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Linear Periods of Automorphic Sheaves for GL_{2n}

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We calculate, in the framework of the geometric Langlands program, the periods of cuspidal automorphic sheaves for GL_{2n} along the Levi subgroup $GL_n \times GL_n$. We also solve the corresponding local problem.

1 Introduction

1.0.1

Let X be a smooth projective connected curve over an algebraically closed field k . Write Bun_n for the moduli stack of rank n vector bundles on X . In this paper, we calculate the geometric periods of cuspidal automorphic sheaves on Bun_{2n} for the Levi subgroup $GL_n \times GL_n$. Our results geometrize a similar calculation at the level of functions from [4], but our proof does not follow any existing argument of the theory of automorphic forms.

More generally, if G is a connected reductive group over k , $H \subset G$ is a spherical subgroup, one may ask, in the framework of the geometric Langlands program, about the periods of automorphic sheaves on Bun_G with respect to the subgroup H . The corresponding problem at the level of functions has been intensively studied in the theory of automorphic forms ([4, 7, 8, 18] and more references in [18]).

In the case $G = GL_n \times GL_n$, H is the diagonally embedded GL_n this problem was solved in [11, 12], and in *loc.cit.* It was naturally divided into local and global parts.

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In our case $G = \mathrm{GL}_{2n}$ and H is the Levi subgroup $\mathrm{GL}_n \times \mathrm{GL}_n$, it is spherical. We divide this problem into local and global parts also.

If E is an irreducible rank $2n$ local system on X , one has the automorphic E -Hecke eigensheaf Aut_E on Bun_{2n} constructed in [2, 5]. The linear periods of Aut_E along $\mathrm{GL}_n \times \mathrm{GL}_n$ allow to distinguish the local systems E on X , which admit a symplectic form (so, conjecturally, then Aut_E comes by the geometric Langlands functoriality from a smaller group).

This paper is also motivated by [14], where for $G = \mathrm{GSp}_4$ and a \check{G} -local system $E_{\check{G}}$ on X whose standard representation is irreducible, we constructed a $E_{\check{G}}$ -Hecke eigensheaf $\mathcal{K}_{E_{\check{G}}}$ on Bun_G . In [14], we have not checked that $\mathcal{K}_{E_{\check{G}}}$ is always nonzero. This nonvanishing is established in this paper.

1.0.2

In this section, we informally describe our main results and the ideas involved in the proofs.

Write $\mathrm{Pic} X$ for the Picard stack of X . Consider the diagram

$$\mathrm{Bun}_{2n} \xleftarrow{\nu_n} \mathrm{Bun}_n \times \mathrm{Bun}_n \xrightarrow{\det \times \det} \mathrm{Pic} X \times \mathrm{Pic} X, \quad (1)$$

where $\nu_n(L_1, L_2) = L_1 \oplus L_2$. The linear period of Aut_E is defined as

$$\mathrm{Per}_E = (\det \times \det)_! \nu_n^* \mathrm{Aut}_E[\dim. \mathrm{rel}(\nu_n)]$$

For $d \geq 0$, let $X^{(d)}$ denote the d th symmetric power of X . Write Ω for the canonical line bundle on X . Let $\epsilon_X : X^{(d)} \times X^{(d'-d)} \rightarrow \mathrm{Pic} X \times \mathrm{Pic} X$ be the map sending (D, D_1) to

$$(\Omega^{(2n-1)+(2n-3)+\dots+1}(D), \Omega^{(2n-2)+(2n-4)+\dots+2}(D + D_1))$$

For $d, d' \in \mathbb{Z}$, let $(\mathrm{Pic} X \times \mathrm{Pic} X)^{d, d'}$ be the connected component of $\mathrm{Pic} X \times \mathrm{Pic} X$ given for $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}') \in \mathrm{Pic} X \times \mathrm{Pic} X$ by

$$\deg \mathcal{A} = d + \deg(\Omega^{(2n-1)+(2n-3)+\dots+1}), \quad \deg \mathcal{A}' = d' + \deg(\Omega^{(2n-2)+(2n-4)+\dots+2})$$

Our main global result is Theorem 2.2.2, Theorem which describes all the left truncations $\tau_{\geq N} \mathrm{Per}_E$ for $N \in \mathbb{Z}$ over $(\mathrm{Pic} X \times \mathrm{Pic} X)^{d, d'}$. The answer is of local nature with respect to X , it makes sense for any, not necessarily irreducible, local system E on X .

The answer is given essentially by a suitable left truncation of

$$(\epsilon_X)_!((\wedge^2 E)^{(d)} \boxtimes E^{(d'-d)}) \quad (2)$$

(cf. Theorem 2.2.2 for a precise claim). This is an easy consequence of Theorem 2.1.2, which is our main local result.

Let \mathcal{M}_n be the stack classifying $L \in \text{Bun}_n$ with a nonzero section $\Omega^{n-1} \hookrightarrow L$, $q_n : \mathcal{M}_n \rightarrow \text{Bun}_n$ be the map sending this point to L . Our formulation of Theorem 2.1.2 uses special features of the GL_n case, the existence of the mirabolic subgroup used in Laumon's construction of automorphic sheaves on Bun_n via descent under $\mathcal{M}_n \rightarrow \text{Bun}_n$. Namely, we replace (1) by the diagram

$$\mathcal{M}_{2n} \xleftarrow{v_{\mathcal{Z}}} \mathcal{Z}_n \xrightarrow{\pi} \text{Pic } X \times \text{Pic } X,$$

where \mathcal{Z}_n is the stack classifying $L, L' \in \text{Bun}_n$ with a nonzero section $\Omega^{2n-1} \hookrightarrow L$. The map $v_{\mathcal{Z}}$ sends this point to $M = L \oplus L'$ with the induced section $\Omega^{2n-1} \hookrightarrow M$, and π sends the above point to $(\det L, \det L')$.

Write $\mathcal{M}_{n,d}$ for the connected component of \mathcal{M}_n given by

$$\deg L - \deg(\Omega^{(n-1)+(n-2)+\dots+1}) = d$$

To a local system E on X , Laumon has associated a complex $\mathcal{K}_{n,E}^d$ on $\mathcal{M}_{n,d}$ for $d \geq 0$ (cf. Section 2.3.1). If E is irreducible of rank n , then one has $q_n^* \text{Aut}_E[\dim. \text{rel}(q_n)] \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{K}_{n,E}^d$ for $d \geq 0$ over $\mathcal{M}_{n,d}$ by [2, 5].

We define the local linear period of $\mathcal{K}_{2n,E}$ as

$$\pi_!(v_{\mathcal{Z}}^* \mathcal{K}_{2n,E})[\dim. \text{rel}(v_{\mathcal{Z}})] \quad (3)$$

Theorem 2.1.2 claims that for $d + d' \geq 0$ and any local system E on X of rank $2n$ the restriction of (3) to $(\text{Pic } X \times \text{Pic } X)^{d,d'}$ vanishes unless $0 \leq d \leq d'$, and in the latter case (assuming for simplicity $\text{rk } E = 2n$) identifies with (2) up to a shift.

In Section 2.3, we explain our plan of the proof of Theorem 2.1.2 reducing it to Propositions 2.3.4 and 2.3.5.

For $d \geq 0$ in Section 2.3.1, we define the morphism $q_{\mathcal{Y}} : \mathcal{Y}_{n,d} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{n,d}$ and a perverse sheaf $\mathcal{P}_{n,E}^d$ on $\mathcal{Y}_{n,d}$ appearing in Laumon's construction. By definition, if E is a local system on X , then $\mathcal{K}_{n,E}^d \xrightarrow{\sim} (q_{\mathcal{Y}})_! \mathcal{P}_{n,E}^d$. So, Theorem 2.1.2 calculates certain direct

image under the composition

$$\mathcal{Y}_{2n} \times_{\mathcal{M}_{2n}} \mathcal{Z}_n \xrightarrow{\text{pr}_2} \mathcal{Z}_n \xrightarrow{\pi} \text{Pic } X \times \text{Pic } X$$

In Section 2.3.3, we get a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}_{n,d} \times \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}'_{n,d'} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\pi}} & X^{(d)} \times X^{(d')} & \xleftarrow{i_X} & X^{(d)} \times X^{(d'-d)} \\ \downarrow q_{\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{Z}} & & \downarrow \epsilon & \swarrow \epsilon_X & \\ \mathcal{Y}_{2n} \times_{\mathcal{M}_{2n}} \mathcal{Z}_{2n} & \xrightarrow{\pi \circ \text{pr}_2} & \text{Pic } X \times \text{Pic } X, & & \end{array}$$

where $q_{\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{Z}}$ is a closed immersion. Here i_X sends (D, D_1) to $(D, D + D_1)$. Our Proposition 2.3.4 close in spirit to ([11], Theorem A) allows to replace the integration over $\mathcal{Y}_{2n} \times_{\mathcal{M}_{2n}} \mathcal{Z}_n$ by the integration over its closed substack $\tilde{\mathcal{Y}}_{n,d} \times \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}'_{n,d'}$. Theorem 2.1.2 is so reduced to a calculation of the direct image

$$\tilde{\pi}_! q_{\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{Z}}^* (\mathcal{P}_{2n,E} \boxtimes \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_\ell) \quad (4)$$

in Proposition 2.3.5. Using the natural stratification of \mathcal{Y}_{2n} from [11] and the description of the $*$ -restrictions of $\mathcal{P}_{2n,E}$ to the strata obtained in *loc.cit.*, we first calculate (4) via this stratification. This shows that (4) is placed in one cohomological degree and provides a filtration on the corresponding constructible sheaf. Besides, we see that this sheaf is the extension by zero under i_X . It remains to identify this constructible sheaf with $(i_X)_! (\wedge^2 E)^{(d)} \boxtimes E^{(d'-d)}$ (in the case $\text{rk}(E) = 2n$).

The latter problem is absent at the level of functions. At the geometric level, on the contrary, this remaining part is the most difficult and involves new ideas. We divide it into two steps:

STEP (1) is Proposition 4.2.4. Unwinding Laumon's construction of $\mathcal{P}_{2n,E}$, we see that the problem is to calculate certain highest direct image with compact support (for the usual t-structure). We introduce a diagram

$$\tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_{n,d} \times \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}'_{n,d'} \xrightarrow{\tilde{\varphi} \times \tilde{\varphi}'} \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}_{n,d} \times \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}'_{n,d'} \xrightarrow{\tilde{\pi}} X^{(d)} \times X^{(d')}$$

and identify the cohomology sheaf of (4) in the corresponding degree with some highest direct image under $\tilde{\pi} \circ (\tilde{\varphi} \times \tilde{\varphi}')$. This is obtained by a reduction to some local statement with respect to X . We generalize this local result for an arbitrary reductive group and a Levi subgroup that we call *antistandard*. This generalization is performed in Appendix A independent of the rest of the paper. We consider this generalization as an important result of independent interest (Propositions A.0.5 and A.2.2).

STEP (2) is Proposition 4.3.2, which is in turn reduced to Theorem 4.3.9. Their content is to decompose $\bar{\pi} \circ (\tilde{\varphi} \times \tilde{\varphi}')$ as

$$\tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_{n,d} \times \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}'_{n,d'} \xrightarrow{\tilde{\beta} \times \tilde{\beta}'} \leq^n \mathrm{Sh}_0^d \times \leq^n \mathrm{Sh}_0^{d'} \xrightarrow{\leq^n(\mathrm{div} \times \mathrm{div})} X^{(d)} \times X^{(d')}$$

and reduce the calculation of the highest direct image under $\bar{\pi} \circ (\tilde{\varphi} \times \tilde{\varphi}')$ to a calculation of the highest direct image under $\leq^n(\mathrm{div} \times \mathrm{div})$ over the closed subscheme.

$$i_X : X^{(d)} \times X^{(d'-d)} \hookrightarrow X^{(d)} \times X^{(d')}$$

The last calculation given in Theorem 4.3.9 is of local nature with respect to X . We consider Theorem 4.3.9 as one of our main results, which is of independent interest.

For $0 \leq d \leq d'$, in Section 4.3.5, we introduce the scheme $V_-^{d,d'}$ classifying $D \in X^{(d)}, D' \in X^{(d')}$ with $D \leq D'$ and $(x_i) \in X^{d+d'}$ with $\sum_i x_i = D + D'$. The IC-sheaf of $V_-^{d,d'}$ is described in Section 4.3.6, which is a constructible sheaf placed in usual cohomological degree $-d'$. Let $\mathrm{Sh}_-^{d,d'}$ be the stack classifying torsion sheaves F, F' on X with $\mathrm{div}(F) \leq \mathrm{div}(F')$, $d = \deg F, d' = \deg F'$, and a complete flag of torsion sheaves $F_1 \subset \dots \subset F_{d+d'} = F \oplus F'$. We have the map $\mathrm{div}_-^v : \mathrm{Sh}_-^{d,d'} \rightarrow V_-^{d,d'}$ defined in Section 4.3.8. Theorem 4.3.9 claims, in particular, that each fibre of div_-^v is nonempty of dimension $-d'$, and

$$R^{-2d'}(\mathrm{div}_-^v)_! \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \simeq \mathrm{IC}[-d']$$

naturally. To prove Theorem 4.3.9, we use two different stratifications of $\mathrm{Sh}_-^{d,d'}$. The definition of the second stratification is inspired by the results of Richardson and Springer from [17]. Write \mathcal{E} for the set of irreducible components of $V_-^{d,d'}$. We get an inclusion of \mathcal{E} in the set indexing the strata of $\mathrm{Sh}_-^{d,d'}$. It turns out that only these strata contribute to the highest direct image under div_-^v , and this is the contribution of the corresponding irreducible components of $V_-^{d,d'}$ into $\mathrm{IC}[-d']$. We finish the proof of Theorem 4.3.9 using general Remarks 4.4.13 and 2.4.6. This completes the proof of Theorem 2.1.2.

1.0.3 Organization

Our main results are formulated in Section 2. In Section 2.4, we state some additional results (one may think of Proposition 2.4.4 as a version of Pieri's rule for GL_m over some configuration spaces of coweights). In Section 2.5, we derive some consequences from Theorem 2.1.2 for the classical theory of automorphic forms. We obtain an integral

representation of the L -function attached to $\wedge^2 E$ similar to the one given by Friedberg and Jacquet [4]. The proofs are given in the remaining sections.

1.1 Notation

Work over an algebraically closed ground field k of characteristic $p > 0$ (except in Section 2.5.3, where $k = \mathbb{F}_q$ of characteristic $p > 0$). All the schemes and stacks we consider are defined over k . Fix a prime ℓ and an algebraic closure $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ of \mathbb{Q}_ℓ . Let X be a smooth projective connected curve of genus g . Write Ω for the canonical line bundles on X .

We work with algebraic stacks in smooth topology and étale $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -sheaves on them. We adopt the conventions of ([13], Section 2.1). So, for an algebraic stack S locally of finite type, we have the derived category $D(S)$ of ℓ -adic sheaves on S . For a morphism $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ of algebraic stacks, the functors $f^*, f_*, f_!$ between the corresponding derived categories are understood in the derived sense. We use the notion of a *generalized affine fibration* from ([11], Section 0.1.1). For a morphism of stacks $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ write $\dim. \text{rel}(f)$ for the function of a connected component C of \mathcal{X} given by $\dim C - \dim C'$, where C' is the connected component of \mathcal{Y} containing $f(C)$.

Fix a nontrivial character $\psi : \mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell^*$ and denote by \mathcal{L}_ψ , the Artin-Schreier sheaf on \mathbb{A}^1 associated to ψ . We will ignore the Tate twists everywhere (they are easy to recover if necessary).

For $n \geq 1$, write Bun_n for the stack of rank n vector bundles on X . For $n = 1$, we also write $\text{Pic } X = \text{Bun}_1$ for the Picard stack of X . By a modification $M' \subset M''$ of a locally free \mathcal{O}_X -module M'' on X , we mean a quasi-coherent subsheaf such that $M' = M''$ over the generic point of X . For $d \geq 0$ denote by Sh_0^d , the stack of torsion sheaves on X of generic rank zero and length d . Let ${}^{\leq n} \text{Sh}_0^d \subset \text{Sh}_0^d$ be the open substack given by the property: for a scheme S an object F of $\text{Hom}(S, \text{Sh}_0^d)$ lies in $\text{Hom}(S, {}^{\leq n} \text{Sh}_0^d)$ if the geometric fibre of F at any point of $S \times X$ is of dimension $\leq n$.

For $d \geq 0$ write $X^{(d)}$ for the d -th symmetric power of X . We think of it as the scheme of effective divisors of degree d on X . Let $\text{div} : \text{Sh}_0^d \rightarrow X^{(d)}$ be the morphism norm as in ([11], Section 0.1.2).

1.1.1

Fix the maximal torus of diagonal matrices in GL_n and the Borel subgroup of upper triangular matrices. The set of weights of GL_n is identified with \mathbb{Z}^n .

We use the following (nonstandard) notations. Let $\Lambda_m = \mathbb{Z}^m$. For $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}^m$, we write $\langle a, b \rangle = \sum_i a_i b_i$. Let $\Lambda_m^+ = \{(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m) \in \mathbb{Z}^m \mid \lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_m\}$, $\Lambda_m^- = -\Lambda_m^+$. Let

$$\Lambda_m^> = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}^m \mid \lambda_i \geq 0 \text{ for all } i\}$$

Let $\Lambda_m^{\>+} = \Lambda_m^+ \cap \Lambda_m^>$. Let $\Lambda_m^{\>-} = \Lambda_m^- \cap \Lambda_m^>$. For $d \in \mathbb{Z}$ let

$$\Lambda_{m,d}^{\>+} = \{\lambda \in \Lambda_m^{\>+} \mid \sum_i \lambda_i = d\}$$

The second subindex d on the right will mean that we impose the above condition $\sum_i \lambda_i = d$. This way we get, in particular, $\Lambda_{m,d}$, $\Lambda_{m,d}^{\>-}$ and $\Lambda_{m,d}^>$.

Let

$$\Lambda_m^{pos} = \{\lambda \in \Lambda_{m,0} \mid \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_i \geq 0 \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq m\}$$

Set $\Lambda_m^{\>pos} = \Lambda_m^> + \Lambda_m^{pos}$, we also get $\Lambda_{m,d}^{\>pos} = \Lambda_{m,d}^> + \Lambda_m^{pos}$.

1.1.2

For $\lambda \in \Lambda_m^{\>pos}$ set

$$X_{pos}^\lambda = \prod_{i=1}^m X^{(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_i)}$$

This is the scheme of $\Lambda_m^{\>pos}$ -valued divisors of degree λ . A point of X_{pos}^λ is a collection (D_1, \dots, D_m) with $D_1 + \dots + D_i \in X^{(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_i)}$ for $1 \leq i \leq m$.

Let $X^\lambda \subset X_{pos}^\lambda$ be the closed subscheme given by the property that $D_i \geq 0$ for all i . This is the scheme of $\Lambda_m^>$ -valued divisors of degree λ .

Let $X_-^\lambda \subset X^\lambda$ be the closed subscheme given by $D_1 \leq \dots \leq D_m$. Let also $X_+^\lambda \subset X^\lambda$ be the closed subscheme given by $D_1 \geq \dots \geq D_m$.

For a local system E on X and $\lambda \in \Lambda_n^{\>-}$ the sheaf E_-^λ on X_-^λ is introduced in ([11], Definition 1). We denote also by \mathcal{L}_E^d (resp., Spr_E^d) Laumon's (resp., Springer's) perverse sheaf on Sh_0^d defined in ([11], Section 1). The group S_d acts on Spr_E^d , and \mathcal{L}_E^d is the perverse sheaf of S_d -invariants of Spr_E^d .

2 Main Results

2.1

Fix $n > 0$. For $d \in \mathbb{Z}$ as in ([11], Section 2.1), write \mathcal{M}_n for the stack classifying $L \in \text{Bun}_n$ together with a subsheaf $\Omega^{n-1} \hookrightarrow L$. Write $\mathcal{M}_{n,d}$ for the connected component of \mathcal{M}_n given by $\deg L - \deg(\Omega^{(n-1)+(n-2)+\dots+1}) = d$. Let $q_n : \mathcal{M}_{n,d} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_n$ be the projection sending the above point to L .

For a local system E on X and $d \geq 0$ one has a complex $\mathcal{K}_{n,E}^d$ over $\mathcal{M}_{n,d}$ defined in ([11], Remark 1). If E is irreducible of rank n then for $d \geq 0$ there is an isomorphism $q_n^* \text{Aut}_E[\dim. \text{rel}(q_n)] \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{K}_{n,E}^d$ over $\mathcal{M}_{n,d}$ established in [2, 5]. Here Aut_E is the E -Hecke eigensheaf on Bun_n defined in [2], which is perverse. Though $\mathcal{K}_{n,E}$ may depend on ψ , we do not express this in our notation.

2.1.1

Let \mathcal{Z}_n be the stack classifying $L, L' \in \text{Bun}_n$ and a nonzero section $s : \Omega^{2n-1} \hookrightarrow L$. Let $v_{\mathcal{Z}} : \mathcal{Z}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{2n}$ be the map sending this point to $M = L \oplus L'$ with the induced section $s : \Omega^{2n-1} \hookrightarrow M$. We get the diagram

$$\mathcal{M}_{2n} \xleftarrow{v_{\mathcal{Z}}} \mathcal{Z}_n \xrightarrow{\pi} \text{Pic } X \times \text{Pic } X,$$

where π is the map sending (L, L', s) to $(\det L, \det L')$. Let E be a local system on X . The local linear period of $\mathcal{K}_{2n,E}$ is

$$\pi_1(v_{\mathcal{Z}}^* \mathcal{K}_{2n,E})[\dim. \text{rel}(v_{\mathcal{Z}})] \quad (5)$$

For $d, d' \geq 0$ write $\epsilon : X^{(d)} \times X^{(d')} \rightarrow \text{Pic } X \times \text{Pic } X$ for the map sending (D, D') to

$$(\Omega^{(2n-1)+(2n-3)+\dots+1}(D), \Omega^{(2n-2)+(2n-4)+\dots+2}(D'))$$

For $d, d' \in \mathbb{Z}$ write $(\text{Pic } X \times \text{Pic } X)^{d,d'}$ for the connected component of $\text{Pic } X \times \text{Pic } X$ given for $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}') \in \text{Pic } X \times \text{Pic } X$ by

$$\deg \mathcal{A} = d + \deg(\Omega^{(2n-1)+(2n-3)+\dots+1}), \quad \deg \mathcal{A}' = d' + \deg(\Omega^{(2n-2)+(2n-4)+\dots+2})$$

If $0 \leq d \leq d'$ we have the closed immersion

$$i_X : X^{(d)} \times X^{(d'-d)} \rightarrow X^{(d)} \times X^{(d')} \quad (6)$$

sending (D, D_1) to $(D, D + D_1)$. Our main result is the following.

Theorem 2.1.2. Let E be any local system on X and $d + d' \geq 0$. Over $(\text{Pic } X \times \text{Pic } X)^{d, d'}$ the complex (5) vanishes unless $0 \leq d \leq d'$. If $0 \leq d \leq d'$ and the rank of E is $2n$ then (5) identifies canonically with

$$\epsilon_1(i_X)_!((\wedge^2 E)^{(d)} \boxtimes E^{(d'-d)})[d']$$

We actually prove a more precise claim for any local system E (cf. Proposition 2.3.5 and Remark 2.3.6).

2.2 Global linear periods

2.2.1

Let E be an irreducible rank $2n$ local system on X , recall the perverse sheaf Aut_E on Bun_{2n} from Section 2.1. Consider the diagram

$$\text{Bun}_{2n} \xleftarrow{\nu_n} \text{Bun}_n \times \text{Bun}_n \xrightarrow{\det \times \det} \text{Pic } X \times \text{Pic } X, \quad (7)$$

where $\nu_n(L_1, L_2) = L_1 \oplus L_2$. The linear period of Aut_E is defined as

$$\text{Per}_E = (\det \times \det)_! \nu_n^* \text{Aut}_E[\dim. \text{rel}(\nu_n)]$$

For $d, d' \in \mathbb{Z}$ write $\text{Per}_E^{d, d'}$ for its restriction to the component $(\text{Pic } X \times \text{Pic } X)^{d, d'}$.

For a local system \mathcal{A} of rank one on X , write $A\mathcal{A}$ for the corresponding automorphic local system on $\text{Pic } X$. This is a character local system such that for any $d \geq 0$ the restriction of $A\mathcal{A}$ under $X^{(d)} \rightarrow \text{Pic } X, D \mapsto \mathcal{O}(D)$ identifies canonically with $\mathcal{A}^{(d)}$.

Let Bun_1 act on $\text{Pic } X \times \text{Pic } X$ by $\bar{a} : \text{Bun}_1 \times \text{Pic } X \times \text{Pic } X \rightarrow \text{Pic } X \times \text{Pic } X$ sending (\mathcal{A}, L_1, L_2) to $(L_1 \otimes \mathcal{A}^n, L_2 \otimes \mathcal{A}^n)$. Then, Per_E satisfies the following equivariance property for this action

$$\bar{a}^* \text{Per}_E \xrightarrow{\sim} A(\det E) \boxtimes \text{Per}_E \quad (8)$$

Note that Per_E is also S_2 -equivariant, where S_2 permutes the two copies of $\text{Pic } X$.

The following is derived from Theorem 2.1.2.

Theorem 2.2.2. (i) If $d, d' \in \mathbb{Z}$ then $\text{Per}_E^{d,d'}$ vanishes unless $4n(1-g) \leq d - d' \leq 0$.
(ii) There is $N \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that for any $d, d' \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\text{Per}_E^{d,d'}$ is placed in usual cohomological degrees $\leq N$. If $0 \leq d \leq d'$ and $d \in \mathbb{Z}$ is large enough then one has

$$\tau_{\geq N'} \text{Per}_E^{d,d'} \xrightarrow{\sim} \tau_{\geq N'}(\epsilon_!(i_X)_*((\wedge^2 E)^{(d)} \boxtimes E^{(d'-d)})[d' + d + (g-1)(n-2n^2)])$$

over $(\text{Pic } X \times \text{Pic } X)^{d,d'}$ with

$$N' = N - 2d + (2g-2)(2n^2 - n) + 2$$

Taking into account the equivariance property (8), this gives a description of all the left truncations of $\text{Per}_E^{d,d'}$ for all $d, d' \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Remark 2.2.3. We did not look for the constant N in general. One checks that for any $d \in \mathbb{Z}$ the complex $\text{Per}_E^{d,d}$ is placed in usual degrees $\leq 2 + (g-1)(2n^2 - n - 2)$.

2.3 Plan of the proof of Theorem 2.1.2

2.3.1

For $d \geq 0$, consider the stack $\mathcal{Y}_{m,d}$ classifying $L \in \text{Bun}_m$ together with sections

$$t_i : \Omega^{(m-1)+(m-2)+\dots+(m-i)} \hookrightarrow \wedge^i L \tag{9}$$

for $i = 1, \dots, m$ satisfying the Plücker relations, $D \in X^{(d)}$ such that

$$t_m : \Omega^{(m-1)+(m-2)+\dots+1}(D) \xrightarrow{\sim} \det L$$

is an isomorphism ([11], Section 4.1). For a local system E on X , we have a perverse sheaf $\mathcal{P}_{m,E}^d$ on $\mathcal{Y}_{m,d}$ introduced in ([11], 4.2, Def. 2), see also Section 3.1.1. Let $q_{\mathcal{Y}} : \mathcal{Y}_{m,d} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{m,d}$ be the map sending the above point to (L, t_1) . By definition, $\mathcal{K}_{m,E}^d \xrightarrow{\sim} (q_{\mathcal{Y}})_!(\mathcal{P}_{m,E}^d)$ for $d \geq 0$.

2.3.2

Let $\tilde{\mathcal{Y}}_n$ be the stack classifying $L \in \text{Bun}_n$ with regular sections

$$s_i : \Omega^{(2n-1)+(2n-3)+\dots+(2n-2i+1)} \hookrightarrow \wedge^i L$$

for $1 \leq i \leq n$ over X satisfying the Plücker relations. For $d \geq 0$ the connected component $\tilde{\mathcal{Y}}_{n,d}$ of $\tilde{\mathcal{Y}}_n$ is defined by the property that there is $D \in X^{(d)}$ such that

$$s_n : \Omega^{(2n-1)+\dots+1}(D) \xrightarrow{\sim} \det L$$

is an isomorphism. Let similarly $\tilde{\mathcal{Y}}'_n$ be the stack classifying $L' \in \text{Bun}_n$ with regular sections

$$s'_i : \Omega^{(2n-2)+(2n-4)+\dots+(2n-2i)} \hookrightarrow \wedge^i L'$$

for $1 \leq i \leq n$ satisfying the Plücker relations. For $d' \geq 0$, the connected component $\tilde{\mathcal{Y}}'_{n,d'}$ of $\tilde{\mathcal{Y}}'_n$ is defined by the property that there is $D' \in X^{(d')}$ such that

$$s'_n : \Omega^{(2n-2)+\dots+2}(D') \xrightarrow{\sim} \det L'$$

is an isomorphism. Let

$$\bar{\pi} : \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}_{n,d} \times \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}'_{n,d'} \rightarrow X^{(d)} \times X^{(d')}$$

be the map sending the above point to (D, D') .

Let $\iota : \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}_{n,d} \times \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}'_{n,d'} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}_{2n}$ be the map sending the above point to $(M, (t_k))$, where $M = L \oplus L'$ and t_k are defined as follows. For $1 \leq 2k \leq 2n$, we get maps

$$s_k \otimes s'_k : \Omega^{(2n-1)+\dots+(2n-2k)} \hookrightarrow (\wedge^k L) \otimes (\wedge^k L') \subset \wedge^{2k} M$$

For $1 < 2k+1 \leq 2n$, we get maps

$$s_{k+1} \otimes s'_k : \Omega^{(2n-1)+\dots+(2n-2k-1)} \hookrightarrow (\wedge^{k+1} L) \otimes (\wedge^k L') \subset \wedge^{2k+1} M$$

Set

$$t_{2k} = (-1)^{1+\dots+(k-1)} s_k \otimes s'_k, \quad \text{for } 1 \leq 2k \leq 2n$$

$$t_{2k+1} = (-1)^{1+\dots+k} s_{k+1} \otimes s'_k, \quad \text{for } 1 < 2k+1 \leq 2n \tag{10}$$

$$t_1 = s_1$$

These (t_k) automatically satisfy the Plücker relations, so that ι takes values in \mathcal{Y}_{2n} .

2.3.3

We get the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\tilde{\mathcal{Y}}_{n,d} \times \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}'_{n,d'} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\pi}} & X^{(d)} \times X^{(d')} \\
\downarrow q_{\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{Z}} & & \searrow \epsilon \\
\mathcal{Y}_{2n} \times \mathcal{M}_{2n} \mathcal{Z}_n & \xrightarrow{\text{pr}_2} & \mathcal{Z}_n & \xrightarrow{\pi} & \text{Pic } X \times \text{Pic } X \\
\downarrow \text{pr}_1 & & \downarrow v_{\mathcal{Z}} & & \\
\mathcal{Y}_{2n} & \rightarrow & \mathcal{M}_{2n} & &
\end{array} \tag{11}$$

Here $q_{\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{Z}}$ is the map whose projection to \mathcal{Y}_{2n} is ι , and its projection to \mathcal{Z}_n sends the corresponding point to (L, L', t_1) .

For any local system E on X , we will define a canonical constructible subsheaf

$$\leq^n((\wedge^2 E)^{(d)} \boxtimes E^{(d'-d)}) \subset (\wedge^2 E)^{(d)} \boxtimes E^{(d'-d)} \tag{12}$$

on $X^{(d)} \times X^{(d'-d)}$ in Definition 4.3.11. We refer the reader to *loc.cit.* for the precise construction. As n varies, they form an increasing filtration on $(\wedge^2 E)^{(d)} \boxtimes E^{(d'-d)}$.

Theorem 2.1.2 is immediately reduced to Propositions 2.3.4 and 2.3.5.

Proposition 2.3.4. Let $d + d' \geq 0$. For any local system E on X , the natural map

$$\pi_1 \text{pr}_{2!}(\mathcal{P}_{2n,E}^{d+d'} \boxtimes \bar{\mathcal{Q}}_\ell) \rightarrow \pi_1 \text{pr}_{2!}(q_{\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{Z}})_* q_{\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{Z}}^*(\mathcal{P}_{2n,E}^{d+d'} \boxtimes \bar{\mathcal{Q}}_\ell)$$

is an isomorphism. In particular, it vanishes unless $d, d' \geq 0$. Besides, $q_{\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{Z}}$ is a closed immersion.

Proposition 2.3.5. Let $d, d' \geq 0$. For any local system E on X , there is a canonical isomorphism

$$\pi_1 q_{\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{Z}}^*(\mathcal{P}_{2n,E}^{d+d'} \boxtimes \bar{\mathcal{Q}}_\ell)[\dim. \text{rel}(v_{\mathcal{Z}})] \xrightarrow{\sim} (i_X)_!(\leq^n((\wedge^2 E)^{(d)} \boxtimes E^{(d'-d)}))[d'] \tag{13}$$

If E is of rank $2n$ then (12) is an equality. In particular, (13) vanishes unless $d \leq d'$.

The proof of Proposition 2.3.4 (resp., 2.3.5) is the purpose of Section 3 (resp., 4).

Remark 2.3.6. The situation here is similar to The Main local theorem of [11], where in calculating some period for a pair of local systems E, E' on X we obtained as an answer the subsheaf $\leq^n(E \otimes E')^{(d)} \subset (E \otimes E')^{(d)}$.

2.4 Other results

2.4.1

For a finite-dimensional $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -vector space V and $\lambda \in \Lambda_{2n}^{\succ+}$ consider the polynomial functor V^λ of V defined in ([11], Section 0.1.4). For $\lambda \in \Lambda_{2n}$, let $\lambda^{odd} = (\lambda_1, \lambda_3, \dots, \lambda_{2n-1})$, $\lambda^{even} = (\lambda_2, \lambda_4, \dots, \lambda_{2n})$.

Lemma 2.4.2. Assume $\dim V = 2n$. Then for $0 \leq d \leq d'$ one has

$$\mathrm{Sym}^d(\wedge^2 V) \otimes \mathrm{Sym}^{d'-d} V \xrightarrow{\sim} \bigoplus_{\lambda} V^\lambda$$

as representations of $\mathrm{GL}(V)$, the sum being taken over $\lambda \in \Lambda_{2n, d+d'}^{\succ+}$ such that $\lambda^{odd} \in \Lambda_{n, d'}^{\succ+}$ and $\lambda^{even} \in \Lambda_{n, d}^{\succ+}$. In particular, it is multiplicity free.

Proof. Set temporarily

$$\mathcal{J}_{d', d} = \{\lambda \in \Lambda_{2n, d+d'}^{\succ+} \mid \lambda^{odd} \in \Lambda_{n, d'}^{\succ+}, \lambda^{even} \in \Lambda_{n, d}^{\succ+}\}$$

Consider the map $f : \mathcal{J}_{d', d} \rightarrow \mathcal{J}_{d, d}$ sending λ to the unique $\mu \in \mathcal{J}_{d, d}$ such that $\mu^{odd} = \lambda^{even}$ and $\mu^{even} = \lambda^{odd}$.

1) The case $d = d'$ is ([8], Proposition 1). Moreover, in this case for $\lambda \in \mathcal{J}_{d, d}$, we get $\lambda^{odd} = \lambda^{even}$. Indeed, for such λ one has $\lambda_{2i-1} \geq \lambda_{2i}$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$, and

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_{2i-1} = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_{2i} = d,$$

so $\lambda_{2i-1} = \lambda_{2i}$ for all i .

2) The general case reduces to the case $d = d'$ using Pieri's rule for representations of GL_{2n} found in ([16], Proposition 2.1). Namely, if $\lambda \in \Lambda_{2n, 2d}^{\succ+}$ with $\lambda^{odd} = \lambda^{even}$ then Pieri's rule gives $V^\lambda \otimes \mathrm{Sym}^{d'-d} V \xrightarrow{\sim} \bigoplus_{\mu} V^\mu$, the sum being over $\mu \in \mathcal{J}_{d', d}$ with $f(\mu) = \lambda$. So,

$$\mathrm{Sym}^d(\wedge^2 V) \otimes \mathrm{Sym}^{d'-d} V \xrightarrow{\sim} \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \mathcal{J}_{d, d}} V^\lambda \otimes \mathrm{Sym}^{d'-d} V \xrightarrow{\sim} \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \mathcal{J}_{d, d}} \left(\bigoplus_{\substack{\mu \in \mathcal{J}_{d', d} \\ f(\mu) = \lambda}} V^\mu \right) \xrightarrow{\sim} \bigoplus_{\mu \in \mathcal{J}_{d', d}} V^\mu$$

■

2.4.3

Let $0 \leq d \leq d'$. For $\lambda \in \Lambda_{2n, d+d'}^{\>-}$ with $\lambda^{odd} \in \Lambda_{n, d'}^{\>-}$, $\lambda^{even} \in \Lambda_{n, d}^{\>-}$ let

$$\text{sum}^\lambda : X_-^\lambda \rightarrow X^{(d)} \times X^{(d')}$$

be the map sending (D_1, \dots, D_{2n}) to (D, D') with $D = D_1 + D_3 + \dots + D_{2n-1}$ and $D' = D_2 + D_4 + \dots + D_{2n}$.

We think of the following informally as a version of Lemma 2.4.2, where a point is replaced by the curve X . The proof of Proposition 2.4.4 is given in Section 4.3.13.

Proposition 2.4.4. For any local system E on X , the sheaf ${}^{\leq n}((\wedge^2 E)^{(d)} \boxtimes E^{(d'-d)})$ admits a filtration with the associated graded

$$\bigoplus_{\lambda} \text{sum}_!^\lambda E_-^\lambda,$$

the sum being taken over $\lambda \in \Lambda_{2n, d+d'}^{\>-}$ such that $\lambda^{odd} \in \Lambda_{n, d'}^{\>-}$ and $\lambda^{even} \in \Lambda_{n, d}^{\>-}$. Moreover, if $\text{rk}(E) = 2n$, then (12) is an equality.

2.4.5

Among other results, we underline Theorem 4.3.9, which is of independent interest. We refer the reader to Section 4.2 for its formulation. One could think of it as an analog of ([11], Theorem C) in our setting.

Remark 2.4.6. The following phenomenon appears in Theorem 4.3.9, it has also appeared in the local Rankin–Selberg method for GL_n in [11]. Let $f : Y \rightarrow Z$ be a morphism of stacks, Z a scheme of finite type, \mathcal{E} the set of irreducible components of Z . Assume the normalization of Z is of the form $\text{norm} : \sqcup_{i \in \mathcal{E}} Z_i \rightarrow Z$, where Z_i is smooth irreducible, the image $\text{norm}(Z_i)$ is the i th irreducible component of Z . Assume all the fibres of f are of dimension $\leq d$ for some $d \in \mathbb{Z}$. To calculate $R^{2d}f_! \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$, we find a stratification of Y by locally closed substacks Y_i , $i \in \mathcal{E}$ with the property that the map $Y_i \rightarrow Z$ factors naturally as $Y_i \xrightarrow{f_i} Z_i \xrightarrow{\text{norm}} Z$ and establish isomorphisms $R^{2d}(f_i)_! \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \xrightarrow{\sim} \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ for $i \in \mathcal{E}$. Then

$$R^{2d}f_! \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{norm}_! \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$$

Indeed, this direct image has a filtration with the associated graded $\bigoplus_{i \in \mathcal{E}} (\text{norm}_i)_! \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$, and any such filtration splits canonically.

2.5 Relation with the classical theory

2.5.1

For $d, d' \in \mathbb{Z}$ let $\mathcal{Z}_n^{d,d'} \subset \mathcal{Z}_n$ be the component given by $(\det L, \det L') \in (\text{Pic } X \times \text{Pic } X)^{d,d'}$ for $(L, L', s : \Omega^{2n-1} \hookrightarrow L) \in \mathcal{Z}_n$.

From Theorem 2.1.2 one derives the following.

Corollary 2.5.2. Let $0 \leq d \leq d'$ and E be a local system of rank $2n$ on X . Let V_1, V_2 be local systems of rank one on X . One has

$$\begin{aligned} \text{R}\Gamma_c(\mathcal{Z}_n^{d,d'}, \nu_{\mathcal{Z}}^* \mathcal{K}_{2n,E}^{d+d'} \otimes \pi^*(AV_1 \boxtimes AV_2))[n(g-1)] \xrightarrow{\sim} \\ V_0 \otimes \text{R}\Gamma(X^{(d)} \times X^{(d'-d)}, (V_1 \otimes V_2 \otimes \wedge^2 E)^{(d)} \boxtimes (V_2 \otimes E)^{(d'-d)})[2d'] \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

Here

$$V_0 = (AV_1)_{\Omega^{(2n-1)+(2n-3)+\dots+1}} \otimes (AV_2)_{\Omega^{(2n-2)+(2n-4)+\dots+2}}$$

If $d, d' \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $d + d' \geq 0$ then the left hand side of (14) vanishes unless $0 \leq d \leq d'$. \square

2.5.3

For this subsection, assume the base field is \mathbb{F}_q . For a local system E on X , the L-function of E is defined as the formal series in $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[[t]]$

$$L(E, t) = \sum_{d \geq 0} \sum_{D \in X^{(d)}(\mathbb{F}_q)} \text{tr}(\text{Fr}_D, E^{(d)}) t^d$$

According to the Grothendieck's trace formula,

$$L(E, t) = \prod_{r=0}^2 \det(1 - t \text{Fr}, H^r(X \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_q} k, E))^{(-1)^{r+1}}$$

Here Fr is the geometric Frobenius endomorphism. For an irreducible local system E of rank $2n$ on X let

$$\varphi_E : \text{Bun}_{2n}(\mathbb{F}_q) \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$$

be the function trace of Frobenius of Aut_E . Let $\varphi_{V_i} : (\text{Pic } X)(\mathbb{F}_q) \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ be the function trace of Frobenius of AV_i for rank one local systems V_i . Then, Corollary 2.5.2 yields the

equality in $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[[t]]$

$$\sum_{d \geq 0} \sum_{(s, L, L') \in \mathcal{Z}_n^{d, d}(\mathbb{F}_q)} \frac{1}{\sharp \text{Aut}(\Omega^{2n-1} \hookrightarrow L) \sharp \text{Aut}(L')} \varphi_E(L \oplus L') \varphi_{V_1}(\det L) \varphi_{V_2}(\det L') t^d =$$

$$q^{(n-4n^2)(g-1)/2} \text{tr}(\text{Fr}, V_0) L(V_1 \otimes V_2 \otimes \wedge^2 E, t)$$

Here $\sharp A$ denotes the number of element of the set A .

If d is large enough and $\varphi_E(L \oplus L') \neq 0$ then $\text{Ext}^1(\Omega^{2n-1}, L) = 0$ and one has $\dim \text{Hom}(\Omega^{2n-1}, L) = d + (g-1)(n-2n^2)$. One may derive some results of [4] about linear periods by passing to the residue at $t = q^{-1}$ in the above equality.

2.6 Application: automorphic sheaves for GSp_4

2.6.1

Use the following notations from ([14], Section 3.3.1). For a reductive group G over k , \check{G} denotes its Langlands dual over $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$. Let $\mathbb{G} = \text{GSp}_4$, $E_{\check{\mathbb{G}}}$ be a \check{G} -local system on X viewed as a pair (E, χ) , where E (resp., χ) is of rank 4 (resp., 1) local system on X equipped with a symplectic form $\wedge^2 E \rightarrow \chi$.

Let $\mathbb{H} = \text{GO}_6^0$ and $\kappa : \check{\mathbb{G}} \hookrightarrow \check{\mathbb{H}}$ be as in *loc.cit.* So, $\check{\mathbb{H}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \{(c, b) \in \mathbb{G}_m \times \text{GL}_4 \mid \det b = c^2\}$, and κ is the natural inclusion. Let $E_{\check{\mathbb{H}}}$ be the $\check{\mathbb{H}}$ -local system on X obtained via extension of scalars via κ . Thus, $E_{\check{\mathbb{H}}}$ is given by the pair (E, χ) with the induced isomorphism $\det E \xrightarrow{\sim} \chi^2$ on X . Let $F_{\mathbb{G}} : D^-(\text{Bun}_{\mathbb{H}}) \rightarrow D^<(\text{Bun}_{\mathbb{G}})$ be the theta-lifting functor from ([14], Section 2.2.6).

Assume E irreducible on X . Under these assumptions, we constructed the $E_{\check{\mathbb{G}}}$ -Hecke eigensheaf denoted $F_{\mathbb{G}}(K_{E^*, \chi^*, \mathbb{H}}) \in D^<(\text{Bun}_{\mathbb{G}})$ in ([14], Theorem 3.3.4).

Theorem 2.6.2. Under the assumptions of Section 2.6.1, the complex $F_{\mathbb{G}}(K_{E^*, \chi^*, \mathbb{H}})$ is nonzero.

3 Passing to a closed substack

In this section, we prove Proposition 2.3.4. In Section 3.1.1, we describe some general properties of the perverse sheaf $\mathcal{P}_{n, E}^d$, namely its $*$ -restriction to the natural stratification, and related results. After this preparation, the proof of Proposition 2.3.4 given in Section 3.3.7 is a combination of Propositions 3.2.3, Lemma 3.3.6, and Corollary 3.3.4.

Namely, we will decompose $q_{\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{Z}}$ into closed immersions

$$\tilde{\mathcal{Y}}_{n,d} \times \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}'_{n,d'} \xrightarrow{i_{\mathcal{Y}}} {}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}^{d,d'} \xrightarrow{2n_{\mathcal{K}}} \mathcal{Y}_{2n} \times_{\mathcal{M}_{2n}} \mathcal{Z}_n$$

and successively replace the integration over $\mathcal{Y}_{2n} \times_{\mathcal{M}_{2n}} \mathcal{Z}_n$ by the integration over a smaller substack in the above diagram.

3.1 Generalities about $\mathcal{P}_{n,E}^d$

3.1.1

For $r \geq 0$ let $\mathcal{Q}_{n,r}$ be the stack classifying collections

$$(0 = L_0 \subset \dots \subset L_n \subset L, (s_i)),$$

where $L_n \subset L$ is a modification of rank n vector bundles on X with $\deg(L/L_n) = r$, (L_i) is a complete flag of subbundles on L_n , and $s_i : \Omega^{n-i} \xrightarrow{\sim} L_i/L_{i-1}$ is an isomorphism for $i = 1, \dots, n$. We have the diagram $\mathbb{A}^1 \xleftarrow{\mu} \mathcal{Q}_{n,r} \xrightarrow{\beta} \leq^n \text{Sh}_0^r$ as in ([11], Section 2.1), here β sends the above point to L/L_n . As in *loc.cit.*, for a local system E on X , one defines the perverse sheaf

$$\mathcal{F}_{n,E}^r = \beta^* \mathcal{L}_E^r \otimes \mu^* \mathcal{L}_{\psi}[b(n,r)]$$

with

$$b(n,r) = nr + (1-g) \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i^2 = \dim(\mathcal{Q}_{n,r}) \quad (15)$$

Let $\varphi : \mathcal{Q}_{n,r} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}_{n,r}$ be the map sending the above point to $(L, (t_i))$, where

$$t_i : \Omega^{(n-1)+\dots+(n-i)} \xrightarrow{\sim} \wedge^i L_i \hookrightarrow \wedge^i L$$

are the induced maps for $i = 1, \dots, n$. By definition, $\mathcal{P}_{n,E}^r \xrightarrow{\sim} \varphi_!(\mathcal{F}_{n,E}^r)$. Write $\tilde{\mathcal{P}}_{n,E}^r$ for the complex on $\mathcal{Y}_{n,r}$ obtained from $\mathcal{P}_{n,E}^r$ by replacing in its definition \mathcal{L}_E^r by Spr_E^r (as in [11], p. 489 after Lemma 12).

3.1.2

As in ([11], Section 4.1), we stratify $\mathcal{Y}_{n,d}$ by locally closed substacks $S(\mathcal{Y})_{pos}^{\lambda}$ indexed by $\lambda \in \Lambda_{n,d}^{>pos}$. The stratum $S(\mathcal{Y})_{pos}^{\lambda}$ is given by requiring that the degree of zeros of

$t_i : \Omega^{(n-1)+\dots+(n-i)} \hookrightarrow \wedge^i L$ equals $\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$. So, $S(\mathcal{Y})_{pos}^\lambda$ classifies collections: $(D_i) \in X_{pos}^\lambda$, a complete flag of vector bundles $(0 = L_0 \subset L_1 \subset \dots \subset L_n = L)$ on $L \in \text{Bun}_n$ with trivializations

$$\Omega^{(n-1)+\dots+(n-i)}(D_1 + \dots + D_i) \xrightarrow{\sim} \wedge^i L_i$$

Let $S(\mathcal{Y})_-^\lambda = S(\mathcal{Y})_{pos}^\lambda \times_{X_{pos}^\lambda} X_-^\lambda$. We have a map $\mu_\lambda : S(\mathcal{Y})_-^\lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$ sending the above point to the sum in $k \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Ext}^1(\Omega^{n-i-1}(D_i), \Omega^{n-i}(D_i))$ over $1 \leq i < n$ of the pullbacks of

$$0 \rightarrow L_i/L_{i-1} \rightarrow L_{i+1}/L_{i-1} \rightarrow L_{i+1}/L_i \rightarrow 0$$

under

$$\Omega^{n-i-1}(D_i) \hookrightarrow \Omega^{n-i-1}(D_{i+1}) \xrightarrow{\sim} L_{i+1}/L_i$$

Let $q_-^\lambda : S(\mathcal{Y})_-^\lambda \rightarrow X_-^\lambda$ be the projection sending the above point to (D_i) . For $\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ set

$$a_n(\lambda) = \langle \lambda, (n-1, n-2, \dots, 0) \rangle$$

as in [11]. For $\lambda \in \Lambda_{n,d}^{\geq -}$ recall the definition of the sheaf E_-^λ on X_-^λ from ([11], Definition 1). Let $f_\lambda : X_-^\lambda \rightarrow \leq^n \text{Sh}_0^d$ be the map sending (D_1, \dots, D_n) to

$$\Omega^{n-1}(D_1)/\Omega^{n-1} \oplus \Omega^{n-2}(D_2)/\Omega^{n-2} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathcal{O}(D_n)/\mathcal{O}$$

For any smooth $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -sheaf E on X set

$$E_-^\lambda = \mathcal{H}^{2a_n(\lambda)}(f_\lambda^* \mathcal{L}_E^d),$$

where \mathcal{H}^i denotes the i -cohomology sheaf for the usual t-structure.

We will use the following.

Proposition 3.1.3. [11], Proposition 2). Let E be a smooth $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -sheaf on X of rank m , $\lambda \in \Lambda_{n,d}^{\geq pos}$. The $*$ -restriction of $\mathcal{P}_{n,E}^d$ to $S(\mathcal{Y})_{pos}^\lambda$ vanishes unless $\lambda_1 = \dots = \lambda_{n-m} = 0$ and $\lambda \in \Lambda_{n,d}^{\geq -}$. In the latter case, it is the extension by zero under $S(\mathcal{Y})_-^\lambda \hookrightarrow S(\mathcal{Y})_{pos}^\lambda$ of

$$(q_-^\lambda)^* E_-^\lambda \otimes \mu_\lambda^* \mathcal{L}_\psi[b(n, d) - 2a_n(\lambda)]$$

3.1.4

For $1 \leq j \leq m$ let ${}_j\mathcal{Y}_m$ be the stack classifying $L \in \text{Bun}_m$ together with sections (9) for $1 \leq i \leq j$ satisfying the Plücker relations. For $j < m$ let $\delta_j : \mathcal{Y}_m \rightarrow {}_{j+1}\mathcal{Y}_m$ be the projection forgetting t_{j+2}, \dots, t_m .

Given $\lambda \in \Lambda_j^{>pos}$ consider the locally closed substack ${}_{j+1}\mathcal{Y}_m^\lambda \hookrightarrow {}_{j+1}\mathcal{Y}_m$ given by the property that there is $(D_1, \dots, D_j) \in X_{pos}^\lambda$ such that

$$t_i : \Omega^{(m-1)+\dots+(m-i)}(D_1 + \dots + D_i) \hookrightarrow \wedge^i L$$

is a subbundle for $1 \leq i \leq j$. A point of ${}_{j+1}\mathcal{Y}_m^\lambda$ gives a flag $(L_1 \subset \dots \subset L_j \subset L)$ of vector bundles on X with trivializations for $1 \leq i \leq j$

$$L_i/L_{i-1} \xrightarrow{\sim} \Omega^{m-i}(D_i)$$

and a section $t_{j+1} : \Omega^{(m-1)+\dots+(m-j-1)} \hookrightarrow \wedge^j L_j \otimes L/L_j$.

Let ${}_{j+1}\mathcal{Y}_{m,-}^\lambda$ be the closed substack of ${}_{j+1}\mathcal{Y}_m^\lambda$ given by the properties: $0 \leq D_1 \leq \dots \leq D_j$, and there is a regular section $s : \Omega^{m-j-1}(D_j) \hookrightarrow L/L_j$ such that

$$t_{j+1} = t_j \otimes s : \Omega^{(m-1)+\dots+(m-j-1)} \hookrightarrow \wedge^j L_j \otimes L/L_j \subset \wedge^{j+1} L$$

We used the fact that $t_j : \Omega^{(m-1)+\dots+(m-j)} \hookrightarrow \wedge^j L_j$.

Let ${}_j\mathcal{W}^\lambda$ be the stack classifying $(D_1, \dots, D_j) \in X_-^\lambda, \bar{L} \in \text{Bun}_{m-j}$ with a section $s : \Omega^{m-j-1}(D_j) \hookrightarrow \bar{L}$. Let

$$\tau^\lambda : {}_{j+1}\mathcal{Y}_{m,-}^\lambda \rightarrow {}_j\mathcal{W}^\lambda$$

be the map sending the above point to $(\bar{L}, (D_i), s)$ with $\bar{L} = L/L_j$. Let $ev : {}_{j+1}\mathcal{Y}_{m,-}^\lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$ be the map sending a point of ${}_{j+1}\mathcal{Y}_{m,-}^\lambda$ to the sum in $H^1(X, \Omega) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{A}^1$ of the pull-back extensions

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & L_i/L_{i-1} & \rightarrow & L_{i+1}/L_i & \rightarrow & 0 \\ & & & & \uparrow & & \\ & & & & \Omega^{m-i-1}(D_i) & & \end{array}$$

for $1 \leq i \leq j-1$ and the pull-back of $0 \rightarrow L_j/L_{j-1} \rightarrow L/L_{j-1} \rightarrow L/L_j \rightarrow 0$ under $s : \Omega^{m-j-1}(D_j) \hookrightarrow L/L_j$.

Lemma 3.1.5. Let $1 \leq j < m$, E be any local system on X . The $*$ -restriction of $\delta_{j!}(\mathcal{P}_{m,E})$ to ${}_{j+1}\mathcal{Y}_m^\lambda$ is the extension by zero from ${}_{j+1}\mathcal{Y}_{m,-}^\lambda$ of $ev^*\mathcal{L}_\psi \otimes (\tau^\lambda)^*K'$ for some complex $K' \in \mathcal{D}({}_j\mathcal{W}^\lambda)$. \square

Proof. This follows from the equivariance properties of Whittaker sheaves ([5], Proposition 4.13) and ([11], Proposition 2). A similar argument is also used in ([6], Sections 4.4 and 4.5).

Namely, denote temporarily by $\mathcal{P}_j \subset \mathrm{GL}(\Omega^{m-1} \oplus \dots \oplus \Omega^{m-j-1} \oplus \mathcal{O}^{\oplus j-1})$ the parabolic group subscheme on X preserving for each $1 \leq i \leq j$, the subbundle $\Omega^{m-1} \oplus \dots \oplus \Omega^{m-i}$. Let $\mathcal{N}_j \subset \mathcal{P}_j$ be its unipotent radical. Let $M_j = \mathcal{P}_j/\mathcal{N}_j$.

For a finite collection $\underline{y} = \{y_1, \dots, y_r\} \in X$ let $\mathfrak{L}_{\underline{y}}(\mathcal{N}_j)$ and $\mathfrak{L}_{\underline{y}}^+(\mathcal{N}_j)$ be the corresponding loop and arc groups as in ([6], 4.4.1). As above, one gets a canonical character

$$ev_{\underline{y}} : \mathfrak{L}_{\underline{y}}(\mathcal{N}_j) \rightarrow \prod_{s=1}^j \mathfrak{L}_{\underline{y}}(\Omega) \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1,$$

where the last map is the sum of residues over all s and all points of \underline{y} . The map $ev_{\underline{y}}$ is trivial on $\mathfrak{L}_{\underline{y}}^+(\mathcal{N}_j)$. Write $D_{\underline{y}}$ for the formal neighbourhood of \underline{y} in X .

Let ${}_{j+1}\mathcal{Y}_{m, \text{good at } \underline{y}}^\lambda \subset {}_{j+1}\mathcal{Y}_m^\lambda$ be the open substack given by the property that \underline{y} does not intersect D_i for any i , and t_{j+1} is a subbundle in a neighbourhood of \underline{y} .

For a point of ${}_{j+1}\mathcal{Y}_{m, \text{good at } \underline{y}}^\lambda$ as above, the restriction of L to $D_{\underline{y}}$ naturally gives rise to a \mathcal{P}_j -torsor on $D_{\underline{y}}$. Moreover, L/L_j is equipped with a section $s_{\underline{y}} : \Omega^{m-j-1} \rightarrow L/L_j$ over $D_{\underline{y}}$ such that $t_{j+1} = t_j \otimes s_{\underline{y}}$ over $D_{\underline{y}}$.

Write $\mathcal{H}({}_{j+1}\mathcal{Y}_{m, \text{good at } \underline{y}}^\lambda)$ for the stack classifying a point of ${}_{j+1}\mathcal{Y}_{m, \text{good at } \underline{y}}^\lambda$ as above together with an isomorphism $L \xrightarrow{\sim} \Omega^{m-1} \oplus \dots \oplus \Omega^{m-j} \oplus L/L_j$ of \mathcal{P}_j -torsors over $D_{\underline{y}}$ inducing the identity on the corresponding M_j -torsors. The projection $\mathcal{H}({}_{j+1}\mathcal{Y}_{m, \text{good at } \underline{y}}^\lambda) \rightarrow {}_{j+1}\mathcal{Y}_{m, \text{good at } \underline{y}}^\lambda$ is a $\mathfrak{L}_{\underline{y}}^+(\mathcal{N}_j)$ -torsor.

As in ([6], 4.4.3), the action of $\mathfrak{L}_{\underline{y}}^+(\mathcal{N}_j)$ on $\mathcal{H}({}_{j+1}\mathcal{Y}_{m, \text{good at } \underline{y}}^\lambda)$ naturally extends to a $\mathfrak{L}_{\underline{y}}(\mathcal{N}_j)$ -action.

Let ${}_j\mathcal{W}_{pos}^\lambda$ be the stack classifying $(D_1, \dots, D_j) \in X_{pos}^\lambda$, $\bar{L} \in \mathrm{Bun}_{m-j}$ and a section

$$s : \Omega^{m-j-1} \rightarrow \bar{L}(D_1 + \dots + D_j)$$

We have the projection $\tau_{pos}^\lambda : {}_{j+1}\mathcal{Y}_m^\lambda \rightarrow {}_j\mathcal{W}_{pos}^\lambda$ extending τ^λ . Let ${}_j\mathcal{W}_{pos, \text{good at } \underline{y}}^\lambda \subset {}_j\mathcal{W}_{pos}^\lambda$ be the open substack giving by a similar condition: \underline{y} does not intersect D_i for all i , and s is a subbundle in a neighbourhood of \underline{y} .

The group ind-scheme $\mathcal{L}_{\underline{Y}}(\mathcal{N}_j)$ acts transitively on each fibre of the composition

$$\mathcal{H}(j_{+1}\mathcal{Y}_{m, \text{good at } \underline{Y}}^\lambda) \rightarrow j_{+1}\mathcal{Y}_{m, \text{good at } \underline{Y}}^\lambda \xrightarrow{\tau_{pos}^\lambda} j\mathcal{W}_{pos, \text{good at } \underline{Y}'}^\lambda$$

compare with ([6], Lemma 4.4.6). One finishes the proof as in ([6], Sections 4.4 and 4.5). \blacksquare

3.2 Passing to ${}^{2n}\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{Z}$

3.2.1

The purpose of Section 3.2 is to establish Proposition 3.2.3. Its proof after several reductions boils down to a calculation of $\mathrm{R}\Gamma_c(V, f^*\mathcal{L}_\psi)$ for a finite-dimensional vector space V and a linear morphism $f : V \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$. A reader may compare with the proof of ([11], Theorem A), which uses a similar strategy in a less involved setting.

3.2.2

Write a point of $\mathcal{Y}_{2n} \times_{\mathcal{M}_{2n}} \mathcal{Z}_n$ as a collection $L, L' \in \mathrm{Bun}_n$ for which we set $M = L \oplus L'$, and sections

$$t_i : \Omega^{(2n-1)+\dots+(2n-i)} \hookrightarrow \wedge^i M \tag{16}$$

for $1 \leq i \leq 2n$ satisfying the Plücker relations. Here $t_1 : \Omega^{2n-1} \hookrightarrow L$.

For $1 \leq j \leq 2n$ let

$$j_k : j\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{Z} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{Y}_{2n} \times_{\mathcal{M}_{2n}} \mathcal{Z}_n$$

be the closed substack given by the following property. For each $1 \leq i \leq j$, we require the following condition (A):

A1) if $i = 2k$ then t_{2k} factors as

$$t_{2k} : \Omega^{(2n-1)+\dots+(2n-2k)} \hookrightarrow (\wedge^k L) \otimes (\wedge^k L') \subset \wedge^i M$$

A2) if $i = 2k + 1$ then t_{2k+1} factors as

$$t_{2k+1} : \Omega^{(2n-1)+\dots+(2n-2k-1)} \hookrightarrow (\wedge^{k+1} L) \otimes (\wedge^k L') \subset \wedge^i M$$

We get a diagram of closed embeddings

$${}^{2n}\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{Z} \hookrightarrow \dots \hookrightarrow {}^2\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{Z} \hookrightarrow {}^1\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{Z} = \mathcal{Y}_{2n} \times_{\mathcal{M}_{2n}} \mathcal{Z}_n$$

Our first step is the following.

Proposition 3.2.3. Let E be a local system on X . For each $1 \leq j < 2n$, the natural map

$$\pi_! \mathrm{pr}_{2!} ({}^j\kappa)_* ({}^j\kappa)^* (\mathcal{P}_{2n,E} \boxtimes \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \rightarrow \pi_! \mathrm{pr}_{2!} ({}^{j+1}\kappa)_* ({}^{j+1}\kappa)^* (\mathcal{P}_{2n,E} \boxtimes \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \quad (17)$$

is an isomorphism.

3.2.4

In this subsection, we reduce Proposition 3.2.3 to Proposition 3.2.5. For $1 \leq j \leq 2n$ let ${}^j\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}$ be the stack classifying $L, L' \in \mathrm{Bun}_n$ for which we set $M = L \oplus L'$, and sections (2) for $1 \leq i \leq j$ satisfying the Plucker relations such that $t_1 : \Omega^{2n-1} \hookrightarrow L \subset M$.

Let ${}^j\mathcal{Z} \hookrightarrow {}^j\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}$ be the closed substack given by the condition (A) on t_i for each $1 \leq i \leq j$. Note that ${}^1\mathcal{Z} = {}^1\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}$. Set

$${}^{j+1}\mathcal{Z}' = {}^{j+1}\tilde{\mathcal{Z}} \times_{j\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}} {}^j\mathcal{Z},$$

here the projection ${}^{j+1}\tilde{\mathcal{Z}} \rightarrow {}^j\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}$ forgets t_{j+1} . For $1 \leq j < 2n$ denote by

$$j_\zeta : {}^j\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{Z} \rightarrow {}^{j+1}\mathcal{Z}'$$

the projection that forgets t_{j+2}, \dots, t_{2n} . Set

$${}^{j+1}K_E = j_{\zeta_!} ({}^j\kappa)^* (\mathcal{P}_{2n,E} \boxtimes \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$$

We have a Cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} {}^{j+1}\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{Z} & \hookrightarrow & {}^j\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{Z} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow j_\zeta \\ {}^{j+1}\mathcal{Z} & \xrightarrow{\bar{\kappa}} & {}^{j+1}\mathcal{Z}', \end{array}$$

and $\bar{\kappa}$ is a closed immersion. Let $\pi_{\mathcal{Z}} : {}^{j+1}\mathcal{Z}' \rightarrow \mathrm{Pic} X \times \mathrm{Pic} X$ be the map sending a point of ${}^{j+1}\mathcal{Z}'$ to $(\det L, \det L')$. Proposition 3.2.3 is reduced to the following.

Proposition 3.2.5. For $1 \leq j < 2n$, the natural map $\pi_{\mathcal{Z}^1}(^{j+1}K_E) \rightarrow \pi_{\mathcal{Z}^1 \bar{k}_* \bar{k}^*}(^{j+1}K_E)$ is an isomorphism.

Our idea of the proof of Proposition 3.2.5 is that it suffices to establish a similar result stratum by stratum after fixing the degrees of zeros of the sections (2) for $1 \leq i \leq j$.

3.2.6

Our purpose now is to reduce Proposition 3.2.5 to Proposition 3.2.8.

The stack $^j\mathcal{Z}$ is stratified by locally closed substacks $^j\mathcal{Z}^\lambda$ indexed by $\lambda \in \Lambda_j^{>pos}$. Let $j = 2k$ for j even (resp., $j = 2k + 1$ for j odd). Denote by $^j\mathcal{Z}^\lambda$ the stack classifying collections:

- $L, L' \in \text{Bun}_n$ and $(D_1, \dots, D_j) \in X_{pos}^\lambda$ for which we set $M = L \oplus L'$;
- a flag of subbundles $(0 = L'_0 \subset L'_1 \subset \dots \subset L'_k \subset L')$ together with trivializations

$$\sigma'_i : L'_i/L'_{i-1} \xrightarrow{\sim} \Omega^{2n-2i}(D_{2i}) \quad (18)$$

for $1 \leq i \leq k$;

- if $j = 2k$ a flag of subbundles $(0 = L_0 \subset L_1 \subset \dots \subset L_k \subset L)$ with trivializations

$$\sigma_i : L_i/L_{i-1} \xrightarrow{\sim} \Omega^{2n-2i+1}(D_{2i-1}) \quad (19)$$

for $1 \leq i \leq k$;

- if $j = 2k + 1$ a flag of subbundles $(0 = L_0 \subset L_1 \subset \dots \subset L_{k+1} \subset L)$ with trivializations (19) for $1 \leq i \leq k + 1$.

The locally closed immersion $^j\mathcal{Z}^\lambda \hookrightarrow ^j\mathcal{Z}$ is given by the formulas:

- if $1 \leq 2s \leq j$ then $t_{2s} = \sigma_1 \otimes \sigma'_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \sigma_s \otimes \sigma'_s$ is the map

$$t_{2s} : \Omega^{(2n-1)+\dots+(2n-2s)} \hookrightarrow (L_1/L_0) \otimes (L'_1/L'_0) \otimes \dots \otimes (L_s/L_{s-1}) \otimes (L'_s/L'_{s-1}) \hookrightarrow \wedge^{2s} M$$

- if $1 \leq 2s + 1 \leq j$ then $t_{2s+1} = \sigma_1 \otimes \sigma'_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \sigma_{s+1}$ is the map

$$t_{2s+1} : \Omega^{(2n-1)+\dots+(2n-2s-1)} \hookrightarrow (L_1/L_0) \otimes (L'_1/L'_0) \otimes \dots \otimes (L_{s+1}/L_s) \hookrightarrow \wedge^{2s+1} M$$

This stratification is given by fixing the degrees of the divisors of zeros of t_i for all $1 \leq i \leq j$.

Denote by ${}^j\mathcal{Z}_-^\lambda \hookrightarrow {}^j\mathcal{Z}^\lambda$ the closed substack given by $(D_1, \dots, D_j) \in X_-^\lambda$.

3.2.7

For $\lambda \in \Lambda_j^{>pos}$ consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} {}^{j+1}\mathcal{Z} \times_{j\mathcal{Z}} {}^j\mathcal{Z}^\lambda & \xrightarrow{\bar{\kappa}^\lambda} & {}^{j+1}\mathcal{Z}' \times_{j\mathcal{Z}} {}^j\mathcal{Z}^\lambda \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \pi_{\mathcal{Z}}^\lambda \\ & & \text{Pic } X \times \text{Pic } X, \end{array}$$

where $\bar{\kappa}^\lambda$ is the restriction of $\bar{\kappa}$, and $\pi_{\mathcal{Z}}^\lambda$ is the restriction of $\pi_{\mathcal{Z}}$. Note that $\bar{\kappa}^\lambda$ is a closed embedding.

Denote by ${}^{j+1}K_E^\lambda$ the $*$ -restriction of ${}^{j+1}K_E$ to ${}^{j+1}\mathcal{Z}' \times_{j\mathcal{Z}} {}^j\mathcal{Z}^\lambda$. By Proposition 3.1.3, the $*$ -restriction of $\mathcal{P}_{2n,E}^d$ to $S(\mathcal{Y})_{pos}^\vee$ vanishes for all but a finite number of these strata for $\nu \in \Lambda_{2n,d}^{>pos}$. This reduces Proposition 3.2.5 to the following.

Proposition 3.2.8. For $\lambda \in \Lambda_j^{>pos}$, the natural map $(\pi_{\mathcal{Z}}^\lambda)_! ({}^{j+1}K_E^\lambda) \rightarrow (\pi_{\mathcal{Z}}^\lambda)_! \bar{\kappa}_*^\lambda (\bar{\kappa}^\lambda)^* ({}^{j+1}K_E^\lambda)$ is an isomorphism.

3.2.9 Proof of Proposition 3.2.8

Let $j = 2k$ for j even (resp., $j = 2k + 1$ for j odd). The stack ${}^{j+1}\mathcal{Z}' \times_{j\mathcal{Z}} {}^j\mathcal{Z}^\lambda$ classifies collections: a point of ${}^j\mathcal{Z}^\lambda$ as described in Section 3.2.6,

- if $j = 2k$ then we are also given a section

$$s : \Omega^{2n-2k-1} \rightarrow (M/(L_k \oplus L'_k))(D_1 + \dots + D_{2k}),$$

for which we define t_{j+1} as the map

$$t_j \otimes s : \Omega^{(2n-1)+\dots+(2n-2k-1)} \rightarrow \det(L_k \oplus L'_k) \otimes (M/(L_k \oplus L'_k)) \subset \wedge^{j+1} M$$

- if $j = 2k + 1$ then we are given a section

$$s : \Omega^{2n-2k-2} \rightarrow (M/(L_{k+1} \oplus L'_k))(D_1 + \dots + D_{2k+1}),$$

and we define t_{j+1} as the map

$$t_j \otimes s : \Omega^{(2n-1)+\dots+(2n-2k-2)} \rightarrow \det(L_{k+1} \oplus L'_k) \otimes (M/(L_{k+1} \oplus L'_k)) \subset \wedge^{j+1} M$$

Let

$$j+1 \bar{\mathcal{Z}}'^{\lambda} \hookrightarrow j+1 \mathcal{Z}' \times_{j \bar{\mathcal{Z}}} j \mathcal{Z}^{\lambda}$$

be the closed substack given by the properties that $D_1 \leq \dots \leq D_j$, and

- if $j = 2k$ then $s : \Omega^{2n-2k-1}(D_{2k}) \rightarrow M/(L_k \oplus L'_k)$ is regular
- if $j = 2k + 1$ then $s : \Omega^{2n-2k-2}(D_{2k+1}) \rightarrow M/(L_{k+1} \oplus L'_k)$ is regular.

By Lemma 3.1.5, one knows that $j+1 K_E^{\lambda}$ is the extension by zero from $j+1 \bar{\mathcal{Z}}'^{\lambda}$. Let $j+1 \bar{\mathcal{Z}}^{\lambda}$ be the preimage of $j+1 \bar{\mathcal{Z}}'^{\lambda}$ under $\bar{\kappa}^{\lambda}$. So, in Proposition 3.2.8, we actually deal with the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} j+1 \bar{\mathcal{Z}}^{\lambda} & \xrightarrow{\bar{\kappa}^{\lambda}} & j+1 \bar{\mathcal{Z}}'^{\lambda} \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \pi_{\bar{\mathcal{Z}}}^{\lambda} \\ & & \text{Pic } X \times \text{Pic } X, \end{array}$$

By abuse of notations, here $\pi_{\bar{\mathcal{Z}}}^{\lambda}$ and $\bar{\kappa}^{\lambda}$ denote the restrictions of the corresponding maps.

The description of $j+1 K_E^{\lambda}$ on $j+1 \bar{\mathcal{Z}}'^{\lambda}$ is as follows. Let $j+1 \bar{\mathcal{W}}^{\lambda}$ be the stack classifying $(D_1, \dots, D_j) \in X_{-}^{\lambda}$,

- if $j = 2k$ then we are given $\bar{L}, \bar{L}' \in \text{Bun}_{n-k}$ and $s : \Omega^{2n-2k-1}(D_{2k}) \hookrightarrow \bar{L} \oplus \bar{L}'$;
- if $j = 2k + 1$ then we are given $\bar{L} \in \text{Bun}_{n-k-1}, \bar{L}' \in \text{Bun}_{n-k}$ and

$$s : \Omega^{2n-2k-2}(D_{2k+1}) \hookrightarrow \bar{L} \oplus \bar{L}'$$

We get a map $\bar{\tau} : j+1 \bar{\mathcal{Z}}'^{\lambda} \rightarrow j+1 \bar{\mathcal{W}}^{\lambda}$ given by the formulas $\bar{L}' = L'/L'_k$ and

$$\bar{L} = \begin{cases} L/L_k, & \text{if } j = 2k \\ L/L_{k+1}, & \text{if } j = 2k + 1 \end{cases}$$

Let $ev^{\lambda} : j+1 \bar{\mathcal{Z}}'^{\lambda} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$ be the map sending a point of $j+1 \bar{\mathcal{Z}}'^{\lambda}$ to the class of the pullback extension

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 \rightarrow & L'_k/L'_{k-1} & \rightarrow & L'/L'_{k-1} & \rightarrow & L'/L'_k & \rightarrow 0 \\ & & & & & \uparrow \bar{s} & \\ & & & & & \Omega^{2n-2k-1}(D_{2k}) & \end{array}$$

for $j = 2k$, and the class of the pullback extension

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & L_{k+1}/L_k & \rightarrow & L/L_k & \rightarrow & 0 \\ & & & & \uparrow \bar{s} & & \\ & & & & \Omega^{2n-2k-2}(D_{2k+1}) & & \end{array}$$

for $j = 2k + 1$, respectively. Here, \bar{s}, \bar{s}' are the corresponding components of s .

Lemma 3.2.10. There is a complex ${}^{j+1}\bar{K}_E^\lambda$ on ${}^{j+1}\bar{\mathcal{W}}^\lambda$ and an isomorphism over ${}^{j+1}\bar{\mathcal{Z}}'^\lambda$

$${}^{j+1}K_E^\lambda \simeq \bar{\tau}^*({}^{j+1}\bar{K}_E^\lambda) \otimes (ev^\lambda)^* \mathcal{L}_\psi \quad (20)$$

Proof. This follows from Lemma 3.1.5. In more details, recall the stack ${}_{j+1}\mathcal{Y}_{2n,-}^\lambda$ from Section 3.1.4. We have the map ${}^{j+1}\bar{\mathcal{Z}}'^\lambda \rightarrow {}_{j+1}\mathcal{Y}_{2n,-}^\lambda$ sending a point of the source to the collection

$$(M = L \oplus L', (t_1, \dots, t_{j+1}), (D_1, \dots, D_j) \in X_-^\lambda)$$

So, M is equipped with the flag $0 = M_0 \subset M_1 \subset \dots \subset M_j \subset M$ of subbundles. Here $M_{2k} = L_k \oplus L'_k$ for $0 \leq 2k \leq j$ and $M_{2k+1} = L_{k+1} \oplus L'_k$ for $0 < 2k+1 \leq j$. Our claim follows from the fact that, by construction, the exact sequence $0 \rightarrow M_i/M_{i-1} \rightarrow M_{i+1}/M_i \rightarrow M_{i+1}/M_i \rightarrow 0$ splits canonically for $1 \leq i \leq j - 1$. \blacksquare

The map $\pi_{\bar{\mathcal{Z}}}^\lambda$ factors as

$${}^{j+1}\bar{\mathcal{Z}}'^\lambda \xrightarrow{\bar{\tau}} {}^{j+1}\bar{\mathcal{W}}^\lambda \rightarrow \text{Pic } X \times \text{Pic } X$$

Let ${}^{j+1}\mathcal{W}^\lambda \hookrightarrow {}^{j+1}\bar{\mathcal{W}}^\lambda$ be the closed substack given by the property

- if $j = 2k$ then s factors as $s : \Omega^{(2n-2k-1)}(D_{2k}) \hookrightarrow \bar{L} \subset \bar{L} \oplus \bar{L}'$;
- if $j = 2k + 1$ then s factors as $s : \Omega^{(2n-2k-2)}(D_{2k+1}) \hookrightarrow \bar{L}' \subset \bar{L} \oplus \bar{L}'$.

The square is Cartesian

$$\begin{array}{ccc} {}^{j+1}\mathcal{W}^\lambda & \hookrightarrow & {}^{j+1}\bar{\mathcal{W}}^\lambda \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \bar{\tau} \\ {}^{j+1}\bar{\mathcal{Z}}^\lambda & \xrightarrow{\bar{\kappa}^\lambda} & {}^{j+1}\bar{\mathcal{Z}}'^\lambda \end{array}$$

So, it suffices to show that $\bar{\tau}_1(ev^\lambda)^*\mathcal{L}_\psi$ is the extension by zero from $j^{+1}\mathcal{W}^\lambda$. The map $\bar{\tau}$ is a generalized affine fibration. Let $j^{+1}\hat{\mathcal{W}}^\lambda$ be the stack classifying a point of $j^{+1}\bar{\mathcal{W}}^\lambda$ as above together with an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \Omega^{2n-2k}(D_{2k}) \rightarrow ? \rightarrow \bar{L}' \rightarrow 0 \quad (21)$$

for $j = 2k$, respectively, with an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \Omega^{2n-2k-1}(D_{2k+1}) \rightarrow ? \rightarrow \bar{L} \rightarrow 0 \quad (22)$$

for $j = 2k + 1$. The map $\bar{\tau}$ decomposes naturally as

$$j^{+1}\bar{\mathcal{Z}}'^\lambda \xrightarrow{\xi} j^{+1}\hat{\mathcal{W}}^\lambda \xrightarrow{\hat{\tau}} j^{+1}\bar{\mathcal{W}}^\lambda,$$

where ξ is a generalized affine fibration. Namely, the sequence (21) for $j = 2k$ is

$$0 \rightarrow L'_k/L'_{k-1} \rightarrow L'/L'_{k-1} \rightarrow L'/L'_k \rightarrow 0$$

The sequence (22) for $j = 2k + 1$ is

$$0 \rightarrow L_{k+1}/L_k \rightarrow L/L_k \rightarrow L/L_{k+1} \rightarrow 0$$

Here $\hat{\tau}$ forgets the extension (21) for $j = 2k$ (respectively, the extension (22) for $j = 2k + 1$).

The map ev^λ factors naturally as $j^{+1}\bar{\mathcal{Z}}'^\lambda \rightarrow j^{+1}\hat{\mathcal{W}}^\lambda \xrightarrow{e\hat{v}^\lambda} \mathbb{A}^1$, and $\xi_1\bar{\mathcal{Q}}_\ell$ identifies with $\bar{\mathcal{Q}}_\ell$ up to a shift. The $*$ -fibre of $\hat{\tau}_1(e\hat{v}^\lambda)^*\mathcal{L}_\psi$ at a given point vanishes unless $\bar{s}' = 0$ for $j = 2k$ (respectively, $\bar{s} = 0$ for $j = 2k + 1$). Proposition 3.2.8 is proved. \square

Thus, Propositions 3.2.5 and 3.2.3 are also proved.

3.3 Passing to $\tilde{\mathcal{Y}}_n \times \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}'_n$

3.3.1

In Section 3.3, we finish the proof of Proposition 2.3.4 using the results of Sections 3.1 and 3.2.

3.3.2

Note that ${}^{2n}\mathcal{Z} = {}^{2n}\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{Z}$. For $d, d' \in \mathbb{Z}$ let ${}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}^{d,d'}$ be the substack of ${}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}$ given by

$$\deg L = \deg(\Omega^{(2n-1)+(2n-3)+\dots+1}) + d, \quad \deg L' = \deg(\Omega^{(2n-2)+(2n-4)+\dots+2}) + d'$$

The map $q_{\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{Z}} : \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}_{n,d} \times \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}'_{n,d'} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}_{2n} \times_{\mathcal{M}_{2n}} \mathcal{Z}_n$ factors uniquely through the closed substack

$$\tilde{\mathcal{Y}}_{n,d} \times \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}'_{n,d'} \xrightarrow{i_{\mathcal{Y}}} {}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}^{d,d'} \xrightarrow{{}^{2n}\kappa} \mathcal{Y}_{2n} \times_{\mathcal{M}_{2n}} \mathcal{Z}_n,$$

this defines the map $i_{\mathcal{Y}}$.

3.3.3

The stack ${}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}$ admits a stratification by ${}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}^\lambda$ indexed by $\lambda \in \Lambda_{2n}^{>pos}$, which is described in Section 3.2.6. For $d, d' \in \mathbb{Z}$ the stack ${}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}^{d,d'}$ admits a stratification by ${}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}^\lambda$ indexed by $\lambda \in \Lambda_{2n}^{>pos}$ such that $\lambda_1 + \lambda_3 + \dots + \lambda_{2n-1} = d$ and $\lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_{2n} = d'$.

For $\lambda \in \Lambda_{2n}^{>-}$ let

$$q_\lambda : {}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}_-^\lambda \rightarrow X_-^\lambda$$

be the map sending a point of ${}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}_-^\lambda$ to $(D_1, \dots, D_{2n}) \in X_-^\lambda$. From Proposition 3.1.3, one gets the following.

Corollary 3.3.4. Let $\lambda \in \Lambda_{2n,r}^{>pos}$. The $*$ -restriction of $({}^{2n}\kappa)^*(\mathcal{P}_{2n,E}^r \boxtimes \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$ to the stratum ${}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}^\lambda$ vanishes unless $\lambda \in \Lambda_{2n,r}^{>-}$. In the latter case, it is the extension by zero from ${}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}_-^\lambda$ and identifies over ${}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}_-^\lambda$ with

$$q_\lambda^* E_-^\lambda[b(2n, r) - 2a_{2n}(\lambda)]$$

3.3.5

For a scheme S and a vector bundle V on $S \times X$, by a *rational section* of V we mean a section defined over an open subscheme of the form $(S \times X) - D$, where $D \hookrightarrow S \times X$ is a closed subscheme finite over S .

Lemma 3.3.6. A point of ${}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}$ gives rise to uniquely defined rational sections

$$s_i : \Omega^{(2n-1)+\dots+(2n-2i+1)} \hookrightarrow \wedge^i L \tag{23}$$

and

$$s'_i : \Omega^{(2n-2)+\dots+(2n-2i)} \hookrightarrow \wedge^i L' \quad (24)$$

for $1 \leq i \leq n$ such that (10) hold.

Proof. A point of ${}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}$ gives rise to nonuniquely defined rational sections $u_i : \Omega^{2n-2i+1} \hookrightarrow L$ and $u'_i : \Omega^{2n-2i} \hookrightarrow L'$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$ such that $t_{2k} = u_1 \wedge u'_1 \wedge \dots \wedge u_k \wedge u'_k$ and

$$t_{2k+1} = u_1 \wedge u'_1 \wedge \dots \wedge u_k \wedge u'_k \wedge u_{k+1}$$

Set $s_k = u_1 \wedge \dots \wedge u_k$ and $s'_k = u'_1 \wedge \dots \wedge u'_k$. One checks that s_k and s'_k are independent of the choices of u_i, u'_i . ■

3.3.7 Proof of Proposition 2.3.4

From Lemma 3.3.6, it follows that i_γ is a closed immersion, and it is given by the property that the rational sections (23) and (24) are regular over the whole of X .

More precisely, this is seen as follows. For a point $(L, L', (t_i)) \in {}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}$ consider the exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \Omega^{2n-1} \xrightarrow{t_1} L \rightarrow L/\Omega^{2n-1} \rightarrow 0$. Set $s_1 = t_1$. As the first step, one imposes the condition that the image of t_2 under the induced map

$$L \otimes L' \rightarrow (L/\Omega^{2n-1}) \otimes L'$$

vanishes, this yields a section $s'_1 : \Omega^{2n-2} \hookrightarrow L'$ with $t_2 = s_1 \otimes s'_1$. Consider the exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \Omega^{2n-2} \xrightarrow{s'_1} L' \rightarrow L'/\Omega^{2n-2} \rightarrow 0$. As the second step, one imposes the condition that the image of t_3 under the induced map

$$(\wedge^2 L) \otimes L' \rightarrow (\wedge^2 L) \otimes (L'/\Omega^{2n-2})$$

vanishes. This yields a section $s_2 : \Omega^{(2n-1)+(2n-3)} \hookrightarrow \wedge^2 L$ such that $t_3 = -s_2 \otimes s'_1$. Continuing this procedure, by induction one gets all the sections s_i, s'_i by imposing similar closed conditions.

From Corollary 3.3.4, it follows that $({}^{2n}\kappa)^*(\mathcal{P}_{2n,E} \boxtimes \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$ over the component ${}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}^{d,d'}$ of ${}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}$ is the extension by zero under the map i_γ . Indeed, for each $\lambda \in \Lambda_{2n}^{>pos}$ such that

$\lambda_1 + \lambda_3 + \dots + \lambda_{2n-1} = d$ and $\lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_{2n} = d'$, we have

$${}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}_-^\lambda \subset (\tilde{\mathcal{Y}}_{n,d} \times \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}'_{n,d'}) \times_{({}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}^{d,d'})} {}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}^\lambda$$

Indeed, if a point of ${}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}_-^\lambda$ is written as in Section 3.2.6, then the divisor of zeros of (23) is $D_1 + D_3 + \dots + D_{2i-1} \geq 0$ and the divisor of zeros of (24) is $D_2 + D_4 + \dots + D_{2i} \geq 0$. Our claim follows now from Proposition 3.2.3. \square

Remark 3.3.8. The map $i_y : \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}_{n,d} \times \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}'_{n,d'} \rightarrow {}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}^{d,d'}$ is not an isomorphism already for $n = 1$. In this case, the condition (A) is empty, and ${}^2\mathcal{Z}^{d,d'}$ classifies: $L, L' \in \text{Bun}_1$ with $\deg L = \deg \Omega + d$, $\deg L' = d'$ and sections

$$t_1 : \Omega \hookrightarrow L, t_2 : \Omega \hookrightarrow L \otimes L'$$

The closed immersion i_y is given in this case by requiring that there is $s'_1 : \mathcal{O} \hookrightarrow L'$ such that $t_2 = t_1 \otimes s'_1$.

4 Direct image under $\bar{\pi}$

The purpose of Section 4 is to prove Proposition 2.3.5, which is a part of our strategy presented in Section 2.3. We start with Proposition 4.1.2 showing that the complex (13) that we must calculate is placed in the highest usual cohomological degree only. It also provides a filtration on the corresponding constructible sheaf whose associated graded is explicitly described. The corresponding highest direct image is calculated in two steps.

The first step is Proposition 4.2.4. Namely, we get a diagram

$$\tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_{n,d} \times \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}'_{n,d'} \xrightarrow{\tilde{\varphi} \times \tilde{\varphi}'} \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}_{n,d} \times \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}'_{n,d'} \xrightarrow{\bar{\pi}} X^{(d)} \times X^{(d')}$$

and replace the highest direct image under $\bar{\pi}$ by the highest direct image under $\bar{\pi} \circ (\tilde{\varphi} \times \tilde{\varphi}')$. This is obtained by a reduction to some local statement with respect to X . We generalize the corresponding local result for an arbitrary reductive group and a Levi subgroup that we call *antistandard*. This generalization is performed in Appendix A independent of the rest of the paper. We consider this generalization as an important result of independent interest (Propositions A.0.5 and A.2.2).

The second step is Proposition 4.3.2. The combination of both steps easily implies Proposition 2.3.5. In turn, Proposition 4.3.2 is reduced to Theorem 4.3.9, whose proof is the purpose of Section 4.4.

The mathematical content of Proposition 4.3.2 and Theorem 4.3.9 is to decompose $\bar{\pi} \circ (\tilde{\varphi} \times \tilde{\varphi}')$ as

$$\tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_{n,d} \times \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}'_{n,d'} \xrightarrow{\tilde{\beta} \times \tilde{\beta}'} \leq^n \mathrm{Sh}_0^d \times \leq^n \mathrm{Sh}_0^{d'} \xrightarrow{\leq^n (\mathrm{div} \times \mathrm{div})} X^{(d)} \times X^{(d')}$$

and reduce the calculation of the desired highest direct image under $\bar{\pi} \circ (\tilde{\varphi} \times \tilde{\varphi}')$ to the calculation of the highest direct image under $\leq^n (\mathrm{div} \times \mathrm{div})$ over the closed subscheme $i_X : X^{(d)} \times X^{(d'-d)} \hookrightarrow X^{(d)} \times X^{(d')}$ given by (6). The last calculation given in Theorem 4.3.9 is of local nature with respect to X . We consider Theorem 4.3.9 as one of our main results, which is of independent interest.

4.1 Filtration

In Section 4.1, we prove Proposition 4.1.2. It shows that (13) is a constructible sheaf (up to a shift) and calculates this sheaf in the Grothendieck group.

4.1.1

Recall the map (6) from Section 2.1.1. From Corollary 3.3.4, it follows that

$$\bar{\pi}_! q_{\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{Z}}^* (\mathcal{P}_{2n,E} \boxtimes \bar{\mathcal{Q}}_\ell)$$

is the extension by zero under i_X . In particular, it vanishes unless $0 \leq d \leq d'$. Indeed, this holds for the contribution of each stratum ${}^{2n} \mathcal{Z}^\lambda$ of ${}^{2n} \mathcal{Z}^{d,d'}$.

For $\lambda \in \Lambda_{2n}^{>pos}$ recall the notation λ^{odd} , λ^{even} and the map $\mathrm{sum}^\lambda : X_-^\lambda \rightarrow X^{(d)} \times X^{(d')}$ from Sections 2.4.1 and 2.4.3.

Proposition 4.1.2. The complex

$$\bar{\pi}_! q_{\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{Z}}^* (\mathcal{P}_{2n,E}^{d+d'} \boxtimes \bar{\mathcal{Q}}_\ell) [\mathrm{dim. rel}(v_{\mathcal{Z}}) - d'] \quad (25)$$

on $X^{(d)} \times X^{(d')}$ is a constructible sheaf placed in usual cohomological degree zero, which is an extension by zero under i_X . It admits a filtration with the associated graded

$$\bigoplus_{\lambda} \mathrm{sum}_!^\lambda E_-^\lambda, \quad (26)$$

the sum being taken over $\lambda \in \Lambda_{2n,d+d'}^{\succ-}$ such that $\lambda^{odd} \in \Lambda_{n,d}^{\succ-}$ and $\lambda^{even} \in \Lambda_{n,d'}^{\succ-}$.

Proof. For each $\lambda \in \Lambda_{2n}^{\succ pos}$ the projection ${}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}^\lambda \rightarrow X_{pos}^\lambda$ is a generalized affine fibration of rank

$$nd + (n-1)d' - a_{2n}(\lambda) - n(n-1)(g-1) - (4g-4) \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i^2, \quad (27)$$

The same holds for $q_\lambda : {}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}_-^\lambda \rightarrow X_-^\lambda$. Since $\sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = \frac{n}{6}(n+1)(2n+1)$, from (15) one gets

$$b(2n, d+d') = 2n(d+d') + (1-g) \frac{(2n-1)}{3} n(4n-1)$$

Using Corollary 3.3.4, calculate (25) with respect to the stratification of ${}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}^{d,d'}$ by the substacks ${}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}_-^\lambda$. The strata that contribute are ${}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}_-^\lambda$ for $\lambda \in \Lambda_{2n,d+d'}^{\succ-}$ such that $\lambda^{odd} \in \Lambda_{n,d}^{\succ-}$ and $\lambda^{even} \in \Lambda_{n,d'}^{\succ-}$. For such λ , we get

$$q_{\lambda!} q_\lambda^* E_-^\lambda [b(2n, d+d') - 2a_{2n}(\lambda)] \xrightarrow{\sim} E_-^\lambda [2d' + (1-g)n],$$

the shift in the right hand side is independent of λ .

Now calculate the relative dimension of $v_{\mathcal{Z}}$. One has $\dim(\mathcal{M}_{2n,r}) = r$. Let $\mathcal{Z}_n^{d,d'}$ be the component of \mathcal{Z}_n given by

$$\deg L = d + \deg(\Omega^{(2n-1)+(2n-3)+\dots+1}), \quad \deg L' = d' + \deg(\Omega^{(2n-2)+(2n-4)+\dots+0})$$

Since $\dim \mathcal{Z}_n^{d,d'} = d + n(g-1)$, for

$$v_{\mathcal{Z}} : \mathcal{Z}_n^{d,d'} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{2n,d+d'}$$

we get $\dim. \text{rel}(v_{\mathcal{Z}}) = n(g-1) - d'$. So, the contribution of ${}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}^\lambda$ to (25) is $\text{sum}_1^\lambda E_-^\lambda$. \blacksquare

Remark 4.1.3. i) In the case $d = 0$ the filtration of Proposition 4.1.2 on (25) has only one term, and Proposition 2.3.5 follows from Proposition 4.1.2. Indeed, for $\lambda = (0, \dots, 0, d')$ one has $E_-^\lambda = E^{(d')}$ on $X_-^\lambda = X^{(d')}$.

ii) In view of Proposition 4.1.2, to prove Proposition 2.3.5 for $\text{rk}(E) = 2n$, it suffices to show that the left hand side of (13) is the intermediate extension of its restriction to any nonempty open subscheme of $X^{(d)} \times X^{(d'-d)}$. Indeed, if $(D, D') \in X^{(d)} \times X^{(d')}$ with $D' \geq D$, D is reduced, $D' - D$ is reduced, and $D \cap (D' - D) = \emptyset$ then only one λ as in Proposition

4.1.2 contributes, namely $\lambda = (0, \dots, 0, d, d')$. The restriction of E_λ to the corresponding open subscheme of

$$i_X(X^{(d)} \times X^{(d'-d)})$$

identifies with $(\wedge^2 E)^{(d)} \boxtimes E^{(d'-d)}$.

4.2 Highest direct image: first step

The purpose of Section 4.2 is to prove Proposition 4.2.4. The plan of its proof is as follows. Stratifying the stack $\tilde{\mathcal{Y}}_{n,d} \times \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}'_{n,d'}$ naturally, our claim is easily reduced to Proposition 4.2.7. The latter, in turn, is easily reduced to Proposition 4.2.7, which is of local nature. Finally, Proposition 4.2.10 is obtained as a particular case of a more general Proposition A.2.2 valid for any reductive group G and its antistandard Levi subgroup M . The latter is established in Appendix A independent of the rest of the paper.

4.2.1

For $d \geq 0$ let $\tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_{n,d}$ be the stack classifying: a modification of rank n vector bundles $L_n \subset L$ on X with $\deg(L/L_n) = d$, a complete flag of vector subbundles $0 = L_1 \subset \dots \subset L_n$, where L_i is a rank i vector bundle, and isomorphisms

$$\sigma_i : L_i/L_{i-1} \xrightarrow{\sim} \Omega^{2n-2i+1}$$

for $1 \leq i \leq n$. We have a morphism $\tilde{\varphi} : \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_{n,d} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}_{n,d}$ sending the above point to $(L, (s_i))$, where

$$s_i : \Omega^{(2n-1)+\dots+(2n-2i+1)} \xrightarrow{\sim} \wedge^i L_i \hookrightarrow \wedge^i L$$

for $1 \leq i \leq n$.

Similarly, for $d \geq 0$, let $\tilde{\mathcal{Q}}'_{n,d}$ be the stack classifying: a modification of rank n vector bundles $L'_n \subset L'$ on X with $\deg(L'/L'_n) = d$, a complete flag $(0 = L'_0 \subset L'_1 \subset \dots \subset L'_n)$ of vector subbundles on L'_n with isomorphisms

$$\sigma'_i : L'_i/L'_{i-1} \xrightarrow{\sim} \Omega^{2n-2i}$$

for $1 \leq i \leq n$. We have a morphism $\tilde{\varphi}' : \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}'_{n,d} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}'_{n,d}$ sending the above point to $(L', (s'_i))$, where

$$s'_i : \Omega^{(2n-2)+\dots+(2n-2i)} \xrightarrow{\cong} \wedge^i L'_i \hookrightarrow \wedge^i L'$$

for $1 \leq i \leq n$.

Denote by

$$\eta : \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_{n,d} \times \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}'_{n,d'} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_{2n,d+d'}$$

the map sending $(L, (L_i), \sigma_i), (L', (L'_i), \sigma'_i)$ to $(M, (M_i), (s_i))$, where $M = L \oplus L'$, $0 = M_0 \subset M_1 \subset \dots \subset M_{2n}$ is a complete flag of vector bundles on X given by

$$\begin{cases} M_{2k+1} = L_{k+1} \oplus L'_k, & 0 \leq k < n \\ M_{2k} = L_k \oplus L'_k, & 1 \leq k \leq n \end{cases}$$

with the induced trivializations $s_i : M_i/M_{i-1} \xrightarrow{\cong} \Omega^{2n-i}$ for $1 \leq i \leq 2n$.

4.2.2

Recall the map $\varphi : \mathcal{Q}_{n,r} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}_{n,r}$ from Section 3.1.1. We define the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{Y}_{2n,d+d'} & \xleftarrow{\iota} & \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}_{n,d} \times \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}'_{n,d'} & & \\ \uparrow \varphi & & \uparrow & \searrow \bar{\pi} & \\ \mathcal{Q}_{2n,d+d'} & \xleftarrow{\iota_{\mathcal{T}}} & \mathcal{T}^{d,d'} & \xrightarrow{\bar{\pi}^{d,d'}} & X^{(d)} \times X^{(d')} \\ & \nwarrow \eta & \uparrow \bar{\eta} & & \\ & & \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_{n,d} \times \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}'_{n,d'} & & \end{array} \quad (28)$$

as follows. We require the top left square in this diagram to be Cartesian, so defining the stack $\mathcal{T}^{d,d'}$ and maps $\iota_{\mathcal{T}}, \bar{\pi}^{d,d'}$. We define $\bar{\eta}$ as the morphism whose composition with $\iota_{\mathcal{T}}$ is η , and whose composition with $\mathcal{T}^{d,d'} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}_{n,d} \times \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}'_{n,d'}$ is $\tilde{\varphi} \times \tilde{\varphi}'$.

Remark 4.2.3. The map $\bar{\eta}$ is a closed immersion. Indeed, let us be given a point of $\mathcal{T}^{d,d'}$, which is a collection $(L, (s_i)) \in \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}_{n,d}, (L', (s'_i)) \in \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}'_{n,d'}$ and a flag

$$(M_1 \subset \dots \subset M_{2n} \subset L \oplus L')$$

with trivializations $M_i/M_{i-1} \xrightarrow{\sim} \Omega^{2n-i}$ for $1 \leq i \leq 2n$ such that the corresponding maps $\wedge^i M_i \hookrightarrow \wedge^i(L \oplus L')$ coincide with t_i defined by (10).

Assume by induction on k , we have already constructed $(L_1 \subset \dots \subset L_k \subset L)$ and $(L'_1 \subset \dots \subset L'_k \subset L')$ with $M_{2i} = L_i \oplus L'_i$ for $0 \leq 2i \leq 2k$ and $M_{2i+1} = L_{i+1} \oplus L'_i$ for $0 \leq 2i+1 < 2k$. Then, our point of $\mathcal{T}^{d,d'}$ gives rise to a section $\Omega^{2n-2k-1} \hookrightarrow (L/L_k) \oplus (L'/L'_k)$. The condition that its component $\Omega^{2n-2k-1} \rightarrow L'/L'_k$ vanishes is closed, and gives rise to a subsheaf $L_{k+1} \subset L$. One gets a subsheaf $L'_{k+1} \subset L'$ similarly and then continues by induction on k .

The following is the main result of Section 4.2. Its proof is given in Section 4.2.8.

Proposition 4.2.4. For any local system E on X the natural map

$$\bar{\pi}_!^{d,d'} \iota_{\mathcal{T}}^* (\mathcal{F}_{2n,E}^{d+d'}) \rightarrow \bar{\pi}_!^{d,d'} \bar{\eta}_* \bar{\eta}^* \iota_{\mathcal{T}}^* (\mathcal{F}_{2n,E}^{d+d'}) \quad (29)$$

induces an isomorphism on the usual cohomology sheaves in degree $n(g-1) - 2d'$.

Remark 4.2.5. By Proposition 4.1.2, the left hand side of (29) is placed in usual cohomological degree $n(g-1) - 2d'$ only.

4.2.6

For $\lambda \in \Lambda_{2n,d+d'}^{>pos}$ with $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_{2i-1} = d$ and $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_{2i} = d'$, let \mathcal{T}^λ denote the preimage of ${}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}^\lambda$ under the composition

$$\mathcal{T}^{d,d'} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}_{n,d} \times \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}'_{n,d'} \xrightarrow{i_{\mathcal{Y}}} {}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}^{d,d'}$$

Let $\bar{\eta}^\lambda : \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}\tilde{\mathcal{Q}}^\lambda \hookrightarrow \mathcal{T}^\lambda$ be obtained from $\bar{\eta}$ by the base change $\mathcal{T}^\lambda \rightarrow \mathcal{T}^{d,d'}$. Let $\bar{\pi}^\lambda : \mathcal{T}^\lambda \rightarrow X_{pos}^\lambda$ be the composition $\mathcal{T}^\lambda \rightarrow {}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}^\lambda \rightarrow X_{pos}^\lambda$. Clearly, $\bar{\pi}^\lambda$ factors through the closed subscheme $X^\lambda \hookrightarrow X_{pos}^\lambda$.

Write $\iota_{\mathcal{T}}^\lambda : \mathcal{T}^\lambda \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_{2n,d+d'}$ for the restriction of $\iota_{\mathcal{T}}$. We get the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{Q}_{2n,d+d'} & \xleftarrow{\iota_{\mathcal{T}}^\lambda} & \mathcal{T}^\lambda & \xrightarrow{\bar{\pi}^\lambda} & X^\lambda \\ & & \uparrow \bar{\eta}^\lambda & & \\ & & \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}\tilde{\mathcal{Q}}^\lambda & & \end{array}$$

Denote by

$$\varphi^\lambda : \mathcal{T}^\lambda \rightarrow {}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}^\lambda \times_{X_{pos}^\lambda} X^\lambda$$

the map obtained from $\varphi : \mathcal{Q}_{2n,d+d'} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}_{2n,d+d'}$ by the base change ${}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}^\lambda \times_{X_{pos}^\lambda} X^\lambda \rightarrow {}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}^\lambda \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}_{2n,d+d'}$. The map φ^λ is a generalized affine fibration.

We derive Proposition 4.2.4 from the following result, whose proof is given in Section 4.2.9.

Proposition 4.2.7. For $\lambda \in \Lambda_{2n,d+d'}^\succ$, the natural map

$$\varphi_1^\lambda (\iota_{\mathcal{T}}^\lambda)^* (\mathcal{F}_{2n,E}^{d+d'}) \rightarrow \varphi_1^\lambda (\bar{\eta}^\lambda)_1 (\bar{\eta}^\lambda)^* (\iota_{\mathcal{T}}^\lambda)^* (\mathcal{F}_{2n,E}^{d+d'})$$

induces an isomorphism on the (highest) cohomology sheaves in the usual degree

$$2a_{2n}(\lambda) - b(2n, d + d')$$

Both complexes are placed in the usual cohomological degrees $\leq 2a_{2n}(\lambda) - b(2n, d + d')$.

4.2.8 Proof of Proposition 4.2.4

It suffices to show that for any $\lambda \in \Lambda_{2n,d+d'}^\succ$ with $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_{2i-1} = d$ and $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_{2i} = d'$ the natural map

$$\bar{\pi}_1^\lambda (\iota_{\mathcal{T}}^\lambda)^* (\mathcal{F}_{2n,E}^{d+d'}) \rightarrow \bar{\pi}_1^\lambda \bar{\eta}_*^\lambda (\bar{\eta}^\lambda)^* (\iota_{\mathcal{T}}^\lambda)^* (\mathcal{F}_{2n,E}^{d+d'})$$

induces an isomorphism on the usual cohomology sheaves in degree $n(g-1) - 2d'$. Since $q_\lambda : {}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}_-^\lambda \rightarrow X_-^\lambda$ is a generalized affine fibration of rank (27), our claim follows from Proposition 4.2.7. \square

4.2.9 Proof of Proposition 4.2.7

For $\lambda \in \Lambda_{2n,d+d'}^\succ$ the stack \mathcal{T}^λ classifies collections:

- complete flags $(L_1 \subset \dots \subset L_n = L)$ and $(L'_1 \subset \dots \subset L'_n = L')$ of vector bundles on X , for which we set

$$\begin{aligned} M_{2i} &= L_i \oplus L'_i, & \text{for } 0 \leq 2i \leq 2n, \\ M_{2i+1} &= L_{i+1} \oplus L'_i, & \text{for } 0 < 2i+1 < 2n \end{aligned} \tag{30}$$

- $(D_i) \in X^\lambda$;
- isomorphisms $M_i/M_{i-1} \xrightarrow{\sim} \Omega^{2n-i}(D_i)$ for $1 \leq i \leq 2n$;
- lower modifications of \mathcal{O}_X -modules $\mathcal{M}_i \subset M_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq 2n$ such that

$$\mathcal{M}_1 \subset \mathcal{M}_2 \subset \dots \subset \mathcal{M}_{2n}$$

is a complete flag of vector bundles on X , and the image of $\mathcal{M}_i/M_{i-1} \rightarrow M_i/M_{i-1}$ is $(M_i/M_{i-1})(-D_i)$ for $1 \leq i \leq 2n$.

Pick a k -point ξ of ${}^{2n}\mathcal{Z}^\lambda \times_{X_{\text{pos}}^\lambda} X^\lambda$ given by a collection: $(D_i) \in X^\lambda$, complete flags of vector bundles on X

$$(L_1 \subset \dots \subset L_n = L, L'_1 \subset \dots \subset L'_n = L'), \quad (31)$$

and isomorphisms (18) and (19) for $1 \leq i \leq n$. It suffices to establish the desired result after the $*$ -restriction to ξ . Write S for the fibre of φ^λ over ξ . Define M_i by (30).

For $x \in X$, write \mathcal{O}_x for the completed local ring of X at x , F_x for the fraction field of \mathcal{O}_x , set $D_x = \text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_x$. Let

$$(L_{1,x} \subset \dots \subset L_{n,x} = L_x, L'_{1,x} \subset \dots \subset L'_{n,x} = L'_x) \quad (32)$$

be the restriction of (31) to D_x , similarly for $M_{i,x}$. Write

$$D_i = \sum_{x \in X} \lambda_{i,x} X,$$

so for $x \in X$ we get the x -component $\lambda_x \in \Lambda_{2n}^\lambda$ of $D = (D_i)$, and $D = \sum_{x \in X} \lambda_x X$.

For $x \in X$ let S_x be the scheme classifying diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M_{1,x} & \subset \dots \subset & M_{2n,x} \\ \cup & & \cup \\ \mathcal{M}_{1,x} & \subset \dots \subset & \mathcal{M}_{2n,x} \end{array}$$

where $\mathcal{M}_{i,x} \subset M_{i,x}$ is a \mathcal{O}_x -submodule such that for $1 \leq i \leq 2n$ the natural map

$$\mathcal{M}_{i,x}/\mathcal{M}_{i-1,x} \rightarrow M_{i,x}/M_{i-1,x}$$

is an inclusion with image $(M_{i,x}/M_{i-1,x})(-\lambda_{i,x} X)$. Note that S_x is isomorphic to an affine space of dimension $a_{2n}(\lambda_x)$. We have canonically $S \xrightarrow{\sim} \prod_{x \in X} S_x$.

For $x \in X$ define the map $\mu_x : S_x \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$ as follows. For $1 \leq i < 2n$ we have

$$M_{i+1}/M_{i-1} \xrightarrow{\sim} M_i/M_{i-1} \oplus M_{i+1}/M_i$$

canonically. So, for $1 \leq i < 2n$, a point of S_x yields an inclusion

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_x^{2n-i-1} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{M}_{i+1,x}/\mathcal{M}_{i,x} \subset \mathcal{M}_{i+1,x}/(\mathcal{M}_{i,x} + \mathcal{M}_{i-1,x}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \\ (\Omega_x^{2n-i}(\lambda_{i,x}^x)/\Omega_x^{2n-i}) \oplus \Omega_x^{2n-i-1}(\lambda_{i+1,x}^x) \end{aligned}$$

whose projection to the second factor is the canonical inclusion. Let $\sigma_{i,x}$ be the first component of the latter map. Then, μ_x sends a point of S_x to $\sum_{i=1}^{2n-1} \text{Res } \sigma_{i,x}$.

Recall the map $\mu : \mathcal{Q}_{2n,d+d'} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$ defined in Section 3.1.1. The composition $S \subset \mathcal{Q}_{2n,d+d'} \xrightarrow{\mu} \mathbb{A}^1$ writes as $\sum_x \mu_x : \prod_{x \in X} S_x \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$. Set

$$d_x = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_{2i-1,x}, \quad d'_x = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_{2i,x}$$

Write $\beta_x : S_x \rightarrow \text{Sh}_0^{d_x+d'_x}$ for the map sending the above point to $M_{2n,x}/\mathcal{M}_{2n,x}$.

Write $\text{Gr}(M_{2n,x})$ for the affine Grassmannian classifying free \mathcal{O}_x -submodules $\mathcal{R} \subset M_{2n,x}(F_x)$ of rank $2n$ with $\mathcal{R} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_x} F_x = M_{2n,x}(F_x)$. We view S_x as a subscheme of $\text{Gr}(M_{2n,x})$. For $\nu \in \Lambda_{2n}^{>+}$ let $\text{Gr}^\nu(M_{2n,x}) \subset \text{Gr}(M_{2n,x})$ be the locally closed subscheme classifying lattices $\mathcal{R} \subset M_{2n,x}$ such that

$$M_{2n,x}/\mathcal{R} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_x/\mathfrak{m}_x^{\nu_1} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathcal{O}_x/\mathfrak{m}_x^{\nu_{2n}},$$

here $\mathfrak{m} \subset \mathcal{O}_x$ is the maximal ideal. The IC-sheaf of $\text{Gr}^\nu(M_{2n,x})$ on $\text{Gr}(M_{2n,x})$ is denoted $\mathcal{A}_{\nu,x}$.

By ([1], Proposition 3.1 and Lemma 4.2), the $*$ -restriction of $(\iota_{\mathcal{I}}^\lambda)^* \beta^* \mathcal{L}_E^{d+d'}$ to S identifies with $\boxtimes_{x \in X} F_x$, where F_x is the $*$ -restriction of

$$\bigoplus_{\nu \in \Lambda_{2n,d_x+d'_x}^{>+}} \mathcal{A}_{\nu,x}[-(d_x + d'_x)(2n - 1)] \otimes E_x^\nu \quad (33)$$

under $S_x \hookrightarrow \text{Gr}(M_{2n,x})$. Here E_x^ν is the polynomial functor of the vector space E_x defined in ([11], 0.1.4).

Let $i_M : S_{M,x} \subset S_x$ be the closed subscheme given by the property that there are diagrams of \mathcal{O}_x -modules

$$\begin{array}{ccc} L_{1,x} & \subset \dots \subset & L_{n,x} \\ \cup & & \cup \\ \mathcal{L}_{1,x} & \subset \dots \subset & \mathcal{L}_{n,x} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} L'_{1,x} & \subset \dots \subset & L'_{n,x} \\ \cup & & \cup \\ \mathcal{L}'_{1,x} & \subset \dots \subset & \mathcal{L}'_{n,x} \end{array}$$

such that

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{M}_{2s,x} = \mathcal{L}_{s,x} \oplus \mathcal{L}'_{s,x}, & \text{for } 1 \leq 2s \leq 2n \\ \mathcal{M}_{2s+1,x} = \mathcal{L}_{s+1,x} \oplus \mathcal{L}'_{s,x}, & \text{for } 1 \leq 2s+1 \leq 2n \end{cases}$$

By Kunnetth formula, Proposition 4.2.7 is reduced to Proposition 4.2.10, which is a local result. \square

Proposition 4.2.10. For $x \in X$ the complex $\mathrm{R}\Gamma_c(S_{M,x}, i_M^*(F_x \otimes \mu_x^* \mathcal{L}_\psi))$ is placed in degrees $\leq 2a_{2n}(\lambda_x)$. Moreover, the natural map

$$\mathrm{R}\Gamma_c(S_x, F_x \otimes \mu_x^* \mathcal{L}_\psi) \rightarrow \mathrm{R}\Gamma_c(S_{M,x}, i_M^*(F_x \otimes \mu_x^* \mathcal{L}_\psi)) \quad (34)$$

induces an isomorphism in the highest degree $2a_{2n}(\lambda_x)$.

Proof. Using (33), our claim is reduced to the following. For any $\nu \in \Lambda_{2n, d_x + d'_x}^{>+}$ the natural map

$$\mathrm{R}\Gamma_c(S_x, \mathcal{A}_{\nu,x} \otimes \mu_x^* \mathcal{L}_\psi) \rightarrow \mathrm{R}\Gamma_c(S_{M,x}, i_M^*(\mathcal{A}_{\nu,x} \otimes \mu_x^* \mathcal{L}_\psi))$$

is an isomorphism in the (highest) degree $\langle \lambda_x, 2\check{\rho}_G \rangle$ for $G = \mathrm{GL}_{2n}$. Besides, both complexes are placed in degrees $\leq \langle \lambda_x, 2\check{\rho}_G \rangle$. This is a particular case of Proposition A.2.2. Namely, we apply it for $G = \mathrm{GL}_{2n}$ with T the group of diagonal matrices, B the group of upper triangular matrices. The antistandard Levi is the subgroup of GL_{2n} preserving the decomposition $\mathrm{Vect}(e_1, e_3, \dots, e_{2n-1}) \oplus \mathrm{Vect}(e_2, e_4, \dots, e_{2n})$, where (e_i) is the canonical base of the standard representation of GL_{2n} . \blacksquare

The proof of Proposition 4.2.4 is completed.

4.3 Highest direct image: second step

In this section, we finish the proof of Proposition 2.3.5. More precisely, we reduce it to Proposition 4.3.2, which in turn is reduced to Theorem 4.3.9. This reduction is the content of Section 4.3. The proof of Theorem 4.3.9 is then given in Section 4.4.

4.3.1

Write $\tilde{\beta} : \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_{n,d} \rightarrow \leq^n \text{Sh}_0^d$ for the map sending a point of the source to L/L_n . Write $\tilde{\beta}' : \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}'_{n,d'} \rightarrow \leq^n \text{Sh}_0^{d'}$ for the map sending a point of the source to L'/L'_n .

Consider the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathcal{Q}_{2n,d+d'} & \xleftarrow{\eta} & \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_{n,d} \times \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}'_{n,d'} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\pi}^{d,d'} \tilde{\eta}} & X^{(d)} \times X^{(d')} \\
 \downarrow \beta & & \downarrow \tilde{\beta} \times \tilde{\beta}' & \nearrow \leq^n(\text{div} \times \text{div}) & \\
 \leq^{2n} \text{Sh}_0^{d+d'} & \xleftarrow{\eta_0} & \leq^n \text{Sh}_0^d \times \leq^n \text{Sh}_0^{d'} & &
 \end{array} \tag{35}$$

where η_0 sends (F, F') to $F \oplus F'$, and $\leq(\text{div} \times \text{div})$ is the restriction of $\text{div} \times \text{div}$.

For any local system E on X , we define a canonical constructible subsheaf

$$\leq^n((\wedge^2 E)^{(d)} \boxtimes E^{(d'-d)}) \subset ((\wedge^2 E)^{(d)} \boxtimes E^{(d'-d)})$$

in Definition 4.3.11. We will derive Proposition 2.3.5 from the following Proposition 4.3.2, whose proof is given in Section 4.3.12.

Proposition 4.3.2. For any local system E on X , the complex

$$i_X^*(\leq^n(\text{div} \times \text{div}))_!(\tilde{\beta} \times \tilde{\beta}')_!(\tilde{\beta} \times \tilde{\beta}')^* \eta_0^* \mathcal{L}_E^{d+d'} \tag{36}$$

is placed in the usual cohomological degrees $\leq b(2n, d + d') + n(g - 1) - 2d' = \text{top}$, and its cohomology sheaf in degree top identifies canonically with

$$\leq^n((\wedge^2 E)^{(d)} \boxtimes E^{(d'-d)}) \tag{37}$$

If $\text{rk}(E) = 2n$ then (12) is an equality.

4.3.3 Proof of Proposition 2.3.5

Consider the diagram (28). One has canonically over $\tilde{\mathcal{Y}}_{n,d} \times \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}'_{n,d'}$

$$\iota^*(\mathcal{P}_{2n,E}^{d+d'})[n(g-1) - d'] \xrightarrow{\sim} q_{\mathcal{Y},\mathcal{Z}}^*(\mathcal{P}_{2n,E} \boxtimes \bar{\mathcal{Q}}_\ell)[\dim. \text{rel}(v_{\mathcal{Z}})]$$

So, in view of Proposition 4.1.2, to prove Proposition 2.3.5, we must calculate the cohomology sheaf in the usual degree $n(g-1) - 2d'$ of the complex

$$\bar{\pi}_!^{d,d'} \iota_{\mathcal{T}}^*(\mathcal{F}_{2n,E}^{d+d'})$$

By Proposition 4.2.4, this cohomology sheaf identifies with the cohomology sheaf in the same degree of

$$\bar{\pi}_!^{d,d'} \bar{\eta}_! \eta^*(\mathcal{F}_{2n,E}^{d+d'})$$

From (35) one gets

$$\eta^*(\mathcal{F}_{2n,E}^{d+d'}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \eta^* \beta^* \mathcal{L}_E^{d+d'} [b(2n, d + d')]$$

Our claim follows now from Proposition 4.3.2. \square

Remark 4.3.4. Recall the sheaf E_-^λ defined in ([11], Definition 1, Section 3.1). In the case $n = 1$, the top cohomology sheaf of (12) identifies with E_-^λ on $X_-^\lambda = X^{(d)} \times X^{(d'-d)}$ for $\lambda = (d, d')$ by definition of E_-^λ .

4.3.5

In the rest of Section 4.3, we reduce Proposition 4.3.2 to Theorem 4.3.9.

For the rest of Section 4, assume $0 \leq d \leq d'$ and set $I = \{1, \dots, d + d'\}$. Let S_I be the group of permutations of I .

Set

$$V^{d,d'} = (X^{(d)} \times X^{(d')}) \times_{X^{(d+d')}} X^{d+d'}$$

This is the scheme classifying pairs of effective divisors D, D' of degrees d, d' , and $(x_i) \in X^{d+d'}$ with $\sum_i x_i = D + D'$. Write $V_-^{d,d'} \hookrightarrow V^{d,d'}$ for the closed subscheme given by $D \leq D'$. It is equipped with an action of S_I .

4.3.6 *Description of the IC-sheaf*

Consider the set \mathcal{E} of equivalence classes of surjections $\alpha : I \rightarrow \bar{I}$ such that there is a decomposition $\bar{I} = \bar{I}_1 \sqcup \bar{I}_2$ with $|\bar{I}_2| = d' - d$ and the following property. For $i \in \bar{I}_2$ (resp., $i \in \bar{I}_1$), $\alpha^{-1}(i)$ has one (resp., 2) elements. In other words, \mathcal{E} is the set of equivalence relations on I , which have $d' - d$ equivalence classes consisting of one element and d equivalence classes consisting of two elements. We get a map

$$\text{norm} : \bigsqcup_{\alpha \in \mathcal{E}} X^{\bar{I}} \rightarrow V_-^{d,d'}$$

whose restriction to $X^{\bar{I}}$ sends $\gamma : \bar{I} \rightarrow X$ to $D = \sum_{i \in \bar{I}_1} \gamma(i)$, $D' = D + \sum_{i \in \bar{I}_2} \gamma(i)$ and the decomposition $I \rightarrow X$ of $D + D'$ is given by $\gamma \alpha$. This is the normalization of $V_-^{d,d'}$. So, $\text{norm}_! \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[d'] \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{IC}$, and $V_-^{d,d'}$ is of pure dimension d' . The map norm is S_I -equivariant.

Denote by ${}^0V_-^{d,d'} \subset V_-^{d,d'}$ the open subscheme given by the property that D is reduced, and $(D' - D) \cap D = \emptyset$. Then norm is an isomorphism over this open subscheme, so $\text{IC} \xrightarrow{\sim} \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[\dim]$ over ${}^0V_-^{d,d'}$.

For each $(\bar{I}, \alpha) \in \mathcal{E}$, the restriction $\text{norm}_\alpha : X^{\bar{I}} \rightarrow V_-^{d,d'}$ of norm is a closed immersion. Indeed, the resulting closed subscheme is given by the property that a point $I \rightarrow X$ factors (uniquely) through $I \xrightarrow{\alpha} \bar{I} \xrightarrow{\gamma} X$, and $D = \sum_{i \in \bar{I}_1} \gamma(i)$. We denote by V_α this closed subscheme of $V_-^{d,d'}$.

By an involution of I we mean a permutation σ with $\sigma^2 = \text{id}$, so σ could be the identity. Write Inv for the set of involutions in S_I . For $\alpha : I \rightarrow \bar{I}$ in \mathcal{E} , let $w \in \text{Inv}$ be the unique involution of I whose orbits are precisely the fibres of α . This defines an inclusion $\mathcal{E} \hookrightarrow \text{Inv}$, which we use later.

For $\alpha \in \mathcal{E}$ denote by S_α , the stabilizer of α in S_I . Set $I_i = \alpha^{-1}(\bar{I}_i)$ for $i = 1, 2$. Write S_{I_i} for the group of permutations of I_i , so $S_\alpha \subset S_{I_1} \times S_{I_2} \subset S_I$. Let $\chi_\alpha : S_\alpha \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell^*$ be the restriction of the character $\text{sign} \times \text{triv} : S_{I_1} \times S_{I_2} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell^*$. The group S_α fits into an exact sequence $1 \rightarrow (S_2)^d \rightarrow S_\alpha \rightarrow S_{I_1} \times S_{I_2} \rightarrow 1$.

4.3.7 *Twisted IC-sheaf*

We introduce the following *canonical induced representation* of S_I . The term *canonical* here is to express the fact that it is independent of the order on I (and only depends on I, d, d').

Let $\{e_i\}_{i \in I}$ be the canonical base of $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell^I$. For $\alpha : I \rightarrow \bar{I}$ in \mathcal{E} and $j \in \bar{I}_1$ set

$$V_{j,\alpha} = \bigoplus_{i \in \alpha^{-1}(j)} \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell e_i \subset \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell^I$$

Let

$$V_\alpha = \bigotimes_{j \in \bar{I}_1} \det V_{j,\alpha}, \quad \text{Ind}_\mathcal{E} = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \mathcal{E}} V_\alpha$$

It is understood that \bar{I}_1 is attached to an element $\alpha : I \rightarrow \bar{I}$ of \mathcal{E} as above. Equip $\text{Ind}_\mathcal{E}$ with the natural action of S_I . One may view $\text{Ind}_\mathcal{E}$ as a subspace in $(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell^I)^{\otimes 2d}$. For $\alpha \in \mathcal{E}$, there exists a noncanonical isomorphism $\text{Ind}_\mathcal{E} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{ind}_{S_\alpha}^{S_I} \chi_\alpha$ of S_I -representations. We underline that $\text{Ind}_\mathcal{E}$ is independent of $\alpha \in \mathcal{E}$.

Consider the sheaf $(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)_\mathcal{E}$ on $\bigsqcup_{\alpha \in \mathcal{E}} X^{\bar{I}}$, whose restriction to the component $X^{\bar{I}}$ for a given α is the constant sheaf with fibre V_α . Then, $(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)_\mathcal{E}$ is naturally S_I -equivariant. Set

$$\tilde{\text{IC}}[-d'] = \text{norm}_1(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)_\mathcal{E}$$

This is a constructible sheaf on $V_-^{d,d'}$, which inherits a natural action of S_I .

We call $\tilde{\text{IC}}$ the *twisted version* of the IC-sheaf of $V_-^{d,d'}$. We informally think of $\tilde{\text{IC}}$ as a version of the canonical induced representation of S_I with a point replaced by the curve X . There is a noncanonical isomorphism $\tilde{\text{IC}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{IC}$.

4.3.8

For the rest of Section 4, set $\nu = (1, \dots, 1) \in \Lambda_{d+d', d+d'}$. Let $\mathcal{F}l^\nu$ be the stack of flags $(F_1 \subset \dots \subset F_{d+d'})$, where F_i is a coherent torsion sheaf on X of length i for $i = 1, \dots, d+d'$. Let $q_{\mathcal{F}} : \mathcal{F}l^\nu \rightarrow \text{Sh}_0^{d+d'}$ be the map sending the above point to $F_{d+d'}$.

Consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{Sh}_0^{d+d'} & \xleftarrow{\eta_0} & \text{Sh}_0^d \times \text{Sh}_0^{d'} & \xrightarrow{\text{div} \times \text{div}} & X^{(d)} \times X^{(d')} \\ \uparrow q_{\mathcal{F}} & & \uparrow & & \uparrow q_V \\ \mathcal{F}l^\nu & \leftarrow & \text{Sh}^{d,d'} & \xrightarrow{\text{div}^\nu} & V^{d,d'}, \end{array}$$

where the left square is Cartesian, so defining the stack $\text{Sh}^{d,d'}$. The map div^ν sends $(F, F', F_1 \subset \dots \subset F_{d+d'} = F \oplus F')$ to the collection $(D, D', (x_i))$, where $D = \text{div } F, D' = \text{div } F'$, and $x_i = \text{div}(F_i/F_{i-1})$ for $1 \leq i \leq d+d'$. The map q_V sends $(D, D', (x_i))$ to (D, D') .

Let $\text{div}_-^v : \text{Sh}_-^{d,d'} \rightarrow V_-^{d,d'}$ be obtained from div^v by the base change $V_-^{d,d'} \hookrightarrow V^{d,d'}$. Let $\leq 2n \mathcal{F}l^v$ be the preimage of $\leq 2n \text{Sh}_0^{d+d'}$ under $q_{\mathcal{F}} : \mathcal{F}l^v \rightarrow \text{Sh}_0^{d+d'}$. Consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \leq 2n \text{Sh}_0^{d+d'} & \xleftarrow{\eta_0} & \leq n \text{Sh}_0^d \times \leq n \text{Sh}_0^{d'} & \xleftarrow{\tilde{\beta} \times \tilde{\beta}'} & \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_{n,d} \times \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}'_{n,d'} \\ \uparrow q_{\mathcal{F}} & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \leq 2n \mathcal{F}l^v & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \leq n \text{Sh}^{d,d'} & \xleftarrow{\beta^v} & \tilde{\mathcal{Q}} \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_n^v \end{array}$$

where both squares are Cartesian, so defining the stacks in the low row and β^v . Write

$$\beta_-^v : \tilde{\mathcal{Q}} \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_{n,-}^v \rightarrow \leq n \text{Sh}_-^{d,d'}$$

for the map obtained from β^v by the base change $i_X : X^{(d)} \times X^{(d'-d)} \hookrightarrow X^{(d)} \times X^{(d')}$.

Consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \tilde{\mathcal{Q}} \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_{n,-}^v & \xrightarrow{\beta_-^v} & \leq n \text{Sh}_-^{d,d'} & \hookrightarrow & \text{Sh}_-^{d,d'} \xrightarrow{\text{div}_-^v} & V_-^{d,d'} & \xrightarrow{p_V} & X^{d+d'} \\ & & & & & \downarrow q_{\bar{V}} & & \\ & & & & & X^{(d)} \times X^{(d'-d)}, & & \end{array}$$

where p_V sends $(D, D', (x_i))$ to (x_i) , and $q_{\bar{V}}$ is obtained from q_V by the base change i_X . Let

$$\leq n \text{div}_-^v : \leq n \text{Sh}_-^{d,d'} \rightarrow V_-^{d,d'}$$

be the restriction of div_-^v to this open substack. The group S_I acts naturally on $V_-^{d,d'}$, $X^{d+d'}$, and the map p_V is S_I -equivariant.

Proposition 4.3.2 will be derived from the following results, whose proof is given in Sections 4.3.6-4.4.22.

Theorem 4.3.9. Recall our assumption $0 \leq d \leq d'$. i) The map $\text{div}_-^v : \text{Sh}_-^{d,d'} \rightarrow V_-^{d,d'}$ is surjective. Any of its fibres is of dimension $-d'$. ii) One has canonically

$$R^{-2d'} (\text{div}_-^v)_! \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_{\ell} \simeq \text{IC}[-d']$$

So, for any local system E on X ,

$$i_X^* (\text{div} \times \text{div})_! \eta_0^* \text{Spr}_E^{d+d'}$$

is placed in usual degrees $\leq -2d'$, and its cohomology sheaf in degree $-2d'$ is isomorphic to

$$(q_{\bar{V}}^-)_!(\tilde{\mathrm{IC}}[-d'] \otimes p_V^* E^{\boxtimes(d+d')}) \quad (38)$$

Moreover, this isomorphism is S_I -equivariant.

Proposition 4.3.10. For any local system E on X , the sheaf of S_I -invariants in (38) identifies with $(\wedge^2 E)^{(d)} \boxtimes E^{(d'-d)}$.

Proof. Write $\mathrm{sum} : X^d \rightarrow X^{(d)}$ to the map sending (x_i) to $\sum_i x_i$. For any $\alpha : I \rightarrow \bar{I}$ in \mathcal{E} , the composition

$$X^{\bar{I}} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{norm}_\alpha} V_-^{d,d'} \xrightarrow{q_{\bar{V}}^-} X^{(d)} \times X^{(d'-d)}$$

is the map $\mathrm{sum} \times \mathrm{sum} : X^d \times X^{d'-d} \rightarrow X^{(d)} \times X^{(d'-d)}$. So,

$$(q_{\bar{V}}^-)_!(\tilde{\mathrm{IC}}[-d'] \otimes p_V^* E^{\boxtimes(d+d')}) \simeq \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \mathcal{E}} ((\mathrm{sum}_!(E \otimes E)^{\boxtimes d}) \boxtimes (\mathrm{sum}_! E^{\boxtimes(d'-d)})) \otimes V_\alpha$$

according to Section 4.3.6. The group $S_{d+d'}$ acts transitively on \mathcal{E} , and a stabilizer S_α of some $\alpha \in \mathcal{E}$ was considered in Section 4.3.6. It fits into an exact sequence of groups $1 \rightarrow (S_2)^d \rightarrow S_\alpha \rightarrow (S_d \times S_{d'-d}) \rightarrow 1$. So, we are calculating S_α -invariants on

$$((\mathrm{sum}_!(E \otimes E)^{\boxtimes d}) \boxtimes (\mathrm{sum}_! E^{\boxtimes(d'-d)})) \otimes V_\alpha$$

Taking the $(S_2)^d$ -invariants first, one gets

$$(\mathrm{sum}_!(\wedge^2 E)^{\boxtimes d}) \boxtimes (\mathrm{sum}_! E^{\boxtimes(d'-d)}), \quad (39)$$

and this sheaf is equipped with the "induced" action of $S_d \times S_{d'-d}$. Let S_d act naturally on $\mathrm{sum}_!(\wedge^2 E)^{\boxtimes d}$, and $S_{d'-d}$ act naturally on $\mathrm{sum}_! E^{\boxtimes(d'-d)}$. Then, the product of these two actions coincides with the 'induced' action of $S_d \times S_{d'-d}$ on (39). Our claim follows. \blacksquare

Definition 4.3.11. Recall our assumption $0 \leq d \leq d'$. Let ${}^{\leq n} K_V$ on $V_-^{d,d'}$ be given by

$${}^{\leq n} K_V = R^{-2d'} (\leq^n \mathrm{div}_-^v)_! \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$$

Since $\leq^n \text{Sh}_{-}^{d,d'}$ is open in $\text{Sh}_{-}^{d,d'}$, this is a constructible subsheaf of $\text{IC}[-d']$ on $V_{-}^{d,d'}$. We get a S_I -equivariant filtration by constructible subsheaves

$$\leq^1 K_V \subset \leq^2 K_V \subset \dots \subset \text{IC}[-d']$$

For any local system E on X define the constructible sheaf

$$\leq^n ((\wedge^2 E)^{(d)} \boxtimes E^{(d'-d)})$$

on $X^{(d)} \times X^{(d'-d)}$ as the sheaf of S_I -invariants in

$$(q_V^-)_!(p_V^* E^{\boxtimes(d+d')} \otimes \leq^n K_V),$$

where the S_I -action comes from the corresponding action on the Springer sheaf.

Since $(q_V^-)_!$ is exact for the usual t-structures, from Proposition 4.3.10 we see that (37) is a constructible subsheaf in $(\wedge^2 E)^{(d)} \boxtimes E^{(d'-d)}$.

4.3.12 Proof of Proposition 4.3.2

Recall the maps $\tilde{\beta} : \tilde{Q}_{n,d} \rightarrow \leq^n \text{Sh}_0^d$ and $\tilde{\beta}' : \tilde{Q}'_{n,d'} \rightarrow \leq^n \text{Sh}_0^{d'}$ from (35). The map $\tilde{\beta}$ is surjective and smooth of relative dimension

$$nd - \frac{n}{6}(n-1)(1+4n)(g-1)$$

The map $\tilde{\beta}'$ is surjective and smooth of relative dimension $nd' - \frac{n}{6}(n-1)(1+4n)(g-1)$. All the fibres of $\tilde{\beta}$ and of $\tilde{\beta}'$ are irreducible. Since

$$\dim(\mathcal{Q}_{2n,d+d'}) = b(2n, d+d') = 2n(d+d') + (1-g)\frac{(2n-1)}{3}n(4n-1),$$

one has

$$2 \dim. \text{rel}(\tilde{\beta} \times \tilde{\beta}') = b(2n, d+d') + n(g-1) \quad (40)$$

By definition, (36) identifies canonically with the sheaf of S_I -invariants in

$$i_X^*(\leq^n(\text{div} \times \text{div}))_!(\tilde{\beta} \times \tilde{\beta}')_!(\tilde{\beta} \times \tilde{\beta}')^* \eta_0^* \text{Spr}_E^{d+d'} \simeq (q_V^-)_!(p_V^* E^{\boxtimes(d+d')} \otimes (\leq^n \text{div}_-^V)_!(\beta_-^V)_! \bar{Q}_\ell)$$

Here S_I acts via its action on $Spr_E^{d+d'}$. The map $\tilde{\beta} \times \tilde{\beta}'$ is surjective and smooth, all its fibres are irreducible. Since β_-^v is obtained by base change from $\tilde{\beta} \times \tilde{\beta}'$, $(\beta_-^v)_! \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ is placed in degrees $\leq 2 \dim. \text{rel}(\tilde{\beta} \times \tilde{\beta}')$ and

$$R^{2 \dim. \text{rel}(\tilde{\beta} \times \tilde{\beta}')} (\beta_-^v)_! \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \xrightarrow{\sim} \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$$

By Theorem 4.3.9 i), the complex $(\leq^n \text{div}_-^v)_! (\beta_-^v)_! \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ is placed in usual cohomological degrees $\leq 2 \dim. \text{rel}(\tilde{\beta} \times \tilde{\beta}') - 2d' = \text{top}$, and its top cohomology sheaf is

$$R^{\text{top}} (\leq^n \text{div}_-^v)_! (\beta_-^v)_! \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \xrightarrow{\sim} R^{-2d'} (\leq^n \text{div}_-^v)_! \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell = \leq^n K_V$$

Since $q_{\bar{v}}$ is finite, (36) is placed in the usual degrees $\leq 2 \dim. \text{rel}(\tilde{\beta} \times \tilde{\beta}') - 2d'$, and the top cohomology sheaf of (36) identifies with (37).

From Proposition 4.1.2, we see that (37) admits a filtration by constructible subsheaves as in Proposition 4.1.2. Assume now $\text{rk}(E) = 2n$. In this case, we check that this filtration exhausts the sheaf

$$(\wedge^2 E)^{(d)} \boxtimes E^{(d'-d)}$$

To do so, using Lemma 2.4.2, we check that for any $(D, D') \in X^{(d)} \times X^{(d')}$ with $D \leq D'$ the $*$ -fibre of (26) at (D, D') identifies with

$$(\wedge^2 E)_D^{(d)} \otimes (E^{(d'-d)})_{D'-D} \quad (41)$$

If $D = dx, D' = d'x$ then this claim is precisely Lemma 2.4.2.

For a $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -vector space V and $\lambda \in \Lambda_{2n}^{\>-}$ set $V^\lambda = V^{w_0(\lambda)}$, where w_0 is the longest element of $S_{d+d'}$. In general, we write $D = \sum_x d_x x, D' = \sum_x d'_x x$, so (41) identifies with

$$\otimes_x (\text{Sym}^{d_x} (\wedge^2 E_x) \otimes \text{Sym}^{d'_x - d_x} (E_x))$$

Set

$$\mathcal{S}_x = \{ \lambda_x \in \Lambda_{2n, d_x + d'_x}^{\>-} \mid \lambda_x^{\text{odd}} \in \Lambda_{n, d_x}^{\>-}, \lambda_x^{\text{even}} \in \Lambda_{n, d'_x}^{\>-} \}$$

and

$$\mathcal{S} = \{ \lambda \in \Lambda_{2n, d+d'}^{\>-} \mid \lambda^{\text{odd}} \in \Lambda_{n, d}^{\>-}, \lambda^{\text{even}} \in \Lambda_{n, d'}^{\>-} \}$$

Recall that $X_{\underline{\lambda}}$ is the scheme of Λ_{2n}^{λ} -valued divisors on X of degree λ . To a collection $(\lambda_x) \in \prod_x \mathcal{S}_x$ with $\lambda = \sum_x \lambda_x$, we attach a point $\tilde{D} = \sum_x \lambda_x x \in X_{\underline{\lambda}}$. By Lemma 2.4.2, (41) identifies with

$$\bigoplus_{\lambda \in \mathcal{S}} \left(\bigoplus_{(\lambda_x) \in \prod_x \mathcal{S}_x, \lambda = \sum_x \lambda_x} (E_{\underline{\lambda}}^{\lambda})_{\tilde{D}} \right),$$

where \tilde{D} is as above. Our claim follows. \square

4.3.13 Proof of Proposition 2.4.4

Combine Propositions 4.1.2 and 4.3.2. \square

4.4 Proof of Theorem 4.3.9

Let us sketch the ideas involved in the proof of Theorem 4.3.9. To prove part i), we stratify the stack $\text{Sh}_{\underline{\lambda}}^{d,d'}$ naturally and reduce to an estimation of dimension of the fibres of $\text{div}_{\underline{\lambda}}^v$ intersected with strata. This, in turn, is reduced to Lemma 4.4.3, which is of local nature (the curve X is replaced by a formal disk). Lemma 4.4.3 is proved in inductive way by introducing an ad hoc notion of a *special transposition* in the symmetric group (for a given element of Λ_{2m}).

The more difficult part is Theorem 4.3.9 ii). Our approach here is to use another stratification of $\text{Sh}_{\underline{\lambda}}^{d,d'}$ given in Lemma 4.4.12. The definition of this second stratification is inspired by some constructions of Richardson and Springer from [17]. Write Σ for the set of d -element subsets in $I = \{1, \dots, d+d'\}$. The corresponding strata are locally closed substacks

$$\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{J}} \cap \mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{J}'} \subset \text{Sh}_{\underline{\lambda}}^{d,d'}$$

indexed by pairs $\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{J}' \in \Sigma$. The key result is then Proposition 4.4.15. It affirms that $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{J}} \cap \mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{J}'}$ does not contribute to the desired highest direct image unless $\mathcal{J} \cap \mathcal{J}' = \emptyset$ and some additional condition (C) holds. Under the latter conditions, it provides a further stratification of $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{J}} \cap \mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{J}'}$ and identifies the contribution of these strata.

Combining the above with general Remarks 4.4.13 and 2.4.6, we finish the proof of Theorem 4.3.9.

4.4.1

Recall the scheme $X_{\underline{\lambda}}^{\mu}$ defined in Section 1.1.1. For $\mu \in \Lambda_{m,d}^{\lambda,+}$ denote by $i_{\mu} : X_{\underline{\lambda}}^{\mu} \rightarrow \text{Sh}_0^d$ the map sending (D_1, \dots, D_m) to $\mathcal{O}_{D_1} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathcal{O}_{D_m}$. The image of i_{μ} is a locally closed substack

of Sh_0^d denoted $\mathrm{Sh}_{0,\mu}^d$. As μ ranges in $\Lambda_{m,d}^{>+}$, the stacks $\mathrm{Sh}_{0,\mu}^d$ form a stratification of the open substack $\leq^m \mathrm{Sh}_0^d$.

4.4.2 Proof of Theorem 4.3.9 i)

The argument is similar to ([9], Theorem 3.3.1). The stack $\mathrm{Sh}_-^{d,d'}$ classifies: $F \in \mathrm{Sh}_0^d, F' \in \mathrm{Sh}_0^{d'}$ with $D' = \mathrm{div}(F') \geq D = \mathrm{div}(F)$, and a complete flag $0 = F_0 \subset F_1 \subset \dots \subset F_{d+d'} = F \oplus F'$ of torsion subsheaves on X . Given $m \geq 1, \mu \in \Lambda_{m,d}^{>+}$ and $\mu' \in \Lambda_{m,d'}^{>+}$ set

$$\mathrm{Sh}_{\mu,\mu',-} = \mathrm{Sh}_-^{d,d'} \times_{\mathrm{Sh}_0^d \times \mathrm{Sh}_0^{d'}} (\mathrm{Sh}_{0,\mu}^d \times \mathrm{Sh}_{0,\mu'}^{d'}) \quad (42)$$

The composition

$$\mathrm{Sh}_{\mu,\mu',-} \rightarrow (X_+^\mu \times X_+^{\mu'}) \times_{X^{(d)} \times X^{(d')}} V_-^{d,d'} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{pr}} V_-^{d,d'} \quad (43)$$

is the restriction of div_-^v .

Fix a k -point of $(X_+^\mu \times X_+^{\mu'}) \times_{X^{(d)} \times X^{(d')}} V_-^{d,d'}$ given by $(D, D', (x_i)) \in V_-^{d,d',v}$, so $D \leq D'$,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{d+d'} x_i = D + D',$$

and $(D_j) \in X_+^\mu, (D'_j) \in X_+^{\mu'}$ with $D = \sum_j D_j$ and $D' = \sum_j D'_j$. Write Y for the fibre of the first map in (43) over this point. We check that $\dim Y \leq -d'$. Besides, by Lemma 4.4.3, if $m = 1, \mu = (d), \mu' = (d')$ then $\dim Y = -d'$.

One has

$$F \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_{D_1} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathcal{O}_{D_m} \quad \text{and} \quad F' \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_{D'_1} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathcal{O}_{D'_m}$$

As in ([9], Theorem 3.3.1), one checks that

$$\dim \mathrm{Aut}(F) = \sum_{i=1}^m (\mu_i - \mu_{i+1}) i^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \dim \mathrm{Aut}(F') = \sum_{i=1}^m (\mu'_i - \mu'_{i+1}) i^2$$

We have canonically $F \xrightarrow{\sim} \bigoplus_{x \in X} F_x, F' \xrightarrow{\sim} \bigoplus_{x \in X} F'_x$, where F_x, F'_x are torsion sheaves supported on a formal neighbourhood of x . Write

$$D_i = \sum_{x \in X} \mu_{i,x} x \quad \text{and} \quad D'_i = \sum_{x \in X} \mu'_{i,x} x$$

for $1 \leq i \leq m$. Set $d_x = \sum_i \mu_{i,x}$ and $d'_x = \sum_i \mu'_{i,x}$. Write $CFl(F_x \oplus F'_x)$ for the scheme of complete flags on $F_x \oplus F'_x$. We have

$$\prod_{x \in X} \text{Aut}(F_x) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Aut}(F), \quad \prod_{x \in X} \text{Aut}(F'_x) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Aut}(F')$$

So,

$$Y \xrightarrow{\sim} \prod_{x \in X} (CFl(F_x \oplus F'_x)) / (\text{Aut}(F_x) \times \text{Aut}(F'_x))$$

By Lemma 4.4.3, for each $x \in X$,

$$\dim(CFl(F_x \oplus F'_x)) / (\text{Aut}(F_x) \times \text{Aut}(F'_x)) \leq -d'_x$$

Our claim follows. \square

Lemma 4.4.3. Let $m \geq 1$, $\mu \in \Lambda_{m,d}^{>+}$, $\mu' \in \Lambda_{m,d'}^{>+}$. Let \mathcal{O} be a complete discrete valuation k -algebra. Write $\mathcal{O}_m = \mathcal{O}/\mathfrak{m}^m$, where $\mathfrak{m} \subset \mathcal{O}$ is the maximal ideal. $F = \mathcal{O}_{\mu_1} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mu_m}$, $F' = \mathcal{O}_{\mu'_1} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mu'_m}$. Let $CFl(F \oplus F')$ be the scheme of complete flags of \mathcal{O} -modules on $F \oplus F'$. Set

$$\theta = (\mu'_1, \mu_1, \mu'_2, \mu_2, \dots, \mu'_m, \mu_m)$$

Let $\eta \in \Lambda_{2m,d+d'}^{>+}$ be obtained from θ by permutation so that the resulting sequence is decreasing. Then

$$\dim CFl(F \oplus F') / (\text{Aut}(F) \times \text{Aut}(F')) \leq -d', \quad (44)$$

and the inequality is strict unless $\theta = \eta$. In the latter case, (44) is an equality.

Proof. We have $F \oplus F' \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_{\eta_1} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\eta_{2m}}$. As in ([9], Theorem 3.3.1), one gets

$$\dim CFl(F \oplus F') = \sum_{i=1}^{2m} (\eta_i - \eta_{i+1}) \frac{i(i-1)}{2} \quad (45)$$

and

$$\dim \operatorname{Aut}(F) = \sum_{i=1}^m (\mu_i - \mu_{i+1}) i^2, \quad \dim \operatorname{Aut}(F') = \sum_{i=1}^m (\mu'_i - \mu'_{i+1}) i^2$$

Here $\mu_{m+1} = \mu'_{m+1} = \eta_{2m+1} = 0$. One has

$$\sum_{i=1}^m (\mu_i - \mu_{i+1}) i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m \mu_i (2i - 1) \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{i=1}^m (\mu'_i - \mu'_{i+1}) i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m \mu'_i (2i - 1)$$

The expression (45) equals $\sum_{i=2}^{2m} \eta_i (i - 1)$. Set $\tau = (0, 1, \dots, 2m - 1) \in \Lambda_{2m}$. We must show that $\langle \theta - \eta, \tau \rangle \geq 0$. In the case $\eta = \theta$, we get the desired equality.

Let $\mathcal{I} = \{1, \dots, 2m\}$. For a subset $J \subset \mathcal{I}$ with $|J| = m$ denote by $\theta_J \in \Lambda_{2m}^>$ the element obtained as follows. Equip J with the order induced from the standard order on \mathcal{I} , and similarly for $\mathcal{I} - J$. Then $\theta_J : \mathcal{I} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_+$ is the map whose restriction to J is $J \xrightarrow{\sim} \{1, \dots, m\} \xrightarrow{\mu} \mathbb{Z}$, and whose restriction to $\mathcal{I} - J$ is $\mathcal{I} - J \xrightarrow{\sim} \{1, \dots, m\} \xrightarrow{\mu'} \mathbb{Z}_+$.

Let $\xi \in \Lambda_{2m}^>$. If for some $1 \leq i < 2m$ we have $\xi_i < \xi_{i+1}$, let $\bar{\xi}$ be obtained from ξ applying the permutation $(i, i+1)$. Then $\xi - \bar{\xi} = (0, \dots, 0, -a, a, 0, \dots, 0)$, where $a = \xi_{i+1} - \xi_i$ appears on $i + 1$ -th place. In this case, we say that $\bar{\xi}$ is obtained from ξ by a *special transposition*. In this case $\langle \xi - \bar{\xi}, \tau \rangle = a > 0$.

There is a finite sequence $\eta_1, \dots, \eta_s \in \Lambda_{2m}^>$ such that $\theta = \eta_1$, $\eta_s = \eta$, each η_{i+1} is obtained from η_i by a special transposition, and each η_i is of the form θ_J for some J . On each step, the quantity $\langle \eta_i - \eta_{i+1}, \tau \rangle$ is strictly positive. So, $\langle \theta - \eta, \tau \rangle \geq 0$, and the inequality is strict unless $\theta = \eta$.

Remark by a referee: one has $\tau = (m - \frac{1}{2})(1, \dots, 1) - \rho_{\operatorname{GL}_{2m}}$, so that $\langle \theta - \eta, \tau \rangle = \langle \eta - \theta, \rho_{\operatorname{GL}_{2m}} \rangle \geq 0$. ■

Remark 4.4.4. In the notations of the proof of Theorem 4.3.9 i), one has $\dim Y < -d'$ unless

$$D'_1 \geq D_1 \geq D'_2 \geq D_2 \geq \dots \geq D'_m \geq D_m \tag{46}$$

Indeed, if $x \in X$ then

$$F_x \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_{\mu_1, x} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mu_m, x}, \quad F'_x \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_{\mu'_1, x} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mu'_m, x}$$

and $\deg(F_x) = d_x, \deg(F'_x) = d'_x$. Set $\theta_x = (\mu'_{1,x}, \mu_{1,x}, \mu'_{2,x}, \mu_{2,x}, \dots, \mu'_{m,x}, \mu_{m,x})$. Then $Y \xrightarrow{\sim} \prod_{x \in X} Y_x$ and $\dim Y_x < -d'_x$ unless $\theta_x \in \Lambda_{2m}^{\>+}$. The condition (46) is equivalent to requiring that for any $x \in X$, $\theta_x \in \Lambda_{2m}^{\>+}$.

Remark 4.4.5. Let $m \geq 1$, $\mu \in \Lambda_{m,d}^{\>+}$, \mathcal{O} a complete discrete valuation k -algebra, $F = \mathcal{O}_{\mu_1} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mu_m}$. Then, $CFl(F)/\text{Aut}(F)$ is of dimension $-\sum_{i=1}^m \mu_i i$.

4.4.6

Consider $\mu = (d) \in \Lambda_{1,d}^{\>+}, \mu' = (d') \in \Lambda_{1,d'}^{\>+}$ for $m = 1$. Consider the open substack $\text{Sh}_{\mu, \mu', -} \subset \text{Sh}_-^{d,d'}$ given by (42). Let

$${}^1 \text{div}_-^v : \text{Sh}_{\mu, \mu', -} \rightarrow V_-^{d,d'}$$

be the restriction of div_-^v . We get the natural map

$$R^{-2d'} ({}^1 \text{div}_-^v)_! \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \rightarrow R^{-2d'} (\text{div}_-^v)_! \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \quad (47)$$

It is not an isomorphism over the whole of $V_-^{d,d'}$, as is seen from the proof of Theorem 4.3.9 i). However, the map (47) is an isomorphism over the open subscheme ${}^0 V_-^{d,d'} \subset V_-^{d,d'}$ defined in Section 4.3.6. It is easy to see that

$$R^{-2d'} (\text{div}_-^v)_! \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \xrightarrow{\sim} \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$$

over ${}^0 V_-^{d,d'}$. Let

$${}^0 (X^{(d)} \times X^{(d'-d)}) \subset X^{(d)} \times X^{(d'-d)}$$

be the open subscheme of $(D, D' - D)$ such that D is reduced, $D' - D$ is reduced, and $(D' - D) \cap D = \emptyset$.

To check the equivariance property of the isomorphism in Theorem 4.3.9 ii), it suffices to do it over ${}^0 (X^{(d)} \times X^{(d'-d)})$. Over this locus, it follows easily from the corresponding property of the Springer sheaf $\text{Spr}_{\mathbb{E}}^2$. In other words, this equivariance property in general is reduced to the case $d = d' = 1$. In the latter case, it is easy and left to a reader.

4.4.7 Stratifications I

To prove Theorem 4.3.9 ii), we introduce a suitable stratification of $\mathrm{Sh}_-^{d,d'}$. For this, we need some additional notations.

A point of $\mathrm{Sh}_-^{d,d'}$ is written as $(F, F', (F_i))$, where $F_1 \subset \dots \subset F_{d+d'} = F \oplus F'$ is a complete flag of torsion subsheaves. We set $D = \mathrm{div}(F), D' = \mathrm{div}(F'), x_i = \mathrm{div}(F_i/F_{i-1})$ for $i \in I$.

Write Σ for the set of d -element subsets in $I = \{1, \dots, d + d'\}$. Fix $\mathcal{J} \in \Sigma$. For a point of $\mathrm{Sh}_-^{d,d'}$ set $\mathcal{F}'_i = F' \cap F_i$, so $\mathcal{F}'_i \subset F_i$ is a subsheaf. Set $\bar{F}_i = F_i/\mathcal{F}'_i$ for all i . We get a complete flag with repetitions

$$\bar{F}_1 \subset \bar{F}_2 \subset \dots \subset \bar{F}_{d+d'} = F,$$

where we identify \bar{F}_j with its image under the projection $\bar{F}_j \rightarrow (F \oplus F')/F' \xrightarrow{\sim} F$. We get also another complete flag with repetitions

$$\mathcal{F}'_1 \subset \mathcal{F}'_2 \subset \dots \subset \mathcal{F}'_{d+d'} = F'$$

We have the surjection $F_j \rightarrow \bar{F}_j$ for $j \in I$. So, for $j \in I$, we get a diagram

$$\mathcal{F}'_j/\mathcal{F}'_{j-1} \hookrightarrow F_j/F_{j-1} \rightarrow \bar{F}_j/\bar{F}_{j-1}, \quad (48)$$

where the first map is the natural injection and the second is the natural surjection.

4.4.8

Denote by $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{J}} \subset \mathrm{Sh}_-^{d,d'}$ the locally closed substack given by the property that for $j \in \mathcal{J}$ one has $\mathcal{F}'_j = \mathcal{F}'_{j-1}$, so that $\bar{F}_j/\bar{F}_{j-1} \in \mathrm{Sh}_0^1$. For a point of $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{J}}$, the second map in (48) is an isomorphism for $j \in \mathcal{J}$,

$$x_j = \mathrm{div}(\bar{F}_j/\bar{F}_{j-1}) \text{ for } j \in \mathcal{J},$$

and $D = \sum_{j \in \mathcal{J}} x_j$. For a point of $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{J}}$ we get $\mathcal{F}'_j/\mathcal{F}'_{j-1} \in \mathrm{Sh}_0^1$ for $j \in I - \mathcal{J}$, the first map in (48) is an isomorphism for $j \in I - \mathcal{J}$,

$$x_j = \mathrm{div}(\mathcal{F}'_j/\mathcal{F}'_{j-1}) \text{ for } j \in I - \mathcal{J},$$

and $D' = \sum_{j \in I - \mathcal{J}} x_j$.

4.4.9

For a point of $\text{Sh}_-^{d,d'}$ set similarly $\mathcal{F}_i = F \cap F_i$, so $\mathcal{F}_i \subset F_i$ is a subsheaf. Set $\bar{F}'_i = F_i/\mathcal{F}_i$ for $i \in I$. We get a complete flag with repetitions

$$\mathcal{F}_1 \subset \mathcal{F}_2 \subset \dots \subset \mathcal{F}_{d+d'} = F$$

View \bar{F}'_i as a subsheaf of F' via the natural map $F_i/\mathcal{F}_i \rightarrow (F \oplus F')/F \xrightarrow{\sim} F'$. This gives a complete flag with repetitions

$$\bar{F}'_1 \subset \bar{F}'_2 \subset \dots \subset \bar{F}'_{d+d'} = F'$$

For a point of $\text{Sh}_-^{d,d'}$ and $j \in I$, we get a diagram

$$\mathcal{F}_j/\mathcal{F}_{j-1} \hookrightarrow F_j/F_{j-1} \rightarrow \bar{F}'_j/\bar{F}'_{j-1}, \quad (49)$$

where the first map is the natural injection, the second is the natural surjection.

4.4.10

Denote by $\mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{J}} \subset \text{Sh}_-^{d,d'}$ the locally closed substack given by the property that for $j \in \mathcal{J}$ one has $\mathcal{F}_j/\mathcal{F}_{j-1} \in \text{Sh}_0^1$, so that $\bar{F}'_j = \bar{F}'_{j-1}$. For a point of $\mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{J}}$ and $j \in \mathcal{J}$ the first map in (49) is an isomorphism, so

$$x_j = \text{div}(\mathcal{F}_j/\mathcal{F}_{j-1}) \quad \text{for } j \in \mathcal{J},$$

and $D = \sum_{j \in \mathcal{J}} x_j$. For a point of $\mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{J}}$ and $j \in I - \mathcal{J}$ the second map in (49) is an isomorphism,

$$\text{div}(\bar{F}'_j/\bar{F}'_{j-1}) = x_j \quad \text{for } j \in I - \mathcal{J},$$

and $D' = \sum_{j \in I - \mathcal{J}} x_j$.

4.4.11

On the sheaf F' we get two flags: (\bar{F}'_i) and (\mathcal{F}'_i) . The relation between them is as follows. For any $k \in I$, we have the natural inclusion $\mathcal{F}'_k \hookrightarrow F_k$ and a surjection $F_k \rightarrow F_k/\mathcal{F}'_k = \bar{F}'_k$.

Their composition $\mathcal{F}'_k \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{F}}'_k$ is clearly injective for any k . We get the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \bar{\mathcal{F}}'_1 & \subset & \bar{\mathcal{F}}'_2 & \subset & \dots & \subset & \bar{\mathcal{F}}'_{d+d'} = F' \\ \cup & & \cup & & & & \cup \\ \mathcal{F}'_1 & \subset & \mathcal{F}'_2 & \subset & \dots & \subset & \mathcal{F}'_{d+d'} = F' \end{array}$$

For a torsion sheaf \mathcal{G} on X write $\ell(\mathcal{G})$ for its length. For $k \in I$ we get $\ell(\mathcal{F}'_k) \leq \ell(\bar{\mathcal{F}}'_k)$. For any $k \in I$, $\ell(\mathcal{F}'_k)$ is the number of elements $1 \leq j \leq k$ such that $j \notin \mathcal{J}$. Besides, $\ell(\bar{\mathcal{F}}'_k)$ is the number of elements $1 \leq j \leq k$ such that $j \notin \mathcal{J}'$. For $k \in I$ set

$$\mathcal{J}_k = \mathcal{J} \cap \{1, \dots, k\}, \quad \mathcal{J}'_k = \mathcal{J}' \cap \{1, \dots, k\}$$

We see that the pair $\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{J}'$ satisfies the following condition:

(C) if $k \in I$ then $|\mathcal{J}'_k| \leq |\mathcal{J}_k|$.

Similarly, on F , we get two flags $(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_j)$ and (\mathcal{F}_j) . The relation between them is similar. For $k \in I$, we have an injection $\mathcal{F}_k \hookrightarrow F_k$ and a surjection $F_k \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{F}}_k$. Their composition $\mathcal{F}_k \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{F}}_k$ is injective. We get the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \bar{\mathcal{F}}_1 & \subset & \bar{\mathcal{F}}_2 & \subset & \dots & \subset & \bar{\mathcal{F}}_{d+d'} = F \\ \cup & & \cup & & & & \cup \\ \mathcal{F}_1 & \subset & \mathcal{F}_2 & \subset & \dots & \subset & \mathcal{F}_{d+d'} = F \end{array} \tag{50}$$

The property that for any $k \in I$, $\ell(\mathcal{F}_k) \leq \ell(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_k)$ is nothing but (C). We summarize this discussion in the following.

Lemma 4.4.12. The stack $\text{Sh}_-^{d,d}$ is stratified by locally closed substacks $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{J}} \cap \mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{J}'}$ indexed by pairs $(\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{J}') \in \Sigma^2$ such that (C) holds for $(\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{J}')$. In particular, if $i \in \mathcal{J}$ is the smallest element, $j' \in \mathcal{J}'$ is the biggest element then $\mathcal{J} \cup \mathcal{J}' \subset \{i, \dots, j'\}$. \square

Remark 4.4.13. If $f : \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}'$ is a morphism of finite type between algebraic stacks, F is a smooth $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -sheaf on \mathcal{Z} , assume all the fibres of f are of dimension $\leq d$. Assume \mathcal{Z} is stratified by locally closed substacks $i_a : \mathcal{Z}^a \hookrightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ indexed by $a \in \mathcal{A}$. Let $f^a : \mathcal{Z}^a \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}'$ be the restriction of f . Then $R^{2d}f_!F$ admits a filtration by subsheaves with the successive quotients being $R^{2d}f_!i_a^*F$, $a \in \mathcal{A}$. We refer to $R^{2d}f_!i_a^*F$ as the contribution of the stratum \mathcal{Z}^a to the highest direct image $R^{2d}f_!F$.

4.4.14 *Stratifications II*

Recall the subset $\text{Inv} \subset S_I$ defined in Section 4.3.6. An involution $w \in \text{Inv}$ writes as a disjoint product of two cycles $w = (i_1, j_1)(i_2, j_2) \dots (i_r, j_r)$ with $i_k < j_k$ for $1 \leq k \leq r$. As in ([17], Section 5.3), for such an involution w set $\text{Hi}(w) = \{j_1, \dots, j_r\}$ and $\text{Lo}(w) = \{i_1, \dots, i_r\}$. As in *loc.cit.*, we call $\text{Hi}(w)$ (resp., $\text{Lo}(w)$) the *high points* (resp., *low points*) of w .

Proposition 4.4.15. i) For $\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{J}' \in \Sigma$ the stratum $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{J}} \cap \mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{J}'}$ does not contribute to

$$R^{-2d'}(\text{div}_-^v)_! \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \quad (51)$$

unless $\mathcal{J} \cap \mathcal{J}' = \emptyset$ and the condition (C) holds.

ii) Assume $\mathcal{J} \cap \mathcal{J}' = \emptyset$ and the condition (C). Then $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{J}} \cap \mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{J}'}$ admits a stratification by locally closed substacks \mathcal{X}^w indexed by $w \in \text{Inv}$ such that $\text{Hi}(w) = \mathcal{J}'$, $\text{Lo}(w) = \mathcal{J}$.

For such w let $\alpha : I \rightarrow \bar{I}$ be the unique element of \mathcal{E} such that the classes of the corresponding equivalence relation on I are precisely the w -orbits. The composition $\mathcal{X}^w \hookrightarrow \text{Sh}_-^{d,d'} \rightarrow V_-^{d,d'}$ factors uniquely through the closed subscheme $\text{norm}_\alpha : V_\alpha \hookrightarrow V_-^{d,d'}$, and the contribution of \mathcal{X}^w to (51) is $(\text{norm}_\alpha)_! \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$.

Lemma 4.4.16. Let $F_1, F_2 \subset F$ be torsion sheaves on X and \tilde{F} be the coproduct of the diagram $F_1 \leftarrow F_1 \cap F_2 \rightarrow F_2$. Then, the induced map $\tilde{F} \rightarrow F$ is injective. \square

4.4.17 *Proof of Proposition 4.4.15*

ii) Consider two subsets $\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{J}' \in \Sigma$ such that $\mathcal{J} \cap \mathcal{J}' = \emptyset$, and the condition (C) holds. Set $\bar{\mathcal{J}} = \{1, \dots, d\}$. Equip \mathcal{J} (resp., \mathcal{J}') with the natural order: $i_1 \leq i_2$ if i_1 is less or equal to i_2 . These orders are linear, and so yield bijections that we denote

$$b : \bar{\mathcal{J}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{J}, \quad b' : \bar{\mathcal{J}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{J}'$$

If $i \in \bar{\mathcal{J}}$ then $\ell(\bar{F}_{b(i)}) = i$. If $j \in \bar{\mathcal{J}}$ then $\ell(\mathcal{F}_{b'(j)}) = j$.

Denote by ${}^d J$ the set of matrices $e = (e_i^j)$ with $i, j \in \bar{\mathcal{J}}$, $e_i^j \in \mathbb{Z}_+$. For a point of $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{J}} \cap \mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{J}'}$, define the matrix $e \in {}^d J$ by

$$\sum_{k=1}^i \sum_{l=1}^j e_k^l = \ell(\bar{F}_{b(i)} \cap \mathcal{F}_{b'(j)}) = \ell(\bar{F}_{b(i)} \cap \mathcal{F}_{b'(j)}) \quad (52)$$

for $i, j \in \bar{\mathcal{J}}$. From Lemma 4.4.16, one gets by induction that indeed $e_i^j \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ for any $i, j \in \bar{\mathcal{J}}$.

The matrix e has the properties:

- $e_i^j \in \{0, 1\}$.
- If $j \in \bar{\mathcal{J}}$ then $\sum_{k=1}^d e_k^j = 1$. If $i \in \bar{\mathcal{J}}$ then $\sum_{j=1}^d e_i^j = 1$. So, 1 appears precisely once in each row (resp., each column) of e .

We get a unique $\bar{w} \in S_d$ such that $e_{\bar{w}j}^j = 1$ for all $j \in \bar{\mathcal{J}}$, and $e_i^j = 0$ unless $i = \bar{w}j$. Define the unique involution $w \in \text{Inv}$ by the properties:

- P1) $w|_{\mathcal{J}'} = b\bar{w}(b')^{-1}$;
 P2) $I - (\mathcal{J} \cup \mathcal{J}')$ is the set of fixed points of w .

Conversely, given an involution $w \in \text{Inv}$ with $\text{Hi}(w) = \mathcal{J}'$, $\text{Lo}(w) = \mathcal{J}$, there is a unique $\bar{w} \in S_d$ satisfying the property P1). Define the locally closed substack $\mathcal{X}^w \subset \mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{J}} \cap \mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{J}'}$ by fixing the corresponding $\bar{w} \in S_d$, or equivalently, the corresponding matrix e satisfying (52). This is the desired stratification of $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{J}} \cap \mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{J}'}$ by the locally closed substacks \mathcal{X}^w .

Denote by $f^w : \mathcal{X}^w \rightarrow (\text{Sh}_0^1)^{I-\mathcal{J}'}$ the map sending $(F, F', (F_i))$ to the collection $(F_i/F_{i-1})_{i \in I-\mathcal{J}'}$. This is a generalized affine fibration of rank zero. For $i \in I - \mathcal{J}'$, we then let $x_i = \text{div}(F_i/F_{i-1})$. For $i \in \mathcal{J}'$, we let $x_i = x_{wi}$.

As we have seen in Section 4.4.7, for a point of $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{J}}$ one has $D = \sum_{j \in \mathcal{J}} x_j$ and $D' = \sum_{j \in I-\mathcal{J}} x_j$. So, the composition $\mathcal{X}^w \hookrightarrow \text{Sh}_-^{d,d'} \rightarrow V_-^{d,d'}$ factors uniquely through the closed subscheme $V_\alpha \hookrightarrow V_-^{d,d'}$, and the contribution of \mathcal{X}^w to $\text{R}^{-2d'}(\text{div}_-^v)_! \bar{\mathcal{Q}}_\ell$ is $(\text{norm}_\alpha)_! \bar{\mathcal{Q}}_\ell$.

i) This is obtained from the dimension estimates and is left to a reader. If $\mathcal{J} \cap \mathcal{J}' \neq \emptyset$, and (C) holds, one may also stratify $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{J}} \cap \mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{J}'}$ by fixing the relative position of the two flags $(\bar{F}_i), (\mathcal{F}_j)$ on F as in the case $\mathcal{J} \cap \mathcal{J}' = \emptyset$. \square

Remark 4.4.18. In the situation of Proposition 4.4.15 ii) for certain $\bar{w} \in S_d$ the stack \mathcal{X}^w is empty. For example, consider the case $d = d' = 2$, $\mathcal{J} = \{1, 3\}$, $\mathcal{J}' = \{2, 4\}$. Then $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{J}} \cap \mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{J}'} = \mathcal{X}^w$, where $w = (12)(34)$. It corresponds to $\bar{w} = \text{id} \in S_2$. Indeed, in this case, the stratification is given by the relative position of the two subsheaves $\bar{F}_1, \mathcal{F}_2 \in \text{Sh}_0^1$ in $F \in \text{Sh}_0^2$. However, from the diagram (50), we know that $\mathcal{F}_2 \subset \bar{F}_2$, and for a point of $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{J}} \cap \mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{J}'}$ we have $\bar{F}_1 = \bar{F}_2$ by definition. So, $\mathcal{F}_2 = \bar{F}_1$ for any point of $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{J}} \cap \mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{J}'}$. In general, if $\mathcal{X}^w \neq \emptyset$, then w has to be compatible with the diagram (50).

For the convenience of the reader, we give several examples of the stratifications of $\text{Sh}_-^{d,d'}$ appeared in Section 4.4.7 and Proposition 4.4.15.

4.4.19 *Example* $d = 1, d' > 1$

This is a first nontrivial example. We have $\ell(F) = 1, \ell(F') = d'$. Let $\mathcal{J}' = \{j\}, \mathcal{J} = \{i\}$. The substack $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{J}} \cap \mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{J}'}$ in $\text{Sh}_-^{d,d'}$ is given by the properties:

- $F_{i-1} \subset F', F_i \cap F' = F_{i-1}$,
- $F \cap F_{j-1} = 0, F \subset F_j$.

(The first conditions guarantee that $F \cap F_{i-1} = 0$, so if $F \subset F_j$ then $j \geq i$).

Let $\bar{\mathcal{X}}$ be the stack classifying $F \in \text{Sh}_0^1, F' \in \text{Sh}_0^{d'}$ with $\text{div}(F) \leq \text{div}(F')$ and a complete flag $(F'_1 \subset \dots \subset F'_{d'})$ on F' . For each $1 \leq i \leq d' + 1$ we get an isomorphism

$$\bar{\mathcal{X}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{J}} \cap \mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{J}'}$$

sending $(F, F', (F'_j))$ to $(F, F', (F_j))$, where (F_j) is the complete flag on $F \oplus F'$ given by

$$\begin{cases} F_j = F'_j, & j < i \\ F_j = F_{j-1} \oplus F, & j \geq i \end{cases}$$

The composition $\bar{\mathcal{X}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{J}} \cap \mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{J}'} \xrightarrow{\text{div}_-^v} \mathcal{V}_-^{d,d'}$ sends $(F, F', (F'_j))$ to the collection $x = \text{div} F, D' = \text{div} F'$ and $(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, x, x_i, \dots, x_{d'})$, where $x_i = \text{div}(F'_i/F'_{i-1})$. Using Remark 4.4.5, one sees that the contribution of the stratum $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{J}} \cap \mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{J}'}$ to $\mathbb{R}^{-2d'}(\text{div}_-^v)_1 \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ is zero.

Assume $1 \leq i < j \leq d' + 1$. Let $w = (ij) \in \text{Inv}$ then $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{J}} \cap \mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{J}'} = \mathcal{X}^w$. The map $f^w : \mathcal{X}^w \rightarrow (\text{Sh}_0^1)^{I-\mathcal{J}'}$ is a generalized affine fibration. Indeed, taking the quotient by F_{i-1} and replacing F' by F_j , this claim is reduced to the special case $i = 1, j = d' + 1$. In the latter case, the map f^w is described as follows.

Lemma 4.4.20. Let $d = 1, d' > 1, i = 1, j = d' + 1$ and $w = (ij)$. The stack \mathcal{X}^w classifies: $F, F_1 \in \text{Sh}_0^1$, an isomorphism $F \xrightarrow{\sim} F_1$, a complete flag $\mathcal{F}'_2 \subset \dots \subset \mathcal{F}'_{d'}$ of torsion sheaves on $\mathcal{F}'_{d'} \in \text{Sh}_0^{d'-1}$ as in Section 4.4.7. So, $\ell(\mathcal{F}'_k) = k - 1$ for $2 \leq k \leq d'$. Here for $2 \leq i \leq d'$ one has canonically

$$F_i/F_{i-1} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{F}'_i/\mathcal{F}'_{i-1}$$

Besides, $F \xrightarrow{\sim} F_1 \xrightarrow{\sim} F_{d'+1}/F_{d'}$.

Proof. The stack $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{J}} \cap \mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{J}'}$ is given by two conditions: $F_1 \cap F' = 0$ and $F \cap F_{d'} = 0$. Using the notations from Section 4.4.7, we get $F_k = F_1 \oplus \mathcal{F}'_k$ for $2 \leq k \leq d'$, and $F_{d'+1} = F_{d'} \oplus F$. So, $F \oplus F_1 \oplus \mathcal{F}'_{d'} = F \oplus F'$. Consider the natural projection

$$F' = \mathcal{F}'_{d'+1} \rightarrow (F \oplus F_1 \oplus \mathcal{F}'_{d'})/\mathcal{F}'_{d'} \xrightarrow{\sim} F \oplus F_1$$

Both its components are nonzero. Thus, the induced maps $\mathcal{F}'_{d'+1}/\mathcal{F}'_{d'} \rightarrow F_1$ and $\mathcal{F}'_{d'+1}/\mathcal{F}'_{d'} \rightarrow F$ are both nonzero, hence isomorphisms. This defines the desired isomorphism $F \xrightarrow{\sim} F_1$, and F' as the unique subsheaf in $F \oplus F_1 \oplus \mathcal{F}'_{d'}$ containing $\mathcal{F}'_{d'}$ and mapping diagonally to $F \oplus F_1$. ■

4.4.21 Example $d = d' = 2$

Only the strata $\mathcal{X}_{\{1,3\}} \cap \mathcal{Y}_{\{2,4\}}$ and $\mathcal{X}_{\{1,2\}} \cap \mathcal{Y}_{\{3,4\}}$ contribute to (51). One gets $\mathcal{X}_{\{1,3\}} \cap \mathcal{Y}_{\{2,4\}} = \mathcal{X}^w$ for $w = (12)(34)$ as in Remark 4.4.18. The locus $\mathcal{X}_{\{1,2\}} \cap \mathcal{Y}_{\{3,4\}}$ consists of two strata $\mathcal{X}^w, \mathcal{X}^{w'}$ for $w = (13)(24)$ and $w' = (14)(23)$. The substack $\mathcal{X}^w \subset \mathcal{X}_{\{1,2\}} \cap \mathcal{Y}_{\{3,4\}}$ is given by $\bar{F}_1 \subset F_3$, and $\mathcal{X}^{w'}$ is its complement in $\mathcal{X}_{\{1,2\}} \cap \mathcal{Y}_{\{3,4\}}$.

The stack \mathcal{X}^w classifies: $F_1 \in \mathrm{Sh}_0^1, F_2/F_1 \in \mathrm{Sh}_0^1$ with divisors x_1, x_2 , for which we set $x_3 = x_1, x_4 = x_2$, and an extension $0 \rightarrow F_1 \rightarrow F_2 \rightarrow F_2/F_1 \rightarrow 0$ on X .

The stack $\mathcal{X}^{w'}$ classifies: $\bar{F}_1, \mathcal{F}_3 \in \mathrm{Sh}_0^1$ with $x_1 = \mathrm{div}(\bar{F}_1), x_2 = \mathrm{div}(\mathcal{F}_3)$, for which we set $x_3 = x_2, x_4 = x_1$. So, the map $f^{w'} : \mathcal{X}^{w'} \rightarrow (\mathrm{Sh}_0^1)^2$ sending the above point to $(F_1, F_2/F_1)$ is an isomorphism.

4.4.22 End of the proof of Theorem 4.3.9

The normalization of $V_-^{d,d'}$ is described in Section 4.3.6. We first stratify $\mathrm{Sh}_-^{d,d'}$ by locally closed substacks $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{J}} \cap \mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{J}'}$ indexed by pairs $\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{J}' \in \Sigma$. By Section 4.4.7, this locus is empty unless the condition (C) holds. By Proposition 4.4.15, only the strata with $\mathcal{J} \cap \mathcal{J}' = \emptyset$ contribute to (51). For $\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{J}' \in \Sigma$ with $\mathcal{J} \cap \mathcal{J}' = \emptyset$ such that (C) holds, we stratify $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{J}} \cap \mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{J}'}$ by locally closed substacks \mathcal{X}^w as in Proposition 4.4.15 indexed by $w \in \mathrm{Inv}$ such that $\mathrm{Hi}(w) = \mathcal{J}', \mathrm{Lo}(w) = \mathcal{J}$. Let $\alpha : I \rightarrow \bar{I}$ be the surjection such that the classes of the corresponding equivalence relation on I are precisely w -orbits. By Proposition 4.4.15, the contribution of the stratum \mathcal{X}^w to (51) identifies with $(\mathrm{norm}_{\alpha})_! \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_{\ell}$. Now $(\mathrm{norm}_{\alpha})_! \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_{\ell}[d']$ is an irreducible perverse sheaf. So, $(\mathrm{R}^{-2d'}(\mathrm{div}_-^{\vee})_! \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_{\ell})[d']$ is perverse and admits a filtration with the associated graded

$$\bigoplus_{\alpha \in \mathcal{E}} (\mathrm{norm}_{\alpha})_! \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_{\ell}[d'] \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{IC}(V_-^{d,d'})$$

Any such filtration splits canonically into a direct sum, because the summands are irreducible perverse sheaves supported on different irreducible components (cf. Remark 2.4.6). □

Finally, the proof of Proposition 2.3.5 is complete. So, Theorem 2.1.2 is proved.

4.5 Comparison with [17]

Section 4.5 is not used in the paper and may be skipped. We include it to give another description of the stratification used in Proposition 4.4.15. Consider the stack \mathcal{D} classifying vector spaces V, V' of dimensions d, d' and a complete flag $V_1 \subset \dots \subset V_{d+d'} = V \oplus V'$ of vector subspaces. The set of isomorphism classes of \mathcal{D} is finite and was described in [17]. In this section, we introduce a morphism $f : \text{Sh}_-^{d,d'} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ and a stratification of \mathcal{D} such that the stratification of $\text{Sh}_-^{d,d'}$ used in Proposition 4.4.15 is obtained as the pullback by f .

4.5.1

Consider the stack \mathcal{D} classifying vector spaces V, V' of dimensions d, d' and a complete flag $V_1 \subset \dots \subset V_{d+d'} = V \oplus V'$ of vector subspaces. The set of points of \mathcal{D} is finite and described in ([17], Section 5.3). It is naturally in bijection with

$$\bar{\mathcal{E}} = \{(w, \mathcal{J}) \in \text{Inv} \times \Sigma \mid \text{Hi}(w) \subset \mathcal{J}, \text{Lo}(w) \cap \mathcal{J} = \emptyset\}$$

Consider the map $f : \text{Sh}_-^{d,d'} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ sending $(F, F', (F_i))$ to the collection $(V, V', (V_i))$ with $V = H^0(X, F)$, $V' = H^0(X, F')$, and $V_i = H^0(X, F_i)$. There is a stratification of \mathcal{D} whose preimage under f gives the stratification of $\text{Sh}_-^{d,d'}$ that we used in Section 4.4.7 and Proposition 4.4.15. However, this is not the stratification by the classes of isomorphisms of points of \mathcal{D} . We give some details for the convenience of the reader.

We define stratifications of \mathcal{D} by locally closed substacks $\mathcal{D}^{\mathcal{J}}$ with $\mathcal{J} \in \Sigma$ (resp., by locally closed substacks $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{J}}$ with $\mathcal{J} \in \Sigma$) such that $f^{-1}(\mathcal{D}^{\mathcal{J}}) = \mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{J}}$ and $f^{-1}(\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{J}}) = \mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{J}}$ for any $\mathcal{J} \in \Sigma$.

4.5.2

If we pick bases $\{e_1, \dots, e_d\}$ in V and $\{e_{d+1}, \dots, e_{d+d'}\}$ in V' , then we get a complete flag in $k^{d+d'}$ given by some $gB_{d+d'} \in \text{GL}_{d+d'}/B_{d+d'}$. Set $K = \text{GL}_d \times \text{GL}_{d'}$. Forgetting these bases, one gets an isomorphism $\mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{\sim} K \backslash \text{GL}_{d+d'}/B_{d+d'}$ with the the stack quotient.

The variety of decompositions $k^{d+d'} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{d+d'} W_i$ into one-dimensional vector subspaces identifies naturally with $\text{GL}_{d+d'}/T_{d+d'}$. Here $T_{d+d'}$ is the torus of diagonal matrices. Namely, to $gT_{d+d'}$ we associate $W_i = g \text{Vect}(e_i)$.

If V, V' are vector spaces of dimensions d, d' and $\bigoplus_{i=1}^{d+d'} W_i = V \oplus V'$ is a decomposition into one-dimensional subspaces, it gives rise to a torus $T_W = \{g \in \text{GL}(V \oplus V') \mid g(W_i) = W_i\}$ for any i . Let θ be the automorphism of $V \oplus V'$ acting as 1

on V and as -1 on V' . The torus T_W is θ -stable if $\theta T_W \theta^{-1} = T_W$. This means that there is an involution $w \in S_{d+d'}$ such that $\theta(W_i) = W_{wi}$ for any i .

Write $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ for the stack classifying vector spaces V, V' of dimensions d, d' , and a decomposition into one-dimensional vector subspaces $V \oplus V' = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{d+d'} W_i$. If we pick bases of V, V' as above, a point of $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ together with these bases gives an element of $\mathrm{GL}_{d+d'} / T_{d+d'}$. Forgetting the bases, one gets an isomorphism with the stack quotient $K \backslash \mathrm{GL}_{d+d'} / T_{d+d'} \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{\mathcal{D}}$.

Denote by $\bar{\mathcal{D}} \subset \tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ the closed substack given by the property that T_W is θ -stable. For an involution $w \in S_{d+d'}$ denote by $\bar{\mathcal{D}}^w \subset \bar{\mathcal{D}}$, the locally closed substack given by the property that $\theta(W_i) = W_{wi}$ for any $i \in I$. This is a stratification of $\bar{\mathcal{D}}$ indexed by the set Inv of involutions in $S_{d+d'}$.

Let $c \in \mathrm{GL}_{d+d'}$ be the automorphism acting as 1 on $\mathrm{Vect}(e_1, \dots, e_d)$ and as -1 on $\mathrm{Vect}(e_{d+1}, \dots, e_{d+d'})$. Let θ_c be the inner automorphism of $\mathrm{GL}_{d+d'}$ sending g to cgc^{-1} . Then $K = (\mathrm{GL}_{d+d'})^{\theta_c}$. As in ([17], Section 1.2), set

$$\mathcal{V} = \{g \in \mathrm{GL}_{d+d'} \mid g^{-1} \theta_c(g) \in N_{d+d'}\},$$

where $N_{d+d'}$ is the normalizer of $T_{d+d'}$ in $\mathrm{GL}_{d+d'}$. Then, \mathcal{V} is stable under the action of $T_{d+d'}$ by right translations. Now

$$\mathcal{V}/T_{d+d'} \subset \mathrm{GL}_{d+d'} / T_{d+d'}$$

is the closed subvariety of those decompositions $k^{d+d'} \xrightarrow{\sim} \bigoplus_{i=1}^{d+d'} W_i$ for which $T_W \subset \mathrm{GL}_{d+d'}$ is θ_c -stable. Note that \mathcal{V} is stable under the action of K by left translations. Picking bases of V, V' as above, this gives an isomorphism with the stack quotient

$$K \backslash \mathcal{V} / T_{d+d'} \xrightarrow{\sim} \bar{\mathcal{D}} \tag{53}$$

For $x \in N_{d+d'}$, $w \in S_{d+d'}$ the image of x in $S_{d+d'}$ is w if for any $i \in I$, $x \mathrm{Vect}(e_i) = \mathrm{Vect}(e_{wi})$. Let $N_{d+d'}^w \subset N_{d+d'}$ be the closed subscheme of $x \in N_{d+d'}$ over w . Let also $\mathcal{V}^w \subset \mathcal{V}$ be the closed subscheme given by requiring that $g^{-1} \theta_c(g) \in N_{d+d'}^w$. Then (53) restricts for any $w \in \mathrm{Inv}$ to an isomorphism

$$K \backslash \mathcal{V}^w / T_{d+d'} \xrightarrow{\sim} \bar{\mathcal{D}}^w$$

By ([17], Proposition 1.2.2), number of points of $\bar{\mathcal{D}}$ and \mathcal{D} is finite. Consider the map $\tilde{\mathcal{D}} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ sending $(V, V', (W_i))$ to $(V, V', (V_i))$, where $V_i = \bigoplus_{j=1}^i W_j$. Let $f_{\mathcal{D}} : \tilde{\mathcal{D}} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be

its restriction to $\bar{\mathcal{D}}$. Now ([17], Proposition 1.2.2) implies that $f_{\mathcal{D}}$ induces a bijection on the set of points of $\bar{\mathcal{D}}$ and \mathcal{D} .

For $w \in \text{Inv}$, the stack $\bar{\mathcal{D}}^w$ has a finite number of points, this number could be bigger than one. For $w \in \text{Inv}$ set $\mathcal{D}^w = f_{\mathcal{D}}(\bar{\mathcal{D}}^w)$ viewed a locally closed substack.

4.5.3

Let $P \subset \text{GL}_{d+d'}$ be the parabolic preserving $\text{Vect}(e_1, \dots, e_d)$ in $k^{d+d'}$. So, K is the standard Levi of P , and $B_{d+d'} \subset P$. Let \mathcal{D}_P be the stack classifying a complete flag of vector spaces $V_1 \subset \dots \subset V_{d+d'}$ and a subspace $V \subset V_{d+d'}$. As above, we get an isomorphism

$$\mathcal{D}_P \xrightarrow{\sim} P \backslash \text{GL}_{d+d'} / B_{d+d'}$$

Let $\eta_P : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_P$ be the map forgetting V' .

Set $\bar{\mathcal{J}} = \{1, \dots, d\} \subset I$. Let $W_{\bar{\mathcal{J}}} \subset W = S_{d+d'}$ be the stabilizer of $\bar{\mathcal{J}}$. We have a bijection $W/W_{\bar{\mathcal{J}}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \Sigma$ sending $wW_{\bar{\mathcal{J}}} \in W/W_{\bar{\mathcal{J}}}$ to $w\bar{\mathcal{J}} \in \Sigma$. The set of points of \mathcal{D}_P is in bijection with Σ . Namely, to $wW_{\bar{\mathcal{J}}} \in W/W_{\bar{\mathcal{J}}}$ with $\bar{\mathcal{J}} = w\bar{\mathcal{J}} \in \Sigma$, we associate $Pw^{-1}B_{d+d'}$. Write $\mathcal{D}_P^{\bar{\mathcal{J}}}$ for the corresponding locally closed substack of \mathcal{D}_P . For $\bar{\mathcal{J}} \in \Sigma$ let $\mathcal{D}^{\bar{\mathcal{J}}}$ be the preimage of $\mathcal{D}_P^{\bar{\mathcal{J}}}$ under η_P .

According to ([17], Section 5.3), for $w \in \text{Inv}$, $\bar{\mathcal{J}} \in \Sigma$ the stack $\mathcal{D}^{w, \bar{\mathcal{J}}} = \mathcal{D}^w \cap \mathcal{D}^{\bar{\mathcal{J}}}$ is either empty or has precisely one point. Moreover, it is nonempty iff

$$\text{Hi}(w) \subset \bar{\mathcal{J}}, \text{Lo}(w) \cap \bar{\mathcal{J}} = \emptyset$$

This way one gets a bijection between the set of points of \mathcal{D} and $\bar{\mathcal{E}}$. For $\bar{\mathcal{J}} \in \Sigma$ one has a stratification

$$\mathcal{D}^{\bar{\mathcal{J}}} = \bigsqcup_{(w, \bar{\mathcal{J}}) \in \bar{\mathcal{E}}} \mathcal{D}^{w, \bar{\mathcal{J}}}$$

4.5.4

For $w \in S_{d+d'}$ write $\text{Fix}(w)$ for the set of fixed points of w on I . For $w \in \text{Inv}$, $\bar{\mathcal{J}} \in \Sigma$ let $\mathcal{D}^{w, \bar{\mathcal{J}}}$ be nonempty. Then, the unique point of $\mathcal{D}^{w, \bar{\mathcal{J}}}$ admits the following presentation $(V, V', (V_i))$. There is a decomposition $V \oplus V' = \bigoplus_{i \in I} W_i$ with $\theta(W_i) = W_{wi}$ for all i with the properties:

- $V_i = W_1 \oplus \dots \oplus W_i$ for all $i \in I$;
- if $j \in \text{Fix}(w) \cap \bar{\mathcal{J}}$ then $W_j \subset V$;
- if $j \in \text{Fix}(w) - \bar{\mathcal{J}}$ then $W_j \subset V'$.

In addition, let $1 \leq i < j \leq d + d'$ with $w(i) = j$. Pick $0 \neq w_i \in W_i$, let $w_j = \theta(w_i)$. Then $W_i \oplus W_j$ is θ -stable with a base $\{w_i + w_j, w_i - w_j\}$. Here $w_i + w_j \in V$, $w_i - w_j \in V'$.

4.5.5

Consider also the parabolic $P^- \subset \mathrm{GL}_{d+d'}$ preserving $\mathrm{Vect}(e_{d+1}, \dots, e_{d+d'})$ in $k^{d+d'}$. Let \mathcal{D}_{P^-} be the stack classifying a complete flag of vector spaces $(V_1 \subset \dots \subset V_{d+d'})$ and a subspace $V' \subset V_{d+d'}$. We have a projection $\eta_{P^-} : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{P^-}$ forgetting V . As above, we have an isomorphism with the stack quotient $\mathcal{D}_{P^-} \xrightarrow{\sim} P^- \backslash \mathrm{GL}_{d+d'} / B_{d+d'}$.

For $wW_{\bar{\mathcal{J}}} \in W/W_{\bar{\mathcal{J}}}$ with $\mathcal{J} = w\bar{\mathcal{J}} \in \Sigma$ the orbit $P^-w^{-1}B_{d+d'}$ defines a locally closed substack $\mathcal{D}_{P^-}^{\mathcal{J}} \subset \mathcal{D}_{P^-}$. Write $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{J}}$ for the preimage of $\mathcal{D}_{P^-}^{\mathcal{J}}$ under η_{P^-} .

For $w \in \mathrm{Inv}$, $\mathcal{J} \in \Sigma$ set $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{J}}^w = \mathcal{D}^w \cap \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{J}}$. One checks that if $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{J}}^w$ is nonempty then it consists of one point. Moreover, for $w \in \mathrm{Inv}$, $\mathcal{J} \in \Sigma$ the stack $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{J}}^w$ is nonempty iff

$$\mathrm{Hi}(w) \cap \mathcal{J} = \emptyset, \mathrm{Lo}(w) \subset \mathcal{J}$$

5 Proof of Theorem 2.2.2

5.0.1

We have the diagram extending (7)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{Z}_n & \xrightarrow{q_{\mathcal{Z}}} & (\mathrm{Bun}_n \times \mathrm{Bun}_n) & \xrightarrow{\det \times \det} & (\mathrm{Pic} X \times \mathrm{Pic} X) \\ \downarrow v_{\mathcal{Z}} & & \downarrow v_n & & \\ \mathcal{M}_{2n} & \xrightarrow{q_{2n}} & \mathrm{Bun}_{2n}, & & \end{array}$$

where $q_{\mathcal{Z}}$ sends $(\Omega^{2n-1} \hookrightarrow L, L')$ to (L, L') , and q_{2n} sends $(\Omega^{2n-1} \hookrightarrow M)$ to M .

Let $\mathcal{U}_{2n} \subset \mathrm{Bun}_{2n}$ be the open substack given by the property that $\mathrm{Ext}^1(\Omega^{2n-1}, M) = 0$ for $M \in \mathrm{Bun}_{2n}$. Let $\mathcal{U}_{2n}^n \subset \mathrm{Bun}_n$ be the open substack given by $\mathrm{Ext}^1(\Omega^{2n-1}, L) = 0$ for $L \in \mathrm{Bun}_n$. For $d \in \mathbb{Z}$ let $\mathrm{Bun}_{2n,d} \subset \mathrm{Bun}_{2n}$ be the component given by $\deg M = d + \deg(\Omega^{(2n-1)+\dots+1})$ for $M \in \mathrm{Bun}_{2n}$. So, $q_{2n} : \mathcal{M}_{2n,d} \rightarrow \mathrm{Bun}_{2n,d}$.

5.0.2

Assume $d + d'$ large enough, so that Aut_E over $\mathrm{Bun}_{2n,d+d'}$ is the extension by zero under $\mathcal{U}_{2n} \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Bun}_{2n}$. Indeed, by ([2], Lemma 3.3), any $M \in \mathrm{Bun}_{2n,d+d'}$ not lying in \mathcal{U}_{2n} is very unstable in the sense of *loc.cit.*, and the $*$ -fibre of Aut_E at M vanishes. If $(L, L') \in v_n^{-1}(\mathcal{U}_{2n})$ then $L \in \mathcal{U}_{2n}^n$. So, we get an exact triangle

$$(q_{\mathcal{Z}})_! \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_{\ell} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_{\ell}[-2M] \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_{\ell}$$

over $v_n^{-1}(\mathcal{U}_{2n}) \cap (\det \times \det)^{-1}((\text{Pic } X \times \text{Pic } X)^{d,d'})$, here $M = d + (g - 1)(n - 2n^2)$ is the relative dimension of $q_{\mathcal{Z}}$ over $\mathcal{Z}_n^{d,d'}$. This yields an exact triangle

$$\pi_1 v_{\mathcal{Z}}^* \mathcal{K}_{2n,E}[\dim. \text{rel}(v_{\mathcal{Z}}) + M] \rightarrow \text{Per}_E^{d,d'} \rightarrow \text{Per}_E^{d,d'}[2M] \quad (54)$$

on $(\text{Pic } X \times \text{Pic } X)^{d,d'}$.

If $d > d'$ and d is large enough then, by Theorem 2.1.2, $\pi_1 v_{\mathcal{Z}}^* \mathcal{K}_{2n,E}$ vanishes. Under these assumptions then (54) shows that $\text{Per}_E^{d,d'} = 0$. Using the S_2 -symmetry of Per_E and the equivariance property (8), one obtains i).

5.0.3

From i) and the equivariance property (8), one gets $N \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that for any $d, d' \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\text{Per}_E^{d,d'}$ is placed in usual degrees $\leq N$. The second claim follows now from the exact triangle (54) and Theorem 2.1.2. Theorem 2.2.2 is proved. \square

6 Proof of Theorem 2.6.2

6.0.1

Let $P \subset \mathbb{G}$ be the Siegel parabolic. Then Bun_P is the stack classifying $L \in \text{Bun}_2, \mathcal{A} \in \text{Bun}_1$ and an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \text{Sym}^2 L \rightarrow ? \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \rightarrow 0$ on X (cf. Remark 6.0.3). Let \mathcal{S}_P be the stack classifying $L \in \text{Bun}_2, \mathcal{A} \in \text{Bun}_1$ and a section $s : \text{Sym}^2 L \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \otimes \Omega$ on X . Let $h : \text{Bun}_1 \times \text{Bun}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_P$ be the map sending (L_1, L_2) to $L = L_1 \oplus L_2$ with the natural symmetric form $\text{Sym}^2 L \rightarrow L_1 \otimes L_2 = \mathcal{A} \otimes \Omega$, so L_i are isotropic in L .

One gets the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Bun}_P & & \mathcal{S}_P \xleftarrow{h} \text{Bun}_1 \times \text{Bun}_1 \\ \downarrow p_{\mathbb{G}} \searrow f & & \swarrow f^\vee \\ \text{Bun}_{\mathbb{G}} & \text{Bun}_2 \times \text{Bun}_1, & \end{array}$$

where f, f^\vee are the projections sending the above points to (L, \mathcal{A}) , and $p_{\mathbb{G}}$ is the extension of scalars map. The maps f, f^\vee are dual generalized vector bundles, we denote by $\text{Four}_\psi : \text{D}^\vee(\text{Bun}_P) \rightarrow \text{D}^\vee(\mathcal{S}_P)$ the corresponding Fourier transform.

Recall that $\mathbb{H} \widetilde{\hookrightarrow} \text{GL}_4 / \mu_2$. Set $R = (\text{GL}_2 \times \text{GL}_2) / \mu_2$, where μ_2 is included diagonally. So, R is a subgroup of \mathbb{H} . The homomorphism $\det \times \det : \text{GL}_2 \times \text{GL}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m \times \mathbb{G}_m$ factors through $R \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m \times \mathbb{G}_m$. Consider the diagram

$$\text{Bun}_{\mathbb{H}} \xleftarrow{\alpha} \text{Bun}_R \xrightarrow{\beta} \text{Bun}_1 \times \text{Bun}_1 \xrightarrow{\varrho \times \varrho} \text{Bun}_1 \times \text{Bun}_1$$

where α, β are the corresponding extension of scalars maps, and $\varrho : \text{Bun}_1 \rightarrow \text{Bun}_1$ sends \mathcal{B} to $\mathcal{B}^* \otimes \Omega$.

The following is established in ([10], Proposition 11).

Proposition 6.0.2. For any $F \in D^-(\text{Bun}_{\mathbb{H}})_1$ there is an isomorphism (up to a cohomological shift)

$$h^* \text{Four}_{\psi}(p_{\mathbb{G}}^* F_{\mathbb{G}}(F)) \xrightarrow{\sim} (\varrho \times \varrho)_1 \beta_1 \alpha^* F$$

□

The following diagram commutes, where the square is Cartesian

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{Bun}_4 & \xleftarrow{\bar{\alpha}} & \text{Bun}_2 \times \text{Bun}_2 & & \\ \downarrow \rho & & \downarrow & \searrow \det \times \det & \\ \text{Bun}_{\mathbb{H}} & \xleftarrow{\alpha} & \text{Bun}_R & \xrightarrow{\beta} & \text{Bun}_1 \times \text{Bun}_1, \end{array}$$

and the vertical arrows are the natural extension of scalars maps.

By Proposition 6.0.2, it suffices to show that $\beta_1 \alpha^* K_{E^*, \chi^*, \mathbb{H}}$ is not zero. By definition, $\rho^* K_{E, \chi, \mathbb{H}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Aut}_E$ over Bun_4 . Since E admits a symplectic form, Theorem 2.2.2 implies that $(\det \times \det)_1 \bar{\alpha}^* \text{Aut}_E$ is nonzero on $\text{Bun}_1 \times \text{Bun}_1$. This concludes the proof of Theorem 2.6.2. □

Remark 6.0.3. Let S be a scheme. Assume given a semidirect product $P = M \rtimes U$ of affine group schemes on S , where $U \subset P$ is a normal closed subgroup, M acts on U by conjugation. Then the groupoid of P -torsors on S is canonically equivalent to the groupoid of pairs: an M -torsor \mathcal{F}_M on S , and a $U_{\mathcal{F}_M}$ -torsor on S . Here $U_{\mathcal{F}_M}$ is the group scheme on S , the twist of U by the M -torsor \mathcal{F}_M .

A Antistandard Levi subgroups in reductive groups

A.0.1

In this section, we introduce a notion of an antistandard Levi subgroup M in a reductive group G . Our purpose is to prove Propositions A.0.5 and A.2.2. The first one is a property of the restriction of spherical perverse sheaves under $\text{Gr}_M \rightarrow \text{Gr}_G$ for such Levi subgroup

M . The second one is an application of the Casselman–Shalika formula from [2] for such Levi subgroups.

A.0.2

Work over an algebraically closed field k . Let $\mathcal{O} = k[[t]] \subset k((t)) = F$. Let G be a connected reductive group over k , $T \subset B \subset G$ a maximal torus and Borel, Λ the coweights lattice Λ^+ the dominant coweights. Let M be a Levi with $T \subset M$, Λ_M^+ be the dominant coweights for M , Λ_M^{pos} the \mathbb{Z}_+ -span of simple coroots of M . Let $U \subset B$ be the unipotent radical, $B_M = B \cap M$. Let $U_M \subset B_M$ be the unipotent radical. Write W (resp., W_M) for the Weyl group of G (resp., of M). Our choices of B and B_M yield choices of positive coroots for G and M . Write w_0 (resp., w_0^M) for the longest element of W (resp., of W_M). Let $\check{\rho}$ be the half sum of positive roots for G , write \leq for the standard order on Λ . We denote by $\check{\rho}_M$ and \leq_M for the corresponding objects for M . We ignore the Tate twists everywhere.

We do not assume that M is standard, so a simple coroot of M is not necessarily simple for G .

Definition A.0.3. Say that M is antistandard if for any simple coroot α of M one has $\langle \alpha, \check{\rho} - \check{\rho}_M \rangle > 0$. So, such an α is a positive coroot for G but not simple.

A.0.4

For $\lambda \in \Lambda$ write S^λ for the $U(F)$ -orbit on Gr_G through t^λ , S_M^λ is the $U_M(F)$ -orbit on Gr_M through t^λ . For $\nu \in \Lambda^+$ we write Gr_G^ν for the corresponding $G(\mathcal{O})$ -orbit, \mathcal{A}_ν for the corresponding $G(\mathcal{O})$ -equivariant perverse sheaf on Gr_G . Let $i : \text{Gr}_M \rightarrow \text{Gr}_G$ be the natural map. Write $i_\lambda : \text{Spec } k \rightarrow \text{Gr}_M$ for the point t^λ .

Proposition A.0.5. Let $\lambda \in \Lambda$, $\nu \in \Lambda^+$. Then 1) the complex $\text{R}\Gamma_c(S_M^\lambda, i^* \mathcal{A}_\nu)$ is placed in degrees $\leq \langle \lambda, 2\check{\rho} \rangle$.

2) Assume in addition that M is antistandard. Then the above inequality is strict unless $\lambda \in -\Lambda_G^+$ and $\nu = w_0(\lambda)$. In the latter case, the natural map

$$\text{R}\Gamma_c(S_M^\lambda, i^* \mathcal{A}_\nu) \rightarrow i_\lambda^* i^* \mathcal{A}_\nu \xrightarrow{\sim} \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[-\langle \lambda, 2\check{\rho} \rangle]$$

is an isomorphism.

A.0.6 Question

For future research we raise the following question. In the situation of Proposition A.0.5, describe the top cohomology group of $\text{R}\Gamma_c(S_M^\lambda, i^* \mathcal{A}_\nu)$ in the degree $\langle \lambda, 2\check{\rho} \rangle$ in general.

A.1 Proof of Proposition A.0.5

A.1.1

Now we will parameterize the spherical orbits in Gr_M which intersect both the support of \mathcal{A}_ν and the semi-infinite orbit S_M^λ and thereby obtain the set $\mathcal{I}(\lambda, \nu)$ below.

For λ, ν as in Proposition A.0.5 write $\mathcal{I}(\lambda, \nu)$ for the set of $\mu \in \Lambda_M^+$ such that for any $w \in W_M$, $w\lambda \leq_M \mu$, and for any $w \in W$, $w\mu \leq \nu$. Let $f : \mathcal{I}(\lambda, \nu) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ be the function

$$f(\mu) = \langle \mu, 2\check{\rho}_M \rangle - \langle \mu', 2\check{\rho} \rangle,$$

where $\mu' \in \Lambda^+$ is the unique element lying in $W\mu$. We derive Proposition A.0.5 from the following.

Proposition A.1.2. Let $\lambda \in \Lambda$, $\nu \in \Lambda^+$. Then for any $\mu \in \mathcal{I}(\lambda, \nu)$ one has

$$f(\mu) \leq \langle \lambda, 2\check{\rho} - 2\check{\rho}_M \rangle \quad (\text{A1})$$

Assume in addition M antistandard. Then the above inequality is strict unless $\lambda \in -\Lambda_G^+$, $w_0^M(\lambda) = \mu$ and $\mu' = w_0(\lambda)$.

A.1.3 Proof of Proposition A.0.5

Let $\bar{\lambda}$ be the image of λ in $\pi_1(M)$, $\mathrm{Gr}_M^{\bar{\lambda}}$ the corresponding connected component of Gr_M . Consider the scheme $Y \subset \mathrm{Gr}_M^{\bar{\lambda}}$, which is a union of $M(\mathcal{O})$ -orbits for $\mu \in \mathcal{I}(\lambda, \nu)$ (the scheme structure is not important here). Note that $Y \subset \mathrm{Gr}_M^{\bar{\lambda}} \times_{\mathrm{Gr}_G} \overline{\mathrm{Gr}_G}^\nu$. Let \bar{Y} be the closure of Y in $\mathrm{Gr}_M^{\bar{\lambda}}$. Let $j : Y \hookrightarrow \bar{Y}$ be the natural immersion.

We claim that the $*$ -restriction $\mathcal{A}_\nu|_Y$ is placed in perverse degrees $\leq \langle \lambda, 2\check{\rho} - 2\check{\rho}_M \rangle$. In addition, if M is antistandard, this inequality is strict unless $\lambda \in -\Lambda_G^+$ and $\nu = w_0(\lambda)$.

To see this, we must show that for $\mu \in \mathcal{I}(\lambda, \nu)$, $\mathcal{A}_\nu|_{\mathrm{Gr}_M^\mu}$ is placed in usual degrees $\leq \langle \lambda, 2\check{\rho} - 2\check{\rho}_M \rangle - \langle \mu, 2\check{\rho}_M \rangle$. Besides, if M is antistandard, this inequality is strict unless $\lambda \in -\Lambda_G^+$ and $\nu = w_0(\lambda)$. Let $\mu' \in W\mu$ such that $\mu' \in \Lambda^+$. Then $\mathcal{A}_\nu|_{\mathrm{Gr}_G^{\mu'}}$ is placed in usual degrees $\leq -\langle \mu', 2\check{\rho} \rangle$, and the inequality is strict unless $\mu' = \nu$. So, our claim follows from Proposition A.1.2.

Consider now $j_!(\mathcal{A}_\nu|_Y)$, it is placed in perverse degrees $\leq \langle \lambda, 2\check{\rho} - 2\check{\rho}_M \rangle$ over Gr_M . Besides, if M is antistandard, this inequality is strict unless $\lambda \in -\Lambda_G^+$ and $\nu = w_0(\lambda)$. So, by ([15], Lemma 3.9), $\mathrm{R}\Gamma_c(S_M^\lambda, j_!(\mathcal{A}_\nu|_Y))$ is placed in degrees $\leq \langle \lambda, 2\check{\rho} \rangle$. Now

$$\mathrm{R}\Gamma_c(S_M^\lambda, j_!(\mathcal{A}_\nu|_Y)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{R}\Gamma_c(S_M^\lambda, i^*\mathcal{A}_\nu)$$

because $S_M^\lambda \cap (\bar{Y} - Y) = \emptyset$ by ([15], Theorem 3.2). Proposition A.0.5 is proved. \square

A.1.4 Proof of Proposition A.1.2

Let $\mu \in \mathcal{I}(\lambda, \nu)$. By ([15], Theorem 3.2), one has

$$\dim(S_M^\lambda \cap \overline{\text{Gr}}_M^\mu) = \langle \lambda + \mu, \check{\rho}_M \rangle, \quad \dim(S^\lambda \cap \overline{\text{Gr}}_G^{\mu'}) = \langle \lambda + \mu', \check{\rho} \rangle,$$

and these schemes are nonempty. So, the inclusion $S_M^\lambda \cap \overline{\text{Gr}}_M^\mu \subset S^\lambda \cap \overline{\text{Gr}}_G^{\mu'}$ yields the desired inequality

$$\langle \lambda + \mu, 2\check{\rho}_M \rangle \leq \langle \lambda + \mu', 2\check{\rho} \rangle \quad (\text{A2})$$

Assume in addition M antistandard. The inclusion

$$S_M^{w_0^M(\mu)} \cap \overline{\text{Gr}}_M^\mu \subset S^{w_0^M(\mu)} \cap \overline{\text{Gr}}_G^{\mu'}$$

gives $\langle w_0^M(\mu) + \mu, 2\check{\rho}_M \rangle \leq \langle w_0^M(\mu) + \mu', 2\check{\rho} \rangle$, so $f(\mu) \leq \langle w_0^M(\mu), 2\check{\rho} - 2\check{\rho}_M \rangle$. Since M is antistandard,

$$\langle \lambda - w_0^M(\mu), 2\check{\rho} - 2\check{\rho}_M \rangle \geq 0,$$

and this inequality is strict unless $\lambda \in -\Lambda_M^+$ and $\mu = w_0^M(\lambda)$. Assume now $\lambda \in -\Lambda_M^+$ and $\mu = w_0^M(\lambda)$. Since $w_0(\check{\rho}) = -\check{\rho}$, the inequality (A2) becomes $0 \leq \langle -w_0(\lambda) + \mu', 2\check{\rho} \rangle$, and it is strict unless $\lambda \in -\Lambda_G^+$ and $\mu' = w_0(\lambda)$. We are done. \square

A.2 Application of the Casselman–Shalika formula

A.2.1

Recall the following from ([3], 7.1). Let η be a coweight of G_{ad} . A choice of an isomorphism $\epsilon_\alpha : \mathcal{O}(\langle \eta, \check{\alpha} \rangle) \xrightarrow{\sim} \Omega$ for each simple root $\check{\alpha}$ of G gives rise to a homomorphism $\chi : U(F) \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$ given as the sum over simple roots $\check{\alpha}$ of the maps

$$U(F) \rightarrow U/[U, U](F) \xrightarrow{\check{\alpha}} F \xrightarrow{\epsilon_\alpha} \Omega(F) \xrightarrow{\text{Res}} \mathbb{A}^1$$

The character χ is called admissible of conductor η .

Pick an admissible character $\chi_{-\lambda} : U(F) \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$ of conductor $-\text{pr}(\lambda)$, here $\text{pr} : \Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda_{ad}$ is the projection, and Λ_{ad} is the coweight lattice of G_{ad} . By ([3], Lemma 7.1.5) there is a map $\chi_{-\lambda}^\lambda : S^\lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$, which is $(U(F), \chi_{-\lambda})$ -equivariant. The map $\chi_{-\lambda}^\lambda$ is unique up to an additive constant.

Let $i_M : S_M^\lambda \hookrightarrow S^\lambda$ be the natural inclusion.

Proposition A.2.2. Assume M is antistandard. Let $\lambda \in \Lambda, \nu \in \Lambda^+$. The natural map

$$\text{R}\Gamma_c(S^\lambda, \mathcal{A}_\nu \otimes (\chi_{-\lambda}^\lambda)^* \mathcal{L}_\psi) \rightarrow \text{R}\Gamma_c(S_M^\lambda, i_M^*(\mathcal{A}_\nu \otimes (\chi_{-\lambda}^\lambda)^* \mathcal{L}_\psi))$$

induces an isomorphism in the cohomological degree $\langle \lambda, 2\check{\rho} \rangle$, and both complexes are placed in the cohomological degrees $\leq \langle \lambda, 2\check{\rho} \rangle$.

Proof. By ([2], Theorem 1),

$$R\Gamma_c(S^\lambda, \mathcal{A}_\nu \otimes (\chi_{-\lambda}^\lambda)^* \mathcal{L}_\psi)$$

is given by the Casselman–Shalika formula, namely, it vanishes unless $-\lambda \in \Lambda_G^+$ and $\lambda = w_0(\nu)$. In the latter case, it identifies with $\bar{Q}_\ell[-\langle \lambda, 2\check{\rho} \rangle]$. More precisely, if $\lambda = w_0(\nu)$ then the natural map

$$R\Gamma_c(S^\lambda, \mathcal{A}_\nu \otimes (\chi_{-\lambda}^\lambda)^* \mathcal{L}_\psi) \rightarrow i_\lambda^*(\mathcal{A}_\nu \otimes (\chi_{-\lambda}^\lambda)^* \mathcal{L}_\psi) \xrightarrow{\sim} \bar{Q}_\ell[-\langle \lambda, 2\check{\rho} \rangle]$$

is an isomorphism, where $i_\lambda : \text{Spec } k \rightarrow S^\lambda$ is the point t^λ .

Since M is antistandard, $i_M^*(\chi_{-\lambda}^\lambda)^* \mathcal{L}_\psi \xrightarrow{\sim} \bar{Q}_\ell$. Our claim follows now from Proposition A.0.5. ■

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