

On the formal arc space of a reductive monoid

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Introduction

The formal arc space $\mathcal{L}X$ of an algebraic variety X carries an important amount of information on singularities of X . Little is known about singularities of the formal arc scheme itself. According to Grinberg, Kazhdan [12] and Drinfeld [9] it is known, nevertheless, that the singularity of $\mathcal{L}X$ at a non-degenerate arc is finite dimensional i.e. for every non-degenerate arc $x \in \mathcal{L}X$, the formal completion of $\mathcal{L}X$ at x is isomorphic to $Y_y \times \mathbf{D}^\infty$ where Y_y is the formal completion of a finite dimensional variety Y at some point $y \in Y$ and \mathbf{D}^∞ is the infinite power of the formal disc.

One can hope to define the intersection complex of $\mathcal{L}X$ via its local finite dimensional models and study the intersection complex as a measure of the singularity of $\mathcal{L}X$. In this paper, we show that the trace of Frobenius function on the intersection complex is well defined on the space of non-degenerate arcs (to be defined in Section 1). The main result of this paper is the calculation of this function in the cases where X is a toric variety or a special but important class of reductive monoids.

The main motivation behind this calculation is an expectation that, at least when X is an affine spherical variety under the action of a reductive group G , this function is, in a suitable sense, a generating series for an unramified local L -function (or product thereof). This expectation was stated in [19] in order to give a conceptual explanation to the Rankin-Selberg method, but the idea draws from the work of Braverman and Kazhdan who studied the Schwartz space of the basic affine space [8], and from relevant work in the geometric Langlands program [6, 5].

In the case when X is in the class of reductive monoids that we term “ L -monoids” (first introduced by Braverman and Kazhdan in [7]), a precise conjecture was formulated in [17]. It states that this function, the trace of Frobenius on the intersection complex of the formal arc space, is the generating series of the local unramified L -function for the irreducible representation of the dual group whose highest weight determines the isomorphism class of the L -monoid. This

generalizes the (local unramified) construction of Godement and Jacquet [11] in the case $X = \text{Mat}_n$. A proof of this conjecture is presented in the present paper.

In the case of affine toric varieties, the trace of Frobenius function on the intersection complex can be expressed as a generating series whose coefficients are the number of ways to decompose an element of the strictly convex cone of coweights defining the isomorphism class of the variety as a sum of its generators. In particular, these coefficients are natural numbers which are independent of the base field. This function can also be seen as the generating function for the product of local unramified L -functions of the torus determined by the generators in this coweight cone.

Since our method in the two cases are somewhat similar, one can hope to generalize the result to general spherical varieties.

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1 IC-function on the formal arc space

Let X be a scheme of finite type over a field k . For every positive integer n , we consider the n -arc functor $J_n(X)$ whose R -points are the $R[t]/t^{n+1}$ -points of X . For $n = 0$, $J_0(X) = X$. For $n = 1$, $J_1(X)$ is the tangent bundle of X . If X is affine, $J_n(X)$ is representable by an affine scheme of finite type. It follows that in general, $J_n(X)$ is representable as an affine X -scheme of finite type. For $m > n$, the truncation maps

$$p_n^m : J_m(X) \rightarrow J_n(X)$$

are thus affine. If X is smooth, the maps p_n^m are smooth and surjective for all $n > m$.

The inverse limit $\mathcal{L}X$ of $J_n X$ is called the formal arc space. The set of its R -points is a projective limit

$$\mathcal{L}X(R) = X(R[[t]]) = \varprojlim_{n \rightarrow \infty} J_n(R). \quad (1.1)$$

For each integer n , we have a canonical map $p_n : \mathcal{L}X \rightarrow J_n(X)$. If X is smooth, the maps p_n are formally smooth and surjective. In the case where X is not smooth, the geometry of p_n is rather complicated. We refer [10] for a good account of this theory.

Definition 1.1. *A finite dimensional formal model of $\mathcal{L}X$ at $x \in \mathcal{L}X(k)$ is the formal completion Y_y of a k -scheme of finite type Y at a point $y \in Y$ equipped with an isomorphism of formal schemes*

$$(\mathcal{L}X)_x \simeq Y_y \times \mathbf{D}^\infty \quad (1.2)$$

where \mathbf{D} is the formal disc.

Let X be an integral scheme over k . Let X° be a smooth dense open subset in X . Let us denote Z the complement of X° . We will denote $\mathcal{L}^\circ X$ the space of arcs which generically map into X° , i.e. for any test scheme S we have $\mathcal{L}^\circ X(S) =$ the set of maps $\phi : \mathbf{D} \times S \rightarrow X$ such that $\phi^{-1}(X^\circ)$ is an open $U \subset \mathbf{D} \times S$ surjecting to S . Such arcs will be called *non-degenerate* with respect to X° . We have

$$\mathcal{L}^\circ X(k) = \mathcal{L}X(k) - \mathcal{L}Z(k). \quad (1.3)$$

According to Drinfeld [9] (and Grinberg, Kazhdan [12]), finite dimensional formal models exist for every point $x \in \mathcal{L}^\circ X$.

One should be able to use Drinfeld's theorem to define the notion of perverse sheaves over $\mathcal{L}^\circ X$, and in particular the intersection complex of $\mathcal{L}^\circ X$. In this paper, we will show a weaker statement: when k is a finite field, one can define a canonical function on $\mathcal{L}^\circ X(k)$ that has to be seen as the function of Frobenius trace on the sought-after intersection complex on $\mathcal{L}X$.¹

Because we are dealing with infinite dimensional schemes, we need to renormalize the cohomological shift in the construction of intersection complex. Let X be a scheme of finite type over k . Let U be a smooth open dense subscheme of X with $U = \bigsqcup_i U_i$ where U_i are the connected components of U . If $j_i : U_i \rightarrow X$ denotes the open embedding, then in the usual definition of [3], the intersection complex of X would be the direct sum of $j_{i,!} \mathbb{Q}_\ell[\dim(U_i)]$. In contrast with the usual definition, we set

$$\mathrm{IC}_X = \bigoplus_i j_{i,!} \mathbb{Q}_\ell. \quad (1.4)$$

In our normalization, the restriction of IC_X to U_i is the constant sheaf \mathbb{Q}_ℓ placed on degree 0 disregarding the dimension of X .

¹Recently, after the completion of this paper, Bouthier and Kazhdan set up a foundation for a theory of perverse sheaves on the space of non-degenerate formal arcs, see [4].

This naive normalization does not behave well with the Verdier duality, however it is more convenient in certain other aspects. If $p : Y \rightarrow X$ is a smooth morphism, then we have

$$\mathrm{IC}_Y = p^* \mathrm{IC}_X. \quad (1.5)$$

Also, if $p : Y \rightarrow X$ is a finite morphism which is an isomorphism over a dense open subscheme of X , and if Y is smooth, then we have

$$\mathrm{IC}_X = p_* \mathbb{Q}_{\ell Y} \quad (1.6)$$

where $\mathbb{Q}_{\ell Y}$ is the constant sheaf of value \mathbb{Q}_{ℓ} on Y .

If k is a finite field with q elements, then the trace of the Frobenius operator on the stalk of the intersection complex of a scheme X of finite type defines a function, to be denoted by the same symbol

$$\mathrm{IC}_X : X(k) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}_{\ell}. \quad (1.7)$$

This function takes value 1 on the k -points of smooth open subscheme of X . It can be regarded as a numerical invariant of singularity of X .

Proposition 1.2. *Let Y, Y' be k -schemes of finite type and $y \in Y(k), y' \in Y'(k)$ such that there exists an isomorphism of formal schemes*

$$Y_y \hat{\times} \mathbf{D}^{\infty} \simeq Y'_{y'} \hat{\times} \mathbf{D}^{\infty}. \quad (1.8)$$

Then the equality

$$\mathrm{IC}_Y(y) = \mathrm{IC}_{Y'}(y') \quad (1.9)$$

holds.

Proof. It will be enough to prove that there exists a formally smooth morphism

$$Y'_{y'} \times \mathbf{D}^{m'} \rightarrow Y_y. \quad (1.10)$$

If we assume (1.10) exists, then according to [20, Prop. 2.5(i)] there exists an integer m such that (1.10) factors through an isomorphism

$$Y'_{y'} \times \mathbf{D}^{m'} \simeq Y_y \times \mathbf{D}^m. \quad (1.11)$$

It follows from Artin's approximation [1, Cor.2.6] that if two pointed k -schemes (X, x) and (Y, y) of finite type have isomorphic formal neighborhoods, then there exist étale neighborhoods (U, x) of x in X and (V, y) of y in Y such that (U, x) and (V, y) are isomorphic. (One should be aware that this isomorphism is not canonical, and in particular the isomorphism it induces between formal completions

may not coincide with the given one, but can be congruent to it to an arbitrary high order.) In the situation (1.11), we infer that $Y' \times \mathbb{A}^{m'}$ and $Y \times \mathbb{A}^m$ have isomorphic étale neighborhoods at $(y', 0)$ and $(y, 0)$ respectively. The stalks of the intersection complexes of Y and Y' at y and y' are therefore isomorphic, and in particular, they have the same trace under the Frobenius operator.

We now prove the existence of (1.10).

The map is in fact easy to describe: it will be the bottom map in the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 Y_{y'} \hat{\times} \mathbf{D}^\infty & \xrightarrow{\phi_+} & Y_y \hat{\times} \mathbf{D}^\infty \\
 \uparrow & & \downarrow \\
 Y_{y'} \times \mathbf{D}^{m'} & \xrightarrow{\phi'} & Y_y
 \end{array} \tag{1.12}$$

where the left vertical map is induced from an embedding of a finite-dimensional formal disk into the infinite formal disk, the upper horizontal map is (1.8), and the right vertical map is the canonical projection. What we need to prove is that for m' large enough, ϕ' is formally smooth.

We can assume that Y is a closed subscheme of the affine space \mathbb{A}^n with coordinates x_1, \dots, x_n defined by the equations $f_1, \dots, f_r \in k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$. In other words, we have $Y = \text{Spec}(A)$ with

$$A = k[x_1, \dots, x_n]/(f_1, \dots, f_r).$$

We will also also that y correspond to the maximal ideal \mathfrak{m}_A of A generated by x_1, \dots, x_n . We denote \overline{A} the completion of A with respect to \mathfrak{m}_A .

We consider the polynomial A -algebra $A_+ = A[u_1, u_2, \dots]$ where the variables u_1, u_2, \dots are countably infinite in number. Let \mathfrak{m}_{A_+} be the maximal ideal of A_+ generated by x_1, \dots, x_n and u_1, u_2, \dots , and let $\overline{A_+}$ denote the completion of A_+ with respect to \mathfrak{m}_{A_+} :

$$\overline{A_+} = \text{projlim}_n A_+ / \mathfrak{m}_{A_+}^h.$$

We have

$$Y_y \hat{\times} \mathbf{D}^\infty = \text{Spf}(\overline{A_+}).$$

If we denote $\overline{\mathfrak{m}_{A_+}^h}$ the kernel of the homomorphism $\overline{A_+} \rightarrow A_+ / \mathfrak{m}_{A_+}^h$, then we have an isomorphism

$$A_+ / \mathfrak{m}_{A_+}^h \rightarrow \overline{A_+} / \overline{\mathfrak{m}_{A_+}^h}. \tag{1.13}$$

This induces for every h , an isomorphism

$$\mathfrak{m}_{A_+}^h / \mathfrak{m}_{A_+}^{h+1} \rightarrow \overline{\mathfrak{m}_{A_+}^h} / \overline{\mathfrak{m}_{A_+}^{h+1}}. \tag{1.14}$$

In particular, for $h = 1$, $\overline{\mathfrak{m}_{A_+}^1} / \overline{\mathfrak{m}_{A_+}^2}$ is an infinite dimensional vector space generated by the images of x_1, \dots, x_n and u_1, u_2, \dots , in other words every element of $\overline{\mathfrak{m}_{A_+}^1}$ is congruent modulo $\overline{\mathfrak{m}_{A_+}^2}$ to a finite linear combination of x_1, \dots, x_n and u_1, u_2, \dots

Similarly, $Y' = \text{Spec}(B)$ with

$$B = k[y_1, \dots, y_{n'}] / (g_1, \dots, g_{r'}).$$

and $y \in Y(k)$ corresponds to the maximal ideal \mathfrak{m}_B generated by $y_1, \dots, y_{n'}$. We denote \overline{B} the completion of B with respect to \mathfrak{m}_B .

We also denote by B_+ the polynomial algebra $B[v_1, v_2, \dots]$ in countably many variables v_1, v_2, \dots , \mathfrak{m}_{B_+} the maximal ideal generated by $y_1, \dots, y_{n'}$ and v_1, v_2, \dots , and $\overline{B_+}$ the completion of B_+ with respect to \mathfrak{m}_{B_+} . The complete ring $\overline{B_+}$ is also filtered by the ideals $\overline{\mathfrak{m}_{B_+}^h}$ with

$$\overline{\mathfrak{m}_{B_+}^h} / \overline{\mathfrak{m}_{B_+}^{h+1}} \simeq \mathfrak{m}_{B_+}^h / \mathfrak{m}_{B_+}^{h+1}.$$

We have

$$Y_{y'}' \hat{\times} \mathbf{D}^\infty = \text{Spf}(\overline{B_+}).$$

The isomorphism (1.8) induces an isomorphism $\phi_+ : \overline{A_+} \rightarrow \overline{B_+}$. Let us denote $\phi_i = \phi(x_i)$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$. There exists an integer m' such that the images of ϕ_i in $\mathfrak{m}_{B_+} / \mathfrak{m}_{B_+}^2$ are linear combinations of images of $y_1, \dots, y_{n'}$ and $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{m'}$. For this integer m' , we claim that the induced morphism ϕ' in diagram (1.12) is formally smooth.

In algebra, the morphism $Y_{y'}' \times \mathbf{D}^{m'} \rightarrow Y_y$ corresponds to the homomorphism

$$\phi' : \overline{A} \rightarrow \overline{B}[[v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{m'}]] \quad (1.15)$$

given by $x_i \mapsto \phi'(x_i)$ where $\phi'(x_i)$ is the formal series obtained from $\phi_+(x_i)$ by setting $v_j = 0$ for all $j > m'$. In order to prove that ϕ' is formally smooth, it is enough to construct another isomorphism

$$\phi'_+ : Y_{y'}' \hat{\times} \mathbf{D}^\infty \rightarrow Y_y \hat{\times} \mathbf{D}^\infty, \quad (1.16)$$

such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y_{y'}' \hat{\times} \mathbf{D}^\infty & \xrightarrow{\phi'_+} & Y_y \hat{\times} \mathbf{D}^\infty \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ Y_{y'}' \times \mathbf{D}^{m'} & \xrightarrow{\phi'} & Y_y \end{array} \quad (1.17)$$

in which vertical maps are canonical projections, is commutative. Indeed, the formal smoothness of ϕ' would then follow from the formal smoothness of the three other maps in this diagram.

In algebra, $\phi'_+ : \overline{A_+} \rightarrow \overline{B_+}$ is given by $\phi'_+(x_i) = \phi'(x_i)$ and $\phi'_+(u_j) = \phi_+(u_j)$. It remains to prove that $\phi'_+ : \overline{A_+} \rightarrow \overline{B_+}$ is an isomorphism of complete algebras. By construction we have

$$\phi_+(x_i) \equiv \phi'_+(x_i) \pmod{\overline{\mathfrak{m}_{B_+}^2}}. \quad (1.18)$$

We observe that $\phi'_+(\mathfrak{m}_{A_+}) \subset \overline{\mathfrak{m}_{B_+}}$. It follows

$$\phi'_+(\overline{\mathfrak{m}_{A_+}^h}) \subset \overline{\mathfrak{m}_{B_+}^h}$$

for all h . It is now enough to prove that the induced morphism

$$\mathrm{gr}_h(\phi'^+) : \overline{\mathfrak{m}_{A_+}^h} / \overline{\mathfrak{m}_{A_+}^{h+1}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathfrak{m}_{B_+}^h} / \overline{\mathfrak{m}_{B_+}^{h+1}} \quad (1.19)$$

is an isomorphism for all $h \in \mathbf{N}$.

Because of (1.14) and (1.18), ϕ^+ and ϕ'^+ induce the same map on graded pieces; in other words, the equality

$$\mathrm{gr}_h(\phi'^+) = \mathrm{gr}_h(\phi^+)$$

holds for every $h \in \mathbf{N}$. Now since $\phi_+ : A_+ \rightarrow B_+$ is an isomorphism, $\mathrm{gr}_h(\phi'^+)$ and $\mathrm{gr}_h(\phi^+)$ are isomorphisms between graded pieces, and thus $\phi'^+ : A_+ \rightarrow B_+$ is also an isomorphism. \square

It follows from this proposition that we have a well defined function on the set of non-degenerate arcs

$$\mathrm{IC}_{\mathcal{L}X} : \mathcal{L}^\circ X(k) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}_\ell. \quad (1.20)$$

2 Global model for the formal arc space of a group embedding

In the case of group embeddings, one can construct a finite-dimensional formal model at points of the formal arc space by constructing a moduli problem for bundles over a smooth projective curve with additional data. Let X be an affine normal integral variety over a field k equipped with an open embedding of a reductive group $G \hookrightarrow X$ and an action of $G \times G$ which extends the action on G by left and right multiplication. This action automatically extends to X , making it into a monoid. For the purposes of defining the space $\mathcal{L}^\circ X$ according to the previous section, we take X° to be the image of G in X .

We will consider the algebraic stack $[G \backslash X / G]$ whose value on each test scheme S is the groupoid of pairs of (left) principal G -bundles E, E' on S equipped with a G -equivariant morphism: $\phi : S \rightarrow X \wedge^{G \times G} (E \times E')$, where by $\wedge^{G \times G}$ we denote the quotient of the product by the diagonal action of $G \times G$.

Such a section ϕ will be called an X -morphism from E to E' . Since X is equipped with the structure of a monoid, X -morphisms between G -bundles can be composed.

Let C be a smooth projective geometrically connected curve over k . We fix a principal G -bundle E_0 of G over C , which will serve as our G -bundle of reference. We consider the stack $\text{Map}(C, [G \backslash X / G])$ of all maps from C to the quotient stack $[G \backslash X / G]$; according to [14], $\text{Map}(C, [G \backslash X / G])$ is an algebraic stack locally of finite type. Over each test scheme S , an object of $\text{Map}(C, [G \backslash X / G])$ is a map $\phi : C \times S \rightarrow [G \backslash X / G]$, in other words a X -morphism $\phi : E \rightarrow E'$ between two principal G -bundles E and E' over $C \times S$. Such map is said to be *non-degenerate* if $\phi^{-1}([G \backslash X / G])$ is an open subset of $C \times S$ whose projection on S is surjective. We will denote $\text{Map}^\circ(C, [G \backslash X / G])$ the open substack of $\text{Map}(C, [G \backslash X / G])$ consisting of non-degenerate maps only.

The stack $\text{Map}(C, [G \backslash X / G])$ comes equipped with two maps to the moduli stack Bun_G of principal G -bundles on C : the “left” and the “right” one. We denote by $\text{Map}(C, [G \backslash X / G])_0$ the fiber of the left one over E_0 (i.e. the base change with respect to the map $\text{pt} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_G$ defined by E_0). When E_0 is trivial, this is just the stack $\text{Map}(C, [X / G])$. Except when the contrary is expressly mentioned, E_0 will be the trivial G -bundle. We will consider the open substack

$$M = \text{Map}^\circ(C, [G \backslash X / G])_0 \tag{2.1}$$

of non-degenerate X -morphisms $E_0 \rightarrow E$ between principal G -bundles over X . In later sections, we will show that, in some cases of interest, M is an algebraic space locally of finite type.

We assume that $C(k) \neq \emptyset$, and fix once and for all a k -point $\nu \in C(k)$, an identification of its formal neighborhood C_ν with the formal disk \mathbf{D} .

We will denote $C - \{\nu\}$ by C' . We consider the stack \tilde{M} classifying pairs (ϕ, ξ) where ϕ is a point of M corresponding to an G -torsor E on C and ξ is a trivialization of the restriction of E to the formal completion C_ν . Points of \tilde{M} over a test scheme S consist in a principal G -bundle E over $C \times S$, a morphism $\phi : E_0 \times S \rightarrow X \wedge^G E$ which induces an isomorphism between $E_0 \times U$ and $E|_U$ over an open $U \times C \times S$ surjecting to S , and a trivialization of the underlying G -bundle E over C_S on the formal completion $(C_S)_\nu$ of C_S along $\{\nu\} \times S$. We have the canonical projection

$$\pi : \tilde{M} \rightarrow M \tag{2.2}$$

which is a torsor under the group $\mathcal{L}G$.

Restricted to $(C_S)_v \simeq \mathbf{D} \hat{\times} S$, and taking into account the fixed trivialization of E_0 over \mathbf{D} , (ϕ, ξ) induces a morphism: $(C_S)_v \rightarrow X$ such that the preimage of $X^\circ = G$ is an open subset $U \subset (C_S)_v$ whose projection on S is surjective. Thus we have a morphism

$$h: \tilde{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}^\circ X. \quad (2.3)$$

This morphism is not formally smooth, because of singularities introduced when a map ϕ as above has image in the singular locus of $[X/G]$ at a point $v' \neq v$. For our purposes, though, we only need to look at the formal neighborhood of a point $(\phi, \xi) \in \tilde{M}$ such that the only singularity of ϕ is at v .

Proposition 2.1. *Let $\tilde{m} = (\phi, \xi) \in \tilde{M}(k)$ have the property that over C' the map ϕ has image in X° , where X° denotes the smooth locus of X . Then the morphism of formal neighbourhoods induced by (2.3):*

$$\tilde{M}_{\tilde{m}} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}^\circ X_x,$$

where $x \in \mathcal{L}^\circ X(k)$ is the image of \tilde{m} under h , is formally smooth.

Proof. The formal smoothness of formal neighbourhoods can be proved by the lifting property of points with values in local artinian rings. Let (R, \mathfrak{m}) be a local artinian k -algebra and $\bar{R} = R/I$ where I is an ideal of R with $I^2 = 0$. We will denote $S = \text{Spec}R$ and $\bar{S} = \text{Spec}\bar{R}$. Let $(\bar{\phi}, \bar{\xi})$ denote an \bar{R} -point of \tilde{M} whose reduction modulo \mathfrak{m}/I is equal to \tilde{m} . (Hence, necessarily, $R/\mathfrak{m} = k$.) Denote its image in $\mathcal{L}^\circ X$ by $\bar{\phi}_v$ – its reduction modulo \mathfrak{m} is equal to x . Let ϕ_v be an R -point of $\mathcal{L}^\circ X$ lifting $\bar{\phi}_v$. The morphism (2.3) is formally smooth if and only if in each situation as above, there exists an R -point (ϕ, ξ) of \tilde{M} , which lifts $(\bar{\phi}, \bar{\xi})$ and maps to ϕ_v .

According to a variant of the Beauville-Laszlo formal patching theorem due to Heinloth [13], the \bar{R} -point $(\bar{\phi}, \bar{\xi})$ of \tilde{M} corresponds to the following collection of data:

- a formal arc $\bar{\phi}_v: (C_{\bar{S}})_v \rightarrow X$ which is non-degenerate with respect to $G = X^\circ$;
- a morphism $\bar{\phi}': C'_{\bar{S}} \rightarrow [X/G]$ inducing a principal G -bundle \bar{E}' on $C' \times \bar{S}$; notice that $\bar{\phi}'$ will necessarily factor through $[X^\circ/G]$, since this is the case for its reduction modulo \mathfrak{m}/I ;
- a trivialization $\bar{\beta}$ of \bar{E}' over the "punctured formal disc" $(C_{\bar{S}})_v^*$ such that the equality $\bar{\beta}^*(\bar{\phi}') = \bar{\phi}_v$ holds over $(C_{\bar{S}})_v^*$.

Here the ‘‘punctured formal disc’’ $(C_{\bar{S}})_v^*$ is defined to be the cartesian product of $(C_{\bar{S}})_v$ and $C'_{\bar{S}}$ over $C_{\bar{S}}$. The meaning of the equality $\bar{\beta}^*(\bar{\phi}') = \bar{\phi}_v$ also needs to be unraveled: ϕ' is given as a section of $[X'/G]$ giving rise to a principal G -bundle E' , which is trivialized over $(C_{\bar{S}})_v^*$, thus ϕ' defines via this trivialization a section $\bar{\beta}^*(\bar{\phi}')$ of X^\bullet over $(C_{\bar{S}})_v^*$, to be compared with the restriction of $\bar{\phi}_v$.

Similarly, the R -point (ϕ, ξ) of \tilde{M} is equivalent to the following collection of data

- a formal arc $\phi_v : (C_S)_v \rightarrow X$ which is non-degenerate with respect to X° ;
- a morphism $\phi' : C'_S \rightarrow [X/G]$ inducing a principal G -bundle E' on $C' \times S$; as above, ϕ' will actually factor through $[X^\bullet/G]$;
- a trivialization β of E' over the ‘‘punctured formal disc’’ $(C_S)_v^*$, such that the equality $\beta(\phi') = \phi_v$ holds over $(C_S)_v^*$.

Among the above list of data, the first item ϕ_v is given. We will need to construct ϕ' and β lifting $\bar{\phi}'$ and $\bar{\beta}$ respectively. First, as X^\bullet is smooth, the map $\bar{\phi}' : C'_S \rightarrow [X^\bullet/G]$ can be lifted to a map $\phi' : C'_S \rightarrow [X^\bullet/G]$. This map gives rise to a principal G -bundle E' on C'_S .

Consider the restriction E'_v of E' to the punctured formal disc $(C_S)_v^*$. Its reduction to \bar{R} , denoted by \bar{E}'_v , is trivialized by $\bar{\beta}$. By smoothness of G -bundle, there exists a trivialization β' of the G -bundle E'_v over $(C_S)_v^*$, extending $\bar{\beta}$.

A priori, the restrictions of $(\beta')^*(\phi')$ and ϕ_v to $(C_S)_v^*$ define two different sections of X which however coincide on $(C_{\bar{S}})_v^*$. We will need to correct the trivialization so that the equality $\beta(\phi') = \phi_v$ occurs over $(C_S)_v^*$. This amounts to the existence of $\alpha \in G(R((t)))$ such that

$$\beta(\phi') = \alpha(\phi_v) \tag{2.4}$$

which moreover maps to identity in $G(\bar{R}((t)))$.

It is enough to prove that the restrictions of $(\beta')^*(\phi')$ and ϕ_v to $(C_S)_v^*$ define sections $(C_S)_v^* \rightarrow X$, which factor through G . Indeed, in that case the element $\alpha \in G(R((t)))$ satisfying (2.4) would exist uniquely. This would prove the existence of $\alpha \in G(R((t)))$ satisfying (2.4) and the equality $\bar{\alpha} = 1$ in $G(\bar{R}((t)))$ simultaneously.

In order to prove that these maps factor through G , we use the crucial assumption that R is an artinian local ring. Under this assumption, the underlying topological space of $(C_S)_v^*$ has just one point since its reduced scheme is $\text{Spec}k((t))$. As the image of these maps in X is not contained in $X - G$, being just a point, it is entirely contained in G . \square

Suppose k is a finite field. Let $m \in M(k)$ and $x \in \mathcal{L}^\circ X(k)$ such that there exists $\tilde{m} \in \tilde{M}(k)$ satisfying the assumptions of Proposition 2.1 and such that $\pi(\tilde{m}) = m$ and $h(\tilde{m}) = x$ where $\pi : \tilde{M} \rightarrow M$ is the map (2.2) and $h : \tilde{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}X$ is the map (2.3). Since $\tilde{M}_{\tilde{m}} \rightarrow (\mathcal{L}X)_x$ is formally smooth, and M is an algebraic space locally of finite type in the cases of interest, M_m is a finite dimensional formal model of $(\mathcal{L}X)_x$. According to Proposition 1.2, there is an equality of numbers

$$\mathrm{IC}_M(m) = \mathrm{IC}_{\mathcal{L}X}(x). \quad (2.5)$$

Finally, we prove that we can always find m and \tilde{m} as in the previous proposition.

Proposition 2.2. *For any $x \in \mathcal{L}^\circ X(k)$, there exists $\tilde{m} \in \tilde{M}(k)$ satisfying the assumptions of Proposition 2.1, with $h(\tilde{m}) = x$.*

Proof. Since $\mathcal{L}^\circ X(k) = X(\mathcal{O}) \cap G(F)$, an element $x \in \mathcal{L}^\circ X(k)$ defines a k -point in the affine Grassmannian $G(F)/G(\mathcal{O})$. In other words, x gives rise to a G -bundle \mathcal{E} on the formal disc $C_v = \mathbf{D}$ equipped with a trivialization over the punctured formal disc \mathbf{D}^* . By glueing with the trivial G -bundle on $C' = C - \{v\}$, we obtain, according to Beauville-Laszlo [2], a G -bundle E on C with a section ϕ' over C' . The assumption $x \in X(\mathcal{O}) \cap G(F)$ implies that ϕ' can be extended as a section $\phi : C \rightarrow M \wedge^G E$. Thus we have constructed a point $m = (E, \phi) \in M(k)$ satisfying the assumptions of Proposition 2.1. By construction, there exists a unique point $\tilde{m} \in \tilde{M}(k)$ over m such that $h(\tilde{m}) = x$. \square

3 Toric case

In this section, X will be a affine normal toric variety, and G will be a split k -torus T . Let $\Lambda_*(T) = \mathrm{Hom}(\mathbb{G}_m, T)$ denote the group of cocharacters of T and $\Lambda^*(T)$ the group of characters. We recall that a toric variety is a pair (X, T) where X is a algebraic variety containing a torus T as an open dense subset such that the action of T on itself by translation can be extended as an action of T on X . In case where there is no confusion to be feared, we use the letter X to denote the toric variety (X, T) . We will only consider toric varieties X which are affine, and whose torus is split.

The affine toric variety X is determined by the strictly convex (i.e. not containing lines) cone in $\Lambda_*(T) \otimes \mathbb{R}$ generated by the monoid \mathfrak{c} of cocharacters $\lambda \in \Lambda_*(T)$ such that $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \lambda(t)$ exists in X . This monoid is finitely generated and, by normality, *saturated* inside of $\Lambda_*(T)$; in this section, we will be using the term “monoid” for finitely generated submonoids of torsion-free abelian groups, and we will be saying that a monoid \mathfrak{c} is “saturated” inside of an abelian group Λ if $n\lambda \in \mathfrak{c}$ for $n \geq 0$ implies that $\lambda \in \mathfrak{c}$.

We can also reconstruct X from its ring of regular functions

$$k[X] = \text{Speck}[e^\alpha \mid \alpha \in \mathfrak{c}^*], \quad (3.1)$$

where

$$\mathfrak{c}^* = \{\alpha \in \Lambda^*(T) \mid \langle \lambda, \alpha \rangle \geq 0, \forall \lambda \in \mathfrak{c}\} \quad (3.2)$$

and e^α denotes the regular function $T \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$ attached to the character $\alpha : T \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m$.

Let \mathcal{T} denote the category whose objects are normal, affine toric varieties, and morphisms are morphisms of tori which extend to the toric varieties. The above construction

$$(X, T) \mapsto (\mathfrak{c}, \Lambda_*(T)) \quad (3.3)$$

that associates a toric variety (X, T) to the saturated submonoid \mathfrak{c} of $\Lambda_*(T)$, defines an equivalence of categories from \mathcal{T} to the category of pairs (\mathfrak{c}, Λ) where Λ is a finitely generated free abelian group and $\mathfrak{c} \subset \Lambda$ is its intersection with a strictly convex cone generated by finitely many elements of Λ .

In particular, for every normal affine toric variety X , each element $\lambda \in \mathfrak{c}$ corresponds to a morphism $\mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow T$ which extends to a morphism $\mathbb{G}_a \rightarrow X$. In other words, each element $\lambda \in \mathfrak{c}$ corresponds to a morphism $(\mathbb{G}_a, \mathbb{G}_m) \rightarrow (X, T)$. In the opposite direction, an element $\alpha \in \mathfrak{c}^*$ corresponds to a morphism $(X, T) \rightarrow (\mathbb{G}_a, \mathbb{G}_m)$.

The formal arc space of X is the functor $\mathcal{L}X$ that associates to every k -algebra R the set $X(\mathcal{O}_R)$ where $\mathcal{O}_R = R[[t]]$ is the ring of formal series of variable t with coefficients in R . As in section 1, we will only consider the subfunctor $\mathcal{L}^\circ X$ of $\mathcal{L}X$ consisting of non-degenerate formal arcs with respect to the smooth open subset $X^\circ = T$. For every k -algebra R , $\mathcal{L}^\circ X(R)$ is the set of $x : \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_R) \rightarrow X$ such that the projection from the open subset $U = x^{-1}(T)$ to $\text{Spec}(R)$ is surjective. This subfunctor is represented by an open subscheme of $\mathcal{L}X$ which is the complement of $\mathcal{L}(X - T)$.

We observe that every morphism $(X, T) \rightarrow (X', T')$ in the category \mathcal{T} induces a morphism $\mathcal{L}X \rightarrow \mathcal{L}X'$ and $\mathcal{L}^\circ X \rightarrow \mathcal{L}^\circ X'$. In particular, for $\lambda \in \mathfrak{c}$, we have a corresponding morphism of toric varieties $\lambda : (\mathbb{G}_a, \mathbb{G}_m) \rightarrow (X, T)$. We will denote

$$t^\lambda = \lambda(t) \quad (3.4)$$

the image of $t \in \mathcal{O} \cap F^\times$ in $X(\mathcal{O}) \cap T(F)$, where $\mathcal{O} = k[[t]]$ and $F = k((t))$. We have a canonical bijection

$$\mathcal{L}^\circ X(k) = X(\mathcal{O}) \cap T(F). \quad (3.5)$$

The orbits of $T(\mathcal{O})$ on $\mathcal{L}^\circ X(k)$ are parametrized by the monoid \mathfrak{c} :

$$X(\mathcal{O}) \cap T(F) = \bigsqcup_{\lambda \in \mathfrak{c}} T(\mathcal{O})t^\lambda. \quad (3.6)$$

Indeed, $X(\mathcal{O}) \cap T(F)$ is a $T(\mathcal{O})$ -invariant subset of $T(F) = \bigsqcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} T(\mathcal{O})t^\lambda$, and by very definition of \mathfrak{c} , we have $t^\lambda \in X(\mathcal{O})$ if and only if $\lambda \in \mathfrak{c}$.

Theorem 3.1. *Suppose that k is a finite field. The IC function of $\mathcal{L}^\circ X$ is $T(\mathcal{O})$ -invariant and can be identified with a formal series with exponents in \mathfrak{c} :*

$$\mathrm{IC}_{\mathcal{L}^\circ X} = \sum_{\lambda \in \mathfrak{c}} m_\lambda e^\lambda \in \mathbb{Q}_\ell[[\mathfrak{c}]] \quad (3.7)$$

where m_λ denotes the value of the IC-function at t^λ .

Let $\mathrm{Prim}(\mathfrak{c})$ be the set of primitive elements of \mathfrak{c} i.e nonzero elements $\mu \in \mathfrak{c}$ that cannot be decomposed as a sum $\mu = \mu_1 + \mu_2$ where λ_1, λ_2 are nonzero elements of \mathfrak{c} . Then the equality

$$\mathrm{IC}_{\mathcal{L}^\circ X} = \prod_{v \in \mathrm{Prim}(\mathfrak{c})} (1 - e^v)^{-1}. \quad (3.8)$$

holds in $\mathbb{Q}_\ell[[\mathfrak{c}]]$. In other words, for every $\lambda \in \mathfrak{c}$, m_λ is the number of ways to decompose λ as sum of primitive elements.

To prove the theorem, we consider the global analogue of $\mathcal{L}X$. Let C be a smooth projective geometrically connected curve defined over k . We consider the functor $M = M_X$ on the category of k -algebras which associates to every k -algebra R the groupoid of maps $\phi : C_R \rightarrow [X/T]$ such that the preimage $\phi^{-1}([T/T])$ of $[T/T]$ is an open subset $U \subset C_R$ whose projection on $\mathrm{Spec}(R)$ is surjective. The association $X \rightarrow M = M_X$ is functorial in \mathcal{T} .

Proposition 3.2. *The functor $R \mapsto M(R)$ defined as above is representable by countable disjoint union of projective schemes over k .*

Proof. First, we consider the case where $T = \mathbb{G}_m$ and $X = \mathbb{A}^1$. In this case, M classifies pairs (E, ϕ) where E is a invertible sheaf over C and ϕ is a nonzero global section. The zero divisor of ϕ defines a point of the n -th symmetric power C_n of C where n is the degree of E . It is well known that this induces an isomorphism of functors

$$M = C_{\mathbb{N}} = \bigsqcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} C_n \quad (3.9)$$

between M and the disjoint union of symmetric powers of C .

Next, we consider the case where $\mathfrak{c} = \mathbb{N}^r$ is a free monoid. In this case $T = \mathbb{G}_m^r$ and $X = \mathbb{A}^r$. We derive from the \mathbb{A}^1 -case that

$$M = (C_{\mathbb{N}})^r \quad (3.10)$$

Now we consider the general case of a toric variety (X, T) corresponding to a pair (\mathfrak{c}, Λ) formed by a saturated strictly convex monoid \mathfrak{c} inside a finitely generated free abelian group Λ . There is a canonical way to embed X the moduli space M for (X, T) into the moduli space M for a free monoid.

We consider the dual monoid $c^* \subset \Lambda^*$ consisting of elements α in the dual abelian group Λ^* which take nonnegative values on c . Let $P \subset c^*$ be a set of elements that generate c^* as a monoid. We denote $c_P^* = \mathbf{N}^P$ and $\Lambda_P^* = \mathbf{Z}^P$ respectively the free monoid and the free abelian group generated by P . There is a canonical surjective map of monoids $c_P^* \rightarrow c^*$ and of abelian groups $\Lambda_P^* \rightarrow \Lambda^*$. By duality we have a monoid $c_P \subset \Lambda_P$ with injective maps $c \rightarrow c_P$ and $\Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda_P$, and closed embeddings $T \hookrightarrow T_P$, $X \hookrightarrow X_P$.

The pair (c_P, Λ_P) corresponds to a toric variety (X_P, T_P) with $T_P \simeq \mathbb{G}_m^r$ and $X_P \simeq \mathbb{A}^r$ where r is the cardinality of P . Let us denote M_P the moduli space M corresponding to the pair (X_P, T_P) which is representable and can be described by (3.10).

Let $\Lambda'' = \Lambda_P / \Lambda$, and choose a free monoid $c'' \subset \Lambda''$ that contains the image of c_X . (Notice that the image of c_X is necessarily strictly convex.) Thus, the pair (c'', Λ'') also corresponds to a toric variety X'' and its moduli space M'' which is representable, and it follows from the definitions that we have cartesian diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \longrightarrow & X_P \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \{1\} & \longrightarrow & X'' \end{array} \quad (3.11)$$

and

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M_X & \longrightarrow & M_P \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \{m_0''\} & \longrightarrow & M'' \end{array} \quad (3.12)$$

where m_0'' is the k -point of M'' corresponding to the trivial T'' -bundle equipped with a trivialization. Since M'' is a separated algebraic space locally of finite type over k , the map $\{m_0''\} \rightarrow M''$ is a closed embedding, and so is the map $M_X \rightarrow M_P$. \square

The argument in the previous proof used the closed embedding $X \rightarrow X_P$ to deduce that $M_X \rightarrow M_P$ is also a closed embedding, but in fact we can have an embedding $M_X \hookrightarrow M_Y$ even if $X \rightarrow Y$ is not closed or is injective, as the following proposition shows.

Proposition 3.3. *Consider a morphism $(X, T) \rightarrow (Y, A)$ of toric varieties in \mathcal{T} , represented by a morphism of their cocharacter monoids and groups: $(c_X, \Lambda_X) \rightarrow (c_Y, \Lambda_Y)$.*

If the map $c_X \rightarrow c_Y$ is an isomorphism, the induced morphism $M_X \rightarrow M_Y$ is an equivalence.

If the map $c_X \rightarrow c_Y$ is injective, the induced morphism of schemes: $M_X \rightarrow M_Y$ is a closed embedding.

Proof. For the first statement, we have $\Lambda_Y = \Lambda_X \times \mathbf{Z}^r$ as groups (for some r) and hence

$$A = T \times \mathbb{G}_m^r$$

and

$$Y = X \times \mathbb{G}_m^r$$

(compatibly).

For a test scheme S and a pair (E, ϕ) consisting of an A -bundle E over C_S and a section $\phi: C_S \rightarrow Y \wedge^A E$, the projection of ϕ to $E \wedge^A \mathbb{G}_m^r$ defines a trivialization of the reduction of E to a \mathbb{G}_m^r -bundle, therefore the map which takes any pair (E', ϕ') for M_X to the pair $(E, \phi) = (E' \times \mathbb{G}_m^r, \phi' \times 1)$ for M_Y is an equivalence of functors.

For the second statement, it is now enough to assume that Λ_X is generated by c_X and in particular that it also injects into Λ_Y . Then we use the last argument of the proof of the previous proposition to further reduce the statement to the case that $\Lambda_X \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} \mathbf{Q} = \Lambda_Y \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} \mathbf{Q}$. For, in general, we may replace Λ_Y by $\Lambda_Z = \Lambda_Y \cap \Lambda_X \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} \mathbf{Q}$ and c_Y by c_Z via a base change diagram as (3.12).

Hence, from now on we assume that $\Lambda_X \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} \mathbf{Q} = \Lambda_Y \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} \mathbf{Q}$. We will show that the morphism $M_X \rightarrow M_Y$ is injective at the level of S -points for every test scheme S , and then that it is proper. This will prove that it is a closed embedding.

To show injectivity, assume that (E, ϕ) and (E', ϕ') in $M_X(S)$ with the same image in $M_Y(S)$. Notice that the injection $\Lambda_X \rightarrow \Lambda_Y$ corresponds to a map of tori: $T \rightarrow A$ with finite kernel F . Thus, there is an F -torsor D over $C \times Y$ such that $E' = E \wedge^F D$, and an open $U \subset C \times S$ which surjects to S , such that the quotient between ϕ' and ϕ defines a trivialization of D over U . Since F is finite, this extends to a trivialization of D over $C \times S$, which shows that $(E, \phi) \simeq (E', \phi')$.

Finally, we use the valuative criterion to prove properness: If (R, \mathfrak{m}) is a discrete valuation ring with fraction field K , and $(E, \phi) \in M_Y(R) \cap M_X(K)$ (notice that by injectivity this last statement makes sense), then we claim that $(E, \phi) \in M_X(R)$. Indeed, let $U \subset C \times \text{Spec} R$ denote the open subset over which ϕ has image in $A \wedge^A E \subset Y \wedge^A E$ and let $\tilde{U} = U \cup C \times \text{Spec} K$ – its complement has codimension greater or equal than 2 in $C \times \text{Spec} R$.

The section ϕ defines a trivialization of E over U . Moreover, by assumption, this trivialization extends to a reduction of E to a T -bundle \tilde{E} over $C \times \text{Spec}K$. Thus, altogether, we have a T -bundle \tilde{E} over \tilde{U} , and because T is normal and the complement of \tilde{U} has codimension at least 2, this extends uniquely to a T -bundle \tilde{E} over $C \times \text{Spec}R$. Similarly, the section ϕ lifts by assumption to a section into $X \wedge^T \tilde{E}$ over $C \times \text{Spec}K$, and hence to a section of $X \wedge^T \tilde{E}$ over \tilde{U} . By Hartogs' principle, since X is normal, this extends to a section of $X \wedge^T \tilde{E}$ over the whole $C \times \text{Spec}R$. This proves properness. \square

Because of the proposition, one can think of the moduli space M as being attached not to the toric variety X itself, but to its associated monoid of cocharacters \mathfrak{c} . In fact, since this moduli space specializes to the scheme of effective divisors (when $\mathfrak{c} = \mathbf{N}$), it is natural to think of M as the scheme of “ \mathfrak{c} -valued divisors”, a notion that we now introduce.

A \mathfrak{c} -valued divisor on C is a formal sum $D = \sum_x \lambda_x x$ where x runs over the set of closed points of C and $\lambda_x \in \mathfrak{c}$ with $\lambda_x = 0$ for all but finitely many x .

One can attach to each k -point of M a \mathfrak{c} -valued divisor on C . Each k -point of M corresponds to a map $\phi : C \rightarrow [X/T]$ such that the preimage $U = \phi^{-1}[T/T]$ is a nonempty subset of C . Over U , the underlying T -bundle E of ϕ is trivialized by ϕ . At each point $x \in C - U$, ϕ defines a coset in $X(\mathcal{O}_x)/T(\mathcal{O}_x)$ thus an element $\lambda_x \in \mathfrak{c}$ according to (3.6) (with \mathcal{O} replaced by \mathcal{O}_x). We define $\sum_{x \in C-U} \lambda_x x$ to be the \mathfrak{c} -valued divisor associated to ϕ .

Lemma 3.4. *The above construction induces a canonical bijection between $M(k)$ and the set of \mathfrak{c} -valued divisors on C .*

Proof. The converse construction is based on a variant of Beauville-Laszlo's formal patching theorem proved in [13]. One can construct a k -point of M attached to each \mathfrak{c} -valued divisor on C . Let $D = \sum \lambda_x x$ be a \mathfrak{c} -valued divisor on C . The associated point $\phi : C \rightarrow [X/T]$ can be represented as T -torsor E over C equipped with a section $\phi : C \rightarrow X \wedge^T E$. The pair (E, ϕ) can be obtained via formal patching from the following collection of data:

- over the open subset C' complement of the finite set of points $x \in |C|$ where $\lambda_x \neq 0$, we set $E' = T$ to be the trivial T -torsor and $\phi' : C' \rightarrow X$ the constant section $\phi' = 1$;
- over each formal disc C_x with uniformizing parameter t_x , we set E_x to be the trivial T -torsor and $\phi_x = t_x^{\lambda_x} \in X(\mathcal{O}_x)$;
- there is a unique way to glue (E', ϕ') with (E_x, ϕ_x) over the punctured formal disc C_x^* .

One can check that the above constructions give rise to reciprocal bijections between the set of k -points of M and the set of c -valued divisors on C . \square

A *multiset* in c is an element μ of the free monoid generated by $c - \{0\}$. A multiset in c will be written as a sum

$$\mu = \sum_{\lambda \in c} \mu(\lambda) e^\lambda \in \bigoplus_{\lambda \in c - \{0\}} \mathbf{N} e^\lambda. \quad (3.13)$$

with the convention that $\mu(0) = 0$. One can attach to each c -valued divisor $D = \sum_{x \in Z} \lambda_x x$ a multiset

$$\mu_D(\lambda) = \sum_{\lambda_x = \lambda} \deg(x) e^\lambda. \quad (3.14)$$

There is a natural order on the set of multisets: we will say that μ refines μ' and write $\mu \vdash \mu'$ if the difference $\mu - \mu'$ viewed as element of $\bigoplus_{\lambda \in c - \{0\}} \mathbf{Z} e^\lambda$ can be written as a sum of elements of the form $e^{\lambda'} + e^{\lambda''} - e^\lambda$ with $\lambda' + \lambda'' = \lambda$ in c .

We define the degree of a multiset μ as in (3.13) to be

$$\deg(\mu) = \sum_{\lambda \in c} \mu(\lambda) \lambda \in c. \quad (3.15)$$

The degree map defines a homomorphism of monoids $\bigoplus_{\lambda \in c - \{0\}} \mathbf{N} e^\lambda \rightarrow \Lambda$ whose fibers are finite sets. We define the degree of a c -valued divisor $D = \sum_x \lambda_x x$ by

$$\deg(D) = \sum_x \lambda_x \deg(x).$$

It is easy to see that the degree of a c -valued divisor coincides with the degree of its multiset.

Proposition 3.5. *There exists a unique stratification of M*

$$M = \bigsqcup_{\mu} M_{\mu} \quad (3.16)$$

in strata indexed by multisets $\mu \in \bigoplus_{\lambda \in c} \mathbf{N} e^\lambda$ such that:

1. $M_{\mu}(k)$ is the set of k -points of M whose associated c -valued divisors have multiset μ .
2. M_{μ} is isomorphic with an open subset $U_{\mu} \subset \prod C_{\mu(\lambda)}$, where λ runs over the finite subset of c where μ takes positive values, $C_{\mu(\lambda)}$ is the $\mu(\lambda)$ -th symmetric power of C classifying effective divisors D_{λ} of degree $\mu(\lambda)$, and the open subset U_{μ} is defined by the condition that $\sum_{\lambda} D_{\lambda}$ is a multiplicity free divisor.

3. $M_{\mu'}$ lies in the closure of M_{μ} if and only if $\mu \vdash \mu'$.

Proof. First we describe one-dimensional strata M_{μ} indexed by a simple multiset $\mu = e^{\lambda}$ with $\lambda \in \mathfrak{c}$. We will prove that $M_{\mu} \simeq C$.

- In the case $X = \mathbb{A}^1$ and $\lambda = 1$, this stratum classifies pairs (E, ϕ) where E is a line bundle of degree 1 over C and ϕ is a nonzero global section. In this case there is an isomorphism $C \simeq M_{\mu}$ defined by $x \mapsto (\mathcal{O}_C(x), 1)$.
- In general, each element λ of \mathfrak{c} defines a map $(\mathbb{A}^1, \mathbb{G}_m) \rightarrow (X, T)$ and induces a morphism $C \rightarrow M$. This morphism is a closed embedding by Proposition 3.3. It defines an isomorphism from C to a closed subscheme of M which will be denoted by $M_{e^{\lambda}}$. For later use, we will denote this isomorphism

$$x \mapsto \phi_{\lambda x} \in M_{e^{\lambda}}. \quad (3.17)$$

We have thus constructed minimal strata $M_{e^{\lambda}}$ which satisfy the first and second assertions of the Proposition.

We now observe that, as X is a normal affine scheme, the action of T on X extending the action of T on itself can be extended to an algebraic monoid structure on X . It follows there exists a monoidal structure on M : for any points $\phi, \phi' \in M$ one can construct a third point $\phi \otimes \phi' \in M$ such that the underlying T -bundles satisfy $E = E' \wedge^T E''$.

For $\lambda_{\bullet} = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$ an element of \mathfrak{c}^n for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$, one can define a map

$$\iota_{\lambda_{\bullet}} : C^n \rightarrow M \quad (3.18)$$

by

$$(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto \phi_{\lambda_1 x_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \phi_{\lambda_n x_n}. \quad (3.19)$$

The map (3.18) is proper since C^n is proper and M is representable by a scheme.

Let $\mu = \sum_{i=1}^n e^{\lambda_i}$ denote the multiset associated with λ_{\bullet} . We denote \overline{M}_{μ} the image of $\iota_{\lambda_{\bullet}}$ which is a closed subscheme of M as $\iota_{\lambda_{\bullet}}$ is a proper morphism. We also observe that μ determines λ_{\bullet} up to reordering. Nevertheless the reordering has no effect on the image by (3.19), and therefore the image of $\iota_{\lambda_{\bullet}}$ depends only on μ . We denote by M_{μ} the image of C^n – the disjoint locus of C^n – in \overline{M}_{μ} . It is easy to check that M_{μ} is an open subset of \overline{M}_{μ} and C^n is its preimage.

With these geometric ingredients now set up, we can go on and prove the three assertions of Proposition 3.5:

1. The first assertion is clear from the formula (3.19).

3. Since C^n is proper and irreducible, its image by ι_{λ_\bullet} is an irreducible closed subset of M . Thus $\overline{M_\mu}$ is the closure of M_μ . It now follows from (3.19) that $M_{\mu'} \subset \overline{M_\mu}$ if and only if $\mu \vdash \mu'$.
2. After reordering, we can suppose that

$$\lambda_\bullet = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_r) \quad (3.20)$$

where $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_r$ are distinct elements of \mathfrak{c} with λ_i appearing $\mu(\lambda_i)$ times. The morphism $\bar{\iota}_{\lambda_\bullet} : C^{n^\circ} \rightarrow M_\mu$ is a finite surjective morphism invariant under the action of $\mathfrak{S}_{\mu(\lambda_1)} \times \dots \times \mathfrak{S}_{\mu(\lambda_r)}$ where \mathfrak{S}_d denotes the symmetric group of rank d . It follows that $\bar{\iota}_{\lambda_\bullet} : C^{n^\circ} \rightarrow M_\mu$ factors through a finite morphism $U_\mu \rightarrow M_\mu$, U_μ being defined in the statement of Proposition 3.5. We also know that the morphism $U_\mu \rightarrow M_\mu$ induces bijection on geometric points. We need to prove that it is an isomorphism.

We would be done if we knew either that M_μ is normal or that $\bar{\iota}_{\lambda_\bullet} : C^{n^\circ} \rightarrow M_\mu$ is flat. However we just know that M_μ is integral for it is defined as the image of a finite morphism from an integral scheme. Nevertheless, in the case of the free monoid \mathfrak{c}_P , we know that the morphism $U_\mu \rightarrow M_{P,\mu}$ is an isomorphism by direct calculation. The map $\mathfrak{c} \rightarrow \mathfrak{c}_P$, induces by functoriality a map $M_\mu \rightarrow M_{P,\mu}$. We then derive a section of the morphism $U_\mu \rightarrow M_\mu$. It follows that $U_\mu \simeq M_\mu$ as U_μ is normal.

Finally we prove that $M(\bar{k}) = \bigsqcup_\mu M_\mu(\bar{k})$ for a separable closure \bar{k} of k . According to Lemma 3.4, \bar{k} -points on M correspond bijectively with \mathfrak{c} -valued divisors of $C \otimes_k \bar{k}$. Its remains to check that \bar{k} -points on M_μ correspond bijectively with \mathfrak{c} -valued divisors of $C \otimes_k \bar{k}$ of type μ . This follows easily from the very construction of M_μ . \square

Corollary 3.6. *1. Each connected component of M contains a unique closed stratum of the form M_μ where $\mu = e^\lambda$ for some $\lambda \in \mathfrak{c}$. In particular, there is a canonical bijection $\pi_0(M) = \mathfrak{c}$, and each stratum M_μ lies in the connected component M^λ indexed by $\lambda = \text{deg}(\mu)$.*

2. *Irreducible components of M are the closures of strata M_μ where μ are primitive multisets i.e. multisets of the form $\mu = \sum \mu(\nu) e^\nu$ with $\mu(\nu) = 0$ unless ν is a primitive element of the cone \mathfrak{c} .*

Proof. 1. Minimal elements for the partial order \vdash are multisets of the form $\mu = e^\lambda$ for some $\lambda \in \mathfrak{c}$. Thus each stratum M_μ contains a unique closed stratum in its closure that is $M_{e^{\text{deg}(\mu)}}$. Thus two strata M_μ and $M_{\mu'}$ belong to the same connected components of M if and only if $\text{deg}(\mu) = \text{deg}(\mu')$.

2. Maximal multisets are those that cannot be further refined i.e. multisets of the form $\mu = \sum \mu(v)e^v$ with $\mu(v) = 0$ unless v is a primitive element of c . Indeed if $\mu = \sum \mu(v)e^v$ with $\mu(v) > 0$ for some nonprimitive element v , then μ can be refined by replacing the term e^v with $e^{v'} + e^{v''}$ where v', v'' are elements of c adding up to v .

□

Corollary 3.7. *For each primitive multiset $\mu = \sum \mu(v)e^v$, we set*

$$\mu_\bullet = (v_1, \dots, v_1, v_2, \dots, v_2, \dots, v_r)$$

where v_1, v_2, \dots, v_r are distinct primitive elements of c , v_i appearing $\mu(v_i)$ times. The map ι_{μ_\bullet} defined in (3.19) gives rise to the normalization of \overline{M}_μ of the form

$$\iota_\mu : C_\mu = C_{\mu(v_1)} \times \cdots \times C_{\mu(v_r)} \rightarrow \overline{M}_\mu. \quad (3.21)$$

Moreover, the disjoint sum of ι_μ ranging over all primitive multisets μ defines a normalization of M . This normalization turns out to be a resolution of singularities.

Proof. The morphism

$$\bar{\iota}_{\mu_\bullet} : C^n \rightarrow \overline{M}_\mu$$

defined in (3.19) is invariant under $\mathfrak{S}_{\mu(v_1)} \times \cdots \times \mathfrak{S}_{\mu(v_r)}$ and therefore factors through a finite morphism

$$\iota_\mu : C_{\mu(v_1)} \times \cdots \times C_{\mu(v_r)} \rightarrow \overline{M}_\mu. \quad (3.22)$$

During the proof of assertion 2 of Proposition 3.5, we have seen that this morphism is an isomorphism over the dense open subset M_μ . It is thus the normalization of \overline{M}_μ .

Since C_μ is smooth, the disjoint sum of $\iota_\mu : C_\mu \rightarrow \overline{M}_\mu$ is a resolution of singularities of M . □

Proposition 3.8. *Let k be a finite field. The IC-function $M(k) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}_\ell$ can be expressed as a formal series*

$$\mathrm{IC}_M = \sum_{D=\sum_x \lambda_x x} a_D \prod_x e_x^{\lambda_x} \quad (3.23)$$

where D runs over the monoid of c -valued divisors on C , a_D is the trace of Frobenius on the stalk of IC over the k -point of M corresponding to D . Moreover, there is an equality of formal series:

$$\mathrm{IC}_M = \prod_{x \in |C|} \prod_{v \in \mathrm{Prim}(c)} (1 - e_x^v)^{-1}. \quad (3.24)$$

Proof. We have constructed the normalization of M which is at the same time a normalization of singularity

$$\bigsqcup \iota_\mu : \bigsqcup C_\mu \rightarrow M \quad (3.25)$$

where μ ranges over the set of primitive multisets. It follows that the coefficient a_D in the series (3.23) is just the number of k -points in the fiber of $\bigsqcup \iota_\mu$ over the point $\phi_D \in M(k)$ corresponding to the c -valued divisor D .

It is easy to check that if $D = \sum_x \lambda_x x$, we have

$$a_D = \prod_{x \in X} m(\lambda_x) \quad (3.26)$$

where $m(\lambda_x)$ is the number of ways of writing λ_x as a sum of primitive elements of c . We thus derive (3.24). \square

Theorem (3.1) follows from the above proposition, according to formula (2.5) and Proposition 2.2.

Remark 3.9. It is neither true, in general, that the closure of M_μ is isomorphic to the product $\prod C_{\mu(\lambda)}$ of Proposition 3.5, nor that the irreducible components of M intersect transversely.

For example, let us (for simplicity) assume that the curve $C = \mathbb{P}^1$, and let us consider the connected component M^λ of M of c -valued divisors of degree equal to a fixed $\lambda \in c$.

Consider the dense open subvariety $M' \subset M^\lambda$ of those c -valued divisors whose support is contained in $\mathbb{A}^1 \subset \mathbb{P}^1$. Symmetric powers of \mathbb{A}^1 are also affine spaces with coordinates given, when the characteristic is large compared to the power, by elementary symmetric polynomials. Thus, assuming that the characteristic of the field is large enough, we can embed M' in an affine space with coordinates:

$$Z_\chi^j(D) = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{A}^1} \langle \lambda_x, \chi \rangle \cdot x^j.$$

Here, D is the c -valued divisor $D = \sum \lambda_x x$ (with $x \in \mathbb{A}^1$), χ varies in a set of generators of the dual monoid c^* , as before, and j varies over a large enough set of positive integers.

The numbers Z_χ^j are obviously determined by the ‘‘coordinates’’

$$Z^j(D) = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{A}^1} x^j \cdot \lambda_x$$

which are valued in an affine space whose R -valued points are $\Lambda \otimes R$. Thus, we have embedded M' into a product of such affine spaces.

It is now easy to construct examples where the maps (3.21) are not embeddings. For instance, for c the monoid generated by $(3,0)$, $(2,1)$, $(1,2)$ and $(0,3)$ in \mathbf{Z}^2 and $\lambda =$ the sum of those generators, the restriction of the map (3.21) to $(\mathbb{A}^1)^4$:

$$(\mathbb{A}^1)^4 \rightarrow M'$$

does not have an 1-1 differential at $(0,0,0,0)$ (or, for that matter, any point on the diagonal). Indeed, the differential of Z^j is zero for $j \geq 2$, and the differential of Z^1 is non-injective.

Similarly, in the same example, considering the partitions $(3,3) = (3,0) + (0,3) = (2,1) + (1,2)$, it is easy to see that the corresponding irreducible components (which are now isomorphic to C^2) share the same tangent space over the diagonal, and therefore do not intersect transversely.

4 L -monoid

In [17], a special class of affine embeddings has been emphasized for their connection with the test functions defining unramified local L -factors. These embeddings are constructed in the following situation: G is a reductive group equipped with a "determinant" whose kernel G' is simply connected

$$0 \rightarrow G' \rightarrow G \xrightarrow{\det} \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow 0 \quad (4.1)$$

The center of its complex dual group \hat{G} is then \mathbb{G}_m :

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow \hat{G} \rightarrow \hat{G}' \rightarrow 0. \quad (4.2)$$

Let $\rho : \hat{G} \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V_\rho)$ be an irreducible representation of its complex dual group. We assume that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{G}_m & \longrightarrow & \hat{G} \\ \mathrm{id} \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{G}_m & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{GL}(V_\rho) \end{array} \quad (4.3)$$

is commutative. In other words, the central \mathbb{G}_m of \hat{G} acts on the vector space V_ρ as scalar.

In this setting, one can construct a normal affine embedding X of G fitting into a commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 G & \longrightarrow & X \\
 \det \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \mathbb{G}_m & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{A}^1
 \end{array} \tag{4.4}$$

Since X is normal and affine, the left and right actions of G on X merge into a monoidal structure of X . The construction of the monoid X is based on Vinberg's theory of the universal monoid [22] that we now recall.

The universal flat monoid X^+ is an affine embedding of G^+ , where G^+ is an extension of a torus T^+ by G' , r being the rank of G'

$$0 \rightarrow G' \rightarrow G^+ \rightarrow T^+ \rightarrow 0.$$

Let T' be a maximal torus of G' . Following Vinberg, we set $G^+ = (G' \times T')/Z'$ where Z' is the center of G' acting antidiagonally on G' and T' . It follows that $T^+ = T'/Z'$ is the maximal torus of the adjoint group that can be identified with \mathbb{G}_m^r with aid of the set of simple roots $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r\}$ associated with the choice of a Borel subgroup of G' containing T' .

Let $\omega_1, \dots, \omega_r$ denote the fundamental weights dual to the simple coroots $\alpha_1^\vee, \dots, \alpha_r^\vee$ and let $\rho'_i : G' \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V_i)$ denote the irreducible representation of highest weight ω_i . This can be extended to G^+

$$\rho_i^+ : G^+ \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V_i) \tag{4.5}$$

by the formula $\rho_i^+(t, g) = \omega_i(t)\rho'_i(g)$ where w_0 is the long element in the Weyl group W of G . The root $\alpha_i : T \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m$ will also be extended to G^+

$$\alpha_i^+ : G^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m$$

by $\alpha_i^+(t, g) = \alpha_i(t)$. All together, these maps define a homomorphism

$$(\alpha^+, \rho^+) : G^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m^r \times \prod_{i=1}^r \mathrm{GL}(V_i). \tag{4.6}$$

If the characteristic is large enough, Vinberg's universal monoid X^+ is defined as the closure of G^+ in $\mathbb{A}^r \times \prod_{i=1}^r \mathrm{End}(V_i)$. In small characteristic, it is defined to be the normalization of this closure, see [22] and [18].

The universal monoid X^+ fits into a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G^+ & \xrightarrow{\det} & X^+ \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{G}_m^r & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{A}^r \end{array} \quad (4.7)$$

The diagram (4.4) is to be obtained from (4.7) by base change. The highest weight of the irreducible representation $\rho : \hat{G} \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V_\rho)$ defines a cocharacter $\lambda : \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow T$ where T is the maximal torus of G and induces a homomorphism $\lambda_{\mathrm{ad}} : \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m^r$. For λ is dominant, λ_{ad} can be extended to a morphism of monoids

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{G}_m & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{A}^1 \\ \lambda_{\mathrm{ad}} \downarrow & & \downarrow \lambda_{\mathrm{ad}} \\ \mathbb{G}_m^r & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{A}^r \end{array} \quad (4.8)$$

By base change with respect to $\lambda_{\mathrm{ad}} : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^r$, we obtain the affine embedding X of G .

Let $\mathcal{L}X$ denote the formal arc space of X , $\mathcal{L}^\circ X$ denote the open subset of non-degenerate arcs with respect to the open subset $X^\circ = G$ defined as in (1.3). We have

$$\mathcal{L}^\circ X(k) = X(\mathcal{O}) \cap G(F) \quad (4.9)$$

where $\mathcal{O} = k[[t]]$ and $F = k((t))$. If k is a finite field, the IC-function of $\mathcal{L}^\circ X$ is a left and right $G(\mathcal{O})$ -invariant function on $X(\mathcal{O}) \cap G(F)$. There is a unique way to decompose the function $\mathrm{IC}_{\mathcal{L}^\circ X}$ by support

$$\mathrm{IC}_{\mathcal{L}^\circ X} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \psi_n \quad (4.10)$$

where ψ_n is a function supported on the compact set

$$\{g \in X(\mathcal{O}) \cap G(F) \mid \mathrm{val}(\det(g)) = n\}. \quad (4.11)$$

Each ψ_n is a compactly supported, left and right $G(\mathcal{O})$ -function on $G(F)$, thus is an element of the spherical Hecke algebra of $G(F)$. The value that ψ_n takes on different double cosets may be rather complicated, see [15] but its Satake transform can be described simply.

Theorem 4.1. *We have $\mathrm{IC}_{\mathcal{L}^\circ X} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \psi_n$ where ψ_n is the function in the spherical Hecke algebra of $G(F)$ whose Satake transform is the function*

$$\hat{\psi}_n(\sigma) = \mathrm{tr}(\sigma, \mathrm{Sym}^n \rho)$$

for all $\sigma \in \hat{G}$.

As in the toric case, in order to prove this local identity, we need to consider its global analogue. Let C be a smooth projective curve over a field k . We consider the algebraic stack $\text{Map}(C, [X/G])$ and the open substack M of maps $\phi : C \rightarrow [X/G]$ such that restricted to a nonempty open subset U of C , $\phi|_U : U \rightarrow [X/G]$ factors through $[G/G]$.

The determinant map (4.4) gives rise to a morphism

$$f : M \rightarrow C_{\mathbb{N}} = \bigsqcup_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n \quad (4.12)$$

where $C_{\mathbb{N}}$ classifies pairs (L, α) where L is a line bundle and α is a global section of L which generically induces a trivialization of L . Let M_n denote the preimage of C_n and

$$f_n : M_n \rightarrow C_n \quad (4.13)$$

the restriction of f to M_n .

Proposition 4.2. *Let $D \in C_n$ be an effective divisor of degree n of $C \otimes_k \bar{k}$*

$$D = \sum_{i=1}^m n_i c_i \quad (4.14)$$

where c_1, \dots, c_m are distinct points of C , and n_1, \dots, n_m are natural numbers. Then there is a canonical closed embedding

$$z_D : f_n^{-1}(D) \rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^m \text{Gr}_{c_i} \quad (4.15)$$

where Gr_{c_i} is the affine Grassmannian of G relative to the formal disc around c_i . Moreover, the image of z_D is isomorphic to the product of closed Schubert varieties

$$z_D(f_n^{-1}(D)) \simeq \prod_{i=1}^m \overline{\text{Gr}}_{c_i, n_i \lambda} \quad (4.16)$$

according to the indexation of Schubert varieties in Gr by dominant coweight as in Definition 2.10 of [21].

Proof. Let S be an arbitrary test k -scheme. Let (E, ϕ) be a S -point of M whose image by the determinant map is (L_D, z_D) where $L_D = \mathcal{O}(D)$ and z_D is the canonical global section of $\mathcal{O}(D)$ whose zero divisor is D . Since the restriction of (L_D, z_D) to C'_S is just the trivialized line bundle, the restriction of ϕ to C'_S determine a trivialization ϕ' of E over C'_S .

According to Beauville-Laszlo's uniformization theorem, see [13], giving a principal bundle E on $C_S = C \times S$, with a trivialization $C'_S = C' \times S$ is equivalent to giving for each $i = 1, \dots, n$ a principal G -bundle \mathcal{E}_i on $C_{c_i, S} = C_{c_i} \hat{\times} S$ equipped with a trivialization on $C_{c_i, S}^*$; in other words, an S -point on the affine Grassmannian Gr_{c_i} . This defines the map z_D of (4.15).

The requirement that the trivialization ϕ' of E over C'_S comes from a X -map $\phi : E_0 \rightarrow E$ in the sense of Section 2, can be expressed in terms of associated vector bundles. Recall that we have the representations $\rho_i : G \rightarrow \text{GL}(V_i)$ deduced from the representations $\rho_i^+ : G^+ \rightarrow \text{GL}(V_i)$ defined in (4.5). By the construction of the universal monoid M^+ , the trivialization ϕ' of E extends to X -map $\phi : E_0 \rightarrow E$ if and only if for all $i = 1, \dots, r$, the trivialization of the vector bundle $\rho_i(E)$ over C'_S , deduced from E via the representation ρ_i , can be extended to a \mathcal{O}_{C_S} -linear map

$$\mathcal{O}_{C_S} \rightarrow \rho_i(E) \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \langle \omega_i, n_i \lambda \rangle c_i \right). \quad (4.17)$$

Now, this is equivalent to saying that \mathcal{E}_i is a S -point in the Schubert cell $\overline{\text{Gr}}_{c_i, n_i \lambda}$ in the definition of [21]. \square

A remark of caution is in order about different definitions of Schubert cells in the affine Grassmannian. In [16], Mirkovic and Vilonen define the Schubert cell $\overline{\text{Gr}}_{c_i, n_i \lambda}^{\text{MV}}$ to be the closure of the orbit $\text{Gr}_{c_i, n_i \lambda}$ of $\mathcal{L}G$ on Gr . The Schubert cell $\overline{\text{Gr}}_{c_i, n_i \lambda}$, constructed as a functor as in [21], defines a closed subscheme of Gr which may or may not coincide with $\overline{\text{Gr}}_{c_i, n_i \lambda}^{\text{MV}}$, but they have the same underlying topological space. Since we are interested in ℓ -adic sheaves, this difference doesn't matter, though of course it would be nice to prove that the two definitions give rise to the same closed subscheme of Gr . We won't prove this in the present paper.

Another remark of caution is the following. We infer from the proposition that there is a canonical isomorphism between the set $M(k)$ of k -points of M and the restricted product

$$\prod_{x \in X}^I (M(\mathcal{O}_x) \cap G(F_x)) / G(\mathcal{O}_x) \quad (4.18)$$

consisting in a collection of cosets $(gG(\mathcal{O}_x), x \in |X|)$ with $g \in M(\mathcal{O}_x) \cap G(F_x)$ for all x , and $g \in G(\mathcal{O}_x)$ for almost all x . In particular, there is a canonical map

$$\text{pr}_x : M(k) \rightarrow \text{Gr}_x(k) \quad (4.19)$$

from $M(k)$ to the set of k -points of the affine Grassmannian Gr_x at all $x \in |C|$. However, this map doesn't derive from a well-defined morphism $M \rightarrow \text{Gr}_x$.

Theorem 4.3. *The restriction of the intersection complex IC_{M_n} of M_n to every geometric fiber of f_n is still a perverse sheaf. This perverse sheaf can be described as follows. If $D = \sum_{i=1}^m n_i c_i$ is an effective divisor of degree n of C , where c_1, \dots, c_m are distinct points of C , and n_1, \dots, n_m are natural numbers, then*

$$z_{D,*}(\mathrm{IC}_{M_n}|_{f_n^{-1}(D)}) = \boxtimes_{i=1}^m K_i \quad (4.20)$$

where K_i is an equivariant perverse sheaf over Gr_{c_i} whose Satake transform is $\mathrm{Sym}^{n_i}(\rho)$.

Corollary 4.4. *If k is a finite field, the IC-function on $M(k)$, can be expressed as*

$$\mathrm{IC}_M = \prod_{x \in |X|} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \psi_{x,n} \quad (4.21)$$

where $\psi_{x,n}$ is an element of the spherical Hecke algebra of $G(F_x)$ characterized by the property $\hat{\psi}_{x,n}(\sigma) = \mathrm{tr}(\sigma, \mathrm{Sym}^n \rho)$. The infinite product in equality (4.21) makes sense as a function on the restricted product (4.18).

We consider the moduli space M^n of chains

$$E_0 \xrightarrow{\phi_1} E_1 \xrightarrow{\phi_2} \dots \xrightarrow{\phi_n} E_n \quad (4.22)$$

where E_0 is the trivial G -bundle, and $\phi_i : E_{i-1} \rightarrow E_i$ is a X -morphism from E_{i-1} to E_i , as defined in Section 2, whose determinant is

$$\det(\phi_i) = \mathcal{O}_C(x_i)$$

with $x_i \in C$. Thus we have a morphism $M^n \rightarrow C^n$ fitting in a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M^n & \longrightarrow & C^n \\ \pi_M \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi_C \\ M_n & \xrightarrow{f_n} & C_n \end{array} \quad (4.23)$$

where the left vertical map consist in forgetting all members of the chain (4.22) but the last component $E = E_n$, and replacing (ϕ_1, \dots, ϕ_n) by their composition.

Proposition 4.5. *1. The diagram (4.23) is cartesian over the open subset C_n° of C_n classifying multiplicity free divisors of degree n on C .*

2. The morphism $\pi_M : M^n \rightarrow M_n$ is small in the stratified sense of Mirkovic and Vilonen [16].

3. Over each divisor $D \in C_n$, the morphism $\pi_M : (f_n \circ \pi_M)^{-1}(C) \rightarrow f_n^{-1}(D)$ is semismall in the stratified sense of Mirkovic and Vilonen [16].

Proof. The first assertion amounts to the same to say that over the open subset C^{n° , we can reconstruct the the whole chain (4.22) from $E_0 \rightarrow E_n$. This is a consequence of Beauville-Laszlo's formal patching theorem, as proved in [13]. The last two assertions are proved by the same argument as in [16]. \square

Corollary 4.6. 1. *The direct image $(\pi_M)_* \mathrm{IC}(M^n)$ is a perverse sheaf which is isomorphic to the intermediate extension of its restriction to the open subset $M_n^\circ = M_n \times_{C_n} C_n^\circ$. In particular, it is equipped with an action of the symmetric group \mathfrak{S}_n .*

2. *There exists an isomorphism of perverse sheaves*

$$((\pi_M)_* \mathrm{IC}_{M^n})^{\mathfrak{S}_n} = \mathrm{IC}_{M_n}.$$

In particular, the restriction of IC_{M_n} to every fiber $f_n^{-1}(D)$ is a perverse sheaf.

Proof of 4.3. We have shown that the restriction of IC_{M_n} to the fiber $f_n^{-1}(D)$ is a perverse sheaf, as the \mathfrak{S}_n -invariant part of the push-forward of the restriction of IC_{M^n} to $(f_n \circ \pi_M)^{-1}(D)$. In order to have a more precise description, we ought analyze the action of \mathfrak{S}_n on this push-forward. Fortunately, this is well known thanks to the geometric Satake theory [16].

From direct investigation, one sees that the push-forward of the restriction of IC_{M^n} to $(f_n \circ \pi_M)^{-1}(D)$ can be identified with

$$\mathrm{Ind}_{\mathfrak{S}_{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathfrak{S}_{n_r}}^{\mathfrak{S}_n} (\boxtimes_{i=1}^r \mathcal{A}_\rho^{*n_i}) \quad (4.24)$$

via the embedding z_D of the fiber $f_n^{-1}(D)$ into a product of affine Grassmannians. Here \mathcal{A}_ρ denote the IC-complex of the Schubert variety indexed by ρ , and $\mathcal{A}_\rho^{*n_i}$ is its n_i -fold convolution power. Moreover the action of $\mathfrak{S}_{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathfrak{S}_{n_r}$ is given by the commutativity constraint, by essentially the very definition of the commutativity constraint provided by Mirkovic and Vilonen.

The \mathfrak{S}_n -invariant factor of (4.24) can be identified with the $\mathfrak{S}_{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathfrak{S}_{n_r}$ -invariant factor in $\boxtimes_{i=1}^r \mathcal{A}_\rho^{*n_i}$. This direct factor has the form $\boxtimes_{i=1}^r K_i$ where K_i corresponds to the representation $\mathrm{Sym}_{n_i}(V_\rho)$ of \hat{G} via the geometric Satake equivalence. \square

We now derive Theorem 4.1 from Corollary 4.4 by using formula (2.5) and Proposition 2.2.

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