simply, the fact that $Z(M_I) = T^I \cdot Z(M_I)_{\text{an}}$ and G_I commute with one another implies that the action by conjugation of the torus $Z(M_I)_F$ on the same subgroups is trivial. To sum up, we have:

LEMMA 17. – *The group $(P_I)_F$ acts on $\varphi_I(\overline{V}_{X_I}^{\text{gp}})$ via the projection map $P_I \rightarrow G_I$.*

The lemma implies in particular that the $(P_I)_F$ -action on $\varphi_I(\overline{V}_{X_I}^{\text{gp}})$ is type-preserving.

3.3. Polyhedral compactification

In this subsection, we use a compactification procedure defined in terms of the very definition of Bruhat–Tits buildings, i.e. by gluings. This construction is analogous to the case of symmetric spaces. We show in Theorem 20 that, loosely speaking, the gluing procedure for the polyhedral compactification eventually amounts to filling in the compactification obtained by the group-theoretic procedure (which only deals with vertices). Conversely, the Chabauty topology viewpoint provides a concrete approach to the polyhedral compactification.

3.3.1. The polyhedral compactification of Bruhat–Tits buildings is defined in [37, §14].

The first step of the construction consists in compactifying an apartment, say A , by replacing Weyl chambers by *corners* [37, §2]. This is done by using the combinatorics of the root system Φ associated with the maximal F -split torus T defining A [37, 2.9]. We call the so-obtained compactification the *polyhedral compactification* of A and we denote it by $\overline{A}^{\text{pol}}$. In order to describe it topologically, let us denote by $\overline{\mathcal{Q}}^{\text{pol}}$ the closure of the Weyl chamber \mathcal{Q} in $\overline{A}^{\text{pol}}$ and let S be the set of simple roots in Φ defined by \mathcal{Q} . The points of $\overline{\mathcal{Q}}^{\text{pol}}$ are in bijection with the families of parameters $\underline{d} = \{d_s\}_{s \in S}$ indexed by S with values in $[0; +\infty]$. The topology on $[0; +\infty]$ extends the natural one on $[0; +\infty)$ by taking the intervals $[t, +\infty)$, $t \geq 0$, as a basis of neighborhoods of $+\infty$. With \underline{d} is associated the subset $I(\underline{d})$ of S by setting: $s \in I(\underline{d}) \Leftrightarrow d_s < +\infty$. For each subset I of S , we set: $\mathcal{Q}_I = \{\underline{d}: I(\underline{d}) = I\}$. Set-theoretically, we have: $\overline{\mathcal{Q}}^{\text{pol}} = \bigsqcup_{I \subset S} \mathcal{Q}_I$. The families \underline{d} all of whose parameters are real numbers, i.e. those for which $I(\underline{d}) = S$, parametrize the points of $\overline{\mathcal{Q}}^X$. In this case the parameter d_s corresponds to the distance to the face Π^s of $\overline{\mathcal{Q}}^X$, where $\partial_\infty \Pi^s$ is the panel of type s of $\partial_\infty \mathcal{Q}$ in the spherical building at infinity $\partial_\infty X$. A sequence $\{\underline{d}_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ converges to \underline{d} if, and only if, for each $s \in S$ we have: $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} d_{s,n} = d_s$ in $[0; +\infty]$. For instance, any sequence $\{\underline{d}_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} d_{s,n} = +\infty$ for each $s \in S$, converges to the unique point of \mathcal{Q}_\emptyset . Note that in the case of a sequence of vertices in $\overline{\mathcal{Q}}^X$, we obtain the same picture as the one given by convergence of vertices of $\overline{\mathcal{Q}}^X$ in the group-theoretic compactification $\overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}}$ (Theorem 3).

In the second step of the compactification, one attaches two groups P_x and U_x to each point $x \in \overline{A}^{\text{pol}}$. Let us recall the definitions of U_x and P_x when $x \in \overline{\mathcal{Q}}^{\text{pol}}$ [37, 12.4]; these definitions use the filtrations of the structure of valuated root datum [22, §6]. We denote by \underline{d} the parameters associated with x . For each non-divisible root $a \in \Phi$, we denote by $U_{(a),x}$ the subgroup of $(U_{(a)})_F$ defined as follows. If $a \in \Phi_{I(\underline{d})}$, there is a unique root half space bounded by a wall in the parallelism class ∂a , whose closure in $\overline{A}^{\text{pol}}$ contains x and maximal for these two properties; this half space defines a non-trivial proper subgroup of the filtration of $(U_{(a)})_F$ which we call $U_{(a),x}$ (1.1.2). If $a \notin \Phi_{I(\underline{d})}$, we set $U_{(a),x} = \{1\}$ when a is a negative root and $U_{(a),x} = (U_{(a)})_F$ when a is positive.

We now associate to each point $x \in \overline{A}^{\text{pol}}$ a subgroup N_x of $\text{Stab}_{G_F}(A) = N_G(T)_F$. If $x \in A$, we simply define N_x to be the stabilizer of x in $N_G(T)_F$ for the natural G_F -action on X [22, 2.1.4]. The group N_x is then a compact extension of the finite group W_x by $Z_G(T)_{\text{cpt}}$, where W_x is the stabilizer of x in the affine Weyl group action on A . If $x \in \overline{A}^{\text{pol}} \setminus A$, then $I(\underline{d}) \subsetneq S$ and the finite parameters in \underline{d} determine a unique point, say x_I , in the Weyl chamber $p_I(\mathcal{Q})$ in the standard apartment of the Euclidean building X_I of $(G_I)_F$. In this case, the group N_x is the commutative product of the compact fixator of x_I in $\text{Stab}_{(G_I)_F}(p_I(A))$ by the torus $(T^{I(\underline{d})})_F$. In other words, we reduce the case $x \in \overline{A}^{\text{pol}} \setminus A$ to the case $x \in A$ by passing to a Levi factor,

and then add a non-compact factor corresponding to translations orthogonal to the apartment of the Levi factor. The definitions below are taken from [37, 12.4].

DEFINITION. – The group U_x is defined to be the group generated by the groups $U_{(a),x}$ when a varies in the non-divisible roots of Φ and the group P_x is defined to be the group generated by U_x and N_x .

Note that once $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$ is defined, it follows from [37, 14.4] that for an arbitrary $x \in \overline{A}^{\text{pol}}$, we have $P_x = \text{Fix}_{G_F}(x)$ and $N_x = \text{Fix}_{N_G(T)_F}(x)$; moreover the fixed-point set of $U_{(a),x}$ in $\overline{A}^{\text{pol}}$ is the closure in $\overline{A}^{\text{pol}}$ of the above described root half-space of A defined by x and a .

If $x \in A$, then P_x is simply the parahoric subgroup K_x . Otherwise, since $N_G(T)_F$ is transitive on the Weyl chambers with tip o , we may—and shall—assume that $x \in \overline{\mathcal{D}}^{\text{pol}} \setminus \mathcal{D}$ and the situation is described as follows.

LEMMA 18. – *Let $x \in \overline{\mathcal{D}}^{\text{pol}} \setminus \mathcal{D}$ and let \underline{d} be the parameters corresponding to x , with $I \subsetneq S$. Then:*

- (i) *the limit group $D_{I(\underline{d}),\underline{d}}$ is equal to the group $U_x \cdot Z_G(T)_{\text{cpt}}$;*
- (ii) *its normalizer $R_{I(\underline{d}),\underline{d}}$ is equal to the group P_x .*

In this lemma the understatement is that in the index $I(\underline{d}),\underline{d}$ we see \underline{d} as a family of non-negative real numbers indexed by $I(\underline{d})$, i.e. we forget the infinite parameters of \underline{d} .

Proof. – (ii) By [37, 12.6(ii)] we can write: $P_x = U_x^- U_x^+ N_x$ and by [37, 12.5(ii)] we can write: $U_x^+ = U_{I(\underline{d}),x}^+ \cdot U_x^{I(\underline{d}),+}$, where $U_{I(\underline{d}),x}^+$ (resp. $U_x^{I(\underline{d}),+}$) is generated by the groups $U_{(a),x}$ with $a \in \Phi_{I(\underline{d})}^+$ (resp. $a \in \Phi^{I(\underline{d}),+}$). It follows from the discussion after the definition of $U_{(a),x}$ that $U^{I(\underline{d}),+}$ is the unipotent radical of $(P_I)_F$. Moreover we have: $U_x^- = U_{I(\underline{d}),x}^-$ where $U_{I(\underline{d}),x}^-$ is generated by the groups $U_{(a),x}$ with $a \in \Phi_{I(\underline{d})}^-$. This implies that $U_{I(\underline{d}),x}^- U_{I(\underline{d}),x}^+ N_x$ lies in the reductive Levi factor $(M_I)_F$ so we can write $P_x = (U_{I(\underline{d}),x}^- U_{I(\underline{d}),x}^+ N_x) \cdot (U^{I(\underline{d})})_F$. But it follows from the description of parahoric subgroups in $(G_I)_F$ [22, 6.4.9] and the description of N_x , that $U_{I(\underline{d}),x}^- U_{I(\underline{d}),x}^+ N_x$ is a group, namely the product of $(T^{I(\underline{d})})_F$ and of the parahoric subgroup $G_I \cap K_{I(\underline{d}),\underline{d}}$ of $(G_I)_F$. This finally implies: $P_x = (K_{I(\underline{d}),\underline{d}} \cdot (T^{I(\underline{d})})_F) \times (U^{I(\underline{d})})_F$.

(i) By [37, 12.5 (iii)], we have: $U_x = U_x^- U_x^+ (N_x \cap U_x)$. Arguing as for (ii), we obtain: $U_x = (U_{I(\underline{d}),x}^- U_{I(\underline{d}),x}^+ (N_x \cap U_x)) \cdot (U^{I(\underline{d})})_F$. Multiplying by $Z_G(T)_{\text{cpt}}$ (1.1.1) provides: $U_x \cdot Z_G(T)_{\text{cpt}} = (U_{I(\underline{d}),x}^- U_{I(\underline{d}),x}^+ (N_x \cap U_x) Z_G(T)_{\text{cpt}}) \cdot (U^{I(\underline{d})})_F$. By the description of $(N_x \cap U_x)$ in [37, 12.5(iv)], it follows that $U_{I(\underline{d}),x}^- U_{I(\underline{d}),x}^+ (N_x \cap U_x) Z_G(T)_{\text{cpt}}$ is the parahoric subgroup $K_{I(\underline{d}),\underline{d}}$ of the reductive Levi factor $(M_I)_F$, so finally: $U_x \cdot Z_G(T)_{\text{cpt}} = K_{I(\underline{d}),\underline{d}} \times (U^{I(\underline{d})})_F$. \square

The last step to define the polyhedral compactification consists in extending the equivalence relation (R) used in [22, 7.4.2] to define X . According to [37, 14.1] there is an equivalence relation \sim^* on $G_F \times \overline{A}^{\text{pol}}$ defined by $(g, x) \sim^* (h, y)$ if and only if there exists $n \in N_G(T)_F$ such that $y = n.x$ and $g^{-1}hn \in U_x$, where the first equality involves the unique extension to $\overline{A}^{\text{pol}}$ of the $N_G(T)_F$ -action on A [37, 2.12]. Roughly speaking, this action permutes the indexing set of the parameters \underline{d} for the vectorial part of $N_G(T)_F$ and shifts these parameters for the translation part. The polyhedral space $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$ is defined to be $\frac{G_F \times \overline{A}^{\text{pol}}}{\sim^*}$. From this definition, it follows that G_F acts on $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$ (via multiplication on the first factor) and that X injects in $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$ so that the topology induced by $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$ on X is the natural building (i.e. metric) topology. Moreover $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$ identifies, as a set endowed with an abstract K_o -action, with the quotient of $K_o \times \overline{A}^{\text{pol}}$

by the natural restriction of \sim^* . In Appendix A, we show that $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$ is Hausdorff, compact and that the G_F -action is continuous, fixing errors in [loc. cit.]. For what follows, we do not need the latter facts.

3.3.2. As pointed out to us by A. Werner, in order to use the polyhedral space $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$, we need to fix the proof of [37, 14.11]. In terms of Bruhat cells, the mistake amounts to saying that a sequence of points of the big cell $\Omega_F = (U^- \cdot Z_G(T) \cdot U^+)_F$, converging in G_F , has its limit in Ω_F (while Ω_F is open and dense in G_F). Here is the statement.

PROPOSITION 19. – *Let $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ be a sequence in the compactification $\overline{A}^{\text{pol}}$ of the apartment A . Let $\{g_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ be a sequence in G_F with $g_n \in P_{x_n}$ for each index $n \geq 1$. We assume that $\{g_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ converges to some $g \in G_F$ and that $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ converges to some $x \in \overline{A}^{\text{pol}}$. Then, we have: $g \in P_x$.*

The proof uses the following reformulation of the proposition: let $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ be a sequence of $\overline{A}^{\text{pol}}$ converging to x ; then P_x contains any Chabauty cluster value of $\{P_{x_n}\}_{n \geq 1}$.

Proof. – Recall that we have a finite disjoint union decomposition: $\overline{\mathcal{D}}^{\text{pol}} = \bigsqcup_{I \subset S} \mathcal{Q}_I$ (3.3.1), so there is a subset J of S such that $x \in \mathcal{Q}_J$; and up to extracting a subsequence, we may—and shall—assume that for each $n \geq 1$, we have: $x_n \in \mathcal{Q}_I$ for some subset I of S . In view of the topology on $\overline{\mathcal{D}}^{\text{pol}}$, we have: $J \subset I$. Let us denote by \underline{d}_n (resp. by \underline{d}) the parameters of the point x_n (resp. of x). We have: $I(\underline{d}_n) = I$ for each $n \geq 1$. By Lemma 18, the sequence $\{P_{x_n}\}_{n \geq 1}$ is nothing else than the sequence $\{R_{I, \underline{d}_n}\}_{n \geq 1}$, and $P_x = R_{J, \underline{d}}$. We see \mathcal{Q}_I as the standard Weyl chamber $p_I(\mathcal{Q})$ in the building X_I of the semisimple Levi factor G_I .

Up to extracting a subsequence, we may—and shall—assume that there exists a closed subgroup $R < (P_I)_F$ such that $\{R_{I, \underline{d}_n}\}_{n \geq 1}$ converges to R for the Chabauty topology on the closed subgroups of $(P_I)_F$. We have: $g \in R$, so it is enough to show that $R < R_{J, \underline{d}}$. Replacing G by its Levi factor G_I , we are reduced to a convergence problem similar to that of 2.2, except that this time we consider sequences of extensions of parahoric subgroups of $(G_I)_F$ by the radical $\mathcal{R}(P_I)_F$. Moreover the sequence $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ is not *a priori* a J -canonical sequence in \mathcal{Q}_I but since the facet of $p_J(\mathcal{Q}_I) = \mathcal{Q}_J$ containing x lies in finitely many closures of facets, we are reduced to this case (possibly after extracting again a subsequence). Let σ be the facet of \mathcal{Q}_J containing x , and let τ be the facet of \mathcal{Q}_J defined by the J -canonical sequence $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ and such that $\overline{\tau} \supset \sigma$. We are only interested in an upper bound for inclusion of R , i.e. in the analogue of Lemma 8. Since $\mathcal{R}(P_I)_F = Z(M_I)_F \times (U^I)_F$ acts trivially on the Furstenberg boundary $\mathcal{F}_I = (G_I)_F \cdot \omega$, we can use probability measures on \mathcal{F}_I as in the proof of Proposition 6. If \underline{d}' is a family of parameters indexed by J and determining a point in τ , then arguing as in the proof of Lemma 8, we obtain: $R < R_{J, \underline{d}'}$. The inclusion $\overline{\tau} \supset \sigma$ implies: $R_{J, \underline{d}'} < R_{J, \underline{d}}$, so we finally obtain: $R < R_{J, \underline{d}}$. \square

3.3.3. Let us now define a map from the polyhedral space to the group-theoretic compactification. Let $x \in \overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$ and let Q_x denote the parabolic F -subgroup \overline{P}_x^Z (Lemma 18). We denote by $X^*(Q_x)_F$ the abelian group of algebraic characters of Q_x defined over F . For each character $\chi \in X^*(Q_x)_F$, we set: $\overline{\chi} = (| - |_F \circ \chi|_{P_x}) : P_x \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_+^*$.

DEFINITION. – We denote by D_x the intersection of all the kernels of the continuous characters $\overline{\chi}$ of P_x when χ varies over $X^*(Q_x)_F$, i.e. $D_x = \bigcap_{\chi \in X^*(Q_x)_F} \text{Ker}(\overline{\chi})$.

Assume that $x \in \overline{\mathcal{D}}^{\text{pol}}$ is defined by I and the parameters \underline{d} , so that $P_x = R_{I, \underline{d}}$ and $Q_x = P_I$. Then for $g \in P_I$ and $\chi \in X^*(P_I)_F$, we have: $\chi(g) = \chi(t)$ where $g = ht u$ with $h \in G_I$,

$t \in Z(M_I)$ and $u \in U^I$. If we choose g in $R_{I,\underline{d}}$, i.e. if we can assume that $h \in K_{I,\underline{d}}$, $t \in (T^I)_F$ and $u \in (U^I)_F$, then this equality implies that g belongs to D_x if, and only if, $t \in (T^I)_{\text{cpt}} \cdot (Z(M_I)_{\text{an}})_F$. In other words, when $x \in \overline{\mathcal{D}}^{\text{pol}}$ the group D_x coincides with $D_{I,\underline{d}}$.

DEFINITION. – We denote by $\overline{V}_X^{\text{pol}}$ the closure of the set of vertices V_X in the polyhedral space $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$.

It follows from the Cartan decomposition that convergence of sequences in the spaces $\overline{V}_X^{\text{pol}}$ and $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$ is basically described thanks to sequences in the closure of a given Weyl chamber. Therefore, in view of the comparison between the Chabauty convergence of parahoric subgroups as described by Theorem 3 and the very definition of the polyhedral compactification of an apartment (3.3.1), the identification below is not surprising.

THEOREM 20. – *Let G be a semisimple simply connected group defined over a non-archimedean local field F . Let X be the corresponding Bruhat–Tits building. Then the map $\mathcal{D} : x \mapsto D_x$ establishes a G_F -equivariant homeomorphism between the polyhedral space $\overline{V}_X^{\text{pol}}$ and the group-theoretic compactification $\overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}}$. In particular $\overline{V}_X^{\text{pol}}$ is a compact G_F -space.*

Proof. – Since the stabilizer map $x \mapsto P_x = \text{Stab}_{G_F}(x)$ is G_F -equivariant, the map \mathcal{D} is G_F -equivariant by definition of D_x in P_x . Moreover a maximal limit group $D_{I,\underline{d}}$ is the image by \mathcal{D} of the point in $\overline{\mathcal{D}}^{\text{pol}}$ defined by the parameters (I, \underline{d}) . By equivariance, this implies that \mathcal{D} is surjective.

Let $x, y \in \overline{V}_X^{\text{pol}}$ be such that $D_x = D_y$. There exists $g \in G_F$ such that $x, y \in g \cdot \overline{A}^{\text{pol}}$ [37, 14.7], so we are reduced to the case when $x, y \in \overline{A}^{\text{pol}}$ and $D_x = D_y$. In fact, using a suitable $n \in N_G(T)_F$, we may—and shall—even assume that $x \in \overline{\mathcal{D}}^{\text{pol}}$, $y \in \overline{A}^{\text{pol}}$ and $D_x = D_y$. Let us denote by I the subset of S such that $x \in \mathcal{Q}_I$, and let w be the element of the spherical Weyl group such that $y \in w \cdot \overline{\mathcal{D}}^{\text{pol}}$. From $x \in \mathcal{Q}_I$, we deduce that \overline{D}_x^{-Z} is the standard parabolic subgroup P_I , and from $y \in w \cdot \overline{\mathcal{D}}^{\text{pol}}$ we deduce that \overline{D}_y^{-Z} contains the minimal parabolic subgroup wPw^{-1} . The equality $\overline{D}_x^{-Z} = \overline{D}_y^{-Z}$ finally implies that $\overline{D}_y^{-Z} = wP_Iw^{-1}$ and that w lies in the Weyl group W_I of P_I . In particular, we have: $y \in W_I \cdot \mathcal{Q}_I$, so y lies in $p_I(A)$. By the description of the limit groups it follows that x and y are contained in the same facet of the apartment $p_I(A)$ in the building X_I . If x and y are both in $\overline{V}_X^{\text{pol}}$, this implies $x = y$, which proves the injectivity of \mathcal{D} .

At this stage, we know that \mathcal{D} is a G_F -equivariant bijection $\overline{V}_X^{\text{pol}} \simeq \overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}}$. The continuity of \mathcal{D} will be shown and will imply that \mathcal{D} is a homeomorphism. We observe that Proposition 19 implies that the quotient space of $K_o \times \overline{A}^{\text{pol}}$ modulo the restriction of the equivalence relation \sim^* [37, 14.1] is Hausdorff, hence compact. We denote by $\overline{V}_X^{\text{p}}$ the (compact) closure of the image of the vertices of X . Let $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ be a sequence in $\overline{V}_X^{\text{pol}}$ converging to some point x . We can write $x_n = k_n \cdot q_n$ with $k_n \in K_o$ and $q_n \in \overline{\mathcal{D}}^{\text{pol}}$ for each $n \geq 1$ [37, 14.8]. We have to show that D_x is the only Chabauty cluster value of $\{D_{x_n}\}_{n \geq 1}$. Let $D = \lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} D_{x_{n_j}}$ be such a cluster value. We may—and shall—assume that $\{k_{n_j}\}_{j \geq 1}$ and $\{q_{n_j}\}_{j \geq 1}$ are such that $\lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} k_{n_j} = k$ in K_o and $\lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} q_{n_j} = q$ in $\overline{\mathcal{D}}^{\text{pol}}$. By continuity of the K_o -action on $\overline{V}_X^{\text{p}}$, we have: $x = k \cdot q$, and the equivariance of \mathcal{D} implies that $D = kD_qk^{-1}$ and $D_{x_{n_j}} = k_{n_j}D_{q_{n_j}}k_{n_j}^{-1}$. By continuity of the G_F -action by conjugation on $\mathcal{S}(G_F)$, it is enough to show that $\{D_{q_{n_j}}\}_{j \geq 1}$ converges to D_q in the Chabauty topology.

Let us denote by \underline{d} the parameters of q and by \underline{d}_{n_j} the parameters of q_{n_j} . By the finite disjoint union decomposition: $\overline{\mathcal{D}}^{\text{pol}} = \bigsqcup_{I \subset S} \mathcal{Q}_I$ (3.3.1), there exists $J \subset S$ such that $x \in \mathcal{Q}_J$. Up to extracting a subsequence, we may—and shall—assume that for each $j \geq 1$, we have: $q_{n_j} \in \mathcal{Q}_I$ for some $I \subset S$ such that $J \subset I$. We have: $D_q = D_{J,\underline{d}}$, and $D_{q_{n_j}} = D_{I,\underline{d}_{n_j}}$ for any index $j \geq 1$. In particular, we have: $D_{q_{n_j}} < R_{I,\underline{d}_{n_j}} = \text{Stab}_{G_F}(q_{n_j})$, so applying Proposition 19 we obtain an upper bound for D with respect to inclusion of closed subgroups: $D < R_{J,\underline{d}}$. Then arguing geometrically as in Lemma 7 shows that we also have a lower bound: $D_{J,\underline{d}} < D$. Since $R_{J,\underline{d}} = D_{J,\underline{d}} \cdot (T^J)_F$, it remains to show that $D \cap T^J < K_{J,\underline{d}}$. First we apply Lemma 9 to see that (in a linear F -embedding $G < \text{GL}_m$) any element in each limit group $D_{I,\underline{d}_{n_j}}$ has all its eigenvalues of absolute value equal to 1. Then the proof of Lemma 9 itself shows that the same property holds for any element of the group D . Arguing as in the final part in the proof of Theorem 3, we conclude that $T^J \cap D < K_{J,\underline{d}}$. This finally proves that D_q is the only cluster value of $\{D_{q_{n_j}}\}_{j \geq 1}$.

As a consequence, the map \mathcal{D} is a homeomorphism between the compact spaces $\overline{V}_X^{\text{p}}$ and $\overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}}$. Since it is G_F -equivariant and since G_F acts continuously on $\overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}}$, the group G_F acts continuously on $\overline{V}_X^{\text{p}}$. This proves the continuity of the natural map from $G_F \times \overline{V}_A$ to $\overline{V}_X^{\text{p}}$, where \overline{V}_A denotes the closure in $\overline{A}^{\text{pol}}$ of the vertices of X contained in A . It follows that the canonical map from $\frac{G_F \times \overline{V}_A}{\sim_*} = \overline{V}_X^{\text{pol}}$ to $\overline{V}_X^{\text{p}}$ is continuous. Since the identity map from $\overline{V}_X^{\text{p}}$ to $\overline{V}_X^{\text{pol}}$ is trivially continuous, the homeomorphism follows. \square

It was already known for the polyhedral compactification that the Bruhat–Tits buildings of the semisimple quotients of the proper parabolic F -subgroups of G naturally sit in the boundary of $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$ [37, 14.21]. The combination of Theorem 20 and of Theorem 16 enables us to prove it in a natural way. The limit groups contained in a given parabolic subgroup Q/F , once divided out by the unipotent radical $\mathcal{R}_u(Q)_F$, are the closed subgroups appearing in the group-theoretic compactification of the Euclidean building of $Q/\mathcal{R}_u(Q)$. Checking that both topologies coincide (the one from the big ambient compactification $\overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}}$ and the one from the Chabauty topology on the closed subgroups of Q_F) amounts to computing convergence of sequences of limit groups by the same techniques as those used to compute convergence of sequences of maximal compact subgroups.

DEFINITION. – Let X be the Bruhat–Tits building of a simply connected semisimple F -group G .

- (i) We call *Euclidean* or *Bruhat–Tits building at infinity* of $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$, or of $\overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}}$, the building of the semisimple quotient of some proper parabolic F -subgroup of G , embedded as in the previous subsection.
- (ii) We call *facet* of $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$, or of $\overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}}$, any facet in X or in a Euclidean building at infinity of the compactification under consideration.

There is a criterion in terms of stabilizers to decide whether two points lie in the same Euclidean building, or in the same facet, of $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$.

PROPOSITION 21. – Let x and y be points in $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$.

- (i) The groups P_x and P_y are commensurable if, and only if, they have the same Zariski closure. Geometrically, this amounts for x and y to being in the same Bruhat–Tits building.
- (ii) The same holds with P_x and P_y replaced by D_x and D_y , respectively.

(iii) We have: $P_x = P_y$ if, and only if, $D_x = D_y$; geometrically, this amounts for x and y to being in the same facet of $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$.

Proof. – (i) Combining Lemma 18 and Lemma 12, we know that the Zariski closures $\overline{P_x}^Z$ and $\overline{P_y}^Z$ are parabolic F -subgroups, hence are connected. If P_x and P_y are commensurable, then so are $\overline{P_x}^Z$ and $\overline{P_y}^Z$, and connectedness for the Zariski topology implies: $\overline{P_x}^Z = \overline{P_y}^Z$. Conversely, if $\overline{P_x}^Z = \overline{P_y}^Z$, then we denote by Q this Zariski closure and by $p: Q \rightarrow Q/\mathcal{R}(Q)$ the quotient map dividing by the radical. The groups $p(P_x)$ and $p(P_y)$ are open and compact in the same topological group, so they are commensurable, and it remains to note that $P_x = p^{-1}(p(P_x))$ and $P_y = p^{-1}(p(P_y))$. This proves (i), and (ii) is proved similarly.

(iii) The first equivalence follows from the equalities: $P_x = N_{G_F}(D_x)$ and $D_x = \text{Ker}(\Delta_{P_x})$. One implication of the remaining equivalence is clear, while the other is proved in the second paragraph of the proof of Theorem 20 (injectivity of \mathcal{D}). \square

4. The case of trees

We define the group-theoretic compactification of a locally finite tree X using the Chabauty topology on the closed subgroups of a sufficiently transitive automorphism group G . Trees provide an example for what was done in the previous sections, but results in this section also settle the initial step of induction arguments used in the next section. Note that here, the tree X is only assumed to admit a big (i.e. locally ∞ -transitive) automorphism group. In particular, it need not come from a rank-one algebraic group over a local field (e.g. it may be a homogeneous tree of valency 7).

4.1. Combinatorics of locally ∞ -transitive groups

The full automorphism group $\text{Aut}(X)$ is endowed with the topology of uniform convergence on finite subsets [29, I.4]. A basis of this topology consists of the subsets $U_Y(g) \subset \text{Aut}(X)$, where:

$$Y \subset X \text{ is finite, } g \in \text{Aut}(X) \text{ and } U_Y(g) = \{h \in \text{Aut}(X): g|_Y = h|_Y\}.$$

The topology is locally compact and totally disconnected.

4.1.1. Rather than studying the only group $\text{Aut}(X)$, we consider a wider class of closed non-discrete subgroups defined in [11]. We denote by $S(v, n)$ the sphere of radius n centered at v and by $B(v, n)$ the ball of same radius and center. We denote by K_v the stabilizer $\text{Stab}_G(v)$.

DEFINITION. – A subgroup of tree automorphisms $G < \text{Aut}(X)$ is called *locally ∞ -transitive* if for any vertex $v \in X$ and any radius n , the group K_v is transitive on $S(v, n)$.

Each vertex v has a *type* $\tau_v \in \{0; 1\}$ so that two adjacent vertices v and w are such that $\tau_v \neq \tau_w$. From now on, we assume that the tree X admits a closed locally ∞ -transitive group G of automorphisms. This implies in particular that X is semi-homogeneous, i.e. there are at most two possible valencies (one for each type of vertex). We also assume that the group G is type-preserving, which can be done after passing to a subgroup of index at most 2. The maximal compact subgroups in G are the vertex fixators; they are open. We will use the following transitivity properties [11, 3.1.1].

LEMMA 22. – *Let X be a locally finite tree and let $G < \text{Aut}(X)$ be a closed subgroup of tree automorphisms. The following are equivalent.*

- (i) *The group G is locally ∞ -transitive.*
- (ii) *For every vertex $v \in X$, the group K_v is transitive on $\partial_\infty X$.*
- (iii) *The group G is non-compact and transitive on $\partial_\infty X$.*
- (iv) *The group G is 2-transitive on $\partial_\infty X$.*

4.1.2. These transitivity properties have deep combinatorial consequences. To state this, we let G be a closed locally ∞ -transitive subgroup of $\text{Aut}(X)$. We choose a geodesic line L (defining two boundary points $\xi, \eta \in \partial_\infty X$) and an edge $E = [v; v']$ in L (defining two adjacent vertices v and v'). We set: $P_\xi = \text{Fix}_G(\xi)$, $N_L = \text{Stab}_G(L)$ and $\mathcal{B}_E = \text{Fix}_G(E)$.

LEMMA 23. – *There exists $s_v \in G$ (resp. $s_{v'} \in G$) fixing v (resp. v') and switching ξ and η , so that:*

- (i) *the quadruple $(G, P_\xi, N_L, \{s_v\})$ is a spherical Tits system with Weyl group $\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z}$;*
- (ii) *the quadruple $(G, \mathcal{B}_E, N_L, \{s_v; s_{v'}\})$ is an affine Tits system with Weyl group D_∞ .*

Recall that D_∞ denotes the infinite dihedral group.

Proof. – We prove the existence of a suitable symmetry s_v as above. For any radius $n \in \mathbf{N}$, by local ∞ -transitivity there exists $g_n \in G$ whose restriction to $B(v, n)$ is a symmetry s_v around v stabilizing the diameter $[x; x'] = L \cap B(v, n)$: first use transitivity on $S(v, n)$ to get $g'_n \in K_v$ sending x on x' ; then use the sphere centered at x' and of radius twice bigger to get $g''_n \in K_v$ sending $g'_n x'$ on x . The automorphism $g_n = g''_n g'_n$ is an approximation of s_v on $B(v, n)$. All the elements g_n are in the compact subgroup K_v , so the sequence $\{g_n\}_{n \in \mathbf{N}}$ admits a cluster value which can be chosen for s_v . The same argument works for v' .

(i) We prove the axioms (T1)–(T4) of a Tits system [16, IV.2]. We already know that there is an element $s \in N$ switching ξ and η since we can choose s_v or $s_{v'}$. (We can also use 2-transitivity of G on $\partial_\infty X$.) Let $g \in G$. Assume that $g.\xi \neq \xi$. Then, by 2-transitivity of G on $\partial_\infty X$, there exists $p \in P_\xi$ such that $p^{-1}g.\xi = \eta$, which implies $sp^{-1}g.\xi = \xi$. This proves the Bruhat decomposition $G = P_\xi \sqcup P_\xi s P_\xi$, which implies the first half of (T1): $G = \langle P_\xi, s \rangle$, as well as (T3). Axiom (T4) is clear since $s P_\xi s^{-1} = \text{Fix}_G(\eta) \neq P_\xi$. The group $P_\xi \cap N_L$ is nothing else than the pointwise fixator of $\{\xi; \eta\}$: it is normal in the global stabilizer N_L . This implies the second half of (T1), and (T2).

(ii) The tree X is a building with Weyl group D_∞ ; its apartments are the geodesic lines and its chambers are the edges. The group N_L contains the reflections s_v and $s_{v'}$, so it is transitive on the edges in L . Combined with the 2-transitivity of G on $\partial_\infty X$, this implies the transitivity of G on pairs of edges at given distance. Therefore G acts strongly transitively on X with respect to L , which implies (ii) by [47, 5.2]. \square

4.1.3. As a consequence K_v is a parabolic subgroup (in the combinatorial sense) of the affine Tits system of (ii): $K_v = \mathcal{B}_E \sqcup \mathcal{B}_E s_v \mathcal{B}_E$. Moreover by irreducibility of both Weyl groups, P_ξ and K_v are maximal subgroups of G [16, IV.2]. After defining some additional subgroups, we obtain further decompositions of G and of some subgroups.

DEFINITION. – Let $\xi \in \partial_\infty X$ and let τ be a hyperbolic translation of step 2.

- (i) We denote by D_ξ the subgroup of P_ξ stabilizing each horosphere centered at ξ .
- (ii) We set $T_\tau = \langle \tau \rangle$ and we denote by \overline{T}_τ^+ the semigroup $\{\tau^n\}_{n \geq 0}$.

For Bruhat–Tits buildings, there is a dictionary between apartments and maximal split tori. The definition of the subgroup T here (i.e. the analogue of a maximal split torus) not only depends on the choice of the geodesic line L , but also on that of τ . Nevertheless, if ξ (resp. η) denotes

the attracting (resp. repelling) point of τ , we may use the notation $T_{\xi,\eta}$ instead of T_τ . The choice of τ among other hyperbolic translations along $(\xi\eta)$ is usually harmless. In spite of these slight differences with the algebraic definitions, there are analogues of well-known decompositions in Lie groups. In the algebraic case, the group D_ξ is bigger than a unipotent radical; the difference is explained in further detail in 4.3.3.

PROPOSITION 24. – We denote by $\partial_\infty^2 T$ the product $\partial_\infty T \times \partial_\infty T$ minus its diagonal.

- (i) For any $(\xi', \eta') \in \partial_\infty^2 T$, the group G contains a hyperbolic translation $\tau_{\xi', \eta'}$ of step 2, with attracting (resp. repelling) point ξ' (resp. η').
- (ii) The group D_ξ is transitive on every horosphere centered at ξ and G has an Iwasawa decomposition: $G = K_v \cdot T_\tau \cdot D_\xi$, for any hyperbolic translation τ with attracting (resp. repelling) point ξ (resp. η).
- (iii) The group P_ξ is amenable; it has a semidirect product decomposition: $P_\xi = T_\tau \rtimes D_\xi$.
- (iv) The group G has a Cartan decomposition: $G = K_v \cdot \overline{T}_\tau^+ \cdot K_v$.

We note that (iii) and (iv) are proved and used in [38] to prove the vanishing at ∞ of matrix coefficients of some unitary representations of $\text{Aut}(X)$ (Howe–Moore property).

Proof. – (i) The automorphism $s_v \circ s_{v'}$ or its inverse is a required hyperbolic translation along the geodesic line L . The case of an arbitrary geodesic line L' follows by conjugation since G is 2-transitive on $\partial_\infty X$.

(ii) Let v and v' be two points on the same horosphere centered at ξ . Denote by $\{v_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ the set of vertices of $[v\xi] \cap [v'\xi]$, with $\beta_{v_0, \xi}(v_n) = -n$ where $\beta_{v_0, \xi}$ is the Busemann function associated with the ray $[v_0\xi]$ [8, II.8.17]. For each $n \geq 0$, v and v' are on the same sphere centered at v_n , so by local ∞ -transitivity, there exists $g_n \in G$ mapping $[v_n; v]$ onto $[v_n; v']$. Each element g_n fixes $[v_0; v_n]$ therefore lies in K_{v_0} . Any cluster value of $\{g_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ is an element of D_ξ sending v to v' , so that D_ξ is transitive on every horosphere centered at ξ . This gives the Iwasawa decomposition: let $g \in G$; by the previous result, $g.v$ can be sent by some $u \in D_\xi$ to a point of $(\xi\eta)$, and by type-preservation, a suitable power of τ sends $(ug).v$ to v .

(iii) The amenability is proved in [38]. Let $g \in P_\xi$ and let S be a horosphere centered at ξ . By type-preservation a suitable power τ^n sends $g.S \cap (\eta\xi)$ onto $S \cap (\eta\xi)$, so $\tau^n g \in D_\xi$ (once an element of P_ξ stabilizes a horosphere centered at ξ , it stabilizes all of them). The argument also shows that $\langle \tau \rangle$ normalizes D_ξ ; this proves the semidirect product assertion since the only power τ^n stabilizing S is 1.

(iv) is proved by using successive approximations of an automorphism in order to send v back onto itself, using the compactness of K_v and its transitivity on all spheres around v . \square

4.2. Compactifications

We define three ways to compactify the tree X , by means of measures, closed subgroups and gluings, respectively. All these compactifications will be identified in the next section.

4.2.1. We first deal with the measure-theoretic compactification of trees. First, as an easy consequence of the transitivity properties, of the Iwasawa decomposition of G and of the amenability of P_ξ , we have:

LEMMA 25. – The geometric boundary $\partial_\infty X$ is the maximal Furstenberg boundary of G .

Proof. – The notion of Furstenberg boundary is recalled in 1.1.3. Minimality is satisfied since $\partial_\infty X$ is homogeneous under G . The dynamics of hyperbolic translations on $\partial_\infty X$ [32, II.8.16] and the Lebesgue dominated convergence theorem imply that: $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \tau_*^n \mu = \delta_\xi$, for any probability measure μ on $\partial_\infty X$ and any hyperbolic translation τ with attracting point ξ , provided

that the repelling point of τ is not an atom of μ . So by Proposition 24(i), the closure of the G -orbit of any probability measure μ on $\partial_\infty X$ contains a Dirac measure. This proves that $\partial_\infty X$ is a Furstenberg boundary of G . At last, by the Iwasawa decomposition of Proposition 24(ii), we can write $G = KTD$ with K compact and TD amenable, and it follows from this [31, 4.4] that every Furstenberg boundary of G is an equivariant image of $G/TD \simeq \partial_\infty X$. \square

The above lemma says that $\partial_\infty X$ plays for G the role of a maximal flag variety for a simple algebraic group. The next lemma is another analogy in this spirit.

LEMMA 26. – *Let X be a semi-homogeneous tree and let G be a closed locally ∞ -transitive group of automorphisms.*

- (i) *To each vertex $v \in X$ is associated a unique probability measure μ_v on $\partial_\infty X$ whose fixator is precisely the maximal compact subgroup K_v .*
- (ii) *The assignment $\mu : v \mapsto \mu_v$ defines an embedding of the discrete set of vertices of X into the space of probability measures $\mathcal{M}^1(\partial_\infty X)$.*

Proof. – (i) By transitivity of K_v on $\partial_\infty X$, there is a unique K_v -fixed probability measure $\mu_v \in \mathcal{M}^1(\partial_\infty X)$ [46, Lemma 1.4]. Since K_v is a maximal subgroup, if $\text{Fix}_G(\mu_v)$ were strictly bigger than K_v , it would be the whole group G . This is impossible since G contains hyperbolic translations, and any such τ satisfies: $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \tau_*^n \mu_v = \delta_\xi$, where ξ is the attracting point of τ .

(ii) By (i) there is a one-to-one G -equivariant correspondence between the measures μ_v and the maximal compact subgroups K_v , hence a one-to-one G -equivariant correspondence between the measures μ_v and the vertices. By uniqueness of the measure attached to a vertex, we have $\mu_{g.v} = g_* \mu_v$. Assume now that there is a cluster value ν in the subset $\{\mu_v\}_{v \in V_X}$ of $\mathcal{M}^1(\partial_\infty X)$, so that ν is the limit of an injective sequence $\{\mu_{v_n}\}_{n \geq 1}$. This provides an injective sequence of vertices $\{v_n\}_{n \geq 1}$, which has to go to ∞ by discreteness of V_X . By the Cartan decomposition of Proposition 24(iv), there is a geodesic ray $[v\xi)$, a subsequence $\{v_{n_j}\}_{j \geq 1}$ in $[v\xi)$ going to ∞ and $\{k_j\}_{j \geq 1}$ a sequence in K_v converging to some k , such that $\lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} k_j^{-1} v_{n_j} = \xi$. This implies $\nu = \delta_{k.\xi}$, but the latter measure is not fixed by any maximal compact subgroup: contradiction. \square

The two previous lemmas lead us to the following natural definition of the Furstenberg compactification for trees.

DEFINITION. – The closure of the image of the map μ is called the measure-theoretic compactification of the set of vertices V_X of X . It is denoted by $\overline{V}_X^{\text{meas}}$.

4.2.2. We now define the group-theoretic compactification, using the space of closed subgroups $\mathcal{S}(G)$, endowed with the Chabauty topology.

PROPOSITION 27. – *Let $R = [v\xi)$ be a geodesic ray in the tree X .*

- (i) *Let $\{v_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ be a sequence of vertices in $R = [v\xi)$ going to ∞ . Then the sequence of maximal compact subgroups $\{K_{v_n}\}_{n \geq 1}$ converges in $\mathcal{S}(G)$ to the subgroup D_ξ .*
- (ii) *The set $\mathcal{K}(G)$ of maximal compact subgroups of G is discrete in $\mathcal{S}(G)$, so the assignment $K|_{V_X} : v \mapsto K_v$ defines an embedding of the set of vertices V_X into $\mathcal{S}(G)$.*

Proof. – (i) By compactness of $\mathcal{S}(G)$, it is enough to show that any cluster value of $\{K_{v_n}\}_{n \geq 1}$ is equal to D_ξ . Let $D = \lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} K_{v_{n_j}} < G$ be such a closed subgroup. Choose a geodesic line $(\xi\eta)$ extending R and a step 2 hyperbolic translation τ along $(\xi\eta)$, with attracting point ξ . At last, fix v' a vertex of $(\xi\eta)$ adjacent to v . After passing to a subsequence, we may—and shall—assume that $K_{v_{n_j}} = \tau^{n_j} K_{v''} \tau^{-n_j}$ where $\{n_j\}_{j \geq 1}$ is a sequence of positive integers such that $\lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} n_j = \infty$ and where $v'' = v$ or v' . Then by the Lebesgue's dominated convergence

theorem, $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \tau_*^n \mu_{v''} = \delta_\xi$ implies that D fixes δ_ξ hence ξ . This implies $D < P_\xi$. Conversely, let $g \in D$. Using $D < P_\xi$ and Proposition 24(iii), we can write $g = u\tau^N$, with $N \in \mathbf{Z}$ and $u \in D_\xi$. As an element of a limit group, g can also be written $g = \lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \tau^{n_j} k_j \tau^{-n_j}$, for a sequence $\{k_j\}_{j \geq 1}$ of elements of $K_{v''}$. Therefore there exists $J \geq 1$ such that for any $j \geq J$, we have: $(u\tau^N).v'' = (\tau^{n_j} k_j \tau^{-n_j}).v''$. Since u stabilizes any horosphere centered at ξ , there is a vertex z in $(\xi\eta)$ such that $(u\tau^N).v''$ and $\tau^{n_j}.v''$ are on the same sphere centered at z . Hence, we may—and shall—choose j large enough to have $d(\tau^{n_j}.v'', (u\tau^N).v'') = 2n_j - 2N$. But the group $\tau^{n_j} K_{v''} \tau^{-n_j}$ stabilizes the spheres centered at $\tau^{n_j}.v''$, which implies that $d(\tau^{n_j}.v'', (\tau^{n_j} k_j \tau^{-n_j}).v'') = 2n_j$. Thus in order to have $(u\tau^N).v'' = (\tau^{n_j} k_j \tau^{-n_j}).v''$, we must have $N = 0$, hence $g = u$. This shows that $D = D_\xi$. This proves (i), which together with the same argument as for Lemma 26(ii), implies (ii). \square

DEFINITION. – The closure of the image of the map $K|_{V_X}$ is called the *group-theoretic compactification* of the set of vertices V_X of X . It is denoted by $\overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}}$.

4.2.3. The last compactification to be defined is the polyhedral one. As for Bruhat-Tits buildings, we compactify the whole tree X by extending an equivalence relation defining X as a gluing (3.3). Taking the closure of the set of vertices gives a compact space to be compared with the previous compactifications. This is done in 4.3.

Let us consider the closure $\overline{L} \subset X^{\text{geom}}$ of the geodesic line $L = (\eta\xi)$ containing the standard edge $E = [v; v']$. The subspace \overline{L} admits a D_∞ -action via the restriction map $N_L \rightarrow N_L|_{\overline{L}}$. For the sake of homogeneity of notation, for any $x \in \overline{L}$ we define G_x to be K_x if $x \in L$ and to be D_x if $x \in \overline{L} \setminus L = \{\xi; \eta\}$. We define the binary relation \sim by: $(g, x) \sim (h, y)$ if, and only if, there exists $n \in N_L$ such that $y = n.x$ and $g^{-1}hn \in G_x$. It is easy to see that \sim is an equivalence relation.

DEFINITION. – We define the quotient space $\frac{G \times \overline{L}}{\sim}$ to be the *polyhedral compactification* of X . We denote it by $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$.

We denote by $[g, x]$ the class of (g, x) and by $\pi: G \times \overline{L} \rightarrow \overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$ the natural projection. By definition, we have: $[g, x] = [gh, x]$ for any $h \in G_x$ and $[n, x] = [1, n.x]$ for any $n \in N$. The group G acts on $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$ by setting: $h.[g, x] = [hg, x]$. We can also define the map:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi: G \times \overline{L} &\rightarrow \overline{X}^{\text{geom}}, \\ (g, x) &\mapsto g.x, \end{aligned}$$

where $g.x$ denotes the G -action on $\overline{X}^{\text{geom}}$. Now let $g, h \in G$ and $x, y \in \overline{L}$. If $(g, x) \sim (h, y)$, then $y = n.x$ and $g^{-1}hn \in G_x$ for some $n \in N_L$. Setting $g_x = g^{-1}hn$, we obtain: $h.y = hn.x = gg_x.x = g.x$. Conversely, if $h.y = g.x$ the equality $x = g^{-1}h.y$ implies that $y = n.x$ for some $n \in N_L$. Then $h.y = g.x$ writes $g.x = hn.x$, so that $g^{-1}hn.x = x$. Since ϕ is surjective, by factorizing it through π , we obtain a G -equivariant bijection $\overline{\phi}: \overline{X}^{\text{geom}} \cong \overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$.

LEMMA 28. – The space $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$ is compact, so the factorization map $\overline{\phi}$ is a G -homeomorphism and $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$ is a compactification of the tree X .

Proof. – Let us denote by $\overline{R} = [v\xi]$ the closure of the geodesic ray $R = [v\xi]$ in $\overline{X}^{\text{geom}}$. By local ∞ -transitivity of G , it is a fundamental domain for the action of K_v on $\overline{X}^{\text{geom}}$. Since $\overline{\phi}$ is a G -equivariant bijection, this shows that the restricted projection map $\pi: K_v \times \overline{R} \rightarrow \overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$ is surjective. Hence, in order to conclude that $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$ is compact, we need to show that it is Hausdorff, i.e. we need to prove that the graph of \sim is closed. Since $(g, x) \sim (g', x')$ is equivalent

to $g.x = g'.x'$ in $\overline{X}^{\text{geom}}$, this comes from the continuity of the G -action on the geometric compactification. \square

4.3. Identification and amenable subgroups

We identify all the previously defined compactifications, and we recall that we can use them to parametrize maximal amenable subgroups of the automorphism group G .

4.3.1. In the statement below, $\overline{V}_X^{\text{geom}}$ (resp. $\overline{V}_X^{\text{pol}}$) denotes the closure of the set of vertices in the geometric compactification $\overline{X}^{\text{geom}}$ (resp. in the polyhedral compactification $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$).

PROPOSITION 29. – *Let X be a semi-homogeneous tree, with set of vertices V_X . Let G be a closed locally ∞ -transitive subgroup of $\text{Aut}(X)$. Then, the following compactifications of V_X are G -homeomorphic.*

- (i) *The geometric compactification $\overline{V}_X^{\text{geom}} = V_X \sqcup \partial_\infty X$.*
- (ii) *The polyhedral compactification $\overline{V}_X^{\text{pol}}$.*
- (iii) *The group-theoretic compactification $\overline{V}_X^{\text{gp}} = \{K_v\}_{v \in V_X} \sqcup \{D_\xi\}_{\xi \in \partial_\infty X}$.*
- (iv) *The measure-theoretic compactification $\overline{V}_X^{\text{meas}} = \{\mu_v\}_{v \in V_X} \sqcup \{\delta_\xi\}_{\xi \in \partial_\infty X}$.*

Proof. – By Lemma 28, we already have a G -homeomorphism: $\overline{\phi}: \overline{V}_X^{\text{pol}} \simeq \overline{V}_X^{\text{geom}}$. Setting $\overline{V}_L = (L \cap V_X) \cup \{\xi; \eta\}$, we have: $\overline{V}_X^{\text{pol}} = \pi(G \times \overline{V}_L)$. The isomorphism between (ii) and (iii) follows from factorizing the map:

$$\begin{aligned} \nu: G \times \overline{V}_L &\rightarrow \mathcal{M}^1(\partial_\infty X), \\ (g, x) &\mapsto g_*\nu_x, \end{aligned}$$

where ν_x is the measure μ_x, δ_ξ or δ_η according to whether $x \in L, x = \xi$ or $x = \eta$, respectively. Finally, the isomorphism between (ii) and (iv) follows from factorizing the map:

$$\begin{aligned} H: G \times \overline{V}_L &\rightarrow \mathcal{S}(G), \\ (g, x) &\mapsto gH_xg^{-1}, \end{aligned}$$

where H_x is the closed subgroup K_x, D_ξ or D_η according to whether $x \in L, x = \xi$ or $x = \eta$, respectively. \square

4.3.2. Classifying maximal amenable subgroups of tree automorphism groups was done in [29, I.8.1] by elementary geometric arguments. In our context, we find more natural to prove it by a Furstenberg lemma about supports of limit measures:

LEMMA 30. – *Let $\{g_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ be an unbounded sequence of tree automorphisms. Assume there are two probability measures μ, ν on $\partial_\infty X$ such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} g_n*\mu = \nu$. Then the support of the limit measure ν contains at most two points.*

Reference. – This is [39, 4.3], or [10, 2.3] for general $\text{CAT}(-1)$ -spaces. \square

PROPOSITION 31. – *Let H be an amenable subgroup of $\text{Aut}(X)$. Then, either H fixes a vertex $v \in X$, either it fixes a boundary point $\xi \in \partial_\infty X$ or it stabilizes a geodesic line $L \subset T$.*

Proof. – By amenability, H fixes a measure $\mu \in \mathcal{M}^1(\partial_\infty X)$. If H is compact, it fixes a vertex $v \in V_X$. Otherwise by Lemma 30 the support of μ contains at most two points. It is stabilized by H , and we obtain the last two possibilities according to whether $|\text{supp}(\mu)| = 1$ or 2 . \square

Note that for the above two results, the automorphisms need not be type-preserving.

4.3.3. The connection with Bruhat–Tits theory is the following. Let G be a simple algebraic group over a non-archimedean local field F of F -rank 1. Then the Bruhat–Tits building X of G/F is a semi-homogeneous tree. Its valencies are of the form $1 + q_F^r$ where q_F is the cardinal of the residue field κ_F and $r \geq 1$. In this situation, the groups geometrically defined in 4.1 have interpretations in terms of algebraic group theory [20], [24, 6.1], [12].

Let L be an apartment, i.e. a geodesic line, in X and let ξ and η be the ends of L . To this apartment is attached a maximal F -split torus T of G . The G_F -action on X naturally provides the following chain of inclusions of closed subgroups:

$$\text{Fix}_{G_F}(L) \subsetneq \text{Fix}_{G_F}(\{\xi; \eta\}) = P_\xi \cap P_\eta \subsetneq \text{Stab}_{G_F}(L).$$

All these groups can be described algebraically. First, the groups P_ξ and P_η are the two opposite parabolic subgroups containing T . Their intersection $\text{Fix}_{G_F}(\{\xi; \eta\})$ is the reductive Levi factor $M_F = Z_G(T)_F$ with anisotropic semisimple factor $M' = [M, M]$. The group M'_F is compact. The stabilizer $\text{Stab}_{G_F}(L)$ is the normalizer $N_{G_F}(T_F)$ and the fixator $\text{Fix}_{G_F}(L)$ is equal to $M'_F \cdot Z(M)_{\text{cpt}}$, where $Z(M)_{\text{cpt}}$ is the unique maximal compact subgroup of $Z(M)_F$. The quotient group $\text{Stab}_{G_F}(L)/\text{Fix}_{G_F}(L) = N_{G_F}(T_F)/(M'_F \cdot Z(M)_{\text{cpt}})$ is the affine Weyl group D_∞ of G_F . The intersection $P_\xi \cap P_\eta$ is the subgroup of $N_{G_F}(T_F)$ which does not switch ξ and η . The quotient group $N_{G_F}(T_F)/(P_\xi \cap P_\eta)$ is the spherical Weyl group $\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z}$ of G/F , and the quotient group $(P_\xi \cap P_\eta)/Z_G(T)_F$ is free abelian of rank one. Geometrically, a generator of the latter group corresponds to a step 2 hyperbolic translation along L . This paragraph illustrates 1.1.1.

The algebraic situation provides another G -action, namely the (linear) adjoint representation $\text{Ad}: G \rightarrow \text{GL}(\mathfrak{g})$. The Lie algebra \mathfrak{g}_F admits a direct sum decomposition into three $\text{Ad}(T_F)$ -stable summands: $\mathfrak{g}_F = \mathfrak{g}_F^+ \oplus \mathfrak{m}_F \oplus \mathfrak{g}_F^-$, where \mathfrak{m}_F is the subspace on which T_F acts trivially. Note that \mathfrak{m}_F is also the Lie algebra of the reductive anisotropic kernel M_F and we have: $\mathfrak{m}_F = [\mathfrak{m}_F, \mathfrak{m}_F] \oplus \mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{m})_F$, where $\mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{m})_F = \text{Lie}(Z(M)_F)$. For the two other summands, there is a character α of T defined over F and such that any $t \in T_F$ acts via the adjoint action on \mathfrak{g}_F^+ (resp. \mathfrak{g}_F^-) by multiplication by $\alpha(t)$ (resp. $\alpha(t)^{-1}$). We can pick an element $t \in T_F$ inducing a step 2 hyperbolic translation along L . Up to replacing t by its inverse, we may—and shall—assume that the attracting point of t is ξ , and we also assume that the signs \pm in \mathfrak{g}_F^\pm have been chosen so that $|\alpha(t)|_F > 1$. Let U_ξ (resp. U_η) be the unipotent root group with Lie algebra \mathfrak{g}_F^+ (resp. \mathfrak{g}_F^-). We have: $U_\xi < P_\xi$ since $\text{Lie}(P_\xi) = \mathfrak{m}_F \oplus \mathfrak{g}_F^+$. The adjoint action of t is expanding on \mathfrak{g}_F^+ and contracting on \mathfrak{g}_F^- . This can be seen geometrically as follows. For each vertex $v \in L$ we can define the subgroup $U_{\xi,v} = \{g \in U_\xi: g \text{ fixes the geodesic ray } [v\xi] \text{ pointwise}\}$. This provides a filtration on U_ξ closely related to the valuated root datum structure put on G_F by Bruhat–Tits theory. The smaller is $n \in \mathbf{Z}$, the bigger is the geodesic ray $[t^n \cdot v\xi]$ fixed by the group $t^n U_{\xi,v} t^{-n} = U_{\xi, t^n \cdot v}$, and vice versa. This paragraph illustrates 1.1.2.

The lemma below relates the contraction property of the adjoint action of an element $g \in P_\xi$ and the action on the horospheres centered at ξ . The latter action is used in 4.1.3 to define the subgroup D_ξ of P_ξ . Recall that a group H acts *distally* on vector space V over a local field F via a linear representation φ if any eigenvalue of any element $\varphi(h)$, $h \in H$, has absolute value 1 (see also 5.2.1).

LEMMA 32. – *In the above algebraic setting and with the above notation, we have:*

- (i) *The limit group D_ξ is the biggest subgroup of P_ξ with distal adjoint action on \mathfrak{g}_F .*
- (ii) *We have the semidirect product decomposition: $D_\xi = (M'_F \cdot Z(M)_{\text{cpt}}) \rtimes U_\xi$, which can also be written: $D_\xi = \text{Fix}_{G_F}(L) \rtimes U_\xi$.*

Proof. – (i) follows from Lemma 40, and (ii) follows from the fact that the limit group D_ξ can be computed in two ways: from the algebraic viewpoint by Theorem 3 and from the geometric viewpoint by Proposition 27. \square

Finally, we note that it is not hard to check that the G_F -action on X is locally ∞ -transitive. First, we can invoke the general fact that G_F has an affine Tits system providing a Euclidean building on which it acts strongly transitively [47, §5]. Since $\text{rk}_F(G) = 1$, the affine Weyl group of this Tits system is the infinite dihedral group and the building under consideration is a tree [53, 2.7]. Strong transitivity of the G_F -action in this case amounts to transitivity on pairs of vertices at given distance from one another (with respect of types), and this implies what we need. We can also say that given v a vertex in X , the stabilizer K_v is equal to the \mathcal{O}_F -points of some group scheme over \mathcal{O}_F whose reduction modulo ϖ_F is a finite κ_F -group acting strongly transitively on the neighbours of v [24, 5.1.32]. This implies (2-)transitivity of the G_F -action on spheres of radius one. For bigger radii, one uses moreover that $U_{\xi,v}$ fixes $[v\xi)$ and acts transitively on the vertices at given distance from v and different from the one in $[v\xi)$. This folding argument also proves that $(\eta\xi)$ is a fundamental domain for the U_ξ -action on the tree X (Iwasawa decomposition).

5. Geometric parametrization of remarkable subgroups

Back to the algebraic situation, where G is a simply connected semisimple F -group of arbitrary positive F -rank, we use the previously defined compactifications of the Bruhat–Tits building X to parametrize two classes of remarkable subgroups of G_F . The first class consists of the amenable closed subgroups with connected Zariski closure. The second class consists of the subgroups acting without any contraction on the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g}_F of G_F (via the adjoint representation).

5.1. Amenable subgroups

Compactifications of Bruhat–Tits buildings can be used to parametrize amenable subgroups in G_F . In the case of real semisimple Lie groups, this was proved by C.C. Moore, see [42,43].

5.1.1. A survey on amenable groups is for instance [41, I.5]. Ref. [56, 4.1] will be sufficient for our purposes. Here is our geometric classification result.

THEOREM 33. – *Let G be a semisimple simply connected algebraic group defined over a locally compact non-archimedean local field F . Let X be the Bruhat–Tits building of G/F and let $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$ be its polyhedral compactification.*

- (i) *Any closed, amenable, Zariski connected subgroup of G_F fixes a facet in $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$.*
- (ii) *Conversely, the stabilizer of any facet in $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$ is an amenable Zariski connected subgroup.*
- (iii) *The closed amenable Zariski connected subgroups of G_F , maximal for these properties, are the vertex fixators for the G_F -action on the compactification $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$.*

Since maximal compact subgroups in G_F are Zariski dense in G , hence connected, this theorem is an extension of the one-to-one correspondence between maximal compact subgroups of G_F and vertices in X [22, Chap. 3]. Note that for any minimal parabolic F -subgroup Q , the group Q_F is amenable and Zariski connected. Since any subgroup of G_F containing Q_F is a parabolic subgroup with non-compact semisimple quotient, Q_F is maximal for these properties. Moreover any semisimple Levi factor of such a Q is anisotropic over F , i.e. its group of

F -rational points is compact and its Bruhat–Tits building is a point [45, Theorem 1], [24, 5.1.27]. This point, appearing in the boundary of $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$, is of course considered as a facet. Maximal compact and minimal parabolic subgroups provide the two extreme cases (at least with respect to the dimension of the Zariski closure) of the above geometric parametrization.

COROLLARY 34. – *In the above situation, any closed amenable subgroup of G_F has a finite orbit in the compactification $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$.*

Note that since there is no non-positively curved distance on the compactification $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$, an amenable subgroup may not have a fixed point in $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$. This is illustrated by the example of the normalizer of a maximal F -split torus (5.3.1).

Proof. – Let R be a closed amenable subgroup of G_F . If H denotes the identity component of the Zariski closure \overline{R}^Z , the intersection $R^\circ = H \cap R$ is a finite index normal subgroup of R , which is Zariski connected. Therefore, R° fixes a point x in $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$ by Theorem 33. The orbit $R.x$ has at most $[R : R^\circ]$ elements. \square

5.1.2. The end of this subsection is devoted to proving the result. The first step consists of several reductions.

Proof. – (ii) The groups under consideration are the conjugates $kR_{I,\underline{d}}k^{-1}$ where $k \in K_o$, I is a set of simple roots and \underline{d} is a family of non-negative real numbers indexed by I (3.1). The amenability of $R_{I,\underline{d}}$ is clear since this group is a compact-by-solvable extension of topological groups. Moreover we have: $\overline{R_{I,\underline{d}}}^Z = P_I$ for any subset of simple roots I and any family of parameters \underline{d} ; and parabolic subgroups are Zariski connected [12, Theorem 11.16]. \square

We concentrate on (i), and prove it by induction on $\text{rk}_F(G)$, the F -rank of the group G/F . The induction hypothesis is the statement of (i) when $\text{rk}_F(G) \leq n$. The case $n = 1$, where the Bruhat–Tits buildings are trees, is dealt with in Proposition 31, see also 4.3.3. We henceforth assume that $\text{rk}_F(G) \geq 2$. Let R be a closed, amenable, Zariski connected subgroup of G_F . If R is compact, we are also done since by the Bruhat–Tits fixed point lemma, R fixes a point in X [22, 3.2.3]. We henceforth assume that R is non-compact. Here is the most important reduction, which uses the geometric structure of the boundary of $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$ (Theorem 16 and Lemma 17).

LEMMA 35. – *It suffices to show that R is contained in some proper parabolic F -subgroup P .*

Proof. – By Theorem 16, the group-theoretic compactification $\overline{Y}^{\text{pol}}$ of the Bruhat–Tits building Y of the semisimple F -group $P/\mathcal{R}(P)$ naturally lies in the boundary of $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$. The group R acts on it via its image under the quotient map $q : P \rightarrow P/\mathcal{R}(P)$. Moreover the closure of the image of an amenable group by a continuous group homomorphism is again amenable [56, Lemma 4.1.13]. Since $\text{rk}_F(P/\mathcal{R}(P)) < \text{rk}_F(G)$ we can use the induction hypothesis to have an R -fixed point in $\overline{Y}^{\text{pol}}$, hence in the boundary of $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$. \square

5.1.3. Our goal now is to prove that $R < P_F$ for some parabolic F -subgroup P of G .

We choose an embedding of F -algebraic groups $G < \text{GL}(V)$ where V is a finite-dimensional F -vector space. We see R as a closed, amenable, Zariski connected subgroup of $\text{GL}(V_F)$. An inductive use of [28, Corollary 3.7] implies the existence of an R -stable flag

$$\{0\} = V_0 \subsetneq V_1 \subsetneq V_2 \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq V_d = V_F,$$

where the image of the natural map $R \rightarrow \mathrm{PGL}(V_i/V_{i-1})$ is relatively compact for each $i \geq 1$. We can therefore write: $R < KTU$, where $Q = \overline{KTU}^Z$ is a proper parabolic subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}(V)$ defined over F , and $TU = \mathcal{R}(Q)_F$ (the subgroup K is a maximal compact subgroup of the Levi factor defined by the R -invariant flag) [51, 8.4.6, Exercise 4].

Let us consider the commutative square:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Q & \xrightarrow{\pi} & Q/\mathcal{R}(Q) \\ \cup & & \cup \\ G \cap Q & \xrightarrow{\pi} & (G \cap Q)/(G \cap \mathcal{R}(Q)) \end{array}$$

where the horizontal maps π are quotient maps in the sense of [12, §6].

LEMMA 36. – *The closure $\overline{\pi(R)}$, taken in $(Q/\mathcal{R}(Q))_F$, is compact and contained in $\pi((G \cap Q)_F)$.*

Proof. – The maps π are separable, so $\pi((G \cap Q)_F)$ is open and closed in $((G \cap Q)/(G \cap \mathcal{R}(Q)))_F$ [23, II.3.18], which itself is closed in $(Q/\mathcal{R}(Q))_F$ [41, I.2.1.3(i)]. Therefore $\pi((G \cap Q)_F)$ is closed in $(Q/\mathcal{R}(Q))_F$, and since $R < (G \cap Q)_F$, we have: $\overline{\pi(R)} < \pi((G \cap Q)_F)$. We know that $R < KTU$, so $\pi(R) < \pi(K)$. This proves the compactness assertion. \square

The statement of the next lemma uses the notion of F -trigonalizability for F -subgroups of $\mathrm{GL}(V)$ [12, 15.3].

LEMMA 37. – *The group R normalizes a connected non-trivial F -trigonalizable F -subgroup $H < G$.*

Proof. – Let us denote by $p: (G \cap Q)_F \rightarrow (G \cap Q)_F/(G \cap \mathcal{R}(Q))_F$ the restriction $\pi|_{(G \cap Q)_F}$. It is a continuous and surjective homomorphism of topological groups. Its image contains $\overline{\pi(R)}$ by Lemma 36. Let us set $\tilde{R} = p^{-1}(\overline{\pi(R)})$. Since p is surjective, we have: $p(\tilde{R}) = \overline{\pi(R)}$. Since the groups are locally compact [23, II.3.18], we have an isomorphism of topological groups: $\tilde{R}/(\tilde{R} \cap TU) \simeq \overline{\pi(R)}$, where the first group is endowed with the quotient topology [13, VII, Appendice I, Lemme 2]. Since R is not compact, neither is \tilde{R} , and the previous isomorphism implies that $\tilde{R} \cap TU$ cannot be compact either. In particular, $\tilde{R} \cap TU$ is infinite, so the identity component $H = (\overline{\tilde{R} \cap TU}^Z)^\circ$ of the Zariski closure $\overline{\tilde{R} \cap TU}^Z$ is an F -trigonalizable group of positive dimension. \square

We conclude the proof of the theorem by the following.

LEMMA 38. – *The group R lies in a proper parabolic F -subgroup of G .*

Proof. – We note that $\mathcal{R}_u(H)$ is defined over F [12, 15.4 (ii)] and we distinguish two cases.

First case: the unipotent radical $U = \mathcal{R}_u(H)$ is non-trivial. If the characteristic of F is zero, by [21, Introduction] there is a parabolic subgroup $P = \mathcal{P}(U)$ such that $U < \mathcal{R}_u(P)$ and $N(U) < P$. In the case $\mathrm{char}(F) = p > 0$, the residue field is anyway finite, hence perfect, so we have $[F : F^p] \leq p$. Therefore we can use [34, Theorem 2]: there is a parabolic subgroup P' of G , defined over F and such that $U < \mathcal{R}_u(P')$. Denoting by F_s the separable closure of F , we can choose a Borel subgroup $B_{/F_s}$ contained in P' and defined over F_s . Then $\mathcal{R}_u(B)$ contains $\mathcal{R}_u(P')$, which implies that $\mathcal{R}_u(H)$ is F_s -embeddable. Therefore we can use [21, Introduction] also in this case to conclude that there is a parabolic F -subgroup $P = \mathcal{P}(U)$ such that $U < \mathcal{R}_u(P)$ and $N_G(\mathcal{R}_u(H)) \cap G_{F_s} < P$. Whatever the characteristic of F , we obtain: $R < \mathcal{P}(U)$.

Second case: we have $\mathcal{R}_u(H) = \{1\}$. Then H is an F -split torus [12, 15.4]. Since it is normalized by R which is Zariski connected, it is actually centralized by R [12, 8.10]. But the centralizer of an F -split torus in a reductive F -group is a Levi factor of some parabolic F -subgroup [12, 20.4]. We also find in this case that H , hence R , lies in some proper parabolic F -subgroup P . \square

5.2. Distal subgroups

Compactifying the Bruhat-Tits building X can also be used to parametrize maximal distal subgroups in G_F . For this we need the very definition of the group-theoretic compactification of V_X , i.e. we need to use the compactification in which points are closed subgroups of G_F . We do not pass to stabilizers as in the previous subsection.

5.2.1. The notion of distality comes from topological dynamics; it is a natural extension of isometric actions on metric spaces [30]. A very general definition in the context of group actions on uniform structures is given in [3]. Roughly speaking, requiring distality of a group action amounts to avoiding contractions (equivalently, expansions). The situations are different according to whether one considers distal actions on compact spaces or on vector spaces. On projective spaces, the notion opposite distality, i.e. proximality (4.2.1), is a key tool in the proof of Tits' alternative [52]; it is also an ingredient of the definition of a Furstenberg boundary [41, VI.1].

Here we are only interested in actions on vector spaces over valuated fields, arising from linear representations. In this case, a H -action arising from a linear representation $\rho: H \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V_F)$ is called *distal* if the closure of any $\rho(H)$ -orbit in V_F is minimal (4.2.1). This is equivalent to the fact that the eigenvalues of $\langle \rho(h) \rangle$, for any $h \in H$, are all of absolute value 1. (The eigenvalues of an endomorphism of some F -vector space are taken in a suitable finite extension of F ; moreover the absolute value is implicitly extended, in a unique way, to the algebraic closure \overline{F} .) One implication is easy from computing iterations of endomorphisms [41, II.1] and the other implication is proved in [27] or [2] (see [28] for fixing the confusion between irreducible and absolutely irreducible H -modules in [27]).

Finally, we denote by $\mathrm{Ad}: G \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(\mathfrak{g})$ the adjoint representation of G/F .

THEOREM 39. – *Let G be a semisimple simply connected algebraic group defined over a locally compact non-archimedean local field F . Let X be the Bruhat-Tits building of G/F and let $\overline{V}_X^{\mathrm{gp}}$ be the group-theoretic compactification of its vertices.*

- (i) *Any subgroup of G_F with distal adjoint action on \mathfrak{g}_F is contained in a point of $\overline{V}_X^{\mathrm{gp}}$.*
- (ii) *The adjoint action of any limit group of G_F is distal.*
- (iii) *The subgroups of G_F with distal adjoint action on \mathfrak{g}_F and maximal for these properties are the groups of $\overline{V}_X^{\mathrm{gp}}$; in particular they are closed and Zariski connected.*

We note that Zariski connectedness is not required in the assumptions of the above theorem.

5.2.2. We can now prove the parametrization of distal subgroups in a non-archimedean semisimple Lie group.

Proof. – (iii) It is a straightforward consequence of (i), (ii) and Lemma 13 asserting that $\overline{D_{I,\underline{d}}^Z} = P_I$ for each subset I of simple roots and each family of parameters \underline{d} .

(ii) The groups under consideration are the conjugates $kD_{I,\underline{d}}k^{-1}$ where $k \in K_o$, I is a set of simple roots and \underline{d} is a family of non-negative real numbers indexed by I (3.1). The distality of $D_{I,\underline{d}}$ is clear since its adjoint image is a compact-by-unipotent extension of linear groups.

(i) The proof goes by induction on $\text{rk}_F(G)$, the F -rank of the group G/F . The induction hypothesis is the statement of (i) when $\text{rk}_F(G) \leq n$. The case $n = 1$ is dealt with in the following lemma.

LEMMA 40. – Assume $\text{rk}_F(G) = 1$. Let D be a non-compact subgroup in G_F whose adjoint action is distal. Then D lies in a limit group.

Proof. – If D is bounded, it fixes a point in the Bruhat–Tits tree X of G/F . We henceforth assume that D is unbounded. By iterating Furstenberg’s lemma [28, Theorem 3.10], there exists an $\text{Ad}(D)$ -stable flag:

$$\{0\} = V_0 \subsetneq V_1 \subsetneq V_2 \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq V_d = \mathfrak{g}_F,$$

such that the image of the natural map $\text{Ad}(D) \rightarrow \text{GL}(V_i/V_{i-1})$ is relatively compact for each $i \geq 1$. This implies that the closure $\overline{\text{Ad}(D)}$ of $\text{Ad}(D)$ in $\text{GL}(\mathfrak{g}_F)$ is an amenable subgroup. Since $\text{Ker}(\text{Ad}|_{G_F})$ is finite, $\text{Ad}|_{G_F}$ is a proper map, so the group $(\text{Ad}|_{G_F})^{-1}(\overline{\text{Ad}(D)})$ is amenable too, and so is \overline{D} as a closed subgroup of the latter group.

We henceforth use the notation of 4.3.3. We claim that \overline{D} fixes a point, say ξ , in the ideal boundary $\partial_\infty X$. Otherwise, by Proposition 31 the group \overline{D} would stabilize a geodesic line L and switch its two ends. In other words, it would be contained in the normalizer N'_F of a maximal F -split torus T'_F and its image under the natural map $N'_F \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z}$ would be non-trivial. Since distality prevents D from containing a hyperbolic translation, we conclude that D would be contained in the extension of $\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z}$ by the maximal compact subgroup of T'_F , hence would be bounded: contradiction.

It follows from the previous paragraph that D is contained in a proper (equivalently, minimal) parabolic subgroup P_ξ of G_F . Let us choose a maximal (i.e. one-dimensional) F -split torus T in P_ξ (equivalently, a geodesic line in X with one end equal to ξ). This provides a decomposition: $P_\xi = (M'_F \cdot Z(M)_F) \rtimes U_\xi$, where $U_\xi = \mathcal{R}_u(P_\xi)_F$ and M' is the semisimple Levi factor attached to T such that $M'_F \cdot Z(M)_F = Z_G(T)_F$. The distality of D in the adjoint action implies that the T_F -part of the decomposition of any element in D must lie in the maximal compact subgroup T_{cpt} of T_F . This finally proves that D is contained in the limit group D_ξ . \square

We henceforth assume that $\text{rk}_F(G) \geq 2$. Let D be a subgroup of G_F whose adjoint action on the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g}_F of G_F is distal. If D is bounded, it fixes a point in X [17, VI.4], so we henceforth assume that D is unbounded.

LEMMA 41. – It suffices to show that D is contained in some proper parabolic F -subgroup P of G .

Proof. – Let D be a subgroup of G_F with distal adjoint action, and such that some proper parabolic F -subgroup P contains it. Distality is preserved by conjugation, so we may—and shall—assume that P is the standard parabolic subgroup P_I attached to the set of simple roots I . Let us denote by $q_I : P_I \rightarrow P_I/\mathcal{R}(P_I)$ the natural surjection. We also introduce \mathfrak{p}_I the Lie algebra of P_I and $\mathcal{R}(\mathfrak{p}_I)$ the Lie algebra of $\mathcal{R}(P_I)$. The distality of the adjoint action of D on \mathfrak{g}_F implies the distality of the adjoint action of $(q_I|_{G_F})^{-1}(q(D))$ on $(\mathfrak{p}_I)_F/\mathcal{R}(\mathfrak{p}_I)_F \simeq \text{Lie}(G_I)_F$. Since G_I is a simply connected semisimple F -group of F -rank smaller than $\text{rk}_F(G)$, we are in position to apply the induction hypothesis. We deduce from it that there is a maximal limit group in $(G_I)_F$ containing $(q_I|_{G_F})^{-1}(q(D))$. In view of the description of the limit groups in $(G_I)_F$, this says that there exist $k \in K_o \cap G_I$, a subset of simple roots J in I and a family \underline{d} of non-negative real numbers indexed by J such that $(q_I|_{G_F})^{-1}(q(D)) < k(K_{J,\underline{d}} \times (U^J \cap G_I))k^{-1}$, hence $q(k^{-1}Dk) < q(K_{J,\underline{d}} \times (U^J \cap G_I))$. Since $U^J = (U^J \cap G_I) \rtimes U^I$, this finally implies: $k^{-1}Dk < K_{J,\underline{d}} \times U^J = D_{J,\underline{d}}$. \square

5.2.3. Our goal now is to prove that $D < P_F$ for some proper parabolic F -subgroup P of G . Again by [28, Theorem 3.10] there exists an $\text{Ad}(D)$ -stable flag

$$\{0\} = V_0 \subsetneq V_1 \subsetneq V_2 \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq V_d = \mathfrak{g}_F,$$

where the image of the natural map $\text{Ad}(D) \rightarrow \text{GL}(V_i/V_{i-1})$ is relatively compact for each $i \geq 1$ (see also [27]). We can therefore write: $\text{Ad}(D) < KU$, where $Q = \overline{KU}^Z$ is a proper parabolic F -subgroup of $\text{GL}(\mathfrak{g})$, $U = \mathcal{R}_u(Q)_F$ and K is a maximal compact subgroup of the Levi factor defined by the $\text{Ad}(D)$ -invariant flag. Let us consider the commutative square:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Q & \xrightarrow{\pi} & Q/\mathcal{R}_u(Q) \\ \cup & & \cup \\ \text{Ad}(G) \cap Q & \xrightarrow{\pi} & (\text{Ad}(G) \cap Q)/(\text{Ad}(G) \cap \mathcal{R}_u(Q)) \end{array}$$

where the horizontal maps π are quotient maps in the sense of [12, §6]. The diagram is similar to the one in the previous subsection, except that we replaced $\mathcal{R}(Q)$ by $\mathcal{R}_u(Q)$. We conclude the proof of the theorem thanks to the last point of the following lemma, most of whose proof imitates the proofs of Lemmas 36–38.

LEMMA 42. – *With the above notation, the following holds.*

- (i) *The closure $\overline{\pi(\text{Ad}(D))}$ in $(Q/\mathcal{R}_u(Q))_F$, is compact and contained in $\pi(\text{Ad}(G) \cap Q_F)$.*
- (ii) *The group $\text{Ad}(D)$ normalizes a non-compact unipotent subgroup V of $\text{Ad}(G_F)$.*
- (iii) *The group D lies in a proper parabolic F -subgroup of G .*

Proof. – (i) Once G is replaced by $\text{Ad}(G)$ and $\mathcal{R}(Q)$ is replaced by $\mathcal{R}_u(Q)$, use the same arguments as for Lemma 36.

(ii) Let us denote by $p: (G \cap Q)_F \rightarrow (G \cap Q)_F / (G \cap \mathcal{R}_u(Q))_F$ the restriction $\pi|_{(G \cap Q)_F}$. By (i), we have: $\overline{\pi(\text{Ad}(D))} < \text{Im}(p)$, so we can set: $\tilde{D} = p^{-1}(\overline{\pi(\text{Ad}(D))})$. Then, as for Lemma 37, we obtain that $V = \text{Ker}(p) \cap \tilde{D}$ is a non-compact unipotent subgroup in $\text{Ad}(G_F)$, normalized by $\text{Ad}(D)$.

(iii) If the characteristic of F is 0, we can use [21, Introduction] in $\text{Ad}(G)$ to obtain a parabolic F -subgroup $P' = \mathcal{P}(V)$ such that $V < \mathcal{R}_u(P')$ and $N_{\text{Ad}(G)}(V) < P'$. This proves (iii) in this case because $\text{Ad}^{-1}(P')$ is a parabolic F -subgroup of G containing D . We henceforth assume that $\text{char}(F) = p > 0$. Then the group V is an infinite group of finite exponent and so is its preimage $(\text{Ad}|_{G_F})^{-1}(V)$ since $\text{Ker}(\text{Ad})$ is finite. Then it follows from [41, Lemma VIII.3.7] that the identity component of the Zariski closure of $(\text{Ad}|_{G_F})^{-1}(V)$, say \tilde{V} , is a unipotent group of positive dimension. As in the first case of the proof of Lemma 38, we can combine [34, Theorem 2] and [21, Introduction] to obtain a parabolic F -subgroup $P = \mathcal{P}(\tilde{V})$ such that $\tilde{V} < \mathcal{R}_u(P)$ and $N_G(\tilde{V}) \cap G_{F_s} < P$. \square

5.3. Discussion of the hypotheses

We discuss the hypotheses of our last two main theorems on parametrization of remarkable subgroups. We show that Zariski connectedness is necessary to properly parametrize amenable subgroups. We also suggest simplified proofs for both theorems when the local ground field has characteristic 0. Finally, we discuss the scope of all our results; in particular, we explain that our results and proofs sometimes improve the case of symmetric spaces.

5.3.1. The Zariski connectedness assumption is necessary to classify amenable subgroups in G_F in terms of fixed facets (Theorem 33).

LEMMA 43. – *Let T be the standard maximal F -split torus in G .*

- (i) *The fixed-point set for T_F acting on $\overline{V}_X^{\text{sp}}$ is the intersection of the closure of A in $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$ with the unique closed orbit in $\overline{V}_X^{\text{sp}}$.*
- (ii) *The group $N_G(T)_F$ does not have any fixed point in $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$.*

Note that $N_G(T)_F$ is amenable since it is the extension of the spherical Weyl group of G_F by the abelian group T_F . This provides an amenable subgroup of G_F with a finite orbit, but without any fixed facet in $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$.

Proof. – (i) Since T_F is non-compact, it cannot have any fixed point in the building X . Let D be a limit group normalized by T_F . The Zariski closure $Q = \overline{D}^Z$ is a parabolic F -subgroup normalized by T_F , i.e. a fixed point for T_F acting on the spherical building at infinity $\partial_\infty X$. These are the parabolic F -subgroups containing T , i.e. the stabilizers of the facets in the boundary $\partial_\infty A$. Moreover Q has to be a minimal parabolic F -subgroup because T_F cannot stabilize any maximal compact subgroup in the Levi factor of Q associated with T (i.e. does not stabilize any limit group D such that $\overline{D}^Z = Q$) unless this Levi factor is itself compact. This shows that the limit groups normalized by T_F are the groups $wD_\emptyset w^{-1}$, where w ranges over the spherical Weyl group W .

(ii) It remains to note that if the normalizer $N_G(T)_F$ had a fixed facet in $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$, this facet would contain a vertex fixed by T_F . But the vertices of the previous paragraph are obviously permuted by W . \square

5.3.2. The proof of each theorem of the last two subsections is easier when the characteristic of the local field F is 0. This is due to the fact that when $\text{char}(F) = 0$, which we henceforth assume, the unipotent radical of an algebraic group defined over F is itself defined over F . This remark is applied below to groups defined as Zariski closures.

Let R be a closed, non-compact, amenable subgroup in G_F . We assume that the Zariski closure \overline{R}^Z , which we denote by H , is connected. Using Lemma 35, we shall show that R lies in a proper parabolic F -subgroup of G . If $\mathcal{R}_u(H) \neq \{1\}$, by [21] there is a parabolic F -subgroup P such that $\mathcal{R}_u(H) < \mathcal{R}_u(P)$ and $R < N_G(\mathcal{R}_u(H)) < P$. Otherwise H is a reductive F -group, so we can choose a faithful, irreducible representation $H \rightarrow \text{GL}(V)$ defined over F , and we denote by q the natural surjection $\text{GL}(V_F) \rightarrow \text{PGL}(V_F)$. Then $q(H_F)$ is closed in $\text{PGL}(V_F)$, hence contains $\overline{q(R)}$, and we set $\tilde{R} = (q|_{H_F})^{-1}(\overline{q(R)})$. By Zariski density, the representation V is also irreducible as an R -module, and it follows from Zariski connectedness of R and the Furstenberg lemma that $\overline{q(R)} = q(\tilde{R})$ is compact [56, Corollary 3.2.2]. Since we have a homeomorphism $\overline{q(R)} \simeq \tilde{R}/(\tilde{R} \cap \text{Ker}(q))$, this implies that R normalizes a non-compact group of scalar matrices in G_F . Therefore R centralizes a non-trivial F -split torus in G , so it lies in (the Levi factor of) some proper parabolic F -subgroup.

Let D be a subgroup of G_F with distal adjoint action on \mathfrak{g}_F . We denote by H the identity component of \overline{D}^Z , and by D° the subgroup $D \cap H$ of finite index in D . If $\mathcal{R}_u(H) \neq \{1\}$, by [21, Introduction] there is a parabolic F -subgroup P such that $\mathcal{R}_u(H) < \mathcal{R}_u(P)$ and $D < N_G(H) < P$, and we can use Lemma 41. Otherwise $\text{Ad}(H)$ is reductive, $\text{Ad}(D^\circ)$ is Zariski dense in $\text{Ad}(H)$ and distal on \mathfrak{g}_F . By [45, Lemma 1] the group $\text{Ad}(D^\circ)$ is bounded, and since $\text{Ad}|_{G_F}$ is proper, this implies that D° , hence D , is bounded.

5.3.3. We finish this section by mentioning two problems concerning the archimedean case of symmetric spaces. First the proofs in this section, together with their simplifications in characteristic 0, enable us to prove analogues of Theorems 33 and 39 in the case of Lie groups

obtained as rational points of semisimple \mathbf{R} -groups. This applies to the connected components of the isometry groups of Riemannian symmetric spaces of non-compact type, since the latter groups are then semisimple center-free. Note that it is not clear that the existing literature on compactifications of symmetric spaces contains the analogues of Theorems 33 and 39. In general, it would be interesting to check whether the present paper provides substantial simplifications to the more classical real case. It is clear that not all results go through: e.g. maximal compact subgroups in the real case are real points of Zariski closed \mathbf{R} -subgroups, while they are Zariski dense in the non-archimedean case. Still, the geometric idea underlying the induction for the last two theorems (i.e. using the action of Levi factors on symmetric spaces of smaller rank in the boundary) may be useful.

Our second remark is that it may be possible to prove the geometric parametrization of amenable subgroups by using [1]. This question can be asked in both the real and the non-archimedean cases.

6. The example of the special linear group

We illustrate some of the previous results and techniques to the case of the special linear group. This is the opportunity to recall the concrete viewpoint of non-archimedean additive norms in order to introduce the corresponding Euclidean building. The convergence of maximal compact subgroups in the Chabauty topology can be checked by matrix computation. We draw a picture describing the boundary of a Weyl chamber in terms of upper triangular-by-block matrices (i.e. in terms of flags). Our approach is elementary and we refer the reader to [16, Planche I] for the connection with root systems.

6.1. The building in terms of additive norms and lattices

We recall the concrete definition of the building of $SL_n(F)$ by analogy with the case of the symmetric space of $SL_n(\mathbf{R})$.

6.1.1. Let us fix E a vector space of finite dimension n over the local field F . As in the real case, we are interested in logarithms of norms [53, 2.9]:

DEFINITION. – An *additive norm* on E is a map $\gamma : E \rightarrow \mathbf{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$ satisfying:

- (AN1) for any $x \in E$, we have: $\gamma(x) = +\infty$ if, and only if, $x = 0$;
- (AN2) for any $x \in E$ and $\lambda \in F$, we have: $\gamma(\lambda x) = \gamma(x) + v_F(\lambda)$;
- (AN3) for any $x, y \in E$, we have: $\gamma(x + y) \geq \inf\{\gamma(x); \gamma(y)\}$.

A basic result is the analogue of Gram–Schmidt reduction: for any ultrametric norm $\|-\|$, there exist a basis $\{e_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ and positive real numbers $\{C_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n}$, such that for any $x \in E$, we have: $\|x\| = \sup_{i \in \{1; 2; \dots; n\}} \{C_i \cdot |\lambda_i|\}$, where $x = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i e_i$; we then say that the basis $\{e_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ is *adapted* to the norm $\|-\|$. By a result due to A. Weil, there always exists a basis simultaneously adapted to any pair of norms [33, Proposition 1.3]. Let us fix now a basis $\mathbb{B} = \{e_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n}$. For each $\{c_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n} \in \mathbf{R}^n$, we denote by $\|-\|_{\mathbb{B}, \{c_i\}}$ the ultrametric norm $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i e_i \mapsto \sup_i \{q^{c_i} \cdot |\lambda_i|\}$, and by $\gamma_{\mathbb{B}, \{c_i\}}$ the additive norm: $\|-\|_{\mathbb{B}, \{c_i\}}$, also defined by: $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i e_i \mapsto \inf_i \{v_F(\lambda_i) - c_i\}$. The set $\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{B}} = \{\gamma_{\mathbb{B}, \{c_i\}}; \{c_i\} \in \mathbf{R}^n\}$ is an n -dimensional affine space for the action $\mathbf{R}^n \times \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{B}} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{B}}$ defined by $(\{d_i\}, \gamma_{\mathbb{B}, \{c_i\}}) \mapsto \gamma_{\mathbb{B}, \{c_i + d_i\}}$.

DEFINITION. – We call the set of additive norms on E the *Goldman–Iwahori space* E , and we denote it by \mathcal{A}_E . We denote by X_E the quotient of \mathcal{A}_E in which two additive norms are identified whenever their difference is constant, and we call it the *Bruhat–Tits building* of $SL(E)$.

The notion of an \mathcal{O}_F -lattice, i.e. of a free sub- \mathcal{O}_F -module generating E over F , distinguishes in \mathcal{N}_E some norms whose classes are the vertices of a simplicial structure on X_E . To any \mathcal{O}_F -lattice M is associated an additive norm γ_M by setting $\gamma_M(x) = \sup\{n \in \mathbf{Z} : x \in \varpi_F^n M\}$. We have: $\gamma_M(E) = \mathbf{Z} \cup \{\infty\}$, and conversely, if $\gamma \in \mathcal{N}_E$ takes integral values then $\gamma^{-1}(\mathbf{N} \cup \{\infty\})$ is an \mathcal{O}_F -lattice, which we denote by M_γ . The correspondence $M_\gamma \leftrightarrow \gamma_M$ is a bijection between the set \mathcal{L}_E of \mathcal{O}_F -lattices in E and the set of additive norms with integral values on E . It is equivariant for the natural left $\mathrm{GL}(E)$ -actions on \mathcal{L}_E and \mathcal{N}_E (by precomposition in the latter case).

Let now γ be an additive norm. We choose a basis $\mathbb{B} = \{e_i\}$ adapted to it. Permuting the indices i (resp. multiplying the vectors e_i by powers of the uniformizer ϖ_F) corresponds to actions by monomial (resp. diagonal) matrices. Using these operations, we send γ onto $\gamma_{\mathbb{B}, \{c_i\}}$ with $c_i \in [0; 1[$ and $c_1 \leq c_2 \leq \dots \leq c_n$. We set $c_0 = 0$ and $c_{n+1} = 1$ and define the \mathcal{O}_F -lattices $M_i(\gamma) = \gamma^{-1}([-c_i; \infty])$ and the associated additive norms $\gamma^{(i)} = \gamma_{M_i(\gamma)}$. Whatever the choice of the basis \mathbb{B} , these matrix operations lead to the same ordered sequence of real numbers $(c_i) \in [0; 1]^n$ and the same \mathcal{O}_F -lattices. Moreover the sequence $(c_i) \in [0; 1]^n$ only depends on the $\mathrm{GL}(E)$ -orbit of γ . If $\gamma \in \mathcal{N}_{\mathbb{B}'}$ for another basis \mathbb{B}' , then $\gamma^{(i)} \in \mathcal{N}_{\mathbb{B}'}$ for each i , and we have: $\gamma = \sum_{i=0}^n (c_{i+1} - c_i) \gamma^{(i)}$. Conversely, a family of \mathcal{O}_F -lattices $\{M_0; M_1; \dots; M_n\}$ comes from an additive norm γ (i.e., $M_i = M_i(\gamma)$ for each i) if and only if: $\varpi_F M_n \subset M_0 \subset M_1 \subset \dots \subset M_n$ and for any i with $M_i \neq M_{i+1}$, $i = \dim_\kappa(M_i / \varpi_F M_n)$. This says that any additive norm is the barycenter of a well-defined system of “weighted \mathcal{O}_F -lattices”. Modding out by additive constants endows X_E with a simplicial structure and a compatible $\mathrm{GL}(E)$ -action. The above facts on X_E are proved in [33].

6.1.2. We henceforth see $\mathbb{B} = \{e_i\}$ as an *ordered* basis. We call the convex hull of the homothety classes of the above lattices M_i the *closed facet* associated with γ . The set of the homothety classes of additive norms with the same flag of \mathcal{O}_F -lattices M_i is called the *open facet* associated with γ . A facet of maximal dimension is called an *alcove*. The *apartment* $A_{\mathbb{B}}$ associated with \mathbb{B} is the set of the classes of the additive norms to which \mathbb{B} is adapted. The set of vertices in $A_{\mathbb{B}}$ is denoted by $V_{\mathbb{B}}$. Let $\mathbb{E} \simeq \mathbf{R}^{n-1}$ be the quotient of the vector space \mathbf{R}^n by the vector all of whose coordinates are 1. Since the apartment $A_{\mathbb{B}}$ is the quotient of $\mathcal{N}_{\mathbb{B}}$ by additive constants, we have a map $\mathbb{E} \times A_{\mathbb{B}} \rightarrow A_{\mathbb{B}}$ defined by $(\{d_i\}, [\gamma_{\mathbb{B}, \{c_i\}}]) \mapsto [\gamma_{\mathbb{B}, \{c_i + d_i\}}]$. This endows $A_{\mathbb{B}}$ with the structure of an $(n - 1)$ -dimensional affine space. We call *wall* of $A_{\mathbb{B}}$ an affine hyperplane of the form: $\{c_i - c_j = r\}$ for some $i \neq j$ and $r \in \mathbf{Z}$; we call *wall* of X_E any $\mathrm{SL}(E)$ -transform of a wall of $A_{\mathbb{B}}$. To any $\underline{\nu} = \{\nu_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n} \in \mathbf{Z}^n$ we associate the \mathcal{O}_F -lattice $L_{\underline{\nu}} = \bigoplus_{1 \leq i \leq n} \mathcal{O}_F \varpi_F^{\nu_i} e_i$, and denote by $[L_{\underline{\nu}}]$ its homothety class. The subset of vertices in $A_{\mathbb{B}}$ is $V_{\mathbb{B}} = \{[L_{\underline{\nu}}] : \underline{\nu} \in \mathbf{Z}^n\}$. Less canonically, identifying the sequences $\underline{\nu}$ such that $\nu_1 = 0$ with \mathbf{Z}^{n-1} , the map defined by: $\underline{\nu} \mapsto [L_{\underline{\nu}}]$ defines a bijection $\mathbf{Z}^{n-1} \simeq V_{\mathbb{B}}$. We denote by o the vertex associated with the null sequence.

The subset of $A_{\mathbb{B}}$ consisting of the classes of the additive norms $[\gamma_{\mathbb{B}, \{c_i\}}]$ with $c_i < c_{i+1}$ for each $i < n$ is called the *sector* (or *Weyl chamber*) attached to \mathbb{B} . It is denoted by \mathcal{Q} and we denote by $V_{\mathcal{Q}}$ the set of vertices contained in the closure $\overline{\mathcal{Q}}^X$ of \mathcal{Q} in X_E . Given a subset I of $\{1; 2; \dots; n - 1\}$, the *sector face* \mathcal{Q}^I is the subset of the classes $[\gamma_{\mathbb{B}, \{c_i\}}]$ in $\overline{\mathcal{Q}}^X$ satisfying $c_i = c_{i+1}$ for all $i \in I$. We call a codimension one sector face, say defined by $c_i = c_{i+1}$, a *sector panel* and we denote it by Π^i . The closure $\overline{\mathcal{Q}}^X$ is a simplicial cone whose faces are the sector faces \mathcal{Q}^I ; the subset $V_{\mathcal{Q}}$ consists of the classes of lattices $[L_{\underline{\nu}}]$ with $\nu_1 \leq \nu_2 \leq \dots \leq \nu_n$ and the convex hull of $V_{\mathcal{Q}}$ is $\overline{\mathcal{Q}}^X$. The non-decreasing finite sequences correspond to $V_{\mathcal{Q}}$ in the identification $V_{\mathbb{B}} \simeq \mathbf{Z}^{n-1}$. At last, we have an action of the symmetric group \mathcal{S}_n on the additive norms by permuting the indices. It is compatible with modding out by the additive constants,

so it defines an action on $A_{\mathbb{B}}$ for which $\overline{\mathcal{Q}}^X$ is a fundamental domain. The main result about X_E is that $A_{\mathbb{B}}$ is a geometric realization of the tiling of \mathbf{R}^{n-1} by regular simplices, and that the family of subcomplexes $A_{\mathbb{B}}$ when \mathbb{B} ranges over the bases of E , is the apartment system of a Euclidean building structure on the space X_E . These facts justify *a posteriori* our use of the building terminology in this paragraph and the previous one [25].

6.1.3. Let us now illustrate 1.1.3, which deals with the spherical building at infinity; a detailed reference is [17, V.8 and VI.9F]. For instance, the above sector \mathcal{Q} defines a chamber at infinity $\partial_{\infty}\mathcal{Q}$ of the spherical building $\partial_{\infty}X_E$; the upper triangular standard Borel subgroup B is also $\text{Fix}_{\text{SL}(E)}(\partial_{\infty}\mathcal{Q})$. Similarly, the standard torus T of determinant 1 matrices diagonal with respect to the basis \mathbb{B} defining $A_{\mathbb{B}}$, is also $\text{Fix}_{\text{SL}(E)}(\partial_{\infty}A_{\mathbb{B}})$. Its normalizer N , generated by T and the monomial matrices:

$$N_i = \begin{pmatrix} \text{id}_{i-1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \text{id}_{n-i-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

for $i \in \{1; 2; \dots; n-1\}$ is also $\text{Stab}_{\text{SL}(E)}(\partial_{\infty}A)$. Furthermore, let I be a subset of $\{1; 2; \dots; n-1\}$. We have the equivalence relation $i \sim_I j$ on $\{1; 2; \dots; n-1\}$ for which $i < j$ are I -equivalent if, and only if, $\{i; i+1; \dots; j-1\} \subset I$. We write $\{1; 2; \dots; n-1\}$ as a disjoint union $\bigsqcup_{j=1}^m I_j$ of consecutive intervals of integers, and we set $d_j = |I_j|$, so that $\sum_{j=1}^m d_j = n$. The standard parabolic subgroup P_I is the fixator of $\partial_{\infty}\mathcal{Q}^I$, and it is also the group of determinant 1 matrices which are upper triangular by block and whose j -th block has size d_j . The standard reductive Levi subgroup M_I is the fixator of $\partial_{\infty}\text{Vect}(\mathcal{Q}^I)$, i.e. of the asymptotic classes of the geodesic rays contained in $\text{Vect}(\mathcal{Q}^I)$: this is also the fixator of the union of the facet at infinity $\partial_{\infty}\mathcal{Q}^I$ and of its opposite in $\partial_{\infty}A_{\mathbb{B}}$, or the group of determinant 1 matrices which are diagonal by block and whose j -th block has size d_j . To illustrate completely 1.1 and 1.2, let us mention that the standard semisimple Levi factor $G_I = [M_I, M_I]$ consists of the diagonal by block matrices whose j -th block has size d_j and determinant equal to 1, that T^I is the subgroup of the torus T consisting of the scalar by block matrices whose j -th (scalar) diagonal block has size d_j and finally that the unipotent radical U^I consists of the upper triangular by block matrices whose j -th diagonal block is the $d_j \times d_j$ identity matrix.

In order to illustrate simply 1.2.1, let us consider the case where $n = 3$ and I reduces to $\{1\}$. In other words, we are interested in the non-essential realization of the Bruhat-Tits building of the upper left GL_2 block inside the Bruhat-Tits building of $\text{SL}_3(F)$. In this case, the affine subspace $L_{\{1\}}$ of $A_{\mathbb{B}}$ is the line $\{c_1 = c_2\}$. It is easy to check that its $\text{GL}_2(F)$ -transforms in $A_{\mathbb{B}}$ are the straight lines $\{c_1 - c_2 = r\}$ when r ranges over \mathbf{Z} . We can use the elementary unipotent subgroups U_{12} and U_{21} to construct $\text{GL}_2(F).A_{\mathbb{B}}$. The so-obtained space is the product of a tree T by $L_{\{1\}}$, the vertices of T being the $\text{GL}_2(F)$ -transforms of $L_{\{1\}}$, and the edges being the minimal strips between two such lines. After “shrinking the inessential direction $L_{\{1\}}$ ”, we obtain the Bruhat-Tits tree of $\text{GL}_2(F)$.

6.2. Convergence and compactification

After describing concretely the parahoric subgroups of $\text{SL}(E)$ and other subgroups related to the affine Tits system, we indicate how convergence of canonical sequences of parahoric subgroups in the Chabauty topology can be proved by elementary matrix computation.

6.2.1. We denote by c the alcove in $\overline{\mathcal{Q}}^X$ whose closure contains o : it is the alcove corresponding to the flag of \mathcal{O}_F -lattices M_i where $M_n = \bigoplus_j \mathcal{O}_F e_j$, $M_i = \bigoplus_{j \leq n-i} \varpi_F \mathcal{O}_F e_j \oplus$

$\bigoplus_{j>n-i} \mathcal{O}_F e_j$ for $0 < i < n$ and $M_0 = \varpi_F M_n$. We set: $K = \text{Fix}_{\text{SL}(E)}(o)$ and $\mathcal{B} = \text{Fix}_{\text{SL}(E)}(c)$: these groups are the standard maximal compact subgroup and Iwahori subgroup, respectively. We identify $\text{SL}(E)$ to $\text{SL}_n(F)$ via \mathbb{B} , so that K corresponds to $\text{SL}_n(\mathcal{O}_F)$ and \mathcal{B} to the subgroup of $\text{SL}_n(\mathcal{O}_F)$ reducing to the upper triangular matrices of $\text{SL}_n(\kappa)$ modulo ϖ_F . Since $\text{SL}(E)$ acts transitively on the alcoves of X_E , the Iwahori subgroups are the conjugates of \mathcal{B} . The standard parahoric subgroups are also defined as subgroups of $\text{SL}_n(\mathcal{O}_F)$ with the condition to be a parabolic subgroup modulo ϖ_F .

We denote by K_I the intersection of the standard reductive Levi factor M_I with the maximal compact subgroup K , and we denote respectively by D_I and R_I the semi-direct products $K_I \ltimes U^I$ and $(K_I \cdot T_I) \ltimes U^I$. In matrix notations, this gives:

$$D_I = \left\{ g \in \begin{pmatrix} \text{GL}_{d_1}(\mathcal{O}_F) & * & \dots & * \\ 0 & \text{GL}_{d_2}(\mathcal{O}_F) & * & \dots \\ \dots & 0 & \dots & * \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \text{GL}_{d_m}(\mathcal{O}_F) \end{pmatrix} : \det(g) = 1 \right\}$$

and

$$R_I = \left\{ g \in \begin{pmatrix} k^\times \cdot \text{GL}_{d_1}(\mathcal{O}_F) & * & \dots & * \\ 0 & k^\times \cdot \text{GL}_{d_2}(\mathcal{O}_F) & * & \dots \\ \dots & 0 & \dots & * \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & k^\times \cdot \text{GL}_{d_m}(\mathcal{O}_F) \end{pmatrix} : \det(g) = 1 \right\}.$$

From this, the Zariski density of D_I in P_I is obvious. The subgroup $T_I \cap K$ is infinite: its elements are scalar by block matrices with coefficients in \mathcal{O}_F^\times . The group K_I consists of the determinant 1 matrices in $\prod_{j=1}^m \text{GL}_{d_j}(\mathcal{O}_F)$, and $G_I \cap K_I$ is a maximal compact subgroup of G_I , naturally isomorphic to $\prod_{j=1}^m \text{SL}_{d_j}(\mathcal{O}_F)$. In order to sum up the main combinatorial properties of $\text{SL}(E)$ in terms of Tits systems, we need to introduce the further ‘‘almost monomial’’ matrix:

$$N_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & -\varpi_F^{-1} \\ \dots & & & 0 \\ & \text{id}_{n-2} & & \\ 0 & & \dots & \\ \varpi_F & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

It follows from Gauss reduction that $(\text{SL}(E), B, N, \{s_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n-1})$ is a Tits system with associated Coxeter system $(\mathcal{S}_n, \{s_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n-1})$ [16, IV.2.2]. Moreover the spherical building at infinity $\partial_\infty X_E$ is a geometric realization of the combinatorial building associated with this Tits system [17, VI.9F]. From the interpretation of X_E in terms of additive norms, we see that the $\text{SL}(E)$ -action on X by precomposition is strongly transitive [17, V.1]. This implies that $(\text{SL}(E), \mathcal{B}, N, \{s_i\}_{0 \leq i \leq n-1})$ is a Tits system whose Weyl group is an affine reflection group with linear part the symmetric group \mathcal{S}_n [17, V.1F, 1G, 2A].

6.2.2. We use more precise combinatorics for the group $\text{SL}(E) \simeq \text{SL}_n(F)$, seen as a subset of the $n \times n$ matrices $M_n(F)$ with basis $\{E_{ij}\}_{1 \leq i, j \leq n}$, where E_{ij} is the elementary matrix $[\delta_{k,i} \cdot \delta_{l,j}]_{1 \leq k, l \leq n}$. Given any ordered sequence of scalars $\underline{\lambda} \in (k^\times)^n$, we denote by $\text{Diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$ the corresponding diagonal matrix with respect to the ordered basis \mathbb{B} . Given any $\underline{\nu} \in \mathbf{Z}^n$, we denote by $\varpi_F^\underline{\nu}$ the diagonal matrix $\text{Diag}(\varpi_F^{\nu_1}, \dots, \varpi_F^{\nu_n})$. We also introduce the group $\Lambda = \{\varpi_F^\underline{\nu} : \nu_1 = 0\}$ and the semigroup $\overline{\Lambda}^+ = \{\varpi_F^\underline{\nu} : 0 = \nu_1 \leq \nu_2 \leq \dots \leq \nu_n\}$. For any $\underline{\nu} \in \mathbf{Z}^n$, we have: $\varpi_F^\underline{\nu} \cdot L_0 = L_\underline{\nu}$; this shows that Λ is simply transitive on the vertices of $A_\mathbb{B}$, and the orbit map $\varpi_F^\underline{\nu} \mapsto [L_\nu]$ for the origin $o = [L_0]$ provides a bijection $\Lambda \simeq V_\mathbb{B}$ which identifies

the vertices in $\overline{\mathcal{D}}^X$ and the semigroup $\overline{\Lambda}^+$. To keep on using subgroups of $SL_n(F)$ exclusively, we also introduce the discrete subgroup $T_0 = \{\varpi_F^\nu: \sum_i \nu_i = 0\}$ and the discrete semigroup $\overline{T}_0^+ = \{\varpi_F^\nu: \sum_i \nu_i = 0 \text{ and } \nu_1 \leq \nu_2 \leq \dots \leq \nu_n\}$, which both lie in T .

Given $I \subset \{1; 2; \dots; n-1\}$ we can also define \mathcal{A}^I to be the set of affine subspaces in the apartment $A_{\mathbb{B}}$ which are intersections of $|I|$ distinct walls parallel to $\text{Vect}(\mathcal{Q}^I)$; e.g., $\text{Vect}(\mathcal{Q}^I)$ belongs to \mathcal{A}^I , and $\mathcal{A}^{\{1;2;\dots;n-1\}}$ is the set $V_{\mathbb{B}}$ of vertices in $A_{\mathbb{B}}$. The group Λ acts transitively on \mathcal{A}^I ; moreover any affine subspace of \mathcal{A}^I intersecting $\overline{\mathcal{D}}^X$ can be written $\varpi_F^\nu \cdot \text{Vect}(\mathcal{Q}^I)$ for some ϖ_F^ν in $\overline{\Lambda}^+$. The set of T_0 -orbits in \mathcal{A}^I is finite, and there is a finite subset $\{E_1; E_2; \dots; E_m\}$ of \mathcal{A}^I such that any affine subspace of \mathcal{A}^I intersecting the semigroup can be written $\varpi_F^\nu \cdot E_j$ for some j and some ϖ_F^ν in the semigroup \overline{T}_0^+ . The affine subspaces E_j as above can themselves be written $t_j \cdot \text{Vect}(\mathcal{Q}^I)$ with $t_j \in \Lambda$. Therefore any affine subspace E of \mathcal{A}^I can be written $E = (t_0 t_j) \cdot \text{Vect}(\mathcal{Q}^I)$ with $t_0 \in T_0, t_j \in \Lambda$, and t_0 can be chosen in $\overline{\Lambda}^+$ whenever E meets $\overline{\mathcal{D}}^X$.

We can also deal with the action of elementary unipotent matrices on the apartment $A_{\mathbb{B}}$. Let $U_{ab} = u_{ab}(F)$ be the image of the homomorphism $u_{ab}: (F, +) \rightarrow SL(E)$ defined by $\lambda \mapsto \text{id} + \lambda E_{ab}$. Then the geometric interpretation of the valuation of the additive parameter λ is that the fixed-point set of $u = u_{ab}(\lambda)$ in $A_{\mathbb{B}}$ is the half-space $D_u = \{c_a - c_b \leq v_F(\lambda)\}$.

At last, in the case of the special linear group the Cartan decomposition $SL(E) = K \cdot \overline{T}_0^+ \cdot K$, as well as the Iwasawa decomposition $SL(E) = K \cdot T_0 \cdot U^-$ (both with respect to \mathbb{B}), can be proved by direct matrix computation. It can also be checked that the apartment $A_{\mathbb{B}}$ is a fundamental domain for the action of the Iwahori subgroup \mathcal{B} on the Bruhat-Tits building X_E , and that the closure $\overline{\mathcal{D}}^X$ is a fundamental domain for the action of the maximal compact subgroup K on X_E .

6.2.3. Let us now show that in the case of $SL_n(F)$, Chabauty convergence can be proved by elementary matrix computation. Let $I \subsetneq \{1; 2; \dots; n-1\}$ and $\{v_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ be an I -canonical sequence of vertices in $\overline{\mathcal{D}}$. In view of the properties of the T -action on the space \mathcal{A}^I (6.2.2), it is enough to consider a sequence where the vertices all lie in the sector face \mathcal{Q}^I and for which the distances to the vector panels Π^i for $i \notin I$ explode. We denote by $\{K_{v_n}\}_{n \geq 1}$ the associated sequence of maximal compact subgroups. Let us illustrate some points (Lemmas 7 and 8) of the proof of Theorem 3, which says that $\{K_{v_n}\}_{n \geq 1}$ converges to $D_I = K_I \times U^I$. Using the previous parametrization of $V_{\mathcal{Q}}$ (6.2.2), we write $v_n = \varpi_F^{\nu(n)} \cdot o$, with $\nu_{i+1}(n) = \nu_i(n)$ for each $n \geq 1$ whenever $i \in I$ and $\nu_{i+1}(n) - \nu_i(n) \rightarrow +\infty$ as $n \rightarrow +\infty$ otherwise. The corresponding sequence of compact subgroups is $\{\varpi_F^{\nu(n)} K \varpi_F^{-\nu(n)}\}_{n \geq 1}$, and we have to show that it converges to D_I . It is enough to show that any cluster value of $\{\varpi_F^{\nu(n)} K \varpi_F^{-\nu(n)}\}_{n \geq 1}$ is equal to $K_I \times U^I$.

Let D be such a cluster value. Then D is the set of limits of converging sequences $\{g_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ with $g_n \in \varpi_F^{\nu(n)} K \varpi_F^{-\nu(n)}$ for each $n \geq 1$. Let us write $g_n = \varpi_F^{\nu(n)} k_n \varpi_F^{-\nu(n)}$ with $k_n \in SL_n(\mathcal{O}_F)$. We consider the conjugates $\varpi_F^{\nu(n)} E_{ij} \varpi_F^{-\nu(n)}$ of the elements of the natural basis $\{E_{ij}\}_{1 \leq i, j \leq n}$ of the $n \times n$ matrices. We have: $\varpi_F^{\nu(n)} E_{ij} \varpi_F^{-\nu(n)} = \varpi_F^{\nu_i(n) - \nu_j(n)} E_{ij}$. If i is not equivalent to j for \sim_I and if $i > j$, then this shows that $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \varpi_F^{\nu(n)} E_{ij} \varpi_F^{-\nu(n)} = 0$, which implies that $D < P_I$. If i is equivalent to j , then for any $n \geq 1$ the diagonal matrix $\varpi_F^{\nu(n)}$ centralizes E_{ij} . Varying the equivalent i and j , we obtain that $\varpi_F^{\nu(n)}$ centralizes K_I . This implies that we have: $K_I < D$. Now we consider the case when i is not equivalent to j and $i < j$, and we pick $\lambda \in k$, which we write $\lambda = u \varpi_F^v$ with $u \in \mathcal{O}_F$ and $v \in \mathbf{Z}$. For each $n \geq 1$, we set $k_n = \text{id} + \varpi_F^{v - (\nu_i - \nu_j)(n)} E_{ij}$. There is $M \geq 1$ such that $\nu_i(n) - \nu_j(n) \leq v$ for any $n \geq M$, so

k_n belongs to K for $n \geq M$. This shows that any element $\text{id} + \lambda E_{ij}$ is the limit of an eventually constant sequence $\{g_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ with $g_n \in \varpi_F^{\nu(n)} K \varpi_F^{-\nu(n)}$. Therefore we have: $U^I < D$.

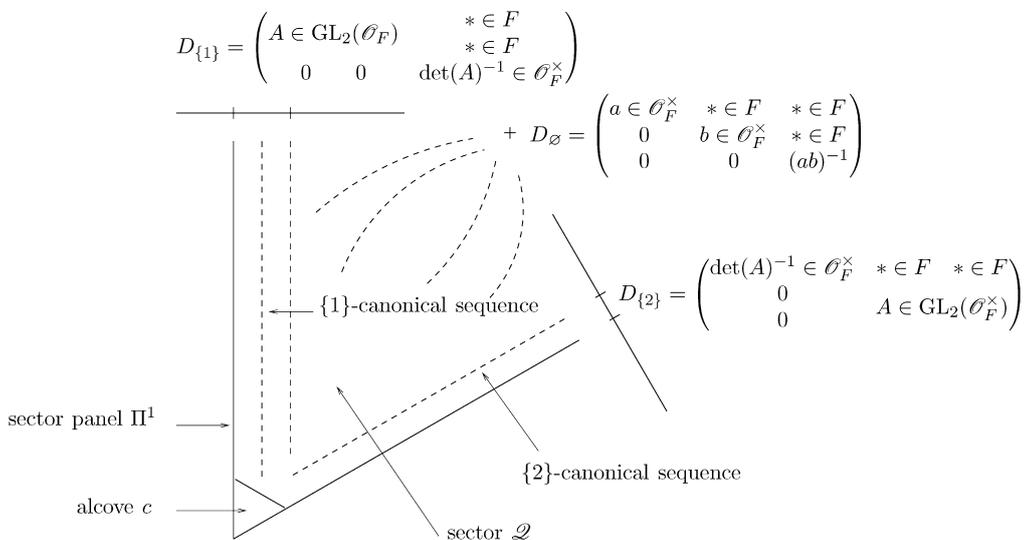
6.3. Boundary, parametrizations and identifications

We describe the limit groups in the boundary of the standard sector \mathcal{Q} , and illustrate the geometric parametrization of maximal amenable and distal subgroups. Then we announce a study of non-maximal Furstenberg compactifications in the SL_n case, which is related to A. Werner's compactification in terms of seminorms.

6.3.1. A special feature in the case of the group $\text{SL}_n(F)$ is that the bigger group $\text{GL}_n(F)$ also acts on the Euclidean building. This is clear from the additive norm viewpoint; the drawback of the $\text{GL}(E)$ -action on X_E is that it is not type-preserving, but the big advantage is that it is vertex-transitive. For instance, it is clear that the semigroup $\overline{\Lambda}^+$ acts transitively on the vertices of $V_{\mathcal{Q}}$. In fact it follows from the description of the Λ -action on the sets \mathcal{A}^I of affine subspaces obtained as suitable intersections of walls (6.2.2), that for any $I \subsetneq \{1; 2; \dots; n - 1\}$ each limit group of an I -canonical sequence is a suitable $\overline{\Lambda}^+$ -transform of the group $D_I = K_I \times U^I$. In the case where $n = 3$, this says that there are three kinds of limit groups in the closure of the sector \mathcal{Q} :

- (1) the single limit group obtained as the semidirect product of the unique maximal compact subgroup $\text{Diag}(\mathcal{O}_F^\times)$ of the diagonal matrices by the unipotent upper triangular matrices U ;
- (2) the groups obtained as the semidirect product of a maximal compact subgroup in the upper left GL_2 diagonal block by the upper triangular unipotent group $U^{\{1\}}$ of the matrices with two additive parameters on the last column (the lower right diagonal coefficient is the inverse of the determinant of the GL_2 block);
- (3) the groups obtained similarly after replacing the upper left GL_2 block by the lower right one, and the last column by the first line.

This leads to the picture below.



The group $D_{\{1\}}$ on the picture is the limit group of any sequence going to infinity and staying in the sector panel $\mathcal{Q}^{\{1\}}$. The second class of $\{1\}$ -canonical sequences on the picture is represented by the first vertical dashed line on the right of $\mathcal{Q}^{\{1\}}$. The corresponding limit group is:

$$\left(A \in \mathrm{GL}_2 \left(\begin{array}{cc} \mathcal{O}_F^\times & \mathcal{O}_F^\times \\ \varpi_F \mathcal{O}_F^\times & \mathcal{O}_F^\times \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} * \in F \\ * \in F \\ \det(A)^{-1} \in \mathcal{O}_F^\times \end{array} \right).$$

The difference between $D_{\{1\}}$ and the latter group is that the upper left block is not a maximal compact subgroup of the corresponding Levi factor, but an Iwahori subgroup. The last class of $\{1\}$ -canonical sequences on the picture corresponds to the rightest vertical dashed line. The corresponding limit group is obtained by taking $\mathrm{GL}_2 \left(\begin{array}{cc} \mathcal{O}_F^\times & (\varpi_F)^{-1} \mathcal{O}_F^\times \\ \varpi_F \mathcal{O}_F^\times & \mathcal{O}_F^\times \end{array} \right)$ as upper left diagonal block. Varying the rays in \mathcal{Q} parallel to $\mathcal{Q}^{\{1\}}$ and taking the limit groups, we describe the vertices in a geodesic ray of the Bruhat–Tits tree of the upper left Levi factor $\mathrm{GL}_2(F)$ of $\mathrm{SL}_3(F)$.

6.3.2. The limit groups described in 6.3.1 are the groups $tD_I t^{-1}$ for $t \in \overline{\Lambda}^+$ and $I \subsetneq \{1; 2; \dots; n-1\}$. These groups have the common property to stabilize a flag on the subquotients of which they act via a compact group (their unipotent part acts trivially on it). In fact, the SL_n case together with an embedding of F -algebraic groups, is used to prove the classification of amenable (5.1) and distal (5.2) subgroups of arbitrary semisimple groups over F , so strictly speaking, for Theorems 33 and 39, the SL_n case is a necessary first step more than merely a concrete example.

Let us simply mention that in terms of flags, these theorems say that a distal (resp. a Zariski connected closed amenable) subgroup of $\mathrm{SL}_n(F)$ stabilizes a flag on the subquotients of which the corresponding linear (resp. projective) actions are via a compact group [28]. In both cases, the proof of these statements goes by induction on the dimension n . The main tool for distality is to use Burnside’s density theorem [15, §4.2, Théorème 1] combined with the non-degeneracy of the trace form. These ideas elaborate on the proof of the finiteness of torsion finitely generated linear groups, and already appear in [52,27,45], for instance. Roughly speaking, the case of amenability is proved by replacing Burnside’s density theorem by Furstenberg’s lemma on stabilizers of probability measures on projective spaces [56, 3.2].

6.3.3. Let us finish this section by mentioning that in the SL_n case, a concrete interpretation of the polyhedral compactification is given, at least for vertices [37, 15]. In order to extend the description of the vertices in X_E as \mathcal{O}_F -lattices (6.1.1), one has to introduce *generalized \mathcal{O}_F -lattices*, and the notion of homothety has to be extended too [37, Definition 15.1]. More recently, A. Werner defined two concrete ways to compactify the Bruhat–Tits building of $\mathrm{SL}_n(F)$; the first procedure uses sublattices in E [54], and the second one uses seminorms on E [55]. They both lead to compactifications which are different from the polyhedral or the geometric one. In a next paper, we will define a family of measure-theoretic (i.e. Furstenberg) compactifications for $\mathrm{SL}_n(F)$. There is one compactification for each choice of a conjugacy class of proper parabolic subgroups. The minimal parabolic subgroups lead to the group-theoretic compactification (up to $\mathrm{SL}_n(F)$ -equivariant homeomorphism): it is the maximal measure-theoretic compactification. We will also investigate the connection between A. Werner’s compactifications and intermediate measure-theoretic compactifications.

Appendix. Continuity of the G_F -action on the polyhedral compactification $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$

We prove the continuity of the G_F -action on the polyhedral compactification $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$ (whose definition is recalled in 3.3.1). As pointed out to us by the referee, the proof of [37, 14.15] is not correct since it is based on the same mistake as the one made in [loc. cit., 14.11] (3.3.2). Our arguments are relevant to general topology and “pure” (i.e. compactification-free) Bruhat–Tits theory. We settle the points concerned by the gap due to this problem (i.e. (i) and (iii) in [37, 14.31]). Recall also that for vertices we provide in 3.2.3 a group-theoretic explanation of (ii) of [loc. cit., 14.31], i.e. the presence of smaller Bruhat–Tits buildings in the boundary.

THEOREM A.1. – *Let G be a simply connected semisimple algebraic group defined over a locally compact non-archimedean field F . Let X be the associated Bruhat–Tits building.*

- (i) *The space $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}} = \frac{G_F \times \overline{A}^{\text{pol}}}{\sim^*}$ is Hausdorff, compact and contractible.*
- (ii) *The natural G_F -action on $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$ is continuous.*

Proof. – As in [37, p.137], we introduce the auxiliary space $\overline{X}^{\text{p}} = \frac{K_o \times \overline{A}^{\text{pol}}}{\sim^{*,K_o}}$, where \sim^{*,K_o} is the restriction to $K_o \times \overline{A}^{\text{pol}}$ of the equivalence relation \sim^* (3.3.1). We consider the map $K_o \times \overline{A}^{\text{pol}} \rightarrow \overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$ obtained by composing the inclusion $K_o \times \overline{A}^{\text{pol}} \hookrightarrow G_F \times \overline{A}^{\text{pol}}$ with the quotient map $G_F \times \overline{A}^{\text{pol}} \rightarrow \overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$ of the equivalence relation \sim^* . By factorizing it through the quotient map $K_o \times \overline{A}^{\text{pol}} \rightarrow \overline{X}^{\text{p}}$, we obtain a continuous map $\overline{X}^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$ which is injective by definition and surjective by Cartan decomposition [22, 4.4.3]. The inverse map is described as follows. Let $g \in G_F$ and $x \in \overline{A}^{\text{pol}}$ define a point $g.x$ in $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$. We can write $g.x = k.q$ for some well-chosen $k \in K_o$ and q in the closure of the standard Weyl chamber \mathcal{Q} [37, 14.8]. The preimage of $g.x$ is the class of (k, q) modulo \sim^{*,K_o} . This also enables us to define a G_F -action on the space \overline{X}^{p} .

In what follows, we see \overline{X}^{p} and $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$ as the same sets, endowed with the same abstract G_F -action, but on which *a priori* different topologies are defined. We already know that the topology on \overline{X}^{p} is finer than the one on $\overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$. It remains to prove the converse inclusion.

We show finally how to use Proposition A.2 below to prove the theorem. It follows from Proposition 19 (fixing [37, 14.11]) that we can use [loc. cit., 14.12, 14.13 and 14.14] to prove that the auxiliary space \overline{X}^{p} is Hausdorff, compact and contractible, respectively. Proposition A.2 implies that $G_F \times \overline{A}^{\text{pol}} \rightarrow \overline{X}^{\text{p}}$ is continuous. By factorizing it through the quotient map of \sim^* , we see that the natural map $\overline{X}^{\text{p}} \rightarrow \overline{X}^{\text{pol}}$ is a G_F -equivariant homeomorphism. This implies (i) and applying again Proposition A.2 provides (iii). \square

The end of the appendix is devoted to proving the following result.

PROPOSITION A.2. – *The G_F -action on \overline{X}^{p} is continuous.*

Let us introduce further notation and convention on the G_F -action on X . In what follows an *affine root* is a half-space of the apartment A bounded by a wall. In order to avoid confusion, we use Greek letters for affine roots and Latin letters for roots of the root system Φ (1.1). More precisely, if α (resp. β) is an affine root, its boundary $\partial\alpha$ (resp. $\partial\beta$) is parallel to the kernel of a well-defined non-divisible root in Φ , which we naturally call a (resp. b). The boundary of an affine root α is an affine hyperplane $H_{a,m}$ as defined in 1.1.2, so it defines a subgroup $U_{(a),m}$ of the filtration of the root group $(U_{(a)})_F$ given by the valuated root datum of G_F associated with A and o ([24, 5.1.20] and [22, 6.2]). In what follows, the compact group $U_{(a),m}$ is simply denoted by U_α . We use its action in order to “fold” alcoves into the apartment A : indeed, the

group U_α fixes the affine root α (contained in A) and if d is an alcove whose closure contains a codimension one facet lying also in the wall $\partial\alpha$, then there exists $u \in U_\alpha$ such that $u.d \subset A$.

Proof. – By definition of X as a polysimplicial complex [22, 2.1] (with one simplicial factor in X for each simple factor of G) we are reduced to the case when G is simple. We use the affine Tits system of G_F [22, 6.5]. Its Weyl group is the affine Coxeter group W (acting on the apartment A) we previously used. Let us denote by $\tilde{S} = S \sqcup \{\tilde{s}\}$ the set of reflections in the walls bounding the fundamental alcove c , where \tilde{s} is the unique reflection in \tilde{S} whose wall does not contain the standard vertex o . For each reflection $\sigma \in \tilde{S}$, we pick $n_\sigma \in N_G(T)_F$ lifting it. We denote by $\partial\tilde{\alpha}$ the wall of \tilde{s} and by $\tilde{\alpha}$ (resp. $-\tilde{\alpha}$) the affine root bounded by this wall and containing (resp. not containing) the alcove c . According to the above remark, we have a group $U_{\tilde{\alpha}}$ (resp. $U_{-\tilde{\alpha}}$) acting by foldings of half-apartments along $\partial\tilde{\alpha}$. It follows from the Bruhat decomposition $G_F = \bigsqcup_{w \in W} \mathcal{B}w\mathcal{B}$ that G_F is generated by \mathcal{B} and $\{n_\sigma\}_{\sigma \in \tilde{S}}$. Moreover the maximal parahoric subgroup $K_o = \bigsqcup_{w \in W_o} \mathcal{B}w\mathcal{B}$ is generated by \mathcal{B} and $\{n_\sigma\}_{\sigma \in S}$. Since the latter group acts continuously on $\overline{X^p}$ and since each double class $\mathcal{B}w\mathcal{B}$ is open, it remains to check that the element $n_{\tilde{s}}$ acts continuously on $\overline{X^p}$.

Let $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ be a sequence in $\overline{X^p}$ converging to $x \in \overline{X^p}$. We have to show that $\{n_{\tilde{s}}.x_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ converges to $n_{\tilde{s}}.x$ in $\overline{X^p}$. By compactness of $\overline{X^p}$ it is enough to show that $n_{\tilde{s}}.x$ is the unique cluster value of $\{n_{\tilde{s}}.x_n\}_{n \geq 0}$. We write $x_n = k_n.p_n$ with $k_n \in \mathcal{B}$ and $p_n \in \overline{A^{\text{pol}}}$ for each $n \geq 0$ [37, 14.8]. Let $\{n_j\}_{j \geq 0}$ be an increasing sequence of integers such that $\{n_{\tilde{s}}.x_{n_j}\}_{j \geq 0}$ converges. Up to extracting, we may—and shall—assume that $\{k_{n_j}\}_{j \geq 0}$ and $\{p_{n_j}\}_{j \geq 0}$ converge in \mathcal{B} and $\overline{A^{\text{pol}}}$, respectively. We denote by k and p the respective limits, so that $x = k.p$. We want to show that $\lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} n_{\tilde{s}}.x_{n_j} = n_{\tilde{s}}k.p$.

The element $k \in \mathcal{B}$ fixes the alcove c , so it sends the adjacent alcove $n_{\tilde{s}}.c$ to another alcove sharing with c a codimension one simplex contained in $\partial\tilde{\alpha}$. In this paragraph we assume that $kn_{\tilde{s}}.c = n_{\tilde{s}}.c$, i.e. that $k \in \mathcal{B} \cap n_{\tilde{s}}^{-1}\mathcal{B}n_{\tilde{s}}$. We write $n_{\tilde{s}}x_{n_j} = (n_{\tilde{s}}kn_{\tilde{s}}^{-1}).n_{\tilde{s}}p_{n_j}$. Since the $N_G(T)_F$ -action on $\overline{A^{\text{pol}}}$ is continuous [37, 14.9], we have $\lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} n_{\tilde{s}}p_{n_j} = n_{\tilde{s}}p$. Since $\mathcal{B} \cap n_{\tilde{s}}^{-1}\mathcal{B}n_{\tilde{s}}$ is open and $\{k_{n_j}\}_{j \geq 0}$ converges to k , we have $k_{n_j} \in \mathcal{B} \cap n_{\tilde{s}}^{-1}\mathcal{B}n_{\tilde{s}}$, hence $n_{\tilde{s}}k_{n_j}n_{\tilde{s}}^{-1} \in \mathcal{B}$, for $j \gg 1$ and $\lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} n_{\tilde{s}}k_{n_j}n_{\tilde{s}}^{-1} = n_{\tilde{s}}kn_{\tilde{s}}^{-1}$ in \mathcal{B} . By continuity of the K_o -action on $\overline{X^p}$, this implies the desired convergence.

We henceforth assume that $kn_{\tilde{s}}.c \neq n_{\tilde{s}}.c$. Then we have $k^{-1}n_{\tilde{s}}.c \neq c$ because $k.c = c$, so there exists $u \in U_{\tilde{\alpha}} \setminus \{1\}$ such that $uk^{-1}n_{\tilde{s}}.c = n_{\tilde{s}}.c$, i.e. $k \in (\mathcal{B} \cap n_{\tilde{s}}^{-1}\mathcal{B}n_{\tilde{s}})u$. Since $(\mathcal{B} \cap n_{\tilde{s}}^{-1}\mathcal{B}n_{\tilde{s}})u$ is open and $\{k_{n_j}\}_{j \geq 0}$ converges to k , we have $k_{n_j} \in (\mathcal{B} \cap n_{\tilde{s}}^{-1}\mathcal{B}n_{\tilde{s}})u$ for $j \gg 1$. Therefore, up to extracting, we have $k_{n_j} = k'_{n_j}u$ with $k'_{n_j} \in \mathcal{B} \cap n_{\tilde{s}}^{-1}\mathcal{B}n_{\tilde{s}}$ for each $j \geq 0$ and $\lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} k'_{n_j} = k'$ with $k'u = k$. We write $n_{\tilde{s}}.x_{n_j} = (n_{\tilde{s}}k'_{n_j}n_{\tilde{s}}^{-1}).(n_{\tilde{s}}un_{\tilde{s}}^{-1}).n_{\tilde{s}}p_{n_j}$ and we note that $n_{\tilde{s}}un_{\tilde{s}}^{-1} \in U_{-\tilde{\alpha}}$ and that $n_{\tilde{s}}k'_{n_j}n_{\tilde{s}}^{-1} \in \mathcal{B}$ for each $j \geq 0$. Again by continuity of the $N_G(T)_F$ -action on $\overline{A^{\text{pol}}}$, we have $\lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} n_{\tilde{s}}p_{n_j} = n_{\tilde{s}}p$. Therefore, by continuity of the K_o -action on $\overline{X^p}$, we are reduced to showing that if $u_- \in U_{-\tilde{\alpha}}$ and if $\lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} y_j = y$ in $\overline{A^{\text{pol}}}$, then $\lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} u_-.y_j = u_-.y$.

We finally prove the slightly more general following fact: if a sequence $\{y_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ of $\overline{A^{\text{pol}}}$ converges to some $y \in \overline{A^{\text{pol}}}$ and if $u_\beta \in U_\beta \setminus \{1\}$ for some affine root β whose closure $\overline{\beta}$ does not contain the vertex o , then $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_\beta.y_n = u_\beta.y$ in $\overline{X^p}$. The first particular case is when each y_n belongs to $\overline{\beta}$: then so does y and the conclusion is clear since y_n and y are all fixed by u_β . The second particular case is when each y_n belongs to $\overline{A^{\text{pol}}} \setminus \overline{\beta}$. Then we use axiom (DR4) of [22, 6.1] to find $u_{-\beta}$ and $u'_{-\beta}$ in $U_{-\beta} \setminus \{1\}$ such that $u_{-\beta}.u_\beta.u'_{-\beta}$ belongs to $N_G(T)_F$ and lifts the reflection in the wall $\partial\beta$. We denote by $n_{\partial\beta}$ this element. By

continuity of the $N_G(T)_F$ -action on $\overline{A}^{\text{pol}}$ [37, 14.9], we have: $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n_{\partial\beta} \cdot y_n = n_{\partial\beta} \cdot y$, i.e. $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (u_{-\beta} \cdot u_\beta \cdot u'_{-\beta}) \cdot y_n = (u_{-\beta} \cdot u_\beta \cdot u'_{-\beta}) \cdot y$. Since each y_n , hence y , belongs to the closure in $\overline{A}^{\text{pol}}$ of the complement $-\beta$ and since the latter closure is pointwise fixed by $U_{-\beta}$, this provides: $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (u_{-\beta} u_\beta) \cdot y_n = (u_{-\beta} u_\beta) \cdot y$. But then since $o \in -\beta$ we have $U_{-\beta} < K_o$, so by continuity of the K_o -action on \overline{X}^{p} and by applying $(u_{-\beta})^{-1}$, we obtain: $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_\beta \cdot y_n = u_\beta \cdot y$. The general case follows by combining these particular cases. \square

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Yves GUIVARCH
Institut de Recherches en Mathématiques Avancées,
UMR 6625 CNRS – Rennes 1,
Université de Rennes 1,
Campus de Beaulieu
35042 Rennes cedex, France
E-mail: yves.guivarch@math.univ-rennes1.fr

Bertrand RÉMY
Université de Lyon,
69003 Lyon, France
Université Lyon 1,
Institut Camille Jordan,
69622 Villeurbanne cedex, France
CNRS, UMR5208,
Villeurbanne, F-69622, France
E-mail: remy@math.univ-lyon1.fr