GEOMETRIC LOCAL THETA CORRESPONDENCE FOR DUAL REDUCTIVE PAIRS OF TYPE II AT THE IWAHORI LEVEL

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Abstract. In this paper we are interested in the geometric local theta correspondence at the Iwahori level for dual reductive pairs $(G, H)$ of type II over a non-Archimedean field of characteristic $p \neq 2$ in the framework of the geometric Langlands program. We consider the geometric version of the $I_H \times I_G$-invariants of the Weil representation $S_{I_H \times I_G}$ as a bimodule under the action of the Iwahori-Hecke algebras $H_{I_G}$ and $H_{I_H}$ and we give some partial geometric description of the corresponding category under the action of Hecke functors. We also define geometric Jacquet functors for any connected reductive group $G$ at the Iwahori level and we show that they commute with the Hecke action of the $H_{I_L}$-subalgebra of $H_{I_G}$ for a Levi subgroup $L$.

Keywords—geometric representations theory, local theta correspondence, Iwahori-Hecke algebras, perverse sheaves, affine flag varieties.

Mathematics Subject Classification (2010)—Primary 14D24; 11F27; Secondary; 22E57; 20C08

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1. Introduction

Let $k$ be a finite field $\mathbb{F}_q$ of characteristic different from 2, let $F = k((t))$ and $\mathcal{O} = k[[t]]$. All representations will be assumed to be smooth and will be defined over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$, where $\ell$ is a prime number different from the characteristic of $F$. The basic notions of the Howe correspondence from the classical point of view have been presented in [MVW87], see also [Kud86]. Let $(G, H)$ be a split dual reductive pair in some symplectic group $Sp(W)$ over $k$ and let $\tilde{Sp}(W)$ be the metaplectic group which is the twofold topological covering of the symplectic group $Sp(W)$. Let $S$ be the Weil representation of $\tilde{Sp}(W)$. Assume that the metaplectic cover $\tilde{Sp}(W) \to Sp(W)$ admits a section over $G(F)$ and $H(F)$. Then the local theta correspondence (known also as Howe correspondence) is a correspondence between some class of representations of $G(F)$ and some class of representations of $H(F)$.
Howe correspondence associates to any smooth irreducible representation \( \pi \) of the geometric Langlands program (see [FG06], [Bez], [LL09], [Lys11], [FH13]). The unramified geometric setting underlying the Howe correspondence and establish its analogue in the framework of the geometric Langlands program. One of our motivations is to extend the results of [Lys11] to the Iwahori (tamely ramified) case in the geometric setting and complete the description of the Howe correspondence for dual reductive pairs of type II already initiated in [FH13]. This will be a new step towards proving the relation between Howe correspondence and Arthur-Langlands functoriality conjecture for dual reductive pairs of type II announced in [FH12, Conjecture 1.2] already proved for dual pairs \((\text{GL}_1, \text{GL}_m)\) for all \(m \geq 1\).

In the sequel we will restrict ourselves to the dual reductive pairs of type II. More precisely, let \(L_0\) (resp. \(U_0\)) be a \(n\)-dimensional (resp. \(m\)-dimensional) \(k\)-vector space with \(n \leq m\), and let \(G = \text{GL}(L_0)\) and \(H = \text{GL}(U_0)\). Denote by \(\Pi(F)\) the space \((U_0 \otimes L_0)(F)\) and \(\mathcal{S}(\Pi(F))\) the Schwartz space of locally constant functions with compact support on \(\Pi(F)\). This space realizes the restriction of the Weil representation to \(G(F) \times H(F)\). According to Howe and [Min08], we know that the Howe correspondence associates to any smooth irreducible representation \(\pi\) of \(G(F)\) appearing as a quotient of the restriction of the Weil representation a unique smooth irreducible non-zero representation of \(H(F)\), denoted by \(\theta_{n,m}(\pi)\), such that \(\pi \otimes \theta_{n,m}(\pi)\) is a quotient of the restriction of the Weil representation to \(G(F) \times H(F)\).

One of the most interesting classes of representations to be considered for the study of the Howe correspondence is the class of tamely ramified representations. A representation of \(G(F)\) is said to be tamely ramified if it admits a non zero vector fixed under an Iwahori subgroup \(I_G\) of \(G(F)\). Let us consider the functor sending any tamely ramified representation \(V\) of \(G(F)\) to its space of invariants \(V^{I_G}\) under \(I_G\). Then, the latter is naturally a module over the Iwahori-Hecke algebra \(H_{I_G}\). According to [Bor76, Theorem 4.10] this functor is an equivalence of categories between the category of tamely ramified admissible representations of \(G\) and the category of finite-dimensional modules over \(H_{I_G}\). Moreover, this functor is exact over the category of smooth representations of \(G(F)\). In the tamely ramified case, we can interpret the Howe correspondence in the language of modules over Iwahori-Hecke algebras. The space \(\mathcal{S}(\Pi(F))^{I_H \times I_G}\) of \(I_H \times I_G\)-invariants in the Weil representation \(\mathcal{S}(\Pi(F))\) is naturally a bimodule under the action of Iwahori-Hecke algebras \(H_{I_G}\) and \(H_{I_H}\). We would like to understand this module structure by geometric means. The geometric analogue of the Schwartz space \(\mathcal{S}(\Pi(F))^{I_H \times I_G}\) and the action of Iwahori-Hecke algebras of \(G\) and \(H\) on it have been already constructed in [FH13, §3]. Namely, in the geometric setting the space \(\mathcal{S}(\Pi(F))^{I_H \times I_G}\) is the category \(P_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F))\) of \(I_H \times I_G\)-equivariant perverse sheaves on \(\Pi(F)\), its precise definition involves some limit procedure. Denote by \(D_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F))\) the derived category of \(\ell\)-adic \(I_H \times I_G\)-equivariant sheaves on \(\Pi(F)\) constructed in [FH13]. The action of Iwahori-Hecke algebras is geometrized to an action of Hecke functors \(H_G\) and \(H_H\). Denote by \(\mathcal{F}_{I_G}\) the affine flag variety of \(G\) and by \(P_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}_{I_G})\) the category of \(I_G\)-equivariant perverse sheaves on \(\mathcal{F}_{I_G}\). These Hecke functors define an action of \(P_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}_{I_G})\) and \(P_{I_H}(\mathcal{F}_{I_H})\) on \(D_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F))\). This geometrization has actually been done in a more general setting of any dual reductive pair and at the level of derived categories in [FH13]. While in [FH13, §7] we gave an explicit description of the bimodule \(P_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F))\) in the case of \(n = 1\) and \(m \geq 1\), in this article, we obtain some partial results towards the description of the category \(P_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F))\) as a module over the Hecke functors for any \(n \leq m\).
One of the key steps in [FH13] is the description of the simple objects of the category $P_{l_H \times l_G}(\Pi(F))$ that we will use in this paper. Let us recall this result. Let $S_{n,m}$ denote the set of pairs: a subset $I_s \subset \{1, \ldots, m\}$ of $n$ elements and a bijection $s : I_s \to \{1, \ldots, n\}$. For $N, r$ two integers such that $N + r > 0$, let $\Pi_{N, r} = t^{-N} \Pi / t^r \Pi$. Fix a maximal torus $T$ in $G$ and a Borel subgroup $B$ containing $T$. Denote $X_G$ the lattice of cocharacters of $T$. For each pair $(\lambda, s)$ in $X_G \times S_{n,m}$, we have introduced some subvarieties $\Pi_{N, r}^{\lambda, s}$ in $\Pi_{N, r}$ for $N, r$ large enough and we obtained the following result [FH13, Theorem 6.6]: the simple objects of the category $P_{l_H \times l_G}(\Pi(F))$ are parametrized by $X_G \times S_{n,m}$. For any element $w = (\lambda, s)$ in $X_G \times S_{n,m}$, the irreducible object of $P_{l_H \times l_G}(\Pi(F))$ indexed by $w$ is the intersection cohomology sheaf $\mathcal{I}^w$ of $\Pi_{N, r}^{\lambda, s}$ for $N, r$ large enough. We also introduced the objects $\mathcal{I}^{w_1}$, which are extensions by zero of the constant perverse sheaf under $\Pi_{N, r}^{\lambda, s} \to \Pi_{N, r}$. Our aim is to understand as possible as we can the action of Hecke functors on these simple objects.

Summary of results. We construct a filtration on the category $P_{l_H \times l_G}(\Pi(F))$ compatible with the Hecke functors which enables us to control this action. We study some submodules of $P_{l_H \times l_G}(\Pi(F))$ and give a precise description of those under the action of Hecke functors. Particularly we construct the geometric version of the first term of Kudla’s filtration and we show that it can be identified with the induced representation from a parabolic subalgebra of $H_{l_H}$ by geometric means. Kudla’s filtration is a key ingredient in the study of Howe correspondence for dual pairs of type II in the classical setting [Min08]. It is also used in the study of Howe correspondence for dual reductive pairs of type I by Kuda [Kud86].

We also construct a geometric version of Jacquet functors of the Weil representation at the Iwahori level and show that they commute with the Hecke action of the subalgebra $\mathcal{H}_{l_G}$ of $\mathcal{H}_G$ for some Levi subgroup $L$. The Jacquet functors of the Weil representation have been studied in the classical representation theory by Kudla [Kud86] and Rallis [Ral82] at the unramified level. A part of these classical results at unramified level have already been geometrized in [Lys11]. Our construction is an extension of geometric Jacquet functors at the unramified level obtained in [Lys11, Corollary 3] to the Iwahori level. In [Lys11], one of the key results used to prove the commutativity of the Hecke actions and Jacquet functors is the hyperbolic localization functor of Braden introduced in [Bra03]. There is another construction of geometric Jacquet functors in the case of real reductive groups due to Emerton-Nadler-Vilonen using D-modules and nearby cycles on the flag variety [ENV04]. Although the construction in [ENV04] is done in an algebraic way, the underlying geometric interpretation is explained in [ENV04, §5] and relies on the hyperbolic localization used in [Lys11].

Let us briefly discuss how the paper is organized. In section 3, assuming $n \leq m$, we introduce a filtration on $P_{l_H \times l_G}(\Pi(F))$ indexed by $Z$ and show that it is compatible with the natural grading of $P_{l_G}(\mathcal{F}_G)$ given by the connected components of $\mathcal{F}_G$ and by the action of Hecke functors. This filtration on $P_{l_H \times l_G}(\Pi(F))$ is expected to be compatible with the filtration already studied on the conjectural bimodule $K(\mathcal{X})$ in [FH13, §8] describing the geometric local Arthur-Langlands functoriality at the Iwahori level for some map between corresponding dual Langlands groups.

Consider the element $w = (0, (I, w_0)) \in X_G \times S_{n,m}$, where $I = \{1, \ldots, n\}$ and $w_0 : I \to \{1, \ldots, 0\}$ is the longest element of the finite Weyl group of $G$. We obtain some results on the submodule in $P_{l_H \times l_G}(\Pi(F))$ generated by $\mathcal{I}^{w_0}$ (resp., $\mathcal{I}^{w_1}$). In subsection 4.1, we consider the case $n = m$. The submodule in $D_{l_H \times l_G}(\Pi(F))$ generated by $\mathcal{I}^{w_0}$ over $P_{l_G}(\mathcal{F}_G)$ is free of rank one (and is also preserved by $P_{l_H}(\mathcal{F}_{l_H})$). We also precis an equivalence of categories $\mathcal{H}_{l_G}$ which defines at the level of functions an anti-involution of the Iwahori-Hecke algebras $\mathcal{H}_{l_G}$ and
$\mathcal{H}_{I_M}$. By means of this equivalence we relate the actions of Hecke functors for $H$ and $G$ on the submodule generated by $T_0$ (resp. $T_{\omega_0}$). In subsection 4.2, we assume $n \leq m$ and we consider the submodule $\Theta$ in the Grothendieck group $K(D_{I_M \times I_G}(\Pi(F))$ of $D_{I_M \times I_G}(\Pi(F))$) under the action of $K(P_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}_G))$ generated by the elements $I_\mu$, where $I_\mu$ runs through all possible subsets of $n$ elements in $\{1, \ldots, m\}$. We show that the submodule $\Theta$ is free of rank $C_m^n$ over $K(P_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}_G))$. The elements $I_\mu$ form a basis of this module over $K(P_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}_G))$. The submodule $\Theta$ is a key object in the proof of the classical Howe correspondence. It is indeed the first term of the Kudla’s filtration defined over the Weil representation in [MVW87]. The considerations in this subsection are essentially on the level of Grothendieck groups, we formulate them on the level of derived categories however when this is possible. Let $S_0$ be the $\mathbb{Q}$-subspace of $K(D_{I_M \times I_G}(\Pi(F)) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_\ell$ generated by elements of the form $T_\omega$, where $\omega$ runs through $\tilde{W}_G$ the affine extended Weyl group of $G$. The space $S_0$ is a free module of rank one over $\mathcal{H}_{I_G}$. We consider the standard Levi subgroup $M$ of $H$ corresponding to the partition $(n, m - n)$ of $m$ and we recall briefly the construction of the subalgebra $\mathcal{H}_{I_M}$ of the Iwahori-Hecke algebra $H_{I_M}$ and some properties according to [Pra05]. Then we endow $S_0$ with a right action of $\mathcal{H}_{I_M}$ and by parabolic induction we construct an induced module. We obtain the two following results: The space $S_0$ is a submodule of $K(D_{I_M \times I_G}(\Pi(F))) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_\ell$ for the right action of $\mathcal{H}_{I_M}$. The adjunction map $\alpha: S_0 \otimes H_{I_M} \mathcal{H}_{I_M} \rightarrow S_{I_M \times I_G}(\Pi(F))$ is injective and its image equals $\Theta \otimes \mathbb{Q}_\ell$. In the rest of this subsection we show that the action of the Iwahori-Hecke algebra of the factor $GL_n$ of $M$ identifies with the action of $\mathcal{H}_{I_G}$ via the anti-involution $\tilde{\sigma}$ defined in Theorem 4.11. The action of the Iwahori-Hecke algebra of $GL_{m-n}$ is by shifting by $[-\ell(w)]$, where $\ell$ denotes the length function on $\tilde{W}_G$.

At last in section 5, we construct a geometric analogue of Jacquet functors of the Weil representation in the Iwahori case. These functors are a key step in the geometric proof of the Howe correspondence in the unramified case in [Lys11]. Moreover, we prove that they are compatible with the Hecke action of the $H_{I_M}$-subalgebra of $\mathcal{H}_{I_G}$. We also show that they preserve pure perverse sheaves of weight zero.

In Appendix 6 we recall the construction of Hecke functors from [FH13] and in Appendix 7 we present a complete calculation of the Hecke functor corresponding to $H$ in the special case of objects $T_\omega$.

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## 2. Notation and setup

Let $k$ be an algebraically closed field of characteristic $p > 2$ and let $F = k((t))$ be the field of Laurent series with coefficients in $k$ and $\mathcal{O} = k[[t]]$ be its ring of integers. Denote by $\ell$ a prime number different from $p$. Let $L_0$ (resp. $U_0$) be a $n$-dimensional (resp. $m$-dimensional) $k$-vector space with $n \leq m$, and let $G = GL(L_0)$ and $H = GL(U_0)$. Denote by $\{e_1, \ldots, e_n\}$ the standard basis of $L_0$ and $\{u_1, \ldots, u_m\}$ the standard basis of $U_0$ and $\{u_1^*, \ldots, u_m^*\}$ its dual basis. Denote by $\Pi(F)$ the space $(U_0 \otimes L_0)(F)$ and $S(\Pi(F))$ the Schwartz space of $L_\ell$-valued locally constant functions with compact support on $\Pi(F)$. Let $T_G$ (resp. $T_H$) be the standard maximal torus of diagonal matrices in $G$ (resp. $H$) and $B_G$ (resp. $B_H$) be the Borel subgroup of upper triangular matrices containing $T_G$ (resp. $T_H$). Denote by $I_G$ (resp. $I_H$) the Iwahori subgroup of $G(F)$ (resp. $H(F)$) corresponding to the standard Borel subgroup $B_G$ (resp. $B_H$). Denote by $(X_G, \check{X}_G, X_G, \Delta)$ the root datum associated
with \((G, T_G, B_G)\). Throughout this article we denote by \(\hat{X}_G\) the characters of \(T_G\) and \(X_G\) denotes the cocharacter lattice of \(T_G\). The set \(\hat{R}\) is the set of roots and \(R\) is the set of coroots and \(\Delta_G\) is the basis formed by simple roots. If there is no ambiguity we will omit the subscript \(G\). We denote by \(W_G\) the finite Weyl group associated with the root datum \((\hat{X}_G, \hat{R}, X_G, R)\). Let \(\hat{W}_G\) be the affine extended Weyl group which is the semi-direct product \(W_G \ltimes X_G\). Denote by \(\ell\) the length function on \(\hat{W}_G\). Let \(X^n_G\) be the set of dominant elements in \(X_G\).

For any scheme or stack locally of finite type over \(k\), we denote by \(D(S)\) the bounded derived category of constructible \(\mathbb{Q}_l\)-sheaves over \(S\). Write \(\mathbb{D}\) for the Verdier duality functor and we denote by \(P(S)\) the full subcategory of perverse sheaves in \(D(S)\). Denote by \(K(P(S))\) the Grothendieck group of the category \(P(S)\). Let \(X\) be a scheme of finite type over \(k\). For \(Z\) a smooth \(d\)-dimensional irreducible locally closed subscheme of \(X\) and \(i : Z \to X\) the corresponding immersion, we define the intersection cohomology sheaf (IC-sheaf for short), \(IC(Z)\), as the perverse sheaf \(i_{!}Z_{\ast}(\mathbb{Q}_l)^{[d]}\).

Assume temporary that the ground field \(k\) is the finite field \(\mathbb{F}_q\). Denote by \(\mathcal{H}_{IG}\) the Iwahori-Hecke algebra of \(G\) which is the space of locally constant, \(IG\)-bi-invariant compactly supported \(\mathbb{Q}_l\)-valued functions on \(G(F)\) endowed with the convolution product. There are two well-known presentations of this algebra by generators and relations. The first is due to Iwahori-Matsumoto \cite{IM65} and the second is by Bernstein in \cite{Lus98} and \cite{Lus83}. We will use the second one.

Denote by \(Gr_G\) the affine Grassmanian associated with \(G\), the \(G(\mathbb{O})\)-orbits on \(Gr_G\) are parametrized by \(W_G\)-orbits in \(X_G\) and for a given \(\lambda\) in \(X_G\), the \(G(\mathbb{O})\)-orbit associated to \(W_G\cdot \lambda\) is \(G(\mathbb{O})\cdot t^\lambda\) denoted by \(Gr^\lambda_G\), where \(t^\lambda\) is the image of \(t\) under the map \(\lambda : F^\ast \to G(F)\). The \(IG\)-orbits on \(Gr_G\) are parametrized by cocharacters \(\lambda\) in \(X_G\). For any \(\lambda\) in \(X_G\), denote by \(O^\lambda\) the \(IG\)-orbit through \(t^\lambda G(\mathbb{O})\) in \(Gr_G\) and by \(O^\lambda\) its closure. Each orbit is an affine space. The category \(P_{G(\mathbb{O})}(Gr_G)\) of \(G(\mathbb{O})\)-equivariant perverse sheaves on \(Gr_G\) is endowed with a geometric convolution product making it a symmetric monoidal category \cite{MV07}. Denote by \(\mathcal{F}Gr_G\) the affine flag variety associated with \(G\) and denote by \(P_{Gr_G}(\mathcal{F}Gr_G)\) the category of \(IG\)-equivariant perverse sheaves on \(\mathcal{F}Gr_G\). The category \(D_{Gr_G}(\mathcal{F}Gr_G)\) is endowed with the geometric convolution denoted by \(\ast\), (see \cite{Ga01}), and we have \(K(P_{Gr_G}(\mathcal{F}Gr_G)) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_l \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}_{IG}\).

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

\[
L_{-1} \subset L_0 \subset L_1 \subset \ldots
\]

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

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

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

\[
\Lambda_{-1,R} \subset \Lambda_{0,R} \subset \Lambda_{1,R} \subset \ldots
\]

denoted by \(\Lambda_{\ast,R}\) in \(R((t))^n\). For any \(k\)-algebra \(R\), the set \(\mathcal{F}Gr_G(R)\) is naturally in bijection with the set of complete periodic lattice flags in \(R((t))^n\) and is an ind-scheme.

Assume that \(k\) is finite. For any \(w \in \hat{W}_G\) we will denote the Schubert cell \(IwI_G/I_G\) by \(\mathcal{F}l^w\). It is isomorphic to \(K^\ell(w)\). For \(w \in \hat{W}_G\), denote by \(j_w\) the inclusion of \(\mathcal{F}l^w\) in \(\mathcal{F}Gr_G\), and let \(L_w = j_w!\mathcal{T}_\ell(\ell(w)/2)\) be the IC-sheaf of \(\mathcal{F}l^w_G\). We write \(L_w^{[1]} = j^{[1]}_w!\mathcal{T}_\ell(\ell(w)/2)\) and \(L_w^{[2]} = j^{[2]}_w!\mathcal{T}_\ell(\ell(w)/2)\) for the standard and costandard objects. They satisfy \(\mathbb{D}(L_w^{[1]}) = L_w^{[2]}\). Remark that in the notation of \(L_w^{[1]}\) and \(L_w^{[2]}\) we wrote the Tate twists as we assumed that we are working
on a finite field. To any element $G$ in $P_{I_G}(FL_G)$ we attach a function $\mathcal{G} : G(F)/I_G \to \mathbb{Q}_p$ given by $\mathcal{G}(x) = Tr(Fr_x, G_x)$, for $x$ a point in $G(F)/I_G$ and $Fr_x$ is the geometric Frobenius at $x$. The function $\mathcal{G}$ is an element of the $H_{I_G}$. In particular $|L_{w^1}| = (-1)^{\ell(w)} q_w^{-1/2} T_w$ and $|L_{w^2}| = (-1)^{\ell(w)} q_w^{1/2} T_w^{-1}$, where $q_w = q^{\ell(w)}$. Here $T_w$ denotes the characteristic function of the double coset $I_G w I_G$. Remark that in this paper as we will work over an algebraically closed field, we will forget the Tate twists. The map sending $\lambda$ to $L_{I_{\lambda} w}$, for any $\lambda$ in $X^+_G$ extends naturally to a monoidal functor

$$R(T) \to D_{I_G}(FL_G).$$

The image of $\lambda$ under the above functor is usually called a Wakimoto sheaf. There are two conventions for defining the Wakimoto sheaves. The first convention is due to Bezrukavnikov in [AB09]. We will use the convention due to Prasad in [Pra05] by letting $\Theta_\lambda = L_{I_{\lambda} w}$, for $\lambda$ dominant and $\Theta_\lambda = L_{I_{\lambda} w}$, for $\lambda$ anti-dominant. In any case Wakimoto sheaves verify the following: $\lambda \in X$, if $\lambda = \lambda_1 - \lambda_2$ where $\lambda_i$ are dominant for $i = 1, 2$, then $\Theta_\lambda \simeq \Theta_{\lambda_1} \otimes \Theta_{-\lambda_2}$. According to [AB09, Theorem 5], these are actually objects of the category $P_{I_G}(FL_G)$ (a priori they are defined as objects of the triangulated category $D_{I_G}(FL_G)$).

As mentioned above the space $\mathcal{S}(\Pi(F))^{I_H \times I_G}$ is naturally a module over Iwahori-Hecke algebras $H_{I_H}$ and $H_{I_G}$ of $G$ and $H$. The action is defined by convolution. The geometric analogue of the $(H_{I_G}, H_{I_H})$-bimodule $\mathcal{S}(\Pi(F))^{I_H \times I_G}$ is constructed in [FH13, §3] that is the category $P_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F))$ of $I_H \times I_G$-equivariant perverse sheaves on $\Pi(F)$ in the derived category $D_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F))$ under the action of the two Hecke functors:

$$\widetilde{H}_G : P_{I_G}(FL_G) \to D_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F)) \to D_{I_G}(\Pi(F))$$

and

$$\widetilde{H}_H : P_{I_H}(FL_H) \to D_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F)) \to D_{I_G}(\Pi(F)).$$

For the sake of the reader, we recall briefly the construction of these Hecke functors in Appendix 6 following [FH13]. The goal is to understand these two Hecke functors as much as possible.

For any two integers $N, r$ such that $N + r > 0$, let $\Pi_{N,r} = t^{-N} \Pi/t^r \Pi$. Let $U^*$ be the dual of $U$. A point $v$ in $\Pi(F)$ may be seen as an $O\times\Pi$-module in $L(F)$. For $v$ in $\Pi_{N,r}$, let $U_{v,r} = v(U^*) + t^r L$. Then $U_{v,r}$ is an $O\times\Pi$-module in $L(F)$ and may be seen as a point of $Gr_{I_G}$. Let $\omega_i = (1, 0, \ldots, 0)$ be the highest weight of the standard representation of $G$, let $w_0$ be the longest element of the finite Weyl group $W_G$. For $\lambda \in X_G$ such that for any $v$ in $W_G\lambda$

$$(2.1) \quad \langle \nu, \omega_i \rangle \leq r \quad \text{and} \quad \langle -\nu, \omega_i \rangle \leq N,$$

let $\Pi_{\lambda, r} \subset \Pi_{N, r}$ be the locally closed subscheme of $v \in \Pi_{N, r}$ such that $U_{v,r}$ lies in $I_G t^h G(O)$. According to [FH13], the $H(O) \times I_G$-orbits on $\Pi_{N, r}$ parametrized by elements $\lambda$ in $X_G$ satisfying (2.1) are exactly $\Pi_{\lambda, r}$. Let $S_{n,m}$ be the set of pairs $(s, I_s)$ such that $I_s$ is a subset of $\{1, \ldots, m\}$ of $n$ elements and a bijection $s : I_s \to \{1, \ldots, n\}$. Let $w = (\lambda, s) \in X_G \times S_{n, m}$, where $\lambda = (a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ and assume $a_i < r$ for all $i$. Denote by $\Pi_{\lambda, r}^{w}$ the $I_H \times I_G$-orbit on $\Pi_{N, r}$ through the element $v$ given by

$$(2.2) \quad \begin{cases} v(u_i^*) = t^{a_i + e_{s_i}} & \text{for } i \in I_s \\ v(u_i^*) = 0 & \text{for } i \notin I_s. \end{cases}$$

The closure of $\Pi_{\lambda, r}^{w}$ in $\Pi_{N, r}$ will be denoted by $\mathcal{P}_{\lambda, r}^{w}$. The simple objects of $P_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F))$ are parametrized by $X_G \times S_{n, m}$ [FH13, Theorem 6.6]. For any element $w = (\lambda, s)$ in $X_G \times S_{n, m}$, the simple object of $P_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F))$ indexed by $w$ is the intersection cohomology sheaf $T^w$ of $\mathcal{P}_{\lambda, r}^{w}$ for
For an integer $\mu$ large enough. The object of $\mathcal{P}_{\mu \times \mathcal{I}_G}(\Pi(F))$ so obtained is independent of $N, r$, so our notation is unambiguous. We denote $T^w$ the objects which are extensions by zero of the constant perverse sheaf under the inclusion $\Pi^\omega_{N,r} \hookrightarrow \Pi_{N,r}$.

3. Filtration and grading

In this section, we construct a filtration on $\mathcal{P}_{\mu \times \mathcal{I}_G}(\Pi(F))$ indexed by $\mathbb{Z}$. There is a natural grading of $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{I}_G}(\mathcal{F}_G)$ given by the connected components of $\mathcal{F}_G$. We will show that the filtration on $\mathcal{P}_{\mu \times \mathcal{I}_G}(\Pi(F))$ is compatible with the grading on $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{I}_G}(\mathcal{F}_G)$ and Hecke functor $\mathcal{H}_G$. This enables us to control the action of the Hecke functors on the category $\mathcal{P}_{\mu \times \mathcal{I}_G}(\Pi(F))$.

Denote by $\pi_1(G)$ the algebraic fundamental group of $G$ which is formed by the elements of length zero in the affine extended Weyl group of $G$. The connected components of $\mathcal{G}_G$ and $\mathcal{F}_G$ are indexed by $\pi_1(G)$. This yields a following natural grading

$$\bigoplus_{\theta \in \pi_1(G)} \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{I}_G}(\mathcal{F}_G^\theta) \to \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{I}_G}(\mathcal{F}_G).$$

Denote by $\tilde{\omega}_n$ the character by which the group $G$ acts on $\text{det}(L_0)$, i.e. $\tilde{\omega}_n = (1, \ldots, 1)$. We may identify $\pi_1(G)$ with $\mathbb{Z}$ via the map $\theta \mapsto \langle \theta, \tilde{\omega}_n \rangle$. This grading is compatible with the convolution product on $D_{\mathcal{I}_G}(\mathcal{F}_G)$. There is also a grading $\mathcal{H}_G^k$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ of the Iwahori-Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}_G$, see [Lus89]. Besides the isomorphism between $K(\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{I}_G}(\mathcal{F}_G)) \otimes \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_l$ and $\mathcal{H}_G$ becomes a graded isomorphism.

For an integer $a$ in $\mathbb{Z}$, let $\text{Filt}^a$ be the full subcategory in $\mathcal{P}_{\mu \times \mathcal{I}_G}(\Pi(F))$ defined as the Serre subcategory generated by the objects $\mathcal{I}^w$, where $w = t^\lambda t$ are elements of $X_G \times S_{n,m}$ satisfying $\langle \lambda, \tilde{\omega}_n \rangle \geq a$. This defines a filtration on the category $\mathcal{P}_{\mu \times \mathcal{I}_G}(\Pi(F))$ indexed by $\mathbb{Z}$.

Let $w = t^\lambda t$ and $u = t^\mu t$ be two elements in $X_G \times S_{n,m}$. The condition that $\Pi^\omega_{N,r}$ lies in the closure of $\Pi^\omega_{N,r}$ implies that $\langle \mu, \tilde{\omega}_n \rangle \geq \langle \lambda, \tilde{\omega}_n \rangle$. Indeed, for any point $v$ of $\Pi^\omega_{N,r}$, the dimension of $U_{v,r}/t^r L$ can only decrease under specialization. For the orbit $\Pi^\omega_{N,r}$ lying in the closure of $\Pi^\omega_{N,r}$ the number $\langle \mu, \tilde{\omega}_n \rangle$ can be arbitrary large. This number depends on $r$ is not uniformly bounded.

**Lemma 3.1.** Let $w_1 = t^\lambda t_1$, and $w_2 = t^\mu t_2$, be two elements in $X_G \times S_{n,m}$. For $i = 1, 2$ choose two integers $N_i$ and $r_i$ such that the following conditions are satisfied: for any $\nu \in W_G \lambda_i$

$$\langle \nu, \tilde{\omega}_1 \rangle \leq r_1, \langle \nu, \tilde{\omega}_1 \rangle < r_2, \text{ and } \langle -\nu, \tilde{\omega}_1 \rangle \leq N_i.$$

Let $v$ be an element in $\Pi^\omega_{N_1, r_2} \subset \Pi_{\lambda_2, r_2}$ and $g_G$ be an element in $\mathcal{F}_G^\omega_{r_1}$. For $i = 1, 2$ let $\mu_i$ be a dominant cocharacter lying in $W_G \lambda_i$. Then there exists a cocharacter $\mu$ smaller than or equal to $\mu_1 + \mu_2$ such that $g \mu$ belongs to $\Pi_{\mu, r_1, r_2}$.

**Proof.** The lattice $U_{v,r_2} = U(v^*) + t_r L$ lies in $O^{\lambda_2} \subset G r_{r_2}^{\lambda_2}$. Thus $g(U_{v,r_2})$ lies in $g O^{\lambda_2}$. Since $gG(O) \subset O^{\lambda_2} \subset G r_{r_2}^{\lambda_2}$, we have

$$I_G G(O) t^{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} G(O)/G(O) \subset G r_{r_2}^{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}$$

and this implies the assertion. □

**Proposition 3.2.** Let $w_1 = t^\lambda t_1$, and $w_2 = t^\mu t_2$, be two elements in $X_G \times S_{n,m}$. For $i = 1, 2$ choose two integers $N_i$ and $r_i$ such that the following conditions are satisfied: for any $\nu \in W_G \lambda_i$

$$\langle \nu, \tilde{\omega}_1 \rangle \leq r_1, \langle \nu, \tilde{\omega}_1 \rangle < r_2, \text{ and } \langle -\nu, \tilde{\omega}_1 \rangle \leq N_i.$$

Then $H_G(L_{w_1}, \mathcal{I}^{w_2})$ lies in $\text{Filt}^d$ with $d = \langle \lambda_1 + \lambda_2, \tilde{\omega}_n \rangle$. 


Proof. The sheaf $\mathcal{I}^{w_2}$ is the IC-sheaf of the orbit $\Pi_{N_2,r}^{w_2}$ which is a subscheme of $\Pi_{\lambda_2,r_2}$. In the notation of Appendix 6, we have $\mathcal{F}_{G}^{w_2} \subset_{_{r_1,N_1}} \mathcal{F}_{G}$. Choose $r \geq r_1 + r_2$ and $s \geq N_2 + r_2$. The space $\Pi_{N_2,r_2} \times \mathcal{F}_{G}^{w_2}$ is the scheme classifying pairs $(v, gI_{G})$, where $gI_{G}$ is in $\mathcal{F}_{G}^{w_2}$ and $v$ is in $t^{-N_2} g \Pi / t^\prime \Pi$. We have the following diagram

$$
\Pi_{N_1+N_2,r} \leftarrow \Pi_{N_2,r_2} \times \mathcal{F}_{G}^{w_2} \mathcal{I}^{w_2} / \mathcal{K}_{G}(\Pi_{N_2,r_2}),
$$

where $\pi$ is the projection sending $(v, gI_{G})$ to $v$. Let $\mathcal{I}^{w_2} \otimes L_{w_1}$ be the twisted exterior product of $\mathcal{I}^{w_2}$ and $L_{w_1}$ over $\Pi_{N_2,r_2} \times \mathcal{F}_{G}^{w_2}$ which is normalized to be perverse. Then by definition

$$
\tilde{H}_{G}(L_{w_1}, \mathcal{I}^{w_2}) \mathcal{H}_{G}(\mathcal{I}^{w_2} \otimes L_{w_1}).
$$

In our case $\mathcal{I}^{w_2} \otimes L_{w_1}$ is the IC-sheaf of $\mathcal{I}^{w_2} \otimes \Pi_{N_2,r_2}$. For a point $v$ in $\Pi_{N_1+N_2,r}$, let $\mu$ be in $X_{G}$ such that $U_{v,r}$ lies in $O^\mu$. The part of the fibre of the map $\pi$ over $v$ that contributes to $\pi_!(\mathcal{I}^{w_2} \otimes L_{w_1})$ is

$$
\{gI_{G} \in \mathcal{F}_{G}^{w_2} | g^{-1}v \in \Pi_{N_2,r_2}^{w_2}\}.
$$

The latter scheme is empty unless $(\mu, \tilde{\omega}_{n}) \geq (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2, \tilde{\omega}_{n})$. It follows that $\tilde{H}_{G}(L_{w_1}, \mathcal{I}^{w_2})$ lies in $\text{Filt}^d$ with $d = (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2, \tilde{\omega}_{n})$. □

**Theorem 3.3.** Assume $n \leq m$. The filtration $\text{Filt}^d$ on $\mathcal{P}_{U \times T_{G}}(\Pi(F))$ is compatible with the grading on $\mathcal{P}_{U}(\mathcal{F}_{G})$ defined by the connected components. Namely set $w_1 = t^{n_1} \tau$ with $\tau$ in $S_{n,m}$, $\lambda_1$ in $X_{G}$, and let $m_1 = (\lambda_1, \tilde{\omega}_{n})$. Then $\tilde{H}_{G}(L_{w_1})$ sends an irreducible object of $\text{Filt}^d$ to a direct sum of shifted objects of $\text{Filt}^{d+m_1}$.

Proof. We use the notation of Lemma 3.1. For $gI_{G}$ in $\mathcal{F}_{G}^{w_2}$, let $L' = gL$ and equip $L'$ with the flag $L'_i = gL_i$ for $i = 1, \ldots, n$. Let $v$ be the map from $U^*$ to $t^{-N_2} L' / t^\prime L$ such that its composition with $t^{-N_2} L' / t^\prime L \to t^{-N_2} L' / t^\prime L'$ lies in the closure of the orbit $(U_{N_2,r_2} \otimes L')^{w_2}$. The latter scheme is the corresponding orbit on $U_{N_2,r_2} \otimes L'$. The relative dimension formula gives us

$$
\dim(L, L') + \dim(L', v(U^*) + t^\prime L') = \dim(L, v(U^*) + t^\prime L').
$$

Moreover, we have

$$
\dim(L', v(U^* + t^\prime L')) \geq \langle \lambda_2, \tilde{\omega}_{n} \rangle
$$

and

$$
\dim(L, L') = \langle \lambda_1, \tilde{\omega}_{n} \rangle.
$$

This leads to $\dim(L, v(U^* + t^\prime L')) \geq \langle \lambda_1 + \lambda_2, \tilde{\omega}_{n} \rangle$. On the other hand we have $t^\prime L \subset t^\prime L'$ so $\dim(L, v(U^*) + t^\prime L)$ cannot be strictly smaller than $\dim(L, v(U^*) + t^\prime L')$. □

As a consequence of this theorem, $K(\mathcal{P}_{U \times T_{G}}(\Pi(F)))$ is a filtered module over $\mathcal{H}_{U \times T_{G}}$, so that graded part $\oplus_{d \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{Filt}^d / \text{Filt}^{d+1}$ is a left $\mathcal{H}_{U \times T_{G}}$-module.
4. **Kudla’s filtration and some submodules**

4.1. **Case** \( n = m \).

In this subsection we will assume \( n = m \). We will show that the submodule in \( K(D_{tH} \times tG)(\Pi(F)) \) generated by \( \mathcal{I}^{w_0} \) over \( K(P_{tH}(FL_G)) \) is free of rank one (and is also preserved by the action of \( P_{tH}(FL_H) \)). We also precise an equivalence of categories \( \tilde{\sigma} : P_{tH}(FL_H) \rightarrow P_{tG}(FL_G) \) which defines at the level of functions an anti-involution of Iwahori-Hecke algebras \( \mathcal{H}_{I_m} \) and \( \mathcal{H}_{I_n} \). By means of this equivalence we relate the actions of Hecke functors for \( H \) and \( G \) on the submodule generated by \( \mathcal{I}^{w_0} \) (resp. \( \mathcal{I}^{w_0'} \)).

Denote by \( w_0 \) the longest element of \( W_G \). Let \( \mathcal{I}^{w_0} \) be the IC-sheaf of the orbit \( \Pi_0^{w_0} \). Let \( \Pi_{\mathcal{I}^{w_0}} \) be subscheme of \( \text{Hom}(U_0^\dagger, L_0) \) consisting of elements \( \nu \) such that \( \nu \) sends \( \text{Vect}(u_n^+, \ldots, u_{n-i+1}^+) \) to \( L_i = \text{Vect}(e_1, \ldots, e_i) \), for \( i = 1, \ldots, n \). Note that \( \Pi_{\mathcal{I}^{w_0}} \) is an affine space, the closure of \( \Pi_{0,1}^{w_0} \). Thus \( \mathcal{I}^{w_0} \) is the constant perverse sheaf on \( \Pi_{\mathcal{I}^{w_0}} \). For any \( w \) in the affine extended Weyl group \( \tilde{W}_G \), let us describe \( \tilde{H}_G(L_w, \mathcal{I}^{w_0}) \). Let \( w = t^\lambda \tau \), where \( \tau \in W_G \) and \( \lambda \in X_G \). Let \( N, r \) be two integers with \( N + r \geq 0 \) such that the following condition is verified: for any \( \nu \in W_G \), \( \lambda \) we have

\[
\langle \nu, \omega_1 \rangle < r \quad \text{and} \quad \langle -\nu, \omega_1 \rangle \leq N.
\]

For any element \( gI_G \) of \( \overline{FL_G} \), we put \( L' = gL \) and we equip \( L'/tL' \) with the flag \( L'_i = gL_i \), for \( i = 1, \ldots, n \). Let \( \Pi_{\mathcal{I}^{w_0}, r} \times \overline{FL_G} \) be the scheme classifying pairs \((v, gI_G)\), where \( gI_G \in \overline{FL_G} \) and \( v \) is a map \( U^* \rightarrow L'/tL' \) such that the induced map

\[
\nabla : U^*/tU^* \rightarrow L'/tL'
\]

sends \( \text{Vect}(u_n^+, \ldots, u_{n-i}^+) \) to \( L_{i+1}' \), for \( i = 0, \ldots, n-1 \). Let

\[
\pi : \Pi_{\mathcal{I}^{w_0}, r} \times \overline{FL_G} \rightarrow \Pi_{N, r}
\]

be the map sending \((v, gI_G)\) to \( v \). The second projection \( pr : \Pi_{\mathcal{I}^{w_0}, r} \times \overline{FL_G} \rightarrow \Pi_{N, r} \) is a locally trivial fibration with fibres isomorphic to the affine space. Let \( \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_L L_w \) be the perverse sheaf \( pr^* L_w[\dim \text{rel}(pr)] \). Then by definition

\[
\tilde{H}_G(L_w, \mathcal{I}^{w_0}) \rightarrow \pi_!(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_L L_w).
\]

Remark that the condition (4.1) initially appears in the construction of the irreducible objects \( \mathcal{I}^w \) in \( P_{tH} \times tG(\Pi(F)) \) in [FH13].

**Lemma 4.3.** For any \( w \in \tilde{W}_G \) the perverse sheaf \( \mathcal{I}^{w_0 \nu_0} \) appears in \( \tilde{H}_G(L_w, \mathcal{I}^{w_0}) \) with multiplicity one.

**Proof.** Consider the open subscheme \( V \) in \( \Pi_{\mathcal{I}, r} \times \overline{FL_G} \) given by the conditions that \( gI \in \mathcal{F}_{L_G}^w \), and that the map (4.2) is surjective. Clearly, \( \pi(V) \) is contained in \( \Pi_{N, r}^\nu \). So, \( \pi \) can be viewed as a map

\[
\pi : \Pi_{\mathcal{I}, r} \times \overline{FL_G} \rightarrow \Pi_{N, r}^\nu
\]

The restriction of the complex \( \tilde{H}_G(L_w, \mathcal{I}^{w_0}) \) to \( \Pi_{\lambda, r} \subset \Pi_{N, r} \) identifies with \( \mathcal{I}^{w_0 \nu_0} \).

**Proposition 4.4.** For any \( w \) in \( \tilde{W}_G \) there is a canonical isomorphism \( \tilde{H}_G(L_w, \mathcal{I}^{w_0}) \cong \mathcal{I}^{w_0 \nu_0} \).
Proof. Let $\Pi_{\varpi_0}^{\prime} \times_{\varpi_0} \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_{G}^{\mu} \subset \Pi_{\varpi_0}^{\prime} \times_{\varpi_0} \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_{G}^{\mu}$ be the open subscheme of pairs $(v, gI_G)$ such that $gI_G$ is in $\mathcal{F}_{G}^{\mu}$ and the map $\varpi$ in (4.2) is an isomorphism. For any points $(v, gI_G)$ in this subscheme the map $\varpi$ is an isomorphism between $\text{Vect}(u_1^*, \ldots, u_{n-i}^*)$ and $L_{i+1}^{*}$, for $i = 0, \ldots, n - 1$. Let $\varpi_0 : \Pi_{\varpi_0}^{\prime} \times_{\varpi_0} \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_{G}^{\mu} \to \Pi_{\varpi_0}$ be the restriction of $\varpi$ to $\Pi_{\varpi_0}^{\prime} \times_{\varpi_0} \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_{G}^{\mu}$. Thus by definition we have

$$\varpi_0 : \Pi_{\varpi_0}^{\prime} \times_{\varpi_0} \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_{G}^{\mu} \to \Pi_{\varpi_0}$$

The image of $\varpi_0$ is equal to $\Pi_{\varpi_0}^{\prime} \times_{\varpi_0} \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_{G}^{\mu}$ and the map $\varpi_0$ is an isomorphism onto its image. \(\square\)

**Definition 4.5.** For $\lambda$ in $X_G$ and $\tau$ in $W_G$, let $w \to \varpi$ be the map from $\tilde{W}_G$ to $\tilde{W}_G$ defined by $\tilde{\lambda} \to t^{-1}(\lambda)\tau^{-1}$

This is an anti-automorphism of $\tilde{W}_G$. Note that $\varpi_0 = w_0$.

The following analog of Proposition 4.4 for $H$ instead of $G$ is proved similarly.

**Proposition 4.6.** For $w$ in $\tilde{W}_H$, the complex $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}_H(L_w, \mathcal{I}^{\mu})$ is canonically isomorphic to $\mathcal{I}^{\mu \mu}$. The sheaf $\mathcal{I}^{\mu \mu}$ occurs in $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}_H(L_w, \mathcal{I}^{\mu})$ with multiplicity one. \(\square\)

The following example shows that $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}_G(L_w, \mathcal{I}^{\mu})$ is not always irreducible and gives us some interesting objects in $D_{\mathbb{Q}^*}(\Pi(F))$.

**Corollary 4.7.** Let $1 \leq i < n$. Let $w$ be the transposition $(i, i+1)$ in $W_G$, $\lambda = (0, \ldots, 0, 1, 0, \ldots, 0)$, where $1$ appears on the $i^{th}$ position, and $w' = t^\lambda w$. Then $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}_G(L_w, \mathcal{I}^{\mu}) \to \mathcal{I}^{\mu \mu} \sum \mathcal{I}^{w'}$.

**Proof.** The variety $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_{G}^{\mu}$ classifies lattices $L_0'$ endowed with a complete flag of lattices $L_{i-1} \subset L_0' \subset L_i' \subset \ldots$ such that $L_{i+n} = t^{-1}L_i$ for all $i$, and $L_j' = L_j$ unless $j = i \mod n$. Here $L_j$ is the standard flag on $L(F)$. So, $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_{G}^{\mu}$ identifies with the projective space of lines in $L_{i+1}/L_{i-1}$. Let $Y_i$ be the closed subscheme of $\Pi_{\varpi_0}^{\prime}$ given by $v(W_j) \subset L_j$ for $j \neq i$. Here $\{W_j\}$ is the flag on $U_0^*$ preserved by $B_H$. Note that $Y_i$ is an affine space. Define a closed subscheme $Y_i'$ of $Y_i$ consisting of elements $v$ of $Y_i$ such that $v(L_i) \subset L_{i-1}$. Then $Y_i'$ is also an affine space.

Let $\Pi_{\varpi} \times_{\varpi_0} \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_{G}^{\mu}$ be the scheme classifying pairs $(v, gI_G)$, where $gI_G$ is in $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_{G}^{\mu}$ and $v : U_0^* \to L_0$ such that $v(W_j) \subset gL_j$, for all $1 \leq j < n$. We have the diagram

$$Y_i' \to \Pi_{\varpi} \times_{\varpi_0} \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_{G}^{\mu} \to \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_{G}^{\mu}.$$

By definition of the Hecke operators one has $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}_G(L_w, \mathcal{I}^{\mu}) = \mathcal{I}^{\mu \mu} \sum \mathcal{I}^{w'}$.

For a point $v$ in $Y_i' \setminus Y_i'$ the fibre of the map $\varpi$ over $v$ is reduced to a point and the map $\varpi$ is an isomorphism over $Y_i \setminus Y_i'$. The restriction of $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}_G(L_w, \mathcal{I}^{\mu})$ to $Y_i' \setminus Y_i'$ is isomorphic to $\text{IC}(Y_i) = \mathbb{Q}_l[\dim(Y_i)]$. On the other hand, the space $Y_i$ identifies with $\Pi_{\varpi_0}^{\prime}$. The fibre of $\varpi$ over a point $v$ of $Y_i'$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{P}^1$. Since $Y_i'$ is an affine space of codimension 2 in $Y_i$, we are done. \(\square\)

Proposition 3.3 about the filtration in the special case of $\mathcal{I}^{\mu}$ yields the following:
Corollary 4.8. Let \( w = t^\lambda \tau \), where \( \lambda \) is in \( X_G \) and \( \tau \) is in \( W_G \). Then if \( d = \langle \lambda, \omega_n \rangle \), there exists \( K \) in \( \text{Filt}^{d+1} \) such that \( \mathcal{H}_G(L_w, T^u_0) \cong T^w_0 \oplus K \). \( \square \)

It also follows that for \( n = m \), the space \( \oplus_{d \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{Filt}^d / \text{Filt}^{d+1} \) is a free module of rank one over \( \mathcal{H}_{IG} \) generated by \( T^u_0 \). Note that the homomorphism of \( \mathcal{H}_{IG} \)-algebras \( \mathcal{H}_{IG} \rightarrow S(\Pi(F))^{I_H \times I_G} \) sending \( S \) to \( \mathcal{H}_G(S, T^u_0) \) is injective. The submodule generated by \( T^w_0 \) is a free module of rank one over each one of the Iwahori-Hecke algebra \( \mathcal{H}_{IG} \) and \( \mathcal{H}_{IH} \).

We may stratify \( \Pi_{N,r} \) in a slightly different way. Let \( \theta \) be any element of \( \pi_1(G) \) and \( \lambda \) be a lift of \( \theta \) in \( X_G \) satisfying condition (4.1). We define a locally closed subscheme \( \Pi^\theta_{N,r} \) of \( \Pi_{N,r} \) as follows:

\[
\Pi^\theta_{N,r} = \{ v : U^* \rightarrow t^{-N}L/t'L \text{ such that } \dim(U,v)/t'L) = \dim(t^\lambda L/t'L) \}.
\]

This definition is in fact independent of the lift \( \lambda \).

For a given \( w = t^\lambda \tau \) in \( \mathcal{W}_G \), let \( \theta \) be the image of \( \lambda \) in \( \pi_1(G) \). Let \( \mathcal{T}' \) be the extension by zero of \( \mathcal{T}|_{\Pi^\theta_{N,r}} \) on \( \Pi_{N,r} \). Then we have the following result:

Proposition 4.9. For any \( w \) in \( \mathcal{W}_G \), we have two canonical isomorphisms

\[
\mathcal{H}_G(L_w, T^u_0) \cong \mathcal{T}' \cong \mathcal{H}_H(L_w, T^u_0) \cong \mathcal{T}' \cong T^w_0,
\]

where the anti-involution \( w \rightarrow \mathcal{T}' \) is defined in Definition 4.5.

Proof. We show the assertion for \( \mathcal{H}_G \), the case of \( \mathcal{H}_H \) may be proved similarly. As in Proposition 4.4, consider the open subscheme \( \Pi^\theta_{T^u_0} \times \mathcal{F}_{T^u_0} \times \mathcal{F}_{T^u_0} \) inside \( \Pi_{T^u_0} \times \mathcal{F}_{T^u_0} \times \mathcal{F}_{T^u_0} \) given by the additional condition that the map

\[
\mathcal{v} : U^*/tU^* \rightarrow L' /t'L
\]

is an isomorphism. Thus the restriction

\[
\pi^0 : \Pi^\theta_{T^u_0} \times \mathcal{F}_{T^u_0} \rightarrow \Pi_{N,r}
\]

of the map \( \pi \) is locally a closed immersion. Therefore by definition

\[
\mathcal{H}_G(L_w, T^u_0) \cong \pi^0(\mathcal{T}', \mathcal{L}_w) \cong \mathcal{T}'_0.
\]

\( \square \)

The map from \( G(F) \) to \( G(F) \) sending \( g \) an element of \( G(F) \) to \( g^{-1} \) induces an equivalence of categories

\[
\star^\dagger : P_{IH}(\mathcal{F}_{H}) \rightarrow P_{IH}(\mathcal{F}_{H}).
\]

The similar equivalence of categories holds for \( P_{IH}(\mathcal{F}_{H}) \). Hence for \( w \) in the affine extended Weyl group, we have canonical isomorphisms

\[
\star^\dagger(L_w) \rightarrow L_{w-1}, \quad \star^\dagger(L_w) \rightarrow L_{w-1}, \quad \star^\dagger(L_w) \rightarrow L_{w-1}.
\]

At the level of Iwahori-Hecke algebras \( \star^\dagger : \mathcal{H}_{IG} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{IG} \) is an anti-isomorphism of algebras.

Definition 4.10. Assume that \( n \leq m \). For any \( T \) in \( P_{IH}(\mathcal{F}_{IH}) \) and \( K \) in \( P_{IH} \times P_{IH}(\Pi(F)) \), we define the right action functor \( \mathcal{H}_H(T, K) \) of \( P_{IH}(\mathcal{F}_{IH}) \) on \( P_{IH} \times P_{IH}(\Pi(F)) \):

\[
\mathcal{H}_H(T, K) = \mathcal{H}_H(\star^\dagger(T), K).
\]
The anti-automorphism defined over $\widetilde{W}_G$ in Definition 4.5 sending $w$ to $w^\sigma$ may be extended to an anti-automorphism of the group $G(F)$ itself. It suffices to take the morphism sending any $g$ an element of $G(F)$ to its transpose $^tg$. Denote by $\sigma$ the anti-involution defined over $G(F)$ sending $g$ to $w_0^tgw_0$. This anti-involution preserves the Iwahori subgroup $I_G$ and induces an equivalence of categories (still denoted by $\sigma$):

$$\sigma : P_{tG}(\mathcal{F}l_G) \longrightarrow P_{tH}(\mathcal{F}l_H).$$

Remind that $n = m$. We have the following result:

**Theorem 4.11.** There exists an equivalence of categories

$$\sigma : P_{tG}(\mathcal{F}l_G) \longrightarrow P_{tH}(\mathcal{F}l_H)$$

(4.12)

Additionally it verifies the following properties: for any $w$ and $w'$ in $\widetilde{W}_G$ we have

$$\widetilde{H}_G(L_w, \mathcal{I}^{w_0}) \longrightarrow \widetilde{H}_H(\sigma(L_w), \mathcal{I}^{w_0})$$

and

$$\sigma(L_w * L_{w'}) = \sigma(L_{w'}) * \sigma(L_w),$$

where $*$ is the convolution product in $P_{tG}(\mathcal{F}l_G)$.

**Proof.** The assertion follows from Propositions 4.4 and 4.6 and 4.9. \qed

The two anti-isomorphisms $\sigma$ and $\ast^\sigma$ defined above commute and their composition is an algebra isomorphism. We will denote this composition by $\bar{\sigma}$, i.e. for any $g$ in $G(F)$, $\bar{\sigma}(g) = w_0^tg^{-1}w_0$.

4.2. **Sub-modules $\Theta$ and $S_0$.**

We assume in this subsection that $n \leq m$ and we consider the module $\Theta$ generated by the elements $\mathcal{I}^\nu$, where $I_\nu$ runs through all possible subsets of $n$ elements in $\{1, \ldots, m\}$. This is a submodule in the Grothendieck group $K(D_{I_H} \times I_G(\Pi(F)))$ of $D_{I_H} \times I_G(\Pi(F))$ acted on by $K(P_{tG}(\mathcal{F}l_G))$. We will show that the submodule $\Theta$ is free of rank $C_n^m$ over $K(P_{tG}(\mathcal{F}l_G))$ with an explicit basis formed by $\mathcal{I}^\nu$. The submodule $\Theta$ is a key object in the proof of the classical Howe correspondence [Mín08] and [Kud86]. It is indeed the first term of the Kudla’s filtration defined over the Weil representation in [MVW87]. The considerations in this subsection are essentially on the level of Grothendieck groups, we formulate them on the level of derived categories however when this is possible.

Let $S_0$ be the $\mathbb{Q}_\ell$-subspace of $K(D_{I_H} \times I_G(\Pi(F))) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_\ell$ generated by elements of the form $\mathcal{I}^{(w,w_0)}$, where $w$ runs through $\widetilde{W}_G$ the affine extended Weyl group of $G$ and the action $w \ast w_0$ is defined below. The space $S_0$ is a free module of rank one over $\mathcal{H}_{I_G}$. We consider the standard Levi subgroup $M$ of $H$ corresponding to the partition $(n, m - n)$ of $m$ and we recall briefly the construction of the subalgebra $\mathcal{H}_{I_M}$ of the Iwahori-Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}_{I_M}$ and some properties according to [Pra05]. Then we endow $S_0$ with a right action of $\mathcal{H}_{I_M}$ and by parabolic induction we construct an induced module. We show that the adjunction map $\alpha : S_0 \otimes_{\mathcal{H}_{I_M}} \mathcal{H}_{I_H} \rightarrow S^{I_H} \times I_G(\Pi(F))$ is injective and its image equals $\Theta \otimes \mathbb{Q}_\ell$. This gives the first term of Kudla’s filtration as an induced module. In the rest of this subsection we show that the action of the Iwahori-Hecke algebra of the factor $GL_n$ of $M$ identifies with the action of $\mathcal{H}_{I_M}$ via the anti-involution $\bar{\sigma}$ defined in Theorem 4.11. The action of the Iwahori-Hecke algebra of $GL_{m-n}$ factor of $M$ is by shifting by $[-\ell(w)]$, where $\ell$ denotes the length function on $\widetilde{W}_G$.

We let the affine extended Weyl group $\widetilde{W}_G$ of $G$ act on the set $X_G \times S_{n,m}$ in the following way:
Let \( w = t^{\lambda_1} \tau_1 \) be an element of \( \tilde{W}_G \) and \((\lambda, s)\) in \( X_G \times S_{n,m} \). We define a left action:

\[
w \cdot (\lambda, s) = (\lambda_1 + \tau_1(\lambda), \tau_1 s),
\]

where \( \tau_1 s \) is the composition \( I_s \xrightarrow{\tau_1} \{1, \ldots, n\} \xrightarrow{\tau_1} \{1, \ldots, n\} \).

We will consider the affine extended Weyl group \( \tilde{W}_G \) as a subset of \( X_G \times S_{n,m} \). More precisely, to a given \( w = t^{\lambda_1} \tau \) we associate the element \((\lambda, \tau)\) in \( X_G \times S_{n,m} \) with \( I_\tau = \{1, \ldots, n\} \). Let \( I_{w_0} = \{1, \ldots, n\} \) be a subset of \( \{1, \ldots, m\} \) and \( w_0 : I_{w_0} \rightarrow \{1, \ldots, n\} \) be the longest element of the Weyl group \( W_G \). By the above convention the element \( w_0 \) becomes the element \((0, w_0)\) in \( X_G \times S_{n,m} \).

For any strictly decreasing map \( \nu \) from \( \{1, \ldots, n\} \) to \( \{1, \ldots, m\} \), denote by \( I_\nu \) the image of \( \nu \) and denote by \( \mu : I_\mu \rightarrow \{1, \ldots, n\} \) the inverse of \( \nu \). Thus \( \mu \) can be viewed as an element of \( X_G \times S_{n,m} \) by assuming that the corresponding term on \( X_G \) vanishes. Let \( \Pi_{0,1}^\mu \) be the closure of \( I_H \times I_G \)-orbit \( \Pi_{0,1}^\mu \) in \( \Pi_{N,r} \). \( \Pi_{0,1}^\mu \) is an affine space. Denote by \( \mathcal{I}^\nu \) the IC-sheaf of \( \Pi_{0,1}^\mu \), it is the constant perverse sheaf on its support.

Denote by \( U_1 \subset U_2 \subset \cdots \subset U_m = U_0 \) the standard flag on \( U/tU \). We consider \( \Pi_{0,1}^\mu \) the space of maps \( v : L^* \rightarrow U/tU \) such that the domain and the range are both equipped with a flag preserved by \( v \). Thus \( \Pi_{0,1}^\mu \) is the space of maps \( v : L^* \rightarrow U/tU \) such that \( v(e_i^*) \) lies in \( U_{\nu(i)} \) for all \( i = 1, \ldots, n \). In other terms the map \( v \) sends \( \text{Vect}(e_n^*, \ldots, e_{n-i}^*) \) to \( U_{\nu(n-i)} \) for all \( i = 1, \ldots, n-1 \). An element \( v \) lies in \( \Pi_{0,1}^\mu \) if additionally the map sending \( \text{Vect}(e_n^*, \ldots, e_{n-1}^*) \) to \( U_{\nu(n-i+1)}/U_{\nu(n-i)} \) is non-zero for all \( i = 1, \ldots, n \). We may also consider the element \( v \) in \( \Pi_{0,1}^\mu \) as a map from \( U^* \) to \( L/tL \), so \( v \) lies in \( \Pi_{0,1}^\mu \) if and only if \( v \) sends \( \text{Vect}(u_m^*, \ldots, u_{\nu(j)}^*) \) to \( L_{j-1} \) for all \( j = 1, \ldots, n \). Moreover, the map \( v \) lies in \( \Pi_{0,1}^\mu \) if in addition \( v(u_{\nu(j)}^*) \neq L_{j-1} \) for all \( j = 1, \ldots, n \).

Choose two integers \( N \) and \( r \) with \( N + r > 0 \) such that for any \( \nu \) in \( W_G, \lambda \) the following condition is satisfied (condition (4.1)):

\[
(\nu, \omega_n) < r \quad \text{and} \quad (\nu, \omega_n) \leq N.
\]

For a point \( gI_G \) in \( \mathcal{F}_{G,\mathcal{I}^\nu} \), we set \( L' = gL \) and equip \( L' / tL' \) with the complete flag \( L'_i = gL_i \) for \( i = 1, \ldots, n \). Here \( (L'_1 \subset \cdots \subset L'_n = L'/tL) \) is the complete flag on \( L'/tL \) preserved by \( B_G \). Let \( \Pi_{N,r}^\mu \times \mathcal{F}_{G,\mathcal{I}^\nu} \) be the scheme classifying pairs \((v, gI_G)\), where \( gI_G \) is in \( \mathcal{F}_{G,\mathcal{I}^\nu} \), and \( v : U^* \rightarrow L'/tL' \) such that the induced map

\[
\pi : U'/tU' \rightarrow L'/tL'
\]

sends \( \text{Vect}(u_m^*, \ldots, u_{\nu(j)}^*) \) to \( L_{j-1} \) for all \( j = 1, \ldots, n \). We have a proper map

\[
\pi : \Pi_{N,r}^\mu \times \mathcal{F}_{G,\mathcal{I}^\nu} \rightarrow \Pi_{N,r},
\]

sending any element \((v, gI_G)\) to \( v \). By definition of \( \mathcal{H}_G \),

\[
\mathcal{H}_G(L_w, \mathcal{I}^\nu) \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi_!(\overline{Q_w \mathcal{I}^\nu} L_w),
\]

where \( \overline{Q_w \mathcal{I}^\nu} L_w \) is normalized to be perverse.

**Proposition 4.14.** Let \( w \) be an element of \( \tilde{W}_G \). Then \( \mathcal{H}_G(L_w, \mathcal{I}^\nu) \) is canonically isomorphic to \( \mathcal{I}^w \mathcal{I}^\nu \).
Proof. Let \( w = t^\lambda \tau \) with \( \lambda = (a_1, \ldots, a_n) \) in \( X_G \) and \( \tau \) in \( W_G \). Let \( I^\nu_\ell \) be the open subscheme of \( \prod_n^\nu \times \mathcal{F}^w_{I_G} \) given by the additional conditions that \( g_{I_G} \) lies in \( \mathcal{F}^w_{I_G} \) and that the map \( \mathbf{v} : \text{Vect}(u^{w}_{m}, \ldots, u^{w}_{v(j)}) \to \mathcal{L}_j \) is surjective for \( j = 1, \ldots, n \). Denote by \( \pi^0 \) the restriction of \( \pi \) to this open subscheme. The image of \( \pi^0 \) consist of the \( I_H \times I_G \)-orbit on \( \mathcal{F}^w_{I_G} \) through \( \mathbf{v} \) such that \( \mathbf{v}(u^{w}_{v(j)}) = t^{s(j)j} e_{r(j)} \) for all \( j = 1, \ldots, n \) and \( \mathbf{v}(u^{w}_{k}) = 0 \) for \( k \in I_{\mu} \). Therefore the image of the map \( \pi^0 \) is \( \Pi_{N,\ell}^{w_{\mu}} \) and \( \pi^0 \) is an isomorphism onto its image. Thus

\[
\xleftarrow{\mathbf{H}_G(L_{w!}, \mathcal{T}^\mu)} \mathcal{I}(w^{\mu}_{w}) = \mathcal{I}(w^{\mu}_{w}).
\]

\[
\end{proof}

Definition 4.15. Let \( \Theta \) be the \( K(P_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}^w_{I_G}))-\text{module} \) in \( K(D_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F))) \) generated by the elements \( \mathcal{T}^\mu \), where \( I_{\mu} \) runs through all possible subsets of \( n \) elements in \( \{1, \ldots, m\} \).

It is understood that for each such subset \( I_{\mu} \) there is a unique strictly decreasing map \( \mu : I_{\mu} \to \{1, \ldots, n\} \), so we may view \( \mu \) as the element \( (0, \mu) \) in \( X_G \times S_{n,m} \) as above.

The subspace \( \Theta \otimes \mathbb{Q}_\ell \subset K(D_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F))) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_\ell \) is different from the group \( K(D_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F))) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_\ell \). For example, each function from \( \Theta \otimes \mathbb{Q}_\ell \) vanishes at 0 in \( \Pi(F) \). This submodule \( \Theta \) is the geometrization of the first term of the Kudla’s filtration on \( K(D_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F))) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_\ell \).

Our calculation yields the following generalization:

Proposition 4.16. The module \( \Theta \) is free module of rank \( C^w_m \) over \( K(P_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}^w_{I_G})) \). The elements \( \mathcal{T}^\mu \), where \( I_{\mu} \) runs through all possible subsets of \( n \) elements in \( \{1, \ldots, m\} \), form a basis of this module over \( K(P_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}^w_{I_G})) \).

Our purpose now is to show that \( \Theta \) is a submodule with respect to the right action of \( K(P_{I_H}(\mathcal{F}^w_{I_H})) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_\ell \) on \( K(D_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F))) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_\ell \) and identify \( \Theta \) as the induced representation from a parabolic subalgebra. The considerations are essentially on the level of Grothendieck groups. Let us simply denote \( K(D_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F))) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_\ell \) by \( \mathcal{S} \). Remind that \( \mathcal{S}_0 \) is the \( \mathbb{Q}_\ell \)-subspace of \( \mathcal{S} \) generated by the elements \( \mathcal{T}(w^{\mu}_{w}) \), where \( w \) runs through \( \mathcal{W}_H \).

Denote by \( M \) a standard Levi subgroup of \( H \), and by \( W_M \) the corresponding finite Weyl group. Let \( I_M = M(F) \cap I_H \). Denote by \( T_w \) the characteristic function of the double coset \( IuI \) for any \( w \) in \( \mathcal{W}_H \). The algebra \( \mathcal{H}_{I_M} \) is the subalgebra of \( \mathcal{H}_{I_H} \) generated by \( \{T_w\}_{w \in W_M} \), and by the Bernstein functions \( \{\theta_i\}_{i \in X_M} \). Remind that our convention for the Wakimoto objects is the one in [Pra05]. According to [Pra05, § 5.4], each coset \( W_M \backslash W_H \) has a unique element of minimal length. Let \( M_{W_H} \) be the set of such elements. If \( \Delta_M \) denotes the simple roots of \( M \) then

\[
M_{W_H} = \{w \in W_H | w(\check{\alpha}) > 0 \text{ for each } \check{\alpha} \in \Delta_M \}.
\]

Any \( w \) in \( W_H \) can be written as \( w = w' w'' \), where \( w'' \) and \( w' \) are respective elements of \( W_M \) and \( M_{W_H} \) satisfying \( \ell(w) = \ell(w'') + \ell(w') \). Therefore \( T_w \) equals \( T_{w''} T_{w'} \). We recall that \( \mathcal{H}_{I_H} \) is a free module over \( \mathcal{H}_{I_M} \) generated by \( \{T_{w'} | w' \in M_{W_H}\} \). We are going to prove the two following results:

Theorem 4.17. The space \( \mathcal{S}_0 \) is a submodule of \( \mathcal{S} \) for the right action of \( \mathcal{H}_{I_M} \).

The inclusion of \( \mathcal{S}_0 \) in \( \mathcal{S} \) is a homomorphism of right \( \mathcal{H}_{I_M} \)-modules and left \( \mathcal{H}_{I_G} \)-modules. By adjunction, we get a morphism

\[
\alpha : \mathcal{S}_0 \otimes \mathcal{H}_{I_M} \mathcal{H}_{I_H} \to \mathcal{S}
\]

of right \( \mathcal{H}_{I_H} \)-modules and left \( \mathcal{H}_{I_G} \)-modules.
Theorem 4.18. The map \( \alpha: S_0 \otimes_{U/I} H \to S \) is injective, and its image equals \( \Theta \otimes_{\overline{Q}_l} \).

The rest of the section is devoted to the proof of these two theorems. The following lemma proves that \( S_0 \) is a free module of rank one over \( H \).

Lemma 4.19. For any element \( w \) in \( \overline{W}_G \), we have

\[ \overline{H}(L^w, \mathcal{I}^{w_0}) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{I}^{(w_0w_0)!}. \]

Proof. For a point \( gI_G \) in \( \overline{H} \), let \( L' = gL \) and equip \( L'/tU' \) with the flag \( L_i' = g(L_i) \), for \( 1 \leq i \leq n \). Let \( H_{\mathcal{I}^{w_0}, r} \) be the scheme classifying pairs \( (v, gI_G) \), where \( gI_G \) is in \( \overline{H} \), and \( v \) is a map from \( U^* \) to \( L'/tU' \) such that the induced map

\[ \mathcal{I}: U^*/tU' \to L'/tU' \]

sends \( u_{n_i}, \ldots, u_{n+1} \) to zero and \( \text{Vect}(u^*_{n_i}, \ldots, u^*_{n+i}) \) to \( L'_i \) for \( i = 0, \ldots, n-1 \). Let

\[ (4.20) \]

\[ \pi: \Pi_{\mathcal{I}^{w_0}, r} \times H \to \Pi_{N,r} \]

be the proper map sending a couple \( (v, gI_G) \) to \( v \). By definition we have \( \overline{H}(L^w, \mathcal{I}^{w_0}) \to \mathcal{I}^{w_0} \). Let \( H_{\mathcal{I}^{w_0}, r} \) be the open subscheme of \( H_{\mathcal{I}^{w_0}, r} \times H \) consisting of pairs \( (v, gI_G) \) such that \( gI_G \) is in \( \mathcal{I}^{w_0} \), and the map \( \mathcal{I}: \text{Vect}(u^*_{n_i}, \ldots, u^*_{n+i}) \to L'_i \) is an isomorphism for \( i = 0, \ldots, n-1 \). Then

\[ \overline{H}(L^w, \mathcal{I}^{w_0}) \to \mathcal{I}^{w_0}(\overline{Q}_l \overline{L}_w) \]

is an isomorphism for \( \pi^0: \Pi_{N,r} \times H \to \Pi_{N,r} \) is the restriction of \( \pi \). The image of \( \pi^0 \) equals \( \Pi_{N,r} \) and \( \pi^0 \) is an isomorphism onto its image. Thus we have \( \overline{H}(L^w, \mathcal{I}^{w_0}) \to \mathcal{I}^{w_0} \).

Now let \( w = t^a \tau \) be an element of \( \overline{W}_I \). The cocharacter \( \lambda \) in \( X_H \) is of the form \( (a_1, \ldots, a_m) \) with \( a_i \) in \( \mathbb{Z} \). Choose two integers \( N, r \) such that \( -N \leq a_i < r \) for all \( i \). Denote by \( U_1 \subset U_2 \subset \cdots \subset U_m \) the standard flag over \( U/tU \). We define the scheme \( \Pi_{\mathcal{I}^{w_0}, r} \times H \) in the same way we did for \( \Pi \).

For any point \( hI_H \) in \( \overline{H} \), we put \( U' = hU \) and equip \( U'/tU' \) with the complete flag \( U'_i = hU_i \). Then \( \Pi_{\mathcal{I}^{w_0}, r} \times H \) is the scheme classifying pairs \( (v, hI_H) \), where \( hI_H \) is in \( \overline{H} \) and \( v \) is a map from \( L^* \) to \( U'/tU' \) such that the induced map

\[ \mathcal{I}: L^*/tL^* \to U'/tU' \]

sends \( \text{Vect}(e^*_{n_i}, \ldots, e^*_{n+i}) \) to \( U'_i \) for all \( i = 1, \ldots, n-1 \). Let \( \pi \) be the projection

\[ \pi: \Pi_{\mathcal{I}^{w_0}, r} \times H \to \Pi_{N,r}. \]

Then by definition we obtain \( \overline{H}(L^w, \mathcal{I}^{w_0}) \to \mathcal{I}^{w_0} \). Let \( \Pi_{\mathcal{I}^{w_0}, r} \times H \) be the open subscheme of \( \Pi_{\mathcal{I}^{w_0}, r} \times H \) defined by the additional condition that the above map \( \mathcal{I}: L^*/tL^* \to U'_n \) is an isomorphism. Let

\[ (4.21) \]

\[ \pi^0: \Pi_{\mathcal{I}^{w_0}, r} \times H \to \Pi_{N,r} \]

be the restriction of \( \pi \). Then we have

\[ \overline{H}(L^w, \mathcal{I}^{w_0}) \to \mathcal{I}^{w_0}(\overline{Q}_l \overline{L}_w) \]

Lemma 4.22. Assume that \( \lambda = (0, \ldots, 0, a_{n+1}, \ldots, a_m) \) and that the coefficients \( a_i \) are non negative. If \( \tau \) is a permutation acting trivially on \( \{1, \ldots, n\} \) and permuting \( \{n+1, \ldots, m\} \), we have

\[ \overline{H}(L^w, \mathcal{I}^{w_0}) \to \mathcal{I}^{w_0}(\overline{Q}_l \overline{L}_w) \]

\[ n(\lambda, \omega_m) - \ell(w) \].
Proof. In this case, the image of the map \( \pi^0 \) (4.21) is exactly the orbit \( \Pi^w_{0,1} \), and the fibre of \( \pi^0 \) is an affine space. We need to compute the dimension of the fibres. Note that \( \Pi^w_{0,1} \) has dimension \((r - 1)mn + \frac{n(n+1)}{2}\). The scheme \( \Pi^w_{1,0,1} \times \mathcal{F}^H \) is of dimension \( \ell(w) - n(\lambda, \omega_m) + (r - 1)mn + \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \). This implies that the dimension of the fibre of \( \pi^0 \) equals \( \ell(w) - n(\lambda, \omega_m) \). This yields the result. \( \square \)

Proposition 4.23. Let \( \tau \) be in \( W_H \). Then
\[
H_H(L_{\tau^*}, \mathcal{I}^w_{\tau^*}) \cong \mathcal{I}^w_{[\tau]},
\]
where \( \nu = (0, w_0 \tau^{-1}) \) is an element of \( X_H \times S_{n,m} \) and \( r \) is the dimension of the fibre of the map \( \pi^0 \) in (4.21).

Before proving this proposition we will need the following lemma:

Lemma 4.24. Let \( U_1 \subset \cdots \subset U_m = U_0 \) be a complete flag on \( U_0 \). Consider a partial flag
\[
V_1 \subset V_2 \subset \cdots \subset V_n \subset U_0
\]
inside \( U_0 \). Let \( \tau \) be a reflection in the finite Weyl group \( W_H \) of \( H \). Denote by \( Y \) the variety of complete flags
\[
V'_1 \subset \cdots \subset V'_m
\]
which are in relative position \( \tau \) with respect to the standard complete flag \( U_1 \subset \cdots \subset U_m \) such that \( V'_i = V_i \) for all \( i = 1, \ldots, n \). Then the variety \( Y \) is isomorphic to a finite dimensional affine space.

Proof. The stabilizer of the complete flag \( U_1 \subset \cdots \subset U_m = U_0 \) in \( H \) is the Borel subgroup \( B_H \). For \( i = 1, \ldots, m \) fix a basis \( u_i \) of \( U_{0} \) such that \( U_i = \text{Vect}(u_1, \ldots, u_i) \). The variety \( H/B_H \) is identified with the complete flags in \( U_0 \). Given a vector subspace \( V \) of \( U_0 \) of dimension \( k \), we associate to this subspace a subset \( I(V) \) of \( k \) elements in \( \{1, \ldots, m\} \) defined by \( I(V) = \{1 \leq i \leq m \mid \dim(V \cap U_i) > \dim(V \cap U_{i-1})\} \). Thus, for \( w \) in \( W_H \), the orbit \( B_H w B_H / B_H \) is the variety of complete flags
\[
U'_1 \subset \cdots \subset U'_m
\]
on \( U_0 \) such that \( 1 \leq i \leq m \) we have \( I(U'_i) = \{w(1), \ldots, w(i)\} \).

Let \( V_n \) be a flag \( V_1 \subset \cdots \subset V_n \subset U_0 \) such that \( \dim(V_i) = i \). The space \( Y \) is the variety of complete flags \( V'_1 \subset \cdots \subset V'_m \) lying in the orbit \( B_H w B_H / B_H \) and satisfying \( V'_i = V_i \) for all \( 1 \leq i \leq n \). In order that the space \( Y \) be non-empty, we must have \( I(V_n) = \{w(1), \ldots, w(n)\} \). Assume that this is true. Given a subset of \( k \) elements \( I_k \) in \( \{1, \ldots, m\} \), denote by \( Z_{I_k} \) the variety of subspaces \( V \) of \( U_0 \) such that \( I(V) = I_k \) (in particular we have \( \dim(V) = k \)). Given another subset \( I_{k+1} \) of \( k + 1 \) elements containing \( I_k \), let \( Z_{k, k+1} \) be the variety of pairs \( (V \subset V') \), where \( V \) lies in \( Z_{I_k} \) and \( V' \) lies in \( Z_{I_{k+1}} \). Denote by \( \pi \) the projection from \( Z_{k, k+1} \) onto \( Z_{I_k} \) sending \( (V \subset V') \) to \( V \). Let us prove that the map \( \pi \) is \( B_H \)-equivariant affine fibration.

For \( V \) in \( Z_{I_k} \) denote by \( \overline{U}_i \) the image of \( U_i \) under the map \( U_0 \to U_0 / V \). Then \( \overline{U}_i = \overline{U}_{i-1} \) if and only if \( i \) lies in \( I_k \). Denote by \( s \) the single element of \( I_{k+1} - I_k \). The fibre of the map \( \pi \) identifies with the variety of 1-dimensional subspaces \( V' / V \subset U_0 / V \) such that \( V' / V \) is a subset of \( U_{s} \) and \( V' / V \) is not contained in \( U_{s-1} \). This fibre is affine and since the space \( Z_{I_k} \) is \( B_H \)-homogeneous, the map \( \pi \) is a \( B_H \)-equivariant affine fibration.

For \( r \geq n \) denote by \( Y_r \) the variety of flags \( V_1 \subset \cdots \subset V_n \subset V'_{n+1} \subset \cdots \subset V_r \) such that \( I(V_i) = \{\tau(1), \ldots, \tau(i)\} \) for \( n \leq i \leq r \). We have the forgetful maps
\[
Y_m \xrightarrow{f_m} Y_{m-1} \xrightarrow{f_{m-1}} \cdots \xrightarrow{f_{r+1}} Y_n = \text{Spec}(k).
\]
Any of the map $f_i$ above is obtained by a base change from the map $\pi$ for a suitable pair $(I_k \subset I_{k+1})$. The fibre of a map $f_i$ depends only on $V_{r-1}$ and not on the smaller $V_j$ for $j \leq r - 2$. As any affine fibration over an affine space is trivial this leads to the result and $Y$ is an affine space of dimension $r$ for some $r \geq n$.

**Proof of Proposition 4.23.** Let us precise the definition of $\nu$: $\nu = (0, w_0 \tau^{-1})$ is an element of $X_H \times S_{n,m}$, where the set $I_{w_0 \tau^{-1}}$ is the set $\tau(\{1, \ldots, n\})$ and $w_0 \tau^{-1} : I_{w_0 \tau^{-1}} \to \{1, \ldots, n\}$ is the corresponding bijection. Consider the map

$$\pi^0 : \Pi_{\tau=0,1}^0 \times \mathcal{F}H \to \Pi_{0,1}^0.$$  

The fibres of the map $\pi^0$ are affine spaces according to Lemma 4.24. We denote by $\nu$ their dimension. Since the image of $\pi^0$ is the orbit $\Pi_{0,1}^0$. We obtain that $\overrightarrow{H_H(L_{\tau!}, \mathcal{I}^{w_0})} \to \mathcal{I}^{w_0}[r]$. □

**Remark 4.25.** If the permutation $\pi$ is actually a permutation of $\{1, \ldots, n\}$ and acts trivially on $\{n + 1, \ldots, m\}$ then the shift in the above formula disappears and the map $\pi^0$ will be an isomorphism onto its image $\Pi_{0,1}^0$.

Let $M$ be the standard Levi subgroup in $H$ corresponding to the partition $(n, m-n)$ of $m$. Then $M$ is of the form $M_1 \times M_2$, where $M_1 \to \text{GL}_n$ and $M_2 \to \text{GL}_{m-n}$. Write $\mathcal{H}_{M_1}$ for the Iwahori Hecke algebra associated to $M$ viewed as subalgebra of $\mathcal{H}_{H}$. We have naturally $\mathcal{H}_{M_1} \to \mathcal{H}_{M_1} \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathcal{H}_{M_2}$. We will denote by $X_{M_1}$ the weight lattice of $M_i$, for $i = 1, 2$. The space $S_0$ is not a $\mathcal{H}_{M_1}$-submodule for the natural left action of $\mathcal{H}_{M_1}$ on $\mathcal{S}(\Pi(M))$. For instance, if $\lambda = (1, \ldots, 1, 0, \ldots, 0)$ where 1 appears $n$ times, then the complex $\overrightarrow{H_H(L_{\tau!}, \mathcal{I}^{w_0})}$ doesn’t occur in $S_0$. We will consider this right action and will show that $S_0$ is a right $\mathcal{H}_{M_1}$-module under this right action. Remind that the right action of $\mathcal{H}_{M_1}$ commutes with the left action of $\mathcal{H}_{I_G}$.

**Lemma 4.26.** For $\tau$ a simple reflection in the finite Weyl group $W_M$ of $M$, $\overrightarrow{H_H(L_{\tau!}, \mathcal{I}^{w_0})}$ lies in $S_0$.

**Proof.** According to Lemma 4.23, we have

\begin{equation}
\overrightarrow{H_H(L_{\tau!}, \mathcal{I}^{w_0})} \to \overrightarrow{H_H(L_{\tau!}, \mathcal{I}^{w_0})} \to \mathcal{I}^{w_0}[r],
\end{equation}

where $\nu = (0, w_0 \tau)$ is viewed as an element of $X_H \times S_{n,m}$. Thus $\overrightarrow{H_H(L_{\tau!}, \mathcal{I}^{w_0})}$ occurs in $S_0$. □

**Lemma 4.28.** Let $\omega = (1, \ldots, 1)$ be in $X_H$, $\mu_1 = (a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ be in $X_{M_1}$ and $\mu_2 = (a_{n+1}, \ldots, a_m)$ be in $X_{M_2}$. Let $\lambda$ be the coweight $\mu_1 + \mu_2$ in $X_H$ and assume that if $m \geq i > n \geq j \geq 1$ then $a_i \geq a_j$. We also fix two integers $r, n$ such that $-N \leq a_i \leq r$ for all $i$. Let $\nu$ be a $O$-linear map from $L^*$ to $t^\lambda U/t^\lambda U$ such that for $0 \leq i < n$, the induced map

$$\tau : L^*/t^\lambda L^* \to t^\lambda U/t^\lambda U$$

sends $\text{Vect}(e^*_1, \ldots, e^*_{n-1})$ isomorphically onto $\text{Vect}(t^\mu \nu_{a_1}, \ldots, t^\mu_{a_{n+1}} \nu_{a_{n+1}})$. Denote by $\nu$ the element $(w_0(\mu_1), w_0)$ in $X_G \times S_{n,m}$. Then $\nu$ is an element of the orbit $\Pi_{N, r}^0$.

**Proof.** Let $U_1 = Ov_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus Ov_n$ and $U_2 = Ov_{n+1} \oplus \cdots \oplus Ov_m$. Then the map $\nu$ can be written as a pair $(v_1, v_2)$, where $v_1 : L^* \to t^\mu U_1/t^\mu U_1$ for $i = 1, 2$. Let $N_G \subset B_G$ be unipotent radical of the standard Borel subgroup of $G$. Acting by a suitable element of $N_G \subset I_G$ on $\nu$, one may assume that $v_1(e^*_1) = t^\mu_{n_s(1)} u_{w_0(1)}$ modulo $t^\mu_{n_s(1)} u_{w_0(1)}$. 


Furthermore consider the groups
\[ I_1 = \{ g \in \text{GL}(U_1) \mid g = \text{id} \text{ mod } t \} \]
and
\[ I_{G,0} = \{ g \in \text{GL}(L) \mid g = \text{id} \text{ mod } t \}. \]
Acting by a suitable element of \( I_{G,0} \times I_1 \) we may assume that \( v_1(e_i^+) = t^{n \omega_0(i)} u_{w_0(i)} \). This implies that \( \bar{v}_2 \) vanishes. Now viewing \( v \) as a map from \( L^* \) to \( t^{-N} L \), we observe that \( r \) can be replaced by \( 1 + \min\{a_{n+1}, \ldots, a_m\} \). Hence \( v \) is an element of \( \Pi_{N,r}^\mu \).

**Lemma 4.29.** Let \( \lambda = (a_1, \ldots, a_n, 0, \ldots, 0) \) be an anti-dominant cocharacter in \( X_H \), in particular all \( a_i \)'s are nonpositive. Then we have a canonical isomorphism
\[ \tilde{H}_H(L_{\lambda^N}, \mathcal{T}^{\omega_0}) \cong \mathcal{T}^{\omega_1}[\langle \lambda, 2\tilde{\rho}_G - 2\tilde{\rho}_H \rangle + (n - m)\langle \lambda, \omega_m \rangle], \]
where \( \mu = (w_0(\lambda), w_0) \) in \( X_G \times S_{n,m} \) and \( w_0 \) is the longest element of the finite Weyl group of \( M_1 \). We identify \( M_1 \) with \( G \).

**Proof.** Consider the map
\[ \pi^0 : \Pi^0_{\mathcal{T}^{\omega_0}, r} \times \mathcal{F}^\lambda_H \rightarrow \Pi_{N,r}^\mu \]
defined in (4.20). By applying Lemma 4.28 to \( u = t^\lambda \), we see that the image of \( \pi^0 \) is the \( I_H \times I_G \)-orbit on \( \Pi_{N,r}^\mu \) passing through the map \( v \) from \( L^* \) to \( t^{-N} U/U' \) given by \( v(e_i^+) = t^{n \omega_0(i)} u_{w_0(i)} \) for \( 1 \leq i \leq n \). This orbit corresponds to element \( \mu = (w_0(\lambda), w_0) \) in \( X_G \times S_{n,m} \). Restricting \( \pi^0 \) to its image we get a morphism
\[ \tilde{\pi}^0_H : \Pi^0_{\mathcal{T}^{\omega_0}, r} \times \mathcal{F}^\lambda_H \rightarrow \Pi_{N,r}^\mu \]
whose fibres are affine spaces. One has \( \dim(\mathcal{F}^\lambda_H) = \langle \lambda, 2\tilde{\rho}_H \rangle \). For any point \( hI_H \) in \( \mathcal{F}^\lambda_H \), let \( U' = hU \). Then
\[ \dim(\text{Hom}_G(L^*, t^{\lambda+i}U/t'U)) = nm(r - 1) - n\langle \lambda, \omega_m \rangle. \]
Thus the affine space of maps from \( L^* \) to \( hU/t'U \) sending \( \text{Vect}(e_1^+, \ldots, e_{n-1}^+) \) to \( U_{i+1} \) for \( i = 1, \ldots, n - 1 \) is of dimension \( \frac{n^2 + n}{2} + nm(r - 1) - n\langle \lambda, \omega_m \rangle \). Finally
\[ \dim(\text{Hom}_G(L^*, t^{\lambda+i}U/t'U)) = \langle \lambda, 2\tilde{\rho}_H \rangle + \frac{n^2 + n}{2} + nm(r - 1) - n\langle \lambda, \omega_m \rangle. \]

Moreover, we have the following isomorphism
\[ \tilde{\pi}^0_G : \Pi^0_{\mathcal{T}^{\omega_0}, r} \times \mathcal{F}^\lambda_G \rightarrow \Pi_{N,r}^\mu. \]
By using \( \dim(\mathcal{F}^\lambda_G) = \langle \lambda, 2\tilde{\rho}_G \rangle \), we get that the dimension of \( \Pi_{N,r}^\mu \) equals
\[ \frac{n^2 + n}{2} + nm(r - 1) - m\langle \lambda, \omega_m \rangle + \langle \lambda, 2\tilde{\rho}_G \rangle \]
and hence the dimension of the fibres of the map (4.30) equals
\[ \langle \lambda, 2(\tilde{\rho}_G - \tilde{\rho}_H) \rangle + (m - n)\langle \lambda, \omega_m \rangle \]
which allows us to calculate the announced shift in the Lemma. Additionally this proves that \( \tilde{H}_H(L_{\lambda^N}, \mathcal{T}^{\omega_0}) \) lies in \( S_0 \).

Remind the following two properties due to [AB09].
(1) If \( w_1, w_2 \in \tilde{W}_G \) verify \( \ell(w_1w_2) = \ell(w_1) + \ell(w_2) \) then we have a canonical isomorphism
\[
L_{w_1} \ast L_{w_2} \xrightarrow{\sim} L_{w_1w_2}.
\]
Under the same assumption, and by duality the same result is true for \( L_w \).

(2) Denote by \( e \) the identity element of \( \tilde{W}_G \) then for any \( w \in \tilde{W}_G \), we have
\[
L_w \ast L_{w^{-1}} \xrightarrow{\sim} L_{w^{-1}w} \xrightarrow{\sim} L_e.
\]

Hence the perverse sheaf \( L_w \) is an invertible object of \( \mathcal{D}_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}_{I_G}) \).

**Proposition 4.33.** Let \( \lambda = (a_1, \ldots, a_n, 0, \ldots, 0) \) be an anti dominant cocharacter in \( X_H \), in particular all \( a_i \)'s are non-positive. Then \( \hat{H}_H(L_{t^{-\lambda}}, \mathcal{I}^{w_{0}!}) \) occurs in \( S_0 \).

**Proof.** According to Lemma 4.29, we have
\[
\hat{H}_H(L_{t^{-\lambda}}, \mathcal{I}^{w_{0}!}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{I}^{w_{0}!},
\]
where the shift \( d \) equals \( \lfloor (\lambda, 2\hat{\rho}_G - 2\hat{\rho}_H) + (n - m)(\lambda, \hat{\omega}_m) \rfloor \). Moreover according to (4.32), \( L_{t^{-\lambda}} \ast L_{t^{-\lambda}} \)

is isomorphic to \( L_e \) where \( e \) is the identity element in the finite Weyl group of \( M_1 \). Combining these two isomorphisms we obtain
\[
\xrightarrow{\sim}\hat{H}_H(L_{t^{-\lambda}} \ast L_{t^{-\lambda}}, \mathcal{I}^{w_{0}!}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \hat{H}_H(L_{t^{-\lambda}}, \mathcal{I}^{w_{0}!}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \hat{H}_H(L_{t^{-\lambda}}, \mathcal{I}^{w_{0}!})[d]
\]
\[
\xrightarrow{\sim}\hat{H}_H(L_{t^{-\lambda}} \ast L_{t^{-\lambda}}, \mathcal{I}^{w_{0}!}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \hat{H}_H(L_{t^{-\lambda}}, \mathcal{I}^{w_{0}!}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \hat{H}_G(L_{t^{-\lambda}}, \mathcal{I}^{w_{0}!}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \hat{H}_H(L_{t^{-\lambda}}, \mathcal{I}^{w_{0}!}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \hat{H}_G(L_{t^{-\lambda}}, \mathcal{I}^{w_{0}!})[d],
\]
where the third isomorphism is due to Lemma 4.19 and the last one is due the fact that the actions of \( H \) and \( G \) commute. Applying \( \hat{H}_G(L_{t^{-\lambda}}, \mathcal{I}^{w_{0}!}) \) to both sides of (4.34), we obtain
\[
\hat{H}_G(L_{t^{-\lambda}}, \mathcal{I}^{w_{0}!}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \hat{H}_H(L_{t^{-\lambda}}, \mathcal{I}^{w_{0}!})[d],
\]
Since \( S_0 \) is a left \( \mathcal{H}_{I_G} \)-module, the left hand side of (4.35) lies in \( S_0 \). Thus so does the right hand side. \( \square \)

**Lemma 4.36.** Let \( \lambda = (0, \ldots, 0, a_{n+1}, \ldots, a_m) \) be a dominant cocharacter of \( M \). If \( a_{n+1} \geq \cdots \geq a_m \geq 0 \) then
\[
\hat{H}_H(L_{t^{-\lambda}}, \mathcal{I}^{w_{0}!}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{I}^{w_{0}!}[\langle \lambda, 2\hat{\rho}_H \rangle - n\langle \lambda, \hat{\omega}_m \rangle].
\]

**Proof.** Lemma 4.22 applied to \( w = t^{\lambda} \) (\( t \) being the identity) gives us
\[
\hat{H}_H(L_{t^{\lambda}}, \mathcal{I}^{w_{0}!}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{I}^{w_{0}!}[n\langle \lambda, \hat{\omega}_m \rangle - \langle 2\hat{\rho}_H \rangle].
\]
This implies the assertion for \( L_{t^{-\lambda}} \). \( \square \)

**Proposition 4.37.** Let \( \lambda \) be a dominant cocharacter in \( X_H \) that can be written as the sum of two cocharacters \( \lambda_1 \) and \( \lambda_2 \) in \( X_{M_1} \) and \( X_{M_2} \) respectively. If \( \nu = (-w_0(\lambda_1), w_0) \) then
\[
\hat{H}_H(L_{t^{\lambda}}, \mathcal{I}^{w_{0}!}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \hat{H}_H(L_{t^{-\lambda}}, \mathcal{I}^{w_{0}!}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{I}^{w_{0}!}[(\lambda_1, 2\hat{\rho}_G) - (\lambda, 2\hat{\rho}_H) + (m\lambda_1 - n\lambda, \hat{\omega}_m)],
\]
where we identify \( M_1 \) with \( G \) and hence \( \hat{\rho}_{M_1} \) with \( \hat{\rho}_G \). Thus \( \hat{H}_H(L_{t^{\lambda}}, \mathcal{I}^{w_{0}!}) \) occurs in \( S_0 \).
Proof. Set \(-\lambda = (a_1, \ldots, a_m)\) and choose two integers \(r, N\) such that \(-N \leq a_i < r\) for all \(i\). By Lemma 4.28 the map

\[
\pi^0 : \Pi^0_{\mathcal{T}^w_0, r} \times \mathcal{F}_H^\lambda \rightarrow \Pi_{N, r}
\]

factors through \(\Pi^\nu_{N, r}\) by a map \(\pi_{H, 0}\), where \(\nu\) equals \((-w_0(\lambda_1), w_0)\). The dimension of \(\Pi^0_{\mathcal{T}^w_0, r} \times \mathcal{F}_H^\lambda\) equals \(nm(r - 1) + n\langle \lambda, \omega_m \rangle + \frac{n^2 + n}{2} + \langle \lambda, 2\rho_H \rangle\). We have the isomorphism

\[
\Pi^0_{\mathcal{T}^w_0, r} \times \mathcal{F}_H^\lambda \rightarrow \Pi_{N, r}
\]

and this allows us to calculate the dimension of \(I_H \times I_G\)-orbit \(\Pi^\nu_{N, r}\). Namely

\[
\text{dim}(\mathcal{F}_G^{\lambda, w_0}) = \langle -w_0(\lambda_1), 2\rho_G \rangle = \langle \lambda_1, 2\rho_G \rangle.
\]

Remind that \(w_0\) is longest element of the finite Weyl group of \(M \rightarrow G\). This yields

\[
\text{dim}(\Pi^\nu_{N, r}) = nm(r - 1) + m\langle \lambda_1, \omega_m \rangle + \frac{n^2 + n}{2} + \langle \lambda_1, 2\rho_G \rangle.
\]

So the dimension of a fibre of the map \(\pi^0_H\) is \(\langle \lambda, 2\rho_H \rangle - \langle \lambda_1, 2\rho_G \rangle + \langle n\lambda - m\lambda_1, \omega_m \rangle\). This justifies the shift in the formula announced above and the assertion follows. 

\[\blacksquare\]

**Remark 4.38.** In Lemma 4.37 if \(\lambda_2\) equals 0 then the corresponding map \(\pi^0_H\) is an isomorphism and the shift in the above formula disappears.

**Proposition 4.39.** For any \(\lambda \in X^+_H\), the complex \(\mathcal{H}_H(L_{\lambda_1}, \mathcal{T}^{w_0})[d]\) occurs in \(S_0\). Besides for a dominant cocharacter \(\mu \in X^+_H\), the complex \(\mathcal{H}_H(L_{\mu_1} \star L_{\lambda_1}, \mathcal{T}^{w_0})\) occurs in \(S_0\) as well.

Proof. The equality (4.32) combining this with Proposition 4.37, we get:

\[
\mathcal{T}^{w_0} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_H(L_{\lambda_1} \star L_{1-\lambda_1}, \mathcal{T}^{w_0}) \mathcal{H}_H(L_{\lambda_1}, \mathcal{T}^{w_0})[d] \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_H(L_{\lambda_1} \star \mathcal{H}_G(L_{1-\lambda_1}, \mathcal{T}^{w_0}))[d] \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_G(L_{\lambda_1} \star \mathcal{H}_H(L_{1-\lambda_1}, \mathcal{T}^{w_0}))[d].
\]

The shift \(d\) is also the one defined in Proposition 4.37. The third isomorphism is due to Lemma 4.19 and the fourth holds by using the commutativity of the action of \(G\) and \(H\). Applying \(\mathcal{H}_G(L_{\lambda_1})\) to both sides, we get

\[
\mathcal{H}_G(L_{\lambda_1}) \mathcal{T}^{w_0} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_H(L_{\lambda_1}, \mathcal{T}^{w_0})[d].
\]

This complex occurs in \(S_0\). Now consider the isomorphism

\[
\mathcal{H}_H(L_{\mu_1} \star L_{\lambda_1}, \mathcal{T}^{w_0}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_H(L_{\mu_1}, \mathcal{H}_G(L_{\lambda_1}, \mathcal{T}^{w_0}))[-d] \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_G(L_{\mu_1} \star \mathcal{H}_H(L_{1-\lambda_1}, \mathcal{T}^{w_0}))[-d].
\]

By Lemma 4.37, the complex \(\mathcal{H}_H(L_{\mu_1}, \mathcal{T}^{w_0})\) occurs in \(S_0\). Since \(S_0\) is a \(\mathcal{H}_G\)-module we can apply the functor \(\mathcal{H}_G(L_{\lambda_1})\) to \(\mathcal{H}_H(L_{\mu_1}, \mathcal{T}^{w_0})\). Then the result will still occur in \(S_0\). 

\[\blacksquare\]
proof of Theorem 4.17: The assertion follows from (4.27), Lemmas 4.29 and 4.36, Propositions 4.37, 4.33 and 4.39.

Proof of Theorem 4.18: Lemma 4.23 and Proposition 4.16 imply that the image of the map \( \alpha \) is exactly \( \Theta \otimes \overline{Q}_\ell \). More precisely, if \( \tau \) runs through \( \mathcal{M}_H \) the elements \( L_{\tau} \) form a basis of the left \( \mathcal{H}_{IM} \)-module \( \mathcal{H}_{IM} \). Hence for \( \tau \) and \( \omega \) runs through \( \mathcal{W}_G \) and \( \mathcal{M}_H \) respectively, the objects

\[
(4.42) \quad \overrightarrow{H}_H(L_{\tau}, \overrightarrow{H}_G(L_{\omega}, \mathcal{I}^{\omega_0}))
\]

form a basis of \( S_0 \otimes_{\mathcal{H}_{IM}} \mathcal{H}_{IM} \) over \( \overline{Q}_\ell \). An element \( \nu \) in \( W_H \) lies in \( \mathcal{M}_H \) if and only if \( \nu \) is strictly increasing on \( \{1, \ldots, n\} \) and on \( \{n+1, \ldots, m\} \). For \( \tau \) in \( \mathcal{M}_H \) let \( \mu = w_0 \tau \) and \( I_\mu = \tau^{-1}(\{1, \ldots, n\}) \).

Consider \( \mu \) as a map from \( I_\mu \) to \( \{1, \ldots, n\} \) and so as an element of \( X_G \times S_{n,m} \). The map \( \tau \circ w_0 : \{1, \ldots, n\} \to I_\mu \) is strictly decreasing because \( \tau^{-1} : \{1, \ldots, n\} \to I_\mu \) is strictly increasing. According to Lemma 4.23 we have

\[
\overrightarrow{H}_H(L_{\tau}, \mathcal{I}^{w_0}) \overrightarrow{\simeq} \mathcal{I}^{w_0}[p].
\]

By Proposition 4.14 we have \( \overrightarrow{H}_G(L_{w_0}, \mathcal{I}^\rho) \overrightarrow{\simeq} \mathcal{I}^{w_0}[d'] \) for some \( d' \) and hence the image of (4.42) under the map \( \alpha \) is \( \mathcal{I}^{w_0}[d'] \) for some shift \( d' \).

The Iwahori-Hecke algebra \( \mathcal{H}_{IM} \) identifies canonically with \( \mathcal{H}_{IM_1} \otimes_{\mathcal{H}_{IM_2}} \mathcal{H}_{IM_2} \). The right action of \( \mathcal{H}_{IM_1} \) and \( \mathcal{H}_{IM_2} \) on \( S_0 \) commute with each other. We are now going to define the action of the Wakimoto sheaves on \( \mathcal{I}^{w_0} \).

Lemma 4.43. We have the following isomorphisms:

1. For any \( \lambda \) in \( X_{M_2} \)

\[
\overrightarrow{H}_H(L_{\lambda}, \mathcal{I}^{w_0}) \overrightarrow{\simeq} \mathcal{I}^{w_0}[\langle \lambda, 2\hat{\rho}_{M_2} \rangle].
\]

2. For \( \lambda \) in \( X_{M_2} \)

\[
(4.44) \quad \overrightarrow{H}_H(L_{\lambda}, \mathcal{I}^{w_0}) \overrightarrow{\simeq} \mathcal{I}^{w_0}[\langle \lambda, 2\hat{\rho}_{M_2} \rangle].
\]

3. For any \( \lambda \) in \( X_{M_2} \),

\[
\overrightarrow{H}_H(\Theta_\lambda, \mathcal{I}^{w_0}) \overrightarrow{\simeq} \mathcal{I}^{w_0}[\langle \lambda, 2\hat{\rho}_{M_2} \rangle],
\]

where \( \Theta_\lambda \) is the Wakimoto sheaf associated to \( \lambda \).

4. For \( w \) in \( \mathcal{W}_G \) and \( \lambda \) in \( X_{M_2} \),

\[
\overrightarrow{H}_H(\Theta_\lambda, \mathcal{I}^{(w)_0}) \overrightarrow{\simeq} \mathcal{I}^{(w)_0}[\langle \lambda, \hat{\rho}_{M_2} \rangle].
\]

Proof. The first formula is obtained by applying Lemma 4.37 to the case where \( \lambda_1 = 0 \). The second one is obtained from the first and from the isomorphism (4.32). The third one holds by definition of \( \Theta_\lambda \) using the two first isomorphisms. Finally we prove the fourth one:

\[
(4.45) \quad \overrightarrow{H}_H(\Theta_\lambda, \mathcal{I}^{(w)_0}) \overrightarrow{\simeq} \mathcal{I}^{(w)_0}[\langle \lambda, 2\hat{\rho}_{M_2} \rangle] \overrightarrow{\simeq} \mathcal{I}^{(w)_0}[\langle \lambda, 2\hat{\rho}_{M_2} \rangle].
\]

\[\square\]

Corollary 4.46. For any object \( K \) in \( S_0 \) and any \( \lambda \) in \( X_{M_2} \) we have

\[
\overrightarrow{H}_H(\Theta_\lambda, K) \overrightarrow{\simeq} K[\langle \lambda, 2\hat{\rho}_{M_2} \rangle].
\]
Proposition 4.47. For any $w$ in the finite Weyl group of $M_2$ we have
\[
\overrightarrow{H}_H(L_{w!}, I^{w_0!}) \longrightarrow \overrightarrow{H}_H(L_{w^{-1}}, I^{w_0!}) \longrightarrow I^{w_0!}[−\ell(w)].
\]
Thus, at the level of the functions, the Iwahori-Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}_{I_{M_2}}$ acts on $S_0$ by the character corresponding to the trivial representation of $M_2(F) \simeq \text{GL}_{m-n}(F)$. Moreover,
\[
\overrightarrow{H}_H(\Theta_\lambda \ast L_\tau, K) \longrightarrow K[−\langle \lambda, 2\hat{p}_{M_2} \rangle − \ell(\tau)].
\]

Proof. At the level of functions, for any $w$ in $\tilde{W}_G$ the character of $\mathcal{H}_{I_G}$ corresponding to the trivial representation sends $T_w$, the characteristic function of the double coset $I_GwI_G$, to $q^{\ell(w)}$. In our geometric setting, for any $w$ in $\tilde{W}_G$ this character becomes the functor $\tilde{H}_G(L_{w!})$ sending $K$ in $S_0$ to $K[−\ell(w)]$. Remind that the object $L_{w!}$ corresponds to $q^{−\ell(w)/2}T_w$. □

Remind that $M_1$ is identified with $G$. Now let us analyse the structure of $S_0$ as a right $\mathcal{H}_{I_{M_1}}$-module and its relation with the left $\mathcal{H}_{I_G}$-module structure.

Lemma 4.48.

1. For any $\tau$ in the finite Weyl group of $M_1$,
\[
\overrightarrow{H}_H(L_{\tau!}, I^{\tau_0!}) \longrightarrow I^{\tau_0!}.
\]

2. For any $\lambda$ in $X^+_M$,
\[
\overrightarrow{H}_H(L_{\lambda!}, I^{\lambda_0!}) \longrightarrow I^{\lambda_0!} - \lambda_1 \text{ and } \overrightarrow{H}_G(L_{\lambda_0!}, I^{\lambda_0!}) \longrightarrow \overrightarrow{H}_H(L_{\lambda!}, I^{\lambda_0!}).
\]

3. For any $\lambda$ in $X_M$,
\[
\overrightarrow{H}_H(\Theta_\lambda, I^{\lambda_0!}) \longrightarrow \overrightarrow{H}_G(\Theta_{-\lambda_0}, I^{\lambda_0!}).
\]

4. For any $\tau$ in the finite Weyl group of $M_1$ and any $\lambda$ in $X^+_M$,
\[
\overrightarrow{H}_H(\Theta_\lambda \ast L_\tau, I^{\tau_0!}) \longrightarrow \overrightarrow{H}_G(\Theta_{-\lambda_0} \ast L_{\lambda_0 \tau_0}, I^{\tau_0!}).
\]

Proof. The first isomorphism is obtained from Proposition 4.23. The second one is a consequence of (4.2). For the third one, $\lambda_1$ and $\lambda_2$ on $X^+_M \cap X_M$ such that $\lambda = \lambda_1 - \lambda_2$. By definition of Wakimoto sheaves, $\Theta_\lambda = L_{\lambda_1} \ast L_{\lambda_2}$ in $\mathcal{H}_{I_{M_1}}$. The isomorphism in 2) yields that
\[
\overrightarrow{H}_H(L_{\lambda_1!}, \overrightarrow{H}_H(L_{\lambda_1} \ast \overrightarrow{H}_G(L_{\lambda_0!} \ast \overrightarrow{H}_H(L_{\lambda_0!} \ast \overrightarrow{H}_G(L_{\lambda_0!} \ast I^{\lambda_0!}))) \longrightarrow \overrightarrow{H}_G(L_{\lambda_2!} \ast \overrightarrow{H}_H(L_{\lambda_1!} \ast I^{\lambda_0!}))
\]
\[
\longrightarrow \overrightarrow{H}_G(L_{\lambda_2!} \ast \overrightarrow{H}_H(L_{\lambda_1!} \ast I^{\lambda_0!}))
\]
\[
\longrightarrow \overrightarrow{H}_G(L_{\lambda_2!} \ast \overrightarrow{H}_H(L_{\lambda_1!} \ast I^{\lambda_0!})).
\]

The element $−\lambda_2$ is dominant if $\lambda_2$ is dominant. This implies the third assertion. The fourth isomorphism is obtained formally in the following way:
\[
\overrightarrow{H}_H(\Theta_\lambda \ast L_\tau, I^{\tau_0!}) \longrightarrow \overrightarrow{H}_H(L_{\tau!}, \overrightarrow{H}_G(\Theta_{-\lambda_0}, I^{\tau_0!}))
\]
\[
\longrightarrow \overrightarrow{H}_G(\Theta_{-\lambda_0}, \overrightarrow{H}_H(L_{\tau!}, I^{\tau_0!}))
\]
\[
\longrightarrow \overrightarrow{H}_G(\Theta_{-\lambda_0} \ast L_{\lambda_0 \tau_0}, I^{\tau_0!})
\]
\[
\longrightarrow \overrightarrow{H}_G(\Theta_{-\lambda_0} \ast L_{\lambda_0 \tau_0}, I^{\tau_0!}).
\]
Corollary 4.51. The subspace $S_0$ is a free right $\mathcal{H}_{I_{M_1}}$-module of rank one generated by $I^{\omega_0}$.

Proof. The assertion follows from Lemma 4.48 and the fact that if $\lambda$ and $\tau$ runs through $X_{M_1}$ and $W_{M_1}$, respectively the elements $\Theta_\lambda \ast L_{\tau^1}$ form a basis of $\mathcal{H}_{I_{M_1}}$. □

Combining Lemma 4.48 with Corollary 4.51 we obtain the following proposition:

Proposition 4.52. There exists an equivalence of categories

$$\tilde{\sigma} : P_{I_{M_1}}(\mathcal{F}I_{M_1}) \xrightarrow{\sim} P_{I_G}(\mathcal{F}I_G)$$

such that for any $w$ in $W_{M_1}$, $\tilde{\sigma}$ sends $L_\lambda$ to $L_{w_0 \overline{w^1} \omega_0}$ ($\overline{w}$ is the anti-involution defined in Definition 4.5). Additionally for any $T$ in $P_{I_{M_1}}(\mathcal{F}I_{M_1})$ we have

$$\tilde{\sigma} \circ \tilde{H}_H(T, I^{\omega_0}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{H}_G(\tilde{\sigma}(T), I^{w_0}).$$

At last, For any $\lambda$ a cocharacter of $M_1$, we have

$$\tilde{\sigma}(\Theta_\lambda \ast L_{\tau^1}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \Theta^{-w_0 \lambda} \ast L_{w_0 \tau^1}.$$

In the case $n = m$, the anti-isomorphism reduces to Proposition 4.11.

5. WEAK GEOMETRIC ANALOGUE OF JACQUET FUNCTORS AND COMPATIBILITY WITH HECKE FUNCTORS

In this section we place ourselves in a more general setting. Let $G$ be a split reductive connected group over $k$, $T$ be the maximal standard torus of $G$ and $B$ be the standard Borel subgroup $B$ in $G$ containing $T$. Denote by $I_G$ the corresponding Iwahori subgroup. Let $P$ be a parabolic subgroup of $G$ containing $B$ and $U$ its unipotent radical. Let $L$ be the Levi subgroup of $P$ isomorphic to $P/U$. Let $M_0$ be a faithful representation of $G$, and let $M = M_0 \otimes_k \mathcal{O}$. Denote by $S(M(F))$ the Schwartz space of locally constant functions with compact support on $M(F)$. In the classical setting, an important tool is the Jacquet module $S(M(F))_{U(F)}$ of coinvariants with respect to $U(F)$. We will define a weak analogue of Jacquet functors in the geometric setting. Let $V_0$ be a $P$-stable subspace of $M_0$ endowed with a trivial action of $U$. Set $V = V_0 \otimes_k \mathcal{O}$, we have a surjective map of $L(F)$-representations

$$S(M(F))_{U(F)} \rightarrow S(V(F))$$

given by restriction under the inclusion $V(F) \hookrightarrow M(F)$. We will geometricize the composition

$$S(M(F)) \rightarrow S(M(F))_{U(F)} \rightarrow S(V(F))$$

at the Iwahori level. Recall that the geometric version of the $I_G$-invariants of the Schwartz space $S(M(F))_{K_G}$ constructed in [FH13] is $D_{I_G}(M(F))$. We will define Jacquet functors

$$J^I_{p}, J^I_{\lambda} : D_{I_G}(M(F)) \rightarrow D_{I_L}(V(F))$$

which are exchanged by Verdier duality. While the functor $J^I_{p}$ should be thought of as the classical Jacquet functor defined in representation theory, the functor $J^I_{\lambda}$ has no analogue at the level of functions. The functor $J^I_{p}$ is a key object in the proof of Howe correspondence at the unramified level for dual pairs $(GL_n, GL_m)$ [Lys11, §5]. We will show that in the Iwahori case, geometric Jacquet functors commute with the action of Hecke functors $\tilde{H}_G$. This construction extends to the Iwahori case the one done in [Lys11, Corollary 3] at the unramified level. In the classical setting the Jacquet functors of the Weil representations have been studied in [Ral82] and [Kud86]. The key ingredient to
prove that geometric Jacquet functors commute with the action of Hecke functors in the unramified case is the hyperbolic localization due to Braden [Bra03]. There is also an algebraic construction of geometric Jacquet functors due to Emerton-Nadler-Vilonen in the case of the real reductive groups by means of D-modules and nearby cycles on the flag variety [ENV04]. The geometric interpretation underlying all these constructions seems to be the same.

Let $I_P$ be the preimage of the Borel subgroup $B$ under the map $P(\mathcal{O}) \to P$. Denote by $B_L$ the image of $B$ in $L$. It is a Borel subgroup of $L$. In the same way consider the map $L(\mathcal{O}) \to L$ and denote by $I_L$ the preimage of $B_L$ under this map in $L(\mathcal{O})$. Hence $I_L$ is an Iwahori subgroup of $L(F)$. Finally we have a diagram

$$I_L \leftarrow I_P \rightarrow I_G,$$

where the first map is induced by the natural projection $P(\mathcal{O}) \to L(\mathcal{O})$. According to [FH13], the categories $D_{I_G}(M(F))$ and $D_{I_L}(V(F))$ are well-defined. We are going to define the Jacquet functors

$$J^*_p, J^*_I : D_{I_G}(M(F)) \to D_{I_L}(V(F)).$$

Let $N, r$ be two integers such that $N + r \geq 0$. Set $V_{N,r} = t^{-N}V/t^rV$. Denote by $i_{N,r}$ the natural closed embedding of $V_{N,r}$ in $M_{N,r}$. For any $s \geq 0$, let $K_s$ be the quotient of $I_G$ by the kernel of the map $G(\mathcal{O}) \to G(\mathcal{O}/t^s\mathcal{O})$. Let $I_{P,s}$ denote the image of $I_P$ under the inclusion

$$I_P \hookrightarrow P(\mathcal{O}) \to P(\mathcal{O}/t^s\mathcal{O}).$$

Similarly let $I_{L,s}$ be the image of $I_L$ under $L(\mathcal{O}) \to L(\mathcal{O}/t^s\mathcal{O})$. We have the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{c}
L(\mathcal{O}/t^s\mathcal{O}) \leftarrow P(\mathcal{O}/t^s\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow G(\mathcal{O}/t^s\mathcal{O}) \\
I_{L,s} \leftarrow I_{P,s} \rightarrow K_s.
\end{array}$$

For $s \geq N + r$, we obtain a digram of stack quotients

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
I_{P,s}\backslash V_{N,r} & \xrightarrow{i_{N,r}} & I_{P,s}\backslash M_{N,r} \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
I_{L,s}\backslash V_{N,r} & \xrightarrow{p} & K_s\backslash M_{N,r}
\end{array}$$

where $p$ comes from the closed inclusion $I_{P,s} \hookrightarrow I_{G,s}$. Set $a$ equal to $\dim M_0 - \dim V_0$. For any $s \geq N + r$, we have the following functors:

$$J^*_{P,N,r}, J^*_{P,N,r} : D_{K_s}(M_{N,r}) \to D_{I_{L,s}}(V_{N,r})$$

defined by

$$q^* \circ J^*_{P,N,r}[\dim \text{rel}(q)] = (i_{N,r})^*p^*[\dim \text{rel}(p) - ra]$$

$$q^* \circ J^*_{P,N,r}[\dim \text{rel}(q)] = (i_{N,r})^!p^*[\dim \text{rel}(p) + ra].$$

The sequence

$$1 \to U(\mathcal{O}/t^s\mathcal{O}) \to I_{P,s} \to I_{L,s} \to 1$$

is exact. Hence the functor

$$q^*[\dim \text{rel}(q)] : D_{I_{L,s}}(V_{N,r}) \to D_{I_{P,s}}(V_{N,r})$$
is an equivalence of categories and exact for perverse $t$-structure. The functors $J^I_{P,N,r}$ and $J^I_{P,N,r}$ are well-defined. They are compatible with the transition functors in the ind-system of categories defining $D_{L_G}(M(F))$ and $D_{L_L}(L(F))$ defined in [FH13]. By taking the inductive 2-limit, we obtain the two well-defined functors $J^I_P$ and $J^I_P$ which do not depend on the choice of a section of $P \to P/U$. The Verdier duality functor $\mathbb{D}$ exchanges $J^I_P$ and $J^I_P$, i.e. we have canonically 

$$\mathbb{D} \circ J^I_P \cong J^I_P \circ \mathbb{D}.$$ 

As in the case of the affine flag variety, we can define the $k$-space quotient $P(F)/I_P$ and define $\mathcal{F}_P$ to be the sheaf associated to this presheaf in fpqc-topology. The space $\mathcal{F}_P$ is an ind-scheme. Let $X$ be a projective smooth connected curve over the field $k$. Let $x$ be a closed point in $X$ and $X^*$ be equal $X - \{x\}$. Denote by $O_x$ the completion of the local ring of $X$ at $x$ and by $F_x$ its field of fractions. We choose a local coordinate at the point $x$, denoted by $t$, and we may identify $O_x = k[[t]]$ and $F_x = k((t))$. Let $D = \text{Spec}(k[[t]])$ and $D^* = \text{Spec}(k((t)))$. Then $\mathcal{F}_P$ classifies $(\mathcal{F}_P, \beta, \epsilon)$, where $\mathcal{F}_P$ is a $P$-torsor on $D$, the map $\beta$ is a trivialization of $\mathcal{F}_P$ over $D^*$, and $\epsilon$ is a reduction of $\mathcal{F}_P|_x$ to a $B$-torsor. We have the diagram

$$\mathcal{F}_P \to \mathcal{F}_L \leftarrow \mathcal{F}_P,$$

where $\mathfrak{t}_P$ (resp. $\mathfrak{t}_L$) is given by extension of scalars with respect to $P \to G$ (resp. $P \to L$). Let $\mathcal{F}_{P,G}$ be the $P(F)$-orbit through 1 in $\mathcal{F}_{G}$ viewed as an ind-subscheme with a reduced scheme structure. The reduced ind-scheme $\mathcal{F}_{P,\text{red}}$ gives a stratification of $\mathcal{F}_{P,G}$. There is a Hecke action $\tilde{H}_G$ of $D_{L_G}(\mathcal{F}_G)$ on the category $D_{L_G}(M(F))$ and a Hecke action $\tilde{H}_L$ of $D_{L_L}(\mathcal{F}_L)$ on $D_{L_L}(L(F))$. Our aim is to prove that the functor $J^I_P$ commutes partially with these Hecke actions. In the unramified setting there exists a geometric restriction functor from the category $P_{G(O)}(Gr_G)$ to the category $P_{L(O)}(L(F))$ verifying some properties [BG02, Proposition 4.3.3]. Denote $\tilde{G}$ (resp. $\tilde{L}$) the Langlands dual group of $G$ over $\mathbb{Q}_l$ (resp. $L$). One can define a restriction functor $\text{Rep}(\tilde{G}) \to \text{Rep}(\tilde{L})$ with respect to the map $\tilde{L} \to \tilde{G}$. Then, the geometric restriction functor $g\text{Res}: P_{G(O)}(Gr_G) \to P_{L(O)}(L(F))$ corresponds via Satake isomorphism [MV07] to $\text{Rep}(\tilde{G}) \to \text{Rep}(\tilde{L})$. The slightly different version of this geometric restriction functor has been defined in [Lys11] taking in consideration a factor $\mathbb{G}_m$ which corresponds to the maximal torus of Arthur’s $\text{SL}_2$. We are going to define the same kind of geometric restriction functor at the Iwahori level, i.e.,

$$g\text{Res}: D_{L_G}(\mathcal{F}_G) \to D_{L_L}(\mathcal{F}_L).$$

For $s_1, s_2 \geq 0$, let $s_{1,s_2}P(F) = P(F) \cap s_{1,s_2}G(F)$, and $s_{1,s_2}\mathcal{F}_P = s_{1,s_2}P(F)/I_P$, where

$$s_{1,s_2}G(F) := \{g \in G(F)| t^{s_1}V \subset g V \subset t^{-s_2}V\}.$$

The ind-scheme $s_{1,s_2}\mathcal{F}_P$ is a closed subscheme of $\mathcal{F}_P$. Similarly we define

$$s_{1,s_2}L(F) := \{g \in L(F)| t^{s_1}V \subset g V \subset t^{-s_2}V\},$$

and $s_{1,s_2}\mathcal{F}_L = s_{1,s_2}L(F)/I_L$. Thus the map $\mathfrak{t}_L$ in (5.1) induces a morphism (denoted again by $\mathfrak{t}_L$) from $s_{1,s_2}\mathcal{F}_P$ to $s_{1,s_2}\mathcal{F}_L$. For $s \geq s_1 + s_2 + 1$ we have a diagram of stack quotients.
\[ I_{L,s}(\mathcal{F}_L) \cong I_{P,s}(\mathcal{F}_L) \]

Moreover, the functor

\[ q_\lambda^* [\dim \text{rel}(q)] : D_{I_{L,s}}(\mathcal{F}_L) \to D_{I_{P,s}}(\mathcal{F}_L) \]

is an equivalence of categories and exact for the perverse \( t \)-structure. For any perverse sheaf \( K \) extension by zero from \( s_1 \times s_2 \mathcal{F}_G \) to \( \mathcal{F}_G \), we may define \( g\text{Res}(K) \) by the isomorphism

\[ q_\lambda^* g\text{Res}(K) [\dim \text{rel}(q)] \cong (t_{L!})^* \xi^* K [\dim \text{rel}(\xi)]. \]

**Lemma 5.2.** For any dominant cocharacter \( \lambda \) of \( G \), we have

\[ g\text{Res}(L_{L,\lambda}) \cong L_{L,\lambda}[\langle \lambda, 2(\hat{\rho}_G - \hat{\rho}_L) \rangle], \]

where \( \hat{\rho}_G \) (resp. \( \hat{\rho}_L \)) denote the half sum of positive roots of \( G \) (resp. positive roots of \( L \)).

**Proof.** Let \( U_B \) be the unipotent radical of \( B \). The space \( \mathcal{F}_{\ell_G^\lambda} \) is the \( U_B(\mathcal{O}) \)-orbit through \( \ell^\lambda I \) on \( \mathcal{F}_{\ell_G} \). Thus \( L_{L,\lambda} \) is the extension by zero from a connected component of \( \mathcal{F}_{\ell_P} \). The map \( U_B \ell^\lambda I_P / I_P \to \mathcal{F}_{\ell_G^\lambda} \) is a trivial affine fibration with affine fibre of dimension \( \langle \lambda, 2(\hat{\rho}_G - \hat{\rho}_L) \rangle \) and the result follows. \( \square \)

**Lemma 5.3.** For any \( w \) in the finite Weyl group of \( L \), we have

\[ g\text{Res}(L_w) \cong L_{w!}, \quad g\text{Res}(L_{w!}) \cong L_w, \quad g\text{Res}(L_{w^*}) \cong L_{w^*}. \]

**Proof.** The \( P \)-orbit through \( I_P \) gives a natural closed subscheme \( L/B_L \to P/B \to \mathcal{F}_{\ell_P} \). For any \( w \) in the finite Weyl group of \( L \), the double coset \( BwB \) is contained in \( P \). Thus \( L_{w!} \) is defined over \( \mathcal{F}_{\ell_G} \) and is an extension by zero from a connected component of \( \mathcal{F}_{\ell_P} \). Hence \( g\text{Res}(L_{w!}) \cong L_w \). Moreover, \( BwB/B \) in \( G/B \) actually lies in \( P/B \), so \( g\text{Res}(L_{w!}) \cong L_w \). The same result holds for \( L_{w^*} \). \( \square \)

**Theorem 5.4.** Let \( \mathcal{T} \) be a perverse sheaf in \( \mathcal{P}_{\ell_G}(\mathcal{F}_G) \) which is an extension by zero from a connected component of \( \mathcal{F}_{\ell_P} \), and \( K \) be in \( D_{\ell_G}(M(F)) \) then we have

\[ J_P H_G(\mathcal{T}, K) \cong H_L(g\text{Res}(\mathcal{T}), J_P^\lambda K)[\langle \lambda, \check{\nu} - \check{\mu} \rangle], \]

where \( \lambda \) is the cocharacter whose image in \( \pi_1(L) \) is \( \theta, \check{\nu} \) is the character by which \( L \) acts on \( \det(V_0) \) and \( \check{\mu} \) is the character by which \( G \) acts on \( \det(M_0) \).

**Proof.** The connected components of \( \mathcal{F}_{\ell_P} \) are indexed by \( \pi_1(L) \). For \( \theta \) in \( \pi_1(L) \), denote by \( \mathcal{F}_{\ell_P}^{\theta} \) for the corresponding connected component which is the preimage of \( \mathcal{F}_{\ell_L}^{\theta} \) under the map \( t_L \) defined in (5.1).

Let \( s_1 \) and \( s_2 \) be two non negative integers and \( \mathcal{T} \) be the extension by zero from \( s_1 \times s_2 \mathcal{F}_{\ell_P}^{\theta} = s_1 \times s_2 \mathcal{F}_{\ell_P} \cap \mathcal{F}_{\ell_P}^{\theta} \). For \( N + r \geq 0 \) and \( s \geq \max\{N + r, s_1 + s_2 + 1\} \) consider the diagram
where the map \( \text{act} \) sends \((m, p)\) to \(p^{-1}m\), the map \(q_P\) sends \((m, p)\) to \((m, p I_P)\), and \(q_U\) is the stack quotient under the action of \(I_{P,s}\).

Moreover, the second line of this diagram fits in the following diagram

At the level of reduced ind-schemes the map \(\text{act}_{q_P}\) sends \((m, p)\) to \(m, p\), the map \(q_U\) sends \((m, p)\) to \((m, p I_P)\), and \(q_U\) is the stack quotient under the action of \(I_{P,s}\).

To determine the shift, one may consider the following special case where \(\mathcal{K}\) is the constant perverse sheaf \(I_0\) on \(M\) and \(T\) equals \(L_{\lambda^\lambda}\), where \(\lambda\) is a dominant cocharacter of \(G\). For \(N, r\) large enough,
we have the following diagram

\[(5.5)\]

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
M_{N,r} & \xrightarrow{\alpha_M} & M_{0,r} \tilde{\times} \mathcal{F} t^\lambda_P \\
V_{N,r} & \xrightarrow{\alpha_V} & V_{0,r} \tilde{\times} \mathcal{F} t^\lambda_P .
\end{array}
\]

Remind that \( \mathcal{F} t^\lambda_P \) is the \( U_B(\mathcal{O}) \)-orbit through \( t^\lambda I_P \) in \( \mathcal{F} I_P \). The scheme \( M_{0,r} \tilde{\times} \mathcal{F} t^\lambda_P \) is the scheme classifying pairs \((gI_P, m)\), where \( gI_P \) lies in \( \mathcal{F} I_P \) and \( m \) is an element of \( gM/t'M \). Similarly the scheme \( V_{0,r} \tilde{\times} \mathcal{F} t^\lambda_P \) is the scheme classifying pairs \((gI_P, v)\), where \( gI_P \) lies in \( \mathcal{F} t^\lambda_P \) and \( v \) is an element of \( gV/t'V \). For large enough \( r \), we have \( gV \cap t'M = t'V \). So the right vertical arrow in Diagram (5.5) is a closed immersion. Denote by \( IC \) the IC-sheaf of \( M_{0,r} \tilde{\times} \mathcal{F} t^\lambda_P \). We have canonically

\[
\tilde{H}_G(L_{\lambda\lambda}, I_0) \xrightarrow{\alpha_M} \alpha_{M!}(IC),
\]

and additionally

\[
\dim(M_{0,r} \tilde{\times} \mathcal{F} t^\lambda_P) = \langle \lambda, 2\tilde{\rho}_G \rangle + r \dim M_0 - \langle \lambda, \tilde{\mu} \rangle ,
\]

Hence we have

\[
J_P \tilde{H}_G(L_{\lambda\lambda}, I_0) \xrightarrow{\alpha_M} \alpha_M(\alpha_{M!}(IC)[−r])
\]

\[
\xrightarrow{\alpha_V} \alpha_V(\alpha_{M!}(IC) \xrightarrow{\alpha_M} \alpha_{M!}(IC)[−r])
\]

(5.6)

\[
V_{0,r} \tilde{\times} \mathcal{F} t^\lambda_P \xrightarrow{\alpha_V} V_{0,r} \tilde{\times} \mathcal{F} t^\lambda_P \xrightarrow{\alpha_V} V_{N,r} ,
\]

where the first map is a trivial affine fibration with an affine fibre of dimension \( \langle \lambda, 2(\tilde{\rho}_G - \tilde{\rho}_L) \rangle \). This gives us

\[
\dim(V_{0,r} \tilde{\times} \mathcal{F} t^\lambda_P) = \langle \lambda, 2\tilde{\rho}_L \rangle + r \dim V_0 - \langle \lambda, \tilde{\nu} \rangle .
\]

By definition we have

\[
(5.8)\]

\[
\tilde{H}_L(L_{\lambda\lambda}, I_0) \xrightarrow{\alpha_M} \alpha_{M!}(IC).
\]

This gives us the desired shift as follows

\[
(5.9)\]

\[
J_P \tilde{H}_G(L_{\lambda\lambda}, I_0) \xrightarrow{\alpha_M} \alpha_V(\alpha_{M!}(IC) \xrightarrow{\alpha_M} \alpha_{M!}(IC)[−r])
\]

\[
\xrightarrow{\alpha_V} \alpha_V(\alpha_{M!}(IC) \xrightarrow{\alpha_M} \alpha_{M!}(IC)[−r])
\]

\[
\xrightarrow{\alpha_V} \tilde{H}_L(L_{\lambda\lambda}, I_0) \xrightarrow{\alpha_M} \alpha_{M!}(IC)
\]

where the first isomorphism is due to (5.6), the second is due to (5.7), the third is due to (5.8) and the last one is due to Lemma 5.2. This shift is compatible with [Lys11, Lemma 5].

Let \( \delta_U : G_m \times M_0 \to M_0 \) be a linear action, whose fixed points set is \( V_0 \). Assume \( \delta_U \) contracts \( M_0 \) onto \( V_0 \). Let \( r \) be a integer, denote by \( \nu : G_m \to L \) the cocharacter of the center of \( L \) acting on \( V \) by \( x \to x^r \). Now consider the case where \( \delta_U \) is the map sending \( x \) in \( G_m \) to \( \nu(x)x^{-r} \). For any \( x \) in \( G_m \) and \( m \) in \( M_{N,r} \) consider the action of \( G_m \) on \( M_{N,r} \) defined by \( (x,m) = xm \). Let \( K \) be a \( G_m \)-equivariant perverse sheaf in \( \mathcal{P}_G(M(F)) \) with respect to this action of \( G_m \) on \( M_{N,r} \). Then for
any \( w \) in \( \tilde{W}_G \), both \( K \) and \( \tilde{H}_G(L_w, K) \) are \( \mathbb{G}_m \)-equivariant with respect to the \( \delta_U \)-action on \( M(F) \).

We get a new version of Proposition 5.4 as follows:

**Corollary 5.10.** Let \( K \) be a \( \mathbb{G}_m \)-equivariant perverse sheaf in \( P_{lG}(M(F)) \) for the \( \delta_U \)-action on \( M_{N,r} \) for \( N, r \) large enough. Assume that \( k \) admits a \( k \)-structure for some finite subfield \( k' \) of \( k \), and as such is pure of weight zero. Then \( J'_{lG}(K) \) is pure of weight zero.

This is an analogue of [Lys11, Corollary 3] in the Iwahori case affirming that the geometric Jacquet functors preserve the pure preserve sheaves of weight zero.

6. **Appendix A**

The construction of Hecke functors has been done in [FH13, §3]. We will recall here its main lines for sake of completeness. Let \( G \) be a split connected reductive group over \( k \). Let \( T_G \) be the maximal standard torus and \( B_G \) be the standard Borel subgroup containing \( T_G \) in \( G \). Denote by \( I_G \) the corresponding Iwahori subgroup. Let \( M_0 \) be a faithful finite-dimensional representation of \( G \) and let \( M = M_0 \otimes_k O \). The definitions of the derived category \( D_{lG}(M(F)) \) of \( \ell \)-adic sheaves on \( M(F) \) and the category \( P_{lG}(M(F)) \) of \( \ell \)-adic perverse sheaves on \( M(F) \) are given in [FH13, §3]. For any two integers \( N, r \geq 0 \) with \( N + r > 0 \), set \( M_{N,r} = t^{-N}M/t^rM \). The subgroup \( G(O) \) acts on \( M_{N,r} \) via its finite dimensional quotient \( G(O)/t^{N+r}O \). Denote by \( I_s \) the kernel of the map \( G(O) \to G(O/t^sO) \). The Iwahori subgroup \( I_G \) acts on \( M_{N,r} \) via its finite-dimensional quotient \( I_G/I_{N+r} \). For \( s > 0 \) denote by \( K_s \) the quotient \( I_G/I_s \). Let \( s_1, s_2 \geq 0 \) and set

\[
G(F) = \{ g \in G(F) \mid t^{s_1}M \subset gM \subset t^{-s_2}M \}. \tag{6.1}
\]

Then \( s_1, s_2 \) \( G(F) \) is closed and stable under the left and right multiplication by \( G(O) \). Further, \( s_1, s_2 \mathcal{F}l_G = s_1, s_2 G(F)/I_G \) is closed in \( \mathcal{F}l_G \). For \( s_1' \geq s_1 \) and \( s_2' \geq s_2 \), we have the closed embeddings \( s_1, s_2 \mathcal{F}l_G \hookrightarrow s_1', s_2' \mathcal{F}l_G \) and the union of \( s_1, s_2 \mathcal{F}l_G \) is the affine flag variety \( \mathcal{F}l_G \).

The map sending \( g \) to \( g^{-1} \) yields an isomorphism between \( s_1, s_2 \mathcal{F}l_G \) and \( s_2, s_1 \mathcal{F}l_G \). Denote by \( \mu \in X^+ \) the character by which \( G \) acts on \( \det(M_0) \). The connected components of the affine Grassmannian \( Gr_G \) are indexed by the algebraic fundamental group \( \pi_1(G) \) of \( G \). For \( \theta \) a cocharacter in \( \pi_1(G) \), choose \( \lambda \) in \( X^+ \) whose image in \( \pi_1(G) \) equals \( \theta \). Denote by \( Gr_G^{\lambda} \) the connected component of \( Gr_G \) containing \( Gr_G^{\theta} \). The affine flag manifold \( \mathcal{F}l_G \) is a fibration over \( Gr_G \) with the typical fibre \( G/B \). Hence the connected components of the affine flag variety \( \mathcal{F}l_G \) are also indexed by \( \pi_1(G) \). For \( \theta \) in \( \pi_1(G) \), denote by \( \mathcal{F}l_G^{\theta} \) the preimage of \( Gr_G^{\theta} \) in \( \mathcal{F}l_G \). Set \( s_1, s_2 \mathcal{F}l_G^{\theta} = \mathcal{F}l_G^{\theta} \cap s_1, s_2 \mathcal{F}l_G \). According to [FH13, Lemma 4.2], there exists an inverse image functor

\[
act_q^*: D_{lG}(M(F)) \times D_{lG}(\mathcal{F}l_G) \to D_{lG}(M(F) \times \mathcal{F}l_G)
\]

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

\[
\mathcal{D}(act_q^*(K, \mathcal{F})) \cong act_q^*(\mathcal{D}(K), \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{F})).
\]

Given \( N, r, s_1, s_2 \geq 0 \) with \( r \geq s_1 \) and \( s \geq \max\{N + r, s_1 + s_2 + 1\} \), one can define the following commutative diagram
The action map \( \text{act} \) sends the couple \((v, g)\) to \(g^{-1} v\). The maps \( pr_1 \), \( pr_2 \) and \( pr \) are projections. The map \( q_G \) sends the couple \((v, g)\) to \((v, g I_G)\). All the vertical arrows are stack quotients for the action of the corresponding group. The group \( K_s \) acts diagonally on \( M_{N,r} \times_{s_1,s_2} F I_G \) and the map \( \text{act}_q \) is equivariant with respect to this action. This functor sends \((K, T)\) to

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

where \( c \) equals \( \langle \theta, \mu \rangle \) over \( _{s_1,s_2} F I_G^\theta \).

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

\[
pr : K_s \backslash (M_{N,r} \times_{s_1,s_2} F I_G) \rightarrow K_s \backslash M_{N,r}
\]

For any \( K \) in \( D_{I_G}(M(F)) \) and \( T \) in \( D_{I_G}(F I_G) \), the Hecke functor

\[
\tilde{H}_G(\cdot, \cdot) : D_{I_G}(F I_G) \times D_{I_G \times I_H}(\Pi(F)) \rightarrow D_{I_G \times I_H}(\Pi(F))
\]

is defined by

\[
\tilde{H}_G(T, K) = pr_2((K \overset{\text{act}}{\times} T))
\]

Moreover, this functor is compatible with the convolution product on \( D_{I_G}(F I_G) \). Namely, given \( T_1, T_2 \) in \( D_{I_G}(F I_G) \) and \( K \) in \( D_{I_G}(M(F)) \), one has naturally

\[
\tilde{H}_G(T_1, \tilde{H}_G(T_2, K)) \xrightarrow{\text{act}^*_{q,s}} \tilde{H}_G(T_1 \ast T_2, K).
\]

**An example of computation of Hecke functors.** Let \( R, r \geq 0 \) and \( t' M \subset V \subset t^{-R} M \) be an intermediate lattice stable under \( I_G \). Let \( K \in P_{I_G}(M_{R,r}) \) be a shifted local system on \( V/t' M \subset t^{-R} M/t' M \). We are going to explain the above construction explicitly in this case. Let \( T \) be in \( D_{I_G}(s_{1,s_2} F I_G) \). Choose \( r_1 \geq r + s_1 \). If \( g \) is a point in \( _{s_1,s_2} F I_G \) then \( t^{r_1} M \subset g V \). So we can define the scheme \((V/t' M) \times_{s_1,s_2} F I_G\) as the scheme classifying pairs \((g I_G, m)\) such that \( g I_G \) is an element of \( _{s_1,s_2} F I_G \) and \( m \) is in \((gV)/(t^{r_1} M)\). For a point \((m, g)\) of this scheme we have \( g^{-1} m \) in \( V/t' M \). Assuming \( s \geq R + r \) we get the diagram

\[
M_{R+s_2,r_1} \xleftarrow{pr} (V/t' M) \times_{s_1,s_2} F I_G \xrightarrow{\text{act}^*_{q,s}} K_s \backslash (V/t' M),
\]
where $p$ is the map sending $(gI_G, m)$ to $m$. For $gG(O)$ in $Gr^G_H$, the virtual dimension of $V/gV$ is $(\theta, \bar{\mu})$. The space $(V/t^i M)\times_{\pi_1, \pi_2} \mathcal{F}l^G_{\mu}$ is locally trivial fibration over $\pi_1, \pi_2 \mathcal{F}l^G_{\mu}$ with fibre isomorphic to an affine space of dimension $\dim(V/t^{i+1} M) - (\theta, \bar{\mu})$. Since $K$ is a shifted local system, the tensor product $\text{act}_{q,s}^* K \otimes \text{pr}_2^* \mathcal{T}$ is a shifted perverse sheaf. Let $K\otimes \mathcal{T}$ be the perverse sheaf $\text{act}_{q,s}^* K \otimes \text{pr}_2^* \mathcal{T}[\dim]$. The shift $[\dim]$ in the definition depends on the dimension of the connected component and hence on $\bar{\mu}$ as explained above and is such that the sheaf $\text{act}_{q,s}^* K \otimes \text{pr}_2^* \mathcal{T}[\dim]$ is perverse. Then $H_G(T, K) = p_!(K\otimes \mathcal{T})$.

7. Appendix B

The aim of this appendix is to compute the complex $H_H(L_\tau, \mathcal{I}_\mu)$ in the category $D_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F))$ for any $L_\tau$ in $P_{I_H}(\mathcal{F}l_H)$. We will first consider the case of $\tau$ being a simple reflection the finite Weyl group of $H$ then for $\tau$ being the unique simple affine reflection in $\bar{W}_H$. The action of length zero elements being obvious, this completes the action of simple objects of $P_{I_H}(\mathcal{F}l_H)$ on $\mathcal{I}_\mu$ in the derived category $D_{I_H \times I_G}(\Pi(F))$. For any point $hI_H$ in $\mathcal{F}l_H$ we write $U'_i = hU_i$ and we fix a complete flag $U'_0 \subset \cdots \subset U'_m$ on $U'/U'$. Let $\Pi^1_i \times \mathcal{F}l_H^i$ be the scheme classifying pairs $(v, hI_H)$, where $hI_H$ is in $\mathcal{F}l_H^i$ and $v$ is a map from $L^* \to U'/U'$ such that $v(e^*_i) \in U'_i$ for all $i = 1, \ldots, n$. Let

$$\pi : \Pi^1_i \times \mathcal{F}l_H^i \to \Pi_{0,1}$$

be the map sending $(v, hI_H)$ to $v$. By definition we have

$$\cong \pi_!(\mathcal{Q} \otimes L_\tau).$$

Let $\Pi^1_i \times \mathcal{F}l_H^i$ be the open subscheme in $\Pi^1_i \times \mathcal{F}l_H^i$ consisting of pairs $(v, hI_H)$ in $\Pi^1_i \times \mathcal{F}l_H^i$ such that $v(e^*_i) \notin U'_i$ for all $i = 1, \ldots, n$. If $i^0$ is the restriction of $\pi$ to the open subscheme $\Pi^1_i \times \mathcal{F}l_H^i$, then we have

$$\cong \pi_0!(\mathcal{Q} \otimes L_\tau).$$

For $1 \leq i < m$ we will denote by $\tau_i$ the simple reflection $(i, i+1)$ in $W_H$.

Proposition 7.2. Let $i$ be an integer such that $1 \leq i < m$

1. If $i \notin I_\mu$, then the complex $H_H(L_\tau, \mathcal{I}_\mu)$ is canonically isomorphic to $\mathcal{I}_\mu \otimes R\Gamma(P^1, \mathbb{C})[1]$.

2. If $i \in I_\mu$, then

$$\cong \begin{cases} \mathcal{I}_\mu \otimes R\Gamma(P^1, \mathbb{C})[1] & \text{if } i > 1 \text{ and } i - 1 \notin I_\mu \\ \mathbb{C} & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

where $Y''$ is a specific locally closed subscheme of $\Pi_{0,1}$ (whose construction will be given in the proof below).

Proof. The scheme $\mathcal{F}l_H^i$ is the projective space of lines in $U_{i+1}/U_i$.

1. Consider the projection $p_H : \mathcal{F}l_H \to Gr_H$. Then $p_H(L_\tau)$ is canonically isomorphic to $R\Gamma(P^1, \mathbb{C})[1]$. This implies that

$$\cong \mathcal{I}_\mu \otimes R\Gamma(P^1, \mathbb{C})[1].$$

2. Let us describe the image of the map $\pi$ in (7.1). It is contained in the closed subscheme $Y'$ of $\Pi_{0,1}$ given by the following two conditions:
Let $\nu''$ be the closed subscheme in $Y'$ consisting of elements $v$ such that $\nu(e^*_j)$ belongs to $U_{i-1}$ if $j = \nu^{-1}(i)$. Over a point of $Y''$ the fibre of the map $(7.1)$ is $\mathbb{P}^1$ whence over a point of $Y' - Y''$ the fibre of the map $(7.1)$ is a point. Thus

$$
\overrightarrow{H}_H(L_\tau, \mathcal{I}^0 \cong \text{IC}(Y') \oplus \text{IC}(Y'').
$$

Now we need to identify $Y'$ and $Y''$.

If $i+1 \notin I_\mu$, let $I_\mu'$ be the subset of $\{1, \ldots, m\}$ obtained from $I_\mu$ by throwing $i$ away and adding $i+1$. In this case $Y'$ is isomorphic to $\Pi_{0,1}^{\mu'}$ so $\text{IC}(Y')$ is canonically isomorphic to $\mathcal{I}^\mu'$. Now let $\nu' : \{1, \ldots, n\} \to \{1, \ldots, m\}$ be strictly decreasing with image $I_\mu'$. Considering $\nu'$ as an element of $S_{n,m}$, we get that $\Pi_{0,1}^{\mu'} = \Pi_{0,1}^\mu$.

If $i + 1 \in I_\mu$, let $\nu' : \{1, \ldots, n\} \to \{1, \ldots, m\}$ be the map $\nu$ composed with the permutation $\tau_i$. The image of $\nu'$ is the subset $I_\mu$ (but $\nu'$ is not strictly decreasing). Viewing $\nu'$ as an element of $S_{n,m}$ enables us to identify $Y'$ with the closure of the $I_H \times I_G$-orbit $\Pi_{0,1}^{\mu'}$.

Thus, in both cases $\nu' = \tau_i \circ \nu$ is the composition $\{1, \ldots, n\} \xrightarrow{\nu} \{1, \ldots, m\} \xrightarrow{\tau_i} \{1, \ldots, m\}$ and $\text{IC}(Y')$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{I}^{\tau_i \circ \nu}$.

If $i > 1$ and $i - 1 \notin I_\mu$ then $\tau_{i-1} \circ \nu : \{1, \ldots, n\} \to \{1, \ldots, m\}$ is strictly decreasing and $Y''$ is isomorphic to the closure of $\Pi_{0,1}^{\tau_{i-1} \circ \nu}$. So we get $\text{IC}(Y'') = \mathcal{I}^{\tau_{i-1} \circ \nu}$. This proves the assertion.

\[ \square \]

**Proposition 7.3.** Let $i$ be an integer such that $1 \leq i < m$

1. If neither $i$ nor $i+1$ is in $I_\mu$ then

$$
\overrightarrow{H}_H(L_\tau, \mathcal{I}^\mu \cong \mathcal{I}^\mu \otimes \text{R} \Gamma(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{I}_\mu)[1]
$$

2. If $i$ is not in $I_\mu$ and $i+1$ is in $I_\mu$ then the composition $\tau_i \circ \nu$ is again strictly decreasing and there is a distinguished triangle

$$
\mathcal{I}^\mu[-1] \to \overrightarrow{H}_H(L_\tau, \mathcal{I}^\mu) \to \mathcal{I}^{(\tau_i \circ \nu)}[1] \to 1
$$

3. If $i$ is in $I_\mu$ and $i+1$ is not an element of $I_\mu$ then there is a distinguished triangle

$$
\mathcal{I}^{(\tau_i \circ \nu)}[1] \to \overrightarrow{H}_H(L_\tau, \mathcal{I}^\mu) \to \mathcal{I}^\mu[1] \to 1
$$

4. If both $i$ and $i+1$ are in $I_\mu$ then there is a distinguished triangle

$$
\mathcal{I}^{(\tau_i \circ \nu)}[1] \to \overrightarrow{H}_H(L_\tau, \mathcal{I}^\mu) \to \mathcal{I}^\mu[1] \to 1
$$

**Proof.**

1. This is straightforward as in Proposition 7.2.

2. Let $Y'$ be the locally closed subscheme of $\Pi_{0,1}$ given by the conditions:
   a) For $1 \leq j \leq n$, $v(e^*_j) \in U_{\nu(j)}$.
   b) For $j \neq \nu^{-1}(i+1)$, $v(e^*_j) \notin U_{\nu(j)-1}$. 


Proposition 7.4. Let \( \lambda = (1, \ldots, 4) \). If \( Y' = Y_{\lambda} \cap \mathcal{U}_{\nu(j)-2} \), the scheme \( Y' \) is the union of two \( I_H \times I_G \)-orbits corresponding to \( \nu \) and \( \tau_1 \circ \nu \). Moreover, we have

\[
\dim(\Pi_{0,1}^\nu) = 1 + \dim(\Pi_{0,1}^{\nu,\text{ov}}).
\]

Hence

\[
\mathcal{H}_H(L_{\tau_1}, \mathcal{I}^\mu) \cong \Gamma(Y', [-1])
\]

and the assertion follows.

(3) Let \( Y' \) be the scheme classifying elements \( v \) in \( \Pi_{0,1} \) such that:

a) For \( j \neq \nu^{-1}(i), v(e_j^*) \in U_{\nu(j)} \) and \( v(e_j^*) \notin U_{\nu(j)-1} \).

b) For \( j = \nu^{-1}(i), v(e_j^*) \in U_{i+1} \) and \( v(e_j^*) \notin U_{i-1} \).

Then \( Y' \) is the union of two orbits \( \Pi_{0,1}^\nu \) and \( \Pi_{0,1}^{\nu,\text{ov}} \). Thus \( \mathcal{H}_H(L_{\tau_1}, \mathcal{I}^\mu) \) is the extension by zero of \( \Gamma(Y') \) from \( Y' \) to \( \Pi_{0,1} \). Hence we have a distinguished triangle

\[
\mathcal{I}^{(\tau,\text{ov})} \longrightarrow \Gamma(Y') \longrightarrow \mathcal{I}^\mu[1] \longrightarrow 0.
\]

(4) Let \( Y' \) be a locally closed subscheme \( \Pi_{0,1} \) be the scheme given by the conditions:

a) For \( \nu(j) \neq i, i+1 \), \( v(e_j^*) \in U_{\nu(j)} \setminus U_{\nu(j)-1} \).

b) For \( j = \nu^{-1}(i), v(e_j^*) \) and \( v(e_j^*+1) \) belong to \( U_{i+1} \), and their classes modulo \( U_{i-1} \) form a basis of \( U_{i+1}/U_{i-1} \).

Then \( \mathcal{H}_H(L_{\tau_1}, \mathcal{I}^\mu) \) is isomorphic to \( \Gamma(Y') \) extended by zero to \( \Pi_{0,1} \). The scheme \( Y' \) is the union of two orbits \( \Pi_{0,1}^\nu \) and \( \Pi_{0,1}^{\nu,\text{ov}} \), and we have a distinguished triangle

\[
\mathcal{I}^{(\tau,\text{ov})} \longrightarrow \Gamma(Y') \longrightarrow \mathcal{I}^\mu[1] \longrightarrow 0.
\]

\( \square \)

Proposition 7.4. Let \( w \) be the affine simple reflection, i.e. \( w = t^\lambda \tau \) where \( \lambda = (-1, 0, \ldots, 0, 1) \) and \( \tau = (1, m) \) is the longest element of \( W_H \).

1. If neither \( 1 \) nor \( m \) lies in \( I_\mu \) then

\[
\mathcal{H}_H(L_w, \mathcal{I}^\mu) \cong \mathcal{I}^\mu \otimes \Gamma(\mathcal{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_\mathcal{E}^1)[1].
\]

2. If \( 1 \) is not in \( I_\mu \) and \( m \) lies in \( I_\mu \), let \( \lambda' = (-1, 0, \ldots, 0) \), and \( w' = (\lambda', \tau \circ \nu) \) be an element of \( X_G \times S_{n,m} \). There is a distinguished triangle

\[
\mathcal{I}^{w',1} \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}_H(L_w, \mathcal{I}^\mu) \longrightarrow \mathcal{I}^\mu[1] \longrightarrow 0.
\]

3. If \( 1 \) is in \( I_\mu \), and \( m \) is not in \( I_\mu \), let \( \lambda' = (0, \ldots, 0, 1) \), and \( w' = (\lambda', \tau \circ \nu) \) be an element of \( X_G \times S_{n,m} \), then there is a distinguished triangle

\[
\mathcal{I}^\mu[-1] \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}_H(L_w, \mathcal{I}^\mu) \longrightarrow \mathcal{I}^\mu[1] \longrightarrow 0.
\]

4. If \( 1 \) and \( m \) are both in \( I_\mu \), let \( \lambda' = (-1, 0, \ldots, 0, 1) \) and \( w' = (\lambda', \tau \circ \nu) \) then there is a distinguished triangle

\[
\mathcal{I}^{w',1} \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}_H(L_w, \mathcal{I}^\mu) \longrightarrow \mathcal{I}^\mu[1] \longrightarrow 0.
\]
Assume \( m > 1 \). A point \( hI_H \) in \( \overline{\mathcal{F}}_{\eta}^\mu \) is given by a line \( U_0'/U_{-1} \) in \( U_1/U_{-1} \). We set \( U_m' = t^{-1}U_0' \). Let \( \Pi^\mu \times \overline{\mathcal{F}}_{\eta}^\mu \) be the scheme classifying pairs \((v, hI_H)\), where \( hI_H \) is in \( \overline{\mathcal{F}}_{\eta}^\mu \) and \( v \) is a map from \( L^* \) to \( U_{m+1}/U_{-1} \) verifying:

- a) For \( \nu(j) \neq m \), \( v(e^*_j) \in U_{\nu(j)} \).
- b) For \( \nu(j) \neq 1 \), \( v(e^*_j) \in U_{\nu(j)} - U_{\nu(j)-1} \).
- c) For \( m \in I_\mu \), \( v(e^*_j) \in U_{m'} - U_{m-1} \).

(The condition \( m \in I_\mu \) is equivalent to \( \nu(1) = m \)).

- d) If \( 1 \in I_\mu \) then \( v(e^*_j) \in U_1 - U_0' \).

(The condition \( 1 \in I_\mu \) is equivalent to \( \nu(n) = 1 \)).

Now let

\[
(7.5) \quad \pi : \Pi^\mu \times \overline{\mathcal{F}}_{\eta}^\mu \to \text{Hom}_{O}(L^*, U_{m+1}/U_{-1})
\]

be the projection sending a couple \((v, hI_H)\) to \( v \). The scheme \( \Pi^\mu \times \overline{\mathcal{F}}_{\eta}^\mu \) is smooth. Write IC for the intersection cohomology sheaf of \( \Pi^\mu \times \overline{\mathcal{F}}_{\eta}^\mu \). The sheaf IC is nothing but the constant sheaf shifted to be perverse. Then

\[
\pi^{-1}(\text{IC}) \to \pi_{1}(\text{IC}).
\]

We can now prove the assertions.

1. This is straightforward as in Proposition 7.2.
2. The space \( \text{Hom}_{O}(L^*, U_{m+1}/U_{1}) \) is an \( O \)-module on which \( t \) acts trivially, hence it is a vector space. By definition \( \pi^{-1}(\text{IC}) \) may be considered as a complex on \( \text{Hom}_{O}(L^*, U_{m+1}/U_{1}) \). Let \( Y' \) be the subscheme of \( \Pi^\mu \times \overline{\mathcal{F}}_{\eta}^\mu \) given by the conditions:

- a) For \( j > 1 \), \( v(e^*_j) \in U_{\nu(j)} - U_{\nu(j)-1} \).
- b) The vector \( v(e^*_1) \) does not vanish in \( U_{m+1}/U_{m-1} \).

Then \( \pi^{-1}(\text{IC}) \) is isomorphic to \( \text{IC}(Y') \) extended by zero to \( \text{Hom}_{O}(L^*, U_{m+1}/U_{1}) \). The subscheme \( Y' \) is the union of two \( I_H \times I_G \)-orbits, the closed orbit corresponds to \( \Pi_{N,v}^\mu \) and the open orbit passes through maps \( v \) given by

\[
v(e^*_n) = u_{\nu(n)}, \ldots, v(e^*_1) = u_{\nu(2)}, v(e^*_1) = t^{-1}u_1.
\]

The map \( v \) can be written as follows:

- a) For \( j \in I_\mu - \{m\} \), \( v(u_j') = e_{\nu(j)} \).
- b) For all other \( k \neq 1 \), \( v(u_k) = 0 \); and \( v(u_1') = t^{-1}e_1 \).

So this open orbit corresponds to the element \( w' = (\lambda', \tau \circ \nu) \) in \( X_G \times S_{n,m} \), where \( \lambda' = (-1, 0, \ldots, 0) \). This leads to the desired distinguished triangle.

3. In this case \( \pi^{-1}(\text{IC}) \) is naturally a complex over \( \text{Hom}_{O}(L^*, U_{m-1}/U_{-1}) \). The space \( \text{Hom}_{O}(L^*, U_{m-1}/U_{-1}) \) is an \( O \)-module on which \( t \) acts trivially, hence it is a vector space. Denote by \( Y' \) the subscheme of \( \text{Hom}_{O}(L^*, U_{m-1}/U_{-1}) \) given by the conditions:

- a) \( v(e^*_n) \in U_1 - U_{n-1} \).
- b) \( v(e^*_j) \in U_{\nu(j)} - U_{\nu(j)-1} \) for \( 1 \leq j < n \).

Then the fibres of the map (7.5) identify with \( \mathbb{A}^1 \). So \( \pi^{-1}(\text{IC}) \) is the sheaf \( \text{IC}(Y')[-1] \) extended by zero to \( \text{Hom}_{O}(L^*, U_{m-1}/U_{-1}) \). The scheme \( Y' \) is the union of two \( I_H \times I_G \)-orbits, the open corresponding to \( \nu \) and the closed one passing through \( v \) given by

\[
v(e^*_n) = tu_m, v(e^*_n-1) = u_{\nu(n-1)}, \ldots, v(e^*_1) = u_{\nu(1)}.
\]
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Let \(w' = (\lambda', \tau \circ \nu)\) be in \(X_G \times S_{n,m}\) with \(\lambda'\) being equal to \((0, \ldots, 0, 1)\). Then we have a distinguished triangle

\[
\mathcal{I}^{n'}[1] \xrightarrow{\tau'} H^*_H(L_w, \mathcal{I}^{d'}) \xrightarrow{\iota'} \mathcal{I}^{w'} \xrightarrow{\pm 1}.
\]

(4) We have \(\nu(1) = m\) and \(\nu(n) = 1\). Let \(Y'\) be the subscheme of \(\text{Hom}_O(L^*, U_{m+1}/U_{-1})\) classifying maps \(v\) satisfying the conditions:

a) For all \(1 < j < n\), \(v(e^*_j) \in U_{\nu(j)} - U_{\nu(j)-1}\).

b) \(v(e^*_j) \in U_1 - U_{-1}\).

c) \(v(e^*_j) \in U_{m+1} - U_{m-1}\).

d) \(\{v(e^*_n), tv(e^*_n)\}\) are linearly independent in \(U_1/U_{-1}\).

Then the map (7.5) is an isomorphism onto \(Y'\). Hence \(\mathcal{H}^*_H(L_w, \mathcal{I}^{d'})\) identifies with \(\text{IC}(Y')\) extended by zero from \(Y'\) to \(\text{Hom}_O(L^*, U_{m+1}/U_{-1})\). The scheme \(Y'\) contains the closed subscheme which is the \(I_H \times I_G\)-orbit corresponding to \(\nu\). The complement of the latter scheme in \(Y'\) is the \(I_H \times I_G\)-orbit passing through \(v\) given by

\[
v(e^*_j) = t^{-1}u_1, v(e^*_2) = tu_2, \ldots, v(e^*_{n-1}) = tu_{n-1}, v(e^*_n) = tu_n.
\]

Let \(w' = (\lambda, \tau \circ \nu)\) where \(\lambda = (-1, 0, \ldots, 0, 1)\). Then there is a distinguished triangle

\[
\mathcal{I}^{n'} \xrightarrow{\iota'} \text{IC}(Y') \xrightarrow{\iota'} \mathcal{I}^{n'}[1] \xrightarrow{\pm 1}.
\]

\(\square\)

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