Fock Spaces, Braid Varieties, and Block Equivalences

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1 Charged Partitions

Fix an integer $l > 0$.

An integer partition $\lambda \in \Pi$ is called an *l-core* iff it has no hook lengths divisible by l.

- 1-cores: $\varnothing$.
- 2-cores: staircase partitions.
- l-cores for $l \geq 3$: complicated.

An analogue of long division for partitions:

$$l\text{-core} \times l\text{-quotient} : \Pi \xrightarrow{\sim} \Pi_{l\text{-}cor} \times \Pi^l.$$

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First, repackage it as a bijection

$$\Upsilon_l : \Pi \times \mathbf{Z} \xrightarrow{\sim} \Pi^l \times \mathbf{Z}^l.$$

Elements of $\Pi^l \times \mathbf{Z}^l$ are called *charged l-partitions*.

We'll need $\mathbf{B} = \{\beta \mid \mathbf{Z}_{<x} \subseteq \beta \subseteq \mathbf{Z}_{<y} \text{ for some } x, y\}$.

Elements of $\mathbf{B}^l$ are *l-abacus configurations*.

Step 1. $\Pi \times \mathbf{Z} \simeq \mathbf{B}$ via

$$|\pi, s\rangle \leftrightarrow \{s + \pi_i - i + 1 \mid i = 1, 2, 3, \ldots\}.$$

Step 2. $\vec{v}_l : \mathbf{B} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{B}^l$ given by

$$v_l^{(r)}(\beta) = \{q \in \mathbf{Z} \mid lq + r \in \beta\} \quad \text{for all } r \bmod l.$$

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$$\Upsilon_l(\pi, 0) = |\vec{\pi}, \vec{s}\rangle \iff \begin{cases} \Upsilon_l(l\text{-core}(\pi), 0) = |\vec{\varnothing}, \vec{s}\rangle, \\ l\text{-quotient}(\pi) = \vec{\pi}. \end{cases}$$

Ex Take $|\pi, s\rangle = |(2, 2, 1), 4\rangle$ and $l = 3$.

$$\begin{array}{cccccccccc} \cdots & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & \bullet & & \cdots \\ & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & \end{array}$$

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The charged 3-partition: $|((\varnothing, \varnothing, (1)), (2, 0, 0)\rangle$.

We do have $\Upsilon_3(3\text{-core}(\pi), s) = |\vec{\varnothing}, (2, 0, 0)\rangle$.

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2 Cyclotomic Hecke Algebras Let $\mathfrak{S}_{N,l} = \mathfrak{S}_N \ltimes \mathbf{Z}_l^N$.

From partitions to representations:

- $\mathrm{Irr}(\mathfrak{S}_n) \simeq \{\pi \in \Pi \mid \pi \vdash n\}$.
- $\mathrm{Irr}(\mathfrak{S}_{N,l}) \simeq \{\vec{\pi} \in \Pi^l \mid |\vec{\pi} \vdash_l N\}$.

Actually, we'll use the *Ariki–Koike algebra*

$$H_{N,l}(u,\vec{v}) = \frac{\mathbf{C}[u^{\pm 1}, v_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, v_{\ell-1}^{\pm 1}]\mathfrak{B}_{N,l}}{\left\langle \begin{array}{l} (\sigma_i - 1)(\sigma_i + u) \text{ for all } i, \\ (\tau - 1)(\tau - v_1)\cdots(\tau - v_{l-1}) \end{array} \right\rangle},$$

By Tits deformation, $\mathrm{Irr}(\mathfrak{S}_{N,l}) \simeq \mathrm{Irr}(H_{N,l}(u,\vec{v}))$.

For general m and $\vec{s}$, nontrivial *decomposition map*

$$\mathrm{K}_0(H_{N,l}(u,\vec{v})) \to \mathrm{K}_0(H_{N,l}(\zeta_m, \zeta_m^{\vec{s}})).$$

$$\Upsilon_l(\pi, 0) = |\vec{\pi}, \vec{s}\rangle \iff \begin{cases} \Upsilon_l(l\text{-core}(\pi), 0) = |\vec{\varnothing}, \vec{s}\rangle, \\ l\text{-quotient}(\pi) = \vec{\pi}. \end{cases}$$

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(Ariki) For l, m, and $\vec{s} \in \mathbf{Z}^l$: Description of

$$\mathbf{Q}\mathrm{K}_0(H_{N,l}(\zeta_m, \zeta_m^{\vec{s}})) \quad \text{for } N \geq 0$$

via a $\mathrm{U}_v'(\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m)_{\mathbf{Q}}$-module

$$\Lambda_{\vec{s}} := \bigoplus_{\vec{\lambda} \in \Pi^l} \mathbf{Q}(v)|\vec{\lambda}, \vec{s}\rangle$$

called the *Fock space of level l and charge $\vec{s}$*.

(Uglov) For $(\vec{s}, \vec{r}) \in \mathbf{Z}^l \times \mathbf{Z}^m$ such that $|\vec{s}| = s = |\vec{r}|$:

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$$\Lambda_{\vec{s}} \overset{\Upsilon_l}{=} \Lambda_s \overset{\bar{\Upsilon}_m}{=} \Lambda_{\vec{r}}$$

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(Uglov) Bijections of the form below, matching decomposition numbers on the two sides:

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(Losev, Rouquier–Shan–Varagnolo–Vasserot, Webster)

$$\boxed{\mathsf{Rep}_{\mathsf{b}}(H^{\mathrm{rat}}_{N,l}(\vec{\nu}_l)) \quad \simeq \quad \mathsf{Rep}_{\mathsf{c}}(H^{\mathrm{rat}}_{N,m}(\vec{\nu}_m))}$$

for *cyclotomic rational DAHAs* $H^{\mathrm{rat}}_{N,l}, H^{\mathrm{rat}}_{N,m}$.

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3 Φ-Harish-Chandra Theories

Xue and I propose a generalization to *relative Weyl groups*.

Fix a prime power q. A reductive group $\mathbf{G}$ with Frobenius $F : \mathbf{G} \to \mathbf{G}$ over $\bar{\mathbf{F}}_q$ defines a

$$\textit{finite reductive group} \quad G = \mathbf{G}^F.$$

Let $\mathrm{Uch}(G)$ index its *unipotent irreducible characters*.

(Harish–Chandra) $\mathrm{Uch}(G) = \coprod_{(L,\lambda)} \mathrm{Uch}(G)_{L,\lambda}$.

- $L \subseteq G$ is an F-maximally split Levi.
- $\lambda \in \mathrm{Uch}(L)$ is *cuspidal*.
- $\mathrm{Uch}(G)_{L,\lambda} = \{\rho \in \mathrm{Uch}(G) \mid (\rho, \mathrm{Ind}_L^G(\lambda)) \neq 0\}$.

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How to introduce l, m?

(Broué–Malle–Michel) A Levi L is *Φ_l-split* iff

$$L = Z_G(T)^\circ \quad \text{for some torus } \mathbf{T} \subseteq \mathbf{G} \text{ such that } |T| \text{ is } \textit{generically} \text{ a power of } \Phi_l(q).$$

($\mathbf{T}$ need not be maximal!)

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- $\mathrm{Uch}(G) = \coprod_{\Phi_l\text{-cuspidal } (L,\lambda)} \mathrm{Uch}(G)_{L,\lambda}$.
- Bijections $\mathrm{Uch}(G)_{L,\lambda} \xrightarrow{\chi_{L,\lambda}} \mathrm{Irr}(W_{G,L,\lambda})$.
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Above, $W_{G,L,\lambda} \simeq S_N \ltimes \mathbf{Z}_l^N$. The map

$$\chi_{L,\lambda} : \mathrm{Uch}(G)_{L,\lambda} \to \mathrm{Irr}(W_{G,L,\lambda})$$

comes from the Π^l part of $\Upsilon_l(-, \mathsf{len}(\lambda))$.

$\mathbf{R}_L^G := \mathrm{H}_c^*(Y_L^G)$ for some *Deligne–Lusztig variety* Y_L^G .

Conj (BMM) $\boxed{\mathrm{End}_G(\mathrm{H}_c^*(Y_L^G)[\lambda]) \simeq H_{N,l}(q^l, q^{\vec{a}(\lambda)}).}$

Above, $\vec{a}(\lambda) = l\vec{a}'(\lambda) + (0, 1, \ldots, l-1)$, where $\vec{a}'$ is the $\mathbf{Z}^l$ part of $\Upsilon_l(\lambda, \mathsf{len}(\lambda))$.

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(Lusztig) True for $l = 1$ cases and "Coxeter tori".

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Our generalization of level-rank duality will involve

$$H_{W_{G,L,\lambda}}(\zeta_m) \quad \text{versus} \quad H_{W_{G,M,\mu}}(\zeta_l),$$

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Ex Take $G = \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbf{F}_q)$, so that $\mathrm{Uch}(G) \simeq \{\pi \vdash n\}$.

Φ_l-split Levi L	$\mathrm{GL}_N(\mathbf{F}_q) \times (\mathbf{F}_{q^l})^{\frac{n-N}{l}}$
Φ_l-cuspidal $\lambda \in \mathrm{Uch}(L)$	l-core $\lambda \vdash N$
$\mathrm{Uch}(G)_{L,\lambda}$	$\{\pi \vdash n \mid l\text{-core}(\pi) = \lambda\}$

Above, $W_{G,L,\lambda} \simeq S_N \ltimes \mathbf{Z}_l^N$. The map

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comes from the Π^l part of $\Upsilon_l(-, \mathsf{len}(\lambda))$.

$\mathbf{R}_L^G := \mathrm{H}^*_c(Y_L^G)$ for some *Deligne–Lusztig variety* Y_L^G .

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Above, $\vec{a}(\lambda) = l\vec{a}'(\lambda) + (0, 1, \ldots, l-1)$, where $\vec{a}'$ is the $\mathbf{Z}^l$ part of $\Upsilon_l(\lambda, \mathsf{len}(\lambda))$.

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Let $\mathrm{Uch}^G_{L,\lambda,M,\mu} = \mathrm{Uch}(G)_{L,\lambda} \cap \mathrm{Uch}(G)_{M,\mu}$. Form

$$\mathrm{Irr}(W_{G,L,\lambda}) \xleftarrow{\chi_{L,\lambda}} \mathrm{Uch}^G_{L,\lambda,M,\mu} \xrightarrow{\chi_{M,\mu}} \mathrm{Irr}(W_{G,M,\mu}).$$

Conj (T–Xue)

1 The left / right image is a union of preimages of blocks of $H_{G,L,\lambda}(\zeta_m)$ / $H_{G,M,\mu}(\zeta_l)$.

2 The maps descend to a bijection

$$\{H_{G,L,\lambda}(\zeta_m)\text{-blocks}\} \simeq \{H_{G,M,\mu}(\zeta_l)\text{-blocks}\}.$$

3 For matching blocks, an equivalence of their highest-weight covers (= blocks of rational DAHAs).

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4 Steinberg Varieties for $\mathbf{G}F$ (Recall $G = \mathbf{G}^F$.)

A more explicit version of the BMM conjecture:

$$R_L^G(\lambda) := \sum_i (-1)^i \mathrm{H}_c^i(Y_L^G)[\lambda]$$

$$= \sum_{\rho \in \mathrm{Uch}(G)_{L,\lambda}} \rho \otimes \varepsilon_{L,\lambda}(\rho)\chi_{L,\lambda}(\rho)_q$$

as a virtual $(G, H_{W_{G,L,\lambda}}(q))$-bimodule.

Suggests looking at

$$R_L^G(\lambda) \otimes_{\mathbf{C}G} R_M^G(\mu)$$

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This is a *generalized Steinberg variety* for $\mathbf{G}F$.

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Let $\mathcal{B}$ be the flag variety of $\mathbf{G}$. For $w \in W$, set

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Action $\mathbf{G} \curvearrowright \mathcal{Y}_w$ via $x \cdot (g, B) = xgF(x)^{-1}, xBx^{-1})$.

If L is a maximal torus of type $[w]$, then

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5 Steinberg Varieties for $\mathbf{G}$

Earlier, I introduced similar varieties in a totally independent context.

Let $\mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathbf{G}$ be the *unipotent locus*. Let

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For example, $\mathcal{U}_e$ is the (groupy) Springer resolution.

I studied an action of $\mathbf{H}_W := \mathrm{gr}_*^{\mathsf{W}} \mathrm{H}^*_{c,\mathbf{G}}(\mathcal{U}_e \times^{\mathsf{L}}_{\mathcal{U}} \mathcal{U}_e)$ on

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(Actually a braid version motivated by link homology.)

Above, $\mathbf{H}_W \simeq \mathbf{C}W \ltimes \mathrm{Sym}(X_*(\mathbf{A}))$, where $\mathbf{A} \subseteq \mathbf{G}$ is a maximally split maximal torus. ($W = W_{G,A,1}$.)

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Via the W-action, the $\mathbf{G}$-equivariant virtual weight polynomial defines a *virtual character*

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A very strange analogy emerges.

Below M is a Φ_m-split maximal torus of G.

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$\mathcal{Y}_e \times^{\mathrm{L}}_{\mathbf{G}} \mathcal{Y}_w$	$\mathcal{U}_e \times^{\mathrm{L}}_{\mathcal{U}} \mathcal{U}_w$
(q, q)	$(\zeta_m, 1)$
$H_W(q), H_{W_{G,M,1}}(q)$	$H_W^{\mathrm{rat}}(\frac{1}{m}), H_{W_{G,M,1}}(1)$

Where else do we expect the formula on the $\mathbf{G}$ side?

- Work of Oblomkov–Yun, Losev–Boixeda-Alvarez, *et al.* on *affine Springer fibers*.
- Work of Lusztig and Abreu–Nigro on analogues of $\mathcal{U}_w$ replacing $\mathcal{U}$ with a *regular semisimple* class of G.

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Thank you for listening.