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CHARACTER SHEAVES IN CHARACTERISTIC p HAVE NILPOTENT SINGULAR SUPPORT

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Abstract. We prove that character sheaves of a reductive group defined over any characteristic have nilpotent singular support, partially extending the work of [5, 16] to positive characteristic. We do this by introducing a category of tame perverse sheaves and studying its properties.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. **Summary.** Character sheaves were constructed by Lusztig in a series of papers [10, 11, 12, 13, 14] and provide a geometric analog of character theory.

Despite their utility, the theory of character sheaves can be fairly technical. Shortly after their construction, Lusztig and Laumon conjectured that for reductive groups defined over $\mathbb{k} = \mathbb{C}$, there is a simple characterization of character sheaves in terms of their singular support.

Let G be a reductive group over \mathbb{k} and $\mathcal{N} \subseteq \mathfrak{g}$ be the nilpotent cone of G . It can be embedded in \mathfrak{g}^* using the Killing form, and then we have $G \times \mathcal{N} \subseteq T^*G \cong G \times \mathfrak{g}^*$. Mirkovic and Vilonen [16] and independently Ginzburg [5] proved that an irreducible G -equivariant perverse sheaf \mathcal{F} on G is a character sheaf if and only if $\text{SS}(\mathcal{F}) \subseteq G \times \mathcal{N}$. Ginzburg employed the Riemann–Hilbert correspondence and the classical notion of singular support for D -modules, whereas Mirkovic and Vilonen used the microlocal definition of singular support of constructible sheaves on varieties over characteristic 0 defined in [8], which circumvents the use of D -modules.

For \mathbb{k} a field of characteristic p , there was no satisfactory notion of singular support until 2015, when Beilinson [3] constructed the singular support of a constructible étale sheaf with torsion coefficients over any field. Beilinson’s notion was extended to l -adic sheaves by Barrett [2].

In this paper, inspired by the construction of the tame site by Hübner and Schmidt [7], we define a category of *tame* perverse sheaves and study their functorial properties. This notion captures most sheaves used in the construction of character sheaves, and tame perverse sheaves behave similarly enough to the characteristic 0 case. We then adapt Mirkovic and Vilonen’s proof to show the following, without assumptions on $\text{char}(\mathbb{k})$.

THEOREM 1.1. — *Let G be a reductive group over an algebraically closed field \mathbb{k} . Then the singular support of a character sheaf is a subvariety of $G \times \mathcal{N}$.*

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1.2. Outline. In Section 2, we recall the basic properties of the singular support that we will need.

In Section 3, we define a general notion of tame perverse sheaves, and show that the category they form is suitable for our purposes, using Kerz and Schmidt’s results about tameness of étale coverings [9].

Upon trying to adapt the proof of Mirkovic and Vilonen to positive characteristic, we stumble in the following problem. Mirkovic and Vilonen use in an essential way the conormality of singular support to its base in characteristic 0, which does not remain true in characteristic p . We show that conormality of the singular support is true for tame perverse sheaves, upon restrictions on the geometry of the ramification divisor.

In Section 4, we prove Theorem 1.1.

In Section 5, we shortly discuss the possibility of proving the converse direction to Theorem 1.1, which we argue that would require new techniques. Nonetheless, we prove it for the small case of SL_2 , see Theorem 5.1.

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2. REVIEW ON SINGULAR SUPPORT

2.1. Definition and properties of singular support. For us, “variety” means “ \mathbb{k} -scheme of finite type”. We call a variety X smooth if it is smooth relative to $\mathrm{Spec} \mathbb{k}$, and then T^*X denotes the cotangent bundle relative to \mathbb{k} .

A *test pair* for a variety X is a correspondence of the form $X \xleftarrow{h} U \xrightarrow{f} Y$, where U, Y are also varieties. Recall that a morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ of smooth schemes induces a map of vector bundles $df : T^*Y \times_Y X \rightarrow T^*X$. The following definitions are from [3, Section 1], see also [2, Section 1.3].

DEFINITION 2.1. — Let $h : U \rightarrow X$ be a morphism where U, X are smooth and $C \subseteq T^*X$ be a closed conical subset of the cotangent bundle of X .

The map h is called C -transversal at a geometric point $u \rightarrow U$ if for every $v \in C_{h(u)}$ nonzero we have that $dh(v) \in T_u^*U$ is also non-zero. If it is C -transversal at every geometric point, we call the map C -transversal.

If h is C -transversal, we define $C_U = C \times_X U$, and then the restriction of dh to C_U is a finite map by [3, Lemma 1.2(ii)]. Its image $h^\circ C$ is then a closed conical subset of T^*U , which unravelling the definition has fiber over u given by $(h^\circ C)_u := dh(C_{h(u)}) \subseteq T_u^*U$.

Remark 2.2. — A smooth morphism is C -transversal for any C . A test pair (h, f) is transversal with respect to the zero section if and only if f is smooth, and it is T^*X -transversal if and only if $h \times f$ is smooth, see [3, Example 1.2].

DEFINITION 2.3. — Let $f : U \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism where U, Y are smooth and $C \subseteq T^*Y$ be a closed conical subset of the cotangent bundle of Y .

The map f is called C -transversal at a geometric point $u \rightarrow U$ if for every nonzero $v \in T_{f(u)}^*Y$ we have $df(v) \notin C_u$. If it is C -transversal at every geometric point, we call the map C -transversal.

Let (h, f) be a test pair with $X \leftarrow U \rightarrow Y$ and $C \subseteq T^*X$ a closed conical subset of the cotangent bundle.

DEFINITION 2.4. — The test pair (h, f) is called C -transversal if U, Y are also smooth, and for every geometric point $u \rightarrow U$, h is C -transversal at u and f is $h^\circ C_u$ -transversal at u .

For the definition of universal local acyclicity, see [2, Section 1.2].

DEFINITION 2.5. — Assume X is smooth and let \mathcal{F} be a constructible sheaf on X . The C -transversal pair (h, f) is called \mathcal{F} -acyclic if f is universally locally acyclic with respect to $h^*\mathcal{F}$.

We say that \mathcal{F} is *microsupported* on C if every C -transversal test pair is \mathcal{F} -acyclic.

The existence of a minimal conical subvariety as in the next definition is [3, Theorem 1.5] for sheaves with torsion coefficients and [2, Theorem 1.5] in general.

DEFINITION 2.6. — For any smooth variety X and étale constructible sheaf $\mathcal{F} \in D(X)$, the *singular support* $\text{SS}(\mathcal{F})$ of \mathcal{F} is defined to be the minimal conical closed subvariety $\text{SS}(\mathcal{F}) \subseteq T^*X$ of the cotangent bundle such that \mathcal{F} is microsupported on $\text{SS}(\mathcal{F})$.

We recall certain functorial properties of the singular support that we will need. They are essentially the same as in the characteristic 0 case.

Let $r : X \rightarrow Z$ be a map of smooth varieties and C be a closed conical subset of T^*X whose base is proper over Z . We define $r_\circ C$ to be the image of $dr^{-1}(C) \subseteq T^*Z \times_Z X$ under the projection $T^*Z \times_Z X \rightarrow T^*Z$. From the fact that C is a closed conical subset of T^*X follows that $r_\circ C$ is a closed conical subset of T^*Z .

PROPOSITION 2.7. — *Let $\mathcal{F} \in D(X)$ be a constructible sheaf on a smooth variety X . Then, the following are true.*

- (i) *The singular support of \mathcal{F} is the union of the singular supports of its irreducible constituents.*
- (ii) *Let $h : Y \rightarrow X$ be a smooth morphism. Then $\text{SS}(h^*\mathcal{F}) = h^\circ \text{SS}(\mathcal{F})$.*
- (iii) *Let Z be also a smooth variety and $r : X \rightarrow Z$ a proper morphism. Then $\text{SS}(r_*\mathcal{F}) \subseteq r_\circ \text{SS}(\mathcal{F})$.*

Proof. — The first property is [2, Theorem 1.5(viii)]. The second property is [2, Theorem 1.5(x)], see also [3, Lemma 2.2].

The third property follows from [2, Lemma 4.4(ii)] since \mathcal{F} is microsupported on $\text{SS}(\mathcal{F})$ by definition. \square

Remark 2.8. — The first property is more generally true for $\mathrm{SS}(\mathcal{F})$ -transversal morphisms, but a smooth morphism is transversal to any closed conical subset. The second property is true when the base of $\mathrm{SS}(\mathcal{F})$ is proper over Z .

The inequality in the second property is strict: for an example, consider the pushforward of the constant sheaf on \mathbb{A}^1 by the Frobenius.

2.2. Singular support of induction. To prove Theorem 1.1, we also need the equivalent of [16, Lemma 1.2] for characteristic p .

Let A be a connected algebraic group acting on a variety X . For any connected subgroup B , consider the following maps

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A \times X & \xrightarrow{\nu} & A/B \times X \\ \downarrow a & & \downarrow p \\ X & & X \end{array}$$

given by

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (a, x) & \xrightarrow{\nu} & (aB, x) \\ \downarrow a & & \downarrow p \\ a^{-1} \cdot x & & x. \end{array}$$

For a B -equivariant constructible sheaf $\mathcal{F} \in D_B(X)$, there exists a unique $\tilde{\mathcal{F}} \in D_A(A/B \times X)$ such that $a^* \mathcal{F} = \nu^* \tilde{\mathcal{F}}$.

DEFINITION 2.9. — The functor $\Gamma_B^A : D_B(X) \rightarrow D_A(X)$ defined by $\mathcal{F} = p_* \tilde{\mathcal{F}} \in D_A(X)$ is called the *induction functor*.

LEMMA 2.10. — *Let G be reductive and B a Borel subgroup. Then, for $\mathcal{F} \in D_B(X)$, we have*

$$\mathrm{SS}(\Gamma_B^G \mathcal{F}) \subseteq G \cdot \mathrm{SS}(\mathcal{F}).$$

Proof. — The proof is the same as in [16, Lemma 1.2] and [16, Lemma B2], since all the steps involve properties included in Proposition 2.7. We add the assumption that B is a Borel so that G/B is already proper and thus we do not need to take a compactification as in the proof of [16, Lemma B2]. This is important as the existence of compactifications with properties as in loc. cit. is not known in characteristic p . For the same reason we do not need to take the closure of the right hand side in our statement. \square

3. TAME PERVERSE SHEAVES

3.1. Definition of a tame perverse sheaf. Let X be a smooth variety over an algebraically closed field \mathbb{k} . All sheaves we consider are assumed to be l -adic for $l \neq \mathrm{char}(\mathbb{k})$.

We denote by the letter E any constant sheaf. Let $U \subseteq X$ be a locally closed subset. We recall a well-known definition.

DEFINITION 3.1. — A local system \mathcal{L} on U has finite monodromy if there exists a finite étale covering map $f : \tilde{U} \rightarrow U$ such that $f^* \mathcal{L} = E$.

We also recall the following [9, Section 1].

DEFINITION 3.2. — Let \bar{C} be a proper, connected and regular curve of finite type over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{k})$ and $C \subseteq \bar{C}$ an open subscheme. Every point $x \in \bar{C} \setminus C$ defines a valuation v_x on $\mathbb{k}(C)$. An étale covering of curves $C' \rightarrow C$ is called *tame* if for every $x \in \bar{C} \setminus C$ the valuation v_x is tamely ramified in $\mathbb{k}(C') \mid \mathbb{k}(C)$.

Finally, we recall one of the several equivalent definitions for tameness of an étale covering in higher dimensions in [9, Section 4], see also [7, Definition 5.1].

DEFINITION 3.3. — An étale covering $Y \rightarrow X$ is called *tame* if for every morphism $C \rightarrow X$ with C regular, the base change $Y \times_X C \rightarrow C$ is tame.

DEFINITION 3.4. — Let $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ be a smooth variety of dimension n and π_1, \dots, π_n a local system of parameters around a point $x \in X$ such that $D = V(\pi_1) \cup \dots \cup V(\pi_n)$ is a simple normal crossings divisor. Let $X' = X \setminus D \cong \text{Spec} A'$.

We call a covering of the form

$$f : \text{Spec} A'[T_1, \dots, T_n] / (T_1^{k_1} - \pi_1, \dots, T_n^{k_n} - \pi_n) \longrightarrow \text{Spec} A'$$

such that $p \nmid k_i$ for any $i = 1, \dots, n$ a *standard tame covering*.

Example 3.5. — Standard tame coverings are tame étale coverings. For the case of the complement of a simple normal crossings divisor, these are essentially all of them, see [9, Theorem 4.4] and [6, Exposé XIII, Proposition 5.1].

The following definitions are motivated by Definition 3.3.

DEFINITION 3.6. — A local system \mathcal{L} with finite monodromy will be called *tame* if the étale covering $f : \tilde{U} \rightarrow U$ in Definition 3.1 can be taken to be tame.

DEFINITION 3.7. — An irreducible perverse sheaf $\text{IC}(U, \mathcal{L})$ on a smooth variety X is called *tame* if \mathcal{L} is a tame local system on U . A perverse sheaf on X is called *tame* if all its irreducible constituents are tame.

3.2. Properties. In this subsection we show properties of tameness that will be used later.

LEMMA 3.8. — *The category $\text{Perv}_{\text{tame}}(X) \subseteq \text{Perv}(X)$ consisting of the tame perverse sheaves and the morphisms between them is an abelian subcategory of the category of perverse sheaves and is stable under extensions.*

Proof. — Trivial by checking on the level of irreducible constituents. \square

The following is in [9], but we provide a proof for completeness.

LEMMA 3.9. — *Tameness of an étale covering is stable under arbitrary base change.*

Proof. — Let $f : Y \rightarrow X$ be a tame étale covering and $g : Z \rightarrow X$ a morphism. Then for an arbitrary morphism $C \rightarrow Z$ where C is a regular curve, we get the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y \times_X Z \times_Z C & \longrightarrow & C \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ Y \times_X Z & \longrightarrow & Z \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ Y & \longrightarrow & X \end{array}$$

It is enough to prove that the upper morphism of curves is tame. This follows by $Y \times_X Z \times_Z C \cong Y \times_X C$ and the tameness of $Y \rightarrow X$. \square

For a smooth morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$, we denote by f^\dagger the functor $f^*[d]$ as in [1]. We remark that Mirkovic and Vilonen use f° for the same functor, see [16, Notation].

LEMMA 3.10. — *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a smooth morphism with connected fibers, and \mathcal{F} a tame perverse sheaf on Y . Then $f^\dagger \mathcal{F}$ is tame.*

Proof. — Since f^\dagger is t-exact by [4, Section 4.2.4], we can assume \mathcal{F} is irreducible. We write it as $\mathcal{F} = \text{IC}(Y_0, \mathcal{L})$ for an appropriate locally closed irreducible subset of Y . Since smoothness is preserved by arbitrary base change, we can also restrict f to the preimage $f^{-1}(\overline{Y_0})$.

Then, $f^\dagger \mathcal{F} \cong \text{IC}(f^{-1}(Y_0), f^* \mathcal{L})$, and is irreducible by [1, Theorem 3.6.6]. By Definition 3.6 there must be a tame étale covering $g : U \rightarrow Y_0$ such that $g^* \mathcal{F} = E$. Therefore, by the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U \times_{Y_0} f^{-1}(\overline{Y_0}) & \xrightarrow{g'} & f^{-1}(\overline{Y_0}) \\ \downarrow f' & & \downarrow f \\ U & \xrightarrow{g} & Y_0 \end{array}$$

and compatibility of pullbacks with composition, we have $g'^* f^* \mathcal{L} = f'^* g^* \mathcal{L} = f'^* E = E$. Thus, g' is an étale covering trivializing $f^* \mathcal{L}$. By Lemma 3.9, g' is also tame, therefore $f^\dagger \mathcal{F}$ is tame. \square

Notice that, in general, pushforwards do not preserve tameness even under very strong assumptions.

Example 3.11. — Consider a projective wildly ramified covering of curves $f : X \rightarrow Y$. This decomposes as $X \xrightarrow{i} Y \times \mathbb{P}^1 \xrightarrow{p} Y$. $\mathcal{F} = i_* E$ is a tame sheaf, while $p_* \mathcal{F} = f_* E$ is not. We remark that p is a smooth proper map.

On a torus, tame local systems coincide with Kummer local systems. Indeed, for $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let $n : T \rightarrow T$ be the n^{th} power isogeny $n(t) = t^n$.

LEMMA 3.12. — *For a torus T , a local system \mathcal{L} is tame if and only if $n^* \mathcal{L} \cong E$ for some n coprime to p .*

Proof. — Let $R = \mathbb{k}[x_1^\pm, \dots, x_k^\pm]$ and $T = \text{Spec } R$. Since $n^* \mathcal{L} = E$, \mathcal{L} trivializes under the covering $n : \text{Spec } R[t_1, \dots, t_k] / (t_1^n - x_1, \dots, t_k^n - x_k) \rightarrow \text{Spec } R$, which is a standard tame covering since $(n, p) = 1$, see Definition 3.4.

If \mathcal{L} is tame, then it must trivialize under some tame covering f . Since $T = \mathbb{A}^n \setminus D$ where $D = \{x_1 = 0, \dots, x_n = 0\}$, f can be taken to be a standard tame covering by Example 3.5, therefore of the form $f : \text{Spec } R[t_1, \dots, t_k] / (t_1^{n_1} - x_1, \dots, t_k^{n_k} - x_k)$, where $(n_i, p) = 1$ for all $i = 1, \dots, k$. Defining $n = \prod n_i$, we see that we can write n as a composition $g \circ f$, and therefore n also trivializes \mathcal{L} , since $n^* \mathcal{L} = (g \circ f)^* \mathcal{L} = g^* E = E$. \square

We show that conormality of the singular support still holds in characteristic p for tame perverse sheaves upon conditions on the geometry of the ramification divisor.

DEFINITION 3.13. — Let X be a variety and $D \subset X$ a closed subvariety. A map $f : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ will be called a uniform resolution of D if

- (1) \tilde{X} is smooth and f is proper and birational.
- (2) $f^{-1}(D)$ is a simple normal crossings divisor in \tilde{X} .
- (3) f is a stratified submersion on tangent spaces for the stratification $D = \bigsqcup_{i \in I} D_i$ by smooth strata of codimension i .

LEMMA 3.14. — Let X be a smooth variety over an algebraically closed field k . If \mathcal{F} is a tame perverse sheaf on X such that for every irreducible constituent $\mathrm{IC}(U, \mathcal{L})$ we have that $D := \bar{U} \setminus U$ has a uniform resolution, then $\mathrm{SS}(\mathcal{F})$ is conormal to its base.

Proof. — Assume without loss of generality that $\mathcal{F} := \mathrm{IC}(U, \mathcal{L})$ is irreducible. If D is already a simple normal crossings divisor, the assertion follows from [17, Lemma 3.3].

For the general case, shrink U by intersecting with the open locus where f is an isomorphism. Consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} f^{-1}(U) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{j}} & \tilde{X} \\ \downarrow g & & \downarrow f \\ U & \xrightarrow{j} & X \end{array}$$

where j, \tilde{j} are inclusions and g is the restriction of f to $f^{-1}(U)$.

We define $\mathcal{G} := \tilde{j}_! g^* \mathcal{L}$, and notice that

$$j_! \mathcal{L} \cong f_* f^* j_! \mathcal{L} \cong f_* \mathcal{G}$$

where the first isomorphism is true because f is an isomorphism over U , and the second by base change. Therefore, by [3, Lemma 2.2]

$$\mathrm{SS}(j_! \mathcal{L}) = \mathrm{SS}(f_* \mathcal{G}) \subseteq f_* \mathrm{SS}(\mathcal{G}),$$

and $\mathrm{SS}(\mathcal{G})$ is conormal since $f^{-1}(D)$ is a simple normal crossings divisor and $g^* \mathcal{L}$ is tame.

Assume $\mathrm{SS}(\mathcal{F})$ was not conormal. Then there exists $z \in D_i$ and w not conormal to D_i , such that $w \in \mathrm{SS}(\mathcal{F})$. Therefore, there exists v tangent to D_i such that $\langle w, v \rangle \neq 0$. By property (3), there exists v' tangent to $f^{-1}(D_i)$ such that $\langle df(w), v' \rangle \neq 0$, and by conormality of $\mathrm{SS}(\mathcal{G})$ we have a contradiction. \square

Remark 3.15. — For the case of character sheaves treated in this paper we need conormality for the Bruhat stratification, which admits the Bott–Samelson resolution. In particular, let $w \in W$ an element of the Weyl group and $Y_w = \bar{B}w\bar{B}$. Choose a reduced expression $w = s_1 \dots s_n$. Then the Bott–Samelson resolution is

$$Y_{s_1} \times_B \cdots \times_B Y_{s_n} \longrightarrow Y_w$$

The Bott–Samelson resolution is uniform by B -equivariance.

Remark 3.16. — For a counterexample to conormality when \mathcal{F} is not tame, see [3, Example 1.6].

4. PROOF OF THE MAIN THEOREM

We adapt Mirkovic and Vilonen's proof to show Theorem 1.1.

First, we recall the definition of character sheaves following [15, Sections 4 & 5]. Let G be a connected reductive group over an algebraically closed field \mathbb{k} , and T a maximal torus of G . Fix a Borel $B = TU$ containing T with unipotent radical U . Let Φ be the set of roots of G and $\Delta \subseteq \Phi$ the choice of positive roots defined by B .

Every root $a \in \Phi$ provides us with an one-parameter subgroup $x_a : \mathbb{k} \rightarrow G$. Let $X_a := \text{im}(x_a)$ denote the image.

For an element $w \in W$, we define $R_w := \{a \in \Phi \mid a \in \Delta, -w^{-1}a \in \Delta\}$. We denote by $U_w \subseteq U$ the subgroup of U generated by T and the X_a for $a \in R_w$.

We fix representatives $\dot{w} \in N_G(T)/T$ for the elements $w \in W$. By Bruhat decomposition, $G = \bigsqcup_{w \in W} B\dot{w}B$. We write $G_w := B\dot{w}B$ and we remark as in [15, Section 4.1.1] that the map $U_w \times T \times U \rightarrow G_w$ defined by $(u, t, u') \mapsto u\dot{w}tu'$ is an isomorphism of varieties, which provides us with a projection $\text{pr} : G_w \rightarrow T$ by setting $\text{pr}(u\dot{w}tu') = t$.

For a Kummer local system \mathcal{L} on T , we define $\mathcal{L}_w := \text{pr}^* \mathcal{L}$, and $A_w^\mathcal{L} := \text{IC}(G_w, \mathcal{L}_w)$. Then, as in [16, Section 2.1], we can define character sheaves in terms of the induction functor $\Gamma_B^G : D_B(G) \rightarrow D_G(G)$. We say that a Kummer local system \mathcal{L} on T is fixed by w if $w^* \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}$. Recall that for a Kummer local system \mathcal{L} fixed by $w \in W$, $A_w^\mathcal{L}$ is a B -equivariant perverse sheaf on G by [15, Lemma 4.1.2].

For a semisimple complex, we call irreducible constituents the simple perverse sheaves appearing as shifts of direct summands.

DEFINITION 4.1. — Character sheaves are the irreducible constituents of the complexes $K_w^\mathcal{L} := \Gamma_B^G(A_w^\mathcal{L})$ for all choices of $w \in W$ and a Kummer local system \mathcal{L} on T fixed by w .

Finally, we prove Theorem 1.1.

Proof. — Let \mathcal{F} be a character sheaf on G . By Definition 4.1, there exists a Kummer local system \mathcal{L} on T and an element $w \in W$ such that \mathcal{L} is fixed by w and \mathcal{F} is an irreducible constituent of $K_w^\mathcal{L}$. By Proposition 2.7(i), $\text{SS}(\mathcal{F}) \subseteq \text{SS}(K_w^\mathcal{L})$. By Lemma 2.10, $\text{SS}(K_w^\mathcal{L}) = \text{SS}(\Gamma_B^G A_w^\mathcal{L}) \subseteq G \cdot \text{SS}(A_w^\mathcal{L})$. Since \mathcal{N} is G -equivariant, it is enough to show $\text{SS}(A_w^\mathcal{L}) \subseteq G \times \mathcal{N}$.

Since \mathcal{L} is Kummer, \mathcal{L} is tame by Proposition 3.12, and therefore \mathcal{L}_w is tame by Proposition 3.10. \mathcal{L}_w is an irreducible local system since \mathcal{L} is, and therefore by Definition 3.7 $A_w^\mathcal{L}$ is a tame perverse sheaf.

As in [16, Proof of Theorem 2.7], the fiber of the conormal bundle at g of a Bruhat cell BgB is $n \cap n^g$ where n is the Lie algebra of U , and $n^g := gng^{-1}$. Since the conormal bundles to Bruhat cells are nilpotent and $A_w^\mathcal{L}$ is tame, we have $\text{SS}(A_w^\mathcal{L}) \subseteq G \times \mathcal{N}$ by Lemma 3.14 applied to the Bott–Samelson resolution. \square

5. THE CONVERSE DIRECTION

The harder part of the equivalence in [16, 5] is the converse direction, namely showing that if a G -equivariant irreducible perverse sheaf \mathcal{F} has nilpotent singular support, it has to be a character sheaf. This may be true in characteristic p as well, assuming at least \mathcal{F} is also tame. Unfortunately, proving such a result would require new techniques (in this section we shortly discuss why a few reasonable tries fail).

First, let us mention that the Lie algebra case of the result has been already shown in [18, Theorem 5.2]. Of course, the techniques therein lie heavily on the existence of the Fourier transform, so they do not adapt to the case of groups.

We can also try to imitate Mirkovic and Vilonen's proof of the converse direction. If we could prove that the functor Γ^N carries sheaves with nilpotent singular support to sheaves constructible with respect to the Bruhat stratification, as in [16, Theorem 2.7], we could imitate the proof of [16, Theorem 4.4]. But the proof of their Theorem 2.7 depends heavily on conormality of the singular support, which in characteristic p we can only use under the assumptions of Lemma 3.14. Even if we forget about the technical conditions on the divisor in Lemma 3.14, it is still only true for tame perverse sheaves. We can assume that \mathcal{F} is a tame perverse sheaf, but there is no guarantee that $\Gamma^N \mathcal{F}$ is. Indeed, from [16, Theorem 5.2] follows that if we take \mathcal{F} to be a tame irreducible perverse sheaf that is not a character sheaf, $\Gamma^N \mathcal{F}$ has to not be tame.

In the very small case of SL_2 , we can show the converse by direct calculations.

THEOREM 5.1. — *Let \mathcal{F} be an irreducible G -equivariant tame perverse sheaf on G . If $\text{SS}(\mathcal{F})$ is a subvariety of $G \times \mathcal{N}$, then \mathcal{F} is a character sheaf.*

Proof. — For the classification of character sheaves in SL_2 , we refer to [15, Section 5.4.12]. We also recall that for $G = SL_2$, the G -orbits of the action of G on itself by conjugation are

- (1) The regular semisimple orbits \mathcal{O}_λ of G consisting of matrices conjugate to $\text{diag}(\lambda, \lambda^{-1})$, where $\lambda \neq 1, 0, -1$. We denote the union of all \mathcal{O}_λ by G_{reg} .
- (2) The unipotent orbit \mathcal{C}^+ of matrices conjugate to upper triangular matrices with both eigenvalues 1, and the negative unipotent orbit \mathcal{C}^- of matrices conjugate to upper triangular matrices with both eigenvalues -1 .
- (3) The two single point orbits $\{I\}, \{-I\}$.

By the fact that \mathcal{F} is G -equivariant, it has to have support on some union of these orbits. We claim that if \mathcal{F} has nonempty support in G_{reg} , then it is supported on $\overline{G_{\text{reg}}}$, or is the constant sheaf on G . Indeed, if we assume it just had support on a union of \mathcal{O}_λ , by Lemma 3.14, its singular support would not be nilpotent. Then, under the notation of [15, Section 5.4.12] \mathcal{F} has to be an irreducible constituent of some $C_{\xi, e}$ or be a constant sheaf, by tameness of \mathcal{F} .

If \mathcal{F} does not have support in G_{reg} , it has to have support on the union $\mathcal{C}^+ \cup \mathcal{C}^-$. By irreducibility, it is supported on one of the two orbits, which we assume for now that is \mathcal{C}^+ . The centralizer of a $u \in \mathcal{C}^+$ has just two connected components if $\text{char}(\mathbb{k}) \neq 2$, and one if $\text{char}(\mathbb{k}) = 2$, therefore the only irreducible G -equivariant perverse sheaves to consider are the constant sheaf on $\overline{\mathcal{C}^+}$ and, in the case $\text{char}(\mathbb{k}) \neq 2$, a unique non-constant sheaf $\mathcal{G} := \text{IC}(\mathcal{C}^+, \mathcal{L})$, where \mathcal{L} is the unique irreducible G -equivariant non-trivial local system of rank one on \mathcal{C}^+ .

The singular support of the constant sheaf on \mathcal{C}^+ in any characteristic, due to its non-zero stalk at the identity matrix I , will include the conormal bundle at I , which has dimension 3 and therefore cannot be contained in the nilpotent cone.

If $\text{char}(\mathbb{k}) \neq 2$, due to uniqueness of \mathcal{G} , it has to be the cuspidal character sheaf coming from $C_{\xi, s}$ with $\xi \neq 0, 2\xi = 0$ in [15, Section 5.4.12], and since \mathcal{F} cannot be constant, $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{G}$. Similarly, if \mathcal{F} is supported in \mathcal{C}^- , it has to be the other cuspidal sheaf coming from $C_{\xi, s}$.

We remark that if $\text{char}(\mathbb{k}) = 2$ there are indeed no character sheaves supported on $\mathcal{C}^+ \cup \mathcal{C}^-$. \square

If we try to consider a larger case, then we have more orbits to consider as well as a more complicated classification of character sheaves. Arguments as in the above proof based on geometric considerations on the Lusztig strata could be possible, but we do not have or are aware of any concrete results in this direction yet.

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