Affine Hecke algebras & quantum symmetric pairs · [Drinfeld, Jimbo 85]  $U_q(\underline{\mathfrak{I}}) = \langle Chev. gen. \rangle / \sim : assoc. alg.$ arXiv: 1609.06199 = 9-deform of UFA of Lie alo II · [Lusztia 90] joint w/ Fan, Li, Luo & Wang canonical basis (CB) for Ut (hence U) § 1 finite type A = Kashiwara's global crystal basis \$ 2 beyond type A \$ 3 QSP → Cat. O, quiver var., categorification . [BLM 90] Sin A · Snd = {Gly-invt f: xxx -> +} (geom.) constr for Uglaln) via Ligraln) w/ where X={n-step-flags in Fig } ~ GLd Idea: fix n {Conv. alg Snd | d ≥ 1} => Stabilization alg. · {Gly-orbits on XxX} = OA (I) Mult. Formula - Stab Sn, d = Light) H := {A & Natn(M) | Zaij = d} > A > basis 38, 7,60, EA: chor for on 94 (II) Monomial basis ~ NB ⇒ CB (MB) | mormalize | pasis \$[A]]\_AEE St. [A] = [A] + lower Mult formula If B+> Chev. WTS JMB, i.e., a MA st. Then  $[B][A] = \underset{\leftarrow}{\mathbb{Z}} q^{pwr}(q-bino) [A^{(\tau)}]$ (M1) m/ = m/ (M2) n/ = [A] + lower Prop/defn 3 such My = IT [A(k)] [B][A] = [M] + lower (3ht term & coeff = 1) Each  $A^{(k)} = {x \choose y}$  and Chev.  $e_i^{(r)}$ if (B.A) is admissible  $or(r_i)$  f(r) $\prod_{k} [A^{(k)}]$  is admissible  $\Rightarrow$  (M2)  $\bigvee$ (Mi) V b/c [Chev] = [Chev] => ... > Than J(9/n) admits CB (M2) requires mult formula 32 BLM-type constr can be done in Schur duality Brak The above constr is associated to (Geom) flag var. & counting / fin. field Lg (5/n) (Alg.) Hecke alg & combinatories alg tensor sp Hecke alg Snd O Ved OH(Ed) Variants are available for: off A GV(93) L(99) DF (14)  $= A_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{X} \times \mathbf{X}) = A_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{X} \times \mathbf{Y}) = A_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{Y} \times \mathbf{Y})$ fin & BKLW (14) off C FLILWI (16) FLILW 2 (16) = End (gxzH) = PxzH = < Tw/ we Go)/n where  $X_a = \frac{\sum_{w \in W_a} T_w}{w \in W_a} T_w$ ,  $W_a$ : parabolic fin D FL (14)

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·[FLLLW2/16] off ( Unexpected affine phenomenon Schur alg Shid := End High (Px High) ·[Ru-Fu 18] OF A · Schur alg SAd = EndHa ( DXA HA) △ (bidiag) (tridiag.) (Chev.) < bidiag. > A [tridiag] not box-invt A Constin of MB is non-trivial 1 consth of MB: [DF14] via Hall alg on cyclic quiver -X no Wall als oppread in Off C \_ can adapt here / [LL'15] direct consth ImmI I B ( tridiag <u> 33</u> Then [B][A] = \( \frac{7}{4} \) (q-1) Pur q Pur (q-bino) [A(7)] . Symmetric pair (9,94) i ): involution on J: Lie alg That I I my & TT [tridiag] 3 q-deform. Thm II = Stabn alg Isa = Stab Sch · [letater 02, Kolb 14] admitting CB QSP (ZI,B)=(ZIq(9), B(A)) s-t. B is a coideal subalg of I (& more)

(in AlB) c BOU) · [BKLW/14] finite B/C ·[BW13, B15] X: classical Subs Sind = Usin > Usin CB for Stab Sxd gives new formulation A Line is NOT Drinfeld-Jimbo QG for KL theory (of cat O of lie dg) (Ug/9/n), UBC)= QSP => solves irred char prob for lie superakg OSP for the first time [Thm II]  $(L_q(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_n), L_n^{\mathfrak{C}}) = QSP$ 

Q: Hen about CB fir Stab Sta / QSP?

Examples of QSP

- (1) Reflection egns (9. classical)
- (2) Onsager all from Ising model (9=\$\frac{1}{2})
- (3) (twisted) Tangians (y= In)
- (4) GIM Ile alg. (9=synable kM)
- (5) BLM const'n (9=sln, 9ln)