

I. Mirković - Perverse Sheaves on a Loop Grassmannian
 (Drinfeld/Zusatz/Ginzburg/Mirković-Vilon)

G algebraic group, $a \in C$ finite subcurve of curve

\Rightarrow loop grassmannian $\mathcal{G}_a = H_a(C, G)$ local category at subcurve a
 $= G$ -torsors $P \rightarrow C$ + trivialization off a

$$a = \text{point } \in C : \mathcal{G}_a = \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{torsors + triv on } \hat{a} \text{ (formal nbhd)} \\ + \text{triv on } C-a \end{array} \right) / G(\hat{a})$$

$G(\hat{a})$
sections on formal nbhd

loop group: punctured formal nbhd \rightarrow positive loops

z local parameter at $a \Rightarrow \mathcal{O} = \mathbb{C}[[z]]$
 $\mathcal{K} = \mathbb{C}((z))$

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{G}_a = G(\mathcal{K}) / G(\mathcal{O})$

Relation with Langlands: $G(\mathcal{O}) \backslash \mathcal{G}_a$ orbits = data for modifying G -torsors on C at point a

To modify perverse sheaves on moduli of G -torsors
 \Rightarrow consider $G(\mathcal{O})$ -equivariant perverse sheaves

$\mathcal{P}_{G(\mathcal{O})}(\mathcal{G}_a) \cong \text{Rep } G^\vee$

$\mathcal{P}[\mathcal{P}_{G(\mathcal{O})}(C)] \rightarrow$ perverse sheaves on moduli of G -torsors

Basic Result [assume $a = 0 \in A^1$, $C = \text{formal nbhd of } 0 \in A^1$]

Perverse sheaves $\mathcal{P}_{G(\mathcal{O})}(G, k)$ coefficients in k -modules (equivariant)

$X = \text{Spec } (\mathbb{F}((t)))$ \mathbb{F} could be \mathbb{C} or \mathbb{F}_q
 - when $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{C}$ can take k any commutative ring, noetherian of finite dim
 - when $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{F}_q$ take $k = \overline{\mathbb{F}_q}$

$\mathcal{P}_{G(\mathcal{O})}(G, k) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Algebraic reps } \text{Rep}(G_k^\vee) \rightarrow$ split form

$$P(\mathcal{G}, k) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Rep}(G_k^v)$$

$$H^*(\mathcal{G}, -) \rightarrow \text{mod}(k) \xleftarrow{\text{Forget}}$$

i.e. total cohomology will have action of G_k^v .

⊗ on reps \leftrightarrow * on perverse sheaves:
 imitate convolution product $\mathbb{C}_{B \times B}[A]$
 B -bi-invariant A_S on A "GCK"
 $= G(G)$ "G(K)

- disadvantage: not obviously commutative convolution.

Fusion approach: C global curve (eg A^1)
 look at finite Hilbert scheme $C^{[n]}$
 & deform C to $\mathcal{G}_{C^{[n]}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_a$
 \downarrow \downarrow
 $C^{[n]} \rightarrow a$

$C^{[n]} = C^{(n)} \leftarrow C^n$: pull back to n th
 power of curve, get version \mathcal{G}_{C^n} of
 \mathcal{G} over C^n .

Theorem a. As ind-scheme over C^n , \mathcal{G}_{C^n} is flat.

b. fibers (case $n=2$) $\mathcal{G}_{a,b} = \begin{cases} \mathcal{G}_a \times \mathcal{G}_b & a \neq b \\ \mathcal{G}_a & a = b \end{cases}$

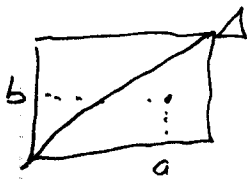
- huge jump - \bullet but on finite dimensional pieces
 products converge to something of right size
 as diagonal.

- this is just locality of local cohomology!

$$H_{D \sqcup D}^1(C, \mathcal{G}) = H_D^1(C, \mathcal{G}) \times H_D^1(C, \mathcal{G})$$

(or ind-scheme version thereof...)

\mathbb{C}^2 :



$G_a * G_b$

Convolution:

On $G_a * G_b$ put exterior product of sheaves $A * B$

as $a \rightarrow b$ get limit $A * B$ on G_a
 limit := nearly cycles of Δ .

- * is now manifestly commutative!

$A, B \in \text{Per}(G)(\mathcal{G}) \rightarrow A * B \in \text{Per}(G)(\mathcal{G})$

Get construction of $O(G_k^v)$ & of $U(\hat{n}_k)$ geometrically here

Algebraically: Weyl modules $W_\lambda \leftrightarrow V_\lambda$ Verma
 Geom (really): $W_\lambda = \Gamma(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{Q})$ line bundle on affine flag
 (k field) $\text{Irr}(G_k^v) \leftrightarrow \text{orbits } G(G) \backslash \mathcal{G}$

$W_\lambda \leftrightarrow \text{orbit } \mathcal{G}_\lambda = \mathcal{G}$

To each orbit have 3 kinds of perverse sheaves

$I_!(\mathcal{G}_\lambda, k)$: take shifted constant sheaf $k_{\mathcal{G}_\lambda}[\dim]$

$H_{\text{per}}^0(j_! k_{\mathcal{G}_\lambda}[\dim])$

$I_* = H_{\text{per}}^0(j_* k_{\mathcal{G}_\lambda}[\dim])$

$I_! \rightarrow I_*$ and image is denoted by $I_{!*}$
 $\gg I_{!*}$

Total cohomology of these : $I_! \leftrightarrow W_\lambda^v$ (Weyl) (k coeffs)

$H^0(\mathcal{G}, I) : I_* \leftrightarrow W_\lambda$ Weyl

$I_{!*} \leftrightarrow L_\lambda$ irred module

(works for any k -really over \mathbb{Z} !)

$\mathcal{G} = G(K)/G$ partial flag variety

$G(K) \supset G \supset T$ torus, A two Borels $B_+ = TN$, $B_- = TN$

Cartan fixed points $\mathfrak{g}^T \leftrightarrow X_*(T)$ characters
 $\lambda \in X_*(T) \leftrightarrow L_\lambda \in \mathfrak{g}^T$ fixed point.
 $[\text{elt of } T(x)] \leftrightarrow \text{loop into } T$

Three kinds of Borel: Invariant: $I = (G(G) \xrightarrow{\text{eval of } G} G)^{-1}(B)$
 $I^- = (G(\mathbb{C}[z^{-1}]) \xrightarrow{\text{eval of } G} G)^{-1}(B)$

$J = T(G) \cdot N(K)$

For each of these, orbits on \mathfrak{g} indexed by fixed pts \mathfrak{g}^T i.e. characters

For I orbits fin dim I^- fin codim
 J semi-infinite: ∞ dim & codim.

$G(G) \supset I$ slightly bigger $\Rightarrow G(G)$ orbits labelled by $X_*(T)/W \ni \lambda \mapsto \mathfrak{g}_\lambda = G(G) \cdot L_\lambda$.

Examples of orbits: \emptyset . Each orbit is a vector bundle over the G_m -fixed points $\mathfrak{g}_\lambda \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_\lambda^{G_m}$
 $G_m = \text{rotations loop}$
 $s \mapsto (s \circ \lambda)(z) = \lambda(s^{-1}z)$

$\mathfrak{g}_\lambda^{G_m}$ is a partial flag variety for finite G
 $\rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ obtained by gluing these.

1. nilpotent cone $N \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{g}$: x nilpotent $\Rightarrow x \mapsto \boxed{e^{z^{-1}x} \cdot L_0} \in \mathfrak{g}$

G_m case: closure of orbit for first fund weight
 $\mathfrak{g}_{\text{reg}}$ = compactification of nilpotent cone in $n \times n$ matrices $N \subset M_n$

So rel positions of G orbits on N and on \mathfrak{g} correspond

2. Open part of $G(\mathbb{C}^n)$'s normal slice in nilpotent operators on \mathbb{C}^n , at operator Z .

\Rightarrow orbits in $G(\mathbb{C}^n) \leftrightarrow$ geometry of all nilpotent cones put together.

3. $G = SL_2$ $G^\vee = PSL_2 \rightarrow$ orbits $G_0, G_{2^\vee}, G_{2 \times 2^\vee}$

$\overline{G_{n \times n^\vee}}$ looks like a projective space: its union of $1A^n \cup \dots \cup A^0$ but not smooth:

have action of $SL(\mathbb{Z})$ on cohomology, unlike $H^*(\mathbb{P}^{n-1}, \mathbb{Z})$

eg $G_{2^\vee} =$ (tangent bundle to \mathbb{P}^1 union one point) $\sim \mathbb{P}^1 \cup N_2$ nilpotent 2×2 matrices

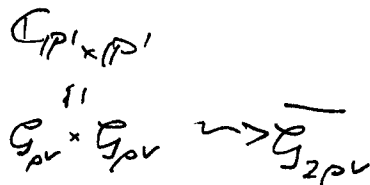


singularity is $\mathbb{C}^2/\pm 1$ problem with 2-torsion \Rightarrow over \mathbb{F}_2 the dimension of $L_{2^\vee}(\mathbb{F}_2) = 2$ rather than 3 as expected.

Now $G = PSL_2, G^\vee = SL_2$: study tensor product of 2-dim reps $\mathbb{C}^2 \otimes \mathbb{C}^2$

$\mathbb{C}^2 = H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathbb{C})$ study degenerate $G_{2,2} \rightarrow G_4$

$\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ degenerating to singular quadric in \mathbb{P}^3 (nilcone)



but can degenerate differently into \mathbb{P}^1 bundle over \mathbb{P}^1 : Springer resolution of nilcone \dots get convolution in usual picture for Frobenius... identity of these two descriptions \leftrightarrow compatibility of constructions of convolution

Basic technique:

Lemma

\overline{G}_X

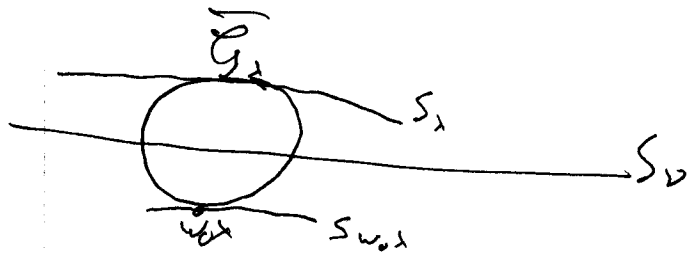
comparison of 2 types of Schubert cycles $\cap \overline{S}_\nu$ is of pure dimension $ht(G+\nu)$ (if dominant) $ht =$ contract with p

closure of

$T(\mathcal{O}) \cap (X) \cdot L_\nu$

$G(G)$ orbit

$\frac{\infty}{2}$ -orbit (of "Bard" J)



intersection = \cup of d irred components of same dimension.

$V = \lambda$: intersection is open in fact Γ orbit orbit $\Gamma \cap G_x$

Opposite case $V = w_0 \lambda$: intersection is just one point $w_0 \lambda$

For general intersections write chain $V_0 \dots V_i \dots V_n$
 all S_v have boundaries given by one equation
 thus dim of irred components drop by one (or stay same) at any stage.

Consequences 1. $H_c^*(S_v, \mathbb{A})$ is in only degree $2ht v$. Compactly supported

--- restrict \mathbb{A} to G_x for different λ , use Poincaré estimates: degrees $\leq -2ht \lambda$
 Take $H_c^*(S_v \cap G_x, \mathbb{A}) \Rightarrow$ degrees $\leq -2ht \lambda + 2ht(v+\lambda)$
 perturb by dim of intersection $= 2ht v$

\Rightarrow easy estimate on one side.
 To get other side: $H_c^*(S_v, \mathbb{A}) = H_{S_v}^*(G, \mathbb{A})$

local cohomology for negative orbit: $T(G) \cap N_X(K) \cdot L_v = S_v^-$
 - dual stratification $J = L_v$

\Rightarrow restriction by $*$ to orbit, then ! to pt \leftrightarrow
 " " ! to transversal orbit, then $*$ to pt !

Consequence: $H^*(G, \mathbb{A}) = \bigoplus_v H_c^*(S_v, \mathbb{A})$
 $V \in \mathbb{A}(T)$ grading \rightarrow some have action of dual Cartan

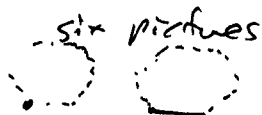
→ Canonical basis of representations

$$H^1_c(SU, I_1(\mathfrak{g}_\lambda, k)) = k[\text{Irred Compnts}(\mathfrak{g}_\lambda \wedge SU)]$$

$$\parallel \\ W_\lambda(\nu) \quad \nu\text{-weight space} \Rightarrow \text{basis!}$$

Conjecture these irred compnts determined by fixed points of torus.

J. Andersen: think of these f. points as cocoracles & connect the pts
eg sl₃



→ read off branching rules etc

Orbits even dimensional: gives hope that IC might have basis of alg cycles!