ISSN 0012-9593

quatrième série - tome 48 fascicule 5 septembre-octobre 2015

ANNALES SCIENTIFIQUES de L'ÉCOLE NORMALE SUPÉRIEURE

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SOCIÉTÉ MATHÉMATIQUE DE FRANCE

Annales Scientifiques de l'École Normale Supérieure

Publiées avec le concours du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique

Rédaction / *Editor*

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Tarifs

Europe : 515 €. Hors Europe : 545 €. Vente au numéro : 77 €.

ISSN 0012-9593

Directeur de la publication : Marc Peigné
Périodicité : 6 nos / an

Ann. Scient. Éc. Norm. Sup.
4ᵉ série, t. 48, 2015, p. 1035 à 1074

A HOMOLOGICAL STUDY OF GREEN POLYNOMIALS*

BY Syu KATO

ABSTRACT. – We interpret the orthogonality relation of Kostka polynomials arising from complex reflection groups ([51, 52] and [35]) in terms of homological algebra. This leads us to the notion of Kostka system, which can be seen as a categorical counterpart of Kostka polynomials. Then, we show that every generalized Springer correspondence ([34]) in a good characteristic gives rise to a Kostka system. This enables us to see the top-term generation property of the (twisted) homology of generalized Springer fibers, and the transition formula of Kostka polynomials between two generalized Springer correspondences of type BC. The latter provides an inductive algorithm to compute Kostka polynomials by upgrading [16] §3 to its graded version. In the appendices, we present purely algebraic proofs that Kostka systems exist for type A and asymptotic type BC cases, and therefore one can skip geometric sections §3–5 to see the key ideas and basic examples/techniques.

RÉSUMÉ. – La relation d'orthogonalité des polynômes de Kostka émanant des groupes de réflexions complexes ([51, 52] et [35]) est interprétée en termes d'algèbre homologique. Ceci nous conduit à la notion de système Kostka, qui peut être considérée comme une contrepartie catégorique des polynômes de Kostka. Puis, nous démontrons que chaque correspondance de Springer généralisée ([34]) dans une bonne caractéristique engendre un système de Kostka. Nous pouvons ainsi observer la propriété de génération du premier terme de l'homologie (tordue) des fibres de Springer généralisées, ainsi que la formule de transition de polynômes de Kostka entre deux correspondances de Springer généralisées de type BC. Cette dernière fournit un algorithme inductif de calcul des polynômes de Kostka par la mise à niveau de [16] §3 à sa version graduée. Dans les annexes, nous apportons les preuves algébriques que les systèmes de Kostka existent pour les cas de type A et de type BC asymptotique. Aussi, il est possible d'omettre de lire les sections géométriques 3 à 5 et pour entrevoir les idées-clés et parcourir des exemples/techniques de base.

* The word "green" means 'midori' in Japanese.

Introduction

Green polynomials attached to a connected reductive group over a finite field is a family of polynomials indexed by two conjugacy classes of their (little) Weyl groups[(1)], depending on a variable t that corresponds to (some twist of) the cardinality of the base field. Introduced by Green [28] for $GL(n, \mathbb{F}_q)$ and by Deligne-Lusztig [21] in general, they play a central role in the representation theory of finite groups of Lie types, affine Hecke algebras, p-adic groups, and so on. Equivalent to Green polynomials are Kostka polynomials ([28, 38]), which are t-analogues of Kostka numbers (Kostka-Foulkes polynomials) in the case of $GL(n)$ (cf. [43] Chapter III). Hence, they appear almost everywhere in representation theory attached to root data.

Despite their natural appearance, not much is known about Kostka polynomials except for type A. One major reason seems to be the fact that the set of Kostka polynomials admits integral parameters, which actually yield different collections of polynomials even if they arise from character sheaves of Chevalley groups over finite fields ([34, 35, 38]). In such representation theoretic situation, Lusztig [34] introduced the notion of symbols, which govern the combinatorial data to determine Kostka polynomials by means of their *orthogonality relation* ([51, 35]). It is generalized by Malle [44] and Shoji [52, 53] to include the case of complex reflection groups, in which the orthogonality relation is employed as their definition.

In [5], Arthur initiated now so-called elliptic representation theory, that is the "cuspidal quotient" of (usual) representation theory. Green polynomials, in the guise of characters of discrete series representations, also appear in the context of elliptic representation theory ([50, 18]). In particular, the study of formal degrees of affine Hecke algebras/p-adic groups ([47, 48, 16]) revealed the transition pattern of Kostka polynomials evaluated at $t = 1$. This supplies connections among representation theories of infinitely many p-adic groups (of different types).

The goal of the present paper is two-fold: One is to afford an algebraic framework of the study of Green/Kostka polynomials of complex reflection groups. The other is to exhibit how the classical results on Kostka polynomials of Weyl groups and the above transition pattern unveil their finer versions in our framework. From these, we expect that our framework is suited to study global structures of families of (the sets of) Kostka polynomials, and to study their connections with elliptic/usual representation theory of reductive groups or "spetses" ([13]).

For more detailed explanation, we need notations: Let W be a complex reflection group, and let $\mathsf{Irr}\, W$ denote the set of isomorphism classes of irreducible W-modules. For each $\chi \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W$, we denote by $\chi^{\vee}$ its dual representation. Let $\mathfrak{h}$ be a reflection representation of W. Form a graded algebra $A_W := \mathbb{C}W \ltimes \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}^*]$ with $\deg w = 0$ ($w \in W$) and $\deg x = 2$ ($x \in \mathfrak{h}$). Let A_W-gmod be the category of finitely generated $\mathbb{Z}$-graded A_W-modules. For $E, F \in A_W$-gmod, we define

$$\langle E, F \rangle_{\mathsf{gEP}} := \sum_{i \geq 0} (-1)^i \mathsf{gdim}\, \mathrm{ext}^i_{A_W}(E, F) \in \mathbb{Z}(\!(t^{1/2})\!),$$

(1) The subgroup of the Weyl group that preserves the cuspidal datum (cf. §3). In case the nilpotent orbit in the cuspidal datum is $\{0\}$, then it coincides with the whole Weyl group.

where ext means the graded extension (defined so that forgetting graded vector space structure yields the usual extension; see §1.1), and gdim means the graded dimension (which sends a $\mathbb{Z}$-graded vector space $V = \oplus_{j \gg -\infty} V_j$ to $\sum_j t^{j/2} \dim V_j$). For each $\chi \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W$, we denote by L_χ the irreducible graded A_W-module sitting at degree 0 that is isomorphic to χ as a W-module.

Definition A ($\doteq$ Definition 2.13). – Let $<$ be a total pre-order on $\mathsf{Irr}\, W$. Then, a Kostka system $\{K_\chi^\pm\}_\chi \subset A_W\text{-}\mathsf{gmod}$ is a collection such that

1. Each $K_\chi^\pm$ is an indecomposable A_W-module with simple head L_χ;
2. For each $\chi, \eta \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W$, we have equalities
$$[K_\chi^+] = [L_\chi] + \sum_{\eta > \chi} K_{\chi,\eta}^+ [L_\eta] \quad \text{with} \quad K_{\chi,\eta}^+ \in t\mathbb{N}[t] \text{ and}$$
$$[K_{\chi^\vee}^-] = [L_{\chi^\vee}] + \sum_{\eta > \chi} K_{\chi,\eta}^- [L_{\eta^\vee}] \quad \text{with} \quad K_{\chi,\eta}^- \in t\mathbb{N}[t]$$
in the Grothendieck group of $A_W\text{-}\mathsf{gmod}$;
3. We have $\left\langle K_\chi^+, (K_\eta^-)^* \right\rangle_{\mathsf{gEP}} = 0$ for $\chi \not\sim \eta^\vee$, where $(K_\eta^-)^*$ is the graded dual of K_η^-.

If W is a real reflection group, then we have $K_\chi^+ = K_\chi^-$ by (the genuine) definition, and we denote them by K_χ.

This definition is slightly weaker than the one presented in the main body of the paper (for simplicity). For Weyl groups, the classical preorders on $\mathsf{Irr}\, W$ reflect the geometry of nilpotent cones and the Springer correspondences.

Theorem B (= Theorem 2.17). – *For a Kostka system $\{K_\chi^\pm\}_\chi$, its graded character multiplicities $K_{\chi,\eta}^\pm$ satisfy the orthogonality relation of Kostka polynomials in the sense of* [51, 35, 52]. *In particular, a Kostka system is an enhancement of Kostka polynomials.*

There are a number of (conjectural) cases where Kostka polynomials of complex reflection groups satisfy the positivity of their coefficients ([44, 52, 53]). Theorem B supplies a possible framework in which such Kostka polynomials might obtain mathematical reality.

This possibility is supported by the following results that most of the Kostka polynomials in representation theory of reductive groups give rise to Kostka systems by giving graded categorifications of many of their properties:

Theorem C (= part of Theorem 3.5 and Corollary 3.9). – *Every set of Kostka polynomials arising from character sheaves of a connected reductive group over a finite field $\mathbb{F}$ admits a realization as a Kostka system whenever* $\mathsf{char}\, \mathbb{F}$ *is good. In addition, such Kostka systems are semi-orthogonal in the sense*

$$\mathrm{ext}^\bullet_{A_W}(K_\chi, K_\eta) = \{0\} \quad \text{if} \quad \chi < \eta. \tag{0.1}$$

Remark D. – Note that for a Weyl group of type A_n, the set of Kostka polynomials is unique up to tensoring sgn, while for a Weyl group of type BC_n, we have at least $4(n-1)$ different sets of Kostka polynomials.

By a parameter-deformation argument (cf. [40, 54, 30]) and the semi-continuity principle, (0.1) implies the corresponding Ext-vanishing of the standard modules of a graded Hecke algebra in the sense of [36] §8 (cf. [40] §8 and [15] §8). Thanks to [37], we deduce that the Ext-groups of finite dimensional representations of graded Hecke algebras and (corresponding) affine Hecke algebras are in common. As the endomorphism rings of projective generators of many Bernstein blocks of p-adic groups are identified with affine Hecke algebras (cf. [39, 29]), (0.1) also supplies semi-orthogonal collections of such Bernstein blocks.

Since Kostka polynomials in Theorem C are coming from generalized Springer correspondences ([34]), we conclude:

Corollary E (= part of Theorem 3.5). – *Every twisted total homology group of a generalized Springer fiber* ([34, 35]) *is generated by its top-term by hyperplane sections.*

Corollary E does not hold for the usual cohomologies in general, and it has been regarded as a mysterious aspect of Springer fibers (cf. [20, 60, 14, 27, 32]). Hence, our framework provides one reasonable answer to this mystery. Thanks to [11, 10], Corollary E also imposes non-trivial constraints on the structure of modular representation theory of semi-simple Lie algebras and quantum groups.

In [16], we analyzed tempered representations of graded Hecke algebras $\mathscr{H}_{n,s/2}$ of type BC_n with the parameter ratio $s/2 \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$. By [41], such tempered representations at $2s \in \mathbb{Z}$ are realized as generalized Springer representations of classical groups (of parameter s; see Lemma 4.6). Hence, we have a Kostka system $\{K^s_\chi\}_\chi$ for $2s \in \mathbb{Z}$ by Theorem C, which is a graded analogue of the set of tempered representations of $\mathscr{H}_{n,s/2}$. We provide a graded version of [16] §3, that is tightly connected with elliptic representation theory (*loc. cit.* §4):

Theorem F ($\doteq$ part of Theorem 5.5 + Corollary 5.7). – *For $s \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, we have*

- *each of $K^{s+\frac{1}{2}}_\chi$ is written as some extensions of K^s_χ by K^s_η $(\eta > \chi)$;*
- *each of $K^{s+\frac{1}{2}}_\chi$ is written as some extensions of K^{s+1}_χ by K^{s+1}_η $(\eta < \chi)$,*

where the preorder $<$ depends on the value of s. In addition, $\{K^{s+\frac{1}{2}}_\chi\}_\chi$ yields a Kostka system with respect to all total preorders attached to the region $(s, s+1)$.

Here the expression of Theorem F is obscure, but we determine exactly which one appears with which grading shift in terms of the notion of strong similarity class (Definition 4.4) and distance (§1.2). In addition, we have an explicit description of $\{K^s_\chi\}_\chi$ in the asymptotic region ($s \gg 0$) in terms of those of type A (combine Proposition 5.4, Lemma B.3, and Fact A.1 1)). Therefore, Theorem F gives an algorithm to compute Kostka polynomials $\{K^s_\chi\}_{\chi,s}$ of type BC (that is independent of the orthogonality relations).

Example G. – Let W be the Weyl group of type B_2 and consider the total preorders coming from the Lusztig-Slooten symbols with positive parameter range (see §4 for detail, but here we warn that our symbols slightly differ from that in [42]). There are five irreducible representations of W

$$\mathsf{sgn}, \mathsf{Ssgn}, \mathsf{Lsgn}, \mathsf{ref}, \mathsf{triv},$$

and the modules K^s_{sgn} and K^s_{triv} are constant. The transition pattern of the graded characters of the other modules in Kostka systems is:

s	gch K^s_{Lsgn}	gch K^s_{Ssgn}	gch K^s_{ref}
$s \in (0,1)$	[Lsgn]	[Ssgn] + t[ref] + t^2[triv]	[ref] + t[triv] + t[Lsgn]
$s = 1$	[Lsgn]	[Ssgn] + t[ref] + t^2[triv]	[ref] + t[triv]
$s \in (1,2)$	[Lsgn] + t[ref] + t^2[triv]	[Ssgn] + t[ref] + t^2[triv]	[ref] + t[triv]
$s = 2$	[Lsgn] + t[ref] + t^2[triv]	[Ssgn]	[ref] + t[triv]
$s > 2$	[Lsgn] + t[ref] + t^2[triv]	[Ssgn]	[ref] + t[triv] + t[Ssgn]

The organization of this paper is as follows: The first section is for preliminaries. In §2, we define Kostka systems (for complex reflection groups) and present some of their general results. This section is entirely algebraic. In §3, we combine the results in §2 with Lusztig [34, 40] and Beilinson-Bernstein-Deligne [6] to prove that every generalized Springer correspondence gives rise to a Kostka system (Theorem 3.5). In §4, we recall how the description of generalized Springer fibers (of classical types) and symbol combinatorics are related (this part is just a reformulation of known results). In addition, we unify the results of Lusztig [41] and Opdam-Solleveld [48] into Slooten's combinatorics ([56]) by utilizing our previous results ([17, 16]) and some results from the previous sections. Finally, we present the transition pattern (Theorem 5.5) between generalized Springer correspondences of type BC by utilizing the results from all the previous sections. In the appendices, we provide algebraic proofs that the dual of De Concini-Procesi-Tanisaki [20, 60] yields a Kostka system for $W = \mathfrak{S}_n$, and there exists a Kostka system for $W = \mathfrak{S}_n \ltimes (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^n$. Thanks to Garsia-Procesi [23], this means that there is a completely algebraic path to study Kostka systems in some cases.

One natural problem arising from this paper is to abstract the arguments so that it include some important non-geometric cases like the Geck-Malle conjecture ([24]). The author hopes to get back to this problem later.

Acknowledgments. – The author is very grateful to Masaki Kashiwara, Toshiaki Shoji, and Seidai Yasuda for valuable discussions on some technically deep points. The author also thanks Dan Ciubotaru for the collaboration works which leads him to the present paper, and Noriyuki Abe, Pramod Achar, Yoshiyuki Kimura, George Lusztig, Toshio Oshima, Arun Ram, and Laura Rider for helpful conversations and correspondences. We have utilized the output of [2, 1] during this research. This research is supported in part by Max-Planck Institute für Mathematik in Bonn, JSPS Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists (B) 23-740014, and JSPS Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (B) 26-287004.

1. Preliminaries

1.1. Overall notation

Let (W, S) be a complex reflection group with a set of simple reflections and let $\mathfrak{h}$ be its reflection representation (for $W = \mathfrak{S}_n$, we might add an additional copy of trivial representation). We form a graded algebra

$$A_W := \mathbb{C}W \ltimes \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}^*]$$

by setting $\deg w \equiv 0$ for every $w \in W$ and $\deg \beta = 2$ for every $\beta \in \mathfrak{h} \subset \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}^*]$. We set $J_W := \ker\left(\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}^*]^W \to \mathbb{C}\right)$, where the map is the evaluation at $0 \in \mathfrak{h}^*$. For a subgroup $W' \subset W$, we define $A_{W,W'} := \mathbb{C}W' \ltimes \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}^*] \subset A_W$.

Let $\mathsf{Irr}\, W$ be the set of isomorphism classes of simple W-modules, and let L_χ and e_χ be a realization and a minimal idempotent of W corresponding to $\chi \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W$, respectively. We denote the dual representation of χ by $\chi^\vee$.

In this paper, every grading should be understood as a $\mathbb{Z}$-grading. Let vec be the category of graded vector spaces. Let A_W-gmod be the category of finitely-generated graded A_W-modules. For each M in A_W-gmod or vec, we denote by M_i its degree i part. We set $M\langle d\rangle$ to be the grading shift of M of degree d (i.e., $(M\langle d\rangle)_i = M_{i-d}$ for each $i \in \mathbb{Z}$). For $E, F \in A_W$-gmod and $R = A_W, \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}^*]$, or W, we define $\hom_R(E,F)$ to be the direct sum of the space of graded R-module homomorphisms $\hom_R(E,F)_j = \mathrm{Hom}_{R\text{-}\mathsf{gmod}}(E\langle j\rangle, F)$ of degree j. We employ the same notation for extensions (i.e., $\mathrm{ext}^i_R(E,F) = \bigoplus_{j\in\mathbb{Z}} \mathrm{ext}^i_R(E,F)_j$ and $\mathrm{ext}^i_R(E,F)_j = \mathrm{Ext}^i_{R\text{-}\mathsf{gmod}}(E\langle j\rangle, F)$). For a graded subspace $J \subset A_W$, we set $\langle J\rangle$ to be the (graded) ideal generated by J.

In addition, for $M \in A_W$-gmod, we define $(M^*)_{-d} := \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(M_d, \mathbb{C})$ and $M^* := \bigoplus_d (M^*)_d$. This is a graded A_W^{op}-module that is not necessarily finitely generated. We have an isomorphism $A_W \cong A_W^{\mathrm{op}}$ induced by sending $w \in W$ to $w^{-1} \in W$ (and is identity on $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}^*]$). Using this, we may also regard M^* as a (graded) A_W-module.

Let $S^d\mathfrak{h}$ be the d-th symmetric power of $\mathfrak{h}$, which is naturally a W-module. In case the reflection representation $\mathfrak{h}$ of W admits a natural basis $\epsilon_1, \ldots, \epsilon_n$ (as in the case of $W = \mathfrak{S}_n \ltimes (\mathbb{Z}/e\mathbb{Z})^n$ for $e \geq 2$), we set $\wedge^d_+\mathfrak{h} \subset S^d\mathfrak{h}$ to be the span of all the monomials $\epsilon_1^{m_1}\epsilon_2^{m_2}\cdots\epsilon_n^{m_n}$ with $0 \leq m_i \leq 1$ for every i. Notice that $\wedge^d_+\mathfrak{h} \subset S^d\mathfrak{h}$ is a W-submodule.

For $Q(t^{1/2}) \in \mathbb{Q}(t^{1/2})$, we set $\overline{Q(t^{1/2})} := Q(t^{-1/2})$.

1.2. Convention on partitions

Let $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \ldots, \lambda_k, \ldots)$ be a non-negative integer sequence such that (1) $\sum_i \lambda_i = n$, and (2) $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \cdots \geq 0$. We refer λ as a partition of n, and $n = |\lambda|$ as the size of λ. For a partition λ, we define its transpose partition ${}^{\mathtt{t}}\lambda$ as $({}^{\mathtt{t}}\lambda)_i = \#\{j \mid \lambda_j \geq i\}$. We define $\lambda^{\leq}_k := \sum_{i\leq k}\lambda_i$ for each $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$.

We define a partial order on the set of partitions as $\lambda \geq \mu$ if and only if we have $\lambda^{\leq}_k \geq \mu^{\leq}_k$ for every k (for each pair of partitions λ and μ). We define the a-function of a partition λ by $a(\lambda) := \sum_{i\geq 1}\begin{pmatrix} ({}^{\mathtt{t}}\lambda)_i \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$. The partial order $<$ is weaker than the partial order given in accordance with the values of the a-function (in an opposite way).

For a partition λ of n, we denote by $\mathfrak{S}_\lambda$ the natural subgroup

$$\mathfrak{S}_{\lambda_1} \times \mathfrak{S}_{\lambda_2} \times \cdots \subset \mathfrak{S}_n.$$

In addition, we have a unique irreducible $\mathfrak{S}_n$-module L_λ (up to isomorphism) such that

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathfrak{S}_{{}^{\mathtt{t}}\lambda}}(\mathsf{sgn}, L_\lambda) \cong \mathbb{C}, \text{ and } \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathfrak{S}_\lambda}(\mathsf{triv}, L_\lambda) \cong \mathbb{C}.$$

A pair of partitions $\boldsymbol{\lambda} = (\lambda^{(0)}, \lambda^{(1)})$ is called a bi-partition, and it is called a bi-partition of n if $n = |\lambda^{(0)}| + |\lambda^{(1)}|$ in addition. We denote by $\mathtt{P}(n)$ the set of bi-partitions of n. The transpose ${}^{\mathtt{t}}\boldsymbol{\lambda}$ of a bi-partition $\boldsymbol{\lambda} = (\lambda^{(0)}, \lambda^{(1)})$ is defined as $({}^{\mathtt{t}}\lambda^{(1)}, {}^{\mathtt{t}}\lambda^{(0)})$. We define the b-function of a bi-partition $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$ as:

$$b(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) := |\lambda^{(0)}| + 2a(\lambda^{(0)}) + 2a(\lambda^{(1)}),$$

where we employed the a-function of partitions in the RHS.

For a pair of two bi-partitions $\boldsymbol{\lambda} = (\lambda^{(0)}, \lambda^{(1)}), \boldsymbol{\mu} = (\mu^{(0)}, \mu^{(1)})$ of n, we define $\boldsymbol{\lambda} \doteq \boldsymbol{\mu}$ when there exists a unique pair (i,j) so that $\lambda^{(0)}_i = \mu^{(0)}_i \pm 1$, $\lambda^{(1)}_j = \mu^{(1)}_j \mp 1$, and $\lambda^{(0)}_k = \mu^{(0)}_k, \lambda^{(1)}_k = \mu^{(1)}_k$ otherwise.

For two bi-partitions $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$ and $\boldsymbol{\mu}$, we define their distance $d_{\boldsymbol{\lambda},\boldsymbol{\mu}}$ as:

$$d_{\boldsymbol{\lambda},\boldsymbol{\mu}} := \min\{d \mid \boldsymbol{\lambda} = \boldsymbol{\lambda}_0 \doteq \exists \boldsymbol{\lambda}_1 \doteq \cdots \doteq \exists \boldsymbol{\lambda}_{d-1} \doteq \boldsymbol{\lambda}_d = \boldsymbol{\mu}\}.$$

2. Kostka systems

Keep the setting of the previous section.

Lemma 2.1. – *For each $M \in A_W$-gmod, the following two series belong to $\mathbb{Z}(\!(t^{1/2})\!)\mathsf{Irr}\, W$ and $\mathbb{Z}(\!(t^{1/2})\!)$, respectively:*

$$\mathsf{gch}\, M := \sum_{\chi \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W} \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} t^{i/2} [L_\chi] \dim \mathrm{Hom}_W(L_\chi, M_i) \text{ and } \mathsf{gdim}\, M := \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} t^{i/2} \dim M_i.$$

Proof. – We have $\dim (A_W \langle d \rangle)_i = \# W \cdot \dim S^{i-d}\mathfrak{h} < \infty$ for each i and d. In addition, we have $\dim (A_W \langle d \rangle)_i = 0$ if $i < d$. Thus, the assertions hold when $M = A_W \langle d \rangle$. In general, M is a graded quotient of $\bigoplus_{j \in J} A_W \langle d_j \rangle$ (for a finite set J and $d_j \in \mathbb{Z}$). Therefore, we conclude the assertions by the comparison of their graded pieces. □

Note that L_χ can be regarded as an irreducible A_W-module sitting at degree 0, and we freely use this identification in the below. For each $\chi \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W$, we set $P_\chi := A_W e_\chi$ and $P^{(0)}_\chi := P_\chi / \langle J_W \rangle P_\chi$.

Lemma 2.2. – *The graded A_W-module P_χ is the indecomposable projective cover of L_χ. In addition, all finitely generated indecomposable graded projective modules of A_W are of this type up to grading shifts.*

Proof. – As a direct summand of A_W, each P_χ is projective. In addition, we have a natural surjection $P_\chi \to L_\chi$ with its kernel $\mathfrak{h} P_\chi$. It follows that P_χ is indecomposable, and hence it is a projective cover of L_χ. The graded semisimple quotient of A_W is $A_{W,0} = \mathbb{C}W$. Hence we have an identification of $\mathsf{Irr}\, W$ with the set of isomorphism classes of simple graded A_W-modules up to grading shifts. Therefore, $\{P_\chi\}_\chi$ exhausts the set of isomorphism classes of indecomposable graded projective modules up to grading shifts. □

Corollary 2.3. – *The set $\{\mathsf{gch}\, P_\chi\}_{\chi \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W}$ is a $\mathbb{Z}(\!(t^{1/2})\!)$-basis of $\mathbb{Z}(\!(t^{1/2})\!)\mathsf{Irr}\, W$.*

Proof. – For each $\chi \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W$, we have $\mathsf{gch}\, P_\chi = [L_\chi] \mod t^{1/2}$. Hence, the linear independence is clear. Every element of $\mathbb{Z}(\!(t^{1/2})\!)\mathsf{Irr}\, W$ admits an iterative expansion by $\{\mathsf{gch}\, P_\chi\}_\chi$ which removes the lowest (non-zero) graded piece repeatedly. This expansion has finite coefficients at each degree by Lemma 2.1 as required. □

PROPOSITION 2.4. – *The category A_W-gmod has finite projective dimension.*

Proof. – See McConnell-Robson-Small [45] 7.5.6. □

Let $K(A_W)$ be the Grothendieck group of A_W-gmod. We define the graded Euler-Poincaré pairing $K(A_W) \times K(A_W) \to \mathbb{Z}(\!(t^{1/2})\!)$ as

$$\langle E, F \rangle_{\mathsf{gEP}} := \sum_{i \geq 0} (-1)^i \mathsf{gdim}\, \mathrm{ext}^i_{A_W}(E, F).$$

For each $M \in A_W$-gmod and $\chi \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W$, we set

$$[M : L_\chi] := \mathsf{gdim}\ \hom_{A_W}(P_\chi, M) = \mathsf{gdim}\ \hom_W(L_\chi, M)$$

and $(M : P_\chi) \in \mathbb{Z}(\!(t^{1/2})\!)$ to be

$$\mathsf{gch}\, M = \sum_{\chi \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W} (M : P_\chi)\, \mathsf{gch}\, P_\chi.$$

LEMMA 2.5. – *For a finite-dimensional graded A_W-module M and $\chi \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W$, we have*

$$[M : L_\chi] = \overline{[M^* : L_{\chi^\vee}]}.$$

Proof. – By the finite-dimensionality, we have $M^* \in A_W$-gmod. The grading of M^* is opposite to M. Therefore, it suffices to prove $(L_\chi)^* \cong L_{\chi^\vee}$. To this end, it is enough to chase the action of W. The naive dual $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(L_\chi, \mathbb{C})$ is isomorphic to $L_{\chi^\vee}$ as a W-module. This W-action factors through $W \subset A_W \cong A_W^{\mathrm{op}}$. Therefore, we conclude the result. □

DEFINITION 2.6 (Phyla). – An ordered subdivision

$$\mathsf{Irr}\, W = \mathcal{O}_1 \sqcup \mathcal{O}_2 \sqcup \cdots \sqcup \mathcal{O}_m \tag{2.1}$$

is called a phyla $\mathcal{P} = \{\mathcal{O}_i\}_{i=1}^m$ of W, and each individual $\mathcal{O}_i$ is called a phylum. The total preorder $<_\mathcal{P}$ on $\mathsf{Irr}\, W$ defined as

$$\chi <_\mathcal{P} \eta \quad (\text{or } \chi \sim_\mathcal{P} \eta) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \chi \in \mathcal{O}_{i_1}, \eta \in \mathcal{O}_{i_2} \text{ with } i_1 < i_2 \quad (\text{or } i_1 = i_2)$$

is called the order associated to the phyla $\mathcal{P}$. If a phyla $\mathcal{P}$ is fixed, we might drop the subscript $\mathcal{P}$ from the notation. We define the conjugate phyla $\overline{\mathcal{P}}$ of $\mathcal{P}$ by conjugating all irreducible W-representations in (2.1). We call $\mathcal{P}$ being of Malle type if $\chi \in \mathcal{O}_i$ implies $\chi^\vee \in \mathcal{O}_i$, and call $\mathcal{P}$ a singleton phyla if every phylum is a singleton.

REMARK 2.7. – (1) If $\mathcal{P}$ is of Malle type, then we have $\overline{\mathcal{P}} = \mathcal{P}$. (2) If W is a real reflection group, then every phyla is of Malle type since $\chi \cong \chi^\vee$. (3) For background about phyla, we refer to Achar [3].

Let $\Delta := \mathsf{gdim}\, \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}^*]^W$. We name $C_{\mathsf{triv}} := P^{(0)}_{\mathsf{triv}}$.

LEMMA 2.8. – *For each $\chi \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W$, we have* $\mathsf{gch}\, P_\chi = \Delta \cdot \mathsf{gch}\, P^{(0)}_\chi$. *In addition, we have* $\dim\, P^{(0)}_\chi < \infty$.

Proof. – Since W is a complex reflection group, we have $\dim C_{\mathsf{triv}} = \# W < \infty$ by Stanley [59] 4.10. In addition, *loc. cit.* 3.1 and 4.1 yields an isomorphism

$$\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}^*] \cong C_{\mathsf{triv}} \otimes \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}^*]^W$$

as a graded W-module. Taking gch of both sides and taking into account the fact that $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}^*]^W$ is a direct sum of (infinitely many copies of) triv, we conclude

$$\mathsf{gch}\, P_{\mathsf{triv}} = \Delta \cdot \mathsf{gch}\, C_{\mathsf{triv}}.$$

Since $P_\chi \cong \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}^*] \otimes L_\chi$ and $P^{(0)}_\chi \cong C_{\mathsf{triv}} \otimes L_\chi$ as graded W-modules, we deduce

$$\mathsf{gch}\, P_\chi = \Delta \cdot \sum_{\eta \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W} [L_\eta]\, \mathsf{gdim}\, \hom_W(L_\eta, C_{\mathsf{triv}} \otimes L_\chi) = \Delta \cdot \mathsf{gch}\, P^{(0)}_\chi,$$

which is the first assertion. This also implies $\dim P^{(0)}_\chi < \infty$ as required. □

We define the matrix Ω with its entries

$$\Omega_{\chi,\eta} := \mathsf{gdim}\, \hom_W(L_\chi \otimes L_{\eta^\vee}, C_{\mathsf{triv}}) \quad \text{for each } \chi, \eta \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W.$$

COROLLARY 2.9. – *For each $\chi, \eta \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W$, we have $\langle P_\chi, P_\eta \rangle_{\mathsf{gEP}} = \Delta \cdot \Omega_{\chi,\eta}$.*

Proof. – We have

$$\begin{aligned}\langle P_\chi, P_\eta \rangle_{\mathsf{gEP}} &= \mathsf{gdim}\, \hom_{A_W}(P_\chi, P_\eta)\\ &= \mathsf{gdim}\, \hom_W(L_\chi, P_\eta) = \mathsf{gdim}\, \hom_W(L_\chi, L_\eta \otimes P_{\mathsf{triv}})\\ &= \Delta \cdot \mathsf{gdim}\, \hom_W(L_\chi \otimes L_{\eta^\vee}, C_{\mathsf{triv}}).\end{aligned}$$

The last term coincides with $\Delta \cdot \Omega_{\chi,\eta}$ by definition. □

THEOREM 2.10 (Shoji [51, 52], Lusztig [35]). – *Let $(W, \mathscr{P})$ be a pair of a complex reflection group and its phyla. Assume that $K^\pm = (K^\pm_{\chi,\eta})_{\chi,\eta \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W}$ are unknown $\mathbb{Q}(\!(t)\!)$-valued matrices such that*

$$K^+_{\chi,\eta} = \begin{cases} 1 & (\chi = \eta) \\ 0 & (\chi \gtrsim \eta \neq \chi) \end{cases}, \quad \text{and} \quad K^-_{\chi,\eta} = \begin{cases} 1 & (\chi = \eta) \\ 0 & (\chi^\vee \gtrsim \eta^\vee \neq \chi^\vee) \end{cases}. \tag{2.2}$$

Let $\Lambda = (\Lambda_{\chi,\eta})_{\chi,\eta \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W}$ be also a(n unknown) $\mathbb{Q}(\!(t)\!)$-valued matrix such that

$$\Lambda_{\chi,\eta} \neq 0 \quad \text{only if} \quad \chi \sim \eta.$$

Let K^σ be the permutation of K by means of $(\chi, \eta) \mapsto (\chi^\vee, \eta^\vee)$. Then, the matrix equation

$${}^{\mathsf{t}}K^+ \cdot \Lambda \cdot (K^-)^\sigma = \Omega \tag{2.3}$$

has a unique solution.

Proof. – We explain how to deduce this from the usual version of the Lusztig-Shoji algorithm ([51, 35, 52, 3, 4]) in the case that $\mathscr{P}$ is of Malle type (for the sake of simplicity, and in fact otherwise the explanation in the middle does not make sense). We denote $K^\pm_{\chi,\eta}$ by $K_{\chi,\eta}$. Our K is the transpose of the usual convention since our matrix K is designed to represent "the homology of Springer fibers (cf. [57, 58, 34])" (while usually the matrix K represents the dimensions of the stalks of character sheaves; cf. [12]). Set $\omega(t) := \mathsf{gch}\, C_{\mathsf{triv}} \in \mathbb{Z}[t]\mathsf{Irr}\, W$. We have $t^{N^*}\overline{\omega(t)} = \mathsf{gch}\,(\mathsf{sgn} \otimes C_{\mathsf{triv}})$, where N^* is the total number of complex reflections of W. It implies that our $K_{\chi,\eta}$ are the (unmodified) Kostka polynomials up to normalizations. (Note that [52] §5 implies that $K_{\chi,\eta}$ are rational functions for any choice of $\mathscr{P}$.) Finally, setting $K_{\chi,\chi} = 1$ is achieved by twisting the diagonal matrices (with block-wise same eigenvalues) to K^{σ}, K, and Λ, and is a harmless normalization. □

DEFINITION 2.11. – For a phyla $\mathscr{P}$ and $\chi \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W$, we define the $\mathscr{P}$-trace $P_{\chi,\mathscr{P}}$ of P_χ (with respect to $\mathscr{P}$) as

$$P_{\chi,\mathscr{P}} := P_\chi / (\sum_{\eta \lesssim \chi, f \in \hom_{A_W}(P_\eta, P_\chi)_{>0}} \operatorname{Im} f).$$

REMARK 2.12. – (1) By the condition $\deg f > 0$, we conclude that $(P_{\chi,\mathscr{P}})_0 = L_\chi$. (2) Since the surjection $P_\chi \to P_{\chi,\mathscr{P}}$ factors through $P_\chi^{(0)}$, we deduce that $P_{\chi,\mathscr{P}}$ is always finite-dimensional. In particular, we have $P_{\chi,\mathscr{P}}^* \in A_W\text{-}\mathsf{gmod}$.

DEFINITION 2.13 (Kostka systems). – Let $(W, \mathscr{P})$ be a pair of a complex reflection group and its phyla. A collection of modules $\mathsf{K} := \{K_\chi^\pm\}_{\chi \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W} \subset A_W\text{-}\mathsf{gmod}$ is called a Kostka system (adapted to $\mathscr{P}$) if it satisfies the following two conditions:

(1) Each K_χ^+ is a $\mathscr{P}$-trace of P_χ and each K_χ^- is a $\overline{\mathscr{P}}$-trace of P_χ.
(2) We have $\langle K_\chi^+, (K_\eta^-)^* \rangle_{\mathsf{gEP}} \neq 0$ only if $\chi \sim \eta^\vee$.

In case $\mathscr{P}$ is of Malle type, we have $K_\chi^+ = K_\chi^-$ for each $\chi \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W$, and we denote them by K_χ.

PROBLEM 2.14. – Does a Kostka system adapted to a (nice) phyla $\mathscr{P}$ satisfy the orthogonality condition

(3) $\operatorname{ext}^\bullet_{A_W}(K_\chi^\pm, K_\eta^\pm) \equiv 0$ if $\chi < \eta$?

Conversely, does a collection of objects in $D^b(A_W\text{-}\mathsf{gmod})$ with (3) and the conditions of Lemma 2.15 give rise to a Kostka system whenever their graded characters are positive?

For more background of Problem 2.14, see Corollary 3.9 and Proposition 2.16 in the below.

LEMMA 2.15. – *Let $\{K_\chi^+\}_\chi$ and $\{K_\chi^-\}_\chi$ be complete collections of $\mathscr{P}$-traces and $\overline{\mathscr{P}}$-traces, respectively.*

1. *We have $[K_\chi^\pm : L_\eta] \equiv \delta_{\chi,\eta} \mod t$;*
2. *We have $[K_\chi^+ : L_\eta] \neq 0$ or $[K_{\chi^\vee}^- : L_{\eta^\vee}] \neq 0$ only if $\chi \lesssim_{\mathscr{P}} \eta$;*
3. *We have $[K_\chi^+ : L_\eta] \equiv 0 \equiv [K_{\chi^\vee}^- : L_{\eta^\vee}]$ if $\chi \sim \eta$ but $\chi \neq \eta$.*

Proof. – Immediate from the definition of a $\mathscr{P}$-trace. Notice that we take modulo t in the first assertion instead of $t^{1/2}$ since $[K_\chi^\pm : L_\eta] \in \mathbb{Q}[\![t]\!]$. □

PROPOSITION 2.16 (Problem 2.14 and Kostka systems). – *Let $(W, \mathscr{P})$ be a complex reflection group and its phyla. If we have a collection of graded A_W-modules $\mathsf{K} = \{K_\chi^\pm\}_{\chi \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W}$ satisfying the condition of Definition 2.13 1) and*

$(3)^+$ $\operatorname{ext}^\bullet_{A_W}(K_\chi^+, K_\eta^+) = \{0\}$ *for every* $\chi <_{\mathscr{P}} \eta$;
$(3)^-$ $\operatorname{ext}^\bullet_{A_W}(K_\chi^-, K_\eta^-) = \{0\}$ *for every* $\chi^\vee <_{\mathscr{P}} \eta^\vee$,

then we have

$$\mathrm{ext}^{\bullet}_{A_W}(K^+_\chi, (K^-_\eta)^*) = \{0\} = \mathrm{ext}^{\bullet}_{A_W}(K^-_\eta, (K^+_\chi)^*) \quad \textit{except for the case} \quad \chi \sim \eta^\vee.$$

In particular, K *gives rise to a Kostka system.*

Proof. – By Lemma 2.15 and the condition $(3)^+$, a repeated use of long exact sequences implies

$$\mathrm{ext}^{\bullet}_{A_W}(K^+_\chi, L_\eta) = \{0\} \text{ for every } \chi <_{\wp} \eta.$$

Again by Lemma 2.15 and a repeated use of long exact sequences, we deduce

$$\mathrm{ext}^{\bullet}_{A_W}(K^+_\chi, (K^-_\eta)^*) = \{0\} \text{ for every } \chi <_{\wp} \eta^\vee.$$

We have a functorial isomorphism (defined through $A_W \cong A_W^{\mathrm{op}}$)

$$\hom_{A_W}(M, N) \cong \hom_{A_W}(N^*, M^*)$$

for every finite-dimensional graded A_W-modules N, M. Since $*$ is an exact functor, and $\mathrm{ext}^{\bullet}_{A_W}(M, \bullet)$ and $\mathrm{ext}^{\bullet}_{A_W}(\bullet^*, M^*)$ are universal δ-functors on the category of finite dimensional graded A_W-modules, this implies

$$\mathrm{ext}^{\bullet}_{A_W}(K^-_\eta, (K^+_\chi)^*) \cong \mathrm{ext}^{\bullet}_{A_W}(K^+_\chi, (K^-_\eta)^*) = \{0\} \text{ for every } \chi <_{\wp} \eta^\vee.$$

By swapping the roles of K^+ and K^- by utilizing the condition $(3)^-$, we conclude the first assertion. By taking the graded Euler-Poincaré characteristic, we deduce the second assertion. □

THEOREM 2.17. – *Assume that we have a Kostka system* K *adapted to* $\wp$*. Then, the collection* $\{K^\pm_\chi\}_{\chi \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W}$ *gives rise to the solution of* (2.3) *as:*

$$K^\pm_{\chi,\eta} = [K^\pm_\chi : L_\eta] \quad \textit{for every} \quad \chi, \eta \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W.$$

Proof. – We define a matrix P with its entries $P_{\chi,\eta} := [P_\chi : L_\eta] \in \mathbb{Z}[\![t]\!]$. We have $P_{\chi,\eta} \equiv \delta_{\chi,\eta} \mod t$. Therefore, the matrix P is invertible. In addition, we can also regard $P_{\chi,\eta} \in \mathbb{Q}(t)$ by Lemma 2.8. By Lemma 2.15 and Remark 2.12 2), the same is true for $K^\pm$. Hence, we can calculate as:

$$\begin{aligned}
\left\langle K^+_\eta, (K^-_{\chi^\vee})^* \right\rangle_{\mathsf{gEP}} &= \sum_{\kappa,\nu} \overline{K^+_{\eta,\kappa} K^-_{\chi^\vee,\nu}} \langle L_\kappa, L_{\nu^\vee} \rangle_{\mathsf{gEP}} \\
&= \sum_{\kappa,\nu,\xi} \overline{K^+_{\eta,\kappa} K^-_{\chi^\vee,\nu} (P^{-1})_{\kappa,\xi}} \langle P_\xi, L_{\nu^\vee} \rangle_{\mathsf{gEP}} \\
&= \sum_{\kappa,\nu} \overline{K^+_{\eta,\kappa} K^-_{\chi^\vee,\nu} (P^{-1})_{\kappa,\nu^\vee}} \\
&= (\overline{K^+ \cdot P^{-1} \cdot {}^{\mathtt{t}}(K^-)^\sigma})_{\eta,\chi}.
\end{aligned}$$

We have $P_{\chi,\eta} = \langle P_\eta, P_\chi \rangle_{\mathsf{gEP}} = \Delta \cdot \Omega_{\eta,\chi}$. Therefore, Definition 2.13 2) yields

$${}^{\mathtt{t}}(K^+ \cdot P^{-1} \cdot {}^{\mathtt{t}}(K^-)^\sigma) = \Delta^{-1}((K^-)^\sigma \cdot \Omega^{-1} \cdot {}^{\mathtt{t}}K^+) = \Delta^{-1}\Lambda^{-1} \text{ in (2.3)},$$

as required. □

COROLLARY 2.18 (of the proof of Theorem 2.17). – *If we have a collection of* A_W*-modules* $\{K^\pm_\chi\}_{\chi \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W}$ *so that its graded characters satisfy the equation* (2.3) *with respect to a phyla, then Definition 2.13 2) is satisfied for that phyla.* □

LEMMA 2.19 (Abe). – *For a Kostka system* K *adapted to* $\mathscr{P}$*, we have*

$$(K_\chi^+ : P_\eta) = 0 \text{ and } (K_{\chi^\vee}^- : P_{\eta^\vee}) = 0 \text{ if } \chi <_{\mathscr{P}} \eta.$$

Proof. – By the linearity of the graded Euler-Poincaré pairing, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\left\langle K_\chi^+, (K_{\eta^\vee}^-)^* \right\rangle_{\mathsf{gEP}} &= \sum_\kappa \overline{(K_\chi^+ : P_\kappa)} \left\langle P_\kappa, (K_{\eta^\vee}^-)^* \right\rangle_{\mathsf{gEP}} \\ &= \sum_\kappa \overline{(K_\chi^+ : P_\kappa)} [(K_{\eta^\vee}^-)^* : L_\kappa] \neq 0 \qquad \text{only if} \quad \chi \sim \eta.\end{aligned}$$

Here the matrix $([(K_{\eta^\vee}^-)^* : L_\kappa])$ is invertible and blockwise upper-triangular (with respect to $\mathscr{P}$) by Lemma 2.15 1), and the matrix $(\left\langle K_\chi^+, (K_{\eta^\vee}^-)^* \right\rangle_{\mathsf{gEP}})$ is block-diagonal by Definition 2.13 2). Therefore, we conclude the result for K_χ^+. The case of K_χ^- is similar. □

PROPOSITION 2.20. – *Let* $(W, \mathscr{P})$ *be a complex reflection group and its phyla. Let* $\{K_\chi^+\}_\chi$ *be a complete collection of* $\mathscr{P}$*-traces and let* $\{K_\chi^-\}_\chi$ *be a complete collection of* $\overline{\mathscr{P}}$*-traces. Then we have*

$$\operatorname{ext}^i_{A_W}(K_\chi^+, L_\eta) \cong \operatorname{ext}^i_{A_W}(K_{\eta^\vee}^-, L_{\chi^\vee}) \qquad i = 0, 1$$

for every $\chi \sim_{\mathscr{P}} \eta$*.*

Proof. – Since $\chi \sim_{\mathscr{P}} \eta$ if and only if $\chi^\vee \sim_{\overline{\mathscr{P}}} \eta^\vee$, the assertion for $i = 0$ is an immediate consequence of the definition of $\mathscr{P}$-traces.

We prove the case $i = 1$. The first two terms of the minimal projective resolution of K_χ^+ goes as:

$$\bigoplus_{\chi' \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W, d > 0} P_{\chi'} \langle d \rangle^{\oplus m_{\chi', d}} \longrightarrow P_\chi \longrightarrow K_\chi^+ \to 0.$$

Since K_χ^+ is a $\mathscr{P}$-trace, we need $\chi' \lesssim \chi$ in order that $m_{\chi', d} \neq 0$.

Fix an arbitrary $d > 0$. We set $\Gamma_\chi^d := \sum_{f \in \Xi_\chi^d} \operatorname{Im} f \subset P_\chi$ and $\Gamma_{\eta^\vee}^d := \sum_{f \in \Xi_{\eta^\vee}^d} \operatorname{Im} f \subset P_{\eta^\vee}$, where

$$\Xi_\chi^d = \bigoplus_{\chi' \lesssim \chi, 0 < d' < d} \hom_{A_W}(P_{\chi'}, P_\chi)_{d'}, \text{ and } \Xi_{\eta^\vee}^d = \bigoplus_{\eta' \lesssim \eta, 0 < d' < d} \hom_{A_W}(P_{(\eta')^\vee}, P_{\eta^\vee})_{d'}$$

(here the orderings are taken with respect to the phyla $\mathscr{P}$). If $m_{\eta, d} \neq 0$, then there exists a W-submodule $L_\eta \subset P_{\chi, d}$ that is not contained in Γ_χ^d. We identify the dual space P_χ^* with $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}] \otimes L_{\chi^\vee}$. We have a natural non-degenerate pairing

$$(\bullet, \bullet) : P_\chi \otimes P_\chi^* \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

induced by a W-invariant map $L_\chi \otimes L_{\chi^\vee} \to \mathbb{C}$ and the natural pairing

$$S^\bullet \mathfrak{h} \times S^\bullet \mathfrak{h}^* \ni (P, f) \mapsto (Pf)(0) \in \mathbb{C},$$

where we regard $S^\bullet \mathfrak{h} \cong \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}^*]$ as differentials arising from the natural pairing $\mathfrak{h}^* \times \mathfrak{h} \to \mathbb{C}$. In particular, the above pairing equip P_χ^* a graded A_W-module structure, where $\mathfrak{h}$ acts on $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}]$ by derivations.

Let L be the L_η-isotypic part of $P_{\chi, d}$, and let L^* be the $L_{\eta^\vee}$-isotypic part of $P_{\chi, -d}^*$. The natural pairing $(\bullet, \bullet) : P_\chi \times P_\chi^* \to \mathbb{C}$ induces a non-degenerate pairing $(\bullet, \bullet) : L \times L^* \to \mathbb{C}$. Further, if we write $L \cong L^+ \boxtimes L_\eta$ and $L^* \cong L^- \boxtimes L_{\eta^\vee}$ to single out the multiplicity space, then we obtain a non-degenerate pairing $L^+ \times L^- \to \mathbb{C}$ induced by $L_\eta \otimes L_{\eta^\vee} \to \mathbb{C}$, which we denote by $(\bullet, \bullet)_0$.

For each element $u \in L \cap \Gamma^d_\chi$, we have a non-trivial decomposition

$$u = h_1 u_1 + \cdots + h_m u_m \qquad \text{(finite sum)},$$

where $h_i \in \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}^*]$ is a homogeneous element of degree $(d - d_i)$ and $u_i \in f_i(L_{\chi_i})$ with $f_i \in \hom_{A_W}(P_{\chi_i}, P_\chi)_{d_i} \subset \Xi^d_\chi$ (with $\chi_i \precsim \chi$) for each $1 \le i \le m$. There exists $u' \in L^*$ with $(u, u') \neq 0$. It follows that

$$0 \neq \sum_{i=1}^m (h_i u_i, u') = \sum_{i=1}^m (u_i, h_i u'),$$

and hence $(u_{i_0}, h_{i_0} u') \neq 0$ for some i_0. Set $d_0 := d_{i_0}$ and $\chi_0 := \chi_{i_0}$. It follows that $\mathbb{C}W h_{i_0} u'$ contains a W-isotypic component $L_{\chi_0^\vee}$. In particular, we have $u'_0 \in P^*_{\chi, -d_0}$ so that $(u_{i_0}, u'_0) \neq 0$ and $\mathbb{C}W u'_0 \cong L_{\chi_0^\vee}$ by the W-invariance of $(\bullet, \bullet)$. We have a decomposition

$$u_{i_0} = h'_1 v_1 + \cdots + h'_{m'} v_{m'} \qquad \text{(finite sum)},$$

where $v_i \in L_\chi = P_{\chi,0}$ and $h'_i \in \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}^*]$ are degree d_0 elements for all $1 \le i \le m'$. By a similar argument as above, there exists $1 \le i_1 \le m'$ so that $(v_{i_1}, h'_{i_1} u'_0) \neq 0$.

Let $\sigma_{u'} : P_{\eta^\vee} \langle -d \rangle \to P^*_\chi$ be a map determined by u' (i.e., $u' \in \mathrm{Im}\sigma_{u'}$). Let $g_{u'_0} : P_{\chi_0^\vee} \langle -d_0 \rangle \to P_{\eta^\vee} \langle -d \rangle$ be a map obtained by lifting u'_0 to $P_{\eta^\vee} \langle -d \rangle$ (and require $u'_0 \in \mathrm{Im} g_{u'_0}$). Then the above argument says that for every $u \in L \cap \Gamma^d_\chi$ and every $u' \in L^*$ with $(u, u') \neq 0$, there exists

$$g_{u'_0}(h'_{i_1} \otimes u'_0) \in \Gamma^d_{\eta^\vee} \langle -d \rangle \subset P_{\eta^\vee} \langle -d \rangle$$

so that $\sigma_{u'}(g_{u'_0}(h'_{i_1} \otimes u'_0)) \neq 0$. Notice that the space $L' \boxtimes L_{\chi^\vee}$ of $L_{\chi^\vee}$-isotypic part of $P_{\eta^\vee, d}$ is isomorphic to $L^+ \boxtimes L_{\chi^\vee}$ since

$$\begin{aligned} L^+ &\cong \hom_W(L_\eta, P_\chi)_d \cong \hom_{A_W}(P_\eta, P_\chi)_d \cong \hom_{A_W}(P^*_\chi, P^*_\eta)_d \\ &\cong \hom_W(S^d \mathfrak{h}^* \otimes L_{\chi^\vee}, L_{\eta^\vee}) \cong \hom_W(L_{\chi^\vee}, S^d \mathfrak{h} \otimes L_{\eta^\vee}) \cong L'. \end{aligned}$$

Here we have an isomorphism

$$L^- \cong \hom_W(L_{\eta^\vee} \langle -d \rangle, P^*_\chi)_0 \cong \hom_{A_W}(P_{\eta^\vee} \langle -d \rangle, P^*_\chi)_0.$$

From these, we deduce that for each $u \in L \cap \Gamma^d_\chi$ and $u' \in L^-$ so that $(u, u' \boxtimes L^\vee_\eta) \not\equiv 0$, we have some $u_1 \boxtimes v \in (L^+ \boxtimes L_{\chi^\vee} \cap \Gamma^d_{\eta^\vee})$ so that $(u', u_1)_0 \neq 0$. By taking contraposition, if $u' \in L^-$ satisfies $(u', u_1)_0 = 0$ for every $u_1 \boxtimes v \in (L^+ \boxtimes L_{\chi^\vee} \cap \Gamma^d_{\eta^\vee})$, then we have $(u, u' \boxtimes L_{\eta^\vee}) \equiv 0$ for every $u \in L \cap \Gamma^d_\chi$.

Therefore, we conclude

$$\hom_W((L \cap \Gamma^d_\chi), L_\eta) \subset \hom_W((L' \boxtimes L_{\chi^\vee} \cap \Gamma^d_{\eta^\vee}), L_{\chi^\vee}),$$

which is equivalent to a surjective map

$$\mathrm{ext}^1_{A_W}(K^+_\chi, L_\eta)_{-d} \twoheadrightarrow \mathrm{ext}^1_{A_W}(K^-_{\eta^\vee}, L_{\chi^\vee})_{-d}.$$

By the symmetry of the condition, we deduce that this map is actually an isomorphism for each $d > 0$ as desired. $\square$

Corollary 2.21. – *Keep the setting of Proposition 2.20. Let $\mathcal{P}'$ be another phyla whose total preorder $<_{\mathcal{P}'}$ is refined by $<_{\mathcal{P}}$. If we have*

$$[K^+_\chi : L_\eta] = 0 = [K^-_{\chi^\vee} : L_{\eta^\vee}] \qquad \textit{for every } \chi \sim_{\mathcal{P}'} \eta \textit{ but } \chi \not\sim_{\mathcal{P}} \eta,$$

then $\{K^+_\chi\}_\chi$ is a complete collection of $\mathcal{P}'$-traces and $\{K^-_\chi\}_\chi$ is a complete collection of $\overline{\mathcal{P}'}$-traces. In addition, we have

$$\mathrm{ext}^1_{A_W}(K^+_\chi, L_\eta) = \{0\} = \mathrm{ext}^1_{A_W}(K^-_{\chi^\vee}, L_{\eta^\vee}) \qquad \textit{for every } \chi \sim_{\mathcal{P}'} \eta \textit{ but } \chi \not\sim_{\mathcal{P}} \eta.$$

Conversely, let $\mathcal{P}''$ be a phyla whose total preorder $<_{\mathcal{P}''}$ refines $<_{\mathcal{P}}$ and

$$\mathrm{ext}^1_{A_W}(K^+_\chi, L_\eta) = \{0\} = \mathrm{ext}^1_{A_W}(K^-_{\chi^\vee}, L_{\eta^\vee}) \qquad \textit{for every } \chi \sim_{\mathcal{P}} \eta \textit{ but } \chi \not\sim_{\mathcal{P}''} \eta.$$

Then $\{K^+_\chi\}_\chi$ is a complete collection of $\mathcal{P}''$-traces and $\{K^-_\chi\}_\chi$ is a complete collection of $\overline{\mathcal{P}''}$-traces.

Proof. – Observe that the assumption implies

$$[K^+_\chi : L_\eta] \equiv \delta_{\chi,\eta} \equiv [K^-_{\chi^\vee} : L_{\eta^\vee}] \qquad \text{if } \chi \sim_{\mathcal{P}'} \eta. \tag{2.4}$$

Let $\{K'_\chi\}_\chi$ be the (complete) collection of $\mathcal{P}'$-traces. Each K'_χ is a quotient of K^+_χ by the images of positive degree map $P_{\chi'} \to K^+_\chi$ for some $\chi \sim_{\mathcal{P}'} \chi'$, which cannot exist by (2.4). It follows that $\{K^+_\chi\}_\chi = \{K'_\chi\}_\chi$. The same is true for the collection of $\overline{\mathcal{P}'}$-traces and $\{K^-_\chi\}_\chi$.

In case $\chi \sim_{\mathcal{P}'} \eta$ but $\chi \not\sim_{\mathcal{P}} \eta$, we have either $\chi <_{\mathcal{P}} \eta$ or $\eta <_{\mathcal{P}} \chi$. We need to consider only the first case by symmetry. Then, since K^+_χ is a $\mathcal{P}$-trace, non-trivial extension of K^+_χ by L_η is prohibited. In other words, we have $\mathrm{ext}^1_{A_W}(K^+_\chi, L_\eta) = \{0\}$. Similarly, we have $\mathrm{ext}^1_{A_W}(K^-_{\chi^\vee}, L_{\eta^\vee}) = \{0\}$. By Proposition 2.20, we also have $\mathrm{ext}^1_{A_W}(K^+_\eta, L_\chi) = \{0\}$ and $\mathrm{ext}^1_{A_W}(K^-_{\eta^\vee}, L_{\chi^\vee}) = \{0\}$. Therefore, we conclude the first assertion. The second assertion is straightforward. □

Corollary 2.22. – *Keep the setting of Corollary 2.21. If $\{K^\pm_\chi\}_\chi$ is a Kostka system adapted to $\mathcal{P}$, then it is a Kostka system adapted to $\mathcal{P}'$. In addition, if $\{K^\pm_\chi\}_\chi$ is a Kostka system adapted to $\mathcal{P}$ and*

$$\left\langle K^+_\chi, (K^-_\eta)^* \right\rangle_{\mathsf{gEP}} = 0 \qquad \textit{for every } \chi \sim_{\mathcal{P}} \eta^\vee \textit{ but } \chi \not\sim_{\mathcal{P}''} \eta^\vee,$$

then it is a Kostka system adapted to $\mathcal{P}''$. □

The following proposition is applied to graded Hecke algebras [38] in a later section.

Proposition 2.23. – *Let $\mathcal{A}$ be a $\mathbb{C}[z]$-algebra with the following properties:*

1. *We have an algebra embedding $\mathbb{C}W \subset \mathcal{A}$, and $\mathcal{A}$ is a flat $\mathbb{C}[z]$-module;*
2. *Specialization to $z = 0$ yields an isomorphism $\mathbb{C}_0 \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[z]} \mathcal{A} \cong A_W$, which identifies subalgebras $\mathbb{C}W$ in both sides;*
3. *There exists a $\mathbb{C}^\times$-action $\mathsf{r}_\bullet$ on $\mathcal{A}$ with $\mathsf{r}_a z = az$ ($a \in \mathbb{C}^\times$) which induces:*
   - *an isomorphism $\mathsf{r}^*_{z_1/z_0} : \mathbb{C}_{z_0} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[z]} \mathcal{A} \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{C}_{z_1} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[z]} \mathcal{A}$ for $z_0 \neq 0 \neq z_1$;*
   - *a dilation action on $A_W = \mathbb{C}_0 \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[z]} \mathcal{A}$ with respect to the grading.*

Let M be a finite-dimensional irreducible $\mathscr{A}$-module for which z acts by a nonzero scalar and L_χ appears in M with multiplicity one (as a W-module). Then, there exists an indecomposable graded A_W-module M_0 (canonical up to grading shifts and isomorphisms) so that $M|_W \cong M_0|_W$ and P_χ surjects onto M_0.

In addition, if we have a $\mathbb{C}^\times$-equivariant $\mathscr{A}$-module $\mathscr{M}$ which is flat over $\mathbb{C}[z]$ and $M \cong \mathbb{C}_1 \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[z]} \mathscr{M}$, then we have a submodule $\mathscr{M}^\flat \subset \mathscr{M}$ so that $\mathbb{C}[z^{\pm 1}] \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[z]} \mathscr{M}^\flat \cong \mathbb{C}[z^{\pm 1}] \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[z]} \mathscr{M}$ and $M_0 \cong \mathbb{C}_0 \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[z]} \mathscr{M}^\flat$.

Proof. – Suppose that z act by z_0 on M. By utilizing the $\mathbb{C}^\times$-action, M can be transferred to an $\mathscr{A}$-module $\mathscr{M}^\circ$ that is flat over $\mathbb{C}[z^{\pm 1}]$ and $\mathbb{C}_{z_1} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[z^{\pm 1}]} \mathscr{M}^\circ \cong \mathsf{r}^*_{z_1/z_0} M$ for each $z_1 \in \mathbb{C}^\times$. Let $\widetilde{P}_\chi := \mathscr{A} e_\chi$ be a direct summand of $\mathscr{A}$. This is a non-zero projective $\mathscr{A}$-module. By the multiplicity-free assumption and irreducibility, we have a unique (up to scalar multiplications and $z^{\pm 1}$-twists) map $\widetilde{P}_\chi \to \mathscr{M}^\circ$ which becomes surjection after localizing to $\mathbb{C}[z^{\pm 1}]$. Let $\mathscr{K}$ be the kernel of this map, which is an $\mathscr{A}$-submodule of $\widetilde{P}_\chi$ by definition. Here $\mathscr{K}$ must be a torsion-free $\mathbb{C}[z]$-module since $\widetilde{P}_\chi$ is so. Here $\mathbb{C}[z]$ is PID, so $\mathscr{K}$ is flat as a $\mathbb{C}[z]$-module. Therefore, we have inclusions of $\mathscr{A}$-modules

$$\mathscr{K} \subset \mathscr{K}' := \mathbb{C}[z^{\pm 1}] \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[z]} \mathscr{K} \cap \widetilde{P}_\chi \subset \mathbb{C}[z^{\pm 1}] \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[z]} \widetilde{P}_\chi.$$

By the maximality of this module and again by fact that $\mathbb{C}[z]$ is PID, we conclude that $\widetilde{P}_\chi / \mathscr{K}'$ is flat as a $\mathbb{C}[z]$-module. In addition, $\mathscr{M}^\circ$ and $\widetilde{P}_\chi/\mathscr{K}'$ are naturally isomorphic if we invert z. By the rigidity of (finite-dimensional) W-modules, we conclude that $M_0 := \mathbb{C}_0 \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[z]} (\widetilde{P}_\chi/\mathscr{K}')$ has the same W-module structure as that of M. In addition, it admits a surjection from $P_\chi \cong \mathbb{C}_0 \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[z]} \widetilde{P}_\chi$. Now we utilize the $\mathbb{C}^\times$-action to deduce M_0 is graded.

For the latter assertion, we set $\mathscr{M}^\flat := (\widetilde{P}_\chi/\mathscr{K}')$. We rearrange the above map by twisting some power of z if necessary to obtain a homomorphism $\widetilde{P}_\chi \longrightarrow \mathscr{M}$, whose image contains $\mathbb{C}[z] W e_\chi \cong \mathbb{C}[z] L_\chi$. By the above construction, it gives rise to a submodule $\mathscr{M}^\flat \subset \mathscr{M}$ as desired. □

3. Kostka systems arising from reductive groups

We use the setting of the previous section. In this section, we prove the existence of a Kostka system corresponding to a generalized Springer correspondence by utilizing Lusztig's construction of generalized Springer correspondence/graded Hecke algebra.

In this section (and only in this section), we work over a field of positive characteristic in order to apply the machinery of [6]. We fix two distinct primes p and ℓ, set $\mathbb{F}$ to be a finite extension of $\mathbb{F}_p$, and set $\Bbbk$ to be the algebraic closure of $\mathbb{F}$. We define Fr to be the geometric Frobenius morphism such that $X(\Bbbk)^{\mathsf{Fr}} = X(\mathbb{F})$ for a variety X over $\mathbb{F}$. For sheaves, we usually work in the derived category, and hence we understand that all functors are derived unless stated otherwise. We utilize some identification $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \cong \mathbb{C}$ to pass the results to the other cases.

A generalized Springer correspondence is determined by the following data ([34]): a split connected reductive group G over $\mathbb{F}$, its split Levi subgroup L, a cuspidal $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$-local system $\mathscr{L}$ on a nilpotent orbit $\mathbb{O}_c$ of L, and its Frobenius linearization $\phi : \mathsf{Fr}^* \mathscr{L} \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathscr{L}$ (which is a descent data from $\Bbbk$ to $\mathbb{F}$) defined over $\mathcal{O}_c \otimes_{\mathbb{F}} \Bbbk$. We call $\mathbf{c} := (G, L, \mathcal{O}_c, \mathcal{L}, \phi)$ a *cuspidal datum*.

We assume that the characteristic of $\mathbb{F}$ is good for G. For an algebraic group, we denote its Lie algebra by its small gothic letter. Let $\mathcal{N}_G \subset \mathfrak{g}$ denote the nilpotent cone of G. Let $P \subset G$ be a parabolic subgroup of G, with a choice of its Levi decomposition $P = LU$. The nilpotent cone $\mathcal{N}_L = \mathcal{N}_G \cap \mathfrak{l}$ of L contains the L-orbit $\mathcal{O}_c$. Form a collapsing map

$$\mu : G \times^P (\overline{\mathcal{O}_c} \oplus \mathfrak{u}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{N}_G.$$

We denote the domain of μ by $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}$, and the image of μ by $\mathcal{N}$. Note that μ is proper and $\mathcal{N}$ is closed in $\mathcal{N}_G$. Let $j : \mathcal{O}_c \to \overline{\mathcal{O}_c}$ be the natural inclusion map and let $\mathsf{pr} : (\overline{\mathcal{O}_c} \oplus \mathfrak{u}) \to \overline{\mathcal{O}_c}$ be the projection map. They are L-and P-equivariant, respectively. By the cleanness property of cuspidal local systems (Ostrik [49]), we have $j_! \mathcal{L} \cong j_* \mathcal{L}$, and hence $\mathsf{pr}^* j_! \mathcal{L}$ defines a (shifted) P-equivariant perverse sheaf on $(\overline{\mathcal{O}_c} \oplus \mathfrak{u})$. By taking the G-translation, we obtain a (shifted) G-equivariant perverse sheaf $\dot{\mathcal{L}}$ on $G \times^P (\overline{\mathcal{O}_c} \oplus \mathfrak{u})$. Let $W = W_{\mathbf{c}} := N_G(L)/L$ be the Weyl group attached to $\mathbf{c}$. Let H° be the identity component of an algebraic group H. For $x \in \mathcal{N}(\mathbb{F})$, let $Z_G(x)$ be the G-stabilizer of x and set $A_x := Z_G(x)/Z_G(x)^\circ$.

The following Theorem 3.1 is (logically) buried in Lusztig [34, 35, 36, 40] (which lies on the results of many mathematicians, including those of Borho-MacPherson [12], Ginzburg [25, 15], Shoji [51], Beynon-Spaltenstein [8], and Evens-Mirković [22]). Some part of its Lie algebra version is presented in Letellier [33] §5 (which serves a good point to begin with) and Mirković [46]. Hence, all the assertions in Theorem 3.1 are known to experts, and the author is claiming *no* originality for Theorem 3.1 itself. Nevertheless, we provide explanations on how to deduce the present form for the sake of completeness.

THEOREM 3.1 (Lusztig's generalized Springer correspondence). – *We have the following results over* $\Bbbk$*:*

1. *The sheaf* $\mu_* \dot{\mathcal{L}}[\dim \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}]$ *is perverse, and is a direct sum of simple perverse sheaves* (*with respect to the self-dual perversity*).
2. *We have* $A_W \cong \mathrm{Ext}^\bullet_G(\mu_* \dot{\mathcal{L}}, \mu_* \dot{\mathcal{L}})$ *as graded algebras, where the extension is taken in the* G*-equivariant derived category* $D^b_G(\mathcal{N})$.
3. (generalized Springer correspondence) *For each* $\chi \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W$*, there exists a simple* (G*-equivariant*) *perverse sheaf* $\mathsf{IC}(\chi)$ *on* $\mathcal{N}$ *so that:*

$$\mu_* \dot{\mathcal{L}}[\dim \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}] \cong \bigoplus_{\chi \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W} L_\chi \boxtimes \mathsf{IC}(\chi). \tag{3.1}$$

   In addition, we have $\mathsf{IC}(\chi) \cong \mathsf{IC}(\chi')$ *if and only if* $L_\chi \cong L_{\chi'}$ *as* W*-modules.*
4. *For each* $i \in \mathbb{Z}$*, the Frobenius action* (*arising from* ϕ) *of* $\mathrm{Ext}^i_G(\mu_* \dot{\mathcal{L}}, \mu_* \dot{\mathcal{L}})$ *is pure of weight* i*. More precisely,* ϕ *induces a vector space automorphism with the absolute values of all of its eigenvalues equal to* $q^{i/2}$.
5. *For each* $x \in \mathcal{N}(\mathbb{F})$*, we set* $\mathfrak{B}_x := \mu^{-1}(x)$ *and* $\imath_x : \{x\} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{N}$*. Then, the graded vector space*

$$H_\bullet(\mathfrak{B}_x, \dot{\mathcal{L}}) := \mathbb{H}^\bullet(\imath_x^! \mu_* \dot{\mathcal{L}}[2 \dim \mathcal{N} - 2 \dim \mathfrak{B}_x]) \tag{3.2}$$

   admits a structure of a graded A_W*-module which commutes with the* A_x*-action.*

6. *Let $x \in \mathscr{N}(\mathbb{F})$. For each $\xi \in \mathsf{Irr}\, A_x$, we define*
$$K^{\mathbf{c},\mathrm{gen}}_{(x,\xi)} = H_\bullet(\mathfrak{B}_x, \dot{\mathscr{L}})_\xi := \mathrm{Hom}_{A_x}(\xi, H_\bullet(\mathfrak{B}_x, \dot{\mathscr{L}}))$$
and call it the generalized Springer representation. The graded module $K^{\mathbf{c},\mathrm{gen}}_{(x,\xi)}$ is concentrated in non-negative even degrees.
7. *Fix $x \in \mathscr{N}(\mathbb{F})$ and let $\xi \in \mathsf{Irr}\, A_x$. For every $\chi' \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W$, we have*
$$[K^{\mathbf{c},\mathrm{gen}}_{(x,\xi)} : L_{\chi'}] = t^{\dim \mathfrak{B}_x - \frac{1}{2}\dim \mathscr{N}} \mathsf{gdim}\, \mathrm{Hom}_{A_x}(\xi, \mathbb{H}^\bullet(i_x^! \mathsf{IC}(\chi'))).$$
8. *Each $x \in \mathscr{N}(\mathbb{F})$ and $\xi \in \mathsf{Irr}\, A_x$ gives rise to a G-equivariant simple perverse sheaf $\mathsf{IC}(x,\xi)$ via the minimal extension of the local system on $G.x$ corresponding to ξ. If this $\mathsf{IC}(x,\xi)$ is not of the form $\mathsf{IC}(\chi)$ for some $\chi \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W$, then $K^{\mathbf{c},\mathrm{gen}}_{(x,\xi)} = \{0\}$.*
9. *If $K^{\mathbf{c},\mathrm{gen}}_{(x,\xi)} \neq \{0\}$, then $(K^{\mathbf{c},\mathrm{gen}}_{(x,\xi)})_0$ is irreducible as a W-module. In addition, the Frobenius action on $K^{\mathbf{c},\mathrm{gen}}_{(x,\xi)}$ is pure.*
10. *The graded W-module $K^{\mathbf{c},\mathrm{gen}}_{(x,\xi)}$ is isomorphic to the one defined by using varieties over $\mathbb{C}$.*

REMARK 3.2. – (1) For the sake of simplicity, our homologies substantially differ from the usual convention (e.g., their degrees are cohomological). In particular, the i-th homology of a smooth irreducible variety $\mathfrak{X}$ (in this paper) is $H^{i-2\dim \mathfrak{X}}(\mathfrak{X}, \mathbb{D}_{\mathfrak{X}})$, where $\mathbb{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ is the dualizing sheaf of $\mathfrak{X}$. (2) There are other Springer correspondences (see e.g., Xue [64]). It might be interesting to see whether they give rise to Kostka systems, and how they are related with those in this paper.

Sketch of the proof of Theorem 3.1. – Here we use the good characteristic assumption in several ways: One is to utilize the Springer isomorphism between the unipotent variety and the nilpotent cone of G. Another is to assume the set of nilpotent orbits, its dimensions, its stabilizers at points, and its closure relations are in common between over $\mathbb{F}$ and over $\mathbb{C}$ (see e.g., [19]). The other is that [34, 35] sometimes requires the good characteristic assumption.

(1) follows from [34] 6.5c. Since $\mathbf{H}$ in [40] 8.11 is free over $H^\bullet_{\mathbb{G}_m}(\mathrm{pt})$, the forgetful map must be surjective by the Serre spectral sequence. We have $A_W \cong \mathbf{H}/(\mathbf{r})$ in the notation of [40] §8. Therefore, (2) follows from the positive characteristic analogue of [40] 8.11. For its proof ([40], or the combination of [36] and [15] §8.6) to work in our setting (and to justify the proof of (4)), it suffices to have a model of EG defined over $\mathbb{F}$ which yields the mixed version $D^b_{G,m}(\mathscr{N})$ of $D^b_G(\mathscr{N})$.

In [36, 40], the space EG is replaced by a smooth irreducible variety Γ (depending on j) with a free G-action and $H^m(\Gamma) = \{0\}$ for $0 < m \le j$ (to compute the j-th G-equivariant cohomology). The weight structure of $H^j(BG) = H^j(G\backslash\Gamma)$ is independent of the choice of such Γ.

Hence, the Borel approximation model of EG (cf. [36] 1.1) yields the (well-defined) notion of weights in G-equivariant cohomologies. This implies the existence of $D^b_{G,m}(\mathscr{N})$. Thus, (2) follows by [40], or by [36] and [15]. See Shoji [54] §2 for more detailed justification (which covers [36]).

The sheaf $\dot{\mathscr{L}}$ is of geometric origin ([6] 6.2.4) by the classification of cuspidal pairs in [34]. Since μ is proper, it follows that $\mu_* \dot{\mathscr{L}}$ is a direct sum of simple perverse sheaves ([6] 5.4.6). The presentation of $A_{W,0}$ implies $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell W \cong \mathrm{Hom}_G(\mu_* \dot{\mathscr{L}}, \mu_* \dot{\mathscr{L}})$. Therefore, the rest of the assertions in (3) follows.

The vector space $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell W = A_{W,0}$ is pure of weight 0 (since W arises as automorphisms of $\mu_* \dot{\mathscr{L}}$ in $D^b_G(\mathscr{N})$, and is defined over $\mathbb{F}$). The ϕ-action on $H^2_L(\mathscr{O}_c)$ is pure of weight 2 (actually ϕ induces $q\mathrm{id}$, since we have $H^2_L(\mathscr{O}_c) \cong H^2_{Z(L)^\circ}(\mathrm{pt})$ by [34] 2.8 and the groups L and $Z(L)^\circ$ are $\mathbb{F}$-split by assumption). Since A_W is generated by $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell W$ and $H^2_L(\mathscr{O}_c)$ (by [36] 4.1, 5.1 and [40] 8.11), we deduce (4).

With (1) and (2) in hands, (5) follows by [36] 8.1, 8.2 (base change is applicable by the cleanness property of $\mathscr{L}$). The non-negativity assertion of (6) follows by the vanishing costalk condition in the definition of perverse sheaves applied to (1) and the fact that μ is semi-small by [34] 1.2. The evenness assertion of (6) follows by [35] 24.8a and the fact that every nilpotent orbit has even dimension (see e.g., [15] 1.1.5 and 3.2.15).

The W-module structure of $K^{\mathbf{c},\mathrm{gen}}_{(x,\xi)}$ arises from $A_{W,0}$ (cf. [36] 8.1). Therefore, (3.1) implies that the $L_{\chi'}$-isotypic part of $H_\bullet(\mathfrak{B}_x, \dot{\mathscr{L}})$ given by $\mathbb{H}^\bullet(i^!_x(L_{\chi'} \boxtimes \mathsf{IC}(\chi'))[\dim \mathscr{N} - 2\dim \mathfrak{B}_x])$. This yields (7).

In view of (1) and (5), [35] 24.8c implies (8). The first part of (9) follows by (3.1) and the vanishing costalk condition of simple perverse sheaves. The latter half of (9) follows by [35] 24.6.

We explain (10). By [35] 24.8b, we deduce that the dimensions of the stalks of G-equivariant perverse sheaves are in common between all good characteristics. We utilize [6] (6.1.10.1) to conclude that they are also in common with that over $\mathbb{C}$. In addition, $\mu_* \dot{\mathscr{L}}$ is of geometric origin. In particular, simple perverse sheaves appearing in $\mu_* \dot{\mathscr{L}}$ are in common between over $\mathbb{F}$ (provided the characteristic is large enough) and over $\mathbb{C}$ ([6] 6.2.2–6.2.7). These are enough to deduce the assertion from the definition (3.2). □

We denote the degree zero part of $K^{\mathbf{c},\mathrm{gen}}_{(x,\xi)}$ (if non-zero) by $L_{(x,\xi)}$. If $L_{(x,\xi)} \cong L_\chi$ as a W-module, then we call (x,ξ) the Springer correspondent of χ with respect to $\mathbf{c}$. This is equivalent to $\mathsf{IC}(x,\xi) \cong \mathsf{IC}(\chi)$. For each $\chi \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W$ with its Springer correspondent (x,ξ), we set $\mathscr{O}_\chi := G.x \subset \mathscr{N}$. We have $\mathrm{Supp}\, \mathsf{IC}(\chi) = \overline{\mathscr{O}_\chi}$, and the closure ordering of G-orbits of $\mathscr{N} \subset \mathscr{N}_G$ induces a preorder on $\mathsf{Irr}\, W$ (depending on $\mathbf{c}$).

THEOREM 3.3. – *Fix a phyla $\mathscr{P}$ that is a refinement of the closure ordering of the generalized Springer correspondence attached to* $\mathbf{c}$. *Then,* $K^{\mathbf{c},\mathrm{gen}}_{(x,\xi)}$ *is the $\mathscr{P}$-trace of* $L_{(x,\xi)}$.

Proof. – Fix $\chi \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W$ so that (x,ξ) is the Springer correspondent of χ. We denote $\mathscr{O}_\chi$ by $\mathscr{O}$ for the sake of simplicity. Let $\imath : \mathscr{O} \hookrightarrow \mathscr{N}$ be the inclusion. We set $d := \dim \widetilde{\mathscr{N}} = \dim \mathscr{N}$. We set $\ddot{\mathscr{L}} := \mu_* \dot{\mathscr{L}}[d](\frac{d}{2})$. Here $(\frac{d}{2})$ is the Tate twist which makes $\ddot{\mathscr{L}}$ perverse and pure of weight 0 (cf. [6] 5.1.8, 5.4.5, and 5.4.9. Note that here we interpret that the Tate twist has an effect on the data ϕ which we omitted from the notation).

By Theorem 3.1 2) and (3.1), we have

$$P_\chi = A_W e_\chi \cong \mathrm{Ext}^\bullet_G(\mathsf{IC}(\chi), \ddot{\mathscr{L}}).$$

We set $\mathcal{E} := \imath^* \mathsf{IC}(\chi)$ and write $\mathcal{E}^! := \imath_! \mathcal{E}$. Let $\imath_y : \{y\} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{N}$ be the inclusion of $y \in \mathcal{N}(\mathbb{F})$. The A_W-module $\mathrm{Ext}^\bullet_G(\mathcal{E}^!, \ddot{\mathcal{L}})$ is rewritten as:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{Ext}^\bullet_G(\mathcal{E}^!, \ddot{\mathcal{L}}) &\cong \mathrm{Ext}^\bullet_G(\mathcal{E}, \imath^! \ddot{\mathcal{L}}) \cong \mathrm{Ext}^\bullet_{Z_G(x)}(\xi, \imath^!_x \ddot{\mathcal{L}}) \quad \text{(adjunction and [7] 2.6.2)}\\ &\cong \mathrm{Ext}^\bullet_{A_x}(\xi, \mathrm{Ext}^\bullet_{Z_G(x)^\circ}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell, \imath^!_x \ddot{\mathcal{L}})) \cong H^{Z_G(x)^\circ}_\bullet(\mathfrak{B}_x, \dot{\mathcal{L}})_\xi\\ &= \bigoplus_{\zeta \in \mathsf{Irr} A_x} \mathrm{Hom}_{A_x}(\xi, H^\bullet_{Z_G(x)^\circ}(\{x\}) \otimes H_\bullet(\mathfrak{B}_x, \dot{\mathcal{L}})_\zeta),\end{aligned} \tag{3.3}$$

where we utilized the fact that $\mathrm{Ext}^\bullet_{A_x}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell, \bullet) = \mathrm{Ext}^\bullet_{D^b_{A_x}(\mathrm{Spec}\,\Bbbk)}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell, \bullet)$ is the functor taking the A_x-fixed part of (a complex of) vector spaces. We set

$$\Lambda := \{\eta \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W \mid \mathcal{O}_\eta \subset \overline{\mathcal{O}} \backslash \mathcal{O}\}.$$

We denote by ${}^pH^\bullet$ and $\tau_\bullet$ the perverse cohomology functor and the truncation functor of $D^b_G(\mathcal{N})$ with respect to its (self-dual) perverse t-structure. Then, the right t-exactness of $\imath_!$ implies

$${}^pH^i(\mathcal{E}^!) \neq \{0\} \qquad \text{only if} \quad i \le 0.$$

Thanks to Theorem 3.1 2), we deduce an isomorphism

$$\mathrm{Ext}^{\mathrm{odd}}_G(\mathsf{IC}(\chi'), \mathsf{IC}(\chi'')) = \{0\} \text{ for every } \chi', \chi'' \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W.$$

In order to apply the formalism of weights, we sometimes descend from $\Bbbk$ to $\mathbb{F}$ by means of a Frobenius linearization. In particular, we understand that if a sheaf $\mathcal{F}$ is defined over $\Bbbk$, then $\mathcal{F}_0$ is the corresponding sheaf defined over $\mathbb{F}$ by utilizing the Frobenius linearization (coming from ϕ in **c**). Thanks to the edge exact sequence

(3.4)
$$0 \to \mathrm{Hom}_G(\mathsf{IC}(\chi'), \mathsf{IC}(\chi''))_{\mathsf{Fr}} \to \mathrm{Ext}^1_G(\mathsf{IC}(\chi')_0, \mathsf{IC}(\chi'')_0) \to \mathrm{Ext}^1_G(\mathsf{IC}(\chi'), \mathsf{IC}(\chi''))^{\mathsf{Fr}} \to 0,$$

we conclude that each ${}^pH^i(\mathcal{E}^!)_0$ is a direct sum of simple G-equivariant perverse sheaves (up to extensions between Tate twists of isomorphic modules) provided all the constituents are of the form $\mathsf{IC}(\chi')_0$ for some $\chi' \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W$.

We have a surjection

$${}^pH^0(\mathcal{E}^!)_0 \twoheadrightarrow \mathsf{IC}(\chi)_0$$

in the category of perverse sheaves, which is a unique simple quotient.

Claim A. – *We have* ${}^pH^0(\mathcal{E}^!)_0 = \mathsf{IC}(\chi)_0$.

Claim B. – *For each $i < 0$, a direct summand of ${}^pH^i(\mathcal{E}^!)_0$ is of the form $V_\eta \boxtimes \mathsf{IC}(\eta)_0$ for some $\eta \in \Lambda$ and some continuous* $\mathrm{Gal}(\Bbbk/\mathbb{F})$*-module V_η. In addition, it is mixed of weight $< i$.*

Proof of Claims A and B. – We prove the assertions by induction. For each $k \ge 0$, we denote by $j_k : \mathbb{O}_k \hookrightarrow \mathcal{N}$ the embedding of the union of all G-orbits of dimension $\ge \dim \mathcal{O} - k$. We set $\mathbb{O}'_k := \mathbb{O}_k \backslash \mathbb{O}_{k-1}$. We define $\jmath_k : \mathbb{O}_{k-1} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{O}_k$. It is clear that j_k and $\jmath_k$ are open embeddings for each $k \ge 0$. We prove the assertions by induction on k.

We suppose that the assertions are true when restricted to $\mathbb{O}_{k-1}$. Notice that $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathbb{O}_0$ is a closed subset and hence the assertion holds when restricted to $\mathbb{O}_0$. We need to show that the assertions hold when restricted to $\mathbb{O}_k$.

By induction hypothesis, we have

$$ {}^pH^i(j_{k-1}^! \mathscr{E}^!)_0 = \begin{cases} \{0\} & (i > 0) \\ j_{k-1}^! \mathsf{IC}(\chi)_0 & (i = 0) \end{cases} $$

and each direct summand of ${}^pH^i(j_{k-1}^! \mathscr{E}^!)_0$ $(i < 0)$ is of the form $V_\eta \boxtimes j_{k-1}^! \mathsf{IC}(\eta)_0 = V_\eta \boxtimes j_{k-1}^* \mathsf{IC}(\chi)_0$ for some $\eta \in \Lambda$ with its weight $< i$.

We consider the distinguished triangle

$$ \to (\mathscr{K}_i)_0 \to (\jmath_k)_! {}^pH^i(j_{k-1}^! \mathscr{E}^!)_0[-i] \to (\jmath_k)_{!*} {}^pH^i(j_{k-1}^! \mathscr{E}^!)_0[-i] \xrightarrow{+1}, $$

where $(\jmath_k)_{!*}$ denote the minimal extension. The stalk of $(\jmath_k)_! {}^pH^i(j_{k-1}^! \mathscr{E}^!)_0$ is zero along $\mathbb{O}'_k$ (by definition). For each $y \in \mathbb{O}'_k(\mathbb{F})$, we deduce that

$$ (3.5) \qquad i_y^* H^m((\jmath_k)_{!*} {}^pH^i(j_{k-1}^! \mathscr{E}^!)_0[-i]) \cong i_y^* H^{m+1}((\mathscr{K}_i)_0) \qquad \text{for each } m. $$

This implies that the pointwise weight of $(\mathscr{K}_i)_0$ is exactly one less than that of $(\jmath_k)_{!*} {}^pH^i(j_{k-1}^! \mathscr{E}^!)_0[-i]$ along $\mathbb{O}'_k(\mathbb{F})$. Therefore, all simple perverse sheaves supported on $\mathbb{O}'_k$ appearing in ${}^pH^m((\jmath_k)_! {}^pH^i(j_{k-1}^! \mathscr{E}^!))_0$ must have weight $< (m + i - 1)$ $(m + i < 0)$ or weight < 0 $(i = 0 = m)$. Utilizing [6] 5.4.1 (and the argument just after that), we deduce that ${}^pH^i(j_k^! \mathscr{E}^!)_0$ has weight $< i$ for each $i < 0$. Now each ${}^pH^m(\mathscr{K}_i)_0$ acquires only the sheaves of the form $j_k^! \mathsf{IC}(\eta)_0$ for $\eta \in \Lambda$ (up to Tate twists) by the comparison of the stalks by using Theorem 3.1 8) and the induction hypothesis. This implies ${}^pH^0(j_k^! \mathscr{E}^!)_0 \cong {}^pH^0((\jmath_k)_! {}^pH^0(j_{k-1}^! \mathscr{E}^!))_0 \cong j_k^! \mathsf{IC}(\chi)_0$ and every Jordan-Hölder constituent of ${}^pH^i(j_k^! \mathscr{E}^!)$ $(i < 0)$ is of the form $j_k^! \mathsf{IC}(\eta)$ for some $\eta \in \Lambda$. Therefore, the induction proceeds and we conclude the results. □

We return to the proof of Theorem 3.3. Each direct summand $\mathsf{IC}(\eta) \subset {}^pH^i(\mathscr{E}^!)$ yields an isomorphism

$$ \mathrm{Ext}_G^{-i+m}(\mathsf{IC}(\eta)[-i], \ddot{\mathscr{L}}) \cong \begin{cases} P_{\eta,m} & (m \text{ is even}) \\ \{0\} & (m \text{ is odd}). \end{cases} $$

By taking $\mathrm{Hom}_G(\bullet, \ddot{\mathscr{L}})$, we obtain a (part of an) exact sequence

$$ (3.6) \qquad \begin{aligned} 0 &\to \mathrm{Ext}_G^{-i+2m}(\tau_{>i}\mathscr{E}^!, \ddot{\mathscr{L}}) \to \mathrm{Ext}_G^{-i+2m}(\tau_{\geq i}\mathscr{E}^!, \ddot{\mathscr{L}}) \to \mathrm{Ext}_G^{-i+2m}({}^pH^i(\mathscr{E}^!)[-i], \ddot{\mathscr{L}}) \\ &\to \mathrm{Ext}_G^{1-i+2m}(\tau_{>i}\mathscr{E}^!, \ddot{\mathscr{L}}) \to \mathrm{Ext}_G^{1-i+2m}(\tau_{\geq i}\mathscr{E}^!, \ddot{\mathscr{L}}) \to 0 \end{aligned} $$

for each $m \in \mathbb{Z}$. This exact sequence admits a weight filtration with respect to the Frobenius action (by utilizing ϕ and its induced linearizations).

For a mixed G-equivariant sheaf $\mathscr{F}_0$ (which is equivalent to $\mathscr{F} \in D_G^b(\mathscr{N})$ with a Frobenius linearization $\phi_{\mathscr{F}} : \mathsf{Fr}^* \mathscr{F} \cong \mathscr{F}$), we denote $\mathtt{Gr}_k^{\mathsf{W}} \mathrm{Ext}_G^m(\mathscr{F}, \ddot{\mathscr{L}})$ the weight k part of $\mathrm{Ext}_G^m(\mathscr{F}, \ddot{\mathscr{L}})$ for each $m, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ (after constructing its associated graded). Then, Claim B implies that

$$ \mathtt{Gr}_{-i+m+k}^{\mathsf{W}} \mathrm{Ext}_G^{-i+m}({}^pH^i(\mathscr{E}^!)[-i], \ddot{\mathscr{L}}) = \{0\} \quad \text{for all } i < 0, k \leq 0, \text{and all } m \in \mathbb{Z}. $$

Applying this to (3.6), we conclude that the sequence

$$ \begin{aligned} \mathtt{Gr}_{1-i+2m}^{\mathsf{W}} \mathrm{Ext}_G^{-i+2m}(\tau_{\geq i}\mathscr{E}^!, \ddot{\mathscr{L}}) &\to \mathtt{Gr}_{1-i+2m}^{\mathsf{W}} \mathrm{Ext}_G^{-i+2m}({}^pH^i(\mathscr{E}^!)[-i], \ddot{\mathscr{L}}) \\ &\to \mathtt{Gr}_{1-i+2m}^{\mathsf{W}} \mathrm{Ext}_G^{1-i+2m}(\tau_{>i}\mathscr{E}^!, \ddot{\mathscr{L}}) \\ &\to \mathtt{Gr}_{1-i+2m}^{\mathsf{W}} \mathrm{Ext}_G^{1-i+2m}(\tau_{\geq i}\mathscr{E}^!, \ddot{\mathscr{L}}) \to 0 \end{aligned} $$

must be exact and

$$\mathtt{Gr}^{\mathsf{W}}_{-i+2m}\mathrm{Ext}^{-i+2m}_{G}(\tau_{>i}\mathscr{E}^{!}, \ddot{\mathscr{L}}) \cong \mathtt{Gr}^{\mathsf{W}}_{-i+2m}\mathrm{Ext}^{-i+2m}_{G}(\tau_{\geq i}\mathscr{E}^{!}, \ddot{\mathscr{L}}) \quad \text{for all } m \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

In particular, if we write $\mathtt{Gr}^{\mathsf{W}}_{i-1}{}^{p}H^{i}(\mathscr{E}^{!})_0$ by $\bigoplus_{\eta\in\Lambda} V^{i}_{\eta,-1}\boxtimes\mathsf{IC}(\eta)$, then the above short exact sequence turns into a short exact sequence

$$\bigoplus_{\eta\in\Lambda} V^{i}_{\eta,-1}\boxtimes P_{\eta} \to \bigoplus_{m\geq 0}\mathtt{Gr}^{\mathsf{W}}_{m}\mathrm{Ext}^{m}_{G}(\tau_{>i}\mathscr{E}^{!}, \ddot{\mathscr{L}}) \to \bigoplus_{m\geq 0}\mathtt{Gr}^{\mathsf{W}}_{m}\mathrm{Ext}^{m}_{G}(\tau_{\geq i}\mathscr{E}^{!}, \ddot{\mathscr{L}}) \to 0 \tag{3.7}$$

for each $i < 0$ and $m \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Thanks to the A_W-module structure of $\bigoplus_{m\geq 0}\mathtt{Gr}^{\mathsf{W}}_{m}\mathrm{Ext}^{m}_{G}(\bullet, \ddot{\mathscr{L}})$ arising from the Yoneda composition, we deduce the surjectivities of

$$P_{\chi} \longrightarrow\!\!\!\!\!\rightarrow \bigoplus_{m\geq 0}\mathtt{Gr}^{\mathsf{W}}_{m}\mathrm{Ext}^{m}_{G}(\tau_{>i}\mathscr{E}^{!}, \ddot{\mathscr{L}}) \longrightarrow\!\!\!\!\!\rightarrow P_{\chi,\wp}$$

for every $i \leq -1$ by using (3.7) repeatedly. Here the middle term is P_{χ} in the $i = -1$ case, while it is the pure-part of $H^{Z_G(x)^{\circ}}_{\bullet}(\mathfrak{B}_x, \dot{\mathscr{L}})_{\xi}$ in the $i \ll 0$ case. Since $H_{\mathrm{odd}}(\mathfrak{B}_x, \dot{\mathscr{L}})_{\xi} = \{0\}$ by Theorem 3.1 6), the Serre spectral sequence

$$E_2(\chi) := H^{\bullet}_{Z_G(x)^{\circ}}(\{x\}) \otimes H_{\bullet}(\mathfrak{B}_x, \dot{\mathscr{L}}) \Rightarrow H^{Z_G(x)^{\circ}}_{\bullet}(\mathfrak{B}_x, \dot{\mathscr{L}})$$

is E_2-degenerate. By Theorem 3.1 9), we conclude that $H^{Z_G(x)^{\circ}}_{\bullet}(\mathfrak{B}_x, \dot{\mathscr{L}})_{\xi}$ is pure. This implies that $H^{Z_G(x)^{\circ}}_{\bullet}(\mathfrak{B}_x, \dot{\mathscr{L}})_{\xi}$ is a quotient of P_{χ}. The $H^{\bullet}_{Z_G(x)^{\circ}}(\{x\})$-action commutes with the A_W-action (as the $H^{\bullet}_{Z_G(x)}(\{x\})$-module structure is obtained as a scalar extension of the $H^{\bullet}_{G}(\mathrm{pt})$-module structure of A_W; cf. [36] 8.13, 8.14). By the degeneracy of $E_2(\chi)$, the forgetful map

$$\phi : H^{Z_G(x)^{\circ}}_{\bullet}(\mathfrak{B}_x, \dot{\mathscr{L}})_{\xi} \longrightarrow H_{\bullet}(\mathfrak{B}_x, \dot{\mathscr{L}})_{\xi} \cong K^{\mathbf{c},\mathrm{gen}}_{(x,\xi)}$$

must be surjective. Thus, ker ϕ is isomorphic to

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{A_x}(\xi, H^{>0}_{Z_G(x)^{\circ}}(\{x\}) \otimes H_{\bullet}(\mathfrak{B}_x, \dot{\mathscr{L}})_{\xi} \oplus \bigoplus_{\zeta\neq\xi} H^{\bullet}_{Z_G(x)^{\circ}}(\{x\}) \otimes H_{\bullet}(\mathfrak{B}_x, \dot{\mathscr{L}})_{\zeta}).$$

The surjectivity of ϕ implies that $H_{\bullet}(\mathfrak{B}_x, \dot{\mathscr{L}})_{\xi}$ is generated by its degree 0-part. So it is the same for every $\eta \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W$. Therefore, a generator set of ker ϕ is contained in $H^{\bullet}_{Z_G(x)^{\circ}}(\{x\}) \otimes H_0(\mathfrak{B}_x, \dot{\mathscr{L}})$. By Theorem 3.1 8) and 9), all the W-isotypic constituents of the latter space is of type L_{η} with $\mathscr{O}_{\eta} = \mathscr{O}_{\chi}$. As a consequence, we have a sequence of surjective maps of graded A_W-modules

$$P_{\chi} \longrightarrow\!\!\!\!\!\rightarrow \mathrm{Ext}^{\bullet}_{G}(\mathscr{E}^{!}, \ddot{\mathscr{L}}) \longrightarrow\!\!\!\!\!\rightarrow K^{\mathbf{c},\mathrm{gen}}_{(x,\xi)} \longrightarrow\!\!\!\!\!\rightarrow P_{\chi,\wp}.$$

In particular, $K^{\mathbf{c},\mathrm{gen}}_{(x,\xi)}$ is a quotient of P_{χ}. By Theorem 3.1 7), we deduce that $[K^{\mathbf{c},\mathrm{gen}}_{(x,\xi)} : L_{\chi'}] \neq 0$ only if $\mathscr{O}_{\chi} \subset \overline{\mathscr{O}_{\chi'}} \setminus \mathscr{O}_{\chi'}$ or $\chi = \chi'$. Hence, $K^{\mathbf{c},\mathrm{gen}}_{(x,\xi)}$ must be a quotient of $P_{\chi,\wp}$. This implies $K^{\mathbf{c},\mathrm{gen}}_{(x,\xi)} \cong P_{\chi,\wp}$ as desired. □

Definition 3.4. – Let $\mathbf{c}$ be a cuspidal datum. A phyla $\mathscr{P}$ is called an admissible phyla of $\mathbf{c}$ if each phylum is an equi-orbit class of the Springer correspondents with respect to $\mathbf{c}$ and a phylum has a smaller index if the dimension of an orbit is smaller.

THEOREM 3.5. – *Let* $\mathbf{c}$ *be a cuspidal datum. For each* $\chi \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W$ *with its Springer correspondent* (x, ξ) *(with respect to* $\mathbf{c}$*), we define* $K_\chi^{\mathbf{c}} := K_{(x,\xi)}^{\mathbf{c},\mathrm{gen}}$.

Then, the collection $\{K_\chi^{\mathbf{c}}\}_{\chi \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W}$ *gives rise to a Kostka system adapted to every admissible phyla* $\mathscr{P}$ *of* $\mathbf{c}$.

Proof. – By [35] 24.8b, the matrix $([K_\chi^{\mathbf{c}} : L_\eta])$ satisfies (2.3) for every refinement of the closure ordering. Hence, Theorem 3.3 implies that $\{K_\chi^{\mathbf{c}}\}_\chi$ is a Kostka system adapted to every admissible phyla $\mathscr{P}$ of $\mathbf{c}$ as required. □

COROLLARY 3.6. – *Keep the setting of Theorem 3.5. For each* $\chi \in \mathsf{Irr}\, W$*, we define*

$$\widetilde{K}_\chi^{\mathbf{c}} := P_\chi / (\sum_{\chi' < \chi, f \in \hom_{A_W}(P_{\chi'}, P_\chi)} \mathrm{Im} f),$$

where the ordering of $\mathsf{Irr}\, W$ *is determined by an admissible phyla of* $\mathbf{c}$*. Then,* $\widetilde{K}_\chi^{\mathbf{c}}$ *admits a separable decreasing* A_W*-module filtration whose successive quotients are of the form* $\{K_{\chi'}^{\mathbf{c}}\}_{\chi' \sim \chi}$ *up to grading shifts.*

Proof. – We employ the setting in the proof of Theorem 3.3. The A_W-module $H_\bullet^{Z_G(x)^\circ}(\mathscr{B}_x)_\xi$ is a quotient of P_χ. It surjects onto $\widetilde{K}_\chi$ by a repeated use of (3.7). Since the $H^\bullet_{Z_G(x)^\circ}(\mathrm{pt})$-action commutes with the W-action, $H_\bullet^{Z_G(x)^\circ}(\mathscr{B}_x)_\xi$ does not contain a W-type $L_{\chi'}$ with $\chi' < \chi$ by Theorem 3.1 7). Therefore, we have $H_\bullet^{Z_G(x)^\circ}(\mathscr{B}_x)_\xi \cong \widetilde{K}_\chi$. For each $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, the subspace

$$\bigoplus_{\zeta \in \mathsf{Irr} A_x} \mathrm{Hom}_{A_x}(\xi, H^{\geq 2k}_{Z_G(x)^\circ}(\mathrm{pt}) \otimes H_\bullet(\mathfrak{B}_x)_\zeta) \subset \widetilde{K}_\chi$$

is an A_W-submodule. Its associated graded is a direct sum of A_W-modules of the form $\{H_\bullet(\mathfrak{B}_x)_\zeta\}_\zeta$ (up to grading shifts), and hence we conclude the result. □

COROLLARY 3.7. – *Keep the setting of Corollary 3.6. Define* $R_x := H^\bullet_{Z_G(x)^\circ}(\mathrm{pt})$ *to be the graded algebra equipped with an* A_x*-action. We have*

$$\mathsf{gch}\, \widetilde{K}_\chi^{\mathbf{c}} = \sum_{(x,\zeta) \sim (x,\xi)} (\mathsf{gdim}\, \mathrm{Hom}_{A_x}(\xi \otimes \zeta^\vee, R_x)) \cdot \mathsf{gch}\, K_{(x,\zeta)}^{\mathbf{c},\mathrm{gen}}.$$

In particular, we have $\widetilde{K}_\chi^{\mathbf{c}} = K_\chi^{\mathbf{c}}$ *if* $Z_G(x)^\circ$ *is unipotent.*

Proof. – Compare the presentation of $\widetilde{K}_\chi$ in (3.3) and Corollary 3.6. □

COROLLARY 3.8. – *We use the setting of Theorem 3.5 and borrow the notation* $\widetilde{K}_\chi$ *and* R_x *from Corollaries 3.6 and 3.7. We define*

$$\Xi_x := \{\zeta \in \mathsf{Irr} A_x \mid (x, \zeta) \text{ is a Springer correspondent with respect to } \mathbf{c}\}.$$

We identify Ξ_x *with a subset of* $\mathsf{Irr}\, W$*. Form a graded algebra*

$$A_W^\uparrow := A_W / (\sum_{\chi' < \chi} A_W e_{\chi'} A_W) \text{ and set}$$

$$R_x^{\mathbf{c}} := \bigoplus_{\xi, \zeta \in \Xi_x} \mathrm{Hom}_{A_x}(\xi \otimes \zeta^\vee, R_x), \quad \mathtt{K} := \bigoplus_{\chi \in \Xi_x} \widetilde{K}_\chi.$$

Then, we have an essentially surjective functor

$$A_W^{\uparrow}\text{-}\mathsf{gmod} \ni M \mapsto \hom_{A_W}(\mathtt{K}, M) \in R_x^{\mathbf{c}}\text{-}\mathsf{gmod}$$

which annihilates precisely the module which does not contain L_χ *with* $\chi \in \Xi_x$.

Proof. – By construction, each $\widetilde{K}_\chi^{\mathbf{c}}$ is a projective object in $A_W^{\uparrow}$-gmod. We have $\hom_{A_W}(\mathtt{K}, L_{\chi'}) = 0$ for every $\chi' > \Xi_x$. Thanks to Corollaries 3.6 and 3.7, we deduce

$$\hom_{A_W}(\mathtt{K}, \mathtt{K}) \cong R_x^{\mathbf{c}},$$

which is enough to see the assertion. □

COROLLARY 3.9. – *Keep the setting of Theorem 3.5. We have:*

1. $\operatorname{ext}^\bullet_{A_W}(\widetilde{K}_\chi^{\mathbf{c}}, K_{\chi'}^{\mathbf{c}}) \neq \{0\}$ *only if* $\chi > \chi'$ *or* $\chi = \chi'$*;*
2. $\operatorname{ext}^\bullet_{A_W}(K_\chi^{\mathbf{c}}, K_{\chi'}^{\mathbf{c}}) \neq \{0\}$ *only if* $\chi \gtrsim \chi'$.

REMARK 3.10. – Corollary 3.9 resembles the structure of the Ginzburg conjecture for affine Hecke algebras ([26, 9, 61, 63]).

Proof of Corollary 3.9. – Thanks to Corollaries 3.6 and 3.8, (2) follows from (1). We borrow the notation from the proof of Theorem 3.3.

We prove (1). Thanks to [31] 2.5, Claims A and B (in the proof of Theorem 3.3) imply that for each $a \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have a distinguished triangle

$$\to \operatorname{gr}_a \mathcal{E}^! \to F_{\geq a}\mathcal{E}^! \to F_{>a}\mathcal{E}^! \xrightarrow{+1}$$

so that $F_{\geq a}\mathcal{E}^! \cong \mathcal{E}^!$ for $a \ll 0$, $\operatorname{gr}_a \mathcal{E}^!$ is a mixed sheaf of pure weight a, $F_{\geq a}\mathcal{E}^!$ has weight $\geq a$, and $F_{>a}\mathcal{E}^!$ has weight $> a$. In addition, each direct summand of $\operatorname{gr}_a \mathcal{E}^!$ is isomorphic to a degree shift of $\{\mathsf{IC}(\chi')\}_{\chi' \in \Lambda}$ if $a < 0$, isomorphic to $\mathsf{IC}(\chi)$ if $a = 0$, and $\{0\}$ if $a > 0$.

For each $a \in \mathbb{Z}$, we set

$$Q_a(\chi) := \operatorname{Ext}^\bullet_G(\operatorname{gr}_a \mathcal{E}^!, \ddot{\mathcal{L}}).$$

This is a graded projective A-module. Each direct summand of $Q_a(\chi)$ is a grading shift of $P_{\chi'}$ ($\chi' \in \Lambda$) for $a < 0$, and we have $Q_0(\chi) \cong P_\chi$. Therefore, [31] 2.7 and 2.8 yields a projective resolution:

$$\to Q_{-2}(\chi) \xrightarrow{d_{-2}} Q_{-1}(\chi) \xrightarrow{d_{-1}} Q_0(\chi) \xrightarrow{d_0} \widetilde{K}_\chi^{\mathbf{c}} \to 0.$$

(Note that our A_W is a subalgebra of the algebra A in [31]. However, what is used in the proofs of [31] 2.7 and 2.8 are the facts that (a) each $Q_a(\chi)$ is pure of weight $-a$, and (b) each $Q_a(\chi)$ is a direct sum of $\{P_\eta \langle m \rangle\}_{\eta \prec \chi, m \in \mathbb{Z}}$. (a) follows from Theorem 3.1 4) and (b) is proved in the above. Therefore, we can apply them here.) This implies

$$\operatorname{ext}^\bullet_A(\widetilde{K}_\chi^{\mathbf{c}}, L_\eta) \neq \{0\} \quad \text{only if} \quad \eta \in \Lambda \quad \text{or} \quad \eta = \chi.$$

Combined with Lemma 2.15, we deduce (1) as desired. □

4. Lusztig-Slooten symbols of type BC

We use the setting of §2. In this section, we consider the case $W = \mathfrak{S}_n \ltimes (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^n$. Most of the assertions here are essentially not new. Nevertheless, we put explanations/proofs to each statement since we need to reinterpret them in order to make them fit into our framework.

Let $\Gamma := (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^n \subset W$ denote the normal subgroup of W so that $W = \mathfrak{S}_n \ltimes \Gamma$. Let S_Γ be the set of reflections (of W) in Γ. We fix Lsgn (resp. Ssgn) to be the one-dimensional representation of W so that $\mathfrak{S}_n$ acts trivially and each element of S_Γ acts by -1 (resp. $\mathfrak{S}_n$ acts by sgn and Γ acts trivially).

For a bi-partition $\boldsymbol{\lambda} = (\lambda^{(0)}, \lambda^{(1)})$ of n, we define

$$W_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} := \prod_{i \geq 1} \left(W_{\lambda_i^{(0)}} \times W_{\lambda_i^{(1)}} \right) \subset W,$$

where W_k is the Weyl group of type BC_k. Let $\mathsf{mi}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ be the one-dimensional representation of $W_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ on which $W_{\lambda_i^{(0)}}$ acts by Ssgn and $W_{\lambda_i^{(1)}}$ acts by sgn. We also define $W^{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} := W_{|\lambda^{(0)}|} \times W_{|\lambda^{(1)}|} \subset W$.

FACT 4.1. – There exists a bijection between $\mathsf{Irr}\, W$ and $\mathsf{P}(n)$ so that:

1. For each partition λ, let L_λ denote the W-representation obtained as the pullback by $W \twoheadrightarrow \mathfrak{S}_n$. For each $\boldsymbol{\lambda} = (\lambda^{(0)}, \lambda^{(1)}) \in \mathsf{P}(n)$, we have
$$L_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} \cong \mathsf{Ind}_{W^{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}}^{W} \left((L_{\lambda^{(0)}} \otimes \mathsf{Lsgn}) \boxtimes L_{\lambda^{(1)}} \right).$$
Exactly $|\lambda^{(0)}|$ elements of S_Γ act by -1 on each S_Γ-eigenspace of $L_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$.
2. For each $\boldsymbol{\lambda} = (\lambda^{(0)}, \lambda^{(1)}) \in \mathsf{P}(n)$, we have
$$\mathrm{Hom}_{W_{{}^{\mathtt{t}}\boldsymbol{\lambda}}}(\mathsf{mi}_{{}^{\mathtt{t}}\boldsymbol{\lambda}}, L_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}) \cong \mathbb{C}.$$
3. For each $\boldsymbol{\lambda} \in \mathsf{P}(n)$, we have
$$\dim \hom_{A_W}(P_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}, P^*_{\mathsf{triv}} \langle 2b(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) \rangle)_i = \begin{cases} 1 & (i = 0) \\ 0 & (i > 0) \end{cases};$$
4. Let $K^{\mathrm{ex}}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ be the image of a non-zero map in (3). Then, we have
$$\dim \hom_W(L_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}, K^{\mathrm{ex}}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}) \neq 0 \qquad \text{only if} \quad b(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) \geq b(\boldsymbol{\mu}).$$
In addition, we have
$$\mathsf{gdim}\, \hom_W(\mathsf{triv}, K^{\mathrm{ex}}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}) = t^{b(\boldsymbol{\lambda})} \text{ and } \mathsf{gdim}\, \hom_W(L_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}, K^{\mathrm{ex}}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}) = 1.$$
5. For each $\boldsymbol{\lambda} = (\lambda^{(0)}, \lambda^{(1)}) \in \mathsf{P}(n)$, we have
$$L_{{}^{\mathtt{t}}\boldsymbol{\lambda}} \cong L_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} \otimes \mathsf{sgn} \quad \text{and} \quad L_{(\lambda^{(0)}, \lambda^{(1)})} \cong L_{(\lambda^{(1)}, \lambda^{(0)})} \otimes \mathsf{Lsgn}.$$
6. For each $\boldsymbol{\lambda} \in \mathsf{P}(n)$, we have
$$\mathfrak{h} \otimes L_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} \cong \bigoplus_{\boldsymbol{\lambda} \doteq \boldsymbol{\mu}} L_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}.$$

Proof. – (1)–(5) can be read-off from Carter [14] §11. (6) is Tokuyama [62] Example 2.9. □

Definition 4.2 (Symbols). – Let $r > 0$ and s be real numbers. Fix an integer $m \gg n$ and form two sequences:

$$rm \geq r(m-1) \geq \cdots \geq r \geq 0$$
$$rm + s \geq r(m-1) + s \geq \cdots \geq r + s \geq s.$$

We call this pair of sequences $\mathbf{\Lambda}^0$. For a bipartition $(\lambda^{(0)}, \lambda^{(1)})$ of n, we define a pair of two sequences $\mathbf{\Lambda}(\lambda^{(0)}, \lambda^{(1)})$ as:

$$\lambda_1^{(0)} + rm \geq \lambda_2^{(0)} + r(m-1) \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_m^{(0)} + r \geq 0$$
$$\lambda_1^{(1)} + rm + s \geq \lambda_2^{(1)} + r(m-1) + s \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_m^{(1)} + r + s \geq s.$$

We call $\mathbf{\Lambda}(\lambda^{(0)}, \lambda^{(1)})$ the symbol (or the (r,s)-symbol) of a bi-partition $(\lambda^{(0)}, \lambda^{(1)})$. Let $Z_n^{r,s}$ be the set of (r,s)-symbols obtained in this way (with m fixed). We have a canonical identification $\Psi_{r,s} : \mathtt{P}(n) \xrightarrow{\cong} Z_n^{r,s}$, by which we identify bi-partitions with symbols.

Remark 4.3. – (1) Adding r uniformly to the sequences and add an additional last terms 0 and s, we have a canonical identification of $Z_n^{r,s}$ obtained by two different choices of m. We call this identification the shift equivalence. (2) If we use $\mathbf{\Lambda} \in Z_n^{r,s}$ and $\mathbf{\Lambda}^0 \in Z_0^{r,s}$ simultaneously, then the value of m is in common.

Definition 4.4 (a-functions, ordering, and similarity). – For each $\mathbf{\Lambda} \in Z_n^{r,s}$, we consider $\mathbf{\Lambda}^0 \in Z_0^{r,s}$ and define

$$a(\mathbf{\Lambda}) = a_s(\mathbf{\Lambda}) := \sum_{a,b \in \mathbf{\Lambda}} \min(a,b) - \sum_{a,b \in \mathbf{\Lambda}^0} \min(a,b).$$

We might replace $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ with $\Psi_{r,s}^{-1}(\mathbf{\Lambda})$ if the meaning is clear from the context.

Two symbols $\mathbf{\Lambda}, \mathbf{\Lambda}' \in Z_n^{r,s}$ are said to be similar if the entries of $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ and $\mathbf{\Lambda}'$ are in common (counted with multiplicities), and we denote it by $\mathbf{\Lambda} \sim \mathbf{\Lambda}'$. They are said to be strongly similar if $\mathbf{\Lambda}'$ is obtained from $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ by swapping several pairs of type $(k, k+1)$ or $(k+1, k)$ (for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}$) from the first and second sequences, and we denote it by $\mathbf{\Lambda} \approx \mathbf{\Lambda}'$.

For $\mathbf{\Lambda}, \mathbf{\Lambda}' \in Z_n^{r,s}$, we define $\mathbf{\Lambda} > \mathbf{\Lambda}'$ if $a(\mathbf{\Lambda}) < a(\mathbf{\Lambda}')$. We refer this partial ordering as the a-function ordering. We define a phylum associated to $Z_n^{r,s}$ as a similarity class, and a phyla associated to $Z_n^{r,s}$ as the set of all similarity classes, ordered in an arbitrary compatible way as the a-function ordering.

Remark 4.5. – It is easy to see that the similarity classes and the strong similarity classes of $Z_n^{r,s}$ are independent of the choice of m, and the a-function depends only on the similarity class only on the similarity class when $m \geq n$. In particular, the a-function does not depend on the choice of $m \gg n$ (cf. Shoji [52] 1.2).

In the below, we assume $r = 2$ as in [34, 55] unless otherwise stated.

Lemma 4.6 (Lusztig [34], Slooten [55]). – *Let $s, n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$. If s is odd, then the similarity classes and the a-function of $Z_n^{2,s}$ coincide with the orbits and the half of the orbit codimensions* (*inside the subvariety $\mathcal{N} \subset \mathcal{N}_G$ defined in* §3) *of a generalized Springer correspondence of a symplectic group.*

Similarly, if $s \equiv 2 \mod 4$*, then they coincide with those of a generalized Springer correspondence of an odd orthogonal group. If* $s \equiv 0 \mod 4$*, then the same is true for an even orthogonal group.*

REMARK 4.7. – (1) Thanks to Lemma 4.6, a phyla associated to $Z_n^{2,s}$ (for $s \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$) is an admissible phyla of a generalized Springer correspondence. (2) In the symbol notation, swapping the first and second sequences correspond to tensoring Lsgn, which gives an equivalent but different system. The W-module structures we employ are those coming from the sgn-twists of irreducible tempered modules of affine Hecke algebras as in [41, 55, 17, 16].

Proof of Lemma 4.6. – By rearranging m if necessary, we can assume that the last s-entries of each sequence of $\boldsymbol{\lambda} \in Z_n^{2,s}$ have effect neither on a similarity class nor on the a-function. Then, the bijection of [34] (12.2.2)–(12.2.3) can be seen as setting $s := 1 - 2d$, where d is the defect of the symbols (*loc. cit.* p. 256, l. -8). Here d is a priori an odd integer, and hence we realize $s \equiv 3 \mod 4$. For $s \equiv 1 \mod 4$, we can swap the role of the first and second sequences whenever $d > 0$ to deduce the symbol combinatorics on similarity classes. This, together with *loc. cit.* Corollary 12.4c, implies that a similarity class of $Z_n^{2,s}$ is the same as an equi-orbit class of some generalized Springer correspondence of a symplectic group. Since the constant local system on a nilpotent orbit gives rise to a Springer representation (original one, $d = 1, s = -1$ case), we conclude that the a-function on $Z_n^{2,s}$ calculate the half of the codimensions of orbits again by *loc. cit.* 12.4c and the normalization condition $a_s(\varnothing, (n)) = 0$ for $s > 0$. The case of even s is similar (*loc.cit.* §13). □

COROLLARY 4.8. – *Keep the setting of Lemma 4.6. For each positive integer s, every phyla associated to* $Z_n^{2,s}$ *gives rise to the same solution of* (2.3).

Proof. – A direct consequence of Theorem 3.5 and Lemma 4.6. □

In the below, if the (complete collection of) $\mathscr{P}$-traces $\mathsf{P} = \{P_{\boldsymbol{\lambda},\mathscr{P}}\}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda} \in \mathsf{P}(n)}$ with respect to a phyla associated to $Z_n^{r,s}$ also gives the set of $\mathscr{P}$-traces with respect to *every* phyla associated to $Z_n^{r,s}$, then we call P the set of $\mathscr{P}$-traces adapted to $Z_n^{r,s}$.

In particular, we refer a Kostka system K adapted to every phyla associated to $Z_n^{r,s}$ as a Kostka system adapted to $Z_n^{r,s}$. We denote by $\{K_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}^s\}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda} \in \mathsf{P}(n)}$ the Kostka system adapted to $Z_n^{2,s}$ for each $s \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ (which exists by Theorem 3.5).

LEMMA 4.9 (Slooten [55]). – *For* $s \notin \mathbb{Z}$*, a phyla associated to* $Z_n^{2,s}$ *is a singleton.*

Proof. – An entry of the first row of a symbol of $Z_n^{2,s}$ is always an integer, while an entry of the second row of a symbol of $Z_n^{2,s}$ is always not an integer. Hence, they cannot mix up. □

PROPOSITION 4.10 (Slooten [55] 4.2.8). – *Let* $s \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. *Let* $\boldsymbol{\lambda} = (\lambda^{(0)}, \lambda^{(1)}) \in \mathsf{P}(n-k)$ *for some integer k. We define*

$$X_s(k, \boldsymbol{\lambda}) := \{\boldsymbol{\mu} \in \mathsf{P}(n) \mid [\mathsf{Ind}_{\mathfrak{S}_k \times W_{n-k}}^W (\mathsf{triv} \boxtimes L_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}) : L_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}] \neq 0\}$$
$$Y_s(k, \boldsymbol{\lambda}) := \{\boldsymbol{\mu} \in X_s(k, \boldsymbol{\lambda}) \mid a_s(\boldsymbol{\mu}) \geq a_s(\boldsymbol{\gamma}) \text{ for every } \boldsymbol{\gamma} \in X_s(k, \boldsymbol{\lambda})\}.$$

Then, $\boldsymbol{\mu} = (\mu^{(0)}, \mu^{(1)}) \in Y_s(k, \boldsymbol{\lambda})$ *satisfies:*

- *There exists a subdivision* $k = k_0 + k_1$ *so that we have* $\{\mu_i^{(j)}\}_i = \{\lambda_i^{(j)}\}_i \cup \{k_j\}$ *for* $j = 0, 1$*, where we allow repetitions in both sets.*

– *We can choose* p, q *so that* $\mu_p^{(0)} = k_0$, $\mu_q^{(1)} = k_1$, *and*

$$k_0 + 2q - s = k_1 + 2p \pm 1 \text{ or } k_1 + 2p.$$

In addition, the set $Y_s(k, \boldsymbol{\lambda})$ *is either a singleton or a pair of strongly similar symbols of* $Z_n^{2,s}$.

Proof. – This is exactly the same as [55] 4.2.8. For the compatibility with our choice of symbols, see [55] 4.5.2. □

LEMMA 4.11 (Slooten [55] §4.5). – *For each strong similarity class* $\mathcal{S}$ *of* $Z_n^{2,s}$, *we have a set* $E(\mathcal{S})$ *of entries of* $\boldsymbol{\Lambda} \in \mathcal{S}$ *with the following properties:*

– *The assignment*

$$\mathcal{S} \ni \boldsymbol{\Lambda} \mapsto \sigma^s_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}} := (E(\mathcal{S}) \cap \{\textit{entries of the second row of } \boldsymbol{\Lambda}\}) \in 2^{E(\mathcal{S})}$$

sets up a bijection between $\mathcal{S}$ *and* $2^{E(\mathcal{S})}$.
– *For* $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{\Lambda}' \in \mathcal{S}$, *we have* $a_{s+\epsilon}(\boldsymbol{\Lambda}) > a_{s+\epsilon}(\boldsymbol{\Lambda}')$ *if* $\sigma^s_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}} \supsetneq \sigma^s_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}'}$.
– *For* $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{\Lambda}' \in \mathcal{S}$, *we have* $a_{s-\epsilon}(\boldsymbol{\Lambda}) > a_{s-\epsilon}(\boldsymbol{\Lambda}')$ *if* $\sigma^s_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}} \subsetneq \sigma^s_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}'}$.

Here $0 < \epsilon \ll 1$ *is a real number.*

Proof. – Each sequence of a symbol cannot contain a consecutive sequence of integers (since $r = 2$). Let $I = \{p, p+1, \ldots, q\}$ be a consecutive sequence of integers appearing in $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$ so that $(p-1), (q+1) \notin \boldsymbol{\Lambda}$. Then, its division $I^+ := \{p, p+2, \ldots\}$ and $I^- := \{p+1, p+3, \ldots\}$ must belong to distinct sequences. If $\# I \geq 2$, then none of the elements of I appears twice in $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$. Hence, we can swap I^+ and I^- simultaneously (if $\# I^+ = \# I^-$), but not individually. Therefore, a symbol is characterized (inside its strong similarity class) by the behavior of such sequences with even length. As a consequence, the set $E(\mathcal{S})$ consisting of minimal entries (p in the above) of such sequences I satisfies the first assertion. We write q_p the length of the sequence $I \ni p \in E(\mathcal{S})$. Then, for each $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{\Lambda}' \in \mathcal{S}$ and $|\kappa| \ll 1$, we have

$$a_{s+\kappa}(\boldsymbol{\Lambda}) - a_{s+\kappa}(\boldsymbol{\Lambda}') = \kappa(\sum_{p \in \sigma^s_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}}} q_p - \sum_{p' \in \sigma^s_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}'}} q_{p'})$$

by inspection. This is enough to prove the other two assertions. □

THEOREM 4.12 (Slooten [56], Ciubotaru-Kato [17], Ciubotaru-Kato-Kato [16])

For each $s \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ *and* $0 < \epsilon < 1$, *we have a collection* $\{K^{s+\epsilon}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}\}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda} \in \mathsf{P}(n)}$ *of indecomposable* A_W*-modules with the following properties:*

1. *The module* $K^{s+\epsilon}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ *is a quotient of* $P_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$, *and we have* $[K^{s+\epsilon}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} : L_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}] = 1$.
2. *Let* $\mathcal{S} \subset Z_n^{2,s}$ *be the strong similarity class which contains* $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$. *We have*

$$\mathsf{gch}\, K^{s+\epsilon}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} \equiv \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{S},\, \sigma^s_{\gamma} \subset \sigma^s_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}} \mathsf{gch}\, K^s_{\gamma} \mod (t-1).$$

3. *Let* $\mathcal{S} \subset Z_n^{2,s+1}$ *be the strong similarity class which contains* $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$. *We have*

$$\mathsf{gch}\, K^{s+\epsilon}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} \equiv \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{S},\, \sigma^{s+1}_{\gamma} \supset \sigma^{s+1}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}} \mathsf{gch}\, K^{s+1}_{\gamma} \mod (t-1).$$

Proof. – First, we observe that the integer s corresponds to the graded Hecke algebra parameter ratio $s/2$ by Lemma 4.6 (and its proof) and Lusztig [36] 2.13 (cf. [55] 3.6.1). We have the set of (isomorphism classes of) irreducible tempered modules $\{M_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}^{s+\epsilon}\}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ of a graded Hecke algebra $\mathscr{H}$ of type BC (see [17] §1.2 for the definition) with real central characters whose parameter ratio is $(s+\epsilon)/2$. The set $\{M_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}^{s+\epsilon}\}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ is known to be in bijection with the set of irreducible representations of W by Lusztig [41] 1.21 (cf. [40] 10.13 and [34]) when $\epsilon \in \{0, \frac{1}{2}, 1\}$, and by [17] Theorem C and §4.3 for $0 < \epsilon < 1$.

Thanks to Opdam [47] and Slooten [56] (cf. [17] Theorem C), we know that $M_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}^{s+\epsilon}$ is written as a unique irreducible induction from a discrete series representation. In addition, its W-module structure is

$$M_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}^{s+\epsilon} \cong \mathsf{Ind}_{(\mathfrak{S}_{\lambda^{\mathsf{A}}} \times W_{(n-k)})}^{W} \mathbb{C} \boxtimes M_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}^{\mathsf{C}}}^{s+\epsilon}, \tag{4.1}$$

where λ^{A} is a partition of k, $\boldsymbol{\lambda}^{\mathsf{C}}$ is a bi-partition of $(n-k)$, and $M_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}^{\mathsf{C}}}^{s+\epsilon}$ is a discrete series representation of graded Hecke algebra $\mathscr{H}'$ of type BC with the same parameter ratio $(s+\epsilon)/2$, but has rank $(n-k)$.

Claim C (Slooten [55]). – *The module* $L_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ *in* (4.1) *is the* W*-irreducible constituent of* $\mathsf{Ind}_{(\mathfrak{S}_{\lambda^{\mathsf{A}}} \times W_{(n-k)})}^{W} \mathbb{C} \boxtimes L_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}^{\mathsf{C}}}$ *whose label attains the maximal* $a_{s+\epsilon}$*-function value* (*which is in fact unique*). *Moreover, it defines a unique bijection between the set of tempered modules of* $\mathscr{H}$ *with real central characters and* $\mathsf{Irr}\, W$ *so that* $L_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} \subset M_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}^{s+\epsilon}$ (*as* W*-modules*).

Proof. – The first assertion is established in Slooten ([55] 4.5.6) up to the property $L_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} \subset M_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}^{s+\epsilon}$. By construction, it is enough to check it for discrete series. This is given in [17] §4.4 as the matching of Lusztig's W-types (of a generalized Springer correspondence of a Spin group) and Slooten's combinatorics.

In addition, [17] §4.5 and [41] show that the W-characters of $\{M_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}^{s+\epsilon}\}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ are equal to those of $\{K_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}^{\mathbf{c}}\}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ for some cuspidal datum $\mathbf{c}$. Thanks to the triangularity condition of the matrix K in the Lusztig-Shoji algorithm (Theorem 2.10), we deduce that a bijection in the assertion must be unique as required. □

We return to the proof of Theorem 4.12. Thanks to [16] 3.16, each $M_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}^{\mathsf{C}}}^{s+\epsilon}$ is isomorphic to (two) irreducible tempered modules of $\mathscr{H}'$ with their parameter ratios $s/2$ and $(s+1)/2$ as W-modules. By [41] 1.17, 1.21, 1.22 (and Theorem 3.5), we identify $\{K_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}^{s}\}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ with the set of irreducible tempered modules (viewed as W-modules) with real central characters of $\mathscr{H}$ with its parameter ratio $s/2$. By utilizing [16] 3.15, 3.25 (cf. [56] 3.5.3), we deduce that the ungraded W-character

$$\mathsf{ch}\, M_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}^{s+\epsilon} \in \mathbb{Z}\mathsf{Irr}\, W \subset \mathbb{Z}(\!(t)\!)\mathsf{Irr}\, W$$

satisfies

$$\mathsf{ch}\, M_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}^{s+\epsilon} \equiv \sum_{\boldsymbol{\mu} \in \mathscr{T}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}} \mathsf{gch}\, K_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}^{s} \mod (t-1) \tag{4.2}$$

for some set $\mathscr{T}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} \subset \mathsf{P}(n)$. Put $\mathscr{S}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} := \{\boldsymbol{\mu} \in \mathscr{S} \mid \sigma_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}^{s} \subset \sigma_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}^{s}\}$. By the comparison of [16] 3.15, 3.22 with Proposition 4.10, Lemma 4.11 (cf. [56] 3.4.4), we obtain a bijection $\mathscr{S}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} \cong \mathscr{T}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ so that

$\mathscr{S}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} \subset \mathscr{S}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}'}$ implies $\mathscr{T}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} \subset \mathscr{T}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}'}$ for each $\boldsymbol{\lambda}' \in \mathscr{S}$. In view of [16] 3.24 and 3.25, the bijections $\mathscr{S}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} \cong \mathscr{T}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$ (for every $\boldsymbol{\mu} \in \mathsf{P}(n)$) yield a bijection $\varphi : \mathsf{P}(n) \cong \mathsf{P}(n)$ so that $\varphi(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) \in \mathscr{T}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ and

$$L_{\varphi(\boldsymbol{\lambda})} \subset K^{s}_{\varphi(\boldsymbol{\lambda})} \subset M^{s+\epsilon}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} \qquad \text{as } W\text{-modules}$$

for each $\boldsymbol{\lambda} \in \mathsf{P}(n)$. By the uniqueness part of Claim C, we deduce $\varphi = \mathrm{id}$. In particular, we conclude $\mathscr{T}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} = \mathscr{S}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$. Thanks to [37] 4.13, Proposition 2.23 1)–3) is satisfied. Applying Proposition 2.23, we obtain a collection of modules $\{K^{s+\epsilon}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}\}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ which satisfies the condition (1), and $\mathsf{gch}\, K^{s+\epsilon}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} \equiv \mathsf{ch}\, M^{s+\epsilon}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} \mod (t-1)$. Combined with (4.2), we deduce the condition (2).

The condition (3) follows from a similar argument as above by replacing $\{K^{s}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}\}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ with $\{K^{s+1}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}\}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$, identified with the set of irreducible tempered modules of a graded Hecke algebra of type BC whose parameter ratio is $(s+1)/2$. □

Corollary 4.13. – *Keep the setting of Theorem 4.12. The collection* $\{K^{s+\epsilon}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}\}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda} \in \mathsf{P}(n)}$ *is a Kostka system adapted to an admissible phyla of a generalized Springer correspondence of a* Spin-*group.*

Proof. – By the proof of Theorem 4.12, $\{K^{s+\epsilon}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}\}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ is isomorphic to the Kostka system in the assertion as a set of W-modules. Since each $K^{s+\epsilon}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ is a quotient of $P_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$, we conclude the isomorphism as a set of graded A_W-modules by the $\mathscr{P}$-trace characterization of Kostka systems (Definition 2.13 1)). □

5. Transition of Kostka systems in type BC

Keep the setting of the previous section.

Lemma 5.1. – *Let* $s \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ *and* $0 < \epsilon < 1$. *For each strong similarity class* $\mathscr{S} \subset Z^{2,s}_{n}$ *and* $\boldsymbol{\lambda} \in \mathscr{S}$, *the* A_W*-module* $K^{s+\epsilon}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ *(borrowed from Theorem 4.12) admits a filtration whose successive quotients are of the form* $\{K^{s}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}\}_{\boldsymbol{\mu} \in \mathscr{S}}$ *up to grading shifts. If* $s > 1$, *then* $K^{(s-1)+\epsilon}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ *also admits a filtration whose successive quotients are of the form* $\{K^{s}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}\}_{\boldsymbol{\mu} \in \mathscr{S}}$ *up to grading shifts.*

Proof. – Since the proofs of both cases are essentially the same, we only prove the first half of the assertion. Recall that a strong similarity class of $Z^{2,s}_{n}$ shares the same a_s-value. We have $[K^{s}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} : L_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}] = 0$ if $a_s(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) \le a_s(\boldsymbol{\mu})$ and $\boldsymbol{\lambda} \neq \boldsymbol{\mu}$. By Theorem 4.12 2), we deduce that

$$[K^{s+\epsilon}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} : L_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}]|_{t=1} = 1 \quad (\boldsymbol{\mu} \in \mathscr{S} \text{ and } \sigma^{s}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} \subset \sigma^{s}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}) \text{, and} \quad 0 \quad (\text{otherwise}) \tag{5.1}$$

for each $\boldsymbol{\mu} \in \mathsf{P}(n)$ such that $a_s(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) \le a_s(\boldsymbol{\mu})$. We set $M^{0} := \{0\} \subset K^{s+\epsilon}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$. Then, by assuming the existence of the submodule M^{i-1}, we construct an A_W-submodule M^{i} of $K^{s+\epsilon}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ which is spanned by M^{i-1} and a unique $L_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$ with $a_s(\boldsymbol{\mu}) = a_s(\boldsymbol{\lambda})$ such that M^{i}/M^{i-1} contains no other irreducible W-constituent of type $L_{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}$ with $a_s(\boldsymbol{\gamma}) = a_s(\boldsymbol{\lambda})$. Each M^{i}/M^{i-1} is a quotient of $K^{s}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$ with $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ coming from (5.1) since $K^{s}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$ is a $\mathscr{P}$-trace adapted to $Z^{2,s}_{n}$. Hence, we have

$$\dim K^{s+\epsilon}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} = \sum_{i \ge 1} \dim M^{i}/M^{i-1} \le \sum_{\boldsymbol{\mu} \in \mathscr{S},\, \sigma^{s}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} \subset \sigma^{s}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}} \dim K^{s}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}. \tag{5.2}$$

The most RHS of (5.2) is equal to $\dim K^{s+\epsilon}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ again by Theorem 4.12 2). Therefore, conclude that $M^{i}/M^{i-1} \cong K^{s}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}_i} \langle d_i \rangle$ for some $d_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\ge 0}$ and $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_i \in \mathscr{S}$ such that $\sigma^{s}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}_i} \subset \sigma^{s}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$. This implies that $K^{s+\epsilon}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ admits an A_W-module filtration whose successive quotients are $\{K^{s}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}\}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ as required. □

LEMMA 5.2. – *We fix $s \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ and $0 < \epsilon \ll 1$. Let $\mathcal{S}$ be a strong similarity class of $Z_n^{2,s}$, and let $\{P_{\boldsymbol{\lambda},\star}\}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ be the collection of $\mathcal{P}$-traces with respect to $Z_n^{2,s+\epsilon}$. For $\boldsymbol{\lambda}, \boldsymbol{\mu} \in \mathcal{S}$ such that $\sigma^s_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} \subsetneq \sigma^s_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$, we have:*

$$\dim \hom_{A_W}(P_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}\langle 2d_{\boldsymbol{\lambda},\boldsymbol{\mu}}\rangle, P_{\boldsymbol{\mu},\star})_0 \geq 1. \tag{5.3}$$

The same assertion holds for $\mathcal{P}$-traces with respect to $Z_n^{2,s-\epsilon}$ if we assume $\sigma^s_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} \subsetneq \sigma^s_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$.

Proof. – Since the proofs of both cases are similar, we prove the assertion only for the $\mathcal{P}$-traces with respect to $Z_n^{2,s+\epsilon}$. We set $d := d_{\boldsymbol{\lambda},\boldsymbol{\mu}}$.

By the proof of Lemma 4.11, we know that $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$ is obtained from $\boldsymbol{\mu} = (\mu^{(0)}, \mu^{(1)})$ by swapping $(\#\sigma^s_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} - \#\sigma^s_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}})$ entries of ${}^{\mathtt{t}}(\mu^{(0)})$ with those of ${}^{\mathtt{t}}(\mu^{(1)})$. (Here we rephrased symbol combinatorics by bi-partition combinatorics.) In particular, we have a bi-partition $\boldsymbol{\delta} = (\delta^{(0)}, \delta^{(1)}) \in \mathsf{P}(n-d)$ so that $\delta^{(0)} = \lambda^{(0)}$ and $\delta^{(1)} = \mu^{(1)}$. Moreover, there exists a partition κ of d so that $({}^{\mathtt{t}}\lambda^{(1)})_{j_i} = ({}^{\mathtt{t}}\delta^{(1)})_{j_i} + ({}^{\mathtt{t}}\kappa)_i$ and $({}^{\mathtt{t}}\mu^{(0)})_{j'_i} = ({}^{\mathtt{t}}\delta^{(0)})_{j'_i} + ({}^{\mathtt{t}}\kappa)_i$ for some sequences $\{j_i\}$ and $\{j'_i\}$.

CLAIM D. – *The inequality* (5.3) *is true if we have $L_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} \subset S^d\mathfrak{h} \otimes L_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$.*

Proof. – Every sequence of bi-partitions

$$\boldsymbol{\mu} = \boldsymbol{\lambda}_0 \doteq \boldsymbol{\lambda}_1 \doteq \cdots \doteq \boldsymbol{\lambda}_d = \boldsymbol{\lambda} \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\lambda}_i = (\lambda_i^{(0)}, \lambda_i^{(1)})$$

satisfies $|\lambda_i^{(0)}| = |\mu^{(0)}| - i$ for each $0 \leq i \leq d$. In addition, every such sequence must satisfy inequalities

$$a_{s+\epsilon}(\boldsymbol{\mu}) > a_{s+\epsilon}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}_i) \quad \text{for every} \quad i > 0$$

by inspection. Thanks to Fact 4.1 6), it follows that any non-zero map in $\hom_{A_W}(P_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}\langle 2d\rangle, P_{\boldsymbol{\mu}})_0$ gives rise to a non-zero map in $\hom_{A_W}(P_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}\langle 2d\rangle, P_{\boldsymbol{\mu},\star})_0$. Thus, $L_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} \subset S^d\mathfrak{h} \otimes L_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$ is enough to prove (5.3). □

We return to the proof of Lemma 5.2.

Recall that the Frobenius reciprocity (and Fact 4.1 1)) asserts

$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{Hom}_{W_{|\mu^{(0)}|}}(L_{(\delta^{(0)},1^d)}, S^d\mathfrak{h} \otimes L_{(\mu^{(0)},\varnothing)}) \\ \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{(W_{|\delta^{(0)}|} \times W_d)}(L_{(\delta^{(0)},\varnothing)} \boxtimes L_{(\varnothing,1^d)}, S^d\mathfrak{h} \otimes L_{(\mu^{(0)},\varnothing)}).\end{aligned} \tag{5.4}$$

Applying the Littlewood-Richardson rule (Macdonald [43] I §9, applied in the sign-twisted form; cf. Fact A.1 4)) and the Frobenius reciprocity, we deduce

$$L_{(\mu^{(0)},\varnothing)}|_{(W_{|\delta^{(0)}|} \times W_d)} \supset L_{(\delta^{(0)},\varnothing)} \boxtimes L_{(1^d,\varnothing)},$$

which is in fact a multiplicity-free copy. Let $\mathfrak{h}' \subset \mathfrak{h}$ be the reflection representation of W_d. Notice that $\wedge^d_+\mathfrak{h}$ is the sum of S_Γ-eigenspaces of $S^d\mathfrak{h}$ so that exactly d elements of S_Γ act by -1. We have $\wedge^d_+\mathfrak{h}' \subset \wedge^d_+\mathfrak{h} \subset S^d\mathfrak{h}$ as W_d-modules. In addition, we have $\wedge^d_+\mathfrak{h}' \cong \mathsf{Lsgn}$ as a W_d-module. It follows that

$$L_{(\delta^{(0)},\varnothing)} \boxtimes L_{(\varnothing,1^d)} \subset \wedge^d_+\mathfrak{h} \otimes L_{(\mu^{(0)},\varnothing)} \subset S^d\mathfrak{h} \otimes L_{(\mu^{(0)},\varnothing)} \tag{5.5}$$

as $W_{|\delta^{(0)}|} \times W_d$-modules. Therefore, we deduce

$$\begin{aligned} S^d\mathfrak{h} \otimes L_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} &\supset \mathsf{Ind}^{W}_{(W_{|\mu^{(0)}|} \times W_{|\mu^{(1)}|})}(S^d\mathfrak{h} \otimes L_{(\mu^{(0)},\varnothing)}) \boxtimes L_{(\varnothing,\mu^{(1)})} \\ &\supset \mathsf{Ind}^{W}_{(W_{|\delta^{(0)}|} \times W_d \times W_{|\delta^{(1)}|})} L_{(\delta^{(0)},\varnothing)} \boxtimes L_{(\varnothing,1^d)} \boxtimes L_{(\varnothing,\delta^{(1)})} \supset L_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}, \end{aligned} \tag{5.6}$$

where the first inclusion is by adjunction, the second inclusion is (5.5) and Fact 4.1 1), and the last one is the Littlewood-Richardson rule. This completes the proof. □

LEMMA 5.3. – *Let $s \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ and $0 < \epsilon < 1$. Assume that the collection $\{K^{s+\epsilon}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}\}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ of modules (borrowed from Theorem 4.12) is a Kostka system adapted to $Z^{2,s+\epsilon}_n$. Then, we have*

$$\mathsf{gch}\, K^{s+\epsilon}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} = \sum_{\Psi_{2,s}(\boldsymbol{\mu}) \approx \Psi_{2,s}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}),\, \sigma^s_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} \subset \sigma^s_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}} t^{d_{\boldsymbol{\lambda},\boldsymbol{\mu}}} \mathsf{gch}\, K^s_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}. \tag{5.7}$$

Similarly, if $\{K^{s+\epsilon}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}\}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ is a Kostka system adapted to $Z^{2,s+1-\epsilon}_n$, then we have

$$\mathsf{gch}\, K^{s+\epsilon}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} = \sum_{\Psi_{2,(s+1)}(\boldsymbol{\mu}) \approx \Psi_{2,(s+1)}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}),\, \sigma^{s+1}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} \supset \sigma^{s+1}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}} t^{d_{\boldsymbol{\lambda},\boldsymbol{\mu}}} \mathsf{gch}\, K^{s+1}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}.$$

Proof. – Since the proofs of both assertions are completely parallel, we prove only the first assertion. Recall (from Theorem 4.12) that

$$[K^{s+\epsilon}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} : L_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}]|_{t=1} = 1 \quad (\Psi_{2,s}(\boldsymbol{\mu}) \approx \Psi_{2,s}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) \text{ and } \sigma^s_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} \subset \sigma^s_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}})\text{ , and} \quad 0 \quad \text{(otherwise)}$$

for each $\boldsymbol{\mu} \in \mathsf{P}(n)$ so that $\Psi_{2,s}(\boldsymbol{\mu}) \sim \Psi_{2,s}(\boldsymbol{\lambda})$. Applying Lemma 5.2, we conclude $[K^{s+\epsilon}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} : L_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}] = t^{d_{\boldsymbol{\lambda},\boldsymbol{\mu}}}$ if it is nonzero. This, together with Lemma 5.1, implies

$$\mathsf{gch}\, K^{s+\epsilon}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} = \sum_{\Psi_{2,s}(\boldsymbol{\mu}) \approx \Psi_{2,s}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}),\, \sigma^s_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} \subset \sigma^s_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}} t^{d_{\boldsymbol{\lambda},\boldsymbol{\mu}}} \mathsf{gch}\, K^s_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$$

as desired. □

PROPOSITION 5.4. – *We take an arbitrary $r \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$. Let $s \gg 0$. For a bi-partition $\boldsymbol{\lambda} = (\lambda^{(0)}, \lambda^{(1)})$, we define $A^{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} := A_{W,W^{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}} = \mathbb{C}W^{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} \ltimes \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}^*] \subset A_W$. If we put*

$$K_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} := A_W \otimes_{A^{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}} \left(K^{\mathrm{ex}}_{(\lambda^{(0)},\varnothing)} \boxtimes L_{(\varnothing,\lambda^{(1)})} \right),$$

then $\{K_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}\}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda} \in \mathsf{P}(n)}$ gives rise to a Kostka system adapted to $Z^{r,s}_n$.

Proof. – Postponed to Appendix B. □

THEOREM 5.5. – *For each $s' \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 1}$, there exists a Kostka system adapted to $Z^{2,s'}_n$. In addition, we have:*

- *Fix $s \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$. For $0 < \epsilon < 1$, the Kostka systems adapted to $Z^{2,s+\epsilon}_n$ do not depend on the choice of ϵ. We denote them by $\{K^{\circ}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}\}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$.*
- *The Kostka system $\{K^s_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}\}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ adapted to $Z^{2,s}_n$ or the Kostka system $\{K^{s+1}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}\}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ adapted to $Z^{2,s+1}_n$ determines the graded characters of the Kostka system $\{K^{\circ}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}\}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ as follows:*
    1. *For a strong similarity class $\wp \subset Z^{2,s}_n$ and $\boldsymbol{\lambda} \in \wp$, we have*

$$\mathsf{gch}\, K^{\circ}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} = \sum_{\boldsymbol{\mu} \in \wp,\, \sigma^s_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} \subset \sigma^s_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}} t^{d_{\boldsymbol{\lambda},\boldsymbol{\mu}}} \mathsf{gch}\, K^s_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}.$$

2. *For a strong similarity class $\wp \subset Z_n^{2,s+1}$ and $\boldsymbol{\lambda} \in \wp$, we have*

$$\mathsf{gch}\, K_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}^{\circ} = \sum_{\boldsymbol{\mu} \in \wp,\, \sigma_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}^{s+1} \supset \sigma_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}^{s+1}} t^{d_{\boldsymbol{\lambda},\boldsymbol{\mu}}} \mathsf{gch}\, K_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}^{s}.$$

Proof. – The first assertion holds if $s' \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$. Fix $s \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ so that $s \le s' \le s+1$.

We borrow some notation from Theorem 4.12. An admissible phyla of the generalized Springer correspondence attached to a cuspidal datum $\mathbf{c}$ (of a Spin group) is singleton (i.e., at most one local system on each orbit contributes as a Springer correspondent; [34] 14.4–14.5). Therefore, for each $\boldsymbol{\lambda} \neq \boldsymbol{\mu}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\left\langle K_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}^{s+\epsilon}, (K_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}^{s+\epsilon})^* \right\rangle_{\mathsf{gEP}} = 0, \text{ and either} \\ &\mathrm{ext}^1_{A_W}(K_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}^{s+\epsilon}, L_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}) = \{0\} \text{ and } [K_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}^{s+\epsilon} : L_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}] = 0, \text{ or} \\ &\mathrm{ext}^1_{A_W}(K_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}^{s+\epsilon}, L_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}) = \{0\} \text{ and } [K_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}^{s+\epsilon} : L_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}] = 0 \end{aligned} \tag{5.8}$$

by Corollary 4.13. Thanks to (both cases of) Lemma 5.1, we deduce

$$\mathrm{ext}^1_{A_W}(K_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}^{s+\epsilon}, L_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}) = \{0\} \text{ and } [K_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}^{s+\epsilon} : L_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}] = 0 \tag{5.9}$$

if either $a_s(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) > a_s(\boldsymbol{\mu})$ or $a_{s+1}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) > a_{s+1}(\boldsymbol{\mu})$ holds. As each $a_{s+\epsilon}(\boldsymbol{\lambda})$ is linear with respect to $0 \le \epsilon \le 1$, we conclude that (5.9) holds if $a_{s+\epsilon}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) > a_{s+\epsilon}(\boldsymbol{\mu})$ for some $0 < \epsilon < 1$.

Claim E. – *Let $\boldsymbol{\lambda}, \boldsymbol{\mu} \in \mathsf{P}(n)$ be a pair so that $a_{s+\epsilon}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = a_{s+\epsilon}(\boldsymbol{\mu})$ for all $0 \le \epsilon \le 1$. Then, we have either $\Psi_{2,s}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) \not\sim \Psi_{2,s}(\boldsymbol{\mu})$ or $\Psi_{2,(s+1)}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) \not\sim \Psi_{2,(s+1)}(\boldsymbol{\mu})$.*

Proof. – If $\Psi_{2,s}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) \sim \Psi_{2,s}(\boldsymbol{\mu})$, then there exists a multiplicity-free entry f in $\Psi_{2,s}(\boldsymbol{\lambda})$ so that f belongs to the first sequence of $\Psi_{2,s}(\boldsymbol{\lambda})$, and also belongs to the second sequence of $\Psi_{2,s}(\boldsymbol{\mu})$. Then, $\Psi_{2,(s+1)}(\boldsymbol{\lambda})$ must contain f as its entry, while $\Psi_{2,(s+1)}(\boldsymbol{\mu})$ cannot. Thus, we conclude $\Psi_{2,(s+1)}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) \not\sim \Psi_{2,(s+1)}(\boldsymbol{\mu})$ as required. □

We return to the proof of Theorem 5.5. By Claim E and the preceding argument, we have

$$[K_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}^{s+\epsilon} : L_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}] = \delta_{\boldsymbol{\lambda},\boldsymbol{\mu}} \quad \text{if} \quad a_{s+\epsilon}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) \ge a_{s+\epsilon}(\boldsymbol{\mu}) \tag{5.10}$$

for each $0 < \epsilon < 1$. Let $\mathscr{P}_{s+\epsilon}$ be the phyla defined as follows: Each phylum is of the form $a_{s+\epsilon}^{-1}(\alpha)$ for some $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$. We have $a_{s+\epsilon}^{-1}(\alpha) <_{\mathscr{P}_{s+\epsilon}} a_{s+\epsilon}^{-1}(\beta)$ if and only if $\alpha > \beta \in \mathbb{R}$.

By (5.10), (5.9), and Claim E, we deduce that $\{K_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}^{s+\epsilon}\}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ is the set of $\mathscr{P}_{s+\epsilon}$-traces. Therefore, Proposition 2.20 and (5.8) imply

$$\mathrm{ext}^1_{A_W}(K_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}^{s+\epsilon}, L_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}) = \{0\} \quad \text{if} \quad \boldsymbol{\lambda} \neq \boldsymbol{\mu} \quad \text{and} \quad a_{s+\epsilon}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) \ge a_{s+\epsilon}(\boldsymbol{\mu}).$$

Now Corollary 2.22 and (5.8) imply that setting $K_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}^{\circ} := K_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}^{s+\epsilon}$ (which does not depend on $0 < \epsilon < 1$ by Theorem 4.12) yields a Kostka system adapted to $Z_n^{2,s+\epsilon}$. This proves the first two assertions. The last assertion follows from Lemma 5.3. □

Remark 5.6 (on Theorem 5.5). – Since distances and the strong similarity classes are easily computable, the knowledge of $\{\mathsf{gch}\, K_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}^{\circ}\}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ is enough to determine the other two, namely $\{\mathsf{gch}\, K_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}^{s}\}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ and $\{\mathsf{gch}\, K_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}^{s+1}\}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$. Combined with Proposition 5.4 (and Lemma B.3), we can compute $\{\mathsf{gch}\, K_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}^{s'}\}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ for every $s' \in \mathbb{R}_{\ge 1}$ by Kostka polynomials of type A and the Littlewood-Richardson rules.

COROLLARY 5.7. – *Keep the setting of Theorem 5.5. The Kostka system* $\{K^{\circ}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}\}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ *satisfies*

$$\mathrm{ext}^{\bullet}_{A_W}(K^{\circ}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}, K^{\circ}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}) = \{0\} \quad \text{if} \quad \boldsymbol{\lambda} < \boldsymbol{\mu},$$

where the ordering is determined by a phyla associated to $Z_n^{2,s+\epsilon}$.

Proof. – If $a_s(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) > a_s(\boldsymbol{\mu})$ or $a_{s+1}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) > a_{s+1}(\boldsymbol{\mu})$, then we appeal to Corollary 3.9 2) and Lemma 5.1 to deduce the assertion. We assume $a_{s+\epsilon}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = a_{s+\epsilon}(\boldsymbol{\mu})$ for all $0 \le \epsilon \le 1$. For each pair $\boldsymbol{\lambda}, \boldsymbol{\mu} \in \mathsf{P}(n)$ so that $\boldsymbol{\lambda} \not\sim \boldsymbol{\mu}$ in $Z_n^{2,s}$ (i.e., $\Psi_{2,s}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) \not\sim \Psi_{2,s}(\boldsymbol{\mu})$), we have

$$\mathrm{ext}^{\bullet}(K^s_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}, K^s_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}) = \{0\} \text{ and } \mathrm{ext}^{\bullet}(K^s_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}, K^s_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}) = \{0\}$$

by Corollary 3.9, which proves the assertion in this case. The same is true if we replace s with $s+1$. This completes the proof by Claim E (borrowed from the proof of Theorem 5.5). □

Appendix A: Kostka systems in symmetric groups

In this appendix, we consider the case $W = \mathfrak{S}_n$. We present a Kostka system adapted to its natural ordering without relying on Theorem 3.5, that depends on geometric considerations. We employ the setting of §2.

FACT A.1. – In the same notation as in §1.2, we have:

1. For a partition λ, we have

$$\dim \hom_{A_W}(P_\lambda, P^*_{(n)}\langle 2a(\lambda)\rangle)_0 = 1.$$

   Let M_λ be the image of this unique homomorphism (up to a scalar). It gives rise to a solution $\{[M_\lambda : L_\mu]\}_{\lambda,\mu}$ of the equation (2.3) corresponding to every total refinement of the ordering from §1.2.
2. As $\mathfrak{S}_n$-modules, we have an isomorphism

$$M_\lambda \cong \mathsf{Ind}^{\mathfrak{S}_n}_{\mathfrak{S}_\lambda}\mathsf{triv}.$$

3. We have $L_{{}^{\mathtt{t}}\lambda} \cong L_\lambda \otimes \mathsf{sgn}$, and $M_\lambda \otimes \mathsf{sgn} \cong \mathsf{Ind}^{\mathfrak{S}_n}_{\mathfrak{S}_\lambda}\mathsf{sgn}$.
4. For two partitions λ, μ of n, we have $\lambda \ge \mu$ if and only if ${}^{\mathtt{t}}\lambda \le {}^{\mathtt{t}}\mu$.

Proof. – (1) and (2) are reformulation of De Concini-Procesi [20] obtained by dualizing the quotient map $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}^*] \cong P_{(n)} \to M^*_\lambda\langle 2a(\lambda)\rangle$. (3) and (4) can be read-off from Carter [14] §11, together with the Frobenius reciprocity. □

REMARK A.2. – There is an alternate combinatorial proof of Fact A.1 1) and 2) by Garsia-Procesi [23]. Thus, the proof of Theorem A.4 gives rise to a part of an algebraic proof of the whole story.

COROLLARY A.3. – *For each partition* λ*, the* A_W*-module* M_λ *has simple head* L_λ *and simple socle* $\mathsf{triv}\langle 2a(\lambda)\rangle$. □

THEOREM A.4. – *The collection* $\{M_\lambda\}_\lambda$ *satisfies*

$$\mathrm{ext}^i_{A_{\mathfrak{S}_n}}(M_\lambda, L_\mu) = \{0\} \quad \text{for every } \mu \not\le \lambda \text{ and } i = 0, 1.$$

In particular, $\{M_\lambda\}_\lambda$ *is a Kostka system.*

The rest of this section is devoted to the proof of Theorem A.4. By Corollary A.3, it suffices to prove the $i = 1$ case.

We have an inclusion

$$M_\lambda \supset M_{\lambda,0} = L_\lambda \supset \mathsf{sgn} \text{ as } \mathfrak{S}_{{}^{\mathtt{t}}\lambda}\text{-modules.}$$

We set $M_\lambda^\downarrow := A_{\mathfrak{S}_n,\mathfrak{S}_{{}^{\mathtt{t}}\lambda}} \cdot \mathsf{sgn} \subset M_\lambda$. We name this embedding ψ. Since M_λ is a submodule of $P_{\mathsf{triv}}^* \langle 2a(\lambda) \rangle$, we conclude that the $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}^*]$-action on

$$M_\lambda \subset P_{\mathsf{triv}}^* \langle 2a(\lambda) \rangle \cong \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}] \langle 2a(\lambda) \rangle$$

is given by differentials. Consider the external tensor product factorization $A_{\mathfrak{S}_n,\mathfrak{S}_{{}^{\mathtt{t}}\lambda}} \cong \boxtimes_i A_{\mathfrak{S}_{({}^{\mathtt{t}}\lambda)_i}}$ of graded algebras. The $\mathfrak{S}_{({}^{\mathtt{t}}\lambda)_i}$-module sgn yields an $A_{\mathfrak{S}_{({}^{\mathtt{t}}\lambda)_i}}$-module $P_{\mathsf{sgn}_i}^{(0)} = P_{\mathsf{sgn}} / \langle J_{\mathfrak{S}_{({}^{\mathtt{t}}\lambda)_i}} \rangle P_{\mathsf{sgn}}$, and its projective cover P_{sgn_i}. The graded $A_{\mathfrak{S}_n,\mathfrak{S}_{{}^{\mathtt{t}}\lambda}}$-module $M_\lambda^\downarrow$ admits the corresponding factorization:

$$M_\lambda^\downarrow \cong \boxtimes_{i=1}^{\lambda_1} P_{\mathsf{sgn}_i}^{(0)} \subset \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}] \langle 2a(\lambda) \rangle .$$

It follows that the minimal projective resolution of $M_\lambda^\downarrow$ (as $A_{\mathfrak{S}_n,\mathfrak{S}_{{}^{\mathtt{t}}\lambda}}$-modules) involves only the grading shifts of $\boxtimes_i P_{\mathsf{sgn}_i}$.

We have $M_{\lambda,0} = L_\lambda = \sum_{w \in \mathfrak{S}_n} w\, \psi(M_{\lambda,0}^\downarrow)$ by the irreducibility of L_λ. It follows that $M_\lambda = \sum_{w \in \mathfrak{S}_n} w\, \psi(M_\lambda^\downarrow)$ by the top-term generation property of M_λ. Every non-trivial extension of M_λ by $L_\mu \langle d \rangle$ induces a non-trivial extension as $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}^*]$-modules by the semi-simplicity of $\mathbb{C}\mathfrak{S}_n$.

Assume that we have a non-split short exact sequence

$$0 \to L_\mu \langle d \rangle \longrightarrow E \longrightarrow M_\lambda \to 0 \tag{A.1}$$

of $A_{\mathfrak{S}_n}$-modules. We choose a $\mathbb{C}$-spanning set $e_1, \dots, e_k$ of $E_{d-2} = M_{\lambda,(d-2)}$. Then, we have $\{0\} \neq \sum_{i=1}^k \mathfrak{h} e_i \cap L_\mu \langle d \rangle \subset E_d$ by the non-split assumption. It follows that for some $w \in \mathfrak{S}_n$, the short exact sequence (A.1) induces a non-splitting short exact sequence

$$0 \to L_\mu \langle d \rangle \longrightarrow E' \longrightarrow w\, \psi(M_\lambda^\downarrow) \to 0$$

of $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}^*]$-modules.

By twisting by w^{-1} if necessary, we can assume $w = \mathrm{id}$ without the loss of generality. This makes us possible to view the above exact sequence as that of $A_{\mathfrak{S}_n,\mathfrak{S}_{{}^{\mathtt{t}}\lambda}}$-modules. As $M_\lambda^\downarrow$ admits a projective resolution consisting of grading shifts of $\boxtimes_i P_{\mathsf{sgn}_i}$ as $A_{\mathfrak{S}_n,\mathfrak{S}_{{}^{\mathtt{t}}\lambda}}$-modules, it follows that its extension by a simple graded $A_{\mathfrak{S}_n,\mathfrak{S}_{{}^{\mathtt{t}}\lambda}}$-module L is non-zero if and only if $L \cong \mathsf{sgn} \langle d \rangle$ for some d as a $\mathfrak{S}_{{}^{\mathtt{t}}\lambda}$-module. Hence we need $\mathsf{sgn} \subset L_\mu|_{\mathfrak{S}_{{}^{\mathtt{t}}\lambda}}$ to satisfy the non-split assumption on (A.1). By Fact A.1 3) and 2), we deduce that

$$\{0\} \neq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathfrak{S}_{{}^{\mathtt{t}}\lambda}}(\mathsf{sgn}, L_\mu) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathfrak{S}_{{}^{\mathtt{t}}\lambda}}(\mathsf{triv}, L_{{}^{\mathtt{t}}\mu}) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}(M_{{}^{\mathtt{t}}\lambda}, L_{{}^{\mathtt{t}}\mu}).$$

By Fact A.1 1), this implies ${}^{\mathtt{t}}\lambda \leq {}^{\mathtt{t}}\mu$. Therefore, we have $\lambda \geq \mu$ by Fact A.1 4). This means that

$$\mathrm{ext}^1_{A_{\mathfrak{S}_n}}(M_\lambda, L_\mu) \neq \{0\} \qquad \text{only if} \quad \mu \leq \lambda, \tag{A.2}$$

which is equivalent to the first part of the assertion.

Appendix B: Asymptotic type BC case

We employ the same setting as in §4 and borrow some notation from Appendix A. This appendix is devoted to the proof of Proposition 5.4.

Lemma B.1. – *Let λ and μ be distinct partitions of n. We have*

$$\mathrm{ext}^{\bullet}_{A_W}(L_{(\varnothing,\lambda)}, L_{(\varnothing,\mu)}) = \{0\}.$$

Proof. – Observe that we have a Koszul resolution $\{\wedge^k \mathfrak{h} \otimes P_{(\varnothing,\lambda)} \langle 2k \rangle\}_{k=0}^n$ of $L_{(\varnothing,\lambda)}$. Exactly k-elements in S_Γ act by -1 on each S_Γ-eigenspace of $\wedge^k \mathfrak{h}$. By Fact 4.1 1), we deduce that an irreducible W-constituent of $\wedge^k \mathfrak{h} \otimes L_{(\varnothing,\lambda)}$ is of the form $L_{(\varnothing,\gamma)}$ for a partition γ if and only if $k = 0$ and $\gamma = \lambda$. It follows that every indecomposable summand of $\bigoplus_{k>0} \wedge^k \mathfrak{h} \otimes P_{(\varnothing,\lambda)} \langle 2k \rangle$ is not of the form $P_{(\varnothing,\gamma)} \langle l \rangle$ for a partition γ and $l \in \mathbb{Z}$. Therefore, we conclude the result. □

Lemma B.2. – *Let $r \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ and $s \gg 0$. Let $\boldsymbol{\lambda} = (\lambda^{(0)}, \lambda^{(1)})$ and $\boldsymbol{\mu} = (\mu^{(0)}, \mu^{(1)})$ be two bi-partitions of n regarded as elements of $Z_n^{r,s}$. Suppose that we have one of the following:*

$$|\lambda^{(0)}| > |\mu^{(0)}|, \text{ or } a(\lambda^{(0)}) > a(\mu^{(0)}) \text{ and } \lambda^{(1)} = \mu^{(1)}.$$

Then, we have $a(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) > a(\boldsymbol{\mu})$.

Proof. – Notice that each element of $\lambda^{(0)}$ contributes more than n-times, while each element of $\lambda^{(1)}$ contributes less than or equal to $(n-1)$-times. Therefore, if $m \gg n + s/r \gg n$, then the first case follows. The other case is immediate. □

Lemma B.3. – *We define $A^\flat := \mathbb{C}W \ltimes \mathbb{C}[\epsilon_1^2, \ldots, \epsilon_n^2] \subset A_W$. Consider the natural degree-doubling embedding $A_{\mathfrak{S}_n} \subset A^\flat$ and regard M_λ as an $A^\flat$-module by letting Γ act trivially. Then we have*

$$K^{\mathrm{ex}}_{(\lambda,\varnothing)} \otimes \mathsf{Lsgn} \cong A_W \otimes_{A^\flat} M_\lambda$$

for each partition λ of n.

Proof. – The algebra A_W is a free $A^\flat$-module with its free basis

$$1, \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \ldots, \epsilon_n, \epsilon_1\epsilon_2, \epsilon_1\epsilon_3, \ldots, \epsilon_1\epsilon_2 \cdots \epsilon_n. \tag{B.1}$$

It follows that the induction functor $A_W \otimes_{A^\flat} \bullet$ preserves projective objects, and preserves the indecomposability. The indecomposable A_W-module $A_W \otimes_{A^\flat} \mathsf{triv}$ has simple socle $\mathsf{Lsgn} \langle 2n \rangle$. Hence, we apply the induction functor to Fact A.1 3),4) to obtain a non-zero degree 0 morphism

$$P_{(\varnothing,\lambda)} \to P^*_{\mathsf{Lsgn}} \langle 4a(\lambda) + 2n \rangle .$$

By twisting Lsgn to both sides and applying Fact 4.1 2) with an identity $2a(\lambda) + n = b(\lambda, \varnothing)$, we conclude the result. □

Corollary B.4. – *The module $K^{\mathrm{ex}}_{(\lambda,\varnothing)}$ admits a graded projective resolution by using only $\{P_{(\mu,\varnothing)} \langle d \rangle\}_{\mu,d}$'s.*

Proof. – The induction functor $A_W \otimes_{A^\flat} \bullet$ sends an indecomposable module P_λ to $P_{(\varnothing,\lambda)}$. Hence, $K^{\mathrm{ex}}_{(\lambda,\varnothing)} \otimes \mathsf{Lsgn}$ admits a graded projective resolution by using only $\{P_{(\varnothing,\mu)} \langle d \rangle\}_{\mu,d}$'s. By twisting Lsgn as in Lemma B.3, we conclude the assertion. □

LEMMA B.5. – *For two distinct partitions λ, μ of n, we have*

$$\left\langle K^{\mathrm{ex}}_{(\lambda,\varnothing)}, (K^{\mathrm{ex}}_{(\mu,\varnothing)})^* \right\rangle_{\mathsf{gEP}} = 0.$$

Assume that Corollary 3.9 holds for type A. *Then, we have*

$$\mathrm{ext}^{\bullet}_{A_W}(K^{\mathrm{ex}}_{(\lambda,\varnothing)}, L_{(\mu,\varnothing)}) = \{0\} \quad \textit{for each} \quad \mu \not\leq \lambda.$$

Proof. – By the arguments in the proof of Corollary B.4, if

$$P_i := \bigoplus_{\gamma, d \geq 2i} P_\gamma \langle d \rangle^{\oplus m^i_{\gamma,d}}$$

is the i-th term of the minimal projective resolution of M_λ, then

$$P^{\uparrow}_i := \bigoplus_{\gamma, d \geq 2i} P_{(\gamma,\varnothing)} \langle 2d \rangle^{\oplus m^i_{\gamma,d}} = A_W \otimes_{A^\flat} P_i \otimes \mathsf{Lsgn}$$

is the i-th term of a projective resolution of $K^{\mathrm{ex}}_{(\lambda,\varnothing)}$. It follows that if we write $\langle M_\lambda, L_\mu \rangle_{\mathsf{gEP}} = Q_{\lambda,\mu}(t)$, then we have

$$\left\langle K^{\mathrm{ex}}_{(\lambda,\varnothing)}, L_{(\mu,\varnothing)} \right\rangle_{\mathsf{gEP}} = Q_{\lambda,\mu}(t^2).$$

Thus, we conclude the desired vanishing of the graded Euler-Poincaré pairing by Theorem A.4 (or Theorem 3.5). For the second assertion, we have

$$\dim \mathrm{ext}^i_{A_W}(K^{\mathrm{ex}}_{(\lambda,\varnothing)}, L_{(\mu,\varnothing)}) \leq \dim \mathrm{ext}^i_{A^\flat}(M_\lambda, L_\mu) \qquad \text{for each} \quad i \in \mathbb{Z}$$

by the above description of a projective resolution. Therefore, the assertion follows by Corollary 3.9 (for type A). $\square$

We return to the proof of Proposition 5.4. Let $n_i := |\lambda^{(i)}|$ for $i = 0, 1$. Let $\mathfrak{h}_i \subset \mathfrak{h}$ be the reflection representation of W_{n_i}. We have $A^{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} \cong (\mathbb{C}W_{n_0} \ltimes \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}_0^*]) \boxtimes (\mathbb{C}W_{n_1} \ltimes \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}_1^*])$. We have

$$\mathrm{ext}^i_{A_W}(K_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}, L_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}) = \mathrm{ext}^i_{A^{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}}(K^{\mathrm{ex}}_{(\lambda^{(0)},\varnothing)} \boxtimes L_{(\varnothing,\lambda^{(1)})}, L_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}) \quad \text{for each} \quad i \in \mathbb{Z}$$

by the Frobenius-Nakayama reciprocity. Applying Corollary B.4, the first terms of the minimal projective resolution of $K^{\mathrm{ex}}_{(\lambda^{(0)},\varnothing)} \boxtimes L_{(\varnothing,\lambda^{(1)})}$ (obtained from the double complex arising from the minimal projective resolutions of $K^{\mathrm{ex}}_{(\lambda^{(0)},\varnothing)}$ and $L_{(\varnothing,\lambda^{(1)})}$) go as:

$$\begin{aligned}
\cdots \to & \bigoplus_{\gamma, d > 0} \left(P_{(\gamma,\varnothing)} \langle d \rangle \boxtimes \left(\mathfrak{h}_1 \otimes P_{(\varnothing,\lambda^{(1)})} \langle 2 \rangle \right) \right) \\
& \oplus \left(P_{(\lambda^{(0)},\varnothing)} \boxtimes (\wedge^2 \mathfrak{h}_1 \otimes P_{(\varnothing,\lambda^{(1)})} \langle 4 \rangle) \right) \oplus \bigoplus_{\nu, d' > 0} \left(P_{(\nu,\varnothing)} \langle d' \rangle \boxtimes P_{(\varnothing,\lambda^{(1)})} \right) \\
& \to \left(P_{(\lambda^{(0)},\varnothing)} \boxtimes (\mathfrak{h}_1 \otimes P_{(\varnothing,\lambda^{(1)})} \langle 2 \rangle) \right) \oplus \bigoplus_{\gamma, d > 0} \left(P_{(\gamma,\varnothing)} \langle d \rangle \boxtimes P_{(\varnothing,\lambda^{(1)})} \right) \\
& \to P_{(\lambda^{(0)},\varnothing)} \boxtimes P_{(\varnothing,\lambda^{(1)})} \to K^{\mathrm{ex}}_{(\lambda^{(0)},\varnothing)} \boxtimes L_{(\varnothing,\lambda^{(1)})} \to 0,
\end{aligned}$$

where γ, ν run over some sets of partitions of $|\lambda^{(0)}|$. We have

$$L_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} = \bigoplus_{w \in \mathfrak{S}_n / \mathfrak{S}_{|\mu^{(0)}|} \times \mathfrak{S}_{|\mu^{(1)}|}} w \cdot L_{(\mu^{(0)},\varnothing)} \boxtimes L_{(\varnothing,\mu^{(1)})}$$

by Fact 4.1 1). By examining the S_Γ-action, we conclude that

$$\hom_{A_W}(K_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}, L_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}) \neq \{0\} \quad \text{only if} \quad |\lambda^{(1)}| = |\mu^{(1)}|, \text{ and}$$
$$\mathrm{ext}^i_{A_W}(K_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}, L_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}) \neq \{0\} \quad \text{only if} \quad |\lambda^{(1)}| - i \leq |\mu^{(1)}| \leq |\lambda^{(1)}|.$$

In addition, if $|\lambda^{(1)}| = |\mu^{(1)}|$, then we have

$$\mathrm{ext}^\bullet_{A_W}(K_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}, L_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}) \neq \{0\} \quad \text{only if} \quad \lambda^{(0)} \geq \mu^{(0)} \text{ and } \lambda^{(1)} = \mu^{(1)}$$

by the second part of Lemma B.5. Therefore, we conclude that

$$\mathrm{ext}^\bullet_{A_W}(K_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}, L_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}) = \{0\} \quad \text{if} \quad a(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) \geq a(\boldsymbol{\mu}) \quad \text{and} \quad \boldsymbol{\lambda} \neq \boldsymbol{\mu}. \tag{B.2}$$

By construction, we know that each $K_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ is an indecomposable module with simple head $L_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$. Again by counting S_Γ-eigenvalues and using Fact 4.1 1), we deduce

$$[K_{(\lambda^{(0)},\lambda^{(1)})} : L_{(\mu^{(0)},\mu^{(1)})}] \neq 0 \;\text{ only if }\; |\lambda^{(0)}| > |\mu^{(0)}|, \;\text{ or }\; \lambda^{(0)} \leq \mu^{(0)} \text{ and } \lambda^{(1)} = \mu^{(1)}.$$

Hence, Lemma B.2 and (B.2) imply that $K_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ is a $\mathscr{P}$-trace with respect to $Z_n^{r,s}$. Applying Proposition 2.16, we conclude that $\{K_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}\}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}$ forms a Kostka system adapted to $Z_n^{r,s}$ as required.

Remark B.6. – The ext^1 and gEP-version of the second part of Lemma B.5 follows by Theorem A.4. This yields $\mathrm{ext}^1(K_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}, L_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}) = \{0\}$ and $\langle K_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}, L_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}\rangle_{\mathsf{gEP}} = 0$ in place of (B.2), and hence one can make the proof into a purely algebraic one.

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(Manuscrit reçu le 27 février 2012 ;
accepté, après révision, le 17 septembre 2014.)

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