ALGEBRAIC APPROACH TO q,t-CHARACTERS

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ABSTRACT. Frenkel and Reshetikhin [5] introduced q-characters to study finite dimensional representations of the quantum affine algebra $\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})$. In the simply laced case Nakajima [11][12] defined deformations of q-characters called q,t-characters. The definition is combinatorial but the proof of the existence uses the geometric theory of quiver varieties which holds only in the simply laced case. In this article we propose an algebraic general (non necessarily simply laced) new approach to q,t-characters motivated by the deformed screening operators [8]. The t-deformations are naturally deduced from the structure of $\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})$: the parameter t is analog to the central charge $c \in \mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})$. The q,t-characters lead to the construction of a quantization of the Grothendieck ring and to general analogues of Kazhdan-Lusztig polynomials in the same spirit as Nakajima did for the simply laced case.

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

We suppose $q \in \mathbb{C}^*$ is not a root of unity. In the case of a semi-simple Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}$, the structure of the Grothendieck ring $\mathrm{Rep}(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g}))$ of finite dimensional representations of the quantum algebra $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$ is well understood. It is analogous to the classical case $q = 1$. In particular we have ring isomorphisms:

$$\mathrm{Rep}(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})) \simeq \mathrm{Rep}(\mathfrak{g}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}[\Lambda]^W \simeq \mathbb{Z}[T_1, ..., T_n]$$

deduced from the injective homomorphism of characters χ:

$$\chi(V) = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \dim(V_\lambda)\lambda$$

where V_λ are weight spaces of a representation V and Λ is the weight lattice.

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For the general case of Kac-Moody algebras the picture is less clear. In the affine case $\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})$, Frenkel and Reshetikhin [5] introduced an injective ring homomorphism of q-characters:

$$\chi_q : \mathrm{Rep}(\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})) \to \mathbb{Z}[Y_{i,a}^{\pm}]_{1\leq i\leq n, a\in\mathbb{C}^*} = \mathcal{Y}$$

The homomorphism χ_q allows to describe the ring $\mathrm{Rep}(\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})) \simeq \mathbb{Z}[X_{i,a}]_{i\in I, a\in\mathbb{C}^*}$, where the $X_{i,a}$ are fundamental representations. It particular $\mathrm{Rep}(\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}}))$ is commutative.

The morphism of q-characters has a symmetry property analogous to the classical action of the Weyl group $\mathrm{Im}(\chi) = \mathbb{Z}[\Lambda]^W$: Frenkel and Reshetikhin defined n screening operators S_i such that $\mathrm{Im}(\chi_q) = \bigcap_{i\in I}\mathrm{Ker}(S_i)$ (the result was proved by Frenkel and Mukhin for the general case in [6]).

In the simply laced case Nakajima introduced t-analogues of q-characters ([11], [12]): it is a $\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]$-linear map

$$\chi_{q,t} : \mathrm{Rep}(\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}] \to \mathcal{Y}_t = \mathbb{Z}[Y_{i,a}^{\pm}, t^{\pm}]_{i\in I, a\in\mathbb{C}^*}$$

which is a deformation of χ_q and multiplicative in a certain sense. A combinatorial axiomatic definition of q,t-characters is given. But the existence is non-trivial and is proved with the geometric theory of quiver varieties which holds only in the simply laced case.

In [8] we introduced t-analogues of screening operators $S_{i,t}$ such that in the simply laced case:

$$\bigcap_{i\in I}\mathrm{Ker}(S_{i,t}) = \mathrm{Im}(\chi_{q,t})$$

It is a first step in the algebraic approach to q,t-characters proposed in this article: we define and construct q,t-characters in the general (non necessarily simply laced) case. The motivation of the construction appears in the non-commutative structure of the Cartan subalgebra $\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{h}}) \subset \mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})$, the study of screening currents and of deformed screening operators.

As an application we construct a deformed algebra structure and an involution of the Grothendieck ring, and analogues of Kazhdan-Lusztig polynomials in the general case in the same spirit as Nakajima did for the simply laced case. In particular this article proves a conjecture that Nakajima made for the simply laced case (remark 3.10 in [12]): there exists a purely combinatorial proof of the existence of q,t-characters.

This article is organized as follows: after some backgrounds in section 2, we define a deformed non-commutative algebra structure on $\mathcal{Y}_t = \mathbb{Z}[Y_{i,a}^{\pm}, t^{\pm}]_{i\in I, a\in\mathbb{C}^*}$ (section 3): it is naturally deduced from the relations of $\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{h}}) \subset \mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})$ (theorem 3.11) by using the quantization in the direction of the central element c. In particular in the simply laced case it can be used to construct the deformed multiplication of Nakajima [12] (proposition 3.18) and of Varagnolo-Vasserot [15] (section 3.5.4).

This picture allows us to introduce the deformed screening operators of [8] as commutators of Frenkel-Reshetikhin's screening currents of [4] (section 4). In [8] we gave explicitly the kernel of each deformed screening operator (theorem 4.10).

In analogy to the classic case where $\mathrm{Im}(\chi_q) = \bigcap_{i\in I}\mathrm{Ker}(S_i)$, we have to describe the intersection of the kernels of deformed screening operators. We introduce a completion of this intersection (section 5.2) and give its structure in proposition 5.19. It is easy to see that it is not too big (lemma 5.7); but the point is to prove that it contains enough elements: it is the main result of our construction in theorem 5.13 which is crucial for us. It is proved by induction on the rank n of $\mathfrak{g}$.

We define a t-deformed algorithm (section 5.7.2) analog to the Frenkel-Mukhin's algorithm [6] to construct q,t-characters in the completion of $\mathcal{Y}_t$. An algorithm was also used by Nakajima in the simply laced case in order to compute the q,t-characters for some examples ([11]) assuming they exist (which was geometrically proved). Our aim is different : we do not know *a priori* the existence in the general case. That is why we have to show the algorithm is well defined, never fails (lemma 5.24) and gives a convenient element (lemma 5.25).

This construction gives q,t-characters for fundamental representations; we deduce from them the injective morphism of q,t-characters $\chi_{q,t}$ (definition 6.1). We study the properties of $\chi_{q,t}$ (theorem 6.2). Some of them are generalization of the axioms that Nakajima defined in the simply laced case ([12]); in particular we have constructed the morphism of [12].

We have some applications: the morphism gives a deformation of the Grothendieck ring because the image of $\chi_{q,t}$ is a subalgebra for the deformed multiplication (section 6.2). Moreover we define an antimultiplicative involution of the deformed Grothendieck ring (section 6.3); the construction of this involution is motivated by the new point view adopted in this paper : it is just replacing c by $-c$ in $\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})$. In particular we define constructively analogues of Kazhdan-Lusztig polynomials and a canonical basis (theorem 6.13) motivated by the introduction of [12]. We compute explicitly the polynomials for some examples.

In section 7 we raise some questions : we conjecture that the coefficients of q,t-characters are in $\mathbb{N}[t^{\pm}] \subset \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]$. In the ADE-case it a result of Nakajima; we give an alternative elementary proof for the A-cases in section 7.1. The cases G_2, B_2, C_2 are also checked in section 8. The cases F_4, B_n, C_n $(n \leq 10)$ have been checked on a computer.

We also conjecture that the generalized analogues to Kazhdan-Lusztig polynomials give at $t = 1$ the multiplicity of simple modules in standard modules. We propose some generalizations and further applications which will be studied elsewhere.

In the appendix (section 8) we give explicit computations of q,t-characters for semi-simple Lie algebras of rank 2. They are used in the proof of theorem 5.13.

For convenience of the reader we give at the end of this article an index of notations defined in the main body of the text.

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2. Background

2.1. Cartan matrix.

A generalized Cartan matrix of rank n is a matrix $C = (C_{i,j})_{1 \leq i,j \leq n}$ such that $C_{i,j} \in \mathbb{Z}$ and:

$$C_{i,i} = 2$$

$$i \neq j \Rightarrow C_{i,j} \leq 0$$

$$C_{i,j} = 0 \Leftrightarrow C_{j,i} = 0$$

Let $I = \{1, ..., n\}$.

We say that C is symmetrizable if there is a matrix $D = \mathrm{diag}(r_1, ..., r_n)$ $(r_i \in \mathbb{N}^*)$ such that $B = DC$ is symmetric.

Let $q \in \mathbb{C}^*$ be the parameter of quantization. In the following we suppose it is not a root of unity. z is an indeterminate.

If C is symmetrizable, let $q_i = q^{r_i}$, $z_i = z^{r_i}$ and $C(z) = (C(z)_{i,j})_{1 \leq i,j \leq n}$ the matrix with coefficients in $\mathbb{Z}[z^{\pm}]$ such that:

$$C(z)_{i,j} = [C_{i,j}]_z \text{ if } i \neq j$$

$$C(z)_{i,i} = [C_{i,i}]_{z_i} = z_i + z_i^{-1}$$

where for $l \in \mathbb{Z}$ we use the notation:

$$[l]_z = \frac{z^l - z^{-l}}{z - z^{-1}} \ (= z^{-l+1} + z^{-l+3} + ... + z^{l-1} \text{ for } l \geq 1)$$

In particular, the coefficients of $C(z)$ are symmetric Laurent polynomials (invariant under $z \mapsto z^{-1}$). We define the diagonal matrix $D_{i,j}(z) = \delta_{i,j}[r_i]_z$ and the matrix $B(z) = D(z)C(z)$.

In the following we suppose that C is of finite type, in particular $\det(C) \neq 0$. In this case C is symmetrizable; if C is indecomposable there is a unique choice of $r_i \in \mathbb{N}^*$ such that $r_1 \wedge ... \wedge r_n = 1$. We have $B_{i,j}(z) = [B_{i,j}]_z$ and $B(z)$ is symmetric. See [1] or [9] for a classification of those finite Cartan matrices.

We say that C is simply-laced if $r_1 = ... = r_n = 1$. In this case C is symmetric, $C(z) = B(z)$ is symmetric. In the classification those matrices are of type ADE.

Denote by $\mathfrak{U} \subset \mathbb{Q}(z)$ the subgroup $\mathbb{Z}$-linearly spanned by the $\frac{P(z)}{Q(z^{-1})}$ such that $P(z) \in \mathbb{Z}[z^{\pm}]$, $Q(z) \in \mathbb{Z}[z]$, the zeros of $Q(z)$ are roots of unity and $Q(0) = 1$. It is a subring of $\mathbb{Q}(z)$, and for $R(z) \in \mathfrak{U}, m \in \mathbb{Z}$ we have $R(q^m) \in \mathfrak{U}$ and $R(q^m) \in \mathbb{C}$ makes sense.

It follows from lemma 1.1 of [6] that $C(z)$ has inverse $\tilde{C}(z)$ with coefficients of the form $R(z) \in \mathfrak{U}$.

2.2. **Finite quantum algebras.** We refer to [14] for the definition of the finite quantum algebra $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$ associated to a finite Cartan matrix, the definition and properties of the type 1-representations of $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$, the Grothendieck ring $\mathrm{Rep}(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g}))$ and the injective ring morphism of characters $\chi : \mathrm{Rep}(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})) \to \mathbb{Z}[y_i^{\pm}]$.

2.3. **Quantum affine algebras.** The quantum affine algebra associated to a finite Cartan matrix C is the $\mathbb{C}$-algebra $\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})$ defined (Drinfeld new realization) by generators $x_{i,m}^{\pm}$ ($i \in I$, $m \in \mathbb{Z}$), $k_i^{\pm}$ ($i \in I$), $h_{i,m}$ ($i \in I$, $m \in \mathbb{Z}^*$), central elements $c^{\pm\frac{1}{2}}$, and relations:

$$k_i k_j = k_j k_i$$

$$k_i h_{j,m} = h_{j,m} k_i$$

$$k_i x_{j,m}^{\pm} k_i^{-1} = q^{\pm B_{ij}} x_{j,m}^{\pm}$$

$$[h_{i,m}, x_{j,m'}^{\pm}] = \pm \frac{1}{m}[mB_{ij}]_q c^{\mp\frac{|m|}{2}} x_{j,m+m'}^{\pm}$$

$$x_{i,m+1}^{\pm} x_{j,m'}^{\pm} - q^{\pm B_{ij}} x_{j,m'}^{\pm} x_{i,m+1}^{\pm} = q^{\pm B_{ij}} x_{i,m}^{\pm} x_{j,m'+1}^{\pm} - x_{j,m'+1}^{\pm} x_{i,m}^{\pm}$$

$$[h_{i,m}, h_{j,m'}] = \delta_{m,-m'} \frac{1}{m}[mB_{ij}]_q \frac{c^m - c^{-m}}{q - q^{-1}}$$

$$[x_{i,m}^{+}, x_{j,m'}^{-}] = \delta_{ij} \frac{c^{\frac{m-m'}{2}} \phi_{i,m+m'}^{+} - c^{-\frac{m-m'}{2}} \phi_{i,m+m'}^{-}}{q_i - q_i^{-1}}$$

$$\sum_{\pi \in \Sigma_s} \sum_{k=0..s} (-1)^k \begin{bmatrix} s \\ k \end{bmatrix}_{q_i} x_{i,m_{\pi(1)}}^{\pm} ... x_{i,m_{\pi(k)}}^{\pm} x_{j,m'}^{\pm} x_{i,m_{\pi(k+1)}}^{\pm} ... x_{i,m_{\pi(s)}}^{\pm} = 0$$

where the last relation holds for all $i \neq j$, $s = 1 - C_{ij}$, all sequences of integers $m_1, ..., m_s$. Σ_s is the symmetric group on s letters. For $i \in I$ and $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\phi_{i,m}^{\pm} \in \mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})$ is determined by the formal power series in $\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})[[u]]$ (resp. in $\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})[[u^{-1}]]$):

$$\sum_{m=0..\infty} \phi_{i,\pm m}^{\pm} u^{\pm m} = k_i^{\pm} \exp(\pm(q - q^{-1}) \sum_{m'=1..\infty} h_{i,\pm m'} u^{\pm m'})$$

and $\phi_{i,m}^{+} = 0$ for $m < 0$, $\phi_{i,m}^{-} = 0$ for $m > 0$.

One has an embedding $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g}) \subset \mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})$ and a Hopf algebra structure on $\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})$ (see [5] for example).

The Cartan algebra $\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{h}}) \subset \mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})$ is the $\mathbb{C}$-subalgebra of $\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})$ generated by the $h_{i,m}, c^{\pm}$ ($i \in I, m \in \mathbb{Z} - \{0\}$).

2.4. **Finite dimensional representations of $\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})$.** A finite dimensional representation V of $\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})$ is called of type 1 if c acts as Id and V is of type 1 as a representation of $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$. Denote by $\mathrm{Rep}(\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}}))$ the Grothendieck ring of finite dimensional representations of type 1.

The operators $\{\phi^{\pm}_{i,\pm m}, i \in I, m \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ commute on V. So we have a pseudo-weight space decomposition:

$$V = \bigoplus_{\gamma \in \mathbb{C}^{I\times\mathbb{Z}} \times \mathbb{C}^{I\times\mathbb{Z}}} V_\gamma$$

where for $\gamma = (\gamma^+, \gamma^-)$, V_γ is a simultaneous generalized eigenspace:

$$V_\gamma = \{x \in V / \exists p \in \mathbb{N}, \forall i \in \{1,...,n\}, \forall m \in \mathbb{Z}, (\phi^{\pm}_{i,m} - \gamma^{\pm}_{i,m})^p.x = 0\}$$

The $\gamma^{\pm}_{i,m}$ are called pseudo-eigen values of V.

Theorem 2.1. *(***Chari, Pressley*** [2],[3]) Every simple representation $V \in Rep(\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}}))$ is a highest weight representation V, that is to say there is $v_0 \in V$ (highest weight vector) $\gamma^{\pm}_{i,m} \in \mathbb{C}$ (highest weight) such that:*

$$V = \mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}}).v_0 \ , \ c^{\frac{1}{2}}.v_0 = v_0$$

$$\forall i \in I, m \in \mathbb{Z}, x^+_{i,m}.v_0 = 0 \ , \ \ , \phi^{\pm}_{i,m}.v_0 = \gamma^{\pm}_{i,m} v_0$$

Moreover we have an I-uplet $(P_i(u))_{i\in I}$ of (Drinfeld-)polynomials such that $P_i(0) = 1$ and:

$$\gamma_i^{\pm}(u) = \sum_{m\in\mathbb{N}} \gamma^{\pm}_{i,\pm m} u^{\pm} = q_i^{\deg(P_i)} \frac{P_i(uq_i^{-1})}{P_i(uq_i)} \in \mathbb{C}[[u^{\pm}]]$$

and $(P_i)_{i\in I}$ parameterizes simple modules in $Rep(\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}}))$.

Theorem 2.2. *(***Frenkel, Reshetikhin*** [5]) The eigenvalues $\gamma_i(u)^{\pm} \in \mathbb{C}[[u]]$ of a representation $V \in Rep(\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}}))$ have the form:*

$$\gamma_i^{\pm}(u) = q_i^{deg(Q_i) - deg(R_i)} \frac{Q_i(uq_i^{-1}) R_i(uq_i)}{Q_i(uq_i) R_i(uq_i^{-1})}$$

where $Q_i(u), R_i(u) \in \mathbb{C}[u]$ and $Q_i(0) = R_i(0) = 1$.

Note that the polynomials Q_i, R_i are uniquely defined by γ. Denote by $Q_{\gamma,i}$, $R_{\gamma,i}$ the polynomials associated to γ.

2.5. **q-characters.** Let $\mathcal{Y}$ be the commutative ring $\mathcal{Y} = \mathbb{Z}[Y^{\pm}_{i,a}]_{i\in I, a\in\mathbb{C}^*}$.

Definition 2.3. *For $V \in Rep(\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}}))$ a representation, the q-character $\chi_q(V)$ of V is:*

$$\chi_q(V) = \sum_\gamma dim(V_\gamma) \prod_{i\in I, a\in\mathbb{C}^*} Y_{i,a}^{\lambda_{\gamma,i,a} - \mu_{\gamma,i,a}} \in \mathcal{Y}$$

where for $\gamma \in \mathbb{C}^{I\times\mathbb{Z}} \times \mathbb{C}^{I\times\mathbb{Z}}$, $i \in I$, $a \in \mathbb{C}^*$ the $\lambda_{\gamma,i,a}, \mu_{\gamma,i,a} \in \mathbb{Z}$ are defined by:

$$Q_{\gamma,i}(z) = \prod_{a\in\mathbb{C}^*} (1 - za)^{\lambda_{\gamma,i,a}} \ , \ R_{\gamma,i}(z) = \prod_{a\in\mathbb{C}^*} (1 - za)^{\mu_{\gamma,i,a}}$$

Theorem 2.4. *(***Frenkel, Reshetikhin*** [5]) The map*

$$\chi_q : Rep(\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})) \to \mathcal{Y}$$

is an injective ring homomorphism and the following diagram is commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Rep(\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})) & \xrightarrow{\chi_q} & \mathbb{Z}[Y^{\pm}_{i,a}]_{i\in I, a\in\mathbb{C}^*} \\ \downarrow res & & \downarrow \beta \\ Rep(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})) & \xrightarrow{\chi} & \mathbb{Z}[y_i^{\pm}]_{i\in I} \end{array}$$

where β is the ring homomorphism such that $\beta(Y_{i,a}) = y_i$ ($i \in I, a \in \mathbb{C}^*$).

For $m \in \mathcal{Y}$ of the form $m = \prod_{i\in I, a\in\mathbb{C}^*} Y_{i,a}^{u_{i,a}(m)}$ ($u_{i,a}(m) \geq 0$), denote $V_m \in \text{Rep}(\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}}))$ the simple module with Drinfeld polynomials $P_i(u) = \prod_{a\in\mathbb{C}^*}(1-ua)^{u_{i,a}(m)}$. In particular for $i \in I, a \in \mathbb{C}^*$ denote $V_{i,a} = V_{Y_{i,a}}$ and $X_{i,a} = \chi_q(V_{i,a})$. The simple modules $V_{i,a}$ are called fundamental representations.

Denote by $M_m \in \text{Rep}(\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}}))$ the module $M_m = \bigotimes_{i\in I, a\in\mathbb{C}^*} V_{i,a}^{\otimes u_{i,a}(m)}$. It is called a standard module and his q-character is $\prod_{i\in I, a\in\mathbb{C}^*} X_{i,a}^{u_{i,a}(m)}$.

Corollary 2.5. *(***Frenkel, Reshetikhin** [5]*) The ring $Rep(\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}}))$ is commutative and isomorphic to* $\mathbb{Z}[X_{i,a}]_{i\in I, a\in\mathbb{C}^*}$.

Proposition 2.6. *(***Frenkel, Mukhin** [6]*) For $i \in I, a \in \mathbb{C}^*$, we have $X_{i,a} \in \mathbb{Z}[Y_{j,aq^l}^{\pm}]_{j\in I, l\geq 0}$.*

In particular for $a \in \mathbb{C}^*$ we have an injective ring homomorphism:

$$\chi_q^a : \text{Rep}_a = \mathbb{Z}[X_{i,aq^l}]_{i\in I, l\in\mathbb{Z}} \to \mathcal{Y}_a = \mathbb{Z}[Y_{i,aq^l}^{\pm}]_{i\in I, l\in\mathbb{Z}}$$

For $a, b \in \mathbb{C}^*$ denote $\alpha_{b,a} : \text{Rep}_a \to \text{Rep}_b$ and $\beta_{b,a} : \mathcal{Y}_a \to \mathcal{Y}_b$ the canonical ring homomorphism.

Lemma 2.7. *We have a commutative diagram:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Rep_a & \xrightarrow{\chi_q^a} & \mathcal{Y}_a \\ \alpha_{b,a}\downarrow & & \downarrow\beta_{b,a} \\ Rep_b & \xrightarrow{\chi_q^b} & \mathcal{Y}_b \end{array}$$

This result is a consequence of theorem 4.2 (or see [5], [6]). In particular it suffices to study χ_q^1. In the following denote $\text{Rep} = \text{Rep}_1$, $X_{i,l} = X_{i,q^l}$, $\mathcal{Y} = \mathcal{Y}_1$ and $\chi_q = \chi_q^1 : \text{Rep} \to \mathcal{Y}$.

3. Twisted polynomial algebras related to quantum affine algebras

The aim of this section is to define the t-deformed algebra $\mathcal{Y}_t$ and to describe its structure (theorem 3.11). We define the Heisenberg algebra $\mathcal{H}$, the subalgebra $\mathcal{Y}_u \subset \mathcal{H}[[h]]$ and eventually $\mathcal{Y}_t$ as a quotient of $\mathcal{Y}_u$.

3.1. Heisenberg algebras related to quantum affine algebras.

3.1.1. *The Heisenberg algebra $\mathcal{H}$.*

Definition 3.1. *$\mathcal{H}$ is the $\mathbb{C}$-algebra defined by generators $a_i[m]$ ($i \in I, m \in \mathbb{Z} - \{0\}$), central elements c_r ($r > 0$) and relations ($i, j \in I, m, r \in \mathbb{Z} - \{0\}$):*

$$[a_i[m], a_j[r]] = \delta_{m,-r}(q^m - q^{-m})B_{i,j}(q^m)c_{|m|}$$

This definition is motivated by the structure of $\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})$: in $\mathcal{H}$ the c_r are algebraically independent, but we have a surjective homomorphism from $\mathcal{H}$ to $\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{h}})$ such that $a_i[m] \mapsto (q - q^{-1})h_{i,m}$ and $c_r \mapsto \frac{c^r - c^{-r}}{r}$.

3.1.2. *Properties of $\mathcal{H}$.* For $j \in I, m \in \mathbb{Z}$ we set:

$$y_j[m] = \sum_{i\in I}\tilde{C}_{i,j}(q^m)a_i[m] \in \mathcal{H}$$

Lemma 3.2. *We have the Lie brackets in $\mathcal{H}$ ($i, j \in I, m, r \in \mathbb{Z}$):*

$$[a_i[m], y_j[r]] = (q^{mr_i} - q^{-r_i m})\delta_{m,-r}\delta_{i,j}c_{|m|}$$

$$[y_i[m], y_j[r]] = \delta_{m,-r}\tilde{C}_{j,i}(q^m)(q^{mr_j} - q^{-mr_j})c_{|m|}$$

Proof: We compute in $\mathcal{H}$:

$$[a_i[m],y_j[r]]=[a_i[m],\sum_{k\in I}\tilde{C}_{k,j}(q^r)a_k[r]]=\delta_{m,-r}c_{|m|}\sum_{k\in I}\tilde{C}_{k,j}(q^{-m})[r_i]_{q^m}C_{i,k}(q^m)(q^m-q^{-m})$$

$$=\delta_{i,j}\delta_{m,-r}(q^{mr_i}-q^{-mr_i})c_{|m|}$$

$$[y_i[m],y_j[r]]=[\sum_{k\in I}\tilde{C}_{k,i}(q^m)a_k[m],y_j[r]]=\delta_{m,-r}\tilde{C}_{j,i}(q^m)(q^{mr_j}-q^{-mr_j})c_{|m|}$$

□

Let π_+ and π_- be the $\mathbb{C}$-algebra endomorphisms of $\mathcal{H}$ such that ($i\in I$, $m>0$, $r<0$):

$$\pi_+(a_i[m])=a_i[m]\ ,\ \pi_+(a_i[r])=0\ ,\ \pi_+(c_m)=0$$

$$\pi_-(a_i[m])=0\ ,\ \pi_-(a_i[r])=a_i[r]\ ,\ \pi_-(c_m)=0$$

They are well-defined because the relations are preserved. We set $\mathcal{H}^+=\mathrm{Im}(\pi_+)\subset\mathcal{H}$ and $\mathcal{H}^-=\mathrm{Im}(\pi_-)\subset\mathcal{H}$.

Note that $\mathcal{H}^+$ (resp. $\mathcal{H}^-$) is the subalgebra of $\mathcal{H}$ generated by the $a_i[m]$, $i\in I, m>0$ (resp. $m<0$). So $\mathcal{H}^+$ and $\mathcal{H}^-$ are commutative algebras, and:

$$\mathcal{H}^+\simeq\mathcal{H}^-\simeq\mathbb{C}[a_i[m]]_{i\in I,m>0}$$

We say that $m\in\mathcal{H}$ is a $\mathcal{H}$-monomial if it is a product of the generators $a_i[m], c_r$.

Lemma 3.3. *There is a unique $\mathbb{C}$-linear endomorphism $::$ of $\mathcal{H}$ such that for all $\mathcal{H}$-monomials m we have:*

$$:m:=\pi_+(m)\pi_-(m)$$

In particular there is a vector space triangular decomposition $\mathcal{H}\simeq\mathcal{H}^+\otimes\mathbb{C}[c_r]_{r>0}\otimes\mathcal{H}^-$.

Proof: The $\mathcal{H}$-monomials span the $\mathbb{C}$-vector space $\mathcal{H}$, so the map is unique. But there are non trivial linear combinations between them because of the relations of $\mathcal{H}$: it suffices to show that for m_1, m_2 $\mathcal{H}$-monomials the definition of $::$ is compatible with the relations ($i,j\in I$, $l,k\in\mathbb{Z}-\{0\}$):

$$m_1a_i[k]a_j[l]m_2-m_1a_j[l]a_i[k]m_2=\delta_{k,-l}(q^k-q^{-k})B_{i,j}(q^k)m_1c_{|k|}m_2$$

As $\mathcal{H}^+$ and $\mathcal{H}^-$ are commutative, we have:

$$\pi_+(m_1a_i[k]a_j[l]m_2)\pi_-(m_1a_i[k]a_j[l]m_2)=\pi_+(m_1a_j[l]a_i[k]m_2)\pi_-(m_1a_j[l]a_i[k]m_2)$$

and we can conclude because $\pi_+(m_1c_{|k|}m_2)=\pi_-(m_1c_{|k|}m_2)=0$. □

3.2. The deformed algebra $\mathcal{Y}_u$.

3.2.1. *Construction of $\mathcal{Y}_u$.* Consider the $\mathbb{C}$-algebra $\mathcal{H}_h=\mathcal{H}[[h]]$. The application exp is well-defined on the subalgebra $h\mathcal{H}_h$:

$$\exp: h\mathcal{H}_h\to\mathcal{H}_h$$

For $l\in\mathbb{Z}, i\in I$, introduce $\tilde{A}_{i,l},\tilde{Y}_{i,l}\in\mathcal{H}_h$ such that:

$$\tilde{A}_{i,l}=\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^ma_i[m]q^{lm})\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^ma_i[-m]q^{-lm})$$

$$\tilde{Y}_{i,l}=\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^my_i[m]q^{lm})\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^my_i[-m]q^{-lm})$$

Note that $\tilde{A}_{i,l}$ and $\tilde{Y}_{i,l}$ are invertible in $\mathcal{H}_h$ and that:

$$\tilde{A}_{i,l}^{-1}=\exp(-\sum_{m>0}h^ma_i[-m]q^{-lm})\exp(-\sum_{m>0}h^ma_i[m]q^{lm})$$

$$\tilde{Y}_{i,l}^{-1}=\exp(-\sum_{m>0}h^my_i[-m]q^{-lm})\exp(-\sum_{m>0}h^my_i[m]q^{lm})$$

Recall the definition $\mathfrak{U} \subset \mathbb{Q}(z)$ of section 2.1. For $R \in \mathfrak{U}$, introduce $t_R \in \mathcal{H}_h$:

$$t_R = \exp(\sum_{m>0} h^{2m} R(q^m) c_m)$$

Definition 3.4. *$\mathcal{Y}_u$ is the $\mathbb{Z}$-subalgebra of $\mathcal{H}_h$ generated by the $\tilde{Y}_{i,l}^{\pm}, \tilde{A}_{i,l}^{\pm}, t_R$ $(i \in I, l \in \mathbb{Z}, R \in \mathfrak{U})$.*

In this section we give properties of $\mathcal{Y}_u$ and subalgebras of $\mathcal{Y}_u$ which will be useful in section 3.3.

3.2.2. *Relations in $\mathcal{Y}_u$.*

Lemma 3.5. *We have the following relations in $\mathcal{Y}_u$ $(i, j \in I\ l, k \in \mathbb{Z})$:*

(1)
$$\tilde{A}_{i,l}\tilde{Y}_{j,k}\tilde{A}_{i,l}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{j,k}^{-1} = t_{\delta_{i,j}(z^{-r_i}-z^{r_i})(-z^{(l-k)}+z^{(k-l)})}$$

(2)
$$\tilde{Y}_{i,l}\tilde{Y}_{j,k}\tilde{Y}_{i,l}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{j,k}^{-1} = t_{\tilde{C}_{j,i}(z)(z^{r_j}-z^{-r_j})(-z^{(l-k)}+z^{(k-l)})}$$

(3)
$$\tilde{A}_{i,l}\tilde{A}_{j,k}\tilde{A}_{i,l}^{-1}\tilde{A}_{j,k}^{-1} = t_{B_{i,j}(z)(z^{-1}-z)(-z^{(l-k)}+z^{(k-l)})}$$

Proof: For $A, B \in h\mathcal{H}_h$ such that $[A, B] \in h\mathbb{C}[c_r]_{r>0}$, we have:

$$\exp(A)\exp(B) = \exp(B)\exp(A)\exp([A, B])$$

So we can compute (see lemma 3.2):

$$\begin{aligned}
&\tilde{A}_{i,l}\tilde{A}_{j,k}\\
&= \exp(\sum_{m>0} h^m a_i[m]q^{lm})(\exp(\sum_{m>0} h^m a_i[-m]q^{-lm})\exp(\sum_{m>0} h^m a_j[m]q^{km}))\exp(\sum_{m>0} h^m a_j[-m]q^{-km})\\
&= \exp(\sum_{m>0} h^{2m} B_{i,j}(q^m)(q^{-m}-q^m)q^{m(k-l)}c_m)\\
&\exp(\sum_{m>0} h^m a_i[m]q^{lm})\exp(\sum_{m>0} h^m a_j[m]q^{km})\exp(\sum_{m>0} h^m a_i[-m]q^{-lm})\exp(\sum_{m>0} h^m a_j[-m]q^{-km})\\
&= \exp(\sum_{m>0} h^{2m} B_{i,j}(q^m)(q^{-m}-q^m)(-q^{m(l-k)}+q^{m(k-l)})c_m)\tilde{A}_{j,k}\tilde{A}_{i,l}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\tilde{A}_{i,l}\tilde{Y}_{j,k}\\
&= \exp(\sum_{m>0} h^m a_i[m]q^{lm})(\exp(\sum_{m>0} h^m a_i[-m]q^{-lm})\exp(\sum_{m>0} h^m y_j[m]q^{km}))\exp(\sum_{m>0} h^m y_j[-m]q^{-km})\\
&= \exp(\sum_{m>0} h^{2m}\delta_{i,j}(q^{-mr_i}-q^{mr_i})q^{m(k-l)}c_m)\exp(\sum_{m>0} h^m a_i[m]q^{ml})\\
&\exp(\sum_{m>0} h^m y_j[m]q^{mk})\exp(\sum_{m>0} h^m a_i[-m]q^{-ml})\exp(\sum_{m>0} h^m y_j[-m]q^{-mk})\\
&= \exp(\sum_{m>0} h^{2m}\delta_{i,j}(q^{-mr_i}-q^{mr_i})(-q^{m(l-k)}+q^{m(k-l)})c_m)\tilde{Y}_{j,k}\tilde{A}_{i,l}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\tilde{Y}_{i,l}\tilde{Y}_{j,k}\\
&= \exp(\sum_{m>0} h^m y_i[m]q^{ml})(\exp(\sum_{m>0} h^m y_i[-m]q^{-ml})\exp(\sum_{m>0} h^m y_j[m]q^{mk}))\exp(\sum_{m>0} h^m y_j[-m]q^{-mk})\\
&= \exp(\sum_{m>0} h^{2m}q^{m(k-l)}\tilde{C}_{j,i}(q^m)(q^{mr_j}-q^{-mr_j})c_m)\exp(\sum_{m>0} h^m y_i[m]q^{ml})\\
&\exp(\sum_{m>0} h^m y_j[m]q^{mk})\exp(\sum_{m>0} h^m a_i[-m]q^{-ml})\exp(\sum_{m>0} h^m y_j[-m]q^{-mk})\\
&= \exp(\sum_{m>0} h^{2m}\tilde{C}_{j,i}(q^m)(q^{mr_j}-q^{-mr_j})(-q^{m(l-k)}+q^{m(k-l)})c_m)\tilde{Y}_{j,k}\tilde{Y}_{i,l}
\end{aligned}$$
□

3.2.3. *Commutative subalgebras of $\mathcal{H}_h$.* The $\mathbb{C}$-algebra endomorphisms π_+, π_- of $\mathcal{H}$ are naturally extended to $\mathbb{C}$-algebra endomorphisms of $\mathcal{H}_h$. As $\mathcal{Y}_u \subset \mathcal{H}_h$, we have by restriction the $\mathbb{Z}$-algebra morphisms $\pi_\pm : \mathcal{Y}_u \to \mathcal{H}_h$.

Introduce $\mathcal{Y} = \pi_+(\mathcal{Y}_u) \subset \mathcal{H}^+[[h]]$. In this section 3.2.3 we study $\mathcal{Y}$. In particular we will see in proposition 3.8 that the notation $\mathcal{Y}$ is consistent with the notation of section 2.5.

For $i\in I, l\in\mathbb{Z}$, denote:

$$Y_{i,l}^{\pm}=\pi_+(\tilde{Y}_{i,l}^{\pm})=\exp(\pm\sum_{m>0}h^m y_i[m]q^{lm})$$
$$A_{i,l}^{\pm}=\pi_+(\tilde{A}_{i,l}^{\pm})=\exp(\pm\sum_{m>0}h^m a_i[m]q^{lm})$$

Lemma 3.6. *For $i\in I, l\in\mathbb{Z}$, we have:*

$$A_{i,l}=Y_{i,l-r_i}Y_{i,l+r_i}(\prod_{j/C_{j,i}=-1}Y_{j,l}^{-1})(\prod_{j/C_{j,i}=-2}Y_{j,l+1}^{-1}Y_{j,l-1}^{-1})(\prod_{j/C_{j,i}=-3}Y_{j,l+2}^{-1}Y_{j,l}^{-1}Y_{j,l-2}^{-1})$$

In particular $\mathcal{Y}$ is generated by the $Y_{i,l}^{\pm}$ ($i\in I, l\in\mathbb{Z}$).

Proof:

We have $a_i[m]=\sum_{j\in I}C_{j,i}(q^m)y_j[m]$, and:

$$\pi_+(\tilde{A}_{i,l})=\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^m a_i[m]q^{lm})=\prod_{j\in I}\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^m C_{j,i}(q^m)y_j[m]q^{lm})$$

As $C_{i,i}(q)=q^{r_i}+q^{-r_i}$, we have:

$$\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^m C_{i,i}(q^m)y_i[m]q^{lm})=\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^m y_i[m]q^{(l-r_i)m})\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^m y_i[m]q^{(l+r_i)m})=Y_{i,l-r_i}Y_{i,l+r_i}$$

If $C_{j,i}<0$, we have $C_{j,i}(q)=-\sum_{k=C_{j,i}+1,C_{j,i}+3...-C_{j,i}-1}q^k$ and:

$$\exp(-\sum_{m>0}h^m C_{j,i}(q^m)y_j[m]q^{lm})=\prod_{k=C_{j,i}+1,C_{j,i}+3...-C_{j,i}-1}\exp(-\sum_{m>0}h^m y_j[m]q^{(l+k)m})$$

As $\mathcal{Y}_u$ is generated by the $\tilde{Y}_{i,l}^{\pm},\tilde{A}_{i,l}^{\pm},t_R$ we get the last point. □

Note that the formula of lemma 3.6 already appeared in [5].

We need a general technical lemma to describe $\mathcal{Y}$:

Lemma 3.7. *Let $J=\{1,...,r\}$ and let Λ be the polynomial commutative algebra $\Lambda=\mathbb{C}[\lambda_{j,m}]_{j\in J,m\geq 0}$. For $R=(R_1,...,R_r)\in\mathfrak{U}^r$, consider:*

$$\Lambda_R=exp(\sum_{j\in J,m>0}h^m R_j(q^m)\lambda_{j,m})\in\Lambda[[h]]$$

Then the $(\Lambda_R)_{R\in\mathfrak{U}^r}$ are $\mathbb{C}$-linearly independent. In particular the $\Lambda_{j,l}=\Lambda_{(0,...,0,z^l,0,...,0)}$ ($j\in J$, $l\in\mathbb{Z}$) are $\mathbb{C}$-algebraically independent.

Proof: Suppose we have a linear combination ($\mu_R\in\mathbb{C}$, only a finite number of $\mu_R\neq 0$):

$$\sum_{R\in\mathfrak{U}^r}\mu_R\Lambda_R=0$$

The coefficients of h^L in Λ_R are of the form $R_{j_1}(q^{l_1})^{L_1}R_{j_2}(q^{l_2})^{L_2}...R_{j_N}(q^{l_N})^{L_N}\lambda_{j_1,l_1}^{L_1}\lambda_{j_2,l_2}^{L_2}...\lambda_{j_N,l_N}^{L_N}$ where $l_1L_1+...+l_NL_N=L$. So for $N\geq 0$, $j_1,...,j_N\in J$, $l_1,...,l_N>0$, $L_1,...,L_N\geq 0$ we have:

$$\sum_{R\in\mathfrak{U}^r}\mu_R R_{j_1}(q^{l_1})^{L_1}R_{j_2}(q^{l_2})^{L_2}...R_{j_N}(q^{l_N})^{L_N}=0$$

If we fix $L_2,...,L_N$, we have for all $L_1=l\geq 0$:

$$\sum_{\alpha_1\in\mathbb{C}}\alpha_1^l\sum_{R\in\mathfrak{U}^r/R_{j_1}(q^{l_1})=\alpha_1}\mu_R R_{j_2}(q^{l_2})^{L_2}...R_{j_N}(q^{l_N})^{L_N}=0$$

We get a Van der Monde system which is invertible, so for all $\alpha_1\in\mathbb{C}$:

$$\sum_{R\in\mathfrak{U}^r/R_{j_1}(q^{l_1})=\alpha_1}\mu_R R_{j_2}(q^{l_2})^{L_2}...R_{j_N}(q^{l_N})^{l_N}=0$$

By induction we get for $r' \leq N$ and all $\alpha_1, ..., \alpha_{r'} \in \mathbb{C}$:

$$\sum_{R\in\mathfrak{U}^r/R_{j_1}(q^{l_1})=\alpha_1,...,R_{j_{r'}}(q^{l_{r'}})=\alpha_{r'}} \mu_R R_{j_{r'+1}}(q^{l_{r'+1}})^{L_{r'+1}}...R_{j_N}(q^{l_N})^{L_N} = 0$$

And so for $r' = N$:

$$\sum_{R\in\mathfrak{U}^r/R_{j_1}(q^{l_1})=\alpha_1,...,R_{j_N}(q^{l_N})=\alpha_N} \mu_R = 0$$

Let be $S \geq 0$ such that for all $\mu_R, \mu_{R'} \neq 0$, $j \in J$ we have $R_j - R'_j = 0$ or $R_j - R'_j$ has at most $S-1$ roots. We set $N = Sr$ and $((j_1, l_1), ..., (j_S, l_S)) = ((1,1), (1,2), ..., (1,S), (2,1), ..., (2,S), (3,1), ..., (r,S))$. We get for all $\alpha_{j,l} \in \mathbb{C}$ ($j \in J, 1 \leq l \leq S$):

$$\sum_{R\in\mathfrak{U}^r/\forall j\in J, 1\leq l\leq S, R_j(q^l)=\alpha_{j,l}} \mu_R = 0$$

It suffices to show that there is at most one term is this sum. But consider $P, Q \in \mathfrak{U}$ such that for all $1 \leq l \leq S$, $P(q^l) = P'(q^l)$. As q is not a root of unity the q^l are different and $P - P'$ has S roots, so is 0.

For the last assertion, we can write a monomial $\prod_{j\in J, l\in\mathbb{Z}} \Lambda_{j,l}^{u_{j,l}} = \Lambda_{\sum_{l\in\mathbb{Z}} u_{1,l}z^l, ..., \sum_{l\in\mathbb{Z}} u_{r,l}z^l}$. In particular there is no trivial linear combination between those monomials. □

It follows from lemma 3.6 and lemma 3.7:

Proposition 3.8. *The $Y_{i,l} \in \mathcal{Y}$ are $\mathbb{Z}$-algebraically independent and generate the $\mathbb{Z}$-algebra $\mathcal{Y}$. In particular, $\mathcal{Y}$ is the commutative polynomial algebra $\mathbb{Z}[Y_{i,l}^{\pm}]_{i\in I, l\in\mathbb{Z}}$.*

The $A_{i,l}^{-1} \in \mathcal{Y}$ are $\mathbb{Z}$-algebraically independent. In particular the subalgebra of $\mathcal{Y}$ generated by the $A_{i,l}^{-1}$ is the commutative polynomial algebra $\mathbb{Z}[A_{i,l}^{-1}]_{i\in I, l\in\mathbb{Z}}$.

3.2.4. *Generators of $\mathcal{Y}_u$.* The $\mathbb{C}$-linear endomorphism :: of $\mathcal{H}$ is naturally extended to a $\mathbb{C}$-linear endomorphism of $\mathcal{H}_h$. As $\mathcal{Y}_u \subset \mathcal{H}_h$, we have by restriction a $\mathbb{Z}$-linear morphism :: from $\mathcal{Y}_u$ to $\mathcal{H}_h$.

We say that $m \in \mathcal{Y}_u$ is a $\mathcal{Y}_u$-monomial if it is a product of generators $\tilde{A}_{i,l}^{\pm}, \tilde{Y}_{i,l}^{\pm}, t_R$.

In the following, for a product of non commuting terms, denote $\overrightarrow{\prod_{s=1..S}} U_s = U_1 U_2 ... U_S$.

Lemma 3.9. *The algebra $\mathcal{Y}_u$ is generated by the $\tilde{Y}_{i,l}^{\pm}, t_R$ ($i \in I, l \in \mathbb{Z}, R \in \mathfrak{U}$).*

Proof: Let be $i \in I$, $l \in \mathbb{Z}$. It follows from proposition 3.8 that $\pi_+(\tilde{A}_{i,l})$ is of the form $\pi_+(\tilde{A}_{i,l}) = \prod_{i\in I, l\in\mathbb{Z}} Y_{i,l}^{u_{i,l}}$ and that $: m :=: \overrightarrow{\prod_{l\in\mathbb{Z}}} \prod_{i\in I} \tilde{Y}_{i,l}^{u_{i,l}} :$. So it suffices to show that for m a $\mathcal{Y}_u$-monomial, there is a unique $R_m \in \mathfrak{U}$ such that $m = t_{R_m} : m :$. Let us write $m = t_R \overrightarrow{\prod_{s=1..S}} U_s$ where $U_s \in \{\tilde{A}_{i,l}^{\pm}, \tilde{Y}_{i,l}^{\pm}\}_{i\in I, l\in\mathbb{Z}}$ are generators. Then:

$$: m := (\prod_{s=1..S} \pi_+(U_s))(\prod_{s=1..S} \pi_-(U_s))$$

And we can conclude because it follows from the proof of lemma 3.5 that for $1 \leq s, s' \leq S$, there is $R_{s,s'} \in \mathfrak{U}$ such that $\pi_+(U_s)\pi_-(U_{s'}) = t_{R_{s,s'}} \pi_-(U_{s'})\pi_+(U_s)$. □

In particular it follows from this proof that $: \mathcal{Y}_u :\subset \mathcal{Y}_u$.

3.3. The deformed algebra $\mathcal{Y}_t$.

3.3.1. *Construction of $\mathcal{Y}_t$.* Denote by $\mathbb{Z}((z^{-1}))$ the ring of series of the form $P = \sum_{r\leq R_P} P_r z^r$ where $R_P \in \mathbb{Z}$ and the coefficients $P_r \in \mathbb{Z}$. Recall the definition $\mathfrak{U}$ of section 2.1. We have an embedding $\mathfrak{U} \subset \mathbb{Z}((z^{-1}))$ by expanding $\frac{1}{Q(z^{-1})}$ in $\mathbb{Z}[[z^{-1}]]$ for $Q(z) \in \mathbb{Z}[z]$ such that $Q(0) = 1$. So we can introduce maps:

$$\pi_r : \mathfrak{U} \to \mathbb{Z}\ ,\ P = \sum_{k\leq R_P} P_k z^k \mapsto P_r$$

Note that we could have consider the expansion in $\mathbb{Z}((z))$ and that the maps π_r are not independent of our choice.

Definition 3.10. *We define $\mathcal{Y}_t$ (resp. $\mathcal{H}_t$) as the algebra quotient of $\mathcal{Y}_u$ (resp. $\mathcal{H}_h$) by relations:*

$$t_R = t_{R'} \text{ if } \pi_0(R) = \pi_0(R')$$

We keep the notations $\tilde{Y}_{i,l}^{\pm}, \tilde{A}_{i,l}^{\pm}$ for their image in $\mathcal{Y}_t$. Denote by t the image of $t_1 = \exp(\sum_{m>0} h^{2m} c_m)$ in $\mathcal{Y}_t$. As π_0 is additive, the image of t_R in $\mathcal{Y}_t$ is $t^{\pi_o(R)}$. In particular $\mathcal{Y}_t$ is generated by the $\tilde{Y}_{i,l}^{\pm}, \tilde{A}_{i,l}^{\pm}, t^{\pm}$.

As the defining relations of $\mathcal{H}_t$ involve only the c_l and $\pi_+(c_l) = \pi_-(c_l) = 0$, the algebra endomorphisms π_+, π_- of $\mathcal{H}_t$ are well-defined. So we can define $\mathcal{H}_t^+, \mathcal{H}_t^-, \mathcal{Y}_t^+, \mathcal{Y}_t^-$ in the same way as in section 3.2.3 and :: a $\mathbb{C}$-linear endomorphism of $\mathcal{H}_t$ as in section 3.2.4. The $\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]$-subalgebra $\mathcal{Y}_t \subset \mathcal{H}_t$ verifies : $\mathcal{Y}_t :\subset \mathcal{Y}_t$ (proof of lemma 3.9). We have $\mathcal{Y}_t^+ \simeq \mathcal{Y}$.

We say that $m \in \mathcal{Y}_t$ (resp. $m \in \mathcal{Y}$) is a $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial (resp. a $\mathcal{Y}$-monomial) if it is a product of the generators $\tilde{Y}_{i,m}^{\pm}, t^{\pm}$ (resp. $Y_{i,m}^{\pm}$).

3.3.2. *Structure of $\mathcal{Y}_t$.* The following theorem gives the structure of $\mathcal{Y}_t$:

Theorem 3.11. *The algebra $\mathcal{Y}_t$ is defined by generators $\tilde{Y}_{i,l}^{\pm}$ ($i \in I, l \in \mathbb{Z}$), central elements $t^{\pm}$ and relations ($i,j \in I, k,l \in \mathbb{Z}$):*

$$\tilde{Y}_{i,l}\tilde{Y}_{j,k} = t^{\gamma(i,l,j,k)}\tilde{Y}_{j,k}\tilde{Y}_{i,l}$$

where $\gamma : (I\times\mathbb{Z})^2 \to \mathbb{Z}$ is given by (recall the maps π_r of section 3.3.1):

$$\gamma(i,l,j,k) = \sum_{r\in\mathbb{Z}} \pi_r(\tilde{C}_{j,i}(z))(-\delta_{l-k,-r_j-r} - \delta_{l-k,r-r_j} + \delta_{l-k,r_j-r} + \delta_{l-k,r_j+r})$$

Proof: As the image of t_R in $\mathcal{Y}_t$ is $t^{\pi_o(R)}$, we can deduce the relations from lemma 3.5. For example formula 2 (p. 8) gives:

$$\tilde{Y}_{i,l}\tilde{Y}_{j,k}\tilde{Y}_{i,l}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{j,k}^{-1} = t^{\pi_0((\tilde{C}_{j,i}(z)(z^{r_j}-z^{-r_j})(-z^{(l-k)}+z^{(k-l)}))}$$

where:

$$\pi_0(\tilde{C}_{j,i}(z)(z^{r_j} - z^{-r_j})(-z^{(l-k)} + z^{(k-l)}))$$
$$= \sum_{r\in\mathbb{Z}} \pi_r(\tilde{C}_{j,i}(z))(\delta_{r_j+r+k-l,0} + \delta_{-r_j+r+l-k,0} - \delta_{r_j+r+l-k,0} - \delta_{-r_j+r+k-l,0}) = \gamma(i,l,j,k)$$

It follows from lemma 3.6 that $\mathcal{Y}_t$ is generated by the $\tilde{Y}_{i,l}^{\pm}, t^{\pm}$.

It follows from lemma 3.7 that the $t_R \in \mathcal{Y}_u$ ($R \in \mathfrak{U}$) are $\mathbb{Z}$-linearly independent. So the $\mathbb{Z}$-algebra $\mathbb{Z}[t_R]_{R\in\mathfrak{U}}$ is defined by generators $(t_R)_{R\in\mathfrak{U}}$ and relations $t_{R+R'} = t_R t_{R'}$ for $R, R' \in \mathfrak{U}$. In particular the image of $\mathbb{Z}[t_R]_{R\in\mathfrak{U}}$ in $\mathcal{Y}_t$ is $\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]$.

Let A be the classes of $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomials modulo $t^{\mathbb{Z}}$. So we have:

$$\sum_{m\in A} \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}].m = \mathcal{Y}_t$$

We prove the sum is direct: suppose we have a linear combination $\sum_{m\in A} \lambda_m(t)m = 0$ where $\lambda_m(t) \in \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]$. We saw in proposition 3.8 that $\mathcal{Y} \simeq \mathbb{Z}[Y_{i,l}^{\pm}]_{i\in I, l\in\mathbb{Z}}$. So $\lambda_m(1) = 0$ and $\lambda_m(t) = (t-1)\lambda_m^{(1)}(t)$ where

$\lambda_m^{(1)}(t) \in \mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]$. In particular $\sum_{m\in A} \lambda_m(t)^{(1)}(t)m = 0$ and we get by induction $\lambda_m(t) \in (t-1)^r\mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]$ for all $r \geq 0$. This is possible if and only if all $\lambda_m(t) = 0$. $\square$

In the same way using the last assertion of proposition 3.8, we have:

Proposition 3.12. *The sub $\mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]$-algebra of $\mathcal{Y}_t$ generated by the $\tilde{A}_{i,l}^{-1}$ is defined by generators $\tilde{A}_{i,l}^{-1}, t^\pm$ $(i \in I, l \in \mathbb{Z})$ and relations:*

$$\tilde{A}_{i,l}^{-1}\tilde{A}_{j,k}^{-1} = t^{\alpha(i,l,j,k)}\tilde{A}_{j,k}^{-1}\tilde{A}_{i,l}^{-1}$$

where $\alpha : (I \times \mathbb{Z})^2 \to \mathbb{Z}$ is given by:

$$\alpha(i,l,i,k) = 2(-\delta_{l-k,2r_i} + \delta_{l-k,-2r_i})$$

$$\alpha(i,l,j,k) = 2\sum_{r=C_{i,j}+1, C_{i,j}+3, \dots, -C_{i,j}-1}(-\delta_{l-k,-r_i+r} + \delta_{l-k,r_i+r}) \text{ (if } i \neq j)$$

Moreover we have the following relations in $\mathcal{Y}_t$:

$$\tilde{A}_{i,l}\tilde{Y}_{j,k} = t^{\beta(i,l,j,k)}\tilde{Y}_{j,k}\tilde{A}_{i,l}$$

where $\beta : (I \times \mathbb{Z})^2 \to \mathbb{Z}$ is given by:

$$\beta(i,l,j,k) = 2\delta_{i,j}(-\delta_{l-k,r_i} + \delta_{l-k,-r_i})$$

3.4. **Notations and properties related to monomials.** In this section we study some technical properties of the $\mathcal{Y}$-monomials and the $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomials which will be used in the following.

3.4.1. *Basis.* Denote by A the set of $\mathcal{Y}$-monomials. It is a $\mathbb{Z}$-basis of $\mathcal{Y}$ (proposition 3.8). Let us define an analog $\mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]$-basis of $\mathcal{Y}_t$: denote A' the set of $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomials of the form $m =: m :$. It follows from theorem 3.11 that:

$$\mathcal{Y}_t = \bigoplus_{m \in A'} \mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]m$$

The map $\pi : A' \to A$ defined by $\pi(m) = \pi_+(m)$ is a bijection. In the following we identify A and A'. In particular we have an embedding $\mathcal{Y} \subset \mathcal{Y}_t$ and an isomorphism of $\mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]$-modules $\mathcal{Y} \otimes_\mathbb{Z} \mathbb{Z}[t^\pm] \simeq \mathcal{Y}_t$. Note that it depends on the choice of the $\mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]$-basis of $\mathcal{Y}_t$.

We say that $\chi_1 \in \mathcal{Y}_t$ has the same monomials as $\chi_2 \in \mathcal{Y}$ if in the decompositions $\chi_1 = \sum_{m\in A} \lambda_m(t)m$, $\chi_2 = \sum_{m \in A}\mu_m m$ we have $\lambda_m(t) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \mu_m = 0$.

3.4.2. *The notation $u_{i,l}$.* For m a $\mathcal{Y}$-monomial we set $u_{i,l}(m) \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $m = \prod_{i\in I, l \in \mathbb{Z}} Y_{i,l}^{u_{i,l}(m)}$ and $u_i(m) = \sum_{l\in\mathbb{Z}} u_{i,l}(m)$. For m a $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial, we set $u_{i,l}(m) = u_{i,l}(\pi_+(m))$ and $u_i(m) = u_i(\pi_+(m))$. Note that $u_{i,l}$ is invariant by multiplication by t and compatible with the identification of A and A'.

Note that section 3.3.2 implies that for $i \in I, l \in \mathbb{Z}$ and m a $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial we have:

$$\tilde{A}_{i,l}m = t^{-2u_{i,l-r_i}(m) + 2u_{i,l+r_i}(m)}m\tilde{A}_{i,l}$$

Denote by $B_i \subset A$ the set of i-dominant $\mathcal{Y}$-monomials, that is to say $m \in B_i$ if $\forall l \in \mathbb{Z}$, $u_{i,l}(m) \geq 0$. For $J \subset I$ denote $B_J = \bigcap_{i\in J} B_i$ the set of J-dominant $\mathcal{Y}$-monomials. In particular, $B = B_I$ is the set of dominant $\mathcal{Y}$-monomials.

We recall we can define a partial ordering on A by putting $m \leq m'$ if there is a $\mathcal{Y}$-monomial M which is a product of $A_{i,l}^{\pm}$ $(i \in I, l \in \mathbb{Z})$ such that $m = Mm'$ (see for example [8]). A maximal (resp. lowest, higher...) weight $\mathcal{Y}$-monomial is a maximal (resp. minimal, higher...) element of A for this ordering. We deduce from π_+ a partial ordering on the $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomials.

Following [6], a $\mathcal{Y}$-monomial m is said to be right negative if the factors $Y_{j,l}$ appearing in m, for which l is maximal, have negative powers. A product of right negative $\mathcal{Y}$-monomials is right negative. It follows from lemma 3.6 that the $A_{i,l}^{-1}$ are right negative. A $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial is said to be right negative if $\pi_+(m)$ is right negative.

3.4.3. *Some technical properties.*

Lemma 3.13. *Let $(i_1,l_1),...,(i_K,l_K)$ be in $(I\times\mathbb{Z})^K$. For $U\geq 0$, the set of the $m=\prod_{k=1...K}A_{i_k,l_k}^{-v_{i_k,l_k}(m)}$ $(v_{i_k,l_k}(m)\geq 0)$ such that $\underset{i\in I,k\in\mathbb{Z}}{min}u_{i,k}(m)\geq -U$ is finite.*

Proof: Suppose it is not the case: let be $(m_p)_{p\geq 0}$ such that $\min_{i\in I,k\in\mathbb{Z}}u_{i,k}(m_p)\geq -U$ but $\sum_{k=1...K}v_{i_k,l_k}(m_p)\underset{p\to\infty}{\to}+\infty$. So there is at least one k such that $v_{i_k,l_k}(m_p)\underset{p\to\infty}{\to}+\infty$. Denote by $\mathfrak{R}$ the set of such k. Among those $k\in\mathfrak{R}$, such that l_k is maximal suppose that r_{i_k} is maximal (recall the definition of r_i in section 2.1). In particular, we have $u_{i_k,l_k+r_{i_k}}(m_p)=-v_{i_k,l_k}(m_p)+f(p)$ where $f(p)$ depends only of the $v_{i_{k'},l_{k'}}(m_p)$, $k'\notin\mathfrak{R}$. In particular, $f(p)$ is bounded and $u_{i_k,l_k+r_{i_k}}(m_p)\underset{p\to\infty}{\to}-\infty$. □

Lemma 3.14. *For $M\in B$, $K\geq 0$ the set of $\mathcal{Y}$-monomials $\{MA_{i_1,l_1}^{-1}...A_{i_R,l_R}^{-1}/R\geq 0,l_1,...,l_R\geq K\}\cap B$ is finite.*

Proof: Let us write $M=Y_{i_1,l_1}...Y_{i_R,l_R}$ such that $l_1=\min_{r=1...R}l_r$, $l_R=\max_{r=1...R}l_r$ and consider m in the set. It is of the form $m=MM'$ where $M'=\prod_{i\in I,l\geq K}A_{i,l}^{-v_{i,l}}$ $(v_{i,l}\geq 0)$. Let $L=\max\{l\in\mathbb{Z}/\exists i\in I,u_{i,l}(M')<0\}$. M' is right negative so for all $i\in I$, $l>L\Rightarrow v_{i,l}=0$. But m is dominant, so $L\leq l_R$. In particular $M'=\prod_{i\in I,K\leq l\leq l_R}A_{i,l}^{-v_{i,l}}$. It suffices to prove that the $v_{i,l}(m_r)$ are bounded under the condition m dominant. This follows from lemma 3.13. □

3.5. **Presentations of deformed algebras.** Our construction of $\mathcal{Y}_t$ using $\mathcal{H}_h$ (section 3.3) is a "concrete" presentation of the deformed structure. Let us look at another approach: in this section we define two bicharacters $\mathcal{N},\mathcal{N}_t$ related to basis of $\mathcal{Y}_t$. All the information of the multiplication of $\mathcal{Y}_t$ is contained is those bicharacters because we can construct a deformed $*$ multiplication on the "abstract" $\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]$-module $\mathcal{Y}\otimes_{\mathbb{Z}}\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]$ by putting for $m_1,m_2\in A$ $\mathcal{Y}$-monomials:

$$m_1*m_2=t^{\mathcal{N}(m_1,m_2)-\mathcal{N}(m_2,m_1)}m_2*m_1$$

or

$$m_1*m_2=t^{\mathcal{N}_t(m_1,m_2)-\mathcal{N}_t(m_2,m_1)}m_2*m_1$$

Those presentations appeared earlier in the literature [12], [15] for the simply laced case. In particular this section identifies our approach with those articles and gives an algebraic motivation of the deformed structures of [12], [15] related to the structure of $\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})$.

3.5.1. *The bicharacter $\mathcal{N}$.* It follows from the proof of lemma 3.9 that for m a $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial, there is $N(m)\in\mathbb{Z}$ such that $m=t^{N(m)}:m:$. For m_1,m_2 $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomials we define $\mathcal{N}(m_1,m_2)=N(m_1m_2)-N(m_1)-N(m_2)$. We have $N(Y_{i,l})=N(A_{i,l})=0$. Note that for $\alpha,\beta\in\mathbb{Z}$ we have:

$$N(t^\alpha m)=\alpha+N(m)\ ,\ \mathcal{N}(t^\alpha m_1,t^\beta m_2)=\mathcal{N}(m_1,m_2)$$

In particular the map $\mathcal{N}:A\times A\to\mathbb{Z}$ is well-defined and independent of the choice of a representant in $\pi_+^{-1}(A)$.

Lemma 3.15. *For m_1,m_2 $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomials, we have in $\mathcal{H}_t$:*

$$\pi_-(m_1)\pi_+(m_2)=t^{\mathcal{N}(m_1,m_2)}\pi_+(m_2)\pi_-(m_1)$$

Proof: We have:

$$m_1 = t^{N(m_1)}\pi_+(m_1)\pi_-(m_1)\ ,\ m_2 = t^{N(m_2)}\pi_+(m_2)\pi_-(m_2)$$

and so:

$$m_1m_2 = t^{N(m_1m_2)}\pi_+(m_1)\pi_+(m_2)\pi_-(m_1)\pi_-(m_2) = t^{N(m_1)+N(m_2)}\pi_+(m_1)\pi_-(m_1)\pi_+(m_2)\pi_-(m_2)$$

□

Lemma 3.16. *The map $\mathcal{N} : A \times A \to \mathbb{Z}$ is a bicharacter, that is to say for $m_1, m_2, m_3 \in A$, we have:*

$$\mathcal{N}(m_1m_2, m_3) = \mathcal{N}(m_1, m_3) + \mathcal{N}(m_2, m_3) \text{ and } \mathcal{N}(m_1, m_2m_3) = \mathcal{N}(m_1, m_2) + \mathcal{N}(m_1, m_3)$$

Moreover for $m_1, ..., m_k$ $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomials, we have:

$$N(m_1m_2...m_k) = N(m_1) + N(m_2) + ... + N(m_k) + \sum_{1\leq i<j\leq k} \mathcal{N}(m_i, m_j)$$

Proof: For the first point it follows from lemma 3.15:

$$\pi_-(m_1m_2)\pi_+(m_3) = t^{\mathcal{N}(m_1m_2,m_3)}\pi_+(m_3)\pi_-(m_1m_2) = t^{\mathcal{N}(m_2,m_3)}\pi_-(m_1)\pi_+(m_3)\pi_-(m_2)$$
$$= t^{\mathcal{N}(m_1,m_3)+\mathcal{N}(m_2,m_3)}\pi_+(m_3)\pi_-(m_1m_2)$$

For the second point we have first:

$$N(m_1m_2) = N(m_1) + N(m_2) + \mathcal{N}(m_1, m_2)$$

and by induction:

$$N(m_1m_2...m_k) = N(m_1) + N(m_2...m_k) + \mathcal{N}(m_1, m_2...m_k)$$
$$= N(m_1) + N(m_2) + ... + N(m_k) + \sum_{1<i<j\leq k} \mathcal{N}(m_i, m_j) + \mathcal{N}(m_1, m_2) + ... + \mathcal{N}(m_1, m_k)$$

□

3.5.2. *The bicharacter $\mathcal{N}_t$.* For m a $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial and $l \in \mathbb{Z}$, denote $\pi_l(m) = \prod_{j\in I} \tilde{Y}_{j,l}^{u_{j,l}(m)}$. It is well defined because for $i, j \in I$ and $l \in \mathbb{Z}$ we have $\tilde{Y}_{i,l}\tilde{Y}_{j,l} = \tilde{Y}_{j,l}\tilde{Y}_{i,l}$ (theorem 3.11). Moreover for m_1, m_2 $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomials we have $\pi_l(m_1m_2) = \pi_l(m_1)\pi_l(m_2) = \prod_{i\in I} \tilde{Y}_{i,l}^{u_{i,l}(m_1)+u_{i,l}(m_2)}$.

For m a $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial denote $\tilde{m} = \overrightarrow{\prod_{l\in\mathbb{Z}}} \pi_l(m)$, and A_t the set of $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomials of the form $\tilde{m}$. From theorem 3.11 there is a unique $N_t(m) \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $m = t^{N_t(m)}\tilde{m}$, and:

$$\mathcal{Y}_t = \bigoplus_{m\in A_t} \mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]m$$

For m_1, m_2 $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomials we define $\mathcal{N}_t(m_1, m_2) = N_t(m_1m_2) - N_t(m_1) - N_t(m_2)$. We have $N_t(Y_{i,l}) = 0$. Note that for $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}$ we have:

$$N_t(t^\alpha m) = \alpha + N_t(m)\ ,\ \mathcal{N}_t(t^\alpha m_1, t^\beta m_2) = \mathcal{N}_t(m_1, m_2)$$

In particular the map $\mathcal{N}_t : A \times A \to \mathbb{Z}$ is well-defined and independent of the choice of A.

Lemma 3.17. *For m_1, m_2 $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomials, we have:*

$$\mathcal{N}_t(m_1, m_2) = \sum_{l>l'} (\mathcal{N}(\pi_l(m_1), \pi_{l'}(m_2)) - \mathcal{N}(\pi_{l'}(m_2), \pi_l(m_1)))$$

In particular, $\mathcal{N}_t$ is a bicharacter and for $m_1, ..., m_k$ $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomials, we have:

$$N_t(m_1m_2...m_k) = N_t(m_1) + N_t(m_2) + ... + N_t(m_k) + \sum_{1\leq i<j\leq k} \mathcal{N}_t(m_i, m_j)$$

Proof: For the first point, it follows from the definition that $(m_1\tilde{m}_2) = t^{\mathcal{N}_t(m_1,m_2)}\tilde{m}_1\tilde{m}_2$. But:

$$(m_1\tilde{m}_2) = \overrightarrow{\prod_{l\in\mathbb{Z}}}\pi_l(m_1)\pi_l(m_2)\ ,\ \tilde{m}_1\tilde{m}_2 = (\overrightarrow{\prod_{l\in\mathbb{Z}}}\pi_l(m_1))(\overrightarrow{\prod_{l\in\mathbb{Z}}}\pi_l(m_2))$$

So we have to commute $\pi_l(m_1)$ and $\pi_{l'}(m_2)$ for $l > l'$. The last assertion is proved as in lemma 3.16. □

3.5.3. *Presentation related to the basis A_t and identification with* [12]. We suppose we are in the ADE-case.

Let be $m_1 =: \prod_{i\in I,l\in\mathbb{Z}} \tilde{Y}_{i,l}^{y_{i,l}}\tilde{A}_{i,l}^{-v_{i,l}} :, m_2 =: \prod_{i\in I,l\in\mathbb{Z}} \tilde{Y}_{i,l}^{y'_{i,l}}\tilde{A}_{i,l}^{-v'_{i,l}} :\in \mathcal{Y}_t$. We set $m_1^y =: \prod_{i\in I,l\in\mathbb{Z}} \tilde{Y}_{i,l}^{y_{i,l}}$: and $m_2^y =: \prod_{i\in I,l\in\mathbb{Z}} \tilde{Y}_{i,l}^{y'_{i,l}}$:.

Proposition 3.18. *We have $\mathcal{N}_t(m_1,m_2) = \mathcal{N}_t(m_1^y,m_2^y) + 2d(m_1,m_2)$, where:*

$$d(m_1,m_2) = \sum_{i\in I,l\in\mathbb{Z}} v_{i,l+1}u'_{i,l} + y_{i,l+1}v'_{i,l} = \sum_{i\in I,l\in\mathbb{Z}} u_{i,l+1}v'_{i,l} + v_{i,l+1}y'_{i,l}$$

where $u_{i,l} = y_{i,l} - v_{i,l-1} - v_{i,l+1} + \sum_{j/C_{i,j}=-1} v_{j,l}$ and $u'_{i,l} = y'_{i,l} - v'_{i,l-1} - v'_{i,l+1} + \sum_{j/C_{i,j}=-1} v'_{j,l}$.

Proof:

First notice that we have ($i\in I, l\in\mathbb{Z}$):

$$\mathcal{N}_t(Y_{i,l},A_{i,l-1}^{-1}) = 2\ ,\ \mathcal{N}_t(A_{i,l+1}^{-1},Y_{i,l}) = 2\ ,\ \mathcal{N}_t(A_{i,l+1}^{-1},A_{i,l-1}^{-1}) = -2$$

$$\mathcal{N}_t(Y_{i,l+1}^{-1},Y_{i,l-1}^{-1}) = -2\ ,\ \mathcal{N}_t(A_{i,l+1}^{-1},Y_{i,l}) = 2$$

For example $\mathcal{N}_t(Y_{i,l},A_{i,l-1}^{-1}) = \mathcal{N}(Y_{i,l},A_{i,l-1}^{-1}) - \mathcal{N}(A_{i,l-1}^{-1},Y_{i,l}) = 2$ because $\tilde{Y}_{i,l}\tilde{A}_{i,l-1}^{-1} = t^2\tilde{A}_{i,l-1}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{i,l}$.

We have $\mathcal{N}_t(m_1,m_2) = A+B+C+D$ where:

$A = \mathcal{N}_t(m_1^y,m_2^y)$

$B = \sum_{i,j\in I,l,k\in\mathbb{Z}} y_{i,l}v'_{j,k}\mathcal{N}_t(Y_{i,l},A_{j,k}^{-1}) = \sum_{i\in I,l\in\mathbb{Z}} y_{i,l}v'_{i,l-1}\mathcal{N}_t(Y_{i,l},A_{i,l-1}^{-1}) = 2\sum_{i\in I,l\in\mathbb{Z}} y_{i,l}v'_{i,l-1}$

$C = \sum_{i,j\in I,l,k\in\mathbb{Z}} v_{i,l}y'_{j,k}\mathcal{N}_t(A_{i,l}^{-1},Y_{j,k}) = \sum_{i\in I,l\in\mathbb{Z}} v_{i,l+1}y'_{i,l}\mathcal{N}_t(A_{i,l+1}^{-1},Y_{i,l}) = 2\sum_{i\in I,l\in\mathbb{Z}} v_{i,l+1}y'_{i,l}$

$D = \sum_{i,j\in I,l,k\in\mathbb{Z}} v_{i,l}v'_{j,k}\mathcal{N}_t(A_{i,l}^{-1},A_{j,k}^{-1})$

$= \sum_{i\in I,l\in\mathbb{Z}} v_{i,l+1}v'_{i,l-1}\mathcal{N}_t(A_{i,l+1}^{-1},A_{i,l-1}^{-1}) + v_{i,l}v'_{i,l}\mathcal{N}_t(Y_{i,l+1}^{-1},Y_{i,l-1}^{-1}) + \sum_{C_{j,i}=-1,l\in\mathbb{Z}} v_{i,l+1}v'_{j,l}\mathcal{N}_t(A_{i,l+1}^{-1},Y_{i,l})$

$= -2\sum_{i\in I,l\in\mathbb{Z}}(v_{i,l+1}v'_{i,l-1} + v_{i,l}v_{i,l'}) + 2\sum_{C_{j,i}=-1,l\in\mathbb{Z}} v_{i,l+1}v'_{j,l}$

In particular, we have:

$$B+C+D = 2\sum_{i\in I,l\in\mathbb{Z}}(y_{i,l}v'_{i,l-1} + v_{i,l+1}y'_{i,l} - v_{i,l+1}v'_{i,l-1} - v_{i,l}v'_{i,l}) + 2\sum_{C_{j,i}=-1,l\in\mathbb{Z}} v_{i,l+1}v'_{j,l}$$

□

The bicharacter d was introduced for the ADE-case by Nakajima in [12] motivated by geometry. It particular this proposition 3.18 gives a new motivation for this deformed structure.

3.5.4. *Presentation related to the basis A and identification with* [15].

Lemma 3.19. *For $m_1, m_2 \in A$, we have:*

$$\mathcal{N}(m_1,m_2) = \sum_{i,j\in I,l,k\in\mathbb{Z}} u_{i,l}(m_1)u_{j,k}(m_2)((\tilde{C}_{j,i}(z))_{r_j+l-k} - (\tilde{C}_{j,i}(z))_{-r_j+l-k})$$

Proof: First we can compute in $\mathcal{Y}_u$:

$$\tilde{Y}_{i,l}\tilde{Y}_{j,k} = \exp(\sum_{m>0} h^{2m}[y_i[-m], y_j[m]]q^{m(k-l)}) : \tilde{Y}_{i,l}\tilde{Y}_{j,k} := t_{\tilde{C}_{j,i}(z)z^{k-l}(z^{-r_j}-z^{r_j})} : \tilde{Y}_{i,l}\tilde{Y}_{j,k} :$$

and as $N(\tilde{Y}_{i,l}) = N(\tilde{Y}_{j,k}) = 0$ we have $\mathcal{N}(\tilde{Y}_{i,l}, \tilde{Y}_{j,k}) = (\tilde{C}_{j,i}(z))_{r_j+l-k} - (\tilde{C}_{j,i}(z))_{-r_j+l-k}$. □

In sl_2-case we have $C(z) = z + z^{-1}$ and $\tilde{C}(z) = \frac{1}{z+z^{-1}} = \sum_{r\geq 0}(-1)^r z^{-2r-1}$. So:

$$\tilde{Y}_l\tilde{Y}_k = t^s : \tilde{Y}_l\tilde{Y}_k :$$

where:

$s = 0$ if $l - k = 1 + 2r$, $r \in \mathbb{Z}$

$s = 0$ if $l - k = 2r$, $r > 0$

$s = 2(-1)^{r+1}$ if $l - k = 2r$, $r < 0$

$s = -1$ if $l = k$

It is analogous to the multiplication introduced for the ADE-case by Varagnolo-Vasserot in [15]: we suppose we are in the ADE-case, denote $P = \bigoplus_{i\in I}\mathbb{Z}\omega_i$ (resp. $Q = \bigoplus_{i\in I}\mathbb{Z}\alpha_i$) the weight-lattice (resp. root-lattice) and:

$\bar{\ }: P\otimes\mathbb{Z}[z^{\pm}] \to P\otimes\mathbb{Z}[z^{\pm}]$ is defined by $\overline{\lambda\otimes P(z)} = \lambda\otimes P(z^{-1})$.

$(,): Q\otimes\mathbb{Z}((z^{-1}))\times P\otimes\mathbb{Z}((z^{-1})) \to \mathbb{Z}((z^{-1}))$ is the $\mathbb{Z}((z^{-1}))$-bilinear form defined by $(\alpha_i, \omega_j) = \delta_{i,j}$.

$\Omega^{-1} : P\otimes\mathbb{Z}[z^{\pm}] \to Q\otimes\mathbb{Z}((z^{-1}))$ is defined by $\Omega^{-1}(\omega_i) = \sum_{k\in I}\tilde{C}_{i,k}(z)\alpha_k$.

The map $\epsilon : P\otimes\mathbb{Z}[z^{\pm}]\times P\otimes\mathbb{Z}[z^{\pm}] \to \mathbb{Z}$ is defined by:

$$\epsilon_{\lambda,\mu} = \pi_0((z^{-1}\Omega^{-1}(\bar{\lambda})|\mu))$$

The multiplication of [15] is defined by:

$$Y_{i,l}Y_{j,m} = t^{2\epsilon_{z^l\omega_i,z^m\omega_j}-2\epsilon_{z^m\omega_j,z^l\omega_i}}Y_{j,m}Y_{i,l}$$

So we can compute:

$$\epsilon_{z^l\omega_i,z^m\omega_j} = \pi_0((z^{-1}\Omega^{-1}(z^{-l}\omega_i)|z^m\omega_j)) = \pi_0(\sum_{k\in I}(z^{-1-l}\tilde{C}_{i,k}(z)\alpha_k|z^m\omega_j))$$

$$= \pi_0(z^{m-l-1}\tilde{C}_{i,j}(z)) = (\tilde{C}_{i,j}(z))_{l+1-m}$$

If we set $\epsilon'_{\lambda,\mu} = \pi_0((z\Omega^{-1}(\bar{\lambda})|\mu))$ then we have $\epsilon'_{z^l\omega_i,z^m\omega_j} = (\tilde{C}_{i,j}(z))_{l-1-m}$ and:

$$\epsilon_{z^l\omega_i,z^m\omega_j} - \epsilon'_{z^l\omega_i,z^m\omega_j} = \mathcal{N}(Y_{i,l}, Y_{j,m})$$

4. Deformed screening operators

Motivated by the screening currents of [4] we give in this section a "concrete" approach to deformations of screening operators. In particular the t-analogues of screening operators defined in [8] will appear as commutators in $\mathcal{H}_h$. Let us begin with some background about classic screening operators.

4.1. **Reminder: classic screening operators ([5],[6]).**

4.1.1. *Classic screening operators and symmetry property of q-characters.* Recall the definition of $\pi_+(\tilde{A}^{\pm}_{i,l}) = A^{\pm}_{i,l} \in \mathcal{Y}$ and of $u_{i,l} : A \to \mathbb{Z}$ in section 3.

Definition 4.1. *The i^{th}-screening operator is the $\mathbb{Z}$-linear map defined by:*

$$S_i : \mathcal{Y} \to \mathcal{Y}_i = \frac{\bigoplus_{l\in\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{Y}.S_{i,l}}{\sum_{l\in\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{Y}.(S_{i,l+2r_i} - A_{i,l+r_i}.S_{i,l})}$$

$$\forall m \in A, S_i(m) = \sum_{l\in\mathbb{Z}} u_{i,l}(m) S_{i,l}$$

Note that the i^{th}-screening operator can also be defined as the derivation such that:

$$S_i(1) = 0 \ , \forall j \in I, l \in \mathbb{Z}, S_i(Y_{j,l}) = \delta_{i,j} Y_{i,l}.S_{i,l}$$

Theorem 4.2. *(***Frenkel, Reshetikhin, Mukhin** [5],[6]*) The image of $\chi_q : \mathbb{Z}[X_{i,l}]_{i\in I, l\in\mathbb{Z}} \to \mathcal{Y}$ is:*

$$Im(\chi_q) = \bigcap_{i\in I} Ker(S_i)$$

It is analogous to the classical symmetry property of χ: $\text{Im}(\chi) = \mathbb{Z}[y_i^{\pm}]^W_{i\in I}$.

4.1.2. *Structure of the kernel of S_i.* Let $\mathfrak{K}_i = \text{Ker}(S_i)$. It is a $\mathbb{Z}$-subalgebra of $\mathcal{Y}$.

Theorem 4.3. *(***Frenkel, Reshetikhin, Mukhin** [5],[6]*) The $\mathbb{Z}$-subalgebra $\mathfrak{K}_i$ of $\mathcal{Y}$ is generated by the $Y_{i,l}(1 + A^{-1}_{i,l+r_i}), Y^{\pm}_{j,l}$ ($j \neq i, l \in \mathbb{Z}$).*

For $m \in B_i$, we denote:

$$E_i(m) = m \prod_{l\in\mathbb{Z}} (1 + A_{i,l+r_i}{}^{-1})^{u_{i,l}(m)} \in \mathfrak{K}_i$$

In particular:

Corollary 4.4. *The $\mathbb{Z}$-module $\mathfrak{K}_i$ is freely generated by the $E_i(m)$ ($m \in B_i$):*

$$\mathfrak{K}_i = \bigoplus_{m\in B_i} \mathbb{Z}E_i(m) \simeq \mathbb{Z}^{(B_i)}$$

4.1.3. *Examples in the sl_2-case.* We suppose in this section that we are in the sl_2-case. For $m \in B$, let $L(m) = \chi_q(V_m)$ be the q-character of the $\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{sl}_2)$-irreducible representation of highest weight m. In particular $L(m) \in \mathfrak{K}$ and $\mathfrak{K} = \bigoplus_{m\in B} \mathbb{Z}L(m)$.

In [5] an explicit formula for $L(m)$ is given: a $\sigma \subset \mathbb{Z}$ is called a 2-segment if σ is of the form $\sigma = \{l, l+2, ..., l+2k\}$. Two 2-segment are said to be in special position if their union is a 2-segment that properly contains each of them. All finite subset of $\mathbb{Z}$ with multiplicity $(l, u_l)_{l\in\mathbb{Z}}$ ($u_l \geq 0$) can be broken in a unique way into a union of 2-segments which are not in pairwise special position.

For $m \in B$ we decompose $m = \prod_j \prod_{l\in\sigma_j} Y_l \in B$ where the $(\sigma_j)_j$ is the decomposition of the $(l, u_l(m))_{l\in\mathbb{Z}}$. We have:

$$L(m) = \prod_j L(\prod_{l\in\sigma_j} Y_l)$$

So it suffices to give the formula for a 2-segments:

$$L(Y_l Y_{l+2} Y_{l+4} ... Y_{l+2k}) = Y_l Y_{l+2} Y_{l+4} ... Y_{l+2k} + Y_l Y_{l+2} ... Y_{l+2(k-1)} Y^{-1}_{l+2(k+1)}$$
$$+ Y_l Y_{l+2} ... Y_{l+2(k-2)} Y^{-1}_{l+2k} Y^{-1}_{l+2(k+1)} + ... + Y^{-1}_{l+2} Y^{-1}_{l+2} ... Y^{-1}_{l+2(k+1)}$$

We say that m is irregular if there are $j_1 \neq j_2$ such that

$$\sigma_{j_1} \subset \sigma_{j_2} \text{ and } \sigma_{j_1} + 2 \subset \sigma_{j_2}$$

Lemma 4.5. *(***Frenkel, Reshetikhin** [5]*) There is a dominant $\mathcal{Y}$-monomial other than m in $L(m)$ if and only if m is irregular.*

4.1.4. *Complements: another basis of $\mathfrak{K}_i$.* Let us go back to the general case. Let $\mathcal{Y}_{sl_2}=\mathbb{Z}[Y_l^{\pm}]_{l\in\mathbb{Z}}$ the ring $\mathcal{Y}$ for the sl_2-case. Let i be in I and for $0\leq k\leq r_i-1$, let $\omega_k:A\rightarrow\mathcal{Y}_{sl_2}$ be the map defined by:

$$\omega_k(m)=\prod_{l\in\mathbb{Z}}Y_l^{u_{i,k+lr_i}(m)}$$

and $\nu_k:\mathbb{Z}[(Y_{l-1}Y_{l+1})^{-1}]_{l\in\mathbb{Z}}\rightarrow\mathcal{Y}$ be the ring homomorphism such that $\nu_k((Y_{l-1}Y_{l+1})^{-1})=A_{i,k+lr_i}^{-1}$.

For $m\in B_i$, $\omega_k(m)$ is dominant in $\mathcal{Y}_{sl_2}$ and so we can define $L(\omega_k(m))$ (see section 4.1.3). We have $L(\omega_k(m))\omega_k(m)^{-1}\in\mathbb{Z}[(Y_{l-1}Y_{l+1})^{-1}]_{l\in\mathbb{Z}}$. We introduce:

$$L_i(m)=m\prod_{0\leq k\leq r_i-1}\nu_k(L(\omega_k(m))\omega_k(m)^{-1})\in\mathfrak{K}_i$$

In analogy with the corollary 4.4 the $\mathbb{Z}$-module $\mathfrak{K}_i$ is freely generated by the $L_i(m)$ ($m\in B_i$):

$$\mathfrak{K}_i=\bigoplus_{m\in B_i}\mathbb{Z}L_i(m)\simeq\mathbb{Z}^{(B_i)}$$

4.2. **Screening currents.** Following [4], for $i\in I, l\in\mathbb{Z}$, introduce $\tilde{S}_{i,l}\in\mathcal{H}_h$:

$$\tilde{S}_{i,l}=\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^m\frac{a_i[m]}{q_i^m-q_i^{-m}}q^{lm})\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^m\frac{a_i[-m]}{q_i^{-m}-q_i^m}q^{-lm})$$

Lemma 4.6. *We have the following relations in $\mathcal{H}_h$:*

$$\tilde{A}_{i,l}\tilde{S}_{i,l-r_i}=t_{-z^{-2r_i}-1}\tilde{S}_{i,l+r_i}$$
$$\tilde{S}_{i,l}\tilde{A}_{j,k}=t_{C_{i,j}(z)(z^{(k-l)}+z^{(l-k)})}\tilde{A}_{j,k}\tilde{S}_{i,l}$$
$$\tilde{S}_{i,l}\tilde{Y}_{j,k}=t_{\delta_{i,j}(z^{(k-l)}+z^{(l-k)})}\tilde{Y}_{j,k}\tilde{S}_{i,l}$$

Proof:

As for lemma 3.5 we compute in $\mathcal{H}_h$:

$\tilde{A}_{i,l}\tilde{S}_{i,l-r_i}$
$=\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^ma_i[m]q^{lm})(\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^ma_i[-m]q^{-lm})\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^m\frac{a_i[m]}{q^{mr_i}-q^{-mr_i}}q^{m(l-r_i)})$
$\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^m\frac{a_i[-m]}{q^{-mr_i}-q^{mr_i}}q^{m(r_i-l)})$
$=\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^{2m}\frac{-q^{2mr_i}+q^{-2mr_i}}{q^{mr_i}-q^{-mr_i}}q^{-mr_i}c_m)\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^ma_i[m]q^{lm}+h^m\frac{a_i[m]}{q^{mr_i}-q^{-mr_i}}q^{m(l-r_i)})$
$\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^m\frac{a_i[-m]}{q^{-mr_i}-q^{mr_i}}q^{m(r_i-l)}+h^ma_i[-m]q^{-lm})$
$=t_{-z^{-2r_i}-1}\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^ma_i[m](1+\frac{q^{-mr_i}}{q^{mr_i}-q^{-mr_i}})q^{lm})\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^ma_i[m](1+\frac{q^{mr_i}}{q^{-mr_i}-q^{mr_i}})q^{-lm})$
$=t_{-z^{-2r_i}-1}\tilde{S}_{i,l+r_i}$

$\tilde{S}_{i,l}\tilde{A}_{j,k}$
$=\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^m\frac{a_i[m]}{q^{mr_i}-q^{-mr_i}}q^{lm})(\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^m\frac{a_i[-m]}{q^{-mr_i}-q^{mr_i}}q^{-lm})\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^ma_j[m]q^{km}))$
$\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^ma_j[-m]q^{-km})$
$=\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^{2m}\frac{(q^{-mr_i}-q^{mr_i})C_{i,j}(q^m)}{q^{-mr_i}-q^{mr_i}}q^{m(k-l)}c_m)\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^m\frac{a_i[m]}{q^{mr_i}-q^{-mr_i}}q^{lm})$
$\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^ma_j[m]q^{km})\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^m\frac{a_i[-m]}{q^{-mr_i}-q^{mr_i}}q^{-lm})\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^ma_j[-m]q^{-km})$
$=\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^{2m}C_{i,j}(q^m)(q^{m(k-l)}+q^{(l-k)m})c_m)\tilde{A}_{j,k}\tilde{S}_{i,l}$

Finally:

$$\begin{aligned}&\tilde{S}_{i,l}\tilde{Y}_{j,k}\\ &=\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^m\frac{a_i[m]}{q^{mr_i}-q^{-mr_i}}q^{lm})(\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^m\frac{a_i[-m]}{q^{-mr_i}-q^{mr_i}}q^{-lm})\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^my_j[m]q^{km}))\\ &\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^my_j[-m]q^{-km})\\ &=\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^{2m}\delta_{i,j}\frac{(q^{-mr_i}-q^{mr_i})}{q^{-mr_i}-q^{mr_i}}q^{m(k-l)}c_m)\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^m\frac{a_i[m]}{q^{mr_i}-q^{-mr_i}}q^{lm})\\ &\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^my_j[m]q^{km})\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^m\frac{a_i[-m]}{q^{-mr_i}-q^{mr_i}}q^{-lm})\exp(\sum_{m>0}h^my_j[-m]q^{-km})\\ &=\exp(\sum_{m>0}\delta_{i,j}h^{2m}(q^{m(k-l)}+q^{(l-k)m})c_m)\tilde{Y}_{j,k}\tilde{S}_{i,l}\end{aligned}$$

□

4.3. **Deformed bimodules.** In this section we define and study a t-analogue $\mathcal{Y}_{i,t}$ of the module $\mathcal{Y}_i$.

For $i\in I$, let $\mathcal{Y}_{i,u}$ be the $\mathcal{Y}_u$ sub left-module of $\mathcal{H}_h$ generated by the $\tilde{S}_{i,l}$ ($l\in\mathbb{Z}$). It follows from lemma 4.6 that $(\tilde{S}_{i,l})_{-r_i\leq l<r_i}$ generate $\mathcal{Y}_{i,u}$ and that it is also a subbimodule of $\mathcal{H}_h$. Denote by $\tilde{S}_{i,l}\in\mathcal{H}_t$ the image of $\tilde{S}_{i,l}\in\mathcal{H}_h$ in $\mathcal{H}_t$.

Definition 4.7. *$\mathcal{Y}_{i,t}$ is the sub left-module of $\mathcal{H}_t$ generated by the $\tilde{S}_{i,l}$ ($l\in\mathbb{Z}$).*

In particular it is to say the image of $\mathcal{Y}_{i,u}$ in $\mathcal{H}_t$. It follows from lemma 4.6 that for $l\in\mathbb{Z}$, we have in $\mathcal{Y}_{i,t}$:

$$\tilde{A}_{i,l}\tilde{S}_{i,l-r_i}=t^{-1}\tilde{S}_{i,l+r_i}$$

It particular $\mathcal{Y}_{i,t}$ is generated by the $(\tilde{S}_{i,l})_{-r_i\leq l<r_i}$.

It follows from lemma 4.6 that for $l\in\mathbb{Z}$, we have:

$$\tilde{S}_{i,l}.\tilde{Y}_{j,k}=t^{2\delta_{i,j}\delta_{l,k}}\tilde{Y}_{j,k}.\tilde{S}_{i,l}\ ,\ \tilde{S}_{i,l}.t=t.\tilde{S}_{i,l}$$

In particular $\mathcal{Y}_{i,t}$ a subbimodule of $\mathcal{H}_t$. Moreover:

$$\tilde{S}_{i,l}.\tilde{A}_{i,k}=t^{2\delta_{l-k,r_i}+2\delta_{l-k,-r_i}}\tilde{A}_{i,k}.\tilde{S}_{i,l}$$

$$\tilde{S}_{i,l}.\tilde{A}_{j,k}=t^{-2\sum_{r=C_{i,j}+1,C_{i,j}+3,\dots,-C_{i,j}-1}\delta_{l-k,r}}\tilde{A}_{j,k}.\tilde{S}_{i,l}\text{ (if } i\neq j)$$

Proposition 4.8. *The $\mathcal{Y}_t$ left module $\mathcal{Y}_{i,t}$ is freely generated by $(\tilde{S}_{i,l})_{-r_i\leq l<r_i}$:*

$$\mathcal{Y}_{i,t}=\bigoplus_{-r_i\leq l<r_i}\mathcal{Y}_t\tilde{S}_{i,l}\simeq\mathcal{Y}_t^{2r_i}$$

Proof: We saw that $(\tilde{S}_{i,l})_{-r_i\leq l<r_i}$ generate $\mathcal{Y}_{i,t}$. We prove they are $\mathcal{Y}_t$-linearly independent: for $(R_1,...,R_n)\in\mathfrak{U}^n$, introduce:

$$Y_{R_1,...,R_n}=\exp(\sum_{m>0,j\in I}h^my_j[m]R_j(q^m))\in\mathcal{H}_t^+$$

It follows from lemma 3.7 that the $(Y_R)_{R\in\mathfrak{U}^n}$ are $\mathbb{Z}$-linearly independent. Note that we have $\pi_+(\mathcal{Y}_{i,t})\subset\bigoplus_{R\in\mathfrak{U}^n}\mathbb{Z}Y_R$ and that $\mathcal{Y}=\bigoplus_{R\in\mathbb{Z}[z^\pm]^n}\mathbb{Z}Y_R$. Suppose we have a linear combination ($\lambda_r\in\mathcal{Y}_t$):

$$\lambda_{-r_i}\tilde{S}_{i,-r_i}+...+\lambda_{r_i-1}\tilde{S}_{i,r_i-1}=0$$

Introduce $\mu_{k,R}\in\mathbb{Z}$ such that:

$$\pi_+(\lambda_k)=\sum_{R\in\mathbb{Z}[z^\pm]^n}\mu_{k,R}Y_R$$

and $R_{i,k}=(R_{i,k}^1(z),...,R_{i,k}^n(z))\in\mathfrak{U}^n$ such that $\pi_+(\tilde{S}_{i,k})=Y_{R_{i,k}}$. If we apply π_+ to the linear combination, we get:

$$\sum_{R\in\mathbb{Z}[z^\pm]^n,-r_i\leq k\leq r_i-1}\mu_{k,R}Y_RY_{R_{i,k}}=0$$

and we have for all $R' \in \mathfrak{U}$:

$$\sum_{-r_i \leq k \leq r_i - 1 / R' - R_{i,k} \in \mathbb{Z}[z^{\pm}]^n} \mu_{k, R' - R_{i,k}} = 0$$

Suppose we have $-r_i \leq k_1 \neq k_2 \leq r_i - 1$ such that $R' - R_{i,k_1}, R' - R_{i,k_2} \in \mathbb{Z}[z^{\pm}]^n$. So $R_{i,k_1} - R_{i,k_2} \in \mathbb{Z}[z^{\pm}]^n$. But $a_i[m] = \sum_{j \in I} C_{j,i}(q^m) y_j[m]$, so for $j \in I$:

$$C_{j,i}(z) \frac{z^{k_1} - z^{k_2}}{z^{r_i} - z^{-r_i}} = (R^j_{i,k_1}(z) - R^j_{i,k_2}(z)) \in \mathbb{Z}[z^{\pm}]$$

In particular for $j = i$ we have $C_{i,i}(z) \frac{z^{k_1} - z^{k_2}}{z^{r_i} - z^{-r_i}} = \frac{(z^{r_i} + z^{-r_i})(z^{k_1} - z^{k_2})}{z^{r_i} - z^{-r_i}} \in \mathbb{Z}[z^{\pm}]$. This is impossible because $|k_1 - k_2| < 2r_i$. So we have only one term in the sum and all $\mu_{k,R} = 0$. So $\pi_+(\lambda_k) = 0$, and $\lambda_k \in (t-1)\mathcal{Y}_t$. We have by induction for all $m > 0$, $\lambda_k \in (t-1)^m \mathcal{Y}_t$. It is possible if and only if $\lambda_k = 0$. □

Denote by $\mathcal{Y}_i$ the $\mathcal{Y}$-bimodule $\pi_+(\mathcal{Y}_{i,t})$. It is consistent with the notations of section 4.1.

4.4. **t-analogues of screening operators.** We introduced t-analogues of screening operators in [8]. The picture of the last section enables us to define them from a new point of view.

For m a $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial, we have:

$$[\tilde{S}_{i,l}, m] = \tilde{S}_{i,l} m - m \tilde{S}_{i,l} = (t^{2u_{i,l}(m)} - 1) m \tilde{S}_{i,l} = t^{u_{i,l}(m)} (t - t^{-1}) [u_{i,l}(m)]_t m \tilde{S}_{i,l}$$

So for $\lambda \in \mathcal{Y}_t$ we have $[\tilde{S}_{i,l}, \lambda] \in (t^2 - 1)\mathcal{Y}_{i,t}$, and $[\tilde{S}_{i,l}, \lambda] \neq 0$ only for a finite number of $l \in \mathbb{Z}$. So we can define:

Definition 4.9. *The i^{th} t-screening operator is the map $S_{i,t} : \mathcal{Y}_t \to \mathcal{Y}_{i,t}$ such that ($\lambda \in \mathcal{Y}_t$):*

$$S_{i,t}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{t^2 - 1} \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} [\tilde{S}_{i,l}, \lambda] \in \mathcal{Y}_{i,t}$$

In particular, $S_{i,t}$ is $\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]$-linear and a derivation. It is our map of [8].

For m a $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial, we have $\pi_+(S_{i,t}(m)) = \pi_+(t^{u_{i,l}(m)-1}[u_{i,l}(m)]_t)\pi_+(m\tilde{S}_{i,l}) = u_{i,l}(m)\pi_+(m\tilde{S}_{i,l})$ and the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{Y}_t & \xrightarrow{S_{i,t}} & \mathcal{Y}_{i,t} \\ \pi_+ \downarrow & & \downarrow \quad \pi_+ \\ \mathcal{Y} & \xrightarrow{S_i} & \mathcal{Y}_i \end{array}$$

4.5. **Kernel of deformed screening operators.**

4.5.1. *Structure of the kernel.* We proved in [8] a t-analogue of theorem 4.3:

Theorem 4.10. *([8]) The kernel of the i^{th} t-screening operator $S_{i,t}$ is the $\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]$-subalgebra of $\mathcal{Y}_t$ generated by the $\tilde{Y}_{i,l}(1 + t\tilde{A}^{-1}_{i,l+r_i}), \tilde{Y}^{\pm}_{j,l}$ ($j \neq i, l \in \mathbb{Z}$).*

Proof: For the first inclusion we compute:

$$S_{i,t}(\tilde{Y}_{i,l}(1 + t\tilde{A}^{-1}_{i,l+r_i})) = \tilde{Y}_{i,l}\tilde{S}_{i,l} + t\tilde{Y}_{i,l}\tilde{A}^{-1}_{i,l+r_i}(-t^{-2})\tilde{S}_{i,l+2r_i} = \tilde{Y}_{i,l}(\tilde{S}_{i,l} - t^{-1}\tilde{A}^{-1}_{i,l+r_i}\tilde{S}_{i,l+2r_i}) = 0$$

For the other inclusion we refer to [8]. □

Let $\mathfrak{K}_{i,t} = \mathrm{Ker}(S_{i,t})$. It is a $\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]$-subalgebra of $\mathcal{Y}_t$. In particular we have $\pi_+(\mathfrak{K}_{i,t}) = \mathfrak{K}_i$ (consequence of theorem 4.3 and 4.10).

For $m \in B_i$ introduce: (recall that $\overrightarrow{\prod_{l \in \mathbb{Z}}} U_l$ means $...U_{-1}U_0U_1U_2...$):

$$E_{i,t}(m) = \overrightarrow{\prod_{l \in \mathbb{Z}}} ((\tilde{Y}_{i,l}(1 + t\tilde{A}^{-1}_{i,l+r_i}))^{u_{i,l}(m)} \prod_{j \neq i} \tilde{Y}^{u_{j,l}(m)}_{j,l})$$

It is well defined because it follows from theorem 3.11 that for $j\neq i, l\in\mathbb{Z}$, $(\tilde{Y}_{i,l}(1+t\tilde{A}_{i,l+r_i}^{-1}))$ and $\tilde{Y}_{j,l}$ commute. For $m\in B_i$, the formula shows that the $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomials of $E_{i,t}(m)$ are the $\mathcal{Y}$-monomials of $E_i(m)$ (with identification by π_+). Such elements were used in [12] for the ADE case.

The theorem 4.10 allows us to describe $\mathfrak{K}_{i,t}$:

Corollary 4.11. *For all $m\in B_i$, we have $E_{i,t}(m)\in\mathfrak{K}_{i,t}$. Moreover:*

$$\mathfrak{K}_{i,t}=\bigoplus_{m\in B_i}\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]E_{i,t}(m)\simeq\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]^{(B_i)}$$

Proof: First $E_{i,t}(m)\in\mathfrak{K}_{i,t}$ as product of elements of $\mathfrak{K}_{i,t}$. We show easily that the $E_{i,t}(m)$ are $\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]$-linearly independent by looking at a maximal $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial in a linear combination.

Let us prove that the $E_{i,t}(m)$ are $\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]$-generators of $\mathfrak{K}_{i,t}$: for a product χ of the algebra-generators of theorem 4.10, let us look at the highest weight $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial m. Then $E_{i,t}(m)$ is this product up to the order in the multiplication. But for $p=1$ or $p\geq 3$, $Y_{i,l}Y_{i,l+pr_i}$ is the unique dominant $\mathcal{Y}$-monomial of $E_i(Y_{i,l})E_i(Y_{i,l+pr_i})$, so:

$$\tilde{Y}_{i,l}(1+t\tilde{A}_{i,l+r_i}^{-1})\tilde{Y}_{i,l+pr_i}(1+t\tilde{A}_{i,l+pr_i+r_i}^{-1})\in t^{\mathbb{Z}}\tilde{Y}_{i,l+pr_i}(1+t\tilde{A}_{i,l+pr_i+r_i}^{-1})\tilde{Y}_{i,l}(1+t\tilde{A}_{i,l+r_i}^{-1})$$

And for $p=2$:

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{Y}_{i,l}(1+t\tilde{A}_{i,l+r_i}^{-1})\tilde{Y}_{i,l+2r_i}(1+t\tilde{A}_{i,l+3r_i}^{-1})-\tilde{Y}_{i,l+2r_i}(1+t\tilde{A}_{i,l+3r_i}^{-1})\tilde{Y}_{i,l}(1+t\tilde{A}_{i,l+r_i}^{-1})\\ \in\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]+t^{\mathbb{Z}}\tilde{Y}_{i,l}(1+t\tilde{A}_{i,l+r_i}^{-1})\tilde{Y}_{i,l+2r_i}(1+t\tilde{A}_{i,l+3r_i}^{-1})\end{aligned}$$

□

4.5.2. *Elements of $\mathfrak{K}_{i,t}$ with a unique i-dominant $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial.*

Proposition 4.12. *For $m\in B_i$, there is a unique $F_{i,t}(m)\in\mathfrak{K}_{i,t}$ such that m is the unique i-dominant $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial of $F_{i,t}(m)$. Moreover :*

$$\mathfrak{K}_{i,t}=\bigoplus_{m\in B_i}F_{i,t}(m)$$

Proof: It follows from corollary 4.11 that an element of $\mathfrak{K}_{i,t}$ has at least one i-dominant $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial. In particular we have the uniqueness of $F_{i,t}(m)$.

For the existence, let us look at the sl_2-case. Let m be in B. It follows from the lemma 3.14 that $\{MA_{i_1,l_1}^{-1}...A_{i_R,l_R}^{-1}/R\geq 0,l_1,...,l_R\geq l(M)\}\cap B$ is finite (where $l(M)=\min\{l\in\mathbb{Z}/\exists i\in I,u_{i,l}(M)\neq 0\}$). We define on this set a total ordering compatible with the partial ordering: $m_L=m>m_{L-1}>...>m_1$. Let us prove by induction on l the existence of $F_t(m_l)$. The unique dominant $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial of $E_t(m_1)$ is m_1 so $F_t(m_1)=E_t(m_1)$. In general let $\lambda_1(t),...,\lambda_{l-1}(t)\in\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]$ be the coefficient of the dominant $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomials $m_1,...,m_{l-1}$ in $E_t(m_l)$. We put:

$$F_t(m_l)=E_t(m_l)-\sum_{r=1...l-1}\lambda_r(t)F_t(m_r)$$

Notice that this construction gives $F_t(m)\in m\mathbb{Z}[\tilde{A}_l^{-1},t^{\pm}]_{l\in\mathbb{Z}}$.

For the general case, let i be in I and m be in B_i. Consider $\omega_k(m)$ as in section 4.1.4. The study of the sl_2-case allows us to set $\chi_k=\omega_k(m)^{-1}F_t(\omega_k(m))\in\mathbb{Z}[\tilde{A}_l^{-1},t^{\pm}]_l$. And using the $\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]$-algebra homomorphism $\nu_{k,t}:\mathbb{Z}[\tilde{A}_l^{-1},t^{\pm}]_{l\in\mathbb{Z}}\rightarrow\mathbb{Z}[\tilde{A}_{i,l}^{-1},t^{\pm}]_{i\in I,l\in\mathbb{Z}}$ defined by $\nu_{k,t}(\tilde{A}_l^{-1})=\tilde{A}_{i,k+lr_i}^{-1}$, we set (the terms of the product commute):

$$F_{i,t}(m)=m\prod_{0\leq k\leq r_i-1}\nu_{k,t}(\chi_k)\in\mathfrak{K}_{i,t}$$

For the last assertion, we have $E_{i,t}(m)=\sum_{l=1...L}\lambda_l(t)F_{i,t}(m_l)$ where $m_1,...,m_L$ are the i-dominant $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomials of $E_{i,t}(m)$ with coefficients $\lambda_1(t),...,\lambda_L(t)\in\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]$. □

In the same way there is a unique $F_i(m) \in \mathfrak{K}_i$ such that m is the unique i-dominant $\mathcal{Y}$-monomial of $F_i(m)$. Moreover $F_i(m) = \pi_+(F_{i,t}(m))$.

4.5.3. *Examples in the sl_2-case.* In this section we suppose that $\mathfrak{g} = sl_2$ and we compute $F_t(m) = F_{1,t}(m)$ in some examples with the help of section 4.1.3.

Lemma 4.13. *Let $\sigma = \{l, l+2, ..., l+2k\}$ be a 2-segment and $m_\sigma = \tilde{Y}_l \tilde{Y}_{l+2} ... \tilde{Y}_{l+2k} \in B$. Then we have the formula:*

$$F_t(m_\sigma) = m_\sigma(1 + t\tilde{A}_{l+2k+1}^{-1} + t^2 \tilde{A}_{l+(2k+1)}^{-1} \tilde{A}_{l+(2k-1)}^{-1} + ... + t^k \tilde{A}_{l+(2k+1)}^{-1} \tilde{A}_{l+(2k-1)}^{-1} ... \tilde{A}_{l+1}^{-1})$$

If σ_1, σ_2 are 2-segments not in special position, we have:

$$F_t(m_{\sigma_1}) F_t(m_{\sigma_2}) = t^{\mathcal{N}(m_{\sigma_1}, m_{\sigma_2}) - \mathcal{N}(m_{\sigma_2}, m_{\sigma_1})} F_t(m_{\sigma_2}) F_t(m_{\sigma_1})$$

If $\sigma_1, ..., \sigma_R$ are 2-segments such that $m_{\sigma_1} ... m_{\sigma_r}$ is regular, we have:

$$F_t(m_{\sigma_1} ... m_{\sigma_R}) = F_t(m_{\sigma_1}) ... F_t(m_{\sigma_R})$$

In particular if $m \in B$ verifies $\forall l \in \mathbb{Z}, u_l(m) \leq 1$ then it is of the form $m = m_{\sigma_1} ... m_{\sigma_R}$ where the σ_r are 2-segments such that $\max(\sigma_r) + 2 < \min(\sigma_{r+1})$. So the lemma 4.13 gives an explicit formula $F_t(m) = F_t(m_{\sigma_1}) ... F_t(m_{\sigma_R})$.

Proof: First we need some relations in $\mathcal{Y}_{1,t}$: we know that for $l \in \mathbb{Z}$ we have $t\tilde{S}_{l-1} = \tilde{A}_l^{-1} \tilde{S}_{l+1} = t^2 \tilde{S}_{l+1} \tilde{A}_l^{-1}$, so $t^{-1} \tilde{S}_{l-1} = \tilde{S}_{l+1} \tilde{A}_l^{-1}$. So we get by induction that for $r \geq 0$:

$$t^{-r} \tilde{S}_{l+1-2r} = \tilde{S}_{l+1} \tilde{A}_l^{-1} \tilde{A}_{l-2}^{-1} ... \tilde{A}_{l-2(r-1)}^{-1}$$

As $u_{i,l+1}(\tilde{A}_l^{-1} \tilde{A}_{l-2}^{-1} ... \tilde{A}_{l-2(r-1)}^{-1}) = u_{i,l+1}(\tilde{A}_l^{-1}) = -1$, we get:

$$t^{-r} \tilde{S}_{l+1-2r} = t^{-2} \tilde{A}_l^{-1} \tilde{A}_{l-2}^{-1} ... \tilde{A}_{l-2(r-1)}^{-1} \tilde{S}_{l+1}$$

For $r' \geq 0$, by multiplying on the left by $\tilde{A}_{l+2r'}^{-1} \tilde{A}_{l+2(r'-1)}^{-1} ... \tilde{A}_{l+2}^{-1}$, we get:

$$t^{-r} \tilde{A}_{l+2r'}^{-1} \tilde{A}_{l+2(r'-1)}^{-1} ... \tilde{A}_{l+2}^{-1} \tilde{S}_{l+1-2r} = t^{-2} \tilde{A}_{l+2r'}^{-1} \tilde{A}_{l+2(r'-1)}^{-1} ... \tilde{A}_{l-2(r-1)}^{-1} \tilde{S}_{l+1}$$

If we put $r' = 1 + R', r = R - R', l = L - 1 - 2R'$, we get for $0 \leq R' \leq R$:

$$t^{R'} \tilde{A}_{L+1}^{-1} \tilde{A}_{L-1}^{-1} ... \tilde{A}_{L+1-2R'}^{-1} \tilde{S}_{L-2R} = t^{R-2} \tilde{A}_{L+1}^{-1} \tilde{A}_{L-1}^{-1} ... \tilde{A}_{L+1-2R}^{-1} \tilde{S}_{L-2R'}$$

Now let be $m = \tilde{Y}_0 \tilde{Y}_2 ... \tilde{Y}_l$ and $\chi \in \mathcal{Y}_t$ given by the formula in the lemma. Let us compute $\tilde{S}_t(\chi)$:

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{S}_t(\chi) &= m(\tilde{S}_0 + \tilde{S}_2 + ... + \tilde{S}_l) \\
&+ tm\tilde{A}_{l+1}^{-1}(\tilde{S}_0 + \tilde{S}_2 + ... + \tilde{S}_{l-2} - t^{-2}\tilde{S}_{l+2}) \\
&+ t^2 m\tilde{A}_{l+1}^{-1}\tilde{A}_{l-1}^{-1}(\tilde{S}_0 + \tilde{S}_2 + ... + \tilde{S}_{l-4} - t^{-2}\tilde{S}_l - t^{-2}\tilde{S}_{l+2}) \\
&+ ... \\
&+ t^l m\tilde{A}_{l+1}^{-1}\tilde{A}_{l-1}^{-1} ... \tilde{A}_1^{-1}(-t^{-2}\tilde{S}_2 + ... - t^{-2}\tilde{S}_l - t^{-2}\tilde{S}_{l+2}) \\
&= m(\tilde{S}_0 + \tilde{S}_2 + ... + \tilde{S}_l) \\
&+ tm\tilde{A}_{l+1}^{-1}(\tilde{S}_0 + \tilde{S}_2 + ... + \tilde{S}_{l-2}) - m\tilde{S}_l \\
&+ t^2 m\tilde{A}_{l+1}^{-1}\tilde{A}_{l-1}^{-1}(\tilde{S}_0 + \tilde{S}_2 + ... + \tilde{S}_{l-4}) - tm\tilde{A}_{l+1}^{-1}\tilde{S}_{l-2} - m\tilde{S}_{l-2} \\
&+ ... \\
&- mt^{l-1}\tilde{A}_{l+1}^{-1}\tilde{A}_{l-1}^{-1} ... \tilde{A}_3^{-1} - ... - t^{-2}\tilde{S}_l - m\tilde{S}_0 \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

So $\chi \in \mathfrak{K}_t$. But we see on the formula that m is the unique dominant monomial of χ. So $\chi = F_t(m)$.

For the second point, we have two cases:

if $m_{\sigma_1}m_{\sigma_2}$ is regular, it follows from lemma 4.5 that $L(m_{\sigma_1})L(m_{\sigma_2}) = L(m_{\sigma_2})L(m_{\sigma_1})$ has no dominant monomial other than $m_{\sigma_1}m_{\sigma_2}$. But our formula shows that $F_t(m_{\sigma_1})$ (resp. $F_t(m_{\sigma_2})$) has the same monomials than $L(m_{\sigma_1})$ (resp. $L(m_{\sigma_2})$). So

$$F_t(m_{\sigma_1})F_t(m_{\sigma_2}) - t^{\mathcal{N}(m_{\sigma_1},m_{\sigma_2})-\mathcal{N}(m_{\sigma_2},m_{\sigma_1})}F_t(m_{\sigma_2})F_t(m_{\sigma_1})$$

has no dominant $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial because $m_{\sigma_1}m_{\sigma_2} - t^{\mathcal{N}(m_{\sigma_1},m_{\sigma_2})-\mathcal{N}(m_{\sigma_2},m_{\sigma_1})}m_{\sigma_2}m_{\sigma_1} = 0$.

if $m_{\sigma_1}m_{\sigma_2}$ is irregular, we have for example $\sigma_{j_1} \subset \sigma_{j_2}$ and $\sigma_{j_1} + 2 \subset \sigma_{j_2}$. Let us write $\sigma_{j_1} = \{l_1, l_1+2, ..., , p_1\}$ and $\sigma_2 = \{l_2, l_2+2, ..., , p_2\}$. So we have $l_2 \leq l_1$ and $p_1 \leq p_2 - 2$. Let $m = m_1m_2$ be a dominant $\mathcal{Y}$-monomial of $L(m_{\sigma_1}m_{\sigma_2}) = L(m_{\sigma_1})L(m_{\sigma_2})$ where m_1 (resp. m_2) is a $\mathcal{Y}$-monomial of $L(m_{\sigma_1})$ (resp. $L(m_{\sigma_2})$). If m_2 is not m_{σ_2}, we have $Y_{p_2}^{-1}$ in m_2 which can not be canceled by m_1. So $m = m_1m_{\sigma_2}$. Let us write $m_1 = m_{\sigma_1}A_{p_1+1}^{-1}...A_{p_1+1-2r}^{-1}$. So we just have to prove:

$$\tilde{A}_{p_1+1}^{-1}...\tilde{A}_{p_1+1-2r}^{-1}m_{\sigma_2} = m_{\sigma_2}\tilde{A}_{p_1+1}^{-1}...\tilde{A}_{p_1+1-2r}^{-1}$$

This follows from ($l \in \mathbb{Z}$):

$$\tilde{A}_l^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{l-1}\tilde{Y}_{l+1} = \tilde{Y}_{l-1}\tilde{Y}_{l+1}\tilde{A}_l^{-1}$$

For the last assertion it suffices to show that $F_t(m_{\sigma_1})...F_t(m_{\sigma_R})$ has no other dominant $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial than $m_{\sigma_1}...m_{\sigma_R}$. But $F_t(m_{\sigma_1})...F_t(m_{\sigma_R})$ has the same monomials than $L(m_{\sigma_1})...L(m_{\sigma_R}) = L(m_{\sigma_1}...m_{\sigma_R})$. As $m_{\sigma_1}...m_{\sigma_R}$ is regular we get the result. □

4.5.4. *Technical complements.* Let us go back to the general case. We give some technical results which will be used in the following to compute $F_{i,t}(m)$ in some cases (see proposition 5.17 and section 8).

Lemma 4.14. *Let i be in I, $l \in \mathbb{Z}$, $M \in A$ such that $u_{i,l}(M) = 1$ and $u_{i,l+2r_i} = 0$. Then we have $\mathcal{N}(M, \tilde{A}_{i,l+r_i}^{-1}) = -1$. In particular $\pi^{-1}(MA_{i,l+r_i}^{-1}) = tM\tilde{A}_{i,l+r_i}^{-1}$.*

Proof: We can suppose $M =: M :$ and we compute in $\mathcal{Y}_u$:

$$M\tilde{A}_{i,l+r_i}^{-1} = \pi_+(m)\exp(\sum_{m>0, r\in\mathbb{Z}, j\in I} u_{j,r}(M)h^m q^{-rm}y_j[-m])$$

$$\exp(\sum_{m>0} - h^m q^{-(l+r_i)m}a_i[-m])\exp(\sum_{m>0} - h^m q^{(l+r_i)m}a_i[m])$$

$$=: M\tilde{A}_{i,l+r_i}^{-1} : \exp(\sum_{m>0} h^{2m}([a_i[-m], a_i[m]] - \sum_{r\in\mathbb{Z}} u_{i,r}(m)[y_i[-m], a_i[m]]q^{(l+r_i-r)m}c_m) = t_R : \tilde{Y}_{i,l}\tilde{A}_{i,l+r_i}^{-1} :$$

where:

$$R(z) = -(z^{2r_i} - z^{-2r_i}) + \sum_{r\in\mathbb{Z}} u_{i,r}(M)z^{(l+r_i-r)}(z^{r_i} - z^{-r_i})$$

So:

$$\mathcal{N}(\tilde{Y}_{i,l}, M\tilde{A}_{i,l+r_i}^{-1}) = \sum_{r\in\mathbb{Z}} u_{i,r}(M)(z^{2r_i+l-r} - z^{l-r})_0 = -u_{i,l}(M) + u_{i,l+2r_i}(M) = -1$$

□

Lemma 4.15. *Let m be in B_i such that $\forall l \in \mathbb{Z}, u_{i,l}(m) \leq 1$ and for $1 \leq r \leq 2r_i$ the set $\{l \in \mathbb{Z}/u_{i,r+2lr_i}(m) = 1\}$ is a 1-segment. Then we have $F_{i,t}(m) = \pi^{-1}(F_i(m))$.*

Proof: Let us look at the sl_2-case : $m = m_1m_2 = m_{\sigma_1}m_{\sigma_2}$ where σ_1, σ_2 are 2-segment. So the lemma 4.13 gives an explicit formula for $F_t(m)$ and it follows from lemma 4.14 that $F_t(m) = \pi^{-1}(F(m))$.

We go back to the general case : let us write $m = m'm_1...m_{2r_i}$ where $m' = \prod_{j\neq i, l\in\mathbb{Z}} Y_{j,l}^{u_{j,l}(m)}$ and $m_r = \prod_{l\in\mathbb{Z}} Y_{i,r+2lr_i}^{u_{i,r+2lr_i}(m)}$. We have m_r of the form $m_r = Y_{i,l_r}Y_{i,l_r+2r_i}...Y_{i,l_r+2n_ir_i}$. We have $F_{i,t}(m) = t^{-N(m'm_1...m_r)}m'F_{i,t}(m_1)...F_{i,t}(m_{2r_i})$. The study of the sl_2-case gives $F_{i,t}(m_r) = \pi^{-1}(F_i(m_r))$. It follows from lemma 4.14 that:

$$t^{-N(m'm_1...m_r)}m'\pi^{-1}(F_i(m_1))...\pi^{-1}(F_i(m_r)) = \pi^{-1}(m'F_i(m_1)...F_i(m_r)) = \pi^{-1}(F_i(m))$$

□

5. Intersection of kernels of deformed screening operators

Motivated by theorem 4.2 we study the structure of a completion of $\mathfrak{K}_t = \bigcap_{i\in I}\mathrm{Ker}(S_{i,t})$ in order to construct $\chi_{q,t}$ in section 6. Note that in the sl_2-case we have $\mathfrak{K}_t = \mathrm{Ker}(S_{1,t})$ that was studied in section 4.

5.1. **Reminder: classic case** ([5], [6]).

5.1.1. *The elements $E(m)$ and q-characters.* For $J\subset I$, denote the $\mathbb{Z}$-subalgebra $\mathfrak{K}_J = \bigcap_{i\in J}\mathfrak{K}_i \subset \mathcal{Y}$ and $\mathfrak{K} = \mathfrak{K}_I$.

Lemma 5.1. *([5], [6]) A non zero element of $\mathfrak{K}_J$ has at least one J-dominant $\mathcal{Y}$-monomial.*

Proof: It suffices to look at a maximal weight $\mathcal{Y}$-monomial m of $\chi\in\mathfrak{K}_J$: for $i\in J$ we have $m\in B_i$ because $\chi\in\mathfrak{K}_i$. □

Theorem 5.2. *([5], [6]) For $i\in I$ there is a unique $E(Y_{i,0})\in\mathfrak{K}$ such that $Y_{i,0}$ is the unique dominant $\mathcal{Y}$-monomial in $E(Y_{i,0})$.*

The uniqueness follows from lemma 5.1. For the existence we have $E(Y_{i,0}) = \chi_q(V_{\omega_i}(1))$ (theorem 4.2).

Note that the existence of $E(Y_{i,0})\in\mathfrak{K}$ suffices to characterize $\chi_q : \mathrm{Rep}\to\mathfrak{K}$. It is the ring homomorphism such that $\chi_q(X_{i,l}) = s_l(E(Y_{i,0}))$ where $s_l : \mathcal{Y}\to\mathcal{Y}$ is given by $s_l(Y_{j,k}) = Y_{j,k+l}$.

For $m\in B$, we defined the standard module M_m in section 2. We set:

$$E(m) = \prod_{m\in B} s_l(E(Y_{i,0}))^{u_{i,l}(m)} = \chi_q(M_m)\in\mathfrak{K}$$

We defined the simple module V_m in section 2. We set $L(m) = \chi_q(V_m)\in\mathfrak{K}$. We have:

$$\mathfrak{K} = \bigoplus_{m\in B}\mathbb{Z}E(m) = \bigoplus_{m\in B}\mathbb{Z}L(m)\simeq\mathbb{Z}^{(B)}$$

For $m\in B$, we can also define a unique $F(m)\in\mathfrak{K}$ such that m is the unique dominant $\mathcal{Y}$-monomial which appears in $F(m)$ (see for example the proof of proposition 4.12).

5.1.2. *Technical complements.* For $J\subset I$, let $\mathfrak{g}_J$ be the semi-simple Lie algebra of Cartan Matrix $(C_{i,j})_{i,j\in J}$ and $\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})_J$ the associated quantum affine algebra with coefficient $(r_i)_{i\in J}$. In analogy with the definition of $E_i(m), L_i(m)$ using the sl_2-case (section 4.1.4), we define for $m\in B_J$: $E_J(m)$, $L_J(m)$, $F_J(m)\in\mathfrak{K}_J$ using $\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})_J$. We have:

$$\mathfrak{K}_J = \bigoplus_{m\in B_J}\mathbb{Z}E_J(m) = \bigoplus_{m\in B_J}\mathbb{Z}L_J(m) = \bigoplus_{m\in B_J}\mathbb{Z}F_J(m)\simeq\mathbb{Z}^{(B_J)}$$

As a direct consequence of proposition 2.6 we have :

Lemma 5.3. *For $m\in B$, we have $E(m)\in\mathbb{Z}[Y_{i,l}]_{i\in I, l\geq l(m)}$ where $l(m) = min\{l\in\mathbb{Z}/\exists i\in I, u_{i,l}(m)\neq 0\}$.*

5.2. **Completion of the deformed algebras.**

In this section we introduce completions of $\mathcal{Y}_t$ and of $\mathfrak{K}_{J,t} = \bigcap_{i\in J}\mathfrak{K}_{i,t}\subset\mathcal{Y}_t$ $(J\subset I)$. We have the following motivation: we have seen $\pi_+(\mathfrak{K}_{J,t})\subset\mathfrak{K}_J$ (section 4). In order to prove an analogue of the other inclusion (theorem 5.13) we have to introduce completions where infinite sums are allowed.

5.2.1. *The completion $\mathcal{Y}_t^\infty$ of $\mathcal{Y}_t$.* Let $\overset{\infty}{A}_t$ be the $\mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]$-module $\overset{\infty}{A}_t = \prod_{m\in A}\mathbb{Z}[t^\pm].m \simeq \mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]^A$. An element $(\lambda_m(t)m)_{m\in A} \in \overset{\infty}{A}_t$ is noted $\sum_{m\in A}\lambda_m(t)m$. We have $\bigoplus_{m\in A}\mathbb{Z}[t^\pm].m = \mathcal{Y}_t \subset \overset{\infty}{A}_t$. The algebra structure of $\mathcal{Y}_t$ gives a $\mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]$-bilinear morphisms $\mathcal{Y}_t\otimes\overset{\infty}{A}_t \rightarrow \overset{\infty}{A}_t$ and $\overset{\infty}{A}_t\otimes\mathcal{Y}_t\rightarrow\overset{\infty}{A}_t$ such that $\overset{\infty}{A}_t$ is a $\mathcal{Y}_t$-bimodule. But the $\mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]$-algebra structure of $\mathcal{Y}_t$ can not be naturally extended to $\overset{\infty}{A}_t$. We define a $\mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]$-submodule $\mathcal{Y}_t^\infty$ with $\mathcal{Y}_t\subset\mathcal{Y}_t^\infty\subset\overset{\infty}{A}_t$, for which it is the case:

Let $\mathcal{Y}_t^A$ be the $\mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]$-subalgebra of $\mathcal{Y}_t$ generated by the $(\tilde{A}_{i,l}^{-1})_{i\in I,l\in\mathbb{Z}}$. We gave in proposition 3.12 the structure of $\mathcal{Y}_t^A$. In particular we have $\mathcal{Y}_t^A = \bigoplus_{K\geq 0}\mathcal{Y}_t^{A,K}$ where for $K\geq 0$:

$$\mathcal{Y}_t^{A,K} = \bigoplus_{m=:\tilde{A}_{i_1,l_1}^{-1}\dots\tilde{A}_{i_K,l_K}^{-1}:}\mathbb{Z}[t^\pm].m\subset\mathcal{Y}_t^A$$

Note that for $K_1,K_2\geq 0$, $\mathcal{Y}_t^{A,K_1}\mathcal{Y}_t^{A,K_2}\subset\mathcal{Y}_t^{A,K_1+K_2}$ for the multiplication of $\mathcal{Y}_t$. So $\mathcal{Y}_t^A$ is a graded algebra if we set $\deg(x)=K$ for $x\in\mathcal{Y}_t^{A,K}$. Denote by $\mathcal{Y}_t^{A,\infty}$ the completion of $\mathcal{Y}_t^A$ for this gradation. It is a sub-$\mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]$-module of $\overset{\infty}{A}_t$.

Definition 5.4. *We define $\mathcal{Y}_t^\infty$ as the sub $\mathcal{Y}_t$-leftmodule of $\overset{\infty}{A}_t$ generated by $\mathcal{Y}_t^{A,\infty}$.*

In particular, we have: $\mathcal{Y}_t^\infty = \sum_{M\in A}M.\mathcal{Y}_t^{A,\infty}\subset\overset{\infty}{A}_t$.

Lemma 5.5. *There is a unique algebra structure on $\mathcal{Y}_t^\infty$ compatible with the structure of $\mathcal{Y}_t\subset\mathcal{Y}_t^\infty$.*

Proof: The structure is unique because the elements of $\mathcal{Y}_t^\infty$ are infinite sums of elements of $\mathcal{Y}_t$. For $M\in A$, we have $\mathcal{Y}_t^{A,\infty}.M\subset M.\mathcal{Y}_t^{A,\infty}$, so $\mathcal{Y}_t^\infty$ is a sub $\mathcal{Y}_t$-bimodule of $\overset{\infty}{A}_t$. For $M\in A$ and $\lambda\in\mathcal{Y}_t^{A,\infty}$ denote $\lambda^M\in\mathcal{Y}_t^{A,\infty}$ such that $\lambda.M = M.\lambda^M$. We define the $\mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]$-algebra structure on $\mathcal{Y}_t^\infty$ by ($M,M'\in A,\lambda,\lambda'\in\mathcal{Y}_t^{A,\infty}$):

$$(M.\lambda)(M'.\lambda') = MM'.(\lambda^{M'}\lambda')$$

It is well defined because for $M_1,M_2,M\in A,\lambda,\lambda_2\in\mathcal{Y}_t^A$ we have $M_1\lambda_1 = M_2\lambda_2\Rightarrow M_1M\lambda_1^M = M_2M\lambda_2^M$. ☐

5.2.2. *The completion $\mathfrak{K}_{i,t}^\infty$ of $\mathfrak{K}_{i,t}$.* We define a completion of $\mathfrak{K}_{i,t}$ analog to the completed algebra $\mathcal{Y}_t^\infty$.

For $M\in A$, we define a $\mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]$-linear endomorphism $E_{i,t}^M : M\mathcal{Y}_t^{A,\infty}\rightarrow M\mathcal{Y}_t^{A,\infty}$ such that (m $\mathcal{Y}_t^A$-monomial):

$$E_{i,t}^M(Mm) = 0 \text{ if } : Mm :\notin B_i$$

$$E_{i,t}^M(Mm) = E_{i,t}(Mm) \text{ if } : Mm :\in B_i$$

It is well-defined because if $m\in\mathcal{Y}_t^{A,K}$ and $:Mm:\in B_i$ we have $E_{i,t}(Mm)\in M\bigoplus_{K'\geq K}\mathcal{Y}^{A,K'}$.

Definition 5.6. *We define $\mathfrak{K}_{i,t}^\infty = \sum_{M\in A}Im(E_{i,t}^M)\subset\mathcal{Y}_t^\infty$.*

For $J\subset I$, we set $\mathfrak{K}_{J,t}^\infty = \bigcap_{i\in J}\mathfrak{K}_{i,t}^\infty$ and $\mathfrak{K}_t^\infty = \mathfrak{K}_{I,t}^\infty$.

Lemma 5.7. *A non zero element of $\mathfrak{K}_{J,t}^\infty$ has at least one J-dominant $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial.*

Proof: Analog to the proof of lemma 5.1.

Lemma 5.8. *For $J\subset I$, we have $\mathfrak{K}_{J,t}^\infty\cap\mathcal{Y}_t = \mathfrak{K}_{J,t}$. Moreover $\mathfrak{K}_{J,t}^\infty$ is a $\mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]$-subalgebra of $\mathcal{Y}_t^\infty$.*

Proof: It suffices to prove the results for $J = \{i\}$. First for $m \in B_i$ we have $E_{i,t}(m) = E_{i,t}^m(m) \in \mathfrak{K}_{i,t}^\infty$ and so $\mathfrak{K}_{i,t} = \bigoplus_{m \in B_i} \mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]E_{i,t}(m) \subset \mathfrak{K}_{i,t}^\infty \cap \mathcal{Y}_t$. Now let χ be in $\mathfrak{K}_{i,t}^\infty$ such that χ has only a finite number of $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomials. In particular it has only a finite number of i-dominant $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomials $m_1, ..., m_r$ with coefficients $\lambda_1(t), ..., \lambda_r(t)$. In particular it follows from lemma 5.7 that $\chi = \lambda_1(t)F_{i,t}(m_1) + ... + \lambda_r(t)F_{i,t}(m_r) \in \mathfrak{K}_{i,t}$ (see proposition 4.12 for the definition of $F_{i,t}(m)$).

For the last assertion, consider $M_1, M_2 \in A$ and m_1, m_2 $\mathcal{Y}_t^A$-monomials such that : M_1m_1 :,: M_2m_2 :$\in B_i$. Then $E_{i,t}(M_1m_1)E_{i,t}(M_2m_2)$ is in the the sub-algebra $\mathfrak{K}_{i,t} \subset \mathcal{Y}_t$ and in $\mathrm{Im}(E_{i,t}^{M_1M_2})$. □

In the same way for $t = 1$ we define the $\mathbb{Z}$-algebra $\mathcal{Y}^\infty$ and the $\mathbb{Z}$-subalgebras $\mathfrak{K}_J^\infty \subset \mathcal{Y}^\infty$.

The surjective map $\pi_+ : \mathcal{Y}_t \to \mathcal{Y}$ is naturally extended to a surjective map $\pi_+ : \mathcal{Y}_t^\infty \to \mathcal{Y}^\infty$. For $i \in I$, we have $\pi_+(\mathfrak{K}_{i,t}^\infty) = \mathfrak{K}_i^\infty$ and for $J \subset I$, $\pi_+(\mathfrak{K}_{J,t}^\infty) \subset \mathfrak{K}_J^\infty$. The other inclusion is equivalent to theorem 5.13.

5.2.3. *Special submodules of $\mathcal{Y}_t^\infty$.* For $m \in A$, $K \geq 0$ we construct a subset $D_{m,K} \subset m\{\tilde{A}_{i_1,l_1}^{-1}...\tilde{A}_{i_K,l_K}^{-1}\}$ stable by the maps $E_{i,t}^m$ such that $\bigcup_{K \geq 0} D_{m,K}$ is countable: we say that $m' \in D_{m,K}$ if and only if there is a finite sequence $(m_0 = m, m_1, ..., m_R = m')$ of length $R \leq K$, such that for all $1 \leq r \leq R$, there is $r' < r$, $J \subset I$ such that $m_{r'} \in B_J$ and for $r' < r'' \leq r$, $m_{r''}$ is a $\mathcal{Y}$-monomial of $E_J(m_{r'})$ and $m_{r''}m_{r''-1}^{-1} \in \{A_{j,l}^{-1} / l \in \mathbb{Z}, j \in J\}$.

The definition means that "there is chain of monomials of some $E_J(m'')$ from m to m'".

Lemma 5.9. *The set $D_{m,K}$ is finite. In particular, the set D_m is countable.*

Proof: Let us prove by induction on $K \geq 0$ that $D_{m,K}$ is finite: we have $D_{m,0} = \{m\}$ and:

$$D_{m,K+1} \subset \bigcup_{J \subset I, m' \in D_{m,K} \cap B_J} \{\mathcal{Y}\text{-monomials of } E_J(m')\}$$

□

Lemma 5.10. *For $m, m' \in A$ such that $m' \in D_m$ we have $D_{m'} \subseteq D_m$. For $M \in A$, the set $B \cap D_M$ is finite.*

Proof: Consider $(m_0 = m, m_1, ..., m_R = m')$ a sequence adapted to the definition of D_m. Let m'' be in $D_{m'}$ and $(m_R = m', m_{R+1}, ..., m_{R'} = m'')$ a sequence adapted to the definition of $D_{m'}$. So $(m_0, m_1, ..., m_{R'})$ is adapted to the definition of D_m, and $m'' \in D_m$.

Let us look at $m \in B \bigcap D_M$: we can see by induction on the length of a sequence $(m_0 = M, m_1, ..., m_R = m)$ adapted to the definition of D_M that m is of the form $m = MM'$ where $M' = \prod_{i \in I, l \geq l_1} A_{i,l}^{-v_{i,l}}$ $(v_{i,l} \geq 0)$.

So the last assertion follows from lemma 3.14. □

Definition 5.11. *$\tilde{D}_m$ is the $\mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]$-submodule of $\mathcal{Y}_t^\infty$ whose elements are of the form $(\lambda_m(t)m)_{m \in D_m}$.*

For $m \in A$ introduce $m_0 = m > m_1 > m_2 > ...$ the countable set D_m with a total ordering compatible with the partial ordering. For $k \geq 0$ consider an element $F_k \in \tilde{D}_{m_k}$.

Note that some infinite sums make sense in $\tilde{D}_m$: for $k \geq 0$, we have $D_{m_k} \subset \{m_k, m_{k+1}, ...\}$. So m_k appears only in the $F_{k'}$ with $k' \leq k$ and the infinite sum $\sum_{k \geq 0} F_k$ makes sense in $\tilde{D}_m$.

5.3. **Crucial result for our construction.** Our construction of q,t-characters is based on theorem 5.13 proved in this section.

5.3.1. *Statement.*

Definition 5.12. *For $n \geq 1$ denote $P(n)$ the property "for all semi-simple Lie-algebras $\mathfrak{g}$ of rank $rk(\mathfrak{g}) = n$, for all $m \in B$ there is a unique $F_t(m) \in \mathfrak{K}_t^\infty \cap \tilde{D}_m$ such that m is the unique dominant $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial of $F_t(m)$."*

Theorem 5.13. *For all $n \geq 1$, the property $P(n)$ is true.*

Note that for $n = 1$, that is to say $\mathfrak{g} = sl_2$, the result follows from section 4.

The uniqueness follows from lemma 5.7 : if $\chi_1, \chi_2 \in \mathfrak{K}_t^\infty$ are solutions, then $\chi_1 - \chi_2$ has no dominant $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial, so $\chi_1 = \chi_2$.

Remark: in the simply-laced case the existence is a consequence of the geometric theory of quivers [11], [12], and in A_n, D_n-cases of algebraic explicit constructions [13]. In the rest of this section 5 we give an algebraic proof of this theorem in the general case.

5.3.2. *Outline of the proof.* First we give some preliminary technical results (section 5.4) in which we construct t-analogues of the $E(m)$. Next we prove $P(n)$ by induction on n. Our proof has 3 steps:

Step 1 (section 5.5): we prove $P(1)$ and $P(2)$ using a more precise property $Q(n)$ such that $Q(n) \Rightarrow P(n)$. The property $Q(n)$ has the following advantage: it can be verified by computation in elementary cases $n = 1, 2$.

Step 2 (section 5.6): we give some consequences of $P(n)$ which will be used in the proof of $P(r)$ $(r > n)$: we give the structure of $\mathfrak{K}_t^\infty$ (proposition 5.19) for $\text{rk}(\mathfrak{g}) = n$ and the structure of $\mathfrak{K}_{J,t}^\infty$ where $J \subset I$, $|J| = n$ and $|I| > n$ (corollary 5.20).

Step 3 (section 5.7): we prove $P(n)$ $(n \geq 3)$ assuming $P(r)$, $r \leq n$ are true. We give an algorithm (section 5.7.2) to construct explicitly $F_t(m)$. It is called t-algorithm and is a t-analogue of Frenkel-Mukhin algorithm [6] (a deformed algorithm was also used by Nakajima in the ADE-case [11]). As we do not know *a priori* the algorithm is well defined the general case, we have to show that it never fails (lemma 5.24) and gives a convenient element (lemma 5.25).

5.4. **Preliminary: Construction of the $E_t(m)$.**

Lemma 5.14. *We suppose that for $i \in I$, there is $F_t(\tilde{Y}_{i,0}) \in \mathfrak{K}_t^\infty \cap \tilde{D}_{\tilde{Y}_{i,0}}$ such that $\tilde{Y}_{i,0}$ is the unique dominant $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial of $F_t(\tilde{Y}_{i,0})$. Then:*

i) All $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomials of $F_t(\tilde{Y}_{i,0})$, except the highest weight $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial, are right negative.

ii) All $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomials of $F_t(\tilde{Y}_{i,0})$ are products of $\tilde{Y}_{j,l}^{\pm}$ with $l \geq 0$.

iii) The only $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial of $F_t(\tilde{Y}_{i,0})$ which contains a $\tilde{Y}_{j,0}^{\pm}$ $(j \in I)$ is the highest weight monomial $\tilde{Y}_{i,0}$.

iv) The $F_t(\tilde{Y}_{i,0})$ $(i \in I)$ commute.

Note that (i),(ii) and (iii) appeared in [6].

Proof:

i) It suffices to prove that all $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomials $m_0 = Y_{i,0}, m_1, ...$ of $D_{Y_{i,0}}$ except $Y_{i,0}$ are right negative. But m_1 is the monomial $Y_{i,0}A_{i,1}^{-1}$ of $E_i(Y_{i,0})$ and it is right negative. We can now prove the statement by induction: suppose that m_r is a monomial of $E_J(m_{r'})$, where $m_{r'}$ is right negative. So m_r is a product of $m_{r'}$ by some $A_{j,l}^{-1}$ $(l \in \mathbb{Z})$.Those monomials are right negative because a product of right negative monomial is right negative.

ii) Suppose that $m \in A$ is product of $Y_{k,l}^{\pm}$ with $l \geq 0$. It follows from lemma 5.3 that all monomials of D_m are product of $Y_{k,l}^{\pm}$ with $l \geq 0$.

iii) All $\mathcal{Y}$-monomials of $D_{Y_{i,0}}$ except $\tilde{Y}_{i,0}$ are in $D_{Y_{i,0}A_{i,r_i}^{-1}}$. But $l(Y_{i,0}A_{i,r_i}^{-1}) \geq 1$ and we can conclude with the help of lemma 5.3.

iv) Let $i \neq j$ be in I and look at $F_t(\tilde{Y}_{i,0})F_t(\tilde{Y}_{j,0})$. Suppose we have a dominant $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial $m_0 = m_1 m_2$ in $F_t(\tilde{Y}_{i,0})F_t(\tilde{Y}_{j,0})$ different from the highest weight $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial $\tilde{Y}_{i,0}\tilde{Y}_{j,0}$. We have for example

$m_1 \neq \tilde{Y}_{i,0}$, so m_1 is right negative. Let l_1 be the maximal l such that a $\tilde{Y}_{k,l}$ appears in m_1. We have $u_{k,l}(m_1) < 0$ and $l > 0$. As $u_{k,l}(m_0) \geq 0$ we have $u_{k,l}(m_2) > 0$ and $m_2 \neq Y_{j,0}$. So m_2 is right negative and there is $k' \in I$ and $l' > l$ such that $u_{k',l'}(m_2) < 0$. So $u_{k',l'}(m_1) > 0$, contradiction. So the highest weight $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial of $F_t(\tilde{Y}_{i,0})F_t(\tilde{Y}_{j,0})$ is the unique dominant $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial. In the same way the highest weight $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial of $F_t(\tilde{Y}_{j,0})F_t(\tilde{Y}_{i,0})$ is the unique dominant $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial. But we have $\tilde{Y}_{i,0}\tilde{Y}_{j,0} = \tilde{Y}_{j,0}\tilde{Y}_{i,0}$, so $F_t(\tilde{Y}_{i,0})F_t(\tilde{Y}_{j,0}) - F_t(\tilde{Y}_{j,0})F_t(\tilde{Y}_{i,0}) \in \mathfrak{K}_t^\infty$ has no dominant $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial, so is equal to 0. □

Denote, for $l \in \mathbb{Z}$, by $s_l : \mathcal{Y}_t^\infty \to \mathcal{Y}_t^\infty$ the endomorphism of $\mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]$-algebra such that $s_l(\tilde{Y}_{j,k}) = \tilde{Y}_{j,k+l}$ (it is well-defined because the defining relations of $\mathcal{Y}_t$ are invariant for $k \mapsto k+l$). If the hypothesis of the lemma 5.14 are verified, we can define for $m \in t^{\mathbb{Z}}B$:

$$E_t(m) = m(\overrightarrow{\prod_{l\in\mathbb{Z}}}\prod_{i\in I}\tilde{Y}_{i,l}^{u_{i,l}(m)})^{-1}\overrightarrow{\prod_{l\in\mathbb{Z}}}\prod_{i\in I}s_l(F_t(\tilde{Y}_{i,0}))^{u_{i,l}(m)} \in \mathfrak{K}_t^\infty$$

because for $l \in \mathbb{Z}$ the product $\prod_{i\in I} s_l(F_t(\tilde{Y}_{i,0}))^{u_{i,l}(m)}$ is commutative (lemma 5.14).

5.5. **Step 1: Proof of $P(1)$ and $P(2)$.** The aim of this section is to prove $P(1)$ and $P(2)$. First we define a more precise property $Q(n)$ such that $Q(n) \Rightarrow P(n)$.

5.5.1. *The property $Q(n)$.*

Definition 5.15. *For $n \geq 1$ denote $Q(n)$ the property "for all semi-simple Lie-algebras $\mathfrak{g}$ of rank $rk(\mathfrak{g}) = n$, for all $i \in I$ there is a unique $F_t(\tilde{Y}_{i,0}) \in \mathfrak{K}_t \cap \tilde{D}_{\tilde{Y}_{i,0}}$ such that $\tilde{Y}_{i,0}$ is the unique dominant $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial of $F_t(\tilde{Y}_{i,0})$. Moreover $F_t(\tilde{Y}_{i,0})$ has the same monomials as $E(Y_{i,0})$".*

The property $Q(n)$ is more precise than $P(n)$ because it asks that $F_t(\tilde{Y}_{i,0})$ has only a finite number of monomials.

Lemma 5.16. *For $n \geq 1$, the property $Q(n)$ implies the property $P(n)$.*

Proof: We suppose $Q(n)$ is true. In particular the section 5.4 enables us to construct $E_t(m) \in \mathfrak{K}_t^\infty$ for $m \in B$. The defining formula of $E_t(m)$ shows that it has the same monomials as $E(m)$. So $E_t(m) \in \tilde{D}_m$ and $E_t(m) \in \mathfrak{K}_t$.

Let us prove $P(n)$: let m be in B. The uniqueness of $F_t(m)$ follows from lemma 5.7. Let $m_L = m > m_{L-1} > ... > m_1$ be the dominant monomials of D_m with a total ordering compatible with the partial ordering (it follows from lemma 3.14 that $D_m \cap B$ is finite). Let us prove by induction on l the existence of $F_t(m_l)$. The unique dominant of D_{m_1} is m_1 so $F_t(m_1) = E_t(m_1) \in \tilde{D}_{m_1}$. In general let $\lambda_1(t), ..., \lambda_{l-1}(t) \in \mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]$ be the coefficient of the dominant $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomials $m_1, ..., m_{l-1}$ in $E_t(m_l)$. We put:

$$F_t(m_l) = E_t(m_l) - \sum_{r=1...l-1} \lambda_r(t)F_t(m_r)$$

We see in the construction that $F_t(m) \in \tilde{D}_m$ because for $m' \in D_m$ we have $E_t(m') \in \tilde{D}_{m'} \subseteq \tilde{D}_m$ (lemma 5.10). □

5.5.2. *Cases $n = 1, n = 2$.* We need the following general technical result:

Proposition 5.17. *Let m be in B such that all monomial m' of $F(m)$ verifies : $\forall i \in I, m' \in B_i$ implies $\forall l \in \mathbb{Z}, u_{i,l}(m') \leq 1$ and for $1 \leq r \leq 2r_i$ the set $\{l \in \mathbb{Z}/u_{i,r+2lr_i}(m') = 1\}$ is a 1-segment. Then $\pi^{-1}(F(m)) \in \mathcal{Y}_t$ is in $\mathfrak{K}_t$ and has a unique dominant monomial m.*

Proof: Let us write $F(m) = \sum_{m'\in A} \mu(m')m'$ ($\mu(m') \in \mathbb{Z}$). Let i be in I and consider the decomposition of $F(m)$ in $\mathfrak{K}_i$:

$$F(m) = \sum_{m'\in B_i} \mu(m')F_i(m')$$

But $\mu(m')\neq 0$ implies the hypothesis of lemma 4.15 is verified for $m'\in B_i$. So $\pi^{-1}(F_i(m'))=F_{i,t}(m')$. And:

$$\pi^{-1}(F(m))=\sum_{m'\in B_i}\mu(m')F_{i,t}(m')\in\mathfrak{K}_{i,t}$$

□

For $n=1$ (section 4.5), $n=2$ (section 8), we can give explicit formula for the $E(Y_{i,0})=F(Y_{i,0})$. In particular we see that the hypothesis of proposition 5.17 are verified, so:

Corollary 5.18. *The properties $Q(1)$, $Q(2)$ and so $P(1)$, $P(2)$ are true.*

This allow us to start our induction in the proof of theorem 5.13.

In section 7.1 we will see other applications of proposition 5.17.

Note that the hypothesis of proposition 5.17 are not verified for fundamental monomials $m=Y_{i,0}$ in general: for example for the D_5-case we have in $F(Y_{2,0})$ the monomial $Y_{3,3}^2Y_{5,4}^{-1}Y_{2,4}^{-1}Y_{4,4}^{-1}$.

5.6. **Step 2: consequences of the property** $P(n)$**.** Let be $n\geq 1$. We suppose in this section that $P(n)$ is proved. We give some consequences of $P(n)$ which will be used in the proof of $P(r)$ $(r>n)$.

Let $\mathfrak{K}_t^{\infty,f}$ be the $\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]$-submodule of $\mathfrak{K}_t^{\infty}$ generated by elements with a finite number of dominant $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomials.

Proposition 5.19. *We suppose $rk(\mathfrak{g})=n$. We have:*

$$\mathfrak{K}_t^{\infty,f}=\bigoplus_{m\in B}\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]F_t(m)\simeq\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]^{(B)}$$

Moreover for $M\in A$, we have:

$$\mathfrak{K}_t^{\infty}\cap\tilde{D}_M=\bigoplus_{m\in B\cap D_M}\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]F_t(m)\simeq\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]^{B\cap D_M}$$

Proof: Let χ be in $\mathfrak{K}_t^{\infty,f}$ and $m_1,...,m_L\in B$ the dominant $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomials of χ and $\lambda_1(t),...,\lambda_L(t)\in\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]$ their coefficients. It follows from lemma 5.7 that $\chi=\sum_{l=1...L}\lambda_l(t)F_t(m_l)$.

Let us look at the second point: lemma 5.10 shows that $m\in B\cap D_M\Rightarrow F_t(m)\in\tilde{D}_M$. In particular the inclusion $\supseteq$ is clear. For the other inclusion we prove as in the first point that $\mathfrak{K}_t^{\infty}\cap\tilde{D}_M=\sum_{m\in B\cap D_M}\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]F_t(m)$. We can conclude because it follows from lemma 3.14 that $D_M\cap B$ is finite. □

We recall that have seen in section 5.2.3 that some infinite sum make sense in $\tilde{D}_M$.

Corollary 5.20. *We suppose $rk(\mathfrak{g})>n$ and let J be a subset of I such that $|J|=n$. For $m\in B_J$, there is a unique $F_{J,t}(m)\in\mathfrak{K}_{J,t}^{\infty}$ such that m is the unique J-dominant $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial of $F_{J,t}(m)$. Moreover $F_{J,t}(m)\in\tilde{D}_m$.*

For $M\in A$, the elements of $\mathfrak{K}_{J,t}^{\infty}\cap\tilde{D}_M$ are infinite sums $\sum_{m\in B_J\cap D_M}\lambda_m(t)F_{J,t}(m)$. In particular:

$$\mathfrak{K}_{J,t}^{\infty}\cap\tilde{D}_M\simeq\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]^{B_J\cap D_M}$$

Proof: The uniqueness of $F_{J,t}(m)$ follows from lemma 5.7. Let us write $m=m_Jm'$ where $m_J=\prod_{i\in J,l\in\mathbb{Z}}Y_{i,l}^{u_{i,l}(m)}$. So m_J is a dominant $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial of $\mathbb{Z}[Y_{i,l}^{\pm}]_{i\in J,l\in\mathbb{Z}}$. In particular the proposition 5.19 with the algebra $\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})_J$ of rank n gives $m_J\chi$ where $\chi\in\mathbb{Z}[\tilde{A}_{i,l}^{\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})_J,-1},t^{\pm}]_{i\in J,l\in\mathbb{Z}}$ (where for $i\in I,l\in\mathbb{Z}$, $\tilde{A}_{i,l}^{\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})_J,\pm}=\beta_{I,J}(\tilde{A}_{i,l}^{\pm})$ where $\beta_{I,J}(\tilde{Y}_{i,l}^{\pm})=\delta_{i\in J}\tilde{Y}_{i,l}^{\pm}$). So we can put $F_t(m)=m\nu_{J,t}(\chi)$ where $\nu_{J,t}:\mathbb{Z}[\tilde{A}_{i,l}^{\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})_J,-1},t^{\pm}]_{i\in J,l\in\mathbb{Z}}\rightarrow\mathcal{Y}_t$ is the ring homomorphism such that $\nu_{J,t}(\tilde{A}_{i,l}^{\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})_J,-1})=\tilde{A}_{i,l}^{-1}$.

The last assertion is proved as in proposition 5.19. □

5.7. **Step 3: t-algorithm and end of the proof of theorem 5.13.** In this section we explain why the $P(r)$ $(r < n)$ imply $P(n)$. In particular we define the t-algorithm which constructs explicitly the $F_t(m)$.

5.7.1. *The induction.* We prove the property $P(n)$ by induction on $n \geq 1$. It follows from section 5.5 that $P(1)$ and $P(2)$ are true. Let be $n \geq 3$ and suppose that $P(r)$ is proved for $r < n$.

Let m_+ be in B and $m_0 = m_+ > m_1 > m_2 > ...$ the countable set D_{m_+} with a total ordering compatible with the partial ordering.

For $J \subsetneq I$ and $m \in B_J$, it follows from $P(r)$ and corollary 5.20 that there is a unique $F_{J,t}(m) \in \tilde{D}_m \cap \mathfrak{K}_{J,t}^\infty$ such that m is the unique J-dominant monomial of $F_{J,t}(m)$ and that the elements of $\tilde{D}_{m_+} \cap \mathfrak{K}_{J,t}^\infty$ are the infinite sums of $\mathcal{Y}_t^\infty$: $\sum_{m \in D_{m_+} \cap B_J} \lambda_m(t) F_{J,t}(m)$ where $\lambda_m(t) \in \mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]$.

If $m \in A - B_J$, denote $F_{J,t}(m) = 0$.

5.7.2. *Definition of the t-algorithm.* For $r, r' \geq 0$ and $J \subsetneq I$ denote $[F_{J,t}(m_{r'})]_{m_r} \in \mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]$ the coefficient of m_r in $F_{J,t}(m_{r'})$.

Definition 5.21. *We call t-algorithm the following inductive definition of the sequences $(s(m_r)(t))_{r\geq 0} \in \mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]^\mathbb{N}$, $(s_J(m_r)(t))_{r\geq 0} \in \mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]^\mathbb{N}$ $(J \subsetneq I)$:*

$$s(m_0)(t) = 1 \ , \ s_J(m_0)(t) = 0$$

and for $r \geq 1, J \subsetneq I$:

$$s_J(m_r)(t) = \sum_{r'<r} (s(m_{r'})(t) - s_J(m_{r'})(t))[F_{J,t}(m_{r'})]_{m_r}$$

$$\textit{if } m_r \notin B_J, s(m_r)(t) = s_J(m_r)(t)$$

$$\textit{if } m_r \in B, s(m_r)(t) = 0$$

We have to prove that the t-algorithm defines the sequences in a unique way. We see that if $s(m_r), s_J(m_r)$ are defined for $r \leq R$ so are $s_J(m_{R+1})$ for $J \subsetneq I$. The $s_J(m_R)$ impose the value of $s(m_{R+1})$ and by induction the uniqueness is clear. We say that the t-algorithm is well defined to step R if there exist $s(m_r), s_J(m_r)$ such that the formulas of the t-algorithm are verified for $r \leq R$.

Lemma 5.22. *The t-algorithm is well defined to step r if and only if:*

$$\forall J_1, J_2 \subsetneq I, \forall r' \leq r, m_{r'} \notin B_{J_1} \textit{ and } m_{r'} \notin B_{J_2} \Rightarrow s_{J_1}(m_{r'})(t) = s_{J_2}(m_{r'})(t)$$

Proof: If for $r' < r$ the $s(m_{r'})(t), s_J(m_{r'})(t)$ are well defined, so is $s_J(m_r)(t)$. If $m_r \in B$, $s(m_r)(t) = 0$ is well defined. If $m_r \notin B$, it is well defined if and only if $\{s_J(m_r)(t)/m_r \notin B_J\}$ has one unique element. □

5.7.3. *The t-algorithm never fails.* If the t-algorithm is well defined to all steps, we say that the t-algorithm never fails. In this section we show that the t-algorithm never fails.

If the t-algorithm is well defined to step r, for $J \subsetneq I$ we set:

$$\mu_J(m_r)(t) = s(m_r)(t) - s_J(m_r)(t)$$

$$\chi_J^r = \sum_{r'\leq r} \mu_J(m_{r'}(t)) F_{J,t}(m_{r'}) \in \mathfrak{K}_{J,t}^\infty$$

Lemma 5.23. *If the t-algorithm is well defined to step r, for $J \subset I$ we have:*

$$\chi_J^r \in (\sum_{r'\leq r} s(m_{r'})(t) m_{r'}) + s_J(m_{r+1})(t) m_{r+1} + \sum_{r'>r+1} \mathbb{Z}[t^\pm] m_{r'}$$

For $J_1 \subset J_2 \subsetneq I$, we have:

$$\chi_{J_2}^r = \chi_{J_1}^r + \sum_{r'>r} \lambda_{r'}(t) F_{J_1,t}(m_{r'})$$

where $\lambda_{r'}(t) \in \mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]$. In particular, if $m_{r+1} \notin B_{J_1}$, we have $s_{J_1,t}(m_{r+1}) = s_{J_2,t}(m_{r+1})$.

Proof: For $r' \leq r$ let us compute the coefficient $(\chi_J^r)_{m_{r'}} \in \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]$ of $m_{r'}$ in χ_J^r:

$$(\chi_J^r)_{m_{r'}} = \sum_{r''\leq r'} (s(m_{r''})(t) - s_J(m_{r''})(t))[F_{J,t}(m_{r''})]_{m_{r'}}$$

$$= (s(m_{r'})(t) - s_J(m_{r'})(t))[F_{J,t}(m_{r'})]_{m_{r'}} + \sum_{r''<r'} (s(m_{r''})(t) - s_J(m_{r''})(t))[F_{J,t}(m_{r''})]_{m_{r'}}$$

$$= (s(m_{r'})(t) - s_J(m_{r'})(t)) + s_J(m_{r'})(t) = s(m_{r'})(t)$$

Let us compute the coefficient $(\chi_J^r)_{m_{r+1}} \in \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]$ of m_{r+1} in χ_J^r:

$$(\chi_J^r)_{m_{r+1}} = \sum_{r''<r+1} (s(m_{r''})(t) - s_J(m_{r''})(t))[F_{J,t}(m_{r''})]_{m_{r+1}} = s_J(m_{r+1})$$

For the second point let $J_1 \subset J_2 \subsetneq I$. We have $\chi_{J_2}^r \in \mathfrak{K}_{J_1,t}^{\infty} \cap \tilde{D}_{m+}$ and it follows from $P(|J_1|)$ and corollary 5.20 (or section 5.5.2 if $|J_1| \leq 2$) that we can introduce $\lambda_{m_{r'}}(t) \in \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]$ such that :

$$\chi_{J_2}^r = \sum_{r'\geq 0} \lambda_{m_{r'}}(t) F_{J_1,t}(m_{r'})$$

We show by induction on r' that for $r' \leq r$, $m_{r'} \in B_{J_1} \Rightarrow \lambda_{m_{r'}}(t) = \mu_{J_1}(m_{r'})(t)$. First we have $\lambda_{m_0}(t) = (\chi_{J_2}^r)_{m_0} = s(m_0)(t) = 1 = \mu_{J_1}(m_0)$. For $r' \leq r$:

$$s(m_{r'})(t) = \lambda_{m_{r'}}(t) + \sum_{r''<r'} \lambda_{m_{r''}}(t)[F_{J_1,t}(m_{r''})]_{m_{r'}}$$

$$\lambda_{m_{r'}}(t) = s(m_{r'})(t) - \sum_{r''<r'} \mu_{J_1}(m_{r'})(t)[F_{J_1,t}(m_{r''})]_{m_{r'}} = s(m_{r'})(t) - s_{J_1}(m_{r'})(t) = \mu_{J_1}(m_{r'})(t)$$

For the last assertion if $m_{r+1} \notin B_{J_1}$, the coefficient of m_{r+1} in $\sum_{r'>r} \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]F_{J_1,t}(m_{r'})$ is 0, and $(\chi_{J_2}^r)_{m_{r+1}} = (\chi_{J_1}^r)_{m_{r+1}}$. It follows from the first point that $s_{J_1,t}(m_{r+1}) = s_{J_2,t}(m_{r+1})$. □

Lemma 5.24. *The t-algorithm never fails.*

Proof: Suppose the sequence is well defined until the step $r-1$ and let $J_1, J_2 \subsetneq I$ such that $m_r \notin B_{J_1}$ and $m_r \notin B_{J_2}$. Let i be in J_1, j in J_2 such that $m_r \notin B_i$ and $m_r \notin B_j$. Consider $J = \{i,j\} \subsetneq I$. The $\chi_J^{r-1}, \chi_i^{r-1}, \chi_j^{r-1} \in \mathcal{Y}_t$ have the same coefficient $s(m_{r'})(t)$ on $m_{r'}$ for $r' \leq r-1$. Moreover:

$$s_i(m_r)(t) = (\chi_i^{r-1})_{m_r} \text{ , } s_j(m_r)(t) = (\chi_j^{r-1})_{m_r} \text{ , } s_J(m_r)(t) = (\chi_J^{r-1})_{m_r}$$

But $m_r \notin B_J$, so:

$$\chi_J^{r-1} = \sum_{r'\leq r-1} \mu_i(m_{r'})(t) F_{i,t}(m_{r'}) + \sum_{r'\geq r+1} \lambda_{m_{r'}}(t) F_{i,t}(m_{r'})$$

So $(\chi_J^{r-1})_{m_r} = (\chi_i^{r-1})_{m_r}$ and we have $s_i(m_r)(t) = s_J(m_r)(t)$. In the same way we have $s_i(m_r)(t) = s_{J_1}(m_r)(t)$, $s_j(m_r)(t) = s_J(m_r)(t)$ and $s_j(m_r)(t) = s_{J_2}(m_r)(t)$. So we can conclude $s_{J_1}(m_r)(t) = s_{J_2}(m_r)(t)$. □

5.7.4. *Proof of $P(n)$.* It follows from lemma 5.24 that $\chi = \sum_{r\geq 0} s(m_r)(t) m_r \in \mathcal{Y}_t^{\infty}$ is well defined.

Lemma 5.25. *We have $\chi \in \mathfrak{K}_t^{\infty} \bigcap \tilde{D}_{m_+}$. Moreover the only dominant $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial in χ is $m_0 = m_+$.*

Proof: The defining formula of χ gives $\chi \in \tilde{D}_{m_+}$. Let i be in I and:

$$\chi_i = \sum_{r\geq 0} \mu_i(m_r)(t) F_{i,t}(m_r) \in \mathfrak{K}_{i,t}^{\infty}$$

Let us compute for $r \geq 0$ the coefficient of m_r in $\chi - \chi_i$:

$$(\chi - \chi_i)_{m_r} = s(m_r)(t) - \sum_{r'\leq r} \mu_i(m_{r'})(t)[F_{i,t}(m_{r'})]_{m_r}$$

$$= s(m_r)(t) - s_i(m_r)(t) - \mu_i(m_r)(t)[F_{i,t}(m_r)]_{m_r} = (s(m_r)(t) - s_i(m_r)(t))(1 - [F_{i,t}(m_r)]_{m_r})$$

We have two cases:

if $m_r \in B_i$, we have $1-[F_{i,t}(m_r)]_{m_r}=0$.

if $m_r \notin B_i$, we have $s(m_r)(t)-s_i(m_r)(t)=0$.

So $\chi=\chi_i\in\mathfrak{K}_{i,t}^{\infty}$, and $\chi\in\mathfrak{K}_t^{\infty}$.

The last assertion follows from the definition of the algorithm: for $r>0$, $m_r\in B\Rightarrow s(m_r)(t)=0$. □

This lemma implies:

Corollary 5.26. *For $n\geq 3$, if the $P(r)$ $(r<n)$ are true, then $P(n)$ is true.*

In particular the theorem 5.13 is proved by induction on n.

6. Morphism of q,t-characters and applications

6.1. Morphism of q,t-characters.

6.1.1. *Definition of the morphism.* We set $\mathrm{Rep}_t=\mathrm{Rep}\otimes_{\mathbb{Z}}\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]=\mathbb{Z}[X_{i,l},t^{\pm}]_{i\in I,l\in\mathbb{Z}}$. We say that $M\in\mathrm{Rep}_t$ is a Rep_t-monomial if it is of the form $M=\prod_{i\in I,l\in\mathbb{Z}}X_{i,l}^{x_{i,l}}$ $(x_{i,l}\geq 0)$. In this case denote $x_{i,l}(M)=x_{i,l}$.

Recall the definition of the $E_t(m)$ (section 5.4).

Definition 6.1. *The morphism of q,t-characters is the $\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]$-linear map $\chi_{q,t}:Rep_t\rightarrow\mathcal{Y}_t^{\infty}$ such that $(u_{i,l}\geq 0)$:*

$$\chi_{q,t}(\prod_{i\in I,l\in\mathbb{Z}}X_{i,l}^{u_{i,l}})=E_t(\prod_{i\in I,l\in\mathbb{Z}}Y_{i,l}^{u_{i,l}})$$

6.1.2. *Properties of $\chi_{q,t}$.*

Theorem 6.2. *We have $\pi_+(Im(\chi_{q,t}))\subset\mathcal{Y}$ and the following diagram is commutative:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Rep & \xrightarrow{\chi_{q,t}} & Im(\chi_{q,t}) \\ id\downarrow & & \downarrow \quad \pi_+ \\ Rep & \xrightarrow{\chi_q} & \mathcal{Y} \end{array}$$

In particular the map $\chi_{q,t}$ is injective. The $\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]$-linear map $\chi_{q,t}:Rep_t\rightarrow\mathcal{Y}_t^{\infty}$ is characterized by the three following properties:

1) For a Rep_t-monomial M define $m=\pi^{-1}(\prod_{i\in I,l\in\mathbb{Z}}Y_{i,l}^{x_{i,l}(M)})\in A$ and $\tilde{m}\in A_t$ as in section 3.5.2. Then we have :

$$\chi_{q,t}(M)=\tilde{m}+\sum_{m'<m}a_{m'}(t)m' \text{ (where } a_{m'}(t)\in\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}])$$

2) The image of $Im(\chi_{q,t})$ is contained in $\mathfrak{K}_t^{\infty}$.

3) Let M_1,M_2 be Rep_t-monomials such that $max\{l/\sum_{i\in I}x_{i,l}(M_1)>0\}\leq min\{l/\sum_{i\in I}x_{i,l}(M_2)>0\}$. We have :

$$\chi_{q,t}(M_1M_2)=\chi_{q,t}(M_1)\chi_{q,t}(M_2)$$

Note that the properties $1,2,3$ are generalizations of the defining axioms introduced by Nakajima in [12] for the ADE-case; in particular in the ADE-case $\chi_{q,t}$ is the morphism of q,t-characters constructed in [12].

Proof: $\pi_+(\mathrm{Im}(\chi_{q,t}))\subset\mathcal{Y}$ means that only a finite number of $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomials of $E_t(m)$ have coefficient $\lambda(t)\notin(t-1)\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]$. As $F_t(\tilde{Y}_{i,0})$ has no dominant $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial other than $\tilde{Y}_{i,0}$, we have the same property for $\pi_+(F_t(\tilde{Y}_{i,0}))\in\mathfrak{K}^{\infty}$ and $\pi_+(F_t(\tilde{Y}_{i,0}))=E(Y_{i,0})\in\mathcal{Y}$. As $\mathcal{Y}$ is a subalgebra of $\mathcal{Y}^{\infty}$ we get $\pi_+(E_t(m))\in\mathcal{Y}$ with the help of the defining formula.

The diagram is commutative because $\pi_+ \circ s_l = s_l \circ \pi_+$ and $\pi_+(F_t(\tilde{Y}_{i,0})) = E(Y_{i,0})$. It is proved by Frenkel, Reshetikhin in [5] that χ_q is injective, so $\chi_{q,t}$ is injective.

Let us show that $\chi_{q,t}$ verifies the three properties:

1) By definition we have $\chi_{q,t}(M) = E_t(m)$. But $s_l(F_t(\tilde{Y}_{i,0})) = F_t(\tilde{Y}_{i,l}) \in \tilde{D}(\tilde{Y}_{i,l})$. In particular $s_l(F_t(\tilde{Y}_{i,0}))$ is of the form $\tilde{Y}_{i,l} + \sum\limits_{m'<Y_{i,l}} \lambda_{m'}(t)m'$ and we get the property for $E_t(m)$ by multiplication.

2) We have $s_l(F_t(\tilde{Y}_{i,0})) = E_t(\tilde{Y}_{i,l}) \in \mathfrak{K}_t^\infty$ and $\mathfrak{K}_t^\infty$ is a subalgebra of $\mathcal{Y}_t^\infty$, so $\mathrm{Im}(\chi_{q,t}) \subset \mathfrak{K}_t^\infty$.

3) If we set $L = \max\{l / \sum\limits_{i\in I} x_{i,l}(M_1) > 0\}$, $m_1 = \prod\limits_{i\in I, l\in\mathbb{Z}} Y_{i,l}^{x_{i,l}(M_1)}$, $m_2 = \prod\limits_{i\in I, l\in\mathbb{Z}} Y_{i,l}^{x_{i,l}(M_2)}$, we have:

$$E_t(m_1) = \overrightarrow{\prod_{l\leq L}} \prod_{i\in I} s_l(F_t(\tilde{Y}_{i,0}))^{x_{i,l}(M_1)} \ ,\ E_t(m_2) = \overrightarrow{\prod_{l\geq L}} \prod_{i\in I} s_l(F_t(\tilde{Y}_{i,0}))^{x_{i,l}(M_2)}$$

and in particular:

$$E_t(m_1 m_2) = E_t(m_1)E_t(m_2)$$

Finally let $f : \mathrm{Rep}_t \to \mathcal{Y}_t^\infty$ be a $\mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]$-linear homomorphism which verifies properties 1,2,3. We saw that the only element of $\mathfrak{K}_t^\infty$ with highest weight monomial $\tilde{Y}_{i,l}$ is $s_l(F_t(\tilde{Y}_{i,0}))$. In particular we have $f(X_{i,l}) = E_t(Y_{i,l})$. Using property 3, we get for $M \in \mathrm{Rep}_t$ a monomial :

$$f(M) = \overrightarrow{\prod_{l\in\mathbb{Z}}} \prod_{i\in I} f(X_{i,l})^{u_{i,l}(m)} = \overrightarrow{\prod_{l\in\mathbb{Z}}} \prod_{i\in I} s_l(F_t(\tilde{Y}_{i,0}))^{u_{i,l}(m)} = \chi_{q,t}(M)$$

□

6.2. **Quantization of the Grothendieck Ring.** In this section we see that $\chi_{q,t}$ allows us to define a deformed algebra structure on Rep_t generalizing the quantization of [12]. The point is to show that $\mathrm{Im}(\chi_{q,t})$ is a subalgebra of $\mathfrak{K}_t^\infty$.

6.2.1. *Generators of $\mathfrak{K}_t^{\infty,f}$.* Recall the definition of $\mathfrak{K}_t^{\infty,f}$ in section 5.6. For $m \in B$, all monomials of $E_t(m)$ are in $\{mA_{i_1,l_1}^{-1}...A_{i_K,l_K}^{-1} / k \geq 0, l_k \geq L\}$ where $L = \min\{l \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists i \in I, u_{i,l}(m) > 0\}$. So it follows from lemma 3.14 that $E_t(m) \in \mathfrak{K}_t^\infty$ has only a finite number of dominant $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomials, that is to say $E_t(m) \in \mathfrak{K}_t^{\infty,f}$.

Proposition 6.3. *The $\mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]$-module $\mathfrak{K}_t^{\infty,f}$ is freely generated by the $E_t(m)$:*

$$\mathfrak{K}_t^{\infty,f} = \bigoplus_{m\in B} \mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]E_t(m) \simeq \mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]^{(B)}$$

Proof: The $E_t(m)$ are $\mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]$-linearly independent and we saw $E_t(m) \in \mathfrak{K}_t^{\infty,f}$. It suffices to prove that the $E_t(m)$ generate the $F_t(m)$: let us look at $m_0 \in B$ and consider $L = \min\{l \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists i \in I, u_{i,l}(m_0) > 0\}$. In the proof of lemma 3.14 we saw there is only a finite dominant monomials in $\{m_0 A_{i_1,l_1}^{-v_{i_1,l_1}} ... A_{i_R,l_R}^{-v_{i_R,l_R}} / R \geq 0, i_r \in I, l_r \geq L\}$. Let $m_0 > m_1 > ... > m_D \in B$ be those monomials with a total ordering compatible with the partial ordering. In particular, for $0 \leq d \leq D$ the dominant monomials of $E_t(m_d)$ are in $\{m_d, m_{d+1}, ..., m_D\}$. So there are elements $(\lambda_{d,d'}(t))_{0\leq d,d'\leq D}$ of $\mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]$ such that:

$$E_t(m_d) = \sum_{d\leq d'\leq D} \lambda_{d,d'}(t) F_t(m_{d'})$$

We have $\lambda_{d,d'}(t) = 0$ if $d' < d$ and $\lambda_{d,d}(t) = 1$. We have a triangular system with 1 on the diagonal, so it is invertible in $\mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]$. □

6.2.2. *Construction of the quantization.*

Lemma 6.4. *$\mathfrak{K}_t^{\infty,f}$ is a subalgebra of $\mathfrak{K}_t^{\infty}$.*

Proof: It suffices to prove that for $m_1, m_2 \in B$, $E_t(m_1)E_t(m_2)$ has only a finite number of dominant $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomials. But $E_t(m_1)E_t(m_2)$ has the same monomials as $E_t(m_1m_2)$. □

It follows from proposition 6.3 that $\chi_{q,t}$ is a $\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]$-linear isomorphism between Rep_t and $\mathfrak{K}_t^{\infty,f}$. So we can define:

Definition 6.5. *The associative deformed $\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]$-algebra structure on Rep_t is defined by:*

$$\forall \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in Rep_t, \lambda_1 * \lambda_2 = \chi_{q,t}^{-1}(\chi_{q,t}(\lambda_1)\chi_{q,t}(\lambda_2))$$

6.2.3. *Examples: sl_2-case.* We make explicit computation of the deformed multiplication in the sl_2-case:

Proposition 6.6. *In the sl_2-case, the deformed algebra structure on $Rep_t = \mathbb{Z}[X_l, t^{\pm}]_{l\in\mathbb{Z}}$ is given by:*

$$X_{l_1} * X_{l_2} * ... * X_{l_m} = X_{l_1}X_{l_2}...X_{l_m} \text{ if } l_1 \leq l_2 \leq ... \leq l_m$$

$$X_l * X_{l'} = t^{\gamma}X_lX_{l'} = t^{\gamma}X_{l'} * X_l \text{ if } l > l' \text{ and } l \neq l' + 2$$

$$X_l * X_{l-2} = t^{-2}X_lX_{l-2} + t^{\gamma}(1 - t^{-2}) = t^{-2}X_{l-2} * X_l + (1 - t^{-2})$$

where $\gamma \in \mathbb{Z}$ is defined by $\tilde{Y}_l\tilde{Y}_{l'} = t^{\gamma}\tilde{Y}_{l'}\tilde{Y}_l$.

Proof: For $l \in \mathbb{Z}$ we have the q,t-character of the fundamental representation X_l:

$$\chi_{q,t}(X_l) = \tilde{Y}_l + \tilde{Y}_{l+2}^{-1} = \tilde{Y}_l(1 + t\tilde{A}_{l+1}^{-1})$$

The first point of the proposition follows immediately from the definition of $\chi_{q,t}$. For example, for $l, l' \in \mathbb{Z}$ we have:

$$\chi_{q,t}(X_lX_{l'}) = \chi_{q,t}(X_{\min(l,l')})\chi_{q,t}(X_{\max(l,l')})$$

In particular if $l \leq l'$, we have $X_l * X_{l'} = X_lX_{l'}$. Suppose now that $l > l'$ and introduce $\gamma \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $\tilde{Y}_l\tilde{Y}_{l'} = t^{\gamma}\tilde{Y}_{l'}\tilde{Y}_l$. We have:

$$\chi_{q,t}(X_l)\chi_{q,t}(X_l') = \tilde{Y}_l(1 + t\tilde{A}_{l+1}^{-1})\tilde{Y}_{l'}(1 + t\tilde{A}_{l'+1}^{-1})$$

$$= t^{\gamma}\tilde{Y}_{l'}\tilde{Y}_l + t^{\gamma+1}\tilde{Y}_{l'}\tilde{Y}_l\tilde{A}_{l+1}^{-1} + t^{\gamma+1+2\delta_{l,l'+2}}\tilde{Y}_{l'}\tilde{A}_{l'+1}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_l + t^{\gamma+2}\tilde{Y}_{l'}\tilde{A}_{l'+1}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_l\tilde{A}_{l+1}^{-1}$$

$$= t^{\gamma}\chi_{q,t}(X_{l'}X_l) + t^{\gamma+1}(t^{2\delta_{l,l'+2}} - 1)\tilde{Y}_{l'}\tilde{A}_{l'+1}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_l$$

If $l \neq l' + 2$ we get $X_l * X_{l'} = t^{\gamma}X_{l'} * X_l$. If $l = l' + 2$, we have:

$$\tilde{Y}_{l'}\tilde{A}_{l'+1}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{l'+2} = t^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{l'+2}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{l'+2} = t^{-1}$$

But $t^2\tilde{Y}_l\tilde{Y}_{l-2} = \tilde{Y}_{l-2}\tilde{Y}_l$, so $X_l * X_{l-2} = t^{-2}X_{l-2} * X_l + t^{-2}(t^2 - 1)$. □

Note that γ were computed in section 3.5.4.

We see that the new $\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]$-algebra structure is not commutative and not even twisted polynomial.

6.3. **An involution of the Grothendieck ring.** In this section we construct an antimultiplicative involution of the Grothendieck ring Rep_t. The construction is motivated by the point view adopted in this article : it is just replacing $c_{|l|}$ by $-c_{|l|}$. In the ADE-case such an involution were introduced Nakajima [12] with different motivations.

6.3.1. *An antihomomorphism of $\mathcal{H}$.*

Lemma 6.7. *There is a unique $\mathbb{C}$-linear isomorphism of $\mathcal{H}$ which is antimultiplicative and such that:*

$$\overline{c_m} = -c_m \ , \ \overline{a_i[r]} = a_i[r] \ (m > 0, i \in I, r \in \mathbb{Z} - \{0\})$$

Moreover it is an involution.

Proof: It suffices to show it is compatible with the defining relations of $\mathcal{H}$ ($i,j \in I, m, r \in \mathbb{Z} - \{0\}$):

$$\overline{[a_i[m], a_j[r]]} = \overline{a_i[m]a_j[r]} - \overline{a_j[r]a_i[m]} = -[a_i[m], a_j[r]]$$

$$\overline{\delta_{m,-r}(q^m - q^{-m})B_{i,j}(q^m)c_{|m|}} = -\delta_{m,-r}(q^m - q^{-m})B_{i,j}(q^m)c_{|m|}$$

For the last assertion, we have $\overline{\overline{c_m}} = c_m$ and $\overline{\overline{a_i[r]}} = a_i[r]$, and an algebra morphism which fixes the generators is the identity. □

It can be naturally extended to an antimultiplicative $\mathbb{C}$-isomorphism of $\mathcal{H}_h$.

Lemma 6.8. *The $\mathbb{Z}$-subalgebra $\mathcal{Y}_u \subset \mathcal{H}_h$ verifies $\overline{\mathcal{Y}_u} \subset \mathcal{Y}_u$.*

Proof: It suffices to check on the generators of $\mathcal{Y}_u$ ($R \in \mathfrak{U}, i \in I, l \in \mathbb{Z}$):

$$\overline{t_R} = \exp(\sum_{m>0} h^{2m} R(q^m)(-c_m)) = t_{-R}$$

$$\overline{\tilde{Y}_{i,l}} = \exp(\sum_{m>0} h^m y_i[-m]q^{-lm})\exp(\sum_{m>0} h^m y_i[m]q^{lm})$$

$$= \exp(\sum_{m>0} h^{2m}[y_i[-m], y_i[m]])\tilde{Y}_{i,l} = t_{-\tilde{C}_{i,i}(q)(q_i - q_i^{-1})}\tilde{Y}_{i,l} \in \mathcal{Y}_u$$

$$\overline{\tilde{Y}_{i,l}}^{-1} = (\overline{\tilde{Y}_{i,l}})^{-1} = t_{\tilde{C}_{i,i}(q)(q_i - q_i^{-1})}\tilde{Y}_{i,l}^{-1} \in \mathcal{Y}_u$$

□

6.3.2. *Involution of $\mathcal{Y}_t$.* As for $R, R' \in \mathfrak{U}$, we have $\pi_0(R) = \pi_0(R') \Leftrightarrow \pi_0(-R) = \pi_0(-R')$, the involution of $\mathcal{Y}_u$ (resp. of $\mathcal{H}_h$) is compatible with the defining relations of $\mathcal{Y}_t$ (resp. $\mathcal{H}_t$). We get a $\mathbb{Z}$-linear involution of $\mathcal{Y}_t$ (resp. of $\mathcal{H}_t$). For $\lambda, \lambda' \in \mathcal{Y}_t, \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have:

$$\overline{\lambda.\lambda'} = \overline{\lambda'}.\overline{\lambda} \ , \ \overline{t^\alpha \lambda} = t^{-\alpha}\overline{\lambda}$$

Note that in $\mathcal{Y}_u$ for $i \in I, l \in \mathbb{Z}$:

$$\overline{\tilde{A}_{i,l}} = \exp(\sum_{m>0} h^m a_i[-m]q^{-lm})\exp(\sum_{m>0} h^m a_i[m]q^{lm})$$

$$= \exp(\sum_{m>0} h^{2m}[a_i[-m], a_i[m]]c_m)\tilde{A}_{i,l} = t_{(-q_i^2 + q_i^{-2})}\tilde{A}_{i,l}$$

So in $\mathcal{Y}_t$ we have $\overline{\tilde{A}_{i,l}} = \tilde{A}_{i,l}$ and $\overline{\tilde{A}_{i,l}^{-1}} = \tilde{A}_{i,l}^{-1}$.

6.3.3. *The involution of deformed bimodules.*

Lemma 6.9. *For $i \in I$, the $\mathcal{Y}_{i,u} \subset \mathcal{H}_h$ verifies $\overline{\mathcal{Y}_{i,u}} \subset \mathcal{Y}_{i,u}$.*

Proof: First we compute for $i \in I, l \in \mathbb{Z}$:

$$\overline{\tilde{S}_{i,l}} = \exp(\sum_{m>0} h^m \frac{a_i[-m]}{q_i^{-m} - q_i^m} q^{-lm})\exp(\sum_{m>0} h^m \frac{a_i[m]}{q_i^m - q_i^{-m}} q^{lm})$$

$$= \exp(\sum_{m>0} h^{2m} \frac{[a_i[-m], a_i[m]]}{-(q_i^{-m} - q_i^m)^2} c_m)\tilde{S}_{i,l} = t_{\frac{q_i + q_i^{-1}}{q_i - q_i^{-1}}}\tilde{S}_{i,l} \in \mathcal{Y}_{i,u}$$

Now for $\lambda \in \mathcal{Y}_u$, we have $\overline{\lambda.\tilde{S}_{i,l}} = t_{\frac{q_i+q_i^{-1}}{q_i-q_i^{-1}}}\tilde{S}_{i,l}\overline{\lambda}$. But it is in $\mathcal{Y}_{i,u}$ because $\overline{\lambda} \in \mathcal{Y}_u$ (lemma 6.8) and $\mathcal{Y}_{i,u}$ is a $\mathcal{Y}_u$-subbimodule of $\mathcal{H}_h$ (lemma 4.6). □

In $\mathcal{H}_t$ we have $\overline{\tilde{S}_{i,l}} = t\tilde{S}_{i,l}$ because $\pi_0(\frac{q_i+q_i^{-1}}{q_i-q_i^{-1}}) = 1$. As said before we get a $\mathbb{Z}$-linear involution of $\mathcal{Y}_{i,t}$ such that:

$$\overline{\lambda\tilde{S}_{i,l}} = t\tilde{S}_{i,l}\overline{\lambda}$$

We introduced such an involution in [8]. With this new point of view, the compatibility with the relation $\tilde{A}_{i,l-r_i}\tilde{S}_{i,l} = t^{-1}\tilde{S}_{i,l+r_i}$ is a direct consequence of lemma 4.6 and needs no computation; for example:

$$\overline{\tilde{A}_{i,l-r_i}\tilde{S}_{i,l}} = t\tilde{S}_{i,l}\tilde{A}_{i,l-r_i} = t^3\tilde{A}_{i,l-r_i}\tilde{S}_{i,l} = t^2\tilde{S}_{i,l+r_i}$$
$$\overline{t^{-1}\tilde{S}_{i,l+r_i}} = t\overline{\tilde{S}_{i,l+r_i}} = t^2\tilde{S}_{i,l+r_i}$$

6.3.4. *The induced involution of Rep_t.*

Lemma 6.10. *For $i \in I$, the subalgebra $\mathfrak{K}_{i,t} \subset \mathcal{Y}_t$ verifies $\overline{\mathfrak{K}_{i,t}} \subset \mathfrak{K}_{i,t}$.*

Proof: Suppose $\lambda \in \mathfrak{K}_{i,t}$, that is to say $S_{i,t}(\lambda) = 0$. So $\overline{(t^2-1)S_{i,t}(\lambda)} = 0$ and:

$$\sum_{l\in\mathbb{Z}}(\overline{\tilde{S}_{i,l}\lambda} - \overline{\lambda\tilde{S}_{i,l}}) = 0 \Rightarrow t\sum_{l\in\mathbb{Z}}(\overline{\lambda}\tilde{S}_{i,l} - \tilde{S}_{i,l}\overline{\lambda}) = 0$$

So $t(1-t^2)S_{i,t}(\overline{\lambda}) = 0$ and $\overline{\lambda} \in \mathfrak{K}_{i,t}$. □

Note that $\chi \in \mathcal{Y}_t$ has the same monomials as $\overline{\chi}$, that is to say if $\chi = \sum_{m\in A}\lambda(t)m$ and $\overline{\chi} = \sum_{m\in A}\mu(t)m$, we have $\lambda(t) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \mu(t) \neq 0$. In particular we can naturally extend our involution to an antimultiplicative involution on $\mathcal{Y}_t^\infty$. Moreover we have $\overline{\mathfrak{K}_t^\infty} \subset \mathfrak{K}_t^\infty$ and $\overline{\mathfrak{K}_t^{\infty,f}} = \overline{\mathrm{Im}(\chi_{q,t})} \subset \mathrm{Im}(\chi_{q,t})$. So we can define:

Definition 6.11. *The $\mathbb{Z}$-linear involution of Rep_t is defined by:*

$$\forall\lambda \in Rep_t\ ,\ \overline{\lambda} = \chi_{q,t}^{-1}(\overline{\chi_{q,t}(\lambda)})$$

6.4. **Analogues of Kazhdan-Lusztig polynomials.** In this section we define analogues of Kazhdan-Lusztig polynomials (see [10]) with the help of the antimultiplicative involution of section 6.3 in the same spirit Nakajima did for the ADE-case [12]. Let us begin we some technical properties of the action of the involution on monomials.

6.4.1. *Invariance of monomials.* We recall that the $\mathcal{Y}_t^A$-monomials are products of the $\tilde{A}_{i,l}^{-1}$ ($i \in I, l \in \mathbb{Z}$).

Lemma 6.12. *For M a $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial and m a $\mathcal{Y}_t^A$-monomial there is a unique $\alpha(M,m) \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $\overline{t^{\alpha(M,m)}Mm} = t^{\alpha(M,m)}\overline{M}m$.*

Proof: Let $\beta \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $\overline{m} = t^\beta m$. We have $\overline{Mm} = \overline{m}\,\overline{M} = t^{\beta+\gamma}\overline{M}m$ where $\gamma \in 2\mathbb{Z}$ (section 3.4.2). So it suffices to prove that $\beta \in 2\mathbb{Z}$.

Let us compute β. Let $\pi_+(m) = \prod_{i\in I, l\in\mathbb{Z}} A_{i,l}^{-v_{i,l}}$. In $\mathcal{Y}_u$ we have $\pi_+(m)\pi_-(m) = t_R\pi_-(m)\pi_+(m)$ where $\pi_0(R) = \beta$ and:

$$R(q) = \sum_{i,j\in I, r,r'\in\mathbb{Z}} v_{i,r}v_{j,r'}\sum_{l>0}q^{lr-lr'}\frac{[a_i[l],a_j[-l]]}{c_l}$$

where for $l>0$ we set $\frac{[a_i[l],a_j[-l]]}{c_l} = B_{i,j}(q^l)(q^l-q^{-l}) \in \mathbb{Z}[q^\pm]$ which is antisymmetric. For $i=j$, we have the term:

$$\sum_{r,r'\in\mathbb{Z}} v_{i,r}v_{i,r'}\sum_{l>0}q^{lr-lr'}\frac{[a_i[l],a_i[-l]]}{c_l}$$

$$= \sum_{l>0} \Big(\sum_{\{r,r'\} \subset \mathbb{Z}, r \neq r'} v_{i,r}(m) v_{i,r'}(m) (q^{l(r-r')} + q^{l(r'-r)}) + \sum_{r \in \mathbb{Z}} v_{i,r}(m)^2 \Big) \frac{[a_i[l], a_i[-l]]}{c_l}$$

It is antisymmetric, so it has no term in q^0. So $\pi_0(R) = \pi_0(R')$ where R' is the sum of the contributions for $i \neq j$:

$$\sum_{r,r' \in \mathbb{Z}} v_{i,r}(m) v_{j,r'}(m) \sum_{l>0} q^{lr - lr'} \Big(\frac{[a_i[l], a_j[-l]]}{c_l} + \frac{[a_j[l], a_i[-l]]}{c_l} \Big)$$

$$= 2 \sum_{r,r' \in \mathbb{Z}} v_{i,r}(m) v_{j,r'}(m) \sum_{l>0} q^{lr - lr'} \frac{[a_i[l], a_j[-l]]}{c_l}$$

In particular $\pi_0(R') \in 2\mathbb{Z}$. □

For M a $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial denote $A_M^{\mathrm{inv}} = \{t^{\alpha(m,M)} Mm/m \ \mathcal{Y}_t^A\text{-monomial}\}$. In particular for $m' \in A_M^{\mathrm{inv}}$ we have $\overline{m'} m'^{-1} = \overline{M} M^{-1}$.

6.4.2. *The polynomials.* For M a $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial, denote $B_M^{\mathrm{inv}} = t^{\mathbb{Z}} B \cap A_M^{\mathrm{inv}}$.

Theorem 6.13. *For $m \in t^{\mathbb{Z}} B$ there is a unique $L_t(m) \in \mathfrak{K}_t^\infty$ such that:*

$$\overline{L_t(m)} = (\overline{m} m^{-1}) L_t(m)$$

$$E_t(m) = L_t(m) + \sum_{m' < m, m' \in B_m^{inv}} P_{m',m}(t) L_t(m')$$

where $P_{m',m}(t) \in t^{-1}\mathbb{Z}[t^{-1}]$.

Those polynomials $P_{m',m}(t)$ are called analogues to Kazhdan-Lusztig polynomials and the $L_t(m)$ ($m \in B$) for a canonical basis of $\mathfrak{K}_t^{f,\infty}$. Such polynomials were introduced by Nakajima [12] for the ADE-case.

Proof: First consider $\overline{F_t(m)}$: it is in $\mathfrak{K}_t^\infty$ and has only one dominant $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial $\overline{m}$, so $\overline{F_t(m)} = \overline{m} m^{-1} F_t(m)$.

Let be $m = m_L > m_{L-1} > ... > m_0$ the finite set $t^{\mathbb{Z}} D(m) \cap B_m^{\mathrm{inv}}$ (see lemma 5.10) with a total ordering compatible with the partial ordering. Note that it follows from section 6.4.1 that for $L \geq l \geq 0$, we have $\overline{m_l} m_l^{-1} = \overline{m} m^{-1}$.

We have $E_t(m_0) = F_t(m_0)$ and so $\overline{E_t(m_0)} = \overline{m_0} m_0^{-1} E_t(m_0)$. As $B_{m_0}^{\mathrm{inv}} = \{m_0\}$, we have $L_t(m_0) = E_t(m_0)$. We suppose by induction that the $L_t(m_l)$ ($L-1 \geq l \geq 0$) are uniquely and well defined. In particular m_l is of highest weight in $L_t(m_l)$, $\overline{L_t(m_l)} = \overline{m_l} m_l^{-1} L_t(m_l) = \overline{m} m^{-1} L_t(m_l)$, and we can write:

$$\tilde{D}_t(m_L) \cap \mathfrak{K}_t^\infty = \mathbb{Z}[t^\pm] F_t(m_L) \oplus \bigoplus_{0 \leq l \leq L-1} \mathbb{Z}[t^\pm] L_t(m_l)$$

In particular consider $\alpha_{l,L}(t) \in \mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]$ such that:

$$E_t(m) = F_t(m) + \sum_{l<L} \alpha_{l,L}(t) L_t(m_l)$$

We want $L_t(m)$ of the form :

$$L_t(m) = F_t(m) + \sum_{l<L} \beta_{l,L}(t) L_t(m_l)$$

The condition $\overline{L_t(m)} = \overline{m} m^{-1} m L_t(m)$ means that the $\beta_{l,L}(t)$ are symmetric. The condition $P_{m',m}(t) \in t^{-1}\mathbb{Z}[t^{-1}]$ means $\alpha_{l,L}(t) - \beta_{l,L}(t) \in t^{-1}\mathbb{Z}[t^{-1}]$. So it suffices to prove that those two conditions uniquely define the $\beta_{l,L}(t)$: let us write $\alpha_{l,L}(t) = \alpha_{l,L}^+(t) + \alpha_{l,L}^0(t) + \alpha_{l,L}^-(t)$ (resp. $\beta_{l,L}(t) = \beta_{l,L}^+(t) + \beta_{l,L}^0(t) + \beta_{l,L}^-(t)$) where $\alpha_{l,L}^\pm(t) \in t^\pm \mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]$ and $\alpha_{l,L}^0(t) \in \mathbb{Z}$ (resp. for β). The condition $\alpha_{l,L}(t) - \beta_{l,L}(t) \in t^{-1}\mathbb{Z}[t^{-1}]$ means $\beta_{l,L}^0(t) = \alpha_{l,L}^0(t)$ and $\beta_{l,L}^-(t) = \alpha_{l,L}^-(t)$. The symmetry of $\beta_{l,L}(t)$ means $\beta_{l,L}^+(t) = \beta_{l,L}^-(t^{-1}) = \alpha_{l,L}^-(t^{-1})$. □

6.4.3. *Examples for $\mathfrak{g} = sl_2$.* In this section we suppose that $\mathfrak{g} = sl_2$.

Proposition 6.14. *Let $m \in t^{\mathbb{Z}}B$ such that $\forall l \in \mathbb{Z}, u_l(m) \leq 1$. Then $L_t(m) = F_t(m)$. Moreover:*

$$E_t(m) = L_t(m) + \sum_{m'<m/m'\in B_m^{inv}} t^{-R(m')}L_t(m')$$

where $R(m') \geq 1$ is given by $\pi_+(m'm^{-1}) = A_{i_1,l_1}^{-1}...A_{i_R,l_R}^{-1}$. In particular for $m' \in B_m^{inv}$ such that $m' < m$ we have $P_{m',m}(t) = t^{-R(m')}$.

Proof: Note that a dominant monomial $m' < m$ verifies $\forall l \in \mathbb{Z}, u_l(m') \leq 1$ and appears in $E_t(m)$. We know that $\tilde{D}_m \cap \mathfrak{K}_t = \bigoplus_{m'\in t^{\mathbb{Z}}D_m\cap B_m^{\mathrm{inv}}} \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]F_t(m')$. We can introduce $P_{m',m}(t) \in \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm}]$ such that:

$$E_t(m) = F_t(m) + \sum_{m'\in t^{\mathbb{Z}}D_m\cap B^{\mathrm{inv}}-\{m\}} P_{m',m}(t)F_t(m')$$

So by induction it suffices to show that $P_{m',m}(t) \in t^{-1}\mathbb{Z}[t^{-1}]$.

$P_{m',m}(t)$ is the coefficient of m' in $E_t(m)$. A dominant $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomial M which appears in $E_t(m)$ is of the form:

$$M = m(m_1...m_{R+1})^{-1}m_1t\tilde{A}_{l_1}^{-1}m_2t\tilde{A}_{l_2}^{-1}m_3...t\tilde{A}_{l_R}^{-1}m_{R+1}$$

where $l_1 < ... < l_R \in \mathbb{Z}$ verify $\{l_r+2, l_r-2\} \cap \{l_1, ..., l_{r-1}, l_{r+1}, ..., l_R\}$ is empty, $u_{l_r-1}(m) = u_{l_r+1}(m) = 1$ and we have set $m_r = \overrightarrow{\prod}_{l_{r-1}<l\leq l_r} \tilde{Y}_l^{u_l(m)}$. Such a monomial appears one time in $E_t(m)$. In particular $P_{m',m}(t) = t^{\alpha}$ where $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$ is given by $M = t^{\alpha}m'$ that is to say $\overline{M}M^{-1} = t^{-2\alpha}{m'}^{-1}m' = t^{-2\alpha}m^{-1}m$. So we compute:

$\overline{M}M^{-1} = t^{-2R}\overline{m_{R+1}}\tilde{A}_{l_R}^{-1}\overline{m_R}...\tilde{A}_{l_1}^{-1}\overline{m_1}(\overline{m}_1^{-1}...\overline{m}_{R+1}^{-1})\overline{m}m_{R+1}^{-1}\tilde{A}_{l_R}m_R^{-1}...\tilde{A}_{l_1}m_1^{-1}(m_1...m_{R+1})m^{-1}$
$= t^{-2R}t^{4R}\tilde{A}_{l_R}^{-1}...\tilde{A}_{l_1}^{-1}\overline{m}\tilde{A}_{l_R}...\tilde{A}_{l_1}m^{-1}$
$= t^{2R}\tilde{A}_{l_R}^{-1}...\tilde{A}_{l_1}^{-1}\tilde{A}_{l_R}...\tilde{A}_{l_1}\overline{m}m^{-1} = t^{2R}\overline{m}m^{-1}$ □

Let us look at another example $m = \tilde{Y}_0^2\tilde{Y}_2$. We have:

$$E_t(m) = L_t(m) + t^{-2}L_t(m')$$

where $m' = t\tilde{Y}_0^2\tilde{Y}_2\tilde{A}_1^{-1} \in B_m^{\mathrm{inv}}$ and:

$$L_t(m) = F_t(\tilde{Y}_0)F_t(\tilde{Y}_0\tilde{Y}_2) = \tilde{Y}_0(1+t\tilde{A}_1^{-1})\tilde{Y}_0\tilde{Y}_2(1+t\tilde{A}_3^{-1}(1+t\tilde{A}_1^{-1}))$$

$$L_t(m') = F_t(m') = t\tilde{Y}_0^2\tilde{Y}_2\tilde{A}_1^{-1}(1+t\tilde{A}_1^{-1})$$

Indeed the dominant monomials appearing in $E_t(m)$ are m and $\tilde{Y}_0t\tilde{A}_1^{-1}\tilde{Y}_0\tilde{Y}_2 + \tilde{Y}_0^2t\tilde{A}_1^{-1}\tilde{Y}_2 = (1+t^{-2})m'$. In particular: $P_{m',m}(t) = t^{-2}$.

6.4.4. *Example in non-simply laced case.* We suppose that $C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ and $m = \tilde{Y}_{2,0}\tilde{Y}_{1,5}$. The formulas for $E_t(\tilde{Y}_{2,0})$ and $E_t(\tilde{Y}_{1,5})$ are given is section 8. We have:

$$E_t(m) = L_t(m) + t^{-1}L_t(m')$$

where $m' = t\tilde{Y}_{2,0}\tilde{Y}_{1,5}\tilde{A}_{2,2}^{-1}\tilde{A}_{1,4}^{-1} \in B_m^{\mathrm{inv}}$ and:

$$L_t(m') = F_t(m') = t\tilde{Y}_{2,0}\tilde{Y}_{1,5}\tilde{A}_{2,2}^{-1}\tilde{A}_{1,4}^{-1}(1+t\tilde{A}_{1,2}^{-1}(1+t\tilde{A}_{2,4}^{-1}(1+t\tilde{A}_{1,6}^{-1})))$$

Indeed the dominant monomials appearing in $E_t(m)$ are $m = \tilde{Y}_{2,0}\tilde{Y}_{1,5}$ and $\tilde{Y}_{2,0}t\tilde{A}_{2,2}^{-1}t\tilde{A}_{1,4}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{1,5} = t^{-1}m'$.

In particular $P_{m',m}(t) = t^{-1}$.

7. Questions and conjectures

7.1. Positivity of coefficients.

Proposition 7.1. *If $\mathfrak{g}$ is of type A_n $(n\geq 1)$, the coefficients of $\chi_{q,t}(Y_{i,0})$ are in $\mathbb{N}[t^{\pm}]$.*

Proof: We show that for all $i\in I$ the hypothesis of proposition 5.17 for $m=Y_{i,0}$ are verified; in particular the property Q of section 5.5.1 will be verified.

Let i be in I. For $j\in I$, let us write $E(Y_{i,0})=\sum_{m\in B_j}\lambda_j(m)E_j(m)\in\mathfrak{K}_j$ where $\lambda_j(m)\in\mathbb{Z}$. Let D be the set $D=\{\text{monomials of } E_j(m)\ /j\in I, m\in B_j, \lambda_j(m)\neq 0\}$. It suffices to prove that for $j\in I$, $m\in B_j\cap D\Rightarrow u_j(m)\leq 1$ (because proposition 5.17 implies that for all $i\in I$, $F_t(\tilde{Y}_{i,0})=\pi^{-1}(E(Y_{i,0})))$.

As $E(Y_{i,0})=F(Y_{i,0})$, $Y_{i,0}$ is the unique dominant $\mathcal{Y}$-monomial in $E(Y_{i,0})$. So for a monomial $m\in D$ there is a finite sequence $\{m_0=Y_{i,0},m_1,...,m_R=m\}$ such that for all $1\leq r\leq R$, there is $r'<r$ and $j\in I$ such that $m_{r'}\in B_j$ and for $r'<r''\leq r$, $m_{r''}$ is a monomial of $E_j(m_{r'})$ and $m_{r''}m_{r''-1}^{-1}\in\{A_{j,l}^{-1}/l\in\mathbb{Z}\}$. Such a sequence is said to be adapted to m. Suppose there is $j\in I$ and $m\in B_j\cap D$ such that $u_j(m)\geq 2$. So there is $m'\leq m$ in $D\cap B_j$ such that $u_j(m)=2$. So we can consider $m_0\in D$ such that there is $j_0\in I$, $m_0\in B_{j_0}$, $u_{j_0}(m)\geq 2$ and for all $m'<m_0$ in D we have $\forall j\in I, m'\in B_j\Rightarrow u_j(m')\leq 1$. Let us write:

$$m_0=Y_{j_0,q^l}Y_{j_0,q^m}\prod_{j\neq j_0}m_0^{(j)}$$

where for $j\neq j_0$, $m_0^{(j)}=\prod_{l\in\mathbb{Z}}Y_{j,l}^{u_{j,l}(m_0)}$. In a finite sequence adapted to m_0, a term Y_{j_0,q^l} or Y_{j_0,q^m} must come from a $E_{j_0+1}(m_1)$ or a $E_{j_0-1}(m_1)$. So for example we have $m_1<m_0$ in D of the form $m_1=Y_{j_0,q^m}Y_{j_0+1,q^{l-1}}\prod_{j\neq j_0,j_0+1}m_1^{(j)}$. In all cases we get a monomial $m_1<m_0$ in D of the form:

$$m_1=Y_{j_1,q^{m_1}}Y_{j_1+1,q^{l_1}}\prod_{j\neq j_1,j_1+1}m_1^{(j)}$$

But the term $Y_{j_1+1,q^{l-1}}$ can not come from a $E_{j_1}(m_2)$ because we would have $u_{j_1}(m_2)\geq 2$. So we have $m_2<m_1$ in D of the form:

$$m_2=Y_{j_2,q^{m_2}}Y_{j_2+2,q^{l_2}}\prod_{j\neq j_2,j_2+1,j_2+2}m_2^{(j)}$$

This term must come from a E_{j_2-1},E_{j_2+3}. By induction, we get $m_N<m_0$ in D of the form :

$$m_N=Y_{1,q^{m_N}}Y_{n,q^{l_N}}\prod_{j\neq 1,..,n}m_N^{(j)}=Y_{1,q^{m-N}}Y_{n,q^{l_N}}$$

It is a dominant monomial of $D\subset D_{Y_{i,0}}$ which is not $Y_{i,0}$. It is impossible (proof of lemma 5.14). □

An analog result is also geometrically proved by Nakajima for the ADE-case in [12] (it is also algebraically for AD-cases proved in [13]). Those results and the explicit formulas in $n=1,2$-cases (see section 8) suggest:

Conjecture 7.2. *The coefficients of $F_t(\tilde{Y}_{i,0})=\chi_{q,t}(Y_{i,0})$ are in $\mathbb{N}[t^{\pm}]$.*

In particular for $m\in B$, the coefficients of $E_t(m)$ would be in $\mathbb{N}[t^{\pm}]$; moreover $\chi_{q,t}(Y_{i,0})$ and $\chi_q(Y_{i,0})$ would have the same monomials, the t-algorithm would stop and $\mathrm{Im}(\chi_{q,t})\subset\mathcal{Y}_t$.

At the time he wrote this paper the author does not know a general proof of the conjecture. However a case by case investigation seems possible: the cases G_2,B_2,C_2 are checked in section 8 and the cases F_4,B_n,C_n $(n\leq 10)$ have been checked on a computer. So a combinatorial proof for series B_n,C_n $(n\geq 2)$ analog to the proof of proposition 7.1 would complete the picture.

7.2. **Decomposition in irreducible modules.** The proposition 6.14 suggests:

Conjecture 7.3. *For $m \in B$ we have $\pi_+(L_t(m)) = L(m)$.*

In the ADE-case the conjecture 7.3 is proved by Nakajima with the help of geometry ([12]). In particular this conjecture implies that the coefficients of $\pi_+(L_t(m))$ are non negative. It gives a way to compute explicitly the decomposition of a standard module in irreducible modules, because the conjecture 7.3 implies:

$$E(m) = L(m) + \sum_{m'<m} P_{m',m}(1)L(m')$$

In particular we would have $P_{m',m}(1) \geq 0$.

In section 6.4.3 we have studied some examples:

-In proposition 6.14 for $\mathfrak{g} = sl_2$ and $m \in B$ such that $\forall l \in \mathbb{Z}, u_l(m) \leq 1$: we have $\pi_+(L_t(m)) = F(m) = L(m)$ and:

$$E(m) = \sum_{m' \in B/m' \leq m} L(m')$$

-For $\mathfrak{g} = sl_2$ and $m = \tilde{Y}_0^2\tilde{Y}_2$: we have $\pi_+(L_t(m)) = F(Y_0)F(Y_0Y_2) = L(m)$ and:

$$E(Y_0^2Y_2) = L(Y_0^2Y_2) + L(Y_0)$$

Note that $L(Y_0^2Y_2)$ has two dominant monomials $Y_0^2Y_2$ and Y_0 because $Y_0^2Y_2$ is irregular (lemma 4.5).

-For $C = B_2$ and $m = \tilde{Y}_{2,0}\tilde{Y}_{1,5}$. The $\pi_+(L_t(\tilde{Y}_{2,0}\tilde{Y}_{1,5}))$ has non negative coefficients and the conjecture implies $E(Y_{2,0}Y_{1,5}) = L(Y_{2,0}Y_{1,5}) + L(Y_{1,1})$.

7.3. **Further applications and generalizations.** We hope to address the following questions in the future:

7.3.1. *Iterated deformed screening operators.* Our presentation of deformed screening operators as commutators leads to the definition of iterated deformed screening operators. For example in order 2 we set:

$$\tilde{S}_{j,i,t}(m) = [\sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} \tilde{S}_{j,l}, S_{i,t}(m)]$$

7.3.2. *Possible generalizations.* Some generalizations of the approach used in this article will be studied:

a) the theory of q-characters at roots of unity ([7]) suggests a generalization to the case $q^N = 1$.

b) in this article we decided to work with $\mathcal{Y}_t$ which is a quotient of $\mathcal{Y}_u$. The same construction with $\mathcal{Y}_u$ will give characters with an infinity of parameters of deformation $t_r = \exp(\sum_{l>0} h^{2l} q^{lr} c_l)$ $(r \in \mathbb{Z})$.

c) our construction is independent of representation theory and could be established for other generalized Cartan matrices (in particular for twisted affine cases).

8. Appendix

There are 5 types of semi-simple Lie algebra of rank 2: $A_1 \times A_1$, A_2, C_2, B_2, G_2 (see for example [9]). In each case we give the formula for $E(1), E(2) \in \mathfrak{K}$ and we see that the hypothesis of proposition 5.17 is verified. In particular we have $E_t(\tilde{Y}_{1,0}) = \pi^{-1}(E(1)), E_t(\tilde{Y}_{2,0}) = \pi^{-1}(E(2)) \in \mathfrak{K}_t$.

Following [5], we represent the $E(1), E(2) \in \mathfrak{K}$ as a $I \times \mathbb{Z}$-oriented colored tree. For $\chi \in \mathfrak{K}$ the tree Γ_χ is defined as follows: the set of vertices is the set of $\mathcal{Y}$-monomials of χ. We draw an arrow of color (i,l) from m_1 to m_2 if $m_2 = A_{i,l}^{-1} m_1$ and if in the decomposition $\chi = \sum_{m \in B_i} \mu_m L_i(m)$ there is $M \in B_i$ such that $\mu_M \neq 0$ and m_1, m_2 appear in $L_i(M)$.

Then we give a formula for $E_t(\tilde{Y}_{1,0}), E_t(\tilde{Y}_{2,0})$ and we write it in $\mathfrak{K}_{1,t}$ and in $\mathfrak{K}_{2,t}$.

8.1. $A_1 \times A_1$**-case.** The Cartan matrix is $C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ and $r_1 = r_2 = 1$ (note that in this case the computations keep unchanged for all r_1, r_2).

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y_{1,0} & \text{and} & Y_{2,0} \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle 1,1} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle 2,1} \\ Y_{1,2}^{-1} & & Y_{2,2}^{-1} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_t(\tilde{Y}_{1,0}) &= \pi^{-1}(Y_{1,0} + Y_{1,2}^{-1}) = \tilde{Y}_{1,0}(1 + t\tilde{A}_{1,1}^{-1}) \in \mathfrak{K}_{1,t} \\ &= \tilde{Y}_{1,0} + \tilde{Y}_{1,2}^{-1} \in \mathfrak{K}_{2,t} \\ E_t(\tilde{Y}_{2,0}) &= \pi^{-1}(Y_{2,0} + Y_{2,2}^{-1}) = \tilde{Y}_{2,0}(1 + t\tilde{A}_{2,1}^{-1}) \in \mathfrak{K}_{2,t} \\ &= \tilde{Y}_{2,0} + \tilde{Y}_{2,2}^{-1} \in \mathfrak{K}_{1,t} \end{aligned}$$

8.2. A_2**-case.** The Cartan matrix is $C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$. It is symmetric, $r_1 = r_2 = 1$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y_{1,0} & \text{and} & Y_{2,0} \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle 1,1} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle 2,1} \\ Y_{1,2}^{-1}Y_{2,1} & & Y_{2,2}^{-1}Y_{1,1} \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle 2,2} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle 1,2} \\ Y_{2,3}^{-1} & & Y_{1,3}^{-1} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_t(\tilde{Y}_{1,0}) &= \pi^{-1}(Y_{1,0} + Y_{1,2}^{-1}Y_{2,1} + Y_{2,3}^{-1}) = \tilde{Y}_{1,0}(1 + t\tilde{A}_{1,1}^{-1}) + \tilde{Y}_{2,3}^{-1} \in \mathfrak{K}_{1,t} \\ &= \tilde{Y}_{1,0} + :\tilde{Y}_{1,2}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{2,1}: (1 + t\tilde{A}_{2,2}^{-1}) \in \mathfrak{K}_{2,t} \\ E_t(\tilde{Y}_{2,0}) &= \pi^{-1}(Y_{2,0} + Y_{2,2}^{-1}Y_{1,1} + Y_{1,3}^{-1}) = \tilde{Y}_{2,0}(1 + t\tilde{A}_{2,1}^{-1}) + \tilde{Y}_{1,3}^{-1} \in \mathfrak{K}_{2,t} \\ &= \tilde{Y}_{2,0} + :\tilde{Y}_{2,2}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{1,1}: (1 + t\tilde{A}_{1,2}^{-1}) \in \mathfrak{K}_{1,t} \end{aligned}$$

8.3. C_2, B_2-**case.** The two cases are dual so it suffices to compute for the Cartan matrix $C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ and $r_1 = 1$, $r_2 = 2$.

$$\begin{tikzcd}
Y_{1,0} \arrow[d, "{1,1}"] & \text{and} & Y_{2,0} \arrow[d, "{2,2}"] \\
Y_{1,2}^{-1}Y_{2,1} \arrow[d, "{2,3}"] & & Y_{2,4}^{-1}Y_{1,1}Y_{1,3} \arrow[d, "{1,4}"] \\
Y_{2,5}^{-1}Y_{1,4} \arrow[d, "{1,5}"] & & Y_{1,1}Y_{1,5}^{-1} \arrow[d, "{1,2}"] \\
Y_{1,6}^{-1} & & Y_{1,3}^{-1}Y_{1,5}^{-1}Y_{2,2} \arrow[d, "{2,4}"] \\
 & & Y_{2,6}^{-1}
\end{tikzcd}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E_t(\tilde{Y}_{1,0}) &= \pi^{-1}(Y_{1,0} + Y_{1,2}^{-1}Y_{2,1} + Y_{2,5}^{-1}Y_{1,4} + Y_{1,6}^{-1}) \\
&= \tilde{Y}_{1,0}(1 + t\tilde{A}_{1,1}^{-1}) + :\tilde{Y}_{2,5}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{1,4}: (1 + t\tilde{A}_{1,5}^{-1}) \in \mathfrak{K}_{1,t} \\
&= \tilde{Y}_{1,0} + :\tilde{Y}_{1,2}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{2,1}: (1 + t\tilde{A}_{2,3}^{-1}) + \tilde{Y}_{1,6}^{-1} \in \mathfrak{K}_{2,t}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E_t(\tilde{Y}_{2,0}) &= \pi^{-1}(Y_{2,0} + Y_{2,4}^{-1}Y_{1,1}Y_{1,3} + Y_{1,1}Y_{1,5}^{-1} + Y_{1,3}^{-1}Y_{1,5}^{-1}Y_{2,2} + Y_{2,6}^{-1}) \\
&= \tilde{Y}_{2,0} + :\tilde{Y}_{2,4}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{1,1}\tilde{Y}_{1,3}: (1 + t\tilde{A}_{1,4}^{-1} + t^2\tilde{A}_{1,4}^{-1}\tilde{A}_{1,2}^{-1}) + \tilde{Y}_{2,6}^{-1} \in \mathfrak{K}_{1,t} \\
&= \tilde{Y}_{2,0}(1 + t\tilde{A}_{2,2}^{-1}) + :\tilde{Y}_{1,1}\tilde{Y}_{1,5}^{-1}: + :\tilde{Y}_{1,3}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{1,5}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{2,2}: (1 + t\tilde{A}_{2,4}^{-1}) \in \mathfrak{K}_{2,t}
\end{aligned}$$

8.4. G_2-**case.** The Cartan matrix is $C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ and $r_1 = 1$, $r_2 = 3$.

8.4.1. *First fundamental representation.*

$$\begin{tikzcd}
Y_{1,0} \arrow[d, "{1,1}"] \\
Y_{1,2}^{-1}Y_{2,1} \arrow[d, "{2,4}"] \\
Y_{2,7}^{-1}Y_{1,4}Y_{1,6} \arrow[d, "{1,7}"] \\
Y_{1,4}Y_{1,8}^{-1} \arrow[d, "{1,5}"] \\
Y_{1,6}^{-1}Y_{1,8}^{-1}Y_{2,5} \arrow[d, "{2,8}"] \\
Y_{2,11}^{-1}Y_{1,10} \arrow[d, "{1,11}"] \\
Y_{1,12}^{-1}
\end{tikzcd}$$

$$E_t(\tilde{Y}_{1,0}) = \pi^{-1}(Y_{1,0} + Y_{1,2}^{-1}Y_{2,1} + Y_{2,7}^{-1}Y_{1,4}Y_{1,6} + Y_{1,4}Y_{1,6} + Y_{1,6}^{-1}Y_{1,8}^{-1}Y_{2,5} + Y_{2,11}^{-1}Y_{1,10} + Y_{1,12}^{-1})$$
$$= \tilde{Y}_{1,0}(1 + \tilde{A}_{1,1}^{-1}) + :\tilde{Y}_{2,7}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{1,4}\tilde{Y}_{1,6} : (1 + t\tilde{A}_{1,7}^{-1} + t^2\tilde{A}_{1,7}^{-1}\tilde{A}_{1,5}^{-1}) + :\tilde{Y}_{2,11}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{1,10} : (1 + t\tilde{A}_{1,11}^{-1}) \in \mathfrak{K}_{1,t}$$
$$= \tilde{Y}_{1,0} + :\tilde{Y}_{1,2}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{2,1} : (1 + t\tilde{A}_{2,4}^{-1}) + :\tilde{Y}_{1,4}\tilde{Y}_{1,6} : + :\tilde{Y}_{1,6}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{1,8}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{2,5} : (1 + t\tilde{A}_{2,8}^{-1}) + :\tilde{Y}_{1,12}^{-1} : \in \mathfrak{K}_{2,t}$$

8.4.2. *Second fundamental representation.*

$$\begin{tikzcd}
 & & Y_{2,0} \arrow[d, "2{,}3"] & & \\
 & & Y_{2,6}^{-1}Y_{1,5}Y_{1,3}Y_{1,1} \arrow[d, "1{,}6"] & & \\
 & & Y_{1,7}^{-1}Y_{1,3}Y_{1,1} \arrow[d, "1{,}4"] & & \\
 & & Y_{2,4}Y_{1,7}^{-1}Y_{1,5}^{-1}Y_{1,1} \arrow[dll, "1{,}2"'] \arrow[drr, "2{,}7"] & & \\
Y_{1,7}^{-1}Y_{1,5}^{-1}Y_{1,3}^{-1}Y_{2,4}Y_{2,2} \arrow[d, "2{,}5"] \arrow[drr, "2{,}7"] & & & & Y_{2,10}^{-1}Y_{1,9}Y_{1,1} \arrow[dll, "1{,}2"'] \arrow[d, "1{,}10"] \\
Y_{2,4}Y_{2,8}^{-1} \arrow[d, "2{,}7"] & & Y_{2,2}Y_{2,10}^{-1}Y_{1,9}Y_{1,3}^{-1} \arrow[dll, "2{,}5"'] \arrow[drr, "1{,}10"] & & Y_{1,11}^{-1}Y_{1,1} \arrow[d, "1{,}2"] \\
Y_{2,8}^{-1}Y_{2,10}^{-1}Y_{1,9}Y_{1,7}Y_{1,5} \arrow[drr, "1{,}10"] & & & & Y_{2,2}Y_{1,11}^{-1}Y_{1,3}^{-1} \arrow[dll, "2{,}5"'] \\
 & & Y_{2,8}^{-1}Y_{1,11}^{-1}Y_{1,7}Y_{1,5} \arrow[d, "1{,}8"] & & \\
 & & Y_{1,11}^{-1}Y_{1,9}^{-1}Y_{1,5} \arrow[d, "1{,}6"] & & \\
 & & Y_{1,11}^{-1}Y_{1,9}^{-1}Y_{1,7}^{-1}Y_{2,6} \arrow[d, "2{,}9"] & & \\
 & & Y_{2,12}^{-1} & &
\end{tikzcd}$$

$$E_t(\tilde{Y}_{2,0}) = \pi^{-1}(Y_{2,0} + Y_{2,6}^{-1}Y_{1,5}Y_{1,3}Y_{1,1} + Y_{1,7}^{-1}Y_{1,3}Y_{1,1}0 + Y_{2,4}Y_{1,7}^{-1}Y_{1,5}^{-1}Y_{1,1} + Y_{1,7}^{-1}Y_{1,5}^{-1}Y_{1,3}^{-1}Y_{2,4}Y_{2,2}$$
$$+Y_{2,10}^{-1}Y_{1,9}Y_{1,1} + Y_{2,4}Y_{2,8}^{-1} + Y_{2,2}Y_{2,10}^{-1}Y_{1,9}Y_{1,3}^{-1} + Y_{1,11}^{-1}Y_{1,1} + Y_{2,8}^{-1}Y_{2,10}^{-1}Y_{1,9}Y_{1,7}Y_{1,5} + Y_{2,2}Y_{1,11}^{-1}Y_{1,3}^{-1}$$
$$+Y_{2,8}^{-1}Y_{1,11}^{-1}Y_{1,7}Y_{1,5} + Y_{1,11}^{-1}Y_{1,9}^{-1}Y_{1,5} + Y_{1,11}^{-1}Y_{1,9}^{-1}Y_{1,7}^{-1}Y_{2,6} + Y_{2,12}^{-1})$$

We use the following relations to write $E_t(\tilde{Y}_{2,0})$ in $\mathfrak{K}_{1,t}$ and in $\mathfrak{K}_{2,t}$: $\tilde{A}_{1,2}\tilde{A}_{2,7} = \tilde{A}_{2,7}\tilde{A}_{1,2}$, $\tilde{A}_{2,5}\tilde{A}_{2,7} = \tilde{A}_{2,7}\tilde{A}_{2,5}$, $\tilde{A}_{1,2}\tilde{A}_{1,10} = \tilde{A}_{1,10}\tilde{A}_{1,2}$, $\tilde{A}_{2,5}\tilde{A}_{1,10} = \tilde{A}_{1,10}\tilde{A}_{2,5}$.

$$E_t(\tilde{Y}_{2,0}) = \tilde{Y}_{2,0} + :\tilde{Y}_{2,6}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{1,5}\tilde{Y}_{1,3}\tilde{Y}_{1,1}: (1+t\tilde{A}_{1,6}^{-1}(1+t\tilde{A}_{1,4}^{-1}(1+t\tilde{A}_{1,2}^{-1}))) + :\tilde{Y}_{2,10}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{1,9}\tilde{Y}_{1,1}: (1+t\tilde{A}_{1,2}^{-1})(1+t\tilde{A}_{1,10}^{-1})$$
$$+ :\tilde{Y}_{2,4}\tilde{Y}_{2,8}^{-1}: + :\tilde{Y}_{2,8}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{2,10}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{1,9}\tilde{Y}_{1,7}\tilde{Y}_{1,5}: (1 + t\tilde{A}_{1,10}^{-1}(1 + t\tilde{A}_{1,8}^{-1}(1 + t\tilde{A}_{1,6}^{-1}))) + \tilde{Y}_{2,12}^{-1} \in \mathfrak{K}_{1,t}$$
$$= \tilde{Y}_{2,0}(1 + t\tilde{A}_{2,3}^{-1}) + :\tilde{Y}_{1,7}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{1,3}\tilde{Y}_{1,1}: + :\tilde{Y}_{2,4}\tilde{Y}_{1,7}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{1,5}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{1,1}: (1 + t\tilde{A}_{2,7}^{-1})$$
$$+ :\tilde{Y}_{1,7}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{1,5}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{1,3}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{2,4}\tilde{Y}_{2,2}: (1 + t\tilde{A}_{2,7}^{-1})(1 + t\tilde{A}_{2,5}^{-1}) + :\tilde{Y}_{1,11}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{1,1}: + :\tilde{Y}_{2,2}\tilde{Y}_{1,11}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{1,3}^{-1}: (1 + t\tilde{A}_{2,5}^{-1})$$
$$+ :\tilde{Y}_{1,11}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{1,9}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{1,5}: + :\tilde{Y}_{1,11}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{1,9}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{1,7}^{-1}\tilde{Y}_{2,6}: (1 + t\tilde{A}_{2,9}^{-1}) \in \mathfrak{K}_{2,t}$$

Notations

A	set of $\mathcal{Y}$-monomials	p 12
A_t	set of $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomials	p 14
$A_m^{\mathrm{inv}}, B_m^{\mathrm{inv}}$	set of $\mathcal{Y}_t$-monomials	p 37
$\overset{\infty}{A}_t$	product module	p 25
α	map $(I \times \mathbb{Z})^2 \to \mathbb{Z}$	p 12
$\alpha(m)$	character	p 36
$a_i[m]$	element of $\mathcal{H}$	p 6
$\tilde{A}_{i,l}, \tilde{A}_{i,l}^{-1}$	elements of $\mathcal{Y}_u$ or $\mathcal{Y}_t$	p 7
$A_{i,l}, A_{i,l}^{-1}$	elements of $\mathcal{Y}$	p 9
B	a set of $\mathcal{Y}$-monomials	p 12
B_i, B_J	a set of $\mathcal{Y}$-monomials	p 12
$(B_{i,j})$	symmetrized Cartan matrix	p 3
β	map $(I \times \mathbb{Z})^2 \to \mathbb{Z}$	p 12
$(C_{i,j})$	Cartan matrix	p 3
$(\tilde{C}_{i,j})$	inverse of C	p 4
c_r	central element of $\mathcal{H}$	p 6
d	bicharacter	p 15
$D_{m,K}, D_m$	set of monomials	p 26
$\tilde{D}_m$	submodule of $\mathcal{Y}_t^\infty$	p 26
$E_i(m)$	element of $\mathfrak{K}_i$	p 17
$E_{i,t}(m)$	element of $\mathfrak{K}_{i,t}$	p 21
$E_{i,t}^m$	map	p 25
$E(m)$	element of $\mathfrak{K}$	p 24
$E_t(m)$	element of $\mathfrak{K}_t^\infty$	p 28
$F_i(m)$	element of $\mathfrak{K}_i$	p 22
$F_{i,t}(m)$	element of $\mathfrak{K}_{i,t}$	p 21
$F(m)$	element of $\mathfrak{K}$	p 24
$F_t(m)$	element of $\mathfrak{K}_t^\infty$	p 26
γ	map $(I \times \mathbb{Z})^2 \to \mathbb{Z}$	p 11
$\mathcal{H}$	Heisenberg algebra	p 6
$\mathcal{H}^+, \mathcal{H}^-$	subalgebras of $\mathcal{H}$	p 7
$\mathcal{H}_h$	formal series in $\mathcal{H}$	p 7
$\mathcal{H}_t$	quotient of $\mathcal{H}_h$	p 11
$\mathcal{H}_t^+, \mathcal{H}_t^-$	subalgebras of $\mathcal{H}_t$	p 11
$\mathfrak{K}_i, \mathfrak{K}_J, \mathfrak{K}$	subrings of $\mathcal{Y}$	p 17
$\mathfrak{K}_{i,t}, \mathfrak{K}_{J,t}, \mathfrak{K}_t$	subrings of $\mathcal{Y}_t$	p 20
$\mathfrak{K}_{i,t}^\infty, \mathfrak{K}_{J,t}^\infty, \mathfrak{K}_t^\infty$	subrings of $\mathcal{Y}_t^\infty$	p 25
χ_q	morphism of q-characters	p 5
$\chi_{q,t}$	morphism of q,t-characters	p 32
$L_i(m)$	element of $\mathfrak{K}_i$	p 18
$L_t(m)$	element of $\mathfrak{K}_t^\infty$	p 37
$:m:$	monomial in A	p 10
$\tilde{m}$	monomial in A_t	p 14
$N, N_t, \mathcal{N}, \mathcal{N}_t$	characters, bicharacters	p 13
$P(n)$	property of $n \in \mathbb{N}$	p 26

π	map	p 12
π_r	map to $\mathbb{Z}$	p 11
π_+, π_-	endomorphisms of $\mathcal{H}_h$, $\mathcal{H}_t$	p 7
q	complex number	p 3
$Q(n)$	property of $n \in \mathbb{N}$	p 28
Rep	Grothendieck ring	p 6
Rep_t	deformed Grothendieck ring	p 32
$s(m_r)_J, s(m_r)$	sequences of $\mathbb{Z}[t^\pm]$	p 30
S_i	screening operator	p 17
$\tilde{S}_{i,l}$	screening current	p 18
$S_{i,t}$	t-screening operator	p 19
t	central element of $\mathcal{Y}_t$	p 11
t_R	central element of $\mathcal{Y}_u$	p 8
$u_{i,l}$	multiplicity of $Y_{i,l}$	p 12
u_i	sum of the $u_{i,l}$	p 12
$\mathfrak{U}$	subring of $\mathbb{Q}(q)$	p 4
$\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})$	quantum affine algebra	p 4
$\mathcal{U}_q(\hat{\mathfrak{h}})$	Cartan algebra	p 4
$X_{i,l}$	element of Rep	p 6
$y_i[m]$	element of $\mathcal{H}$	p 6
$Y_{i,l}, Y_{i,l}^{-1}$	elements of $\mathcal{Y}$	p 9
$\tilde{Y}_{i,l}, \tilde{Y}_{i,l}^{-1}$	elements of $\mathcal{Y}_u$ or $\mathcal{Y}_t$	p 7
$\mathcal{Y}$	subalgebra of $\mathcal{H}_h$	p 8
$\mathcal{Y}_t$	quotient of $\mathcal{Y}_u$	p 11
$\mathcal{Y}_t^+, \mathcal{Y}_t^-$	subalgebras of $\mathcal{H}_t$	p 11
$\mathcal{Y}_u$	subalgebra of $\mathcal{H}_h$	p 8
$\mathcal{Y}_{i,t}$	$\mathcal{Y}_t$-module	p 19
$\mathcal{Y}_{i,u}$	$\mathcal{Y}_u$-module	p 19
$\mathcal{Y}_t^\infty, \mathcal{Y}_t^{A,\infty}$	submodules of $\overset{\infty}{A}_t$	p 25
$\mathcal{Y}_t^A, \mathcal{Y}_t^{A,K}$	submodules of $\mathcal{Y}_t$	p 25
z	indeterminate	p 3
$::$	endomorphism of $\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{H}_h, \mathcal{Y}_u, \mathcal{Y}_t$	p 10
$*$	deformed multiplication	p 34

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