

ALCOVE WALK MODELS FOR PARABOLIC MIRKOVIĆ-VILONEN INTERSECTIONS AND BRANCHING TO LEVI SUBGROUPS

BY THOMAS J. HAINES

ABSTRACT. This article proves an alcove walk description of intersections of Schubert cells and partially semi-infinite orbits (depending on a choice of parabolic subgroup) in the affine Grassmannian of a split connected reductive group (we call these intersections *parabolic Mirković-Vilonen intersections*). We deduce from this a parameterization of the irreducible components of the maximal possible dimension in these intersections by the alcove walks of maximal possible dimension. As a consequence we present a new combinatorial description of branching to Levi subgroups of irreducible highest weight representations, and in particular, we give a new algorithm for computing the characters of such representations.

Keywords: Loop groups and parahoric groups, affine flag varieties, combinatorial representation theory

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. **Statement of Main Results.** Let G be a connected reductive algebraic group, defined and split over any field k , and fix a k -split Borel pair $B \supset T$ and a Levi decomposition $B = TU$. For any cocharacters $\mu, \lambda \in X_*(T)$, we consider the Mirković-Vilonen (reduced) intersection

$$LUt^\lambda L^+G/L^+G \cap L^+Gt^\mu L^+G/L^+G$$

in the t -power series affine Grassmannian Gr_G . Such varieties play an essential role in the geometric Satake equivalence [MV07, NP01, Ri14]. More generally, for any parabolic subgroup $P \supset B$ with Levi factor $M \supset T$ and unipotent radical $N \subset U$, we may consider the *parabolic Mirković-Vilonen intersections*

$$L^+MLNt^\lambda L^+G/L^+G \cap L^+Gt^\mu L^+G/L^+G$$

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in Gr_G . These intersections, their close relatives in the (sometimes Witt vector) affine flag varieties, and the methods used to study them, have been employed in the study of affine Deligne-Lusztig varieties and special fibers of certain Shimura varieties (e.g. [GHKR06, GHKR10, XZ17+, Ni22]), and in geometrizations of and combinatorial and crystal properties of constant term homomorphisms (e.g., [BD, BG01, CP24, HKM]).

The current paper uses retractions in the Bruhat-Tits building and alcove walks in the base apartment as the primary tools, relying in key places on previous works [HKM, Hai25]. This approach has several precedents. Retractions themselves are fundamental aspects of the theory of buildings and appeared in foundational works of Bruhat-Tits [BT72], and alcove walks have long been known to provide a helpful language to visualize words in Coxeter groups (see e.g. [HN02]). Ram's definition of the alcove walk algebra in [Ram06] led to advances in the study of affine Hecke algebras (e.g. [Goe07]), yielding integral presentations exploited in the mod ℓ and mod p local Langlands programs by Vigneras [Vig16] and others. Concerning affine Deligne-Lusztig varieties, the alcove walk technique first appeared in [GHKR06, GHKR10], and was further developed in more recent works, e.g. [MST19, MST23, MNST24].

Gaussent and Littelmann introduced in [GL05] a gallery-theoretic analogue of the Littelmann Path model [Li95], and alcove walks are special cases of the galleries they consider. The Gaussent-Littelmann model in particular has been used in recent works on the (integral) motivic geometric Satake equivalence ([CSvdH22], [vdH24]). Many further applications of alcove walks and galleries to Hecke algebras, Hall-Littlewood polynomials, and combinatorial representation theory have appeared (for a sample, see [Ram06, PRS09]).

The first main theorem of this paper is the following description of the pieces in a cellular paving of parabolic Mirković-Vilonen intersections, indexed by an explicit set $\mathcal{P}_\mu^{\mathbf{a}_{IP}}(\lambda)$ of alcove walks (see below for the precise definition). The existence of cellular pavings was proved for objects attached to general parahoric affine flag varieties in [Hai25], but due to the general setting those pavings are not at all explicit. In this article, we give an essentially self-contained alternative treatment of the present special case of [Hai25], and in addition we make the result much more explicit, by identifying the index set of the paving with particular alcove walks. The special setting of this article has the advantage of connecting representation theory invariants such as branching multiplicities to this same set of alcove walks.

Recall that specifying a paving of a scheme X by schemes in a class \mathcal{C} amounts to specifying a finite filtration by closed subschemes $\emptyset = X_0 \subset X_1 \subset \cdots \subset X_n = X$ such that each locally closed subscheme $X_i - X_{i-1}$ belongs to \mathcal{C} (for $1 \leq i \leq n$). When describing a paving in this article, we often write it is a union of the locally closed subschemes which appear; we will leave unspecified the way to assemble them into closed subschemes to satisfy the definition of paving, because we are mainly interested in the form and enumeration of the pieces.

Theorem A (Theorem 5.9). *Write $K = L^+G$ and $K_P = L^+M LN$. The (reduced) parabolic Mirković-Vilonen intersection has a paving by k -schemes of the form*

$$(1.1) \quad K_P t^\lambda K/K \cap K t^\mu K/K \cong \bigsqcup_{\mathbf{a}_\bullet \in \mathcal{P}_\mu^{\mathbf{a}_{IP}}(\lambda)} \mathbb{A}_k^{c^+(\mathbf{a}_\bullet)} \times (\mathbb{A}_k^1 - \mathbb{A}_k^0)^{f^+(\mathbf{a}_\bullet)}.$$

Here $\mu \in X_*(T)^+$ is dominant for G and $\lambda \in X_*(T)^{+M}$ is dominant for M (see §4.5 for the remaining notation). An important feature is the precise set of alcove walks \mathbf{a}_\bullet that appear:

$$\mathcal{P}_\mu^{\mathbf{a}_{IP}}(\lambda) = \prod_{w \in W_0/W_{0,-\mu}} \prod_{w'' \in W_{M,0}/W_{M,0,-\lambda}} \mathcal{P}_{(t^{-w(\mu)})_0}^{\mathbf{a}_{IP}}(-w''(\lambda)).$$

Here W_0 is the finite Weyl group for G , and $(t_{-w(\mu)})_{\mathbf{0}}$ is the unique right W_0 -minimal element in the coset $t_{-w(\mu)}W_0$ in the extended affine Weyl group. The set $\mathcal{P}_{(t_{-w(\mu)})_{\mathbf{0}}}^{\mathbf{a}_{IP}}(-w''(\lambda))$ consists of the alcove walks in the base apartment \mathcal{A}_T which are *positively-folded* with respect to any alcove \mathbf{a}_{IP} “towards infinity” in a suitable direction (depending on P), which have type $(t_{-w(\mu)})_{\mathbf{0}}$ (choose any reduced expression), and which start at the base alcove \mathbf{a} and terminate at the vertex $-w''(\lambda) + \mathbf{0}$.

In Proposition 3.2 we prove an a priori upper bound $\langle \rho, \mu + \lambda \rangle$ on the dimension of the left hand side of (1.1), which leads to the same upper bound on the dimension $c^+(\mathbf{a}_{\bullet}) + f^+(\mathbf{a}_{\bullet})$ of each intervening alcove walk \mathbf{a}_{\bullet} . Then defining $\mathcal{M}_{\mu}^{\mathbf{a}_{IP}}(\lambda) \subset \mathcal{P}_{\mu}^{\mathbf{a}_{IP}}(\lambda)$ as the subset of alcove walks of dimension $\langle \rho, \mu + \lambda \rangle$, we parametrize the irreducible components of maximum possible dimension, and deduce a relation to the branching to Levi subgroups on the side of the Langlands dual groups $\widehat{G} \supset \widehat{M} \supset \widehat{T}$. This is our second main theorem:

Theorem B (Theorem 5.14). *Let $\mu \in X_*(T)^+$ and $\lambda \in X_*(T)^{+M}$. Then:*

- (1) *There is a bijection $\mathbf{a}_{\bullet} \mapsto C_{\mathbf{a}_{\bullet}}$*

$$\mathcal{M}_{\mu}^{\mathbf{a}_{IP}}(\lambda) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Irred}^{\langle \rho, \mu + \lambda \rangle}(K_P t^{\lambda} K / K \cap K t^{\mu} K / K).$$

- (2) *The multiplicity $[V_{\mu}^{\widehat{G}} : V_{\lambda}^{\widehat{M}}]$ is the cardinality of the set $\mathcal{M}_{\mu}^{\mathbf{a}_{IP}}(\lambda)$ of alcove walks in $\mathcal{P}_{\mu}^{\mathbf{a}_{IP}}(\lambda)$ which have the maximum possible dimension $\langle \rho, \mu + \lambda \rangle$.*

Specialized to $P = B$, we get in Theorem 5.17 a parameterization of the irreducible components in $LUt^{\lambda}K/K \cap Kt^{\mu}K/K$, and a new algorithm for computing characters of the representations $V_{\mu}^{\widehat{G}}$. An example of Theorem 5.17 is worked out in section §5.8; see Figure 1 for a picture of the relevant alcove walks. We illustrate Theorem 5.14 by proving in Proposition 5.19 a result on branching to Levi subgroups, which is analogous to (but easier than) the PRV Conjecture for tensor product multiplicities (comp. [Kum90, Mat89]).

In §6, we present in Theorems 6.1 and 6.2 the analogues of Theorems A and B for convolution fibers and for the multiplicities in tensor products of highest weight representations. Finally, in §7, we give further information about the quantities which intervene in describing alcove walks.

1.2. Relation to other works in the literature. The main purpose of this paper is to provide a simple proof of an explicit cellular paving as in Theorem A, in terms of alcove walks alone (comp. [GL05], which uses the more general galleries), *in a framework which applies not just to the classical Mirković-Vilonen intersections (the case $P = B$) but equally well to the general parabolic versions thereof.*

The results of this paper are somewhat parallel to those of [GL05], although there is very little overlap in the methods of proof. For the special case of $P = B$, Gaussent and Littelmann prove in [GL05, Thm 4 and Cor. 5] versions of our Theorems A and B, in the language of their *positively folded galleries*. The positively-folded alcove walks above are special cases of their positively-folded galleries. One could say that we are able to express the MV-cycles and cellular pavings solely using alcove walks, but the price we pay is that we have to include all the different types $(t_{-w(\mu)})_{\mathbf{0}}$ for $w \in W_0/W_{0,-\mu}$. It would be of interest to give an explicit bijection between the galleries appearing in [GL05] and the alcove walks appearing in the Theorems A and B. The author will pursue this in a future work.

Theorem 5.17 gives a new combinatorial parametrization of MV cycles, the irreducible components in an MV intersection in the case $P = B$, and Theorem B gives information in the same direction for the cases where $P \neq B$; see Example 5.16 to see that the geometry in the general situation really is much more subtle. The MV cycles, of course, play a key role

in many developments, first and foremost in the geometric Satake equivalence of Mirković-Vilonen [MV07], and then in more recent extensions of that equivalence to novel situations; see, for example, [RS21], [FS24], [BV25], and the aforementioned [CSvdH22].

In [Ram06], there are several results which bear some relations to our theorems. Namely, [Ram06, Thm. 4.2, 4.10] are related, and essentially look like q -analogues of Theorem B(2), and [Ram06, Thm. 4.9] appears to be a q -analogue of Theorem 6.2(2). It would be interesting to give a detailed comparison linking Ram's results with the results of this article.

Finally, the results of Theorems 6.1 and 6.2 can be seen as purely alcove-walk analogues of the results of Kapovich-Leeb-Millson [KLM08] on Hecke paths in the Bruhat-Tits building and their applications to tensor product multiplicities. It is not yet clear to the author whether the alcove-walk models shed any new light on the generalized saturation conjectures they were concerned with.

In the same way, Theorem B(2), Theorem 5.17(2), and Theorem 6.2(2) can be seen as giving purely alcove-walk versions of some results of Littelmann expressed using the Littelmann Path Model [Li95].

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2. NOTATION

All k -schemes and k -ind-schemes in this paper are endowed with their reduced structure, in particular this applies to all intersections, unions, and unions given by pavings or stratifications.

2.1. Group theory notation. In the group G , we fix a k -torus T and k -rational Borel subgroup $B = TU$, where U is the unipotent radical of B . We also consider standard parabolic subgroups $P = MN \supset B$, where $M \supset T$ is a Levi factor and N is the unipotent radical of P . Let $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : X^*(T) \times X_*(T) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ be the canonical perfect pairing. The (B -)positive roots Φ^+ in the set of roots $\Phi(G, T) \subset X^*(T)$ are defined to be those appearing in $\text{Lie}(B)$. Let $\rho \in X^*(T)$ denote the half-sum of the B -positive roots.

Let $F = k((t))$, the field of Laurent series in the variable t , with ring of integers $\mathcal{O} = k[[t]]$. In the (enlarged) Bruhat-Tits building $\mathfrak{B}(G, F)$, we fix the apartment $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}_T$ corresponding to T , and we choose an origin and identify $\mathcal{A} \cong X_*(T) \otimes \mathbb{R} =: V$. The affine hyperplanes in \mathcal{A} determine a Coxeter complex in \mathcal{A} and are the zero-sets of the affine roots $\Phi_{\text{aff}} = \Phi \times \mathbb{Z}$; we write $(\alpha, n) \in \Phi_{\text{aff}}$ as $\alpha + n$ and identify it with the affine-linear \mathbb{R} -functional $v \mapsto \alpha(v) + n$ for $v \in V$. We define the *dominant Weyl chamber* $\mathcal{C} := \{v \in V \mid \langle \alpha, v \rangle > 0, \forall \alpha \in \Phi^+\}$; write $X_*(T)^+ = X_*(T) \cap \bar{\mathcal{C}}$, where $\bar{\mathcal{C}}$ is the closure of \mathcal{C} in V . We define the *base alcove* \mathbf{a} to be the unique alcove contained in \mathcal{C} whose closure contains the origin. Then the positive affine roots are characterized as

$$\Phi_{\text{aff}}^+ = \{\alpha + n \mid \alpha + n \text{ is positive on } \mathbf{a}\}.$$

2.2. Weyl group notation and conventions. The sets Φ^+ and Φ_{aff}^+ contain subsets Δ and Δ_{aff} of minimally-positive elements, and these give rise to the simple reflections S and the simple affine reflections S_{aff} , all acting on V . The affine Weyl group is the Coxeter group $W_{\text{aff}} = \langle s \mid s \in S_{\text{aff}} \rangle$, viewed as a subgroup of $\text{Aut}(V)$, the group of affine-linear automorphisms of V . The finite Weyl group is the Coxeter subgroup fixing the origin,

$W_0 = \langle s \mid s \in S \rangle$. The extended affine Weyl group is the group $W = X_*(T) \rtimes W_0 \subset \text{Aut}(V)$, where $\lambda \in X_*(T)$ acts by translation by λ , denoted t_λ . The action permutes the affine root hyperplanes and thus the alcoves; let $\Omega = \Omega_{\mathbf{a}} \subset W$ denote the stabilizer of \mathbf{a} . The group W_{aff} acts simply transitively on the set of alcoves. Thus we obtain a decomposition $W = W_{\text{aff}} \rtimes \Omega$. We extend the Bruhat order \leq and the length function $\ell(\cdot)$ on W_{aff} to W using this decomposition: $\ell(w\tau) = \ell(w)$ for $w \in W_{\text{aff}}$ and $\tau \in \Omega$. Moreover $w\tau \leq w'\tau'$ if and only if $\tau = \tau'$ and $w \leq w'$ in W_{aff} . The group Ω is finitely-generated and abelian, and we consider it as the subgroup of length-zero elements in W .

Let $N_G(T)$ denote the normalizer of the torus T in G . Given our choice of origin, the Iwahori-Weyl group $\mathcal{W} := N_G(T)(F)/T(\mathcal{O})$ acts on V in a natural way, but there is a choice of convention here which is important. Given $\lambda \in X_*(T)$, define $t^\lambda := \lambda(t) \in T(F)$ and use the same symbol for its image in \mathcal{W} . The lifts \tilde{w} are declared to act on V as do their images $w \in W_0$ (fixing the origin). The action of t^λ is given by the Bruhat-Tits convention: **it acts by** $t_{-\lambda}$. Then we see easily that we get an isomorphism $\mathcal{W} \cong W$, whereby $t^\lambda \in \mathcal{W}$ is identified with $t_{-\lambda} \in W$. The resulting action of $N_G(T)(F)$ on \mathcal{A} extends naturally to an action of $G(F)$ on the building $\mathfrak{B}(G, F)$, and this action is fixed once and for all.

For $s = s_{\alpha+n}$, we denote the corresponding affine hyperplane by $H_s = H_{\alpha+n} = \{v \in V \mid \alpha(v) + n = 0\}$. Each wall of \mathbf{a} lies in H_s , for a unique $s \in S_{\text{aff}}$.

2.3. Loop group, Iwahori and parahoric subgroup notation. For any facet $\mathbf{f} \subset \mathcal{A}$ let $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{f}}$ denote the corresponding Bruhat-Tits parahoric group scheme over \mathcal{O} with connected geometric fibers; see [HR08] for a characterization of the parahoric subgroup $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{f}}(\mathcal{O}) \subset G(F)$ as the subgroup of the Kottwitz kernel which fixes \mathbf{f} pointwise. Let $\mathbf{0}$ be the unique facet in the closure of \mathbf{a} containing the origin (we will often call such minimal facets ‘‘vertices’’). Regard the split form $G_{\mathcal{O}}$ as the Bruhat-Tits hyperspecial maximal parahoric group scheme $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{0}}$, and let $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{a}}$ denote the Iwahori group scheme for \mathbf{a} .

We use the standard loop group functors on k -Algebras: $LG(R) = G(R[[t]])$, and $L^+\mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{f}}(R) = \mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{f}}(R[[t]])$. We abbreviate by setting $K = L^+G = L^+\mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{0}}$, and $I = L^+\mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{a}}$.

2.4. Union, paving, and stratification notation. Throughout the article, an equality such as $\sqcup_i Z_i = Z$ designates a finite (or possibly countable) paving (or sometimes even a stratification) of a scheme or ind-scheme Z into disjoint locally closed subschemes Z_i (the underlying sets are disjoint but there could be closure relations between them – they are not necessarily coproducts in the category of topological spaces). The symbol \coprod denotes the disjoint union of sets.

2.5. Affine flag variety notation. We work with the affine Grassmannian

$$\text{Gr}_G = LG/L^+G = LG/K$$

(the étale sheafification of the presheaf $R \mapsto LG(R)/L^+G(R)$), which is representable by an ind-projective ind-scheme over k . Similarly we have the affine flag variety $\text{Fl}_G = (LG/L^+\mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{a}})^{\text{ét}} = (LG/I)^{\text{ét}}$.

Fix a standard parabolic subgroup $P = MN$. Taking intersections in LG , we have $LM \cap I = L^+\mathcal{M}_{\mathbf{a}_M}$, where $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbf{a}_M}$ is the unique Iwahori group scheme attached to M and the unique alcove $\mathbf{a}_M \in \mathfrak{B}(M, F)$ whose image in $\mathfrak{B}(G, F)$ contains \mathbf{a} (see [Hai09, Lem. 2.9.1]).

We define group ind-schemes $K_P = L^+M L N = K_M L N$, and $I_P = L^+\mathcal{M}_{\mathbf{a}_M} L N = I_M L N$ which act on the left on Gr_G and on Fl_G . We have *stratifications* (the Cartan and Bruhat-Tits decompositions)

$$(2.1) \quad LG = \bigsqcup_{\mu \in X_*(T)^+} K t^\mu K \quad , \quad LG = \bigsqcup_{w \in W} I w I = \bigsqcup_{\nu \in X_*(T)} I t^\nu K \quad , \quad K = \bigsqcup_{w \in W_0} I w I$$

and the corresponding stratifications in terms of orbits of Gr_G and Fl_G . We also have the usual BN-pair relations for (I, W, S) and from these we deduce the following closure relations in Fl_G :

$$\overline{IwI/I} = \bigsqcup_{v \leq w} IvI/I.$$

Remark 2.1. When we wish to emphasize the role played by the Bruhat order and closure relations, we often write $It_{-\lambda}I/I$ (resp. $Kt_{-\lambda}K/K$) in place of $It^\lambda I/I$ (resp. $Kt^\lambda K/K$), etc. It is important for the closure relations that we use the conventions we established above. For example, if $\lambda \in X_*(T)^+$, then for a simple reflection $s_\alpha \in S$ ($\alpha \in \Delta$) we have the BN-pair relation $Is_\alpha It^\lambda I = Is_\alpha It_{-\lambda}I \subseteq It_{-\lambda}I \sqcup Is_\alpha t_{-\lambda}I = It^\lambda I \sqcup Is_\alpha t^\lambda I$.

3. AN UPPER BOUND ON DIMENSIONS

In this section, fix $\mu \in X_*(T)^+$ and $\lambda \in X_*(T)^{+M}$ (the latter being the cocharacters dominant with respect to the positive roots in $\Phi(M, T)$). Let $\widehat{G} \supset \widehat{M} \supset \widehat{T}$ be the Langlands duals of $G \supset M \supset T$ over \mathbb{C} . Let $V_\mu^{\widehat{G}}$ be the irreducible representation of \widehat{G} with highest weight $\mu \in X^*(\widehat{T})^+ = X_*(T)^+$, and let $[V_\mu^{\widehat{G}} : V_\lambda^{\widehat{M}}]$ denote the multiplicity of $V_\lambda^{\widehat{M}}$ in the restriction of $V_\mu^{\widehat{G}}$ to \widehat{M} .

Definition 3.1. For a finite-type reduced k -scheme X , let $\mathrm{Irred}(X)$ denote the finite set of irreducible components of X , and for any $d \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ let $\mathrm{Irred}^d(X)$ denote the subset of d -dimensional irreducible components of X .

Proposition 3.2. *In the above situation, we have the inequality*

$$(3.1) \quad \dim(K_P t^\lambda K/K \cap K t^\mu K/K) \leq \langle \rho, \mu + \lambda \rangle$$

and moreover $\#\mathrm{Irred}^{\langle \rho, \mu + \lambda \rangle}(K_P t^\lambda K/K \cap K t^\mu K/K) = [V_\mu^{\widehat{G}} : V_\lambda^{\widehat{M}}]$.

Proof. This result is well known. For example, it follows from [BD, Prop. 5.3.29] and from [BG01, Thm. 2.2]. In both of those sources, the argument relies on the geometric Satake isomorphism of Mirković-Vilonen [MV07] (and technically those sources assume the field k is \mathbb{C} , or more generally a characteristic zero field). Our purpose here is merely to point out that this result, including the statement about branching multiplicities, is more elementary and does not in fact require the geometric Satake isomorphism, but only its precursor, the Lusztig-Kato formula.

When k is a finite field \mathbb{F}_q or its algebraic closure, the proposition is proved by combining [GHKR06, Prop. 5.4.2] with [HKM, Lem 9.3]. Ultimately this relies on the Lusztig-Kato formula, see [Lu81, Ka82] and [HKP].

Suppose q is a power of a prime p . If k is such a field and $W(k)$ is its ring of p -typical Witt vectors with fraction field $K(k)$, then we may define $W(k)$ -integral versions $\underline{G}, \underline{B}, \underline{T}, \underline{U}, \underline{W}, \underline{\mathfrak{f}}, \underline{\mathcal{G}}_{\mathfrak{f}}, \underline{K}, \underline{I}$ of $G, B, T, U, W, \mathcal{G}_{\mathfrak{f}}, K, I$ and thus we can consider the \underline{P} -versions of the Mirković-Vilonen intersections in $L\underline{G}/L^+\underline{\mathcal{G}}_{\mathfrak{f}}$ (see [HaRi20, §6]). The formation of Mirković-Vilonen intersections commutes with base change along $W(k) \rightarrow k$, so that in particular

$$\left(\underline{K}_P t^\lambda \underline{K}/\underline{K} \cap \underline{K} t^\mu \underline{K}/\underline{K} \right) \otimes_{W(k)} k \cong K_P t^\lambda K/K \cap K t^\mu K/K$$

where the right hand side designates the objects over k . There is a similar identity for base-changing to the fraction field $K(k)$ of $W(k)$. By flatness of all objects over $W(k)$, the dimension estimate and description of top-dimensional irreducible components over k implies the corresponding results over $K(k)$. Now since $K(k)$ is characteristic zero, a standard argument reduces any characteristic zero field of coefficients to $K(k)$. \square

4. ALCOVE WALKS

4.1. Alcove walks and their labels. Let \mathbf{a} denote the base alcove. For any alcove $\mathbf{b} \subset \mathcal{A}_T$, there is a unique element $w_{\mathbf{b}} \in W_{\text{aff}}$ such that $\mathbf{b} = w_{\mathbf{b}}(\mathbf{a})$. Let s denote a simple affine reflection, that is, a reflection through one of the walls of \mathbf{a} . If \mathbf{b} and \mathbf{c} share a face of type s , then the crossing from \mathbf{b} to \mathbf{c} over the type s -hyperplane $w_{\mathbf{b}}H_s$, denoted $\mathbf{b} \xrightarrow{s} \mathbf{c}$, is achieved by applying the reflection $w_{\mathbf{b}}s w_{\mathbf{b}}^{-1}$ to \mathbf{b} .

Definition 4.1. Let $\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d}$ be three alcoves in the apartment \mathcal{A}_T and suppose \mathbf{c} and \mathbf{d} are distinct and share a codimension 1 face of type $s \in S_{\text{aff}}$. We say that the crossing $\mathbf{c} \xrightarrow{s} \mathbf{d}$ is *in the \mathbf{b} -positive direction* if \mathbf{b} and \mathbf{c} are on the same side of the affine hyperplane $w_{\mathbf{c}}H_s$. Similarly, we say the crossing is *in the \mathbf{b} -negative direction* if \mathbf{b} and \mathbf{d} are on the same side of $w_{\mathbf{c}}H_s$.

Definition 4.2. Let \mathbf{b} denote any fixed alcove in the apartment \mathcal{A}_T , and fix a word (not necessarily reduced) $s_{\bullet} = s_1 s_2 \cdots s_r \tau \in W$ with $\tau \in \Omega$. We say $\mathbf{a}_0, \mathbf{a}_1, \dots, \mathbf{a}_r$ is a *\mathbf{b} -positively folded alcove walk of type s_{\bullet}* if for all $1 \leq i \leq r$, the following conditions hold, writing $w_i := w_{\mathbf{a}_i}$ for all i :

- (0) $\mathbf{a}_i \in \{\mathbf{a}_{i-1}, w_{i-1} s_i w_{i-1}^{-1} \mathbf{a}_{i-1}\}$
- (1) if $\mathbf{a}_{i-1} = \mathbf{a}_i$, the crossing $\mathbf{a}_{i-1} \xrightarrow{s_i} w_{i-1} s_i w_{i-1}^{-1} \mathbf{a}_{i-1}$ is in the \mathbf{b} -negative direction.

If $\mathbf{a}_{i-1} \neq \mathbf{a}_i$ we call $\mathbf{a}_{i-1} \xrightarrow{s_i} \mathbf{a}_i$ a *crossing* (which may be either in the \mathbf{b} -positive or in the \mathbf{b} -negative direction). If $\mathbf{a}_{i-1} = \mathbf{a}_i$, we still denote the process as $\mathbf{a}_{i-1} \xrightarrow{s_i} \mathbf{a}_i$ and we call it a *folding (in the \mathbf{b} -positive direction)*.

We now introduce an alternate notation for the operation $\mathbf{a}_{i-1} \xrightarrow{s_i} \mathbf{a}_i$.

Definition 4.3. When \mathbf{b} is understood, we denote crossings and foldings as follows:

- (i) If $\mathbf{a}_{i-1} \xrightarrow{s_i} \mathbf{a}_i$ is a crossing in the \mathbf{b} -positive direction, we write it as $\mathbf{a}_{i-1} \xrightarrow{c_{s_i}^+} \mathbf{a}_i$.
- (ii) If $\mathbf{a}_{i-1} \xrightarrow{s_i} \mathbf{a}_i$ is a crossing in the \mathbf{b} -negative direction, we write it as $\mathbf{a}_{i-1} \xrightarrow{c_{s_i}^-} \mathbf{a}_i$.
- (iii) If $\mathbf{a}_{i-1} \xrightarrow{s_i} \mathbf{a}_i$ is a folding, we write it as $\mathbf{a}_{i-1} \xrightarrow{f_{s_i}^+} \mathbf{a}_i$ or $\mathbf{a}_{i-1} \xrightarrow{f_{s_i}^-} \mathbf{a}_{i-1}$.

Definition 4.4. Assume the alcove \mathbf{b} , which determines the orientations of the crossings and foldings, is understood. A *labeled (positively-folded) alcove walk* is a positively-folded alcove walk $\mathbf{a}_{\bullet} = (\mathbf{a}_0, \mathbf{a}_1, \dots, \mathbf{a}_r)$, with each crossing or folding $\mathbf{a}_{i-1} \xrightarrow{s_i} \mathbf{a}_i$ labeled with the symbol $c_{s_i}^+, c_{s_i}^-$, or $f_{s_i}^+$ which describes it.

Definition 4.5. Let \mathbf{b} be any alcove in the apartment \mathcal{A}_T . For $x, y \in W$ and any reduced word expression $\dot{x} = s_1 \cdots s_r \tau$ for x , let $\mathcal{P}_{\dot{x}}^{\mathbf{b}}(y)$ denote the set of \mathbf{b} -positively folded labeled alcove walks of type x_{\bullet} from \mathbf{a} to $y\mathbf{a}$.

In practice, we often suppress the dot in the notation \dot{x} . It is always implicit that both x and y belong to the same coset $W_{\text{aff}} \rtimes \tau$.

4.2. Dimension of a (labeled) alcove walk.

Lemma 4.6. *For a labeled positively-folded alcove walk \mathbf{a}_{\bullet} as above, we have*

$$r = f^+(\mathbf{a}_{\bullet}) + c^+(\mathbf{a}_{\bullet}) + c^-(\mathbf{a}_{\bullet}),$$

where

- $f^+(\mathbf{a}_{\bullet}) = \#\{i \mid \mathbf{a}_{i-1} \xrightarrow{s_i} \mathbf{a}_i = \mathbf{a}_{i-1} \text{ is a folding (necessarily positive)}\}$.
- $c^+(\mathbf{a}_{\bullet}) = \#\{i \mid \mathbf{a}_{i-1} \xrightarrow{s_i} \mathbf{a}_i \text{ is a crossing in the } \mathbf{b}\text{-positive direction}\}$.
- $c^-(\mathbf{a}_{\bullet}) = \#\{i \mid \mathbf{a}_{i-1} \xrightarrow{s_i} \mathbf{a}_i \text{ is a crossing in the } \mathbf{b}\text{-negative direction}\}$.

Definition 4.7. We define the dimension of a \mathbf{b} -positively folded labeled alcove walk \mathbf{a}_\bullet to be

$$\dim(\mathbf{a}_\bullet) = c^+(\mathbf{a}_\bullet) + f^+(\mathbf{a}_\bullet).$$

Remark 4.8. Note that a given alcove walk \mathbf{a}_\bullet in \mathcal{A}_T may be positively-folded with respect to one choice of \mathbf{b} while not for another choice \mathbf{b}' . The set of labels depends on the choice of \mathbf{b} as well. However, for any two \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{b}' sufficiently deep inside a Weyl chamber, \mathbf{a}_\bullet will be \mathbf{b} -positively folded if and only if it is \mathbf{b}' -positively folded, and the set of labels, and thus the dimensions, determined by \mathbf{b} and \mathbf{b}' will coincide (see Lemma 5.3 below).

5. ALCOVE WALK MODELS FOR PARABOLIC MIRKOVIĆ-VILONEN INTERSECTIONS

5.1. Retractions and I_P -orbits. Fix $P = MN$ as before. We recall $K_P = LNK_M$ and $I_P = LNI_M$. Here $K_M = LM \cap K$ and $I_M = I \cap LM$. Let $\mathbf{a}_M \supseteq \mathbf{a}$ denote the choice of base alcove for the apartment in $\mathfrak{B}(M, F)$, lying between the affine hyperplanes H_α and $H_{\alpha-1}$ for all the positive roots α appearing in $\text{Lie}(M)$. Then I_M is the Iwahori group for (M, \mathbf{a}_M) ([Hai09, Lem. 2.9.1]).

Definition 5.1. We let $\nu \in X_*(T)^+$ be a dominant cocharacter. Consider the properties:

- ν is M -central, that is, $\langle \alpha, \nu \rangle = 0$ for all $\alpha \in \Phi(M, T)$.
- ν has the property that $\langle \alpha, \nu \rangle \gg 0$ for all roots α appearing in $\text{Lie}(N)$.

When ν satisfies the first property, we say it is M -central. When ν satisfies the second property, we say it is *sufficiently N -dominant*.

Remark 5.2. The notation $\langle \alpha, \nu \rangle \gg 0$ means that these numbers are *large, in a way which can in principle be specified depending on the problem at hand*. The results are always of this form: *Given a certain finite problem, a desired property holds if we require all the numbers $\langle \alpha, \nu \rangle$ are at least m (where $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ depends on the finite problem).*

For each alcove $\mathbf{b} \subset \mathcal{A}$, there is a retraction $\rho_{\mathbf{b}, \mathcal{A}} : \mathfrak{B}(G, F) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$, which is simplicial and distance-preserving from the alcove \mathbf{b} .

Lemma 5.3. *Suppose I_P is defined using P and \mathbf{a}_M as above. For any bounded subset $\mathcal{Y} \subset \mathfrak{B}(G, F)$, there exists a bounded subgroup $I_{\mathcal{Y}} \subset I_P$ with the properties:*

- (i) $\mathcal{Y} \subset \cup_{g \in I_{\mathcal{Y}}} g^{-1} \mathcal{A}$,
- (ii) *for all alcoves $\mathbf{b} = t_\nu \mathbf{a}$ for ν M -central and sufficiently N -dominant such that the connected fixer subgroups satisfy $I_{\mathcal{Y}} \subset I_{\mathbf{b}}$, the retractions $\rho_{\mathbf{b}, \mathcal{A}}$ all agree on \mathcal{Y} .*

Further, defining the retraction $\rho_{I_P, \mathcal{A}} : \mathfrak{B}(G, F) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ as the common value of $\rho_{\mathbf{b}, \mathcal{A}}$ for \mathbf{b} defined as in (ii) on any given bounded subset, we have for every alcove $\mathbf{x} \subset \mathcal{A}$,

$$\rho_{I_P, \mathcal{A}}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}) = I_P \mathbf{x}.$$

Proof. See [HKM, Lem. 6.4, Lem. 6.5]. These results elaborated on material from [GHKR10, §11.2], where these particular retractions were first studied. \square

In what follows we write $\rho_{I_P, \mathcal{A}}$ as $\rho_{\mathbf{a}_{I_P}, \mathcal{A}}$ where \mathbf{a}_{I_P} is any \mathbf{b} as in (ii). A final ingredient we need is the following. We know that for any reduced expression $\hat{x} = s_1 \cdots s_r \tau \in W$, the k -variety IxI/I may be identified with an *uncompactified Demazure variety over k* in (a given connected component of) a twisted product $\text{Fl}_G \tilde{\times} \cdots \tilde{\times} \text{Fl}_G$, as in [Hai25, §7.1]. The following result plays a key role in this article.

Lemma 5.4. *For any $x, y \in W$ with the same Ω -component, and fixing a reduced expression \hat{x} for x , we have a paving in the category of k -schemes with reduced structure*

$$I_P y I / I \cap I x I / I \cong \bigsqcup_{\mathbf{a}_\bullet \in \mathcal{P}_x^{\mathbf{a}_{I_P}}(y)} \mathbb{A}_k^{c^+(\mathbf{a}_\bullet)} \times (\mathbb{A}_k^1 - \mathbb{A}_k^0)^{f^+(\mathbf{a}_\bullet)}.$$

The right hand side is describing a cellular paving of the left hand side, in the sense of [Hai25]. The left hand side is given reduced structure, and the terms in the union on the right are locally closed subschemes. We make no claim about the closure relations.

Proof. First we use Lemma 5.3 to interpret the I_P -orbit in terms of retraction with respect to any suitable single alcove \mathbf{a}_{I_P} . Then the statement is a direct consequence of well-known properties of retractions, see [BT72, Prop. 2.3.12, Prop. 2.9.1]. A summary of how this works is given in [GHKR06, §6.1]. One can also use the method of proof in [Hai25, §6.3]. \square

5.2. A description of parabolic Mirković-Vilonen intersections. We fix $\mu \in X_*(T)^+$ and $\lambda \in X_*(T)^{+M}$. We let $\nu \in X_*(T)^+$ be an auxiliary dominant cocharacter.

Proposition 5.5. *In the above situation, for ν M -central and sufficiently N -dominant, we have*

$$K_P t^\lambda K/K \cap K t^\mu K/K = (t^{-\nu} K t^\nu) t^\lambda K/K \cap K t^\mu K/K.$$

Proof. This is proved in [Hai25, Prop. 10.1]. Note that the reference [HKM] cited there used the opposite convention for the action of t^ν on the apartment \mathcal{A}_T (translation by ν instead of $-\nu$), but the proof still applies. \square

For ν sufficiently N -dominant and M -central, we have the following pavings given up to equality or isomorphism (bear in mind Remark 2.1):

$$\begin{aligned} K_P t^\lambda K/K \cap K t^\mu K/K &= t^{-\nu} K t^\nu t^\lambda K/K \cap K t^\mu K/K \\ &\cong \bigsqcup_{w \in W_0/W_{0,-\mu}} \bigsqcup_{w'' \in W_0/W_{0,-\nu-\lambda}} I w'' t_{-\nu-\lambda} K/K \cap t_{-\nu} I w t_{-\mu} K/K. \end{aligned}$$

For ν sufficiently N -dominant, the only w'' which give rise to a nonempty intersection satisfy $w'' \in W_{0,M}$, or equivalently, w'' fixes ν . To see this, note that the k -points of $I t_{-w''(\nu-\lambda)} K/K$ can be identified with the set of minimal facets (‘vertices’) in the building in the $LG(k)$ -orbit of $\mathbf{0}$, which retract to the vertex $-w''(\nu + \lambda) + \mathbf{0}$ under the retraction $\rho_{\mathbf{a}, \mathcal{A}_T}$; if $w'' \notin W_{0,M}$, then $-w''(\nu + \lambda) + \mathbf{0}$ can be made arbitrarily far from the vertex $-\nu + \mathbf{0}$ by choosing ν sufficiently N -dominant, and in particular, it will not be among the vertices contained in the set $\rho_{\mathbf{a}, \mathcal{A}_T}(t_{-\nu} I t_{-w(\mu)} K/K)$. (It might be useful to note that the latter set is contained in a ball centered at $-\nu + \mathbf{0}$ with a radius which may be bounded above independently of ν ; indeed, the diameter of the set $I w t_{-\mu} K/K$ is independent of ν , and this diameter does not increase under translation and retraction.) Therefore the intersection corresponding to w'' can be nonempty only if $w''(\nu) = \nu$, that is, if $w'' \in W_{0,M}$. Thus the above is

$$\bigsqcup_{w \in W_0/W_{0,-\mu}} \bigsqcup_{w'' \in W_{0,M}/W_{0,M,-\lambda}} I t_{-\nu-w''(\lambda)} K/K \cap t_{-\nu} I w t_{-\mu} K/K.$$

By [Hai25, Lem. 7.2], this is isomorphic to

$$\bigsqcup_{w \in W_0/W_{0,-\mu}} \bigsqcup_{w' \in W_0} \bigsqcup_{w'' \in W_{0,M}/W_{0,M,-\lambda}} I t_{-\nu} t_{-w''(\lambda)} w' I/I \cap t_{-\nu} I (w t_{-\mu}) \mathbf{0} I/I.$$

Recall that $(t_{-w(\mu)}) \mathbf{0}$ denotes the unique right W_0 -minimal element in the coset $t_{-w(\mu)} W_0$. Multiplying on the left by $t^{-\nu}$ and using that $t^{-\nu} I t^\nu$ approximates I_P as in Lemma 5.3, this is isomorphic to

$$\bigsqcup_{w \in W_0/W_{0,-\mu}} \bigsqcup_{w' \in W_0} \bigsqcup_{w'' \in W_{0,M}/W_{0,M,-\lambda}} I_P t_{-w''(\lambda)} w' I/I \cap I (w t_{-\mu}) \mathbf{0} I/I.$$

We have proved the first isomorphism in the following lemma, and the second follows from another application of [Hai25, Lem. 7.2].

Lemma 5.6. *For $\mu \in X_*(T)^+$ and $\lambda \in X_*(T)$, there are pavings of k -schemes with reduced structure*

(5.1)

$$K_P t^\lambda K/K \cap K t^\mu K/K \cong \bigsqcup_{w \in W_0/W_{0,-\mu}} \bigsqcup_{w' \in W_0} \bigsqcup_{w'' \in W_{0,M}/W_{0,M,-\lambda}} I_P t_{-w''(\lambda)} w' I/I \cap I(w t_{-\mu})_0 I/I$$

(5.2)

$$\cong \bigsqcup_{w \in W_0/W_{0,-\mu}} \bigsqcup_{w'' \in W_{0,M}/W_{0,M,-\lambda}} I_P t_{-w''(\lambda)} K/K \cap I(w t_{-\mu})_0 K/K.$$

5.3. More about the elements $(t_{-w(\mu)})_0$. The following gives us a better understanding of the elements $(t_{-w(\mu)})_0$ which appear above. Fix $\mu \in X_*(T)^+$, and let $W_{0,\mu} \subset W_0$ denote the fixer subgroup, which is a Coxeter subgroup generated by the simple finite reflections which fix μ . Let $W_0^\mu \subset W_0$ denote the set of elements $v \in W_0$ which are of minimal length in their cosets $vW_{0,\mu}$.

Lemma 5.7. *If $w \in W_0^\mu$, then $(t_{-w(\mu)})_0 = t_{-w(\mu)}w$. In particular,*

$$\ell((t_{-w(\mu)})_0) = \ell(t_{-\mu}) - \ell(w).$$

Proof. We need to show that for any positive root α with reflection s_α , we have $x < x s_\alpha$ in the Bruhat order if $x = t_{-w(\mu)}w$. But $x < x s_\alpha$ if and only if $x\alpha = \alpha \circ x^{-1}(-)$ takes positive values on \mathbf{a} , which holds if and only if

$$(5.3) \quad \langle \alpha, \mu \rangle + \langle w\alpha, \mathbf{a} \rangle \subset (0, \infty).$$

Case 1: $\langle \alpha, \mu \rangle \geq 1$. Then (5.3) holds, using that $\langle w\alpha, \mathbf{a} \rangle \subset (-1, 1)$.

Case 2: $\langle \alpha, \mu \rangle = 0$. In this case $s_\alpha \in W_{0,\mu}$, and then we have $w < w s_\alpha$, or equivalently, $w\alpha > 0$. This implies that (5.3) holds. \square

5.4. Alcove walk model for parabolic Mirković-Vilonen intersections.

Definition 5.8. Suppose $\mathbf{b} \subset \mathcal{A}_T$ be any alcove, and fix $\mu \in X_*(T)^+$ and $\lambda \in X_*(T)^{+M}$. We define:

$$\mathcal{P}_\mu^{\mathbf{b}}(\lambda) = \bigsqcup_{w \in W_0/W_{0,-\mu}} \bigsqcup_{w' \in W_0} \bigsqcup_{w'' \in W_{M,0}/W_{M,0,-\lambda}} \mathcal{P}_{(w t_{-\mu})_0}^{\mathbf{b}}(t_{-w''(\lambda)} w').$$

For each $w \in W_0/W_{0,-\mu}$ and each $w'' \in W_{M,0}/W_{M,0,-\lambda}$, we think of

$$\mathcal{P}_{(t_{-w(\mu)})_0}^{\mathbf{b}}(-w''(\lambda)) := \bigsqcup_{w' \in W_0} \mathcal{P}_{(w t_{-\mu})_0}^{\mathbf{b}}(t_{-w''(\lambda)} w')$$

as the set of alcove walks from the base alcove \mathbf{a} to the vertex $-w''(\lambda) + \mathbf{0}$, having type given by $(t_{-w(\mu)})_0$, such that the alcove walk is \mathbf{b} -positively folded. An alcove walk terminating in a vertex is by definition one that terminates in any alcove which has that vertex in its closure. If the vertex is $-w''(\lambda) + \mathbf{0}$, then the set of alcoves sharing that vertex is precisely $\{t_{-w''(\lambda)} w' \mathbf{a} \mid w' \in W_0\}$.

Now fix $P = MN$ as above and let $\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{a}_{I_P}$ be an alcove as above, of the form $\mathbf{a}_{I_P} = \nu + \mathbf{a}$, where ν is M -central and sufficiently N -dominant. The following theorem is the first main result of this article. It makes explicit the results in [Hai25, Cor. 10.2], and follows directly from equation (5.1) and Lemma 5.4.

Theorem 5.9. *The (reduced) parabolic Mirković-Vilonen intersection can be explicitly paved by locally closed k -schemes of the following form*

$$(5.4) \quad K_P t^\lambda K/K \cap K t^\mu K/K \cong \bigsqcup_{\mathbf{a}_\bullet \in \mathcal{P}_\mu^{\mathbf{a}_{I_P}}(\lambda)} \mathbb{A}_k^{c^+(\mathbf{a}_\bullet)} \times (\mathbb{A}_k^1 - \mathbb{A}_k^0)^{f^+(\mathbf{a}_\bullet)}.$$

This theorem gives us an alcove-walk description of the parabolic Mirković-Vilonen intersections. Using Proposition 3.2 we deduce:

Corollary 5.10. *For any $\mathbf{a}_\bullet \in \mathcal{P}_\mu^{\mathbf{a}_{IP}}(\lambda)$, we have $\dim(\mathbf{a}_\bullet) \leq \langle \rho, \mu + \lambda \rangle$.*

It is now natural to define the set of *maximal dimension* alcove walks in $\mathcal{P}_\mu^{\mathbf{a}_{IP}}(\lambda)$ to be

$$(5.5) \quad \mathcal{M}_\mu^{\mathbf{a}_{IP}}(\lambda) = \left\{ \mathbf{a}_\bullet \in \mathcal{P}_\mu^{\mathbf{a}_{IP}}(\lambda) \mid \dim(\mathbf{a}_\bullet) = \langle \rho, \mu + \lambda \rangle \right\}.$$

The next result is a characterization of the set $\mathcal{M}_\mu^{\mathbf{a}_{IP}}(\lambda)$ inside the set $\mathcal{P}_\mu^{\mathbf{a}_{IP}}(\lambda)$.

Corollary 5.11. *If $\mathbf{a}_\bullet \in \mathcal{P}_{(t_{-w(\mu)})\mathbf{0}}^{\mathbf{a}_{IP}}(-w''(\lambda))$, then*

$$c^-(\mathbf{a}_\bullet) \geq \ell((t_{-w(\mu)})\mathbf{0}) - \langle \rho, \mu + \lambda \rangle,$$

and $\mathbf{a}_\bullet \in \mathcal{M}_\mu^{\mathbf{a}_{IP}}(\lambda)$ if and only if

$$c^-(\mathbf{a}_\bullet) = \ell((t_{-w(\mu)})\mathbf{0}) - \langle \rho, \mu + \lambda \rangle.$$

Remark 5.12. In some cases the quantity $\ell((t_{-w(\mu)})\mathbf{0}) - \langle \rho, \mu + \lambda \rangle$ is negative (see Proposition 7.2). Of course if that happens it cannot coincide with $c^-(\mathbf{a}_\bullet) \geq 0$, and such w will not contribute to the set $\mathcal{M}_\mu^{\mathbf{a}_{IP}}(\lambda)$.

Remark 5.13. We can write $\ell((t_{-w(\mu)})\mathbf{0}) = \langle \rho, 2\mu \rangle - \epsilon_{\mu,w}$ for a unique integer $\epsilon_{\mu,w}$ with $0 \leq \epsilon_{\mu,w} \leq \ell(w_0)$, where $w_0 \in W_0$ is the longest element (see Lemma 5.7). Then we may rewrite the above: $\mathbf{a}_\bullet \in \mathcal{P}_{(t_{-w(\mu)})\mathbf{0}}^{\mathbf{a}_{IP}}(-w''(\lambda))$ always satisfies

$$c^-(\mathbf{a}_\bullet) \geq \langle \rho, \mu - \lambda \rangle - \epsilon_{\mu,w},$$

and $\mathbf{a}_\bullet \in \mathcal{M}_\mu^{\mathbf{a}_{IP}}(\lambda)$ if and only if equality holds.

When $\mathbf{a}_\bullet \in \mathcal{M}_\mu^{\mathbf{a}_{IP}}(\lambda)$ then it corresponds to an irreducible component $C_{\mathbf{a}_\bullet}$ in the parabolic Mirković-Vilonen variety $K_P t^\lambda K/K \cap K t^\mu K/K$, and $C_{\mathbf{a}_\bullet}$ contains a variety isomorphic to the product $\mathbb{A}_k^{c^+(\mathbf{a}_\bullet)} \times (\mathbb{A}_k^1 - \mathbb{A}_k^0)^{f^+(\mathbf{a}_\bullet)}$ as an open dense subvariety. The following is the second main result of this article, and it rephrases the above discussion.

Theorem 5.14. *Let $\mu \in X_*(T)^+$ and $\lambda \in X_*(T)^{+M}$ and assume $\mu - \lambda$ is in the coroot lattice for G . Then:*

(1) *There is a bijection $\mathbf{a}_\bullet \mapsto C_{\mathbf{a}_\bullet}$.*

$$(5.6) \quad \mathcal{M}_\mu^{\mathbf{a}_{IP}}(\lambda) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Irred}^{\langle \rho, \mu + \lambda \rangle}(K_P t^\lambda K/K \cap K t^\mu K/K).$$

(2) *The multiplicity $[V_\mu^{\widehat{G}} : V_\lambda^{\widehat{M}}]$ is the number of \mathbf{a}_{IP} -positively folded alcove walks \mathbf{a}_\bullet of type $(t_{-w\mu})\mathbf{0}$ for some $w \in W_0/W_{0,-\mu}$, joining \mathbf{a} to $-\lambda_w + \mathbf{0}$, and with dimension $c^+(\mathbf{a}_\bullet) + f^+(\mathbf{a}_\bullet)$ equal to the maximum possible value $\langle \rho, \mu + \lambda \rangle$.*

Remark 5.15. There are nonempty intersections $K_P t^\lambda K/K \cap K t^\mu K/K$ which have dimension strictly less than the upper bound $\langle \rho, \mu + \lambda \rangle$ (see Example 5.16 below). In favorable cases, however, the nonempty intersections are equidimensional of dimension $\langle \rho, \mu + \lambda \rangle$. This holds when $P = B$ (see Theorem 5.17); it also holds for all parabolic subgroups P of $G = \text{GL}_n$, and of more general groups G whenever μ happens to be a sum of minuscule cocharacters (this follows from [HKM, Thm. 12.7] and [HKM, Lem. 9.3]).

Example 5.16. In order to find a group G , a Levi subgroup M , and μ, λ such that the intersection $K_P t^\lambda K/K \cap K t^\mu K/K$ has dimension smaller than $\langle \rho, \mu + \lambda \rangle$, it is enough to find $\widehat{G} \supset \widehat{M} \supset \widehat{T}$ and \widehat{T} -weights μ, λ such that λ appears in $V_\mu^{\widehat{G}}|_{\widehat{T}}$ but $V_\lambda^{\widehat{M}}$ does not appear

in $V_\mu^{\widehat{G}}|_{\widehat{M}}$. I thank Jeffrey Adams for finding the following example, which is perhaps the simplest possible.

Let $\widehat{G} = \mathrm{Sp}(4)$, and denote the simple roots following the Bourbaki numbering as $\alpha_1 = \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2$ and $\alpha_2 = 2\epsilon_2$. Let $\mu = \bar{\omega}_2 = \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2$, the second fundamental weight, which is the unique quasi-minuscule weight. Let $\lambda = 0$. The quasi-minuscule representation $V_\mu^{\widehat{G}}$ of $\mathrm{Sp}(4)$ has dimension 5, and the weights are the four elements in the Weyl group orbit of μ , along with the origin $\lambda = 0$, with multiplicity 1. Let \widehat{M} be the Levi subgroup whose simple root is α_1 . Then

$$V_\mu^{\widehat{G}}|_{\widehat{M}} = W_1 \oplus W_2 \oplus W_3,$$

where W_1 is the 1-dimensional representation of \widehat{M} with weight μ , W_2 is the 1-dimensional representation of \widehat{M} with weight $-\mu$, and W_3 is the irreducible 3-dimensional representation of \widehat{M} with weights $s_{\alpha_2}(\mu) = \alpha_1$, 0, and $s_{\alpha_1}s_{\alpha_2}(\mu) = -\alpha_1$. Note that $\lambda = 0$ appears as an \widehat{M} -dominant weight, but the trivial representation $V_\lambda^{\widehat{M}}$ does not appear in $V_\mu^{\widehat{G}}|_{\widehat{M}}$.

Theorem 5.14 also recovers this result: with the choices above, the set $\mathcal{M}_\mu^{\mathbf{a}_{I_P}}(\lambda)$ is easily seen to be empty. The above analysis does not prove that the intersection is actually nonempty. But Theorem 5.9 provides this, as it is also easily seen in this case that $\mathcal{P}_\mu^{\mathbf{a}_{I_P}}(\lambda)$ is nonempty.

5.5. Example: the Mirković-Vilonen intersections and weight multiplicities. We explicate the above theorem in the base $P = B$ and thus $M = T$ and $K_P = LUK_T$, $I_P = LUI_T$, and \mathbf{a}_{I_P} is any alcove \mathbf{a}_U which is sufficiently deep inside the dominant Weyl chamber \mathcal{C} . We consider any $\mu \in X_*(T)^+$ and $\lambda \in X_*(T)$. Moreover

$$[V_\mu^{\widehat{G}} : V_\lambda^{\widehat{T}}] = \dim V_\mu(\lambda)$$

where $V_\mu(\lambda)$ is the λ -weight space in V_μ . Finally, it is well-known that whenever it is nonempty (i.e., whenever λ appears as a \widehat{T} -weight in $V_\mu^{\widehat{G}}$), the Mirković-Vilonen intersection $LUt^\lambda K/K \cap Kt^\mu K/K$ is equidimensional of dimension $\langle \rho, \mu + \lambda \rangle$ ([NP01, MV07]; see also [BaRi18]). We deduce:

Theorem 5.17. *Let $\mu \in X_*(T)^+$ and $\lambda \in X_*(T)$. Assume $\mu - \lambda$ is in the coroot lattice for G .*

- (1) *There is a bijection $\mathbf{a}_\bullet \mapsto C_{\mathbf{a}_\bullet}$.*

$$\mathcal{M}_\mu^{\mathbf{a}_U}(\lambda) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Irred}(LUt^\lambda K/K \cap Kt^\mu K/K).$$

- (2) *The weight multiplicity $\dim V_\mu(\lambda)$ is the number of \mathbf{a}_U -positively folded alcove walks \mathbf{a}_\bullet of type $(t_{-w(\mu)})_{\mathbf{0}}$ for some $w \in W_0/W_{0,-\mu}$, joining \mathbf{a} to $-\lambda + \mathbf{0}$, and having dimension $\langle \rho, \mu + \lambda \rangle$, or equivalently, having the number $c^-(\mathbf{a}_\bullet)$ of \mathbf{a}_U -negative crossings the minimum possible, namely $c^-(\mathbf{a}_\bullet) = \ell((t_{-w(\mu)})_{\mathbf{0}}) - \langle \rho, \mu + \lambda \rangle$.*

Remark 5.18. For given λ , there is only a limited set of types $(t_{-w(\mu)})_{\mathbf{0}}$ we have to consider. In fact it is easy to see that $w(\mu)$ contributes to $\mathcal{P}_\mu^{\mathbf{a}_U}(\lambda)$ only if $-\lambda \preceq -w(\mu)$, where $\lambda_1 \preceq \lambda_2$ is defined to mean that $\lambda_2 - \lambda_1$ is a $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ -linear combination of simple coroots. This is illustrated by the example in §5.8.

5.6. The PRV conjecture for branching to Levi subgroups. The PRV Conjecture for tensor product multiplicities was first proved independently by Kumar [Kum90] and Mathieu [Mat89]. We will use the alcove walk model to prove the (much easier) analogue of the PRV conjecture, for branching to Levi subgroups. The author also found a more elementary proof using Stembridge's lemma, but the alcove walk proof is given because of useful side consequences.

Proposition 5.19. *Suppose $\mu \in X_*(T)$ and $\lambda \in W\mu \cap X_*(T)^{+M}$. Then $[V_\mu^{\widehat{G}} : V_\lambda^{\widehat{M}}] = 1$.*

Proof. We shall use Theorem 5.14(2). For each $w_1 \in W_0^\mu$ choose once and for all a reduced expression $(t_{-w_1(\mu)})_{\mathbf{0}}$. We first consider the case $M = T$. Write $\lambda = w(\mu)$ for $w \in W_0^\mu$. In this case we wish to prove that $\dim V_\mu(\lambda) = 1$. Of course this is well-known, but we wish to see it as a consequence of the alcove walk model in order to extract some useful information from the proof. Since the multiplicities are invariant under W_0 -conjugation, we only need to consider the case $\lambda = \mu$. In this case $t_{-\mu} = (t_{-\mu})_{\mathbf{0}}$, and there is a unique \mathbf{a}_U -positively folded alcove walk \mathbf{a}_\bullet from \mathbf{a} to $-\mu + \mathbf{a}$ of type $t_{-\mu}$ (the unique one given by the reduced word expression itself) and since it consists only of positive crossings, its dimension is $\ell(t_{-\mu}) = \langle \rho, \mu + \mu \rangle$; further no other $w(\mu) \neq \mu$ can contribute an alcove walk terminating at $-\mu + \mathbf{a}$ because $\ell((t_{-w(\mu)})_{\mathbf{0}}) < \ell(t_{-\mu})$ by Lemma 5.7.

Now we extract a consequence for any $\lambda \in W\mu$. Write $\lambda = w(\mu)$ for $w \in W_0^\mu$. By the invariance mentioned above we know there is a unique \mathbf{a}_U -positively folded alcove walk \mathbf{a}_\bullet from \mathbf{a} to $-w(\mu) + \mathbf{0}$ which has dimension $\langle \rho, \mu + w(\mu) \rangle$ and type of the form $(t_{-w_1(\mu)})_{\mathbf{0}}$, for some $w_1 \in W_0$. We claim, and will prove by induction on $\ell(w)$, that \mathbf{a}_\bullet is the one coming from $(t_{-w(\mu)})_{\mathbf{0}}$ itself. We proved this for $w = 1$ above, so assume $w(\mu) \neq \mu$. If \mathbf{a}_\bullet is not as claimed, then it comes from some $(t_{-w_1(\mu)})_{\mathbf{0}}$ with $w_1 \in W_0^\mu$ ($w_1 \neq w$); note that $(t_{-w(\mu)})_{\mathbf{0}} \leq (t_{-w_1(\mu)})_{\mathbf{0}}$ and hence $w_1 < w$ by Lemma 5.7 and [HN02, Lem. 7.5]. Then \mathbf{a}_\bullet results from the alcove walk from $(t_{-w_1(\mu)})_{\mathbf{0}}$ by successively replacing (in order of the alcove walk) certain negative crossings with positive foldings. Each such replacement *can only happen at a negative crossing for a hyperplane give by a finite root*: otherwise, the vertex $-w_1(\mu)$ would get folded to an end-vertex which is strictly inside the convex hull of $W_0(-\mu)$, and therefore not equal to $-w(\mu)$. On the other hand, we may choose the reduced word $(t_{-w_1(\mu)})_{\mathbf{0}}$ to be a product of form $\dot{v}\dot{u}\tau$, where $\tau \in \Omega$ is such that $t_{-\mu} \in W_{\text{aff}}\tau$, as follows. Let $w_* \in W_0$ be the unique element such that $-\mu + \mathbf{a} \subset w_*(\mathcal{C})$. Let \dot{v} be a reduced word for $v := w_1 w_*$, and \dot{u} a reduced word for $u := v^{-1}(t_{-w_1(\mu)})_{\mathbf{0}} = w_*^{-1}t_{-\mu}$ (use Lemma 5.7). Note that the alcove walk from \mathbf{a} to $w_*^{-1}t_{-\mu}\mathbf{a}$ corresponding to \dot{u} lies entirely inside \mathcal{C} . It follows that the alcove walk from $w_1 w_* \mathbf{a}$ to $w_1 w_* u \mathbf{a} = (t_{-w_1(\mu)})_{\mathbf{0}} \mathbf{a}$ corresponding to \dot{u} lies entirely inside the Weyl chamber $w_1 w_*(\mathcal{C})$. Therefore the alcove walk for $\dot{v}\dot{u}\tau$ from \mathbf{a} to $(t_{-w_1(\mu)})_{\mathbf{0}} \mathbf{a}$ has no negative crossings through any finite root hyperplane. If any of its actual negative crossings are replaced by foldings, the end-vertex could again not be $-w(\mu)$, by the convex hull reasoning above. We get a contradiction, hence the claim is proved. Thus the only possible alcove walk of the correct dimension is the one from $(t_{-w(\mu)})_{\mathbf{0}}$. In fact this also proves the corollary below.

Now we use what we have learned to handle the general case. We assume $\lambda \in W\mu \cap X_*(T)^{+M}$. We write $\lambda = w(\mu)$ for some $w \in W_0^\mu$. We proved above the (known) result that $\dim V_\mu^{\widehat{G}}(\lambda) = 1$. So $[V_\mu^{\widehat{G}} : V_\lambda^{\widehat{M}}] \leq 1$, and it suffices to find an \mathbf{a}_{I_P} -positively folded alcove from \mathbf{a} to $-\lambda + \mathbf{0}$ which has dimension $\langle \rho, \mu + \lambda \rangle$. The alcove walk coming from $(t_{-\lambda})_{\mathbf{0}}$ has the required dimension as we saw above. By construction it is \mathbf{a}_U -positively folded and also \mathbf{a}_{I_P} -positively folded. This completes the proof. \square

Corollary 5.20 (of proof). *For each w , the alcove walk from \mathbf{a} to $(t_{-w(\mu)})_{\mathbf{0}} \mathbf{a}$ based on any reduced word expression $(t_{-w(\mu)})_{\mathbf{0}}$ has dimension $\langle \rho, \mu + w(\mu) \rangle$, and moreover this dimension is the number $N_{\mu, w}$ of affine hyperplanes separating the alcove $(t_{-w(\mu)})_{\mathbf{0}} \mathbf{a}$ from the Weyl chamber \mathcal{C} .*

Our convention is that a hyperplane that *separates* these two subsets is allowed to intersect the closure of one or both of them.

Proof. Let \mathbf{a}_\bullet be the alcove walk coming from $(t_{-w(\mu)})_0$; since the word is reduced we see that $f^+(\mathbf{a}_\bullet) = 0$. We have

$$c^+(\mathbf{a}_\bullet) = \dim \mathbf{a}_\bullet = \langle \rho, \mu + w(\mu) \rangle.$$

In this case the dimension is the number of hyperplanes separating $(t_{-w(\mu)})_0 \mathbf{a}$ from \mathbf{a} and also from \mathbf{a}_U , or equivalently, separating it from the entire Weyl chamber \mathcal{C} . \square

5.7. Example: the case $M = G$. In this case $K_P = K$ and by the Cartan decomposition the variety $K_P t^\lambda K/K \cap K t^\mu K/K$ is nonempty (and then irreducible) if and only if $\lambda = \mu$. To see this from the point of view of alcove walks, note that since $\mathbf{a}_{I_P} = \mathbf{a}$, the only \mathbf{a} -positively folded alcove walk of type $(t_{-w(\mu)})_0$ is the walk underlying the word we start with. Assuming the intersection is nonempty, we have some w and some w'' with $w''(\lambda) = w(\mu)$, from which it follows that $\lambda = \mu$ and $w = w'' \in W_0/W_{0,-\mu}$. Now $\ell((t_{-w(\mu)})_0) - \langle \rho, \mu + \lambda \rangle$ is negative for all w with $w(\mu) \neq \mu$ and this difference is 0 when $w(\mu) = \mu$. There is thus exactly one alcove walk \mathbf{a}_\bullet which contributes, and it has $c^-(\mathbf{a}_\bullet) = 0$.

5.8. Type A_2 example. We consider $G = \mathrm{GL}_3$. Let $P = B = TU \supset T$ be the standard Borel pair, where T is the diagonal torus and B (resp. U) the upper (resp. strictly upper) triangular invertible matrices. Let I denote the usual ‘‘upper triangular’’ Iwahori subgroup. Consider the dominant cocharacter $\mu = (3, 1, 0) \in \mathbb{Z}^3 \cong X_*(T)$. We consider a W_0 -orbit $\{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3\}$ of translations in the T -weight space for μ , where we set

$$(5.7) \quad \lambda_1 = (1, 1, 2) \quad \lambda_2 = (2, 1, 1) \quad \lambda_3 = (1, 2, 1).$$

The base alcove \mathbf{a} gives rise to the simple affine reflections $s_1 = s_{\alpha_1}$, $s_2 = s_{\alpha_2}$, and $s_0 = t_{\tilde{\alpha}^\vee} s_{\tilde{\alpha}}$, giving the Coxeter system structure to the affine Weyl group $W_{\mathrm{aff}} = \langle s_0, s_1, s_2 \rangle$. Here $\alpha_1 = \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2$, $\alpha_2 = \epsilon_2 - \epsilon_3$, and $\tilde{\alpha} = \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_3$. Recall the decomposition of the extended affine Weyl group $W = W_{\mathrm{aff}} \rtimes \Omega$; let $\tau \in \Omega$ be the unique element such that $t_{-\mu} \in W_{\mathrm{aff}} \rtimes \tau$. Let $w_0 = s_1 s_2 s_1 = s_2 s_1 s_2$ denote the longest element of the finite Weyl group $W_0 = \langle s_1, s_2 \rangle \cong S_3$.

There are six elements in the Weyl-orbit $W_0(-\mu)$, and below we choose one reduced expression for each of the right W_0 -minimal elements $(t_{-w(\mu)})_0$. We abbreviate by writing $s_0 s_1 s_2 \tau$ simply as $s_{012} \tau$, etc.:

$$\begin{aligned} t_{-\mu} &= (t_{-\mu})_0 = s_{121012} \tau \\ (t_{-s_2(\mu)})_0 &= s_{12012} \tau \\ (t_{-s_1(\mu)})_0 &= s_{21012} \tau \\ (t_{-s_{12}(\mu)})_0 &= s_{2012} \tau \\ (t_{-s_{21}(\mu)})_0 &= s_{1012} \tau = s_{0102} \tau \\ (t_{-w_0(\mu)})_0 &= s_{012} \tau. \end{aligned}$$

Let \mathbf{a}_U be an alcove sufficiently deep inside the dominant Weyl chamber. Fix λ_i . We may list all the *maximum-possible-dimensional* \mathbf{a}_U -positively folded alcove walks starting from \mathbf{a} and terminating at the vertex $-\lambda_i + \mathbf{0}$, having type given by one of the six reduced words listed above. It turns out that for each λ_i , only two types give rise to a maximum-possible-dimensional alcove walk terminating at $-\lambda_i + \mathbf{0}$. We list all such alcove walks which arise, as well as the open cellular subvariety in the corresponding irreducible component of $LUt^{\lambda_i} K/K \cap Kt^\mu K/K$:

$-\lambda_1$:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Type } s_{012} \tau: \quad & \tau \xrightarrow{c_{s_0}^-} s_0 \tau \xrightarrow{f_{s_1}^+} s_0 \tau \xrightarrow{f_{s_2}^+} s_0 \tau \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad (\mathbb{A}_k^1)^0 \times (\mathbb{A}_k^1 - \mathbb{A}_k^0)^2. \\ \text{Type } s_{1012} \tau: \quad & \tau \xrightarrow{c_{s_1}^+} s_1 \tau \xrightarrow{c_{s_0}^-} s_{10} \tau \xrightarrow{c_{s_1}^-} s_{101} \tau \xrightarrow{f_{s_2}^+} s_{101} \tau \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad (\mathbb{A}_k^1)^1 \times (\mathbb{A}_k^1 - \mathbb{A}_k^0)^1. \end{aligned}$$

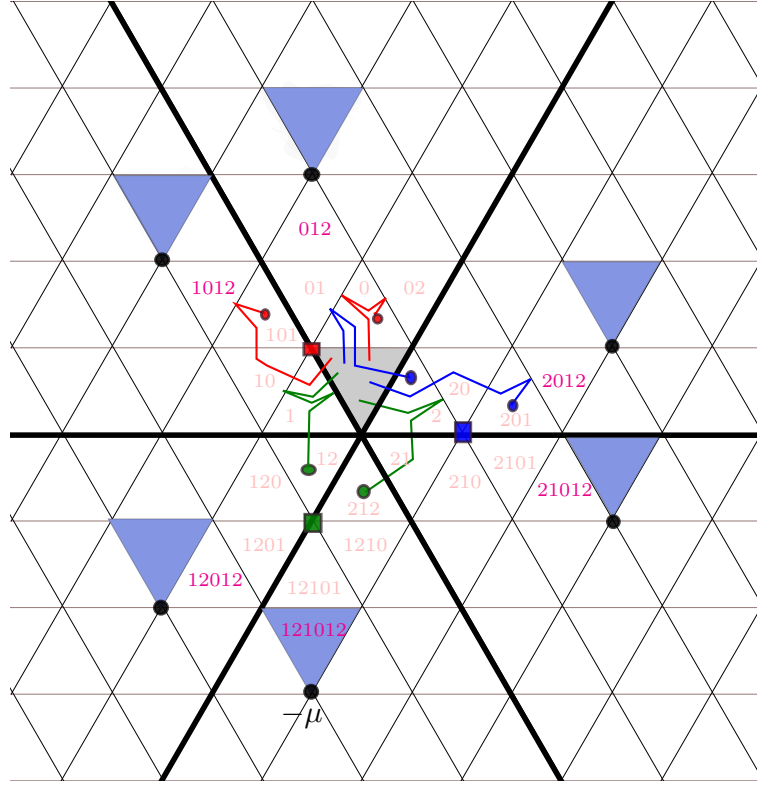


FIGURE 1. The base alcove \mathbf{a} is colored in light gray, and the bolded vertices are the elements in $W_0(-\mu)$, with corresponding translation alcoves $-w(\mu) + \mathbf{a}$ colored in light blue. Each alcove $(t_{-w(\mu)})_0(\mathbf{a})$ is labelled in magenta with the W_{aff} -part of a chosen reduced word expression (e.g., we write 12012 in place of $s_{12012}\tau$). Other relevant alcoves have their reduced words colored in light pink. The three vertices $-\lambda_i + \mathbf{0}$ are colored: $-\lambda_1 =$ red square, $-\lambda_2 =$ green square, and $-\lambda_3 =$ blue square. The alcove walks of maximum possible dimension which terminate at $-\lambda_i + \mathbf{0}$ are given the same color as that vertex.

$-\lambda_2$:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Type } s_{2012}\tau: \quad & \tau \xrightarrow{c_{s_2}^+} s_2\tau \xrightarrow{f_{s_0}^+} s_2\tau \xrightarrow{c_{s_1}^+} s_{21}\tau \xrightarrow{c_{s_2}^+} s_{212}\tau & \rightsquigarrow & (\mathbb{A}_k^1)^3 \times (\mathbb{A}_k^1 - \mathbb{A}_k^0)^1. \\ \text{Type } s_{1012}\tau: \quad & \tau \xrightarrow{c_{s_1}^+} s_1\tau \xrightarrow{f_{s_0}^+} s_1\tau \xrightarrow{f_{s_1}^+} s_1\tau \xrightarrow{c_{s_2}^+} s_{12}\tau & \rightsquigarrow & (\mathbb{A}_k^1)^2 \times (\mathbb{A}_k^1 - \mathbb{A}_k^0)^2. \end{aligned}$$

$-\lambda_3$:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Type } s_{2012}\tau: \quad & \tau \xrightarrow{c_{s_2}^+} s_2\tau \xrightarrow{c_{s_0}^-} s_{20}\tau \xrightarrow{c_{s_1}^+} s_{201}\tau \xrightarrow{f_{s_2}^+} s_{201}\tau & \rightsquigarrow & (\mathbb{A}_k^1)^2 \times (\mathbb{A}_k^1 - \mathbb{A}_k^0)^1. \\ \text{Type } s_{0102}\tau: \quad & \tau \xrightarrow{c_{s_0}^-} s_0\tau \xrightarrow{f_{s_1}^+} s_0\tau \xrightarrow{c_{s_0}^+} \tau \xrightarrow{c_{s_2}^+} s_2\tau & \rightsquigarrow & (\mathbb{A}_k^1)^2 \times (\mathbb{A}_k^1 - \mathbb{A}_k^0)^1. \end{aligned}$$

Note that in the last line, we used the reduced word $s_{0102}\tau$ instead of the reduced word $s_{1012}\tau$ appearing in the previous cases. This is to make the picture in Figure 1 more legible. There are a few alcove walks in $\mathcal{P}_\mu^{\mathbf{a}U}(\lambda)$ which do not have maximum possible dimension. We do not list these, but it is easy to do so.

The above is consistent with the known multiplicities $\dim V_\mu^{\text{GL}_3}(\lambda_i) = 2$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$.

6. VARIANT: ALCOVE WALK MODEL FOR TENSOR PRODUCT MULTIPLICITIES

Fix three elements $\lambda, \mu, \nu \in X_*(T)^+$ such that $\mu + \lambda - \nu$ belongs to the coroot lattice. Let $\mu^* = -w_0(\mu)$. Then the intersection

$$\text{Conv}(\lambda, \mu; \nu) := Kt^\lambda K/K \cap t^\nu Kt^{\mu^*} K/K$$

can be identified with the fiber of a convolution morphism, as in [Hai25, Lem. 7.3]. We shall give a description of this space in terms of alcove walks. It is well-known that

$$\dim \text{Conv}(\lambda, \mu; \nu) \leq \langle \rho, \mu + \lambda - \nu \rangle$$

and that

$$\#\text{Irred}^{\langle \rho, \mu + \lambda - \nu \rangle}(\text{Conv}(\lambda, \mu; \nu)) = [V_\mu^{\widehat{G}} \otimes V_\lambda^{\widehat{G}} : V_\nu^{\widehat{G}}],$$

the multiplicity of $V_\nu^{\widehat{G}}$ in the representation $V_\mu^{\widehat{G}} \otimes V_\lambda^{\widehat{G}}$. This is a well-known consequence of the geometric Satake equivalence [MV07], see e.g. [Hai03, BaRi18].

Using [Hai25, Lem. 7.2] as in the proof of Lemma 5.6, we get a paving

$$(6.1) \quad \text{Conv}(\lambda, \mu; \nu) \cong \bigsqcup_{w \in W_0/W_{0, -\mu^*}} \bigsqcup_{w' \in W_0} \bigsqcup_{w'' \in W_0/W_{0, -\lambda}} Iw''t_{-\lambda}w'I/I \cap t_{-\nu}I(t_{-w(\mu^*)})_0I/I.$$

Now the proof of the main theorem in [Hai25] yields the following alcove-walk description of the convolution fiber.

Theorem 6.1. *The reduced convolution fiber $\text{Conv}(\lambda, \mu; \nu)$ has a paving by locally closed subvarieties of the form*

$$\text{Conv}(\lambda, \mu; \nu) \cong \bigsqcup_{\mathbf{a}_\bullet} \mathbb{A}_k^{c^+(\mathbf{a}_\bullet)} \times (\mathbb{A}_k^1 - \mathbb{A}_k^0)^{f^+(\mathbf{a}_\bullet)},$$

where each \mathbf{a}_\bullet belongs, for some w'', w as above, to the set $\mathcal{P}_{(t_{-w(\mu^*)})_0}^{\mathbf{a}}(-\nu + \mathbf{a}, -w''(\lambda) + \mathbf{0})$ of \mathbf{a} -positively folded labeled alcove walks of type $(t_{-w(\mu^*)})_0$ from the alcove $t_{-\nu}\mathbf{a}$ to one of the vertices $-w''(\lambda) + \mathbf{0}$.

Clearly it follows from this that for every \mathbf{a}_\bullet appearing which is attached to w'', w , we have

$$\begin{aligned} c^+(\mathbf{a}_\bullet) + f^+(\mathbf{a}_\bullet) &= \dim(\mathbf{a}_\bullet) \leq \langle \rho, \mu + \lambda - \nu \rangle, \text{ or equivalently,} \\ c^-(\mathbf{a}_\bullet) &\geq \ell((t_{-w(\mu^*)})_0) - \langle \rho, \mu + \lambda - \nu \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

So it makes sense to define

$$\mathcal{M}_{\mu, \lambda}^{\mathbf{a}}(\nu) := \prod_{w'', w} \mathcal{M}_{(t_{-w(\mu^*)})_0}^{\mathbf{a}}(t_{-\nu}\mathbf{a}, -w''(\lambda) + \mathbf{0}),$$

where $\mathcal{M}_{(t_{-w(\mu^*)})_0}^{\mathbf{a}}(t_{-\nu}\mathbf{a}, -w''(\lambda) + \mathbf{0})$ consists of those $\mathbf{a}_\bullet \in \mathcal{P}_{(t_{-w(\mu^*)})_0}^{\mathbf{a}}(-\nu + \mathbf{a}, -w''(\lambda) + \mathbf{0})$ which satisfy

$$\begin{aligned} \dim(\mathbf{a}_\bullet) &= \langle \rho, \mu + \lambda - \nu \rangle, \text{ or equivalently,} \\ c^-(\mathbf{a}_\bullet) &= \ell((t_{-w(\mu^*)})_0) - \langle \rho, \mu + \lambda - \nu \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

As before, if $\ell((t_{-w(\mu^*)})_0) - \langle \rho, \mu + \lambda - \nu \rangle < 0$, then $\mathcal{M}_{(t_{-w(\mu^*)})_0}^{\mathbf{a}}(-\nu + \mathbf{a}, -w''(\lambda) + \mathbf{0}) = \emptyset$, and $-w(\mu^*)$ does not contribute any alcove walks to the set we are counting.

Theorem 6.2. *Let $\mu, \lambda, \nu \in X_*(T)^+$ be such that $\mu + \lambda - \nu$ belongs to the coroot lattice. Then*

- (1) *There is a bijection $\mathbf{a}_\bullet \mapsto C_{\mathbf{a}_\bullet}$.*

$$\mathcal{M}_{\mu, \lambda}^{\mathbf{a}}(\nu) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Irred}^{\langle \rho, \mu + \lambda - \nu \rangle}(\text{Conv}(\mu, \lambda; \nu)).$$

- (2) The multiplicity $[V_\mu^{\widehat{G}} \otimes V_\lambda^{\widehat{G}} : V_\nu^{\widehat{G}}]$ is the number of \mathbf{a} -positively folded alcove walks \mathbf{a}_\bullet of type $(t_{-w(\mu^*)})_0$ for some $w \in W_0/W_{0,-\mu^*}$, joining $t_{-\nu}\mathbf{a}$ to $-w''(\lambda) + \mathbf{0}$ for some $w'' \in W_0$, and such that $\dim(\mathbf{a}_\bullet) = \langle \rho, \mu + \lambda - \nu \rangle$, or equivalently, the number of \mathbf{a} -negative crossings is the minimum possible, namely $c^-(\mathbf{a}_\bullet) = \ell((t_{-w(\mu^*)})_0) - \langle \rho, \mu + \lambda - \nu \rangle$.

7. APPENDIX

In this appendix, we give additional information about the quantities $\ell((t_{-w(\mu)})_0) - \langle \rho, \mu + \lambda \rangle$ and $\langle \rho, \mu + \lambda \rangle$.

Lemma 7.1. *Let λ_d be the unique dominant W_0 -conjugate of λ . Write $\lambda = w''(\lambda_d)$ for $w'' \in W_0^{\lambda_d}$.*

- (a) *We have the identity*

$$\langle \rho, \lambda_d - w''(\lambda_d) \rangle = \sum_{\substack{\alpha > 0 \\ w''\alpha < 0}} \langle \alpha, \lambda_d \rangle =: \ell^{\lambda_d}(w'').$$

We consider $\ell^{\lambda_d}(w'')$ to be a λ_d -weighted version of the length of w'' .

- (b) *We have $\ell^{\lambda_d}(w'') \geq \ell(w'')$.*

We note that the notion of λ_d -weighted length was independently discovered by Chapelier-Laget and Gerber (see [C-LG22, Def. 4.5], where it is termed the λ_d -atomic length).

Proof. Part (a) follows from the relation

$$\rho - (w'')^{-1}\rho = \sum_{\substack{\alpha > 0 \\ w''\alpha < 0}} \alpha.$$

To see part (b) we need to show that $\langle \alpha, \lambda_d \rangle > 0$ whenever $\alpha > 0$ and $w''\alpha < 0$. If on the contrary $\langle \alpha, \lambda_d \rangle = 0$, then $s_\alpha \in W_{\lambda_d}$ and so $w'' < w''s_\alpha$, which is equivalent to $w''\alpha > 0$, a contradiction. \square

For the next statement, we define $\Omega(\mu) = \{\nu \in X_*(T) \mid w\nu \preceq \mu, \forall w \in W_0\}$, where $\nu_1 \preceq \nu_2$ for $\nu_i \in X_*(T)$ means that $\nu_2 - \nu_1$ is a $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ -linear combination of positive coroots. For such a difference, define its height to be $\text{ht}(\nu_2 - \nu_1) := \langle \rho, \nu_2 - \nu_1 \rangle$, an element in $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. Recall from Corollary 5.20 that $N_{\lambda_d, w''}$ denotes the number of affine hyperplanes separating $(t_{-w''(\lambda_d)})_0\mathbf{a}$ from the Weyl chamber \mathcal{C} .

Proposition 7.2. *Let $\mu \in X_*(T)^+$ and assume $\lambda \in \Omega(\mu) \cap X_*(T)^{+M}$. Write $\lambda = w''(\lambda_d)$ for $w'' \in W_0^{\lambda_d}$. Then*

$$\langle \rho, \mu + \lambda \rangle = \ell(t_\mu) - \text{ht}(\mu - \lambda_d) - \ell^{\lambda_d}(w'') = \text{ht}(\mu - \lambda_d) + N_{\lambda_d, w''}.$$

Furthermore,

$$\ell((t_{-w(\mu)})_0) - \langle \rho, \mu + \lambda \rangle = \text{ht}(\mu - \lambda_d) + \ell^{\lambda_d}(w'') - \ell(w).$$

Proof. This follows immediately on combining Lemma 5.7, Corollary 5.20, and Lemma 7.1. \square

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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK, MD 20742-4015, DC, USA

Email address: tjh@umd.edu