

A cocharge formula for the Δ -Springer modules

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Abstract. We conjecture a simple combinatorial formula for the Schur expansion of the Frobenius series of the S_n -modules $R_{n,\lambda,s}$, which appear as the cohomology rings of the “ Δ -Springer” varieties. These modules interpolate between the Garsia-Procesi modules R_μ (which are the type A Springer fiber cohomology rings) and the rings $R_{n,k}$ defined by Haglund, Rhoades, and Shimozono in the context of the Delta Conjecture.

Our formula directly generalizes the known cocharge formula for Garsia-Procesi modules and gives a new cocharge formula for the Delta Conjecture at $t = 0$, by introducing *battery-powered tableaux* that “store” extra charge in their battery. Our conjecture has been verified by computer for all $n \leq 10$ and $s \leq \ell(\lambda) + 2$, as well as for $n \leq 8$ and $s \leq \ell(\lambda) + 7$. We prove it holds for several infinite families of n, λ, s .

Keywords: Cocharge, Springer fiber, Hall-Littlewood polynomials, Delta conjecture

1 Introduction and results

The rings $R_{n,\lambda,s}$, for integers n, s and a partition λ with $|\lambda| = k \leq n$ and $s \geq \ell(\lambda)$, were first introduced in [8]. They are graded rings with an S_n -action that interpolate between the well-known Garsia-Procesi modules R_μ [6] and the rings $R_{n,k}$ introduced by Haglund, Rhoades, and Shimozono [12]. The rings R_μ , which coincide with $R_{n,\lambda,s}$ for $\lambda = \mu$, $n = |\mu|$, are isomorphic to the cohomology rings of the Springer fibers and have a natural S_n action, being a symmetric quotient of the polynomial ring $\mathbb{Q}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$. The rings $R_{n,k}$, which coincide with $R_{n,\lambda,s}$ for $\lambda = (1^k)$ and $s = k$, arise naturally in the $t = 0$ case of the famous *Delta conjecture* [11] (part of which was proven in [2, 4]) and have two geometric interpretations [10, 14]. The common generalization $R_{n,\lambda,s}$ have been shown to have a geometric interpretation as the cohomology rings of the *Δ -Springer varieties* [10], and we therefore refer to them here as the *Δ -Springer modules*.

The decomposition of a graded S_n -module $R = \bigoplus_d R_d$ into irreducibles can be described by its *graded Frobenius character*

$$\text{grFrob}(R; q) := \sum_d \text{Frob}(R_d) q^d$$

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where R_d is the d -th graded piece and Frob is the additive map on representations that sends the irreducible S_n -module V_ν to the Schur function s_ν .

For the Garsia-Procesi modules R_μ , it is known (see [6]) that $\text{grFrob}(R_\mu; q) = \tilde{H}_\mu(x; q)$ where $\tilde{H}_\mu(x; q)$ are the (transformed) symmetric *Hall-Littlewood polynomials*. Lascoux and Schutzenberger [13] provided the following explicit combinatorial formula for their Schur expansions. For a partition μ , define $\text{SSYT}(\mu)$ to be the set of all (straight shape) **semistandard Young tableaux** of **content** μ , meaning that the tableau entries consist of μ_i copies of i for each i , and the entries are weakly increasing across rows and strictly increasing up columns in French notation (as in the “device” part of the tableau at left in Figure 1). Then

$$\text{grFrob}(R_\mu; q) = \tilde{H}_\mu(x; q) = \sum_{T \in \text{SSYT}(\mu)} q^{\text{cc}(T)} s_{\text{sh}(T)}$$

where $\text{sh}(T)$ is the **shape** of the tableau T , that is, the partition whose i -th part is the length of the i -th row of T , and $s_{\text{sh}(T)}$ is the corresponding Schur function. Here cc is the *cocharge* statistic as defined in Section 2 below.

In this paper we provide the following full conjectural formula for $\text{grFrob}(R_{n,\lambda,s}; q)$ that directly generalizes the above.

Definition 1.1. For a fixed n, λ, s with $k = |\lambda| \leq s$, define $\Lambda_{n,\lambda,s}$ to be the partition formed by adding an $s \times (n - k)$ rectangle at the left of the diagram of λ . In other words $\Lambda_{n,\lambda,s} = (n - k + \lambda_1, n - k + \lambda_2, \dots, n - k + \lambda_r, n - k, \dots, n - k)$ where there are s parts in total. As an example, for $n = 8, \lambda = (2, 1, 1), s = 4$, we have $\Lambda_{n,\lambda,s} = (6, 5, 5, 4)$.

Definition 1.2. A **battery-powered tableau** of parameters n, λ, s consists of a pair $T^+ = (D, B)$ of semistandard Young tableaux, where B is rectangular of shape $(s - 1) \times (n - k)$, and the total content of D and B is $\Lambda_{n,\lambda,s}$. We call D the **device** of T^+ and B the **battery**. We define the **shape** of T^+ to be the shape of its device, that is, $\text{sh}(T^+) = \text{sh}(D)$.

We write $\mathcal{T}^+(n, \lambda, s)$ to denote the set of all battery-powered tableaux of parameters n, λ, s . For $T \in \mathcal{T}^+(n, \lambda, s)$, we write $\text{cc}^+(T^+)$ and $\text{ch}^+(T^+)$, respectively to denote the cocharge and charge of the word formed by concatenating the reading words of D and B in that order (see Section 2).

Remark 1.3. We will usually draw the battery down-and-right from the device, as in Figure 1, so that the device and the battery together form a **skew tableau** (that is, a tableau of shape θ/ρ , where θ/ρ is formed by deleting the diagram of a partition ρ from a larger partition θ). We write this tableau as $D \cdot B$ so that $\text{cc}^+(T^+) = \text{cc}(D \cdot B)$.

Conjecture 1.4. *We have*

$$\tilde{H}_{n,\lambda,s}(x; q) := \text{grFrob}(R_{n,\lambda,s}; q) = \frac{1}{q^{\binom{s-1}{2}(n-k)}} \sum_{T^+ \in \mathcal{T}^+(n,\lambda,s)} q^{\text{cc}^+(T^+)} s_{\text{sh}(T^+)}.$$

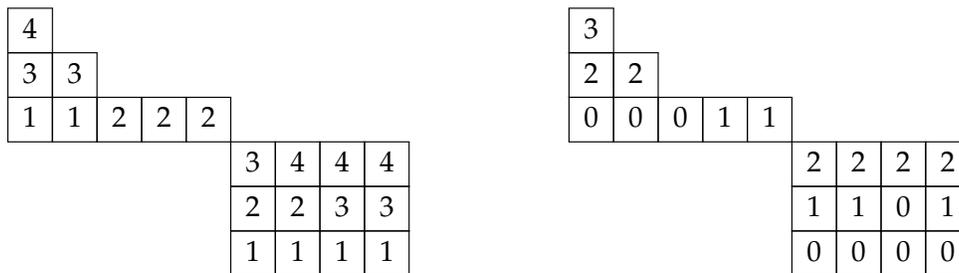


Figure 1: At left, a battery-powered tableau T^+ for $n = 8$, $\lambda = (2, 1, 1)$, and $s = 4$. Its shape is $(5, 2, 1)$. The cocharge labels are shown at right, giving $\text{cc}^+(T^+) = 20$.

We think of the battery as storing extra charge for the device. The q -exponent $\binom{s-1}{2}(n-k)$ is the largest amount of cocharge that may be stored in the battery.

Example 1.5. Suppose $n = 8$, $\lambda = (2, 1, 1)$, and $s = 4$. Then $\Lambda_{n,\lambda,s} = (6, 5, 5, 4)$ and an example of a battery-powered tableau is shown in Figure 1. Its cocharge is 20 and shape is $(5, 2, 1)$, and the normalization factor in Conjecture 1.4 is $q^{-\binom{3}{2} \cdot 4} = q^{-12}$, so one of the terms of the summation above is $q^{-12} \cdot q^{20} s_{(5,2,1)} = q^8 s_{(5,2,1)}$.

By applying rev_q (reversing the coefficients of the q polynomial by setting $q \rightarrow q^{-1}$ and multiplying by q^d where d is the degree) to Conjecture 1.4, we can obtain the following alternative simpler expansion in terms of the generalized charge statistic.

Conjecture 1.6. *We have*

$$\text{rev}_q \left(\tilde{H}_{n,\lambda,s} \right) = \text{rev}_q \left(\text{grFrob}(R_{n,\lambda,s}) \right) = \sum_{T^+ \in \mathcal{T}^+(n,\lambda,s)} q^{\text{ch}^+(T)} s_{\text{sh}(T)}.$$

Using Sage [15], we have tested the above conjectures for all n, λ, s such that $n \leq 10$ and $s \leq \ell(\lambda) + 2$ (where $\ell(\lambda)$ is the number of parts of λ), as well as for $n \leq 8$ and $s \leq \ell(\lambda) + 7$. The following theorem summarizes our progress towards a proof.

Theorem 1. *Conjecture 1.4 holds for $n - k = 1$ (and any n, s), for $s = 2$ (and any n, λ), and in the $R_{n,k}$ case for the coefficient of $s_{(n)}$. Furthermore, for any n, λ, s , the highest degree terms match, which are both of q -degree $n(\lambda) + (n - k)(s - 1)$.*

Note that the conjecture also agrees with the Lascoux-Schutzenberger formula for R_μ , since there is no battery when $n - k = 0$.

Below, we provide more background and terminology in Section 2. In Section 3 we prove the conjecture for $n - k = 1$. We prove that Conjectures 1.4 and 1.6 are equivalent in Section 4 and also show that the highest degree terms match. In Section 5 we give a brief sketch of our proof for $s = 2$. Finally in Section 6 we explore the connections to the *minimaj* formula [1, 11] for $\text{grFrob}(R_{n,k}; q)$. Full versions of the proofs sketched here will be provided in [7].

2 Background and definitions

2.1 Cocharge and insertion

The **reading word** of a tableau is the word formed by concatenating the rows from top to bottom. For instance, the reading word of the battery-powered tableau in Figure 1 is

$$4\ 3\ 3\ 1\ 1\ 2\ 2\ 2\ 3\ 4\ 4\ 4\ 2\ 2\ 3\ 3\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ .$$

The **first cocharge subword** is formed by searching right to left in the reading word for a 1, then continuing from that position to search for a 2 (wrapping around the end cyclically if necessary), and so on until we have reached the largest letter of the word:

$$4\ 3\ 3\ 1\ 1\ 2\ 2\ 2\ \mathbf{3}\ 4\ 4\ 4\ 2\ \mathbf{2}\ 3\ 3\ 1\ 1\ 1\ \mathbf{1}\ .$$

The **cocharge labeling** of a permutation is computed by searching right to left cyclically as before, labeling the entries $1, 2, 3, \dots$ in order, and starting by labeling the 1 with a 0 and incrementing the label if and only if the next entry is to the left of the previous:

$$4_3 3_3 1_1 1_1 2_2 2_2 \mathbf{3}_{24} 4_4 4_4 2_{21} 3_3 1_1 1_1 \mathbf{1}_0.$$

We then similarly find and label the *second cocharge subword* among the unlabeled letters:

$$4_3 3_3 \mathbf{3}_{21} 1_1 2_2 2_2 3_{24} 4_4 \mathbf{4}_{21} 2_{13} 3_3 1_1 1_1 \mathbf{1}_0 1_0.$$

We continue to iterate this process on the unlabeled letters until all have been labeled:

$$4_3 3_3 3_{21} 1_0 1_0 2_0 2_1 2_1 3_{24} 4_2 4_2 4_2 2_1 2_1 3_0 3_1 1_0 1_0 1_0 1_0.$$

In Figure 1, the cocharge labels on the reading word elements are shown in the corresponding squares at right. The **charge labels** are placed in the same order as cocharge labels except we increment when the next element is to the **right** of the previous.

The **cocharge** (resp. **charge**) of T , written $cc(T)$ and $ch(T)$ respectively, is the sum of the cocharge (resp. charge) labels of its reading word. Therefore, the cocharge of the word above is $3 + 2 + 2 + 1 + 1 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 20$.

The **RSK insertion** or **bumping** of a letter i into a tableau T is the tableau T' formed by row inserting i into the bottom row of T , where it is placed at the end if i is greater than or equal to every element of the row and otherwise it replaces the leftmost entry m greater than i . Then m is inserted into the second row in the same manner, and so on until the process is complete and a new entry is added. It is well known [5] that this RSK insertion algorithm is bijective, and we call the reverse process **unbumping**. We also say the **RSK insertion** of a tableau B into a tableau D (such as in the case of a battery B and device D) is the tableau T' formed by inserting the letters of the reading word of B one at a time into D .

Cocharge and charge are invariant under bumping: we have $\text{ch}(D \cdot B) = \text{cc}(T')$ and $\text{ch}(D \cdot B) = \text{ch}(T')$ where T' is the insertion of B into D . This is because RSK insertion preserves the *Knuth equivalence class* of the reading word [5], and cocharge and charge are invariant under Knuth equivalence [13].

2.2 S_μ -invariants

A **symmetric function** is a formal power series in infinitely variables x_1, x_2, \dots with coefficients in $\mathbb{Q}(q)$. We refer to [5] for background on symmetric functions and graded Frobenius characteristic (see Section 2 for the definition), including the definition of Schur functions. We will need the following fact about the Frobenius characteristic.

Let V be an S_K -module, and let $S_\mu \subseteq S_K$ be a Young subgroup. Then the S_μ -**anti-invariants** (or **alternants**) of V are

$$V^{S_\mu\text{-anti}} := \{v \in V : \sigma \cdot v = \text{sgn}(\sigma)v \text{ for all } \sigma \in S_\mu\}.$$

Suppose μ is a refinement of the composition $(1^n, K - n)$. Then $V^{S_\mu\text{-anti}}$ is an S_n -module, and it is well known (as in [12]) that

$$\text{Frob}(V^{S_\mu\text{-anti}}) = e_{\mu_{n+1}}^\perp e_{\mu_{n+2}}^\perp \cdots e_{\mu_\ell}^\perp \text{Frob}(V).$$

2.3 Spaltenstein and Δ -Springer varieties

Given K an integer and μ a composition of K with nonzero parts, let \mathcal{B}_μ be the partial flag variety of partial flags in \mathbb{C}^K with dimension jumps recorded by the parts of μ . Given a $K \times K$ nilpotent matrix X of Jordan type ν , let \mathcal{B}_μ^v be the **Spaltenstein variety**,

$$\mathcal{B}_\mu^v := \{V_\bullet \in \mathcal{B}_\mu : XV_i \subseteq V_{i-1} \text{ for all } i \leq \ell(\mu)\}.$$

When $\mu = (1^K)$, then the Spaltenstein variety is the Springer fiber indexed by Jordan type ν . Letting $H^*(-)$ denote singular cohomology with \mathbb{C} coefficients, Borho and Macpherson [3] proved the following isomorphism of graded \mathbb{C} -vector spaces,

$$H^*(\mathcal{B}_\mu^v) \cong H^*(\mathcal{B}^v)^{S_\mu\text{-anti}}[2d_\mu] \tag{2.1}$$

where $d_\mu = \dim(\mathcal{B}) - \dim(\mathcal{B}_\mu) = \sum_i \binom{\mu_i}{2}$ and the $[2d_\mu]$ denotes a shift in degree.

The Spaltenstein variety has the following connection with Δ -Springer varieties. Let $\nu = \Lambda$, let $K = |\Lambda|$, and let $\mu = (1^n, (s-1)^{n-k})$, which is the composition consisting of n many 1s followed by $n-k$ many $(s-1)$'s. Letting $\pi_n : \mathcal{B}_\mu \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{(1^n, K-n)}$, be the projection map remembering only the first n many parts of the flag (and the ambient space), then the Δ -**Springer variety** $Y_{n,\lambda,s}$ [10] is

$$Y_{n,\lambda,s} = \pi_n(\mathcal{B}_\mu^\Lambda).$$

The map π_n gives us a map on cohomology

$$\pi_n^* : H^*(Y_{n,\lambda,s}) \hookrightarrow H^*(\mathcal{B}_\mu^\Lambda),$$

that is injective by [10], and the map is the one induced by sending x_i to x_i for all i . Letting S_n act on x_1, \dots, x_n by permutation of the indices, then $H^*(\mathcal{B}_\mu^\Lambda)$ is an S_n -module, and in fact $H^*(Y_{n,\lambda,s})$ is an S_n -submodule of $H^*(\mathcal{B}_\mu^\Lambda) \cong H^*(\mathcal{B}^\Lambda)^{S_{\mu\text{-anti}}}[2d_\mu]$.

3 Spaltenstein motivation and a special case algebraically

In this subsection, we use the geometry of Δ -Springer varieties to prove [Conjecture 1.4](#) in the case when $n - k = 1$. We then explain how this case helped us find the general case of the conjecture.

Fix $n - k = 1$. Then the projection π_n from [Section 2](#) is the identity map, and $Y_{n,\lambda,s} = \mathcal{B}_\mu^\Lambda$, where $\mu = (1^n, s - 1)$. Therefore, in this case we have that $H^*(Y_{n,\lambda,s}) \cong H^*(\mathcal{B}^\Lambda)^{S_{\mu\text{-anti}}}[2d_\mu]$ by (2.1). Since $\text{grFrob}(H^*(\mathcal{B}^\Lambda); q) = \text{grFrob}(R_\Lambda; q) = \tilde{H}_\Lambda(x; q)$, then

$$\tilde{H}_{n,\lambda,s} = q^{-n(\mu^T)} e_{s-1}^\perp \tilde{H}_\Lambda.$$

For the proof below, recall that a **j -vertical strip** in a partition ν is a skew shape ν/μ of size j with no two cells in the same row. Also recall a **j -horizontal strip** is a skew shape ν/μ of size j with no two cells in the same column.

Proof of [Conjecture 1.4](#) when $n - k = 1$. When $n - k = 1$, then $n(\mu^T) = \binom{s-1}{2}$, so it suffices to show

$$q^{\binom{s-1}{2}} \langle s_\mu, \tilde{H}_{n,\lambda,s} \rangle = \langle s_\mu, e_{s-1}^\perp \tilde{H}_\Lambda \rangle = \sum_{\substack{S=(T',C) \in \mathcal{T}^+(n,\lambda,s) \\ \text{sh}(T')=\mu}} q^{\text{cc}^+(S)} \quad (3.1)$$

for all $\mu \vdash |\Lambda|$. Letting $N = |\Lambda|$, we have

$$\langle s_\mu, e_{s-1}^\perp \tilde{H}_\Lambda \rangle = \langle e_{s-1} s_\mu, \tilde{H}_\Lambda \rangle = \sum_{\substack{\nu \vdash N \\ \nu/\mu \text{ a } (s-1)\text{-vertical strip}}} \sum_{T \in \text{SSYT}(\nu, \Lambda)} q^{\text{cc}(T)} \quad (3.2)$$

which follows from the Pieri rule for $e_{s-1} s_\mu$ and the cocharge formula for \tilde{H}_Λ .

We now give a bijection between the tableaux T that we are summing over above and the battery-powered tableaux $T = (B, D) \in \mathcal{T}^+(n, \lambda, s)$ with $\text{sh}(B) = \mu$ such that, if $T \mapsto (T', C)$, we have $\text{cc}(T) = \text{cc}^+((T', C))$. This will imply that (3.2) is equal to

$$\sum_{\substack{S=(T',C) \in \mathcal{T}^+(n,\lambda,s) \\ \text{sh}(T')=\mu}} q^{\text{cc}^+(S)}$$

and the result will follow.

The bijection is as follows: consider the entries of T in the squares of ν/μ , and unbump them in order from top to bottom, recording the entries that get bumped out of the tableau in a column C from bottom to top. Notice that each unbumping path P_i is weakly to the right of the previous path P_{i-1} (see [5] for proofs of these facts about unbumping). Moreover, the previous path P_{i-1} bumped out an entry w_{i-1} from the bottom row and replaced it with a larger entry (because it is not the last bumping path of the vertical strip and so we are not starting from the bottom row). It follows that the next path P_i bumps out an entry w_i that is strictly larger than w_{i-1} . This means C is increasing from bottom to top, and so we get a pair $(T', C) \in \mathcal{T}^+(n, \lambda, s)$.

This process is a bijection because given a (T', C) , inserting the column C into T' adds a vertical strip to the shape μ to form a tableau T of content Λ . Finally, cocharge is constant on Knuth equivalence classes and hence is unchanged under bumping.

Thus, (3.1) holds and the result holds when $n - k = 1$. \square

We now explain the motivation behind [Conjecture 1.4](#). Recall that in general the cohomology ring $H^*(Y_{n,\lambda,s})$ is a graded S_n -submodule of $H^*(\mathcal{B}^\Lambda)^{S_\mu\text{-anti}}[2d_\mu]$, whose graded Frobenius characteristic is the symmetric function $q^{-\binom{s-1}{2}(n-k)} e_{(s-1)^{n-k}}^\perp \tilde{H}_\Lambda$. By a similar argument as above, the s_μ coefficient of $e_{(s-1)^{n-k}}^\perp \tilde{H}_\Lambda$ is

$$\sum_{S=T' \cdot C_1 \cdot C_2 \cdots C_{n-k}} q^{\text{cc}(S)},$$

where the sum is over all $T' \in \text{SSYT}(\mu)$, and $C_i \in \text{SSYT}(1^{s-1})$ for all i . Therefore,

$$q^{\binom{s-1}{2}(n-k)} \langle s_\mu, \tilde{H}_{n,\lambda,s} \rangle \leq \sum_{S=T' \cdot C_1 \cdot C_2 \cdots C_{n-k}} q^{\text{cc}(S)} \quad (3.3)$$

where the inequality is coefficient-wise for each power of q . Thus, [Conjecture 1.4](#) can be interpreted as stating that the terms of the right-hand side of (3.3) that correspond to $\tilde{H}_{n,\lambda,s}$ are those such that $C_1 \cdot C_2 \cdots C_{n-k}$ rectifies to an element of $\text{SSYT}((n-k)^{s-1})$.

4 Equivalence of conjectures and highest degree terms

For any partition ν , define the statistic $n(\nu) = \sum_i (i-1)v_i$.

Proposition 4.1. *The maximum value of $\text{cc}^+(T^+)$ for $T^+ \in \mathcal{T}^+(n, \lambda, s)$ is*

$$n(\lambda) + \binom{s}{2} (n-k).$$

Moreover, there is precisely one tableau T^+ with this value of cc^+ for each device shape ν with $\ell(\nu) \leq s$ and where ν/λ is a horizontal strip.

Proof. The maximal cocharge among all words of a given content Λ occurs when each cocharge subword has its letters appearing in order from right to left, and in that case the cocharge is $n(\Lambda)$. For this to occur, the battery columns must be filled with $1, 2, \dots, s-1$ from bottom to top, for otherwise some entry of the battery B would be to the right of the previous element in its cocharge subword. The subwords starting at the 1's in the bottom of B will then contain $1, 2, \dots, s$ from right to left, with the s being in the device.

For the cocharge subwords starting at 1's in the device D to be in right to left order, D must contain the unique tableau D' of content λ and shape λ (with λ_i entries i in the i -th row for all i). So, D is formed by adding a horizontal strip of length $n-k$ labeled by s to D' such that the result is semistandard. Thus there is one tableau of maximal cocharge for each shape of height $\leq s$ formed by adding a horizontal strip to λ .

For such pairs (D, B) , we have $\text{cc}^+(D, B) = n(\Lambda) = n(\lambda) + \binom{s}{2}(n-k)$, as desired. \square

Dividing out by the factor $q^{\binom{s-1}{2}(n-k)}$, we obtain the following corollary.

Corollary 4.2. *The top q -degree of the polynomial on the right hand side of Conjecture 1.4 is $d := n(\lambda) + (s-1)(n-k)$, and the coefficient of q^d is $\sum s_\nu$ where the sum ranges over all partitions ν of n with $\ell(\nu) \leq s$ and ν/λ a horizontal strip.*

The value d matches with the formula given for the top degree of $\text{grFrob}_q(R_{n,\lambda,s})$ in [8]. In [10], it was shown that the coefficient of q^d is the skew Schur function $s_{\Lambda/((n-k)^{s-1})}$. A straightforward application of the Littlewood-Richardson rule shows that this agrees with our formula in Corollary 4.2, and we refer to [7] for details.

Finally, we show that Conjectures 1.4 and 1.6 are equivalent. Taking the q -reversal of both sides of Conjecture 1.4, we have

$$\text{rev}_q \left(\tilde{H}_{n,\lambda,s} \right) = \sum_{T^+ \in \mathcal{T}^+(n,\lambda,s)} q^{n(\lambda) + (n-k)(s-1) - \text{cc}^+(T^+) + \binom{s-1}{2}(n-k)} s_{\text{sh}(T^+)}.$$

Then the exponent $n(\lambda) + (n-k)(s-1) - \text{cc}^+(T^+) + \binom{s-1}{2}(n-k)$ is equal to $n(\Lambda) - \text{cc}^+(T)$, which is simply $\text{ch}^+(T^+)$ by the definition of charge. This gives Conjecture 1.6.

5 The case $s = 2$

To prove Conjecture 1.6 in the case $s = 2$, we first outline a general strategy for a proof in all cases. Consider the expansion of $\tilde{H}_{n,\lambda,s}$ into Hall-Littlewood polynomials [9]:

$$\text{rev}_q \left(\tilde{H}_{n,\lambda,s}(X; q) \right) = \sum_{\substack{\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s) \models n, \\ \alpha \supset \lambda}} q^{n(\alpha/\lambda) + \text{coinv}(\alpha)} H_{\text{sort}(\alpha)}(x; q) \quad (5.1)$$

Above, α is a weak composition of n of length s , and $\text{sort}(\alpha)$ is the partition formed by sorting the parts of α in nonincreasing order. The quantity $n(\alpha/\lambda)$ is the sum $\sum \binom{c_i}{2}$ where c_i is the number of boxes in the i -th column of the diagram of $\text{sort}(\alpha)/\lambda$.

The polynomials $H_{\text{sort}(\alpha)}$, written without the tilde, denote the *charge* version of Hall-Littlewood polynomials, which expand as $H_\mu(x; q) = \sum_{T \in \text{SSYT}(\mu)} q^{\text{ch}(T)} s_{\text{sh}(T)}$. Substituting into (5.1) yields

$$\text{rev}_q \left(\tilde{H}_{n,\lambda,s}(X; q) \right) = \sum_{\substack{\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s) \models n, \\ \alpha \supset \lambda}} \sum_{T \in \text{SSYT}(\text{sort}(\alpha))} q^{n(\alpha/\lambda) + \text{coinv}(\alpha) + \text{ch}(T)} s_{\text{sh}(T)} \quad (5.2)$$

Thus, to prove [Conjecture 1.6](#), removing both rev_q 's, it suffices to show that

$$\sum_{T^+ \in \mathcal{T}^+(n,\lambda,s)} q^{\text{ch}^+(T^+)} s_{\text{sh}(T^+)} = \sum_{\substack{\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s) \models n, \\ \alpha \supset \lambda}} \sum_{U \in \text{SSYT}(\text{sort}(\alpha))} q^{n(\alpha/\lambda) + \text{coinv}(\alpha) + \text{ch}(U)} s_{\text{sh}(U)}.$$

To prove this, we need a shape-preserving bijection between $\mathcal{T}^+(n, \lambda, s)$ and

$$\mathcal{A}(n, \lambda, s) := \{(\alpha, U) \mid \alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s) \models n, \alpha \supset \lambda, U \in \text{SSYT}(\text{sort}(\alpha))\}$$

such that, if T^+ corresponds to (α, U) , then $\text{ch}^+(T^+) = \text{ch}(U) + n(\alpha/\lambda) + \text{coinv}(\alpha)$.

We now give such a bijection in the case $s = 2$. To do so, we begin with the following observation about the compositions α .

Definition 5.1. Let $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$ be a partition with $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq 0$, and let $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$ be a composition that contains λ . Then define $\varphi(\alpha)$ to be the composition formed by moving $n(\alpha/\lambda) + \text{coinv}(\alpha)$ boxes from the bottom row of $\text{sort}(\alpha)$ to the top row.

As a running example, let $n = 11$, $\lambda = (3, 1)$, $s = 2$, and $\alpha = (5, 6)$. Then $n(\alpha/\lambda) + \text{coinv}(\alpha) = 2 + 1 = 3$. Since $\text{sort}(\alpha) = (6, 5)$, then $\varphi(\alpha) = (3, 8)$.

Now, let $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$ with $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = k \leq n$ and $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq 0$. We construct a bijection from $\mathcal{A}(n, \lambda, 2)$ to $\mathcal{T}^+(n, \lambda, 2)$ as follows.

Definition 5.2. Let $(\alpha, U) \in \mathcal{A}(n, \lambda, 2)$. Define $\psi(U)$ to be the tableau formed by changing 1's to 2's in the bottom row of U , starting with the rightmost 1 and moving leftwards, until we obtain a tableau of content $\varphi(\alpha)$.

Continuing our running example with $\alpha = (5, 6)$, letting U be the following tableau with $\text{ch}(U) = 2$, then $\psi(U)$ is as below:

$$U = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 2 & 2 & 2 & & & & & \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}, \quad \psi(U) = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 2 & 2 & 2 & & & & & \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Remark 5.3. The tableau $\psi(U)$ is not necessarily semistandard; it may have columns containing two 2's.

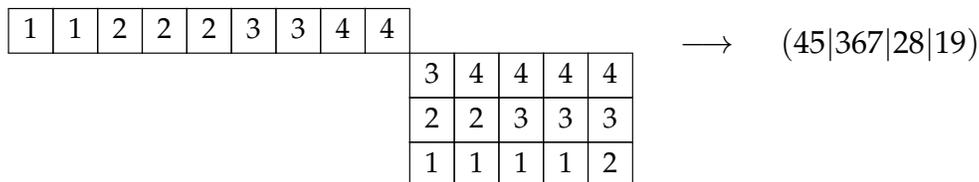


Figure 2: A battery-powered tableau T^+ of shape (9) for $\lambda = (1^4)$ and $s = 4$, and the corresponding ordered set partition P . We have $\text{ch}^+(T^+) = \text{minimaj}(P) = 14$.

On the other hand, the coefficient of $s_{(n)}$ in the ch^+ formula of [Conjecture 1.6](#) is

$$\sum_{\substack{T^+ \in \mathcal{T}^+(n, (1^k), k) \\ \text{sh}(T^+) = (n)}} q^{\text{ch}^+(T^+)} \tag{6.2}$$

Define a bijection f from the set of T^+ tableaux in (6.2) to the OPSs in (6.1) as follows.

Definition 6.1. Given $T^+ \in \mathcal{T}^+(n, (1^k), k)$ with shape (n) , define $f(T^+)$ to be the OSP P constructed as follows. Let P have exactly k blocks B_1, \dots, B_k in that order, which initially contain $k, k - 1, k - 2, \dots, 1$ respectively. Then let m_i be the number of i 's in the device of T^+ , and place the numbers $k + 1, k + 2, \dots, n$ into the blocks from left to right in the unique way so that each block B_i has size m_i for all i . The resulting OSP is P .

The map f is depicted in [Figure 2](#). To show it is well-defined, we have $\Lambda_{n, (1^k), k} = ((n - k + 1)^k)$, and so \mathcal{T}^+ has exactly $n - k + 1$ copies of each letter from 1 through k . Thus we have $m_i \geq 1$ for all i , so P is a well-defined OSP. By its construction, the reading word of P is $123 \cdots n$, and the process is reversible since there is a unique way to fill the one-row device and the battery for any sequence of block sizes m_i . Thus f is a bijection.

To see that f is weight-preserving, sending ch^+ to minimaj , we refer the reader to [\[7\]](#) for details. As a sketch proof, the charge labels of the battery in this case are always either 0 or 1, with the 1 labels being precisely on the entries of the battery that are larger than their row index. In the device, all of the charge labels are 0 except for those of the final charge subword, which is $123 \cdots k$ in order, which has charge $\binom{k}{2}$. This is the minimaj value formed by placing $k, k - 1, \dots, 1$ in the blocks from left to right, and then placing the remaining letters in the blocks increases the minimaj by precisely the amount of charge stored in the battery.

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