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GEOMETRIC TAMELY RAMIFIED LOCAL THETA CORRESPONDENCE IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE GEOMETRIC LANGLANDS PROGRAM

Banafsheh Farang-Hariri

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GEOMETRIC TAMELY RAMIFIED LOCAL THETA CORRESPONDENCE IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE GEOMETRIC LANGLANDS PROGRAM

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Abstract This paper deals with the geometric local theta correspondence at the Iwahori level for dual reductive pairs of type II over a non-Archimedean field F of characteristic $p \neq 2$ in the framework of the geometric Langlands program. First we construct and study the geometric version of the invariants of the Weil representation of the Iwahori-Hecke algebras. In the particular case of $(\mathbf{GL}_1, \mathbf{GL}_m)$ we give a complete geometric description of the corresponding category. The second part of the paper deals with geometric local Langlands functoriality at the Iwahori level in a general setting. Given two reductive connected groups G and H over F , and a morphism $\check{G} \times \mathrm{SL}_2 \rightarrow \check{H}$ of Langlands dual groups, we construct a bimodule over the affine extended Hecke algebras of H and G that should realize the geometric local Arthur–Langlands functoriality at the Iwahori level. Then, we propose a conjecture describing the geometric local theta correspondence at the Iwahori level constructed in the first part in terms of this bimodule, and we prove our conjecture for pairs $(\mathbf{GL}_1, \mathbf{GL}_m)$.

Keywords: local theta correspondence; geometric Langlands program; Langlands functoriality; Hecke algebras; perverse sheaves; K-theory

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1. Introduction

In this paper, our aim is to study the geometric local theta correspondence (also known as the geometric Howe correspondence) at the Iwahori level for dual reductive pairs of type II in the framework of the geometric Langlands program. We develop this work in two directions. The first path consists in geometrizing the classical Howe correspondence at the Iwahori level by means of perverse sheaves and understanding the underlying geometry. The second path consists in constructing a bimodule that should realize the geometric local Arthur–Langlands functoriality at the Iwahori level and studying the relation between the bimodule realizing the geometric Howe correspondence and the one realizing the geometric local Arthur–Langlands functoriality at the Iwahori level. Some of the constructions are done in all generality while some others are only established for dual reductive pairs of type II.

The basic notions of the Howe correspondence from the classical point of view have been presented in [35]. Let $\mathbf{k} = \mathbb{F}_q$ be a finite field of characteristic p different from 2, and let $F = \mathbf{k}((t))$ and $\mathcal{O} = \mathbf{k}[[t]]$. All representations are assumed smooth and will be defined over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$, where ℓ is a prime number different from p . Let (G, H) be a split dual reductive pair in some symplectic group $Sp(W)$ over \mathbf{k} . Denote by (\mathcal{S}, ω) the Weil (metaplectic) representation of the metaplectic group associated to $Sp(W)$; see [22, 35]. We assume that the metaplectic cover admits a section over $G(F)$ and $H(F)$. Then, the Howe correspondence is a correspondence between some classes of representations of $G(F)$ and $H(F)$ by means of the restriction of the Weil representation to $G(F) \times H(F)$. This correspondence has been proved in odd characteristic for dual pairs of type I in [39] and for dual pairs of type II by Howe and Minguez [32].

It is interesting to understand the geometry underlying the Howe correspondence and establish its analog in the geometric Langlands program. This was initiated by Lafforgue and Lysenko in [23], where the authors constructed a geometric version of the Weil representation. The second author then studied the unramified case in [31] from global and local points of view for dual reductive pairs $(\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}, \mathrm{SO}_{2m})$ and $(\mathrm{GL}_m, \mathrm{GL}_n)$. One of our motivations is to extend the results in [31] to the geometric setting of tamely ramified case (the Iwahori level).

It is known that the Howe correspondence realizes the Langlands functoriality in some special cases. In the classical setting the reader may refer to [18, 22, 32, 36],

and in the geometric setting one can refer to [31]. Adams, in [1], suggested conjectural relations between Howe correspondence and Langlands functoriality. Let \check{G} (respectively, \check{H}) denote the Langlands dual group of G (respectively, of H) over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$. Under some assumptions, it is expected that there is a morphism $\check{G} \times \mathrm{SL}_2 \rightarrow \check{H}$ such that, if π is a smooth irreducible representation of $G(F)$ appearing as a quotient of the Weil representation \mathcal{S} and π' is the smooth irreducible representation of $H(F)$ which is the image of π under the Howe correspondence, then the Arthur packet of π' is the image of the Arthur packet of π under the above morphism. For more details, we refer the reader to [3, 22, 34, 36].

Let us describe the basic setting of this paper. Let I_G (respectively, I_H) be a Iwahori subgroup of $G(F)$ (respectively, $H(F)$). At the Iwahori level we are interested in the class of tamely ramified representations. A irreducible smooth representation of (π, V) of $G(F)$ is called tamely ramified if the space of invariants under the Iwahori subgroup I_G is non-zero. The category of tamely ramified representations is the full subcategory of smooth representations of finite length consisting of those representations whose all irreducible subquotients are tamely ramified. Denote by \mathcal{H}_{I_G} the Iwahori-Hecke algebra of G . According to [12, Theorem 4.10], there exists an equivalence of categories between the category of tamely ramified smooth representations of $G(F)$ and the category of finite-dimensional \mathcal{H}_{I_G} -modules. By using this result, we are going to work with finite-dimensional \mathcal{H}_{I_G} -modules instead of smooth tamely ramified representations of $G(F)$. Our strategy is to study the bimodule structure of the space of invariants $\mathcal{S}^{I_G \times I_H}$ as a module over the tensor product $\mathcal{H}_{I_G} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{I_H}$ of Iwahori-Hecke algebras in a geometrical setting. In what follows (except for §8, where we will consider any reductive connected group), we restrict ourselves to the case of dual reductive pairs of type II. More precisely, let $L_0 = \mathbf{k}^n$ and $U_0 = \mathbf{k}^m$ with $n \leq m$, and let $G = \mathbf{GL}(L_0)$ and $H = \mathbf{GL}(U_0)$. Denote by $\Pi(F)$ the space $U_0 \otimes L_0(F)$ and by $\mathcal{S}(\Pi(F))$ the Schwartz space of locally constant functions with compact support on $\Pi(F)$. This Schwartz space realizes the restriction of the Weil representation to $G(F) \times H(F)$; see [35].

Let us explain in detail the constructions as well as the main results of the geometrization of the Howe correspondence. Our first step is to define the geometric counterpart of the space of invariants $\mathcal{S}(\Pi(F))^{I_G \times I_H}$ and the Hecke actions of \mathcal{H}_{I_G} and \mathcal{H}_{I_H} on this space. This is done in §3, where we define the category of $I_G \times I_H$ -equivariant perverse sheaves $P_{I_G \times I_H}(\Pi(F))$ on the ind-pro scheme $\Pi(F)$ as well as the derived category $D_{I_G \times I_H}(\Pi(F))$. The construction of these categories uses some limit procedure (this issue has been taken care of in [31, Appendix B]). Moreover, we define two Hecke functors geometrizing the bimodule structure of $\mathcal{S}^{I_G \times I_H}$ in §4, which define the action of the category $D_{I_G}(Fl_G)$ of I_G -equivariant ℓ -adic sheaves on the affine flag variety Fl_G (the same for H) on $D_{I_G \times I_H}(\Pi(F))$. These are the generalizations to the Iwahori case of the Schwartz space and Hecke functors defined in [31] at the unramified level.

Next, we study the action of the Hecke functors on $D_{H(\mathcal{O}) \times I_G}(\Pi(F))$ of $H(\mathcal{O}) \times I_G$ -equivariant perverse sheaves on $\Pi(F)$. This category is acted on by the category $P_{H(\mathcal{O})}(Gr_H)$ of $H(\mathcal{O})$ -equivariant perverse sheaves on the affine Grassmannian Gr_H and the category $P_{I_G}(Fl_G)$. In §5, combining our computations and a result of [31] in the unramified case, we prove the following result.

Theorem A (Theorem 5.18). *The Hecke functor*

$$D_{I_G}(Gr_G) \rightarrow D_{H(\mathcal{O}) \times I_G}(\Pi(F))$$

yields an isomorphism at the level Grothendieck groups between $K(P_{I_G}(Gr_G))$ and $K(P_{H(\mathcal{O}) \times I_G}(\Pi(F)))$ commuting with the above actions of $K(P_{H(\mathcal{O})}(Gr_H))$ and $K(P_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}l_G))$.

At the unramified level, this isomorphism is actually verified at level of categories themselves (see [31]), and one would hope that the same would be true at the Iwahori level.

In §6, we present one of our key results on the simple objects of the category $P_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F))$. In Proposition 6.4, we describe these simple objects in the case $n = m$, and then we establish the general case.

Theorem B (Theorem 6.6). *Assume that $n \leq m$.*

Any irreducible object of $P_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F))$ is of the form $\mathrm{IC}(\Pi_{N,r}^w)$ for some w in $X_G \times S_{n,m}$, where $\Pi_{N,r}^w$ is the $I_H \times I_G$ -orbit indexed by w on $\Pi(F)$.

In §7, we restrict ourselves to the case of the dual pairs \mathbf{GL}_1 and \mathbf{GL}_m for all $m \geq 1$. In this setting, in a series of propositions, we are able to give a complete geometric description of the module structure of $K(P_{I_G \times I_H}(\Pi(F)))$ under the action of the Hecke functors. More precisely, we work with the category $DP_{I_G \times I_H}(\Pi(F))$, which takes into consideration the action of the multiplicative group \mathbb{G}_m by cohomological shift -1 . All our computations are at the level of perverse sheaves, and the symmetry in this case comes from the action of the perverse sheaves in $P_{I_H}(\mathcal{F}l_H)$ associated with the elements of length zero in the affine extended Weyl group of H .

Theorem C (Theorem 7.9). *Let $n = 1$ and $m \geq 1$.*

The bimodule $K(DP_{I_G \times I_H}(\Pi(F)))$ is free of rank m over the representation ring of $\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m$ with basis $\{\mathrm{IC}^0, \dots, \mathrm{IC}^{m-1}\}$, and the explicit action of \mathbb{H}_H is given by the following formulas:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{For } 1 \leq i \leq m: \overleftarrow{H}_H(L_{s_i}, \mathrm{IC}^i) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{IC}^{i+1} \oplus \mathrm{IC}^{i-1}. \\ \text{For } 1 \leq i \leq m: \overleftarrow{H}_H(L_{s_{i1}}, \mathrm{IC}^i) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{IC}^{i+1,!} \oplus \mathrm{IC}^{i-1}. \\ \text{If } j \neq i \bmod m: \overleftarrow{H}_H(L_{s_i}, \mathrm{IC}^j) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{IC}^j(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[1](1/2) + \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[-1](-1/2)). \\ \text{If } j \neq i \bmod m: \overleftarrow{H}_H(L_{s_{i1}}, \mathrm{IC}^j) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{IC}^j[-1](-1/2). \\ \text{For any } i \text{ and } k \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}: \overleftarrow{H}_H(L_{w_i}, \mathrm{IC}^k) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{IC}^{k+i}. \end{array} \right.$$

Section 8 is devoted to a purely general construction on the geometric local Arthur–Langlands functoriality at the Iwahori level. Consider G and H , two split reductive connected groups over \mathbf{k} , and a map $\check{G} \times \mathrm{SL}_2 \rightarrow \check{H}$ of dual Langlands groups over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$. To this data we attach a bimodule $K(\mathcal{X})$ over the affine extended Hecke algebras \mathbb{H}_G and \mathbb{H}_H . We propose the following conjecture.

Conjecture D [15, Conjecture 8.7]. *The bimodule over the affine extended Hecke algebras \mathbb{H}_G and \mathbb{H}_H realizing the local geometric Langlands functoriality at the Iwahori level for the map $\sigma : \check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow \check{H}$ identifies with $K(\mathcal{X})$.*

We also describe some additional properties of the bimodule $K(\mathcal{X})$ in §8.8. Let us explain some motivation for this conjecture, as well as the forthcoming Conjecture F. In [16], the authors conjecture the existence of some category \mathcal{C}_G over the stack of \check{G} -local systems over $D^* = \mathrm{Spec}(\mathbf{k}((t)))$ endowed with a ‘fiberwise’ action of $G(F)$. Some conjectures about this category have been formulated in [16]. The construction of this category is more tractable at the Iwahori level. Denote by $\mathcal{N}_{\check{G}}$ the nilpotent cone of \check{G} , and by $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}}$ its Springer resolution. The stack quotient $\mathcal{N}_{\check{G}}/\check{G}$ classifies \check{G} -local systems with regular singularities at the origin and unipotent monodromy. These \check{G} -local systems are called tamely ramified. Denote by $\mathcal{C}_{G, \mathrm{nilp}}$ the category obtained from \mathcal{C}_G via the base change $\mathcal{N}_{\check{G}}/\check{G} \rightarrow LS_{\check{G}}(D^*)$, where $LS_{\check{G}}(D^*)$ stands for the \check{G} -local systems on D^* . The authors conjecture [16, Formula 0.20] after isomorphism

$$K(\mathcal{C}_{G, \mathrm{nilp}}^{I_G}) \xrightarrow{\sim} K(\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}}/\check{G}), \quad (1.1)$$

where the left-hand side is the Grothendieck group of the category of I_G -invariants in the category $\mathcal{C}_{G, \mathrm{nilp}}$ and the right-hand side is the Grothendieck group of the category of coherent sheaves on the stack $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}}/\check{G}$. Moreover, this isomorphism should be compatible with the action of the affine extended Hecke algebra. The stack \mathcal{X} appearing in Conjecture E is a refinement of the stack $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}}/\check{G}$ in our setting.

Let us now explain the link between $K(\mathcal{X})$ and geometric Howe correspondence at the Iwahori level. Consider a dual (split) reductive pair (G, H) over \mathbf{k} with a given map $\check{G} \times \mathrm{SL}_2 \rightarrow \check{H}$. In [23], the authors constructed a category \mathcal{W} called the Weil category equipped with an action of $(G \times H)(F)$. This is a geometrization of the Weil representation. Inspired by the series of conjectures presented in [16], Lafforgue conjectured that there should exist an equivalence of categories

$$\mathcal{W} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}_G \times_{LS_{\check{H}}(D^*)} \mathcal{C}_H \quad (1.2)$$

as categories equipped with an action of $(G \times H)(F)$.

Building on Conjectures (1.1) and (1.2), we present a new conjecture at the level of Grothendieck groups linking the geometric Howe correspondence and local Arthur–Langlands functoriality at the Iwahori level. Let us first give the context of this conjecture. Denote by $(D\mathcal{W})^{I_G \times I_H}$ the invariants of the category $D\mathcal{W}$, the latter being a graded version of \mathcal{W} . Denote by $DP_{I_G}(Fl_G)$ the category whose objects are direct sums of shifted I_G -equivariant perverse sheaves on Fl_G . This monoidal category takes into consideration the action of \mathbb{G}_m by cohomological shift. The category $(D\mathcal{W})^{I_G \times I_H}$ is acted on by $DP_{I_G}(Fl_G)$ and $DP_{I_H}(Fl_H)$. The group $K(DP_{I_G}(Fl_G)) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_\ell$ is isomorphic to the Iwahori–Hecke algebra \mathcal{H}_{I_G} . Hence, $K((D\mathcal{W})^{I_G \times I_H})$ is a bimodule under the action of \mathcal{H}_{I_G} and \mathcal{H}_{I_H} . According to Iwahori and Matsumoto [19], the Iwahori–Hecke algebra \mathcal{H}_{I_G} is isomorphic to the affine extended Hecke algebra \mathbb{H}_G after specialization. Hence, the algebra $K((D\mathcal{W})^{I_G \times I_H})$ is a bimodule over \mathbb{H}_G and \mathbb{H}_H . Moreover, by the Kazhdan–Lusztig–Ginzburg isomorphism [14, 21], the affine extended Hecke algebra \mathbb{H}_G

is isomorphic to the $\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m$ -equivariant K-theory $K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(Z_{\check{G}})$ of the Steinberg variety $Z_{\check{G}}$ of \check{G} . This isomorphism is used to define \mathbb{H}_G and \mathbb{H}_H module structure on $K(\mathcal{X})$. Note that the usual Kazhdan–Lusztig–Ginzburg isomorphism can be upgraded to the following isomorphism:

$$K(DP_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}l_G)) \xrightarrow{\sim} K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(Z_{\check{G}}).$$

Recently, Bezrukavnikov proved in [10] an equivalence of categories between $D_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}l_G)$ and the category of coherent sheaves on the Steinberg variety of \check{G} lifting this isomorphism to the categorical level.

We may now present our second conjecture.

Conjecture E [15]. *The bimodule $K(\mathcal{X})$ is isomorphic to the Grothendieck group of the category $(D\mathcal{W})^{I_G \times I_H}$ under the action of the affine extended Hecke algebras \mathbb{H}_G and \mathbb{H}_H .*

If $G = \mathbf{GL}_n$ and $H = \mathbf{GL}_m$, we can give a more concrete conjecture building on our construction of the geometric version of the Howe correspondence $K(DP_{I_G \times I_H}(\Pi(F)))$.

Conjecture F [15, Conjecture 9.1]. *Let $G = \mathbf{GL}_n$ and $H = \mathbf{GL}_m$.*

The bimodule $K(\mathcal{X})$ is isomorphic to the Grothendieck group of the category $K(DP_{I_G \times I_H}(\Pi(F)))$ under the action of the affine extended Hecke algebras \mathbb{H}_G and \mathbb{H}_H .

Section 9 is devoted to the proof of the Conjecture F in a particular case. The result we obtain is the following.

Theorem G [15, Theorem 9.2]. *For any $m \geq 1$, Conjecture F is true for the pair $(\mathbf{GL}_1, \mathbf{GL}_m)$.*

This theorem expresses the Howe correspondence in terms of $K(\mathcal{X})$ for pairs $(\mathbf{GL}_1, \mathbf{GL}_m)$. The idea underlying this Theorem is that the explicit description of the Howe correspondence in the classical setting obtained by Minguez in [32] should be upgraded to a finer description of the bimodule in terms of the stack \mathcal{X} attached to the map $\check{G} \times \mathbf{SL}_2 \rightarrow \check{H}$. This opens an important perspective, as the same description should also hold for other dual pairs. In particular, it should be interesting to obtain a similar result for the dual pairs $(\mathbf{Sp}_{2n}, \mathbf{SO}_{2m})$ and provide in this way a conceptually new approach to the computations done in [4, 5]. Another important perspective is a hope that the whole derived category $D_{I_G \times I_H}(\Pi(F))$ could possibly be described in terms of the derived category of coherent sheaves over the stack \mathcal{X} in the same spirit as the recent work in [2, 10].

2. Notation

In this paper, \mathbf{k} is an algebraically closed field of characteristic $p > 2$ except for §§8 and 9, where \mathbf{k} is assumed to be finite. Let F be the fields of Laurent series with coefficients in \mathbf{k} and let \mathcal{O} be its ring of integers. Let ℓ be a prime number different from p . We will denote by G a connected reductive group over \mathbf{k} and by $G(F)$ the set of its F -points. Fix a maximal torus T and a Borel subgroup B of G containing T . Throughout the paper we denote by \check{X} the lattice of characters of T and by X the cocharacters lattice of T ;

for background and details, see [13]. We denote by \check{R} the set of roots and by R the set of coroots. Denote by $(\check{X}, \check{R}, X, R, \Delta)$ the root datum associated with (G, T, B) , where Δ denotes the basis of simple roots. Denote by X^+ the set of dominant cocharacters of G . Denote by I_G the Iwahori subgroup of $G(F)$ associated with B . Denote by \check{G} the Langlands dual group of G over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$. All representations are assumed to be smooth and are considered over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$. We denote by $\mathbf{Rep}(\check{G})$ (respectively, $\mathbf{R}(\check{G})$) the category (respectively, ring) of smooth representations of \check{G} over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$.

Denote by W_G the finite Weyl group of the root datum $(\check{X}, \check{R}, X, R, \Delta)$ and by $s_{\check{\alpha}}$ the simple reflection corresponding to the root $\check{\alpha}$. We denote by w_0 the longest element of the Weyl group W_G . In all our notation, if there is no ambiguity we will omit the subscript G . Denote by \tilde{W}_G the affine extended Weyl group, which is the semi-direct product $W_G \ltimes X$, where W_G acts on X in a natural way. We will assume additionally that the root datum is irreducible, and the unique highest root will be denoted by $\check{\alpha}_0$. Let $S_{aff} = \{s_\alpha \mid \alpha \in \Delta\} \cup \{s_0\}$, where $s_0 = t^{-\alpha_0} s_{\check{\alpha}_0}$. The subgroup W_{aff} of \tilde{W}_G generated by S_{aff} is the affine Weyl group associated with the root datum. Denote by ℓ the length function defined on the Coxeter group W_{aff} which extends to a length function on \tilde{W}_G . Let \mathcal{Q} denote a subgroup of X generated by coroots. One has $W_{aff} \xrightarrow{\sim} W_G \ltimes \mathcal{Q}$, and the subgroup W_{aff} is normal in \tilde{W}_G and admits a complementary subgroup $\Omega = \{w \in \tilde{W}_G \mid \ell(w) = 0\}$, the elements of length zero. Moreover, we have $\tilde{W}_G \xrightarrow{\sim} W_{aff} \rtimes \Omega$, which we will use as a description of \tilde{W}_G .

For any scheme or stack S locally of finite type over \mathbf{k} , we denote by $D(S)$ the bounded derived category of constructible $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$ -sheaves over S . Write $\mathbb{D} : D(S) \rightarrow D(S)$ for the Verdier duality functor. We denote by $P(S)$ the full subcategory of perverse sheaves in $D(S)$. We will also use a subcategory $DP(S)$ of $D(S)$ defined over any scheme or stack S . The objects of $DP(S)$ are the objects of $\bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} P(S)[i]$, and for $K, K' \in P(S)$ and $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$ the morphisms are

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{DP(S)}(K[i], K'[j]) = \begin{cases} \mathrm{Hom}_{P(S)}(K, K') & \text{if } i = j; \\ 0 & \text{if } i \neq j. \end{cases}$$

Let X be a scheme of finite type over \mathbf{k} , and let G be a connected algebraic group acting on X . We denote by $P_G(X)$ the full subcategory of $P(X)$ consisting of G -equivariant perverse sheaves. The derived category of G -equivariant $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$ -sheaves on X is denoted by $D_G(X)$. For any smooth d -dimensional irreducible locally closed subscheme Z of X , if $i : Z \rightarrow X$ is the corresponding immersion, we define the intersection cohomology sheaf (IC sheaf for short) $\mathrm{IC}(Z)$ as the perverse sheaf $i_{Z!}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell})[d]$.

Let us recall the affine Grassmannian and affine flag variety and some of their properties; see [8, 33]. We denote by Gr_G the affine Grassmannian defined as the \mathbf{k} -space quotient $G(F)/G(\mathcal{O})$. If G is the linear algebraic group \mathbf{GL}_n over \mathbf{k} , the \mathbf{k} -points of Gr_G are naturally identified with the set of lattices in $\mathbf{k}((t))^n$; see [6]. The affine Grassmannian is an ind-scheme of ind-finite type. Given λ in X , the $G(\mathcal{O})$ -orbit associated with $W_G \cdot \lambda$ is $G(\mathcal{O}) \cdot t^\lambda$, which we denote by Gr_G^λ . We have the Cartan decomposition of $G(F)$:

$$G(F) = \bigcup_{\lambda \in X^+} G(\mathcal{O}) t^\lambda G(\mathcal{O}).$$

For any λ and μ in X^+ , $Gr_G^\mu \subset \overline{Gr_G^\lambda}$ if and only if $\lambda - \mu$ is a sum of positive coroots and

$$\overline{Gr^\lambda} = \bigsqcup_{\mu \leq \lambda} Gr^\mu.$$

For any λ in X^+ , the dimension of Gr_G^λ is $\langle 2\check{\rho}, \lambda \rangle$, where $\check{\rho} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\check{\alpha} \in \check{R}^+} \check{\alpha}$ is the half sum of positive roots.

Denote by $\mathcal{F}l_G$ the affine flag variety for G defined as the quotient \mathbf{k} -space $G(F)/I_G$, which is an ind-scheme of ind-finite type as well. The affine flag variety decomposes as a disjoint union

$$\mathcal{F}l_G = \bigcup_{w \in \tilde{W}_G} I_G w I_G / I_G.$$

The closure of each Schubert cell $I_G w I_G / I_G$ is a union of Schubert cells, and the closure relations are given by the Bruhat order:

$$\overline{I_G w I_G / I_G} = \bigcup_{w' \leq w} I_G w' I_G / I_G.$$

For any $w \in \tilde{W}_G$ we will denote the Schubert cell $I_G w I_G / I_G$ by $\mathcal{F}l_G^w$. It is isomorphic to $\mathbb{A}^{\ell(w)}$.

Let R be a \mathbf{k} -algebra. A complete periodic flag of lattices inside $R((t))^n$ is a flag

$$L_{-1} \subset L_0 \subset L_1 \subset \cdots$$

such that each L_i is a lattice in $R((t))^n$, each quotient L_{i+1}/L_i is a locally free R -module of rank 1, and $L_{n+k} = t^{-1}L_k$ for any k in \mathbb{Z} .

For $1 \leq i \leq n$, denote by $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ a basis of L_0 , and set

$$\Lambda_{i,R} = \left(\bigoplus_{j=1}^i t^{-1} R[[t]] e_j \right) \oplus \left(\bigoplus_{j=i+1}^n R[[t]] e_j \right).$$

For all i in \mathbb{Z} , we set $\Lambda_{i+n,R} = t^{-1} \Lambda_{i,R}$. This defines the standard complete lattice flag

$$\Lambda_{-1,R} \subset \Lambda_{0,R} \subset \Lambda_{1,R} \subset \cdots$$

denoted by $\Lambda_{\bullet,R}$ in $R((t))^n$. Each point of $\mathbf{GL}_n(R((t)))$ gives rise to a flag of lattices inside $R((t))^n$ by applying it to the standard lattice flag. The Iwahori subgroup $I_G \subset \mathbf{GL}_n(\mathbf{k}[[t]])$ is precisely the stabilizer of the standard lattice flag $\Lambda_{\bullet,\mathbf{k}}$. For any \mathbf{k} -algebra R , $\mathcal{F}l_{\mathbf{GL}_n}(R)$ is naturally in bijection with the set of complete periodic lattice flags in $R((t))^n$.

Denote by $P_{G(\mathcal{O})}(Gr_G)$ (respectively, $P_{I_G}(Gr_G)$) the category of $G(\mathcal{O})$ -equivariant (respectively, I_G -equivariant) perverse sheaves on the affine Grassmannian Gr_G , and denote by $P_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}l_G)$ the category of I_G -equivariant perverse sheaves on the affine flag variety $\mathcal{F}l_G$. The category $P_{G(\mathcal{O})}(Gr_G)$ is equipped with a geometric convolution functor denoted by \star which preserves perversity and makes $P_{G(\mathcal{O})}(Gr_G)$ into a symmetric monoidal category; see [33]. We define the extended geometric Satake equivalence in the following way:

$$DP_{G(\mathcal{O})}(Gr_G) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Rep}(\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m);$$

for any perverse sheaf K in $P_{G(\mathcal{O})}(Gr_G)$ and any integer i , this functor sends $K[i]$ to $\text{loc}(K) \otimes I^{\otimes -i}$, where I is the standard representation of \mathbb{G}_m and $\text{loc} : P_{G(\mathcal{O})}(Gr_G) \rightarrow \text{Rep}(\check{G})$ is the Satake equivalence.

One may define a geometric convolution functor on $D_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}l_G)$ as well, but this convolution functor does not preserve perversity; see [2, 17].

Assume temporarily that the ground field \mathbf{k} is the finite field \mathbb{F}_q . We define the Iwahori-Hecke algebra \mathcal{H}_{I_G} to be the space $C_c(I_G \backslash G(F)/I_G)$ of locally constant, I_G -bi-invariant compactly supported $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -valued functions on $G(F)$. We fix a Haar measure dx on $G(F)$ such that I_G is of measure 1, and endow \mathcal{H}_{I_G} with the convolution functor. There are two well-known presentations of this algebra by generators and relations. The first is due to Iwahori and Matsumoto [19], and the second is by Bernstein in [25, 27]. We will use the second presentation. Moreover, we have the isomorphism $K(DP_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}l_G)) \otimes \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{H}_{I_G}$.

3. Geometric model of the Schwartz space at the Iwahori level

Let M_0 be a finite-dimensional representation of G over \mathbf{k} , and let $M = M_0 \otimes_{\mathbf{k}} \mathcal{O}$. The definitions of the derived category $D(M(F))$ of ℓ -adic sheaves on $M(F)$ and the category $P(M(F))$ of ℓ -adic perverse sheaves on $M(F)$ are given in [31]. The category $D(M(F))$ is a geometric analog of the Schwartz space of locally constant functions with compact support on $M(F)$. We recall their definitions briefly and then use them to define the I_G -equivariant version of these categories. One can find general details on ind-pro systems in [31, Appendix B]. These are the generalizations of the construction in [31] in the tamely ramified case.

For any two integers $N, r \geq 0$ with $N + r > 0$, set $M_{N,r} = t^{-N}M/t^rM$. Given positive integers $N_1 \geq N_2$, $r_1 \geq r_2$, we have the following Cartesian diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M_{N_2, r_1} & \xhookrightarrow{i} & M_{N_1, r_1} \\ \downarrow p & & \downarrow p \\ M_{N_2, r_2} & \xhookrightarrow{i} & M_{N_1, r_2} \end{array} \quad (3.1)$$

where i is the natural closed immersion and p is the projection. Consider the following functor:

$$\begin{aligned} D(M_{N, r_2}) &\longrightarrow D(M_{N, r_1}) \\ K &\longrightarrow p^*K[\dim \text{rel}(p)]. \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

According to [7, Proposition 4.2.5], the functor (3.2) is fully faithful and exact for the perverse t -structure. The functor i_* is fully faithful and exact for the perverse t -structure as well. This yields a commutative diagram of triangulated categories:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} D(M_{N_2, r_1}) & \xhookrightarrow{i_*} & D(M_{N_1, r_1}) \\ \uparrow p^*[\dim \text{rel}(p)] & & \uparrow p^*[\dim \text{rel}(p)] \\ D(M_{N_2, r_2}) & \xhookrightarrow{i_*} & D(M_{N_1, r_2}). \end{array} \quad (3.3)$$

The derived category $D(M(F))$ is defined as the inductive 2-limit of derived categories $D(M_{N,r})$ as N, r go to infinity. Similarly, $P(M(F))$ is defined as the inductive 2-limit of the categories $P(M_{N,r})$.

Assume that $N + r > 0$. The subgroup $G(\mathcal{O})$ acts on $M_{N,r}$ via its finite-dimensional quotient $G(\mathcal{O}/t^{N+r}\mathcal{O})$. Denote by I_s the kernel of the map $G(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow G(\mathcal{O}/t^s\mathcal{O})$. The Iwahori subgroup I_G acts on $M_{N,r}$ via its finite-dimensional quotient I_G/I_{N+r} . For $s > 0$, denote by K_s the quotient I_G/I_s .

Let $r_1 \geq N + r > 0$, we have the projection $K_{r_1} \rightarrow K_{N+r}$. This leads to the following projection between stack quotients,

$$q : K_{r_1} \backslash M_{N,r} \rightarrow K_{N+r} \backslash M_{N,r},$$

and gives rise to an equivalence of equivariant derived categories,

$$D_{K_{N+r}}(M_{N,r}) \xrightarrow{\sim} D_{K_{r_1}}(M_{N,r}).$$

This equivalence is also exact for perverse t -structure. Denote by $D_{I_G}(M_{N,r})$ the derived category of K_{r_1} -equivariant ℓ -adic sheaves $D_{K_{r_1}}(M_{N,r})$ for any $r_1 \geq N + r$.

By taking the stack quotient of Diagram (3.1) by $K_{N_1+r_1}$, we obtain

$$\begin{array}{ccc} D_{I_G}(M_{N_2,r_1}) & \xhookrightarrow{i_*} & D_{I_G}(M_{N_1,r_1}) \\ p^*[\dim \operatorname{rel}(p)] \uparrow & & \uparrow p^*[\dim \operatorname{rel}(p)] \\ D_{I_G}(M_{N_2,r_2}) & \xhookrightarrow{i_*} & D_{I_G}(M_{N_1,r_2}), \end{array} \quad (3.4)$$

where each arrow is fully faithful and exact for the perverse t -structure. Define $D_{I_G}(M(F))$ as the inductive 2-limit of $D_{I_G}(M_{N,r})$ as N, r go to infinity. Similarly, we define the category $P_{I_G}(M(F))$. Since the Verdier duality \mathbb{D} is compatible with the transition functors in both diagrams (3.3) and (3.4) we have the Verdier duality self-functors \mathbb{D} on $D_{I_G}(M(F))$ and $D(M(F))$.

In order to define an action of the Hecke functors on $D_{I_G}(M(F))$, let us first define the equivariant derived category $D_{I_G}(M(F) \times \mathcal{F}l_G)$. Let $s_1, s_2 \geq 0$, and set

$${}_{s_1,s_2}G(F) = \{g \in G(F) \mid t^{s_1}M \subset gM \subset t^{-s_2}M\}. \quad (3.5)$$

Then ${}_{s_1,s_2}G(F) \subset G(F)$ is closed and stable under left and right multiplication by $G(\mathcal{O})$. Further, ${}_{s_1,s_2}\mathcal{F}l_G = {}_{s_1,s_2}G(F)/I_G$ is closed in $\mathcal{F}l_G$. For $s'_1 \geq s_1$ and $s'_2 \geq s_2$, we have the closed embeddings ${}_{s_1,s_2}\mathcal{F}l_G \hookrightarrow {}_{s'_1,s'_2}\mathcal{F}l_G$, and the union of ${}_{s_1,s_2}\mathcal{F}l_G$ is the affine flag variety $\mathcal{F}l_G$. The map sending g to g^{-1} yields an isomorphism between ${}_{s_1,s_2}G(F)$ and ${}_{s_2,s_1}G(F)$.

From now on let us assume that M_0 is a faithful representation of G . Then ${}_{s_1,s_2}\mathcal{F}l_G \subset \mathcal{F}l_G$ is a closed subscheme of finite type.

Lemma 3.6. *For any $s_1, s_2 \geq 0$, the action of $G(\mathcal{O})$ on ${}_{s_1,s_2}\mathcal{F}l_G$ factors through the quotient $G(\mathcal{O}/t^{s_1+s_2+1}\mathcal{O})$.*

Proof. Choose a Borel B' in $GL(M_0)$ such that $B = G \cap B'$. Denote by

$$M \subset M_1 \subset \cdots \subset M_n = t^{-1}M$$

the full flag preserved by B' . The Iwahori subgroup I_G consists of the elements g of $G(F)$ preserving M together with the flag $(M)_i$ above. Hence the map from $\mathcal{F}l_G$ to $\mathcal{F}l_{GL(M_0)}$ sending a point gI_G to the flag $(gM \subset gM_1 \subset \cdots \subset gM_n)$ is a closed immersion. Thus ${}_{s_1, s_2}\mathcal{F}l_G$ is realized as the closed subscheme in the scheme classifying a lattice M' such that $t^{s_1}M \subset M' \subset t^{-s_2}M$ together with the full flag

$$M' \subset M'_1 \subset \cdots \subset M'_n = t^{-1}M'.$$

The action of $G(\mathcal{O})$ on the latter scheme factors through $G(\mathcal{O}/t^{s_1+s_2+1}\mathcal{O})$. \square

The action of I_G on ${}_{s_1, s_2}\mathcal{F}l_G$ factors through $K_s = I_G/I_s$ for $s \geq s_1 + s_2 + 1$. If $s \geq \max\{N + r, s_1 + s_2 + 1\}$, the group K_s acts on $M_{N, r} \times {}_{s_1, s_2}\mathcal{F}l_G$ diagonally, and we can consider the equivariant derived category $D_{K_s}(M_{N, r} \times {}_{s_1, s_2}\mathcal{F}l_G)$. For $s' \geq s$, one has a canonical equivalence

$$D_{K_s}(M_{N, r} \times {}_{s_1, s_2}\mathcal{F}l_G) \xrightarrow{\sim} D_{K_{s'}}(M_{N, r} \times {}_{s_1, s_2}\mathcal{F}l_G).$$

Define $D_{I_G}(M_{N, r} \times {}_{s_1, s_2}\mathcal{F}l_G)$ as the category $D_{K_s}(M_{N, r} \times {}_{s_1, s_2}\mathcal{F}l_G)$ for any $s \geq \max\{N + r, s_1 + s_2 + 1\}$.

We define the category $D_{I_G}(M(F) \times \mathcal{F}l_G)$ as the inductive 2-limit of the category $D_{I_G}(M_{N, r} \times {}_{s_1, s_2}\mathcal{F}l_G)$ as N, r, s_1, s_2 go to infinity. The subcategory $P_{I_G}(M(F) \times \mathcal{F}l_G) \subset D_{I_G}(M(F) \times \mathcal{F}l_G)$ of perverse sheaves is defined along the same lines.

4. Hecke functors at the Iwahori level

We use the same notation as in the previous section. Denote by $\check{\mu}$ in \check{X}^+ the character by which G acts on $\det(M_0)$. The connected components of the affine Grassmannian Gr_G are indexed by the algebraic fundamental group $\pi_1(G)$ of G ; see [8]. For θ in $\pi_1(G)$, choose λ in X^+ whose image in $\pi_1(G)$ equals θ . Denote by Gr_G^θ the connected component of Gr_G containing Gr_G^λ . The affine flag manifold $\mathcal{F}l_G$ is a fibration over Gr_G with typical fiber G/B . Hence the connected components of the affine flag variety $\mathcal{F}l_G$ are also indexed by $\pi_1(G)$. For θ in $\pi_1(G)$, denote by $\mathcal{F}l_G^\theta$ the preimage of Gr_G^θ in $\mathcal{F}l_G$. Set ${}_{s_1, s_2}\mathcal{F}l_G^\theta = \mathcal{F}l_G^\theta \cap {}_{s_1, s_2}\mathcal{F}l_G$.

Let us now define the Hecke functors (geometrization of the action of the Iwahori-Hecke algebra \mathcal{H}_{I_G} on the invariants of the Weil representation under the action of I_G) of $P_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}l_G)$ on $D_{I_G}(M(F))$, denoted by

$$\overleftarrow{H}_G : D_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}l_G) \times D_{I_G}(M(F)) \longrightarrow D_{I_G}(M(F)). \quad (4.1)$$

Consider the following isomorphism:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha : M(F) \times G(F) &\longrightarrow M(F) \times G(F) \\ (v, g) &\longrightarrow (g^{-1}v, g). \end{aligned}$$

Any element $(a, b) \in I_G \times I_G$ acts on the source by $(a, b).(v, g) = (av, agb)$ and acts on the target (v', g') by $(a, b).(v', g') = (b^{-1}v', ag'b)$. The map α is $I_G \times I_G$ -equivariant with respect to these two actions. Hence this yields a morphism of stacks,

$$M(F) \times \mathcal{F}l_G \longrightarrow (M(F)/I_G) \times \mathcal{F}l_G,$$

and enables us to define the following morphism of stack quotients:

$$\text{act}_q : I_G \backslash (M(F) \times \mathcal{F}l_G) \longrightarrow (M(F)/I_G) \times (I_G \backslash \mathcal{F}l_G),$$

where the action of I_G on $M(F) \times \mathcal{F}l_G$ is the diagonal one. The following lemma generalizes a construction done in [31, §4] to the Iwahori case.

Lemma 4.2. *There exists an inverse image functor*

$$\text{act}_q^* : D_{I_G}(M(F)) \times D_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}l_G) \longrightarrow D_{I_G}(M(F) \times \mathcal{F}l_G)$$

which preserves perversity and is compatible with the Verdier duality in the following way: for any \mathcal{K} in $D_{I_G}(M(F))$ and \mathcal{F} in $D_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}l_G)$, we have

$$\mathbb{D}(\text{act}_q^*(\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{T})) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{act}_q^*(\mathbb{D}(\mathcal{K}), \mathbb{D}(\mathcal{T})).$$

Proof. Given $N, r, s_1, s_2 \geq 0$ with $r \geq s_1$ and $s \geq \max\{N + r, s_1 + s_2 + 1\}$, one can define the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 M_{N,r} \times_{s_1,s_2} G(F) & \xrightarrow{\text{act}} & M_{N+s_1,r-s_1} & & \\
 \downarrow q_G & & \downarrow q_M & & \\
 M_{N,r} & \xleftarrow{pr_1} & M_{N,r} \times_{s_1,s_2} \mathcal{F}l_G & \xrightarrow{\text{act}_q} & K_s \backslash M_{N+s_1,r-s_1} \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & \nearrow \text{act}_{q,s} & \\
 K_s \backslash M_{N,r} & \xleftarrow{pr} & K_s \backslash (M_{N,r} \times_{s_1,s_2} \mathcal{F}l_G) & \xrightarrow{pr_2} & K_s \backslash ({}_{s_1,s_2} \mathcal{F}l_G).
 \end{array}$$

The action map act sends the couple (v, g) to $g^{-1}v$. The maps pr_1 , pr_2 and pr are projections. The map q_G sends the couple (v, g) to (v, gI_G) . All the vertical arrows are the projections of the stack quotients for the action of the corresponding group. The group K_s acts diagonally on $M_{N,r} \times_{s_1,s_2} \mathcal{F}l_G$, and the map act_q is equivariant with respect to this action. This enables us to define the following functor:

$$D_{I_G}(M_{N+s_1,r-s_1}) \times D_{I_G}({}_{s_1,s_2} \mathcal{F}l_G) \xrightarrow{\text{temp}} D_{I_G}(M_{N,r} \times_{s_1,s_2} \mathcal{F}l_G),$$

sending $(\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{T})$ to

$$(\text{act}_{q,s}^* \mathcal{K}) \otimes pr_2^* \mathcal{T}[\dim(K_s) - c + s_1 \dim M_0],$$

where c equals $\langle \theta, \check{\mu} \rangle$ over ${}_{s_1,s_2} \mathcal{F}l_G^\theta$.

Set $r_1 \geq r_2$ and $s \geq \max\{s_1 + s_2, N + r_1\}$. Then we have the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K_s \backslash (M_{N,r_1} \times_{s_1,s_2} \mathcal{F}l_G) & \xrightarrow{\text{act}_{q,s}} & K_s \backslash (M_{N+s_1,r_1-s_1}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ K_s \backslash (M_{N,r_2} \times_{s_1,s_2} \mathcal{F}l_G) & \xrightarrow{\text{act}_{q,s}} & K_s \backslash (M_{N+s_1,r_2-s_1}). \end{array} \quad (4.3)$$

The functors **temp** and the transition functors in (4.3) are compatible. This gives rise to a functor

$$\text{temp}_{N,s_1,s_2} : D_{I_G}(M_{N+s_1}) \times D_{I_G}(s_1,s_2 \mathcal{F}l_G) \longrightarrow D_{I_G}(M_N \times_{s_1,s_2} \mathcal{F}l_G),$$

where $M_N = t^{-N}M$.

Let $N_1 \geq N + s_2$. Then $N \leq N_1 - s_2 \leq N_1 + s_1$, and we have the closed immersion $M_N \hookrightarrow M_{N_1+s_1}$. Thus we have

$$\begin{array}{ccc} D_{I_G}(M_N) \times D_{I_G}(s_1,s_2 \mathcal{F}l_G) & \longrightarrow & D_{I_G}(M_{N_1+s_1}) \times D_{I_G}(s_1,s_2 \mathcal{F}l_G) \\ & & \downarrow \text{temp}_{N_1,s_1,s_2} \\ & & D_{I_G}(M_{N_1} \times_{s_1,s_2} \mathcal{F}l_G) \\ & & \downarrow \\ & & D_{I_G}(M(F) \times_{s_1,s_2} \mathcal{F}l_G), \end{array} \quad (4.4)$$

where the first arrow is the extension by zero under the closed immersion $M_N \hookrightarrow M_{N_1+s_1}$. For any \mathcal{K} in $D_{I_G}(M_N)$ and any \mathcal{T} in $D_{I_G}(s_1,s_2 \mathcal{F}l_G)$, the image of $(\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{T})$ under the composition (4.4) does not depend on N_1 . So we get a functor

$$\text{temp}_{s_1,s_2} : D_{I_G}(M_N) \times D_{I_G}(s_1,s_2 \mathcal{F}l_G) \longrightarrow D_{I_G}(M(F) \times_{s_1,s_2} \mathcal{F}l_G).$$

For any $s'_1 \geq s_1$, and $s'_2 \geq s_2$, we have the extension by zero functors

$$D_{I_G}(s_1,s_2 \mathcal{F}l_G) \hookrightarrow D_{I_G}(s'_1,s'_2 \mathcal{F}l_G),$$

which are compatible with our functor temp_{s_1,s_2} , so this yields the desired functor:

$$\text{act}_q^* : D_{I_G}(M(F)) \times D_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}l_G) \xrightarrow{\text{temp}} D_{I_G}(M(F) \times \mathcal{F}l_G).$$

One checks that $\mathbb{D}(\text{act}_q^*(\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{T})) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{act}_q^*(\mathbb{D}(\mathcal{K}), \mathbb{D}(\mathcal{T}))$, and act_q^* preserves perversity. \square

For any N, r, s_1, s_2 greater than zero satisfying the condition $s \geq \max\{N + r, s_1 + s_2 + 1\}$, consider the projection

$$pr : K_s \backslash (M_{N,r} \times_{s_1,s_2} \mathcal{F}l_G) \longrightarrow K_s \backslash M_{N,r},$$

which gives us

$$pr_! : D_{K_s}(M_{N,r} \times_{s_1,s_2} \mathcal{F}l_G) \longrightarrow D_{K_s}(M_{N,r}).$$

These functors are compatible with the transition functors in (4.3) and yield a functor

$$pr_! : D_{I_G}(M(F) \times \mathcal{F}l_G) \longrightarrow D_{I_G}(M(F)).$$

For any \mathcal{K} in $D_{I_G}(M(F))$ and \mathcal{T} in $D_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}l_G)$, the Hecke operator $\overleftarrow{H}_G(\cdot, \cdot)$ (4.1), is defined by

$$\overleftarrow{H}_G(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{K}) = pr_!(\text{act}_q^*(\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{T})).$$

Moreover, this functor is compatible with the convolution functor on $D_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}l_G)$. Namely, given $\mathcal{T}_1, \mathcal{T}_2$ in $D_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}l_G)$ and \mathcal{K} in $D_{I_G}(M(F))$, one has naturally

$$\overleftarrow{H}_G(\mathcal{T}_1, \overleftarrow{H}_G(\mathcal{T}_2, \mathcal{K})) \xrightarrow{\sim} \overleftarrow{H}_G(\mathcal{T}_1 \star \mathcal{T}_2, \mathcal{K}).$$

One may also consider the category $DP_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}l_G)$ and consider the Hecke functors in the form

$$\overleftarrow{H}_G : DP_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}l_G) \times D_{I_G}(M(F)) \longrightarrow D_{I_G}(M(F)) \quad (4.5)$$

defined by $\overleftarrow{H}_G(\mathcal{T}[i], K) = \overleftarrow{H}_G(\mathcal{T}, K)[i]$ for $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $\mathcal{T} \in P_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}l_G)$.

Let $* : P_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}l_G) \xrightarrow{\sim} P_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}l_G)$ be the covariant equivalence of categories induced by the map $G(F) \rightarrow G(F)$, $g \mapsto g^{-1}$. We may define the right action $\overrightarrow{H}_G : D_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}l_G) \times D_{I_G}(M(F)) \rightarrow D_{I_G}(M(F))$ by $\overrightarrow{H}_G(\mathcal{T}, K) = \overleftarrow{H}_G(*\mathcal{T}, K)$.

Example 4.6. Let $R, r \geq 0$, and let $t^r M \subset V \subset t^{-R} M$ be an intermediate lattice stable under I_G . Let $K \in P_{I_G}(M_{R,r})$ be a shifted local system on $V/t^r M \subset t^{-R} M/t^r M$. We are going to explain the above construction explicitly in this case. Let \mathcal{T} be in $D_{I_G}(s_{1,s_2} \mathcal{F}l_G)$. Choose $r_1 \geq r + s_1$. If g is a point in ${}_{s_1,s_2} \mathcal{F}l_G$, then $t^{r_1} M \subset gV$. So we can define the scheme

$$(V/t^r M) \tilde{\times}_{s_1,s_2} \mathcal{F}l_G$$

as the scheme classifying pairs (gI_G, m) such that gI_G is an element of ${}_{s_1,s_2} \mathcal{F}l_G$ and m is in $(gV)/(t^{r_1} M)$. For a point (m, g) of this scheme, the element $g^{-1}m$ lies in $V/t^r M$. Assuming that $s \geq R + r$, we get the diagram

$$M_{R+s_2,r_1} \xleftarrow{p} (V/t^r M) \tilde{\times}_{s_1,s_2} \mathcal{F}l_G \xrightarrow{\text{act}_{q,s}} K_s \setminus (V/t^r M),$$

where p is the map sending (gI_G, m) to m . For $gG(\mathcal{O})$ in Gr_G^θ , the virtual dimension¹ of V/gV is $\langle \theta, \check{\mu} \rangle$. The space $(V/t^r M) \tilde{\times}_{s_1,s_2} \mathcal{F}l_G^\theta$ is locally trivial fibration over ${}_{s_1,s_2} \mathcal{F}l_G^\theta$ with fiber isomorphic to an affine space of dimension $\dim(V/t^{r_1} M) - \langle \theta, \check{\mu} \rangle$. Since \tilde{K} is a shifted local system, the tensor product $\text{act}_{q,s}^* K \otimes pr_2^* \mathcal{T}$ is a shifted perverse sheaf. Let $K \tilde{\boxtimes} \mathcal{T}$ be the perverse sheaf $\text{act}_{q,s}^* K \otimes pr_2^* \mathcal{T}[\dim]$. The shift $[\dim]$ is the unique integer for which this complex is perverse, and this shift depends on $\check{\mu}$. Then we have

$$\overleftarrow{H}_G(\mathcal{T}, K) = p_!(K \tilde{\boxtimes} \mathcal{T}).$$

¹Recall that, for an \mathcal{O} -sublattice $W \subset L(F)$, its virtual dimension is $\dim(W) := \dim(W/W \cap L) - \dim(L/W \cap L)$.

Compatibility. Till now we have been working over an algebraic closed field and we have ignored all the Tate twists. Let us explain how our construction is compatible with the classical local theta correspondence when the ground field \mathbf{k} is \mathbb{F}_q .

Assume temporarily that $\mathbf{k} = \mathbb{F}_q$. Let us explain the relation between this geometrical convolution and classical convolution action in [32] and [35] at the level of functions. Given K in $D_{I_G}(M(F))$, we can associate with it the function a_K in the Schwartz space $\mathcal{S}^{I_G}(M(F))$. If K is represented by the ind-pro system $K_{N,r}$ in $D_{I_G}(M_{N,r})$, then for m in $t^{-N}M_0(\mathcal{O})$ one has

$$a_K(m) = \text{Tr}(Fr_{\bar{m}}, K_{N,r,\bar{m}})q^{rd/2},$$

where $d = \dim M_0$, the point \bar{m} is the image of m in $M_{N,r}$, and $Fr_{\bar{m}}$ is the geometric Frobenius at \bar{m} . For large enough r , this is independent of r . The Hecke functors on $D_{I_G}(M(F))$ defined above geometrize the action of the Hecke algebras on $\mathcal{S}^{I_G}(M(F))$ corresponding to the following left action of $G(F)$ on $\mathcal{S}(M(F))$: for a point g in $G(F)$ and a function f in $\mathcal{S}(M(F))$ then

$$g \cdot f(m) = |\det g|^{-1/2} f(g^{-1}m),$$

for any m in $M(F)$. To any \mathcal{T} in $P_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}l_G)$ one can associate a function on $G(F)/I_G$ given by $a_{\mathcal{T}}(x) = \text{Tr}(Fr_x, \mathcal{T}_x)$ for x in $G(F)/I_G$. For $\mathcal{T}_i \in P_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}l_G)$, denoting by f_i the corresponding function, we have

$$\text{Tr}(Fr_g, (\mathcal{T}_1 \star \mathcal{T}_2)_g) = \int_{x \in G(F)} f_1(x) f_2(x^{-1}g) dx,$$

where dx is the Haar measure on $G(F)$ such that I_G is of volume 1. Now if \mathcal{F} is in $D_{I_G}(M(F))$, let $K = \overleftarrow{H}_G(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$, and denote by f the function associated to \mathcal{F} . Then the function a_K associated to K is

$$a_K(m) = \int_{x \in G(F)} |\det x|^{-1/2} f(x^{-1}m) a_{\mathcal{T}}(x) dx,$$

for any m in $M(F)$.

In the following (except for §8) we will restrict ourselves to the case of dual reductive pairs of type II. Let $L_0 = \mathbf{k}^n$ and $U_0 = \mathbf{k}^m$ with $n \leq m$, and let $G = \mathbf{GL}(L_0)$ and $H = \mathbf{GL}(U_0)$. We put $\Pi_0 = U_0 \otimes L_0$, $L = L_0(\mathcal{O})$, $U = U_0(\mathcal{O})$, and $\Pi = \Pi_0(\mathcal{O})$. For any \mathcal{O} -module of finite rank M and any pair N, r of integers such that $N + r > 0$, we set $M_{N,r} = t^{-N}M/t^rM$. Let T_G (respectively, T_H) be the maximal torus of diagonal matrices in G (respectively, in H). Let B_G (respectively, B_H) be the Borel subgroup of upper-triangular matrices in G (respectively, H). Let I_G and I_H be the corresponding Iwahori subgroups. Let I_0 denote the constant perverse sheaf on Π . Using the previous construction we have the well-defined category of $I_G \times I_H$ -equivariant perverse sheaves on $\Pi(F)$ inside the derived category $D_{I_G \times I_H}(\Pi(F))$ which is the geometrization of the invariants of the Schwartz space $\mathcal{S}(\Pi(F))^{I_G \times I_H}$, and two Hecke functors corresponding to the actions of $DP_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}l_G)$ and $DP_{I_H}(\mathcal{F}l_H)$ on $D_{I_G \times I_H}(\Pi(F))$:

$$\overleftarrow{H}_G : DP_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}l_G) \times D_{I_G \times I_H}(\Pi(F)) \longrightarrow D_{I_G \times I_H}(\Pi(F))$$

and

$$\overleftarrow{H}_H : DP_{I_H}(\mathcal{F}l_H) \times D_{I_G \times I_H}(\Pi(F)) \longrightarrow D_{I_G \times I_H}(\Pi(F)).$$

5. Structure of the category $P_{H(\mathcal{O}) \times I_G}(\Pi(F))$

The purpose of this section is to understand the module structure of the category $P_{H(\mathcal{O}) \times I_G}(\Pi(F))$ under the action of $P_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}l_G)$ and $P_{H(\mathcal{O})}(Gr_H)$. Let U^* denote the dual of U . A point v in $\Pi(F)$ may be seen as a \mathcal{O} -linear map $v : U^* \rightarrow L(F)$. For v in $\Pi_{N,r}$, let $U_{v,r} = v(U^*) + t^r L$. Then $U_{v,r}$ is a \mathcal{O} -module in $L(F)$. By identifying Gr_G with the ind-scheme of lattices in $L(F)$, we may view $U_{v,r}$ as a point of the affine Grassmannian Gr_G . The Iwahori subgroup I_G acts on the affine Grassmannian Gr_G as well. The I_G -orbits are parameterized by cocharacters λ in X . Each orbit is an affine space. We have the decomposition

$$G(F) = \bigsqcup_{\lambda \in X} I_G t^\lambda G(\mathcal{O}). \quad (5.1)$$

For any λ in X^+ , each $G(\mathcal{O})$ -orbit Gr_G^λ decomposes into I_G -orbits which are parameterized by $W.\lambda$, and the orbit $I_G t^\lambda G(\mathcal{O})$ is open in Gr_G^λ . For any λ in X , denote by \mathcal{O}^λ the I_G -orbit through $t^\lambda G(\mathcal{O})$ in Gr_G . Denote by $\overline{\mathcal{O}^\lambda}$ its closure. The scheme $\overline{\mathcal{O}^\lambda}$ is stratified by locally closed subschemes \mathcal{O}^μ , where μ is in X . Note that $\mathcal{O}^\mu \subset \overline{\mathcal{O}^\lambda}$ does not necessarily imply that $\mu \leq \lambda$. Denote by \mathcal{A}^λ the IC-sheaf of \mathcal{O}^λ which is an object of $P_{I_G}(Gr_G)$.

Lemma 5.2. *The set of $H(\mathcal{O})$ -orbits on $\Pi_{N,r}$ identifies with the set of lattices R such that $t^r L \subset R \subset t^{-N} L$ via the map sending v to $U_{v,r}$.*

Proof. Let M and M' be two free \mathcal{O} -modules of finite type. If f_1 and f_2 are two surjections from M to M' , then there is h in $Aut(M)$ such that $f_1 \circ h = f_2$. Let us now consider two elements v_1 and v_2 of $\Pi_{N,r}$ such that $U_{v_1,r} = U_{v_2,r}$. Adding to v_i a suitable element $t^r \Pi$, we may assume that $v_i : U^* \rightarrow U_{v,r}$ is surjective for $i = 1, 2$. Then the previous argument implies that there exists h in $H(\mathcal{O})$ such that $v_1 \circ h = v_2$. Thus, for v_1 and v_2 in $\Pi_{N,r}$, the $H(\mathcal{O})$ -orbits through v_1 and v_2 coincide if and only if $U_{v_1,r} = U_{v_2,r}$. Since $n \leq m$, each lattice R such that $t^r L \subset R \subset t^{-N} L$ is exactly of the form $U_{v,r}$ for some v in $\Pi_{N,r}$. \square

Let $\check{\omega}_1 = (1, 0, \dots, 0)$ be the highest weight of the standard representation of G , and recall that w_0 is the longest element of the finite Weyl group W_G .

Lemma 5.3. *There is a bijection $\lambda \rightarrow \Pi_{\lambda,r}$ between $H(\mathcal{O}) \times I_G$ -orbits on $\Pi_{N,r}$ and elements λ in X_G such that for any v in $W_G \lambda$*

$$\langle v, \check{\omega}_1 \rangle \leq r \quad \text{and} \quad \langle w_0(v), \check{\omega}_1 \rangle \leq N. \quad (5.4)$$

Each orbit $\Pi_{\lambda,r}$ consists of points v such that $U_{v,r}$ lies in $I_G t^\lambda G(\mathcal{O})$.

Proof. Any lattice R satisfying $t^r L \subset R \subset t^{-N} L$ is of the form $U_{v,r}$ for some v in $\Pi_{N,r}$. Consider the lattice $U_{v,r}$ as a point in Gr_G . Then by Lemma 5.2 the $H(\mathcal{O}) \times I_G$ -orbits on $\Pi_{N,r}$ are exactly the locally closed subschemes $(\Pi_{\lambda,r})_{\lambda \in X_G}$ in $\Pi_{N,r}$ such that λ satisfies (5.4). \square

For any λ in X_G , the perverse sheaves $IC(\Pi_{\lambda,r})$ in $P_{H(\mathcal{O}) \times I_G}(\Pi(F))$ are independent of the choice of r if $\langle v, \check{\omega}_1 \rangle < r$ for any v in $W_G \lambda$. The resulting object of $P_{H(\mathcal{O}) \times I_G}(\Pi(F))$ will be denoted by $IC(\Pi_\lambda)$. Hence we obtain the following.

Proposition 5.5. *The irreducible objects of $P_{H(\mathcal{O}) \times I_G}(\Pi(F))$ are in bijection with X_G : the irreducible object corresponding to a cocharacter λ in X_G is the intersection cohomology sheaf $\mathrm{IC}(\Pi_\lambda)$.*

Proposition 5.6. *For any λ in X_G , the complex $\overleftarrow{H}_G(\mathcal{A}^\lambda, I_0)$ is canonically isomorphic to $\mathrm{IC}(\Pi_\lambda)$.*

This proposition implies that any irreducible object of $P_{H(\mathcal{O}) \times I_G}(\Pi(F))$ is obtained by the action of \mathcal{A}^λ on I_0 for some λ in X_G . We will give a proof of this proposition after some preparation. First note that if λ is dominant then \mathcal{A}^λ is $G(\mathcal{O})$ -equivariant, and in this case Proposition 5.6 results from [31, Proposition 5].

Let us give a description of the complex $\overleftarrow{H}_G(\mathcal{A}^\lambda, I_0)$. Choose two integers N, r satisfying $N + r > 0$ such that, for any $v \in W_G \cdot \lambda$, condition (5.4) is satisfied. Let $\Pi_{0,r} \tilde{\times} \overline{\mathcal{O}}^\lambda$ be the scheme classifying pairs $(v, gG(\mathcal{O}))$, where $gG(\mathcal{O})$ belongs to $\overline{\mathcal{O}}^\lambda$ and v is an \mathcal{O} -linear map from U^* to $gL/t^r L$. Let

$$\pi : \Pi_{0,r} \tilde{\times} \overline{\mathcal{O}}^\lambda \longrightarrow \Pi_{N,r} \quad (5.7)$$

be the map sending a pair $(v, gG(\mathcal{O}))$ to the composition

$$U^* \xrightarrow{v} gL/t^r L \hookrightarrow t^{-N} L/t^r L.$$

This map is proper. The projection $p : \Pi_{0,r} \tilde{\times} \overline{\mathcal{O}}^\lambda \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{O}}^\lambda$ is a vector bundle of rank $rn - m\langle \lambda, \check{\omega}_n \rangle$, where $\check{\omega}_n = (1, \dots, 1)$. We obtain in this particular case an isomorphism

$$\overleftarrow{H}_G(\mathcal{A}^\lambda, I_0) \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi_!(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \tilde{\boxtimes} \mathcal{A}^\lambda), \quad (5.8)$$

where the complex $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \tilde{\boxtimes} \mathcal{A}^\lambda$ is normalized to be perverse; i.e.,

$$\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \tilde{\boxtimes} \mathcal{A}^\lambda \xrightarrow{\sim} p^* \mathcal{A}^\lambda[\dim \mathrm{rel}(p)].$$

As mentioned before, the category $P_{G(\mathcal{O})}(Gr_G)$ is equipped with a convolution functor. Consider the following convolution diagram:

$$Gr_G \times Gr_G \xleftarrow{p} G(F) \times Gr_G \xrightarrow{q} G(F) \times_{G(\mathcal{O})} Gr_G \xrightarrow{m} Gr_G, \quad (5.9)$$

where m is the multiplication. Let \mathcal{F}_1 and \mathcal{F}_2 be two $G(\mathcal{O})$ -equivariant perverse sheaves over Gr_G ; the convolution functor of these two perverse sheaves is by definition $\mathcal{F}_1 \star \mathcal{F}_2 = m_!(\mathcal{F}_1 \tilde{\boxtimes} \mathcal{F}_2)$, where the sheaf $\mathcal{F}_1 \tilde{\boxtimes} \mathcal{F}_2$ is perverse equipped with an isomorphism

$$p^*(\mathcal{F}_1 \boxtimes \mathcal{F}_2) \xrightarrow{\sim} q^*(\mathcal{F}_1 \tilde{\boxtimes} \mathcal{F}_2). \quad (5.10)$$

According to [17, Proposition 6], the category $P_{I_G}(Gr_G)$ acts on $P_{G(\mathcal{O})}(Gr_G)$ by convolution, and this convolution functor \star preserves perversity. We want to use this result in order to give a dimension estimate for the objects of $P_{I_G}(Gr_G)$.

For μ in X_G^+ , let \mathcal{B}^μ be the IC-sheaf associated with the $G(\mathcal{O})$ -orbit $t^\mu G(\mathcal{O})$ in Gr_G . Then, for any cocharacter λ in X_G the convolution functor $\mathcal{A}^\lambda \star \mathcal{B}^\mu$ is perverse. For any

ν in X_G , and any point $gG(\mathcal{O})$ in \mathcal{O}^ν , let Y be the fiber of the map m over this point. The fiber Y identifies with the affine Grassmannian Gr_G . For η in X_G and δ in X_G^+ , let $Y^{\eta,\delta}$ be the intersection of Y with $I_G t^\eta G(\mathcal{O}) \times_{G(\mathcal{O})} Gr_G^\delta$.

The restriction of $\mathcal{A}^\lambda \star \mathcal{B}^\mu$ to \mathcal{O}^ν is placed in usual degrees smaller than or equal to $-\dim \mathcal{O}^\nu$, and the restriction of $\mathcal{A}^\lambda \boxtimes \mathcal{B}^\mu|_{Y^{\eta,\delta}}$ is the constant complex sitting in usual degrees smaller than or equal to $-\dim \mathcal{O}^\eta - \dim Gr_G^\delta$.

Lemma 5.11. *For any η, ν in X_G , and any δ in X_G^+ , the following inequality holds:*

$$2 \dim Y^{\eta,\delta} - \dim \mathcal{O}^\eta - \dim Gr_G^\delta \leq -\dim \mathcal{O}^\nu.$$

Proof. Let $\mathcal{B}^{\delta,!}$ (respectively, $\mathcal{A}^{\eta,!}$) be the constant perverse sheaf on Gr_G^δ (respectively, \mathcal{O}^η) extended by zero with adequate perverse shift on Gr_G . The extension by zero functor is right exact for the perverse t -structure. Hence $\mathcal{B}^{\delta,!}$ (respectively, $\mathcal{A}^{\eta,!}$) lies in non-positive perverse degrees, and so does the convolution functor $\mathcal{A}^{\eta,!} \star \mathcal{B}^{\delta,!}$. The $*$ -restriction of $\mathcal{A}^{\eta,!} \boxtimes \mathcal{B}^{\delta,!}$ to Y is the extension by zero from $Y^{\eta,\delta}$ to Y of the constant complex. Hence this complex lies in degrees $2 \dim Y^{\eta,\delta} - \dim \mathcal{O}^\eta - \dim Gr_G^\delta + \dim \mathcal{O}^\nu$, and so we have the desired inequality. \square

Proof of Proposition 5.6. Let λ be in X_G , and consider the complex $\pi_!(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \boxtimes \mathcal{A}^\lambda)$ appearing in (5.8). For ν in X_G , take an $H(\mathcal{O}) \times I_G$ -orbit $\Pi_{\nu,r}$ in $\Pi_{N,r}$. If ν is in $\Pi_{\nu,r}$, let Y_ν be the fiber of the map π over ν defined in (5.7). The fiber Y_ν is the scheme classifying elements $gG(\mathcal{O})$ in $\overline{\mathcal{O}}^{-\lambda}$ such that $U_{\nu,r}$ is a sublattice of gL . If ν is in $\Pi_{\lambda,r}$ then Y_ν is just a point, and so the map π is an isomorphism over the open subscheme $\Pi_{\lambda,r}$. On the one hand this implies directly that $\mathrm{IC}(\Pi_{\lambda,r})$ appears with multiplicity 1 in the complex of sheaves $\overleftarrow{H}_G(\mathcal{A}^\lambda, I_0)$. On the other hand, this gives

$$\dim(\Pi_{\lambda,r}) = rnm - m\langle \lambda, \check{\omega}_n \rangle + \dim \mathcal{O}^\lambda.$$

Let U be the open subscheme of $\Pi_{0,r} \tilde{\times} \overline{\mathcal{O}}^{-\lambda}$ consisting of pairs $(\nu, gG(\mathcal{O}))$ such that $gG(\mathcal{O})$ lies in \mathcal{O}^λ and $\nu : U^* \rightarrow gL/t^r L$ is surjective. The image of U by π is contained in $\Pi_{\lambda,r}$. So, π induces a surjective proper map

$$\pi_\lambda : \Pi_{0,r} \tilde{\times} \overline{\mathcal{O}}^{-\lambda} \rightarrow \overline{\Pi}_{\lambda,r}.$$

For ν in $\Pi_{\nu,r}$, we stratify Y_ν by locally closed subschemes Y_ν^η indexed by cocharacters η in X_G . For any η , the stratum Y_ν^η parameterizes elements $gG(\mathcal{O})$ in \mathcal{O}^η . The $*$ -restriction of $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \boxtimes \mathcal{A}^\lambda$ to Y_ν^η lives in usual degrees smaller than or equal to $-\dim \mathcal{O}^\eta - rnm + m\langle \eta, \check{\omega}_n \rangle$, and the inequality is strict unless $\eta = \lambda$. We will show that

$$2 \dim Y_\nu^\eta - \dim \mathcal{O}^\eta - rnm + m\langle \eta, \check{\omega}_n \rangle \leq -\dim \Pi_{\nu,r} \quad (5.12)$$

and that the inequality is strict unless $\nu = \lambda$; this would imply our claim. Since we have $\dim(\Pi_{\nu,r}) = rnm - m\langle \nu, \check{\omega}_n \rangle + \dim \mathcal{O}^\nu$, the inequality (5.12) becomes

$$2 \dim Y_\nu^\eta \leq m\langle \nu - \eta, \check{\omega}_n \rangle + \dim \mathcal{O}^\eta - \dim \mathcal{O}^\nu. \quad (5.13)$$

Considering the map $\pi_\eta : \Pi_{0,r} \tilde{\times} \overline{O}^{-\eta} \longrightarrow \overline{\Pi}_{\eta,r}$, we see that $\Pi_{v,r} \subset \overline{\Pi}_{\eta,r}$. A dominant cocharacter δ in X_G^+ is called *very positive* if

$$\delta = (b_1 \geq \dots \geq b_n \geq 0).$$

It is natural to stratify Y_v^η by locally closed subschemes $Y_v^{\eta,\delta}$, where δ runs through very positive cocharacters. For any such δ , the stratum $Y_v^{\eta,\delta}$ consists of elements $(v, gG(\mathcal{O}))$ such that the lattice $U_{v,r}$ is in $G(\mathcal{O})$ -position δ with respect to the lattice gL . For a point $(v, gG(\mathcal{O}))$ of $Y_v^{\eta,\delta}$, the formula of virtual dimensions $\dim(L/gL) + \dim(gL/U_{v,r}) = \dim(L/U_{v,r})$ gives

$$\langle \delta + \eta - v, \check{\omega}_n \rangle = 0.$$

Finally, equation (5.13) is equivalent to

$$2 \dim Y_v^{\eta,\delta} \leq n \langle \delta, \check{\omega}_n \rangle + \dim O^\eta - \dim O^v.$$

By using Lemma 5.11 we are reduced to showing that, for any very positive δ , $\langle \delta, n\check{\omega}_n - 2\check{\rho}_G \rangle \geq 0$. To prove this inequality, notice that

$$n\check{\omega}_n - 2\check{\rho}_G = (1, 3, 5, \dots, 2n-1).$$

Thus $n\check{\omega}_n - 2\check{\rho}_G$ is very positive, and so for any very positive cocharacter δ we have $\langle \delta, n\check{\omega}_n - 2\check{\rho}_G \rangle \geq 0$. This proves the inequality (5.13). Moreover, for any very positive δ , this inequality is strict unless $\delta = 0$, which is the case if and only if $v = \eta$. This finishes the proof. \square

Recall that, according to the Satake isomorphism, $P_{H(\mathcal{O})}(Gr_H)$ is equivalent to the category $\text{Rep}(\check{H})$ of representations of the Langlands dual group \check{H} over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$. The module structure of $P_{H(\mathcal{O}) \times G(\mathcal{O})}(\Pi(F))$ under the action of the category $P_{H(\mathcal{O})}(Gr_H)$ has been described in [31, §5]. Namely, let U_1 (respectively, U_2) be the vector subspace of U_0 , generated by the first n basis vectors (respectively, by the last $m-n$ basis vectors) of U_0 . Thus, $U_0 = U_1 \oplus U_2$. Let $P \subset H$ be the parabolic subgroup preserving U_1 . Let $M \cong \mathbf{GL}(U_1) \times \mathbf{GL}(U_2)$ the standard Levi factor in P , and let the map $\kappa : \check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow \check{H}$ be the composition

$$\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m \xrightarrow{\text{id} \times 2\check{\rho}_{\mathbf{GL}(U_2)}} \check{G} \times \mathbf{GL}(U_2) = \check{M} \hookrightarrow \check{H}. \quad (5.14)$$

By using the extended Satake equivalence,

$$\text{gRes}^\kappa : P_{H(\mathcal{O})}(Gr_H) \longrightarrow DP_{G(\mathcal{O})}(Gr_G)$$

for the functor corresponding to the restriction $\text{Rep}(\check{H}) \rightarrow \text{Rep}(\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m)$ with respect to κ .

Proposition 5.15 [31, Proposition 4]. *The two functors*

$$P_{H(\mathcal{O})}(Gr_H) \rightarrow D_{H(\mathcal{O}) \times G(\mathcal{O})}(\Pi(F))$$

given by

$$\mathcal{T} \rightarrow \overleftarrow{H}_H(\mathcal{T}, I_0) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \overleftarrow{H}_G(\text{gRes}^\kappa(\mathcal{T}), I_0)$$

are isomorphic.

Proposition 5.16. *For any λ in X_G and \mathcal{T} in $P_{H(\mathcal{O})}(Gr_H)$, we have the following isomorphism:*

$$\overleftarrow{H}_H(\mathcal{T}, \mathrm{IC}(\Pi_\lambda)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \overleftarrow{H}_G(\mathcal{A}^\lambda \star \mathrm{gRes}^\kappa(\mathcal{T}), I_0).$$

Proof. Since the actions of $P_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}l_G)$ and $P_{H(\mathcal{O})}(Gr_H)$ on $D_{H(\mathcal{O}) \times I_G}(\Pi(F))$ commute, we get from Proposition 5.6 and [31, Proposition 4]

$$\begin{aligned} \overleftarrow{H}_H(\mathcal{T}, \mathrm{IC}(\Pi_\lambda)) &\xrightarrow{\sim} \overleftarrow{H}_H(\mathcal{T}, \overleftarrow{H}_G(\mathcal{A}^\lambda, I_0)) \\ &\xrightarrow{\sim} \overleftarrow{H}_G(\mathcal{A}^\lambda, \overleftarrow{H}_H(\mathcal{T}, I_0)) \\ &\xrightarrow{\sim} \overleftarrow{H}_G(\mathcal{A}^\lambda, \overleftarrow{H}_G(\mathrm{gRes}^\kappa(\mathcal{T}), I_0)) \\ &\xrightarrow{\sim} \overleftarrow{H}_G(\mathcal{A}^\lambda \star \mathrm{gRes}^\kappa(\mathcal{T}), I_0). \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

From Proposition 5.6 it also follows that the functor

$$D_{I_G}(Gr_G) \rightarrow D_{H(\mathcal{O}) \times I_G}(\Pi(F)) \quad (5.17)$$

given by $\mathcal{A} \mapsto \overleftarrow{H}_G(\mathcal{A}, I_0)$ is exact for the perverse t-structures. It suffices to verify this for simple objects, and this follows from Proposition 5.6. It is easy to see that neither of the categories $P_{I_G}(Gr_G)$ or $P_{H(\mathcal{O}) \times I_G}(\Pi(F))$ is semi-simple. The functor (5.17) commutes with the actions of $P_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}l_G)$ by convolutions on the left. Let $P_{H(\mathcal{O})}(Gr_H)$ act on $D_{I_G}(Gr_G)$ via gRes^κ composed with the natural action of $D_{G(\mathcal{O})}(Gr_G)$ by convolutions on the right. According to Proposition 5.16, it is natural to expect that (5.17) commutes with the action of $P_{H(\mathcal{O})}(Gr_H)$. From Propositions 5.6 and 5.15 one derives the following.

Theorem 5.18. *The functor (5.17) yields an isomorphism at the level of Grothendieck groups between $K(P_{I_G}(Gr_G))$ and $K(P_{H(\mathcal{O}) \times I_G}(\Pi(F)))$ commuting with the actions of $K(P_{H(\mathcal{O})}(Gr_H))$ and $K(P_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}l_G))$.*

6. Simple objects of $P_{I_G \times I_H}(\Pi(F))$

We use the same notation as in the previous section. Our goal is to describe the simple objects of $P_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F))$. To do so we study the $I_H \times I_G$ -orbits on $\Pi_{\lambda, r}$ defined in [§5, Lemma 5.3]. It turns out that it is not necessary to do the study for all cocharacters λ . Indeed, if $\lambda = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$, we will restrict ourselves to the case where all the a_i are strictly smaller than r . This will be sufficient for our purpose. Let

$$\mathrm{Stab}_\lambda = \{g \in I_G \mid g(t^\lambda L) = t^\lambda L\}$$

and

$$X_{N, r}^\lambda = \{v \in \Pi_{N, r} \mid U_{v, r} = t^\lambda L + t^r L\}.$$

Describing $I_H \times I_G$ -orbits on $\Pi_{\lambda, r}$ is equivalent to describing $I_H \times \mathrm{Stab}_\lambda$ -orbits on $X_{N, r}^\lambda$.

Assume that $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{m}$.

Lemma 6.1. *The $I_H \times \text{Stab}_\lambda$ -orbits on $X_{N,r}^\lambda$ are in bijection with the finite Weyl group W_G .*

Proof. Let $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$ be the standard basis of the vector space L_0 , so the Borel subgroup B_G preserves the standard flag associated with the basis $(e_i)_{1 \leq i \leq n}$. Let $(u_1^*, u_2^*, \dots, u_m^*)$ be the standard basis of the dual space U_0^* . Let v be a point in $X_{N,r}^\lambda$, and consider the induced map

$$\bar{v} : U^*/tU^* \longrightarrow U_{v,r}/(tU_{v,r} + t^r L) = t^\lambda L/t^{\omega_n + \lambda} L, \quad (6.2)$$

where $\omega_n = (1, \dots, 1)$. The map \bar{v} is an isomorphism, and it may be considered as an element of $\text{Aut}(t^\lambda L/t^{\omega_n + \lambda} L)$. Denote by

$$\cdots \subset L_{-1} \subset L_0 \subset L_1 \subset \cdots$$

the standard complete flag of lattices inside $L(F)$ preserved by the Iwahori group I_G . For any i in \mathbb{Z} , the images of $L_i \cap t^\lambda L$ in $t^\lambda L/t^{\omega_n + \lambda} L$ define a complete flag which is preserved by Stab_λ . Thus the image of Stab_λ in $\text{Aut}(t^\lambda L/t^{\omega_n + \lambda} L)$ is a Borel subgroup of G but not necessarily the standard one. Hence the $I_H \times \text{Stab}_\lambda$ -orbits on the set of isomorphisms (6.2) are parameterized by the finite Weyl group W_G . By Lemma 6.3 below, each $I_H \times \text{Stab}_\lambda$ -orbit on $X_{N,r}^\lambda$ is the preimage of an $I_H \times \text{Stab}_\lambda$ -orbit on the scheme of isomorphisms (6.2). Finally one gets that $I_H \times \text{Stab}_\lambda$ -orbits on $X_{N,r}^\lambda$ are exactly indexed by W_G . \square

By this lemma, the set of $I_H \times I_G$ -orbits on $\Pi_{\lambda,r}$ is in bijection by W_G .

Lemma 6.3. *Let p, q be two integers such that $p \leq q$. Let B be a free \mathcal{O} -module of rank p , and let A be a free \mathcal{O} -module of rank q . Let $v_1, v_2 : A \rightarrow B$ be surjective \mathcal{O} -linear maps such that for $i = 1, 2$ the induced maps $\bar{v}_i : A/tA \rightarrow B/tB$ coincide. Then there is $h \in \text{GL}(A)(\mathcal{O})$ with $h \equiv 1 \pmod{t}$ such that $v_2 \circ h = v_1$.*

Proof. Let A_i be the kernel of v_i for $i = 1, 2$. These are free \mathcal{O} -modules of rank $q - p$. Choose a direct sum decomposition $A = A_i \oplus W_i$, where W_i is a free \mathcal{O} -module of rank p . Then there is a unique isomorphism $a : W_2 \rightarrow W_1$ such that $W_2 \xrightarrow{a} W_1 \xrightarrow{v_1} A$ coincides with $W_2 \xrightarrow{v_2} A$. The images of $A_i \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} k$ in $A \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} k$ coincide; therefore there exists an isomorphism of \mathcal{O} -modules $b : A_2 \rightarrow A_1$ such that $\bar{b} : A_2 \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} k \rightarrow A_1 \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} k$ is identity. Then $a \oplus b$ is the desired map h . \square

Let τ be an element of W_G , and let $w = t^\lambda \tau$ be the corresponding element in \widetilde{W}_G , where $\lambda = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$. Denote by $\Pi_{N,r}^w$ the $I_G \times I_H$ -orbit on $\Pi_{N,r}$ passing through v given by

$$v(u_i^*) = t^{a_{\tau(i)}} e_{\tau(i)} \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n.$$

The $I_G \times I_H$ -orbits on $\Pi_{N,r}$ are exactly $\Pi_{N,r}^w$ for w in \widetilde{W}_G .

For any w in \widetilde{W}_G , denote by \mathcal{I}^w the IC sheaf of the $I_H \times I_G$ -orbit $\Pi_{N,r}^w$ indexed by w , and by $\mathcal{I}^{w!}$ the constant perverse sheaf on $\Pi_{N,r}^w$ extended by zero to $\Pi_{N,r}$. As an object of $P_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F))$, it is independent of r , so our notation is unambiguous. We stress that this notation is only introduced under the assumption that $a_i < r$ for all i . As the category $P_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F))$ is obtained by filtering inductive 2-limit. Simple objects of this category are the image of simple objects of the pieces of the limit.

Proposition 6.4. *Recall that $n = m$. Any irreducible object of $P_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F))$ is of the form \mathcal{I}^w for some w in \tilde{W}_G .*

Proof. Let $\lambda = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$. An irreducible object of $P_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F))$ is the IC-sheaf of an $I_H \times I_G$ -orbit \mathcal{Y} on $\Pi_{\lambda,r}$ for some integer r and for some cocharacter λ satisfying (5.4). In particular, all the a_i are smaller than or equal to r . First we will show that we can restrict ourselves to the case where all the a_i are strictly less than r . Assume that $a_i = r$ for some i . For $s > r$, consider the projection $q : \Pi_{N,s} \rightarrow \Pi_{N,r}$. Then the $H(\mathcal{O}) \times I_G$ -orbit $\Pi_{\lambda,s}$ is open in $q^{-1}(\Pi_{\lambda,r})$. The map $q : \Pi_{\lambda,s} \rightarrow \Pi_{\lambda,r}$ is not surjective, but the sheaf $\text{IC}(\mathcal{Y})$ is non-zero over the locus in $q^{-1}(\Pi_{\lambda,r})$ of maps $v : U^* \rightarrow t^{-N}L/t^rL$ whose geometric fiber of the image is of maximal dimension n . Hence the IC sheaf of \mathcal{Y} is also an IC sheaf of some $I_H \times I_G$ -orbit on $\Pi_{\lambda,s}$. We are reduced to the case where all the a_i are strictly less than r . Recall that the geometric fiber of an \mathcal{O} -module \mathcal{L} is $\mathcal{L} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} \mathbf{k}$.

Next we are going to prove that each $I_H \times I_G$ -equivariant local system on $\Pi_{N,r}^w$ is constant. The map $X_{N,r}^\lambda \rightarrow \text{Isom}(U^*/tU^*, t^\lambda L/t^{\lambda+\omega_n}L)$ given by $v \rightarrow \bar{v}$ is an affine fibration. The group $\text{Hom}(U^*, t^{\lambda+\omega_n}L/t^rL)$ acts freely and transitively on the fibers of this map. So we are reduced to showing that any $B_G \times B_H$ -equivariant local system on any $B_H \times B_G$ -orbit on $U_0 \otimes L_0$ is constant. This is indeed true, because the stabilizer in B_G of a point in the double coset $B_G w B_G / B_G$ for any w in W_G is connected. \square

If λ is dominant then the image of Stab_λ in $\text{Aut}(t^\lambda L/t^{\lambda+\omega_n}L)$ is the standard Borel subgroup of G . Thus when $w = t^\lambda$ with λ being dominant we have that $\Pi_{N,r}^w$ is an open subscheme of $\Pi_{\lambda,r}$ and $\mathcal{I}^w = \text{IC}(\Pi_{\lambda,r})$.

Assume that $n \leq m$.

In this case, the map (6.2) is not an isomorphism but only a surjection. We may consider the $I_H \times \text{Stab}_\lambda$ -orbits on the set of surjections (6.2). Let $S_{n,m}$ be the set of pairs (s, I_s) , where I_s is a subset of n elements of $\{1, \dots, m\}$ and $s : I_s \rightarrow \{1, \dots, n\}$ is a bijection. Let $W_1 \subset W_2 \subset \dots \subset W_m = U_0^*$ be a complete flag preserved by B_H . We denote by \bar{W}_i the image of W_i under the map (6.2). Then $I_s = \{1 \leq i \leq m \mid \dim \bar{W}_i > \dim \bar{W}_{i-1}\}$.

Recall that for $\lambda = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ we assume that $a_i < r$ for all i . From Lemma 6.3 one deduces that each $I_H \times \text{Stab}_\lambda$ -orbit on $X_{N,r}^\lambda$ is the preimage of an $I_H \times \text{Stab}_\lambda$ -orbit on the set of surjections (6.2). Let $w = (\lambda, s)$ be in $X_G \times S_{n,m}$; then the $I_H \times I_G$ -orbit passing through v a point of $\Pi_{N,r}$ is given by

$$\begin{cases} v(u_i^*) = t^{a_{si}} e_{si} & \text{for } i \in I_s; \\ v(u_i^*) = 0 & \text{for } i \notin I_s. \end{cases} \quad (6.5)$$

We denote this orbit by $\Pi_{N,r}^w$ and its closure by $\bar{\Pi}_{N,r}^w$. For any $w = (\lambda, s)$ in $X_G \times S_{n,m}$, denote by \mathcal{I}^w the IC sheaf of $\Pi_{N,r}^w$. The corresponding object of $D_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F))$ is well defined and independent of N, r . Denote by $\mathcal{I}^{w!}$ the extension by zero of the constant perverse sheaf from $\Pi_{N,r}^w$ to $\Pi_{N,r}$. The corresponding object of $D_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F))$ is well defined and independent of N and r .

Theorem 6.6. *Any irreducible object of $P_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F))$ is of the form \mathcal{I}^w for some w in $X_G \times S_{n,m}$.*

Proof. An irreducible object of $P_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F))$ is the IC-sheaf of an $I_H \times I_G$ -orbit \mathcal{Y} on $\Pi_{\lambda,r}$ for some integer r and for some cocharacter $\lambda = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ satisfying (5.4). As in the proof of Proposition 6.4, we may assume that all the a_i are strictly less than r . Consider an $I_H \times I_G$ -orbit $\Pi_{N,r}^w$ on $\Pi_{N,r}$ passing through v as defined in (6.5). Let $St(v)$ be the stabilizer of v in $I_H \times I_G$. We are going to show that $St(v)$ is connected. This will imply that any $I_H \times I_G$ -equivariant local system on $I_H \times I_G$ -orbit $\Pi_{N,r}^w$ is constant.

The stabilizer $St(v)$ of v is a subgroup of $I_H \times \text{Stab}_\lambda$. Let B_λ be the image of Stab_λ in $\text{Aut}(t^\lambda L/t^{\lambda+\omega_n} L)$; then B_λ is a Borel subgroup of $\text{Aut}(t^\lambda L/t^{\lambda+\omega_n} L)$. We define two groups $I_{0,\lambda}$ and $I_{0,H}$ by the exact sequences

$$1 \longrightarrow I_{0,\lambda} \longrightarrow \text{Stab}_\lambda \longrightarrow B_\lambda \longrightarrow 1,$$

and

$$1 \longrightarrow I_{0,H} \longrightarrow I_H \longrightarrow B_H \longrightarrow 1.$$

Note that I_H is semi-direct product of $I_{0,H}$ and B_H . Let $St_0(v)$ be the stabilizer of v in $I_{0,H} \times I_{0,\lambda}$. By Lemma 6.3, the $I_{0,H} \times I_{0,\lambda}$ -orbit through v on $X_{N,r}^\lambda$ is the affine space of surjections $f : U^* \longrightarrow t^\lambda L/t^r L$ such that $f = v \bmod t$. Thus $St_0(v)$ is connected. Let $\bar{v} : U^*/tU^* \longrightarrow t^\lambda L/t^{\lambda+\omega_n} L$ be the reduction of $v \bmod t$. The stabilizer $St(\bar{v})$ of \bar{v} in $B_H \times B_\lambda$ is connected. By Lemma 6.3, the reduction map from $St(v)$ to $St(\bar{v})$ is surjective. Using the exact sequence

$$1 \longrightarrow St_0(v) \longrightarrow St(v) \longrightarrow St(\bar{v}) \longrightarrow 1,$$

we obtain that $St(v)$ is connected. □

7. Study of Hecke functors for $n = 1$ and $m \geq 1$

We will assume that $n = 1$ and $m \geq 1$ in the entire section, and we will give a complete description of $DP_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F))$ under the actions of $P_{I_H}(\mathcal{F}l_H)$ et $P_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}l_G)$. We use the same notation as in previous section. We will work most of the time over an algebraically closed field (and ignore the Tate twists).

For $1 \leq i \leq m$ we denote by $\omega_i = (1, \dots, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$ the cocharacter of T_H where 1 appears i times. The Iwahori group I_H preserves $t^{-\omega_i} U$ and $t^{\omega_i} U^*$. Let Ω_H be the normal subgroup in the affine extended Weyl group \tilde{W}_H of elements of length zero. Note that $\omega_m = (1, \dots, 1)$ is in Ω_H .

For $1 \leq i \leq m$, let $U^i = t^{-\omega_i} U$. Define U^i for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ by the property that $U^{i+m} = t^{-\omega_m} U^i$ for all i . Thus,

$$\dots \subset U^{-1} \subset U^0 \subset U^1 \subset \dots$$

is the standard flag preserved by I_H . For any integer k in \mathbb{Z} , we denote by IC^k the IC sheaf of $U^k \otimes L$.

Proposition 7.1. *The irreducible objects of $P_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F))$ are exactly the perverse sheaves IC^k , $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.*

Proof. The assertion follows from Theorem 6.6. □

We will denote by $\mathbf{IC}^{k,!}$ the constant perverse sheaf on $U^k \otimes L - U^{k-1} \otimes L$ extended by zero. This is a (non-irreducible) perverse sheaf. Denote by $I_0 = \mathbf{IC}^0$ the constant perverse sheaf on Π .

Assume temporarily that \mathbf{k} is finite. For $w \in \widetilde{W}_G$, denote by j_w the inclusion of $\mathcal{F}l_G^w$ in $\mathcal{F}l_G$, and let $L_w = j_{w!} \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[\ell(w)](\ell(w)/2)$, the IC sheaf of $\mathcal{F}l_G^w$. We write $L_{w!} = j_{w!} \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[\ell(w)](\ell(w)/2)$ and $L_{w*} = j_{w*} \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[\ell(w)](\ell(w)/2)$ for the standard and costandard objects. As j_w is an affine map, both $L_{w!}$ and L_{w*} are perverse sheaves. They satisfy $\mathbb{D}(L_{w*}) = L_{w!}$, where \mathbb{D} denotes the Verdier duality. To each \mathcal{G} in $P_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}l_G)$ we attach a function $[\mathcal{G}] : G(F)/I_G \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ given by for x in $G(F)/I_G$ $[\mathcal{G}](x) = \text{Tr}(Fr_x, \mathcal{G}_x)$, where Fr_x is the geometric Frobenius at x . The function $[\mathcal{G}]$ is an element of \mathcal{H}_{I_G} . In particular, $[L_{w!}] = (-1)^{\ell(w)} q_w^{-1/2} T_w$ and $[L_{w*}] = (-1)^{\ell(w)} q_w^{1/2} T_w^{-1}$, where $q_w = q^{\ell(w)}$. Here T_w denotes the characteristic function of the double coset $I_G w I_G$.

Let us describe $\overleftarrow{H}_H(\mathcal{A}^\lambda, I_0)$, for any cocharacter λ of H . Recall that \mathcal{A}^λ is the IC sheaf of the I_H -orbit \mathcal{O}^λ through $t^\lambda H(\mathcal{O})$ in Gr_H . Let $\lambda = (a_1, \dots, a_m)$, and choose N, r such that $-N \leq a_i < r$ for all i . Let $\Pi_{0,r} \tilde{\times} \overline{\mathcal{O}}^\lambda$ be the scheme classifying pairs $(v, hH(\mathcal{O}))$, where $hH(\mathcal{O})$ is a point in $\overline{\mathcal{O}}^\lambda$ and v is a \mathcal{O} -linear map $L^* \rightarrow hU/t^r U$. Let

$$\pi : \Pi_{0,r} \tilde{\times} \overline{\mathcal{O}}^\lambda \rightarrow \Pi_{N,r}$$

be the map sending $(v, hH(\mathcal{O}))$ to the composition $L^* \xrightarrow{v} hU/t^r U \rightarrow t^{-N} U/t^r U$. By definition, we have

$$\overleftarrow{H}_H(\mathcal{A}^\lambda, I_0) \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi_!(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \boxtimes \mathcal{A}^\lambda),$$

where $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \boxtimes \mathcal{A}^\lambda$ is normalized to be perverse. Denote by p_H the projection of $\mathcal{F}l_H \rightarrow Gr_H$. Note that for any \mathcal{T} in $P_{I_H}(\mathcal{F}l_H)$ we have

$$\overleftarrow{H}_H(\mathcal{T}, I_0) \xrightarrow{\sim} \overleftarrow{H}_H(p_{H!}(\mathcal{T}), I_0).$$

For $1 \leq i < m$, let s_i be the simple reflection (permutation) $(i, i+1)$ in W_H .

Proposition 7.2. *For $1 \leq i < m$, we have*

$$\overleftarrow{H}_H(L_{s_i}, I_0) \xrightarrow{\sim} I_0 \otimes \mathbf{R}\Gamma(\mathbb{P}^1, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)[1] \xrightarrow{\sim} I_0 \otimes (\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[1] \oplus \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[-1]).$$

Similarly,

$$\overleftarrow{H}_H(L_{s_{i+1}}, I_0) \xrightarrow{\sim} I_0[-1].$$

Proof. One has $p_{H!}(L_{s_i}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{R}\Gamma(\mathbb{P}^1, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)[1]$, and the assertion follows. \square

Assume that $m > 1$, and let $s_m = t^\lambda \tau$, where $\lambda = (-1, 0, \dots, 0, 1)$ and $\tau = (1, m)$ is the reflection corresponding to the highest root. This is the unique affine simple reflection in \widetilde{W}_H .

Proposition 7.3. *If $m > 1$, we have the following canonical isomorphisms:*

$$\overleftarrow{H}_H(L_{s_m}, I_0) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{IC}^1 \oplus \mathbf{IC}^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \overleftarrow{H}_H(L_{s_m!}, I_0) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{IC}^{1,!} \oplus \mathbf{IC}^{-1}.$$

Proof. The composition

$$\overline{\mathcal{F}l_H}^{s_m} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{F}l_H \xrightarrow{p_H} Gr_H$$

is a closed immersion, and so $p_{H!}(L_{s_m}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{A}^\lambda$. Thus we have

$$\overleftarrow{H}_H(L_{s_m}, I_0) \xrightarrow{\sim} \overleftarrow{H}_H(\mathcal{A}^\lambda, I_0).$$

In this case, the scheme $\overline{\mathcal{O}}^\lambda$ classifies lattices U' such that

$$\dots \subset U^{-1} \subset U' \subset U^1 \subset \dots$$

and $\dim(U'/U^{-1}) = 1$. Let $N = r = 1$; then the image of the projection

$$\pi : \Pi_{0,1} \tilde{\times} \overline{\mathcal{O}}^\lambda \longrightarrow \Pi_{1,1}$$

is contained in $L \otimes (U^1/tU)$. Let v be a map from L^* to U^1/tU in the image of π . If v factors through U^{-1}/tU , then the fiber of π over the point v is \mathbb{P}^1 ; otherwise it is a point. The first claim follows, and the second is analogous. \square

In a similar way one gets the following.

Proposition 7.4. *For $1 \leq i \leq m$, we have*

$$\overleftarrow{H}_H(L_{s_i}, \mathbf{IC}^i) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{IC}^{i+1} \oplus \mathbf{IC}^{i-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \overleftarrow{H}_H(L_{s_i!}, \mathbf{IC}^i) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{IC}^{i+1,!} \oplus \mathbf{IC}^{i-1}.$$

Proof. The proof follows from Lemmas 7.2 and 7.3. \square

The symmetry in our situation is due to the fact that Ω_H acts freely and transitively on the set of irreducible objects of $P_{I_G \times I_H}(\Pi(F))$.

For $1 \leq i \leq m$, there is a unique permutation σ_i in W_H such that $t^{-\omega_i} \sigma_i$ is of length zero. Indeed, σ_i is the permutation

$$(1, 2, \dots, m-i, m-i+1, \dots, m) \longrightarrow (i+1, i+2, \dots, m, 1, \dots, i).$$

For $1 \leq i \leq m$, we put $w_i = t^{-\omega_i} \sigma_i$. We extend this definition as follows: for any $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, let w_i in Ω_H be the unique element such that $w_i U^r = U^{r+i}$ for any r . For $1 \leq i \leq m-1$, we have $w_1 s_i w_1^{-1} = s_{i+1}$ and $w_1 s_m w_1^{-1} = s_1$. Thus, the affine Weyl group of H acts on the set $\{s_1, \dots, s_m\}$ by conjugation.

Proposition 7.5. (1) *For any i and k in \mathbb{Z} , one has a canonical isomorphism*

$$\overleftarrow{H}_H(L_{w_i}, \mathbf{IC}^k) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{IC}^{k+i}.$$

(2) *For $1 \leq i \leq m$, $j \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $j \not\equiv i \pmod{m}$, one has*

$$\overleftarrow{H}_H(L_{s_i}, \mathbf{IC}^j) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{IC}^j \otimes (\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[1] \oplus \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[-1]).$$

Propositions 7.4 and 7.5 describe completely the action of $P_{I_H}(\mathcal{F}l_H)$ on the simple objects \mathbf{IC}^k , $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Now we are going to define the action of the center of $P_{I_H}(\mathcal{F}l_H)$ on \mathbf{IC}^k .

Let $\sigma : \check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m \longrightarrow \check{H}$ be given by (5.14). Denote by $\text{Res}^\sigma : \text{Rep}(\check{H}) \longrightarrow \text{Rep}(\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m)$ the corresponding geometric restriction functor. For any $G(\mathcal{O})$ -equivariant perverse sheaf \mathcal{T} on Gr_H , \mathcal{T} is naturally isomorphic to $p_{H!}(\mathcal{Z}(\mathcal{T}))$.

Denote by s the standard representation of \mathbb{G}_m and by g the standard representation of \check{G} . The category $\text{Rep}(\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m)$ acts on $DP_{I_G \times I_H}(\Pi(F))$ as follows:

$$\begin{cases} \overleftarrow{H}_G(s^j, \text{IC}^k) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{IC}^k[j]. \\ \overleftarrow{H}_G(g^j, \text{IC}^k) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{IC}^{k-mj}. \end{cases} \quad (7.6)$$

It follows that the representation ring $R(\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m)$ acts on $K(DP_{I_G \times I_H}(\Pi(F)))$, which becomes in this way a free $R(\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m)$ -module of rank m with basis $\{\text{IC}^0, \dots, \text{IC}^{m-1}\}$.

Theorem 7.7. *The respective actions of the center of $P_{I_H}(\mathcal{F}l_H)$ and the center of $P_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}l_G)$ on the category $DP_{I_G \times I_H}(\Pi(F))$ are compatible. More precisely, the center of $P_{I_H}(\mathcal{F}l_H)$ acts via the geometric restriction functor $\text{Res}^\sigma : \text{Rep}(\check{H}) \longrightarrow \text{Rep}(\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m)$ on the irreducible objects IC^k for any integer k .*

Proof. Let us recall that there is a central functor

$$\mathcal{Z} : P_{H(\mathcal{O})}(Gr_H) \longrightarrow P_{I_H}(\mathcal{F}l_H)$$

constructed by Gaitsgory in [17, Theorem 1]. For any \mathcal{S} in $P_{H(\mathcal{O})}(Gr_H)$, we have

$$\overleftarrow{H}_H(\mathcal{Z}(\mathcal{S}), \text{IC}^0) \xrightarrow{\sim} \overleftarrow{H}_H(p_{H!}(\mathcal{Z}(\mathcal{S})), \text{IC}^0) \xrightarrow{\sim} \overleftarrow{H}_H(\mathcal{S}, \text{IC}^0) \xrightarrow{\sim} \overleftarrow{H}_G(\text{Res}^\sigma(\mathcal{S}), \text{IC}^0), \quad (7.8)$$

where the last isomorphism is [31, Proposition 5]. Recall that for any k in \mathbb{Z} we have $\overleftarrow{H}_H(L_{w_k}, \text{IC}^0) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{IC}^k$. For \mathcal{S} in $P_{H(\mathcal{O})}(Gr_H)$, $\mathcal{Z}(\mathcal{S})$ is central, so

$$\overleftarrow{H}_H(\mathcal{Z}(\mathcal{S}), \text{IC}^k) \xrightarrow{\sim} \overleftarrow{H}_H(L_{w_k}, \overleftarrow{H}_H(\mathcal{Z}(\mathcal{S}), \text{IC}^0)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \overleftarrow{H}_G(\text{Res}^\sigma(\mathcal{S}), \text{IC}^k),$$

where the last isomorphism is from (7.8). The assertion follows. \square

Assume that \mathbf{k} is a finite field \mathbb{F}_q . Let us rewrite all useful formulas obtained in Propositions 7.2, 7.3 and 7.5, taking into consideration the Tate twists. These formulas will be used in §9.

Theorem 7.9. *The bimodule $K(DP_{I_G \times I_H}(\Pi(F)))$ is free of rank m over $R(\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m)$ with basis $\{\text{IC}^0, \dots, \text{IC}^{m-1}\}$ and the explicit action of \mathbb{H}_H is given by the following formulas:*

$$\begin{cases} \text{For } 1 \leq i \leq m: \overleftarrow{H}_H(L_{s_i}, \text{IC}^i) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{IC}^{i+1} \oplus \text{IC}^{i-1}. \\ \text{For } 1 \leq i \leq m: \overleftarrow{H}_H(L_{s_{i!}}, \text{IC}^i) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{IC}^{i+1,!} \oplus \text{IC}^{i-1}. \\ \text{If } j \neq i \bmod m: \overleftarrow{H}_H(L_{s_i}, \text{IC}^j) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{IC}^j(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[1](1/2) + \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[-1](-1/2)). \\ \text{If } j \neq i \bmod m: \overleftarrow{H}_H(L_{s_{i!}}, \text{IC}^j) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{IC}^j[-1](-1/2). \\ \text{For any } i \text{ and } k \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}: \overleftarrow{H}_H(L_{w_i}, \text{IC}^k) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{IC}^{k+i}. \end{cases} \quad (7.10)$$

More generally, for $a < b$, denote by $\mathrm{IC}^{a,b,!}$ the sheaf $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[b-a]$ defined on $(U^b/U^a) - \{0\}$ extended by zero to U^b/U^a . This is not perverse in general. In Grothendieck group $K(DP_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F)))$ we have

$$\mathrm{IC}^{a,b,!} = \mathrm{IC}^b - \mathrm{IC}^a[b-a].$$

Let $\omega_i = (1, \dots, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$, where 1 appears i times and 0 appears $m-i$ times.

Proposition 7.11. *We have a canonical isomorphism in $K(DP_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F)))$:*

$$\overleftarrow{H}_H(L_{t^{\omega_i}}, \mathrm{IC}^0) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{IC}^{i-m,0,!}[i - \langle \omega_i, 2\check{\rho}_H \rangle] + \mathrm{IC}^{-m}[m-i - \langle \omega_i, 2\check{\rho}_H \rangle].$$

Proof. First note that

$$\overleftarrow{H}_H(L_{t^{\omega_i}}, \mathrm{IC}^0) \xrightarrow{\sim} \overleftarrow{H}_H(\mathcal{A}^{\omega_i!}, \mathrm{IC}^0).$$

Let $N = r = 1$. The scheme \mathcal{O}^{ω_i} classifies lattices $tU^0 \subset U' \subset U^0$ such that $\dim(U'/tU^0) = m-i$ and $(U'/tU^0) \cap (U^{m-i}/tU^0) = 0$. Therefore the orbit \mathcal{O}^{ω_i} is an affine space of dimension $\ell(t^{\omega_i}) = \langle \omega_i, 2\check{\rho}_H \rangle = (m-i)i$. Let $\Pi_{0,1} \tilde{\times} \mathcal{O}^{\omega_i}$ be the scheme classifying pairs (v, U') , where U' is in \mathcal{O}^{ω_i} and v is a map from L^* to U'/tU^0 . Consider the map

$$\pi : \Pi_{0,1} \tilde{\times} \mathcal{O}^{\omega_i} \longrightarrow \Pi_{0,1}$$

sending (v, U') to v . Then we have

$$\overleftarrow{H}_H(\mathcal{A}^{\omega_i!}, \mathrm{IC}^0) \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi_! \mathrm{IC}(\Pi_{0,1} \tilde{\times} \mathcal{O}^{\omega_i}),$$

and the assertion follows from the remark above on the elements $\mathrm{IC}^{a,b,!}$. \square

8. On the geometric local Langlands functoriality at the Iwahori level

For basic notions in equivariant K -theory, we refer to [14, Chapter 5]. Some of the constructions we will use are recalled in [Appendix](#). Let us just recall the Kazhdan–Lusztig–Ginzburg isomorphism and fix some additional notation.

Let \mathbf{k} be the finite field \mathbb{F}_q . Let G be a connected reductive group over \mathbf{k} , and denote by \check{G} its Langlands dual group over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$. Assume additionally that $[\check{G}, \check{G}]$ is simply connected. Let v be an indeterminate. Let (W, S) be the Coxeter group associated with the root datum defined on G , where W is the finite Weyl group and S the set of simple reflections. The finite Hecke algebra \mathbb{H}_W is free $\mathbb{Z}[v^{-1}, v]$ -algebra with basis $\{T_w, w \in W\}$ such that the following rules hold.

- (1) $(T_s + 1)(T_s - v) = 0$ if $s \in S$ is a simple reflection.
- (2) $T_y \cdot T_w = T_{yw}$ if $\ell(yw) = \ell(y) + \ell(w)$.

The group algebra $\mathbb{Z}[X]$ is isomorphic to $\mathbf{R}(\check{T})$, the representation ring of the dual torus to T . We will write e^λ for the element of $\mathbf{R}(\check{T})$ corresponding to the coweight λ in X . The affine extended Hecke algebra associated with G was introduced by Bernstein [9] (it first appeared in [26]) and is isomorphic to the so-called Iwahori–Hecke algebra of a split p -adic group with connected center. The latter was introduced in [19], and it reflects

the structure of the space $C_c(I_G \backslash G(F)/I_G)$ of locally constant compactly supported $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -valued functions on $G(F)$ which are bi-invariant under the action of I_G . The extended affine Hecke algebra \mathbb{H}_G is a free $\mathbb{Z}[v, v^{-1}]$ -module with basis $\{e^\lambda T_w \mid w \in W, \lambda \in X\}$, such that the following hold.

- (1) The $\{T_w\}$ span a subalgebra of \mathbb{H}_G isomorphic to \mathbb{H}_W .
- (2) The elements $\{e^\lambda\}$ span a $\mathbb{Z}[v, v^{-1}]$ -subalgebra of \mathbb{H}_G isomorphic to $\mathbf{R}(\check{T})[v^{-1}, v]$.
- (3) For any $s_\alpha \in S$ with $\langle \lambda, \check{\alpha} \rangle = 0$, $T_{s_\alpha} e^\lambda = e^\lambda T_{s_\alpha}$.
- (4) For any $s_\alpha \in S$ with $\langle \lambda, \check{\alpha} \rangle = 1$, $T_{s_\alpha} e^{s_\alpha(\lambda)} T_{s_\alpha} = v e^\lambda$.

Properties (3) and (4) together are equivalent to the following useful formula:

$$T_{s_\alpha} e^{s_\alpha(\lambda)} - e^\lambda T_{s_\alpha} = (1 - v) \frac{e^\lambda - e^{s_\alpha(\lambda)}}{1 - e^{-\alpha}}, \quad (8.1)$$

where α is a simple coroot, s_α the corresponding simple reflection, and $\lambda \in X$. Properties (1) and (2) give us two canonical embeddings of algebras:

$$\mathbf{R}(\check{T})[v^{-1}, v] \hookrightarrow \mathbb{H}_G \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{H}_W \hookrightarrow \mathbb{H}_G.$$

The multiplication in \mathbb{H}_G gives rise to a $\mathbb{Z}[v^{-1}, v]$ -module isomorphism,

$$\mathbb{H}_G \simeq \mathbf{R}(\check{T})[v^{-1}, v] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[v^{-1}, v]} \mathbb{H}_W.$$

This is a v -analog of the \mathbb{Z} -module isomorphism [14, 7.1.8],

$$\mathbb{Z}[\check{W}_G] \simeq \mathbf{R}(\check{T}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}[W_G].$$

Let $\check{\mathfrak{g}}$ be the Lie algebra of \check{G} , let $\mathcal{B}_{\check{G}}$ be the variety of Borel subalgebras in $\check{\mathfrak{g}}$, and let $\mathcal{N}_{\check{G}}$ be the nilpotent cone in $\check{\mathfrak{g}}$. The Springer resolution $\check{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}}$ of $\mathcal{N}_{\check{G}}$ is given by

$$\check{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}} = \{(x, \mathfrak{b}) \in \mathcal{N}_{\check{G}} \times \mathcal{B}_{\check{G}} \mid x \in \mathfrak{b}\}.$$

Let $\mu : \check{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{\check{G}}$ be the Springer map. Let s be the standard coordinate on \mathbb{G}_m . We let \mathbb{G}_m act on $\check{\mathfrak{g}}$ by requiring that s sends an element x to $s^{-2}x$. We also define an action of $\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m$ on $\check{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}}$ by the formula

$$(g, s).(x, \mathfrak{b}) = (s^{-2}gxg^{-1}, g\mathfrak{b}g^{-1}).$$

The map μ is $\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m$ -equivariant. The Steinberg variety is defined by

$$Z_{\check{G}} = \check{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}} \times_{\mathcal{N}_{\check{G}}} \check{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}} = \{(x, \mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{b}') \in \mathcal{N}_{\check{G}} \times \mathcal{B}_{\check{G}} \times \mathcal{B}_{\check{G}} \mid x \in \mathfrak{b} \cap \mathfrak{b}'\}.$$

The extended affine Hecke algebra \mathbb{H}_G can be considered as a $\mathbb{Z}[s, s^{-1}]$ -algebra, where $v = s^2$. Viewing $\mathbb{Z}[s, s^{-1}]$ as the representation ring of \mathbb{G}_m , one has the following result due to Kazhdan, Lusztig, and Ginzburg [14, Theorem 7.2.5]: there is an isomorphism of natural $\mathbb{Z}[s, s^{-1}]$ -algebras

$$K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(Z_{\check{G}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{H}_G. \quad (8.2)$$

Let us explain briefly what we are going to do. Assume to be given two connected reductive groups G, H and a homomorphism $\check{G} \times \mathrm{SL}_2 \rightarrow \check{H}$, where \check{G} (respectively, \check{H})

denotes the Langlands dual group of G over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ (respectively, of H). We still assume that the respective derived groups of \check{G} and \check{H} are simply connected. We construct a bimodule over the affine extended Hecke algebras \mathbb{H}_G and \mathbb{H}_H realizing the local geometric Arthur–Langlands functoriality at the Iwahori level for this homomorphism. We propose a definition of this explicit kernel at this level of generality given in Conjecture 8.7. It is based to a large extent on the Kazhdan–Lusztig–Ginzburg isomorphism (8.2).

We fix a maximal torus T_G (respectively, T_H) in G (respectively, H) and a Borel subgroup B_G (respectively, B_H) in G (respectively, H) containing T_G (respectively, T_H). Assume that we are given a morphism

$$\sigma : \check{G} \times \mathrm{SL}_2 \longrightarrow \check{H},$$

and let $\xi : \mathrm{SL}_2 \rightarrow \check{H}$ be its second component and $\eta : \check{G} \rightarrow \check{H}$ be its first component. Let $\alpha : \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow \mathrm{SL}_2$ be the standard maximal torus sending an element x to $\mathrm{diag}(x, x^{-1})$. Let $\sigma : \check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow \check{H}$ be the restriction of the above homomorphism via $\mathrm{id} \times \alpha$:

$$\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m \xrightarrow{\mathrm{id} \times \alpha} \check{G} \times \mathrm{SL}_2 \xrightarrow{\eta \times \xi} \check{H}. \quad (8.3)$$

For any element g in \check{G} we will often denote its image $\eta(g)$ in \check{H} by the same letter g as well as for the linearized morphisms between the corresponding Lie algebras. Denote by

$$\bar{\sigma} : \check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m \longrightarrow \check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m$$

the morphism whose first component is σ and whose second component is the second projection $pr_2 : \check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m$. The representation ring $\mathrm{R}(\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m)$ is isomorphic to $\mathrm{R}(\check{G})[s, s^{-1}]$. Note that (at least for pairs $(\mathrm{SO}_{2n}, \mathrm{Sp}_{2m})$ and $(\mathbf{GL}_n, \mathbf{GL}_m)$), according to [31], the local Langlands functoriality at the unramified level sends the unramified representation with Langlands parameter γ in \check{G} to the unramified representation with Langlands parameter $\sigma(\gamma, q^{1/2})$ of \check{H} . This is realized by the restriction homomorphism $\mathrm{Res}^\sigma : \mathrm{Rep}(\check{H}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Rep}(\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m)$ induced by σ .

On the one hand, it is understood that the standard representation s of \mathbb{G}_m corresponds to the cohomological shift -1 in order to have the compatibility with [31]. On the other hand, while specializing s , we should think of s as $q^{1/2}$ to make things compatible with the theory of automorphic forms.

Let e denote the standard nilpotent element of $\mathrm{Lie}(\mathrm{SL}_2)$

$$e = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

If $d\xi : \mathrm{Lie}(\mathrm{SL}_2) \rightarrow \mathrm{Lie}(\check{H})$ is the linearized morphism associated to ξ , we denote $d\xi(e)$ by x . As σ is a group morphism, for any z in \mathfrak{g} , $[d\eta(z), x] = 0$. Hence, if z is nilpotent, so is $d\eta(z) + x$.

Lemma 8.4. *The map f from $\mathcal{N}_{\check{G}}$ to $\mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}$ sending any element z in $\mathcal{N}_{\check{G}}$ to $z + x$ is a $\bar{\sigma}$ -equivariant map. It defines a morphism of stack quotients*

$$\bar{f} : \mathcal{N}_{\check{G}}/(\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m) \longrightarrow \mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}/(\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m). \quad (8.5)$$

Proof. We have the following equality in $\mathrm{Lie}(\mathrm{SL}_2)$:

$$ses^{-1} = s^2e. \quad (8.6)$$

This implies that $s^{-2}\xi(s)x\xi(s)^{-1} = x$. For (g, s) in $\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m$, let $(h, s) = \bar{\sigma}(g, s) = (g\xi(s), s)$. Then for any z in $\mathcal{N}_{\check{G}}$

$$s^{-2}gzg^{-1} + x = s^{-2}h(z+x)h^{-1},$$

which implies that f is $\bar{\sigma}$ -equivariant and the morphism of stack quotients \bar{f} is well defined. \square

The Springer map $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}$ is $(\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m)$ -equivariant. By using this and Lemma 8.4 we obtain the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{X} = (\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}}/(\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m)) \times_{\mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}/(\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m)} (\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}}/(\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m)) & \longrightarrow & \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}}/(\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}}/(\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}/(\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m), \end{array}$$

where the bottom horizontal map is induced from the Springer map for \check{H} and the vertical right arrow is the composition of the $\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m$ -equivariant Springer map for \check{G} with the map \bar{f} defined in Lemma 8.4. Note that in the left top corner of the diagram we took the fiber product in the sense of stacks (see [24, §2.2.2]); we denoted it by \mathcal{X} . The K -theory $K(\mathcal{X})$ of \mathcal{X} is naturally a module over the associative algebras $K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}} \times_{\mathcal{N}_{\check{G}}} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}})$ and $K^{\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}} \times_{\mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}})$. The action is by convolution (see Section A.1 Appendix). Thanks to (8.2), these two algebras may be identified with the extended affine Hecke algebras \mathbb{H}_G and \mathbb{H}_H respectively. We may now state the conjecture.

Conjecture 8.7. *The bimodule over the affine extended Hecke algebras $K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(Z_{\check{G}})$ and $K^{\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(Z_{\check{H}})$ realizing the local geometric Langlands functoriality at the Iwahori level for the map $\sigma : \check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow \check{H}$ identifies with $K(\mathcal{X})$.*

Note that, if $\check{G} = \check{H}$ and the map ξ is trivial, then \mathcal{X} equals $Z_{\check{G}}$ and $K(\mathcal{X})$ identifies with the extended affine Hecke algebra \mathbb{H}_G for G . Thus $K(\mathcal{X})$ is naturally a free module of rank 1 over both algebras \mathbb{H}_H and \mathbb{H}_G .

8.1. Properties of the stack \mathcal{X}

Consider the induced variety

$$\mathcal{N}_{\check{G}, \check{H}} = (\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m) \times_{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m} \mathcal{N}_{\check{G}}$$

with respect to $\bar{\sigma}$ (see Appendix for the exact definition of the induced variety). Similarly consider the induced variety

$$\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}, \check{H}} = (\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m) \times_{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}}.$$

Proposition 8.8. *There exists a natural isomorphism of stacks*

$$\mathcal{X} \xrightarrow{\sim} (\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}, \check{H}} \times_{\mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}}) / (\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m),$$

and so an isomorphism of K -groups

$$K(\mathcal{X}) \xrightarrow{\sim} K^{\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}, \check{H}} \times_{\mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}}).$$

Proof. Since the map f defined in Lemma 8.4 is $\bar{\sigma}$ -equivariant, it induces an $\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m$ -equivariant map:

$$f_1 : (\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m) \times_{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m} \mathcal{N}_{\check{G}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}. \quad (8.9)$$

The map f_1 in (8.9) induces a map from $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}, \check{H}}$ to $\mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}$, and we can consider the fiber product $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}, \check{H}} \times_{\mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}}$. Note that $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}, \check{H}} / (\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m)$ is isomorphic to the stack quotient $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}} / (\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m)$; see Appendix A.2. It follows that \mathcal{X} identifies with the stack quotient of $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}, \check{H}} \times_{\mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}}$ by the action of $\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m$ thanks to the following general fact: if $\phi : X \rightarrow Z$ and $\psi : Y \rightarrow Z$ are equivariant morphisms of G -schemes, then the fiber product $X/G \times_{Z/G} Y/G$ in the category of stacks identifies with the quotient stack $(X \times_Z Y)/G$. \square

The action of $K^{\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}} \times_{\mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}})$ and $K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}} \times_{\mathcal{N}_{\check{G}}} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}})$ by convolution on $K^{\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}, \check{H}} \times_{\mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}})$ is defined in §§A.1.2 and A.2 of Appendix.

If the map σ is an inclusion of \check{G} in \check{H} , the natural map

$$\check{H} \times_{\check{G}} \mathcal{N}_{\check{G}} \rightarrow (\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m) \times_{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m} \mathcal{N}_{\check{H}, \check{G}} = \mathcal{N}_{\check{G}, \check{H}}$$

is an isomorphism. We can identify $\mathcal{N}_{\check{G}, \check{H}}$ with the variety of pairs

$$(h\check{G} \in \check{H}/\check{G}, v \in \mathcal{N}_{\check{H}})$$

satisfying $h^{-1}vh \in x + \mathcal{N}_{\check{G}}$ via the map sending any element of (h, z) of $\check{H} \times \mathcal{N}_{\check{G}}$ to $(h\check{G}, v = h(z+x)h^{-1})$. The latter map makes sense because \check{G} centralizes x . Thus the map f_1 (8.9) becomes the projection sending any element $(h\check{G}, v)$ of $\mathcal{N}_{\check{G}, \check{H}}$ to v . In this case the left $\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m$ -action on $\mathcal{N}_{\check{G}, \check{H}}$ is such that, for any (h_1, s) in $\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m$ and any $(h\check{G}, v)$ in $\mathcal{N}_{\check{G}, \check{H}}$,

$$(h_1, s) \cdot (h\check{G}, v) = (h_1 h \xi(s)^{-1} \check{G}, s^{-2} h_1 v h_1^{-1}).$$

Proposition 8.10. *There is a natural isomorphism*

$$K(\mathcal{X}) \xrightarrow{\sim} K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}} \times_{\mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}}),$$

and the $R(\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m)$ -module structure on the right-hand side is defined by the functor $\text{Res}^{\bar{\sigma}} : R(\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m) \rightarrow R(\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m)$.

Proof. The scheme $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}} \times_{\mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}}$ classifies couples $((z, \mathbf{b}_1), \mathbf{b})$, where (z, \mathbf{b}_1) lies in $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}}$ and \mathbf{b} is Borel subalgebra in $\text{Lie}(\mathbf{H})$ containing $z+x$. We define an action of $\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m$ on $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}} \times_{\mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}}$ as follows: for any (g, s) in $\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m$ and any $((z, \mathbf{b}_1), \mathbf{b})$ in $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}} \times_{\mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}}$,

$$(g, s) \cdot ((z, \mathbf{b}_1), \mathbf{b}) = (s^{-2}gzg^{-1}, g\mathbf{b}_1g^{-1}, g\xi(s)\mathbf{b}\xi(s)^{-1}g^{-1}).$$

By Lemma A 2 in Appendix we have an $\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m$ -equivariant isomorphism,

$$(\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m) \times_{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m} (\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}}^{\check{z}} \times_{\mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}}^{\check{z}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}, \check{H}}^{\check{z}} \times_{\mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}}^{\check{z}}.$$

Combining this with Proposition 8.8, we get the desired isomorphism. \square

In the rest of this section we will restrict ourselves to the case of $G = \mathbf{GL}_n$ and $H = \mathbf{GL}_m$, and we will describe some additional properties of the bimodule $K(\mathcal{X})$, namely a filtration and a grading on $K(\mathcal{X})$, where the graded parts will just be some equivariant K-theory of Springer fibers. We will always use the same notation for \mathbf{GL}_r and its Langlands dual over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$. In this setting we choose the morphism η to be the canonical inclusion of \mathbf{GL}_n into \mathbf{GL}_m . The map σ is obtained by the composition

$$\mathbf{GL}_n \times \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow \mathbf{GL}_n \times \mathbf{SL}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{id} \times \xi} \mathbf{GL}_n \times \mathbf{GL}_{m-n} \rightarrow \mathbf{GL}_m,$$

where the last arrow is the inclusion of the standard Levi subgroup associated to the partition $(n, m-n)$ of m , and ξ corresponds to the principal unipotent orbit as in [3]. Then the restriction of the map ξ to \mathbb{G}_m is the cocharacter $(0, \dots, 0, m-n-1, m-n-3, \dots, 1+n-m)$. Let $U_0 = \mathbf{k}^m$ be the standard representation of \mathbf{GL}_m , and let $\{u_1, \dots, u_m\}$ be the standard basis of U_0 . The element $x = d\xi(e)$ is a nilpotent element of $\text{Lie}(\mathbf{GL}_m)$ such that $x(u_i) = 0$ for $1 \leq i \leq n+1$ and that $x(u_{i+1}) = u_i$ for $n+1 \leq i < m$. Let $G_2 = \mathbf{GL}_{m-n}$, and let B_2 be the unique Borel subgroup in G_2 such that x lies in $\text{Lie}(B_2)$.

Let $Z_{G_2}(x)$ be the stabilizer of x in G_2 . It acts naturally on $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}}^{\check{z}} \times_{\mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}}^{\check{z}}$: for any y in $Z_{G_2}(x)$ and any $(z, \mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b})$ in $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}}^{\check{z}} \times_{\mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}}^{\check{z}}$,

$$y.(z, \mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}) = (z, \mathbf{b}_1, y\mathbf{b}y^{-1}).$$

For any s in \mathbb{G}_m , the element $\xi(s)$ clearly normalizes $Z_{G_2}(x)$ and the semi-direct product $Z_{G_2}(x) \rtimes \mathbb{G}_m$ is a subgroup of G_2 . The group $Z_{G_2}(x) \rtimes \mathbb{G}_m$ acts on $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}}^{\check{z}} \times_{\mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}}^{\check{z}}$, and this action commutes with the \check{G} -action.

Theorem 8.11. *There exists a $\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m$ -invariant filtration*

$$\emptyset = F^0 \subset F^1 \subset \dots \subset F^r = \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}}^{\check{z}} \times_{\mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}}^{\check{z}}$$

such that, for $0 \leq i \leq r$, each $K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(F^i)$ is a submodule over both affine extended Hecke algebras $K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}}^{\check{z}} \times_{\mathcal{N}_{\check{G}}} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}}^{\check{z}})$ and $K^{\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}}^{\check{z}} \times_{\mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}}^{\check{z}})$. Moreover, the spaces $K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(F^i)$ for $0 \leq i \leq r$ define a filtration on $K(\mathcal{X})$.

Proof. For any \check{G} -orbit \mathbb{O} on $\mathcal{N}_{\check{G}}$, we denote by $Y_{\mathbb{O}}$ the preimage of \mathbb{O} in $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}}^{\check{z}} \times_{\mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}}^{\check{z}}$ under the projection

$$\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}}^{\check{z}} \times_{\mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}}^{\check{z}} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{\check{G}}^{\check{z}}$$

sending $(z, \mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b})$ to z . We refer the reader to [14, §3.2] for details on nilpotent orbits and stratification of the nilpotent cone $\mathcal{N}_{\check{G}}^{\check{z}}$ into \check{G} -conjugacy classes and the stratification of the Steinberg variety of \check{G} . The orbits $Y_{\mathbb{O}}$ form a $\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m$ -invariant stratification of

$\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}} \times_{\mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}}$, which is also $Z_{G_2}(x)$ -invariant. The \check{G} -orbit \mathbb{O} is given by a partition $\theta = (n_1 \geq n_2 \geq \dots \geq n_r \geq 1)$ of n . Let M_θ denote the standard Levi subgroup corresponding to this partition, namely

$$M_\theta \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{GL}_{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathbf{GL}_{n_r}.$$

We denote by z_θ the standard upper-triangular regular nilpotent element in $\mathrm{Lie}(M_\theta)$; z_θ lies in the orbit \mathbb{O} . Let Z_θ be the stabilizer of z_θ in $\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m$; Z_θ is connected. Denote by $\mathcal{B}_{\check{G},\theta}$ the preimage of z_θ under the Springer map $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{\check{G}}$. Let $\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},\theta}$ be the preimage of $z_\theta + x$ under the Springer map $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}$. We have an isomorphism

$$(\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m) \times_{Z_\theta} (\mathcal{B}_{\check{G},\theta} \times \mathcal{B}_{\check{H},\theta}) \xrightarrow{\sim} Y_\mathbb{O}$$

sending $(g, s, \mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b})$ to $(s^{-2}gz_\theta g^{-1}, g\mathbf{b}_1 g^{-1}, g\xi(s)\mathbf{b}\xi(s)^{-1}g^{-1})$. Hence we have an isomorphism of groups

$$K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(Y_\mathbb{O}) \xrightarrow{\sim} K^{Z_\theta}(\mathcal{B}_{\check{G},\theta} \times \mathcal{B}_{\check{H},\theta}). \quad (8.12)$$

According to [37], the scheme $\mathcal{B}_{\check{G},\theta}$ and the scheme $\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},\theta}$ respectively admit a finite paving by affine spaces stable under the action of Z_θ . Hence (8.12) is a free $\mathbf{R}(Z_\theta)$ -module of finite type.

We enumerate the nilpotent orbits $\mathbb{O}_1, \mathbb{O}_2, \dots, \mathbb{O}_r$ in $\mathcal{N}_{\check{G}}$ in such an order that

$$\dim(\mathbb{O}_1) \leq \dim(\mathbb{O}_2) \leq \dots \leq \dim(\mathbb{O}_r).$$

If $\overline{F}^j = \bigcup_{i \leq j} \mathbb{O}_i$, then \overline{F}^j is closed in $\mathcal{N}_{\check{G}}$, and we have a filtration

$$\emptyset = \overline{F}^0 \subset \overline{F}^1 \subset \dots \subset \overline{F}^r = \mathcal{N}_{\check{G}}.$$

Let F^j be the preimage of \overline{F}^j in $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}} \times_{\mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}}$. We get a $\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m$ -invariant filtration

$$\emptyset = F^0 \subset F^1 \subset \dots \subset F^r = \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}} \times_{\mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}}.$$

We can refine the filtration F^i in such way that the refined filtration is $\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m$ -stable and the corresponding strata of the stack quotient of $(\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}} \times_{\mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}})/(\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m)$ satisfy the assumptions of Lemma 8.13. Then, by using this lemma, we see that for each i the sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(F^{i-1}) \longrightarrow K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(F^i) \longrightarrow K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(Y_{\mathbb{O}_i}) \longrightarrow 0$$

is exact and for $0 \leq i \leq r$, $K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(F^i)$ define a filtration on $K(\mathcal{X})$. Moreover, for each i , $K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(F^i)$ is a submodule over both extended affine Hecke algebras $K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}} \times_{\mathcal{N}_{\check{G}}} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G}})$ and $K^{\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}} \times_{\mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}})$. \square

The above proof relies on the following lemma, whose proof will now be given.

Lemma 8.13 (Cellular fibration). *Let us consider the following general situation: k is an algebraically closed field of arbitrary characteristic and \mathcal{X} is a k -stack of finite type equipped with a filtration*

$$\emptyset = F^0 \subset F^1 \subset \dots \subset F^r = \mathcal{X}$$

by closed substacks of \mathcal{X} . Assume that for $1 \leq i \leq r$ there exists an affine space E^i and a connected linear algebraic group P^i such that

$$F^i - F^{i-1} \xrightarrow{\sim} E^i / P^i,$$

where E^i / P^i is the stack quotient. Then the natural sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow K(F^{i-1}) \longrightarrow K(F^i) \longrightarrow K(E^i / P^i) \longrightarrow 0$$

is exact and $K(F^i)$ is a free \mathbb{Z} -module.

Proof. Let U^i be the unipotent radical of P^i , and let $G^i = P^i / U^i$ be the reductive quotient. Choose a section of the natural projection from G^i to P^i ; it yields a map from E^i / G^i to E^i / P^i inducing an isomorphism (combined with Thom's isomorphism)

$$K(E^i / P^i) \xrightarrow{\sim} K(E^i / G^i) \xrightarrow{\sim} K^{G^i}(\mathrm{Spec}(k)) \xrightarrow{\sim} R(G^i),$$

where $R(G^i)$ denotes the representations ring of G^i (which is a free \mathbb{Z} -module). One has an exact sequence

$$K_1(E^i / P^i) \xrightarrow{\delta} K(F^{i-1}) \longrightarrow K(E^i / P^i) \longrightarrow 0.$$

Let us show that the map δ vanishes. By [14, 5.2.18], we have that

$$K_1^{P^i}(E^i) \xrightarrow{\sim} K_1^{G^i}(E^i),$$

and by Thom's isomorphism for higher K-theory [14, 5.4.17] we obtain that

$$K_1^{G^i}(E^i) \xrightarrow{\sim} K_1^{G^i}(\mathrm{Spec}(k)).$$

Now, by [38, Corollary 6.12], $K^{G^i}(\mathrm{Spec}(k))$ is isomorphic to $k^* \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} S$, where S is a free abelian group generated by the irreducible representations of G^i . By induction on i we may assume that $K^i(F^{i-1})$ is a free \mathbb{Z} -module. To finish the proof, note that, for any free \mathbb{Z} -module S , one has $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(k^*, S) = 0$. \square

9. Howe correspondence in terms of $K(\mathcal{X})$ for dual reductive pairs of type II

Let $G = \mathbf{GL}_n$ and $H = \mathbf{GL}_m$ with $n \leq m$. We have presented some motivation for the forthcoming conjecture in the introduction. Consider the Grothendieck group of the geometric bimodule $DP_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F))$. The group $K(DP_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F)))$ is naturally a module over $K(DP_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}l_G))$. This K-group $K(DP_{I_H}(\mathcal{F}l_H)) \otimes \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ is isomorphic to the Iwahori-Hecke algebra \mathcal{H}_{I_H} . According to [19], the Iwahori-Hecke algebra \mathcal{H}_{I_H} identifies with $\mathbb{H}_H \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[s, s^{-1}]} \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ for the map $\mathbb{Z}[s, s^{-1}] \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ sending s to $q^{\frac{1}{2}}$. This isomorphism is naturally upgraded to the isomorphism

$$K(DP_{I_H}(\mathcal{F}l_H)) \otimes \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{H}_H \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[s, s^{-1}]} \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$$

such that the multiplication by s in \mathbb{H}_H corresponds to the cohomological shift by -1 in $K(DP_{I_H}(\mathcal{F}l_H))$. Hence under these isomorphisms and Kazhdan–Lusztig–Ginzburg isomorphism, $K(\mathcal{X})$ and $K(DP_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F)))$ are bimodules over the affine extended Hecke algebras \mathbb{H}_G and \mathbb{H}_H . Let us enounce the following conjecture.

Conjecture 9.1. *The bimodules $K(\mathcal{X})$ and $K(DP_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F)))$ are isomorphic under the action of extended affine Hecke algebras \mathbb{H}_H and \mathbb{H}_G .*

The principal result of this paper is the following theorem describing geometric Howe correspondence in terms of geometric Langlands functoriality for all dual reductive pairs $(\mathbf{GL}_1, \mathbf{GL}_m)$.

Theorem 9.2. *Conjecture 9.1 is true for $(\mathbf{GL}_1, \mathbf{GL}_m)$ for any m .*

9.1. The proof of Theorem 9.2

The rest of the paper is devoted to the proof of Theorem 9.2. Let $n = 1$ and $m \geq 1$, and let $G = \mathbf{GL}_1$ and $H = \mathbf{GL}_m$, where we consider them as Langlands dual groups. The map $\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m \longrightarrow \check{H}$ is the composition

$$\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m \longrightarrow \check{G} \times \mathbf{SL}_2 \longrightarrow \check{G} \times \mathbf{GL}_{m-1} \longrightarrow \check{H},$$

where the latter map is the inclusion of the standard Levi subgroup $\mathbf{GL}_1 \times \mathbf{GL}_{m-1}$ in \check{H} and $\xi : \mathbf{SL}_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{GL}_{m-1}$ corresponds to the principal unipotent orbit. In particular, the inclusion \check{G} in \check{H} is the coweight $(1, 0, \dots, 0)$ of the standard maximal torus of \check{H} . The restriction of ξ to the maximal torus \mathbb{G}_m of \mathbf{SL}_2 is the coweight $(0, m-2, m-4, \dots, 2-m)$ of \check{H} . The element $x = d\xi(e)$ in $\mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}$ is the subregular nilpotent element given by $x(u_1) = x(u_2) = 0$ and $x(u_{i+1}) = u_i$ for all $2 \leq i < m$.

Proposition 9.3. *The bimodule $K(\mathcal{X})$ identifies with the Springer fiber $\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x}$ of the Springer map $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}$ over the point x .*

Proof. In this case we have $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G},\check{H}} = \check{H}/\check{G}$ in such way that the map $f_1 : \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G},\check{H}} = \check{H}/\check{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}$ defined in (8.9) sends $h\check{G}$ to $h x h^{-1}$. The element s in \mathbb{G}_m acts on the left-hand side on $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G},\check{H}}$ by sending the right coset $h\check{G}$ to $h\xi(s)^{-1}\check{G}$. The variety $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G},\check{H}} \times_{\mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}}$ identifies with the variety of pairs $(h\check{G}, \mathfrak{b})$ such that \mathfrak{b} is a Borel subalgebra in \check{H} and $h x h^{-1}$ lies in \mathfrak{b} . Any element (h_1, s) in $\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m$ acts on $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{G},\check{H}} \times_{\mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}}$ by the formula

$$(h_1, s). (h\check{G}, \mathfrak{b}) = (h_1 h \xi(s)^{-1} \check{G}, h_1 \mathfrak{b} h_1^{-1}).$$

Denote by $\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x}$ the fiber of the Springer map $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}$ over x . The map

$$\bar{\sigma} : \check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m \longrightarrow \check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m$$

sending (g, s) to $(g\xi(s), s)$ identifies $\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m$ with the stabilizer in $\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m$ of the right coset of the neutral element in \check{H}/\check{G} . Any element (g, s) of $\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m$ acts on the Springer fiber $\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x}$ by

$$(g, s). \mathfrak{b}' = (g\xi(s) \mathfrak{b}' \xi(s)^{-1} g^{-1}).$$

This yields an isomorphism

$$K(\mathcal{X}) \xrightarrow{\sim} K^{\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H},\check{G}} \times_{\mathcal{N}_{\check{H}}} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x}). \quad \square$$

To compute $K(\mathcal{X})$, we provide an explicit description of the Springer fiber $\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x}$.

Lemma 9.4. *The Springer fiber $\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x}$ is a configuration of projective lines $(V_i)_{1 \leq i \leq m-1}$. For $1 \leq i < j \leq m-1$, the intersection $V_j \cap V_i$ is empty unless $j = i+1$. The fixed locus in $\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x}$ under the action of $\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m$ consists of m points $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{m-1}, p_m$, where p_1 and p_m are distinguished points on V_1 and V_m and, for $2 \leq i \leq m-1$, the point p_i is the intersection of V_i with V_{i+1} .*

Proof. Denote by

$$F_1 \subset F_2 \subset \dots \subset F_m = U_0$$

a complete flag on the standard representation U_0 of \check{H} preserved by x . The vector space F_1 is a subspace of the vector space $\text{Ker}(x) = \text{Vect}(u_1, u_2)$. We have $\text{Vect}(u_2) = \text{Ker}(x) \cap \text{Im}(x)$. If $F_1 \neq \text{Vect}(u_2)$, then $F_2 = x^{-1}(F_1) = \text{Vect}(u_1, u_2)$, $F_3 = x^{-1}(F_2) = \text{Vect}(u_1, u_2, u_3), \dots$, and finally the space F_m is equal to $x^{-1}(F_{m-1}) = \text{Vect}(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m) = U_0$. So we may identify V_1 with the projective space of lines in $\text{Vect}(u_1, u_2)$. The point p_2 is $F_1 = \text{Vect}(u_2)$. If $F_1 = \text{Vect}(u_2) \subset \text{Im}(x)$, then $x^{-1}(F_1) = \text{Vect}(u_1, u_2, u_3)$ and V_2 can be identified with the space of lines in $x^{-1}(F_1)/F_1$. Inside $\text{Vect}(u_1, u_2, u_3)$ one has a distinguished subspace $\text{Vect}(u_1, u_2, u_3) \cap \text{Im}(x) = \text{Vect}(u_2, u_3)$. If F_2 is different from this subspace, then the whole flag F_i is uniquely defined. So the point p_3 of V_2 corresponds to $F_2 = \text{Vect}(u_2, u_3)$. If now $F_1 = \text{Vect}(u_2)$ and $F_2 = \text{Vect}(u_2, u_3)$, then $x^{-1}(F_2) = \text{Vect}(u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4)$ and D_3 is the space of lines in $x^{-1}(F_2)/F_2$. The point p_4 of V_3 corresponds to $F_3 = \text{Vect}(u_2, u_3, u_4)$, and one can continue the construction till F_m . The point p_1 is the standard complete flag on U_0 , and p_m is the flag $\text{Vect}(u_2) \subset \text{Vect}(u_2, u_3) \subset \dots \subset \text{Vect}(u_2, \dots, u_m) \subset \text{Vect}(u_1, \dots, u_m)$. \square

This result combined with the cellular fibration lemma in [14, §5.5] implies the following.

Proposition 9.5. *The K -group $K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x})$ is a free $R(\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m)$ -module of rank m . Moreover, the $R(\check{H})$ -module structure on $K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x})$ comes from $\text{Res}^\sigma : R(\check{H}) \rightarrow R(\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m)$.*

According to [14, Lemma 7.6.2], the assignment sending T_w to $s^{\ell(w)}$ for w in W_H extends by linearity to an algebra homomorphism

$$\epsilon : \mathbb{H}_{W_H} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}[s, s^{-1}],$$

and it is known that the induced \mathbb{H}_H -module $\text{Ind}_{\mathbb{H}_{W_H}}^{\mathbb{H}_H} \epsilon = \mathbb{H}_H \otimes_{\mathbb{H}_{W_H}} \epsilon$ is isomorphic to the polynomial representation [14, 7.6.8]. We have the following crucial chain of isomorphisms of $\mathbb{Z}[s, s^{-1}]$ -modules [14, Formula (7.6.5)]:

$$K^{\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(T^* \mathcal{B}_{\check{H}}) \xrightarrow{\text{Thom}} K^{\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\mathcal{B}_{\check{H}}) \xrightarrow{\alpha} R(\check{T}_H)[s, s^{-1}] \xrightarrow{\beta} \text{Ind}_{\mathbb{H}_{W_H}}^{\mathbb{H}_H} \epsilon,$$

where the first arrow is the Thom isomorphism [14, Theorem 5.4.16], the map α is the canonical isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} K^{\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\mathcal{B}_{\check{H}}) &\xrightarrow{\sim} K^{\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\check{H}/B_{\check{H}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} K^{B_{\check{H}} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\text{pt}) \\ &\xrightarrow{\sim} R(\check{T}_H \times \mathbb{G}_m) \xrightarrow{\sim} R(\check{T}_H)[s, s^{-1}], \end{aligned} \tag{9.6}$$

and the map β is given for any λ by $\beta(e^\lambda) = e^{-\lambda}$.

There is a natural action of \mathbb{H}_H on $K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x})$ defined uniquely by the property that the inclusion of $\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x}$ in $\mathcal{B}_{\check{H}}$ yields an $R(\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m) \otimes_{R(\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m)} \mathbb{H}_H$ -equivariant surjection

$$R(\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m) \otimes_{R(\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m)} K^{\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\mathcal{B}_{\check{H}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\mathcal{B}_{\check{H}}) \longrightarrow K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x}).$$

Consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{H}_H & \xrightarrow{\gamma_1} & K(DP_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F))) \\ \downarrow \gamma_2 & \nearrow & \\ K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x}), & & \end{array} \quad (9.7)$$

where γ_1 sends \mathcal{T} to $\overleftarrow{H}_H(\mathcal{T}, I_0)$, and γ_2 sends \mathcal{T} to the action of \mathcal{T} on the structure sheaf \mathcal{O} of $\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x}$. Note that γ_1 and γ_2 are surjective. We are now going to construct a morphism

$$\mathfrak{J} : K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x}) \rightarrow K(DP_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F))),$$

which will be induced by γ_1 . One sees that γ_1 factors through the surjective morphism $\bar{\gamma}_1 : \mathbb{H}_H \otimes_{\mathbb{H}_{W_H}} \epsilon \rightarrow K(DP_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F)))$ of \mathbb{H}_H -modules. For proving Theorem 9.2 we are reduced to proving the following.

Proposition 9.8. *There is a unique isomorphism of \mathbb{H}_H -modules \mathfrak{J} making diagram (9.7) commutative. The map \mathfrak{J} commutes with the \mathbb{H}_G -actions.*

Note that if $n = m = 1$ then one has $I_H = H(\mathcal{O})$, and this proposition can be deduced from [31, Proposition 4]. If $m = 2$, we can also provide a quick proof of the proposition; in this case, both $K(DP_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F)))$ and $\mathbb{H}_H \otimes_{\mathbb{H}_{W_H}} \epsilon$ are free $R(\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m)$ -modules of rank 2, and $\bar{\gamma}_1$ is an isomorphism.

We have seen in §7 that the module $K(DP_{I_G \times I_H}(\Pi(F)))$ is free of rank m over $R(\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m)$. In the notation of this section, a basis of the group $K(DP_{I_G \times I_H}(\Pi(F)))$ is given by the elements \mathbf{IC}^k for $0 \leq k \leq m-1$, and the action of $R(\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m)$ is given on this basis in (7.10). Besides, according to Theorem 7.7, $R(\check{H})$ acts via Res^σ . A part of these properties has been already proved for $K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x})$ in Proposition 9.5. In what follows we will construct a basis of $K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x})$, and we will identify the action of \mathbb{H}_H on this basis and the basis \mathbf{IC}^k . The morphism sending one basis to another will be induced by γ_1 . Surprisingly, the basis we will construct is not the canonical basis of Lusztig constructed in [30].

We will use the polynomial representation of the affine extended Hecke algebra \mathbb{H}_H to describe the action of \mathbb{H}_H on this new basis that we will construct. So let us first describe the representation of \mathbb{H}_H in $R(\check{T}_H)[s, s^{-1}]$. Consider the polynomial representation of the extended affine Hecke algebra \mathbb{H}_H of H in $R(\check{T}_H)[s, s^{-1}]$. For v in \mathbb{H}_H and z in $R(\check{T}_H)[s, s^{-1}]$, write $v * z$ for the action of v on z . The element e^λ denotes the element in $R(\check{T}_H)[s, s^{-1}]$ corresponding to λ ; according to [14, Formula (7.6.1)], e^λ as an element of \mathbb{H}_H acts on any element u of $R(\check{T}_H)[s, s^{-1}]$ by

$$e^\lambda * u = e^{-\lambda} u, \quad (9.9)$$

and for any simple root α , the action of T_{s_α} on e^λ is given by the formula [14, Theorem 7.2.16]

$$T_{s_\alpha} * e^\lambda = \frac{e^\lambda - e^{s_\alpha(\lambda)}}{e^\alpha - 1} - s^2 \frac{e^\lambda - e^{s_\alpha(\lambda) + \alpha}}{e^\alpha - 1}. \quad (9.10)$$

This formula was discovered by Lusztig and was the starting point of the K-theoretic approach to Hecke algebras. The formulas (9.9) and (9.10) together completely determine the polynomial representation of \mathbb{H}_H . For λ dominant, the element e^λ corresponds in the Iwahori-Hecke algebra to the function $s^{-\ell(\lambda)} T_{t^\lambda}$, where $\ell(\lambda) = \langle \lambda, 2\check{\rho}_H \rangle$ and T_{t^λ} is the characteristic function of the double coset $I_G t^\lambda I_G$. Denote by ω_i the coweight $(1, \dots, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$, where 1 appears i times. For $1 \leq i < m$, denote by $w_i = t^{\omega_i} \sigma_i$ the element of length zero. The element w_1 is the generator of the group Ω_H of length-zero elements in \tilde{W}_H ; for any i in \mathbb{Z} , $w_i = w_1^i$. In the extended affine Hecke algebra \mathbb{H}_H , we have

$$T_{t^{\omega_i}} T_{w_i} = T_{\sigma_i}.$$

Further, we have $\ell(t^{\omega_i}) = \ell(\sigma_i) = \langle \omega_i, 2\check{\rho}_H \rangle = i(m-i)$, and this gives

$$e^{\omega_i} = s^{i(m-i)} T_{t^{\omega_i}}. \quad (9.11)$$

In $R(\check{T}_H)[s, s^{-1}]$, $T_{\sigma_i} * 1 = s^{2i(m-i)}$, and this yields

$$(s^{i(m-i)} e^{\omega_i} T_{w_i}) * 1 = s^{2i(m-i)},$$

and

$$T_{w_i} * 1 = s^{i(m-i)} e^{\omega_i}. \quad (9.12)$$

Till now we have described the action of the Wakimoto objects and the elements of length zero. We are going to compute the action of the simple reflections $s_i = (i, i+1)$ and the affine simple reflection $s_m = t^\lambda w_0$, where $\lambda = (-1, 0, \dots, 0, 1)$ and $w_0 = (1, m)$ is the longest element of the finite Weyl group of H . For $1 \leq i \leq m$, we have $T_{w_1} T_{s_i} T_{w_1}^{-1} = T_{s_{i+1}}$ and $T_{w_1} T_{s_m} T_{w_1}^{-1} = T_{s_1}$. For any integer j in \mathbb{Z} , set $s_j = s_{j+m}$ and rewrite the above formulas all together as

$$T_{w_1} T_{s_i} T_{w_1}^{-1} = T_{s_{i+1}}.$$

Thus, for all i and j in \mathbb{Z} ,

$$T_{w_j} T_{s_i} T_{w_j}^{-1} = T_{s_{i+j}}.$$

For any cocharacter μ , we have $w_i t^\mu w_i^{-1} = t^{\sigma_i(\mu)}$, and we get

$$T_{w_i} T_{t^\mu} T_{w_i}^{-1} = T_{t^{\sigma_i(\mu)}}.$$

Proposition 9.13. *In the polynomial representation, the element T_{s_m} acts on 1 by $(s^2 - 1) + s^{2(m-1)} e^{\xi + \omega_1}$, where $\xi = (0, 0, \dots, 0, -1)$.*

Proof. Since $T_{s_m} = T_{w_1}^{-1} T_{s_1} T_{w_1}$, we get, using (9.12),

$$T_{s_m} * 1 = (T_{w_1}^{-1} T_{s_1}) * s^{m-1} e^{\omega_1}.$$

Let $\alpha_i = (0, \dots, 0, 1, -1, 0, \dots, 0)$ and $\mu_i = (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$, where 1 appears in the i th place. Then

$$T_{s_1} * e^{\omega_1} = e^{\omega_1 - \alpha_1}.$$

Thus,

$$T_{s_m} * 1 = T_{w_1}^{-1} * s^{m-1} e^{\omega_1 - \alpha_1}. \quad (9.14)$$

If $\xi = -\sigma_1^{-1} \omega_1 = (0, \dots, 0, -1)$, then ξ is a dominant character, and we have $T_{t^\xi} T_{w_1}^{-1} = T_{\sigma_1}^{-1}$. Thus

$$T_{w_1}^{-1} = s^{1-m} e^{-\xi} T_{\sigma_1^{-1}}.$$

Finally, we have to compute

$$T_{s_m} * 1 = s^{1-m} e^{-\xi} T_{\sigma_1^{-1}} * s^{m-1} e^{\omega_1 - \alpha_1}.$$

On the one hand, the reduced decomposition of σ_1^{-1} is $s_{m-1} \dots s_2 s_1$, and it follows that $T_{\sigma_1^{-1}} = T_{s_{m-1}} \dots T_{s_2} T_{s_1}$. From (9.10), we get that $T_{s_1} * e^{\mu_2} = (s^2 - 1)e^{\mu_2} + s^2 e^{\omega_1}$. For $2 \leq i \leq m-1$, we have $T_{s_i} * e^{\omega_1} = s^2 e^{\omega_1}$. We also have $T_{s_2} * e^{\mu_2} = e^{\mu_2 - \alpha_2} = e^{\mu_3}$, and more generally, for $1 \leq i < m$, $T_{s_i} * e^{\mu_i} = e^{\mu_{i+1}}$. By induction we get

$$T_{\sigma_1^{-1}} * e^{\mu_2} = (s^2 - 1)e^{\mu_m} + s^{2(m-1)} e^{\omega_1}.$$

This implies that

$$T_{s_m} * 1 = (s^2 - 1) + s^{2(m-1)} e^{\xi + \omega_1}. \quad (9.15)$$

□

In order to prove Proposition 9.8, we have to study the \mathbb{H}_H -module structure of $K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x})$ and compare this action with the results obtained (7.10). Now let us construct the desired basis of $K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x})$. Denote by L_λ the line bundle on $\mathcal{B}_{\check{H}}$ corresponding to coweight λ of H as in [14, §6.1.11]. The \check{H} -module $H^0(\mathcal{B}_{\check{H}}, L_\lambda)$ vanishes unless $(a_1 \leq \dots \leq a_m)$. Recall that the nilpotent subregular element x in $\text{End}(U_0)$ is such that $x(u_1) = x(u_2) = 0$ and $x(u_i) = u_{i-1}$ for all $3 \leq i \leq m$. The natural morphism from $R(\check{T}_H)[s, s^{-1}]$ to $K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x})$ sends an element e^λ to $L_{-\lambda}$. Besides, any element \mathcal{L} in $K^{\check{H} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\check{H}})$ acts on $K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x})$ as the tensor product by $\mathcal{L}|_{\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x}}$.

Let $\{u_1, \dots, u_m\}$ be the canonical basis of U_0 , and let $\{u_1^*, \dots, u_m^*\}$ be the corresponding dual basis. For $1 \leq i \leq m$ set

$$U_i = \text{Vect}(u_1, \dots, u_i),$$

and for $1 \leq i \leq m-1$ set

$$U'_i = \text{Vect}(u_2, \dots, u_{i+1}),$$

with U'_0 being equal to $\{0\}$. Note that for $0 \leq i \leq m-2$ the element x acts on U_{i+2}/U'_i by zero. For $1 \leq i < m$, let V_i be the projective line classifying flags

$$U'_1 \subset \dots \subset U'_{i-1} \subset W_i \subset U_{i+1} \subset \dots \subset U_m,$$

where W_i is i -dimensional. The line V_i is isomorphic to $\mathbb{P}(\text{Vect}(u_1, u_{i+1}))$ via the map sending a line l to the flag given by

$$U'_1 \subset \cdots \subset U'_{i-1} \subset l \oplus U'_{i-1} \subset U_{i+1} \subset \cdots \subset U_m.$$

Then we have $\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x} = \cup_i V_i$ (see Lemma 9.4). Recall that there are m fixed points on $\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x}$ under the action of $\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m$ corresponding to the following flags.

- (1) $p_1 = U_1 \subset U_2 \subset \cdots \subset U_m$.
- (2) For $2 \leq k \leq m-1$,

$$p_k = U'_1 \subset \cdots \subset U'_{k-1} \subset U_k \subset \cdots \subset U_m.$$

- (3) $p_m = U'_1 \subset U'_2 \subset \cdots \subset U'_{m-1} \subset U_m$.

Note that, for $2 \leq k \leq m-1$, the point p_k equals $V_{k-1} \cap V_k$.

Each line V_i is endowed with a tautological equivariant line bundle $\mathcal{O}_{V_i}(-1)$ which is an equivariant subbundle of $g\mathcal{O}_{V_i} \oplus s^{m-2i}\mathcal{O}_{V_i}$. Note that, for $1 \leq i \leq m-1$,

$$\mathcal{O}_{V_i}(-p_i) = s^{2i-m}\mathcal{O}_{V_i}(-1) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{O}_{V_i}(-p_{i+1}) = g^{-1}\mathcal{O}_{V_i}(-1).$$

Thanks to Lusztig [30, §4.7], the elements $\mathcal{O}_{p_1}, \mathcal{O}_{V_1}(-1), \dots, \mathcal{O}_{V_{m-1}}(-1)$ define a basis of $K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x})$ over $R(\check{G})[s, s^{-1}]$.

For $1 \leq i < m$, consider the line bundle L_{ω_i} on $\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x}$ whose fiber at a point $F_1 \subset \cdots \subset F_m$ is $\det(F_i)$. Recall that $\det(U'_i) \xrightarrow{\sim} s^{i(m-i-1)}$ as a $\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m$ -representation. We also have $L_{\omega_m} = g\mathcal{O}$ in $K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x})$.

Proposition 9.16. *The set of line bundles $\{\mathcal{O}, L_{-\omega_1}, \dots, L_{-\omega_{m-1}}\}$ forms a basis of K -group $K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x})$ after specialization.*

Proof. For $1 \leq k \leq m-1$, and for any $\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m$ -equivariant line bundle L on $\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x}$, we have the following equality in $K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x})$:

$$L = \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} L|_{V_j}(-p_{j+1}) + L|_{V_k} + \sum_{j=k+1}^{m-1} L|_{V_j}(-p_j).$$

We apply this formula to L_{ω_k} . Note that

- if $j < k$, $L_{\omega_k}|_{V_j} = gs^{(k-1)(m-k)}\mathcal{O}_{V_j}$;
- if $j = k$, $L_{\omega_k}|_{V_j} = \mathcal{O}_{V_j}(-1)$;
- if $j > k$, $L_{\omega_k}|_{V_j} = s^{k(m-k-1)}\mathcal{O}_{V_j}$.

Hence, we get

$$L_{\omega_k} = \mathcal{O}_{V_k}(-1) + s^{(k-1)(m-k)} \left[\sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \mathcal{O}_{V_j}(-1) + \sum_{j=k+1}^{m-1} s^{2(j-k)} \mathcal{O}_{V_j}(-1) \right].$$

Lastly,

$$\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_{p_1} + \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} s^{2j-m} \mathcal{O}_{V_j}(-1).$$

Since $\mathcal{O}_{p_1}, \mathcal{O}_{V_1}(-1), \dots, \mathcal{O}_{V_{m-1}}(-1)$ is a basis of $K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x})$, the previous formulas imply that $\mathcal{O}, L_{\omega_1}, \dots, L_{\omega_{m-1}}$ is a free family which becomes a basis after specializing s to $q^{1/2}$. If we apply the duality functor, we get the same result for the family $\mathcal{O}, L_{-\omega_1}, \dots, L_{-\omega_{m-1}}$. \square

Consider the family $\{\mathcal{O}, s^{m-1}L_{-\omega_1}, s^{2(m-2)}L_{-\omega_2}, \dots, s^{m-1}L_{-\omega_{m-1}}\}$. Thanks to Proposition 9.16, this family is also a basis of $K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x})$ after specialization. The map γ_1 factors through morphism \mathfrak{J} sending this basis to $\{\mathrm{IC}^0, \dots, \mathrm{IC}^{m-1}\}$.

According to (9.12), we have

$$\gamma_2(T_{w_i}) = T_{w_i}(\mathcal{O}) = s^{i(m-i)} e^{\omega_i} = s^{i(m-i)} L_{-\omega_i}.$$

Hence the action of length-zero elements on the basis is compatible with their action on $\{\mathrm{IC}^0, \dots, \mathrm{IC}^m\}$ in §7, (7.10).

Now we will compute the action of the affine simple reflection s_m . Let λ be the cocharacter $(-1, 0, \dots, 0, 1)$, and consider the associated line bundle L_λ (respectively, E) on $\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x}$ whose fiber over a flag $F_1 \subset \dots \subset F_m = U_m$ is $F_1^* \otimes F_m / F_{m-1}$ (respectively, F_m / F_{m-1}). The section u_m of the line bundle E yields an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow s^{2-m} \mathcal{O} \longrightarrow E \longrightarrow (L_{m-1,m})_{p_m} \longrightarrow 0.$$

Note that $(E)_{p_m} = g\mathcal{O}_{p_m}$, and $(L_{-\omega_1})_{p_m} = s^{2-m} \mathcal{O}_{p_m}$. Tensoring by $L_{-\omega_1}$, we get the exact sequence on $\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x}$:

$$0 \longrightarrow s^{2-m} L_{-\omega_1} \longrightarrow L_\lambda \longrightarrow gs^{2-m} \mathcal{O}_{p_m} \longrightarrow 0.$$

Consider $u_1^* \wedge \dots \wedge u_{m-1}^*$ as the global section of $L_{-\omega_{m-1}}$ over $\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x}$. It vanishes only at p_m , and gives an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow g^{-1}s^{2-m} \mathcal{O} \longrightarrow L_{-\omega_{m-1}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{p_m} \longrightarrow 0.$$

Finally, we conclude that in $K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x})$

$$L_\lambda = s^{2-m} L_{-\omega_1} + gs^{2-m} \mathcal{O}_{p_m}, \quad \text{and} \quad gs^{2-m} \mathcal{O}_{p_m} = gs^{2-m} L_{-\omega_{m-1}} - s^{4-2m} \mathcal{O}.$$

Thus

$$L_\lambda = s^{2-m} L_{-\omega_1} + gs^{2-m} L_{-\omega_{m-1}} - s^{4-2m} \mathcal{O}.$$

From Proposition 9.13 we obtain that

$$\gamma_2(T_{s_m}) = T_{s_m}(\mathcal{O}) = (s^2 - 1)\mathcal{O} + s^{2m-2} L_\lambda = -\mathcal{O} + s^m L_{-\omega_1} + gs^m L_{-\omega_{m-1}}. \quad (9.17)$$

Finally, $s^{-1}T_{s_m}(\mathcal{O}) + s^{-1}\mathcal{O}$ corresponds to $\overleftarrow{H}_H(L_{s_m}, I_0)$, and formula (9.17) is compatible with (7.10) by using the fact that L_{s_m} is isomorphic to $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[1](\frac{1}{2})$ over $\overline{\mathcal{FI}}_H^{s_m}$. Moreover, for $1 \leq i < m$ one has $T_{s_i} * 1 = v$ in the polynomial representation; hence $T_{s_i}(\mathcal{O}) = v\mathcal{O}$ in $K^{\check{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\mathcal{B}_{\check{H},x})$. The other relations are readily obtained by symmetry (the action of elements of length zero). This finishes the proof of Proposition 9.8 and so Conjecture 9.1.

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Appendix

Let \mathbf{k} be an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero. Let G be a linear algebraic group over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$. Denote by $\mathbf{R}(G)$ the representation ring of G over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$. By equivariant K-theory on a scheme or a stack we always mean K-theory of G -equivariant coherent sheaves. For more details we refer the reader to [14, Chapter 5].

A.1. Generalities on convolution product in K-theory

A.1.1. Let Y be a smooth G -variety, and let $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ be a proper G -equivariant map. According to [14, 5.2.20], $K^G(Y \times_X Y)$ is an associative $\mathbf{R}(G)$ -algebra. Moreover, $K^G(Y)$ is naturally a left module over $K^G(Y \times_X Y)$. Namely, for any L in $K^G(Y \times_X Y)$ and any F in $K^G(Y)$, consider the restriction with supports (see [14, §5.2.5 (iii)]) of an element $L \boxtimes F$ of $K^G((Y \times_X Y) \times Y)$ with respect to the smooth closed embedding

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y \times Y & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \times \text{diag}} & Y \times Y \times Y \\ \cup & & \cup \\ Y \times_X Y & \rightarrow & (Y \times_X Y) \times Y, \end{array}$$

and denote the result by $L \otimes p_2^* F \in K^G(Y \times_X Y)$. Then we have $L * F = (p_1)_*(L \otimes p_2^* F) \in K^G(Y)$.

A.1.2. Let Z be a smooth variety. Consider a G -equivariant morphism from Z to X . Then $K^G(Y \times_X Y)$ acts on $K^G(Z \times_X Y)$ by convolution on the right. Additionally, this action is $\mathbf{R}(G)$ -linear. Namely, for any F in $K^G(Z \times_X Y)$ and any L in $K^G(Y \times_X Y)$, consider the element $p_{12}^* F \boxtimes p_{34}^* L$ in $K^G((Z \times_X Y) \times (Y \times_X Y))$. Let us apply the restriction with supports functor with respect to the smooth closed embedding $\text{id} \times \text{diag} \times \text{id}$ in the following diagram to $p_{12}^* F \boxtimes p_{34}^* L$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Z \times Y \times Y & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \times \text{diag} \times \text{id}} & Z \times Y \times Y \times Y \\ \cup & & \cup \\ Z \times_X Y \times_X Y & \rightarrow & (Z \times_X Y) \times (Y \times_X Y), \end{array}$$

and denote the result by $p_{12}^* F \otimes p_{23}^* L$ in $K^G(Z \times_X Y \times_X Y)$. The projection $p_{13} : Z \times_X Y \times_X Y \rightarrow Z \times_X Y$ is proper, and we obtain the convolution product of F and L denoted by

$$F * L = (p_{13})_*(p_{12}^* F \otimes p_{23}^* L) \in K^G(Z \times_X Y).$$

A.1.3. Let Y be a smooth G -variety and $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ a proper G -equivariant morphism. Let $X \rightarrow \bar{X}$ and $Z \rightarrow \bar{X}$ be G -equivariant morphisms of varieties. Assume Z to be smooth. Then $K^G(Y \times_X Y)$ acts on the left by convolution on $K^G(Y \times_{\bar{X}} Z)$. Indeed, for any F in $K^G(Y \times_{\bar{X}} Z)$ and L in $K^G(Y \times_X Y)$, consider $p_{12}^* L \boxtimes p_{34}^* F$ in $K^G((Y \times_X Y) \times (Y \times_{\bar{X}} Z))$. Apply the restriction with supports with respect to the smooth closed embedding

$\text{id} \times \text{diag} \times \text{id}$ in the following diagram to $p_{12}^* L \boxtimes p_{34}^* F$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y \times Y \times Z & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \times \text{diag} \times \text{id}} & Y \times Y \times Y \times Z \\ \cup & & \cup \\ Y \times_X Y \times_{\bar{X}} Z & \rightarrow & (Y \times_X Y) \times (Y \times_{\bar{X}} Z) \end{array}$$

and denote the result by $p_{12}^* L \otimes p_{34}^* F$ in $K^G(Y \times_X Y \times_{\bar{X}} Z)$. The projection $p_{13} : Y \times_X Y \times_{\bar{X}} Z \rightarrow Y \times_{\bar{X}} Z$ is proper, and we obtain the convolution product of L and F denoted by

$$L * F = (p_{13})_*(p_{12}^* L \otimes p_{34}^* F) \in K^G(Y \times_{\bar{X}} Z).$$

Note actually that the essential thing we need is the fact that the structure sheaf \mathcal{O}_Y of the diagonal $Y \subset Y \times Y$ admits a finite G -equivariant resolution by locally free $\mathcal{O}_{Y \times Y}$ -modules of finite rank. Then restrict this resolution with respect to the flat projection $p_{23} : Y \times Y \times Y \times Z \rightarrow Y \times Y$. Assume $Z \rightarrow \bar{X}$ to be proper; then $K^G(Z \times_{\bar{X}} Z)$ acts on $K^G(Y \times_{\bar{X}} Z)$ by convolutions on the right, and the actions of $K^G(Z \times_{\bar{X}} Z)$ and of $K^G(Y \times_X Y)$ commute.

Let \bar{x} be a G -fixed point in \bar{X} . Assume that the morphism $X \rightarrow \bar{X}$ factors through $X \rightarrow \bar{x} \rightarrow \bar{X}$. Let $Z_{\bar{x}}$ be the fiber of $Z \rightarrow \bar{X}$ over \bar{x} . Moreover, assume that $Z_{\bar{x}}$ is smooth and that it satisfies the conditions of Künneth of formula [14, Theorem 5.6.1]. Then, we have

$$K^G(Y \times_{\bar{X}} Z) \xrightarrow{\sim} K^G(Y \times Z_{\bar{x}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} K^G(Y) \otimes_{\mathbf{R}(G)} K^G(Z_{\bar{x}}). \quad (\text{A } 1)$$

Note that $K^G(Z_{\bar{x}})$ is naturally a $K^G(Z \times_{\bar{X}} Z)$ -module, and this action is $\mathbf{R}(G)$ -linear. The action of $K^G(Z \times_{\bar{X}} Z)$ on $K^G(Y \times_{\bar{X}} Z)$ is $\mathbf{R}(G)$ -linear as well. One checks that the action of $K^G(Z \times_{\bar{X}} Z)$ on the right-hand side of (A 1) comes by functoriality from the corresponding action on $K^G(Z_{\bar{x}})$.

A.2. Generalities on group actions and stacks

Let G and H be two algebraic groups, let $\phi : G \rightarrow H$ be a morphism of groups, and let X be a G -variety. The induced H -variety $H \times_G X$ with respect to ϕ is the stack quotient $(H \times X)/G$, where G acts on $H \times X$ by

$$g.(h, x) = (h\phi(g)^{-1}, g.x).$$

Let us show that $(H \times_G X)/H$ and X/G are isomorphic as stacks. The space $(H \times_G X)$ can be represented by the groupoid

$$H \times X \xrightleftharpoons[t]{s} G \times H \times X,$$

where $s(g, h, x) = (h, x)$ and $t(g, h, x) = (h\phi(g)^{-1}, gx)$. The H -action on the objects and morphisms of this groupoid is given by

$$\begin{aligned} h'.(h, x) &= (h'h, x) \\ h'.(g, h, x) &= (g, h'h, x). \end{aligned}$$

Thus $(H \times_G X)/H$ is represented by the groupoid \mathcal{G} given by

$$H \times X \underset{t'}{\overset{s'}{\rightleftarrows}} H \times G \times H \times X,$$

where $s'(h_1, g, h_2, x) = (h_2, x)$ and $t'(h_1, g, h_2, x) = (h_1 h_2 \phi(g)^{-1}, g.x)$. It is then easy to check that the natural morphism from \mathcal{G} to the action groupoid

$$X \rightleftarrows G \times X$$

is an equivalence.

This kind of argument will be used repeatedly. To avoid writing down the stack morphisms we will deal with induced varieties as if they were ordinary schemes.

Let $\phi : G \rightarrow H$ be morphism of groups (as before), and let X' and Y' be two G -varieties with Y' being smooth. Let $\pi' : Y' \rightarrow X'$ be a proper morphism of G -varieties. Let $X = H \times_G X'$ and $Y = H \times_G Y'$; X and Y are H -stacks. Then we have the following isomorphism:

$$Y \times_X Y \xrightarrow{\sim} H \times_G (Y' \times_{X'} Y')$$

as H -varieties. So, we have an isomorphism of stack quotients

$$(Y \times_X Y)/H \xrightarrow{\sim} (Y' \times_{X'} Y')/G,$$

and we get an isomorphism of algebras,

$$K^H(Y \times_X Y) \xrightarrow{\sim} K^G(Y' \times_{X'} Y').$$

Let Y_1 be a G -scheme, and let Y and \tilde{Y} be two H -schemes. Consider the Cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y_1 \times_Y \tilde{Y} & \longrightarrow & Y_1 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \tilde{Y} & \longrightarrow & Y, \end{array}$$

where the map $\tilde{Y} \rightarrow Y$ is H -equivariant and the map $f : Y_1 \rightarrow Y$ is G -equivariant, the action of G on Y being induced by morphism ϕ . The group G acts diagonally on the fiber product $Y_1 \times_Y \tilde{Y}$. This allows us to consider the induced space $H \times_G (Y_1 \times_Y \tilde{Y})$. On the other hand, we have an H -equivariant map $f_1 : H \times_G Y_1 \rightarrow Y$ given by $f_1(h, y_1) = hf(y_1)$. Consider the Cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (H \times_G Y_1) \times_Y \tilde{Y} & \longrightarrow & H \times_G Y_1 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow f_1 \\ \tilde{Y} & \longrightarrow & Y, \end{array}$$

and let H act diagonally on the fiber product $(H \times_G Y_1) \times_Y \tilde{Y}$.

Lemma A 2. *There is an H -equivariant isomorphism of stacks*

$$H \times_G (Y_1 \times_Y \tilde{Y}) \xrightarrow{\sim} (H \times_G Y_1) \times_Y \tilde{Y}. \quad (\text{A } 3)$$

Proof. The isomorphism is furnished by the H -equivariant map

$$\begin{aligned} H \times_G (Y_1 \times_Y \tilde{Y}) &\rightarrow (H \times_G Y_1) \times_Y \tilde{Y} \\ (h, (y_1, u)) &\rightarrow ((h, y_1), hu). \end{aligned}$$

For g in G , this map is given by

$$(h\phi(g), (g^{-1}y_1, \phi(g)^{-1}u)) \rightarrow ((hg, g^{-1}y_1), hu).$$

It is an H -equivariant isomorphism and yields the desired isomorphism (A 3). \square

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