

SOME MODEL THEORY OF FIBRATIONS AND ALGEBRAIC REDUCTIONS

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ABSTRACT. Let $p = \text{tp}(a/A)$ be a stationary type in an arbitrary finite rank stable theory, and \mathbb{P} an A -invariant family of partial types. The following property is introduced and characterised: whenever c is definable over (A, a) and a is not algebraic over (A, c) then $\text{tp}(c/A)$ is almost internal to \mathbb{P} . The characterisation involves among other things an apparently new notion of “descent” for stationary types. Motivation comes partly from results in Section 2 of [Campana, Oguiso, and Peternell. Non-algebraic hyperkähler manifolds. *Journal of Differential Geometry*, 85(3):397–424, 2010] where structural properties of generalised hyperkähler manifolds are given. The model-theoretic results obtained here are applied back to the complex analytic setting to prove that the algebraic reduction of a nonalgebraic (generalised) hyperkähler manifold does not descend. The results are also applied to the theory of differentially closed fields, where examples coming from differential algebraic groups are given.

CONTENTS

1.	Introduction	1
2.	No Fibrations	3
3.	All Fibrations over \mathbb{P}	5
4.	Consequences for CCM	7
5.	Consequences for DCF_0	11
6.	An aside on maximal covering families	13
	References	14

1. INTRODUCTION

A well-known result in stability theory is that any stationary type p of finite U -rank has an “analysis” via semiminimal types. More precisely if $p = \text{tp}(a/A)$ then there are a_0, \dots, a_n all in $\text{dcl}(a, A)$ such that $\text{tp}(a_{i+1}/A, a_i)$ is stationary and semiminimal for $i < n$ and $a \in \text{acl}(A, a_n)$. Here the *semiminimality* of $\text{tp}(b/B)$ means that for some stationary U -rank 1 type q nonorthogonal to B , $\text{tp}(b/B)$ is almost internal to the family of B -conjugates of q . This applies in particular to the many-sorted theory CCM of compact complex manifolds, in a natural language (see [8]). If $p = \text{tp}(a)$ is the generic type of an irreducible compact complex manifold X then a_0, \dots, a_n will be generic types of irreducible compact complex manifolds X_0, \dots, X_n and as

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we may assume that also $a_i \in \text{dcl}(a_{i+1})$ for $i < n$ we have dominant meromorphic maps $X \rightarrow X_n \rightarrow X_{n-1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow X_0$ such that $X \rightarrow X_n$ is generically finite to one, $X_{i+1} \rightarrow X_i$ has general fibres irreducible with generic type semiminimal for all $i < n$. In fact this is precisely the method used in bimeromorphic geometry to understand or describe a (possibly nonalgebraic) Kähler manifold X . The reason we restrict to Kähler here is that due to essential saturation (see [8]), we may assume that a and the a_i are in the standard model so the fibres of the maps are also compact complex manifolds. The usual procedure is to begin the analysis with the so-called *algebraic reduction* of X , namely taking X_0 to be an algebraic (i.e. Moishezon or even projective) compact complex manifold of maximal dimension which is an image of X under a dominant meromorphic map (and in fact the general fibre will automatically be irreducible). Then X_0 (and $\text{tp}(a_0)$) will be internal to the strongly minimal sort of the projective line $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C})$. The dimension of X_0 is called the algebraic dimension $a(X)$ of X .

A compact complex manifold X is said to be hyperkähler if it has dimension $2n$ and the space of holomorphic 2-forms is spanned by a 2-form σ such that σ^n is everywhere nonzero. If we relax the condition to ask only that $\sigma^n \neq 0$, then we get the class of generalised hyperkähler manifolds. In the paper [1] Campana, Oguiso and Peternell raise a conjecture concerning hyperkähler manifolds X : *If X is not algebraic then $a(X)$ is either 0 or n , and in the latter case there is a holomorphic model $f : X \rightarrow B$ of the algebraic reduction such that f is Lagrangian, namely the restriction of σ to a general fibre of f is zero.* The main part of [1] is devoted to providing evidence for this conjecture, in particular proving it in dimension 4. These results make heavy use of certain structural results for generalised hyperkähler manifolds in section 2 of that paper, and it is this section 2 which throws up the notions that we study here in a general model-theoretic framework.

Theorem 2.3(1) of [1] says that a generalised hyperkähler manifold X has the following property:

- (1) If $h : X \rightarrow Y$ is any fibration (namely dominant meromorphic map with general fibre connected), then Y is algebraic, namely h factors through the algebraic reduction $f : X \rightarrow B$.

This can be rewritten model-theoretically as: suppose p is the generic type of X , a realizes p , and $c \in \text{dcl}(a)$. Then either $a \in \text{acl}(c)$ or $\text{tp}(c)$ is internal to $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C})$. This is precisely the property that we will study in an arbitrary finite rank context, replacing “internal to $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C})$ ” by “almost internal to \mathbb{P} ” for some given invariant family \mathbb{P} of partial types. We express the property as: *all proper fibrations of p are over \mathbb{P} .* Let us remark here that in CCM, internality to $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C})$ is equivalent to almost internality to $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C})$.

It follows immediately from (1) that:

- (2) The algebraic reduction $f : X \rightarrow B$ is a “minimal fibration” in the sense that one cannot write f as a composition of proper fibrations $g : X \rightarrow S$ and $h : S \rightarrow B$.

Suppose that a realizes the generic type of X and $f(a) = b$. The content of (2) is that if $c \in \text{dcl}(a, b) \setminus \text{acl}(b)$ then $a \in \text{acl}(b, c)$. In the general context of stable theories of finite rank we will say that a complete stationary type $p = \text{tp}(a)$ has *no proper fibrations* if the above condition holds.

So, in the general finite rank context, if all proper fibrations of a stationary type $p = \text{tp}(a)$ are over a given invariant set of partial types \mathbb{P} , and b is the maximal

tuple in $\text{dcl}(a)$ such that $\text{tp}(b)$ is almost internal to \mathbb{P} (the analogue of the algebraic reduction), then $\text{tp}(a/b)$ has no proper fibrations. The question is: what property do we have to add to obtain the converse? We find an answer in Theorem 3.6: $\text{tp}(a/b)$ must not “descend” to any proper relatively algebraically closed subset of $\text{dcl}(b)$. This notion of descent has clear geometric content in CCM. In Section 4 we specialise back to the complex analytic setting, recovering and improving the results on generalised hyperähler manifolds that motivated this work (see Corollary 4.7).

The following condition is also proved of generalised hyperkähler X as part of Theorem 2.1 in [1], and is deduced there from (2) by complex analytic arguments:

- (3) The generic fibre of the algebraic reduction $f : X \rightarrow B$ is either algebraic, in which case it is an abelian variety, or of algebraic dimension zero in which case it is “isotypically semi-simple”.

Isotypically semisimple means in generic finite-to-finite correspondence with some $S^k = S \times \dots \times S$ where S is a simple compact complex manifold; “simple” here means precisely that the generic type of S has U -rank 1. So this is a rather special case of the the generic type being semiminimal. Note that, in particular, (3) implies that the generic type of X has a semiminimal analysis in two steps.

For this too we try to give a model-theoretic account. Firstly in Section 2, we show that a stationary type p in an arbitrary finite rank stable theory has no proper fibrations if and only if it is either almost internal to a non locally modular minimal type (the analogue of an algebraic manifold) or it is interalgebraic over the base parameters with a power of a locally modular minimal type (the analogue of isotypically semi-simple). This is Theorem 2.3. When it is specialised to CCM in Section 4 we are then able to recover (3) by essentially model-theoretic arguments (definable automorphism groups or binding groups) but with one use of a result of Fujiki (see Proposition 4.3.)

You had said here that 2.3 was in some sense “folklore”. We can put that back in, but I’m not sure what you mean. Was no fibrations every considered?

But of course, our general model-theoretic results can be specialised to theories other than CCM. In Section 5 we consider differentially closed fields of characteristic 0. Here the role of \mathbb{P} is played by the field of constants \mathcal{C} . So a finite dimensional differential-algebraic variety is considered “algebraic” if it is almost internal to the constants, we say \mathcal{C} -algebraic. Theorems 5.2 and 5.3 can then be viewed as differential-algebraic geometric analogues of results from complex-analytic geometry. In Example 5.4 we illustrate a class of non \mathcal{C} -algebraic finite dimensional differential-algebraic varieties (indeed differential-algebraic groups) to which these theorems apply.

We should mention that the distinction between definable and algebraic closure is crucial in this paper.

Our stability-theoretic notation is standard, see [10]. For elements of complex geometry and the translation between this and model theory, see for example [8] and [9].

2. NO FIBRATIONS

In the next two sections we work in the general setting of a sufficiently saturated model \overline{M}^{eq} of a complete theory T of finite U -rank. The word “minimal” is used in this paper in various different ways, but by a minimal type we mean a stationary type of U -rank 1.

Definition 2.1. A stationary type $\text{tp}(a/A)$ admits no proper fibrations if whenever $c \in \text{dcl}(Aa) \setminus \text{acl}(A)$ then $a \in \text{acl}(Ac)$.

Clearly any minimal type admits no proper fibrations. But there exist others.

Proposition 2.2. Suppose $p \in S(A)$ is a trivial minimal stationary type. If a_1, \dots, a_r are independent realisations of p and a is a code for $\{a_1, \dots, a_r\}$, then $\text{tp}(a/A)$ admits no proper fibrations.

Proof. Let $d \in \text{dcl}(Aa)$. We wish to show that either $d \in \text{acl}(A)$ or $a \in \text{acl}(Ad)$. Suppose some $a_i \in \text{acl}(Ad)$. Then, as every permutation of $\{a_1, \dots, a_r\}$ extends to an automorphism fixing Aa , and hence fixing Ad , it follows that each $a_1, \dots, a_r \in \text{acl}(Ad)$. But then $a \in \text{acl}(Ad)$, and we are done. We may therefore assume that each $a_i \notin \text{acl}(Ad)$. By triviality, it follows that $d \perp_A (a_1, \dots, a_r)$. But $d \in \text{acl}(Aa_1 \dots a_r)$, and hence $d \in \text{acl}(A)$, as desired. \square

The above example, while not itself minimal, is very much related to a minimal type. The following theorem says that having no proper fibrations implies semiminimality. Recall that a stationary type $p = \text{tp}(a/A)$ is semiminimal if and only if it is almost internal to a minimal type; that is, there exist $B \supseteq A$ with $a \perp_A B$, a minimal type r over B , and a B -independent tuple (e_1, \dots, e_ℓ) of realisations of r , such that $\text{acl}(Ba) = \text{acl}(Be_1 \dots e_\ell)$.

Theorem 2.3. Suppose $p = \text{tp}(a/A)$ is stationary and admits no proper fibrations. Then either

- (i) p is almost internal to a non locally modular minimal type, or
- (ii) a is interalgebraic over A with a finite tuple of independent realisations of a locally modular minimal type over A .

In particular, p is semiminimal.

Proof. We may assume that p is nonalgebraic. Hence p is nonorthogonal to some minimal type r . Let \mathbf{R} be the set of $\text{acl}(A)$ -conjugates of r . Then, as p is not foreign to \mathbf{R} , there exists $c \in \text{dcl}(Aa) \setminus \text{acl}(A)$ with $\text{stp}(c/A)$ \mathbf{R} -internal (see 7.4.6 of [10]). By the assumption of having no proper fibrations we must have $a \in \text{acl}(Ac)$, so that $\text{stp}(a/A) = p$ is almost \mathbf{R} -internal. But this implies that p is almost internal to r , and so r -semiminimal.

Suppose now that r is locally modular. Then, with c as above, we have that $\text{stp}(c/A)$ is 1-based. If $U(c/A) = 1$ then, as a is interalgebraic with c over A , we have that p itself is minimal locally modular, and we are done. If $U(c/A) > 1$ then let e be such that $U(c/Ae) = U(c/A) - 1$, and $e = \text{cb}(c/Ae)$. By 1-basedness, $e \in \text{acl}(Ac)$, and hence the Lascar inequalities yield that

$$U(e/A) = U(c/A) + U(e/Ac) - U(c/Ae) = 1$$

So $\text{stp}(e/A)$ is locally modular and minimal. Now let (e_1, \dots, e_n) be the Ac -conjugates of e , so that $(e_1, \dots, e_n) \in \text{dcl}(Ac) \subseteq \text{dcl}(Aa)$. The assumption of no fibrations yields that $a \in \text{acl}(Ae_1, \dots, e_n)$. So (e_1, \dots, e_n) is a finite tuple of realisations of a locally modular minimal type over A , and a is interalgebraic with this tuple over A . \square

Case (ii) of Theorem 2.3 naturally splits into two further cases; when the minimal locally modular type involved is trivial and when it is not trivial. We have

already seen a non minimal example (2.2) of the trivial case of (ii). The following construction witnesses that the non trivial case of (ii) also occurs.

Proposition 2.4. *Suppose G is a locally modular strongly minimal group over $A = \text{acl}(A)$ that is not 2-torsion. Let $E(x, y)$ be the equivalence relation $x = \pm y$ on G . If g, h are independent generic elements of G , and a is a code for $\{g/E, h/E\}$, then $\text{tp}(a/A)$ admits no proper fibrations.*

Proof. Assume toward a contradiction that there exists a proper fibration. Since $\text{tp}(a/A)$ is of rank 2, this means there exists $c \in \text{dcl}(Aa)$ such that $\text{tp}(a/Ac)$ is of rank 1. As the E -classes are finite, $g, h \in \text{acl}(a)$. Hence $p(x, y) := \text{stp}(g, h/Ac)$ is stationary of rank 1, and so by local modularity is the generic type of an $\text{acl}(Ac)$ -definable coset X of a connected rank 1 A -definable subgroup $H \leq G^2$.

Claim 2.5. *The co-ordinate projections $\pi_i : H \rightarrow G$, for $i = 1, 2$, are finite-to-one surjective group homomorphisms.*

Proof of Claim 2.5. If not, by connectedness of H and strong minimality, we may assume that $H = \{0\} \times G$. So $X = \{g\} \times G$, and g is the canonical parameter for X . As X is $\text{acl}(Ac)$ -definable, we get $g \in \text{acl}(Ac)$. Now, an A -automorphism taking g to h preserves a , and hence c . So $h \in \text{acl}(Ac)$ also. This contradicts the fact that p is of rank 1. \square

By the surjectivity of π_1 , $X = (0, e) + H$ for some $e \in G$. Let σ be an A -automorphism of the universe fixing g and taking h to $-h$.

Claim 2.6. $a \in \text{acl}(Ae\sigma(e))$.

Proof of Claim 2.6. Since $(g, h) \in (0, e) + H$, we have $(g, h - e) \in H$. Hence $(g, -h - \sigma(e)) \in H$ also. We obtain that $(0, 2h - e + \sigma(e))$ and $(2g, -e - \sigma(e))$ are both in H . Since the co-ordinate projections are finite-to one, and since G is not 2-torsion, this implies that $g, h \in \text{acl}(Ae\sigma(e))$. Hence $a \in \text{acl}(Ae\sigma(e))$. \square

Note that $e \in \text{acl}(Ac)$. Indeed, any automorphism fixing $\text{acl}(Ac)$ preserves $X = (0, e) + H$ and H , and hence preserves $e + \ker(\pi_1)$, which is finite. On the other hand, σ fixes a by definition, and hence fixes c . So $\sigma(e) \in \text{acl}(Ac)$ also. Claim 2.6 then implies that $a \in \text{acl}(Ac)$, contradicting the assumption that $\text{tp}(a/Ac)$ is of rank 1. \square

As for case (i) of Theorem 2.3, we will see later (in §4 and §5) that non minimal examples appear in the theories CCM and DCF_0 .

3. ALL FIBRATIONS OVER \mathbb{P}

Fix an A -invariant set of partial types, \mathbb{P} . Often we are interested in the case when \mathbb{P} is the set of all non locally modular minimal types; in DCF_0 we usually take \mathbb{P} to be the field of constants and in CCM it is the sort of the projective line. But the material in this section makes sense for any \mathbb{P} .

Definition 3.1. Suppose $p := \text{tp}(a/A)$ is stationary. We say that *all fibrations of p are over \mathbb{P}* if whenever $c \in \text{dcl}(Aa)$ with $a \notin \text{acl}(Ac)$, then $\text{stp}(c/A)$ is almost \mathbb{P} -internal.

The generic type of a generalised hyperkähler manifold in CCM has this property; this is Theorem 2.3(1) of [1]. See 5.4 below for examples in DCF_0 coming from the logarithmic derivative on a simple abelian variety.

Definition 3.2 (\mathbb{P} -reduction). Let $\text{Int}_A(\mathbb{P}) := \{c : \text{stp}(c/A) \text{ is almost } \mathbb{P}\text{-internal}\}$. We say that b is the \mathbb{P} -reduction of a over A if $\text{dcl}(Ab) = \text{dcl}(Aa) \cap \text{Int}_A(\mathbb{P})$.

Remark 3.3. (1) All fibrations of $\text{tp}(a/A)$ being over \mathbb{P} can be reformulated as an “exchange” property: if $c \in \text{dcl}(Aa) \setminus \text{Int}_A(\mathbb{P})$ then $a \in \text{acl}(Ac)$.

- (2) The \mathbb{P} -reduction of a over A is precisely the canonical base of $\text{tp}(a/\text{Int}_A(\mathbb{P}))$ and has the property that $\text{tp}(a/\text{dcl}(Aa) \cap \text{Int}_A(\mathbb{P})) \vdash \text{tp}(a/\text{Int}_A(\mathbb{P}))$. See, for example, Lemma 1 of the appendix to [3].

We will characterise when $\text{tp}(a/A)$ has all fibrations over \mathbb{P} in terms of the structure of the extension $\text{tp}(a/Ab)$ where b is the \mathbb{P} -reduction of a over A . The key structural property in this characterisation will be the following natural notion of descent for types, which is the model-theoretic counterpart to birational descent in algebraic geometry and bimeromorphic descent in complex-analytic geometry (see Definition 4.4 below).

Definition 3.4 (Descent for types). A complete stationary type $p \in S(B)$ descends to $B_0 \subseteq \text{dcl}(B)$ if there exist a stationary $q \in S(B_0)$ and a B -definable bijection $f : p^{\overline{M}} \rightarrow q^{\overline{M}}$, where by q_B we mean the nonforking extension of q to B . If the map f is only assumed to be finite-to-one and surjective, then we say that p almost descends to B_0 .

Remark 3.5. (1) A special case of $p \in S(B)$ descending to $B_0 \subseteq \text{dcl}(B)$, is when p does not fork over B_0 and $p \upharpoonright B_0$ is stationary.

- (2) Suppose $p = \text{tp}(a/Ab)$ where b is the \mathbb{P} -reduction of a over A . If p descends to Ab_0 witnessed by $q \in S(Ab_0)$, then in fact q is weakly orthogonal to $\text{Int}_A(\mathbb{P})$. In particular, q has a unique extension to Ab and we have an Ab -definable bijection between $p^{\overline{M}}$ and $q^{\overline{M}}$.

Proof of 3.5(2). Let $q = \text{tp}(a_0/Ab_0)$ with $a_0 \downarrow_{Ab_0} b$. Since $a \downarrow_{Ab} \text{Int}_A(\mathbb{P})$ and $a_0 \in \text{dcl}(Aba)$, we have $a_0 \downarrow_{Ab} \text{Int}_A(\mathbb{P})$. By transitivity we get that $a_0 \downarrow_{Ab_0} \text{Int}_A(\mathbb{P})$. This implies, by invariance, that q is weakly orthogonal to $\text{Int}_A(\mathbb{P})$. Using the fact that b is from $\text{Int}_A(\mathbb{P})$, we get the “in particular” clause. \square

Here is our characterisation of having all fibrations over \mathbb{P} .

Theorem 3.6. Suppose $p = \text{tp}(a/A)$ is stationary and not almost internal to \mathbb{P} , and b is the \mathbb{P} -reduction of a over A . Then the following are equivalent:

- (i) all fibrations of p are over \mathbb{P} ,
(ii) $\text{tp}(a/Ab)$ admits no proper fibrations and does not almost descend to any relatively algebraically closed proper subset of $\text{dcl}(Ab)$ containing A .

Proof. We begin with the following characterisation for descent of the \mathbb{P} -reduction.

Claim 3.7. $\text{tp}(a/Ab)$ almost descends to Ab_0 if and only if there exists $a_0 \in \text{dcl}(Aa)$ such that $a \in \text{acl}(Aba_0)$ and $\text{dcl}(Ab_0)$ contains the \mathbb{P} -reduction of a_0 over A .

Proof of Claim 3.7. If $a_0 \in \text{dcl}(Aa)$ and $a \in \text{acl}(Aba_0)$ then there exists an Ab -definable finite-to-one surjection $\text{tp}(a/Ab)^{\overline{M}} \rightarrow \text{tp}(a_0/Ab)^{\overline{M}}$. If, moreover, $\text{dcl}(Ab_0)$

contains the \mathbb{P} -reduction of a_0 over A , then, as b is from $\text{Int}_A(\mathbb{P})$, we have $a_0 \downarrow_{Ab_0} b$ and $\text{tp}(a_0/Ab_0)$ is stationary. Hence $\text{tp}(a/Ab)$ almost descends to Ab_0 , as desired.

Conversely, suppose $q \in S(Ab_0)$ and $f : \text{tp}(a/Ab)^{\overline{M}} \rightarrow q_{Ab}^{\overline{M}}$ witnesses that $\text{tp}(a/Ab)$ almost descends to Ab_0 . Letting $a_0 := f(a)$ it suffices to show that b_0 contains the \mathbb{P} -reduction of a_0 over A . We know that $a_0 \downarrow_{Ab_0} b$ since q_{Ab} is the nonforking extension of q . On the other hand, as b is the \mathbb{P} -reduction of a over A , $a_0 \downarrow_{Ab} \text{Int}_A(\mathbb{P})$. Hence $a_0 \downarrow_{Ab_0} \text{Int}_A(\mathbb{P})$, and so $\text{dcl}(Ab_0)$ contains the \mathbb{P} -reduction of a_0 over A . \square

Next, we prove that (i) implies (ii) in Theorem 3.6. It follows more or less immediately from the definitions that since all fibrations of $p = \text{tp}(a/A)$ are over \mathbb{P} , and b is the \mathbb{P} -reduction of a over A , that $\text{tp}(a/Ab)$ admits no proper fibrations. So assuming that $\text{tp}(a/Ab)$ descends to Ab_0 it remains for us to show that $b \in \text{acl}(Ab_0)$. Let a_0 be as given by Claim 3.7. Since p is assumed to not be almost internal to \mathbb{P} and $a \in \text{acl}(Aa_0)$, we must have $a_0 \notin \text{Int}_A(\mathbb{P})$. By (i), $a \in \text{acl}(Aa_0)$ and hence $b \in \text{acl}(Aa_0)$. But $a_0 \downarrow_{Ab_0} \text{Int}_A(\mathbb{P})$ by the claim, so that $b \in \text{acl}(Ab_0)$, as desired.

Conversely, suppose that (ii) holds and $c \in \text{dcl}(Aa) \setminus \text{Int}_A(\mathbb{P})$. We need to show that $a \in \text{acl}(Ac)$. As $\text{tp}(a/Ab)$ has no proper fibrations and $c \notin \text{acl}(Ab)$, we must have $a \in \text{acl}(Abc)$. Let b_0 be the \mathbb{P} -reduction of c over A . By Claim 3.7 we have that $\text{tp}(a/Ab)$ almost descends to Ab_0 , and so by (ii), $b \in \text{acl}(Ab_0) \subset \text{acl}(Ac)$. So $a \in \text{acl}(Ac)$, as desired. \square

4. CONSEQUENCES FOR CCM

In this section we discuss the above notions in the particular case of the theory CCM, from which, in any case, the ideas in this paper stem. As we shall see, we recover the results of §2 of [1] and even add a little to them.

First some preliminaries. By a *fibration* we will mean a dominant meromorphic map $f : X \rightarrow S$ between irreducible compact complex spaces whose general fibres are irreducible. This differs slightly from standard terminology in that we insist on irreducibility rather than connectedness (see [1], for example). Up to taking a normalisation of X these notions will agree; and the reason for our stricter definition is the following characterisation.

Fact 4.1 (Lemmas 2.7 and 2.11 of [7]). *Work in a saturated model of CCM. Suppose $p = \text{tp}(a/b)$, $X = \text{loc}(a, b)$, $Y = \text{loc}(b)$, and $\pi : X \rightarrow Y$ is the co-ordinate projection. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) The general fibres of π are irreducible.
- (ii) p is stationary.
- (iii) The generic fibre X_b is absolutely irreducible.

Fibrations are well-behaved with respect to base change. If $f : X \rightarrow S$ is a fibration and $g : T \rightarrow S$ is another dominant meromorphic map between irreducible compact complex spaces then the Zariski closure of

$$\{(a, b) : f \text{ is defined at } a, g \text{ is defined at } b, \text{ and } f(a) = g(b)\}$$

in $X \times T$ has a unique irreducible component that projects onto T . The projection of this component onto T is a fibration whose general fibres agree with that of f . We will denote this fibration by $X_{(T)} \rightarrow T$, and refer to it as the *strict pull back*

of $X \rightarrow S$ in $X \times_S T \rightarrow T$. Note that $X_{(T)}$ also projects onto X and is maximal dimensional in $X \times_S T$.

In [1] a fibration $f : X \rightarrow B$ is called *minimal* if whenever there is a factorisation

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & & \\ f \downarrow & \searrow & \\ B & \longleftarrow & Y \end{array}$$

then either $\dim Y = \dim B$ or $\dim Y = \dim X$. If $X = \text{loc}(a)$ and $B = \text{loc}(b)$, then it is not hard to see that f is minimal if and only if $p = \text{tp}(a/b)$ admits no proper fibrations in the sense of §2. Our Theorem 2.3 then implies the following slightly more uniform version of Theorem 2.4(1) of [1].

Theorem 4.2. *Suppose X is an irreducible compact complex space of Kähler-type and $f : X \rightarrow B$ is minimal. Then either*

- (I) *the general fibres of f are Moishezon; or,*
- (II) *the general fibres of f are uniformly isotypically semi-simple of algebraic dimension zero; that is, there is a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & X & \xleftarrow{p_X} & Z & \xrightarrow{p_Y} & Y \\ & & \searrow & & \downarrow & & \swarrow \\ & & & & & & B \\ & & f \searrow & & \downarrow & & \swarrow \\ & & & & & & \end{array}$$

where Y is of the form $Y' \times_B Y' \times_B \cdots \times_B Y'$ for some fibration $Y' \rightarrow B$ with general fibres simple of algebraic dimension zero, and p_X, p_Y are generically finite surjective holomorphic maps.

Proof. This is essentially a translation of 2.3 which tells us that one of two things can happen: One possibility is that the generic type of the generic fibre of f is r -semiminimal for some non locally modular minimal type r . As a consequence of the manifestation of the Zilber dichotomy in CCM, this will imply that the general fibres of f are Moishezon (see Fact 3.1 of [9] or Proposition 4.4 of [7]). The other possibility is that the generic type of the generic fibre of f is interalgebraic with a finite tuple of (independent) realisations of a minimal locally modular type. We deduce from this the existence of the diagram in (II) where $Y' \rightarrow B$ has the property that the generic type of the generic fibre is minimal locally modular. As we are working in the Kähler case we have “essentially saturation” (see [8]), and so the *general* fibres of $Y' \rightarrow B$ will have minimal locally modular generic types. Minimality yields simplicity of the general fibres, and modularity forces them to have algebraic dimension zero (see Remark 3.3 of [11]). \square

In the second part of Theorem 2.4 of [1] the authors use a structure theorem of Fujiki’s (Theorem 1 of [4]) on the algebraic reduction of compound Moishezon spaces of Kähler-type to conclude further that, in the case when f is the algebraic reduction, case (I) entails that the general fibre of $X \rightarrow B$ is an abelian variety.¹ We can make model-theoretic sense of this too.

¹In the statement of Theorem 2.4(2) of [1] the authors fail to mention the assumption that f is the algebraic reduction. However, it is not hard to find counterexamples if we drop this assumption, and inspecting the proof shows that the authors have in mind the case when X is hyperkähler nonalgebraic, in which case f is the algebraic reduction.

Proposition 4.3. *Let X be a non-Moishezon irreducible compact complex space of Kähler-type, and $f : X \rightarrow B$ the algebraic reduction. Suppose that f is minimal. If the general fibre of f is Moishezon then it is in fact an abelian variety.*

Proof. We use the theory of internality and follow roughly the ideas of the second author in [11] (Fact 5.1). Since we are in a Kähler-type space, we can work in a fixed full countable language for X with respect to which our structure is saturated (see [8]). Let a be generic in X , $b := f(a)$, and V the set of realisations of $\text{tp}(a/b)$. That the general fibre of f is Moishezon implies that V is internal to $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C})$, and hence by the theory of internality (cf. §7.4 of [10]) is b -definably and faithfully acted upon by a b -definable group G that is definably isomorphic to a connected algebraic group. The fact that f is the algebraic reduction implies that $a \downarrow_b \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C})$, and hence the action is transitive. Now G has a unique maximal definable subgroup that is definably isomorphic to a connected linear algebraic group, let's call it L . Note that L must be b -definable and normal, and that the quotient G/L is a b -definable group definably isomorphic to an abelian variety.

We first rule out the possibility that L acts transitively on V . If it did, then the generic fibre X_b of f would be almost homogeneous unirational. This implies that f is Moishezon (see Proposition 7 of [5], this is where Kähler-type is used). Since B is Moishezon this would contradict X being non-Moishezon. So L does not act transitively on V .

Next we argue that L must fix a ; we show that L moving a is ruled out by the minimality of f . Let c be a code for $L \cdot a$. So $c \in \text{dcl}(a)$. Note that for any $a' \in V$, since the type of a' and a over b agree, the code for $L \cdot a'$ has the same type as c over b . Since L does not act transitively it will have infinitely many orbits in V (by stationarity), and so $c \notin \text{acl}(b)$. On the other hand, note that if $a' \in L \cdot a$ then a' and a have the same type over bc . If L does not stabilise a the orbit $L \cdot a$ is infinite (by connectedness), and hence $a \notin \text{acl}(bc)$. But $\text{tp}(a/b)$ has no proper fibrations as f is minimal, and that rules out the possibility of such a c .

It must therefore be the case that L fixes a . Since V is a complete type over b and everything is b -definable, L must stabilise all of V . By the faithfulness of the action, L is thus trivial, and G is definably isomorphic to some abelian variety $A \subseteq \mathbb{P}^n(\mathbb{C})$. We thus have a definable transitive action of A on V .

It remains to show that this action of A on V is holomorphic. Indeed, note first of all that V is a Zariski open subset of X_b ; this follows from saturation because V is a definable set (it is the orbit of a under the action of A) and also an intersection of Zariski open subsets of X_b (as $\text{tp}(a/b)$ is generic in X_b). Hence the question of whether the action is holomorphic or not makes sense. If it were holomorphic then by quantifier elimination there is a meromorphic map $\phi : A \times X_b \rightarrow X_b$ that agrees with the action of A on $A \times V$. But as the action is transitive, it follows that $V = \phi(A \times \{a\})$ is Zariski closed in X_b and hence equal to X_b . So we have a transitive holomorphic action of A on X_b , which forces X_b to be an abelian variety.

So we prove that the action of A on V is holomorphic. First of all, because of the commutativity of A , the parameters over which A and its action on V are defined can be taken to be a tuple $b' \supseteq b$ from $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C})$. Now, by quantifier elimination, the action restricted to some nonempty b' -definable Zariski open subset $U \subseteq A \times V$ is holomorphic. But as $\text{tp}(a/b) \vdash \text{tp}(a/\mathbb{P})$ and both b' and A live in $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C})$, this U can be taken to be of the form $A' \times V$ where A' is a nonempty b' -definable Zariski open subset of A . It follows that for any $x \in A'$, the action of A restricted to $(x + A') \times V$

is holomorphic as it is given by $(x + y, v) \mapsto x \cdot (y \cdot v)$. But such translates of A' by elements of A' cover all of A . So our action of A on V is holomorphic, as desired. \square

Next we consider the complex-analytic content of Theorem 3.6. The role of \mathbb{P} here is played by the projective line sort. The first thing to notice is that \mathbb{P} -reductions in the sense of Definition 3.2 when specialised to CCM agree with algebraic reductions. That is, b is the \mathbb{P} -reduction of a if and only if $b = f(a)$ where f is the algebraic reduction map on $X := \text{loc}(a)$. Indeed, this follows from the fact that $\text{tp}(b)$ is almost internal to \mathbb{P} if and only if $\text{loc}(b)$ is Moishezon – see Fact 3.1 of [9], for example.

We now recall bimeromorphic descent for fibrations.

Definition 4.4 (Descent for fibrations). Suppose $h : X \rightarrow T$ is a fibration and $g : T \rightarrow S$ is a dominant meromorphic map. We say that h descends to S if there exists a fibration $\hat{h} : \hat{X} \rightarrow S$, such that X is bimeromorphically equivalent to $\hat{X}_{(T)}$ over T . In diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{\approx} & \hat{X}_{(T)} & & \hat{X} \\ & \searrow h & \downarrow & & \downarrow \hat{h} \\ & & T & \xrightarrow{g} & S \end{array}$$

If instead of a bimeromorphic equivalence we only have that X admits a generically finite dominant meromorphic map to $\hat{X}_{(T)}$, then we say that h almost descends to S .

This specialises the notion of descent for types introduced in Definition 3.4.

Lemma 4.5. Suppose $X = \text{loc}(a)$, $h : X \rightarrow T$ is a fibration and $g : T \rightarrow S$ is a dominant meromorphic map. The following are equivalent:

- (i) h almost descends to S ,
- (ii) $\text{tp}(a/h(a))$ almost descends to $g(h(a))$.

Proof. Let $b := h(a)$ and $b_0 := g(b) \in \text{dcl}(b)$. If $\text{tp}(a/b)$ almost descends to b_0 , then there is $a_0 \in \text{dcl}(a)$ such that $a \in \text{acl}(ba_0)$, $a_0 \perp_{b_0} b$, and $\text{tp}(a_0/b_0)$ is stationary.

Let $\hat{X} := \text{loc}(a_0, b_0)$ and $\hat{h} : \hat{X} \rightarrow S$ be the second co-ordinate projection. By stationarity, h is a fibration, and by independence, $\hat{X}_{(T)}$ is the locus of $\text{tp}(a_0, b)$. The fact that $a_0 \in \text{dcl}(a)$ and $a \in \text{acl}(ba_0)$ implies therefore, that there is a generically finite meromorphic map from X to $\hat{X}_{(T)}$ over T , as desired.

For the converse, assume that h almost descends to S witnessed by $\hat{h} : \hat{X} \rightarrow S$ and a generically finite surjective map $f : X \rightarrow \hat{X}_{(T)}$ over T . Let $a_0 \in \hat{X}_{b_0}$ be such that $f(a) = (a_0, b)$. Note that a_0 is then independent from b over b_0 , and $\text{tp}(a_0/b_0)$ is stationary by Fact 4.1. Now f restricts to a finite-to-one surjective b -definable map from the realisations of $\text{tp}(a/b)$ to that of $\text{tp}(a_0/b)$, as desired. \square

Using this lemma, Theorem 3.6 readily specialises to:

Theorem 4.6. Suppose X is a non-Moishezon, irreducible, compact complex space. Then the following are equivalent:

- (i) Whenever $X \rightarrow Y$ is a dominant meromorphic map, either Y is Moishezon or $\dim Y = \dim X$.
- (ii) The algebraic reduction map $X \rightarrow B$ is minimal and does not almost descend to any S with $\dim S < \dim B$.

The following corollary thus recovers most of what is done in §2 of [1], but with some additional uniformity and the new observation about descent.

Corollary 4.7. *If X is a nonalgebraic generalised hyperkähler manifold then the algebraic reduction $X \rightarrow B$ is minimal and does not almost descend to any S with $\dim S < \dim B$. Moreover, either the general fibre of $X \rightarrow B$ is an abelian variety or it is uniformly isotypically semi-simple of algebraic dimension 0 (that is, (II) of Theorem 4.2 holds).*

Proof. By 2.3(1) of [1], X satisfies condition (i) of Theorem 4.6, and hence also condition (ii). The moreover clause is by Theorem 4.2 and 4.3. \square

5. CONSEQUENCES FOR DCF_0

In this section we specialise the results of §3 to the context of differentially closed fields to obtain differential-algebraic geometric statements. As the proofs are very much analogous to the complex geometric case dealt with above, we leave them out entirely. We will illustrate the theorems with an example.

We work throughout in a sufficiently saturated model $(K, \delta) \models \text{DCF}_0$ and over an algebraically closed δ -subfield $k \subset K$. The results of §3 apply only to the stationary types of finite U -rank, and these are precisely the generic types of finite dimensional irreducible δ -varieties over k . Here, for X an irreducible δ -variety over k , by *finite dimensional* we mean that the δ -rational function field $k\langle X \rangle$ is of finite transcendence degree over k , and we denote this value by $\dim_\delta X$.

The role of \mathbb{P} will be played by \mathcal{C} , the field of constants of K . Suppose X is a finite dimensional irreducible δ -varieties over k with $p(x) \in S(k)$ its generic type. For $p(x)$ to be almost internal to \mathcal{C} is equivalent to X being in generically finite-to-finite correspondence with an algebraic variety in the constants. More precisely, we say that X is \mathcal{C} -algebraic if there exists an irreducible algebraic variety V over \mathcal{C} and an irreducible δ -variety $\Gamma \subset X \times V(\mathcal{C})$ that projects generically finite-to-one onto both X and $V(\mathcal{C})$. Note that V and Γ do not need to be defined over k .

Remark 5.1. Unlike the case of CCM, being \mathcal{C} -algebraic is not equivalent to being δ -birationally equivalent to $V(\mathcal{C})$ for some algebraic variety V over \mathcal{C} .

By a *fibration of X over k* we mean a δ -variety B over k together with a δ -dominant δ -rational map $f : X \rightarrow B$ over k whose generic fibre is (absolutely) irreducible. A fibration is *minimal* if it does not factor through any proper fibration $X \rightarrow Z$ with $\dim_\delta X > \dim_\delta Z > \dim_\delta B$. This is equivalent to the generic type of the generic fibre admitting no proper fibrations in the sense of Definition 2.1. We have the following specialisation of Theorem 2.3 to DCF_0 .

Theorem 5.2. *Suppose X is an irreducible finite dimensional δ -variety over k and $f : X \rightarrow B$ is a minimal fibration. Let $b \in B$ be generic over k . Then either*

- (I) X_b is \mathcal{C} -algebraic; or,
- (II) X_b is in generically finite-to-finite δ -rational correspondence over $k\langle b \rangle$ with a δ -variety of the form Y^n where Y is an irreducible δ -variety over $k\langle b \rangle$ whose generic type is minimal and locally modular.

Descent in the differential-algebraic geometric context takes the following form: Given a fibration $f : X \rightarrow B$ and a δ -dominant map $g : B \rightarrow S$ over k , we say that f *almost descends to S* if there exists a fibration $\hat{f} : \hat{X} \rightarrow S$ over k , such that X admits a generically finite-to-one δ -rational map onto $\hat{X}_{(B)}$ over B . Here $\hat{X}_{(B)}$ is the irreducible component of $\hat{X} \times_S B$ that projects δ -dominantly onto B .

The \mathcal{C} -algebraic reduction of X over k is an irreducible \mathcal{C} -algebraic δ -variety B together with a fibration $f : X \rightarrow B$ over k , such that whenever $g : X \rightarrow Y$ is δ -dominant δ -rational over k and Y is \mathcal{C} -algebraic, then g factors through f . This is unique up to δ -birational equivalence. Note that if $a \in X$ is generic over k then $\text{dcl}(kf(a)) = \text{dcl}(ka) \cap \text{Int}_k(\mathcal{C})$, so that \mathcal{C} -algebraic reductions are just the δ -algebraic geometric manifestation of Definition 3.2.

Theorem 3.6 specialises to:

Theorem 5.3. *Suppose X is an irreducible finite dimensional δ -variety over k that is not \mathcal{C} -algebraic. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) *All fibrations of X are over \mathcal{C} . That is, if $X \rightarrow Y$ is a fibration with $\dim_\delta Y < \dim_\delta X$, then Y is \mathcal{C} -algebraic.*
- (ii) *The \mathcal{C} -algebraic reduction $X \rightarrow B$ is minimal and does not almost descend to any S with $\dim_\delta S < \dim_\delta B$.*

We conclude with an example that witnesses the non vacuity of Theorem 5.3.

Example 5.4. Suppose $k \subset \mathcal{C}$ and fix a simple abelian variety A over k . The logarithmic-derivative $\ell : A(K) \rightarrow T_0A(K)$ is a δ -rational surjective homomorphism from A to its Lie algebra, with kernel $A(\mathcal{C})$. (See §3 of [6] for details.) Identifying $T_0A(K)$ with $\mathbb{G}_a^d(K)$, let $G := \ell^{-1}(\mathbb{G}_a(\mathcal{C}) \times \{0\}^{d-1})$ and set $\pi := \ell|_G$. We then have the following short exact sequence of connected finite dimensional δ -algebraic subgroups of $A(K)$ over k ,

$$0 \longrightarrow A(\mathcal{C}) \longrightarrow G \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathbb{G}_a(\mathcal{C}) \longrightarrow 0$$

Then π is the \mathcal{C} -algebraic reduction of G , it is a minimal fibration, and it does not almost descend. In particular, by Theorem 5.3, all fibrations of G are over \mathcal{C} .

Proof. We first show that G is not \mathcal{C} -algebraic. Indeed, if it were then in fact it would be definably isomorphic to the \mathcal{C} points of some algebraic group over \mathcal{C} – see Corollary 3.10 of [13] – and hence would have to be isomorphic to $A(\mathcal{C}) \times \mathbb{G}_a(\mathcal{C})$ as there are in algebraic geometry no nontrivial extensions of the additive group by an abelian variety. So this gives rise to a Zariski-dense (by the simplicity of A) torsion-free δ -definable subgroup of $A(K)$, namely $\mathbb{G}_a(\mathcal{C})$. This is impossible as any Zariski dense δ -definable subgroup of a commutative and connected algebraic group must contain the torsion of that algebraic group (see Corollary 4.2 of [12]).

Let p be the generic type of a generic fibre of π . That is, $p(x) = \text{tp}(a/kb)$ where $a \in G$ is generic over k and $b = \pi(a)$. Note that p is stationary and \mathcal{C} -internal since the fibres of π are cosets of $A(\mathcal{C})$. We claim that

Claim 5.5. *$A(\mathcal{C})$ together with its action on $p(K)$ is (up to definable isomorphism) the binding group $\text{Aut}(p(K)/\mathcal{C})$. In particular, $p(K) = a + A(\mathcal{C})$.*

Proof of 5.5. Let $H = \text{Aut}(p(K)/\mathcal{C})$. We show that $\phi : H \rightarrow A(\mathcal{C})$ given by $\phi(h) = a - ha$ is an isomorphism. Given $h, h' \in H$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} hh'a &= h(a + \phi(h')) \\ &= \sigma_h(a + \phi(h')) \quad \text{where } \sigma_h \in \text{Aut}_{\mathcal{C}}(K) \text{ extends the action of } h \\ &= \sigma_h(a) + \phi(h') \quad \text{as } \phi(h') \text{ is a } \mathcal{C}\text{-point} \\ &= a + \phi(h) + \phi(h') \end{aligned}$$

showing that ϕ is a group homomorphism. Next, suppose $ha = a$. Then for any $a' \models p(x)$ we have $a' = a + c$ for some $c \in A(\mathcal{C})$, so that $ha' = \sigma_h(a + c) = a + c = a'$. This shows that ϕ is injective. By simplicity of A , either H is trivial or $\phi(H) = A(\mathcal{C})$. The former would imply that $a \in G(\mathcal{C})$, contradicting the fact that G is not \mathcal{C} -algebraic. Hence ϕ is surjective. \square

One consequence of Claim 5.5 is that the binding group acts transitively on $p(K)$. Hence $a \downarrow_{kb} \mathcal{C}$. It follows that $a \downarrow_{kb} \text{Int}_k(\mathcal{C})$ and so kb is the canonical base of $\text{tp}(a/\text{Int}_k(\mathcal{C}))$. This proves that π is the \mathcal{C} -algebraic reduction of G .

Now suppose that π factors through a fibration $f : G \rightarrow Y$, and let $q(x) = \text{tp}(a/kf(a))$. Then by Claim 5.5, $F = \text{Aut}(q(K)/\mathcal{C})$ is a connected δ -definable subgroup of $A(\mathcal{C})$. If $F = A(\mathcal{C})$ then $q(K) = p(K)$ and $Y \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_a(\mathcal{C})$ is δ -birational. Otherwise, F is trivial and $a \in \text{dcl}(kf(a)\mathcal{C})$. But as $a \downarrow_{kf(a)} \mathcal{C}$, this forces f to be δ -birational. We have shown that π is a minimal fibration.

Finally, it remains to show that π does not descend with respect to any δ -dominant $\mathbb{G}_a(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow S$ with $\dim_{\delta} S < \dim_{\delta} \mathbb{G}_a(\mathcal{C}) = 1$. But such an S would then have to be a point, and descent would in this case mean that π factors through a generically finite-to-one δ -rational map $G \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_a(\mathcal{C}) \times \widehat{G}$. It would follow that $A(\mathcal{C})$ is a generically finite cover of \widehat{G} , making the latter \mathcal{C} -algebraic, and thereby contradicting the non- \mathcal{C} -algebraicity of G . \square

6. AN ASIDE ON MAXIMAL COVERING FAMILIES

As we saw in §4, the specialisation of Theorem 2.3 to the theory CCM yields a uniform version of Theorem 2.4(1) of [1]. However, our proof was not abstracted from that in [1]. The argument there does not go via a minimal locally modular type. Instead, the authors establish first a certain fact about maximal covering families of algebraic dimension zero compact Kähler manifolds (Lemma 2.7 of [1]). This result seems to be of independent interest, and as it turns out, can be given a model-theoretic explanation as follows.

Proposition 6.1. *Suppose T is the theory of a Zariski structure² with the CBP³, and $p = \text{stp}(a/A)$ is orthogonal to the set of non locally modular minimal types. Let $q = \text{stp}(a/E)$ be a forking extension of p with maximal locus.⁴ Let $e = \text{cb}(q)$. Then $e \in \text{acl}(Aa)$ and $U(e/A) = 1$.*

²This is in the sense of Zilber [14].

³This is the “canonical base property”, see [9] for details.

⁴The locus of $\text{tp}(a/E)$ is the smallest Zariski-closed set defined over E containing a .

Proof. First we note, without using the CBP, that q being a forking extension of p of maximal locus is equivalent to $U(q) = U(p) - 1$. The right to left direction is clear. For the converse, note that $e \notin \text{acl}(A)$ and hence there is a $B \supset A$ such that $U(e/B) = 1$. Let $q' = \text{stp}(a'/Be)$ be the nonforking extension of q to Be . Since $e = \text{cb}(q')$ and $e \notin \text{acl}(B)$, $a' \not\perp_B e$. That is, $e \in \text{acl}(Ba')$. By Lascar inequalities it follows that $U(a'/B) = U(a'/Be) + 1 = U(q) + 1$. So if $U(q) < U(p) - 1$ then $\text{stp}(a'/B)$ is a forking extension of p which has q' as a forking extension. The locus of $\text{stp}(a'/B)$ thus properly contains $\text{loc}(q') = \text{loc}(q)$, which is a contradiction to maximality.

So $U(q) = U(p) - 1$. Now if $e \notin \text{acl}(Aa)$, then letting $e_0 = \text{acl}(Ae) \cap \text{acl}(Aa)$ we would have $a \not\perp_{e_0} e$ since $e = \text{cb}(a/e)$. So $U(a/e_0) > U(a/e) = U(p) - 1$ which forces $a \perp_A e_0$, and so $\text{stp}(a/e_0)$ is still orthogonal to the set of non locally modular minimal types. On the other hand, CBP tells us that $\text{stp}(e/e_0)$ is almost internal to the set of non locally modular minimal types (this is Theorem 2.1 of [2] but see also Proposition 4.4 of [9]). This contradicts $a \not\perp_{e_0} e$. Hence $e \in \text{acl}(Aa)$. That $U(e/A) = 1$ now follows immediately from the Lascar inequalities. \square

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