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Lattice associated to a Shi variety

NATHAN CHAPELIER-LAGET

Let W be an irreducible Weyl group and W_a its affine Weyl group. In [4] the author defined an affine variety \widehat{X}_{W_a} , called the Shi variety of W_a , whose integral points are in bijection with W_a . The set of irreducible components of \widehat{X}_{W_a} , denoted $H^0(\widehat{X}_{W_a})$, is of some interest and we show in this article that $H^0(\widehat{X}_{W_a})$ has a structure of a semidistributive lattice.

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1. Introduction

Let V be a Euclidean space with inner product $(-, -)$. Let Φ be an irreducible crystallographic root system in V with simple system $\Delta =$

arXiv: [2010.04310](https://arxiv.org/abs/2010.04310)

$\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$. We set $m = |\Phi^+|$. From now on, when we say “root system” it will always mean irreducible crystallographic root system.

Let W be the *Weyl group* associated to $\mathbb{Z}\Phi$, that is the maximal (for inclusion) reflection subgroup of $O(V)$ admitting $\mathbb{Z}\Phi$ as a W -equivariant lattice. We identify $\mathbb{Z}\Phi$ and the group of its associated translations and we denote by τ_x the translation corresponding to $x \in \mathbb{Z}\Phi$.

Let $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $\alpha \in \Phi$. Define the affine reflection $s_{\alpha,k} \in \text{Aff}(V)$ by $s_{\alpha,k}(x) = x - (2\frac{(\alpha,x)}{(\alpha,\alpha)} - k)\alpha$. We consider the subgroup W_a of $\text{Aff}(V)$ generated by all affine reflections $s_{\alpha,k}$ with $\alpha \in \Phi$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, that is

$$W_a := \langle s_{\alpha,k} \mid \alpha \in \Phi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \rangle.$$

The group W_a is called the *affine Weyl group* associated to Φ .

Let $\alpha \in \Phi$ such that $\alpha = a_1\alpha_1 + \dots + a_n\alpha_n$ with $a_i \in \mathbb{Z}$. The height of α (with respect to Δ) is defined by the number $h(\alpha) = a_1 + \dots + a_n$. We denote by $-\alpha_0$ the *highest short root* of Φ .

The set $S_a := \{s_{\alpha_1}, \dots, s_{\alpha_n}\} \cup \{s_{-\alpha_0,1}\}$ is a set of Coxeter generators of W_a . For short we will write $S_a = \{s_0, s_1, \dots, s_n\}$ where $s_0 := s_{-\alpha_0,1}$ and $s_i = s_{\alpha_i}$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$.

It is also well known that $W_a = \mathbb{Z}\Phi \rtimes W$. Therefore, any element $w \in W_a$ decomposes as $w = \tau_x \bar{w}$ where $x \in \mathbb{Z}\Phi$ and $\bar{w} \in W$. The element \bar{w} is called the *finite part* of w .

Let $\alpha \in \Phi$ and $\alpha^\vee := \frac{2\alpha}{(\alpha,\alpha)}$. For any $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ and any $m \in \mathbb{R}$, we set the hyperplanes

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\alpha,k} &= \{x \in V \mid s_{\alpha,k}(x) = x\} \\ &= \{x \in V \mid (x, \alpha^\vee) = k\}, \end{aligned}$$

the strips

$$H_{\alpha,k}^m = \{x \in V \mid k < (x, \alpha^\vee) < k + m\}.$$

The collection of hyperplanes $H_{\alpha,k}$ is denoted by $\mathcal{H}(\Phi)$ or just \mathcal{H} if there is no possible confusion. The fundamental polytope $P_{\mathcal{H}}$ is defined by

$$P_{\mathcal{H}} := \bigcap_{\alpha \in \Delta} H_{\alpha,0}^1.$$

An alcove of V is by definition a connected component of

$$V \setminus \bigcup_{\substack{\alpha \in \Phi^+ \\ k \in \mathbb{Z}}} H_{\alpha,k}.$$

We denote by A_e the alcove $A_e = \bigcap_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} H_{\alpha,0}^1$. It turns out that W_a acts regularly on the set of alcoves. Therefore we have a bijective correspondence between the elements of W_a and all the alcoves. This bijection is defined by $w \mapsto A_w$ where $A_w := wA_e$. We call A_w the corresponding alcove associated to $w \in W_a$. Any alcove of V can be written as an intersection of special strips, that is there exists a Φ^+ -tuple of integers $(k(w, \alpha))_{\alpha \in \Phi^+}$ such that

$$A_w = \bigcap_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} H_{\alpha, k(w, \alpha)}^1.$$

Definition 1.1. A point $x \in V$ is called special if $\text{Stab}_{W_a}(x)$ is isomorphic to W . Intuitively this notion embodies the points in V that have the same geometry in their neighbourhood as the point 0.

Proposition 10.17 of [2] tells us that such points exist. Moreover, there exists a useful characterisation of these points:

Proposition 1.1 ([2], Proposition 10.19). *A point $x \in V$ is special if and only if every hyperplane in \mathcal{H} is parallel to a hyperplane passing through x .*

In [13] Jian-Yi Shi shows that the Φ^+ -tuple of integers $(k(w, \alpha))_{\alpha \in \Phi^+}$ subject to certain conditions characterizes entirely w (we recall the details of this characterization in Section 3.1, which we refer to as the Shi's characterization). Built on this characterization, the author defined in [4] an affine variety \widehat{X}_{W_a} , called the Shi variety of W_a , whose integral points are in bijection with W_a . We denote by $H^0(\widehat{X}_{W_a})$ the set of irreducible components of \widehat{X}_{W_a} .

The set $H^0(\widehat{X}_{W_a})$ has many interests that we describe now. It turns out that it is involved in several fields, a priori unrelated to the Shi varieties.

First of all, we showed in [4] that $H^0(\widehat{X}_{W_a})$ was parameterized by a collection of vectors in \mathbb{Z}^m , that we called *admitted vectors* (see Section 3.1). We also showed that these vectors were exactly the Φ^+ -tuples of integers $(k(w, \alpha))_{\alpha \in \Phi^+}$ when A_w lies in $P_{\mathcal{H}}$.

When one is interested in $W(\tilde{A}_n)$, the irreducible components of $\widehat{X}_{W(\tilde{A}_n)}$ give many interesting results. The action by conjugation of $W(\tilde{A}_n)$ on itself is defined for all $\sigma, \gamma \in W(\tilde{A}_n)$ by $\sigma \cdot \gamma := \sigma \gamma \sigma^{-1}$. Understanding the orbits of this action, which are the conjugacy classes, yielded a lot of research work in recent decades. We related in [5] the conjugacy class of $(1 \ 2 \ \cdots \ n \ \pm 1)$ with the irreducible components of the Shi variety corresponding to $W(\tilde{A}_n)$, in particular we showed the following theorem

Theorem 1.1 ([5], Theorem 1.3). *There is a natural bijection between $H^0(\widehat{X}_{W(\tilde{A}_n)})$ and the circular permutations (i.e. $(n+1)$ -cycles) of $W(\tilde{A}_n)$.*

Example 1.1. The admitted vectors for $n = 3$ are represented by a triangle where the coordinates are positioned in Figure 1.



Figure 1: Coordinates of an admitted vector in $W(\tilde{A}_3)$.

Then, the bijection of Theorem 1.1 can be seen below

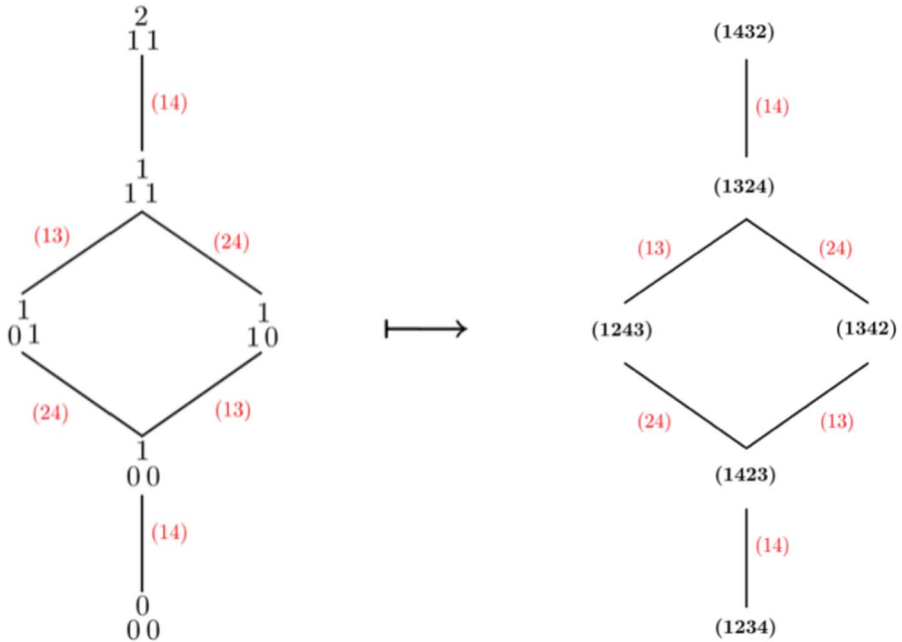


Figure 2: Poset of admitted vectors in $W(\tilde{A}_3)$ on the left, and circular permutations of $W(A_3)$ on the right. In the expression of admitted vectors we drop the first line since the coefficients $v_{i,i+1} = 0$ (see Definitions 3.2 and 3.4). The red labels indicate, from left to right, the cover relation in the natural order on \mathbb{Z}^6 ; the conjugation action.

In [1] the authors also related $H^0(\widehat{X}_{W(\tilde{A}_n)})$ to several other things, such as Eulerian numbers, n -gon, Young's lattice, and Reidemeister moves via the

line diagrams. In particular we showed that $H^0(\widehat{X}_{W(\tilde{A}_n)})$ has a structure of semidistributive lattice (see [1] Corollary 6.2) and we give a way to compute the join of any pair of two elements (see [1] Section 4).

It is then natural to ask whether the set $H^0(\widehat{X}_{W_a})$ has in general a structure of semidistributive lattice. The goal of this article is to give a positive answer to this question. Our main result is thereby the following theorem.

Theorem 1.2. $H^0(\widehat{X}_{W_a})$ has a structure of semidistributive lattice.

Remark 1.1. The poset of irreducible components of \widehat{X}_{W_a} seems to be related to another poset introduced by D. Speyer et al. in [9]. In this article the authors study the looping case of Mozes's game of numbers, which concerns the orbits in the reflection representation of affine Weyl groups situated on the boundary of the Tits cone.

2. Generalities about Coxeter groups

2.1. General definitions

Let (W, S) be a Coxeter system with e the identity element and S the set of Coxeter generators. For $s, t \in S$ we denote m_{st} the order of st . Let X be the \mathbb{R} -vector space with basis $\{e_s \mid s \in S\}$, and let B be the symmetric bilinear form on X defined by

$$B(e_s, e_t) = \begin{cases} -\cos(\frac{\pi}{m_{st}}) & \text{if } m_{st} < \infty \\ -1 & \text{if } m_{st} = \infty. \end{cases}$$

We denote by $O_B(X)$ the orthogonal group of X associated to B . For each $s \in S$ we define $\sigma_s : X \rightarrow X$ by $\sigma_s(x) = x - 2B(e_s, x)e_s$. The map $\sigma : W \hookrightarrow O_B(X)$ defined by $s \mapsto \sigma_s$ is called *the geometrical representation* of (W, S) (for more information the reader may refer to [3] ch. V, § 4 or [10] ch. 5.3). Through this representation we identify (W, S) with $(\sigma(W), \sigma(S))$.

Definition 2.1. Let us denote $\text{COS} := \{-1\} \cup \{-\cos(\frac{\pi}{k}), k \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 2}\}$. A simple system in (X, B) is a finite subset Γ in X such that:

- i) Γ is linearly independent;
- ii) for all $\alpha, \beta \in \Gamma$ distinct, $B(\alpha, \beta) \in \text{COS}$;
- iii) for all $\alpha \in \Gamma$, $B(\alpha, \alpha) = 1$.

We denote by $\Psi = W(\Gamma)$ the corresponding root system with basis Γ . Let us write $\Psi^+ := \Psi \cap \text{cone}(\Gamma)$ and $\Psi^- = -\Psi^+$. Then one has $\Psi = \Psi^- \sqcup \Psi^+$. If $\alpha \in \Psi$ we denote by s_α its corresponding reflection.

Let Γ be a simple system in (X, B) . The group $W_\Gamma := \langle s_\alpha \mid \alpha \in \Gamma \rangle$ is a subgroup of W . Moreover it is a Coxeter group with set of generators $S_\Gamma = \{s_\alpha \mid \alpha \in \Gamma\}$ (We refer the reader to [7] or [8] Section 2.5 for more details about subreflection groups and their root system). We say that Γ is a simple system for (W_Γ, S_Γ) . In particular the set $\Delta := \{e_s \mid s \in S\}$ is a simple system for (W, S) and $S = S_\Delta$.

The *length function* $\ell : W \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^*$ is defined as follows: $\ell(w)$ is the smallest number r such that there exists an expression $w = s_{i_1} \dots s_{i_r}$ with $s_{i_k} \in S$. By convention, $\ell(e) = 0$. This function has been extensively studied and all basic information about it can be found in [3] or [10]. Let $w \in W$. An expression of w is called a *reduced expression* if it is a product of $\ell(w)$ generators. The *inversion set* of w is by definition

$$N(w) := \{\alpha \in \Psi^+ \mid \ell(s_\alpha w) < \ell(w)\} = \{\alpha \in \Psi^+ \mid w^{-1}(\alpha) \in \Psi^-\}.$$

Moreover we have $|N(w)| = \ell(w)$. In the case of affine Weyl groups, the length of an element $w \in W_a$ has a convenient interpretation in terms of its Φ^+ -tuple of integers $(k(w, \alpha))_{\alpha \in \Phi^+}$, namely

$$\ell(w) = \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} |k(w, \alpha)|.$$

2.2. Geometrical representation of W_a and root system

The goal of this section is to recall and give a good framework of the geometrical representation of affine Weyl groups.

Let $\widehat{V} = V \oplus \mathbb{R}\delta$ with δ an indeterminate. The inner product $(-, -)$ has a unique extension to a symmetric bilinear form on \widehat{V} which is positive semidefinite and has a radical equal to the subspace $\mathbb{R}\delta$. This extension is also denoted $(-, -)$, and it turns out that the set of isotropic vectors associated to the form $(-, -)$ is exactly $\mathbb{R}\delta$. In particular for all $x, y \in V$ and for all $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$ we have

$$(1) \quad (x + p\delta, y + q\delta) = (x, y).$$

The root system of W_a is denoted Φ_a and its simple system is denoted Δ_a . Using [6] (Section 3.3 Definition 4 and Proposition 2) a concrete description of the affine (respectively, positive, simple) root system of W_a is

provided by:

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi_a &= \Phi^\vee + \mathbb{Z}\delta, \\ \Phi_a^+ &= ((\Phi^\vee)^+ + \mathbb{N}\delta) \sqcup ((\Phi^\vee)^- + \mathbb{N}^*\delta), \\ \Delta_a &= \Delta^\vee \cup \{\alpha_0^\vee + \delta\}.\end{aligned}$$

Remark 2.1. The link between \widehat{V} and the geometrical representation is as follows. Let $\Delta_a = \{\alpha_i^\vee \mid i = 1, \dots, n\} \cup \{\alpha_0^\vee + \delta\}$ be the simple system associated to W_a . To simplify the notations we denote $\lambda_i = \alpha_i^\vee$. We can now identify the X of Section 2.1 with \widehat{V} , by sending e_{s_0} to $\frac{\lambda_0 + \delta}{\|\lambda_0\|}$ and e_{s_i} to $\frac{\lambda_i}{\|\lambda_i\|}$ for $s_i \in S$. Since δ is isotropic for $(-, -)$ we only consider the scalar products (λ_i, λ_j) for $i, j = 0, \dots, n$. It is well known that $(\lambda_i, \lambda_j) = \|\lambda_i\| \cdot \|\lambda_j\| \cos(\theta)$ where θ is the angle between λ_i and λ_j in the plane generated by these two vectors. Moreover, it is also well known that $\theta = \pi - \frac{\pi}{m_{ij}}$. It follows that

$$\begin{aligned}(2) \quad (\lambda_i, \lambda_j) &= \|\lambda_i\| \cdot \|\lambda_j\| \cos\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{m_{ij}}\right) = -\|\lambda_i\| \cdot \|\lambda_j\| \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{m_{ij}}\right) \\ &= \|\lambda_i\| \cdot \|\lambda_j\| B(e_{s_i}, e_{s_j})\end{aligned}$$

Furthermore we know that in the crystallographic root systems there are at most two root lengths. If λ_i is short we have set before that $\|\lambda_i\| = 1$. Therefore in the simply laced cases we have $(\lambda_i, \lambda_j) = B(e_{s_i}, e_{s_j})$. When λ_i is longer than λ_j we have two situations to look at: if $m_{ij} = 4$ then $\|\lambda_i\| = \sqrt{2}\|\lambda_j\| = \sqrt{2}$, and in particular $(\lambda_i, \lambda_j) = \sqrt{2}B(e_{s_i}, e_{s_j})$. If $m_{ij} = 6$ then $\|\lambda_i\| = \sqrt{3}\|\lambda_j\| = \sqrt{3}$ and it follows that $(\lambda_i, \lambda_j) = \sqrt{3}B(e_{s_i}, e_{s_j})$.

The geometrical representation sends the reflection $s_{\alpha, k}$ in V to the reflection $s_{\alpha^\vee - k\delta}$ in \widehat{V} . In particular one can think of the hyperplane $H_{\alpha, k}$ as the fixed points of $s_{\alpha^\vee - k\delta}$.

3. Background about the Shi variety

3.1. Admitted vectors

Let Φ be an irreducible crystallographic root system with simple system $\Delta = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ and positive root system $\Phi^+ = \{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m\}$. Let W_a be the affine Weyl group corresponding to Φ .

We recall in this section some necessary material. All the definitions were introduced in [4]. We denote $\mathbb{Z}[X_\Delta] := \mathbb{Z}[X_{\alpha_1}, \dots, X_{\alpha_n}]$ and $\mathbb{Z}[X_{\Phi^+}] := \mathbb{Z}[X_{\beta_1}, \dots, X_{\beta_m}]$. For $w \in W_a$ and $Q \in \mathbb{Z}[X_\Delta]$ we denote

$$Q(w) := Q(k(w, \alpha_1), \dots, k(w, \alpha_n)).$$

Notation 3.1. For two integers $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, the notation $\llbracket a, b \rrbracket$ means $[a, b] \cap \mathbb{Z}$. If $Y \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ we denote by $Y(\mathbb{Z})$ the set of integral points of Y .

The following theorem is the Shi's characterization of the elements $w \in W_a$ by their Φ^+ -tuples of integers.

Theorem 3.1 ([13], Theorem 5.2). *Let $A = \bigcap_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} H_{\alpha, k_\alpha}^1$ with $k_\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then A is an alcove, if and only if, for all $\alpha, \beta \in \Phi^+$ satisfying $\alpha + \beta \in \Phi^+$, we have the following inequality*

$$(3) \quad \begin{aligned} \|\alpha\|^2 k_\alpha + \|\beta\|^2 k_\beta + 1 &\leq \|\alpha + \beta\|^2 (k_{\alpha+\beta} + 1) \\ &\leq \|\alpha\|^2 k_\alpha + \|\beta\|^2 k_\beta + \|\alpha\|^2 + \|\beta\|^2 + \|\alpha + \beta\|^2 - 1. \end{aligned}$$

The following theorem decomposes the Shi coefficients as polynomial equations.

Theorem 3.2 ([4], Theorem 4.1). *Let $w \in W_a$. Then for all $\theta \in \Phi^+$ there exists a linear polynomial $P_\theta \in \mathbb{Z}[X_\Delta]$ with positive coefficients and $\lambda_\theta(w) \in \llbracket 0, h(\theta^\vee) - 1 \rrbracket$ such that*

$$(4) \quad k(w, \theta) = P_\theta(w) + \lambda_\theta(w).$$

Definition 3.1. Let $\theta \in \Phi^+$. Write $I_\theta := \llbracket 0, h(\theta^\vee) - 1 \rrbracket$. Notice that if θ is a simple root then $I_\theta = \{0\}$. For any root $\theta \in \Delta$ we set $P_\theta = X_\theta$ and $\lambda_\theta = 0$. We denote by $P_\theta[\lambda_\theta]$ the polynomial $P_\theta + \lambda_\theta - X_\theta \in \mathbb{Z}[X_{\Phi^+}]$. We define the ideal J_{W_a} of $\mathbb{R}[X_{\Phi^+}]$ as $J_{W_a} := \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} \langle \prod_{\lambda_\alpha \in I_\alpha} P_\alpha[\lambda_\alpha] \rangle$. We define X_{W_a} to be the affine variety associated to J_{W_a} , that is

$$X_{W_a} := V(J_{W_a}).$$

Definition 3.2. We say that $v = (v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} \in \mathbb{N}^m$ is an *admissible vector* (or just *admissible*) if it satisfies the boundary conditions, that is if for all $\alpha \in \Phi^+$ one has $v_\alpha \in I_\alpha$ (where I_α is defined in Definition 3.1). For instance, all the $\lambda := (\lambda_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \Phi^+}$ coming from the polynomials $P_\alpha[\lambda_\alpha]$ give rise to admissible vectors. Furthermore, each admissible vector arises this way. For short we will write λ instead of $(\lambda_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \Phi^+}$.

Definition 3.3. Let λ be an admissible vector. We denote by $J_{W_a}[\lambda]$ the ideal of $\mathbb{R}[X_{\Phi^+}]$ generated by the polynomials $P_\alpha[\lambda_\alpha]$ with $\alpha \in \Phi^+$, that is $J_{W_a}[\lambda] := \langle P_\alpha[\lambda_\alpha], \alpha \in \Phi^+ \rangle$.

3.2. Fundamental polytope $P_{\mathcal{H}}$

In this section we recall some material about the polytope $P_{\mathcal{H}}$.

Let $\mathbb{Z}\Phi^\vee$ be the coroot lattice and let us write $\mathbb{Z}\Phi^\vee = \mathbb{Z}\alpha_1^\vee \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{Z}\alpha_n^\vee$. We define its dual lattice $(\mathbb{Z}\Phi^\vee)^*$ as $(\mathbb{Z}\Phi^\vee)^* := \{x \in V \mid (x, y) \in \mathbb{Z} \ \forall y \in \mathbb{Z}\Phi^\vee\}$. The lattice $(\mathbb{Z}\Phi^\vee)^*$ is called the *weight lattice*. This lattice has the following decomposition $(\mathbb{Z}\Phi^\vee)^* = \mathbb{Z}\omega_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{Z}\omega_n$ where ω_i is such that $(\alpha_i^\vee, \omega_j) = \delta_{ij}$. The elements ω_i are called the *fundamental weights* (with respect to Δ).

The fundamental weights ω_i are some of the vertices of $P_{\mathcal{H}}$ and we have $P_{\mathcal{H}} = \{\sum_{i=1}^n c_i \omega_i \mid c_i \in [0, 1]\}$. Since $(\omega_i, \omega_j) \geq 0$ for all i, j , the element of

maximal norm in $P_{\mathcal{H}}$ is the vertex $\rho := \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i$. Moreover, if $z \in \text{cone}(\Delta)$ we have $(z, \omega_i) \geq 0$ for all fundamental weight ω_i . Finally, we define the set $\text{Alc}(P_{\mathcal{H}}) := \{w \in W_a \mid A_w \subset P_{\mathcal{H}}\}$.

Let $w \in \text{Alc}(P_{\mathcal{H}})$. From the Shi's characterization it follows that $k(w, \alpha) = 0$ for all $\alpha \in \Delta$, and reciprocally, if $w' \in W_a$ is such that $k(w', \alpha) = 0$ for all $\alpha \in \Delta$ then $A_{w'} \subset P_{\mathcal{H}}$. The elements of this polytope seen as Φ^+ -tuple of integers are exactly the *admitted vectors* and moreover a vector $\lambda \in \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} \mathbb{R}\alpha$ is admitted if and only if there exists $w \in W_a$ such that $k(w, \alpha) = \lambda_\alpha$ for all $\alpha \in \Phi^+$ and such that $w \in \text{Alc}(P_{\mathcal{H}})$.

Example 3.2. Let us take $W_a = W(\tilde{B}_2)$ with simple system $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2\}$. A short computation shows that $\omega_1 = \frac{1}{2}(2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)$ and $\omega_2 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$.

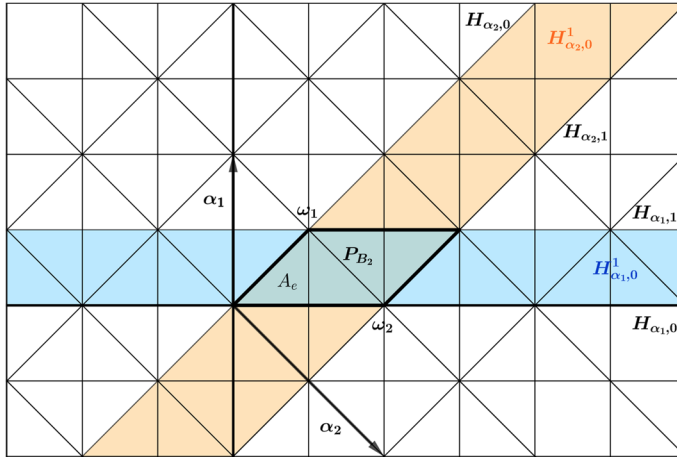


Figure 4: Fundamental parallelepiped P_{B_2} .

4. Lattice structure on $H^0(\widehat{X}_{W_a})$

4.1. Poset structure on $H^0(\widehat{X}_{W_a})$

In this section we define the natural poset structure on $H^0(\widehat{X}_{W_a})$ which we give in Definition 4.1. For $\lambda = (\lambda_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \Phi^+}$ an admitted vector we denote by w_λ the associated element of $\text{Alc}(P_{\mathcal{H}})$, that is w_λ is such that $k(w_\lambda, \alpha) = \lambda_\alpha$ for all $\alpha \in \Phi^+$. Conversely, for $w \in \text{Alc}(P_{\mathcal{H}})$ we denote by λ_w its corresponding Shi vector.

Definition 4.1. The set of Shi vectors inherits the natural order of \mathbb{Z}^m . More precisely for two shi vectors $v = (v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \Phi^+}$ and $v' = (v'_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \Phi^+}$ we say that $v \leq_S v'$ if and only if $v_\alpha \leq v'_\alpha$ for all $\alpha \in \Phi^+$. If w, w' are the corresponding elements of W_a associated to the Shi vectors v, v' we write $w \leq_S w'$ as well.

The set $H^0(\widehat{X}_{W_a})$ has also a natural poset structure induced from the previous one. It is defined by $X_{W_a}[\lambda] \leq_S X_{W_a}[\gamma]$ if and only if $\lambda \leq_S \gamma$. There is a minimal element in this poset which is the component corresponding to the admitted vector 0. The cover relation of \leq_S is denoted by \triangleleft and it is given by $\lambda \triangleleft \gamma$ if and only if there exists $\alpha \in \Phi^+$ such that $\gamma_\alpha = \lambda_\alpha + 1$ and $\gamma_\beta = \lambda_\beta$ for $\beta \in \Phi^+ \setminus \{\alpha\}$.

An interval for \leq_S is denoted by $[-, -]_S$.

Remark 4.1. The restriction of the right weak order \leq_R of W_a to $\text{Alc}(P_{\mathcal{H}})$ is exactly the same thing as the order \leq_S , that is for two admitted vectors λ, λ' one has $\lambda \leq_S \lambda' \iff w_\lambda \leq_R w_{\lambda'}$. This claim follows easily from the fact that $w_\lambda \leq_R w_{\lambda'}$ if and only if their corresponding alcove share a face (of maximal dimension), which is equivalent to say that there exists $\alpha \in \Phi^+$ such that $\lambda'_\alpha = \lambda_\alpha + 1$ and $\lambda'_\beta = \lambda_\beta$ for $\beta \in \Phi^+ \setminus \{\alpha\}$.

However, if we take two elements w, w' such that their alcove don't live in the positive orthant then the equivalence $w \leq_S w' \iff w \leq_R w'$ might fail.

Example 4.1. The polytope P_{B_2} is drawn in Figure 5.

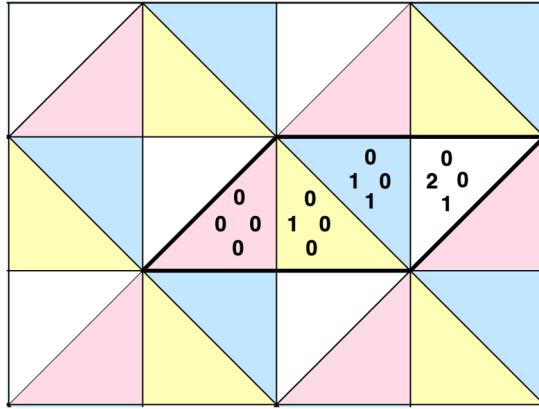


Figure 5: Polytope P_{B_2} seen as set of representatives of irreducible components of $\widehat{X}_{W(\widetilde{B}_2)}$ (See [4], Figure 9 for more details about the colors).

In Figure 6 we denote the admitted vectors by dropping the two zeros corresponding to the simple roots, and by ordering the coordinates according to the height of the dual roots. Therefore, $H^0(\widehat{X}_{W(\widetilde{B}_2)})$ is as follows:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \mathbf{2} \\
 \mathbf{1} \\
 | \\
 \mathbf{1} \\
 \mathbf{1} \\
 | \\
 \mathbf{1} \\
 \mathbf{0} \\
 | \\
 \mathbf{0} \\
 \mathbf{0}
 \end{array}$$

Figure 6: Poset associated to $\widehat{X}_{W(\widetilde{B}_2)}$.

Example 4.2. Adapting Example 1.1 for $n = 4$ we get the following presentation of an admitted vector in Figure 7.

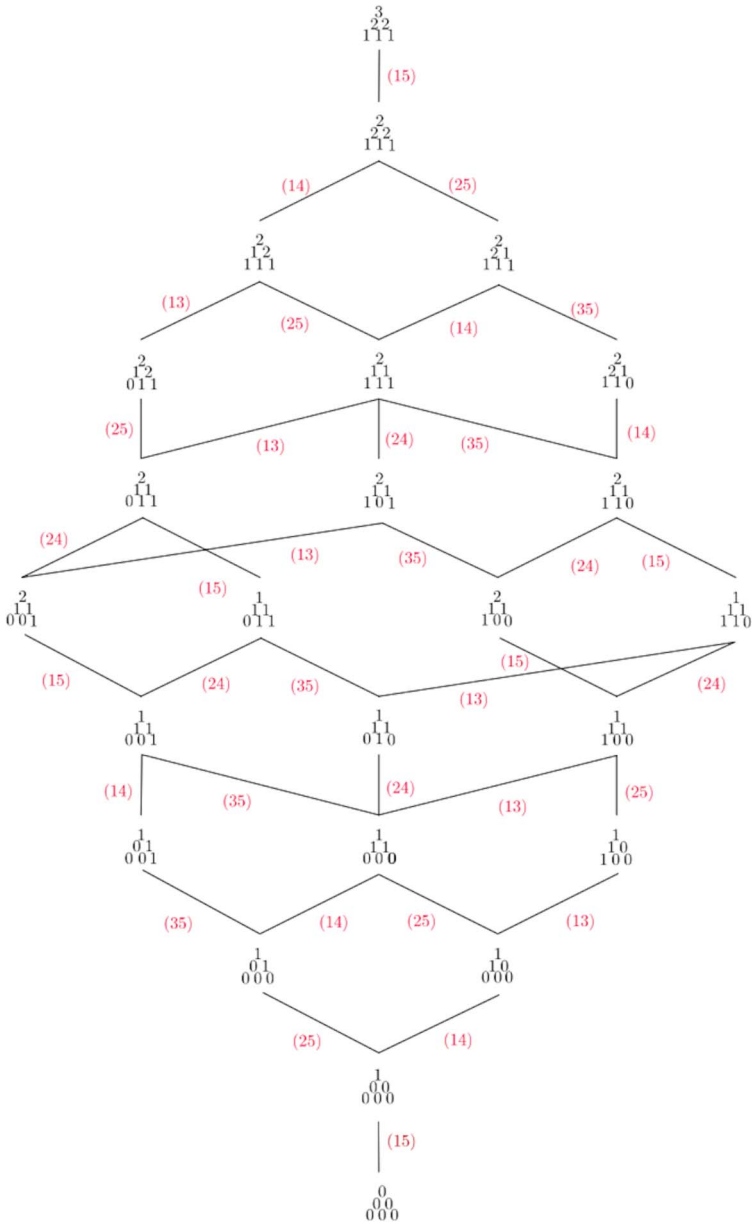


Figure 7: Poset associated to $\widehat{X}_{W(\tilde{A}_4)}$. The coordinates on the simple roots are erased since they are all equal to 0. The red labels represent the natural order on \mathbb{Z}^{10} .

Example 4.3. The positive roots of B_3^\vee can be arranged according to their height into a shape looking like the temple of Kukulcan. Moreover the base is the set of dual simple roots. If λ is an admitted vector, its coordinates on the dual simple roots are 0.

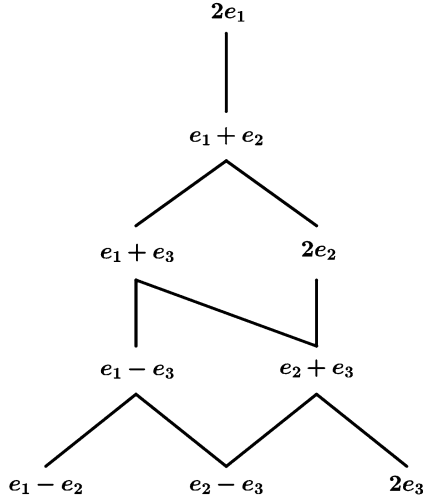


Figure 8: Positive roots of B_3^\vee .

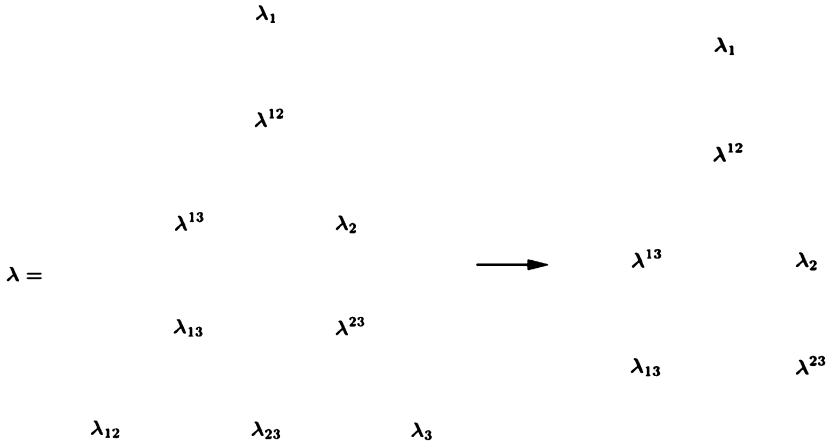


Figure 9: Presentation of an admitted vector λ in $W(\tilde{B}_3)$ where we erase the base.

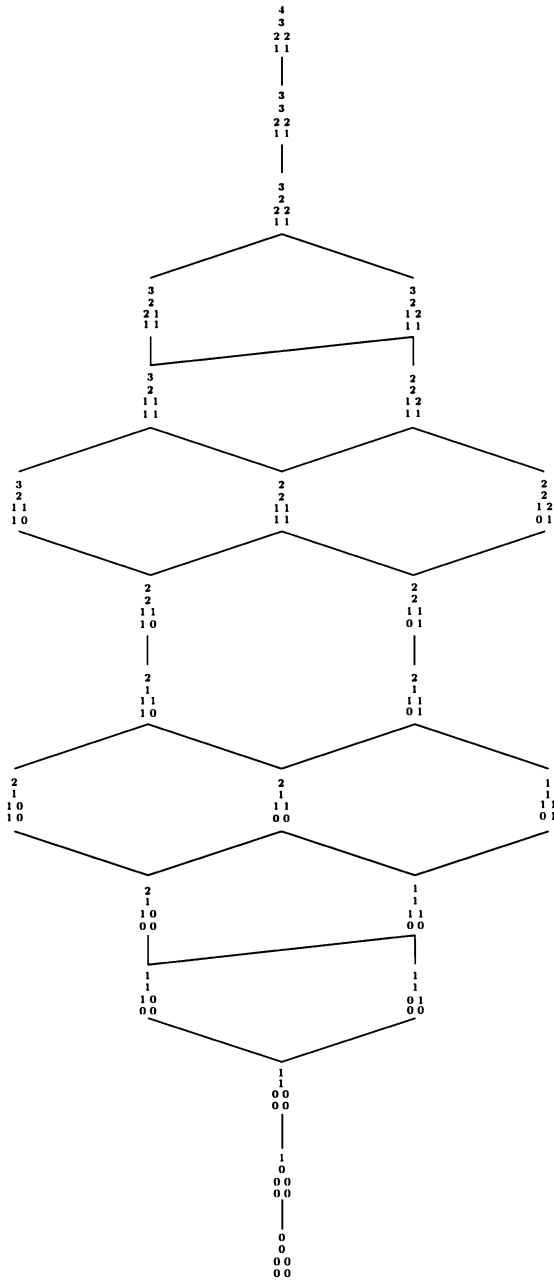


Figure 10: Poset associated to $\widehat{X}_W(\widetilde{B}_3)$.

4.2. Proof of the main result

In this paragraph we recall some basics about lattices. A *lattice* is a partially ordered set such that every pair x, y of elements has a meet (greatest lower bound) $x \wedge y$ and join (least upper bound) $x \vee y$. A lattice is distributive if the meet operation distributes over the join operation and the join distributes over the meet.

A lattice L is *join semidistributive* if whenever $x, y, z \in L$ satisfy $x \vee y = x \vee z$, they also satisfy $x \vee (y \wedge z) = x \vee y$. This is equivalent to the following condition: If X is a nonempty finite subset of L such that $x \vee y = z$ for all $x \in X$, then $(\bigwedge_{x \in X} x) \vee y = z$. The lattice is *meet semidistributive* if the dual condition $(x \wedge y = x \wedge z) \Rightarrow (x \wedge (y \vee z) = x \wedge y)$ holds. Equivalently, if X is a nonempty finite subset of L such that $x \wedge y = z$ for all $x \in X$, then $(\bigvee_{x \in X} x) \wedge y = z$. The lattice is *semidistributive* if it is both join semidistributive and meet semidistributive.

Proposition 4.1. *There exists a unique alcove A_w in $P_{\mathcal{H}}$ such that the point $x := \bigcap_{\alpha \in \Delta} H_{\alpha,1}$ is a vertex of A_w . Moreover, for $\alpha \in \Delta$ the hyperplanes $H_{\alpha,1}$ are some of the walls of A_w .*

Proof. Let $W_x := \langle s_{\alpha,1}, \alpha \in \Delta \rangle$, $\Delta_x := \{\alpha^\vee - \delta \mid \alpha \in \Delta\}$ and $\Phi_x := W_x(\Delta_x)$. It suffices to show two things: First the set Δ_x is a simple system of W_x and secondly $W_x = \text{Stab}_{W_a}(x)$. Indeed, let us denote \mathcal{D}_x to be the simplicial cone pointed in x , cut out by the hyperplanes $H_{\alpha,1}$ for $\alpha \in \Delta$ and containing the alcove A_e . If Δ_x is a simple system of W_x then \mathcal{D}_x is the fundamental Weyl chamber of W_x , and if $W_x = \text{Stab}_{W_a}(x)$ then there is no hyperplane going through x and \mathcal{D}_x . Thus, by setting A_w to be the alcove with vertex x and the $n - 1$ walls $H_{\alpha,1}$ for $\alpha \in \Delta$ we have what we announced.

-) Since Δ is linearly independent it follows that Δ_x is also linearly independent. Because of Equation (1) we know that $(\alpha^\vee - \delta, \beta^\vee - \delta) = (\alpha^\vee, \beta^\vee)$ for all $\alpha, \beta \in \Delta$. Then, using Formula (2) we have $B(\alpha^\vee - \delta, \beta^\vee - \delta) = B(\alpha^\vee, \beta^\vee)$ for all $\alpha, \beta \in \Delta$. Therefore, Δ_x is a simple system (in the sense of Definition 2.1) for (W_x, S_x) where $S_x := \{s_{\alpha,1} \mid \alpha \in \Delta\}$.

-) First of all it is clear that $W_x \simeq W$. Therefore it follows that $|\Phi_x^+| = |\Phi^+|$ and then the number of hyperplanes passing through x is the same as the number of hyperplanes passing through 0. Moreover, we know that each hyperplane of \mathcal{H} is parallel to a hyperplane passing through 0, that is parallel to a hyperplane $H_{\alpha,0}$ with $\alpha \in \Phi^+$. In particular each hyperplane passing through x is parallel to such a hyperplane. Therefore, it follows that each hyperplane of \mathcal{H} is parallel to a hyperplane passing through x . Thus,

Proposition 1.1 implies that x is a special point, that is $\text{Stab}_{W_x}(x) \simeq W$. It follows then that $W_x \simeq \text{Stab}_{W_a}(x)$. Finally, since W is finite, W_x is also finite and then, since $W_x \subset \text{Stab}_{W_a}(x)$, it follows that $W_x = \text{Stab}_{W_a}(x)$. \square

Proposition 4.2. *Let w as defined in Proposition 4.1. The set $H^0(\widehat{X}_{W_a})$ has a unique maximal element which is $X_{W_a}[\lambda_w]$.*

Proof. First of all, we identify $H^0(\widehat{X}_{W_a})$ with the elements of $\text{Alc}(P_{\mathcal{H}})$ since these two sets are in bijection thanks to Theorem 3.3. Let x be as in Proposition 4.1. The proof is split in 4 parts.

- We begin by showing that if $\text{Alc}(P_{\mathcal{H}})$ has a maximal element g (in the sense of Definition 4.1) then the alcove of this element must have x as vertex. Assume that it is not that case, namely $A_g \cap \{x\} = \emptyset$. Then, since Proposition 4.1 implies that there exists a unique element $w \in \text{Alc}(P_{\mathcal{H}})$ having x as vertex, it follows that a wall of A_w is supported by an hyperplane $H_{\theta,k}$ (with $\theta \in \Phi^+ \setminus \Delta$ and $k > 0$) that separates A_w and A_g and such that A_g and A_e are on the same side of $H_{\theta,k}$. Therefore, $k(g, \theta) < k(w, \theta)$ which is impossible by definition of \leq_S .

- **Main claim.** We claim that w is strictly greater than any other element in $\text{Alc}(P_{\mathcal{H}})$. We proceed by contradiction by assuming that w is not the greater element of $\text{Alc}(P_{\mathcal{H}})$. It follows that we have a hyperplane $H_{\alpha,k}$ with $\alpha \in \Phi^+ \setminus \Delta$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$ that cuts $P_{\mathcal{H}}$ into two connected components such that A_w and A_e are in the same one and such that $x \notin H_{\alpha,k}$. Let $A_{w'}$ be an alcove in the connected component that does not contain A_e . It follows that

$$(5) \quad k(w, \alpha) < k(w', \alpha)$$

- **Intermediary claim with its proof.** Let y be a point of A_w and y' be a point of $A_{w'}$. Therefore, since y and $y' \in P_{\mathcal{H}}$ there exist a_1, \dots, a_n and $b_1, \dots, b_n \in \mathbb{R}^+$ such that $y = a_1\alpha_1 + \dots + a_n\alpha_n$ and $y' = b_1\alpha_1 + \dots + b_n\alpha_n$. We claim now that without loss of generality one can assume that $b_i \leq a_i$ for all $i \in \llbracket 1, n \rrbracket$. Let us explain this claim. Write y and y' in the basis of fundamental weights: $y = c_1\omega_1 + \dots + c_n\omega_n$ and $y' = d_1\omega_1 + \dots + d_n\omega_n$ with c_i and $d_i \in \mathbb{R}^+$. Since $y \in A_w$ and $y' \notin A_w$, and since x is a vertex of A_w , we can take y as close as we want to x . It follows here that there is no problem of assuming that $d_i \leq c_i$ for all i . Therefore, we make this assumption. It turns out that the inverse of the Cartan matrix $C^{-1} = (h_{ij})_{i,j \in \llbracket 1, n \rrbracket}$ of W is the change-of-basis matrix of the basis of simple roots to the basis of fundamental weights. Moreover, it is known (see [11] or [14]) that all the

coefficients of C^{-1} are positive. It follows that

$$C^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad C^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

Thus, the i -th coordinate of y is $\sum_{k=1}^n h_{ik}c_k$ and the i -th coordinate of y' is $\sum_{k=1}^n h_{ik}d_k$. Since $d_i \leq c_i$ for all i and since $h_{ik} \geq 0$ for all $k = 1, \dots, n$ it follows that $\sum_{k=1}^n h_{ik}d_k \leq \sum_{k=1}^n h_{ik}c_k$. However the i -th coordinate of y is nothing but a_i , and i -th coordinate of y' is b_i . Finally we have shown that $b_i \leq a_i$ for all i , which proves the intermediary claim.

- Conclusion of the main claim. We are now able to conclude the first claim. Let $\lfloor \cdot \rfloor$ be the floor function. From the way that the coefficients $k(-, -)$ are defined, one has $k(w, \alpha) = \lfloor (\alpha^\vee, y) \rfloor$ and $k(w', \alpha) = \lfloor (\alpha^\vee, y') \rfloor$. Via the expressions of y and y' one has:

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha^\vee, y) &= (\alpha^\vee, a_1\alpha_1 + \dots + a_n\alpha_n) = a_1(\alpha^\vee, \alpha_1) + \dots + a_n(\alpha^\vee, \alpha_n), \\ (\alpha^\vee, y') &= (\alpha^\vee, b_1\alpha_1 + \dots + b_n\alpha_n) = b_1(\alpha^\vee, \alpha_1) + \dots + b_n(\alpha^\vee, \alpha_n). \end{aligned}$$

It follows that $0 \leq (\alpha^\vee, y') \leq (\alpha^\vee, y)$ and then $\lfloor (\alpha^\vee, y') \rfloor \leq \lfloor (\alpha^\vee, y) \rfloor$, which means that $k(w', \alpha) \leq k(w, \alpha)$. This contradicts (5). Hence, w must be the maximal element of $\text{Alc}(P_{\mathcal{H}})$. \square

Proposition 4.3. *Let w be the element of $\text{Alc}(P_{\mathcal{H}})$ as defined in Proposition 4.1. The map $X_{W_a}[\lambda] \mapsto w_\lambda$ defines a poset isomorphism between $H^0(\widehat{X}_{W_a})$ and the interval $[e, w]_R$ for the right weak order of W_a .*

Proof. Once again Theorem 3.3 tells us that this map is a bijection. Using Remark 4.1 we have $X_{W_a}[\lambda] \leq_S X_{W_a}[\lambda'] \iff \lambda \leq_S \lambda' \iff w_\lambda \leq_R w_{\lambda'}$. This shows that this map is a morphism of posets. Moreover, this also shows that λ, λ' define an interval for \leq_S if and only if w_λ and $w_{\lambda'}$ define an interval for the right weak order. Therefore, we only have to show that $[0, \lambda_w]_S$ is a well defined interval. It is obvious that 0 is less than any other admitted vector and that it is the only one satisfying this condition. Thanks to Proposition 4.2, $H^0(\widehat{X}_{W_a})$ has a unique maximal element which is $X_{W_a}[\lambda_w]$ (identified with λ_w). It follows then that $[0, \lambda_w]_S$ does define an interval. \square

We are now ready to prove the main theorem.

Proof of Theorem 1.2. It suffices to show that $[e, w]_R$ is a semidistributive lattice. This stems from Theorem 8.1 of [12] that states that every interval in the right weak order of any infinite Coxeter group is a semidistributive lattice. \square

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