

QUANTUM CATEGORY \mathcal{O} VS AFFINE HECKE CATEGORY

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Representations of quantum groups at roots of unity. This paper describes certain categories of representations of quantum groups at roots of 1. Let \mathfrak{g} be a semisimple Lie algebra. Fix an indeterminate v and consider the Drinfeld-Jimbo quantum group U_v for \mathfrak{g} . One can define various forms of U_v over the ring $\mathbb{C}[v^{\pm 1}]$ (we can replace \mathbb{C} with \mathbb{Z} but we will not need this in the present paper). In [Lu1, Section 4] Lusztig introduced the form with divided powers commonly referred to as the *Lusztig form*. In [DCK], De Concini and Kac considered the “default” form of U_v known as the De Concini-Kac form. Finally, in [G], Gaitsgory introduced yet another form called “mixed” (or “hybrid”), which is intermediate between the Lusztig and De Concini-Kac forms. This is the form we are mostly concerned with in this paper.

With all these three forms, we can set v to a nonzero number q getting algebras over \mathbb{C} . The most interesting case is when q is a root of unity, ϵ , in which case the representations of the three algebras behave differently. The representations of the Lusztig form at a root of unity are understood best (we’ll briefly recall the known results below), while there are still several basic open questions concerning the irreducible representations of the De Concini-Kac form. The goal of this paper is to completely describe a reasonable category of representation of the mixed form, which we refer to as the quantum category \mathcal{O} .

Now we explain some reasons to be interested in the representation theory of quantum groups at roots of 1.

First, there is a connection to the representations of affine Lie algebras pioneered in [KL]: there is a monoidal equivalence between the category of finite dimensional representations of the Lusztig form for \mathfrak{g} and the Kazhdan-Lusztig category of representations of the affine Lie algebra $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$ at the negative level (the value of q is read off the level). Gaitsgory, [G], conjectured an extension of the Kazhdan-Lusztig equivalence to a derived equivalence between the quantum category \mathcal{O} and the full affine category \mathcal{O} .

Second, there is a connection/ an analogy between the representations of (in fact, all three) forms of U_v specialized to ϵ and the representations of various forms of the universal enveloping algebra of \mathfrak{g} over \mathbb{Z} specialized to a field \mathbb{F} of characteristic $p > 0$. In order to have a formal connection (rather than an analogy) one needs to take ϵ to be a root of 1 of order p^k for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$. This connection has been first observed by Lusztig, [Lu2], in the context of the Lusztig form (the corresponding object on the classical side is the hyperalgebra of $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{F}}$) and since then was explored extensively in the same context. The analogy between representations of the De Concini-Kac form and $U(\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{F}})$ was observed in [DCK], but a formal connection (existing when the order of ϵ is p^k) was established only relatively recently, see, e.g., [T3] and references there. The analogy/ connection for the mixed form will be discussed below.

Third, categories of modules over various forms of quantum groups at roots of 1 appear in various context of Geometric representation theory. For the Lusztig form (at odd roots of 1) this is a subject on [ABG].

1.2. Quantum category \mathcal{O} . Let \mathfrak{g} be a semisimple Lie algebra and ϵ be a root of 1 of odd degree d (coprime to 3 if \mathfrak{g} has summands of type G_2). Let I be the indexing set for the simple roots of \mathfrak{g} and let Λ be the weight lattice of \mathfrak{g} . Let \mathfrak{h} and W be the Cartan subalgebra and the Weyl group of \mathfrak{g} . On the space \mathfrak{h}^* we consider the W -invariant

symmetric bilinear form (\cdot, \cdot) on \mathfrak{h}^* normalized in such a way that the square of a short root for any of the simple summands of \mathfrak{g} is 2.

First, we explain what one means by the mixed form U_v^{mix} . This is the $\mathbb{C}[v^{\pm 1}]$ -form with generators $K_\nu, \nu \in \Lambda$, F_i and the divided powers $E_i^{(\ell)}$ (which is why this form is “mixed”).

Now we introduce the integral part of the what we call the quantum category \mathcal{O} (one can give a more general definition by removing “integral” and also consider a version over more general rings, this will be done in Section 5.2). Namely, notice that the specialized \mathbb{C} -algebra U_ϵ^{mix} is naturally graded by the root lattice $\Lambda_0 \subset \Lambda$. The category \mathcal{O}_ϵ , by definition, consists of finitely generated Λ_0 -graded U_ϵ^{mix} -modules $M = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda_0} M_\lambda$ where K_ν acts on M_λ by $\epsilon^{(\nu, \lambda)}$ and the set $\{\lambda \in \Lambda_0 | M_\lambda \neq 0\}$ is bounded from the above with respect to the usual dominance order on Λ_0 .

The category \mathcal{O}_ϵ was suggested by Gaitsgory in [G] and studied in detail by Situ in [Si1, Si2, Si3]. We will review some results of Situ’s papers below. For now, note that \mathcal{O}_ϵ is highest weight in a suitable sense (this is basically because U_ϵ^{mix} has triangular decomposition), see [Si1] for details. The standard objects in \mathcal{O}_ϵ are Verma modules $\Delta_\epsilon(\lambda)$, $\lambda \in \Lambda_0$, defined in the usual way. This structure is very important for our approach to describing \mathcal{O}_ϵ . Also note that \mathcal{O}_ϵ decomposes into the sum of its infinitesimal blocks. Let $W^a := W \ltimes \Lambda_0$ be the affine Weyl group. It acts on Λ_0 as follows: $w \cdot \lambda = w(\lambda + \rho) - \rho$, $t_\mu \cdot \lambda = \lambda + d\mu$ for $w \in W, \lambda, \mu \in \Lambda_0$. For a W^a -orbit Ξ in Λ_0 we write \mathcal{O}_ϵ^Ξ for the Serre span of $\Delta_\epsilon(\lambda)$ with $\lambda \in \Xi$. Then we have

$$\mathcal{O}_\epsilon = \bigoplus \mathcal{O}_\epsilon^\Xi,$$

where the sum is taken over all W^a -orbits in Λ_0 , see, e.g., [Si1, Proposition 3.7].

Finally, we note that the modular analog of \mathcal{O}_ϵ is the category studied in [Lo2, Section 6]. This is a suitable full subcategory in the category of $(\mathfrak{g}_\mathbb{F}, B_\mathbb{F})$ -modules (here \mathbb{F} is an algebraically closed field of characteristic p and $B_\mathbb{F}$ is a Borel subgroup in a semisimple algebraic group $G_\mathbb{F}$ with Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}_\mathbb{F}$).

1.3. Main result. Our description of the category \mathcal{O}_ϵ will be in terms of a t-structure on the affine Hecke category. Let us explain the details. Note that W^a is a Coxeter group, let I^a denote the set of simple reflections. Pick a proper subset $J \subset I^a$. Associated to J we have the additive category of singular Soergel modules ${}_J \text{SMod}(W^a)$. Consider its homotopy category ${}_J \mathcal{H}_0 := K^b({}_J \text{SMod}(W^a))$. This is what we mean here by the affine Hecke category. This category has a number of other realizations. For example, one can realize it as the Whittaker derived category of constructible sheaves on the affine flag variety for the Langlands dual group G^\vee , see [BY, Section 4]. In particular, the category ${}_J \mathcal{H}_0$ comes with a distinguished t-structure called the *perverse t-structure* (see also [EL, Section 6]). Its heart is a highest weight category with standard objects labeled by the elements of $W_J \backslash W^a$, for $x \in W^a$, we write $\Delta^-(W_J x)$ for the corresponding standard object. We also note that ${}_J \mathcal{H}_0$ is a right module category over the affine braid group Br^a . For $\lambda \in \Lambda_0$, we write J_λ for the corresponding element of Br^a . The corresponding endo-functor of ${}_J \mathcal{H}_0$ will be denoted by $? * J_\lambda$.

We will need another t-structure on ${}_J \mathcal{H}_0$ that can be called *Frenkel-Gaitsgory* (it was originally introduced in a related but different context in [FG]), *new* (as it was called in [BLin], where a special case was studied) or *stabilized t-structure*, which is how we call

it in the present paper. This t-structure is introduced and studied in detail in Section 4. For now, we will need the following properties of its heart that is denoted by ${}_J\mathcal{O}^{st}$:

- (S1) ${}_J\mathcal{O}^{st}$ is a highest weight category. Its standard objects $\Delta^{st}(W_J x)$ are labelled by the elements $W_J \backslash W^a$ as follows: pick $x = wt_\mu$ and λ with $w \in W, \lambda, \mu \in \Lambda_0$ such that $\mu - \lambda$ is anti-dominant. Then $\Delta^{st}(W_J x) := \Delta^-(xt_{-\lambda}) * J_\lambda$.
- (S2) We have $D^b({}_J\mathcal{O}^{st}) \xrightarrow{\sim} {}_J\mathcal{H}_0$.

Our claim is that each block \mathcal{O}_ϵ^Ξ is equivalent to one of the categories ${}_J\mathcal{H}_0$. Let $\alpha_i^\vee, i \in I$, denote the simple coroots, and α_0^\vee denote the maximal coroot. The locus

$$\{\lambda \in \Lambda_0 \mid \langle \alpha_i^\vee, \lambda + \rho \rangle \leq 0, \langle \alpha_0^\vee, \lambda + \rho \rangle \geq -d\}$$

is a fundamental domain for the action of W^a on Λ_0 . Let λ° be the unique representative of Ξ in the fundamental domain. The stabilizer of λ° in W^a is a standard parabolic subgroup, for J we take its set of simple reflections. With this preparation, we can state the main result of the paper.

Theorem 1.3.1. *There is an equivalence $\mathcal{O}_\epsilon^\Xi \xrightarrow{\sim} {}_J\mathcal{O}^{st}$ sending $\Delta_\epsilon(x^{-1} \cdot \lambda^\circ)$ to $\Delta^{st}(W_J x)$ for each $x \in W^a$.*

1.4. Description of approach. The first crucial idea is that Theorem 1.3.1 follows from an equivalence of deformed categories: instead of \mathbb{C} -linear categories we consider \mathbb{R} -linear categories, where \mathbb{R} is the completion at 0 of the symmetric algebra of the affine Cartan. To define a deformation \mathcal{H} of \mathcal{H}_0 , we replace the Soergel modules with a suitable version of Soergel bimodules. To deform \mathcal{O}_ϵ we follow an old idea of Jantzen: the deformation comes, roughly, from perturbing the actions of the elements K_ν and v , it is the deformation of v that gives the imaginary direction in the affine Cartan. The resulting deformation of \mathcal{O}_ϵ will be denoted by $\mathcal{O}_\mathbb{R}$.

Now we address the issue of how we define the stabilized t-structure on ${}_J\mathcal{H}$ and how we establish a highest weight structure on the heart (and on ${}_J\mathcal{O}^{st}$). The question relatively easily reduces to the case when $J = \emptyset$. Here a “coherent realization” of the stabilized t-structure on \mathcal{H}_0 is known thanks to [BLin]: the category \mathcal{O}^{st} is equivalent to the category of G -equivariant coherent sheaves over a certain sheaf of algebras (denoted by $\pi^*\mathcal{A}$ in the main body of the paper) on the Springer resolution. Here G is the adjoint group with Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} . The sheaf of algebras in question is defined over a finite localization of \mathbb{Z} so we can base change it to \mathbb{F} , an algebraically closed field of large enough positive characteristic. It turns out that the category $\text{Coh}^{G_\mathbb{F}}(\pi^*\mathcal{A}_\mathbb{F})$ is highest weight: by [Lo2, Section 6] it is equivalent to the principal block of the modular category \mathcal{O} . One can describe the images of the Verma modules in $\text{Coh}^{G_\mathbb{F}}(\pi^*\mathcal{A}_\mathbb{F})$, this is also done in [Lo2, Section 6]. The description makes sense over a finite localization of \mathbb{Z} and hence over \mathbb{C} , this gives a highest weight structure on \mathcal{O}^{st} . The standard objects for this highest weight structure are in fact in \mathcal{O}^- , the heart of the perverse t-structure. They uniquely deform to \mathbb{R} -flat objects in the heart of the perverse t-structure in \mathcal{H} . These deformations are described similarly to $\Delta^{st}(x)$. Using this, and some formal nonsense regarding highest weight structures, one can then define a full subcategory $\mathcal{O}_\mathbb{R}^{st}$ of \mathcal{H} that is highest weight, and prove that it is the heart of a t-structure (and also an analog of (S2)). The overall procedure is indirect and quite technical, so one should wonder whether one define $\mathcal{O}_\mathbb{R}^{st}$ together with its highest weight structure directly using the Soergel or constructible realization of \mathcal{H} .

So, now we have two highest weight categories over \mathbf{R} : $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{\Xi}$ and ${}_J\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}$. We want to show that they are equivalent as highest weight categories. For this we use what we call the *Rouquier-Soergel* theory, it is developed in Section 3. The “Soergel” part is that we construct functors to the category of \mathbf{R}^{W_J} - \mathbf{R} -bimodules (here W_J is the standard parabolic subgroup of W^a with simple reflections J). The functor from ${}_J\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}$ comes from the forgetful functor ${}_J\mathcal{H} \rightarrow D^b(\mathbf{R}^{W_J} - \mathbf{R}\text{-bimod})$, while the functor from $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{\Xi}$ is given by taking the Whittaker coinvariants. The “Rouquier” part is that instead of looking at the image of the subcategory of projective/tilting objects (which would be a “Soergel” thing to do) we show that our functors are fully faithful on the standardly filtered objects (which is why we need to deform to \mathbf{R}) and the images of the subcategories of standardly filtered in $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{\Xi}$ and ${}_J\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}$ objects coincide. A similar approach to proving equivalences of highest weight categories was pioneered in [R2] and its variants were used in a number of subsequent papers. Our situation is quite different from those papers, for example, the functors we consider are not quotient functors and they do not induce isomorphisms between Ext^1 ’s.

1.5. Related work. An extended version of the Kazhdan-Lusztig conjecture of Gaitsgory from [G] on the level of dg categories was established in [CF]. We note that Gaitsgory has also made a prediction about the behavior of the t-structures under the equivalences, [G, Remark 0.1.5], and [CF] verifies this prediction. This description agrees with Theorem 1.3.1¹. Overall, techniques used in this paper are very different from [CF] (they do not work block-wise and do not care about the parity of d , on the other hand they impose inequalities on d that do not appear in our approach).

A more closely related series of works are [Si2, Si3]. In [Si2], Situ proves an equivalence between the block of \mathcal{O}_{ϵ} corresponding to the orbit of $-\rho$ and the category $\text{Coh}^G(\tilde{\mathcal{N}})$. Using results of [BLin], it is easy to see that the latter category is equivalent to ${}_I\mathcal{O}^{st}$ (where I is still the set of simple roots for \mathfrak{g} and hence a subset of I^a). In [Si3], published when the present paper was in preparation, Situ proves an equivalence $\mathcal{O}_{\epsilon}^{\Xi} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Coh}^G(\pi^*\mathcal{A})$, where Ξ is the orbit of 0, under several assumptions on d , most notably that $d > h$ (the Coxeter number; and so the source category is a regular block, which does not exist when $d \leq h$) and d is a prime power. The method of proof has some similarities and some differences with ours:

- Situ uses a Soergel type functor to relate the regular and the singular block and then shows that the functor is fully faithful on the projectives after a suitable deformation. The target categories for the Soergel functors coincide thanks to [Si2], and the images of projectives of the deformations of $\mathcal{O}_{\epsilon}^{\Xi}$, $\text{Coh}^G(\pi^*\mathcal{A})$ coincide. For our approach, the target categories are the same on the nose, but instead of the projectives we deal with the standardly filtered objects. Also our base of deformation is larger than Situ’s.
- To show that the images of projectives coincide, Situ uses Tanisaki’s localization theorem, [T3]. This imposes the additional restriction that d is a prime power that does not arise in our approach.

¹Recently, Dhillon informed us that he combined results of [CF] with the affine localization theorem to get a geometric version of Theorem 1.3.1

- Overall, the coherent realization of the affine Hecke category looks to be of crucial importance for Situ's approach. For us, it plays a purely technical role: it allows to define \mathcal{O}_R^{st} and its highest weight structure. Relying on the coherent realization brings some difficulties, at least with our approach: it's harder to deal with the full deformation, and one only easily sees blocks of ${}_J\mathcal{H}_0$ with $J \subset I$.

1.6. Variations and future developments.

1.6.1. *More general settings.* One can consider the following modifications of \mathcal{O}_ϵ :

- (a) Non-integral parts $\mathcal{O}_\epsilon^\zeta$, as defined in Section 5.2: we relax the condition on the action of K_ν 's on M_λ 's (at least under some restrictions on ζ).
- (b) Analogs of \mathcal{O}_ϵ , where ϵ is an even root of 1 (we ignore the issue of G_2 here).
- (c) Analogs of \mathcal{O}_ϵ , where we replace \mathbb{C} with an algebraically closed characteristic p field.

Analogs of Theorem 1.3.1 should hold in all these settings. For (a), we expect that one just replaces the affine Weyl group of G with the affine Weyl group of a suitable pseudo-Levi (one also needs to replace the direct analog of \mathcal{O}_ϵ^Ξ with an actual block). For (b) one likely needs to replace the mixed quantum group with its suitably defined “even part” and then, in the integral case, one also needs to replace the affine Weyl group for G with that for the adjoint form of the Langlands dual G^\vee . In (c) one likely needs to replace the usual Soergel bimodules with their modification due to Abe. In all these settings we expect that after relatively minor modifications, our approach will still work.

1.6.2. *Quantum Harish-Chandra bimodules.* In the remainder of this section we outline a program aimed at understanding of other aspects of the representation theory of quantum groups at roots of 1, where Theorem 1.3.1 serves as the first step.

Now we would like to sketch a conjectural analog of Theorem 1.3.1 for a close relative of the category \mathcal{O}_ϵ , the category of quantum Harish-Chandra bimodules. Below we give a sketch of the definition. For simplicity, we assume that $d > h$ and is odd (and coprime to 3 if \mathfrak{g} has summands of type G_2). We will concentrate on the principal block.

Let $U_\epsilon, \dot{U}_\epsilon$ denote the De Concini-Kac and Lusztig forms of the quantum group. Inside U_ϵ we can consider a certain “even” subalgebra U_ϵ^{ev} (very informally, U_ϵ is an unramified $2^{|I|}$ -fold cover of U_ϵ). One can show that \dot{U}_ϵ acts on U_ϵ^{ev} by the adjoint action. Let U_ϵ^{lf} denote the sum of all finite dimensional \dot{U}_ϵ -submodules in U_ϵ^{ev} , this is a subalgebra. The invariants of \dot{U}_ϵ in U_ϵ^{ev} coincides with the Harish-Chandra center and is a central subalgebra of U_ϵ^{lf} . Let $U_{\epsilon, triv}^{lf}$ denote the quotient of U_ϵ^{lf} by the annihilator of the trivial representation of U_ϵ^{ev} .

We can consider the category $U_{\epsilon, triv}^{lf, opp}\text{-mod}^{\dot{U}_\epsilon}$ of (weakly) \dot{U}_ϵ -equivariant right $U_{\epsilon, triv}^{lf}$ -modules. One can show that modules in this category come with a left U_ϵ^{lf} -action that commutes with the right $U_{\epsilon, triv}^{lf}$ -action. The action of the Harish-Chandra center decomposes $U_{\epsilon, triv}^{lf, opp}\text{-mod}^{\dot{U}_\epsilon}$ into the sum of infinitesimal blocks, still parameterized by the W^a -orbits in Λ_0 . Denote the block corresponding to Ξ by $\text{HC}_{\epsilon, \Xi}$.

We expect the following statement to hold, see [Lo2, Theorem 5.9] for the analogous statement for modular Harish-Chandra bimodules:

(*) We have an equivalence $D^b(\mathrm{HC}_{\epsilon, \Xi}) \xrightarrow{\sim} {}_J\mathcal{H}_0$. This equivalence is t-exact with respect to the perverse t-structures.

We also expect to have singular analogs of (*) (with singularities on both sides). The general strategy should be based on the approach to the analogous equivalence, and use a functor from the deformed version of $\mathrm{HC}_{\epsilon, \Xi}$ to the category of \mathbb{R}^{W_J} - \mathbb{R} -bimodules analogous to the Whittaker coinvariants. Some things are expected to be more complicated than in the modular case: for a example, the localization theorem was used in [Lo2] to control the K_0 of the HC category, such a theorem is not available in the quantum case in the form/ generality we need (in fact, one could try to prove it using (*) and Theorem 1.3.1 as explained in the next part).

1.6.3. *Towards quantum derived localization.* Combining (*) and Theorem 1.3.1 one should get the following derived equivalence:

$$(1.1) \quad \bullet \otimes_{U_{\epsilon}^{\mathrm{lf}}}^L \Delta_{\epsilon}(-2\rho) : D^b(\mathrm{HC}_{\epsilon, \Xi}) \xrightarrow{\sim} D^b(\mathcal{O}_{\epsilon}^{\Xi}).$$

A similar equivalence for the modular categories was interpreted in [Lo2, Section 6] as the equivariant version of the derived localization theorem from [BMR]. One could wonder if one can then interpret (1.1) in a similar fashion, and then “de-equivariantize” to get the actual derived localization theorem. We note that under some additional restrictions on d (essentially, that it is a prime power) the derived localization theorem in the quantum setting was proved by Tanisaki, [T1, T2].

1.6.4. *Equivariant irreducibles.* An important problem in the representation theory of the De Concini-Kac forms is to describe the K_0 classes of their (finite dimensional) irreducible representations. This setting is analogous to the representation theory of $U(\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{F}})$, where \mathbb{F} is a characteristic p field. There are two approaches to the problem in the latter setting.

- (1) To work with ordinary irreducible representations, [BM]. The disadvantages here is the absence of “standard objects” as well as the explicit combinatorial parametrization of the irreducibles. So one does not expect any explicit (Kazhdan-Lusztig type) formulas for the K_0 -classes.
- (2) To work with a suitable category of equivariant modules and study irreducibles there. This is an approach taken in [BL]. One now has standard objects, and reasonably explicit parameterizations of simples as well as formulas for the K_0 -classes. The price to pay is that it is not clear how to relate the equivariantly simple objects to the actual simples.

Theorem 1.3.1 (and its deformed version) should allow one to establish the analog of (2) for quantum groups – which we expect to be different from [BL].

2. HIGHEST WEIGHT CATEGORIES

2.1. Finite posets.

2.1.1. *Definition.* In this section we recall the classical definition of a highest weight category over a ring following [R2].

Let \mathbb{R} be a Noetherian ring. For a prime ideal $\mathfrak{p} \subset \mathbb{R}$ let $\mathbf{k}(\mathfrak{p})$ denote the fraction field of \mathbb{R}/\mathfrak{p} .

By *finite R-algebra* we mean an associative unital R-algebra A_R that is a finitely generated R-module. We say that A_R is *finite projective* if, in addition, it is projective as an R-module. Let $A_R\text{-mod}$ denote the category of finitely generated A_R -modules. If R' is an R-algebra, we write $A_{R'}$ for $R' \otimes_R A_R$.

Following [R2, Definition 4.11] we can define the notion of a highest weight category over R. It is an R-linear abelian category \mathcal{C}_R equivalent to $A_R\text{-mod}$ for some finite projective R-algebra A_R with additional structures that are supposed to satisfy certain axioms. The structures are as follows:

- (1) a finite poset \mathcal{T}
- (2) and a family of objects $\Delta_R(\tau) \in \mathcal{C}_R$ to be called *standard*.

To state the axioms we need some notation. For a subset $\mathcal{T}' \subset \mathcal{T}$, by a \mathcal{T}' -standardly filtered object we mean an object $M_R \in \mathcal{C}_R$ that admits a filtration with successive quotients of the form $\Delta_R(\tau) \otimes_R P$, where P is a finitely generated projective R-module. Let $\mathcal{C}_R^{\Delta, \mathcal{T}'}$ denote the full subcategory of \mathcal{C}_R consisting of all such objects. For $\tau \in \mathcal{T}$ define $\mathcal{T}(\geq \tau)$ as $\{\tau' \in \mathcal{T} \mid \tau' \geq \tau\}$. We define $\mathcal{T}(\leq \tau)$, $\mathcal{T}(< \tau)$ similarly. For $\tau \leq \tau'$, set $\mathcal{T}([\tau, \tau']) := \mathcal{T}(\leq \tau') \cap \mathcal{T}(\geq \tau)$. We write \mathcal{C}_R^{Δ} for $\mathcal{C}_R^{\Delta, \mathcal{T}}$ and $\mathcal{C}_R^{\Delta, > \tau}$ for $\mathcal{C}_R^{\Delta, \mathcal{T}(> \tau)}$.

The axioms of a highest weight category over R are as follows.

- (i) The objects $\Delta_R(\tau)$ are flat over R.
- (ii) $R \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{End}_{\mathcal{C}_R}(\Delta_R)$ for all $\tau \in \mathcal{T}$.
- (iii) If $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_R}(\Delta_R(\tau_1), \Delta_R(\tau_2)) \neq 0$, then $\tau_1 \leq \tau_2$.
- (iv) If M_R is a nonzero object in \mathcal{C}_R , then there is $\tau \in \mathcal{T}$ such that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_R}(\Delta_R(\tau), M_R) \neq 0$.
- (v) For each $\tau \in \mathcal{T}$ there is a projective object in \mathcal{C}_R that admits an epimorphism onto $\Delta_R(\tau)$ with kernel in $\mathcal{C}_R^{\Delta, > \tau}$.

2.1.2. Standardly filtered objects. Here we study some properties of standardly filtered objects. The following is a direct consequence of [R2, Lemma 4.21].

Lemma 2.1.1. *The following claims hold:*

- (1) \mathcal{C}_R^{Δ} is closed under taking direct summands.
- (2) The kernel of an epimorphism of standardly filtered objects is standardly filtered.

Remark 2.1.2. It follows from (2) of Lemma 2.1.1 that \mathcal{C}_R^{Δ} is an exact category in the sense of Quillen.

Further, we claim that every $M \in \mathcal{C}_R^{\Delta}$ admits a natural filtration indexed by poset coideals in \mathcal{T} .

Lemma 2.1.3. *The following claims are true:*

- (1) For each poset coideal \mathcal{T}^0 there is a unique subobject $M_{\mathcal{T}^0} \subset M$ with the following property: $M_{\mathcal{T}^0} \in \mathcal{C}_R^{\Delta, \mathcal{T}^0}$ and $M/M_{\mathcal{T}^0} \in \mathcal{C}_R^{\Delta, \mathcal{T} \setminus \mathcal{T}^0}$.
- (2) If $M, N \in \mathcal{C}_R^{\Delta}$ and $\varphi : M \rightarrow N$ is a morphism, then $\varphi(M_{\mathcal{T}^0}) \subset N_{\mathcal{T}^0}$.
- (3) If τ is an epimorphism, then

$$\varphi(M_{\mathcal{T}^0}) = N_{\mathcal{T}^0}.$$

Proof. By definition, M admits a filtration $\{0\} = M_0 \subsetneq M_1 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq M_k = M$ such that $M_i/M_{i-1} \cong P_i \otimes_R \Delta_R(\tau_i)$ for some $\tau_1, \dots, \tau_k \in \mathcal{T}$. By [R2, Proposition 4.13], we have

$\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_R}^i(\Delta_R(\tau), \Delta_R(\tau')) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \tau < \tau'$. The existence of $M_{\mathcal{T}^0}$ with the required properties follows. The uniqueness follows from axiom (iii).

(2) is also an immediate consequences of axiom (iii). Now we proceed to (3). We can replace \mathcal{T} with a minimal ideal \mathcal{T}_0 such that $M \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0, R}$. Next, let τ be a maximal element in \mathcal{T} and $\mathcal{T}^0 = \{\tau\}$. Once we know that $\varphi(M_{\mathcal{T}^0}) = N_{\mathcal{T}^0}$ we can replace M and N with $M/M_{\mathcal{T}^0}$ and $N/N_{\mathcal{T}^0}$ and argue by induction.

Take a projective object P with $P \twoheadrightarrow \Delta_R(\tau)$ as in axiom (v). We have $M_{\mathcal{T}^0} = P_{M, \tau} \otimes_R \Delta_R(\tau)$, $N_{\mathcal{T}^0} = P_{N, \tau} \otimes_R \Delta_R(\tau)$. We have $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_R}(P, M) = P_{M, \tau} \twoheadrightarrow P_{N, \tau} = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_R}(P, N)$, that implies $M_{\mathcal{T}_0} \twoheadrightarrow N_{\mathcal{T}_0}$. \square

Remark 2.1.4. Suppose $\Delta_R(\tau), \tau \in \mathcal{T}$, are the standard objects for some highest weight structure. The coarsest order making \mathcal{C}_R into a highest weight category with these standard objects is given by as the transitive closure of the following relation: $\tau \preceq \tau'$ if there is i with $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_R}^i(\Delta_R(\tau), \Delta_R(\tau')) \neq 0$.

2.1.3. *Projective objects.* Now we discuss the structure of projective objects in a highest weight category \mathcal{C}_R . We write $\mathcal{C}_R\text{-proj}$ for the full subcategory of projective objects in \mathcal{C}_R , this is an additive category. Thanks to [R2, Proposition 4.13], we have $\mathcal{C}_R\text{-proj} \subset \mathcal{C}_R^\Delta$.

Next, we have the following result, [R2, Lemma 4.22].

Lemma 2.1.5. *Suppose $M \in \mathcal{C}_R^\Delta$. Then M is projective in \mathcal{C}_R if and only if $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_R}^1(M, \Delta_R(\tau)) = 0$ for all $\tau \in \mathcal{T}$.*

Remark 2.1.6. Thanks to Lemma 2.1.5 we can recover \mathcal{C}_R from the exact category \mathcal{C}_R^Δ . Namely, Lemma 2.1.5 recovers the additive category $\mathcal{C}_R\text{-proj}$. Then one recovers \mathcal{C}_R from $\mathcal{C}_R\text{-proj}$ in a standard way. Namely, for each $\tau \in \mathcal{T}$ choose a projective object $P_{R, \tau}$ as in axiom (v). Then the functor $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_R}(\bigoplus_\tau P_{R, \tau}, \bullet)$ is an equivalence of \mathcal{C}_R and $A_R\text{-mod}$, where A_R is the opposite endomorphism algebra of $\bigoplus_\tau P_{R, \tau}$.

In particular, if $\mathcal{C}_R^1, \mathcal{C}_R^2$ are two highest weight categories, and $\varphi : \mathcal{C}_R^{1, \Delta} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}_R^{2, \Delta}$ is an equivalence of exact categories, then φ uniquely extends to an equivalence of highest weight categories $\mathcal{C}_R^1 \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}_R^2$.

2.1.4. *Costandard and tilting objects.* Let \mathcal{C}_R be a highest weight category over R with poset \mathcal{T} . According to [R2, Proposition 4.19], for all $\tau \in \mathcal{T}$, there is a unique (up to isomorphism) object $\nabla_R(\tau)$ that is flat over R and satisfies

$$(2.1) \quad \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_R}^i(\Delta_R(\tau'), \nabla_R(\tau)) \cong R^{\oplus \delta_{i, 0} \delta_{\tau, \tau'}},$$

where $\delta_{?, \bullet}$ is the Kronecker symbol. These objects are called *costandard*.

Remark 2.1.7. Suppose R is a field k . Then there is a bijection between the set of isomorphism classes of irreducible objects in \mathcal{C}_k and \mathcal{T} : to $\tau \in \mathcal{T}$ we assign the unique irreducible quotient of $\Delta_k(\tau)$, denote it by $L_k(\tau)$. The kernel of $\Delta_k(\tau) \rightarrow L_k(\tau)$ is filtered by $L_k(\tau')$ with $\tau' < \tau$, this follows from axiom (v). Also note that $L_k(\tau) \hookrightarrow \nabla_k(\tau)$ and the cokernel is filtered by $L_k(\tau')$ with $\tau' < \tau$.

The category \mathcal{C}_R^{opp} is highest weight with respect to the poset \mathcal{T}^{opp} (the same set as \mathcal{T} but with the opposite order) and the standard objects $\nabla_R(\tau)$ for $\tau \in \mathcal{T}$, see [R2, Proposition 4.19]. By \mathcal{C}_R^∇ we denote the full subcategory of costandardly filtered objects in \mathcal{C}_R .

By a *tilting object* in \mathcal{C}_R we mean an object in the full subcategory $\mathcal{C}_R\text{-tilt} := \mathcal{C}_R^\Delta \cap \mathcal{C}_R^\nabla$. According to [R2, Proposition 4.26], every $M \in \mathcal{C}_R^\Delta$ admits a monomorphism into a tilting object whose cokernel is standardly filtered. Similarly, every costandardly filtered object admits an epimorphism whose kernel is costandardly filtered. Moreover, according to [R2, Proposition 4.26], for each $\tau \in \mathcal{T}$, we can find a tilting object $T_R(\tau)$ that admits

- a monomorphism from $\Delta_R(\tau)$ with cokernel in $\mathcal{C}_R^{\Delta, < \tau}$,
- and an epimorphism onto $\nabla_R(\tau)$ with kernel in $\mathcal{C}_R^{\nabla, < \tau}$.

2.1.5. Highest weight subcategories. Let $\mathcal{T}_0 \subset \mathcal{T}$ be a poset ideal. Let $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0, R}$ denote the Serre span of $\Delta_R(\tau), \tau \in \mathcal{T}_0$. Then $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0, R}$ is a highest weight category with poset \mathcal{T}_0 and the standard objects $\Delta_R(\tau), \tau \in \mathcal{T}_0$, see [R2, Proposition 4.13]. We call $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0, R}$ a *highest weight subcategory* of \mathcal{C}_R . Note that the costandard objects in $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0, R}$ are $\nabla_R(\tau), \tau \in \mathcal{T}_0$.

Lemma 2.1.8. *The inclusion functor $D^b(\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0, R}) \rightarrow D^b(\mathcal{C}_R)$ is full.*

Proof. The tilting objects $T_R(\tau), \tau \in \mathcal{T}_0$, generate the triangulated category $D^b(\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0, R})$. Note that there are no higher self-extensions between the objects $T_R(\tau)$ in \mathcal{C}_R . The claim of the lemma is a standard consequence of these two observations. \square

Remark 2.1.9. One can construct projective objects satisfying (v) as follows. Fix $\tau \in \mathcal{T}$ and a poset ideal \mathcal{T}_0 containing τ . If τ is maximal in \mathcal{T}_0 , then take $P_{R, \tau}^{\mathcal{T}_0} := \Delta_R(\tau)$. Otherwise, let τ_1, \dots, τ_k be the maximal elements in $\mathcal{T}_0(> \tau)$. Set $\mathcal{T}'_0 := \mathcal{T}_0 \setminus \{\tau_1, \dots, \tau_k\}$, this is a poset ideal in \mathcal{T}_0 . Suppose that we have constructed a projective object $P_{R, \tau}^{\mathcal{T}'_0}$ in $\mathcal{C}_{R, \mathcal{T}'_0}$ satisfying axiom (v). Form the R -modules $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_R}^1(P_{R, \tau}^{\mathcal{T}'_0}, \Delta_R(\tau_i)), i = 1, \dots, k$. Observe that

$$\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_R}^1(P_{R, \tau}^{\mathcal{T}'_0}, \Delta_R(\tau_i)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_R}^1(P_{R, \tau}^{\mathcal{T}'_0} / (P_{R, \tau}^{\mathcal{T}'_0})_{\mathcal{T}'_0 \setminus \mathcal{T}_0(< \tau_i)}, \Delta_R(\tau_i)).$$

Pick projective covers $U_{\tau, \tau_i} \twoheadrightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_R}^1(P_{R, \tau}^{\mathcal{T}'_0} / (P_{R, \tau}^{\mathcal{T}'_0})_{\mathcal{T}'_0 \setminus \mathcal{T}_0(< \tau_i)}, \Delta_R(\tau_i))$. For $P_{R, \tau}^{\mathcal{T}_0}$ we take the extension of $P_{R, \tau}^{\mathcal{T}'_0}$ by $\bigoplus_{i=1}^k U_{\tau, \tau_i} \otimes_R \Delta_R(\tau_i)$ corresponding to the fixed projective covers.

The construction yields epimorphisms $\eta_{\mathcal{T}_0^1, \mathcal{T}_0^2} : P_{R, \tau}^{\mathcal{T}_0^2} \twoheadrightarrow P_{R, \tau}^{\mathcal{T}_0^1}$ for poset ideals $\mathcal{T}_0^1 \subset \mathcal{T}_0^2$ with $\tau \in \mathcal{T}_0^1$. Moreover, $\eta_{\mathcal{T}_0^1, \mathcal{T}_0^3} = \eta_{\mathcal{T}_0^1, \mathcal{T}_0^2} \circ \eta_{\mathcal{T}_0^2, \mathcal{T}_0^3}$ for $\mathcal{T}_0^1 \subset \mathcal{T}_0^2 \subset \mathcal{T}_0^3$.

Remark 2.1.10. Choose projective objects $P_{R, \tau} := P_{R, \tau}^{\mathcal{T}}$ as in Remark 2.1.9. The epimorphism $\pi_{\mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{T}} : P_{R, \tau} \twoheadrightarrow P_{R, \tau}^{\mathcal{T}_0}$ identifies the target with $P_{R, \tau} / (P_{R, \tau})_{\mathcal{T} \setminus \mathcal{T}_0}$. The objects $P_{R, \tau}^{\mathcal{T}_0}, \tau \in \mathcal{T}_0$, generate $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0, R}$. Form the opposite endomorphism algebras A_R of $\bigoplus_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}} P_{R, \tau}$ and A^{R, \mathcal{T}_0} of $\bigoplus_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_0} P_{R, \tau}^{\mathcal{T}_0}$. Then there is a natural homomorphism $\varpi_{\mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{T}} : A_R \rightarrow A^{R, \mathcal{T}_0}$ induced by $\eta_{\mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{T}}$ as every endomorphism of $\bigoplus_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}} P_{R, \tau}$ preserves the sum of kernels of $P_{R, \tau} \twoheadrightarrow P_{R, \tau}^{\mathcal{T}_0}$ and so induces an endomorphism of $\bigoplus_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_0} P_{R, \tau}^{\mathcal{T}_0}$. It is easy to see that every endomorphism of $\bigoplus_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_0} P_{R, \tau}^{\mathcal{T}_0}$ lifts to an endomorphism of $\bigoplus_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}} P_{R, \tau}$, and so $A_R \twoheadrightarrow A_{R, \mathcal{T}_0}$. The kernel of this epimorphism can be described as follows. Let $e_\tau \in A_R$ denote the projection to the direct summand $P_{R, \tau}$, it is an idempotent. The kernel is generated by the idempotents e_τ with $\tau \notin \mathcal{T}_0$.

2.1.6. Highest weight quotients. Now set $\mathcal{T}^0 := \mathcal{T} \setminus \mathcal{T}_0$, this is a poset coideal. Set $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}^0, R} := \mathcal{C}_R / \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0, R}$. An equivalent description of $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}^0, R}$ is as follows. Thanks to axiom (v) we can choose a projective object $P_{\mathcal{T}^0}$ in $\mathcal{C}_R^{\Delta, \mathcal{T}^0}$ that admits an epimorphism onto $\Delta_R(\tau)$ for all

$\tau \in \mathcal{T}^0$. Then $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}^0, \mathbf{R}} \cong A_{\mathcal{T}^0, \mathbf{R}}\text{-mod}$, where $A_{\mathcal{T}^0, \mathbf{R}} = \text{End}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}}(P_{\mathcal{T}^0})^{opp}$. The quotient functor $\pi : \mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}} \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}^0, \mathbf{R}}$ can be realized as $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}}(P_{\mathcal{T}^0}, \bullet)$. It has left adjoint (and right inverse) functor $\pi^! = P_{\mathcal{T}^0} \otimes_{A_{\mathcal{T}^0, \mathbf{R}}} \bullet$.

For $\tau \in \mathcal{T}^0$, set $\Delta_{\mathcal{T}^0, \mathbf{R}}(\tau) := \pi(\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}(\tau))$.

Lemma 2.1.11. *The natural morphism $\pi^!(\Delta_{\mathcal{T}^0, \mathbf{R}}(\tau)) \rightarrow \Delta_{\mathbf{R}}(\tau)$ is an isomorphism. Moreover, $L^i \pi^! \Delta_{\mathcal{T}^0, \mathbf{R}}(\tau) = 0$ for $i > 0$.*

Proof. By (v), we can write a projective resolution of $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}(\tau)$ by objects in $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}^{\Delta, \mathcal{T}^0}$. For such an object P , we have that $\pi(P)$ is a projective in $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}^0, \mathbf{R}}$, and $L\pi^! \circ \pi(P) \xrightarrow{\sim} P$. The claim of the lemma follows. \square

It follows that π and $\pi^!$ restrict to mutually inverse equivalences between $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}^{\Delta, \mathcal{T}^0}$ and $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}^0, \mathbf{R}}^{\Delta}$. It is easy to see that $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}^0, \mathbf{R}}$ is a highest weight category with poset \mathcal{T}^0 and standard objects $\Delta_{\mathcal{T}^0, \mathbf{R}}(\tau)$.

We also note that $D^b(\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}^0, \mathbf{R}})$ is the quotient category of $D^b(\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}})$ by $D^b(\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}^0, \mathbf{R}})$.

2.1.7. Base change. Note that if \mathbf{R}' is a Noetherian \mathbf{R} -algebra then the base change $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}'}$ of $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}$ (defined as $A_{\mathbf{R}'}\text{-mod}$) is also a highest weight category, [R2, Proposition 4.14]. It has the same poset \mathcal{T} . The standard (resp., costandard) objects are $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}'}(\tau) := \mathbf{R}' \otimes_{\mathbf{R}} \Delta_{\mathbf{R}}(\tau)$, (resp., $\nabla_{\mathbf{R}'}(\tau) := \mathbf{R}' \otimes_{\mathbf{R}} \nabla_{\mathbf{R}}(\tau)$).

2.2. Coideal finite posets. In this section we consider a generalization of highest weight categories from Section 2.1: highest weight categories associated to coideal finite posets following [EL, Section 6.1.2].

2.2.1. Definition. Let $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}$ be an \mathbf{R} -linear abelian category. Suppose that $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}$ satisfies the following conditions.

- (I) The $\text{Hom } \mathbf{R}$ -modules in $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}$ are finitely generated, and the Hom modules between projective objects are projective \mathbf{R} -modules;
- (II) and $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}$ is Noetherian.

We say that an object $M_{\mathbf{R}} \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}$ is *projective over \mathbf{R}* if $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}}(P, M)$ is projective over \mathbf{R} for all projectives P . For example, every projective in $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}$ is projective over \mathbf{R} .

Definition 2.2.1. We say that a poset \mathcal{T} is *coideal finite* if for all $\tau \in \mathcal{T}$, the poset coideal $\{\tau' \in \mathcal{T} \mid \tau' \geq \tau\}$ is finite.

Definition 2.2.2. Let $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}$ be a category satisfying (I) and (II) above and \mathcal{T} be a coideal finite poset. By the structure of a highest weight category on $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}$ we mean a collection of *standard objects* $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}(\tau) \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}$ satisfying conditions (i)-(v) from Section 2.1.1.

Thanks to (iv) and (v), a highest weight category automatically has enough projectives.

2.2.2. Locally unital algebras and their modules. By definition, highest weight categories associated to finite posets are equivalent to the categories of modules over finite projective \mathbf{R} -algebras. We need an analog of this result in the coideal finite setting. Let $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}$ satisfy (I)-(III).

Let $A_{\mathbf{R}}$ be an associative (but not necessarily unital) \mathbf{R} -algebra. Let \mathcal{T} be a set. Assume that $A_{\mathbf{R}}$ comes with a collection of orthogonal idempotents $e_{\tau}, \tau \in \mathcal{T}$. For a finite subset $\mathcal{T}' \subset \mathcal{T}$, we write $e_{\mathcal{T}'}$ for $\sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}'} e_{\tau}$. Assume that the following conditions are satisfied:

- (i) For each $a \in A_R$, there is a finite subset $\mathcal{T}' \subset \mathcal{T}$ depending on a such that $e_{\mathcal{T}'}a = ae_{\mathcal{T}'} = a$. We say that A_R is *locally unital*.
- (ii) for each finite subset $\mathcal{T}' \subset \mathcal{T}$, the R -module $e_{\mathcal{T}'}A_R e_{\mathcal{T}'}$ is a finitely generated projective R -module. We say that A_R is *locally finite projective*.

Note that if \mathcal{T} itself is finite, then A_R is just a finite projective R -algebra.

Example 2.2.3. Let \mathcal{C}_R be as above in this section, and P_τ , where τ is in some indexing set \mathcal{T} , be a collection of projective objects. Take $A_R := \left(\bigoplus_{\tau, \tau'} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_R}(P_{R, \tau}, P_{R, \tau'}) \right)^{opp}$, this is an associative R -algebra satisfying (i) and (ii) (where e_τ is the identity endomorphism of $P_{R, \tau}$).

We get back to the situation of a general locally finite and locally projective R -algebra A_R . We consider the category $A_R\text{-Mod}_f$ consisting of all A_R -modules M satisfying the following two conditions:

- (i') M is *locally unital* meaning that for each $m \in M$, there is a finite subset $\mathcal{T}' \subset \mathcal{T}$ such that $e_{\mathcal{T}'}m = m$.
- (ii') M is *locally finite* meaning that for every finite subset \mathcal{T}' , the R -module $e_{\mathcal{T}'}M$ is finitely generated.

By $A_R\text{-mod}$ we denote the category of Noetherian objects in $A_R\text{-Mod}_f$. The category $A_R\text{-mod}$ satisfies conditions (I)-(III) from Section 2.2.1 provided $A_R e_\tau$ is a Noetherian A_R -module for all τ . The following lemma is a partial converse of this claim.

Let \mathcal{C}_R be as in Section 2.2.1 and A_R be as in Example 2.2.3. Suppose that every object in \mathcal{C}_R is a quotient of a finite direct sum of P_τ 's. We have the functor $\mathcal{F} : \mathcal{C}_R \rightarrow A_R\text{-Mod}_f$ sending $M \in \mathcal{C}_R$ to $\mathcal{F}(M) := \bigoplus_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_R}(P_\tau, M)$.

Lemma 2.2.4. *The functor \mathcal{F} is a full embedding whose essential image is $A_R\text{-mod}$. In particular, $A_R e_\tau$ is Noetherian for each τ .*

Proof. We first show that the essential image of \mathcal{F} is contained in $A_R\text{-mod}$. It is enough to show that $A_R e_\tau = \bigoplus_{\tau'} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_R}(P_{\tau'}, P_\tau)$ is Noetherian. Let $N \subset A_R e_\tau$ be an A_R -submodule. Note that $N = \bigoplus_{\tau' \in \mathcal{T}} e_{\tau'} N$. Since P_τ is Noetherian, we can find a finite subset $\mathcal{T}' \subset \mathcal{T}$ such that $\text{im } \varphi \subset Q := \sum_{\psi \in e_{\mathcal{T}'} N} \text{im } \psi$ for all $\tau' \in \mathcal{T}, \varphi \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_R}(P_{\tau'}, N) = e_{\tau'} N$. We have an epimorphism $\tilde{\varphi} : \bigoplus_{\tau' \in \mathcal{T}'} P_{\tau'} \twoheadrightarrow Q$, and $\varphi \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_R}(P_{\tau'}, P_\tau)$ factors through $\tilde{\varphi}$. Equivalently, φ lies in the A_R -submodule of N generated by $e_{\mathcal{T}'} N$. The latter is a submodule of $e_{\mathcal{T}'} P_\tau$, a finitely generated R -module by (I), so is finitely generated. It follows that N is a finitely generated A_R -module.

Now we are going to construct a quasi-inverse functor $\mathcal{G} : A_R\text{-mod} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_R$. It is given by $M \mapsto (\bigoplus_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}} P_\tau) \otimes_{A_R} M$. The target is viewed as an object of \mathcal{C}_R as follows. If $M = A_R e_\tau$, then it is P_τ . In general, M is the cokernel of a morphism of objects of the form $\bigoplus_{i=1}^k A_R e_{\tau_i}$. Then $\mathcal{G}(M)$ is the cokernel of the corresponding morphism of the objects of the form $\bigoplus_{i=1}^k P_{\tau_i}$. One defines \mathcal{G} on morphisms in a similar way. A check that \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} are quasi-inverse is standard and is left as an exercise. \square

2.2.3. Deformations and Noetherian property. Let R be a complete regular local ring and k be its residue field. Let A_R, \mathcal{T} be such as in Section 2.2.2. Suppose that (i) and (ii) hold. Set $A_k := k \otimes_R A_R$.

Lemma 2.2.5. *If A_{ke_τ} is a Noetherian A_k -module, then A_{Re_τ} is a Noetherian A_R -module.*

Proof. Let N_R be an A_R -submodule of A_{Re_τ} . Take a parameter $x \in R$ and set $R_0 := R/(x)$, a regular local ring of dimension one less. By induction, we can assume that $A_{R_0e_\tau}$ is a Noetherian A_{R_0} -module. For $i \geq 0$, set $N_R^i := \{m \in A_{Re_\tau} | x^i m \in N_R\}$. Let $N_{R_0}^i$ denote the image of N_R^i in $A_{R_0e_\tau}$. This is an ascending chain of submodules in $A_{R_0e_\tau}$ so it terminates: there is j such that $N_{R_0}^i := N_{R_0}^j$ for all $i > j$. By the inductive assumption, each $N_{R_0}^i$ is finitely generated. More precisely, we can find elements $m_k^i \in N_{R_0}^i$, $k = 1, \dots, d_i$, such that, for each $i = 0, \dots, j$, the images of m_k^i in $A_{R_0e_\tau}$ generate $N_{R_0}^i$. Note that the elements $x^i m_k^i$ lie in N_R . We claim that they generate the A_R -module N_R . Let $n \in N_R \cap x^\ell A_{Re_\tau}$. By the construction, we can find an A_R -linear combination n' of the elements $x^i m_k^i$ such that $n - n' \in x^{\ell+1} A_{Re_\tau}$. Moreover, for $\ell > j$, we can assume that all coefficients are in $x^{\ell-j} A_R$. Since R is complete, this shows that the element n lies in the A_R -linear span of the elements $x^i m_k^i$. \square

2.2.4. Highest weight quotients. Let \mathcal{C}_R be a highest weight category with a coideal finite poset \mathcal{T} . For each $\tau \in \mathcal{T}$, choose a projective object P_τ as in axiom (v). Form the algebra A_R with idempotents e_τ as in Example 2.2.3. We identify \mathcal{C}_R with A_R -mod as in Lemma 2.2.4.

Let \mathcal{T}^0 be a coideal of \mathcal{T} . The algebra $A_{R,\mathcal{T}^0} := \bigoplus_{\tau, \tau' \in \mathcal{T}^0} e_\tau A_{Re_{\tau'}} e_{\tau'}$ is a finite projective R -algebra. Set $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}^0,R} := A_{R,\mathcal{T}^0}$ -mod. Then we get an exact functor $\pi (= \pi_{\mathcal{T}^0}) : \mathcal{C}_R \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}^0,R}$, $M \mapsto \bigoplus_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}^0} e_\tau M$. It admits a left adjoint (and right inverse) functor $\pi^! : \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}^0,R} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_R$, it is given by $(\bigoplus_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}^0} A_{Re_\tau}) \otimes_{A_{R,\mathcal{T}^0}} \bullet$.

For $\tau \in \mathcal{T}^0$, set $\Delta_{\mathcal{T}^0,R}(\tau) := \pi(\Delta_R(\tau))$.

Lemma 2.2.6. *The following claims are true:*

- (1) $\pi(\Delta_R(\tau)) = 0$ if $\tau \notin \mathcal{T}^0$.
- (2) *The natural morphism $\pi^!(\Delta_{\mathcal{T}^0,R}(\tau)) \rightarrow \Delta_R(\tau)$ is an isomorphism. Moreover, $L^i \pi^! \Delta_{\mathcal{T}^0,R}(\tau) = 0$ for $i > 0$.*

Proof. (1) follows from axioms (iii) and (v) in Section 2.1.1. (2) is proved in the same way as Lemma 2.1.11. \square

As in Section 2.1.6, from this lemma we deduce that:

- The category $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}^0,R}$ is highest weight with poset \mathcal{T}^0 and standard objects $\Delta_{\mathcal{T}^0,R}(\tau)$, $\tau \in \mathcal{T}^0$.
- The functor π and $\pi^!$ are mutually quasi-inverse equivalences between $\mathcal{C}_R^{\Delta, \mathcal{T}^0}$ (defined analogously to the finite case, see Section 2.1.1) and $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}^0,R}^\Delta$.

2.2.5. Standardly filtered objects. Passing to the highest weight subquotients associated to finite poset coideals is our main tool to study highest weight categories with coideal finite posets. We start with the following lemma.

Lemma 2.2.7. *Let $M \in \mathcal{C}_R$. The following conditions are equivalent:*

- (a) $M \in \mathcal{C}_R^\Delta$.
- (b) $\pi_{\mathcal{T}^0}(M) \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}^0,R}^\Delta$ for all finite coideals $\mathcal{T}^0 \subset \mathcal{T}$.
- (c) *There is a finite coideal $\mathcal{T}^0(M)$ such that $\pi_{\mathcal{T}^0}(M)$ is standardly filtered for all finite coideals \mathcal{T}^0 containing $\mathcal{T}^0(M)$.*

Moreover, we can find $\mathcal{T}^0(M)$ as in (c), we have $\pi_{\mathcal{T}^0}^! \pi_{\mathcal{T}^0} M \xrightarrow{\sim} M$ for all \mathcal{T}^0 containing $\mathcal{T}^0(M)$.

Proof. (a) implies (b) thanks to the definition of $\Delta_{\mathcal{T}^0, \mathbf{R}}(\tau)$ and (1) of Lemma 2.2.6. (b) \Rightarrow (c) is a tautology.

Now we prove (c) \Rightarrow (a). Thanks to axioms (iv) and (v), we can find an exact sequence $P_1 \rightarrow P_0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$, where P_1, P_2 are direct sums of projectives P_τ . We can enlarge \mathcal{T}_M^0 and assume that it contains all labels of standards that occur in P_1, P_0 . Set $\mathcal{T}^0 := \mathcal{T}_M^0$ and consider the corresponding functors $\pi, \pi^!$. Thanks to (2) of Lemma 2.2.6, $\pi^! \pi(P_i) \cong P_i, i = 0, 1$. By the 5-lemma, $\pi^! \pi(M) \xrightarrow{\sim} M$. The source is standardly filtered, again by (2) of Lemma 2.2.6. \square

Using Lemma 2.2.7, we can carry over results about standardly filtered objects from the case of finite posets to the case of coideal finite posets:

- (A) $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}^\Delta$ is closed under taking direct summands, see Lemma 2.1.1.
- (B) The kernel of an epimorphism of standardly filtered objects is standardly filtered, Lemma 2.1.1.
- (C) On any standardly filtered object M , we have a canonical filtration $M_{\mathcal{T}^0}$ indexed by finite poset coideals. A direct analog of Lemma 2.1.3 holds.

2.2.6. Extensions. We have the following lemma that reduces the computation of Ext' in $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}$ to the computation in highest weight quotients. Fix $M, N \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}$ and $i \geq 0$. Take a finite coideal \mathcal{T}^0 . Then we have an \mathbf{R} -linear map $\psi_{\mathcal{T}^0} : \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}}^i(M, N) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}^0, \mathbf{R}}}^i(\pi_{\mathcal{T}^0} M, \pi_{\mathcal{T}^0} N)$.

Lemma 2.2.8. *Let $M \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}$ and $i \geq 0$. Then there is a finite coideal $\mathcal{T}^0(M, i) \subset \mathcal{T}$ such that $\psi_{\mathcal{T}^0}$ is an isomorphism for all $N \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}$ and all finite coideals \mathcal{T}^0 that contain $\mathcal{T}^0(M, i)$.*

Proof. The category $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}$ is Noetherian. So, thanks to axiom (v), we can find an epimorphism $P_0 \rightarrow M$, where P_0 is a finite direct sum of objects of the form P_τ . Of course, we can find a resolution $\rightarrow P_i \rightarrow P_{i-1} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow P_0$ of M by the same kind of objects. Take $\mathcal{T}^0(M, i) := \mathcal{T}^0(P_{i+1}) \cup \mathcal{T}^0(P_i) \cap \mathcal{T}^0(P_{i-1})$, where in the right hand side we have coideals from (c) of Lemma 2.2.7. For $j \in \{i-1, i, i+1\}$, and any \mathcal{T}^0 containing $\mathcal{T}^0(M, i)$, we have $\pi_{\mathcal{T}^0}^! \pi_{\mathcal{T}^0}(P^j) \xrightarrow{\sim} P^j$. Hence

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}}(P^j, N) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}^0, \mathbf{R}}}(\pi_{\mathcal{T}^0} P^j, \pi_{\mathcal{T}^0} N).$$

It follows that $\psi_{\mathcal{T}^0}$ is an isomorphism. \square

2.2.7. Projectives. Using Lemma 2.2.8, we can deduce some properties of projective objects in $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}$, some of which mirror the corresponding properties in the finite case.

Corollary 2.2.9. *The following claims are true:*

- (1) *An object $P \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}$ is projective if and only if there is a finite coideal $\mathcal{T}^1(P) \subset \mathcal{T}$ such that $\pi_{\mathcal{T}^0}(P) \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}^0, \mathbf{R}}$ is projective for all finite coideals \mathcal{T}^0 containing $\mathcal{T}^1(P)$.*
- (2) *Every projective in $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}$ is standardly filtered.*
- (3) *A standardly filtered object $P \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}$ is projective if and only if $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}}^1(P, \Delta_{\mathbf{R}}(\tau)) = 0$ for all $\tau \in \mathcal{T}$.*

Proof. To prove (1) apply Lemma 2.2.8 to P and $i = 1$. We get $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_R}^1(P, N) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}^0, R}}^1(\pi_{\mathcal{T}^0} P, \pi_{\mathcal{T}^0} N)$ for all $N \in \mathcal{C}_R$ and all \mathcal{T}^0 containing $\mathcal{T}^0(P, 1)$ from Lemma 2.2.8. If P is projective, then the source is zero for all N , hence the target is zero for all N . Since $\pi_{\mathcal{T}^0}$ is essentially surjective, this implies $\pi_{\mathcal{T}^0} P$ is projective. Conversely, if $\pi_{\mathcal{T}^0} P$ is projective for all \mathcal{T}^0 containing $\mathcal{T}^0(P)$, then the target is zero for all \mathcal{T}^0 containing $\mathcal{T}^1(P) \cup \mathcal{T}^0(P, 1)$. It follows that P is projective, finishing the proof of (1).

We proceed to (2). Take \mathcal{T}^0 containing $\mathcal{T}^0(P, 0)$ from Lemma 2.2.8 and $\mathcal{T}^1(P)$ from (a). The object $\pi_{\mathcal{T}^0} P$ is projective by (a), and the objects $\pi_{\mathcal{T}^0}^! \pi_{\mathcal{T}^0} P$ and P represent the same functor, $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}^0, R}}(\pi_{\mathcal{T}^0} P, \pi_{\mathcal{T}^0} \bullet)$. Hence they are isomorphic. Since $\pi_{\mathcal{T}^0}^! \pi_{\mathcal{T}^0} P$ is standardly filtered, we get (2).

(3) is left as an exercise using Lemma 2.2.8 and Lemma 2.1.5. \square

Remark 2.2.10. Note that part (3) of Corollary 2.2.9 allows to recover the category of projective objects \mathcal{C}_R from \mathcal{C}_R^Δ . Then one can recover \mathcal{C}_R from the category of projectives, see Lemma 2.2.4. A precise statement to be used below is as follows. Suppose that $\mathcal{C}_R^1, \mathcal{C}_R^2$ be two highest weight categories with poset \mathcal{T} and standard objects $\Delta_R^1(\tau), \Delta_R^2(\tau), \tau \in \mathcal{T}$. Suppose that we have an R -linear equivalence of exact categories $\mathcal{C}_R^{1, \Delta} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}_R^{2, \Delta}$ that sends $\Delta_R^1(\tau)$ to $\Delta_R^2(\tau)$. Then there is an equivalence $\mathcal{C}_R^1 \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}_R^2$ of R -linear abelian categories extending the equivalence $\mathcal{C}_R^{1, \Delta} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}_R^{2, \Delta}$.

2.2.8. Highest weight subcategories. Let \mathcal{T}^0 be a coideal in \mathcal{T} , and $\mathcal{T}_0 := \mathcal{T} \setminus \mathcal{T}^0$ be its complement.

Let $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0, R}$ denote the kernel of the quotient functor $\pi_{\mathcal{T}^0}$. This is a Serre subcategory of \mathcal{C}_R . The following lemma summarizes properties of $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0, R}$.

Lemma 2.2.11. *The following claims hold.*

- (1) $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0, R}$ is the Serre span of $\Delta_R(\tau)$ with $\tau \in \mathcal{T}_0$.
- (2) $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0, R}$ is a highest weight category with poset \mathcal{T}_0 and standard objects $\Delta_R(\tau), \tau \in \mathcal{T}_0$.
- (3) Let ι denote the inclusion functor $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0, R} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}_R$. Then it has the left adjoint functor $\iota^!$. This functor sends $\Delta_R(\tau)$ to itself if $\tau \in \mathcal{T}_0$ and to 0 else. Moreover, $\iota^!$ is acyclic on standard objects.
- (4) The inclusion functor $D^b(\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0, R}) \hookrightarrow D^b(\mathcal{C}_R)$ is a full embedding.

Proof. For $\tau \in \mathcal{T}_0$ set $\underline{P}_\tau := P_\tau / (P_\tau)_{\mathcal{T}^0}$ (see (C) in Section 2.2.5), this is an object filtered by $\Delta_R(\tau')$ with $\tau' \in \mathcal{T}_0$. Clearly, it is projective in $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0, R}$ and every object in $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0, R}$ is a quotient of a finite direct sum of projects of the form \underline{P}_τ . (1) follows. (2) is easy to check. (3) is proved as Lemma 2.2.5.

To prove (4), we show that $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0, R}}^i(M, N) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_R}^i(M, N)$ for all $M, N \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0, R}$. This follows from Lemma 2.2.8 that reduces the claim to the case of finite posets (note that for each finite coideal $\mathcal{T}'_0 \subset \mathcal{T}_0$ there is a finite coideal $\mathcal{T}' \subset \mathcal{T}$ with $\mathcal{T}' \cap \mathcal{T}_0 = \mathcal{T}'_0$) combined with Lemma 2.1.8 treating that case. \square

Remark 2.2.12. The direct analog of Remark 2.1.10 holds.

2.3. Interval finite posets. In this section we consider a more general class of highest weight categories (and, in fact, the class we need in the present paper): those associated to interval finite posets.

2.3.1. *Definitions.* Let \mathcal{T} be a poset.

Definition 2.3.1. We say that \mathcal{T} is *interval finite* if \mathcal{T} can be represented as the union of poset ideals that are coideal finite as posets.

Example 2.3.2. Let \mathcal{T} be the weight lattice of a connected reductive group G . We equip it with the standard dominance order: $\tau \leq \tau'$ if $\tau' - \tau$ is a sum of positive roots. Then \mathcal{T} is an interval finite poset. If Λ/Λ_0 is finite (equivalently, G is semisimple), then \mathcal{T} is interval finite: it is the union of the poset ideals of the form $\mathcal{T}_i^0 := \{\lambda \in \Lambda_0 \mid \langle \rho^\vee, \lambda \rangle \leq i\}$ for $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, and these poset ideals are coideal finite.

We note that the poset ideal $\mathcal{T}(\leq \tau) = \{\tau' \in \mathcal{T} \mid \tau' \leq \tau\}$ in an interval finite poset \mathcal{T} is coideal finite for all τ .

Let R be a Noetherian ring and \mathcal{C}_R be a Noetherian R -linear category whose Hom's are finitely generated over R . Suppose \mathcal{T} is an interval finite poset and we have a family $\Delta_R(\tau), \tau \in \mathcal{T}$, of objects in \mathcal{C}_R . For a coideal finite poset ideal $\mathcal{T}_0 \subset \mathcal{T}$ define the Serre subcategory $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0, R}$ as the Serre span of $\Delta_R(\tau), \tau \in \mathcal{T}_0$.

Definition 2.3.3. The category \mathcal{C}_R equipped with the objects $\Delta_R(\tau), \tau \in \mathcal{T}$, is said to be *highest weight* if the following conditions are satisfied:

- for each coideal finite poset ideal $\mathcal{T}_0 \subset \mathcal{T}$, the category $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0, R}$ is highest weight with poset \mathcal{T}_0 and standard objects $\Delta_R(\tau), \tau \in \mathcal{T}_0$;
- Every object of \mathcal{C}_R is contained in $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0, R}$ for some coideal finite poset ideal $\mathcal{T}_0 \subset \mathcal{T}$.

By a *standardly filtered object* in \mathcal{C}_R we mean an object that is standardly filtered in one of $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0, R}$. The category of standardly filtered objects in \mathcal{C}_R will be denoted by \mathcal{C}_R^Δ . By an *equivalence* of highest weight categories $\mathcal{C}_R^1, \mathcal{C}_R^2$ we mean an equivalence of R -linear abelian categories $\mathcal{C}_R^1 \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}_R^2$ that sends standard objects to standard objects (automatically inducing a bijection between their labels).

Below we will see that the two categories studied in this paper: the deformed quantum category \mathcal{O} and the heart of the stabilized t-structure on the affine Hecke category are highest weight categories associated to strongly interval finite posets (those from Example 2.3.2).

Remark 2.3.4. Note that \mathcal{C}_R^Δ is an exact category. Thanks to Remark 2.2.10, one can recover \mathcal{C}_R from \mathcal{C}_R^Δ in the same sense as in Remark 2.2.10: an R -linear equivalence $\mathcal{C}_R^{1, \Delta} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}_R^{2, \Delta}$ of exact categories sending $\Delta_R^1(\tau)$ to $\Delta_R^2(\tau)$ for all $\tau \in \mathcal{T}$ extends to an R -linear equivalence of abelian categories $\mathcal{C}_R^1 \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}_R^2$.

Remark 2.3.5. Suppose that \mathcal{T} is *ideal finite* meaning that $\{\tau' \in \mathcal{T} \mid \tau' \leq \tau\}$ is finite for all τ . Then we recover the definition of a highest weight category associated to an ideal finite poset, [EL, Section 6.1.3]. Note that it makes sense to speak about costandard and tilting objects in the corresponding highest weight category.

2.3.2. *Full embedding.* Below we will need the following result.

Lemma 2.3.6. *In the notation of the previous section, let $\mathcal{T}_0 \subset \mathcal{T}$ be a coideal finite poset ideal. Then the inclusion functor $D^b(\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0, R}) \rightarrow D^b(\mathcal{C}_R)$ is a full embedding.*

Proof. Again, we need to show that $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0, \mathbb{R}}}^i(M, N) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}}}^i(M, N)$ for all $M, N \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0, \mathbb{R}}$ and all $i \geq 0$. By Lemma 2.2.8, $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0, \mathbb{R}}}^i(M, N) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}'_0, \mathbb{R}}}^i(M, N)$ for all coideal finite posets \mathcal{T}'_0 containing \mathcal{T}_0 . On the other hand, $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}}}^i(M, N)$ is the colimit of $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}'_0, \mathbb{R}}}^i(M, N)$ taken over all coideal finite poset ideals \mathcal{T}'_0 such that $M, N \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}'_0, \mathbb{R}}$, this can be seen, for example, from the Yoneda description of Ext^i . We see that indeed $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0, \mathbb{R}}}^i(M, N) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}}}^i(M, N)$. \square

2.3.3. Modules over algebras. In this part we explain how to realize a highest weight category with an interval finite poset in terms of modules over a family of algebras.

Using Remark 2.1.9, we produce projective objects $P_{\mathbb{R}, \tau}^{\mathcal{T}_0} \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0, \mathbb{R}}$ for every coideal finite poset ideal $\mathcal{T}_0 \subset \mathcal{T}$ and every $\tau \in \mathcal{T}_0$. Then we have epimorphisms $\eta_{\mathcal{T}_0^1, \mathcal{T}_0^2} : P_{\mathbb{R}, \tau}^{\mathcal{T}_0^1} \twoheadrightarrow P_{\mathbb{R}, \tau}^{\mathcal{T}_0^2}$ for each pair $\mathcal{T}_0^1 \subset \mathcal{T}_0^2$ of coideal finite poset ideals.

Form the locally unital algebra $A_{\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{T}_0} := \left(\bigoplus_{\tau, \tau' \in \mathcal{T}_0} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}}}(P_{\mathbb{R}, \tau}^{\mathcal{T}_0}, P_{\mathbb{R}, \tau'}^{\mathcal{T}_0}) \right)^{opp}$. Similarly to Remark 2.1.10, we get algebra epimorphisms $\varpi_{\mathcal{T}_0^1, \mathcal{T}_0^2} : A_{\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{T}_0^1} \twoheadrightarrow A_{\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{T}_0^2}$. There is the following compatibility: for any $\varphi \in A_{\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{T}_0^2}$, we have $\eta_{\mathcal{T}_0^1, \mathcal{T}_0^2} \circ \varphi = \varpi_{\mathcal{T}_0^1, \mathcal{T}_0^2}(\varphi) \circ \eta_{\mathcal{T}_0^1, \mathcal{T}_0^2}$. Also, we write $\iota_{\mathcal{T}_0^2, \mathcal{T}_0^1}$ for the inclusion functor $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0^1, \mathbb{R}} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0^2, \mathbb{R}}$.

Moreover, for $\mathcal{T}_0^1 \subset \mathcal{T}_0^2 \subset \mathcal{T}_0^3$, we have

$$\varphi_{\mathcal{T}_0^1, \mathcal{T}_0^3} = \varphi_{\mathcal{T}_0^1, \mathcal{T}_0^2} \circ \varphi_{\mathcal{T}_0^2, \mathcal{T}_0^3}, \eta_{\mathcal{T}_0^1, \mathcal{T}_0^3} = \eta_{\mathcal{T}_0^1, \mathcal{T}_0^2} \circ \eta_{\mathcal{T}_0^2, \mathcal{T}_0^3}, \iota_{\mathcal{T}_0^3, \mathcal{T}_0^1} = \iota_{\mathcal{T}_0^3, \mathcal{T}_0^2} \circ \iota_{\mathcal{T}_0^2, \mathcal{T}_0^1}.$$

Let $\Phi_{\mathcal{T}_0}$ denote the equivalence $\bigoplus_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_0} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}}}(P_{\mathbb{R}, \tau}^{\mathcal{T}_0}, \bullet) : \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{T}_0} \xrightarrow{\sim} A_{\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}\text{-mod}$. We have a functor isomorphism $\varpi_{\mathcal{T}_0^1, \mathcal{T}_0^2}^* \circ \Phi_{\mathcal{T}_0^1} \xrightarrow{\sim} \Phi_{\mathcal{T}_0^2} \circ \iota_{\mathcal{T}_0^1, \mathcal{T}_0^2}$, on an object M it sends an element of $\bigoplus \text{Hom}(P_{\mathbb{R}, \tau}^{\mathcal{T}_0^1}, M)$ to its composition with $\eta_{\mathcal{T}_0^2, \mathcal{T}_0^1}$.

Consider the following category $\mathcal{C}'_{\mathbb{R}}$. Its objects are modules over the associative non-unital algebra $\varprojlim A_{\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}$ that factor through a locally unital Noetherian $A_{\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{T}'_0}$ -module for some coideal finite poset ideal $\mathcal{T}'_0 \subset \mathcal{T}$. The morphisms are $\varprojlim A_{\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}$ -linear maps. The discussion above shows that the functors $\Phi_{\mathcal{T}_0} : \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0, \mathbb{R}} \xrightarrow{\sim} A_{\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}\text{-mod}$ extend to an equivalence $\Phi : \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}'_{\mathbb{R}}$ of \mathbb{R} -linear abelian categories.

Remark 2.3.7. This construction, in particular, allows to define the base change $\mathcal{C}_{\bar{\mathbb{R}}}$ for an \mathbb{R} -algebra $\bar{\mathbb{R}}$: we take the suitable category of modules over $\varprojlim \bar{\mathbb{R}} \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} A_{\mathbb{R}, \leq i}$. The category $\mathcal{C}_{\bar{\mathbb{R}}}$ is highest weight with standard objects $\bar{\mathbb{R}} \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \Delta_{\mathbb{R}}(\tau), \tau \in \mathcal{T}$. To check the axioms is left as an exercise.

2.3.4. Example. We will now give an example of a highest weight category with interval finite poset. This example is taken from [Lo2, Section 6]. Take an adjoint semisimple algebraic G and an algebraically closed field \mathbb{F} of characteristic p bigger than the maximum of the Coxeter numbers of the simple summands of \mathfrak{g} . Then we can consider the classical category \mathcal{O}^d for $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{F}}$: by definition it consists of strongly $B_{\mathbb{F}}$ -equivariant finitely generated $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{F}}$ -modules, where $B_{\mathbb{F}} \subset G_{\mathbb{F}}$ is a Borel subgroup. An example of an object in \mathcal{O}^d is as follows: to a weight $\lambda \in \Lambda$ we assign the Verma module $\Delta_{\mathbb{F}}^d(\lambda)$ with highest weight λ . It is a standard observation that \mathcal{O}^d is a highest weight category with poset from Example 2.3.2. The standard objects are $\Delta_{\mathbb{F}}^d(\lambda)$. Compare to Section 5.2.2 that treats the quantum case.

Recall that Λ_0 denotes the root lattice of G . Consider the action of the extended affine Weyl group $W^a := W \ltimes \Lambda_0$ on Λ_0 given as follows. As usual, we write ρ for half the sum of positive roots. For $\mu \in \Lambda$, let t_μ denote the corresponding element of W^a . Then we have the unique action of W^a on Λ given by $w \cdot \lambda := w(\lambda + \rho) - \rho$, $t_\mu \cdot \lambda = \lambda + p\mu$. The Serre span of the standard objects $\Delta_{\mathbb{F}}^{cl}(x^{-1} \cdot (-2\rho))$ for $x \in W^a$ will be called the principal block of \mathcal{O}^{cl} and is denoted by $\mathcal{O}^{[0]}$. It is direct summand in \mathcal{O}^{cl} and hence also a highest weight category with a strongly interval finite poset.

3. EQUIVALENCES OF HIGHEST WEIGHT CATEGORIES

We use the notation and conventions of Section 2.1.

3.1. Rouquier-Soergel functors.

3.1.1. Definition. Let R be a Noetherian ring, and \mathcal{C}_R be a highest weight category over R . Let A_R be an associative R -algebra such that $\mathcal{C}_R \cong A_R\text{-mod}$. Let $\underline{\mathcal{C}}_R$ be another R -linear abelian category equivalent to the category of modules over finite R -algebra \underline{A}_R . Let $\pi_R : \mathcal{C}_R \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{C}}_R$ be a right exact functor. It is given by $B_R \otimes_{A_R} \bullet$ for a uniquely determined \underline{A}_R - A_R -bimodule B_R such that the left and the right R -actions on B_R coincide. In particular, for any Noetherian R -algebra R' we have the induced functor $\pi_{R'} : \mathcal{C}_R \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{R'}$, it is given by $(R' \otimes_R B_R) \otimes_{A_{R'}} \bullet$.

The following definition is inspired by [R2, Section 4.2.2], compare also to [Lo1, Section 3.1].

Definition 3.1.1. We say that the functor π_R is

- *(-1)-faithful* if it is faithful on \mathcal{C}_R^Δ , the category of standardly filtered objects in \mathcal{C}_R ;
- *0-faithful* if it is fully faithful on \mathcal{C}_R^Δ ;
- *1-faithful* if it is exact, 0-faithful, and, moreover,

$$\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_R}^1(M_R, N_R) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Ext}_{\underline{\mathcal{C}}_R}^1(\pi_R(M_R), \pi_R(N_R))$$

for any standardly filtered objects $M_R, N_R \in \mathcal{C}_R$.

Definition 3.1.2. Suppose that R is a normal Noetherian domain. Let \mathbb{F} stand for its field of fractions. We say that π_R is a *Rouquier-Soergel* (shortly, *RS*) functor if the following conditions hold:

- (RS1) π_R is exact on \mathcal{C}_R^Δ .
- (RS2) $\pi_R(\Delta_R(\tau))$ is projective over R for all $\tau \in \mathcal{T}$.
- (RS3) The categories $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}, \underline{\mathcal{C}}_{\mathbb{F}}$ are split semisimple and $\pi_{\mathbb{F}}$ is their equivalence.
- (RS4) For each prime ideal $\mathfrak{p} \subset R$ of height not exceeding 2, the functor $\pi_{k(\mathfrak{p})} : \mathcal{C}_{k(\mathfrak{p})} \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{C}}_{k(\mathfrak{p})}$ is *(-1)-faithful*.

Remark 3.1.3. Note that (RS1) implies that the higher derived functors $L_i \pi_R$ vanish on standardly filtered objects thanks to condition (v) in the definition of a highest weight category.

Remark 3.1.4. Suppose R is, in addition, local, with residue field k . We claim that if π_k is *(-1)-faithful*, then (RS4) holds. Take a quotient R' of R . We have the following implications (a) \Rightarrow (b) \Rightarrow (c) \Rightarrow (d):

- (a) $\pi_{\mathbf{k}}$ is (-1) -faithful,
- (b) for any finite length quotient \mathbf{R}_0 of \mathbf{R} , the functor $\pi_{\mathbf{R}_0}$ is (-1) -faithful,
- (c) $\pi_{\hat{\mathbf{R}}'}$ is (-1) -faithful, where $\hat{\mathbf{R}}'$ is the completion of \mathbf{R}' at the maximal ideal; this is because of the inclusion

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{\hat{\mathbf{R}}'}}(\hat{\mathbf{R}}' \otimes_{\mathbf{R}} M_{\mathbf{R}}, \hat{\mathbf{R}}' \otimes_{\mathbf{R}} N_{\mathbf{R}}) \hookrightarrow \varprojlim \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}_0}}(\mathbf{R}_0 \otimes_{\mathbf{R}} M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{R}_0 \otimes_{\mathbf{R}} N_{\mathbf{R}}),$$

for all \mathbf{R} -flat objects $M_{\mathbf{R}}, N_{\mathbf{R}} \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}$, where the inverse limit is taken over finite length quotients \mathbf{R}_0 of \mathbf{R}' , and the similar inclusion in $\mathcal{C}_{\hat{\mathbf{R}}'}$.

- (d) $\pi_{\mathbf{R}'}$ is (-1) -faithful.

In particular, we can take \mathbf{R}' with full fraction ring $\mathbf{k}(\mathfrak{p})$, and then (d) implies (RS4) for the given \mathfrak{p} .

3.1.2. Examples. One of the main results of this paper are the construction of RS functors from two categories (the deformed quantum categories \mathcal{O} and the heart of the new t-structure on the affine Hecke category) to a certain category of bimodules (this doesn't quite fit in the above setting because these categories are not finite). Here we will sketch two families of examples already in the literature. We are not going to use these examples in what follows.

The first example is essentially from [So]. Let \mathfrak{g} be a semisimple Lie algebra over \mathbb{C} with Cartan subalgebra \mathfrak{h} . Choosing simple roots in \mathfrak{h}^* , one can talk about the BGG category \mathcal{O} and its principal block \mathcal{O}^{pr} . This is a highest weight category over \mathbb{C} . Its standard objects are labelled by elements of the Weyl group W : to $w \in W$ we assign the Verma module $\Delta(w)$ with highest weight $w \cdot (-2\rho)$, the order on W is the Bruhat order. Let \mathbf{R} denote the completion of $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}^*]$ at 0. Then we can consider a deformation $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{pr}$, a highest weight category over \mathbf{R} , compare to [So, Section 3.1] and Section 5.2. Consider the “anti-dominant” projective object $P_{\mathbf{R}}(w_0)$. Its endomorphisms are the algebra $\mathbf{R} \otimes_{\mathbf{R}^w} \mathbf{R}$, compare to [So, Theorem 9]. Then we consider the functor $\pi_{\mathbf{R}} := \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{pr}}(P_{\mathbf{R}}(w_0), \bullet) : \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{pr} \rightarrow \mathbf{R} \otimes_{\mathbf{R}^w} \mathbf{R}\text{-mod}$. It is an RS functor. The axioms (RS1) and (RS2) are manifest. (RS3) is easy to check. It is enough to check (RS4) only for the specialization to the closed point, see Remark 3.1.4. There it follows because the socle of every Verma module is the anti-dominant Verma that occurs with multiplicity 1.

Some other families of examples can be found in [R2, Sections 5,6] they have to do with categories \mathcal{O} over rational Cherednik algebras (with KZ functors $\pi_{\mathbf{R}}$) and higher level Schur algebras (with Schur functors $\pi_{\mathbf{R}}$). We note that we impose much weaker conditions on our functors compared to [R2, Section 4.2].

3.1.3. Basic properties. In what follows to simplify the notation, for $M \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}$, we write \underline{M} for $\pi_{\mathbf{R}}(M)$.

Lemma 3.1.5. *Every RS functor $\pi_{\mathbf{R}} : \mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}$ is 0-faithful.*

Proof. Let $A_{\mathbf{R}}$ be a finite projective \mathbf{R} -algebra. Let $M_{\mathbf{R}}, N_{\mathbf{R}}$ be two objects in $A_{\mathbf{R}}\text{-mod}$ that are projective over \mathbf{R} . It is easy to see that $\mathrm{Hom}_{A_{\mathbf{R}}}(M_{\mathbf{R}}, N_{\mathbf{R}})$ is a reflexive \mathbf{R} -module. A homomorphism $\varphi_{\mathbf{R}} : K_{\mathbf{R}} \rightarrow \underline{K}_{\mathbf{R}}$ between two finitely generated reflexive \mathbf{R} -modules is an isomorphism if and only if its localization at every height 1 prime ideal is so.

Apply this to $K_R := \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_R}(M_R, N_R)$, $\underline{K}_R := \text{Hom}_{\underline{\mathcal{C}}_R}(\underline{M}_R, \underline{N}_R)$ for standardly filtered objects M_R, N_R and the homomorphism φ_R induced by π_R . Note that M_R, N_R are projective over R because of the definition of a highest weight category (see Section 2.1.1), while $\underline{M}_R, \underline{N}_R$ thanks to (RS1),(RS2). So K_R, \underline{K}_R are indeed finitely generated and reflexive.

So we can assume that R is a local Dedekind domain with residue field k . This case can be handled as in the proofs of [Lo1, Proposition 3.1] or [R2, Proposition 4.42]. But we provide the details as the settings are a bit different. Let t denote a uniformizer of R . The sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \underline{M}_R \xrightarrow{t} \underline{M}_R \rightarrow \underline{M}_k \rightarrow 0,$$

where we write M_k for $k \otimes_R M_R$ and $\underline{M}_k := \pi_R(\underline{M}_k)$, is exact thanks to (RS1) and (RS2), and similarly for N_R . It follows that

$$K_R/tK_R \hookrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_k}(M_k, N_k), \underline{K}_R/t\underline{K}_R \hookrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\underline{\mathcal{C}}_k}(\underline{M}_k, \underline{N}_k).$$

Thanks to (RS4), we have $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_k}(M_k, N_k) \hookrightarrow \text{Hom}_k(\underline{M}_k, \underline{N}_k)$. Hence the homomorphism $\varphi_k : K_R/tK_R \rightarrow \underline{K}_R/t\underline{K}_R$ induced by φ_R is injective. By (RS3), $\varphi_{\mathbb{F}}$ is an isomorphism. Combining these two observations, we see that φ_R is an isomorphism. This finishes the proof. \square

3.2. Equivalence theorem. Let R be a regular local ring. In this section we are going to prove an equivalence between two highest weight categories over R with RS functors to the same category that are subject to some compatibility condition.

3.2.1. Main result. Let \mathcal{C}_R^i be two highest weight categories over R with (finite) posets $\mathcal{T}^i, i = 1, 2$. Let $\underline{\mathcal{C}}_R$ have the same meaning as in Section 3.1.1. Let $\pi_R^i : \mathcal{C}_R^i \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{C}}_R$ be RS functors.

We have the following result.

Theorem 3.2.1. *Suppose that*

- (a) *there is a bijection $\iota : \mathcal{T}^1 \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{T}^2$ such that $\pi_R^1(\Delta_R^1(\tau)) \cong \pi_R^2(\Delta_R^2(\iota(\tau)))$ for all $\tau \in \mathcal{T}^1$,*
- (b) *and for every height 1 prime ideal $\mathfrak{p} \subset R$, the essential images of $\mathcal{C}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{1,\Delta}$ and $\mathcal{C}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{2,\Delta}$ in $\underline{\mathcal{C}}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}$ coincide.*

Then there is a unique equivalence of highest weight categories $\mathcal{C}_R^1 \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}_R^2$ intertwining π_R^1 and π_R^2 . It automatically sends $\Delta_R^1(\tau)$ to $\Delta_R^2(\iota(\tau))$ for all $\tau \in \mathcal{T}^1$.

This theorem will be proved below in this section. Here is how the proof works:

- By Lemma 3.1.5, the functor π_R^i is 0-faithful. By Remark 2.1.6, we can recover \mathcal{C}_R^i from its full subcategory $\mathcal{C}_R^{i,\Delta}$. So Theorem boils down to proving that

$$(3.1) \quad \pi_R^1(\mathcal{C}_R^{1,\Delta}) = \pi_R^2(\mathcal{C}_R^{2,\Delta}).$$

- Since π_R^i is 0-faithful and acyclic on the standard objects (Remark 3.1.3), it induces embeddings $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_R^i}^1(M_R^i, N_R^i) \hookrightarrow \text{Ext}_{\underline{\mathcal{C}}_R}^1(\pi_R^i(M_R^i), \pi_R^i(N_R^i))$ for $i = 1, 2$. If we know that for all M_R^i, N_R^i such that $\pi_R^1(M_R^1) = \pi_R^2(M_R^2), \pi_R^1(N_R^1) = \pi_R^2(N_R^2)$, the images of Ext^1 's for $i = 1, 2$, coincide, we can argue inductively on the number of standards in a filtration, to deduce (3.1).
- We will show that the images of Ext^1 's indeed coincide.

3.2.2. *Description of Ext^1 .* Let $\mathcal{C}_R, \underline{\mathcal{C}}_R$ be as in Section 3.1.1, and $\pi_R : \mathcal{C}_R \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{C}}_R$ be an RS functor. For $M \in \mathcal{C}_R$ we will write \underline{M} for $\pi_R(M)$.

Our goal in this section is, for $M_R, N_R \in \mathcal{C}_R^\Delta$, to describe the image of $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_R}^1(M_R, N_R)$ in $\text{Ext}_{\underline{\mathcal{C}}_R}^1(\underline{M}_R, \underline{N}_R)$.

In order to state the description we need some preparation. The R -module $\text{Ext}_{\underline{\mathcal{C}}_R}^1(\underline{M}_R, \underline{N}_R)$ is finitely generated. By (RS3) it is torsion. Fix an element $a \in R$ annihilating this module. Then a also annihilates the submodule $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_R}^1(M_R, N_R)$. We write R^1 for $R/(a)$. Let $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_k \subset R$ be the minimal prime ideals of a . Set $L(R) := \bigoplus_{i=1}^k R_{\mathfrak{p}_i}$. For an R -module Q_R , we write $Q_{R^1} := Q_R/aQ_R$ and $Q_{L(R)}$ for $L(R) \otimes_R Q_R$. The same notation is used for objects in R -linear abelian categories.

Note that $L(R^1)$ is the full fraction ring of R^1 .

Let R' be a Noetherian ring. We can talk about R' -modules of positive depth – these are finitely generated R' -modules $Q_{R'}$ such that every non-zero divisor $b \in R'$ is not a zero divisor in $Q_{R'}$. For example, the Hom module to every positive depth (e.g. free) R' -module is also positive depth. Equivalently, $Q_{R'}$ is of positive depth if the natural homomorphism $Q_{R'} \rightarrow Q_{\text{Frac}(R')}$ is injective, where $\text{Frac}(R')$ stands for the full quotient ring of R' .

The following proposition is a key result of this section that will yield the description we need.

Proposition 3.2.2. *The homomorphism*

$$(3.2) \quad \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{R^1}}(M_{R^1}, N_{R^1}) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\underline{\mathcal{C}}_{R^1}}(\underline{M}_{R^1}, \underline{N}_{R^1})$$

is injective. Moreover, its cokernel is of positive depth.

Proof. Step 1. Let R' be the quotient of R that is a complete intersection of codimension ≤ 2 (for example, we can take $R' = R^1$) and \mathbb{F}' be its full fraction ring. We claim that

$$(3.3) \quad \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{R'}}(M_{R'}, N_{R'}) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\underline{\mathcal{C}}_{R'}}(\underline{M}_{R'}, \underline{N}_{R'})$$

is injective.

Note that the R' -modules $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{R'}}(M_{R'}, N_{R'}), \text{Hom}_{\underline{\mathcal{C}}_{R'}}(\underline{M}_{R'}, \underline{N}_{R'})$ are of positive depth. So they embed into $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}'}}(M_{\mathbb{F}'}, N_{\mathbb{F}'}), \text{Hom}_{\underline{\mathcal{C}}_{\mathbb{F}'}}(\underline{M}_{\mathbb{F}'}, \underline{N}_{\mathbb{F}'})$ respectively. To prove that (3.3) is injective it is enough to show that

$$(3.4) \quad \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}'}}(M_{\mathbb{F}'}, N_{\mathbb{F}'}) \hookrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\underline{\mathcal{C}}_{\mathbb{F}'}}(\underline{M}_{\mathbb{F}'}, \underline{N}_{\mathbb{F}'}),$$

here $R' = R^1$ and so $\mathbb{F}' = L(R^1)$.

Let $\mathfrak{q}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{q}_\ell$ be the prime ideals in R containing $\ker(R \twoheadrightarrow R')$ whose images in R' are the minimal prime ideals. The heights of the ideals \mathfrak{q}_i are all ≤ 2 . Note that \mathbb{F}' has finite length and it is filtered by $k(\mathfrak{q}_i)$'s. Thanks to (RS4), we know that

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{k(\mathfrak{q}_i)}}(M_{k(\mathfrak{q}_i)}, N_{k(\mathfrak{q}_i)}) \hookrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\underline{\mathcal{C}}_{k(\mathfrak{q}_i)}}(\underline{M}_{k(\mathfrak{q}_i)}, \underline{N}_{k(\mathfrak{q}_i)}).$$

(3.4) follows. This shows that (3.3) (and its special case (3.2)) are injective.

Step 2. Now we show that the cokernel of (3.2) is of positive depth. Equivalently, we need to show that for every nonzero divisor $b \in R^1$, the map

$$(3.5) \quad \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{R^1}}(M_{R^1}, N_{R^1})/b \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{R^1}}(M_{R^1}, N_{R^1}) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\underline{\mathcal{C}}_{R^1}}(\underline{M}_{R^1}, \underline{N}_{R^1})/b \text{Hom}_{\underline{\mathcal{C}}_{R^1}}(\underline{M}_{R^1}, \underline{N}_{R^1})$$

is injective.

Set $R' := R^1/(b)$. The source of (3.5) embeds into $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{R'}}(M_{R'}, N_{R'})$ and the target embeds into $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{R'}}(\underline{M}_{R'}, \underline{N}_{R'})$ in such a way that (3.5) gets intertwined with (3.3). So (3.5) is injective by Step 1. \square

Consider the natural homomorphisms

$$(3.6) \quad \begin{aligned} \kappa &: \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_R}(M_R, N_R) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{R^1}}(M_{R^1}, N_{R^1}), \\ \underline{\kappa} &: \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_R}(\underline{M}_R, \underline{N}_R) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{R^1}}(\underline{M}_{R^1}, \underline{N}_{R^1}). \end{aligned}$$

Recall, Lemma 3.1.5, that π_R is 0-faithful, so $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_R}(M_R, N_R) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_R}(\underline{M}_R, \underline{N}_R)$. Let $\mathcal{H}(M_R, N_R) := \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_R}(M_R, N_R)/a \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_R}(M_R, N_R)$.

By the long exact sequence for $R\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_R}(M_R, \bullet)$ applied to

$$0 \rightarrow N_R \xrightarrow{a} N_R \rightarrow N_{R^1} \rightarrow 0$$

we get that κ factors through the inclusion

$$\mathcal{H}(M_R, N_R) \hookrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{R^1}}(M_{R^1}, N_{R^1})$$

while $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_R}^1(M_R, N_R) \cong \text{coker } \kappa$. Similarly, $\underline{\kappa}$ factors through the inclusion

$$\mathcal{H}(M_R, N_R) \hookrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{R^1}}(\underline{M}_{R^1}, \underline{N}_{R^1})$$

while $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_R}^1(\underline{M}_R, \underline{N}_R) \cong \text{coker } \underline{\kappa}$. Note that the notation \underline{M}_{R^1} is unambiguous – this module is identified with $R^1 \otimes_R \underline{M}_R$ and with $\pi_R(M_{R^1})$.

Now we are going to define an R^1 -submodule $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}(M_R, N_R) \subset \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{R^1}}(\underline{M}_{R^1}, \underline{N}_{R^1})$.

Since the R^1 -module $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{R^1}}(\underline{M}_{R^1}, \underline{N}_{R^1})$ is of positive depth, we get

$$(3.7) \quad \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{R^1}}(\underline{M}_{R^1}, \underline{N}_{R^1}) \hookrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{L(R^1)}}(\underline{M}_{L(R^1)}, \underline{N}_{L(R^1)}).$$

By Proposition 3.2.2, we also have

$$(3.8) \quad \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{L(R^1)}}(M_{L(R^1)}, N_{L(R^1)}) \hookrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{L(R^1)}}(\underline{M}_{L(R^1)}, \underline{N}_{L(R^1)})$$

For $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}(M_R, N_R)$ we take the intersection of the images of embeddings (3.7) and (3.8).

Corollary 3.2.3. *The R^1 -submodule $\mathcal{H}(M_R, N_R) \subset \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{R^1}}(\underline{M}_{R^1}, \underline{N}_{R^1})$ is contained in $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}(M_R, N_R)$. Moreover,*

$$\tilde{\mathcal{H}}(M_R, N_R)/\mathcal{H}(M_R, N_R) \subset \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{R^1}}(\underline{M}_{R^1}, \underline{N}_{R^1})/\mathcal{H}(M_R, N_R) \cong \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_R}^1(\underline{M}_R, \underline{N}_R)$$

coincides with the image of the embedding $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_R}^1(M_R, N_R) \hookrightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_R}^1(\underline{M}_R, \underline{N}_R)$.

Proof. The containment $\mathcal{H}(M_R, N_R) \subset \tilde{\mathcal{H}}(M_R, N_R)$ follows from $\mathcal{H}(M_R, N_R) \subset \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{R^1}}(M_{R^1}, N_{R^1})$. Proving the description of $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_R}^1(M_R, N_R)$ amounts to checking that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{R^1}}(M_{R^1}, N_{R^1}) \subset \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{R^1}}(\underline{M}_{R^1}, \underline{N}_{R^1})$ coincides with $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}(M_R, N_R)$. This is a straightforward consequence of the claim that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{R^1}}(\underline{M}_{R^1}, \underline{N}_{R^1})/\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{R^1}}(M_{R^1}, N_{R^1})$ is of positive depth (Proposition 3.2.2), equivalently, embeds into its base change to $L(R^1)$. \square

3.2.3. Completion of proof.

Proof of Theorem 3.2.1. For $\ell > 0$, let $\mathcal{C}_R^{i,\Delta}(\ell)$ denote the full subcategory of standardly filtered objects, where the length of the filtration is at most ℓ . It is enough to prove that

$$(A_\ell) \quad \pi_R^1(\mathcal{C}_R^{1,\Delta}(\ell)) = \pi_R^2(\mathcal{C}_R^{2,\Delta}(\ell)).$$

We prove (A_ℓ) by induction on ℓ . The base, $\ell = 1$, follows from condition (a). To prove the induction step, notice that every $L_R^i \in \mathcal{C}_R^{i,\Delta}(\ell + 1)$ fits into a short exact sequence

$$(3.9) \quad 0 \rightarrow N_R^i \rightarrow L_R^i \rightarrow M_R^i \rightarrow 0, \quad M_R^i \in \mathcal{C}_R^{i,\Delta}(\ell), \quad N_R^i \in \mathcal{C}_R^{i,\Delta}(1).$$

Pick $L_R^1 \in \mathcal{C}_R^{2,\Delta}(\ell + 1)$ and let \underline{L}_R be its image in $\underline{\mathcal{C}}_R$. Take N_R^1 and M_R^1 as in (3.9). By the induction assumption, there are $N_R^2 \in \mathcal{C}_R^{2,\Delta}(\ell), M_R^2 \in \mathcal{C}_R^{2,\Delta}(1)$ with $\underline{N}_R^2 \cong \underline{N}_R^1$ and $\underline{M}_R^2 \cong \underline{M}_R^1$. We will write \underline{N}_R and \underline{M}_R for these objects. Our goal is to construct an extension \underline{L}_R^2 of M_R^2 by N_R^2 with $\underline{L}_R^2 \cong \underline{L}_R^1$, this will finish the induction step. This will follow if we show that the inclusions $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_R}^1(M_R^i, N_R^i) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\underline{\mathcal{C}}_R}^1(\underline{M}_R, \underline{N}_R)$ have the same image. Using Corollary 3.2.3, the coincidence of the images will follow once we know that the following property holds:

(*) the images of

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{L(R^1)}^i}(M_{L(R^1)}^i, N_{L(R^1)}^i) \hookrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\underline{\mathcal{C}}_{L(R^1)}}(\underline{M}_{L(R^1)}, \underline{N}_{L(R^1)})$$

coincide for $i = 1, 2$.

Note that $L(R^1) = \bigoplus_{j=1}^k L_j(R^1)$, where $L_j(R^1) := R_{\mathfrak{p}_j}/(a)$.

Thanks to (b) and Remark 2.1.6, for all j we get an equivalence $\mathcal{C}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}_j}}^1 \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}_j}}^2$ intertwining the functors $\pi_{R_{\mathfrak{p}_j}}^i$. Note that

$$\pi_{R_{\mathfrak{p}_j}}^i(M_{L_j(R^1)}) \cong \underline{M}_{L_j(R^1)}, \quad \pi_{R_{\mathfrak{p}_j}}^i(N_{L_j(R^1)}) \cong \underline{N}_{L_j(R^1)}.$$

(*) holds thanks to the equivalence $\mathcal{C}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}_j}}^1 \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}_j}}^2$. This finishes the proof. \square

4. STABILIZED T-STRUCTURE ON THE AFFINE HECKE CATEGORY

4.1. Affine Hecke category. In this section we recall various things related to the affine Hecke category. It essentially contains no new results.

4.1.1. Setting. Fix a finite type root system. Let $W, \Lambda_0, \mathfrak{h}$ be the corresponding Weyl group, root lattice and the Cartan space (so that $\Lambda_0 \subset \mathfrak{h}^*$). Then we can form the affine Weyl group $W^a = W \ltimes \Lambda_0$. We write $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}$ for $\mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathbb{C}\hbar$, where \hbar is the notation for an additional basis element.

The group W^a acts on $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}$ as follows: \hbar is invariant, W acts on \mathfrak{h} by the default action, and for $\lambda \in \Lambda_0, \xi \in \mathfrak{h}$, we have $t_\lambda x = x + \langle \lambda, \xi \rangle \hbar$. Here and below t_λ denotes λ viewed as an element of W^a . Identify $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}^*$ with $\mathfrak{h}^* \oplus \mathbb{C}$ by

$$\langle (\mu, z), \xi \rangle = \langle \mu, \xi \rangle, \quad \langle (\mu, z), \hbar \rangle = -z.$$

The action of W^a on $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}^*$ becomes

$$w.(\mu, z) = (w\lambda, z), \quad t_\lambda(\mu, z) = (\mu + z\lambda, z).$$

We note that W^a is an affine reflection group: the reflections are given by the elements $s_\alpha t_{k\alpha} = t_{-k\alpha} s_\alpha$. This element acts on $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}^*$ by $(\lambda, z) \mapsto (\lambda - (zk + \langle \lambda, \alpha^\vee \rangle) \alpha, z)$ and so the corresponding reflection hyperplane given by the linear function $\alpha^\vee - k\hbar : \hat{\mathfrak{h}}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$.

Set $R := \mathbb{C}[\hat{\mathfrak{h}}^*]^{\wedge_0}$, the completion of $\mathbb{C}[\hat{\mathfrak{h}}^*] = S(\hat{\mathfrak{h}})$ at 0. This algebra is acted on by W^a . Consider the category R -bimod of R -bimodules. An example of an object is the bimodule R_x for $x \in W^{ea}$, it is a free rank one module as a right R -module, and the action of R on the left is twisted by x^{-1} . In other words, this is the completed version of the functions on the graph of x under its action on $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}^*$, i.e., the locus $\{(x\xi, \xi) | \xi \in \hat{\mathfrak{h}}^*\}$.

4.1.2. The category SBim. Inside R -bimod we have the full subcategory of Soergel bimodules to be denoted by $\text{SBim}(W^a)$. By definition, it is the full Karoubian monoidal additive subcategory of R -bimod generated by the elementary Bott-Samelson bimodules $R \otimes_{R^s} R$, where s runs over the set of simple affine reflections.

We will denote the tensor product functor by $*$.

This is the additive version of the Hecke category for W^a . We also consider the triangulated version, $\mathcal{H} := K^b(\text{SBim})$. By the construction, \mathcal{H} is a monoidal category.

4.1.3. Perverse t -structure.

Lemma 4.1.1. *The category \mathcal{H} comes with a unique t -structure (to be called perverse) with the following properties:*

- (1) *its heart is a highest weight category over R , whose poset is W^a with respect to the Bruhat order (an ideal finite poset, see Remark 2.3.5).*
- (2) *the indecomposable Soergel bimodule $B_x \in \mathcal{H}$ corresponds to the tilting object labelled by $x \in W^a$.*

Proof. One can argue as in [EL, Section 6] to formally recover the highest weight category from SBim , by the construction it is the heart of a unique t -structure with the prescribed properties. Note that most of [EL, Section 6] deals with the Ringel dual of the highest weight category we need, the category we need is explained in [EL, Section 6.6.7] in a more general case. \square

The heart of the t -structure will be denoted by \mathcal{O}_R^- . Let $\Delta_R^-(x)$ denote the standard object in \mathcal{O}_R^- labelled by $x \in W^a$. The specialization of \mathcal{O}_R^- to the closed point of $\text{Spec}(R)$ will be denoted by \mathcal{O}^- . This is a highest weight category over \mathbb{C} with poset W^a and standard objects $\Delta^-(x) := \mathbb{C} \otimes_R \Delta_R^-(x)$. Note that by condition (2) in the lemma, we have

$$(4.1) \quad D^b(\mathcal{O}_R^-) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{H}.$$

Remark 4.1.2. One can also extract Lemma 4.1.1 from [BY], which gave a geometric construction. In particular, \mathcal{O}^- is nothing else but the category of Iwahori-equivariant perverse sheaves on the (thin) affine flag variety.

We would like to give a corollary of Remark 4.1.2 that will be used later. It is proved in [BBM, Lemma 2.1], note that while that lemma deals with the case of finite type flag varieties, the proof carries over to the case of the affine flag variety verbatim.

Corollary 4.1.3. *The socle of any standard object in \mathcal{O}^- is isomorphic to the simple object $\Delta^-(1)$.*

4.1.4. Exactness of the convolution.

Corollary 4.1.4. *Tensoring with a standardly (resp., costandardly) filtered object in $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^-$ is left (resp., right) t-exact endo-functor of \mathcal{H} .*

Proof. Tensoring with the generators of SBim is t-exact by the construction in [EL], and then we use that every costandardly filtered object M admits a resolution

$$0 \rightarrow T_k \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow T_0 \rightarrow M,$$

hence tensoring with M is right t-exact. Dually, tensoring with a standardly filtered object is left t-exact. \square

We have a group homomorphism from the affine braid group B^a to \mathcal{H} , [R1]. The positive braid $T_x, x \in W^a$, maps to $\nabla_{\mathbf{R}}^-(x)$, while $T_{x^{-1}}^{-1}$ maps to $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^-(x)$. Recall that we have a group embedding $\Lambda_0 \hookrightarrow B^a$ uniquely characterized by $\lambda \mapsto T_{t_\lambda}$ if λ is dominant. Let J_λ denote the image of $\lambda \in \Lambda$ under this embedding. The following statement is a straightforward consequence of the discussion above in this paragraph and Corollary 4.1.4.

Corollary 4.1.5. *For every dominant $\lambda \in \Lambda$, the functor $\bullet * J_\lambda$ is right t-exact, while the functor $\bullet * J_{-\lambda}$ is left t-exact.*

4.1.5. *Soergel functor.* We consider the tautological exact functor of triangulated categories $\mathcal{H} \rightarrow D^b(\mathbf{R}\text{-bimod})$ to be denoted by \mathbb{V} . Here are basic properties of this functor.

Lemma 4.1.6. *The functor \mathbb{V} has the following properties.*

- (1) *It is monoidal.*
- (2) $\mathbb{V}(\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^-(x)) \cong \mathbb{V}(\nabla_{\mathbf{R}}^-(x)) \cong \mathbf{R}_x$.
- (3) *The functor \mathbb{V} is t-exact (w.r.t. the perverse t-structure on \mathcal{H} and the usual t-structure on $D^b(\mathbf{R}\text{-bimod})$).*
- (4) *The functor \mathbb{V} is faithful on standardly filtered objects in \mathcal{O}^- .*

Proof. (1) is a tautology. (2) is true for the generators (the simple affine reflections) and then for the general x we deduce the claim using the left action of B^a . In more detail, for $x = s$, a simple affine reflection, we have an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \nabla_{\mathbf{R}}^-(s) \rightarrow T_s \rightarrow \nabla_{\mathbf{R}}^-(1) \rightarrow 0$, where T_s stands for the tilting object labelled by s . Note that \mathbf{R}_s is the kernel of the natural epimorphism $\mathbf{R} \otimes_{\mathbf{R}^s} \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$. It follows that $\mathbb{V}(\nabla_{\mathbf{R}}^-(s)) \cong \mathbf{R}_s$. Note that since T_x maps to $\nabla_{\mathbf{R}}^-(x)$, we get that $\nabla_{\mathbf{R}}^-(x) * \nabla_{\mathbf{R}}^-(s) \cong \nabla_{\mathbf{R}}^-(xs)$ if $\ell(xs) = \ell(x) + 1$. Now we use that \mathbb{V} is a monoidal functor to deduce that $\mathbb{V}(\nabla_{\mathbf{R}}^-(x)) \cong \mathbf{R}_x$ for all $x \in W^a$. The proof for standard objects is analogous.

Let us prove (3). We use that $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^-$ is a highest weight category with an ideal finite poset (and so is the union of highest weight subcategories with finite posets). By (2), $\mathbb{V}(\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^-(x))$ has no higher cohomology. Every object in $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^-$ admits a resolution by standardly filtered objects, so \mathbb{V} is right t-exact. Also by (2), $\mathbb{V}(\nabla_{\mathbf{R}}^-(x))$ has no higher homology (where $\nabla_{\mathbf{R}}^-(x) = \mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbf{R}} \nabla_{\mathbf{R}}^-(x)$). It follows that \mathbb{V} is acyclic on every object in $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^-$ annihilated by the maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m} \subset \mathbf{R}$. We claim that this implies that \mathbb{V} is acyclic on all objects in $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^-$. Indeed, let $A_{\mathbf{R}}\text{-mod}$ be a highest weight subcategory of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^-$ associated to a finite poset ideal. The restriction of \mathbb{V} to $A_{\mathbf{R}}\text{-mod}$ is isomorphic to a functor of the form $B_{\mathbf{R}} \otimes_{A_{\mathbf{R}}} \bullet$, where $B_{\mathbf{R}}$ is an \mathbf{R} - $A_{\mathbf{R}}$ -bimodule finitely generated over $\mathbf{R} \subset A_{\mathbf{R}}$. Note that $B_{\mathbf{R}}/B_{\mathbf{R}}\mathfrak{m}$ is

a flat $A_R/A_R\mathfrak{m}$ -module. Also, since $B_R \otimes_{A_R}^L (A_R/A_R\mathfrak{m}) = B_R \otimes_R^L (R/\mathfrak{m})$ has no higher homology, B_R is flat over R . It follows that B_R is flat over A_R , which finishes the proof of (3).

Finally, we prove (4). We need to show that a nonzero homomorphism between standard objects is sent to a nonzero homomorphism. Part (2) implies that $\mathbb{V}(\Delta^-(x)) \neq 0$ for all $x \in W^a$. Corollary 4.1.3 implies that any homomorphism between standard objects is injective. This, together with the exactness of \mathbb{V} , imply (4). \square

4.1.6. Singular Soergel bimodules. Let I^a denote the system of affine simple roots for W^a and let J be its proper subset. We write $W_J \subset W^a$ for the corresponding parabolic subgroup, it is a finite Weyl group. We write R^J for the ring of invariants R^{W_J} . We consider the category ${}_J\text{SBim}$ of singular Soergel R^J - R -bimodules, by definition, these are direct sums of direct R^J - R -bimodule summands of objects in SBim . It is a right SBim -module category. Note that we have $R^J \otimes R^{opp}$ -linear functors $\pi_J : \text{SBim} \rightarrow {}_J\text{SBim}$ of restricting the left R -action to R^J , and its biadjoint $\pi^J : {}_J\text{SBim} \rightarrow \text{SBim}$ sending B to $R \otimes_{R^J} B$. We have the following isomorphism

$$(4.2) \quad \pi_J \circ \pi^J \cong \text{id}^{\oplus |W_J|}.$$

The indecomposable objects in ${}_J\text{SBim}$ are labelled by the left cosets for the action of W_J on W^a , the indecomposable object labelled by $W_J x$ will be labelled by $B_{W_J x}$.

Consider the category ${}_J\mathcal{H} := K^b({}_J\text{SBim})$. We have the following analog of Lemma 4.1.1, that also follows from the results of [EL, Section 6].

Lemma 4.1.7. *The category ${}_J\mathcal{H}$ comes with a unique t -structure (to be called perverse) with the following properties:*

- (1) *its heart is a highest weight category over R , whose poset is $W_J \backslash W^{ea}$ with respect to the order induced by the Bruhat order.*
- (2) *the indecomposable singular Soergel bimodules $B_{W_J x} \in \mathcal{H}$ corresponds to the tilting object labelled by $W_J x$.*
- (3) *The standard object labelled by $W_J x$ is $\pi_J(\Delta_R(x))$ for all $x \in W^{ea}$.*

4.1.7. Main result on the stabilized t -structure. Now let us state our main result: the existence and properties of another t -structure on \mathcal{H} . It can be called the *Frenkel-Gaitsgory* t -structure – it is closely related to the t -structure introduced in [FG], the *new* t -structure, following [BLin], where the restriction of the Frenkel-Gaitsgory t -structure to $D^b(\mathcal{O}^-)$ was studied, or the *stabilized* t -structure, which is the term that we are going to use.

Theorem 4.1.8. *The following claims are true:*

- (1) *There is a unique t -structure on \mathcal{H} such that its negative part $\mathcal{H}^{st, \leq 0}$ coincides with the full subcategory of \mathcal{H} consisting of all objects \mathcal{F} such that $\mathcal{F} * J_\lambda \in \mathcal{H}^{\leq 0}$ (for the perverse t -structure). This t -structure is bounded.*
- (2) *Moreover, the heart of the t -structure is a highest weight category with the following interval finite poset and standard objects:*
 - *The poset is W^a with order $x \preceq y$ if $xt_{-\lambda} \leq yt_{-\lambda}$ for all λ sufficiently dominant, where \leq is the usual Bruhat order (below we will see that this gives a well-defined order).*
 - *The standard object corresponding to $x \in W^a$ is $\Delta_R^-(xt_{-\lambda}) * J_\lambda$ for all λ sufficiently dominant (again, below we will see that this is well-defined).*

(3) Let $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{R}}^{st}$ denote the heart of the stabilized t -structure. Then $D^b(\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{R}}^{st}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{H}$.

In the subsequent sections we prove this theorem. And in Section 4.7, we extend it to the singular blocks, which is fairly standard.

4.2. Stabilized t -structure on $D^b(\mathcal{O}^-)$. The goal of this section is to review the new t -structure on $\mathcal{H}_0 := D^b(\mathcal{O}^-)$ following [BLin] and to show that the heart is a highest weight category (with poset and standard objects basically as explained in Theorem 4.1.8) based on results of [Lo2].

4.2.1. New t -structure following [BLin]. Here we recall a few results on the new t -structure on \mathcal{H}_0 following [BLin] and using constructions from [B, BM].

Consider the ring \mathcal{R} that is the localization of \mathbb{Z} by sufficiently many primes (it is enough to take $\mathcal{R} = \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{h}]$, where h is the maximum of the Coxeter numbers of the simple summands of \mathfrak{g} , but we will not need this). Let G be the adjoint group for our fixed root system. The group G is defined over \mathbb{Z} , hence over \mathcal{R} . In particular, we can consider the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathcal{R}}$, the Springer resolution $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\mathcal{R}}$, and the simultaneous Grothendieck resolution $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathcal{R}}$. Then we can form the Steinberg \mathcal{R} -scheme, $\mathbf{St}_{\mathcal{R}} := \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathcal{R}} \times_{\mathfrak{g}_{\mathcal{R}}}^* \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\mathcal{R}}$, it is a complete intersection in the regular \mathcal{R} -scheme $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathcal{R}} \times \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\mathcal{R}}$. The group scheme $G_{\mathcal{R}}$ acts on $\mathbf{St}_{\mathcal{R}}$ and we can consider the equivariant derived category $D^b(\mathrm{Coh}^{G_{\mathcal{R}}} \mathbf{St}_{\mathcal{R}})$.

Bezrukavnikov and Mirkovic in [BM] have constructed a tilting generator $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{R}}$ on $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathcal{R}}$. This is a vector bundle on $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathcal{R}}$ without higher self-extensions whose endomorphism algebra, to be denoted by $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{R}}$, has finite homological dimension. We then have a derived equivalence

$$(4.3) \quad R\Gamma(\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{R}} \otimes \bullet) : D^b(\mathrm{Coh} \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathcal{R}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} D^b(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{R}}\text{-mod}).$$

We can also consider the restriction of $\mathcal{E}_{0,\mathcal{R}}$ of $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{R}}$ to $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\mathcal{R}} \subset \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathcal{R}}$. We note that $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{R}}$ is naturally an algebra over $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathcal{R}}^* \times_{\mathfrak{h}_{\mathcal{R}}^*/W} \mathfrak{h}_{\mathcal{R}}^*$ (which is the spectrum of the algebra of global functions on $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathcal{R}}$). The endomorphism algebra of $\mathcal{E}_{0,\mathcal{R}}$ coincides with the specialization $\mathcal{A}_{0,\mathcal{R}} := \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{R}} \otimes_{\mathcal{R}[\mathfrak{h}^*]} \mathcal{R}_0$, where \mathcal{R}_0 stands for the rank 1 free \mathcal{R} -module, where \mathfrak{h} acts by 0. Similarly to (4.3) we have a derived equivalence

$$(4.4) \quad R\Gamma(\mathcal{E}_{0,\mathcal{R}}^* \otimes \bullet) : D^b(\mathrm{Coh} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\mathcal{R}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} D^b(\mathcal{A}_{0,\mathcal{R}}^{opp}\text{-mod}).$$

The bundle $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{R}}$ is $G_{\mathcal{R}}$ -equivariant. It follows that (4.3) and (4.4) lift to equivalences between the equivariant derived categories. As argued in [BM], from (4.3) and (4.4) one can deduce that we have a derived equivalence

$$(4.5) \quad R\Gamma(\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{R}} \otimes \mathcal{E}_{0,\mathcal{R}}^* \otimes \bullet) : D^b(\mathrm{Coh}^{G_{\mathcal{R}}} \mathbf{St}_{\mathcal{R}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} D^b(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{R}} \otimes_{\mathcal{R}[\mathfrak{g}^*]} \mathcal{A}_{0,\mathcal{R}}^{opp}\text{-mod}^{G_{\mathcal{R}}}).$$

We will need a related derived equivalence that appeared in [BLin]. Let $\pi : \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\mathcal{R}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_{\mathcal{R}}^*$ denote the Springer map. Consider the sheaf of algebras $\pi^* \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{R}}$ on $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}$. It is $G_{\mathcal{R}}$ -equivariant so we can consider the equivariant derived category $\mathrm{Coh}^{G_{\mathcal{R}}}(\pi^* \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{R}})$. Note that we have the functor

$$(4.6) \quad D^b(\mathrm{Coh}^{G_{\mathcal{R}}} \mathbf{St}_{\mathcal{R}}) \rightarrow D^b(\mathrm{Coh}^{G_{\mathcal{R}}}(\pi^* \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{R}})), \mathcal{F} \mapsto R\pi_{2*}(\pi_1^* \mathcal{E} \otimes \bullet),$$

where we write π_1, π_2 for the projections $\mathbf{St}_{\mathcal{R}} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathcal{R}}, \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\mathcal{R}}$. Then (4.6) is an equivalence, see [BLin, Section 2.2].

Now we return to the situation when the base field is \mathbb{C} (and we drop the subscript). One of the main result of [B], see [B, Theorem 1], is an equivalence $\mathcal{H}_0 \xrightarrow{\sim} D^b(\mathrm{Coh}^G \mathrm{St})$. Composing with the base change to \mathbb{C} of (4.6), we get an equivalence $\mathcal{H}_0 \xrightarrow{\sim} D^b(\mathrm{Coh}^G(\pi^* \mathcal{A}))$. It was proved in [BLin, Corollary 1] that the transfer of the default t-structure on $D^b(\mathrm{Coh}^G(\pi^* \mathcal{A}))$ to \mathcal{H}_0 satisfies the conditions analogous to those in Theorem 4.1.8. This is the new t-structure on \mathcal{H}_0 .

4.2.2. Reminder on braid group actions. The goal of this section is to recall left and right braid group actions on $D^b(\mathrm{Coh}^{G_{\mathcal{R}}} \mathrm{St}_{\mathcal{R}})$ following [BR], see, in particular, [BR, Theorem 1.3.2].

The first step is to construct a homomorphism from the affine braid group Br^a to the group of isomorphism classes of invertible objects in $D^b(\mathrm{Coh}^{G_{\mathcal{R}}}(\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathcal{R}} \times_{\mathfrak{g}_{\mathcal{R}}^*} \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathcal{R}}))$. Let $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathcal{R}, \Delta}$ denote the diagonal in $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathcal{R}} \times_{\mathfrak{g}_{\mathcal{R}}^*} \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathcal{R}}$. The homomorphism sends $J_{\lambda}, \lambda \in \Lambda_0$, to the sheaf $\mathcal{O}(\lambda)$ on $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathcal{R}, \Delta}$, where the normalization is such that the line bundle $\mathcal{O}(\lambda)$ on the flag variety is ample if and only if λ is strictly dominant. The images of the generators T_s of the finite braid group inside Br^a are determined as follows. Let $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathcal{R}}^{*, reg}$ denote the locus of regular semisimple elements and

$$(\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathcal{R}} \times_{\mathfrak{g}_{\mathcal{R}}^*} \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathcal{R}})^{reg} \subset \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathcal{R}} \times_{\mathfrak{g}_{\mathcal{R}}^*} \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathcal{R}}$$

be its preimage. For a simple reflection $s \in W$ consider the locus in $(\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathcal{R}} \times_{\mathfrak{g}_{\mathcal{R}}^*} \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathcal{R}})^{reg}$, where the two Borel subalgebras are in relative position s . Denote it by $Z_{s, \mathcal{R}}^{reg}$. Let $Z_{s, \mathcal{R}}$ denote the Zariski closure of $Z_{s, \mathcal{R}}^{reg}$ in $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathcal{R}} \times_{\mathfrak{g}_{\mathcal{R}}^*} \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathcal{R}}$. The element T_s is sent to $\mathcal{O}_{Z_{s, \mathcal{R}}}$.

Note that $D^b(\mathrm{Coh}^{G_{\mathcal{R}}}(\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathcal{R}} \times_{\mathfrak{g}_{\mathcal{R}}^*} \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathcal{R}}))$ acts on $D^b(\mathrm{Coh}^{G_{\mathcal{R}}} \mathrm{St}_{\mathcal{R}})$ by convolutions. This gives the first (left) action of Br^a on $D^b(\mathrm{Coh}^{G_{\mathcal{R}}} \mathrm{St}_{\mathcal{R}})$.

We also have a commuting right action. Consider the derived scheme $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\mathcal{R}} \times_{\mathfrak{g}_{\mathcal{R}}^*}^L \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\mathcal{R}}$. It makes sense to speak about the derived category of $G_{\mathcal{R}}$ -equivariant coherent sheaves on this scheme, to be denoted by $D^b(\mathrm{Coh}^{G_{\mathcal{R}}}(\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\mathcal{R}} \times_{\mathfrak{g}_{\mathcal{R}}^*}^L \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\mathcal{R}}))$. It acts on $D^b(\mathrm{Coh}^{G_{\mathcal{R}}} \mathrm{St}_{\mathcal{R}})$ by convolutions from the right. As explained in [BR, Section 1.3], there is a homomorphism from Br^a to the group of invertible objects in $D^b(\mathrm{Coh}^{G_{\mathcal{R}}}(\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\mathcal{R}} \times_{\mathfrak{g}_{\mathcal{R}}^*}^L \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\mathcal{R}}))$. Namely, note that we have a natural morphism from the usual fiber product $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\mathcal{R}} \times_{\mathfrak{g}_{\mathcal{R}}^*} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\mathcal{R}}$ to the derived tensor product. So we can view objects of $\mathrm{Coh}^{G_{\mathcal{R}}}(\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\mathcal{R}} \times_{\mathfrak{g}_{\mathcal{R}}^*} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\mathcal{R}})$ as objects of $D^b(\mathrm{Coh}^{G_{\mathcal{R}}}(\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\mathcal{R}} \times_{\mathfrak{g}_{\mathcal{R}}^*}^L \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\mathcal{R}}))$ by pushforward.

An element $J_{\lambda}, \lambda \in \Lambda$, is sent to $\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\mathcal{R}, \Delta}}(\lambda)$, while T_s is sent to the structure sheaf of the scheme-theoretic intersection $Z_{s, \mathcal{R}} \cap \mathrm{St}_{\mathcal{R}}$ (that is actually a subscheme in $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\mathcal{R}} \times_{\mathfrak{g}_{\mathcal{R}}^*} \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\mathcal{R}}$).

The following claim is a consequence [BL, Proposition 5.8] (for the left action; the proof for the right actions is analogous). Note that by the realization of \mathcal{H}_0 as the Iwahori constructible perverse sheaves on the affine flag variety we have natural actions of the affine braid group Br^a on this category from the left and from the right.

Lemma 4.2.1. *The equivalence $\mathcal{H}_0 \xrightarrow{\sim} D^b(\mathrm{Coh}^G \mathrm{St})$, see Remark 4.1.2 and [B, Theorem 1], is equivariant with respect to both Br^a -actions.*

4.2.3. Order. The goal of this section is to equip W^a with a new partial order and study its properties.

We choose simple reflections in W^a with respect to the *anti-dominant* alcove. So, the affine reflection s_0 is $s_{\tilde{\alpha}} t_{\tilde{\alpha}}$, where $\tilde{\alpha}$ is the dominant short root. Correspondingly, the

length $w \in W^a$ is given by

$$(4.7) \quad \ell(wt_\lambda) = \sum_{\alpha, w(\alpha) > 0} |\langle \lambda, \alpha^\vee \rangle| + \sum_{\alpha, w(\alpha) < 0} |\langle \lambda, \alpha^\vee \rangle - 1|.$$

Here $w \in W$, $\lambda \in \Lambda_0$, and α runs over the positive roots.

Define the *stabilized length* of $x = wt_\lambda \in W^a$ by $\ell^{st}(x) = \ell(w) - 2\langle \rho^\vee, \lambda \rangle$. This formula is motivated by the observation that

$$(*) \quad \ell^{st}(x) = \ell(x) \text{ if } \lambda \text{ is anti-dominant.}$$

Definition 4.2.2. For $x, y \in W^a$ set $x \leq^{st} y$ if there is a sequence of roots β_1, \dots, β_k such that $x = s_{\beta_1} \dots s_{\beta_k} y$ and $\ell^{st}(s_{\beta_i} \dots s_{\beta_k} y) < \ell^{st}(s_{\beta_{i+1}} \dots s_{\beta_k} y)$ for all i .

It is clear that \leq^{st} is a partial order on W^a . Moreover, for each $\mu \in \Lambda$ the map $x \mapsto xt_\mu$ is a poset automorphism.

The following lemma provides an alternative characterization of \leq^{st} . Let Λ_0^+ denote the subset of dominant weights in Λ_0 .

Lemma 4.2.3. For $x, y \in W^a$, the following are equivalent.

- (1) $x \leq^{st} y$.
- (2) there is $\mu_0 \in \Lambda_0^+$ depending on x, y such that for all $\mu \in \mu_0 + \Lambda_0^+$, we have $xt_{-\mu} \leq yt_{-\mu}$.

Proof. (1) \Rightarrow (2): we can find $\mu_0 \in \Lambda_0^+$ such that all elements $s_{\beta_i} \dots s_{\beta_k} yt_{-\mu}$ for $\mu \in \mu_0 + \Lambda_0^+$ as in Definition 4.2.2 are of the form $w_i t_{\lambda_i}$ with $\lambda_i \in -\Lambda_0^+$. Now the desired implication follows from (*).

(2) \Rightarrow (1): is similar and is also based on (*). It is left as an exercise to a reader. \square

In particular, the order in (2) of Theorem 4.1.8 is well-defined.

Now pick a positive number p and consider the action of W^a on Λ as in Section 2.3.4. Consider the action of W^a on Λ by

$$w \cdot \mu := w(\mu + \rho) - \rho, t_\lambda \cdot \mu = \mu + p\lambda, \lambda, \mu \in \Lambda, w \in W.$$

Lemma 4.2.4. Suppose $p > h$ (the Coxeter number). If $x \leq^{st} y$, then $x^{-1} \cdot (-2\rho) \leq y^{-1} \cdot (-2\rho)$ with respect to the dominance ordering.

Proof. It is enough to consider the situation when $x = s_\beta y$ with $\ell^{st}(x) < \ell^{st}(y)$. Let $y = wt_\lambda$. Then $s_\beta = s_\alpha t_{k\alpha}$ for some finite positive root α and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. We have $s_\beta y = s_\alpha t_{k\alpha} wt_\lambda = (s_\alpha w) t_{kw^{-1}(\alpha) + \lambda}$. So we know that $\ell(s_\alpha w) - 2k\langle \rho^\vee, w^{-1}(\alpha) \rangle < \ell(w)$. This inequality holds precisely when one of the following options holds:

- (a) $w^{-1}(\alpha) > 0$ and $k > 0$,
- (b) $w^{-1}(\alpha) < 0$ and $k \leq 0$.

Now note that

$$\begin{aligned} y^{-1} \cdot (-2\rho) - x^{-1} \cdot (-2\rho) &= (w^{-1} \cdot (-2\rho) - p\lambda) - (s_\alpha w)^{-1} \cdot (-2\rho) + p(\lambda + kw^{-1}(\alpha)) = \\ &= (w^{-1} \cdot (-2\rho) - (s_\alpha w)^{-1} \cdot (-2\rho)) + pkw^{-1}\alpha = (pk - \langle \alpha^\vee, \rho \rangle)w^{-1}\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

Both (a) and (b) imply that the difference is a positive multiple of a positive root (note that $\langle \alpha^\vee, \rho \rangle \leq h$). \square

Corollary 4.2.5. (W^a, \leq^{st}) is an interval finite poset in the sense of Definition 2.3.1.

Proof. The poset structure on W^a induced by the usual poset on structure on $W^a \cdot (-2\rho)$ is strongly interval finite. Thanks to Lemma 4.2.4, (W^a, \leq^{st}) is strongly interval finite. \square

4.2.4. *Highest weight structure on $\mathrm{Coh}^G(\pi^*\mathcal{A})$: positive characteristic.* Now we can state a result from [Lo2] describing a highest weight structure on $\mathrm{Coh}^{G_{\mathbb{F}}}(\pi^*\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{F}})$, where \mathbb{F} is an algebraically closed field of large enough positive characteristic p (it is enough to take $p > h$).

The following claim follows from [Lo2, Proposition 6.5]. We identify $D^b(\mathrm{Coh}^{G_{\mathbb{F}}}(\pi^*\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{F}}))$ with $D^b(\mathrm{Coh}^{G_{\mathbb{F}}}(\mathbf{St}_{\mathbb{F}}))$ via the specialization of the equivalence (4.6) to \mathbb{F} . Consider the diagonal $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{diag, \mathbb{F}} \subset \mathbf{St}_{\mathbb{F}}$.

Proposition 4.2.6. *The category $\mathrm{Coh}^{G_{\mathbb{F}}}(\pi^*\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{F}})$ is highest weight with interval finite poset and standard objects $\Delta_{\mathbb{F}}^{st}(x) := \mathbb{T}_{w^{-1}}^{-1} \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{diag, \mathbb{F}}}(\lambda)$ for $w \in W, \lambda \in \Lambda, x = wt_{\lambda}$. A highest weight order is given by $x \leq y$ if $x^{-1} \cdot (-2\rho) \leq y^{-1} \cdot (-2\rho)$.*

More precisely, [Lo2, Proposition 6.5] produces an equivalence of $\mathrm{Coh}^{G_{\mathbb{F}}^{(1)}}(\pi^*\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{F}}^{(1)})$ with the principal block of the classical category $\mathcal{O}^{[0]}$ mentioned in Section 2.3.4.

4.2.5. *Highest weight structure on $\mathrm{Coh}^G(\pi^*\mathcal{A})$: result.* Now assume that the base field is \mathbb{C} . In this section we are going to state a result concerning the highest weight structure on $\mathrm{Coh}^G(\pi^*\mathcal{A})$. Recall that thanks to Remark 4.1.2 combined with (4.6), we have an equivalence

$$(4.8) \quad \mathcal{H}_0 \xrightarrow{\sim} D^b(\mathrm{Coh}^G(\pi^*\mathcal{A})).$$

Then we have the following result.

Proposition 4.2.7. *The following claims hold:*

- (1) *The transfer of the default t -structure from $D^b(\mathrm{Coh}^G(\pi^*\mathcal{A}))$ to \mathcal{H}_0 is the stabilized (a.k.a. new) t -structure.*
- (2) *Moreover, the heart of the t -structure is a highest weight category with the following interval finite poset and standard objects:*
 - *The poset is W^a with order \leq^{st} .*
 - *The standard object corresponding to $x \in W^a$ is $\Delta^-(xt_{-\lambda}) * J_{\lambda}$ for all λ sufficiently dominant.*

(1) is [BLin, Corollary 1]. Part (2) will be proved below in this section.

4.2.6. *Highest weight structure on $\mathrm{Coh}^G(\pi^*\mathcal{A})$: standards.* Here we define objects in $D^b(\mathrm{Coh}^G(\pi^*\mathcal{A}))$ that are candidates to be standard objects for the yet to be defined highest weight structure on $\mathrm{Coh}^G(\pi^*\mathcal{A})$.

Lemma 4.2.8. *Suppose $x = wt_{\lambda}$ with anti-dominant λ . Then, for any dominant μ we have,*

$$\Delta^-(xt_{-\mu}) * J_{\mu} \cong T_{w^{-1}}^{-1} \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{diag}}(\lambda).$$

Proof. The claim that under the equivalence from [B], the object $\Delta^-(1)$ goes to $\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{diag}}$, follows from the construction of that equivalence. Further, note that, for λ dominant, $\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{diag}}(-\lambda) \cong \mathbb{T}_{t_{\lambda}}^{-1} \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{diag}}$ by the construction of the braid group action. The isomorphism we need to check reduces to $\ell(wt_{\lambda}) = \ell(w) + \ell(t_{\lambda})$. If λ is anti-dominant, then for every $u \in W$, we have $\ell(ut_{\lambda}) = \ell(u) - 2\langle \rho^{\vee}, \lambda \rangle$ and our claim follows. \square

For $x \in W^a$, we set

$$\Delta^{st}(x) := \Delta^-(xt_{-\mu}) * J_\mu$$

for μ sufficiently dominant. If $x = wt_\lambda$, with λ anti-dominant, then $\Delta^{st}(x) = \Delta^-(x)$.

Corollary 4.2.9. *We have $\text{Ext}^i(\Delta^{st}(x), \Delta^{st}(y)) \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \leq^{st} y$. Moreover, $\text{End}(\Delta^{st}(x)) = \mathbb{C}$.*

4.2.7. *Preparation for proof of (2) of Proposition 4.2.7.* The proof will be given after two lemmas. Consider the object $\Delta_{\mathcal{R}}^{st}(x)$ by $\mathbb{T}_{w^{-1}}^{-1} \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\mathcal{R}, \text{diag}}}(\lambda)$ in $D^b(\text{Coh}^{G_{\mathcal{R}}}(\pi^* \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{R}}))$.

Lemma 4.2.10. *The following claims are true:*

- (1) *We have $\Delta_{\mathcal{R}}^{st}(x) \in \text{Coh}^{G_{\mathcal{R}}}(\pi^* \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{R}})$.*
- (2) *We have that $\text{End}(\Delta_{\mathcal{R}}^{st}(x))$ is a free rank 1 module over \mathcal{R} and $\Delta_{\mathcal{R}}^{st}(x)$ has no higher self-extensions for all $x \in W^a$.*

Proof. To prove (1) note that $\mathbb{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{R}}^L \Delta_{\mathcal{R}}^{st}(x) \cong \Delta_{\mathbb{F}}^{st}(x)$ lies in $\text{Coh}^{G_{\mathbb{F}}}(\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{F}})$ by Proposition 4.2.6 for all algebraically closed fields \mathbb{F} that are algebras over \mathcal{R} . This implies (1). The proof of (2) is analogous. \square

The next technical result we need is as follows.

Lemma 4.2.11. *Let $M_{\mathcal{R}}, N_{\mathcal{R}} \in \text{Coh}^{G_{\mathcal{R}}}(\pi^* \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{R}})$. Then $\text{Ext}^i(M_{\mathcal{R}}, N_{\mathcal{R}})$ (where the Ext is taken in $\text{Coh}^{G_{\mathcal{R}}}(\pi^* \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{R}})$) is a finitely generated \mathcal{R} -module.*

Proof. Let $\underline{\mathcal{A}}_{\mathcal{R}}$ denote the pullback of $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{R}}$ to the fiber of $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\mathcal{R}} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{R}}$ corresponding to the chosen Borel, which can be identified with the maximal nilpotent subalgebra $\mathfrak{n}_{\mathcal{R}}$. Then we have an equivalence $\text{Coh}^{G_{\mathcal{R}}}(\pi^* \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{R}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \underline{\mathcal{A}}_{\mathcal{R}}\text{-mod}^{B_{\mathcal{R}}}$. So we can deal with the latter category. The proof is in two steps.

Step 1. Observe that $\underline{\mathcal{A}}_{\mathcal{R}}$ is a finitely generated algebra over $\mathcal{R}[\mathfrak{n}]$. It follows that, for all j , the $\mathcal{R}[\mathfrak{n}]$ -module $\text{Ext}_{\underline{\mathcal{A}}_{\mathcal{R}}}^j(\underline{M}_{\mathcal{R}}, \underline{N}_{\mathcal{R}})$ is finitely generated for all finitely generated $\underline{\mathcal{A}}_{\mathcal{R}}$ -modules $\underline{M}_{\mathcal{R}}, \underline{N}_{\mathcal{R}}$. This reduces the claim to showing that

(*) $H_{B_{\mathcal{R}}}^i(L_{\mathcal{R}})$ is finitely generated over \mathcal{R} for all $L_{\mathcal{R}} \in \mathcal{R}[\mathfrak{n}]\text{-mod}^{B_{\mathcal{R}}}$.

Step 2. Here we prove (*). Let U denote the unipotent radical of B . Note that $H_{B_{\mathcal{R}}}^i(L_{\mathcal{R}}) = H_{U_{\mathcal{R}}}^i(N_{\mathcal{R}})^{T_{\mathcal{R}}}$. The weights of $T_{\mathcal{R}}$ in both $\mathcal{R}[\mathfrak{n}], \mathcal{R}[U]$ are the nonpositive linear combinations of simple roots and 0 occurs only in the scalars. Using this we easily reduce (*) to showing that each $T_{\mathcal{R}}$ -weight component in each of $H_{U_{\mathcal{R}}}^i(\mathcal{R})$ is finitely generated. For $i = 0$, this is certainly true. Applying the long exact sequence in cohomology to $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{R}[U] \rightarrow \mathcal{R}[U]/\mathcal{R} \rightarrow 0$ we see that $H_{U_{\mathcal{R}}}^i(\mathcal{R}) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{U_{\mathcal{R}}}^{i-1}(\mathcal{R}[U]/\mathcal{R})$. Note the weight components in $\mathcal{R}[U]/\mathcal{R}$ are finite rank free \mathcal{R} -modules. For any weight λ and any i , we can find a $B_{\mathcal{R}}$ -module quotient $L'_{\mathcal{R}}$ of $\mathcal{R}[U]/\mathcal{R}$ that is a free finite rank \mathcal{R} -module such that $H_{U_{\mathcal{R}}}^{i-1}(\mathcal{R}[U]/\mathcal{R})_{\lambda} \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{U_{\mathcal{R}}}^{i-1}(L'_{\mathcal{R}})_{\lambda}$. Now the finite generation of $H_{U_{\mathcal{R}}}^i(\mathcal{R})_{\lambda}$ is proved by induction on i . This implies (*) and finishes the proof. \square

4.2.8. *Proof of (2) of Proposition 4.2.7.*

Proof. The proof is in several steps. For a ring R , we write \mathcal{C}_R for $\text{Coh}^{G_R}(\pi^* \mathcal{A}_R)$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_R$ for $\text{QCoh}^{G_R}(\pi^* \mathcal{A}_R)$.

Step 1. Our first goal is to show that every object $M \in \mathcal{C}$ is a quotient of an object filtered by $\Delta^{st}(?)$'s.

The object M is defined over a finitely generated ring \mathcal{R}' , let $M_{\mathcal{R}'}$ be a corresponding lattice. Replacing \mathcal{R}' with its finite localization, we can assume that $M_{\mathcal{R}'}$ is flat over \mathcal{R}' . Take a maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m} \subset \mathcal{R}'$ with residue field \mathbf{k} , let $\hat{\mathcal{R}}$ be the corresponding completion. We will assume that the characteristic p of \mathbf{k} is bigger than h . Set $\mathcal{R}_\ell := \hat{\mathcal{R}}/\mathfrak{m}^\ell$. Set $M_{\mathbf{k}} := \mathbf{k} \otimes_{\mathcal{R}'} M_{\mathcal{R}'}$.

The category $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{k}}$ is highest weight with standards $\Delta_{\mathbf{k}}^{st}(x)$ because it is highest weight with standard objects $\Delta_{\mathbf{k}}^{st}(x)$ after base change to the algebraic closure $\bar{\mathbf{k}}$ (in which case we use Proposition 4.2.6). A highest weight poset was described in Proposition 4.2.6, denote it by \mathcal{T} .

In particular, take a coideal finite poset ideal $\mathcal{T}_0 \subset \mathcal{T}$. We can choose \mathcal{T}_0 in such a way that there is a projective object $P_{\mathbf{k}} \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{k}, \mathcal{T}_0}$ such that $M_{\mathbf{k}}$ is a quotient of $P_{\mathbf{k}}$. Note that since $P_{\mathbf{k}}$ is projective, it has zero 1st and 2nd extensions in $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{k}, \mathcal{T}_0}$ and hence, by Lemma 2.3.6 in $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{k}}$.

Note that the category $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{\mathcal{R}_\ell}$ has enough injectives: we can identify it with $\mathrm{QCoh}^{B_{\mathcal{R}_\ell}}(\underline{\mathcal{A}}_{\mathcal{R}_\ell})$, then every object embeds to an induced (as a trivial representation of $B_{\mathcal{R}_\ell}$) object from an injective $\underline{\mathcal{A}}_{\mathcal{R}_\ell}$ -module.

It follows that every object in $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{k}}$ with vanishing 1st and 2nd self-extensions has a unique \mathcal{R}_ℓ -free deformation to an object in $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{\mathcal{R}_\ell}$. It automatically lies in $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{\mathcal{R}_\ell}$. For $P_{\mathbf{k}}$, denote this deformation by $P_{\mathcal{R}_\ell}$.

Step 2. Let $M_{\mathcal{R}_\ell}$ denote an object in $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{R}_\ell}$ that is flat over \mathcal{R}_ℓ . Write $M_{\mathbf{k}}$ for $\mathbf{k} \otimes_{\mathcal{R}_\ell} M_{\mathcal{R}_\ell}$. Let $N_{\mathbf{k}}$ denote an object in $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{k}}$ (and hence of $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{R}_\ell}$). We claim that $\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{R}_\ell}}^1(M_{\mathcal{R}_\ell}, N_{\mathbf{k}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{k}}}^1(M_{\mathbf{k}}, N_{\mathbf{k}})$. This is because $\mathbf{k} \otimes_{\mathcal{R}_\ell} \bullet : \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{R}_\ell} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{k}}$ is left adjoint to the inclusion functor $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{k}} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{R}_\ell}$.

Since there are no 1st extensions in $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{k}}$ between $P_{\mathbf{k}}$ and $M_{\mathbf{k}}$, the epimorphism $P_{\mathbf{k}} \twoheadrightarrow M_{\mathbf{k}}$ extends to a homomorphism (and automatically an epimorphism) $P_{\mathcal{R}_\ell} \twoheadrightarrow M_{\mathcal{R}_\ell}$. Now we use the notation of Lemma 4.2.11 and identify $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{R}}$ with $\mathrm{Coh}^{B_{\mathcal{R}_\ell}}(\underline{\mathcal{A}}_{\mathcal{R}_\ell})$. Note that $T_{\mathcal{R}_\ell}$ acts on $P_{\mathcal{R}_\ell}$ with weights uniformly (in ℓ) bounded from below. From here one deduces that the $T_{\hat{\mathcal{R}}}$ -finite part in $\varprojlim P_{\mathcal{R}_\ell}$ is an object in $\mathrm{Coh}^{B_{\hat{\mathcal{R}}}}(\underline{\mathcal{A}}_{\hat{\mathcal{R}}})$. For the same reason, the epimorphism to $M_{\hat{\mathcal{R}}}$ is still an epimorphism. We can pick an embedding $\hat{\mathcal{R}} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ and base change to \mathbb{C} getting an epimorphism $P \twoheadrightarrow M$.

Step 3. We still need to show that P is filtered by $\Delta^{st}(?)$. The projective $P_{\mathbf{k}}$ is filtered by $\Delta_{\mathbf{k}}^{st}(?)$'s thanks to Proposition 4.2.6. We claim that the similar assertion is true for $P_{\hat{\mathcal{R}}}$. Pick a maximal element τ of \mathcal{T}_0 . We can assume that $\Delta_{\mathbf{k}}^{st}(\tau)$ occurs in the standard filtration of $P_{\mathbf{k}}$, otherwise we can shrink \mathcal{T}_0 . Set $\mathcal{T}_1 := \mathcal{T}_0 \setminus \{\tau\}$. Let $P'_{\mathbf{k}}$ denote the maximal quotient of $P_{\mathbf{k}}$ lying in $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{k}, \mathcal{T}_1}$. The kernel of $P_{\mathbf{k}} \twoheadrightarrow P'_{\mathbf{k}}$ is the direct sum of several copies of $\Delta_{\mathbf{k}}^{st}(\tau)$. We can deform $P'_{\mathbf{k}}$ similarly to Step 2, we get an object $P'_{\hat{\mathcal{R}}}$ together with an epimorphism $P_{\hat{\mathcal{R}}} \twoheadrightarrow P'_{\hat{\mathcal{R}}}$. Its kernel is $\hat{\mathcal{R}}$ -flat deformation of the direct sum of some copies of $\Delta_{\mathbf{k}}^{st}(\tau)$. Such a deformation is unique for the same Ext vanishing reason and so is isomorphic to the direct sum of several copies of $\Delta_{\hat{\mathcal{R}}}^{st}(\tau)$. We reduce to the claim that $P'_{\hat{\mathcal{R}}}$ is filtered by $\Delta_{\hat{\mathcal{R}}}^{st}(?)$'s and this can be done by induction (say on the number of standards that occur in $P_{\mathbf{k}}$).

The claim that P is filtered by $\Delta^{st}(?)$'s follows by base change now that the similar claim about $P_{\hat{\mathcal{R}}}$ is proved. The goal in the beginning of Step 1 is now accomplished.

Step 4. Now we prove that \mathcal{C} is a highest weight category with interval finite poset \mathcal{T} . The category \mathcal{C} is Noetherian because $\pi^*\mathcal{A}$ is a coherent sheaf of algebras on $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}$. As a module over $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{g}^*]$, $\Gamma(\pi^*\mathcal{A})$ is supported on the nilpotent cone that has finitely many G -orbits. From here we see that Hom 's in $\text{Coh}^G(\pi^*\mathcal{A})$ are finite dimensional. So we need to show that, for every coideal finite poset $\mathcal{T}_0 \subset \mathcal{T}$, the Serre span of $\Delta^{st}(x)$ with $x \in \mathcal{T}_0$, to be denoted by $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0}$ is a highest weight category with poset \mathcal{T}_0 and standards $\Delta^{st}(x)$ (thanks to the previous two steps, $\text{Coh}^G(\pi^*\mathcal{A})$ is the union of the subcategories $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0}$). In other words we need to check axioms (i)-(v) from Section 2.1.1 for $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0}$. (i) is vacuous. (ii) follows from Corollary 4.2.9. (iii) follows from Corollary 4.2.9 combined with Lemma 4.2.4. (iv) has been established in the previous two steps.

So, it remains to establish (v). It will follow once we check that the object $P \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{T}_0}$ from Step 1 is projective. This will follow once we show that $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_{\hat{\mathcal{R}}}}^1(P_{\hat{\mathcal{R}}}, M_{\hat{\mathcal{R}}}) = 0$ for all $M_{\hat{\mathcal{R}}} \in \mathcal{C}_{\hat{\mathcal{R}}, \mathcal{T}_0}$. By Lemma 4.2.11, all Ext 's in $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{R}}$ are finitely generated over \mathcal{R} , and hence all Ext 's in $\mathcal{C}_{\hat{\mathcal{R}}}$ are finitely generated over $\hat{\mathcal{R}}$. Therefore, to show that $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{R}}}^1(P_{\hat{\mathcal{R}}}, M_{\hat{\mathcal{R}}})$ vanishes it is enough to show that $\text{Ext}^1(P_{\hat{\mathcal{R}}}, M_{\mathbf{k}})$ does. It is enough to show this Ext coincides with $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{k}}}^1(P_{\mathbf{k}}, M_{\mathbf{k}})$. This is analogous to the first paragraph in Step 2.

Step 5. It remains to show that \mathcal{C} is a highest weight category with respect to the coarser partial order, namely \leq^{st} . This follows from Remark 2.1.4 combined with Corollary 4.2.9. \square

4.3. Deformation of $\text{Coh}^G(\pi^*\mathcal{A})_{\mathcal{T}_0}$. Our goal in this section is to define a deformation (over \mathbf{R}) of the highest weight category $\text{Coh}^G(\pi^*\mathcal{A})_{\mathcal{T}^0}$, where \mathcal{T}^0 is a coideal finite poset ideal in (W^a, \leq^{st}) . The deformed category will come with a full embedding (on the level of derived categories) into \mathcal{H} and in the next section we will see that this embedding is essentially surjective and finish the proof of Theorem 4.1.8.

4.3.1. Evaluation. In what follows we will often use the following construction. Let $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}$ be an \mathbf{R} -linear abelian category. We write \mathfrak{m} for the maximal ideal of \mathbf{R} . Let \mathcal{C} denote the full subcategory of $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}$ that consists of all objects that are killed by \mathfrak{m} . The inclusion functor $\mathcal{C} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}$ has left adjoint, $\mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbf{R}} \bullet$. The left adjoint of $D^b(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow D^b(\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}})$ is the functor $\mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbf{R}}^L \bullet$, it will be called the *evaluation functor*. The same holds for the functors between the D^- categories.

Lemma 4.3.1. *Suppose that every object N in $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}}$ is separated in the \mathfrak{m} -adic topology (meaning that $N \hookrightarrow \varprojlim N/\mathfrak{m}^k N$). Then*

- (i) *for $M \in D^b(\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}})$ the following conditions are equivalent:*
 - (1) $M \in D^{b, \leq 0}(\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}})$.
 - (2) $\mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbf{R}}^L M \in D^{b, \leq 0}(\mathcal{C})$
- (ii) *for $M \in D^-(\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}})$, the following conditions are equivalent:*
 - (1) $M \in D^b(\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}})$,
 - (2) $\mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbf{R}}^L M \in D^b(\mathcal{C})$.

Proof. We will prove (ii), the proof of (i) is similar. We write \mathbf{R} as $\mathbb{C}[[x_1, \dots, x_k]]$. Pick $M \in D^-(\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}})$ and let i be minimal such that taking the derived quotient by x_1, \dots, x_i sends M to D^b . We need to show that $i = 0$. Assume the contrary. Replace M with its derived quotient by x_1, \dots, x_{i-1} and set $x := x_i$. Let $\underline{M} := \mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[[x]]}^L M$. Then we have the

long exact sequence in homology

$$\dots \rightarrow H_j(M) \xrightarrow{x} H_j(M) \rightarrow H_j(\underline{M}) \rightarrow \dots$$

For $j \gg 0$ we have $x : H_j(M) \twoheadrightarrow H_j(M)$. By the assumptions of the lemma, $H_j(M)$ is separated in the x -adic topology, and so $H_j(M) = 0$. This contradicts the choice of i and finishes the proof. \square

4.3.2. *Objects $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(x)$.* As in Section 4.2.6, the object

$$\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^-(xt_{-\mu}) * J_{\mu}$$

is well-defined for μ sufficiently dominant. Denote it by $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(x)$.

Note that

$$(4.9) \quad \mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbf{R}}^L \Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(x) \cong \Delta^{st}(x),$$

an isomorphism of objects of $D^b(\mathbf{O}^-) = \mathcal{H}_0$.

Lemma 4.3.2. *We have $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(x) \in \mathbf{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^-$ and $\Delta^{st}(x) \in \mathbf{O}^-$.*

Proof. To show that $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(x) \in \mathbf{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^-$ we use results from Section 4.1.4: the functor $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^-(xt_{-\mu}) * ?$ is left t-exact, while the functor $? * J_{\mu}$ is right t-exact. Since $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^-(xt_{-\mu})$ and $J_{\mu} = \nabla_{\mathbf{R}}(t_{\mu})$ are both in $\mathbf{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^-$, our claim follows.

Now we prove $\Delta^{st}(x) \in \mathbf{O}^-$. Since $\Delta^{st}(x)$ lies in the negative part of the new t-structure, we have $\Delta^{st}(x) \in D^{b, \leq 0}(\mathbf{O}^-)$. The proof of $\Delta^{st}(x) \in D^{b, \geq 0}(\mathbf{O}^-)$ is similar to the previous paragraph. \square

Here are some other properties of the objects $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(x)$ that will be used below.

Lemma 4.3.3. *The following claims hold:*

- (1) $\text{Ext}^i(\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(x), \Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(y)) \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \leq^{st} y$.
- (2) $\text{End}(\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(x)) = \mathbf{R}$.

Proof. (1) follows in a standard way from Corollary 4.2.9 combined with (4.9). (2) follows from the corresponding property of $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}(xt_{-\lambda})$. \square

Remark 4.3.4. Assume that $M_{\mathbf{R}}$ is an object in $\mathbf{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^-$ that is filtered by $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(x)$ with $x \in \mathcal{T}_0$, where \mathcal{T}_0 is a coideal finite poset ideal in (W^{ea}, \leq^{st}) . Let \mathcal{T}^0 be a finite poset coideal in \mathcal{T}_0 . Then, as in (1) of Lemma 4.3.3, there is the unique subobject $M_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}^0}$ of $M_{\mathbf{R}}$ with the following two properties:

- $M_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}^0}$ is filtered by $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(x)$ with $x \in \mathcal{T}^0$,
- $M_{\mathbf{R}}/M_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}^0}$ is filtered by $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(x)$ with $x \in \mathcal{T}_0 \setminus \mathcal{T}^0$.

4.3.3. *Objects $P_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(x)$.* Let \mathcal{T} denote the poset W^a with respect to the partial order \leq^{st} . Let \mathcal{T}_0 be a coideal finite poset ideal of \mathcal{T} . Pick $x \in \mathcal{T}_0$. Let $P_{\mathcal{T}_0}(x)$ denote a projective object satisfying axiom (v) in Section 2.1.1 for the label $x \in \mathcal{T}_0$. We can view it as an object in $D^b(\mathbf{O}^-)$. Our goal now is to construct an \mathbf{R} -flat object $P_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(x)$ with $P_{\mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(x) \cong \mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbf{R}} P_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(x)$.

Thanks to Proposition 4.2.7, $P_{\mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(x)$ is filtered by objects $\Delta^{st}(y)$, where $y \geq^{st} x$. In particular, Lemma 4.3.2 implies that $P_{\mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(x) \in \mathbf{O}^-$.

Lemma 4.3.5. *The object $P_{\mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(x) \in \mathcal{O}^-$ admits a unique \mathbf{R} -flat deformation in $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^-$, to be denoted by $P_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(x)$. This object admits an epimorphism onto $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(x)$ whose kernel is filtered by $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(y)$ with $y \geq^{st} x$.*

Proof. The proof of the existence and the uniqueness of the deformation follows Step 1 of the proof in Section 4.2.8: the object $P_{\mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(x)$ has no higher self-extensions in $\text{Coh}^G(\pi^* \mathcal{A})_{\mathcal{T}_0}$, hence (by Lemma 2.3.6) in $\text{Coh}^G(\pi^* \mathcal{A})$ and hence, thanks to the derived equivalence $D^b(\mathcal{O}^-) \xrightarrow{\sim} D^b(\text{Coh}^G(\pi^* \mathcal{A}))$, in \mathcal{O}^- . So there is the unique deformation.

The proof of the claim about a filtration on $P_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(x)$ follows Step 3 of the proof in Section 4.2.8. Let \mathcal{T}' denote the subset of \mathcal{T} consisting of the labels y such that $\Delta^{st}(y)$ appears in the standard filtration of $P_{\mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(x)$. We can find a coideal finite poset ideal $\mathcal{T}_1 \subset \mathcal{T}_0$ such that $\mathcal{T}_0 \setminus \mathcal{T}_1$ is finite, $\mathcal{T}' \cap \mathcal{T}_1$ is a single element, say τ , and this element is maximal in \mathcal{T}' . We have an epimorphism $P_{\mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(x) \rightarrow P_{\mathcal{T}_1}^{st}(x)$ whose kernel is the direct sum of several copies of $\Delta^{st}(\tau)$. The latter object has no higher self-extensions, and hence admits a unique \mathbf{R} -flat deformation in $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^-$. Thanks to Lemma 4.3.2, this deformation is the direct sum of several copies of $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(\tau)$. So the kernel of the epimorphism $P_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(x) \rightarrow P_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_1}^{st}(x)$ is the direct sum of several copies of $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(\tau)$. Now we can replace \mathcal{T}_0 with \mathcal{T}_1 and argue by induction on the cardinality of \mathcal{T}' . \square

4.3.4. *Algebra $A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}$.* We define the non-unital \mathbf{R} -algebra $A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}$ as

$$\left(\bigoplus_{x, y \in \mathcal{T}_0} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^-}(P_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(x), P_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(y)) \right)^{opp}.$$

Set $A_{\mathcal{T}_0} := \mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbf{R}} A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}$. Since there are no higher Ext's between the objects $P_{\mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(x)$, we see that $A_{\mathcal{T}_0} = \left(\bigoplus_{x, y \in \mathcal{T}_0} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}^-}(P_{\mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(x), P_{\mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(y)) \right)^{opp}$. It follows that the category $A_{\mathcal{T}_0}$ -mod is identified with the highest weight subcategory $\text{Coh}^G(\pi^* \mathcal{A})_{\mathcal{T}_0}$, an equivalence is defined by sending $A_{\mathcal{T}_0} e_x$ to $P_{\mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(x)$ for all $x \in \mathcal{T}_0$.

Lemma 4.3.6. *The algebra $A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}$ satisfies assumptions (i) and (ii) of Section 2.2.2. Moreover, for every $x \in \mathcal{T}_0$, the $A_{\mathbf{R}}$ -module $A_{\mathbf{R}} e_x$ is Noetherian.*

Proof. (i) is vacuous. (ii) follows because Hom's in $D^b(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^-)$ are finitely generated over \mathbf{R} and $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^-}(P_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(x), P_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(y))$ is an \mathbf{R} -flat deformation of $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}^-}(P_{\mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(x), P_{\mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(y))$.

Thanks to the equivalence $A_{\mathcal{T}_0}$ -mod $\xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Coh}^G(\pi^* \mathcal{A})_{\mathcal{T}_0}$, the module $A_{\mathcal{T}_0} e_x$ is Noetherian. The claim that $A_{\mathbf{R}} e_x$ is Noetherian now follows from Lemma 2.2.5. \square

4.3.5. *Full embedding.* Consider the category $A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}$ -mod, see Section 2.2.2. We have the functor

$$(4.10) \quad \mathcal{F} : D^-(A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}\text{-mod}) \rightarrow D^-(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^-), M \mapsto \left(\bigoplus_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_0} P_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(x) \right) \otimes_{A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}}^L M$$

Note that the image of \mathcal{F} is indeed in $D^-(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^-)$ as every object in $A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}$ -mod is a quotient of a finite direct sum of objects of the form $A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0} e_{\tau}$. When we need to indicate the dependence of \mathcal{F} on \mathcal{T}_0 we write $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{T}_0}$.

The following lemma summarizes properties of \mathcal{F} .

Lemma 4.3.7. *The following claims hold:*

- (1) *The functor \mathcal{F} sends $D^b(A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}\text{-mod})$ to $D^b(\mathbf{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^-)$.*
- (2) *The functor \mathcal{F} is a full embedding $D^b(A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}\text{-mod}) \rightarrow D^b(\mathbf{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^-)$.*
- (3) *The essential image $\mathcal{F}(D^b(A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}\text{-mod}))$ contains the objects $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(x), x \in \mathcal{T}_0$.*

Proof. (1): Consider the functor $\mathcal{F}_0 : D^-(A_{\mathcal{T}_0}\text{-mod}) \rightarrow D^-(\mathbf{O}^-)$ given by

$$\left(\bigoplus_{x \in \mathcal{T}_0} P_{\mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(x) \right) \otimes_{A_{\mathcal{T}_0}}^L \bullet.$$

Its restriction to $D^b(A_{\mathcal{T}_0}\text{-mod})$ is the composition of the t-exact functor $D^b(A_{\mathcal{T}_0}\text{-mod}) \rightarrow D^b(\text{Coh}^G(\pi^*\mathcal{A}))$, the equivalence $D^b(\text{Coh}^G(\pi^*\mathcal{A})) \xrightarrow{\sim} D^b(\mathbf{O}^-)$, and the full embedding $D^b(\mathbf{O}^-) \hookrightarrow D^-(\mathbf{O}^-)$. So \mathcal{F}_0 sends $D^b(A_{\mathcal{T}_0}\text{-mod})$ to $D^b(\mathbf{O}^-)$.

Now note that the evaluation functors

$$\mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbf{R}}^L \bullet : D^-(A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}\text{-mod}) \rightarrow D^-(A_{\mathcal{T}_0}\text{-mod}), D^-(\mathbf{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^-) \rightarrow D^-(\mathbf{O}^-)$$

intertwine \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{F}_0 . Using (ii) of Lemma 4.3.1, we get (1).

(2): It is enough to show that $\mathcal{F} : D^-(A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}\text{-mod}) \rightarrow D^-(\mathbf{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^-)$ is a full embedding. Every object in $D^-(A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}\text{-mod})$ is represented by a complex whose terms are finite direct sums of $A_{\mathbf{R}}e_{\tau}$'s. Each $A_{\mathbf{R}}e_{\tau}$ is sent to an object in $\mathbf{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^-$. So, it is enough to show that \mathcal{F} is fully faithful on the objects $A_{\mathbf{R}}e_{\tau}, \tau \in \mathcal{T}_0$. But this is clear from the construction of the functor \mathcal{F} .

(3): The essential image of \mathcal{F} contains the objects $P_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(x)$ for all $x \in \mathcal{T}_0$ and hence, by Lemma 4.3.5, the objects $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(x)$ as well. \square

4.3.6. Highest weight structure. The goal of this part is to establish a highest weight structure on $A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}\text{-mod}$. We start with candidates for the standard objects. For $x \in \mathcal{T}_0$, let $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st, A}(x)$ be the object in $D^b(A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}\text{-mod})$ with $\mathcal{F}(\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st, A}(x)) \cong \Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(x)$, this makes sense thanks to (3) of Lemma 4.3.7.

Lemma 4.3.8. *For each $x \in \mathcal{T}_0$, the complex $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{A, st}(x)$ is concentrated in homological degree 0.*

Proof. This boils down to checking that $\text{Ext}_{\mathbf{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^-}^i(P_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(y), \Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(x)) = 0$ for $i > 0$ and $x, y \in \mathcal{T}_0$. Recall, Lemma 2.3.6, that $D^b(\text{Coh}^G(\pi^*\mathcal{A})_{\mathcal{T}_0}) \rightarrow D^b(\text{Coh}^G(\pi^*\mathcal{A}))$ is a full embedding. Since $P_{\mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(y)$ is a projective object in $\text{Coh}^G(\pi^*\mathcal{A})_{\mathcal{T}_0}$ and $\Delta^{st}(y)$ is an object of that category, we get $\text{Ext}_{\mathbf{O}^-}^i(P_{\mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(y), \Delta^{st}(x)) = \text{Ext}_{\text{Coh}^G(\pi^*\mathcal{A})}^i(P_{\mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(y), \Delta^{st}(x)) = 0$ for all $i > 0$. Recall that $P_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(y), \Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(x)$ are \mathbf{R} -flat deformations of $P_{\mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(y), \Delta^{st}(x)$. It follows that $\text{Ext}_{\mathbf{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^-}^i(P_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(y), \Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(x)) = 0$ for $i > 0$. \square

Then we have the following result.

Proposition 4.3.9. *The category $A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}\text{-mod}$ is highest weight with poset $(\mathcal{T}_0, \leq^{st})$ and standard objects $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{A, st}(x)$.*

Proof. It remains to check axioms (i)-(v) from Section 2.1.1. Axioms (iv) and (v) follow from Lemma 4.3.5.

Next we need the following isomorphism, which follows from parts (2) and (3) of Lemma 4.3.7

$$(4.11) \quad \mathrm{Hom}_{D^b(\mathcal{O}_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}})}(\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(x), \Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(y)[i]) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Hom}_{D^b(A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0})}(\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{A, st}(x), \Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{A, st}(y)[i]).$$

Using (4.11) combined with Lemma 4.3.3 we get axioms (ii) and (iii) from Lemma 4.3.3.

It remains to establish axiom (i): that the $A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}$ -modules $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{A, st}(x)$ is flat over \mathbf{R} , equivalently, that $\mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbf{R}}^L \Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{A, st}(x)$ does not have the higher homology. Note that $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbf{R}}^L \Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{A, st}(x)) \cong \Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(x)$. It follows that $\mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbf{R}}^L \Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{A, st}(x) \in D^b(A_{\mathcal{T}_0}\text{-mod}) \subset D^b(\mathrm{Coh}^G(\pi^*\mathcal{A}))$ lies in $\mathrm{Coh}^G(\pi^*\mathcal{A})$ and hence in $A_{\mathcal{T}_0}\text{-mod}$ finishing the check of (i). \square

4.4. Deformation of $\mathrm{Coh}^G(\pi^*\mathcal{A})$. In this section we define a deformed version of the entire category $\mathrm{Coh}^G(\pi^*\mathcal{A})$. This deformation will be a highest weight category over \mathbf{R} with interval finite poset (W^{ea}, \leq^{st}) .

4.4.1. Full embeddings. The goal of this part is to prove the following claim.

Proposition 4.4.1. *Let $\mathcal{T}_1 \subset \mathcal{T}_0 \subset \mathcal{T}$ be two coideal finite poset ideals in (W^a, \leq^{st}) . Then there is an equivalence of $A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_1}\text{-mod}$ with a highest weight subcategory in $A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}\text{-mod}$ associated to the poset ideal $\mathcal{T}_1 \subset \mathcal{T}_0$ that intertwines the full embeddings $A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_i}\text{-mod} \hookrightarrow D^b(\mathcal{O}_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}})$.*

Proof. For all $x \in \mathcal{T}_1$, the object $P_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_1}^{st}(x)$ is the quotient of $P_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(x)$ by the subobject associated to the poset coideal $\mathcal{T}_0 \setminus \mathcal{T}_1 \subset \mathcal{T}_0$ as in Remark 4.3.4, denote it here by $P_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(x)_{\mathcal{T}_0 \setminus \mathcal{T}_1}$. Inside $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}}(P_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(x), P_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(y))$ consider the \mathbf{R} -submodule $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}}(P_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(x), P_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(y))_{\mathcal{T}_0 \setminus \mathcal{T}_1}$ of all homomorphisms with image in $P_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(y)_{\mathcal{T}_0 \setminus \mathcal{T}_1}$. Set

$$I := \bigoplus_{x, y \in \mathcal{T}_0} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}}(P_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(x), P_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(y))_{\mathcal{T}_0 \setminus \mathcal{T}_1}.$$

From (1) of Lemma 4.3.3 (the Hom vanishing part) it follows that I is a two-sided ideal in $A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}$. Note that $e_{\tau} \in I$ for $\tau \in \mathcal{T}_0 \setminus \mathcal{T}_1$, moreover I is generated by these elements. It follows that we have a homomorphism $A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}/I \rightarrow A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_1}$ that sends e_x to e_x for all $x \in \mathcal{T}_1$. We claim that this homomorphism is an isomorphism. The injectivity is clear from the construction. The surjectivity follows from $\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}}^1(P_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(x), \Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(y)) = 0$ for all $x, y \in \mathcal{T}_0$ that was established in the proof of Lemma 4.3.8.

The isomorphism $A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}/I \xrightarrow{\sim} A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_1}$ gives rise to a full embedding $A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_1}\text{-mod} \hookrightarrow A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}\text{-mod}$, to be denoted by ι . Since e_x goes to e_x for all $x \in \mathcal{T}_1$, the image is exactly the highest weight subcategory of $A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}\text{-mod}$ associated to \mathcal{T}_1 .

Consider the functors $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{T}_i} : A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_i}\text{-mod} \rightarrow D^b(\mathcal{O}_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}})$, $i = 0, 1$. We need to show that \mathcal{F}_1 and $\mathcal{F}_0 \circ \iota$ (functors from $A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_1}\text{-mod}$) are isomorphic. This will follow if we check that the non-derived functors (where we use the usual tensor product instead of the derived one) are isomorphic. This boils down to showing that the epimorphism

$$\left(\bigoplus_{x \in \mathcal{T}_0} P_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(x) \right) / \left(\bigoplus_{x \in \mathcal{T}_0} P_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(x) \right) I \twoheadrightarrow \bigoplus_{y \in \mathcal{T}_1} P_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_1}^{st}(y)$$

is an isomorphism. This follows because of the Ext vanishing between $P_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}(?)$'s and $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(?)$ proved in Lemma 4.3.8. \square

Remark 4.4.2. By the construction, the specialization of the epimorphism $A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0} \twoheadrightarrow A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_1}$ to the closed point of $\mathrm{Spec}(\mathbf{R})$ is the epimorphism $A_{\mathcal{T}_0} \twoheadrightarrow A_{\mathcal{T}_1}$ coming from the inclusion of highest weight subcategories $\mathrm{Coh}^G(\pi^* \mathcal{A})_{\mathcal{T}_1} \subset \mathrm{Coh}^G(\pi^* \mathcal{A})_{\mathcal{T}_0}$.

4.4.2. Category $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}$. We define the full subcategory $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{st} \subset \mathcal{H} = D^b(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^-)$ as the union of the images of the full embeddings $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{T}_0} : A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}\text{-mod} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{H}$, where \mathcal{T}_0 runs over the coideal finite poset ideals in (W^a, \leq^{st}) and $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{T}_0}$ is the functor given by (4.10). This is an \mathbf{R} -linear category. A morphism in $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}$ between two objects M, N is an epimorphism (resp., monomorphism) if it is so in every $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{T}_0}(A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}\text{-mod})$ containing both M and N . It is clear that $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}$ is an abelian category.

Lemma 4.4.3. *The category $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}$ is highest weight with poset (W^a, \leq^{st}) and standard objects $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(x)$ with $x \in W^a$.*

Proof. It follows from Proposition 4.3.9 (together with the claim that each $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{T}_0}$ is a full embedding from Lemma 4.3.7) that each $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st} := \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{T}_0}(A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}\text{-mod})$ is a highest weight category with coideal finite poset \mathcal{T}_0 and standard objects $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(x), x \in \mathcal{T}_0$. By Proposition 4.4.1, for an inclusion of poset ideals $\mathcal{T}_1 \subset \mathcal{T}_0$ with finite $\mathcal{T}_0 \setminus \mathcal{T}_1$, we have the inclusion $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_1}^{st} \subset \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}$ and it is the inclusion of the highest weight subcategory associated to the poset ideal $\mathcal{T}_1 \subset \mathcal{T}_0$. From here it easily follows that $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}$ is a highest weight category in the sense of Definition 2.3.3. \square

The following lemma shows $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}$ is a deformation of $\mathrm{Coh}^G(\pi^* \mathcal{A})$. Recall that we can talk about base changes of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}$ to \mathbf{R} -algebras, see Remark 2.3.7.

Lemma 4.4.4. *The base change \mathcal{O}^{st} of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}$ to \mathbb{C} is equivalent to $\mathrm{Coh}^G(\pi^* \mathcal{A})$ in such a way that $\Delta^{st}(x) := \mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbf{R}} \Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(x) \in \mathcal{O}^{st}$ is sent to $\Delta^{st}(x) \in \mathrm{Coh}^G(\pi^* \mathcal{A})$.*

Proof. We can use Remark 4.4.2 and the construction in Section 2.3.3 to identify both \mathcal{O}^{st} and $\mathrm{Coh}^G(\pi^* \mathcal{A})$ with the category of modules over the same inverse limit of locally unital algebras. This identification preserves the standard objects. \square

4.5. Stabilized t-structure on \mathcal{H} . The goal of this section is to finish the proof of Theorem 4.1.8 and show that the heart of the t-structure there is $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}$.

4.5.1. Generators. We start with the following result.

Lemma 4.5.1. *The objects $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(x), x \in W^a$, generate the triangulated category $D^b(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^-)$.*

Proof. We remark that $D^b(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^-)$ is generated by the standard objects $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^-(x), x \in W^a$. Let $T_{\mathbf{R}}(s)$ denote the tilting object in $D^b(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^-)$ corresponding to a simple reflection s . Since $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(x) = \Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^-(xt_{-\lambda}) * J_{\lambda}$ for λ sufficiently dominant, we see that $T_{\mathbf{R}}(s) * \Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(x)$ fits into a distinguished triangle with $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(x)$ and $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(sx)$ (in some order). So the triangulated subcategory in \mathcal{H} spanned by the objects $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(x)$ is closed under convolutions on the left with $T_{\mathbf{R}}(s)$ and hence with convolutions with \mathbb{T}_s and \mathbb{T}_s^{-1} (that are given by cones of $\mathrm{id} \rightarrow T_{\mathbf{R}}(s)*? \rightarrow \mathrm{id}$ and $T_{\mathbf{R}}(s)*? \rightarrow \mathrm{id}$). It follows that every $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}(x)$ is in the subcategory generated by the $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(?)$ finishing the proof. \square

Now note that, for every coideal finite poset ideal \mathcal{T}_0 in (W^a, \leq^{st}) , we can view $D^b(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}) = \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{T}_0}(A_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}\text{-mod})$ as a full subcategory in \mathcal{H} .

Corollary 4.5.2. *The category \mathcal{H} is the union of its full subcategories $D^b(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st})$.*

Proof. The union contains all objects $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(x)$ and we can use Lemma 4.5.1. \square

4.5.2. *t-structure.* We set

$$(4.12) \quad \mathcal{H}^{st, \leq 0} := \bigcup D^{b, \leq 0}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}), \mathcal{H}^{st, \geq 0} := \bigcup D^{b, \geq 0}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}).$$

Proposition 4.5.3. *The following claims are true:*

- (1) (4.12) defines a *t-structure* on $D^b(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^-)$.
- (2) The heart is $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}$.
- (3) This *t-structure* is bounded.

Proof. (1) follows from the observation that the inclusions $D^b(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_1}^{st}) \subset D^b(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st})$ (for an inclusion of poset ideals with finite complement) and Corollary 4.5.2. (2) follows from the observation that the heart of the union is the union of the hearts.

Let us show (3). Take $M \in \mathcal{H}$. It lies in $D^b(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st})$ for some \mathcal{T}_0 . The restriction of our *t-structure* to $D^b(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st})$ is the tautological *t-structure*, which is bounded. So M only has finitely many non-vanishing cohomology modules. It follows that our *t-structure* is bounded. \square

Note that this finishes the proof of (2) of Theorem 4.1.8.

4.5.3. *Derived equivalence.* Thanks to Proposition 4.5.3, the full inclusion of the heart $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{st} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{H}$ gives rise to the realization functor $D^b(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$.

Proposition 4.5.4. *The functor $D^b(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ is an equivalence.*

Proof. We need to show that

$$(4.13) \quad \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}}^i(M, N) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}}(M, N[i])$$

for all $M, N \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}$. Note that $M, N \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}$ for some coideal finite poset ideal \mathcal{T}_0 . Then (4.13) intertwines the maps

$$\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}}^i(M, N) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}}^i(M, N), \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}}^i(M, N) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}}(M, N[i]).$$

The former is an isomorphism by Lemma 2.3.6, and the latter is an isomorphism by Lemma 4.3.7. So (4.13) is an isomorphism. \square

This finishes the proof of (3) of Theorem 4.1.8.

4.5.4. *Completion of the proof of Theorem 4.1.8.* It remains to prove (1) of the theorem.

Proof. First, we claim that the evaluation functor $\mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbf{R}}^L \bullet : D^b(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^-) \rightarrow D^b(\mathcal{O}^-)$ intertwines the right braid group actions, i.e., we need to show that $\mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbf{R}}^L (\mathcal{F} * \mathbb{T}_x) \cong (\mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbf{R}}^L \mathcal{F}) * \mathbb{T}_x$ for all x . To see this notice that the evaluation functor intertwines the actions of \mathcal{H} (from the left). The left hand side above is isomorphic to $\mathcal{F} * (\mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbf{R}}^L \nabla_{\mathbf{R}}^-(x))$, while the right hand side is isomorphic to $\mathcal{F} * \nabla^-(x)$. So our claim reduces to checking that $\mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbf{R}}^L \nabla_{\mathbf{R}}^-(x) \cong \nabla^-(x)$, which is a tautology.

Now (1) of the theorem easily follows by applying (1) of Lemma 4.3.1 to the categories $D^b(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{st})$ and \mathcal{H} . The details are left as an exercise to the reader. \square

4.6. Properties of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}$.

4.6.1. *Soergel functor.* Recall the Soergel functor $\mathbb{V} : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow D^b(\mathbf{R}\text{-bimod})$ from Section 4.1.5. We are interested in the restriction of this functor to the category of standardly filtered objects in $\mathbf{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}$.

Lemma 4.6.1. *The following claims hold:*

- (1) $\mathbb{V}(\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(x)) \cong \mathbf{R}_x$.
- (2) \mathbb{V} is faithful on standardly filtered objects in \mathbf{O}^{st} .

Proof. By (1) of Lemma 4.1.6, \mathbb{V} is monoidal. Now (1) follows from (2) of Lemma 4.1.6 and the construction of $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(x)$ in Section 4.3.2.

We proceed to (2). The functor $? * J_{\lambda}$ is a self-equivalence of $\mathbf{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}$, this follows, for example, from (1) of Theorem 4.1.8. Similarly, $? * J_{\lambda}$ is a self-equivalence of \mathbf{O}^{st} , this follows from results of [BLin] recalled in Section 4.2.1. We have $\mathbb{V}(? * J_{\lambda}) \cong \mathbb{V}(?) \otimes_{\mathbf{R}} \mathbf{R}_{t_{\lambda}}$. So the homomorphism

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}}(M, N) \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{D^b(\mathbf{R}\text{-bimod})}(\mathbb{V}(M), \mathbb{V}(N))$$

is injective if and only if the induced homomorphism

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}}(M * J_{\lambda}, N * J_{\lambda}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{D^b(\mathbf{R}\text{-bimod})}(\mathbb{V}(M * J_{\lambda}), \mathbb{V}(N * J_{\lambda}))$$

is injective for some λ .

Now pick $x_1, x_2 \in W^a$. For a sufficiently dominant λ , we have $\Delta^{st}(x_i) * J_{-\lambda} = \Delta(x_i t_{-\lambda})$. The injectivity in question follows from (4) of Lemma 4.1.6. This proves (2). \square

4.6.2. *Base change to $\mathrm{Frac}(\mathbf{R})$.* We write \mathbb{F} for $\mathrm{Frac}(\mathbf{R})$. Consider the base change $\mathbf{O}_{\mathbb{F}}^{st}$, see Remark 2.3.7 for the discussion of base change for interval finite highest weight categories.

Lemma 4.6.2. *The category $\mathbf{O}_{\mathbb{F}}^{st}$ is semisimple.*

Proof. After base change to \mathbb{F} , every Bott-Samelson bimodule becomes the direct sum of graph bimodules $\mathbb{F}_x, x \in W^a$ (the localizations of the graph bimodules \mathbf{R}_x). It follows that $\mathbf{O}_{\mathbb{F}}^{st}$ is a semisimple category, in particular, there are no higher Ext's between the standard objects. From here and the construction of the standard objects $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}(x), x \in W^a$, we deduce that there are no higher Ext's between the standard objects in $\mathbf{O}_{\mathbb{F}}^{st}$, hence this category is semisimple. \square

Corollary 4.6.3. *The restriction of \mathbb{V} to the category of standardly filtered objects in $\mathbf{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}$ is a fully faithful embedding into $\mathbf{R}\text{-bimod}$.*

Proof. The claim that \mathbb{V} sends standardly filtered objects to $\mathbf{R}\text{-bimod}$ (rather than just complexes of bimodules) follows from (1) of Lemma 4.6.1. Now we prove that it is fully faithful on standardly filtered objects. Note that \mathbb{V} is

- (a) faithful on standardly filtered objects in \mathbf{O}^{st} , (2) of Lemma 4.6.1,
- (b) fully faithful on $\mathbf{O}_{\mathbb{F}}^{st}$, this follows from (1) of Lemma 4.6.1 combined with Lemma 4.6.2.

Now the claim of this lemma follows similarly to the proof of Lemma 3.1.5. Namely, take $M, N \in \mathbf{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{st, \Delta}$. The objects $M, N, \mathbb{V}(M), \mathbb{V}(N)$ are flat over \mathbf{R} . It follows that $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}}(M, N), \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{R}\text{-bimod}}(\mathbb{V}(M), \mathbb{V}(N))$ are reflexive \mathbf{R} -modules. So it is enough to show that

$$(4.14) \quad \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{st}}(M, N)_{\mathfrak{p}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{R}\text{-bimod}}(\mathbb{V}(M), \mathbb{V}(N))_{\mathfrak{p}}$$

for every prime ideal $\mathfrak{p} \subset R$ of height 1. Let $k_{\mathfrak{p}}$ denote the residue field of $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Then, by (a) combined with Remark 3.1.4, we get

$$(4.15) \quad \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{k_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{st}}(M_{k_{\mathfrak{p}}}, N_{k_{\mathfrak{p}}}) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{R \otimes k_{\mathfrak{p}}\text{-mod}}(\mathbb{V}(M_{k_{\mathfrak{p}}}), \mathbb{V}(N_{k_{\mathfrak{p}}})).$$

Here we write $M_{k_{\mathfrak{p}}} := k_{\mathfrak{p}} \otimes_R M$, $N_{k_{\mathfrak{p}}} := k_{\mathfrak{p}} \otimes_R N$. By (b), we have

$$(4.16) \quad \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{F}}^{st}}(M_{\mathbb{F}}, N_{\mathbb{F}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Hom}_{R \otimes \mathbb{F}\text{-mod}}(\mathbb{V}(M_{\mathbb{F}}), \mathbb{V}(N_{\mathbb{F}})).$$

Similarly to the proof of Lemma 3.1.5, (4.15) and (4.16) imply (4.14). \square

4.6.3. Ext's between standards: result. We would like to understand Ext^1 between standard objects in \mathcal{O}_R^{st} , more precisely, its localization to $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for height 1 prime ideals. Here is our main result.

Proposition 4.6.4. *We have $\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_R^{st}}^1(\Delta_R^{st}(x), \Delta_R^{st}(y))_{\mathfrak{p}} \neq 0$ if and only if the following two conditions hold:*

- (a) $xs_{\alpha} = y$ for a real root α and $x <^{st} y$.
- (b) $\mathfrak{p} = (\alpha)$.

If these (a) and (b) hold, then $\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_R^{st}}^1(\Delta_R^{st}(x), \Delta_R^{st}(y))_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is isomorphic to the residue field of $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$.

This proposition will be proved in the subsequent parts of this section.

4.6.4. Non-vanishing implies (a) and (b). Here we prove the \Rightarrow part of the theorem.

Proof. Suppose $\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_R^{st}}^1(\Delta_R^{st}(x), \Delta_R^{st}(y))_{\mathfrak{p}} \neq 0$. By Corollary 4.6.3, we have

$$(4.17) \quad \mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_R^{st}}^1(\Delta_R^{st}(x), \Delta_R^{st}(y)) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Ext}_{R\text{-bimod}}^1(\mathbb{V}(\Delta_R^{st}(x)), \mathbb{V}(\Delta_R^{st}(y))).$$

By (1) of Lemma 4.6.1, $\mathbb{V}(\Delta_R^{st}(x)) \cong R_x$, $\mathbb{V}(\Delta_R^{st}(y)) \cong R_y$, so the target of (4.17) is $\mathrm{Ext}_{R\text{-bimod}}^1(R_x, R_y)$. The latter Ext is nonvanishing after the localization to $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ (with \mathfrak{p} of height 1) if and only if the intersection of the graphs of x and y has codimension 1 in each, which is equivalent to $x^{-1}y$ being a reflection, say s_{α} . In this case we have $\mathrm{Ext}_{R\text{-bimod}}^1(R_x, R_y) \cong R/(\alpha)$, as a R -module. So its base change to $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is the residue field of $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ if $\mathfrak{p} = (\alpha)$ and vanishes otherwise. \square

The proof also shows that it remains to show that

- (*) if $x^{-1}y = s_{\alpha}$ and $\mathfrak{p} = (\alpha)$, then

$$\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_R^{st}}^1(\Delta_R^{st}(x), \Delta_R^{st}(y))_{\mathfrak{p}} \neq 0.$$

4.6.5. Proof of non-vanishing.

Proof of ().* The proof is in several steps.

Step 1. As in the proof of Lemma 4.6.1, we can replace x, y with $xt_{-\lambda}, yt_{-\lambda}$ for λ sufficiently dominant. This changes the R -module structure by twisting it with $t_{-\lambda}$. With this, we can achieve that $\Delta_R^{st}(x) \cong \Delta_R^{-}(x)$, $\Delta_R^{st}(y) \cong \Delta_R^{-}(y)$. We then further reduce to proving the analog of (*) for $\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_R^{-}}^1(\Delta_R^{-}(x), \Delta_R^{-}(y))$.

Step 2. The main part of the proof is to reduce to the case when α is a simple root. We assume that α is positive and not simple. Pick a simple reflection s and set $x' := xs, y' := ys, \alpha' := s(\alpha)$ and $\mathfrak{p}' = (\alpha')$. We claim that

$$(4.18) \quad \mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}}^1(\Delta_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}^-(x), \Delta_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}^-(y))_{\mathfrak{p}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}}^1(\Delta_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}^-(x'), \Delta_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}^-(y'))_{\mathfrak{p}'},$$

an \mathbf{R} -semilinear isomorphism (with respect to the twist of the \mathbf{R} -action by s). Let α_s denote the simple root corresponding to s .

Note that $\Delta_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}^-(x') = \Delta_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}^-(x) * \Delta_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}^-(s)$ if $\ell(x') > \ell(x)$, else $\Delta_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}^-(x') = \Delta_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}^-(x) * \nabla_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}^-(s)$. We have a homomorphism $\Delta_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}^-(s) \rightarrow \nabla_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}^-(s)$ coming from the highest weight structure on $\mathcal{O}_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}^-$. It is an isomorphism outside the divisor (α_s) . Since $(\alpha) \neq (\alpha_s)$, we have $\Delta_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}_{\mathfrak{p}}}^-(s) \xrightarrow{\sim} \nabla_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}_{\mathfrak{p}}}^-(s)$. This implies (4.18).

Assume that α is conjugate to a simple root β , so that $s_{\alpha} = us_{\beta}u^{-1}$ for $u \in W^a$, which we can take to be the shortest possible. Let s be such that $\ell(su) < \ell(u)$. Then $s_{\alpha'} = (su)s_{\beta}(su)^{-1}$. To complete the reduction to the case when α is simple we can now argue by induction on $\ell(u)$.

Step 3. Now we have $y = xs$ and, by our assumption on the order, $x < y$ in the Bruhat order (otherwise, Ext^1 vanishes). So, $\Delta_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}^-(y) = \Delta_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}^-(x) * \Delta_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}^-(s)$. We then have an \mathbf{R} -linear isomorphism

$$\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}}^1(\Delta_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}^-(x), \Delta_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}^-(y)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}}^1(\Delta_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}^-(1), \Delta_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}^-(s)).$$

The latter \mathbf{R} -module is easily seen to be isomorphic to $\mathbf{R}/(\alpha_s)$, which finishes the proof. \square

4.7. Stabilized t-structure for singular blocks. The goal of this section is to establish a singular version of Theorem 4.1.8.

Proposition 4.7.1. *The following claims are true:*

- (1) *There is unique t-structure on ${}_J\mathcal{H}$ such that its negative part ${}_J\mathcal{H}^{st, \leq 0}$ coincides with the full subcategory of \mathcal{H} consisting of all objects \mathcal{F} such that $\mathcal{F} * J_{\lambda} \in {}_J\mathcal{H}^{\leq 0}$ (for the perverse t-structure). This t-structure is bounded. The functors π_J and π^J are t-exact for the stabilized t-structure.*
- (2) *Moreover, the heart of the t-structure, to be denoted by ${}_J\mathcal{O}_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}^{st}$, is a highest weight category with the following interval finite poset and standard objects:*
 - *The poset is $W_J \backslash W^a$ with order $W_Jx \preceq W_Jy$ if $W_Jxt_{-\lambda} \leq W_Jyt_{-\lambda}$ for all λ sufficiently dominant (below we will see that this gives a well-defined order).*
 - *The standard object corresponding to W_Jx is $\pi_J(\Delta_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}(xt_{-\lambda})) * J_{\lambda}$ for all λ sufficiently dominant (again, below we will see that this is well-defined).*
- (3) *We have a derived equivalence $D^b({}_J\mathcal{O}_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}^{st}) \xrightarrow{\sim} {}_J\mathcal{H}$ given by the realization functor.*

4.7.1. Reflection functors. The goal of this section is to prove the following result. We write $T_{\mathbf{R}, J}$ for the indecomposable tilting in $\mathcal{O}_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}^-$ corresponding to the longest element in W_J , it corresponds to the Soergel bimodule $\mathbf{R} \otimes_{\mathbf{R}^J} \mathbf{R}$. We note that

$$(4.19) \quad T_{\mathbf{R}, J} * \bullet \cong \pi^J \circ \pi_J.$$

Lemma 4.7.2. (i) *the endo-functor $T_{\mathbf{R}, J} * \bullet$ of $D^b(\mathcal{O}_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}^-)$ restricts to an (automatically t-exact) endo-functor of $\mathcal{O}_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}^{st}$*

- (ii) *and, moreover, $T_{\mathbf{R}, J} * \bullet$ sends $\Delta_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}^{st}(x)$ to an object filtered by $\Delta_{\overline{\mathbf{R}}}^{st}(ux)$ for $u \in W_J$ (in the order dictated by the highest weight structure) and each such u occurs exactly once.*

Proof. The functor $T_{R,J}^*$ is self-biadjoint, so, as long as we know that it preserves $D^b(\mathcal{O}_R)^{st,\leq 0}$, the claim of (i) will follow. Note that $T_{R,J}^*$ is t-exact for the usual t-structure. To prove that $T_{R,J}^* \bullet$ preserves $D^b(\mathcal{O}_R)^{st,\leq 0}$, we use the fact that $T_{R,J}^*$ commutes with $? * J_\lambda$ for all $\lambda \in \Lambda$ and (1) of Theorem 4.1.8. This proves (i).

To prove (ii) observe that for sufficiently dominant λ all elements of the form $uxt_{-\lambda}$ with $u \in W_J$ have the form wt_μ , where μ is anti-dominant. It follows that $\Delta_R^{st}(uxt_{-\lambda}) = \Delta_R(uxt_{-\lambda})$. Now we just use the standard fact about the standard filtration on $T_{R,J}^* \Delta_R(xt_{-\lambda})$. \square

4.7.2. Proof of (1) of Proposition 4.7.1.

Proof. The proof is in several steps.

Step 1. We claim that for $\mathcal{F} \in {}_J\mathcal{H}$ the following two conditions are equivalent:

- (a) \mathcal{F} lies in the Karoubian envelope of $\pi_J(\mathcal{H}^{st,\leq 0})$,
- (b) and $\pi^J(\mathcal{F}) \in \mathcal{H}^{st,\leq 0}$.

(b) \Rightarrow (a) follows from (4.2). (a) \Rightarrow (b) follows from (4.19) combined with (i) of Lemma 4.7.2. Similarly, the following two conditions

- (a') \mathcal{F} lies in the Karoubian envelope of $\pi_J(\mathcal{H}^{st,\geq 0})$,
- (b') and $\pi^J(\mathcal{F}) \in \mathcal{H}^{st,\geq 0}$.

Step 2. Define ${}_J\mathcal{H}^{st,\leq 0}$ (resp., ${}_J\mathcal{H}^{st,\geq 0}$) as the full subcategory of ${}_J\mathcal{H}$ of objects satisfying the equivalent conditions (a),(b) (resp., the equivalent conditions (a'),(b')). These are Karoubian subcategories. Since π_J and π^J commute with $? * J_\lambda$ for all λ , we see that

$${}_J\mathcal{H}^{st,\leq 0} = \{\mathcal{F} \in {}_J\mathcal{H} \mid \mathcal{F} * J_\lambda \in {}_J\mathcal{H}^{\leq 0}, \forall \lambda\}.$$

Step 3. We claim that the subcategories ${}_J\mathcal{H}^{st,\leq 0}$, ${}_J\mathcal{H}^{st,\geq 0}$ constitute the non-positive and the non-negative parts of a t-structure. A check that these subcategories are stable under appropriate homological shifts is trivial. To check that there are no homomorphisms from $\mathcal{F} \in {}_J\mathcal{H}^{st,\leq 0}$ to $\mathcal{G} \in {}_J\mathcal{H}^{st,>0}$ we use $\mathcal{F} \in \pi_J(\mathcal{H}^{st,\leq 0})$, $\pi^J(\mathcal{G}) \in \mathcal{H}^{st,>0}$ and the claim that π_J is left adjoint to π^J .

It remains to show that any $\mathcal{F} \in {}_J\mathcal{H}$ fits into a distinguished triangle of the form $\mathcal{F}^{\leq 0} \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^{>0} \xrightarrow{+1}$ with $\mathcal{F}^{\leq 0} \in {}_J\mathcal{H}^{st,\leq 0}$, $\mathcal{F}^{>0} \in {}_J\mathcal{H}^{st,>0}$. Let \mathcal{C} denote the full subcategory of \mathcal{H} of all \mathcal{F} such that such a triangle exists. Then the assignment ${}_J\tau_{\leq 0} : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow {}_J\mathcal{H}^{st,\leq 0}$, $\mathcal{F} \mapsto \mathcal{F}^{\leq 0}$, is a part of a functor. On morphisms, ${}_J\tau_{\leq 0}$ sends $\varphi : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}'$ to a unique morphism $\varphi_{\leq 0} : \mathcal{F}^{\leq 0} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}'^{\leq 0}$ such that $\iota \circ \varphi_{\leq 0} = \varphi \circ \iota$, where $\iota : \mathcal{F}^{\leq 0} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ is the natural morphism. Similarly, we can define a functor ${}_J\tau_{>0} : {}_J\mathcal{H} \rightarrow {}_J\mathcal{H}^{>0}$. From this construction applied to an idempotent φ , it is easy to see that \mathcal{C} is a Karoubian subcategory.

Let $\tau_{\leq 0}, \tau_{>0}$ be the truncation functors for the stabilized t-structure on \mathcal{H} . Then we have a distinguished triangle

$$\pi_J \tau_{\leq 0} \pi^J \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \pi_J \pi^J \mathcal{F} \cong \mathcal{F}^{\oplus |W_J|} \rightarrow \pi_J \tau_{>0} \pi^J \mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{+1}.$$

So $\mathcal{F}^{\oplus |W_J|} \in \mathcal{C}$. Since \mathcal{C} is Karoubian, we get $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{C}$. We have checked that $({}_J\mathcal{H}^{st,\leq 0}, {}_J\mathcal{H}^{st,\geq 0})$ is a t-structure.

Step 4. The claim that the functors π_J, π^J are t-exact with respect to the stabilized t-structure easily follows from the construction. Now let us prove that the t-structure is bounded. Take $M \in {}_J\mathcal{H}$. Then $\pi^J M$ has only finitely many nonzero homology groups

because the t-structure on \mathcal{H} is bounded. Then we use the claim that π_J is t-exact combined with (4.2) to conclude that M has only finitely many nonzero homology groups with respect to the stabilized t-structure. \square

4.7.3. Proof of (2) of Proposition 4.7.1.

Proof. Step 1. Note that ${}_J\mathcal{O}_R^{st}$ can be characterized as the Karoubian envelope of $\pi_J(\mathcal{O}_R^{st}) \subset {}_J\mathcal{H}$ or, equivalently, as the full subcategory of all objects $\mathcal{F} \in {}_J\mathcal{H}$ with $\pi^J(\mathcal{F}) \in \mathcal{O}_R^{st}$. This follows from Step 1 of the proof of part (1). Recall that \mathcal{O}_R^{st} is a Noetherian category with Hom's finitely generated over R . (4.2) now implies that ${}_J\mathcal{O}_R^{st}$ has analogous properties.

Step 2. We claim that the transitive closure of the relation \leq^{st} on $W_J \backslash W^a$ given by $W_Jx \leq^{st} W_Jy$ if there are $x' \in W_Jx, y' \in W_Jy$ with $x' \leq^{st} y'$ is a partial order. Indeed, what we need to prove is that

- (1) there no cycles, i.e., collections of elements $W_Jx_1, \dots, W_Jx_k \in W_J \backslash W^{ea}$ with $W_Jx_1 <^{st} W_Jx_2 <^{st} \dots <^{st} W_Jx_k <^{st} W_Jx_1$.

For this, note that \leq^{st} on $W_J \backslash W^{ea}$ is invariant under $W_Jx \mapsto W_Jxt_\lambda$ for all $\lambda \in \Lambda$. So we can assume that all elements in the cosets W_Jx_i have the form wt_μ with anti-dominant μ . Now our claim follows from the fact that the singular Bruhat order is well-defined. Note also $W_Jx \leq^{st} W_Jy$ is equivalent to $W_Jxt_{-\lambda} \leq W_Jyt_{-\lambda}$ for sufficiently dominant λ .

Step 3. Fix $W_Jx \in W_J \backslash W^a$. Recall that $\Delta_R^-(W_Jx) := \pi_J(\Delta_R^-(x))$ only depends on W_Jx . Set $\Delta_R^{st}(W_Jx) := \Delta_R^-(W_Jxt_{-\lambda}) * J_\lambda$ for λ sufficiently dominant, equivalently, $\Delta_R^{st}(W_Jx) := \pi_J(\Delta_R^{st}(x))$. As these definitions are equivalent, they are independent of the choice of λ or choice of x in W_Jx . Below we will show that ${}_J\mathcal{O}_R^{st}$ is a highest weight category with poset $(W_J \backslash W^a, \leq^{st})$.

Axiom (i): $\Delta_R^{st}(W_Jx)$ is flat over R because it is isomorphic to $\pi_J(\Delta_R^{st}(x))$, the object $\Delta_R^{st}(x)$ is flat over R ((ii) of Theorem 4.1.8) and π_J is exact, part (i) of this proposition.

Axioms (ii) and (iii): follow from $\Delta_R^{st}(W_Jx) = \Delta_R^-(W_Jxt_{-\lambda}) * J_\lambda$ for sufficiently dominant λ .

Axiom (iv): Let $M \in {}_J\mathcal{O}_{R, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}$ for a coideal finite poset ideal $\mathcal{T}_0 \subset W_J \backslash W^a$. Let $\tilde{\mathcal{T}}_0 \subset W^a$ be its preimage. This is also a coideal finite poset and $\pi^J(M) \in \mathcal{O}_{R, \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_0}^{st}$. Note that the latter object is nonzero thanks to (4.2). So we can find $x \in \mathcal{T}_0$ with

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{{}_J\mathcal{O}_{R, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}}(\pi_J \Delta_R^{st}(x), M) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{R, \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_0}^{st}}(\Delta_R^{st}(x), \pi^J M) \neq 0.$$

Axiom (v): The functors π_J, π^J restrict to the subcategories $\mathcal{O}_{R, \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_0}^{st}$ and ${}_J\mathcal{O}_{R, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}$. So π_J sends projective objects in $\mathcal{O}_{R, \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_0}^{st}$ to projective objects in ${}_J\mathcal{O}_{R, \mathcal{T}_0}^{st}$. Axiom (v) easily follows from the construction of the objects $\Delta_R^{st}(W_Jx)$. \square

4.7.4. Proof of (3) of Proposition 4.7.1.

Proof. As in the proof of Proposition 4.5.4, we need to show that

$$(4.20) \quad \mathrm{Ext}_{{}_J\mathcal{O}_R^{st}}^i(M, N) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Hom}_{{}_J\mathcal{H}}(M, N[i]).$$

We know the analogous statement for the regular blocks. Suppose $\tilde{N} \in \mathcal{O}_R^{st}$ is such that $N \cong \pi_J \tilde{N}$. Then the isomorphism

$$\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_R^{st}}^i(\pi^J M, \tilde{N}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}}(\pi^J M, \tilde{N}[i]).$$

is intertwined with (4.20) by the following two isomorphisms

$$\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{R}}^{st}}^i(M, N) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{R}}^{st}}^i(\pi^J M, \tilde{N}), \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}}(M, N[i]) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}}(\pi^J M, \tilde{N}[i]).$$

So (4.20) is an isomorphism.

In general, every object in ${}_J\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{R}}^{st}$ is a direct summand in the object of the form $\pi_J \tilde{N}$ (with $\tilde{N} = \pi^J N$). This shows (3). \square

4.7.5. *Soergel functor.* Similar to the regular case we have the functor

$$\mathbb{V} : {}_J\mathcal{H} \rightarrow D^b(\mathbb{R}^J\text{-}\mathbb{R}\text{-bimod}).$$

We have the following analog of Lemmas 4.6.1, 4.6.2 and Corollary 4.6.3.

Note that we can consider the base change ${}_J\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{R}}^{st}$ of ${}_J\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{R}}^{st}$ to \mathbb{C} . We still have biadjoint functors $\pi_J : \mathcal{O}^{st} \rightarrow {}_J\mathcal{O}^{st}$, $\pi^J : {}_J\mathcal{O}^{st} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^{st}$.

Lemma 4.7.3. *The following claims are true:*

- (1) *For every $x \in W^a$, we have $\mathbb{V}(\Delta_{\mathbb{R}}^{st}(W_J x)) \cong \mathbb{R}_x$ as an \mathbb{R}^J - \mathbb{R} -bimodule.*
- (2) *The functor \mathbb{V} is faithful on standardly filtered objects in ${}_J\mathcal{O}^{st}$.*
- (3) *The base change of ${}_J\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{R}}$ to $\mathbb{F} := \mathrm{Frac}(\mathbb{R})$ is semisimple.*
- (4) *The restriction of \mathbb{V} to the category of standardly filtered objects in ${}_J\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{R}}^{st}$ is a fully faithful embedding into \mathbb{R}^J - \mathbb{R} -bimod.*

Proof. Note that we can consider the restriction functor $\pi_J : \mathbb{R}\text{-bimod} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^J\text{-}\mathbb{R}\text{-bimod}$ and its biadjoint $\pi^J : \mathbb{R}^J\text{-}\mathbb{R}\text{-bimod} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\text{-bimod}$. We also have

$$(4.21) \quad \mathbb{V} \circ \pi_J \cong \pi_J \circ \mathbb{V},$$

$$(4.22) \quad \mathbb{V} \circ \pi^J \cong \pi^J \circ \mathbb{V}.$$

(i): This follows from (4.21) combined with (i) of Lemma 4.6.1.

(ii): We need to show that \mathbb{V} does not kill nonzero homomorphism $\Delta^{st}(W_J x) \rightarrow \Delta^{st}(W_J y)$. Note that $\Delta^{st}(W_J x) = \pi_J(\Delta^{st}(x))$, while $\pi^J(\Delta^{st}(W_J y))$ is standardly filtered. By (ii) of Lemma 4.6.1, \mathbb{V} gives an injective map

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}^{st}}(\Delta^{st}(x), \pi^J(\Delta^{st}(W_J y))) \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{R}\text{-mod}}(\mathbb{V}(\Delta^{st}(x)), \mathbb{V}\pi^J(\Delta^{st}(W_J y))).$$

Now we can use (4.21) and (4.22) to establish the claim in the first sentence.

(iii) and (iv): the proofs repeat those of Lemma 4.6.2 and Corollary 4.6.3, respectively. \square

4.7.6. *Ext's between standards.* We finish this section with a singular analog of Proposition 4.6.4.

Lemma 4.7.4. *Let \mathfrak{p} be a height 1 prime ideal in \mathbb{R} . We have $\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{R}}^{st}}^1(\Delta_{\mathbb{R}}^{st}(W_J x), \Delta_{\mathbb{R}}^{st}(W_J y))_{\mathfrak{p}} \neq 0$ if and only if the following two conditions hold:*

- (a) *There is a real root α such that $W_J x s_{\alpha} = W_J y$ with $W_J x <^{st} W_J y$ and*
- (b) *$\mathfrak{p} = (\alpha)$.*

If these (a) and (b) hold, then $\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{R}}^{st}}^1(\Delta_{\mathbb{R}}^{st}(x), \Delta_{\mathbb{R}}^{st}(y))_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is isomorphic to the residue field of $\mathbb{R}_{\mathfrak{p}}$.

Proof. Note that

$$(4.23) \quad \text{Ext}_{J\mathcal{O}_R^{st}}^1(\Delta_R^{st}(W_Jx), \Delta_R^{st}(W_Jy))_{\mathfrak{p}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_R^{st}}^1(\Delta_R^{st}(x), \pi^J \Delta_R^{st}(W_Jy))_{\mathfrak{p}}.$$

If the left hand side is nonzero, so is $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_R^{st}}^1(\Delta_R^{st}(x), \Delta_R^{st}(y'))_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for some $y' \in W_Jy$. It follows from Proposition 4.6.4 that $xs_{\alpha} = y', x <^{st} y'$ and $\mathfrak{p} = (\alpha)$. Note that $W_Jy \neq W_Jys_{\alpha}$ and that taking Ext^1 and then localizing at \mathfrak{p} gives the same result as localizing at \mathfrak{p} and then taking Ext^1 . So for $y'' \in W_Jy'$ different from y' we get, thanks to Proposition 4.6.4, that there are no extensions between $\Delta^{st}(y')_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $\Delta^{st}(y'')_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and also between $\Delta^{st}(x)_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $\Delta^{st}(y'')_{\mathfrak{p}}$. It follows that the right hand side of (4.23) is $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_R^{st}}^1(\Delta_R^{st}(x), \Delta_R^{st}(y'))_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Now the claim of the lemma follows from Proposition 4.6.4. \square

Remark 4.7.5. Similarly to the proof of Lemma 4.7.4, we have

$$\text{Ext}_{R^J \otimes R}^1(R_x, R_y) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Ext}_{R \otimes R}^1(R_x, R \otimes_{R^J} R_y)$$

and, for $\mathfrak{p} = (\alpha)$ and $y = xs_{\alpha}$, we have

$$\text{Ext}_{R^J \otimes R}^1(R_x, R_y)_{\mathfrak{p}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Ext}_{R \otimes R}^1(R_x, R_y)_{\mathfrak{p}}.$$

The latter $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -module is isomorphic to the residue field of $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$.

5. QUANTUM CATEGORY \mathcal{O}

5.1. Quantum group.

5.1.1. *Basic definition.* Let \mathfrak{g} be a semisimple Lie algebra with a fixed triangular decomposition $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{n}^- \oplus \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{n}$. We write W for the Weyl group. Let $\Lambda \supset \Lambda_0$ denote the weight and root lattices. Let I be the indexing set for simple (co)roots, we write α_i for the simple root indexed by $i \in I$ and ϖ_i for the corresponding fundamental weight. There is a unique W -invariant symmetric bilinear form on \mathfrak{h}^* such that $(\alpha, \alpha) = 2$ for all short roots α in all simple summands of \mathfrak{g} . Set $d_i := (\varpi_i, \alpha_i)$, this is an element of $\{1, 2, 3\}$, and $(\varpi_j, \alpha_i) = \delta_{ij}d_i$.

Let v be an indeterminate. We can consider the quantum group \mathbf{U} over $\mathbb{C}(v)$. It is generated by the elements $\underline{E}_i, \underline{F}_i$ for $i \in I$ and $K_{\nu}, \nu \in \Lambda$, subject to the usual relations, see, e.g., [J, Chapter 4]. Define the $\mathbb{C}(v)$ -subalgebras $\underline{\mathbf{U}}^-, \mathbf{U}^0, \underline{\mathbf{U}}^+ \subset \mathbf{U}$ generated by the elements \underline{E}_i (resp., K_{ν}, \underline{E}_i). We have the triangular decomposition

$$(5.1) \quad \underline{\mathbf{U}}^- \otimes_{\mathbb{C}(v)} \mathbf{U}^0 \otimes_{\mathbb{C}(v)} \underline{\mathbf{U}}^+ \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{U}_v.$$

Inside \mathbf{U} consider the *mixed form* U_v^{mix} , the $\mathbb{C}[v^{\pm 1}]$ -subalgebra generated by the elements \underline{E}_i, K_{ν} , and the divided powers $\underline{E}_i^{(n)}$ for $i \in I$ and $n > 0$. Let \underline{U}_v^- (resp., $U_v^0, \underline{U}_v^{mix,+}$) denote the intersections of U_v^{mix} with $\underline{\mathbf{U}}^-$ (resp., $\mathbf{U}^0, \underline{\mathbf{U}}^+$). It is easy to see that we have the triangular decomposition

$$(5.2) \quad \underline{U}_v^- \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[v^{\pm 1}]} U_v^0 \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[v^{\pm 1}]} \underline{U}_v^{+,mix} \xrightarrow{\sim} U_v^{mix}.$$

The subalgebra \underline{U}_v^- is generated by the elements $\underline{E}_i, i \in I$, while $\underline{U}_v^{+,mix}$ is generated by the elements $\underline{E}_i^{(n)}$. Also define the subalgebra $\underline{U}_v^{\geq 0, mix} := U_v^0 \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[v^{\pm 1}]} \underline{U}_v^{+,mix}$.

We recall the PBW basis in \underline{U}_v^- . Fix a reduced expression $w_0 = s_{i_1} \dots s_{i_{\ell}}$ of the longest element $w_0 \in W$. Define the positive roots $\alpha_j = s_{i_j} s_{i_{j+1}} \dots s_{i_{\ell-1}} \alpha_{i_{\ell}}$. The braid group Br^a

acts on \mathbf{U}_v by automorphisms. Set $F_{\alpha_j} = T_{i_j} T_{i_{j+1}} \dots T_{i_{\ell-1}} F_{\alpha_{i_\ell}}$. Then the elements F_{α_j} lie in U_v^- and, moreover, the elements $\prod_{i=1}^{\ell} F_{\alpha_i}^{d_i}$ where d_1, \dots, d_ℓ are nonnegative integers.

We will need to describe the subalgebra U_v^0 .

Lemma 5.1.1. *The $\mathbb{C}[v^{\pm 1}]$ -subalgebra U_v^0 is generated by the elements $K_\nu, \nu \in \Lambda$, and the elements $\frac{K_i - K_i^{-1}}{v^{d_i} - v^{-d_i}}$ for $i \in I$ (where, as usual, K_i is the shorthand for K_{α_i}).*

Proof. This is a consequence of the formula for $\underline{E}_i^{(r)} \underline{F}_i^r$ that can be deduced, say, from [J, Lemma 1.7], and (5.1). \square

Note that \mathbf{U}^0 is identified $\mathbb{C}(v) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[v^{\pm 1}]} U_v^0$, etc.

We will also consider the usual De Concini-Kac form U_v^{DK} , the subalgebra of \mathbf{U} generated by $\underline{E}_i, \underline{F}_i$ and K^ν . We denote its positive and negative parts by \underline{U}_v^+ and \underline{U}_v^- . Note that we have a natural homomorphism $U_v^{DK} \rightarrow U_v^{mix}$.

5.1.2. Sevostyanov's modification. An important feature of the negative part $U(\mathfrak{n}^-)$ extensively used in Representation theory is that this algebra has a “nondegenerate character”: a homomorphism $\psi : U(\mathfrak{n}^-) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ that is nonzero on the generator f_α corresponding to any simple root α . A direct analog of this claim is false for \underline{U}_v^- because of the form of the quantum Serre relations.

It was observed by Sevostyanov, [Se, Section 1], that one can modify the subalgebras $\mathbf{U}^\pm, \underline{U}_v^\pm$ so that the modified versions have non-degenerate characters. Namely, one considers elements $E_i := K_{\nu_i} \underline{E}_i, F_i := K_{-\nu_i} \underline{F}_i$ for suitable $\nu_i \in \Lambda$ for $i \in I$. Let \mathbf{U}^\pm be the subalgebra in \mathbf{U} generated by the elements E_i (for $+$) and F_i (for $-$), and let $U_v^-, U^{+,mix} \subset U_v^{mix}$ have the similar meaning (where $U_v^{+,mix}$ is generated by the divided powers). The choice of ν_i is such that \mathbf{U}^- admits a homomorphism ψ to $\mathbb{C}(v)$ that sends F_i to 1 (and the same is true for \mathbf{U}^+). We note that the image of U_v^- under ψ lies in $\mathbb{C}[v^{\pm 1}]$.

5.2. Quantum category O. The setting is as follows. Fix ϵ , a root of 1 of odd order d (and coprime to 3 if \mathfrak{g} has simple summands of type G_2).

Consider the ring $R := \mathbb{C}[[\hbar^*, \hbar]]$ that already appeared in Section 4.1.1. In particular, we have the embedding $\iota : \mathfrak{h}^* \rightarrow R$ sending $\nu \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ to the element $(\nu, \cdot) \in \mathfrak{h} \subset R$. Fix also a group homomorphism $\zeta : \Lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$.

5.2.1. Definition. Thanks to Lemma 5.1.1, for each $\lambda \in \Lambda_0$, there is a unique algebra homomorphism $U_v^0 \rightarrow R$ satisfying

$$(5.3) \quad v \mapsto q := \epsilon e^{2\pi\sqrt{-1}\hbar/d}, K_\nu \mapsto q^{(\lambda, \nu)} e^{2\pi\sqrt{-1}\iota(\nu)} \zeta(\nu).$$

For an R -algebra R , we abuse the notation and write χ_λ for the composed homomorphism $U_v^0 \rightarrow R \rightarrow R$.

Now let M be an R -module together with an R -module decomposition $M = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda_0} M_\lambda$ to be called the *weight decomposition*. We turn M into U_v^0 -module by requiring that U_v^0 acts on M_λ via χ_λ .

By a *deformed weight module* over R and U_v^{mix} we mean a $U_v^{mix} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} R$ -module together with the decomposition $M = \bigoplus M_\lambda$ so that the action of U_v^0 on M is as before and $F_i M_\lambda \subset M_{\lambda - \alpha_i}$, while $E_i^{(\ell)} M_\lambda \subset M_{\lambda + \ell \alpha_i}$ for all $\lambda \in \Lambda, \ell \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ and $i \in I$. A homomorphism of deformed weight modules is a $U_v^{mix} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} R$ -linear map preserving the weight decompositions.

The following definition appeared in [Si1, Section 2], compare to [G].

Definition 5.2.1. By definition, the category \mathcal{O}_R^ζ is a full subcategory in the category of finitely generated deformed weight $U_v^{mix} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} R$ -modules M satisfying the following conditions:

- Each M_λ is a finitely generated R -module.
- The weights are bounded from above: there is $\lambda_0 \in \Lambda_0$ such that $M_\lambda \neq \{0\}$ implies $\lambda \leq \lambda_0$ with respect to the dominance order on Λ_0 .

When $\zeta = 1$ (the “integral block”), we write \mathcal{O}_R instead of \mathcal{O}_R^1 .

Here is an example of an object in \mathcal{O}_R^ζ . Take a $U_v^{mix, \geq 0}$ -module \underline{M} satisfying the following condition

- (*) \underline{M} admits a finite weight decomposition $\underline{M} = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda_0} \underline{M}_\lambda$, where each \underline{M}_λ is a finitely generated R -module. Moreover, U_v^0 acts on \underline{M}_λ by χ_λ .

Then the induced module $U_v^{mix} \otimes_{U_v^{mix, \geq 0}} \underline{M}$ is in \mathcal{O}_R^ζ . An important special case is the Verma module $\Delta_R^\zeta(\lambda)$. It arises via this construction from the free rank 1 R -module \underline{M} (to be denoted by R_λ), where all $E_i^{(\ell)}$ act by 0, and U_v^0 acts via χ_λ .

5.2.2. Highest weight structure. Recall that we equip λ with the usual poset structure as in Example 2.3.2.

Lemma 5.2.2. *The category \mathcal{O}_R^ζ is highest weight with poset Λ_0 and standard objects $\Delta_R^\zeta(\lambda), \lambda \in \Lambda$.*

Proof. First, we need to check that the category \mathcal{O}_R^ζ is Noetherian and the Hom modules are finitely generated over R . Note that every module in \mathcal{O}_R^ζ is finitely generated over $\mathcal{U}_v^- \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} R$. By [DCK, Proposition 1.7], the algebra \mathcal{U}_v^- admits an ascending bounded below filtration whose associated graded is a twisted polynomial algebra. The usual proof of the Hilbert basis theorem applies and we see that a twisted polynomial algebra over a Noetherian ring is Noetherian. It follows that \mathcal{O}_R^ζ is Noetherian. The claim that the Hom modules are finitely generated over R is an easy consequence of the definition.

Now we need to verify that the conditions of Definition 2.3.3 hold. Let $\mathcal{T}_0 \subset \Lambda_0$ be a coideal finite poset ideal. The full subcategory $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{T}_0, R}^\zeta$ consists exactly of the modules M such that $M_\lambda \neq \{0\} \Rightarrow \lambda \in \mathcal{T}_0$. It remains to check axioms (i)-(v) from Section 2.1.1. (i) follows from (5.2) combined with the observation that every weight $\mathbb{C}[v^{\pm 1}]$ -submodule in U_v^- is free over $\mathbb{C}[v^{\pm 1}]$ thanks to the quantum PBW theorem. Axioms (ii), (iii) and (iv) are standard and are left as exercise.

Let us check (v). For $\beta \in \text{Span}_{\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}}(\alpha_i)$, we write $U_{R, \beta}^{+, mix}$ for the β -weight space in $U_R^{+, mix}$. This is a finitely generated free R -module, thanks to the PBW theorem. For $\lambda \leq \mu$, let $U_R^{+, mix}[\lambda, \mathcal{T}_0]$ denote the quotient of $U_R^{+, mix}$ by the direct sum of all $U_{R, \beta}^{+, mix}$ with $\lambda + \beta \notin \mathcal{T}_0$. This direct sum is a two-sided ideal in $U_R^{+, mix}$, so $U_R^{+, mix}[\lambda, \mathcal{T}_0]$ is a $U_R^{+, mix}$ -module. We equip it with $U_R^{\geq 0, mix}$ -module structure by requiring that U_v^0 acts on $U_{R, \beta}^{+, mix}$ by $\lambda + \beta$. Since \mathcal{T}_0 is coideal finite, only finitely many weight submodules in $U_R^{+, mix}[\lambda, \mathcal{T}_0]$ are nonzero. In particular, $U_R^{+, mix}[\lambda, \mathcal{T}_0]$ becomes a deformed weight module.

Set

$$P_{\mathcal{T}_0, R}^\zeta(\lambda) := U_v^{mix} \otimes_{U_v^{\geq 0, mix}} U_R^+[\lambda, \mathcal{T}_0].$$

It is easy to see that $P_{\mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{R}}^\zeta(\lambda)$ is a projective object in $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{R}}^\zeta$ (the Hom functor from $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{R}}^\zeta$ this object sends $M \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{R}}^\zeta$ to the weight submodule M_λ). It admits an epimorphism onto $\Delta_{\mathcal{R}}^\zeta(\lambda)$. Thanks to the construction, the kernel is filtered by objects of the form

$$U_v^{mix} \otimes_{U_v^{\geq 0, mix}} (\mathcal{R}_\lambda \otimes_{\mathcal{R}} U_{\mathcal{R}, \beta}^{+, mix}) \cong \Delta_{\mathcal{R}}^\zeta(\lambda + \beta)^{\oplus N}$$

for $\beta > 0$ and a suitable positive integer N . This finishes checking (v). \square

5.3. Structural results about quantum groups. We write \mathcal{R} for the completion of $\mathbb{C}[v^{\pm 1}]$ at ϵ , where ϵ is as in the beginning of Section 5.2, and let \mathbb{C}_ϵ denote the residue field of \mathcal{R} . We consider the algebras

$$U_{\mathcal{R}}^{DK} := \mathcal{R} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[v^{\pm 1}]} U_v^{DK}, U_\epsilon^{DK} := \mathbb{C}_\epsilon \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[v^{\pm 1}]} U_v^{DK}.$$

Note that $U_{\mathcal{R}}^{DK}$ naturally acts on any module from $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{R}}^\zeta$.

In this section we recall some results from [DCKP1] on the structure of the centers of these algebras (and also about the structure of U_ϵ^{DK} over its center).

5.3.1. Harish-Chandra center of $U_{\mathcal{R}}^{DK}$. Let $U_{\mathcal{R}}^{0, ev}$ denote $\text{Span}_{\mathcal{R}}(K_{2\nu} | \nu \in \Lambda)$. Note that the group W acts on $U_{\mathcal{R}}^{0, ev}$ by automorphisms. Also note that $(\rho, 2\nu) \in \mathbb{Z}$ for all $\nu \in \Lambda$.

Let $\mathcal{Z}_{\mathcal{R}}$ denote the center of $U_{\mathcal{R}}^{DK}$. The triangular decomposition

$$U_{\mathcal{R}}^- \otimes_{\mathcal{R}} U_{\mathcal{R}}^0 \otimes_{\mathcal{R}} U_{\mathcal{R}}^+ \xrightarrow{\sim} U_{\mathcal{R}}^{DK}$$

gives rise to a homomorphism $\pi : \mathcal{Z}_{\mathcal{R}} \rightarrow U_{\mathcal{R}}^0$ so that any element $z \in \mathcal{Z}_{\mathcal{R}}$ acts on $\Delta_{\mathcal{R}}^\zeta(\lambda)$ by $\chi_\lambda \circ \pi(z)$. We note that, while we use Sevostyanov's generators for the triangular decomposition, the homomorphism π we have defined coincides with the analogous morphism for the standard generators. Let γ_ρ denote the automorphism of $U_{\mathcal{R}}^{0, ev}$ that sends K_ν to $v^{(\rho, \nu)} K_\nu$.

Lemma 5.3.1. *The homomorphism π is injective and its image coincides with $\gamma_\rho((U_{\mathcal{R}}^{0, ev})^W)$.*

Proof. The claim is classical when we base change to $\text{Frac}(\mathcal{R})$, see, e.g., [DCKP1, Section 6.2]. This isomorphism easily implies that π restricts to an embedding $\mathcal{Z}_{\mathcal{R}} \hookrightarrow \gamma_\rho((U_{\mathcal{R}}^{0, ev})^W)$. The claim that this restriction is surjective follows from the argument of the proof (absence of poles) in [DCKP1, Proposition 6.2]. \square

Set $\mathcal{Z}_\epsilon^{HC} := \mathbb{C}_\epsilon \otimes_{\mathcal{R}} \mathcal{Z}_{\mathcal{R}}$. This algebra embeds into the center of U_ϵ^{DK} and it is known as the Harish-Chandra center of U_ϵ^{DK} .

5.3.2. ϵ -center. In [DCKP1], another central subalgebra of $\mathcal{U}_\epsilon^{DK}$ was introduced. Here we call it the ϵ -center (by the analogy with the p -center in the universal enveloping algebras over characteristic p fields; another name is the *Frobenius center*) and denote it by \mathcal{Z}^ϵ . By the construction, [DCKP1, Section 4], this algebra splits as the tensor product

$$\mathcal{Z}^{\epsilon, -} \otimes \mathcal{Z}^{\epsilon, 0} \otimes \mathcal{Z}^{\epsilon, +},$$

where

- $\mathcal{Z}^{\epsilon, -}$ is the polynomial algebra on \underline{F}_α^d , where α runs over the set of positive roots, and the F_α 's are the usual root vectors in \underline{U}_ϵ^- .
- $\mathcal{Z}^{\epsilon, 0}$ is the span of K_ν with $\nu \in d\Lambda$.

- $\mathcal{Z}^{\epsilon,+}$ is the polynomial algebra on the elements $T_{w_0} \underline{F}_\alpha^d$. We note that $T_{w_0} \underline{F}_\alpha^d$ is the product of a suitable element K_γ and an element from \underline{U}^+ .

Let G be the simply connected semisimple group with Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} . Let N^\pm denote the positive and negative unipotent subgroups of G , so that $G^0 := N^+ \otimes T \otimes N^-$ is the open Bruhat cell in G . As explained in [DCKP1, Section 4], we have identifications $\mathbb{C}[N^\pm] \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{Z}^{\epsilon,\mp}$ (note that the role of N^+, N^- here is swapped compared to [DCKP1], see, e.g., Section 0.6 there). We will need to recall the construction of the isomorphism $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{Z}^{\epsilon,-}]) \xrightarrow{\sim} N^+$, see [DCKP1, Section 0.6]: it is given by

$$(5.4) \quad z \mapsto \prod_{i=1}^{\ell} \exp([F_{\alpha_i}^d](z) e_{\alpha_i}).$$

Note that the isomorphisms $\mathbb{C}[N^\pm] \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{Z}^{\epsilon,\mp}$ are T -equivariant. Next, consider the embedding $\mathbb{C}[T] \hookrightarrow \mathcal{Z}^{\epsilon,0}$ that sends the function on T corresponding to the character λ to $K_{2d\lambda}$. So we get an étale finite morphism $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{Z}^\epsilon) \rightarrow G^0$ of degree $2^{|I|}$.

Finally, we can get a description of the full center of U_ϵ^{DK} . The following is a consequence of [DCKP1, Theorem 6.4] and its proof.

Proposition 5.3.2. *The natural homomorphism*

$$\mathcal{Z}_\epsilon^{HC} \otimes_{\mathcal{Z}_\epsilon^{HC} \cap \mathcal{Z}^\epsilon} \mathcal{Z}^\epsilon \rightarrow U_\epsilon^{DK}$$

is an embedding whose image coincides with the center $Z(U_\epsilon^{DK})$ of U_ϵ^{DK} . The algebra $\mathcal{Z}_\epsilon^{HC} \cap \mathcal{Z}^\epsilon$ is identified with $\mathbb{C}[G]^G$.

In particular, we see that $Z(U_\epsilon^{DK})$ is a finitely generated algebra, and its spectrum is an affine variety.

5.3.3. Azumaya locus. The algebra U_ϵ^{DK} is a free rank $d^{\dim \mathfrak{g}}$ -module over \mathcal{Z}^ϵ . In particular, it is a finitely generated module over $Z(U_\epsilon^{DK})$. So, it makes sense to speak about the *Azumaya locus* of U_ϵ^{DK} , the maximal open subset in $\text{Spec}(Z(U_\epsilon^{DK}))$ over which U_ϵ^{DK} is Azumaya. We write $\text{Spec}(Z(U_\epsilon^{DK}))^{pr}$ for the preimage of the locus of regular elements in G under the composition

$$\text{Spec}(Z(U_\epsilon^{DK})) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\mathcal{Z}^\epsilon) \rightarrow G^0 \hookrightarrow G.$$

The following was essentially obtained in [DCKP2] but we provide a proof for reader's convenience.

Proposition 5.3.3. *$\text{Spec}(Z(U_\epsilon^{DK}))^{pr}$ is contained in the Azumaya locus.*

Proof. For $z \in \text{Spec}(Z(U_\epsilon^{DK}))$ we write $U_{\epsilon,z}^{DK}$ for the fiber of U_ϵ^{DK} at z . Set $n := \dim \mathfrak{n}$. According to [DCKP2, Theorem 5.1], for $z \in \text{Spec}(Z(U_\epsilon^{DK}))^{pr}$ the dimension of every irreducible $U_{\epsilon,z}^{DK}$ -module is d^n (note that the theorem talks about orbits of a certain infinite dimensional group \tilde{G} , according to [DCKP1, Theorem 6.6], these orbits are preimages of the intersections of adjoint G -orbits with G^0). From [DCK, Sections 1.7] it follows that U_ϵ^{DK} has no zero divisors. Using [DCK, (3.8.3)] we conclude that

$$\text{Frac}(Z(U_\epsilon^{DK})) \otimes_{Z(U_\epsilon^{DK})} U_\epsilon^{DK}$$

is the matrix algebra of dimension d^{2n} over $\text{Frac}(Z(U_\epsilon^{DK}))$. It follows that U_ϵ^{DK} is a PI algebra of rank d^{2n} . Now we can combine the claim that the dimension of every irreducible

$U_{\epsilon, z}^{DK}$ -module is d^n with the Artin-Procesi theorem, [MR, Theorem 13.7.14], to deduce the claim of the proposition. \square

5.4. Whittaker coinvariants. The goal of this section is to produce a functor $\mathcal{O}_R^\zeta \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}_v \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[v^{\pm 1}]} R\text{-mod}$ (where the homomorphism $\mathbb{C}[v^{\pm 1}] \rightarrow R$ is given by $v \mapsto q := \epsilon e^{2\pi\sqrt{-1}h/d}$) and study its properties. In particular, we will see that this functor is

- Faithful on standardly filtered objects in $\mathcal{O}_\epsilon^\zeta$, the specialization of \mathcal{O}_R^ζ to the closed point of $\text{Spec}(R)$.
- Fully faithful on standardly filtered objects in \mathcal{O}_R^ζ .

We will also compute the images of standard objects under the functor.

5.4.1. Definition. Recall, Section 5.1.2, that we have a homomorphism $\psi : U_v^- \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[v^{\pm 1}]$ defined on the generators by $\psi(F_i) = 1$ for all $i \in I$. Set $B := \mathcal{Z}_v \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[v^{\pm 1}]} R$.

Definition 5.4.1. Define a functor $\text{Wh} : \mathcal{O}_R^\zeta \rightarrow B\text{-mod}$ by sending $M \in \mathcal{O}_R$ to

$$\mathbb{C}[v^{\pm 1}] \otimes_{U_v^-} M,$$

where the homomorphism $U_v^- \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[v^{\pm 1}]$ is ψ . Note that $\text{Wh}(M)$ is a quotient of M , and the kernel is \mathcal{Z}_v and R -stable. Hence we get a natural action of B on $\text{Wh}(M)$.

Note that by the very definition, Wh is right exact and R -linear.

Example 5.4.2. Note that $\Delta_R^\zeta(\lambda)$ is a free rank 1 module over $R \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[v^{\pm 1}]} U_v^-$. It follows that one has a R -linear identification of $\text{Wh}(\Delta_R^\zeta(\lambda))$ with R . The algebra \mathcal{Z}_v acts on $\text{Wh}(\Delta_R^\zeta(\lambda))$ via a homomorphism to R , the same as for the action on $\Delta_R^\zeta(\lambda)$ itself. Under the identification $\mathcal{Z}_v \cong (U_{\mathcal{R}}^{0, ev})^W$, an element $z \in (U_{\mathcal{R}}^{0, ev})^W$ acts by $\chi_\lambda \circ \gamma_\rho(z)$. One can write $\chi_\lambda \circ \gamma_\rho$ as $\chi_{\lambda+\rho}$: while ρ may fail to be in Λ_0 , formula (5.3) is well-defined for $\lambda + \rho$ and $\nu \in 2\Lambda$.

Remark 5.4.3. The functor Wh is acyclic on the Verma modules because they are free over $U_v^- \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[v^{\pm 1}]} R$.

5.4.2. Faithfulness. Consider the functor $\text{Wh}_\epsilon : \mathcal{O}_\epsilon^\zeta \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}_\epsilon^{HC}\text{-mod}$ obtained by restricting Wh . The goal of this part is to prove the following claim.

Proposition 5.4.4. *The functor Wh is faithful on the standardly filtered objects in \mathcal{O}_ϵ^1 .*

Proof. It is enough to show that Wh gives an injective map

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_\epsilon^1}(\Delta_\epsilon^1(\lambda), \Delta_\epsilon^\zeta(\mu)) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{Z}_\epsilon^{HC}}(\text{Wh}(\Delta_\epsilon^1(\lambda)), \text{Wh}(\Delta_\epsilon^1(\mu)))$$

for all $\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda_0$. The proof is in several steps.

Step 1. First, we are going to identify scalars by which various central subalgebras act on $\Delta_\epsilon^\zeta(\lambda)$. The HC center \mathcal{Z}_ϵ (identified with $(U_{\mathcal{R}}^{0, ev})^W$ via the HC isomorphism, see Section 5.3.1) acts on $\Delta_\epsilon^\zeta(\lambda)$ via $\chi_{\lambda, \epsilon}$, the homomorphism $U_\epsilon^0 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ induced by $\chi_\lambda : U_{\mathcal{R}}^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$.

Now we describe the action of the ϵ -center \mathcal{Z}^ϵ . The subalgebra $\mathcal{Z}^{\epsilon, +} \cong \mathbb{C}[N^-]$ acts via evaluation at 1. The subalgebra $\mathcal{Z}^{\epsilon, 0}$ acts by the restriction of $\chi_\lambda : U_\epsilon^0 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ to $\mathcal{Z}^{\epsilon, 0}$, since $\zeta = 1$, this restriction is the evaluation at 1. The subalgebra $\mathcal{Z}^{\epsilon, -} = \mathbb{C}[N^+]$ does not act by a scalar, but we note that for each element $x^+ \in N^+$, the image of

$(1, 1, x^+) \in N^- \times T_0 \times N^+$ in the adjoint quotient $G//G$ coincides with the image of 1. So the point

$$(5.5) \quad p := ((1, 1, x^+), \chi_\lambda) \in G^0 \times \text{Spec}(\mathcal{Z}_\epsilon^{HC})$$

actually lies in the subvariety $\text{Spec}(Z(U_\epsilon^{DK}))$, see Proposition 5.3.2.

Step 2. Now take an element $\underline{F}_\alpha^d \in \mathcal{Z}^{\epsilon, -}$ for a positive root α . It is of the form $z_\alpha F_\alpha^d$, where z_α is a nonzero multiple of $K_?$ with $? \in d\Lambda$. Define a point $\psi^+ \in N^+ = \text{Spec}(\mathcal{Z}^{\epsilon, -})$ by sending \underline{F}_α^d to $\psi(F_\alpha)^d$. Let $p \in \text{Spec}(Z(U_\epsilon^{DK}))$ be the point $((1, 1, \psi^+), \chi_\lambda)$. We claim that $z \in \text{Spec}(Z(U_\epsilon^{DK}))^{pr}$. This will follow once we check that ψ^+ is a principal unipotent element. This is an easy consequence of (5.4): thanks to this formula the expansion of $\ln(\psi^+) \in \mathfrak{n}^+$ in the root vectors e_α contains all root vectors corresponding to simple roots with nonzero coefficients.

Step 3. Take $\chi \in \text{Spec}(\mathcal{Z}_\epsilon^{HC})$ and write $\mathcal{O}_\epsilon^1(\chi)$ for the full subcategory in \mathcal{O}_ϵ^1 consisting of all objects, where $\mathcal{Z}^{\epsilon, 0}$, $\mathbb{C}[N^-]$ act via the evaluation at 1, and $\mathcal{Z}_\epsilon^{HC}$ acts by χ . Note that $\Delta_\epsilon^1(\lambda) \in \mathcal{O}_\epsilon^1(\chi_\lambda)$. If $\mu \in \Lambda^0$ is such that $\chi_\mu \neq \chi_\lambda$, then there are no homomorphisms between $\Delta_\epsilon^1(\lambda)$ and $\Delta_\epsilon^1(\mu)$ and there is nothing to prove. So we can assume that both $\Delta_\epsilon^1(\lambda)$ and $\Delta_\epsilon^1(\mu)$ lie in the same subcategory $\mathcal{O}_\epsilon^1(\chi)$.

Step 4. We note that $\text{Wh} : \mathcal{O}_\epsilon^1 \rightarrow \text{Vect}$ factors through $\text{Wh}^\epsilon : M \mapsto M/(\underline{F}_\alpha^d - \psi^+(\underline{F}_\alpha^d))M$. For $M \in \mathcal{O}_\epsilon^1(\chi)$, the algebra $Z(U_\epsilon^{DK})$ acts on $\text{Wh}^\epsilon(M)$ by evaluation at p given by (5.5). So we get a functor $\text{Wh}^\epsilon : \mathcal{O}_\epsilon^1(\chi) \rightarrow \mathfrak{u}_p\text{-mod}$, where we write \mathfrak{u}_p for the fiber of U_ϵ^{DK} at p . It is a matrix algebra of dimension d^{2N} , where $N = \dim \mathfrak{n}$, see Proposition 5.3.3. Note that $\text{Wh}^\epsilon(\Delta_\epsilon^1(\lambda))$ is of dimension d^N . Since $\text{Wh}(\Delta_\epsilon^1(\lambda)) \cong \mathbb{C}$, we see that Wh is the composition of Wh^ϵ and an equivalence $\mathfrak{u}_p\text{-mod} \rightarrow \text{Vect}$. So it remains to show that Wh^ϵ is faithful on the objects $\Delta_\epsilon^1(\lambda) \in \mathcal{O}_\epsilon^1(\chi)$. Let $\varphi : \Delta_\epsilon^1(\lambda_1) \rightarrow \Delta_\epsilon^1(\lambda_2)$ be a homomorphism. Let M be its cokernel. Since $\text{Wh}^\epsilon(\Delta_\epsilon^1(\lambda_i))$ is the irreducible \mathfrak{u}_p -module, the claim that $\text{Wh}^\epsilon(\varphi) = 0$ is equivalent to $M_p \neq 0$, equivalently, p lies in the support of the $M \in \mathcal{O}_\epsilon^1$ viewed as a $Z(U_\epsilon^{DK})$ -module.

Step 5. The elements $E_i^{(d)}$ (and hence $\underline{E}_i^{(d)}$) act on M . We can view M as a module over \mathcal{Z}^ϵ . As was shown in [DCKP1, Section 7.3], \mathcal{Z}^ϵ has a natural Poisson bracket. For $a \in \mathcal{Z}^\epsilon, m \in M$, we have $E_i^{(d)}(am) = \{E_i^d, a\}m + a(E_i^{(d)}m)$. The derivation $\{E_i^d, \bullet\}$ of \mathcal{Z}^ϵ has been computed in [DCKP1, Theorem 5.4], it is equal to $z_i e_i$, where z_i is an invertible element of \mathcal{Z}^ϵ , and e_i is the left-invariant vector field on G corresponding to the Cartan generator $e_i \in \mathfrak{g}$ (the roles of e_i, f_i in this paper are switched from those in [DCKP1], compare to Section 5.3.2). So we can define the operators $e_i, i \in I$, on M that are derivations for the \mathcal{Z}^ϵ -module structure.

Note that $\mathbb{C}[G^0] \subset \mathcal{Z}^\epsilon$ is stable under the derivations e_i . We view modules from $\mathcal{O}_\epsilon^1(\chi)$ as graded $\mathbb{C}[G^0]$ -modules equipped additionally with the derivations e_i . In this terms the functor Wh^ϵ takes the fiber of such a module at the principal point $\psi^+ \in N^+ \subset G^0$. The support of M in B has the following properties:

- (1) it is contained in the closed subvariety $N^+ \subset G^0$,
- (2) it is stable under the left-invariant constant vector fields e_i on N^+ ,
- (3) it is invariant under the diagonal action of T ,
- (4) and it contains ψ^+ .

Note that the vectors $e_i \in \mathfrak{n}^+$ generate the Lie algebra \mathfrak{n}^+ . The group N^+ acts on N^+ by $n.n' := n'n^{-1}$, while T acts by $t.n' = t^{-1}n't$, together these actions give an action of B .

Thanks to (2), (3) and (4), the support of M contains $B\psi^+$. But ψ^+ is principal and so $B\psi^+$ is open in N^+ . By the construction of M , it follows that the image of φ is contained in $N^+ \setminus B\psi^+$. This is impossible because $\Delta_\epsilon^1(\lambda_2)$ is a free U_ϵ^- -module and hence free over $\mathcal{Z}^{\epsilon,-}$. \square

Remark 5.4.5. One can generalize Proposition 5.4.4 as long as a suitable element of $B = T \ltimes N^+$ is principal. Namely, we can define ψ^+ similarly to the above. Also, we consider ζ' , the restriction of $\zeta : U_\epsilon^0 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ to $\mathbb{C}[T] \hookrightarrow U_\epsilon^0$. The element we need is (ζ', ψ^+) .

5.5. Ext's between standards. From now on we are going to assume that $\zeta = 1$. We will write \mathbf{O}_R instead of \mathbf{O}_R^1 and $\Delta_R(\lambda)$ instead of $\Delta_R^1(\lambda)$. In this section we are interested in the (non)vanishing of the R' -modules $\text{Ext}_{\mathbf{O}_{R'}}^i(\Delta_{R'}(\lambda), \Delta_{R'}(\mu))$ for suitable local R -algebras R' .

Let $\mathfrak{m}' \subset R'$ denote the maximal ideal and \mathfrak{k}' be the residue field. Recall that q stands for $\epsilon e^{2\pi\sqrt{-1}\hbar/d}$.

5.5.1. Central characters. For time being, let R' be a local R -algebra. The following lemma is standard.

Lemma 5.5.1. *Suppose $\text{Ext}_{\mathbf{O}_{R'}}^i(\Delta_{R'}^\zeta(\lambda), \Delta_{R'}(\mu)) \neq 0$ for some $i = 0, 1$. Then for all ν in Λ we have $\chi_{\lambda+\rho}(\sum_{w \in W} K_{2w\nu}) - \chi_{\mu+\rho}(\sum_{w \in W} K_{2w\nu}) \in \mathfrak{m}'$.*

This lemma can be interpreted as follows. Let T_{ev} denote the torus $\text{Spec}(\text{Span}(K_{2\nu} | \nu \in \Lambda))$. For $\lambda \in \Lambda_0$, define a \mathfrak{k}' -point p_λ by sending $K_{2\nu}$ to the image of $\chi_{\lambda+\rho}(K_{2\nu})$ in \mathfrak{k}' . The (usual, not shifted) action of W on 2Λ gives rise to an action of W on T_{ev} . The condition of the lemma means that p_λ and p_μ lie in the same W -orbit.

We still need a more convenient equivalent formulation. For this, we define a \mathfrak{k}' -point \hat{p}_λ of \mathfrak{h}^* . Let $a \in \{0, 1, \dots, d-1\}$ be such that $\epsilon = \exp(2\pi\sqrt{-1}a/d)$. Define the lattice $\Lambda_0^\vee \subset \mathfrak{h}^*$ as $\{\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^* | (\lambda, \Lambda) \subset \mathbb{Z}\}$, note that $\Lambda_0 \subset \Lambda_0^\vee$. Then define \hat{p}_λ by

$$(5.6) \quad \hat{p}_\lambda := \frac{a + \hbar}{d}(\lambda + \rho) + \sum_{i \in I} \iota(\varpi_i) \alpha_i^\vee,$$

where ι is defined in the beginning of Section 5.2. Here we abuse the notation and write $\hbar, \iota(\varpi_i)$ for their images in \mathfrak{k}' .

Consider the natural action of $W \ltimes (\frac{1}{2}\Lambda_0^\vee)$ on $\mathfrak{h}^*(\mathfrak{k}') = \mathfrak{h}^* \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathfrak{k}'$. The following is an immediate consequence of Lemma 5.5.1.

Corollary 5.5.2. *Suppose $\text{Ext}_{\mathbf{O}_{R'}}^i(\Delta_{R'}(\lambda), \Delta_{R'}(\mu)) \neq 0$ for some $i = 0, 1$. Then $\hat{p}_\lambda, \hat{p}_\mu$ lie in the same $W \ltimes (\frac{1}{2}\Lambda_0^\vee)$ -orbit.*

Explicitly, the condition of Corollary 5.5.2 means that there is $w \in W$ such that

$$(5.7) \quad d^{-1}\hbar(w(\lambda + \rho) - (\mu + \rho)) + \sum_{i \in I} \iota(\varpi_i)(w\alpha_i^\vee - \alpha_i^\vee) \in -\frac{a}{d}(w(\lambda + \rho) - (\mu + \rho)) + \frac{1}{2}\Lambda_0^\vee.$$

5.5.2. Main result. Here is the main result of this section. We use the notation introduced in Section 5.5.1.

Proposition 5.5.3. *Let \mathfrak{p} be a height 1 prime ideal in R . Then the following two conditions are equivalent:*

- (1) $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_R}^1(\Delta_R(\lambda), \Delta_R(\mu))_{\mathfrak{p}} \neq 0$,
 (2) $\mathfrak{p} = (\alpha^\vee - k\hbar)$ and $\mu = \lambda - ((\lambda + \rho, \alpha^\vee) + dk)\alpha$, where $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ and α is a finite root.

Moreover, if this condition holds then the Ext in (1) is isomorphic to the residue field of $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ (as an $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -module).

Remark 5.5.4. Define the action of W^a on Λ_0 so that W acts by the \cdot -action, while $t_\lambda \in \Lambda_0 \subset W^a$ acts by $t_\lambda \mu = \mu + d\lambda$. Then μ is obtained from λ by the reflection about the hyperplane given by $\alpha^\vee - k\hbar$, compare to Section 4.1.1.

5.5.3. *Necessary conditions.* The next lemma gives a necessary condition for (1) of Proposition 5.5.3.

Lemma 5.5.5. *Let $R' = k'$ be $\text{Frac}(R/\mathfrak{p})$ for a height at most 1 prime ideal $\mathfrak{p} \subset R$. Suppose (5.7) holds for some λ, μ, w . Then one of the following conditions holds:*

- (a) $\mathfrak{p} = (\hbar)$, $w = 1$, and $\lambda - \mu \in d\Lambda_0$ or
 (b) $w = s_\alpha$, and (2) of Proposition 5.5.3 holds.

Proof. Note that $\hbar, \iota(\varpi')$ lie in the maximal ideal, \mathfrak{m} , of R/\mathfrak{p} . So the left hand side of (5.7) lies in $\mathfrak{m} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathfrak{h}^*$, while the right hand side is in \mathfrak{h}^* . Since $R/\mathfrak{p} = \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathfrak{m}$ we see that (5.7) is equivalent to the following two conditions

$$(5.8) \quad d^{-1}\hbar(w(\lambda + \rho) - (\mu + \rho)) + \sum_{i \in I} \iota(\varpi_i)(w\alpha_i^\vee - \alpha_i^\vee) = 0,$$

$$(5.9) \quad \frac{a}{d}(w(\lambda + \rho) - (\mu + \rho)) \in \frac{1}{2}\Lambda_0^\vee.$$

We first analyze (5.9). By our choice of d , it is coprime to the order of $(\frac{1}{2}\Lambda_0^\vee)/\Lambda$ (which is a power of 2 if \mathfrak{g} has no summands of type G_2 and the product of 3 and a power of 2 otherwise). So (5.9) is equivalent to $w(\lambda + \rho) - (\mu + \rho) \in d\Lambda_0$.

Now we proceed to (5.8). First of all, notice that for $\mathfrak{p} = \{0\}$, (5.8) implies that $w = 1$ and $\lambda = \mu$: this is because \hbar and the elements $\iota(\varpi_i)$ are linearly independent over \mathbb{C} . So we only need to consider the case when \mathfrak{p} has height 1.

Assume that $w = 1$. Since $\lambda \neq \mu$, we get $\hbar = 0$. We conclude that option (a) holds.

Now consider the case when $w \neq 1$. Observe that if collections of complex numbers $(a^j, a_i^j), j = 1, 2$ are such that $a^j\hbar + \sum_{i \in I} a_i^j \iota(\varpi_i) = 0$, then the collections (a^1, a_i^1) and (a^2, a_i^2) are proportional – because \mathfrak{p} has height 1. It then follows from (5.8) that the vectors $w(\lambda + \rho) - (\mu + \rho), w\alpha_i^\vee - \alpha_i^\vee$ are proportional to each other. Since $\alpha_i^\vee, i \in I$, span \mathfrak{h}^* , we conclude that $\text{rk}(w - \text{id}) = 1$, i.e., w is a reflection, say s_α . So we see that there is $k \in \mathbb{C}$ such that

$$\lambda - \mu = ((\lambda + \rho, \alpha^\vee) + dk)\alpha, k\hbar - \sum_{i \in I} (\alpha_i^\vee, \alpha^\vee) \iota(\varpi_i) = 0.$$

Note that $\sum_{i \in I} (\alpha_i^\vee, \alpha^\vee) \iota(\varpi_i) = \iota(\alpha^\vee)$, and so $\mathfrak{p} = (\alpha^\vee - k\hbar)$. Further, $(\lambda + \rho, \alpha^\vee)$ is an integer and $\lambda - \mu$ is in the root lattice, so dk must be an integer. So, if $w \neq 1$, then (5.8) holds if and only if $w = s_\alpha, \mathfrak{p} = (\alpha^\vee - k\hbar)$ and $\mu = \lambda - ((\lambda + \rho, \alpha^\vee) + k)\alpha$, where $k \in d^{-1}\mathbb{Z}$. Condition (5.9) now translates to $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. \square

Corollary 5.5.6. *Let $\mathbb{F} := \text{Frac}(R)$. Then $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{F}}$ is semisimple.*

Proof. This is because $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{F}}^{\zeta}$ is a highest weight category with no Hom 's and Ext^1 's between the standard objects. \square

Corollary 5.5.6 implies the following claim that will be used later.

Corollary 5.5.7. *Let \mathfrak{p} be a height 1 prime ideal in R , and k' be the residue field of R/\mathfrak{p} . Then the following two conditions are equivalent:*

- $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_R}^1(\Delta_R(\lambda), \Delta_R(\mu))_{\mathfrak{p}} \neq 0$,
- $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{k'}}(\Delta_{k'}(\lambda), \Delta_{k'}(\mu)) \neq 0$.

5.5.4. *Reduction to categories over \mathbb{C} .* To prove the equivalence of (1) and (2) in Proposition 5.5.3 it is convenient to reduce the question to categories over \mathbb{C} .

Assume that (a) or (b) of Lemma 5.5.5 hold. Set $T := \text{Spec}(\text{Span}_{\mathbb{C}}(K_{\nu} | \nu \in \Lambda))$. We are going to define a codimension 1 affine subtorus $Y \subset T \times \mathbb{C}^{\times}$ (a translate of a subtorus).

Suppose (a) holds. Then $Y := T \times \{\epsilon\}$.

Suppose (b) holds. We can view α^{\vee} as a homomorphism $T \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{\times}$. Set $Y := \{(t, z) | \alpha^{\vee}(t) = z^k\}$ (so, in this case we get a genuine subtorus).

Set $Y' := Y \cap \{(\underline{\zeta}, \underline{q}) | \underline{q}^{2d_i} \neq 1, \forall i\}$. Note that for $(\underline{\zeta}, \underline{q}) \in T \times \mathbb{C}^{\times}$ such that $\underline{q}^{2d_i} \neq 1$ we can define the category $\mathcal{O}_{\underline{q}}^{\zeta}$.

The main result of this part is the following lemma.

Lemma 5.5.8. *Let $Y^0 \subset Y'$ be a Zariski dense subset. The following claims are equivalent:*

- (1) $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{k'}}(\Delta_{k'}(\lambda), \Delta_{k'}(\mu)) \neq 0$,
- (2) $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{\underline{q}}^{\zeta}}(\Delta_{\underline{q}}^{\zeta}(\lambda), \Delta_{\underline{q}}^{\zeta}(\mu)) \neq 0$ for all but finitely many elements $(\underline{\zeta}, \underline{q})$ of Y^0 .

Proof. Let R be a ring equipped with a homomorphism $\eta : U_v^0 = \mathbb{C}[T \times \mathbb{C}^{\times}] \rightarrow R$. Then we can consider the induced module $U_v^{mix} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[v^{\pm 1}]} R$ -module $\Delta_R^{\eta} := U_v^{mix} \otimes_{U_v^{mix, \geq 0}} R$, it is naturally Λ_0 -graded. For a given homomorphism η and $\lambda \in \Lambda_0$ we can consider a new homomorphism to R , it sends v to $\eta(v)$ and K_{ν} to $\eta(v)^{(\lambda, \nu)} \eta(K_{\nu})$. We write $\Delta_R^{\eta}(\lambda)$ for $\Delta_R^{\eta_{\lambda}}$.

Take $R = \mathbb{C}[Y']$ with a natural homomorphism $\eta : U_v^0 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[Y']$ and form modules $\Delta_R^{\eta}(\lambda), \Delta_R^{\eta}(\mu)$. The space of Λ -graded $U_v^{mix} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[v^{\pm 1}]} R$ -linear maps $\text{Hom}(\Delta_R^{\eta}(\lambda), \Delta_R^{\eta}(\mu))$ is identified with the R -module of solutions of finitely many R -linear equations (given by $E_i^{(\ell)}$'s) in a finite rank R -module (the weight module in $U_v^{-} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[v^{\pm 1}]} R$ of weight $\mu - \lambda$), i.e., with $\ker \Phi_R$ for an R -linear map Φ_R between free finite rank R -modules $F_R^1 \rightarrow F_R^2$.

Note that k' is a faithfully flat R -module, so $k' \otimes_R M_R := \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{k'}}(\Delta_{k'}(\lambda), \Delta_{k'}(\mu))$. On the other hand, $\Delta_{\underline{q}}^{\zeta}(\lambda) = \mathbb{C} \otimes_R \Delta_R^{\eta}(\lambda)$, where the homomorphism $R = \mathbb{C}[Y'] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is given by evaluation at $(\underline{\zeta}, \underline{q}) \in Y'$. The space $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{\underline{q}}^{\zeta}}(\Delta_{\underline{q}}^{\zeta}(\lambda), \Delta_{\underline{q}}^{\zeta}(\mu))$ is the kernel of $\mathbb{C} \otimes_R \Phi_R : \mathbb{C} \otimes_R F_R^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \otimes_R F_R^2$.

So (1) is equivalent to the claim that $\ker \Phi_R$ is not torsion over R , and the equivalence of (1) and (2) is standard. \square

5.5.5. *Real root hyperplanes.* Our goal here is to show that (2) of Lemma 5.5.8 holds in case (b) for a suitable Zariski dense subset $Y^0 \subset Y'$.

Consider the locus $Y^0 \subset Y'$ consisting of all (ζ, \underline{q}) such that there is $\kappa \in \Lambda_0$ with $\zeta(K_\nu) = \underline{q}^{(\kappa, \nu)}$. The condition $(\zeta, \underline{q}) \in Y$ is equivalent to $(\kappa, \alpha^\vee) = k$. The subset Y^0 is Zariski dense because \underline{q} is not a root of unity on a dense subset of Y . Set $\lambda' := \lambda + \kappa$, $\mu' := \mu + \kappa$. Observe that $s_\alpha \cdot \lambda' = \mu'$. Also observe that $\Delta_{\underline{q}}^\zeta(\lambda) = \Delta_{\underline{q}}^\zeta(\lambda')$, $\Delta_{\underline{q}}^\zeta(\mu) = \Delta_{\underline{q}}^\zeta(\mu')$. To establish (2) of Lemma 5.5.8 it is therefore enough to show that there is a nonzero homomorphism $\Delta_{\underline{q}}(\lambda') \rightarrow \Delta_{\underline{q}}(\mu')$ for a Weil generic element \underline{q} . The existence of a homomorphism between Verma modules with this label in the usual category \mathcal{O} is classical. The existence a homomorphism in our setting then follows from [EK, Theorem 4.7].

So we see that indeed (2) (and hence (1)) of Lemma 5.5.8 holds in the setting of (b) of Lemma 5.5.5.

5.5.6. Affine root hyperplane. Here we show that, under condition (a) of Lemma 5.5.5, (2) of Lemma 5.5.8 is not satisfied for $Y' = Y^0$. Together with Section 5.5.5 this will complete the proof of equivalence between (1) and (2) in Proposition 5.5.3.

Let ζ be the generic point of $\text{Spec}(\text{Span}(K_\nu | \nu \in \Lambda))$ and $\underline{\zeta}'$ and χ denote the images of ζ in $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{Z}^{\epsilon, 0})$ and $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{Z}_\epsilon^{HC})$.

Consider the point $p = ((1, \underline{\zeta}', 1), \chi) \in \text{Spec}(Z(U_\epsilon^{DK}))$. We note that the fiber M_p of $M \in \mathcal{O}_\epsilon^\zeta$ is λ_0 -graded as well. For the same reason as in Step 5 of the proof of Proposition 5.4.4, the functor $M \mapsto M_p$ is faithful on standardly filtered objects, compare to Remark 5.4.5. But $\Delta_\epsilon^\zeta(\lambda), \Delta_\epsilon^\zeta(\mu)$ have different gradings, so the fibers $\Delta_\epsilon^\zeta(\lambda)_p, \Delta_\epsilon^\zeta(\mu)_p$ are isomorphic modules over the matrix algebra \mathfrak{u}_p that have different gradings as well. There can be no nonzero graded homomorphisms between such modules finishing the proof.

5.5.7. Infinitesimal blocks and functors to bimodules. We now proceed to computing the R_p -modules $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_R}^1(\Delta_R(\lambda), \Delta_R(\mu))_p$, where p, λ, μ satisfy (2) of Proposition 5.5.3.

We start by introducing the infinitesimal blocks of the category \mathcal{O}_R . Recall that to $\lambda \in \Lambda_0$ and a local R -algebra R' with residue field k' we assign $\hat{p}_\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^* \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} k'$ by (5.6). We apply this construction to $R' := R$ (and hence $k' = \mathbb{C}$) getting

$$(5.10) \quad \hat{p}_\lambda := \frac{a}{d}(\lambda + \rho).$$

Define the equivalence relation \sim on Λ_0 if the following equivalent (by Section 5.5.1) conditions hold:

- For any $z \in \mathcal{Z}_\epsilon^{HC}$, the scalars of the action of z on $\Delta_\epsilon(\lambda), \Delta_\epsilon(\mu)$ coincide.
- $\hat{p}_\lambda, \hat{p}_\mu$ lie in the same orbit for the action of $W \ltimes (\frac{1}{2}\Lambda_0^\vee)$ on \mathfrak{h}^* .

Note that the latter condition is equivalent to

- λ, μ lie in the same orbit for the action of W^a on Λ_0 (see Remark 5.5.4).

Let Ξ denote an orbit of W^a in Λ_0 . Let \mathcal{O}_R^Ξ denote a Serre span of $\Delta_R(\lambda)$ with $\lambda \in \Xi$ so that we have $\mathcal{O}_R = \bigoplus \mathcal{O}_R^\Xi$, where the sum is taken over all equivalence classes in Λ_0 . The summands \mathcal{O}_R^Ξ are called *infinitesimal blocks* (in fact, they are also blocks in the usual sense).

We note that the action of W^a on Λ_0 has fundamental domain

$$\Lambda_0^{fund} := \{\lambda \in \Lambda_0 | (\lambda + \rho, \alpha_i^\vee) \leq 0, (\lambda + \rho, \alpha_0^\vee) \geq -d\},$$

here α_0^\vee is the maximal coroot. Let λ° denote the unique point in $\Lambda_0^{fund} \cap \Xi$. Let W_\circ be the stabilizer of λ° in W^a .

Recall the homomorphism $\gamma_{\lambda+\rho} : \mathbb{C}[T_{ev} \times \mathbb{C}^\times] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \lambda \in \Lambda_0$, defined by (5.3).

Lemma 5.5.9. *The following claims hold:*

- (1) *Let $x \in W^a$. Then $\gamma_{x \cdot \lambda^\circ + \rho} = x \gamma_{\lambda^\circ + \rho}$. In particular, $\text{im } \gamma_{\lambda^\circ + \rho} \in \mathbb{R}^{W_\circ}$.*
- (2) *The homomorphism $\gamma_{\lambda^\circ + \rho} : \mathcal{Z}_v \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{W_\circ}$ (uniquely) extends to an isomorphism $\mathcal{Z}_v^{\wedge_{z^\circ}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{R}^{W_\circ}$.*

Proof. (1): we need to show that for all $\nu \in 2\Lambda$ we have

$$\gamma_{x \cdot \lambda^\circ + \rho} \left(\sum_{w \in W} K_{w\nu} \right) = (x \gamma_{\lambda^\circ + \rho}) \left(\sum_{w \in W} K_{w\nu} \right).$$

Set $\lambda = \lambda^\circ + \rho$ to unload the notation. It's sufficient to prove the claim for $x = u \in W$ and $x = t_\mu, \mu \in \Lambda_0$, separately.

Let $x = u$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{x \cdot \lambda^\circ + \rho} \left(\sum_{w \in W} K_{w\nu} \right) &= \sum_{w \in W} \exp(2\pi\sqrt{-1}[(\frac{a}{d} + \hbar)(u\lambda, w\nu) + \iota(w\nu)]) \\ &= \sum_{w \in W} \exp(2\pi\sqrt{-1}[\frac{a + \hbar}{d}(u\lambda, uw\nu) + \iota(uw\nu)]) \\ &= \sum_{w \in W} \exp(2\pi\sqrt{-1}[\frac{a + \hbar}{d}(\lambda, w\nu) + u\iota(w\nu)]) = x \gamma_{\lambda^\circ + \rho} \left(\sum_{w \in W} K_{w\nu} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Let $x = t_\mu$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{x \cdot \lambda^\circ + \rho} \left(\sum_{w \in W} K_{w\nu} \right) &= \sum_{w \in W} \exp(2\pi\sqrt{-1}[\frac{a + \hbar}{d}(\lambda + d\mu, w\nu) + \iota(w\nu)]) \\ &= \sum_{w \in W} \exp(2\pi\sqrt{-1}[\frac{a + \hbar}{d}(\lambda, w\nu) + \hbar(\mu, w\nu) + \iota(w\nu)]) = \\ &= x \gamma_{\lambda^\circ + \rho} \left(\sum_{w \in W} K_{w\nu} \right). \end{aligned}$$

This finishes the proof of (1).

(2): Note that $\gamma_{\lambda^\circ + \rho} : \mathbb{C}[T_{ev} \times \mathbb{C}^\times] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ (uniquely) extends to an isomorphism between the completion of the source at $(\lambda^\circ, \epsilon)$ (where $\lambda^\circ : K_{2\nu} \mapsto \exp(2\pi\sqrt{-1}(\lambda^\circ + \rho, 2\nu))$) and \mathbb{R} . We remark that projection $W^a \twoheadrightarrow W$ identifies W_\circ with the stabilizer of $p_{\lambda^\circ} \in T_{ev}$ under the action of W . It follows that \mathbb{R} is a finite birational extension of $\mathcal{Z}_v^{\wedge_{z^\circ}}$. The latter is normal, finishing the proof. \square

We identify $\mathcal{Z}_v^{\wedge_{z^\circ}} \cong \mathbb{R}^{W_\circ}$ using the isomorphism from (2). So we can view \mathbf{Wh} as a functor $\mathbf{O}_{\mathbb{R}}^{\Xi} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{W_\circ}\text{-}\mathbb{R}\text{-bimod}$.

Corollary 5.5.10. *The following claims are true:*

- (1) *The functor \mathbf{Wh} is fully faithful on standardly filtered objects.*
- (2) *The $\mathbb{R}^{W_\circ}\text{-}\mathbb{R}$ -bimodule $\mathbf{Wh}(\Delta_{\mathbb{R}}(x^{-1} \cdot \lambda^\circ))$ is identified with the graph bimodule \mathbb{R}_x .*

Proof. Corollary 5.5.6 combined with (1) of Lemma 5.5.9 shows that \mathbf{Wh} is fully faithful after specializing to $\mathbb{F} = \text{Frac}(\mathbf{R})$. Proposition 5.4.4 shows that \mathbf{Wh} is faithful on standardly filtered objects specialized to \mathbb{C} . Repeating the argument of the proof of Corollary 4.6.3 we get (1).

(2) follows from (1) of Lemma 5.5.9. \square

5.5.8. *Computation of the localized Ext^1 .* Here we finish the proof of Proposition 5.5.3.

Let $\lambda = x^{-1} \cdot \lambda^\circ$, then $\mu = (xs_{\tilde{\alpha}})^{-1} \cdot \lambda^\circ$, where $s_{\tilde{\alpha}} = t_{-k\alpha}s_\alpha$. Thanks to Corollary 5.5.10,

$$\text{Ext}_{\mathbf{O}_R}^1(\Delta_R(\lambda), \Delta_R(\mu)) \hookrightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathbf{R}^{W_\circ} \otimes \mathbf{R}}^1(\mathbf{R}_x, \mathbf{R}_{xs_{\tilde{\alpha}}}).$$

Thanks to Section 5.5.5, the source is nonzero after localization at \mathfrak{p} . By Remark 4.7.5, $\text{Ext}_{\mathbf{R}^{W_\circ} \otimes \mathbf{R}}^1(\mathbf{R}_x, \mathbf{R}_{xs_{\tilde{\alpha}}})_{\mathfrak{p}} \cong \mathbf{k}'$, where we write \mathbf{k}' for the residue field of $\mathbf{R}_{\mathfrak{p}}$. This finishes the proof.

6. MAIN EQUIVALENCE THEOREM

6.1. **Statement and proof.** The goal of this section is to prove the following result, which is the main result of this section. Let $\lambda^\circ, W_\circ, \Xi$ have the same meaning as in Section 5.5.7. Then W_\circ is a standard parabolic subgroup, let $J \subset I^a$ denote the corresponding finite set.

Theorem 6.1.1. *We have an \mathbf{R} -linear equivalence of abelian categories ${}_J\mathbf{O}_R^{st} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{O}_R^\Xi$ sending $\Delta_R^{st}(W_Jx)$ to $\Delta_R(x^{-1} \cdot \lambda)$ for all $x \in W^a$.*

Proof. The proof is in several steps.

Step 1. Thanks to Remark 2.3.4, what we need to establish is an equivalence $({}_J\mathbf{O}_R^{st})^\Delta \xrightarrow{\sim} (\mathbf{O}_R^\Xi)^\Delta$ sending $\Delta_R^{st}(W_Jx)$ to $\Delta_R(x^{-1} \cdot \lambda)$. Note that we have full embeddings

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{V} : ({}_J\mathbf{O}_R^{st})^\Delta &\rightarrow \mathbf{R}^J\text{-}\mathbf{R}\text{-bimod}, \mathbb{V}(\Delta_R^{st}(W_Jx)) \cong \mathbf{R}_x, \\ \mathbf{Wh} : (\mathbf{O}_R^\Xi)^\Delta &\rightarrow \mathbf{R}^J\text{-}\mathbf{R}\text{-bimod}, \mathbf{Wh}(\Delta_R(x^{-1} \cdot \lambda^\circ)) \cong \mathbf{R}_x. \end{aligned}$$

See Lemma 4.7.3 for \mathbb{V} , and Corollary 5.5.10 for \mathbf{Wh} . It follows that we only need to show that

$$(6.1) \quad \mathbb{V}(({}_J\mathbf{O}_R^{st})^\Delta) = \mathbf{Wh}((\mathbf{O}_R^\Xi)^\Delta).$$

Step 2. We claim that $W_Jx \leq^{st} W_Jy$ implies $x^{-1} \cdot \lambda^\circ \leq y^{-1} \cdot \lambda^\circ$. The check is similar to that of Lemma 4.2.4. It is enough to assume that $y = xs_\beta$ for a real root β and $x <^{st} y$. Let $x = wt_\lambda$ for $w \in W, \lambda \in \Lambda_0$. Then y takes the form $ws_\alpha t_{\lambda - m\alpha}$ for some positive finite type root α and some $m \in \mathbb{Z}$. The condition $x <^{st} y$ translates to the condition that either $m > 0$ or $m = 0$ but $w\alpha > 0$, compare to the proof of Lemma 4.2.4. Note that $y^{-1} \cdot \lambda^\circ - x^{-1} \cdot \lambda^\circ = k\alpha$, where

$$(6.2) \quad k := dm + \langle \rho, \alpha^\vee \rangle - \langle \lambda^\circ + \rho, w\alpha^\vee \rangle.$$

We have $\langle \rho, \alpha^\vee \rangle > 0$. If $m = 0$, then $w\alpha^\vee > 0$, so $\langle \lambda^\circ + \rho, w\alpha^\vee \rangle \leq 0$ and $k > 0$. Suppose $m > 0$. Then $\langle \lambda^\circ + \rho, w\alpha^\vee \rangle$ achieves the maximal value when $-w\alpha^\vee$ is the maximal coroot, hence $\langle \lambda^\circ + \rho, w\alpha^\vee \rangle \leq d$. So in this case $k > 0$ as well. This completes the proof of the claim in the beginning of the step.

Step 3. We consider both $\mathbf{O}_R^1 := {}_J\mathbf{O}_R^{st}, \mathbf{O}_R^2 := \mathbf{O}_R^\Xi$ as highest weight categories over \mathbf{R} with poset $\mathcal{T} := W_J \setminus W^a$ and the order defined by $x \leq y$ if $x^{-1} \cdot \lambda^\circ \leq y^{-1} \cdot \lambda^\circ$. Pick a finite

poset interval $\underline{\mathcal{I}} \subset \mathcal{T}$ and let $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}, \underline{\mathcal{I}}}^i$ denote the corresponding highest weight subquotients. Note that $(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}, \underline{\mathcal{I}}}^i)^\Delta \hookrightarrow (\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^i)^\Delta$ and so (6.1) will follow once we show that

$$(6.3) \quad \mathbb{V}((\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}, \underline{\mathcal{I}}}^1)^\Delta) = \text{Wh}((\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}, \underline{\mathcal{I}}}^2)^\Delta)$$

for all finite poset intervals $\underline{\mathcal{I}}$.

Step 4. Consider projective generators $P_{\mathbf{R}}^i \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}, \underline{\mathcal{I}}}^i$. They are standardly filtered and so can be viewed as objects of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^i$. Let $I_{\mathbf{R}}$ be the intersection of the kernels of the actions of $\mathbf{R}^J \otimes \mathbf{R}$ on $\mathbb{V}(P_{\mathbf{R}}^1), \text{Wh}(P_{\mathbf{R}}^2)$, and set $\underline{A}_{\mathbf{R}} := \mathbf{R}^J \otimes \mathbf{R}/I_{\mathbf{R}}, \underline{\mathcal{C}}_{\mathbf{R}} := \underline{A}_{\mathbf{R}}\text{-mod}$. Observe that since $\mathbb{V}(P_{\mathbf{R}}^1), \text{Wh}(P_{\mathbf{R}}^2)$ are finitely generated over \mathbf{R} , the algebra $\underline{A}_{\mathbf{R}}$ is a finitely generated \mathbf{R} -module. We have right exact functors $\pi_{\mathbf{R}}^i : \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^i \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{C}}_{\mathbf{R}}$ for $i = 1, 2$ that extend $\mathbb{V} : \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{1, \Delta} \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{C}}_{\mathbf{R}}, \text{Wh} : \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^{2, \Delta} \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{C}}_{\mathbf{R}}$.

We claim that these functors are RS functors in the sense of Definition 3.1.2. The properties (RS1), (RS2), (RS4) follow directly from the analogous properties of \mathbb{V}, Wh established above. Namely, (RS1) and (RS2) for \mathbb{V} were established in (1) of Lemma 4.7.3, while (RS4) follows from (2) of the same lemma combined with Remark 3.1.4. For Wh , (RS1) follows from Remark 5.4.3, (RS2) follows from Example 5.4.2, while (RS4) follows from Proposition 5.4.4 combined with Remark 3.1.4.

Let us explain why (RS3) holds. Let $\mathbb{F} = \text{Frac}(\mathbf{R})$. The categories $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{F}, \underline{\mathcal{I}}}^i$ are split semisimple (see (3) of Lemma 4.7.3 for $i = 1$ and Corollary 5.5.6 for $i = 2$). The objects $P_{\mathbb{F}}^i$ are direct sums of the $\mathbf{R}^{W_J} \otimes \mathbb{F}$ -bimodules \mathbb{F}_x for $x \in \underline{\mathcal{I}}$. The union of graphs of the elements $x \in \underline{\mathcal{I}}$ is a closed subscheme in $\text{Spec}(\mathbf{R}^{W_J}) \times \text{Spec}(\mathbb{F})$ isomorphic to the disjoint union of $|\underline{\mathcal{I}}|$ many copies of $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{F})$. The algebra $\mathbf{R}^{W_J} \otimes \mathbb{F}$ acts on the objects $\pi_{\mathbb{F}}^i(P_{\mathbb{F}}^i)$ via the projection to the algebra of functions on the union of graphs. Since every standard $\Delta_{\mathbf{R}}^i(x)$ appears in the standard filtration of $P_{\mathbf{R}}^i$, we see that $\underline{A}_{\mathbb{F}} \cong \mathbb{F}^{\oplus |\underline{\mathcal{I}}|}$ and that the functors $\pi_{\mathbb{F}}^i$ are equivalences.

Step 5. To prove (6.3) we will use Theorem 3.2.1. Condition (a) follows from Step 1, so we only need to establish (b): that

$$(6.4) \quad \pi_{\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{p}}}^1((\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{p}}, \underline{\mathcal{I}}}^1)^\Delta) = \pi_{\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{p}}}^2((\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{p}}, \underline{\mathcal{I}}}^2)^\Delta)$$

for all height 1 prime ideals $\mathbf{p} \subset \mathbf{R}$. Let us list consequences of Lemma 4.7.4 (for the category $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^1$) and Proposition 5.5.3 (for the category $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}^2$) for a pair of elements $x, y \in \mathcal{T}$:

- (i) If \mathbf{p} is of the form $(\beta^\vee := \alpha^\vee - k\hbar)$ for a Dynkin root α and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, and $x, y \in \underline{\mathcal{I}}$ are such that $y = xs_\beta, x < y$, then $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{p}}, \tau_0}^1}^1(\Delta_{\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{p}}}^i(x), \Delta_{\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{p}}}^i(y)) = \mathbf{k}$,
- (ii) otherwise, $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{p}}, \tau_0}^1}^1(\Delta_{\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{p}}}^i(x), \Delta_{\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{p}}}^i(y)) = 0$.

We also know, Remark 4.7.5, that

- $\text{Ext}_{\mathbf{R}^J \otimes \mathbf{R}}^1(\mathbf{R}_x, \mathbf{R}_y)_{\mathbf{p}} = \mathbf{k}$ if $y = xs_\beta$ and $\mathbf{p} = (\beta^\vee)$, and zero otherwise.

We conclude that $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{p}}, \underline{\mathcal{I}}}^i$ splits into the direct sum of highest weight categories, where each summand has one or two standard objects. And since all nonzero Ext^1 's are isomorphic to \mathbf{k} , we use Remark 2.1.9 to conclude that the images of the projectives in $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{p}}, \underline{\mathcal{I}}}^1$ under $\pi_{\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{p}}}^1$ coincide with the images of the projectives in $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{p}}, \underline{\mathcal{I}}}^2$ under $\pi_{\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{p}}}^2$. This implies (6.4) and finishes the proof. \square

6.2. Non-integral case. Let us explain modifications needed to handle the non-integral case. Our category \mathcal{O}_R^2 is still $\mathcal{O}_R^{\zeta, \Xi}$. For \mathcal{O}_R^1 we take a suitable direct sum of categories of the form ${}_J\mathcal{O}_R^{st}$ for a suitable pseudo-Levi of G and suitable subsets J . We do not provide details in this version of the paper.

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