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UNIPOTENT ALMOST CHARACTERS OF SIMPLE p -ADIC GROUPS

G. LUSZTIG

To Gérard Laumon, on his 60th birthday.

INTRODUCTION

0.1. Let G be a simple adjoint algebraic group defined and split over the finite field \mathbf{F}_q . Let $K_0 = \mathbf{F}_q((\epsilon))$, $K = \overline{\mathbf{F}}_q((\epsilon))$. We are interested in the characters of the standard representations (in the sense of Langlands) of $G(K_0)$ corresponding to the (irreducible) unipotent representations ([L6]) of $G(K_0)$, restricted to the set $G(K_0)_{rsc} = G(K)_{rsc} \cap G(K_0)$ where $G(K)_{rsc}$ is the intersection of the set $G(K)_{rs}$ of regular semisimple elements in $G(K)$ with the set $G(K)_c$ of compact elements in $G(K)$ (that is, elements which normalize some Iwahori subgroup of $G(K)$); we call these restrictions the *unipotent characters* of $G(K_0)$. We hope that the unipotent characters (or some small linear combination of them) have a geometric meaning in the same way as the characters of (irreducible) unipotent representations of $G(\mathbf{F}_q)$ can be expressed in terms of character sheaves on G . Thus we are seeking some geometric objects on $G(K)_c$ on which the Frobenius map acts and from which the unipotent characters can be recovered.

In this paper we define a collection of class functions on $G(K_0)_{rsc}$ which we call *unipotent almost characters*. (These class functions can conceivably take the value ∞ at some points but we conjecture that the set of such points is empty; in the rest of this introduction we assume that this conjecture holds.) We expect that the unipotent almost characters are in the same relation with the unipotent characters as the objects with the same names associated to $G(\mathbf{F}_q)$. In particular we expect that the unipotent characters generate same subspace of the vector space of class functions on \mathcal{V}_0 as the unipotent almost characters. (A refinement of this is stated as a conjecture in 3.11(a).) Moreover we expect that each unipotent almost character can be expressed as a linear combination of a small number of unipotent characters, just like for $G(\mathbf{F}_q)$.

Our definition of unipotent almost characters is similar to one of the two definitions of the analogous functions for $G(\mathbf{F}_q)$ (which was in terms of character sheaves on $G(\overline{\mathbf{F}}_q)$). They are associated to some new geometric objects on $G(K)_c$ which

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can be thought of as character sheaves on $G(K)_c$ (or rather, cohomology sheaves of character sheaves) and are defined even when \mathbf{k} is replaced by any algebraically closed field such as \mathbf{C} (in which case $G(K)$ becomes $G(\mathbf{C}((\epsilon)))$.)

The definition of these new geometric objects combines three ingredients:

(i) A generalization of the construction [L8] of an affine Weyl group action on the homology of the variety of Iwahori subgroups (see [KL]) of $G(K)$ containing a given element of $G(K)_c$.

(ii) A construction of co-standard representations of an affine Weyl group in the framework of the generalized Springer correspondence [L3].

(iii) A matching of the affine Weyl groups appearing in (i) and (ii).

Now (i) (which is discussed in §3) is based on some preliminaries on unipotent character sheaves on disconnected groups given in §1. It uses geometry (such as perverse sheaves) arising from $G(K)$. On the other hand, (ii) (which is discussed in §2) is a variant of the geometric construction of representations of graded affine Hecke algebras given in [L4].

It should be pointed out that the notion of co-standard module which appears in (ii) is not intrinsic to the affine Weyl group, but it is associated to an affine Weyl group viewed as the limit as $q \rightarrow 1$ of an affine Hecke algebras with possibly unequal parameters q^{m_i} . While the irreducible representations of the affine Weyl group in (ii) have an elementary definition (in terms of representations of finite Weyl groups), our definition of the co-standard representations is in terms of geometry (such as perverse sheaves) arising from the group of type dual to that of G .

Since the affine Weyl groups in (i) and (ii) appear in totally different worlds (one from G , the other from the dual group of G) the fact that they match is a miracle (which has already been exploited in [L6]).

After these new geometric objects are defined, the unipotent almost characters are defined in terms of them by taking traces of the Frobenius map.

In §4 we give some supporting evidence, based mostly on [KML2], for the conjectures in this paper.

We expect that a similar picture exists with unipotent representations replaced by representations of depth zero. In §5 we discuss a possible generalization to p -adic groups in unequal characteristic.

0.2. Notation. If Γ is a group then Z_Γ is the centre of Γ . If H is a subgroup of Γ , then $N_\Gamma H$ is the normalizer of H in Γ . If $g \in \Gamma$ then $Z_\Gamma(g)$ is the centralizer of g in Γ . We denote by $\text{Irr}\Gamma$ a set of representatives for the isomorphism classes of irreducible finite dimensional representations of Γ (over \mathbf{C}). We fix an algebraically closed field \mathbf{k} and a prime number l invertible in \mathbf{k} . Let $\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l$ be an algebraic closure of the field of l -adic numbers. For an algebraic variety X over \mathbf{k} let $\mathcal{D}(X)$ be the bounded derived category of constructible $\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l$ sheaves on X . By "local system" on X we usually mean a $\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l$ -local system. (An exception is in §2 where varieties and local systems are over \mathbf{C} .) If \mathcal{E} is a local system on X and $i \in \mathbf{N}$ we set $H_{-i}(X, \mathcal{E}) = (H_c^i(X, \mathcal{E}^\dagger))^\dagger$; generally, $(\)^\dagger$ denotes the dual of a vector space or of a local system. If $x \in X$, \mathcal{E}_x denotes the stalk of \mathcal{E} at x . If H is a linear algebraic

group over \mathbf{k} , let H^0 be the identity component of H . If H acts on X let $\mathcal{D}_H(X)$ be the corresponding equivariant derived category.

For a finite set S let $|S|$ be the cardinal of S .

In §3 we assume that $\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l, \mathbf{C}$ are identified as fields.

1. PRELIMINARIES ON CHARACTER SHEAVES ON DISCONNECTED GROUPS

1.1. Let G be an affine algebraic group over \mathbf{k} such that G^0 is reductive. For any subgroup H of G we write NH instead of $N_G H$. The set of subgroups of G^0 containing a fixed Borel subgroup of G^0 is of the form $\{B_J; J \subset I\}$ (I is a finite indexing set) where for $J \subset I, J' \subset I$ we have $B_J \subset B_{J'}$ if and only if $J \subset J'$. In particular B_\emptyset is a Borel subgroup. Let W be a (finite) indexing set for the set of $(B_\emptyset, B_\emptyset)$ double cosets in G . For $w \in W$ let O_w be the corresponding double coset. Let $W' = \{w \in W; O_w \in G^0\}$ and let $\Xi = \{w \in W; O_w \subset NB_\emptyset\}$. If $i \in I$ then $B_{\{i\}} - B_\emptyset = O_w$ for a well defined $w \in W'$; we set $w = s_i$. There is a unique group structure on W such that the following holds: if $w, w' \in W$ are such that $O_w O_{w'}$ is of the form $O_{w''}$ for some $w'' \in W$ then $ww' = w''$; if $i \in I$ then $s_i^2 = 1$. Now W' is the subgroup of W generated by $\{s_i; i \in I\}$; it is a Coxeter group on these generators. Also Ξ is a subgroup of W such that $W = \Xi W' = W' \Xi, \Xi \cap W' = \{1\}$. If $\xi \in \Xi$ and $i \in I$ then $\xi s_i \xi^{-1} = s_{\xi(i)}$ for a unique $\xi(i) \in I$; moreover $\xi : i \mapsto \xi(i)$ is an action of Ξ on I . For $J \subset I$, let W_J be the subgroup of W' generated by $\{s_i; i \in J\}$ and let $\Xi_J = \Xi \cap N_W W_J$; let w_0^J be the longest element of the finite Coxeter group W_J . For $J \subset I$ let $\check{J} = I - J$ and let ${}^{\check{J}}W$ (resp. ${}^{\check{J}}W'$) be the set of all $w \in N_W W_J$ (resp. $w \in N_{W'} W_J$) such that w has minimal length in its W_J -coset; this is a subgroup of $N_W W_J$ (resp. $N_{W'} W_J$).

For $\xi \in \Xi$ we set ${}^\xi G = \cup_{w \in W'} {}^\xi O_w$. Note that $G = \sqcup_{\xi \in \Xi} {}^\xi G$ is the decomposition of G into connected components.

1.2. For $J \subset I$, B_J is a parabolic subgroup of G^0 and $NB_J = \sqcup_{\xi \in \Xi_J} {}^\xi NB_J$ where for $\xi \in \Xi_J$, ${}^\xi NB_J := NB_J \cap {}^\xi G$ is a single B_J -coset. Let U_J be the unipotent radical of B_J (a normal subgroup of NB_J). Let $\overline{NB_J} = NB_J/U_J, \overline{B_J} = B_J/U_J$, and let $p_J : NB_J \rightarrow \overline{NB_J}$ be the obvious homomorphism. For any $\xi \in \Xi_J$ let ${}^\xi \overline{NB_J} = p_J({}^\xi NB_J)$. Now $\overline{NB_J}$ is a connected reductive group over \mathbf{k} whose connected components are ${}^\xi \overline{NB_J}$ for various $\xi \in \Xi_J$; the identity component is $\overline{B_J}$. For $\xi \in \Xi_J$ let ${}^\xi \mathcal{Z}_{\overline{B_J}} = \mathcal{Z}_{\overline{B_J}} \cap \mathcal{Z}_{\overline{NB_J}}(g)$ where g is any element of ${}^\xi \overline{NB_J}$.

1.3. We consider a triple (J, ω, A) where $J \subset I$, $\omega \in \Xi_J$ and A is a unipotent cuspidal character sheaf (see [L9, X,44.4]) on the connected component ${}^\omega \overline{NB_J}$ of $\overline{NB_J}$. By [L9, VI,30.2] there is a well defined subvariety $\mathfrak{S} \subset {}^\omega \overline{NB_J}$ and a local system \mathcal{S} on \mathfrak{S} such that for some integer $n \geq 1$ invertible in \mathbf{k} , the following hold:

\mathfrak{S} is a single orbit of ${}^\omega \mathcal{Z}_{\overline{B_J}}^0 \times \overline{B_J}$ acting on ${}^\omega \overline{NB_J}$ by $(z, x) : g \mapsto xz^n g x^{-1}$;

\mathcal{S} is irreducible and equivariant for this action; $A|_{\mathfrak{S}} = \mathcal{S}[\dim \mathfrak{S}], A|_{{}^\omega \overline{NB_J} - \mathfrak{S}} = 0$. (We have used that A is clean (see [L9, X], [L10] and its references). Let $cl(\mathfrak{S})$ be the closure of \mathfrak{S} in ${}^\omega \overline{NB_J}$.

Let $\check{J}W'$ be the fixed point set of the automorphism of $\check{J}W'$ induced by $\text{Ad}(\omega) : W' \rightarrow W'$. If L is a Levi subgroup of B_J then $\check{J}W'$ can be identified with $\Gamma := \{y \in N_{G^0}L; y(NL \cap NB_J)y^{-1} = NL \cap NB_J\}/L$. We can view \mathfrak{S} as a subset of $NL \cap NB_J\}/L$. From the classification of unipotent cuspidal character sheaves [L9, X] we see that if $y \in N_{G^0}L$ represents an element of Γ then $\text{Ad}(y)$ preserves \mathfrak{S} and \mathcal{S} . Let

$$X = \{(g, xB_J) \in {}^\omega G \times G^0/B_J; x^{-1}gx \in {}^\omega NB_J, p_J(x^{-1}gx) \in \mathfrak{S}\}.$$

Let \bar{Y} be the set of all $g \in {}^\omega G$ such that for some $x \in G^0$ we have $x^{-1}gx \in {}^\omega NB_J, p_J(x^{-1}gx) \in \text{cl}(\mathfrak{S})$. Let $\psi : X \rightarrow \bar{Y}$ be the first projection. We define a local system $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}$ on X by $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_{(g, xB_J)} = \mathcal{S}_{p_J(x^{-1}gx)}$; this is well defined by the $\overline{B_J}$ -equivariance of \mathcal{S} . Using [L9, I,5.7], [L9, II,7.10(a)] we see that the vector space $\mathbf{E} := \text{End}(\psi_! \tilde{\mathcal{S}})$ has a canonical direct sum decomposition into lines \mathbf{E}_w indexed by the elements $w \in \Gamma$ hence by the elements $w \in \check{J}W'$. Moreover in the algebra structure of \mathbf{E} we have $\mathbf{E}_w \mathbf{E}_{w'} = \mathbf{E}_{ww'}$ for $w, w' \in \check{J}W'$. In particular all nonzero elements in \mathbf{E}_w are units in \mathbf{E} .

1.4. Let \mathbf{c} be the two-sided cell of W_J associated in [L9, X,44.18] to the unipotent character sheaf A on ${}^\omega \overline{NB_J}$. Let \mathbf{c}' be the two-sided cell of W' that contains \mathbf{c} . Consider the bijection j in [L9, X,44.21(h)] from the set of unipotent character sheaves on ${}^\omega \overline{NB_J}$ with associated two-sided cell \mathbf{c} to the set of unipotent character sheaves of ${}^\omega G$ with associated two-sided cell \mathbf{c}' . (The assumptions of *loc.cit.* are satisfied by the classification of unipotent character sheaves.) From the definition we see that $j(A)$ appears with multiplicity 1 in the semisimple perverse sheaf $\psi_! \tilde{\mathcal{S}}[\dim X]$ on \bar{Y} . Now \mathbf{E} acts naturally on the one-dimensional vector space $V := \text{Hom}(j(A), \psi_! \tilde{\mathcal{S}}[\dim X])$. For $w \in \check{J}W'$, since the nonzero elements of \mathbf{E}_w are units in \mathbf{E} , we see that precisely one element $b_w \in \mathbf{E}_w$ acts on V as identity. Clearly we have $b_w b_{w'} = b_{ww'}$ for $w, w' \in \check{J}W'$. Hence the basis (b_w) of \mathbf{E} identifies the algebra \mathbf{E} with the group algebra $\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l[\check{J}W']$. Thus we have

$$(a) \quad \text{End}_{\mathcal{D}(\bar{Y})}(\psi_! \tilde{\mathcal{S}}) = \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l[\check{J}W'].$$

2. CO-STANDARD REPRESENTATIONS OF CERTAIN (EXTENDED) AFFINE WEYL GROUPS

2.1. Let \mathcal{G} be a connected, almost simple, simply connected algebraic group over \mathbf{C} . We fix a maximal torus T of \mathcal{G} with Lie algebra \mathfrak{t} . Let $R \subset \mathfrak{t}^\dagger$ be the set of roots. Let $\alpha_i \in R$ ($i \in [0, n]$) be such that $(\alpha_i)_{i \in [1, n]}$ form a set of simple roots for R and α_0 is the negative of the corresponding highest root. For $i \in [0, n]$ let $h_i \in \mathfrak{t}$ be the coroot corresponding to α_i . There are unique integers $n_i > 0$ ($i \in [0, n]$) such that $\sum_{i \in [0, n]} n_i \alpha_i = 0$, $n_0 = 1$. Let V be a \mathbf{C} -vector space with basis $\{b_i; i \in [0, n]\}$ and let $\{b'_i; i \in [0, n]\}$ be the dual basis of V^\dagger . The canonical pairing $V \times V^\dagger \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ is denoted by $x, x' \mapsto x(x')$. We imbed \mathfrak{t} into V^\dagger by $y \mapsto \sum_{i \in [0, n]} \alpha_i(y) b'_i$; we identify

\mathfrak{t} with its image, the subspace $\{\sum_{i \in [0, n]} c_i b'_i; c_i \in \mathbf{C}, \sum_i n_i c_i = 0\}$. In particular we regard h_i as a vector in V^\dagger . For any $y \in \mathfrak{t}$, $i \in [0, n]$ we have $b_i(y) = \alpha_i(y)$. Let

$$\mathfrak{t}^1 = \left\{ \sum_{i \in [0, n]} c_i b'_i; c_i \in \mathbf{C}, \sum_i n_i c_i = 1 \right\} \subset V^\dagger.$$

For $i \in [0, n]$ we define $s_i : V \rightarrow V$ by $s_i(x) = x - x(h_i)b_i$ and its contragredient $s_i : V^\dagger \rightarrow V^\dagger$ by $s_i(x') = x' - b_i(x')h_i$. Let W be the subgroup of $GL(V)$ or $GL(V^\dagger)$ generated by $\{s_i; i \in [0, n]\}$ (an affine Weyl group). Note that $\mathfrak{t}, \mathfrak{t}^1$ are W -stable subsets of V^\dagger . For any $J \subset [0, n]$ we set $\check{J} = [0, n] - J$.

For any $S \subset [0, n]$, $S \neq \emptyset$ let

$$C_S = \{x' \in \mathfrak{t}^1; x' = \sum_{i \in S} c_i b'_i \text{ with } c_i \in \mathbf{C}, c_i > 0 \quad \forall i \in S\}.$$

Here, for a complex number $c = a + b\sqrt{-1}$ with a, b real, we write $c > 0$ whenever $a > 0$ or $a = 0, b > 0$. The sets C_S are disjoint. For any $J \subsetneq [0, n]$ let W_J be the subgroup of W generated by $\{s_i; i \in J\}$ (a finite Coxeter group whose longest element is denoted by w_0^J). Let ${}^J W$ be the set of all $w \in N_W W_J$ such that w has minimal length in its W_J -coset; this is a subgroup of $N_W W_J$.

For any $J \subsetneq [0, n]$ let R_J (resp. R_J^+) be the set of $\alpha \in R$ which are \mathbf{Z} -linear (resp. \mathbf{N} -linear) combinations of $\{a_i; i \in J\}$ and let \mathcal{G}_J be the subgroup of \mathcal{G} generated by T and by the root subgroups of \mathcal{G} corresponding to the roots in R_J ; note that \mathcal{G}_J is a connected reductive subgroup of \mathcal{G} with maximal torus T and root system R_J . Let \mathfrak{z}_J be the Lie algebra of the centre of \mathcal{G}_J . Let V_J be the subspace of V spanned by $\{b_i; i \in J\}$. Let V_J^\dagger be the subspace of V^\dagger spanned by $\{b'_i; i \in \check{J}\}$. We have $\mathfrak{z}_J = \mathfrak{t} \cap V_J^\dagger$. Let $\mathfrak{z}_J^1 = \mathfrak{t}^1 \cap V_J^\dagger$, an affine hypersurface in \mathfrak{z}_J .

2.2. Let $\mathfrak{Z}_{\mathcal{G}}$ be the set of all pairs $(\mathfrak{c}, \mathfrak{F})$ where \mathfrak{c} is a conjugacy class in \mathcal{G} and \mathfrak{F} is an irreducible \mathcal{G} -equivariant local system on \mathfrak{c} (up to isomorphism). We have a partition

$$\mathfrak{Z}_{\mathcal{G}} = \sqcup_{\chi \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{Z}_{\mathcal{G}}, \mathbf{C}^*)} \mathfrak{Z}_{\mathcal{G}, \chi}$$

where $\mathfrak{Z}_{\mathcal{G}, \chi}$ is the set of all $(\mathfrak{c}, \mathfrak{F}) \in \mathfrak{Z}_{\mathcal{G}}$ such that the character by which $\mathcal{Z}_{\mathcal{G}}$ acts on any stalk of \mathfrak{F} in the \mathcal{G} -equivariant structure of \mathfrak{F} is χ .

2.3. We fix a triple $(J, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{E})$ where $J \subsetneq [0, n]$, \mathcal{C} is a unipotent conjugacy class of \mathcal{G}_J and \mathcal{E} is an irreducible cuspidal \mathcal{G}_J -equivariant local system on \mathcal{C} . From the classification of cuspidal local systems [L3] we see that J has the following property:

(a) if $|\check{J}| \geq 2$ then for any $k \in \check{J}$ we have $\mathfrak{s}_k := w_0^{J \cup k} w_0^J = w_0^J w_0^{J \cup k} \in {}^J W$.

From [L6, 1.15] we see that the following holds.

(b) If $|\check{J}| \geq 2$ then ${}^J W$ is a Coxeter group (an irreducible affine Weyl group) on generators \mathfrak{s}_k ($k \in \check{J}$).

On the other hand, if $|\check{J}| = 1$ we have ${}^J W = \{1\}$.

2.4. We preserve the setup of 2.3. Assume that $|\check{J}| \geq 2$. Then each generator \mathbf{s}_k of ${}^{\check{J}}W$ leaves stable the subspace V_J of V hence also its annihilator V_J^\dagger in V^\dagger . Hence ${}^{\check{J}}W$ acts on V_J^\dagger . This action leaves stable the subset \mathfrak{z}_J^1 of V_J^\dagger and also the subspace \mathfrak{z}_J of V_J^\dagger where it acts through a finite quotient $\mathcal{W}_{\check{J}} \subset GL(\mathfrak{z}_J)$.

Let \mathcal{L}' be the set of all $x \in \mathfrak{z}_J$ such that the translation $z \mapsto z+x$ of \mathfrak{z}_J^1 coincides with the automorphism $x \mapsto w(x)$ of \mathfrak{z}_J^1 for some $w \in {}^{\check{J}}W$. Then \mathcal{L}' is a subgroup of \mathfrak{z}_J such that $\mathbf{C} \otimes \mathcal{L}' = \mathfrak{z}_J$. Let $\mathcal{L} = \{x \in \mathfrak{z}_J^\dagger; x(\mathcal{L}') \subset \mathbf{Z}\}$. Clearly $\mathcal{W}_{\check{J}}$ acts naturally on $\mathcal{L}', \mathcal{L}$. Hence we can form the semidirect product

$$\tilde{W}_{\check{J}} = \mathcal{L} \cdot \mathcal{W}_{\check{J}}$$

(with \mathcal{L} normal). Let

$$\mathcal{T} = \mathbf{C}^* \otimes \mathcal{L}' = \text{Hom}(\mathcal{L}, \mathbf{C}^*).$$

For any $t \in \mathcal{T}$ we denote by $\mathcal{W}_{\check{J},t}$ the stabilizer of t in $\mathcal{W}_{\check{J}}$ (for the action on \mathcal{T}) and we form the semidirect product $\tilde{W}_{\check{J},t} = \mathcal{L} \cdot \mathcal{W}_{\check{J},t}$ (with \mathcal{L} normal); this is a subgroup of finite index of $\tilde{W}_{\check{J}}$.

Let $\exp_{\mathcal{T}} : \mathfrak{z}_J \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ (that is $\mathbf{C} \otimes \mathcal{L}' \rightarrow \mathbf{C}^* \otimes \mathcal{L}$) be the homomorphism induced by the exponential $\mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}^*$. By [L7, 9.2(b)] we can find $k_J \in \check{J}$ so that the following holds.

(a) Let $p_J : \mathfrak{z}_J^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ be the composition of the map $x \mapsto x - (1/n_{k_J})b'_{k_J}$, $\mathfrak{z}_J^1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{z}_J$ with the map $x \mapsto \exp_{\mathcal{T}}(2\pi\sqrt{-1}x)$, $\mathfrak{z}_J \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$. Then $x' \mapsto p_J(x')$ is a bijection between $D_J := \cup_{S \subset \check{J}, S \neq \emptyset} C_S$ and a set of representatives for the $\mathcal{W}_{\check{J}}$ -orbits in \mathcal{T} .

(In the case where $J = \emptyset$ we take $k_\emptyset = 0$.) By Mackey's theorem, $\text{Irr}\tilde{W}_{\check{J}}$ is in natural bijection with the set of pairs (t, ρ) where t runs over a set of representatives for the $\mathcal{W}_{\check{J}}$ -orbits on $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{L}, \mathbf{C}^*) = \mathcal{T}$ and $\rho \in \text{Irr}\mathcal{W}_{\check{J},t}$. Using (a) this can be viewed as a bijection

$$(b) \quad \text{Irr}\tilde{W}_{\check{J}} \leftrightarrow \{(d, \rho); d \in D_J, \rho \in \text{Irr}\mathcal{W}_{\check{J},p_J(d)}\}.$$

From [L6, 3.8,3.9] we deduce:

(c) If $d \in C_S$ (with $S \subset \check{J}, S \neq \emptyset$) then the subgroup $({}^{\check{J}}W)_{\check{S}-J}$ of ${}^{\check{J}}W$ generated by $\{\mathbf{s}_k; k \in \check{S} - J\}$ maps isomorphically to $\mathcal{W}_{\check{J},p'_J(d)}$ under the canonical homomorphism ${}^{\check{J}}W \rightarrow \mathcal{W}_{\check{J}}$.

Now the natural action of $({}^{\check{J}}W)_{\check{S}-J}$ on \mathcal{L} (restriction of the ${}^{\check{J}}W$ -action) is the same as the action of $\mathcal{W}_{\check{J},p'_J(d)}$ in (c) on \mathcal{L} . Using this action we can form the semidirect product $\tilde{W}_{\check{J},\check{S}-J} = \mathcal{L} \cdot ({}^{\check{J}}W)_{\check{S}-J}$ (with \mathcal{L} normal); this is a subgroup of finite index of $\tilde{W}_{\check{J}}$ (using the inclusion $({}^{\check{J}}W)_{\check{S}-J} \subset \mathcal{W}_{\check{J}}$ coming from (c)).

Hence (b) can be viewed as a bijection

$$(d) \quad \text{Irr}\tilde{W}_{\check{J}} \leftrightarrow \sqcup_{S \subset \check{J}, S \neq \emptyset} \{(d, \rho); d \in C_S, \rho \in \text{Irr}({}^{\check{J}}W)_{\check{S}-J}\}$$

which associates to (d, ρ) (with $d \in C_S$) the irreducible representation

$$(e) \quad \text{Ind}_{\tilde{W}_{\check{J}, \check{S}-J}}^{\tilde{W}_{\check{J}}} ([p_J(d)] \otimes \tilde{\rho})$$

where $\tilde{\rho}$ is the irreducible representation of $\tilde{W}_{\check{J}, \check{S}-J}$ which equals ρ on $({}^J W)_{\check{S}-J}$ and on which \mathcal{L} acts as identity; $[p_J(d)]$ is the one dimensional representation of $\tilde{W}_{\check{J}, \check{S}-J}$ which equals $p_J(d)$ on \mathcal{L} (recall that $p_J(d) \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{L}, \mathbf{C}^*)$) and on which $({}^J W)_{\check{S}-J}$ acts trivially.

2.5. We preserve the setup of 2.3. Assume that $|\check{J}| = 1$. In this case we set $\tilde{W}_{\check{J}} = \{1\}$ and $({}^J W)_\emptyset = \{1\}$. Then a bijection as in 2.4(d) continues to hold (both sides have exactly one element; the only S in the union is $S = \check{J}$ and the corresponding C_S has exactly one element.)

2.6. Putting together the bijections 2.4(e) (see also 2.5) for various $(J, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{E})$ as in 2.3 (with \mathcal{E} defined up to isomorphism) we obtain identifications

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqcup_{(J, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{E})} \text{Irr} \tilde{W}_{\check{J}} = \sqcup_{(J, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{E})} \sqcup_{S \subset \check{J}; S \neq \emptyset} \{(d, \rho); d \in C_S, \rho \in \text{Irr}({}^J W)_{\check{S}-J}\} \\ (a) \quad & = \sqcup_{S \subset [0, n]; S \neq \emptyset} \sqcup_{d \in C_S} \sqcup_{(J, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{E}); J \subset \check{S}} \text{Irr}({}^J W)_{\check{S}-J}. \end{aligned}$$

We can identify $({}^J W)_{\check{S}-J}$ in an obvious way with the group $\check{S}^{-J}(W_{\check{S}})$ of all $w \in N_{W_{\check{S}}}(W_{\check{S}-J})$ which have minimal length in their $W_{\check{S}-J}$ -coset.

By the generalized Springer correspondence [L3, §6, §9] applied to the connected reductive group $\mathcal{G}_{\check{S}}$ we have for any $S \subset [0, n]$, $S \neq \emptyset$ an identification of

$$\sqcup_{(J, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{E}); J \subset \check{S}} \text{Irr}({}^J W)_{\check{S}-J} = \sqcup_{(J, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{E}); J \subset \check{S}} \text{Irr}^{\check{S}^{-J}}(W_{\check{S}})$$

with the set $\mathcal{A}_{\check{S}}$ consisting of all pairs (c, \mathcal{F}) where c is a unipotent class of $\mathcal{G}_{\check{S}}$ and \mathcal{F} is an irreducible $\mathcal{G}_{\check{S}}$ -equivariant local system on c (up to isomorphism). We shall denote by $\mathcal{A}_{\check{S}, J, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{E}}$ the subset of $\mathcal{A}_{\check{S}}$ corresponding to a fixed $(J, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{E})$ under the previous identification.

Introducing this into (a) we obtain an identification

$$(b) \quad \sqcup_{(J, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{E})} \text{Irr} \tilde{W}_{\check{J}} = \sqcup_{S \subset [0, n]; S \neq \emptyset} \sqcup_{d \in C_S} \mathcal{A}_{\check{S}}.$$

Applying 2.4(a) with $J = \emptyset$ (so that $\mathcal{T} = T$) we see that $p_\emptyset : \mathfrak{t}^1 \rightarrow T$ defines a bijection between $\sqcup_{S \subset [0, n]; S \neq \emptyset} C_S$ and a set of representatives for the Weyl group orbits in T . Note also that if $d \in C_S$ with $S \subset [0, n]$, $S \neq \emptyset$ then $Z_{\mathcal{G}}(p_\emptyset(d)) = \mathcal{G}_{\check{S}}$. Hence associating to S, d as in (b) and to $(c, \mathcal{F}) \in \mathcal{A}_{\check{S}}$ the pair $(\mathfrak{c}, \mathcal{F}')$ where \mathfrak{c} is the conjugacy class in \mathcal{G} containing $p_\emptyset(d)c$ and \mathcal{F}' is the irreducible \mathcal{G} -equivariant local system on \mathfrak{c} whose restriction to $p_\emptyset(d)c \cong c$ is \mathcal{F} , gives a bijection between the right hand side of (b) and $\mathfrak{Z}_{\mathcal{G}}$ (see 2.2). Now (b) becomes a bijection

$$(c) \quad \sqcup_{(J, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{E})} \text{Irr} \tilde{W}_{\check{J}} \leftrightarrow \mathfrak{Z}_{\mathcal{G}}.$$

2.7. Let $(J, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{E})$ be as in 2.3. Let $E \in \text{Irr}\tilde{W}_J$. We write $E = E_{\mathfrak{c}, \mathfrak{F}}$ where $(\mathfrak{c}, \mathfrak{F}) \in \mathfrak{Z}_{\mathcal{G}}$ corresponds to E under 2.6(c). We also write $E = E^{S, d, c, \mathcal{F}}$ where $S \subset \tilde{J}$, $S \neq \emptyset$, $d \in C_S$ and $(c, \mathcal{F}) \in \mathcal{A}_{\tilde{S}, J, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{E}}$ (see 2.4) are such that E corresponds to S, d, c, \mathcal{F} under 2.6(b).

We write E in the form $E = \text{Ind}_{\tilde{W}_{\tilde{J}, \tilde{S}-J}}^{\tilde{W}_J} ([p_J(d)] \otimes \tilde{\rho})$ as in 2.4(a). Recall that ρ is an irreducible representation of $({}^J W)_{\tilde{S}-J} = \tilde{S}^{-J}(W_{\tilde{S}})$ and $\tilde{\rho}$ is the irreducible representation of $\tilde{W}_{\tilde{J}, \tilde{S}-J}$ which equals ρ on $({}^J W)_{\tilde{S}-J}$ and on which \mathcal{L} acts as identity.

Our next objective is to define a $\tilde{W}_{\tilde{J}, \tilde{S}-J}$ -module $\hat{\rho}$ (of finite dimension) which contains $\tilde{\rho}$ as a $\tilde{W}_{\tilde{J}, \tilde{S}-J}$ -submodule.

Let P be the parabolic subgroup of $\mathcal{G}_{\tilde{S}}$ which has \mathcal{G}_J as a Levi subgroup and contains the root subgroups corresponding to roots in $R_{\tilde{S}}^+$; let U_P be the unipotent radical of P . Let $g \in c$, let $\mathfrak{A} = Z_{\mathcal{G}_{\tilde{S}}}(g)/Z_{\mathcal{G}_{\tilde{S}}}^0(g)$ and let τ be the irreducible representation of \mathfrak{A} corresponding to the local system \mathcal{F} on c . Let

$$X = \{xP \in \mathcal{G}_{\tilde{S}}/P; x^{-1}gx \in \mathcal{C}U_P\}.$$

By [L3, 1.2(b)], we have $\dim X \leq e/2$ where

$$e = \dim \mathcal{G}_{\tilde{S}} - \dim \mathcal{G}_J - \dim c + \dim \mathcal{C}.$$

Let $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}$ be the local system on X such that $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_{xP}$ is the stalk of \mathcal{E} at the \mathcal{C} -component of $x^{-1}gx \in \mathcal{C}U_P$. By [L3, §9] for any $i \geq 0$ there is a natural degree preserving action of $\tilde{S}^{-J}(W_{\tilde{S}})$ on $H^\bullet(X, \tilde{\mathcal{E}}) = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} H_c^i(X, \tilde{\mathcal{E}})$ which commutes with the obvious action of \mathfrak{A} . (By [L4, 8.6] we have $H_c^i(X, \tilde{\mathcal{E}}) = 0$ unless i is even.) Moreover, the induced $({}^J W)_{\tilde{S}-J}$ -action on $\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{A}}(\tau, H_c^e(X, \tilde{\mathcal{E}}))$ is the same as ρ . In particular, we have $\dim X = e/2$. Let $\mathbf{S} = \bigoplus_{r \geq 0} \mathbf{S}_{2r}$ be the symmetric algebra of \mathfrak{z}_J^\dagger with its grading in which the elements of \mathfrak{z}_J^\dagger have degree 2. We can identify \mathbf{S} with the total $\mathcal{G}_{\tilde{S}}$ -equivariant cohomology algebra $H_{\mathcal{G}_{\tilde{S}}}^\bullet(X, \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l)$ of X (for the natural action of $\mathcal{G}_{\tilde{S}}$) by arguing as in [L4, 4.2]: after choosing $g_0 \in \mathcal{C}$ and setting $M = Z_{\mathcal{G}_J}(g_0)$, we have

$$H_{\mathcal{G}_{\tilde{S}}}^\bullet(X, \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l) = H_P^\bullet(\mathcal{C}U_P) = H_P^\bullet(\mathcal{C}) = H_{\mathcal{G}_J}^\bullet(\mathcal{C}) = H_M^\bullet(\text{point}) = H_{Z_{\mathcal{G}_J}^0}^\bullet(\text{point}) = \mathbf{S}.$$

(We use that M^0 is $Z_{\mathcal{G}_J}^0$ times a unipotent group; P, \mathcal{G}_J act by conjugation.) Now we have an obvious algebra homomorphism $H_{\mathcal{G}_{\tilde{S}}}^\bullet(X, \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l) \rightarrow H_{\{1\}}^\bullet(X, \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l)$ (see [L4, 1.4(g)]) or equivalently $\mathbf{S} \rightarrow H^\bullet(X, \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l)$. Note also that $H_c^\bullet(X, \tilde{\mathcal{E}})$ is naturally an $H^\bullet(X, \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l)$ -module (via the cup product) hence via the previous algebra homomorphism, $H_c^\bullet(X, \tilde{\mathcal{E}})$ is naturally an \mathbf{S} -module. This module structure combines with the $({}^J W)_{\tilde{S}-J}$ -module structure on $H_c^\bullet(X, \tilde{\mathcal{E}})$ to give a module structure on $H_c^\bullet(X, \tilde{\mathcal{E}})$ over $\mathbf{S} \otimes \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l[({}^J W)_{\tilde{S}-J}]$ which is regarded as a $\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l$ -algebra in which

$(x \otimes w)(x' \otimes w') = (xw(x')) \otimes (ww')$ for $x, x' \in \mathbf{S}$ and $w, w' \in ({}^J W)_{\check{S}-J}$ (we use the action of $({}^J W)_{\check{S}-J}$ on \mathbf{S} coming from its natural action on \mathfrak{z}_J^\dagger , restriction of the ${}^J W$ -action); this follows by specialization from [L4, 8.13]. In the \mathbf{S} -module structure on $H_c^\bullet(X, \tilde{\mathcal{E}})$ we have

$$(a) \quad \mathbf{S}_{2r} H_c^i(X, \tilde{\mathcal{E}}^\dagger) \subset H_c^{i+2r}(X, \tilde{\mathcal{E}}^\dagger)$$

for any $i \geq 0$. Let $\hat{\mathbf{S}}$ be the completion of \mathbf{S} at the maximal ideal $\bigoplus_{r>0} \mathbf{S}_{2r}$. Since $H_c^i(X, \tilde{\mathcal{E}}) = 0$ unless $i \leq e$ (we use that $\dim X \leq e/2$) it follows that $\mathbf{S}_{e+2} H_c^\bullet(X, \tilde{\mathcal{E}}^\dagger) = 0$; hence the \mathbf{S} -module structure on $H_c^\bullet(X, \tilde{\mathcal{E}}^\dagger)$ extends to an $\hat{\mathbf{S}}$ -module structure which combines with the $({}^J W)_{\check{S}-J}$ -module structure on $H_c^\bullet(X, \tilde{\mathcal{E}}^\dagger)$ to give a module structure on $H_c^\bullet(X, \tilde{\mathcal{E}}^\dagger)$ over $\hat{\mathbf{S}} \otimes \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l[({}^J W)_{\check{S}-J}]$ which is regarded as a $\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l$ -algebra in the same way as $\mathbf{S} \otimes \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l[({}^J W)_{\check{S}-J}]$. Now $\tilde{W}_{J, \check{S}-J} = \mathcal{L} \cdot ({}^J W)_{\check{S}-J}$ can be regarded as a subgroup of the group of units of the algebra $\hat{\mathbf{S}} \otimes \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l[({}^J W)_{\check{S}-J}]$ (for $x \in \mathcal{L}, w \in ({}^J W)_{\check{S}-J}$ we view x as an element of $\mathfrak{z}_J^\dagger \subset \mathbf{S}$ and we associate to $xw \in \mathcal{L} \cdot ({}^J W)_{\check{S}-J}$ the element $(1+x+x^2/2!+x^3/3!+\dots) \otimes w$ of $\hat{\mathbf{S}} \otimes \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l[({}^J W)_{\check{S}-J}]$). Hence the $\hat{\mathbf{S}} \otimes \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l[({}^J W)_{\check{S}-J}]$ -module structure on $H_c^\bullet(X, \tilde{\mathcal{E}}^\dagger)$ restricts to a $\tilde{W}_{J, \check{S}-J}$ -module structure on $H_c^\bullet(X, \tilde{\mathcal{E}}^\dagger)$.

We set $\hat{\rho} = \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{A}}(\tau, H_c^\bullet(X, \tilde{\mathcal{E}}^\dagger))$. Note that the \mathfrak{A} action on $H_c^\bullet(X, \tilde{\mathcal{E}}^\dagger)$ commutes with the $\tilde{W}_{J, \check{S}-J}$ -module structure hence $\hat{\rho}$ inherits a $\tilde{W}_{J, \check{S}-J}$ -module structure from that on $H_c^\bullet(X, \tilde{\mathcal{E}}^\dagger)$. From (a) we see that for any $a \in \mathbf{Z}$, $\bigoplus_{i; i \geq a} H_c^i(X, \tilde{\mathcal{E}}^\dagger)$ is a $\tilde{W}_{J, \check{S}-J}$ -submodule of $H_c^\bullet(X, \tilde{\mathcal{E}}^\dagger)$. In particular, $H_c^e(X, \tilde{\mathcal{E}}^\dagger)$ is a $\tilde{W}_{J, \check{S}-J}$ -submodule of $H_c^\bullet(X, \tilde{\mathcal{E}}^\dagger)$. (We use that $\dim X \leq e/2$.) It follows that for any $a \in \mathbf{Z}$,

$$\hat{\rho}_{\geq a} := \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{A}}(\tau, \bigoplus_{i; i \geq a} H_c^i(X, \tilde{\mathcal{E}}^\dagger))$$

is a $\tilde{W}_{J, \check{S}-J}$ -submodule of $\hat{\rho}$. Note that $\hat{\rho}_{\geq e} = \hat{\rho}$ as a $\tilde{W}_{J, \check{S}-J}$ -module. Moreover for any $a < e$, the $\tilde{W}_{J, \check{S}-J}$ -module $\hat{\rho}_{\geq a} / \hat{\rho}_{\geq a-1}$ is a direct sum of $\tilde{W}_{J, \check{S}-J}$ -modules on which \mathcal{L} acts trivially and $({}^J W)_{\check{S}-J}$ acts by an irreducible representation which corresponds under the generalized Springer correspondence to a pair $(c', \mathcal{F}') \in \mathcal{A}_{\check{S}, J, c, \mathcal{E}}$ with $c \subset cl(c') - c'$ where $cl(c')$ is the closure of c' . We now set

$$\hat{E} = \text{Ind}_{\tilde{W}_{J, \check{S}-J}}^{\tilde{W}_J} ([p'_J(d)] \otimes \hat{\rho}).$$

For any $a \in \mathbf{Z}$ we set

$$\hat{E}_{\geq a} = \text{Ind}_{\tilde{W}_{J, \check{S}-J}}^{\tilde{W}_J} ([p'_J(d)] \otimes \hat{\rho}_{\geq a}).$$

Note that \hat{E} is a \tilde{W}_J -module of finite dimension and that $\dots \subset \hat{E}_{\geq a} \subset \hat{E}_{\geq a-1} \subset \dots$ are \tilde{W}_J -submodules of \hat{E} such that $\hat{E}_{\geq 0} = \hat{E}$, $\hat{E}_{\geq e+1} = 0$. Moreover, $\hat{E}_{\geq e} = E$ as

a \tilde{W}_j -module and for any $a < e$, the \tilde{W}_j -module $\hat{E}_{\geq a}/\hat{E}_{\geq a-1}$ is a direct sum of irreducible representations of \tilde{W}_j of the form $E^{S,d;c',\mathcal{F}'}$ where $(c',\mathcal{F}') \in \mathcal{A}_{\mathfrak{S},J,c,\mathcal{E}}$ with $c \subset cl(c') - c'$.

We say that $\hat{E} = \hat{E}_{\mathfrak{c},\mathfrak{F}}$ is the *co-standard* \tilde{W}_j -module associated to $E = E_{\mathfrak{c},\mathfrak{F}}$ with $(\mathfrak{c},\mathfrak{F}) \in \mathfrak{J}_G$.

3. THE MAIN CONSTRUCTION

3.1. Let $K = \mathbf{k}(\epsilon)$ where ϵ is an indeterminate. Let G be a simple adjoint algebraic group over \mathbf{k} . Let $\mathbf{G} = G(K)$. Then the parahoric subgroups of \mathbf{G} are well defined. For any subgroup H of \mathbf{G} we write NH instead of $N_{\mathbf{G}}H$. The set of parahoric subgroups of \mathbf{G} containing a fixed Iwahori subgroup of \mathbf{G} is of the form $\{P_{\mathbf{J}}; \mathbf{J} \subsetneq \mathbf{I}\}$ (\mathbf{I} is a finite indexing set) where for $\mathbf{J} \subsetneq \mathbf{I}$, $\mathbf{J}' \subsetneq \mathbf{I}$ we have $P_{\mathbf{J}} \subset P_{\mathbf{J}'}$ and only if $\mathbf{J} \subset \mathbf{J}'$. In particular P_{\emptyset} is an Iwahori subgroup.

Let \mathbf{W} be an indexing set for the set of $(P_{\emptyset}, P_{\emptyset})$ double cosets in \mathbf{G} . For $w \in \mathbf{W}$ let O_w be the corresponding double coset. Let $\Omega = \{w \in \mathbf{W}; O_w \subset NP_{\emptyset}\}$.

If $i \in \mathbf{I}$ then $P_{\{i\}} - P_{\emptyset} = O_w$ for a well defined $w \in \mathbf{W}$; we set $w = s_i$. We regard \mathbf{W} as a group as in [L6, 1.10]; let \mathbf{W}' be the subgroup of \mathbf{W} generated by $\{s_i; i \in \mathbf{I}\}$. Note that \mathbf{W}' is normal in \mathbf{W} , Ω is a finite abelian subgroup of \mathbf{W} such that $\mathbf{W} = \Omega\mathbf{W}' = \mathbf{W}'\Omega$, $\Omega \cap \mathbf{W}' = \{1\}$. Also \mathbf{W}' together with $\{s_i; i \in \mathbf{I}\}$ is a Coxeter group (an irreducible affine Weyl group). If $\xi \in \Omega$ and $i \in \mathbf{I}$ then $\xi s_i \xi^{-1} = s_{\xi(i)}$ for a unique $\xi(i) \in \mathbf{I}$; moreover $\xi : i \mapsto \xi(i)$ is an action of Ω on \mathbf{I} .

For $\mathbf{J} \subset \mathbf{I}$, let $\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{J}}$ be the subgroup of \mathbf{W}' generated by $\{s_i; i \in \mathbf{J}\}$ and let $\Omega_{\mathbf{J}} = \Omega \cap N_{\mathbf{W}}\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{J}}$. For $\mathbf{J} \subsetneq \mathbf{I}$ let $w_0^{\mathbf{J}}$ be the longest element of the finite Coxeter group $\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{J}}$.

For $\mathbf{J} \subsetneq \mathbf{I}$ let $\check{\mathbf{J}} = \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{J}$ and let $\check{\mathbf{J}}\mathbf{W}$ be the set of all $w \in N_{\mathbf{W}}\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{J}}$ such that w has minimal length in its $\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{J}}$ -coset; this is a subgroup of $N_{\mathbf{W}}\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{J}}$. Let $\check{\mathbf{J}}\mathbf{W}' = {}^{\mathcal{H}\mathbf{J}}\mathbf{W} \cap \mathbf{W}'$. For $\mathbf{J} \subset \mathbf{J}' \subsetneq \mathbf{I}$ let $\mathbf{J}' - \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{J}'}) = \check{\mathbf{J}}\mathbf{W} \cap \mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{J}'}$.

Let \mathbf{G}_c be the set of elements of \mathbf{G} which normalize some Iwahori subgroup. Let \mathbf{G}_{rsc} be the set of regular semisimple elements in \mathbf{G}_c . For $\xi \in \Omega$ we set ${}^{\xi}\mathbf{G} = \cup_{w \in \xi\mathbf{W}'O_w} {}^{\xi}\mathbf{G}_c$, ${}^{\xi}\mathbf{G}_c = {}^{\xi}\mathbf{G} \cap \mathbf{G}_c$, ${}^{\xi}\mathbf{G}_{rsc} = {}^{\xi}\mathbf{G} \cap \mathbf{G}_{rsc}$. Note that $\mathbf{G} = \sqcup_{\xi \in \Omega} {}^{\xi}\mathbf{G}$ is the decomposition of \mathbf{G} into left (or right) ${}^1\mathbf{G}$ -cosets and each ${}^{\xi}\mathbf{G}$ is stable under \mathbf{G} -conjugacy.

For $\mathbf{J} \subsetneq \mathbf{I}$, $P_{\mathbf{J}}$ is a parahoric subgroup of \mathbf{G} and $NP_{\mathbf{J}} = \sqcup_{\xi \in \Omega_{\mathbf{J}}} {}^{\xi}NP_{\mathbf{J}}$ where for $\xi \in \Omega_{\mathbf{J}}$, ${}^{\xi}NP_{\mathbf{J}} := NP_{\mathbf{J}} \cap {}^{\xi}\mathbf{G}$ is a single $P_{\mathbf{J}}$ -coset. Now $P_{\mathbf{J}}$ has a pronipotent radical $U_{\mathbf{J}}$ (a normal subgroup of $NP_{\mathbf{J}}$). Let $\overline{NP_{\mathbf{J}}} = NP_{\mathbf{J}}/U_{\mathbf{J}}$, $\overline{P_{\mathbf{J}}} = P_{\mathbf{J}}/U_{\mathbf{J}}$ and let $p_{\mathbf{J}} : NP_{\mathbf{J}} \rightarrow \overline{NP_{\mathbf{J}}}$ be the obvious homomorphism. For any $\xi \in \Omega_{\mathbf{J}}$ we set ${}^{\xi}\overline{NP_{\mathbf{J}}} = p_{\mathbf{J}}({}^{\xi}NP_{\mathbf{J}})$. Now $\overline{NP_{\mathbf{J}}}$ is naturally a reductive group over \mathbf{k} whose connected components are ${}^{\xi}\overline{NP_{\mathbf{J}}}$ for various $\xi \in \Omega_{\mathbf{J}}$; the identity component is $\overline{P_{\mathbf{J}}}$. For $\xi \in \Omega_{\mathbf{J}}$ let

$${}_{\xi}\overline{Z_{\overline{P_{\mathbf{J}}}}} = \overline{Z_{P_{\mathbf{J}}}} \cap \overline{Z_{NP_{\mathbf{J}}}}(g)$$

where g is any element of ${}^{\xi}\overline{NP_{\mathbf{J}}}$.

Let \mathcal{B} be the set of Iwahori subgroups of \mathbf{G} . For any $\xi \in \Omega$ let ${}^\xi\mathcal{X} = \{(g, B) \in {}^\xi\mathbf{G}_c \times \mathcal{B}; gBg^{-1} = B\}$. We show that on ${}^\xi\mathcal{X}$ there is a notion of l -adic constructible sheaf. For simplicity we assume that $\xi = 1$. We have ${}^1\mathcal{X} = \{(g, B) \in {}^1\mathbf{G}_c \times \mathcal{B}; g \in B\}$. For any $B \in \mathcal{B}$ let $B = B_0 \supset B_1 \supset B_2 \supset \dots$ be the Moy-Prasad filtration of B ; note that each B_n is a normal subgroup of B , B/B_n is an algebraic group over \mathbf{k} and $B = \varprojlim B/B_n$. For any $n \geq 1$ let $\mathcal{X}_n = \{(g, B) \in \mathcal{X}; g \in B - B_n\}$. For any $m \geq n \geq 1$ let $\mathcal{X}_{m,n} = \{(gB_m, B); B \in \mathcal{B}, gB_m \in (B - B_n)/B_m\}$. (Note that $B - B_n$ is stable under left and right translation by B_m .) We define $\pi_{m,n} : \mathcal{X}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_{m,n}$ by $(g, B) \mapsto (gB_m, B)$ and $\pi'_{m,n} : \mathcal{X}_{m,n} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ by $(gB_m, B) \mapsto B$. Note that the fibre of $\pi'_{m,n}$ at $B \in \mathcal{B}$ is the algebraic variety $(B - B_n)/B_m$ over \mathbf{k} (an open subvariety of B/B_m). Now \mathcal{B} is an inductive limit of projective varieties over \mathbf{k} ; taking inverse images of these projective (sub)varieties of \mathcal{B} under $\pi'_{m,n}$ we obtain algebraic varieties over \mathbf{k} of which $\mathcal{X}_{m,n}$ is the inductive limit. Hence on each $\mathcal{X}_{m,n}$ we have a well defined notion of l -adic constructible sheaf. By definition, an l -adic constructible sheaf on \mathcal{X}_n is the inverse image of an l -adic constructible sheaf on $\mathcal{X}_{m,n}$ under $\pi_{m,n}$ for some m such that $m \geq n$. Now an l -adic constructible sheaf on \mathcal{X} is a collection of l -adic constructible sheaves \mathcal{F}_n on \mathcal{X}_n for various $n \geq 1$ such that for any $n \leq n'$ the restriction of $\mathcal{F}_{n'}$ to \mathcal{X}_n is \mathcal{F}_n . (Note that $\mathcal{X}_1 \subset \mathcal{X}_2 \subset \dots$ and $\mathcal{X} = \cup_{n \geq 1} \mathcal{X}_n$.)

3.2. Let \mathfrak{V} be the set of all triples (\mathbf{J}, ω, A) where \mathbf{J} runs over a set of representatives for the Ω -orbits of proper subsets of \mathbf{I} , $\omega \in \Omega_{\mathbf{J}}$ and A is a unipotent cuspidal character sheaf (defined up to isomorphism) on the connected component ${}^\omega\overline{NP}_{\mathbf{J}}$ of $\overline{NP}_{\mathbf{J}}$.

We now fix $(\mathbf{J}, \omega, A) \in \mathfrak{V}$. By [L9, VI,30.2] there is a well defined subvariety $\mathfrak{S} \subset {}^\omega\overline{NP}_{\mathbf{J}}$ and a local system \mathcal{S} on \mathfrak{S} such that for some integer $n \geq 1$ invertible in \mathbf{k} , the following hold:

- \mathfrak{S} is a single orbit of $({}^\omega Z_{\overline{P}_{\mathbf{J}}})^0 \times \overline{P}_{\mathbf{J}}$ acting on ${}^\omega\overline{NP}_{\mathbf{J}}$ by $(z, x) : g \mapsto xz^n gx^{-1}$;
- \mathcal{S} is irreducible and equivariant for this action; $A|_{\mathfrak{S}} = \mathcal{S}[\dim \mathfrak{S}]$, $A|_{{}^\omega\overline{NP}_{\mathbf{J}} - \mathfrak{S}} = 0$.

Let $cl(\mathfrak{S})$ be the closure of \mathfrak{S} in ${}^\omega\overline{NP}_{\mathbf{J}}$.

Let $\check{\mathbf{J}}\mathbf{W} = \{w \in \check{\mathbf{J}}\mathbf{W}, \omega w \omega^{-1} = w\}$, $\check{\mathbf{J}}\mathbf{W}' = \{w \in \check{\mathbf{J}}\mathbf{W}', \omega w \omega^{-1} = w\}$. For $\mathbf{J} \subset \mathbf{J}' \subsetneq \mathbf{I}$ with $\omega(\mathbf{J}') = \mathbf{J}'$, let $\check{\mathbf{J}}' - \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{J}'}) = \{w \in \check{\mathbf{J}}' - \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{J}'}); \omega w \omega^{-1} = w\}$.

Now $\overline{NP}_{\mathbf{J}}$ acts by conjugation on ${}^\omega\overline{NP}_{\mathbf{J}}$. This action preserves \mathfrak{S} ; moreover \mathcal{S} admits a $\overline{NP}_{\mathbf{J}}$ -equivariant structure. (This can be seen from the classification of triples (\mathbf{J}, ω, A) as above which is the same as that of the "arithmetic diagrams" in [L6, §7].) We assume that such an equivariant structure has been chosen. For any $\xi \in \Omega_{\mathbf{J}}$ and any $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}$ the vector spaces $\{\mathcal{S}_{z\sigma z^{-1}}; z \in {}^\xi\overline{NP}_{\mathbf{J}}\}$ are canonically isomorphic to each other (by the $\overline{P}_{\mathbf{J}}$ -equivariance of \mathcal{S}) hence they can be identified with a single vector space denoted by $\mathcal{S}_{\sigma}^{\xi}$; the vector spaces $\mathcal{S}_{\sigma}^{\xi}$ for various $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}$ form the stalks of a local system \mathcal{S}^{ξ} on \mathfrak{S} . The $\overline{NP}_{\mathbf{J}}$ -equivariant structure on \mathcal{S} provides an isomorphism of local systems $\mathcal{S} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{S}^{\xi}$ on \mathfrak{S} .

3.3. We preserve the setup of 3.2. Let $g \in {}^\omega\mathbf{G}_c$. Let $\mathbf{J}' \subsetneq \mathbf{I}$ be such that $\mathbf{J} \subset \mathbf{J}'$, $\omega \in \Omega_{\mathbf{J}'}$. We can find (and we fix) an increasing sequence $\mathbf{G}_1 \subset \mathbf{G}_2 \subset \dots$ of

subsets of \mathbf{G} (depending on \mathbf{J}') such that $\cup_{e \geq 1} \mathbf{G}_e = \mathbf{G}$, $\mathbf{G}_e P_{\mathbf{J}'} = \mathbf{G}_e$ and $\mathbf{G}_e/P_{\mathbf{J}'}$ is a projective variety in $\mathbf{G}/P_{\mathbf{J}'}$ for each $e \geq 1$. Let $e \geq 1$. We have a commutative diagram of algebraic varieties with cartesian squares

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \tilde{M}_{\mathbf{J}',g,e} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{j}} & \tilde{M}_{\mathbf{J}',e} & \xleftarrow{\tilde{u}} & E_e \times X & \xrightarrow{\tilde{q}} & X \\ p'' \downarrow & & p' \downarrow & & 1 \times p \downarrow & & p \downarrow \\ M_{\mathbf{J}',g,e} & \xrightarrow{j} & M_{\mathbf{J}',e} & \xleftarrow{u} & E_e \times \bar{Y} & \xrightarrow{q} & \bar{Y} \end{array}$$

where

$$X = \{(xP_{\mathbf{J}}, zU_{\mathbf{J}'}) \in P_{\mathbf{J}'}/P_{\mathbf{J}} \times NP_{\mathbf{J}'}/U_{\mathbf{J}'}; x^{-1}zx \in NP_{\mathbf{J}}, p_{\mathbf{J}}(x^{-1}zx) \in \mathfrak{S}\};$$

\bar{Y} is the set of all $zU_{\mathbf{J}'} \in NP_{\mathbf{J}'}/U_{\mathbf{J}'}$ such that for some $xP_{\mathbf{J}} \in P_{\mathbf{J}'}/P_{\mathbf{J}}$, we have $x^{-1}zx \in NP_{\mathbf{J}}$, $p_{\mathbf{J}}(x^{-1}zx) \in cl(\mathfrak{S})$;

$\tilde{M}_{\mathbf{J}',e}$ is the set of all pairs $(xP_{\mathbf{J}}, y(xU_{\mathbf{J}'}x^{-1}))$ where $xP_{\mathbf{J}} \in \mathbf{G}_e/P_{\mathbf{J}}$, $y(xU_{\mathbf{J}'}x^{-1}) \in (xNP_{\mathbf{J}}x^{-1})/(xU_{\mathbf{J}'}x^{-1})$ are such that $p_{\mathbf{J}}(x^{-1}yx) \in \mathfrak{S}$;

$M_{\mathbf{J}',e}$ is the set of all pairs $(xP_{\mathbf{J}'}, y(xU_{\mathbf{J}'}x^{-1}))$ where $xP_{\mathbf{J}'} \in \mathbf{G}_e/P_{\mathbf{J}'}$, $y(xU_{\mathbf{J}'}x^{-1}) \in (xNP_{\mathbf{J}'}x^{-1})/(xU_{\mathbf{J}'}x^{-1})$ are such that for some $v \in P_{\mathbf{J}'}$, we have $y \in xvNP_{\mathbf{J}}v^{-1}x^{-1}$ and $p_{\mathbf{J}}(v^{-1}x^{-1}yxv) \in cl(\mathfrak{S})$;

$$\tilde{M}_{\mathbf{J}',g,e} = \{(xP_{\mathbf{J}}, y(xU_{\mathbf{J}'}x^{-1})) \in \tilde{M}_{\mathbf{J}',e}; g \in xNP_{\mathbf{J}}x^{-1}, g^{-1}y \in xU_{\mathbf{J}'}x^{-1}\};$$

$$M_{\mathbf{J}',g,e} = \{(xP_{\mathbf{J}'}, y(xU_{\mathbf{J}'}x^{-1})) \in M_{\mathbf{J}',e}; g \in xNP_{\mathbf{J}'}x^{-1}, g^{-1}y \in xU_{\mathbf{J}'}x^{-1}\};$$

$$E_e = \{hU_{\mathbf{J}'} \in \mathbf{G}/U_{\mathbf{J}'}; hP_{\mathbf{J}'} \in \mathbf{G}_e/P_{\mathbf{J}'}\};$$

j, \tilde{j} are the obvious imbeddings; q, \tilde{q} are the obvious projections;

$$u(hU_{\mathbf{J}'}, zU_{\mathbf{J}'}) = (hP_{\mathbf{J}'}, (hzh^{-1})(hU_{\mathbf{J}'}h^{-1})),$$

$$\tilde{u}(hU_{\mathbf{J}'}, xP_{\mathbf{J}}, zU_{\mathbf{J}'}) = (hxP_{\mathbf{J}}, (hzh^{-1})(hxU_{\mathbf{J}'}x^{-1}h^{-1}));$$

$$p(xP_{\mathbf{J}}, zU_{\mathbf{J}'}) = zU_{\mathbf{J}'}, p'(xP_{\mathbf{J}}, y(xU_{\mathbf{J}'}x^{-1})) = (xP_{\mathbf{J}'}, y(xU_{\mathbf{J}'}x^{-1})),$$

$$p''(xP_{\mathbf{J}}, y(xU_{\mathbf{J}'}x^{-1})) = (xP_{\mathbf{J}'}, y(xU_{\mathbf{J}'}x^{-1})).$$

All the maps in the diagram are compatible with the natural actions of $\bar{P}_{\mathbf{J}'}$ where the action of $\bar{P}_{\mathbf{J}'}$ on the four spaces on the left is trivial. Moreover, \tilde{u} and u are principal $\bar{P}_{\mathbf{J}'}$ -bundles. Let

$$\mathbf{X}_{g,e} = \{xP_{\mathbf{J}} \in \mathbf{G}_e/P_{\mathbf{J}}; x^{-1}gx \in NP_{\mathbf{J}}, p_{\mathbf{J}}(x^{-1}gx) \in \mathfrak{S}\}.$$

We define a local system $\hat{\mathcal{S}}$ on $\mathbf{X}_{g,e}$ by requiring that $\hat{\mathcal{S}}_{xP_{\mathbf{J}}} = \mathcal{S}_{p_{\mathbf{J}}(x^{-1}gx)}$. We define a local system $\bar{\mathcal{S}}$ on X by requiring that $\bar{\mathcal{S}}_{(xP_{\mathbf{J}}, zU_{\mathbf{J}'})} = \mathcal{S}_{p_{\mathbf{J}}(x^{-1}zx)}$. We define

a local system $\dot{\mathcal{S}}$ on $\tilde{M}_{\mathbf{J}',e}$ by requiring that $\dot{\mathcal{S}}_{(xP_{\mathbf{J}},y(xU_{\mathbf{J}'}x^{-1}))} = \mathcal{S}_{p_{\mathbf{J}}(x^{-1}yx)}$. Note that $\hat{\mathcal{S}}, \bar{\mathcal{S}}, \dot{\mathcal{S}}$ are well defined by the $\overline{P}_{\mathbf{J}}$ -equivariance of \mathcal{S} .

We have an isomorphism $\mathbf{X}_{g,e} \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{M}_{\mathbf{J}',g,e}$ given by $xP_{\mathbf{J}} \mapsto (xP_{\mathbf{J}}, g(xU_{\mathbf{J}'}x^{-1}))$, under which these two varieties are identified; then the local system $\tilde{j}^*\dot{\mathcal{S}}$ on $\tilde{M}_{\mathbf{J}',g,e}$ becomes $\hat{\mathcal{S}}$. We have $\tilde{q}^*\bar{\mathcal{S}} = \tilde{u}^*\dot{\mathcal{S}}$ hence $q^*p_!\bar{\mathcal{S}} = u^*(p'_!\dot{\mathcal{S}})$. The functors

$$\mathcal{D}_{\overline{P}_{\mathbf{J}'}}(\bar{Y}) \xrightarrow{q^*} \mathcal{D}_{\overline{P}_{\mathbf{J}'}}(E_e \times \bar{Y}) \xleftarrow{u^*} \mathcal{D}(M_{\mathbf{J}',e}) \xrightarrow{j^*} \mathcal{D}(M_{\mathbf{J}',g,e})$$

induce algebra homomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} \text{End}_{\mathcal{D}_{\overline{P}_{\mathbf{J}'}}(\bar{Y})}(p_!\bar{\mathcal{S}}) &\rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathcal{D}_{\overline{P}_{\mathbf{J}'}}(E_e \times \bar{Y})}(q^*p_!\bar{\mathcal{S}}) \leftarrow \text{End}_{\mathcal{D}(M_{\mathbf{J}',e})}(p'_!\dot{\mathcal{S}}) \\ &\rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathcal{D}(M_{\mathbf{J}',g,e})}(p''_!\tilde{j}^*\dot{\mathcal{S}}) \end{aligned}$$

of which the second one is an isomorphism since u is a principal $\overline{P}_{\mathbf{J}'}$ -bundle. Taking the composition of the first homomorphism with the inverse of the second one and with the third one and identifying $\text{End}_{\mathcal{D}_{\overline{P}_{\mathbf{J}'}}(\bar{Y})}(p_!\bar{\mathcal{S}}) = \text{End}_{\mathcal{D}(\bar{Y})}(p_!\bar{\mathcal{S}})$ as in [L5, 1.16(a)] we obtain an algebra homomorphism

$$(a) \quad \text{End}_{\mathcal{D}(\bar{Y})}(p_!\bar{\mathcal{S}}) \rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathcal{D}(M_{\mathbf{J}',g,e})}(p''_!\tilde{j}^*\dot{\mathcal{S}}).$$

For any $i \geq 0$, $H_c^i(\mathbf{X}_{g,e}, \hat{\mathcal{S}}) = H_c^i(\tilde{M}_{\mathbf{J}',g,e}, \tilde{j}^*\dot{\mathcal{S}}) = H_c^i(M_{\mathbf{J}',g,e}, p''_!\tilde{j}^*\dot{\mathcal{S}})$ is naturally a module over the algebra $\text{End}_{\mathcal{D}(M_{\mathbf{J}',g,e})}(p''_!\tilde{j}^*\dot{\mathcal{S}})$ hence, via (a), a module over the algebra $\text{End}_{\mathcal{D}(\bar{Y})}(p_!\bar{\mathcal{S}})$. By 1.4(a), this last algebra may be canonically identified with the group algebra $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_l[\underline{\mathbf{J}'-\mathbf{J}}(\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{J}'})]$. Hence $H_c^i(\mathbf{X}_{g,e}, \hat{\mathcal{S}})$ is naturally a $\underline{\mathbf{J}'-\mathbf{J}}(\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{J}'})$ -module. Passing to the dual space we see that $H_{-i}(\mathbf{X}_{g,e}, \hat{\mathcal{S}})$ is naturally a $\underline{\mathbf{J}'-\mathbf{J}}(\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{J}'})$ -module. Let

$$\mathbf{X}_g = \{xP_{\mathbf{J}} \in \mathbf{G}/P_{\mathbf{J}}; x^{-1}gx \in NP_{\mathbf{J}}, p_{\mathbf{J}}(x^{-1}gx) \in \mathfrak{G}\}.$$

Now \mathbf{X}_g is the union of the increasing sequence of algebraic varieties $\mathbf{X}_{g,1} \subset \mathbf{X}_{g,2} \subset \dots$ (the inclusions are imbeddings of algebraic varieties). Hence the notion of local system on \mathbf{X}_g is well defined. We shall denote again by $\hat{\mathcal{S}}$ the local system on \mathbf{X}_g whose restriction to $\mathbf{X}_{g,e}$ (for any $e \geq 1$) is the local system denoted earlier by $\hat{\mathcal{S}}$. The imbeddings above induce for any $i \geq 0$ linear maps

$$H_{-i}(\mathbf{X}_{g,1}, \hat{\mathcal{S}}) \rightarrow H_{-i}(\mathbf{X}_{g,2}, \hat{\mathcal{S}}) \rightarrow H_{-i}(\mathbf{X}_{g,3}, \hat{\mathcal{S}}) \rightarrow \dots$$

which are compatible with the $\underline{\mathbf{J}'-\mathbf{J}}(\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{J}'})$ -module structures. The direct limit of this system of linear maps is denoted by $H_{-i}(\mathbf{X}_g, \hat{\mathcal{S}})$; it is a vector space independent of the choice of the sequence $\mathbf{G}_1 \subset \mathbf{G}_2 \subset \dots$ and it carries a natural

$\underline{\mathbf{J}}\text{-}\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{J}'})$ -module structure. Moreover, if $g \in \mathbf{G}_{rsc}$, this vector space is 0 for i large enough (depending on g) since

(b) $\dim \mathbf{X}_{g,e}$ is bounded as $e \rightarrow \infty$;

a result closely related to (b) appears in [KL], at least when $\mathbf{J} = \emptyset$, but the general case can be reduced to the case where $\mathbf{J} = \emptyset$.

We have a partition $\mathbf{X}_g = \sqcup_{\xi \in \Omega} {}^\xi \mathbf{X}_g$ where

$${}^\xi \mathbf{X}_g = \{xP_{\mathbf{J}} \in {}^\xi \mathbf{G}/P_{\mathbf{J}}; x^{-1}gx \in NP_{\mathbf{J}}, p_{\mathbf{J}}(x^{-1}gx) \in \mathfrak{S}\}.$$

Then for $i \geq 0$, $H_{-i}(x\mathbf{X}_g, \hat{\mathcal{S}})$ is defined in the same way as $H_{-i}(\mathbf{X}_g, \hat{\mathcal{S}})$ and we have canonically $H_{-i}(\mathbf{X}_g, \hat{\mathcal{S}}) = \bigoplus_{\xi \in \Omega} H_{-i}({}^\xi \mathbf{X}_g, \hat{\mathcal{S}})$.

3.4. We preserve the setup of 3.2. From the classification of unipotent cuspidal character sheaves we see that \mathbf{J} has the following property:

(a) for any ω -orbit \mathbf{K} (for the Ω -action on \mathbf{I}) such that $\mathbf{K} \subsetneq \check{\mathbf{J}}$, we have $\mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{K}} := w_0^{\mathbf{J} \cup \mathbf{K}} w_0^{\mathbf{J}} = w_0^{\mathbf{J}} w_0^{\mathbf{J} \cup \mathbf{K}} \in \underline{\mathbf{K}}(\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{J} \cup \mathbf{K}})$.

From [L6, 1.15] we see that the following holds.

(b) If $\check{\mathbf{J}}$ is a single ω -orbit then $\check{\mathbf{J}}\mathbf{W}' = \{1\}$.

(c) If $\check{\mathbf{J}}$ contains at least two ω -orbits then $\check{\mathbf{J}}\mathbf{W}'$ is a Coxeter group (an irreducible affine Weyl group) on generators $\mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{K}}$ (one for each ω -orbit \mathbf{K} in $\check{\mathbf{J}}$).

Let $g \in {}^\omega \mathbf{G}_e$ and let $i \geq 0$. We show:

(d) There is a unique $\check{\mathbf{J}}\mathbf{W}'$ -module structure on $H_{-i}(\mathbf{X}_g, \hat{\mathcal{S}})$ (see 3.3) such that for any ω -orbit \mathbf{K} in $\check{\mathbf{J}}$ with $\mathbf{K} \neq \check{\mathbf{J}}$, $\mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{K}}$ acts as in the $\underline{\mathbf{K}}(\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{J} \cup \mathbf{K}})$ -module structure 3.3 on $H_{-i}(\mathbf{X}_g, \hat{\mathcal{S}})$.

If $\check{\mathbf{J}}$ is a single ω -orbit, there is nothing to prove. Hence we can assume that $\check{\mathbf{J}}$ contains at least two ω -orbits. It is enough to show that if $\mathbf{K} \neq \mathbf{K}'$ are distinct ω -orbits in $\check{\mathbf{J}}$ and $\mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{K}}\mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{K}'}$ has finite order m in $\check{\mathbf{J}}\mathbf{W}'$ then the operators $\mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{K}}, \mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{K}'} \in \text{Aut}(H_{-i}(\mathbf{X}_g, \hat{\mathcal{S}}))$ defined by the $\underline{\mathbf{K}}(\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{J} \cup \mathbf{K}})$ -module structure and by the $\underline{\mathbf{K}'}(\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{J} \cup \mathbf{K}'})$ -module structure satisfy $(\mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{K}}\mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{K}'})^m = 1$ as operators in $\text{Aut}(H_{-i}(\mathbf{X}_g, \hat{\mathcal{S}}))$. Since $m < \infty$ we see that $\mathbf{K} \cup \mathbf{K}' \subsetneq \check{\mathbf{J}}$. Hence the $\underline{\mathbf{K} \cup \mathbf{K}'}(\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{J} \cup \mathbf{K} \cup \mathbf{K}'})$ -module structure on $H_{-i}(\mathbf{X}_g, \hat{\mathcal{S}})$ is defined as in 3.3. From the definitions we see that this module structure restricts to the $\underline{\mathbf{K}}(\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{J} \cup \mathbf{K}})$ -module structure and to the $\underline{\mathbf{K}'}(\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{J} \cup \mathbf{K}'})$ -module structure considered earlier. Hence it is enough to note that $(\mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{K}}\mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{K}'})^m = 1$ as operators in $\text{Aut}(H_{-i}(\mathbf{X}_g, \hat{\mathcal{S}}))$ in the $\underline{\mathbf{K} \cup \mathbf{K}'}(\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{J} \cup \mathbf{K} \cup \mathbf{K}'})$ -module structure. This proves (d).

3.5. We preserve the setup of 3.4. Let $\xi \in \Omega_{\mathbf{J}}$. We define $\tau_{\xi} : \mathbf{X}_g \rightarrow \mathbf{X}_g$ by $xP_{\mathbf{J}} \mapsto xh^{-1}P_{\mathbf{J}}$ where $h \in O_{\xi}$; this is well defined and independent of the choice of h . The inverse image of the local system $\hat{\mathcal{S}}$ on \mathbf{X}_g is the local system $\hat{\mathcal{S}}^{\xi}$ defined in terms of \mathcal{S}^{ξ} (see 3.2) in the same way as $\hat{\mathcal{S}}$ is defined in terms of \mathcal{S} . Using the isomorphism $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^{\xi}$ in 3.2, we can identify $\hat{\mathcal{S}}^{\xi}$ and $\hat{\mathcal{S}}$. We see that τ_{ξ} induces for any $i \geq 0$ an isomorphism $\tau_{\xi,*} : H_{-i}(\mathbf{X}_g, \hat{\mathcal{S}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{-i}(\mathbf{X}_g, \hat{\mathcal{S}})$. The operators $\tau_{\xi,*}$ for various $\xi \in \Omega_{\mathbf{J}}$ define a $\Omega_{\mathbf{J}}$ -module structure on $H_{-i}(\mathbf{X}_g, \hat{\mathcal{S}})$. Combining this

with the $\check{\mathbf{W}}'$ -module structure on $H_{-i}(\mathbf{X}_g, \hat{\mathcal{S}})$ (see 3.4) we obtain a $\check{\mathbf{W}}$ -module structure on $H_{-i}(\mathbf{X}_g, \hat{\mathcal{S}})$. (Note that $\check{\mathbf{W}}$ is the semidirect product $\Omega_{\mathbf{J}} \cdot \check{\mathbf{W}}'$ with $\check{\mathbf{W}}'$ normal.)

From the definitions we see that for any $\xi \in \Omega$, $H_{-i}(\xi \mathbf{X}_g, \hat{\mathcal{S}})$ is a $\check{\mathbf{W}}'$ -submodule of $H_{-i}(\mathbf{X}_g, \hat{\mathcal{S}})$ and that the $\check{\mathbf{W}}$ -module $H_{-i}(\mathbf{X}_g, \hat{\mathcal{S}})$ is induced by the $\check{\mathbf{W}}'$ -module $H_{-i}({}^1\mathbf{X}_g, \hat{\mathcal{S}})$.

3.6. We preserve the setup of 3.5. We now state:

(a) *Conjecture.* For any $g \in {}^\omega \mathbf{G}_c$ and any $i \geq 0$, the $\check{\mathbf{W}}$ -module $H_{-i}(\mathbf{X}_g, \hat{\mathcal{S}})$ is finitely generated.

If in addition, $g \in {}^\omega \mathbf{G}_{rsc}$ and g is elliptic then \mathbf{X}_g is an ordinary algebraic variety (in the case where $\mathbf{J} = \emptyset$ this follows from [KL, Cor.3.2]) hence $\dim H_{-i}(\mathbf{X}_g, \hat{\mathcal{S}}) < \infty$ and (a) holds. More generally, for any $g \in {}^\omega \mathbf{G}_{rsc}$ let Λ_g be the subgroup of \mathbf{G} consisting of all $x(\epsilon)$ where x runs over the one parameter subgroups $K^* \rightarrow \mathbf{G}$ with image contained in the centralizer of g . Now Λ_g acts on \mathbf{X}_g by left multiplication and one can show that

(b) $H_{-i}(\mathbf{X}_g, \hat{\mathcal{S}})$ is finitely generated as a $\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l[\Lambda_g]$ -module.

(In the case where $\mathbf{J} = \emptyset$ this follows from [KL, Prop.3.1(d)].)

After a first version of this paper was posted, Zhiwei Yun pointed out to me that from [Y] one can deduce that (a) is a consequence of (b), at least if $\mathbf{J} = \emptyset$, $g \in {}^\omega \mathbf{G}_{rsc}$ is topologically unipotent and the characteristic of K is large enough.

3.7. We preserve the setup of 3.5. Let $\Omega_{\mathbf{J},1}$ (resp. $\Omega_{\mathbf{J},2}$) be the kernel (resp. image) of the homomorphism $f : \Omega_{\mathbf{J}} \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\check{\mathbf{W}}')$, $\xi \mapsto [w \mapsto \xi w \xi^{-1}]$. We can form the semidirect product $\Omega_{\mathbf{J},2} \cdot \check{\mathbf{W}}'$ using the action of $\Omega_{\mathbf{J},2}$ on $\check{\mathbf{W}}'$ defined by f . From the classification of arithmetic diagrams in [L6, §7] we see that we have

- (i) $\Omega_{\mathbf{J},1} = \{1\}, \Omega_{\mathbf{J},2} = \Omega_{\mathbf{J}}$, or
- (ii) $\Omega_{\mathbf{J},1} = \Omega_{\mathbf{J}}, \Omega_{\mathbf{J},2} = \{1\}$, or
- (iii) $\Omega_{\mathbf{J},1} \cong \Omega_{\mathbf{J},2} \cong \mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z}, \Omega_{\mathbf{J}} \cong (\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z}) \oplus (\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z})$.

(Case (iii) occurs only in the case 7.44 and 7.45 in [L6, §7] with \mathbf{G} of type D_n , n even, $n > 4$. In this case $\Omega_{\mathbf{J},1} = \{1, \omega\}$.) We define an isomorphism $\Omega_{\mathbf{J},1} \times \Omega_{\mathbf{J},2} \xrightarrow{\sim} \Omega_{\mathbf{J}}$ as follows. In case (i) or (ii) this is the obvious isomorphism. In case (iii) the isomorphism restricted to $\Omega_{\mathbf{J},1}$ is the obvious imbedding, while the image of the nontrivial element of $\Omega_{\mathbf{J},2}$ is the unique element $\gamma \in \Omega_{\mathbf{J}}$ such that the permutation $i \mapsto \gamma(i)$ of \mathbf{I} has at least two fixed points. Using this isomorphism, the group $\check{\mathbf{W}} = \Omega_{\mathbf{J}} \cdot \check{\mathbf{W}}'$ becomes the direct product of groups $\Omega_{\mathbf{J},1} \times (\Omega_{\mathbf{J},2} \cdot \check{\mathbf{W}}')$. Hence the algebra $\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l[\check{\mathbf{W}}]$ becomes the algebra $\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l[\Omega_{\mathbf{J},1}] \otimes \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l[\Omega_{\mathbf{J},2} \cdot \check{\mathbf{W}}']$. Now the group algebra $\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l[\Omega_{\mathbf{J},1}]$ is canonically isomorphic to the direct sum of copies of the algebra $\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l$ (indexed by the characters $\Omega_{\mathbf{J},1} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l^*$). Hence

(a) *the algebra $\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l[\check{\mathbf{W}}]$ is canonically isomorphic to the direct sum of copies of the algebra $\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l[\Omega_{\mathbf{J},2} \cdot \check{\mathbf{W}}']$ (indexed by the characters $\Omega_{\mathbf{J},1} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l^*$).*

3.8. Let \mathcal{G} be a connected simply connected almost simple group over \mathbf{C} of type

dual to that of G . We have a natural bijection

$$(a) \quad \iota : \Omega \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}(\mathcal{Z}_G, \mathbf{C}^*).$$

For any $\omega \in \Omega$ we set $\mathfrak{Z}^\omega = \mathfrak{Z}_{G, \iota(\omega)}$, see 2.2.

Let $\zeta = (\mathfrak{c}, \mathfrak{F}) \in \mathfrak{Z}_G$. Now ζ corresponds under 2.6(c) to a quadruple $(J, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{E}, E)$ with $E = E_\zeta \in \text{Irr} \tilde{W}_J$ (notation of 2.7). By [L6, 6.3], [L6, §7] to the triple $(J, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{E})$ corresponds a triple $(\mathbf{J}, \omega, A) \in \mathfrak{Y}$ so that ω satisfies $\zeta \in \mathfrak{Z}^\omega$ and $\Omega_{\mathbf{J}, 2} \cdot \check{\mathbf{J}}\mathbf{W}'$ is identified with the group \tilde{W}_J . Thus E_ζ and \hat{E}_ζ (see 2.7) become representations of one specific copy of $\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l[\Omega_{\mathbf{J}, 2} \cdot \check{\mathbf{J}}\mathbf{W}']$ in the direct sum of algebras in 3.7(a); hence they can be viewed as representations of $\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l[\check{\mathbf{J}}\mathbf{W}]$ on which the other copies of $\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l[\Omega_{\mathbf{J}, 2} \cdot \check{\mathbf{J}}\mathbf{W}']$ in the direct sum in 3.7(a) act as zero. These representations of $\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l[\check{\mathbf{J}}\mathbf{W}]$ are denoted by \underline{E}_ζ and $\hat{\underline{E}}_\zeta$. We now define for any $g \in {}^\omega \mathbf{G}_c$ and any $i \geq 0$ a $\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l$ -vector space

$$\mathbf{A}_g^{\zeta; i} = \text{Hom}_{\check{\mathbf{J}}\mathbf{W}}(H_{-i}(\mathbf{X}_g, \hat{\mathcal{S}}), \hat{\underline{E}}_\zeta)$$

(we regard $H_{-i}(\mathbf{X}_g, \hat{\mathcal{S}})$ as a $\check{\mathbf{J}}\mathbf{W}$ -module as in 3.5). Note that for any fixed $g \in {}^\omega \mathbf{G}_{rsc}$,

(b) $\mathbf{A}_g^{\zeta; i}$ is zero for all but finitely many i .

(This follows from 3.3(b).)

Now let $g \in {}^\omega \mathbf{G}_c$ and let $h \in \mathbf{G}$. Define $\nu_h : \mathbf{X}_g \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{X}_{hgh^{-1}}$ by $xP_{\mathbf{J}} \mapsto hxP_{\mathbf{J}}$. If $\hat{\mathcal{S}}'$ is the local system on $\mathbf{X}_{hgh^{-1}}$ defined in the same way as $\hat{\mathcal{S}}$ on \mathbf{X}_g then $\nu_h^* \hat{\mathcal{S}}' = \hat{\mathcal{S}}$. Hence ν_h induces for any $i \geq 0$ an isomorphism $[\nu_h] : H_{-i}(\mathbf{X}_g, \hat{\mathcal{S}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{-i}(\mathbf{X}_{hgh^{-1}}, \hat{\mathcal{S}}')$. From the definitions we see that $[\nu_h]$ is compatible with the $\check{\mathbf{J}}\mathbf{W}$ -module structures. Hence its inverse induces a linear isomorphism

$$\mathbf{A}_g^{\zeta; i} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{A}_{hgh^{-1}}^{\zeta; i}$$

for any $\zeta \in \mathfrak{Z}_G$. Thus the collection of vector spaces $\mathbf{A}_g^{\zeta; i}$ (with $g \in {}^\omega \mathbf{G}_c$) has a natural \mathbf{G} -equivariant structure.

We conjecture:

(e) for fixed ζ and i , there exists an l -adic constructible sheaf \mathcal{F} on ${}^\omega \mathcal{X}$ (see 3.1) such that the stalk of \mathcal{F} at $(g, B) \in {}^\omega \mathcal{X}$ is the vector space $\mathbf{A}_g^{\zeta; i}$.

This conjecture implies the inequality

(f) $\dim \mathbf{A}_g^{\zeta; i} < \infty$ for any $g \in {}^\omega \mathbf{G}_c$.

This would also follow from Conjecture 3.6(a).

3.9. Until the end of 3.12 we assume that \mathbf{k} is an algebraic closure of the finite field \mathbf{F}_q . Let $K_0 = \mathbf{F}_q((\epsilon))$, a subfield of K . Let $F : \mathbf{G} \rightarrow \mathbf{G}$ be the bijective homomorphism induced by the map $x \mapsto x^q$ of \mathbf{k} into itself so that the fixed point set \mathbf{G}^F is equal to $G(K_0)$ for a split K_0 -form of our group.

Let $\omega \in \Omega$ and let $\zeta = (\mathfrak{c}, \mathfrak{F}) \in \mathfrak{Z}^\omega$. Our next objective is to associate to ζ a function $\mathfrak{t}_\zeta : {}^\omega \mathbf{G}_{rsc}^F \rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l \cup \{\infty\}$. (Here ${}^\omega \mathbf{G}_{rsc}^F := {}^\omega \mathbf{G}_{rsc} \cap \mathbf{G}^F$.) Define $(\mathbf{J}, \omega, A) \in \mathfrak{Y}$ in terms of ζ as in 3.8. Define $\mathfrak{S}, \mathcal{S}$ in terms of A as in 3.2. We have

$F(P_{\mathbf{J}}) = P_{\mathbf{J}}$ and F induces a morphism of algebraic groups $\overline{NP}_{\mathbf{J}} \rightarrow \overline{NP}_{\mathbf{J}}$ denoted again by F ; this is the Frobenius map for an \mathbf{F}_q -rational structure on $\overline{NP}_{\mathbf{J}}$ such that every connected component of $\overline{NP}_{\mathbf{J}}$ is defined over \mathbf{F}_q . We have necessarily $F(\mathfrak{S}) = \mathfrak{S}$ and there exists an isomorphism $\psi : F^* \mathcal{S} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{S}$ of local systems over \mathfrak{S} . We shall assume (as we may) that for any $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}$ and any $m \geq 1$ such that $F^m(\sigma) = \sigma$, the eigenvalues of F^m on \mathcal{S}_σ are roots of 1; moreover if $\mathbf{J} = \emptyset$ so that $\mathcal{S} = \overline{\mathbf{Q}}_l$ we shall take $\psi = 1$.

For any $g \in {}^\omega \mathbf{G}_c$ let \mathbf{X}_g be as in 3.3. We have $F(g) \in {}^\omega \mathbf{G}_c$ and we define $\phi : \mathbf{X}_g \rightarrow \mathbf{X}_{F(g)}$ by $xP_{\mathbf{J}} \mapsto F(x)P_{\mathbf{J}}$. Let $\hat{\mathcal{S}}'$ be the local system on $\mathbf{X}_{F(g)}$ defined in the same way as $\hat{\mathcal{S}}$ on \mathbf{X}_g , see 3.3. Then ψ induces an isomorphism $\hat{\mathcal{S}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \phi^* \hat{\mathcal{S}}'$. Hence for any $i \geq 0$ there is an induced isomorphism

$$(a) \quad H_{-i}(\mathbf{X}_g, \hat{\mathcal{S}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{-i}(\mathbf{X}_{F(g)}, \hat{\mathcal{S}}').$$

From the definitions we see that this isomorphism is compatible with the $\mathfrak{J}\mathbf{W}$ -module structures. Now (a) induces for any $g \in {}^\omega \mathbf{G}_c$ and any $i \geq 0$ an isomorphism $\tilde{\psi}_g : \mathbf{A}_{F(g)}^{\zeta;i} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}_g^{\zeta;i}$. If $F(g) = g$ then $\text{tr}(\tilde{\psi}_g : \mathbf{A}_g^{\zeta;i} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}_g^{\zeta;i})$ is well defined (assuming that 3.8(f) holds); we denote it by $\mathbf{t}_{\zeta;i}(g)$.

Assuming now that $g = F(g) \in {}^\omega \mathbf{G}_{rsc}$, we set $\mathbf{t}_\zeta(g) = \sum_{i \geq 0} (-1)^i \mathbf{t}_{\zeta;i}(g)$. Thus $g \mapsto \mathbf{t}_\zeta(g)$ is a well defined function on ${}^\omega \mathbf{G}_{rsc}^F$ with values in $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_l$, except that at points g where 3.8(f) fails for some i we set $\mathbf{t}_\zeta(g) = \infty$. The function $\mathbf{t}_\zeta : {}^\omega \mathbf{G}_{rsc}^F \rightarrow \overline{\mathbf{Q}}_l \cup \{\infty\}$ is constant on each \mathbf{G}^F -conjugacy class in ${}^\omega \mathbf{G}_{rsc}^F$ (this follows from the compatibility of $\tilde{\psi}$ above with the \mathbf{G} -equivariant structure on $\mathbf{A}^{\zeta;i}$). In the remainder of this section we assume that 3.8(f) holds so that $\mathbf{t}_\zeta : {}^\omega \mathbf{G}_{rsc}^F \rightarrow \overline{\mathbf{Q}}_l$. We shall also regard \mathbf{t}_ζ as a function $\mathbf{G}_{rsc}^F \rightarrow \overline{\mathbf{Q}}_l$, equal to zero on $\mathbf{G}_{rsc}^F - {}^\omega \mathbf{G}_{rsc}^F$. (We set $\mathbf{G}_{rsc}^F = \mathbf{G}_{rsc} \cap \mathbf{G}^F$.) The functions \mathbf{t}_ζ on \mathbf{G}_{rsc}^F (for $\zeta \in \mathfrak{Z}^\omega$, $\omega \in \Omega$ variable) are said to be the *unipotent almost characters* of \mathbf{G}^F . They are defined up to multiplication by a root of 1. Let \mathbf{V}'' be the subspace of the vector space of class functions $\mathbf{G}_{rsc}^F \rightarrow \overline{\mathbf{Q}}_l$ generated by the unipotent almost characters of \mathbf{G}^F .

3.10. Let \mathcal{U} be the set of isomorphism classes of unipotent representations of \mathbf{G}^F (see [L6, 0.3]). Recall that [L6, 6.5] gives a bijection

$$(a) \quad \mathfrak{Z}^1 \leftrightarrow \mathcal{U}$$

with \mathfrak{Z}^1 as in 3.8. Now for $\zeta \in \mathfrak{Z}^1$ the irreducible \mathbf{G}^F -module R_ζ corresponding to ζ under (a) is canonically the quotient of a \mathbf{G}^F -module \hat{R}_ζ which is standard in the sense of Langlands and which has finite length with all composition factors being again unipotent representations. Hence \hat{R}_ζ has a well defined character (in the sense of Harish-Chandra) whose restriction to \mathbf{G}_{rsc}^F is denoted by ϕ_ζ . We call the class functions $\phi_\zeta : \mathbf{G}_{rsc}^F \rightarrow \overline{\mathbf{Q}}_l$ (for $\zeta \in \mathfrak{Z}^1$) the *unipotent characters* of \mathbf{G}^F . Let \mathbf{V}' be the subspace of the vector space of class functions $\mathbf{G}_{rsc}^F \rightarrow \overline{\mathbf{Q}}_l$ generated by the unipotent characters.

(a) *Conjecture.* We have $\mathbf{V}' = \mathbf{V}''$.

3.11. We now formulate a refinement of conjecture 3.10(a). We fix $\omega \in \Omega$ and let \underline{c} be a unipotent class of \mathcal{G} . Let ${}^{\underline{c}}\mathfrak{Z}^\omega$ be the set of all $(\mathfrak{c}, \mathfrak{F}) \in \mathfrak{Z}^\omega$ such that the unipotent part of any element of \mathfrak{c} lies in \underline{c} .

Let $\mathbf{V}'_{\omega, \underline{c}}$ be the subspace of the vector space of class functions ${}^\omega \mathbf{G}_{rsc}^F \rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l$ generated by the restrictions $\phi_\zeta^\omega := \phi_\zeta|_{\omega \mathbf{G}_{rsc}^F}$ (for various $\zeta \in {}^{\underline{c}}\mathfrak{Z}^1$). Let $\mathbf{V}''_{\omega, \underline{c}}$ be the subspace of the vector space of class functions ${}^\omega \mathbf{G}_{rsc}^F \rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l$ generated by the unipotent almost characters \mathfrak{t}_ζ (for various $\zeta \in {}^{\underline{c}}\mathfrak{Z}^\omega$).

(a) *Conjecture.* We have $\mathbf{V}'_{\omega, \underline{c}} = \mathbf{V}''_{\omega, \underline{c}}$.

3.12. Let us now replace the Frobenius map $F : \mathbf{G} \rightarrow \mathbf{G}$ by another Frobenius map $F' : \mathbf{G} \rightarrow \mathbf{G}$ such that the fixed point set $\mathbf{G}^{F'}$ is an inner form of the split form of G over K_0 . Then the analogue of \mathcal{U} for $\mathbf{G}^{F'}$ is well defined (it is in bijection with \mathfrak{Z}^ξ for some $\xi \in \Omega$ which depends on F' , see [L6]). The unipotent almost characters on $\mathbf{G}^{F'}$ are again defined by taking trace of F' instead of F on the same geometric objects which were used for \mathbf{G}^F . We expect that the analogues of 3.10(a) and 3.11(a) continue to hold.

4. EXAMPLES

4.1. In this section we preserve the notation of §3. Let $\mathcal{O} = \mathbf{k}[\epsilon]$, $\mathcal{O}^* = \mathcal{O} - \epsilon \mathbf{k}[[\epsilon]]$. Let $v : K^* \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}$ be the group homomorphism such that $v(\epsilon^n) = n$ for $n \in \mathbf{Z}$ and $v(\mathcal{O}^*) = 0$. We set $v(0) = \infty$.

4.2. Let \mathbf{G}_{cvr} be the set of compact very regular elements in \mathbf{G} (see [KML2]). We have $\mathbf{G}_{cvr} \subset {}^1\mathbf{G}_{rsc}$. Let $g \in \mathbf{G}_{cvr}$. We show that 3.6(a) holds for this g . If $(\mathbf{J}, \omega, A) \in \mathfrak{Y}$ is such that $\mathbf{J} \neq \emptyset$, $\omega = 1$ then $\mathbf{X}_g = \emptyset$. Now assume that

(a) $(\mathbf{J}, \omega, A) \in \mathfrak{Y}$ is such that $\mathbf{J} = \emptyset$, $\omega = 1$ (hence A is $\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l$ up to a shift).

From [KML2, 2.2] we see that

(b) $H_{-i}(\mathbf{X}_g, \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l) = 0$ if $i > 0$, $H_0(\mathbf{X}_g, \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l)$ is a vector space with basis β and the module structure over $\mathfrak{J}\mathbf{W} = \mathbf{W}$ is such that \mathbf{W} permutes β simply transitively.

In particular, 3.6(a) holds for this g .

Now let $\zeta \in \mathfrak{Z}^1$ be such that the corresponding triple (\mathbf{J}, ω, A) (see 3.8) is as in (a). Using (b) we see that if $g \in \mathbf{G}_{cvr}$ then $\mathbf{A}_g^{\zeta; i} = 0$ if $i > 0$; moreover any $b \in \beta$ (see (b)) defines an isomorphism of vector spaces $\mathbf{A}_g^{\zeta; 0} \xrightarrow{\sim} \hat{\underline{E}}_\zeta$ which carries any element of $\mathbf{A}_g^{\zeta; 0}$ (viewed as a linear map $H_0(\mathbf{X}_g, \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l) \rightarrow \hat{\underline{E}}_\zeta$) to the image of b under this linear map.

From this we see that if we are in the setup of 3.9 and g is in addition fixed by F (so that g corresponds as in [KML2] to an element of finite order $w \in \mathbf{W}'$ defined up to conjugacy) then

(c) $\mathfrak{t}_\zeta(g) = \text{tr}(w, \hat{\underline{E}}_\zeta)$.

4.3. Now assume that $G = PGL_2$ and

(a) $g \in \mathbf{G}$ is represented by $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ where $a, b, d \in 1 + \epsilon \mathcal{O}$, $c \in \epsilon + \epsilon^2 \mathcal{O}$.

Let $\zeta \in \mathfrak{Z}^1$. Then the corresponding triple (\mathbf{J}, ω, A) (see 3.8) is as in 4.2(a). In this

case we have $H_{-i}(\mathbf{X}_g, \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l) = 0$ if $i > 0$ and $H_0(\mathbf{X}_g, \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l)$ is a vector space with basis $\{b_1, b_2\}$ and the module structure over $\tilde{\mathbf{W}} = \mathbf{W}$ is such that \mathbf{W}' acts trivially and any element in $\mathbf{W} - \mathbf{W}'$ interchanges b_1, b_2 . It follows that $\mathbf{A}_g^{\zeta;i} = 0$ if $i > 0$ and $\mathbf{A}_g^{\zeta;0}$ is isomorphic to the space of \mathbf{W}' -invariant elements in \hat{E}_ζ .

4.4. Now assume that $G = PGL_2$ and

$$(b) \ g \in \mathbf{G} \text{ is represented by } \begin{pmatrix} 1+\epsilon & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\epsilon \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let $\zeta \in \mathfrak{Z}^1$. Then the corresponding triple (\mathbf{J}, ω, A) (see 3.8) is as in 4.2(a). In this case $H_0({}^1\mathbf{X}_g, \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l)$ is one-dimensional and has trivial action of \mathbf{W}' . For $i > 0, i \neq 2$ we have $H_{-i}({}^1\mathbf{X}_g, \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l) = 0$. Now $H_{-2}({}^1\mathbf{X}_g, \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l)$ has basis $\{b_n; n \in \mathbf{Z}\}$ and the simple reflection s_1, s_2 of \mathbf{W}' acts as follows.

$$s_i b_n = -b_n \text{ if } n = i \pmod{2}, \quad s_i b_n = b_n + b_{n-1} + b_{n+1} \text{ if } n = i + 1 \pmod{2}.$$

We see that b_0, b_1 generate the \mathbf{W}' -module $H_{-2}({}^1\mathbf{X}_g, \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l)$. In particular, 3.6(a) holds for our g .

It follows that $\mathbf{A}_g^{\zeta;i} = 0$ if $i > 0, i \neq 2$, $\mathbf{A}_g^{\zeta;0}$ is isomorphic to the space of \mathbf{W}' -invariant elements in \hat{E}_ζ and $\mathbf{A}_g^{\zeta;2}$ is isomorphic to the space of sequences $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbf{Z}}$ with $x_n \in \hat{E}_\zeta$ satisfying

$$s_i x_n = -x_n \text{ if } n = i \pmod{2}, \quad s_i x_n = x_n + x_{n-1} + x_{n+1} \text{ if } n = i + 1 \pmod{2};$$

here $s_i (i = 1, 2)$ are the simple reflections of \mathbf{W}' .

We now assume that $\zeta = (\{1\}, \mathbf{C})$. In this case \hat{E}_ζ has a basis $\{x, x'\}$ such that the action of s_i is as follows:

$$s_i x = -x \text{ for } i = 1, 2, \quad s_1 x' = x' + x, \quad s_2 x' = x'.$$

Thus the sign representation of \mathbf{W}' is a submodule and the unit representation of \mathbf{W}' is a quotient module. We see that $\mathbf{A}_g^{\zeta;i} = 0$ for all $i \neq 2$. Moreover $\mathbf{A}_g^{\zeta;2}$ can be identified (via $(x_n) \mapsto (u_n), x_n = u_n x$) with the vector space of sequences $(u_n)_{n \in \mathbf{Z}}$ with $u_n \in \mathbf{C}$ satisfying $-u_n = u_n + u_{n-1} + u_{n+1}$ for $n \in \mathbf{Z}$. This is a two-dimensional vector space: if u_0, u_1 are given then the other u_n are uniquely determined. Thus $\dim \mathbf{A}_g^{\zeta;2} = 2$. From these computations we see also that if we are in the setup of 3.9 then

$$\mathbf{t}_\zeta(g) = 2q.$$

Since the value of the Steinberg character of \mathbf{G}^F at g is $2q - 1$ (see [KML1]) we see that $\phi_\zeta^1(g) = 2q$ (note that $2q = (2q - 1) + 1$ where the last 1 comes from the unit representation) so that $\phi_\zeta^1(g) = \mathbf{t}_\zeta(g)$. (We expect that this equality holds for any $g \in {}^1\mathbf{G}_{rsc}^F$.)

Note that in the arguments above, our choice of a co-standard module plays a key role; if we replace it by one in which the unit representation of \mathbf{W}' is a submodule and the sign representation of \mathbf{W}' is a quotient module, the arguments above would collapse.

4.5. In this subsection we assume that $G = PGL_2$ and $\omega \in \Omega$ is not 1; we shall prove that 3.11(a) holds in this case. Let $\tilde{\mathbf{G}} = GL_2(K)$ and let $\pi : \tilde{\mathbf{G}} \rightarrow \mathbf{G}$ be the

obvious homomorphism. We set

$$\tilde{\mathbf{G}}^1 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \tilde{\mathbf{G}}; v(ad - bc) = \text{even} \right\}, \quad \tilde{\mathbf{G}}^2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \tilde{\mathbf{G}}; v(ad - bc) = \text{odd} \right\},$$

$$I^1 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \tilde{\mathbf{G}}; v(a) = v(d) = m, v(b) \geq m, v(c) > m \text{ for some } m \in \mathbf{Z} \right\},$$

$$I^2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ a & b \end{pmatrix}; v(a) = v(d) + 1 = m + 1, v(b) \geq m + 1, v(c) \geq m + 1 \text{ for some } m \in \mathbf{Z} \right\}.$$

Then $\tilde{\mathbf{G}} = \tilde{\mathbf{G}}^1 \sqcup \tilde{\mathbf{G}}^2$, $I^1 \subset \tilde{\mathbf{G}}^1$, $I^2 \subset \tilde{\mathbf{G}}^2$ and $\pi(I^1)$ is an Iwahori subgroup of \mathbf{G} hence we can assume that $P_\emptyset = \pi(I_1)$. We have $NP_\emptyset = \pi(I_1 \cup I_2)$ and ${}^\omega NP_\emptyset = \pi(I_2)$. Let \underline{B} be the image under π of the group of upper triangular matrices in $\tilde{\mathbf{G}}$. We show:

(a) *If $g \in {}^\omega \mathbf{G}$ normalizes some Iwahori subgroup then g is not contained in any \mathbf{G} -conjugate of \underline{B} ; in particular we have $g \in \mathbf{G}_{rsc}$.*

We can assume that $g \in \pi(I^2)$ that is $g = \pi(\tilde{g})$, where $\tilde{g} = \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon c & d \\ \epsilon a & \epsilon b \end{pmatrix}$ and $d \in \mathcal{O}^*$, $a \in \mathcal{O}^*$, $b \in \mathcal{O}$, $c \in \mathcal{O}$. Assume that g is contained in a \mathbf{G} -conjugate of \underline{B} ; then the eigenvalues λ, λ' of \tilde{g} are contained in K . We have $\lambda + \lambda' = \epsilon(b + c)$, $\lambda\lambda' = \epsilon^2 bc - \epsilon ad$ hence $(\lambda - \lambda')^2 = (\lambda + \lambda')^2 - 4\lambda\lambda' = \epsilon^2(b + c)^2 - 4\epsilon^2 bc - \epsilon ad$ so that $v((\lambda - \lambda')^2) = 1$ contradicting the inclusion $\lambda - \lambda' \in K$. This proves (a).

We show:

(b) *If $\tilde{g} \in I^2$, $\tilde{g}' \in I^2$, $h \in \tilde{\mathbf{G}}^1$ satisfy $\tilde{g}' = h^{-1}\tilde{g}h$ then $h \in I^1$.*

We can assume that

$$\tilde{g} = \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon c & d \\ \epsilon a & \epsilon b \end{pmatrix}, \quad \tilde{g}' = \epsilon^m \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon c' & d' \\ \epsilon a' & \epsilon b' \end{pmatrix},$$

where a, d, a', d' are in \mathcal{O}^* and b, c, b', c' are in \mathcal{O} . We have $\det(\tilde{g}) = \det(\tilde{g}')$ where $v(\det(\tilde{g})) = 1$, $v(\det(\tilde{g}')) = 2m + 1$. Hence $m = 0$. Since \tilde{g}, \tilde{g}' are conjugate we have $b + c = b' + c'$, $ad - \epsilon bc = a'd' - \epsilon b'c'$. Let $r = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & (c' - c)/a \\ 0 & a'/a \end{pmatrix}$. We have $r \in I^1$, $r\tilde{g} = \tilde{g}'r$. Thus $\tilde{g} = (hr)^{-1}\tilde{g}'hr$. If we can prove that $hr \in I^1$ it would follow that $h \in I^1$. Thus we are reduced to the case where $\tilde{g}' = \tilde{g}$. We write

$$h = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ z & u \end{pmatrix}$$

with $x, y, z, u \in K$, $v(xu - yz) \in 2\mathbf{Z}$. From $h\tilde{g} = \tilde{g}h$ we have $ay\epsilon = dz$, $xd + yb\epsilon = cy\epsilon + du$ hence $z = \epsilon ya/d$, $u = x + \epsilon y(b - c)/d$. Thus $\det(h) = x^2 + \epsilon xy(b - c)/d - \epsilon y^2 a/d$. If $x = 0$ then $y \neq 0$ and $\det h = -\epsilon y^2 a/d$, so that $v(\det h)$ is odd, contradicting $h \in \tilde{\mathbf{G}}^1$. Thus $x \neq 0$ so that $M := v(x) < \infty$. If $v(y) < M$ then $v(x^2) = 2M$, $v(\epsilon xy(b - c)/d) < M + 1 + v(y) \leq 2M$, $v(\epsilon y^2 a/d) = 2v(y) + 1 < 2M$. We see that $v(\det h) = 2v(y) + 1$ is odd, contradicting $h \in \tilde{\mathbf{G}}^1$. Thus we have $v(y) \geq M$. We have $v(x) = M$, $v(y) \geq M$, $v(\epsilon ya/d) \geq M + 1$, $v(x + \epsilon y(b - c)/d) = v(x) = M$. Thus $h \in I^1$. This proves (b).

We now show:

(c) Let $g \in {}^\omega \mathbf{G}^2$ be such that g normalizes some Iwahori subgroup. Then the set $\{xP_\emptyset \in \mathbf{G}/P_\emptyset; x^{-1}gx \in {}^\omega NP_\emptyset\}$ consists of two points.

An equivalent statement is as follows. Let $g \in \tilde{\mathbf{G}}^2$ be such that some $\tilde{\mathbf{G}}$ -conjugate of g is in I^2 . Then the set $\{xI^1 \in \tilde{\mathbf{G}}/I^1; x^{-1}gx \in I^2\}$ consists of two points.

We can assume that $g \in I^2$. Then our set contains at least two points, I^1 and I^2 . If $x \in \tilde{\mathbf{G}}^1$, $x^{-1}gx \in I^2$ then by (b) we have $x \in I^1$ so that $xI^1 = I^1$. If $x \in \tilde{\mathbf{G}}^2$, $x^{-1}gx \in I^2$ then, choosing $s \in I^2$, we have $(xs)^{-1}g(xs) \in I^2$, $xs \in \tilde{\mathbf{G}}^1$ hence using again (b) we have $xs \in I^1$ so that $xI^1 = I^2$. This proves (c).

For g as in (c) the set \mathbf{X}_g in 3.3 (with \mathbf{J} necessarily empty) has exactly two elements. Hence 3.6(a) holds in this case; hence 3.8(f) also holds.

Assume that we are in the setup of 3.9. If $\zeta = (\mathfrak{c}, \mathfrak{F}) \in \mathfrak{Z}^1$ is such that \mathfrak{c} is a semisimple class of \mathcal{G} then \hat{R}_ζ in 3.10 is induced from a character of $\underline{B} \cap \mathbf{G}^F$; using (a) we see that ϕ_ζ^ω is identically zero on ${}^\omega \mathbf{G}_{rsc}^F$. If $\zeta = (\mathfrak{c}, \mathfrak{F}) \in \mathfrak{Z}^1$ is such that \mathfrak{c} is the regular unipotent class of \mathcal{G} (so that $\mathfrak{F} = \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l$) then \hat{R}_ζ in 3.10 is the unit representation of \mathbf{G}^F ; it follows that ϕ_ζ^ω is identically 1 on ${}^\omega \mathbf{G}_{rsc}^F$. If $\zeta = (\mathfrak{c}, \mathfrak{F}) \in \mathfrak{Z}^1$ is such that \mathfrak{c} is -1 times the regular unipotent class of \mathcal{G} (so that $\mathfrak{F} = \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l$) then \hat{R}_ζ in 3.10 is the one dimensional representation of \mathbf{G}^F which is trivial on ${}^1 \mathbf{G}^F$ and on which elements in ${}^\omega \mathbf{G}^F$ acts as -1 ; it follows that ϕ_ζ^ω is identically -1 on ${}^\omega \mathbf{G}_{rsc}^F$. We see that $\mathbf{V}'_{\omega, \underline{c}}$ in 3.11 is 0 if $\underline{c} = \{1\}$ and is the vector space spanned by the constant function 1 if \underline{c} is the regular unipotent class of \mathcal{G} .

If $\zeta = (\mathfrak{c}, \mathfrak{F}) \in \mathfrak{Z}^\omega$ then \mathfrak{c} is the regular unipotent class of \mathcal{G} times 1 or -1 and \mathfrak{F} is a cuspidal local system on \mathfrak{c} . The corresponding $(\mathbf{J}, \omega, A) \in \mathfrak{Y}$ satisfies $\mathbf{J} = \emptyset$, we have $\underline{\mathbf{J}}\mathbf{W} = \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l[\Omega]$ and \hat{E}_ζ is a one dimensional representation of Ω . Using (c) we see that for any $g \in {}^o \mathbf{G}_{rsc}$ we have $\mathbf{A}_g^{\zeta; 0} = \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l$, $\mathbf{A}_g^{\zeta; i} = 0$ if $i > 0$. It also follows that \mathfrak{t}_ζ is a constant (equal to a root of 1) on ${}^\omega \mathbf{G}_{rsc}^F$. We see that $\mathbf{V}''_{\omega, \underline{c}}$ in 3.11 is 0 if $\underline{c} = \{1\}$ and is the vector space spanned by the constant function 1 if \underline{c} is the regular unipotent class of \mathcal{G} . Thus 3.11(a) holds in this case.

4.6. We return to the general case. In this subsection we take $\omega = 1$ and \underline{c} to be the regular unipotent class in \mathcal{G} . We show that 3.11(a) suggests a geometric property of \mathbf{G} . Now if $\zeta \in \mathfrak{Z}^1$ then ϕ_ζ^1 is identically 1; hence $\mathbf{V}'_{1, \underline{c}}$ is spanned by the constant function 1 on ${}^1 \mathbf{G}_{rsc}^F$. Assuming 3.11(a), we deduce that if $\zeta = (\underline{c}, \mathbf{C})$ then \mathfrak{t}_ζ is a constant function on ${}^1 \mathbf{G}_{rsc}^F$. This suggests that for any $g \in {}^1 \mathbf{G}_{rsc}$ we have

(a) $\mathbf{A}_g^{\zeta; i} = 0$ if $i > 0$ and $\mathbf{A}_g^{\zeta; 0} \cong \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l$.

In this case $\mathbf{A}^{\zeta; i}$ is defined in terms of a triple as in 4.2(a). Hence (a) implies:

(b) for any $g \in {}^1 \mathbf{G}_{rsc}$, the space of \mathbf{W} -coinvariants in $H_{-i}(\mathbf{X}_g, \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_l)$ is 0 if $i > 0$ and is one dimensional if $i = 0$.

Note that in the setup of 4.4 this follows directly from the results in 4.4.

4.7. Assume that we are in the setup of 3.9. Let \underline{c} be a unipotent class in \mathcal{G} . Let $u \in \underline{c}$ and let Γ be a maximal reductive subgroup of $Z_{\mathcal{G}}(u)$. Let $M(\Gamma)$ be the set consisting of all pairs (x, σ) where $x \in \Gamma$ is semisimple and is defined up to

Γ -conjugacy and $\sigma \in \text{Irr}Z_\Gamma(x)/Z_\Gamma(x)^0$. Let $M(\Gamma)^1$ be the set of all $(x, \sigma) \in M(\Gamma)$ such that the restriction of σ to \mathcal{Z}_G is trivial. We have a bijection

$$(a) \ \mathfrak{Z}^1 \leftrightarrow M(\Gamma)^1;$$

to $(\mathfrak{c}, \mathfrak{F}) \in \mathfrak{Z}^1$ corresponds to $(x, \sigma) \in M(\Gamma)^1$ if $ux \in \mathfrak{c}$ and $Z_G(ux)/Z_G(ux)^0 = Z_\Gamma(x)/Z_\Gamma(x)^0$ acts on the stalk \mathfrak{F}_{ux} through a representation isomorphic to σ . For $(x, \sigma) \in M(\Gamma)^1$ we write $\mathfrak{t}_{x,\sigma}, \hat{R}_{x,\sigma}, \phi_{x,\sigma}$ instead of $\mathfrak{t}_\zeta, \hat{R}_\zeta, \phi_\zeta^1$ (see 3.9, 3.10, 3.11) where $\zeta \in \mathfrak{Z}^1$ corresponds as above to (x, σ) .

We expect that if $(x, \sigma) \in M(\Gamma)^1$ is such that $Z_\Gamma(x)/\mathcal{Z}_G$ is connected (so that $\sigma = 1$) then

$$(b) \ \mathfrak{t}_{x,\sigma} = \phi_{x,\sigma} \text{ up to a root of 1.}$$

In general, we expect that the functions $\mathfrak{t}_{x,\sigma}, \phi_{x,\sigma}$ on ${}^1\mathbf{G}_{rsc}^F$ are related by a version of the nonabelian Fourier transform [L1]. To illustrate this we consider the case where \mathcal{G} is of type B_2 or G_2 and \underline{c} is the subregular unipotent class in \mathcal{G} . We can identify $\Gamma = \mathbf{C}^* \langle r \rangle$, $\Gamma = S_3$ if \mathcal{G} is of type B_2, G_2 respectively. Here $\langle r \rangle$ is a group of order 2 with generator r acting on \mathbf{C}^* by $z \mapsto z^{-1}$ and S_3 is the symmetric group in three letters. We expect that for any $(x, \sigma) \in M(\Gamma)^1$ the identities (c)-(d) hold (up to multiplication by a root of 1) for the functions $\mathfrak{t}_{x,\sigma}, \phi_{x,\sigma}$ on ${}^1\mathbf{G}_{rsc}^F$.

$$(c) \ \mathfrak{t}_{x,\sigma} = \phi_{x,\sigma}$$

if \mathcal{G} is of type B_2 and $x \in \Gamma^0, x^2 \neq 1$ (this is a special case of (b));

$$(d) \ \mathfrak{t}_{1,1} = (\phi_{1,1} + \phi_{r,1} + \phi_{1,\epsilon} + \phi_{r,\epsilon})/2,$$

$$\mathfrak{t}_{r,1} = (\phi_{1,1} + \phi_{r,1} - \phi_{1,\epsilon} - \phi_{r,\epsilon})/2,$$

$$\mathfrak{t}_{1,\epsilon} = (\phi_{1,1} - \phi_{r,1} + \phi_{1,\epsilon} - \phi_{r,\epsilon})/2,$$

$$\mathfrak{t}_{r,\epsilon} = (\phi_{1,1} - \phi_{r,1} - \phi_{1,\epsilon} + \phi_{r,\epsilon})/2,$$

if \mathcal{G} is of type B_2 and ϵ is the nontrivial character of Γ/Γ^0 ;

$$(e) \ \mathfrak{t}_{x,\sigma} = \sum_{(x',\sigma') \in M(\Gamma)} \{(x, \sigma), (x', \sigma')\} \phi_{x',\sigma'}$$

if \mathcal{G} is of type G_2 (here $\{(x, \sigma), (x', \sigma')\}$ is the nonabelian Fourier transform matrix [L1]). Note that in the setup of (d) we have

$$(f) \ \phi_{-1,1} = \phi_{1,1}, \phi_{-1,\epsilon} = \phi_{1,\epsilon},$$

$$\mathfrak{t}_{-1,1} = \mathfrak{t}_{1,1}, \mathfrak{t}_{-1,\epsilon} = \mathfrak{t}_{1,\epsilon}.$$

Clearly, if (c)-(e) hold, then 3.11(a) holds in our case. Now we can check that (c)-(e) hold after restriction to $\mathbf{G}_{cvr}^F = \mathbf{G}_{cvr} \cap \mathbf{G}^F$, using 4.2(c), the known results about the character of unipotent representations of reductive groups over \mathbf{F}_q and the results of [KML2]. (See in particular [KML2, 5.3].) This provides additional support for 3.11(a).

5. AFFINE FLAG MANIFOLDS IN UNEQUAL CHARACTERISTIC

5.1. Let \mathbf{k} be an algebraic closure of the finite field \mathbf{F}_q (of characteristic p), let \mathcal{O} be the ring of Witt vectors over \mathbf{k} and let K be the quotient field of \mathcal{O} . Let \mathbf{G} be the group of K -rational points of a K -split, simple adjoint algebraic group defined over K . Then the parahoric subgroups of \mathbf{G} are defined. We define $P_{\mathbf{J}} \subset \mathbf{G}$ ($\mathbf{J} \subsetneq \mathbf{I}$) as in 3.1.

It is likely that the definitions, results and conjectures in §3 extend to the present \mathbf{G} . One of the ingredients for such an extension is the definition of a structure of inductive limit of projective varieties over \mathbf{k} for \mathbf{G}/P_\emptyset . This is what we will try to achieve in this section, using as a model the construction of the affine Grassmannian given in [L2, §11]. But in the present case it seems to be necessary to enlarge the category of projective varieties over \mathbf{k} by declaring that the inverse of a Frobenius map is a morphism; the inductive limit above will be taken in this enlarged category. (The case where \mathbf{G} is of type A has been previously considered in [Zh]. I thank X. Zhu for pointing out this reference.)

Let \mathfrak{g} be the Lie algebra (over K) of \mathbf{G} with bracket $[\cdot, \cdot]$ and with Killing form (\cdot, \cdot) . Let $N = \dim \mathfrak{g}$. We shall assume that p is such that the Killing form of the Lie algebra of a simple adjoint group over \mathbf{k} of the same type as \mathbf{G} is nondegenerate. For any \mathcal{O} -lattice L in \mathfrak{g} we set $L^\sharp = \{x \in \mathfrak{g}; (x, L_0) \subset \mathcal{O}\}$; this is again an \mathcal{O} -lattice in \mathfrak{g} . We can find an \mathcal{O} -lattice L_0 in \mathfrak{g} such that $[L_0, L_0] \subset L_0$, $L_0^\sharp = L_0$ and $\{g \in \mathbf{G}; \text{Ad}(g)L_0 = L_0\} = P_{\mathbf{J}_0}$ for some $\mathbf{J}_0 \subset \mathbf{I}$ such that $|\mathbf{J}_0| = |\mathbf{I}| - 1$.

Let X be the set of all \mathcal{O} -lattices L in \mathfrak{g} such that $L^\sharp = L$ and $[L, L] \subset L$. As in [L2, §11] we have a bijection $\mathbf{G}/P_{\mathbf{J}_0} \xrightarrow{\sim} X$, $gP_{\mathbf{J}_0} \mapsto \text{Ad}(g)L_0$. For any $n \in \mathbf{N}$ let $X_n = \{L \in X; p^n L_0 \subset L \subset p^{-n} L_0\}$.

Let $V_n = p^{-n} L_0 / p^n L_0$, $V'_n = p^{-n} L_0 / p^{2n} L_0$. Note that V_n is a free $\mathcal{O}/p^{2n}\mathcal{O}$ -module of rank N and V'_n is a free $\mathcal{O}/p^{3n}\mathcal{O}$ -module of rank N . Since $p^{2n} L_0 \subset p^n L_0$, we have an obvious map $\pi_n : V'_n \rightarrow V_n$.

There is a well defined symmetric \mathcal{O} -bilinear pairing $(\cdot, \cdot)_n : V_n \times V_n \rightarrow p^{-2n}\mathcal{O}/\mathcal{O}$ induced by the restriction of the Killing form to $p^{-n} L_0$. There is a well defined alternating \mathcal{O} -trilinear map $(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot)_n : V'_n \times V'_n \times V'_n \rightarrow p^{-3n}\mathcal{O}/\mathcal{O}$ induced by the map $p^{-n} L_0 \times p^{-n} L_0 \times p^{-n} L_0 \rightarrow p^{-3n}\mathcal{O}$, $x, y, z \mapsto ([x, y], z)$.

For any torsion \mathcal{O} -module Z we write $d(Z) = k_1 + k_2 + \cdots + k_r$ where Z is isomorphic to $\bigoplus_{i=1}^k \mathcal{O}/p^{k_i}\mathcal{O}$.

Let E be the set of \mathcal{O} -lattices $L \subset \mathfrak{g}$ such that $p^n L_0 \subset L \subset p^{-n} L_0$ and $L^\sharp = L$. Let E' be the set of \mathcal{O} -submodules Z of V_n such that $d(Z) = nN$ and $(Z, Z)_n = 0$. We show

(a) $L \mapsto L/p^n L_0$ is a bijection $E \xrightarrow{\sim} E'$.

Let $L \in E$. We have $d(L/p^n L_0) = d((p^n L_0)^\sharp / L^\sharp) = d(p^{-n} L_0 / L)$. Hence

$$2d(L/p^n L_0) = d(L/p^n L_0) + d(p^{-n} L_0 / L) = d(p^{-n} L_0 / p^n L_0) = 2nN$$

so that $d(L/p^n L_0) = nN$. It is clear that $(L/p^n L_0, L/p^n L_0)_n = 0$. Thus the map in (a) is well defined.

Now let $Z \in E'$. Let L be the inverse image of Z under the obvious map $p^{-n} L_0 \rightarrow V_n$. Note that L is an \mathcal{O} -lattice in \mathfrak{g} and we have clearly $(L, L) \subset \mathcal{O}$ so that $L \subset L^\sharp$. Since $p^n L_0 \subset L \subset p^{-n} L_0$ we have $(p^{-n} L_0)^\sharp \subset L^\sharp \subset (p^n L_0)^\sharp$ hence $p^n L_0 \subset L^\sharp \subset p^{-n} L_0$. We have $L/p^n L_0 = Z$ and

$$\begin{aligned} nN &= d(L/p^n L_0) = d((p^n L_0)^\sharp / L^\sharp) = d(p^{-n} L_0 / L^\sharp) \\ &= d(p^{-n} L_0 / p^n L_0) - d(L^\sharp / p^n L_0) = 2nN - d(L^\sharp / p^n L_0). \end{aligned}$$

Thus $nN = d(L^\sharp/p^n L_0) = d(L^\sharp/L) + d(L/p^n L_0) = d(L^\sharp/L) + nN$ so that $d(L^\sharp/L) = 0$ and $L^\sharp = L$. We see that $L \in E$. The two maps $E \rightarrow E'$, $E' \rightarrow E$ defined above are clearly inverse to each other. Thus (a) holds.

Let E'_0 be the set of all $Z \in E'$ such that, setting $Z_1 = \pi_n^{-1}(Z)$ (an \mathcal{O} -submodule of V'_n) we have $(Z_1, Z_1, Z_1)_n = 0$. We show:

(b) $L \mapsto L/p^n L_0$ is a bijection $X_n \xrightarrow{\sim} E'_0$.

Let $L \in X_n$. We set $Z = L/p^n L_0$. By (a) we have $Z \in E'$. Then $Z_1 := \pi_n^{-1}(Z) = L/p^{2n} L_0$ clearly satisfies $(Z_1, Z_1, Z_1)_n = 0$. Thus $Z \in E'_0$. Conversely, let $Z \in E'_0$. Let L be the inverse image of Z under the obvious map $p^{-n} L_0 \rightarrow V_n$. By (a) we have $L \in E$. Let $Z_1 = L/p^{2n} L_0$. Let $x, y \in L$. Since $Z \in E'$ for any $z \in L$ we have $([x, y], z) \in \mathcal{O}$. Hence $[x, y] \in L^\sharp$. Since $L^\sharp = L$ it follows that $[x, y] \in L$. Thus $[L, L] \subset L$ so that $L \in X_n$. The result follows from (a).

Let Y_n be the set of all \mathcal{O} -submodules Z of V_n such that $d(Z) = nN$. Let Y'_n be the set of all \mathcal{O} -submodules Z_1 of V'_n such that $d(Z_1) = 2nN$. Note that $Z \mapsto \pi_n^{-1}(Z)$ defines a map $\nu : Y_n \rightarrow Y'_n$. In [Zh], X. Zhu shows that Y_n, Y'_n have natural structures of projective varieties over \mathbf{k} .

Let $\tilde{Y}_n = \{Z \in Y_n; (Z, Z)_n = 0\}$, $\tilde{Y}'_n = \{Z_1 \in Y'_n; (Z_1, Z_1, Z_1)_n = 0\}$. From the definitions, \tilde{Y}_n is a closed subvariety of Y_n , \tilde{Y}'_n is a closed subvariety of Y'_n and the map $\nu : Y_n \rightarrow Y'_n$, $Z \mapsto \pi_n^{-1}(Z)$ is a morphism of algebraic varieties. Hence $X'_n = \nu^{-1}(\tilde{Y}'_n) \cap \tilde{Y}_n$ is a closed subvariety of Y_n . We can reformulate (b) as follows:

(c) $L \mapsto L/p^n L_0$ is a bijection $X_n \xrightarrow{\sim} X'_n$.

It follows that X_n has a natural structure of projective variety over \mathbf{k} . Note that $X_0 \subset X_1 \subset X_2 \subset \dots$ and the inclusions are imbeddings of projective varieties (in the enlarged category above). Hence $X = \cup_{n \geq 0} X_n$ is naturally an inductive limit of projective varieties over \mathbf{k} .

5.2. For each $n \in \mathbf{N}$, X_n carries a vector bundle whose fibre at L is L/pL viewed as a Lie algebra over \mathbf{k} in which there is a well defined notion of Borel subalgebra. We can then form the set \tilde{X}_n of pairs (L, \mathfrak{b}) where $L \in X_n$ and \mathfrak{b} is a Borel subalgebra of L/pL . This is a projective variety over \mathbf{k} which fibres over X_n and each fibre is an (ordinary) flag manifold of some L/pL . We have naturally $\tilde{X}_0 \subset \tilde{X}_1 \subset \tilde{X}_2 \subset \dots$ and the inclusions are imbeddings of projective varieties (in the enlarged category above). Hence $\tilde{X} := \cup_{n \geq 0} \tilde{X}_n$ is naturally an inductive limit of projective varieties over \mathbf{k} . Note that \tilde{X} is the set of pairs (L, \mathfrak{b}) where $L \in X$ and \mathfrak{b} is a Borel subalgebra of L/pL . Let \mathfrak{b}_0 be a Borel subalgebra of L_0/pL_0 . Then $gP_\emptyset \mapsto (\text{Ad}(g)L_0, \text{Ad}(g)\mathfrak{b}_0)$ is a bijection $\mathbf{G}/P_\emptyset \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{X}$. We see that \mathbf{G}/P_\emptyset is naturally an inductive limit of projective varieties over \mathbf{k} .

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