

TWISTED DEMAZURE MODULES, FUSION PRODUCT DECOMPOSITION AND TWISTED Q -SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper, we introduce a family of indecomposable finite-dimensional graded modules for the twisted current algebras. These modules are indexed by an $|R^+|$ -tuple of partitions $\xi = (\xi^\alpha)_{\alpha \in R^+}$ satisfying a natural compatibility condition. We give three equivalent presentations of these modules and show that for a particular choice of ξ these modules become isomorphic to Demazure modules in various levels for the twisted affine algebras. As a consequence we see that the defining relations of twisted Demazure modules can be greatly simplified. Furthermore, we investigate the notion of fusion products for twisted modules, first defined by Feigin and Loktev in 1999 for untwisted modules, and use the simplified presentation to prove a fusion product decomposition of twisted Demazure modules. As a consequence we prove that twisted Demazure modules can be obtained by taking the associated graded modules of (untwisted) Demazure modules for simply-laced affine algebras. Furthermore we give a semi-infinite fusion product construction for the irreducible representations of twisted affine algebras. Finally, we prove that the twisted Q -system defined by Hatayama et al. in 2001 extends to a non-canonical short exact sequence of fusion products of twisted Demazure modules.

INTRODUCTION

The twisted quantum affine algebras and their representations have been intensively studied. For instance, the finite-dimensional irreducible representations are classified in [5] in terms of their highest weights. However, the structure of these representations is still unknown except in certain special cases. A certain infinite class of irreducible finite-dimensional representations are called the Kirillov–Reshetikhin modules. Many conjectures for the characters of Kirillov–Reshetikhin modules and of their tensor products have been formulated in [17, 25, 29] and a conjectural induction rule called the twisted Q -system is given in [17]. These conjectures are formulated before for the untwisted cases in [22, 23] by observing the Bethe Ansatz related to solvable lattice models. There are many results for these conjectures and related problems; for untwisted quantum affine algebras we refer to [16, 18, 27] and for twisted quantum affine algebras see [19]. It has been shown in these papers that the solutions to the Q -systems come from a family of short exact sequences of tensor products of suitable Kirillov–Reshetikhin modules. One of the motivations of this paper is to have a better understanding of these short exact sequences.

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A different approach to this problem is provided in [3] and [4] respectively for the twisted cases. The goal of these papers was to understand the $q \mapsto 1$ limit of the solutions of the twisted Q -system. It is shown in [3, 4] that the solutions are characters of certain finite-dimensional indecomposable graded representations of the twisted current algebras; also called the (twisted) Kirillov–Reshetikhin modules. The interest in the category of finite-dimensional graded representations of twisted current algebras is therefore naturally originated in the context of the representation theory of twisted quantum affine algebras.

A different family of indecomposable finite-dimensional graded modules for the twisted current algebras are called the (twisted) Demazure modules $D(\ell, \lambda)$ and are indexed by pairs (ℓ, λ) , where ℓ is a positive integer and λ is a dominant integral weight for the underlying simple Lie algebra. A close relationship between level one twisted Demazure modules and local Weyl modules is developed in [2] and [12] respectively. Moreover, it can be observed that the classical decomposition of certain twisted Demazure modules determined in [13] coincides with the classical decomposition of certain twisted Kirillov–Reshetikhin modules determined in [3, 4]. Indeed, we observe that any twisted Kirillov–Reshetikhin module is, as a module for the twisted current algebra, isomorphic to a certain twisted Demazure module. Motivated by this fact, we study the general theory of twisted Demazure modules in positive level representations of twisted affine algebras. We remark that an isomorphism between certain Kirillov–Reshetikhin modules and certain Demazure modules for the untwisted cases was already established in [3] and [14].

For a twisted affine algebra $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ we denote by $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ the twisted current algebra associated to $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$, which is essentially defined as the special maximal parabolic subalgebra of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$. Apart from $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ of type $A_{2n}^{(2)}$ we can realize $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ as the fixed point subalgebra of $\overline{\mathfrak{g}} \otimes \mathbb{C}[t]$ under an automorphism induced from a non-trivial diagram automorphism of $\overline{\mathfrak{g}}$, where $\overline{\mathfrak{g}}$ is as in Section 4. For type $A_{2n}^{(2)}$ there are two conjugacy classes of special maximal parabolic subalgebras, where one is realized in the same fashion and one of them has distinguished properties and is called the hyperspecial twisted current algebra (see [2]). The focus of this paper is on the hyperspecial case and following [2] we refer to the remaining twisted algebras as the special twisted current algebras.

The study of twisted Demazure modules will proceed by considering two cases for the following reason. The investigation of the special twisted current algebras eventually relies on the understanding of the representation theory of the current algebra $\mathfrak{sl}_2 \otimes \mathbb{C}[t]$, that is, the only rank one current subalgebra that can appear. On the other hand, the study of hyperspecial twisted current algebras is quite more challenging and one has to deal with the new phenomenon that the rank one twisted current algebra $A_2^{(2)}$ appears as a subalgebra. Furthermore, the hyperspecial twisted current algebra is not realized in the same fashion as the special twisted current algebras and hence many technical difficulties show up.

Let us describe our results for the hyperspecial twisted current algebra. For an $|R^+|$ -tuple of partitions $\xi = (\xi^\alpha)_{\alpha \in R^+}$ we introduce a family of indecomposable finite-dimensional graded modules $V(\xi)$ and give three equivalent presentations of these modules. We show that the presentation of these modules can be greatly simplified for so-called special fat hook partitions. Our main results are the following: we refer to Section 2, Section 3 and Section 6 for the precise definition of the ingredients.

Theorem. *For any pair $(\ell, \lambda) \in \mathbb{N} \times P^+$, there exists a special fat hook partition $\xi(\ell, \lambda)$, such that we have an isomorphism of $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ -modules,*

$$V(\xi(\ell, \lambda)) \cong D(\ell, \lambda).$$

As a consequence we see that the defining relations of twisted Demazure modules given by Mathieu in [26] can be greatly simplified.

Feigin and Loktev introduced the notion of a fusion product of graded representations of the current algebra [9]. It was later proved in [6] and [14] that a Demazure module is a fusion product of “smaller” Demazure modules. The main problem of defining fusion products for twisted current algebras is that $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ is not stabilized by the Lie algebra homomorphism $\bar{\mathfrak{g}}[t] \rightarrow \bar{\mathfrak{g}}[t]$, $t^k \mapsto (t+a)^k$, $a \in \mathbb{C}^\times$. This is a major obstacle to generalizing such techniques to the setting of twisted current algebras. For these reasons, new techniques are needed and our approach to this problem is to use untwisted modules and the graded Lie algebra structure on $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ induced by the derivation d . Again for the precise definition of the ingredients and a slightly more general formulation see Theorem 7.

Theorem. *Let $\lambda = \ell\lambda_1 + \cdots + \ell\lambda_p + \lambda_0$ be an arbitrary decomposition, where $\lambda_k \in P^+$ for $0 \leq k \leq p$. Then we have an isomorphism of $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ -modules*

$$V(\xi(\ell, \lambda)) \cong D_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell, \ell\lambda_1) * \cdots * D_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell, \ell\lambda_p) * V(\xi(\ell, \lambda_0)),$$

As a corollary of the previous theorem we obtain that certain twisted Demazure modules can be obtained by taking the associated graded modules of untwisted Demazure modules, which was previously known for local Weyl modules for special twisted current algebras [12]. Another application of our theorem is the following semi-infinite fusion product construction:

Theorem. *Let λ be a dominant integral \mathfrak{g} -weight such that $\Lambda = \ell\Lambda_0 + \lambda$ is a dominant integral $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -weight. Furthermore, let $\mathbf{V}_{\ell, \lambda}^\infty$ be the direct limit of*

$$\text{ev}_0^* V(\lambda) \hookrightarrow D_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell, \ell\theta) * \text{ev}_0^* V(\lambda) \hookrightarrow D_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell, \ell\theta) * D_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell, \ell\theta) * \text{ev}_0^* V(\lambda) \hookrightarrow \cdots.$$

Then $\widehat{V}(\Lambda)$ and $\mathbf{V}_{\ell, \lambda}^\infty$ are isomorphic as $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ -modules.

Finally, we prove the following; for details we refer to Section 7.

Theorem. *The twisted Q -system extends to a non-canonical short exact sequence of fusion products of twisted Demazure modules.*

Our paper is organized as follows. Section 1 establishes the basic notation and elementary results needed in the rest of the paper. In Section 2, we define the modules $V(\xi)$ for the hyperspecial twisted current algebra, where ξ is a tuple of partitions indexed by the positive roots. We give three equivalent presentations of these modules. In Section 3, we consider a particular choice of partitions and relate the corresponding module to twisted Demazure modules. Moreover, we show that the defining relations of these modules can be greatly simplified. In Section 4 we prove the same results for the special twisted current algebras. In Section 5 we give a tensor product decomposition of twisted Demazure modules and in Section 6 we introduce the notion of fusion products for twisted modules and prove a fusion product decomposition of twisted Demazure modules. In Section 7, we show that there exists a short exact sequence of graded $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ -modules corresponding to the twisted Q -system defined in [17].

1. PRELIMINARIES

1.1. We denote the set of complex numbers by \mathbb{C} and, respectively, the set of integers, non-negative integers, and positive integers by \mathbb{Z} , \mathbb{Z}_+ , and \mathbb{N} . Moreover, let $\mathbf{N} = \{(r, s) : r, s \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{N}, s+r \in \mathbb{N}\}$. Unless otherwise stated, all the vector spaces considered in this paper are \mathbb{C} -vector spaces and \otimes stands for $\otimes_{\mathbb{C}}$.

1.2. For a Lie algebra \mathfrak{a} , we let $\mathbf{U}(\mathfrak{a})$ be the universal enveloping algebra of \mathfrak{a} and denote by $\mathfrak{a}[t] = \mathfrak{a} \otimes \mathbb{C}[t]$ the current algebra associated to \mathfrak{a} . If, in addition, \mathfrak{a} is \mathbb{Z}_+ -graded, then $\mathbf{U}(\mathfrak{a})$ acquires the unique compatible \mathbb{Z}_+ -graded algebra structure. We shall be interested in \mathbb{Z} -graded representations $V = \bigoplus_{r \in \mathbb{Z}} V[r]$ of \mathbb{Z}_+ -graded Lie algebras $\mathfrak{a} = \bigoplus_{r \in \mathbb{Z}_+} \mathfrak{a}[r]$. Clearly, $\mathfrak{a}[0]$ — the homogeneous component of \mathfrak{a} of grade zero — is a Lie subalgebra of \mathfrak{a} and if V is a \mathbb{Z} -graded representation, then every homogeneous component $V[r]$ is a $\mathfrak{a}[0]$ -module. A morphism between graded \mathfrak{a} -representations is a grade preserving map of \mathfrak{a} -modules.

1.3. We refer to [21] for the general theory of affine Lie algebras. We shall only be interested in the twisted affine algebras in this paper. Throughout, \widehat{A} will denote an indecomposable affine Cartan matrix, and \widehat{S} will denote the corresponding Dynkin diagram with the labeling of vertices as in Table Aff2 from [21, pp. 54–55]. Let S be the Dynkin diagram obtained from \widehat{S} by dropping the zero node and let A be the Cartan matrix, whose Dynkin diagram is S .

Let $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ and \mathfrak{g} be the affine Lie algebra and the finite-dimensional algebra associated to \widehat{A} and A , respectively. We shall realize \mathfrak{g} as a subalgebra of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$. We fix $\mathfrak{h} \subset \widehat{\mathfrak{h}}$ Cartan subalgebras of \mathfrak{g} and, respectively, $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$. We denote by \widehat{R} and, respectively, R the set of roots of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ with respect to $\widehat{\mathfrak{h}}$, and the set of roots of \mathfrak{g} with respect to \mathfrak{h} . We fix $\widehat{\Delta} = \{\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ a basis for \widehat{R} such that $\Delta = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ is a basis for R . The corresponding sets of positive and negative roots are denoted as usual by \widehat{R}^{\pm} and, respectively, R^{\pm} . Denote by \widehat{R}_{re} (resp. \widehat{R}_{im}) the set of real (resp. imaginary) roots of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$. For $\alpha \in \widehat{R}_{\text{re}}$, let α^{\vee} be the corresponding coroot. We fix $d \in \widehat{\mathfrak{h}}$ such that $\alpha_0(d) = 1$ and $\alpha_i(d) = 0$ for $i \neq 0$; d is called the scaling element and it is unique modulo the center of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$. For $1 \leq i \leq n$, define $\omega_i \in \widehat{\mathfrak{h}}^*$ by $\omega_i(\alpha_j^{\vee}) = \delta_{i,j}$, for $1 \leq j \leq n$, where $\delta_{i,j}$ is Kronecker's delta symbol. The element ω_i is the fundamental weight of \mathfrak{g} corresponding to α_i^{\vee} . We also define $\Lambda_0 \in \widehat{\mathfrak{h}}^*$ by $\Lambda_0(\alpha_j^{\vee}) = \delta_{0,j}$, for $0 \leq j \leq n$, and $\Lambda_0(d) = 0$. The element Λ_0 is the fundamental weight of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ corresponding to α_0^{\vee} . Let (\cdot, \cdot) be the standard symmetric non-degenerate invariant bilinear form on $\widehat{\mathfrak{h}}^*$ defined in [21, p. 81]. For $\alpha \in \widehat{R}^+$ we set

$$d_{\alpha} = \frac{(\alpha, \alpha)}{2}, \quad d_{\alpha_i} =: d_i.$$

Let R_{ℓ} and R_s denote, respectively, the subsets of R consisting of the long and short roots and denote by $R_{\ell}^{\pm}, R_s^{\pm}$ the corresponding subsets of positive and negative roots.

We set

$$m = \begin{cases} 2, & \text{if } \widehat{\mathfrak{g}} \text{ is of type } \mathbf{A}_{2n}^{(2)} \ (n \geq 1), \mathbf{A}_{2n-1}^{(2)} \ (n \geq 3), \mathbf{D}_{n+1}^{(2)} \ (n \geq 4) \text{ or } \mathbf{E}_6^{(2)}, \\ 3, & \text{if } \widehat{\mathfrak{g}} \text{ is of type } \mathbf{D}_4^{(3)}. \end{cases}$$

Note that, $d_{\alpha} = m$ if α is long and 1 if α is short. We recall the root system of twisted affine algebras. If δ denotes the unique non-divisible positive imaginary root

in \widehat{R} , then we have $\widehat{R} = \widehat{R}^+ \cup \widehat{R}^-$, where $\widehat{R}^- = -\widehat{R}^+$, $\widehat{R}^+ = \widehat{R}_{\text{re}}^+ \cup \widehat{R}_{\text{im}}^+$, $\widehat{R}_{\text{im}}^+ = \mathbb{N}\delta$, and

$$\widehat{R}_{\text{re}}^+ = R^+ \cup (R_s + \mathbb{N}\delta) \cup (R_\ell + m\mathbb{N}\delta), \text{ if } \widehat{\mathfrak{g}} \text{ is not of type } \mathbf{A}_{2n}^{(2)},$$

and else

$$\widehat{R}_{\text{re}}^+ = R^+ \cup (R_s + \mathbb{N}\delta) \cup (R_\ell + 2\mathbb{N}\delta) \cup \frac{1}{2}(R_\ell + (2\mathbb{Z}_+ + 1)\delta).$$

For $\mathbf{A}_2^{(2)}$, by convention, $R_s + \mathbb{N}\delta = \emptyset$.

We also need to consider the set

$$\widehat{R}_{\text{re}}(\pm) = R^\pm \cup (R_s^\pm + \mathbb{N}\delta) \cup (R_\ell^\pm + m\mathbb{N}\delta), \text{ if } \widehat{\mathfrak{g}} \text{ is not of type } \mathbf{A}_{2n}^{(2)}$$

and else

$$\widehat{R}_{\text{re}}(\pm) = R^\pm \cup (R_s^\pm + \mathbb{N}\delta) \cup (R_\ell^\pm + 2\mathbb{N}\delta) \cup \frac{1}{2}(R_\ell^\pm + (2\mathbb{Z}_+ + 1)\delta).$$

Note that $\widehat{R}_{\text{re}}(+)\cup\widehat{R}_{\text{re}}(-) = \widehat{R}_{\text{re}}^+ \cup R^-$.

1.4. Let $Q = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \mathbb{Z}\alpha_i$ be the root lattice of R and let $\bar{Q} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{n-1} \mathbb{Z}\alpha_i \oplus \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}\alpha_n$. Let Q^+ and \bar{Q}^+ be the respective \mathbb{Z}_+ -cones. The weight lattice (resp. coweight lattice) of R is denoted by P (resp. P^\vee) and the cone of dominant weights is denoted by P^+ . Let \widehat{W} and W be the Weyl groups of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ and \mathfrak{g} respectively, then $\widehat{W} = W \times t_{\bar{Q}}$ if $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ is of type $\mathbf{A}_{2n}^{(2)}$ and else $\widehat{W} = W \times t_Q$, where the translation $t_\mu \in \widehat{W}$ for an element $\mu \in Q$ (resp. $\mu \in \bar{Q}$) is defined by

$$t_\mu(b\Lambda_0 + \lambda) = b\Lambda_0 + \lambda + b\mu \pmod{\mathbb{C}\delta}, \quad \lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^* \oplus \mathbb{C}\delta, \quad b \in \mathbb{C}.$$

For a real root α we denote by w_α the reflection associated to α , then \widehat{W} respectively W is generated by the reflections associated to the roots $\widehat{\Delta}$ respectively Δ . Furthermore, let w_0 be the unique longest element in W . Since $P \cap P^\vee = P$, the *extended affine Weyl group* \widetilde{W} of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ is the semidirect product $\widetilde{W} = W \times t_P$; for more details see [31, p. 18]. For an element $\mu \in P$, $t_\mu \in \widetilde{W}$ is defined similarly. The affine Weyl group is a normal subgroup of \widetilde{W} and the group \widetilde{W} is the semidirect product

$$\widetilde{W} = \Sigma \times \widehat{W},$$

where $\Sigma = \{w \in \widetilde{W} \mid w(\widehat{\Delta}) \subseteq \widehat{\Delta}\}$ and each element in Σ is an automorphism of the Dynkin diagram. Finally, we remark that $t_{-\mu} \in \widehat{W}$ for all $\mu \in P^+$ if $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ is of type $\mathbf{A}_{2n}^{(2)}$ and else $t_{-\mu} \in \widetilde{W}$ for all $\mu \in P^+$.

1.5. Given $\alpha \in \widehat{R}^+$ let $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_\alpha \subset \widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ be the corresponding root space; note that $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_\alpha \subset \mathfrak{g}$ if $\alpha \in R$. For a non-imaginary root α we denote by x_α the generator of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_\alpha$. We define several subalgebras of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ that will be needed in the rest of the paper. Let $\widehat{\mathfrak{b}}$ be the Borel subalgebra corresponding to \widehat{R}^+ , and let $\widehat{\mathfrak{n}}^+$ be its nilpotent radical,

$$\widehat{\mathfrak{b}} = \widehat{\mathfrak{h}} \oplus \widehat{\mathfrak{n}}^+, \quad \widehat{\mathfrak{n}}^\pm = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \widehat{R}^+} \widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_{\pm\alpha}.$$

The subalgebras \mathfrak{b} and \mathfrak{n}^\pm of \mathfrak{g} are analogously defined.

Consider the algebra

$$\mathfrak{k} = (\mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathbb{C}d) \oplus \widehat{\mathfrak{n}}^+ \oplus \mathfrak{n}^-.$$

The twisted current algebra $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ is defined to be the ideal of \mathfrak{k} defined as

$$\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{h} \oplus \widehat{\mathfrak{n}}^+ \oplus \mathfrak{n}^-$$

and has a triangular decomposition

$$\mathfrak{Cg} = \mathfrak{Cn}^+ \oplus \mathfrak{Ch} \oplus \mathfrak{Cn}^-,$$

where

$$\mathfrak{Ch} = \mathfrak{Ch}_+ \oplus \mathfrak{h}, \quad \mathfrak{Ch}_+ = \bigoplus_{k>0} \widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_{k\delta}, \quad \mathfrak{Cn}^\pm = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \widehat{R}_{\text{re}}(\pm)} \widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_{\pm\alpha}.$$

Note that \mathfrak{Ch} is an abelian Lie subalgebra. Following [2] we call \mathfrak{Cg} the *hyperspecial* twisted current algebra if $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ is of type $A_{2n}^{(2)}$ and else the *special* twisted current algebra. The definition of the hyperspecial twisted current algebra is different from the notion of twisted current algebra of type $A_{2n}^{(2)}$ that exists in the literature (for example, as in [12]). The differences are clarified in [2, Remark 2.5].

1.6. The element d defines a \mathbb{Z}_+ -graded Lie algebra structure on \mathfrak{Cg} : for $\alpha \in \widehat{R}$ we say that $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_\alpha$ has grade k if

$$[d, x_\alpha] = kx_\alpha$$

or, equivalently, if $\alpha(d) = k$. Note that since $\delta(d) \in \{1, 2\}$ the eigenvalues of d are all integers and if $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_\alpha \subset \mathfrak{Cg}$, then the eigenvalues are non-negative integers. With respect to this grading, the zero homogeneous component of the twisited current algebra is $\mathfrak{Cg}[0] = \mathfrak{g}$ and the subspace spanned by the positive homogeneous components is an ideal denoted by \mathfrak{Cg}_+ . We have a short exact sequence of Lie algebras,

$$0 \rightarrow \mathfrak{Cg}_+ \rightarrow \mathfrak{Cg} \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_0} \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow 0.$$

Note that this exact sequence is right-split but not left-split as a sequence of Lie algebras but it is a split sequence as a sequence of \mathfrak{g} -modules. Clearly, the pull-back of any \mathfrak{g} -module V by ev_0 defines the structure of a graded \mathfrak{Cg} -module on V and we denote this module by ev_0^*V .

1.7. For $\lambda \in P^+$, denote by $V(\lambda)$ the irreducible finite-dimensional \mathfrak{g} -module generated by an element v_λ with defining relations

$$\mathfrak{n}^+v_\lambda = 0, \quad hv_\lambda = \lambda(h)v_\lambda, \quad (x_{-\alpha})^{\lambda(\alpha^\vee)+1}v_\lambda = 0, \quad h \in \mathfrak{h}, \quad \alpha \in R^+.$$

It is well known that any finite-dimensional irreducible \mathfrak{g} -module is isomorphic to $V(\lambda)$ for some $\lambda \in P^+$ and $V(\lambda) \cong V(\mu)$ iff $\lambda = \mu$. Moreover, any finite-dimensional \mathfrak{g} -module is isomorphic to a direct sum of modules $V(\lambda)$, $\lambda \in P^+$. If V is a \mathfrak{h} -semisimple \mathfrak{g} -module (in particular if $\dim V < \infty$), we have

$$V = \bigoplus_{\mu \in \mathfrak{h}^*} V_\mu, \quad V_\mu = \{v \in V : hv = \mu(h)v, \quad h \in \mathfrak{h}\},$$

and we set $\text{wt } V = \{\mu \in \mathfrak{h}^* : V_\mu \neq 0\}$. If $\dim V_\mu < \infty$ for all $\mu \in \text{wt } V$, then we define $\text{ch}_{\mathfrak{h}} V : \mathfrak{h}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_+$, by sending $\mu \rightarrow \dim V_\mu$. If $\text{wt } V$ is a finite set, then

$$\text{ch}_{\mathfrak{h}} V = \sum_{\mu \in \mathfrak{h}^*} \dim V_\mu e(\mu) \in \mathbb{Z}[P].$$

1.8. The methods we use for hyperspecial twisted current algebras differ from the methods for special twisted current algebras and therefore we shall regard the hyperspecial case separately.

Unless otherwise stated, we consider from now on the twisted affine algebra of type $A_{2n}^{(2)}$. So A is the Cartan matrix of type A_1 if $n = 1$ and of type C_n if $n \geq 2$. For $n = 1$, by convention, $R_\ell = R$ and $R_s = \emptyset$.

We recall an explicit construction of the algebra \mathfrak{Cg} as a subalgebra of $\mathcal{L}(\mathfrak{sl}_{2n+1}) = (\mathfrak{sl}_{2n+1} \otimes \mathbb{C}[t^\pm])$ from [2, Section 4]. We fix a Chevalley basis $\{X_{i,j}^\pm, H_i : 1 \leq i \leq j \leq 2n\}$ for \mathfrak{sl}_{2n+1} . Let $\alpha \in R_s^+$ and $r \in \mathbb{Z}_+$; α is necessarily of one of the two forms listed below for some $1 \leq i \leq j < n$. We set

$$\begin{aligned} x_{\pm\alpha+r\delta} &= X_{i,j}^\pm \otimes t^r + (-1)^{i+j} X_{2n+1-j,2n+1-i}^\pm \otimes (-t)^r, & \text{for } \alpha = \sum_{s=i}^j \alpha_s, \\ x_{\pm\alpha+r\delta} &= X_{i,2n-j}^\pm \otimes t^{r\pm 1} + (-1)^{i+j} X_{j+1,2n+1-i}^\pm \otimes (-t)^{r\pm 1}, \\ & & \text{for } \alpha = \sum_{s=i}^j \alpha_s + 2 \sum_{s=j+1}^{n-1} \alpha_s + \alpha_n. \end{aligned}$$

Let $\alpha \in R_\ell^+$ and $r \in \mathbb{Z}_+$; α is of the form $2(\alpha_i + \cdots + \alpha_n) - \alpha_n$ for some $1 \leq i \leq n$. We set

$$\begin{aligned} x_{\pm\alpha+2r\delta} &= X_{i,2n+1-i}^\pm \otimes t^{2r\pm 1}, \\ x_{\frac{1}{2}(\pm\alpha+(2r+1)\delta)} &= X_{i,n}^\pm \otimes t^{(2r+1\pm 1)/2} + (-1)^i X_{n+1,2n+1-i}^\pm \otimes (-t)^{(2r+1\pm 1)/2}. \end{aligned}$$

Finally, for $1 \leq i \leq n$, we set

$$h_{i,r\delta} = H_i \otimes t^r + H_{2n+1-i} \otimes (-t)^r.$$

We remark that $\alpha_i^\vee = h_{i,0}$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$.

1.9. The following proposition is needed later in this paper.

Proposition. *We have*

(i) *For $\alpha \in R^+$, the subalgebra of \mathfrak{Cg} generated by the elements*

$$\{x_{\pm\alpha+r\delta} : r \in \mathbb{Z}_+, \alpha + r\delta \in \widehat{R}\}$$

is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{sl}_2[t]$.

(ii) *For $\alpha \in R_\ell^+$, the subalgebra generated by the elements*

$$\{x_{\frac{1}{2}(\pm\alpha+(2r+1)\delta)}, x_{\pm\alpha+2r\delta} : r \in \mathbb{Z}_+\}$$

is isomorphic to the current algebra of type $A_2^{(2)}$.

2. THE MODULES $V(\boldsymbol{\xi})$

2.1. The aim of this section is to define \mathfrak{Cg} modules $V(\boldsymbol{\xi})$, depending on a tuple of partitions $\boldsymbol{\xi} = (\xi^\alpha)_{\alpha \in R^+}$, one partition attached to each positive root $\alpha \in R^+$. These modules will be the twisted analogues of the modules studied in [7] and are quotients of local Weyl modules for hyperspecial twisted current algebras studied first in [2]. We recall that the local Weyl module $W_{\text{loc}}(\lambda)$, λ a dominant integral weight, is the \mathfrak{Cg} -module generated by an element w_λ with the following relations:

$$(2.1) \quad (\mathfrak{Cn}^+ \oplus \mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{h}_+) \cdot w_\lambda = \mathfrak{h}0; w_\lambda = \lambda(h)w_\lambda, h \in \mathfrak{h}, x_{-\alpha}^{\lambda(\alpha^\vee)+1} \cdot w_\lambda = 0, \alpha \in R^+.$$

Note that since the ideal is homogeneous the module $W_{\text{loc}}(\lambda)$ is graded.

2.2. For a dominant integral weight $\lambda \in P^+$, we say that $\boldsymbol{\xi} = (\xi^\alpha)_{\alpha \in R^+}$ is a λ -compatible $|R^+|$ -tuple of partitions, if

$$\xi^\alpha = (\xi_0^\alpha \geq \xi_1^\alpha \geq \cdots \geq \xi_s^\alpha \geq \cdots \geq 0), \quad |\xi^\alpha| = \sum_{j \geq 1} \xi_j^\alpha = \lambda(\alpha^\vee).$$

If $|\xi^\alpha| > 0$, then let s_α be the number of non-zero parts of $\tilde{\xi}^\alpha := (\xi_1^\alpha \geq \cdots \geq \xi_{s_\alpha}^\alpha \geq \cdots \geq 0)$. For $\alpha \in R_\ell^+$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ we set

$$\phi(\xi^\alpha; k) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}\xi_{k+1}^\alpha + \sum_{j \geq k+1} \xi_j^\alpha, & \text{if } 0 \leq k \leq s_\alpha - 2, \\ (\xi_{s_\alpha}^\alpha - \frac{1}{2}\xi_{s_\alpha-1}^\alpha)_+, & \text{if } k = s_\alpha - 1, \\ 0 & \text{else,} \end{cases}$$

where we understand $s_+ = \max\{0, s\}$ for $s \in \mathbb{R}$. For any non-negative integer b and $x \in \mathfrak{Cg}$ let $x^{(b)} := \frac{1}{b!}x^b$. Using the above data we define $V(\boldsymbol{\xi})$ to be the graded quotient of $W_{\text{loc}}(\lambda)$ by the submodule generated by the graded elements:

$$\left\{ (x_{\alpha+d_\alpha\delta})^{(s)}(x_{-\alpha})^{(s+r)}w_\lambda : \alpha \in R^+, s, r \in \mathbb{N}, s+r \geq 1+rk + \sum_{j \geq k+1} \xi_j^\alpha, \right. \\ \left. \text{for some } k \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \right\},$$

$$\cup \left\{ (x_{\frac{\alpha}{2}+\frac{\delta}{2}})^{(2s)}(x_{-\alpha})^{(s+r)}w_\lambda : \alpha \in R_\ell^+, (r, s) \in \mathbf{N}, s \geq \frac{1}{2} + 2rk + \phi(\xi^\alpha; k), \right. \\ \left. \text{for some } k \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \right\}.$$

Denoting by $v_\boldsymbol{\xi}$ the image of w_λ in $V(\boldsymbol{\xi})$, it is clear that $V(\boldsymbol{\xi})$ is the graded \mathfrak{Cg} -module generated by $v_\boldsymbol{\xi}$ with defining relations:

$$(2.2) \quad (\mathfrak{Cn}^+ \oplus \mathfrak{Ch}_+)v_\boldsymbol{\xi} = 0, \quad h \cdot v_\boldsymbol{\xi} = \lambda(h)v_\boldsymbol{\xi}, \quad h \in \mathfrak{h}, \quad x_{-\alpha}^{\lambda(\alpha^\vee)+1} \cdot v_\boldsymbol{\xi} = 0, \quad \alpha \in R^+,$$

and for $r, s \in \mathbb{N}$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ we have

$$(2.3) \quad (x_{\alpha+d_\alpha\delta})^{(s)}(x_{-\alpha})^{(s+r)}v_\boldsymbol{\xi} = 0, \quad \alpha \in R^+, \quad s+r \geq 1+rk + \sum_{j \geq k+1} \xi_j^\alpha,$$

and for $(r, s) \in \mathbf{N}$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ we have

$$(2.4) \quad (x_{\frac{\alpha}{2}+\frac{\delta}{2}})^{(2s)}(x_{-\alpha})^{(s+r)}v_\boldsymbol{\xi} = 0, \quad \alpha \in R_\ell^+, \quad s+r \geq \frac{1}{2} + (2k+1)r + \phi(\xi^\alpha; k).$$

We will later see that $V(\boldsymbol{\xi})$ is a non-zero indecomposable module for any $\boldsymbol{\xi}$.

2.3. By using Garland type identities for the hyperspecial twisted current algebra \mathfrak{Cg} and the current algebra $\mathfrak{sl}_2[t]$ we will give three equivalent presentations of the modules $V(\boldsymbol{\xi})$. The idea here is to reformulate the relations (2.3) and (2.4). First we fix some notation.

For $s, r \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, let

$$\mathbf{S}(r, s) = \left\{ \mathbf{b} = (b_p)_{p \geq 0} : b_p \in \mathbb{Z}_+, \sum_{p \geq 0} b_p = r, \sum_{p \geq 0} pb_p = s \right\}.$$

Given $\alpha \in R^+$ and $s, r \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, define elements $\mathbf{x}_\alpha^-(r, s) \in \mathbf{U}(\mathfrak{Cg})$ by

$$(2.5) \quad \mathbf{x}_\alpha^-(r, s) = \sum_{\mathbf{b} \in \mathbf{S}(r, s)} (x_{-\alpha})^{(b_0)}(x_{-\alpha+d_\alpha\delta})^{(b_1)} \cdots (x_{-\alpha+d_\alpha s\delta})^{(b_s)},$$

where we understand $\mathbf{x}_\alpha^-(r, s) = 0$ if $\mathbf{S}(r, s) = \emptyset$. In particular,

$$\mathbf{x}_\alpha^-(0, s) = \delta_{s,0}, \quad \mathbf{x}_\alpha^-(1, s) = x_{-\alpha+d_\alpha s\delta}.$$

The following result is a combination of Proposition 1.9(i) and a result of Garland [15].

Lemma. *Given $s \in \mathbb{N}$, $r \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ and $\alpha \in R^+$, we have*

$$(x_{\alpha+d_\alpha\delta})^{(s)}(x_{-\alpha})^{(s+r)} - (-1)^s \mathbf{x}_\alpha^-(r, s) \in \mathbf{U}(\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g})(\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{n}^+ \oplus \mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{h}_+). \quad \square$$

2.4. For any $(r, s) \in \mathbf{N}$ we shall define a second indexing set (see also [2, Section 7]), namely let $\tilde{\mathbf{S}}(r, s)$ be the set of non-negative integer sequences $\mathbf{p} = (p_i)_{i \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}_+}$ that satisfy

$$(2.6) \quad r = \sum_{N \geq 0} \frac{1}{2} p_{N+\frac{1}{2}} + \sum_{N \geq 0} p_N,$$

$$(2.7) \quad s = \sum_{N \geq 0} \frac{2N+1}{2} p_{N+\frac{1}{2}} + \sum_{N \geq 0} 2N p_N.$$

The support of $\mathbf{p} \in \tilde{\mathbf{S}}(r, s)$ is defined as

$$\text{supp}(\mathbf{p}) = \left\{ i \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}_+ \mid p_i \neq 0 \right\}.$$

Also, let

$$(2.8) \quad \mathbf{y}^\alpha(r, s) = \sum_{\mathbf{p} \in \tilde{\mathbf{S}}(r, s)} \prod_{N \geq 0}^{\rightarrow} \left(\frac{(-1)^{p_{N+\frac{1}{2}}}}{2^{N p_{N+\frac{1}{2}}}} x_{-\frac{\alpha}{2} + (N+\frac{1}{2})\delta}^{(p_{N+\frac{1}{2}})} \right) \\ \times \left(\frac{(-1)^{p_N} (2 - (-1)^N)^{p_N}}{2^{2N p_N}} x_{-\alpha+2N\delta}^{(p_N)} \right),$$

where $\prod_{N \geq 0}^{\rightarrow}$ refers to the product of the specified factors written exactly in the increasing order of the indexing parameter (the factors do not commute and the order in which they appear in the product is important). The following lemma is proven in [10, Corollary 5.39].

Lemma. *Let $(r, s) \in \mathbf{N}$. Then,*

$$(-1)^{s+r} x_{\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\delta}^{(2s)} x_{-\alpha}^{(s+r)} - \mathbf{y}^\alpha(r, s) \in \mathbf{U}(\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g})(\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{n}^+ \oplus \mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{h}_+). \quad \square$$

2.5. In order to obtain a second presentation we shall reformulate (2.3)–(2.4). Using Lemma 2.3 we see that, $((x_{\alpha+d_\alpha\delta})^{(s)}(x_{-\alpha})^{(s+r)} - (-1)^s \mathbf{x}_\alpha^-(r, s))v_\xi = 0$, and hence (2.3) is equivalent to

$$(2.9) \quad \mathbf{x}_\alpha^-(r, s)v_\xi = 0, \quad \alpha \in R^+, \quad \forall s, r \in \mathbb{N}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \\ \text{such that } s + r \geq 1 + rk + \sum_{j \geq k+1} \xi_j^\alpha.$$

Now using Lemma 2.4 we see that $((-1)^{s+r}x_{\frac{\alpha}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\delta}^{(2s)}x_{-\alpha}^{(s+r)} - \mathbf{y}^\alpha(r, s))v_\xi = 0$, and hence (2.4) is equivalent to

$$(2.10) \quad \mathbf{y}^\alpha(r, s)v_\xi = 0, \quad \alpha \in R_\ell^+, \quad \forall (s, r) \in \mathbf{N}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$$

$$\text{such that } s + r \geq \frac{1}{2} + (2k + 1)r + \phi(\xi^\alpha; k).$$

It follows that $V(\xi)$ is the quotient of $W_{\text{loc}}(\lambda)$ by the submodule generated by (2.9) and (2.10). From now on, we use both presentations of $V(\xi)$. As a first application we show that $V(\xi)$ is non-zero and hence indecomposable.

Proposition. *Let ξ be a λ -compatible partition. The module $V(\xi)$ has a unique irreducible quotient $\text{ev}_0^* V(\lambda)$, and hence $V(\xi)$ is a non-zero indecomposable $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ -module.*

Proof. We denote by v_λ the highest weight vector of $\text{ev}_0^* V(\lambda)$. Obviously, $\text{ev}_0^* V(\lambda)$ is a quotient of the local Weyl module $W_{\text{loc}}(\lambda)$. If $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbf{S}(r, s)$ and $s > 0$, then $b_p \neq 0$ for some $p \neq 0$ and hence $\mathbf{x}_\alpha^-(r, s)v_\lambda = 0$. Now let $(r, s) \in \mathbf{N}$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ such that $r + s \geq \frac{1}{2} + (2k + 1)r + \phi(\xi^\alpha; k)$. It follows $s \neq 0$ and thus there exists for any $\mathbf{p} \in \tilde{\mathbf{S}}(r, s)$ a positive integer N , such that either $p_N \neq 0$ or $p_{N-\frac{1}{2}} \neq 0$. It follows by the definition of $\mathbf{y}^\alpha(r, s)$ in (2.8) that $\mathbf{y}^\alpha(r, s)v_\lambda = 0$. Consequently, $V(\xi)$ has a unique non-zero quotient and is indecomposable. \square

2.6. The third presentation requires an alternative description of the sets $\mathbf{S}(r, s)$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{S}}(r, s)$. First we focus on $\mathbf{S}(r, s)$ and follow the methods from [7]. For $k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, let $\mathbf{S}(r, s)_k$ (resp. ${}_k\mathbf{S}(r, s)$) be the subset of $\mathbf{S}(r, s)$ consisting of elements $(b_p)_{p \geq 0}$, satisfying

$$b_p = 0, \quad p \geq k, \quad (\text{resp. } b_p = 0 \quad p < k).$$

Clearly,

$$(2.11) \quad \mathbf{S}(r, s) = {}_k\mathbf{S}(r, s) \bigsqcup (\mathbf{S}(r - r', s - s')_k \times {}_k\mathbf{S}(r', s')),$$

where the union is over all pairs $r', s' \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ with $\mathbf{S}(r - r', s - s')_k \neq \emptyset$ and ${}_k\mathbf{S}(r', s') \neq \emptyset$.

For $\alpha \in R^+$, define elements $\mathbf{x}_\alpha^-(r, s)_k$ and ${}_k\mathbf{x}_\alpha^-(r, s)$ of $\mathbf{U}(\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g})$ as in (2.5), with the important difference that the index set for the summation is $\mathbf{S}_k(r, s)$ and ${}_k\mathbf{S}(r, s)$, respectively. It follows that

$$(2.12) \quad \mathbf{x}_\alpha^-(r, s)_k \neq 0 \implies s \leq (k - 1)r, \quad {}_k\mathbf{x}_\alpha^-(r, kr) = (x_{-\alpha + d_\alpha k \delta})^{(r)}.$$

With the above notation we can state the following proposition, which is proven in [7] and allows us to reformulate (2.9).

Proposition. *Let V be any representation of $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ and let $v \in V$, $\alpha \in R^+$ and $K \in \mathbb{Z}_+$. Then,*

$$\mathbf{x}_\alpha^-(r, s)v = 0 \text{ for all } s, r \in \mathbb{N}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \text{ with } s + r \geq 1 + kr + K \iff$$

$${}_k\mathbf{x}_\alpha^-(r, s)v = 0 \text{ for all } s, r \in \mathbb{N}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \text{ with } s + r \geq 1 + kr + K. \quad \square$$

Our aim is to obtain a similar reformulation for (2.10). In order to do that we shall give an alternative description of the indexing set $\tilde{\mathbf{S}}(r, s)$ and prove an analogous result to Proposition 2.6 for $\mathbf{y}^\alpha(r, s)$.

2.7. For $(r, s) \in \mathbf{N}$ and $k \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}_+$, let

$$\tilde{\mathbf{S}}_{<k}(r, s) = \{\mathbf{p} \in \tilde{\mathbf{S}}(r, s) \mid \text{supp}(\mathbf{p}) \subseteq [0, k]\}$$

and

$$\tilde{\mathbf{S}}_{\geq k}(r, s) = \{\mathbf{p} \in \tilde{\mathbf{S}}(r, s) \mid \text{supp}(\mathbf{p}) \subseteq [k, \infty)\}.$$

We define $\mathbf{y}_{<k}^\alpha(r, s)$ and $\mathbf{y}_{\geq k}^\alpha(r, s)$ as in (2.8), with the difference that the index set for the summation is $\tilde{\mathbf{S}}_{<k}(r, s)$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{S}}_{\geq k}(r, s)$, respectively. We record the following simple lemma which will be needed later.

Lemma. Let $\mathbf{p} = (p_i)_{i \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}_+} \in \tilde{\mathbf{S}}(r, s)$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

- (i) Suppose that $\mathbf{p} \in \tilde{\mathbf{S}}_{<k+\frac{1}{2}}(r, s)$, then $s \leq (2k-1)r + \sum_{N \leq k} 2Np_N$.
- (ii) Suppose that $\mathbf{p} \in \tilde{\mathbf{S}}_{<k}(r, s)$, then $s \leq 2(k-1)r + \sum_{N \leq k-1} \frac{1}{2}p_{N+\frac{1}{2}}$.

Proof. Suppose that $\mathbf{p} \in \tilde{\mathbf{S}}_{<k+\frac{1}{2}}(r, s)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \sum_{k-1 \geq N \geq 0} \frac{2N+1}{2} p_{N+\frac{1}{2}} + \sum_{k \geq N \geq 0} 2Np_N \\ &\leq (2k-1) \sum_{k-1 \geq N \geq 0} \frac{1}{2} p_{N+\frac{1}{2}} + \sum_{k \geq N \geq 0} (2k-1)p_N + \sum_{k \geq N \geq 0} p_N \\ &\leq (2k-1)r + \sum_{k \geq N \geq 0} p_N. \end{aligned}$$

Suppose that $\mathbf{p} \in \tilde{\mathbf{S}}_{<k}(r, s)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \sum_{k-1 \geq N \geq 0} \frac{2N+1}{2} p_{N+\frac{1}{2}} + \sum_{k-1 \geq N \geq 0} 2Np_N \\ &\leq 2(k-1) \sum_{k-1 \geq N \geq 0} \frac{1}{2} p_{N+\frac{1}{2}} + \sum_{k-1 \geq N \geq 0} 2(k-1)p_N + \sum_{k-1 \geq N \geq 0} \frac{1}{2} p_{N+\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\leq 2(k-1)r + \sum_{k-1 \geq N \geq 0} \frac{1}{2} p_{N+\frac{1}{2}}. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

2.8. The next lemma gives a clever way of writing the elements $\mathbf{y}^\alpha(r, s)$ and is needed for the proof of the next proposition.

Lemma. Let $\alpha \in R_\ell^+$. Suppose that $(r, s) \in \mathbf{N}$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ are such that $s+r \geq (2k+1)r+K$ for some $K \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}_+$. Then we have

$$(2.13) \quad \mathbf{y}^\alpha(r, s) = \mathbf{y}_{\geq k+\frac{1}{2}}^\alpha(r, s) + \sum_{(r', s') \in T(r, s, k)} \mathbf{y}_{<k+\frac{1}{2}}^\alpha(r-r', s-s') \mathbf{y}_{\geq k+\frac{1}{2}}^\alpha(r', s'),$$

where $T(r, s, k) = \{(r', s') : (r', s') \in \mathbf{N}, r' < r, s' \leq s \text{ and } s'+r' \geq (2k+1)r'+K\}$.

Proof. If $(s-s') > 2k(r-r')$ then $\tilde{\mathbf{S}}_{<k+\frac{1}{2}}(r-r', s-s') = \emptyset$ by Lemma 2.7, in which case $\mathbf{y}_{<k+\frac{1}{2}}^\alpha(r-r', s-s') = 0$. Hence $s-s' \leq 2k(r-r')$ and

$$s'+r'+(s-s')+(r-r') \geq (2k+1)(r-r')+(2k+1)r'+K$$

implies that $s'+r' \geq (2k+1)r'+K$. The remaining restrictions on (r', s') are obvious (see [2, Section 8.2]). \square

Now we are able to prove the analog result to Proposition 2.6.

Proposition. *Let V be any representation of \mathfrak{Cg} and let $v \in V$, $\alpha \in R_\ell^+$ and $K \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}_+$. Then,*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{y}^\alpha(r, s)v = 0 \text{ for all } (r, s) \in \mathbf{N}, k \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \text{ with } s + r \geq \frac{1}{2} + (2k + 1)r + K &\iff \\ \mathbf{y}_{\geq k + \frac{1}{2}}^\alpha(r, s)v = 0 \text{ for all } (r, s) \in \mathbf{N}, k \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \text{ with } s + r \geq \frac{1}{2} + (2k + 1)r + K. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. First suppose that $\mathbf{y}^\alpha(r, s)v = 0$ for all $(r, s) \in \mathbf{N}, k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ with $s + r \geq \frac{1}{2} + (2k + 1)r + K$. We shall prove the statement by induction on r . For the initial step assume $r = \frac{1}{2}$ and let $s \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{N}$ be such that $2s + 1 \geq 1 + (2k + 1) + 2K$. Then we have $s \geq k + \frac{1}{2}$ and hence

$$\mathbf{y}^\alpha(1/2, s) = \mathbf{y}_{\geq k + \frac{1}{2}}^\alpha(1/2, s),$$

which proves $\mathbf{y}_{\geq k + \frac{1}{2}}^\alpha(1/2, s)v = 0$. Assume now that we have proved the statement for all $r' < r$ and all $s' \leq s$ with $s' + r' \geq \frac{1}{2} + (2k + 1)r' + K$. Using Lemma 2.8, we get

$$\mathbf{y}^\alpha(r, s)v = \mathbf{y}_{\geq k + \frac{1}{2}}^\alpha(r, s)v + \sum_{(r', s') \in T(r, s, k)} \mathbf{y}_{< k + \frac{1}{2}}^\alpha(r - r', s - s')\mathbf{y}_{\geq k + \frac{1}{2}}^\alpha(r', s')v,$$

where the sum is over all $r' < r$ and $s' \leq s$ with $s' + r' \geq \frac{1}{2} + (2k + 1)r' + K$. The inductive hypothesis applies to the second term on the RHS and hence we get $\mathbf{y}_{\geq k + \frac{1}{2}}^\alpha(r, s)v = 0$. The converse statement is obvious by Lemma 2.8. \square

2.9. We can now give the third presentation of $V(\boldsymbol{\xi})$.

Proposition. *The module $V(\boldsymbol{\xi})$ is generated by the element $v_\boldsymbol{\xi}$ with defining relations (2.2) and*

$$(2.14) \quad {}_k\mathbf{x}_\alpha^-(r, s)v_\boldsymbol{\xi} = 0, \quad \alpha \in R^+, s, r \in \mathbb{N}, k \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \quad s + r \geq 1 + kr + \sum_{j \geq k+1} \xi_j^\alpha,$$

$$(2.15) \quad \mathbf{y}_{\geq k + \frac{1}{2}}^\alpha(r, s)v_\boldsymbol{\xi} = 0, \quad \alpha \in R_\ell^+, (r, s) \in \mathbf{N}, k \in \mathbb{Z}_+, \\ s + r \geq \frac{1}{2} + (2k + 1)r + \phi(\xi^\alpha; k).$$

Proof. This is immediate from Proposition 2.6 and Proposition 2.8. \square

As a corollary we obtain that several elements are contained in the annihilator of $v_\boldsymbol{\xi}$.

Corollary. *For all $\alpha \in R^+$, $r \in \mathbb{N}, k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ with $r \geq 1 + \sum_{j \geq k+1} \xi_j^\alpha$, we have*

$$(2.16) \quad (x_{-\alpha + d_\alpha k \delta})^r v_\boldsymbol{\xi} = 0.$$

Similarly, for all $\alpha \in R_\ell^+$, $r \in \mathbb{N}, k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ with $r \geq 1 + 2\phi(\xi^\alpha; k)$, we have

$$(2.17) \quad (x_{-\frac{\alpha}{2} + (k + \frac{1}{2})\delta})^r v_\boldsymbol{\xi} = 0.$$

Proof. In order to prove the first statement, we take $s = kr$ in (2.14). Note that there is nothing to prove if $k = 0$. We have $s + r \geq 1 + kr + \sum_{j \geq k+1} \xi_j^\alpha$ and using the second equation in (2.12), we get

$${}_k\mathbf{x}_\alpha^-(r, kr)v_\boldsymbol{\xi} = (x_{-\alpha + d_\alpha k \delta})^{(r)}v_\boldsymbol{\xi} = 0.$$

To see the second equation, take $s = (2k + 1)\frac{r}{2}$. Then we have $s + \frac{r}{2} \geq \frac{1}{2} + (2k + 1)\frac{r}{2} + \phi(\xi^\alpha; k)$. Now using

$$\mathbf{y}_{\geq k + \frac{1}{2}}^\alpha(r/2, (2k + 1)r/2)v_\xi = \frac{(-1)^r}{2^{kr}}(x_{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha + (k + \frac{1}{2})\delta})^{(r)}v_\xi,$$

we get the desired result. \square

Summarized we have defined indecomposable finite-dimensional graded modules $V(\xi)$ for tuples of partitions and gave three equivalent presentations of these. In the next section we establish connections to Demazure modules.

3. SIMPLIFIED PRESENTATION AND CONNECTION TO DEMAZURE MODULES

In this section, we shall simplify the defining relations described in the previous section for special kinds of λ -compatible partitions. By using the simplified presentation we will make connections to well-known $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ -modules, the twisted Demazure modules. These results were known before for the untwisted current algebras in [7] and are new for the twisted current algebras. For the special twisted current algebras see Section 4.

3.1. If $i_1 > \dots > i_r$ are the distinct non-zero parts of a partition ξ and i_k occurs s_k times, then we denote this partition for simplicity by $(i_1^{s_1}, \dots, i_r^{s_r})$. A partition ξ is said to be rectangular if it is either the empty partition or of the form (k^m) for some $k, m \in \mathbb{N}$. A partition is said to be a fat hook if it is of the form $(k_1^{s_1}, k_2^{s_2})$ with $k_j, s_j \in \mathbb{N}$, $j = 1, 2$ and special fat hook if $s_2 = 1$. We simply call a partition ξ special when it is a special fat hook. For rectangular and special partitions the following theorem gives the simplified relations.

Theorem 1. *Let $\xi = (\xi^\alpha)_{\alpha \in R^+}$ be a λ -compatible $|R^+|$ -tuple of partitions. Assume that ξ^α is either rectangular or special for $\alpha \in R^+$. Then, $V(\xi)$ is isomorphic to the quotient of $W_{\text{loc}}(\lambda)$ by the submodule generated by the elements*

$$(3.1) \quad \{(x_{-\alpha + d_\alpha s_\alpha \delta})w_\lambda : \alpha \in R^+\} \cup \{(x_{-\alpha + d_\alpha (s_\alpha - 1)\delta})^{\xi_\alpha^\alpha + 1}w_\lambda : \alpha \in R^+, \xi^\alpha \text{ special}\},$$

$$(3.2) \quad \{(x_{-\frac{\alpha}{2} + (s_\alpha + \frac{1}{2})\delta})w_\lambda : \alpha \in R_\ell^+\} \cup \{(x_{-\frac{\alpha}{2} + (s_\alpha - \frac{1}{2})\delta})^{2\phi(\xi^\alpha; s_\alpha - 1) + 1}w_\lambda : \alpha \in R_\ell^+, \xi^\alpha \text{ special}\}.$$

Proof. We denote by U the submodule of $W_{\text{loc}}(\lambda)$ generated by the elements (3.1) and (3.2) and let $\tilde{V}(\xi)$ be the corresponding quotient of $W_{\text{loc}}(\lambda)$. Corollary 2.9 proves that we have a surjective map

$$\tilde{V}(\xi) \longrightarrow V(\xi) \longrightarrow 0.$$

In order to prove that we have a surjective map from $V(\xi)$ to $\tilde{V}(\xi)$ we shall prove that all defining relations of $V(\xi)$ are satisfied in $\tilde{V}(\xi)$. We start with the relations in (2.3). For $\alpha \in R^+$ we consider the subalgebra $\mathfrak{sl}_2(\alpha)$ of $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ generated by $\{x_{\pm\alpha + p\delta} : p \in \mathbb{Z}_+, \alpha + p\delta \in \widehat{R}\}$ and let $\mathbf{U}(\mathfrak{sl}_2(\alpha))$ be the corresponding universal enveloping algebra, which is by Proposition 1.9(i) isomorphic to $\mathbf{U}(\mathfrak{sl}_2[t])$. Furthermore, let $V_{\mathfrak{sl}_2}(\xi_\alpha)$ be the $\mathfrak{sl}_2[t]$ module associated to a single partition (ξ^α) defined in [7, Section 2]. Since the defining relations of $V_{\mathfrak{sl}_2}(\xi_\alpha)$ are simplified in [7, Theorem 3.1] we obtain a surjective map

$$V_{\mathfrak{sl}_2}(\xi_\alpha) \twoheadrightarrow \mathbf{U}(\mathfrak{sl}_2(\alpha))\tilde{v}_\xi.$$

In particular, all relations in $V_{\mathfrak{sl}_2}(\xi_\alpha)$ hold in $\mathbf{U}(\mathfrak{sl}_2(\alpha))\tilde{v}_\xi \subseteq \tilde{V}(\xi)$, which implies that (2.3) holds in $\tilde{V}(\xi)$. Now we prove that the relations in (2.4) are satisfied, by considering several cases. We start with $2r \geq \xi_0^\alpha$ and k is arbitrary. Then we get

$$s + r \geq \frac{1}{2} + (2k + 1)r + \phi(\xi^\alpha; k) \geq \frac{1}{2} + k\xi_0^\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\xi_0^\alpha + \phi(\xi^\alpha; k) \geq \frac{1}{2} + \lambda(\alpha^\vee).$$

Thus $\mathbf{y}^\alpha(r, s)w_\lambda = 0$, since $s + r \in \mathbb{N}$. So we can assume from now on $2r < \xi_0^\alpha$. By (3.1) and (3.2) it is easy to see that

$$x_{-\alpha + d_\alpha s} \delta w_\lambda, \quad x_{-\frac{\alpha}{2} + (s + \frac{1}{2})\delta} w_\lambda \in U, \quad \forall s \geq s_\alpha,$$

and hence we have

$$(\mathbf{y}^\alpha(r, s) - \mathbf{y}_{< s_\alpha}^\alpha(r, s))w_\lambda \in U.$$

We shall prove that we already have $\mathbf{y}_{< s_\alpha}^\alpha(r, s)w_\lambda \in U$, which would imply $\mathbf{y}^\alpha(r, s)w_\lambda \in U$. If $k \geq s_\alpha$ we get $s \geq \frac{1}{2} + 2kr > 2s_\alpha r$ and hence $\mathbf{y}_{< s_\alpha}^\alpha(r, s) = 0$ by Lemma 2.7. So in addition to $2r < \xi_0^\alpha$ we can assume from now on $k \leq s_\alpha - 1$. If ξ^α is rectangular, then we obtain

$$s \geq \frac{1}{2} + 2kr + \phi(\xi^\alpha; k) \geq \frac{1}{2} + 2kr + (s_\alpha - k - 1)2r + r \geq \frac{1}{2} + 2(s_\alpha - 1)r + \sum_{0 \leq N} \frac{1}{2} p_{N + \frac{1}{2}},$$

which gives once more that $\mathbf{y}_{< s_\alpha}^\alpha(r, s) = 0$. Summarizing, the claim follows if $2r \geq \xi_0^\alpha$ or if ξ^α is rectangular. So consider the remaining case $k \leq s_\alpha - 1$, $2r < \xi_0^\alpha$ and $\xi_{s_\alpha - 1}^\alpha \neq \xi_{s_\alpha}^\alpha$. Again we consider several cases, where we start with $\xi_{s_\alpha}^\alpha \geq \frac{\xi_{s_\alpha - 1}^\alpha}{2}$. Let $(p_i)_{i \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}_+} \in \tilde{\mathbf{S}}_{< s_\alpha}(r, s)$. If we prove that $p_{s_\alpha - \frac{1}{2}} \geq 2\xi_{s_\alpha}^\alpha - \xi_{s_\alpha - 1}^\alpha + 1$, then it is immediate that $\mathbf{y}_{< s_\alpha}^\alpha(r, s)w_\lambda \in U$. Indeed, since

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \sum_{N \leq s_\alpha - 1} \frac{2N + 1}{2} p_{N + \frac{1}{2}} + \sum_{N \leq s_\alpha - 1} 2N p_N = (s_\alpha - \frac{1}{2})p_{s_\alpha - \frac{1}{2}} \\ &+ \sum_{N \leq s_\alpha - 2} \frac{2N + 1}{2} p_{N + \frac{1}{2}} + \sum_{N \leq s_\alpha - 1} 2N p_N, \end{aligned}$$

we get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} + 2kr + \phi(\xi^\alpha; k) &\leq (s_\alpha - \frac{1}{2})p_{s_\alpha - \frac{1}{2}} + \sum_{N \leq s_\alpha - 2} \frac{2N + 1}{2} p_{N + \frac{1}{2}} + \sum_{N \leq s_\alpha - 1} 2N p_N \\ &\leq (s_\alpha - \frac{1}{2})p_{s_\alpha - \frac{1}{2}} + 2(s_\alpha - 1)(r - \frac{1}{2}p_{s_\alpha - \frac{1}{2}}) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2}p_{s_\alpha - \frac{1}{2}} + 2r(s_\alpha - 1). \end{aligned}$$

Thus we get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}p_{s_\alpha - \frac{1}{2}} &\geq \frac{1}{2} + 2r(k - (s_\alpha - 1)) + \phi(\xi^\alpha; k) \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2} - 2r((s_\alpha - 1) - k) + \begin{cases} \sum_{s_\alpha > j \geq k + 1} \xi_j^\alpha + \xi_{s_\alpha}^\alpha - \frac{1}{2}\xi_{k + 1}^\alpha, & \text{if } k < s_\alpha - 1 \\ \xi_{s_\alpha}^\alpha - \frac{1}{2}\xi_{s_\alpha - 1}^\alpha, & \text{if } k = s_\alpha - 1 \end{cases} \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{s_\alpha > j \geq k + 1} (\xi_j^\alpha - 2r) + \xi_{s_\alpha}^\alpha - \frac{1}{2}\xi_{s_\alpha - 1}^\alpha \geq \frac{1}{2} + \xi_{s_\alpha}^\alpha - \frac{1}{2}\xi_{s_\alpha - 1}^\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

We consider the remaining case $\xi_{s_\alpha}^\alpha < \frac{\xi_{s_\alpha-1}^\alpha}{2}$. In this situation we will have two cases. First we consider $r \leq \xi_{s_\alpha}^\alpha$. The earlier calculation shows that

$$\frac{1}{2}p_{s_\alpha-\frac{1}{2}} \geq \frac{1}{2} + 2r(k - (s_\alpha - 1)) + \phi(\xi^\alpha; k).$$

For $k = s_\alpha - 1$ we get $\frac{1}{2}p_{s_\alpha-\frac{1}{2}} \geq \frac{1}{2}$ and for $k \leq s_\alpha - 2$ we get

$$\frac{1}{2}p_{s_\alpha-\frac{1}{2}} \geq \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{s_\alpha > j \geq k+2} (\xi_j^\alpha - 2r) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\xi_{s_\alpha-1}^\alpha - r\right) + (\xi_{s_\alpha}^\alpha - r) \geq \frac{1}{2}.$$

Thus in either case $p_{s_\alpha-\frac{1}{2}} \geq 1$. So we are done in this case.

Now let us consider the last case when $\xi_{s_\alpha}^\alpha < r < \frac{\xi_{s_\alpha-1}^\alpha}{2}$. If $p_{s_\alpha-\frac{1}{2}} \neq 0$ then we are done, so assume that $p_{s_\alpha-\frac{1}{2}} = 0$. If we prove that $p_{s_\alpha-1} \geq \xi_{s_\alpha}^\alpha + 1$ then it follows that $\mathbf{y}_{< s_\alpha}^\alpha(r, s)w_\lambda \in U$. Again using similar calculations we get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} + 2kr + \phi(\xi^\alpha; k) \leq s &\leq \sum_{N \leq s_\alpha-2} \frac{2N+1}{2} p_{N+\frac{1}{2}} + \sum_{N \leq s_\alpha-1} 2N p_N \\ &\leq 2(s_\alpha-1)p_{s_\alpha-1} + (2(s_\alpha-2)+1)(r - p_{s_\alpha-1}) \\ &\leq p_{s_\alpha-1} + r(2(s_\alpha-2)+1) \end{aligned}$$

which implies $p_{s_\alpha-1} \geq \frac{1}{2} + 2r(k - (s_\alpha - 1)) + r + \phi(\xi^\alpha; k)$. For $k = s_\alpha - 1$ we obtain $p_{s_\alpha-1} \geq \frac{1}{2} + r \geq \frac{1}{2} + \xi_{s_\alpha}^\alpha$ and hence $p_{s_\alpha-1} \geq 1 + \xi_{s_\alpha}^\alpha$. For $k \leq s_\alpha - 2$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} p_{s_\alpha-1} &\geq \frac{1}{2} - 2r(s_\alpha - k - 2) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\xi_{k+1}^\alpha - r\right) + \sum_{s_\alpha > j \geq k+2} \xi_j^\alpha + \xi_{s_\alpha}^\alpha \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\xi_{k+1}^\alpha - r\right) + \sum_{s_\alpha > j \geq k+2} (\xi_j^\alpha - 2r) + \xi_{s_\alpha}^\alpha \geq \frac{1}{2} + \xi_{s_\alpha}^\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

Since $p_{s_\alpha-1} \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, we have $p_{s_\alpha-1} \geq 1 + \xi_{s_\alpha}^\alpha$. This completes the proof. \square

3.2. Here we shall give special partitions, such that our corresponding module $V(\boldsymbol{\xi})$ is isomorphic to a well-known graded representation for the hyperspecial twisted current algebra. Let $\widehat{V}(\Lambda)$ be the unique irreducible highest weight $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -module with highest weight Λ . For each $w \in \widehat{W}$ the weight space $\widehat{V}(\Lambda)_{w(\Lambda)}$ is one-dimensional and the $\widehat{\mathfrak{b}}$ -module generated by $\widehat{V}(\Lambda)_{w(\Lambda)}$ is called the Demazure module, denoted by $\widehat{V}_w(\Lambda)$. Since the structure of the Demazure module depends only on $w(\Lambda) = -\lambda + \ell\Lambda_0 + i\delta$ we shall write $D(\ell, \lambda)[i]$ for $\widehat{V}_w(\Lambda)$. These modules are called level ℓ Demazure modules and are finite-dimensional $\widehat{\mathfrak{b}}$ -modules. Although $D(\ell, \lambda)[i]$ are by definition only $\widehat{\mathfrak{b}}$ -modules, for dominant λ they admit a $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ -module structure which is independent of i and hence for simplicity we denote them by $D(\ell, \lambda)$. In this paper we will be concerned with $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ -stable Demazure modules. More generally, one can associate a Demazure module with any element of \widetilde{W} as follows: For $\Lambda \in \widehat{P}^+$, $\sigma \in \Sigma$ and $w \in \widetilde{W}$, define

$$\widehat{V}_{w\sigma}(\Lambda) = \widehat{V}_w(\sigma\Lambda).$$

Demazure modules can also be presented as cyclic modules that have an explicit description of the annihilator of the generating element. The description of the Demazure modules for finite-dimensional simple Lie algebras [20, Theorem 3.4], [28, Proposition Fondamentale 2.1] was extended in [26, Lemme 26] for Demazure

modules associated to Kac–Moody Lie algebras. We record below the statement that is relevant for us for \mathfrak{Cg} -stable Demazure modules.

Theorem 2. *Let $\lambda \in P^+$. The Demazure module $D(\ell, \lambda)$ is the graded \mathfrak{Cg} -module generated by an element $v_{\ell, \lambda}$ with the relations*

$$\begin{aligned} x_{\alpha}^{k_{\alpha}+1} \cdot v_{\ell, \lambda} &= 0, \quad \alpha \in \widehat{R}_{\text{re}}^+ \cup R^-, \quad k_{\alpha} = \max\{0, -(\lambda + \ell\Lambda_0)(\alpha^{\vee})\}, \\ \mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{h}_+ \cdot v_{\ell, \lambda} &= 0, \quad h \cdot v_{\ell, \lambda} = \lambda(h)v_{\ell, \lambda}, \quad h \in \mathfrak{h}. \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

For the sake of completeness we will write the exponents k_{α} explicitly. We have

$$(3.3) \quad k_{\alpha} = 0 \quad \text{if } \alpha \in \widehat{R}_{\text{re}}(+), \quad k_{-\alpha+d_{\alpha}r\delta} = \max\{0, \lambda(\alpha^{\vee}) - \ell r\}, \quad \text{and}$$

$$(3.4) \quad k_{-\frac{\alpha}{2}+(r+\frac{1}{2})\delta} = \max\{0, 2\lambda(\alpha^{\vee}) - \ell(2r+1)\}.$$

3.3. For any $\alpha \in R^+$ we write $\lambda(\alpha^{\vee}) = (s_{\alpha}-1)\ell + m_{\alpha}$, $0 < m_{\alpha} \leq \ell$. If $\lambda(\alpha^{\vee}) = 0$ set $s_{\alpha} = 0 = m_{\alpha}$. Denote by $\xi(\ell, \lambda) = (\xi^{\alpha})_{\alpha \in R^+}$ the $|R^+|$ -tuple of partitions given by ξ^{α} is the empty partition if $\lambda(\alpha^{\vee}) = 0$ and otherwise, is the partition $(\ell^{s_{\alpha}}, m_{\alpha})$. In the rest of this section we want to relate the modules $V(\xi(\ell, \lambda))$ with the Demazure modules $D(\ell, \lambda)$. In particular, we obtain the following theorem.

Theorem 3. *Let $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\lambda \in P^+$. We have an isomorphism of graded \mathfrak{Cg} modules $V(\xi(\ell, \lambda)) \cong D(\ell, \lambda)$. More precisely, the \mathfrak{Cg} stable Demazure module is the quotient of $W_{\text{loc}}(\lambda)$ by the submodule generated by the elements*

$$(3.5) \quad \{(x_{-\alpha+d_{\alpha}s_{\alpha}\delta})w_{\lambda} : \alpha \in R^+\} \cup \{(x_{-\alpha+d_{\alpha}(s_{\alpha}-1)})^{m_{\alpha}+1}w_{\lambda} : \alpha \in R^+, m_{\alpha} < \ell\},$$

$$(3.6) \quad \{(x_{-\frac{\alpha}{2}+(s_{\alpha}+\frac{1}{2})\delta})w_{\lambda} : \alpha \in R_{\ell}^+\} \cup \{(x_{-\frac{\alpha}{2}+(s_{\alpha}-\frac{1}{2})\delta})^{(2m_{\alpha}-\ell)+1}w_{\lambda} : \alpha \in R_{\ell}^+, m_{\alpha} < \ell\}.$$

Proof. By Theorem 1 the module $V(\xi(\ell, \lambda))$ is the quotient of $W_{\text{loc}}(\lambda)$ by the submodule generated by the elements (3.5) and (3.6). Taking $r \in \{s_{\alpha}, s_{\alpha}-1\}$ in (3.3) and (3.4) we see with Theorem 2 that the canonical map $W_{\text{loc}}(\lambda) \rightarrow D(\ell, \lambda)$ factors through to a map of \mathfrak{Cg} -modules

$$V(\xi(\ell, \lambda)) \rightarrow D(\ell, \lambda).$$

To prove that this map is an isomorphism we must prove that the additional defining relations of $D(\ell, \lambda)$ hold in $V(\xi(\ell, \lambda))$. We obviously have $x_{\alpha}v_{\xi(\ell, \lambda)} = 0$ for all $\alpha \in \widehat{R}_{\text{re}}(+)$ and by Corollary 2.9 we get $x_{-\alpha+d_{\alpha}r\delta}v_{\xi(\ell, \lambda)} = x_{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha+(r+\frac{1}{2})\delta}v_{\xi(\ell, \lambda)} = 0$ if $r \geq s_{\alpha}$. So assume $r < s_{\alpha}$, which gives

$$k_{-\alpha+d_{\alpha}r\delta} \geq (s_{\alpha}-1-r)\ell + m_{\alpha} \geq \sum_{j \geq r+1} \xi_j^{\alpha},$$

$$k_{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha+(r+\frac{1}{2})\delta} \geq (2(s_{\alpha}-1-r)\ell + 2m_{\alpha} - \ell)_+ \geq 2\phi(\xi^{\alpha}; r).$$

Hence again by Corollary 2.9 we obtain a surjective \mathfrak{Cg} -module map $D(\ell, \lambda) \rightarrow V(\xi(\ell, \lambda))$. This completes the proof. \square

As a corollary of the previous theorem we obtain that the level one Demazure modules are isomorphic to local Weyl modules, which was initially proven in [2].

Corollary. *Let $\lambda \in P^+$. Then we have an isomorphism of graded \mathfrak{Cg} modules $W_{\text{loc}}(\lambda) \cong D(1, \lambda)$.*

Proof. By Theorem 3, it is enough to show that the generator of w_λ of $W_{\text{loc}}(\lambda)$ satisfies the following relations:

$$(x_{-\alpha+d_\alpha\lambda(\alpha^\vee)\delta})w_\lambda = 0 \text{ and } (x_{-\frac{\alpha}{2}+(\lambda(\alpha^\vee)+\frac{1}{2})\delta})w_\lambda = 0.$$

We will show the first relation holds in $W_{\text{loc}}(\lambda)$ and the second relation follows similarly. Indeed,

$$(x_{-\alpha+d_\alpha\lambda(\alpha^\vee)\delta})w_\lambda = \mathbf{x}_\alpha^-(1, \lambda(\alpha^\vee))w_\lambda = \pm(x_{\alpha+d_\alpha\delta})^{\lambda(\alpha^\vee)}x_{-\alpha}^{\lambda(\alpha^\vee)+1}w_\lambda = 0. \quad \square$$

3.4. We can further simplify the presentation of Demazure modules if $\xi(\ell, \lambda)$ is a tuple of rectangular partitions.

Corollary. *Let $\xi(\ell, \lambda)$ be a tuple of rectangular partitions. Then, $V(\xi(\ell, \lambda))$ is isomorphic to the quotient of $W_{\text{loc}}(\lambda)$ by the submodule generated by the elements*

$$(3.7) \quad \{(x_{-\alpha+d_\alpha s_\alpha \delta})w_\lambda, (x_{-\frac{\alpha_n}{2}+(s_{\alpha_n}+\frac{1}{2})\delta})w_\lambda : \alpha \in \Delta\}.$$

Proof. Let $\tilde{V}(\xi(\ell, \lambda))$ be the quotient of $W_{\text{loc}}(\lambda)$ by the submodule generated by (3.7) and $\tilde{v}_{\xi(\ell, \lambda)}$ its cyclic generator. Note that it is enough to show that

$$(x_{-\alpha+d_\alpha s_\alpha \delta})\tilde{v}_{\xi(\ell, \lambda)} = 0, \text{ (resp. } (x_{-\frac{\alpha}{2}+(s_\alpha+\frac{1}{2})\delta})\tilde{v}_{\xi(\ell, \lambda)} = 0),$$

for all $\alpha \in R^+$ (resp. $\alpha \in R_\ell^+$)

Let $\alpha = \sum_i k_i \alpha_i$. We will proceed by induction on $\text{ht}(\alpha) = \sum_i k_i$ (the height of α). The initial step is obvious, so let $\alpha \in R^+ - \Delta$ and write $\alpha = \beta + \gamma$ with $\text{ht}(\beta) < \text{ht}(\alpha)$, $\text{ht}(\gamma) < \text{ht}(\alpha)$. Since $d_\alpha \alpha^\vee = d_\beta \beta^\vee + d_\gamma \gamma^\vee$ it follows that $d_\alpha s_\alpha = d_\beta s_\beta + d_\gamma s_\gamma$. The induction hypothesis gives

$$(x_{-\alpha+d_\alpha s_\alpha \delta})\tilde{v}_{\xi(\ell, \lambda)} = [x_{-\beta+d_\beta s_\beta \delta}, x_{-\gamma+d_\gamma s_\gamma \delta}] \tilde{v}_{\xi(\ell, \lambda)} = 0.$$

For a long root $\alpha = 2(\alpha_i + \cdots + \alpha_n) - \alpha_n$, set $\beta = \alpha_i + \cdots + \alpha_{n-1}$ and $\gamma = \alpha_n$. We obtain

$$(x_{-\frac{\alpha}{2}+(s_\alpha+\frac{1}{2})\delta})\tilde{v}_{\xi(\ell, \lambda)} = [x_{-\beta+s_\beta \delta}, x_{-\frac{\gamma}{2}+(s_\gamma+\frac{1}{2})\delta}] \tilde{v}_{\xi(\ell, \lambda)} = 0. \quad \square$$

4. THE MODULES $V(\xi)$ FOR THE SPECIAL TWISTED CURRENT ALGEBRAS

In this section, we consider the special twisted current algebras in the remaining indecomposable twisted affine Lie algebras. The treatment of these is conceptually identical and technically easier than the considerations for the hyperspecial twisted current algebra. For completeness we give a brief summary of their construction, where the details can be found in [1, 12, 21].

4.1. Let $\bar{\mathfrak{g}}$ be a simple Lie algebra of type A_{2n-1} , $n \geq 3$, D_{n+1} , $n \geq 3$ or E_6 . Let $\mathcal{L}(\bar{\mathfrak{g}}) = \bar{\mathfrak{g}} \otimes \mathbb{C}[t, t^{-1}]$ be the loop algebra of $\bar{\mathfrak{g}}$ with the usual Lie bracket, given by the $\mathbb{C}[t, t^{-1}]$ -bilinear extension of the Lie bracket on $\bar{\mathfrak{g}}$. The set of roots of $\bar{\mathfrak{g}}$ is denoted by $R_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}} = R_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}^+ \cup R_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}^-$ and the weight lattice (resp. the cone of dominant weights) is denoted by $P_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}$ (resp. $P_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}^+$). We denote by $V_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}(\bar{\lambda})$ the irreducible finite-dimensional $\bar{\mathfrak{g}}$ -module with highest weight $\bar{\lambda} \in P_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}^+$. Extend the graph automorphism σ to an order m automorphism of $\mathcal{L}(\bar{\mathfrak{g}})$ defined by

$$\sigma(x \otimes t^i) = \xi^{-i} \sigma(x) \otimes t^i,$$

where ξ is a primitive m -th root of unity. Remark that the Lie subalgebras $\bar{\mathfrak{g}}[t]$, $\bar{\mathfrak{n}}^\pm[t]$ and $\bar{\mathfrak{h}}[t]$ are stabilized by σ .

The special twisted current algebra of an affine Lie algebra of type $A_{2n-1}^{(2)}$, $n \geq 3$, $D_{n+1}^{(2)}$, $n \geq 4$, $E_6^{(2)}$, or $D_4^{(3)}$ is isomorphic to the fixed point subalgebra $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ of $\bar{\mathfrak{g}}[t]$, for $\bar{\mathfrak{g}}$ of type A_{2n-1} , $n \geq 3$, D_{n+1} , $n \geq 4$, E_6 and $m = 2$, and of type D_4 and $m = 3$, respectively. Recall that both $\bar{\mathfrak{g}}[t]$ and $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ are naturally \mathbb{Z}_+ -graded and the homogeneous components of degree zero are $\bar{\mathfrak{g}}$ and, respectively, \mathfrak{g} . With the notation from Section 1 we have that $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{n}^\pm$ (resp. $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{h}$) is isomorphic to the fixed point subalgebra of $\bar{\mathfrak{n}}^\pm[t]$ (resp. $\bar{\mathfrak{h}}[t]$). Recall that we have a triangular decomposition

$$\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{n}^- \oplus \mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{n}^+.$$

4.2. Similarly, as we realized the hyperspecial twisted current algebra as a subalgebra of $\mathcal{L}(\mathfrak{sl}_{2n+1})$ (see Section 1.6) we will realize $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ as a subalgebra of $\mathcal{L}(\bar{\mathfrak{g}})$. We fix a Chevalley basis $\{X_\alpha^\pm, H_i : i \in I, \alpha \in R_\bar{\mathfrak{g}}^\pm\}$ for $\bar{\mathfrak{g}}$. For any $\alpha \in R^+$, there is $\bar{\alpha} \in R_\bar{\mathfrak{g}}^\pm$ such that $\bar{\alpha}|_{\mathfrak{h}} = \alpha$. Let $r \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ and $\alpha \in R^+$. Then,

$$x_{\pm\alpha+d_\alpha r\delta} = \left(\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} (\xi^i)^{d_\alpha r} X_{\sigma^i(\bar{\alpha})}^\pm \right) \otimes t^{d_\alpha r}, \quad h_{\alpha,r\delta} = \left(\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} (\xi^i)^r H_{\sigma^i(\bar{\alpha})} \right) \otimes t^r.$$

We remark that $\alpha_i^\vee = h_{i,0}$ for $i \in I$. We define $X_{\alpha,d_\alpha r}^\pm := \left(\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} (\xi^i)^{d_\alpha r} X_{\sigma^i(\bar{\alpha})}^\pm \right)$.

Proposition. *For $\alpha \in R^+$, the subalgebra of $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ generated by the elements*

$$\{x_{\pm\alpha+r\delta} : r \in \mathbb{Z}_+, \alpha + r\delta \in \widehat{R}\}$$

is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{sl}_2[t]$. □

4.3. For a dominant integral \mathfrak{g} weight λ the local Weyl module is generated by an element w_λ , with defining relations

$$\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{n}^+ w_\lambda = 0, \quad \mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{h}_+ w_\lambda = 0, \quad h.w_\lambda = \lambda(h)w_\lambda, \quad \text{for } h \in \mathfrak{h}, \quad x_{-\alpha}^{\lambda(\alpha^\vee)+1} w_\lambda = 0.$$

For a more general definition of local Weyl modules for equivariant map algebras we refer to [11]. For a λ -compatible tuple of partitions we define similarly a $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ -module $V(\boldsymbol{\xi})$ as the graded quotient of $W_{\text{loc}}(\lambda)$ by the submodule generated by the graded elements:

$$\left\{ (x_{\alpha+d_\alpha\delta})^s (x_{-\alpha})^{s+r} w_\lambda : \alpha \in R^+, s, r \in \mathbb{N}, s+r \geq 1+r k + \sum_{j \geq k+1} \xi_j^\alpha, \text{ for some } k \in \mathbb{N} \right\}.$$

The three presentations are clear from Proposition 4.2, Lemma 2.3 and Proposition 2.6, since all calculations are valid for $\mathfrak{sl}_2[t]$.

4.4. Again we simplify the presentation of $V(\boldsymbol{\xi})$ for rectangular or special fat hook partitions and find a connection to $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ -stable Demazure modules for very special types of partitions. For any $\alpha \in R^+$ we write again $\lambda(\alpha^\vee) = (s_\alpha - 1)\ell + m_\alpha$, $0 < m_\alpha \leq \ell$. Similarly, we denote by $\boldsymbol{\xi}(\ell, \lambda) = (\xi^\alpha)_{\alpha \in R^+}$ the $|R^+|$ -tuple of partitions given by: ξ^α is the empty partition if $\lambda(\alpha^\vee) = 0$ and otherwise, is the partition $(\ell^{s_\alpha-1}, m_\alpha)$. We collect our results in the next two theorems.

Theorem 4. *Let $\boldsymbol{\xi} = (\xi^\alpha)_{\alpha \in R^+}$ be a λ -compatible $|R^+|$ -tuple of partitions. Assume that ξ^α is either rectangular or special for $\alpha \in R^+$. Then, $V(\boldsymbol{\xi})$ is isomorphic to the quotient of $W_{\text{loc}}(\lambda)$ by the submodule generated by the elements*

(4.1)

$$\left\{ (x_{-\alpha+d_\alpha s_\alpha \delta}) w_\lambda : \alpha \in R^+ \right\} \cup \left\{ (x_{-\alpha+d_\alpha (s_\alpha-1)\delta})^{\xi_{s_\alpha}^\alpha + 1} w_\lambda : \alpha \in R^+, \quad \xi^\alpha \text{ special} \right\}.$$

Proof. The proof proceeds similarly to the first part of the proof of Theorem 1. \square

4.5. As before, for any pair (ℓ, λ) there exists an indecomposable $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ -stable Demazure module $D(\ell, \lambda)$, which can be presented as a cyclic module that has an explicit description of the annihilator of the generating element. For more details we refer to [26, Lemma 26] and [12, Section 4].

Theorem 5. *The module $V(\xi(\ell, \lambda))$ is isomorphic to the Demazure module $D(\ell, \lambda)$ as a $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ -module. More precisely, the $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ -stable Demazure module is the quotient of $W_{\text{loc}}(\lambda)$ by the submodule generated by the elements*

$$(4.2) \quad \{(x_{-\alpha+d_\alpha s_\alpha \delta})w_\lambda : \alpha \in R^+\} \cup \{(x_{-\alpha+d_\alpha (s_\alpha - 1)})^{m_\alpha+1}w_\lambda : \alpha \in R^+, m_\alpha < \ell\}.$$

Proof. Using the simplified presentation in Theorem 4 the proof proceeds similarly as the proof of Theorem 3. \square

Again one can see with the previous theorem that the level one Demazure modules are isomorphic to local Weyl modules, which was initially proven in [12] for the special twisted current algebras. Similarly to Corollary 3.4 we can further simplify the presentation of Demazure modules if $\xi(\ell, \lambda)$ is a tuple of rectangular partitions.

Corollary. *Let $\xi(\ell, \lambda)$ be a tuple of rectangular partitions. Then, $V(\xi(\ell, \lambda))$ is isomorphic to the quotient of $W_{\text{loc}}(\lambda)$ by the submodule generated by the elements*

$$(4.3) \quad \{(x_{-\alpha+d_\alpha s_\alpha \delta})w_\lambda : \alpha \in \Delta\}. \quad \square$$

5. TENSOR PRODUCT DECOMPOSITION OF TWISTED DEMAZURE MODULES

5.1. In this section, we give a tensor product decomposition of twisted Demazure modules. There is no restriction on $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ in this section. The main result of this section is the following.

Theorem 6. *Let $\lambda \in P^+$ and $p, \ell \in \mathbb{N}$ and write*

$$\lambda = \ell \left(\sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i \right) + \lambda_0, \text{ for some } \lambda_i \in P^+, 0 \leq i \leq p.$$

If $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ is of type $\mathbf{E}_6^{(2)}$ we assume that $\ell\Lambda_0 - w_0\lambda_0 \in \widehat{P}^+$. Then we have an isomorphism of \mathfrak{g} -modules

$$D(\ell, \lambda) \cong_{\mathfrak{g}} D(\ell, \ell\lambda_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes D(\ell, \ell\lambda_p) \otimes D(\ell, \lambda_0).$$

5.2. We make a few remarks before proceeding to the proof. The tensor product decomposition of \mathfrak{g} -stable Demazure modules was proved in [13] for the special case $\lambda_0 = 0$. A more general case was considered recently in [6] for the untwisted affine algebras with the exceptions $\mathbf{E}_{6,7,8}^{(1)}$ and $\mathbf{F}_4^{(1)}$. As in these papers, the proof of Theorem 6 uses the theory of Demazure operators and the following key fact.

Lemma. *Assume that $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ is not of type $\mathbf{E}_6^{(2)}$. Let $\lambda \in P^+$ and $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\lambda(\alpha^\vee) \leq \ell$ for all $\alpha \in \Delta$. Then there exists $\mu \in P^+$ and $w \in W$ such that $w\mu(-\lambda + \ell\Lambda_0) \in \widehat{P}^+$.*

Proof. If $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ is not of type $A_{2n}^{(2)}$ we have $\alpha_0^\vee = K - \theta^\vee$ (as in the untwisted cases), where K denotes the central element of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$. Hence, the proof of the lemma proceeds similarly to [6, Proposition 3.5]. Now we focus on type $A_{2n}^{(2)}$, where we have $\alpha_0^\vee = K - 2\theta^\vee$. The proof of the lemma relies on the following fact: We claim that there exists $\mu \in P^+$ such that

$$|(\ell\mu - \lambda)(2\alpha^\vee)| \leq \ell \text{ for all } \alpha \in R_\ell^+.$$

We assume the claim and complete the proof of the lemma. Since $\ell\mu - \lambda \in P$, there exists $w \in W$ such that $w(\ell\mu - \lambda) \in P^+$. A simple calculation shows that $w t_\mu(-\lambda + \ell\Lambda_0) = \ell\Lambda_0 + w(\ell\mu - \lambda) \pmod{\mathbb{Z}\delta}$. Since $w(\ell\mu - \lambda) \in P^+$,

$$\ell\Lambda_0 + w(\ell\mu - \lambda) \in \widehat{P}^+ \text{ iff } \ell\Lambda_0 + w(\ell\mu - \lambda)(\alpha_0^\vee) = \ell - w(\ell\mu - \lambda)(2\theta^\vee) \geq 0.$$

Now $\ell - w(\ell\mu - \lambda)(2\theta^\vee) = \ell - (\ell\mu - \lambda)(2\alpha^\vee)$ for some $\alpha \in R_\ell$, which is non-negative by our claim. It remains to prove the claim which will proceed by induction on n . Observe that $\{\alpha_i^\vee + \cdots + \alpha_n^\vee : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ is the set of all positive long coroots of \mathbf{C}_n . The induction begins at $n = 1$ where we can take $\mu = 0$ if $2\lambda(\alpha^\vee) \leq \ell$ and otherwise $\mu = \omega_1$. For the inductive step assume that the result is proved for the \mathbf{C}_{n-1} -subdiagram of \mathbf{C}_n defined by the simple roots $\{\alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ of \mathbf{C}_n . Let $\mu' = \sum_{j=2}^n s_j \omega_j \in P^+$ such that

$$|(\ell\mu' - \lambda)(2\alpha^\vee)| \leq \ell,$$

for all positive long roots α of \mathbf{C}_{n-1} . The only additional positive long root in \mathbf{C}_n is the highest coroot θ^\vee . Moreover, $\theta^\vee - \alpha_1^\vee$ is a coroot of \mathbf{C}_{n-1} and so we take

$$\mu = \begin{cases} \mu' & \text{if } |\lambda(2\theta^\vee) - (\ell\mu')(2\theta^\vee - 2\alpha_1^\vee)| \leq \ell, \\ \omega_1 + \mu' & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

A simple calculation completes the proof. \square

5.3. We now recall the Demazure character formula from [24, Chapter VIII]. Denote by D_w the Demazure operator associated with an arbitrary element $w \in \widetilde{W}$. Then we have

$$\text{ch}_{\widehat{\mathfrak{h}}} V_{w\sigma}(\Lambda) = \text{ch}_{\widehat{\mathfrak{h}}} V_w(\sigma(\Lambda)) = D_w(e(\sigma\Lambda)) = D_{w\sigma}(e(\Lambda)),$$

where $\text{ch}_{\widehat{\mathfrak{h}}}$ is the character function with respect to $\widehat{\mathfrak{h}}$ defined in the obvious way. We note here that we are only interested in \mathfrak{g} -module structure of $D(\ell, \lambda)$, and so in particular that we are interested only in \mathfrak{h} -characters and hence it is enough to calculate the Demazure characters modulo the ideal I_δ generated by $e(\delta) - 1$. The next lemma is proven similarly as in [6, Proposition 2.8].

Lemma. *Let $\lambda, \mu \in P^+$ and $w \in W$. Then we have $\ell(t_{-\mu}t_{-\lambda}w) = \ell(t_{-\mu}) + \ell(t_{-\lambda}w)$, where $\ell(-)$ denotes the extended length function of \widetilde{W} . In particular, $D_{t_{-\mu}t_{-\lambda}w} = D_{t_{-\mu}} D_{t_{-\lambda}w}$.*

5.4. Proof of Theorem 6. We assume that $\lambda_0(\alpha^\vee) \leq \ell$ for all $\alpha \in \Delta$. The general case can be easily deduced. By our assumption and Lemma 5.2 there exists $\mu \in P^+, w \in W$ and $\Lambda \in \widehat{P}^+$ such that $t_{-\mu}w(\Lambda) = -\lambda_0 + \ell\Lambda_0$. Then we have $e(\ell\Lambda_0)\text{ch}_{\mathfrak{h}} D(\ell, \lambda_0) = D_{t_{-\mu}w}(e(\Lambda)) \pmod{I_\delta}$. Since

$$t_{-\sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i} t_{-\mu}w(\Lambda) = - \left(\ell \sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i + \lambda_0 \right) + \ell\Lambda_0 \pmod{I_\delta},$$

we have, by definition, $V_{t_{-\sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i} t_{-\mu} w}(\Lambda) = D(\ell, \lambda)$ and again we have

$$e(\ell\Lambda_0) \text{ch}_{\mathfrak{h}} D(\ell, \lambda) = D_{t_{-\sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i} t_{-\mu} w}(e(\Lambda)) \pmod{I_\delta}.$$

From Lemma 5.3 we get $\ell\left(t_{-\sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i} t_{-\mu} w\right) = \sum_{i=1}^p \ell(t_{-\lambda_i}) + \ell(t_{-\mu} w)$, and hence using the properties of the Demazure operators we get,

$$D_{t_{-\sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i} t_{-\mu} w}(e(\Lambda)) = D_{t_{-\lambda_1}} \cdots D_{t_{-\lambda_k}} D_{t_{-\mu} w}(e(\Lambda)) \pmod{I_\delta}.$$

Then

$$e(\ell\Lambda_0) \text{ch}_{\mathfrak{h}} D(\ell, \lambda) = D_{t_{-\lambda_1}} \cdots D_{t_{-\lambda_k}} (e(\ell\Lambda_0) \text{ch}_{\mathfrak{h}} D(\ell, \lambda_0)) \pmod{I_\delta}.$$

Since $\text{ch}_{\mathfrak{h}} D(\ell, \lambda_0)$ is \widetilde{W} -invariant, we get (see [13, Lemma 13])

$$e(\ell\Lambda_0) \text{ch}_{\mathfrak{h}} D(\ell, \lambda) = D_{t_{-\lambda_1}} \cdots D_{t_{-\lambda_k}} (e(\ell\Lambda_0)) \text{ch}_{\mathfrak{h}} D(\ell, \lambda_0) \pmod{I_\delta}.$$

Now since $D_{t_{-\lambda_i}}(e(\ell\Lambda_0)) = e(\ell\Lambda_0) \text{ch}_{\mathfrak{h}} D(\ell, \ell\lambda_i)$ for all $1 \leq i \leq p$, we get by repeated use of earlier arguments that

$$e(\ell\Lambda_0) \text{ch}_{\mathfrak{h}} D(\ell, \lambda) = e(\ell\Lambda_0) \text{ch}_{\mathfrak{h}} D(\ell, \ell\lambda_1) \cdots \text{ch}_{\mathfrak{h}} D(\ell, \ell\lambda_k) \text{ch}_{\mathfrak{h}} D(\ell, \lambda_0) \pmod{I_\delta}.$$

The theorem is now immediate since $\mathbb{Z}[P] \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\widehat{P}]/I_\delta$ is an inclusion. This completes the proof.

5.5. We conclude this section by proving the invertibility of certain matrices which will be needed in the proof of Theorem 7. Let $r, s, p \in \mathbb{N}$, $d, c \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ and write

$$r = \sum_{j=0}^{s-1} \sum_{l=1}^p r_{jp+l}.$$

We fix $\mathbf{z} = (z_1, \dots, z_p) \in (\mathbb{C}^\times)^p$, such that $z_i^m \neq z_j^m$ for all $i \neq j$. Let A be the $(r \times r)$ square matrix given as in one of the following cases.

Case 1. Let $s = 1, m = 2$ and write $i = r_1 + \cdots + r_q + y$ for some $0 \leq q < p$ and $1 \leq y \leq r_{q+1}$, then

$$(5.1) \quad a_{i,j}(d) = \binom{2(d+j)-3}{y-1} z_{q+1}^{2(d-1+j)-y}$$

where we understand $a_{i,1}(0) = (-1)^{y-1} z_{q+1}^{-y}$.

Remark. Because of

$$\sum_{k=y}^N (-1)^k \binom{N}{k} \binom{k-1}{y-1} = (-1)^y \quad \text{for all } N, y \in \mathbb{N}, y \leq N$$

the entries $a_{i,1}(0)$ in (5.1) can be rewritten as $a_{i,1} = [\varphi_{z_{q+1}}(t^{-1})]_{y-1}$, where

$$\varphi_z(t^{-1}) = \sum_{j=1}^N (-1)^{j-1} \binom{N}{j} (t+z)^{j-1} z^{-j}$$

and $[f(t)]_u$ denotes the coefficient of t^u in $f(t)$.

Case 2. Let $s = m$ and write $i = r_1 + \dots + r_{kp+q} + y$ for some $0 \leq k < m$, $0 \leq q < p$ and $1 \leq y \leq r_{kp+(q+1)}$, then

$$(5.2) \quad a_{i,j}(d) = \xi^{k(d+j-1+c)} \binom{d+j-1}{y-1} z_{q+1}^{d+j-y}.$$

Lemma. *The matrices in (5.1) and (5.2) are invertible.*

Proof. The proof in both cases is similar and we focus on Case 1. Let a_0, \dots, a_{r-1} be the coefficients, such that the corresponding linear combination of the columns of A is zero. Let $Q(x) = a_0 + a_1x^2 + a_2x^4 + \dots + a_{r-1}x^{2(r-1)}$. By the definition of the matrix we obtain that $Q(x)$ has the following properties:

$$Q(\pm z_i) = 0, \quad \frac{Q^{(j)}(\pm z_i)}{j!} = 0, \quad 1 \leq i \leq p, \quad 1 \leq j \leq r_i - 1.$$

Since $z_i^2 \neq z_j^2$ for all $i \neq j$ we obtain that $Q(x)$ is divisible by $\prod_{i=1}^p (x^2 - z_i^2)^{r_i}$, which is a contradiction to the degree of $Q(x)$. Hence $a_0 = \dots = a_{r-1} = 0$. \square

6. FUSION PRODUCT DECOMPOSITION OF TWISTED DEMAZURE MODULES

We shall give a fusion product decomposition of twisted Demazure modules analogous to the untwisted case (see for instance [6], [14]). For the definition of fusion products for untwisted modules we refer to [9]. In this section we do not consider the hyperspecial twisted current algebra separately, i.e., $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ stands for any twisted current algebra. Recall that $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ can be realized as a subalgebra of $\mathcal{L}(\bar{\mathfrak{g}})$, where $\bar{\mathfrak{g}} = \mathfrak{sl}_{2n+1}$ if $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ is hyperspecial (see Section 1.6) and else as in Section 4. Even when $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ is the special twisted current algebra, the main problem of defining fusion products is that $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ is not stabilized by the Lie algebra homomorphism $\bar{\mathfrak{g}}[t] \rightarrow \bar{\mathfrak{g}}[t], t^k \mapsto (t+a)^k, a \in \mathbb{C}^\times$. One needs different methods for the definition. We shall use freely the notation established in the earlier sections without further comments.

6.1. Before we define fusion products and state our main theorem we recall a general construction from [9]. The element d defines a \mathbb{Z}_+ -graded Lie algebra structure on $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$. Let $\mathbf{U}(\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g})[k]$ be the homogeneous component of degree k (with respect to the grading induced by d) and recall that it is a \mathfrak{g} -module for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$. Suppose now that we are given a $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ -module V which is generated by v . Define an increasing filtration $0 \subset V^0 \subset V^1 \subset \dots$ of \mathfrak{g} -submodules of V by

$$V^k = \bigoplus_{s=0}^k \mathbf{U}(\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g})[s]v.$$

The associated graded vector space $\text{gr } V$ admits an action of $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ given by

$$x(v + V^k) = xv + V^{k+s}, \quad x \in \mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}[s], \quad v \in V^{k+1}.$$

Furthermore, $\text{gr } V$ is a cyclic $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ -module with cyclic generator \bar{v} , the image of v in $\text{gr } V$.

6.2. For the rest of this section we shall relate the finite-dimensional representation theory of \mathfrak{Cg} and $\mathcal{L}(\bar{\mathfrak{g}})$. Any ideal of finite codimension in $\mathcal{L}(\bar{\mathfrak{g}})$ is of the form $\bar{\mathfrak{g}} \otimes \mathfrak{I}$ for some ideal $\mathfrak{I} \subset \mathbb{C}[t, t^{-1}]$ and

$$\mathfrak{I} \supseteq ((t - z_1) \cdots (t - z_k))^N \mathbb{C}[t, t^{-1}]$$

for some non-zero distinct complex numbers z_s , $1 \leq s \leq k$ and $N \in \mathbb{N}$. For $z \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ and $N \in \mathbb{N}$, we set $\bar{\mathfrak{g}}_{z,N} = \bar{\mathfrak{g}} \otimes \frac{\mathbb{C}[t, t^{-1}]}{(t-z)^N}$ and for $\mathbf{z} = (z_1, \dots, z_k)$ we set $\bar{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathbf{z},N} = \bigoplus_{s=1}^k \bar{\mathfrak{g}}_{z_s,N}$. We see by the Chinese remainder theorem that any finite-dimensional module \bar{V} of $\mathcal{L}(\bar{\mathfrak{g}})$ can be regarded as a module for $\bar{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathbf{z},N}$ for some $\mathbf{z} = (z_1, \dots, z_k) \in (\mathbb{C}^\times)^k$ with pairwise distinct entries and some $N \in \mathbb{N}$. Conversely, given a module V of $\bar{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathbf{z},N}$ we shall construct a $\mathcal{L}(\bar{\mathfrak{g}})$ and \mathfrak{Cg} -module respectively.

Given $\mathbf{z} = (z_1, \dots, z_k) \in (\mathbb{C}^\times)^k$ and $N \geq 1$, let

$$\text{ev}_{\mathbf{z},N} : L(\bar{\mathfrak{g}}) \rightarrow \bar{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathbf{z},N},$$

be the canonical Lie algebra morphism and let $\Psi_{\mathbf{z},N}$ be the restriction of $\text{ev}_{\mathbf{z},N}$ to the current algebra \mathfrak{Cg} . Hence we get modules $\text{ev}_{\mathbf{z},N}^* V$ of $\mathcal{L}(\bar{\mathfrak{g}})$ and $\Psi_{\mathbf{z},N}^* V$ of \mathfrak{Cg} by pulling back V through the morphisms $\text{ev}_{\mathbf{z},N}$, respectively, $\Psi_{\mathbf{z},N}$. The proof of the following lemma can be found in [2].

Lemma. *If $z_s \neq z_p$ for $1 \leq s \neq p \leq k$, then $\text{ev}_{\mathbf{z},N}$ is surjective. If $z_s^m \neq z_p^m$ for $1 \leq s \neq p \leq k$, then the restriction of $\Psi_{\mathbf{z},N}$ to $\bigoplus_{s \geq r} \mathfrak{Cg}[s]$ is surjective for any $r \in \mathbb{Z}_+$. \square*

So if in addition V is cyclic, we obtain under further restrictions on \mathbf{z} that $\text{ev}_{\mathbf{z},N}^* V$, respectively, $\Psi_{\mathbf{z},N}^* V$ is a cyclic $\mathcal{L}(\bar{\mathfrak{g}})$ respectively \mathfrak{Cg} -module.

6.3. We take the next proposition as a starting point for the definition of fusion products of \mathfrak{Cg} -modules.

Proposition. *Let V_1, \dots, V_p be cyclic finite-dimensional $\mathcal{L}(\bar{\mathfrak{g}})$ modules and $N \in \mathbb{N}$, such that the action of $\mathcal{L}(\bar{\mathfrak{g}})$ on V_i factors through $\bar{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathbf{z}_i,N}$ for $i = 1, \dots, p$ and $\mathbf{z}_i = (z_{(1,i)}, \dots, z_{(k_i,i)})$. Suppose $z_{(r,i)}^m \neq z_{(s,j)}^m$ for all $(r,i) \neq (s,j)$. Furthermore, let W be a cyclic finite-dimensional graded \mathfrak{Cg} -module. Then we have that*

$$\Psi_{\mathbf{z}_1,N}^* V_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \Psi_{\mathbf{z}_p,N}^* V_p \otimes W$$

is a cyclic $\mathbf{U}(\mathfrak{Cg})$ module.

Proof. Let $k = \sum_{i=1}^p k_i$ and $\mathbf{z} = (z_{(1,1)}, \dots, z_{(k_1,1)}, z_{(1,2)}, \dots, z_{(k_2,2)}, \dots) \in (\mathbb{C}^\times)^k$. The tensor product $V_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes V_p$ is a cyclic module for $\bigoplus_{i=1}^p \bar{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathbf{z}_i,N}$ and since $\Psi_{\mathbf{z},N}$ is surjective by Lemma 6.2 we obtain that $\Psi_{\mathbf{z},N}^*(V_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes V_p) \cong \Psi_{\mathbf{z}_1,N}^* V_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \Psi_{\mathbf{z}_p,N}^* V_p$ is a cyclic module for $\mathbf{U}(\mathfrak{Cg})$. In fact, more generally, we see that

$$\Psi_{\mathbf{z},N}^*(V_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes V_p) = \mathbf{U}\left(\bigoplus_{s \geq r} \mathfrak{Cg}[s]\right)v_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes v_p$$

for any $r \in \mathbb{Z}_+$. Since W is finite-dimensional graded \mathfrak{Cg} -module it follows that $\mathfrak{Cg}[r]W = 0$, for r sufficiently large. Hence, $\Psi_{\mathbf{z}_1,N}^* V_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \Psi_{\mathbf{z}_p,N}^* V_p \otimes W$ is a cyclic $\mathbf{U}(\mathfrak{Cg})$ module. \square

Definition. Let V_1, \dots, V_p, W as in Proposition 6.3. We define the fusion product of V_1, \dots, V_p, W as

$$V_1 * \cdots * V_p * W := \text{gr}\left(\Psi_{\mathbf{z}_1,N}^* V_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \Psi_{\mathbf{z}_p,N}^* V_p \otimes W\right).$$

Note that the definition of the fusion product depends, as in the untwisted case, on parameters, so it would be more appropriate to denote the fusion product by $(V_1 * \cdots * V_s * W)(\mathbf{z}, N)$. To keep the notation as simple as possible we omit almost always the parameters in the notation for the fusion product. It is conjectured that the fusion product is in fact independent of \mathbf{z} and is proved in certain cases by various people (see for instance [6, 8, 9, 14]). We will prove the independence of \mathbf{z} for twisted Demazure modules.

6.4. Our aim is to write $D(\ell, \lambda)$, $\lambda \in P^+$, as a fusion product of suitable $\mathbf{U}(\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g})$ -modules. In particular, we will relate a twisted module with a untwisted module and therefore we shall regard \mathfrak{h}^* as a subspace of $(\bar{\mathfrak{h}})^*$ by extending $\mu \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ as follows:

$$\mu(H_i) = \mu(\alpha_i^\vee), \quad 1 \leq i \leq n, \quad \mu(H_i) = 0, \quad i > n.$$

Via this identification, the set of fundamental weights for $\bar{\mathfrak{g}}$ contains the fundamental weights for \mathfrak{g} , allowing us to denote by ω_i ($i \in I$), the fundamental weights for $\bar{\mathfrak{g}}$. Conversely, given $\mu \in (\bar{\mathfrak{h}})^*$ we regard μ as an element of \mathfrak{h}^* by restricting μ to \mathfrak{h} . So we have a map

$$(\bar{\mathfrak{h}})^* \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}^*, \quad \mu \mapsto \mu|_{\mathfrak{h}}.$$

Note that the image of $P_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}^+$ under the above map is contained in P^+ and we denote the set of all preimages of $\lambda \in P^+$ by λ^σ . In other words, $\lambda^\sigma = \{\bar{\lambda} \in P_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}^+ \mid \bar{\lambda}|_{\mathfrak{h}} = \lambda\}$; especially $\lambda \in \lambda^\sigma$.

6.5. Any untwisted $\bar{\mathfrak{g}}$ -stable Demazure module $D_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell, \lambda)$ is a finite-dimensional graded module for $\bar{\mathfrak{g}}[t]$ and hence cyclic for $\bar{\mathfrak{g}} \otimes \frac{\mathbb{C}[t]}{t^N}$ for some $N \in \mathbb{N}$. Since we have an isomorphism

$$\varphi_z : \frac{\mathbb{C}[t, t^{-1}]}{(t-z)^N} \longrightarrow \frac{\mathbb{C}[t]}{t^N}, \quad (\text{resp. } \varphi_z(\bar{\mathfrak{g}}) : \bar{\mathfrak{g}}_{z,N} \longrightarrow \bar{\mathfrak{g}} \otimes \frac{\mathbb{C}[t]}{t^N}), \quad z \in \mathbb{C}^\times$$

the module $D_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell, \lambda)$ can be regarded as a cyclic module for $\bar{\mathfrak{g}}_{z,N}$ by pulling back $D_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell, \lambda)$ through $\varphi_z(\bar{\mathfrak{g}})$. To avoid introducing more notation we will use $D_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell, \lambda)$ to denote the above representation too. Therefore, $\Psi_{z,N}^* D_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell, \lambda)$ is well-defined and cyclic as a $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ -module. For the rest of this section we fix $\mathbf{z} = (z_1, \dots, z_p)$, such that $z_i^m \neq z_j^m$ for all $i \neq j$. Note that

$$\varphi_z(t^k) = (t+z)^k \text{ if } k \geq 0 \text{ and } \varphi_z(t^{-1}) = \sum_{j=1}^N (-1)^{j-1} \binom{N}{j} (t+z)^{j-1} z^{-j}.$$

We record the following lemma whose proof is a combination of the results in [17] and [18] and an induction argument. A brief sketch of the proof is postponed to the end of Section 7.

Lemma. *Let $\bar{\lambda} \in \lambda^\sigma$, then*

$$\dim D_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell, \bar{\lambda}) = \dim D(\ell, \lambda)$$

6.6. Recall that the presentation of $D(\ell, \lambda)$ is greatly simplified in Theorem 3 and Theorem 5 respectively. Our main theorem of this section is the following.

Theorem 7. *Let $\lambda \in P^+$ and $p, \ell \in \mathbb{N}$ and write*

$$\lambda = \ell \left(\sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i \right) + \lambda_0, \text{ for some } \lambda_i \in P^+, 0 \leq i \leq p.$$

If $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ is of type $E_6^{(2)}$ we assume that $\ell\Lambda_0 - w_0\lambda_0 \in \widehat{P}^+$. Fix arbitrary elements $\bar{\lambda}_i \in \lambda_i^\sigma$, $1 \leq i \leq p$. Then we have an isomorphism of $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ -modules

$$D(\ell, \lambda) \cong_{\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}} D_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell, \bar{\lambda}_1) * \cdots * D_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell, \bar{\lambda}_p) * D(\ell, \lambda_0).$$

Proof. Recall that the RHS is a cyclic $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ -module generated by $\mathbf{v} = v_{\ell, \bar{\lambda}_1} * \cdots * v_{\ell, \bar{\lambda}_p} * v_{\ell, \lambda_0}$ (see Proposition 6.3) and since the dimension of both sides coincide by the tensor product decomposition (see Theorem 6) and Lemma 6.5 we only need to show that we have a surjective map from $D(\ell, \lambda)$ to the fusion product. Since the RHS is obviously a quotient of the local Weyl module $W_{\text{loc}}(\lambda)$, we shall verify that \mathbf{v} satisfies the simplified relations in (3.1)-(3.2) and (4.1), respectively. We start proving the theorem for the hyperspecial twisted current algebra. First consider the elements $x_{-\alpha+2r\delta}$ for $r \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ and $\alpha = 2(\alpha_i + \cdots + \alpha_n) - \alpha_n$. For any choice of complex numbers c_0, \dots, c_{r-1} we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} x_{-\alpha+2r\delta} \mathbf{v} &= \left(x_{-\alpha+2r\delta} - \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} c_k x_{-\alpha+2k\delta} \right) \mathbf{v} \\ &= \sum_{q=1}^p v_{\ell, \bar{\lambda}_1} * \cdots * \left(X_{i, 2n+1-i}^- \otimes ((t+z_q)^{2r-1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} c_k \varphi_{z_q}(t^{2k-1})) \right) v_{\ell, \bar{\lambda}_q} * \cdots * v_{\ell, \lambda_0} \\ &\quad + \left(v_{\ell, \bar{\lambda}_1} * \cdots * v_{\ell, \bar{\lambda}_p} * \left(x_{-\alpha+2r\delta} - \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} c_k x_{-\alpha+2k\delta} \right) v_{\ell, \lambda_0} \right). \end{aligned}$$

We shall make a particular choice of the coefficients c_k such that for all $1 \leq q \leq p$,

$$(6.1) \quad \left(X_{i, 2n+1-i}^- \otimes ((t+z_q)^{2r-1} - \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} c_k \varphi_{z_q}(t^{2k-1})) \right) v_{\ell, \bar{\lambda}_q} = X_{i, 2n+1-i}^- \otimes t^{\lambda_q(\alpha^\vee)} v_{\ell, \bar{\lambda}_q}.$$

Write

$$(6.2) \quad \lambda(\alpha^\vee) = (s_\alpha - 1)\ell + m_\alpha, \quad \lambda_0(\alpha^\vee) = (d-1)\ell + m_\alpha, \quad d \in \mathbb{Z}_+.$$

Let $r = s_\alpha = d + (\lambda_1 + \cdots + \lambda_p)(\alpha^\vee)$ and set $c_0, \dots, c_{d-1} = 0$. We can transform (6.1) into a system of linear equations ($(r-d)$ equations with $(r-d)$ unknowns). The corresponding square matrix $A = (a_{i,j}(d))$ is exactly the matrix given in (5.1) ($r_q = \lambda_q(\alpha^\vee)$), which is invertible by Lemma 5.5. Hence we can choose coefficients c_0, \dots, c_{r-1} such that (6.1) holds. Since

$$\lambda_q(\alpha^\vee) = \bar{\lambda}_q(\alpha^\vee) = \bar{\lambda}_q(H_{i, 2n+1-i}) \text{ and } x_{-\alpha+k\delta} v_{\ell, \lambda_0} = 0 \text{ for all } k \geq d,$$

we are done in this case. Now suppose $m_\alpha < \ell$ and set $r = s_\alpha - 1 = (d-1) + (\lambda_1 + \cdots + \lambda_p)(\alpha^\vee)$ and $c_0, \dots, c_{d-2} = 0$. Then we can transform (6.1) again into

a system of linear equations $((r - d + 1)$ equations with $(r - d + 1)$ unknowns), where the corresponding square matrix is of similar form. Hence (6.1) holds and by repeating this argument we get

$$x_{-\alpha+2r\delta}^{m_\alpha+1} \mathbf{v} = c_{d-1}^{m_\alpha+1} (v_{\ell, \ell \bar{\lambda}_1} * \cdots * v_{\ell, \ell \bar{\lambda}_p} * x_{-\alpha+2(d-1)\delta}^{m_\alpha+1} v_{\ell, \lambda_0}) = 0.$$

Now consider the remaining elements $x_{-\alpha+r\delta}$, $\alpha \in R_s^+$, respectively, $x_{1/2(-\alpha+(2r+1)\delta)}$, $\alpha \in R_\ell^+$. Recall from our explicit realization of $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ as a subspace of $\mathcal{L}(\bar{\mathfrak{g}})$ (see Section 1.6) that these elements are of the form

$$X_{\beta_1}^- \otimes t^j + (-1)^{c+j} X_{\beta_2}^- \otimes t^j, \text{ for some } c \in \mathbb{Z}_+, \beta_1, \beta_2 \in R_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}^+,$$

where almost always $j = r$ except for $\alpha = \sum_{q=i}^j \alpha_q + 2 \sum_{q=j+1}^{n-1} \alpha_q + \alpha_n$, $1 \leq i \leq j < n$ we have $j = r - 1$. For simplicity we assume $j = r$, since the same argument works for $j = r - 1$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \left((X_{\beta_1}^- + (-1)^{c+r} X_{\beta_2}^-) \otimes t^r \right) \mathbf{v} &= \sum_{q=1}^p v_{\ell, \ell \bar{\lambda}_1} * \cdots * \left(X_{\beta_1}^- \otimes \left((t + z_q)^r - \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} c_k \varphi_{z_q}(t^k) \right) \right) \\ &+ X_{\beta_2}^- \otimes \left((-1)^{c+l} (t + z_q)^r - \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} (-1)^{c+k} c_k \varphi_{z_q}(t^k) \right) v_{\ell, \ell \bar{\lambda}_q} * \cdots * v_{\ell, \lambda_0} \\ &+ \left(v_{\ell, \ell \bar{\lambda}_1} * \cdots * v_{\ell, \ell \bar{\lambda}_p} * \left((X_{\beta_1}^- + (-1)^{c+r} X_{\beta_2}^-) \otimes t^r \right. \right. \\ &\left. \left. - \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} c_k (X_{\beta_1}^- + (-1)^{c+k} X_{\beta_2}^-) \otimes t^k \right) v_{\ell, \lambda_0} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Again we shall make a particular choice of the coefficients such that for all $1 \leq q \leq p$,

$$\begin{aligned} \left(X_{\beta_1}^- \otimes \left((t + z_q)^r - \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} c_k \varphi_{z_q}(t^k) \right) + X_{\beta_2}^- \otimes \left((-1)^{c+r} (t + z_q)^r \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} (-1)^{c+k} c_k \varphi_{z_q}(t^k) \right) \right) v_{\ell, \ell \bar{\lambda}_q} \\ (6.3) \quad = \left(X_{\beta_1}^- \otimes t^{\bar{\lambda}_q(H_{\beta_1})} + X_{\beta_2}^- \otimes t^{\bar{\lambda}_q(H_{\beta_2})} \right) v_{\ell, \ell \bar{\lambda}_q}. \end{aligned}$$

Write $\lambda(\alpha^\vee)$ and $\lambda_0(\alpha^\vee)$ as in (6.2) and set $r = s_\alpha$ and $c_0, \dots, c_{d-1} = 0$. We can transform (6.3) again into a system of linear equations $((r - d)$ equations with $(r - d)$ unknowns), where the square matrix A is given as in (5.2) with $r_q = \bar{\lambda}_q(H_{\beta_1})$, $r_{p+q} = \bar{\lambda}_q(H_{\beta_2})$. Since A is invertible by Lemma 5.5 we obtain the desired property. Now suppose $m_\alpha < l$, and set $r = s_\alpha - 1$ and $c_0, \dots, c_{d-2} = 0$. Then we can transform (6.1) again into a system of linear equations $((r - d + 1)$ equations with $(r - d + 1)$ unknowns), where the corresponding square matrix is of similar form. Hence (6.3) holds and since

$$\left[x_{-\frac{\alpha}{2}+(d-\frac{1}{2})\delta}, x_{-\frac{\alpha}{2}+(k+\frac{1}{2})\delta} \right] v_{\ell, \lambda_0} = 0 \text{ for all } k \geq d - 1$$

we can repeat this argument and obtain

$$x_{-\frac{\alpha}{2}+(s_\alpha-\frac{1}{2})\delta}^{(2m_\alpha-\ell)+1} \mathbf{v} = c_{d-1}^{(2m_\alpha-\ell)+1} (v_{\ell, \ell \bar{\lambda}_1} * \cdots * v_{\ell, \ell \bar{\lambda}_p} * x_{-\frac{\alpha}{2}+(d-\frac{1}{2})\delta}^{(2m_\alpha-\ell)+1} v_{\ell, \lambda_0}) = 0,$$

$$\text{resp. } x_{-\alpha+(s_\alpha-1)\delta}^{m_\alpha+1} \mathbf{v} = c_{d-1}^{m_\alpha+1} (v_{\ell, \ell \bar{\lambda}_1} * \cdots * v_{\ell, \ell \bar{\lambda}_p} * x_{-\alpha+(d-1)\delta}^{m_\alpha+1} v_{\ell, \lambda_0}) = 0.$$

Thus the theorem is proven for the hyperspecial twisted current algebra.

We continue the proof for the remaining twisted current algebras. Let $r \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, $\alpha \in R_s^+$ and $\bar{\alpha} \in R_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}^+$ such that $\bar{\alpha}|_{\mathfrak{h}} = \alpha$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} x_{-\alpha+r\delta} \mathbf{v} &= \left(X_{\alpha,r}^- \otimes t^r \right) \mathbf{v} = \left(X_{\alpha,r}^- \otimes t^r - \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} c_k X_{\alpha,k}^- \otimes t^k \right) \mathbf{v} \\ &= \sum_{q=1}^p v_{\ell, \ell \bar{\lambda}_1} * \cdots * \left(X_{\alpha,r}^- \otimes (t+z_q)^r - \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} c_k X_{\alpha,k}^- \otimes (t+z_q)^k \right) v_{\ell, \ell \bar{\lambda}_q} * \cdots * v_{\ell, \ell \bar{\lambda}_p} \\ &\quad + \left(v_{\ell, \ell \bar{\lambda}_1} * \cdots * v_{\ell, \ell \bar{\lambda}_p} * \left(x_{-\alpha+r\delta} - \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} c_k x_{-\alpha+k\delta} \right) v_{\ell, \lambda_0} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Again we shall make a particular choice of the coefficients c_0, \dots, c_{r-1} such that for all $1 \leq q \leq p$,

$$(6.4) \quad \left(X_{\alpha,r}^- \otimes (t+z_q)^r - \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} c_k X_{\alpha,k}^- \otimes (t+z_q)^k \right) v_{\ell, \ell \bar{\lambda}_q} = \left(\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} (\xi^i)^r X_{\sigma^i(\bar{\alpha})}^- \otimes t^{\bar{\lambda}_q(H_{\sigma^i(\bar{\alpha})})} \right) v_{\ell, \ell \bar{\lambda}_q}.$$

Write once more $\lambda(\alpha^\vee)$ and $\lambda_0(\alpha^\vee)$ as in (6.2) and set $r = s_\alpha$ and $c_0, \dots, c_{d-1} = 0$. We can transform (6.4) once again into a system of linear equations, where the square matrix $A = (a_{i,j}(d))$ is given as in (5.2). With Lemma 5.5 we obtain the desired property. Now suppose $m_\alpha < l$. Again setting $r = s_\alpha - 1$ and $c_0, \dots, c_{d-2} = 0$ we obtain once more with Lemma 5.5 that

$$x_{-\alpha+r\delta} \mathbf{v} = \left(v_{\ell, \ell \bar{\lambda}_1} * \cdots * v_{\ell, \ell \bar{\lambda}_p} * \left(x_{-\alpha+r\delta} - \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} c_k x_{-\alpha+k\delta} \right) v_{\ell, \lambda_0} \right).$$

Therefore,

$$x_{-\alpha+(s_\alpha-1)\delta}^{m_\alpha+1} \mathbf{v} = c_{d-1}^{m_\alpha+1} \left(v_{\ell, \ell \bar{\lambda}_1} * \cdots * v_{\ell, \ell \bar{\lambda}_p} * x_{-\alpha+(d-1)\delta}^{m_\alpha+1} v_{\ell, \lambda_0} \right) = 0.$$

The proof for all $\alpha \in R_\ell^+$ is identical and we omit the details. \square

Corollary. *Let $\lambda \in P^+$ such that $\ell\Lambda_0 + \lambda \in \widehat{P}^+$. Then we have an isomorphism of \mathfrak{Cg} -modules*

$$D(\ell, N\ell\theta + \lambda) \cong_{\mathfrak{Cg}} D_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell, \ell\theta) * \cdots * D_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell, \ell\theta) * \text{ev}_0^* V(\lambda).$$

We have two remarks.

Remark. Let $\ell, k \in \mathbb{N}$, $\ell k = \ell_1 + \cdots + \ell_k$ and $\bar{\lambda} \in \lambda^\sigma$. The same arguments of the proof of Theorem 7 show that we have a surjective map of \mathfrak{Cg} -modules

$$D(\ell, \ell k \lambda) \rightarrow D_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell_1, \ell_1 \bar{\lambda}) * \cdots * D_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell_k, \ell_k \bar{\lambda}) \rightarrow 0.$$

Remark. For untwisted modules, the fusion product can be understood as a graded version of the tensor product. From the construction it is well known that the fusion product considered as a module for the underlying simple Lie algebra is isomorphic to the tensor product. Here we have the same circumstances, namely that

$$D_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell, \ell \bar{\lambda}_1) * \cdots * D_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell, \ell \bar{\lambda}_p) * D(\ell, \lambda_0) \cong_{\mathfrak{g}} D(\ell, \ell \lambda_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes D(\ell, \ell \lambda_p) \otimes D(\ell, \lambda_0)$$

which justifies calling this the fusion product.

6.7. For the rest of this section we discuss applications of our result. We begin by noting the following proposition which gives a criterion whether two (non-isomorphic) $\bar{\mathfrak{g}}[t]$ -Demazure modules of same level became isomorphic as $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ -modules.

Proposition. *The fusion product of Demazure modules is independent of the choice of the parameters and*

$$\mathrm{gr} D_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell, \ell\bar{\lambda}_1) \cong_{\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}} \mathrm{gr} D_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell, \ell\bar{\lambda}_2) \text{ iff } \exists \lambda \in P^+ \text{ such that } \bar{\lambda}_1, \bar{\lambda}_2 \in \lambda^\sigma. \quad \square$$

Another point of view of the previous proposition is the following: The twisted Demazure module $D(\ell, \ell\lambda)$ can be obtained by taking the associated graded module of the untwisted Demazure module $D_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell, \ell\bar{\lambda})$ for any $\bar{\lambda} \in \lambda^\sigma$. As a consequence we obtain together with [13] certain branching rules. For fixed i we set $\epsilon \in \{0, 1\}$ such that $\epsilon \equiv i \pmod{2}$.

Corollary. *For $1 \leq i \leq n$ we have*

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\mathfrak{sl}_{2n+1}}(\ell\omega_i) &\cong_{\mathfrak{sp}_{2n}} V_{\mathfrak{sl}_{2n+1}}(\ell\omega_{2n+1-i}) \cong_{\mathfrak{sp}_{2n}} \bigoplus_{s_1+\dots+s_i \leq \ell} V(s_1\omega_1 + \dots + s_i\omega_i), \\ V_{\mathfrak{sl}_{2n}}(\ell\omega_i) &\cong_{\mathfrak{sp}_{2n}} V_{\mathfrak{sl}_{2n}}(\ell\omega_{2n-i}) \cong_{\mathfrak{sp}_{2n}} \bigoplus_{s_\epsilon+\dots+s_i = \ell} V(s_\epsilon\omega_\epsilon + s_{\epsilon+2}\omega_{\epsilon+2} + \dots + s_i\omega_i), \\ V_{\mathfrak{so}_{2(n+1)}}(\ell\omega_1) &\cong_{\mathfrak{so}_{2n+1}} \bigoplus_{s \leq \ell} V(s\omega_1), \\ V_{\mathfrak{so}_{2(n+1)}}(\ell\omega_n) &\cong_{\mathfrak{so}_{2n+1}} V_{\mathfrak{so}_{2(n+1)}}(\ell\omega_{n+1}) \cong_{\mathfrak{so}_{2n+1}} V(\ell\omega_n), \\ V_{E_6}(\ell\omega_1) &\cong_{F_4} V_{E_6}(\ell\omega_6) \cong_{F_4} \bigoplus_{s \leq \ell} V(s\omega_1). \end{aligned}$$

Even in the untwisted case very little is known about the fusion product of two finite-dimensional irreducible modules. We use our main theorem to cover certain cases for the twisted algebras. We set $\epsilon = 1$ if $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ is special and $\epsilon = 2$ otherwise.

Corollary. *Fix $1 \leq i \leq n$ such that ω_i is a minuscule $\bar{\mathfrak{g}}$ -weight and $\lambda \in P^+$ such that $\epsilon\lambda(\theta^\vee) \leq \ell$. Then the module $V_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell\omega_i)^{*k} * \mathrm{ev}_0^* V(\lambda)$ is the quotient of $W(\ell k\omega_i + \lambda)$ by the submodule generated by the elements*

$$\begin{aligned} &\{(x_{-\alpha+(k\omega_i(\alpha^\vee)+1)\delta})w_{\ell k\omega_i+\lambda} : \alpha \in R^+\} \cup \{(x_{-\alpha+(k\omega_i(\alpha^\vee))\delta})^{\lambda(\alpha^\vee)+1}w_{\ell k\omega_i+\lambda} : \alpha \in R^+\} \\ &\cup \{(x_{-\frac{\epsilon}{2}+(k\omega_i(\alpha^\vee)+\frac{1}{2})\delta})w_{\ell k\omega_i+\lambda} : \alpha \in R_\ell^+, \mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g} \text{ hyperspecial}\}. \end{aligned}$$

6.8. In what follows we give another application of our main theorem. Fix a non-zero dominant weight λ of \mathfrak{g} and $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\Lambda = \ell\Lambda_0 + \lambda \in \widehat{P}^+$. We shall give a semi-infinite fusion product construction for the irreducible highest weight $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -module $\widehat{V}(\Lambda)$. The special case $\lambda = 0$ was proved earlier in [14] and a generalization for untwisted affine Lie algebras was considered in [30]. Following is the statement of semi-infinite fusion product construction of irreducible representations for the twisted affine algebras:

Theorem 8. *Let $u \neq 0$ be a $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ -invariant vector of $D(\ell, \ell\theta)$ and $\mathbf{V}_{\ell, \lambda}^\infty$ be the direct limit of*

$$\mathrm{ev}_0^* V(\lambda) \hookrightarrow D_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell, \ell\theta) * \mathrm{ev}_0^* V(\lambda) \hookrightarrow D_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell, \ell\theta) * D_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell, \ell\theta) * \mathrm{ev}_0^* V(\lambda) \hookrightarrow \dots$$

where the inclusions are given by $v \mapsto u \otimes v$. Then $\widehat{V}(\Lambda)$ and $\mathbf{V}_{\ell, \lambda}^\infty$ are isomorphic as $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ -modules.

Proof. Here we follow the ideas of [14]. By Theorem 7 we have an isomorphism of $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ -modules

$$D(\ell, (N+1)\ell\theta + \lambda) \cong D_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell, \ell\theta) * D(\ell, N\ell\theta + \lambda).$$

Using this isomorphism of Demazure modules, the assertion can be proved in exactly the same way as [14, Theorem 9]. \square

7. TWISTED Q -SYSTEMS

In this section, we discuss further consequences of our study and establish the connections with the twisted Q -systems introduced in [17]. Q -systems for untwisted types have been introduced in [16]. We shall use freely and without comment, the notation established in the earlier sections.

7.1. We recall only the definition of the twisted Q -system given in [17, Section 6]. For the untwisted types we refer to [16, Section 7]. Consider the ring $\mathbb{Z}[x_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, x_n^{\pm 1}]$ in the indeterminates x_1, \dots, x_n , where we recall that n is the rank of \mathfrak{g} . We identify $\mathbb{Z}[P]$ with $\mathbb{Z}[x_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, x_n^{\pm 1}]$ using $e^\mu = \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{s_i}$ if $\mu = \sum_{i=1}^n s_i \omega_i \in P$. In particular, for any $\lambda \in P^+$, the character of $V(\lambda)$ can be regarded as an element $\mathbb{Z}[x_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, x_n^{\pm 1}]$. A Q -system for $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$ is a set of infinitely many commutative variables $\{Q_j^{(i)} : 1 \leq i \leq n, j \in \mathbb{Z}_+\}$ satisfying $Q_0^{(i)} = 1$, and

$$(7.1) \quad Q_j^{(i)} Q_j^{(i)} = Q_{j+1}^{(i)} Q_{j-1}^{(i)} + \prod_{p \in \Theta(i)} Q_j^{(p)},$$

where $\Theta(i)$ depends on the type of $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$. Here, we understand $Q_j^{(i)} = 1$ whenever $i \notin \{1, \dots, n\}$. Below we have listed the choices of $\Theta(i)$.

$A_{2n-1}^{(2)}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta(i) &= \{i-1, i+1\} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n-1, \\ \Theta(n) &= \{n-1, n-1\}, \end{aligned}$$

$A_{2n}^{(2)}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta(i) &= \{i-1, i+1\} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n-1, \\ \Theta(n) &= \{n-1, n\}. \end{aligned}$$

$D_{n+1}^{(2)}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta(i) &= \{i-1, i+1\} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n-2, \\ \Theta(n-1) &= \{n-2, n, n\}, \\ \Theta(n) &= \{n-1\}. \end{aligned}$$

$E_6^{(2)}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta(1) &= \{2\}, \\ \Theta(2) &= \{1, 3\}, \\ \Theta(3) &= \{2, 2, 4\}, \\ \Theta(4) &= \{3\}. \end{aligned}$$

$D_4^{(3)}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta(1) &= \{2\}, \\ \Theta(2) &= \{1, 1, 1\}. \end{aligned}$$

Remark. Let k be maximal such that $k\alpha_i + \alpha_p \in R^+$ for some $1 \leq i \leq n$ (resp. $1 \leq i < n$ if $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ is hyperspecial) and $p \in \Theta(i)$, then $kd_i \leq \text{mult}_p(\Theta(i))d_p$ where $\text{mult}_p(\Theta(i))$ denotes the multiplicity of p in $\Theta(i)$.

7.2. Let $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ be a special twisted current algebra and suppose we are given $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}_+$. The Kirillov–Reshetikhin module $\text{KR}^\sigma(\ell\omega_i)$ defined in [3, Section 3], respectively, [4, Section 2] satisfies the simplified defining relations of $V(\xi(\ell, \ell\omega_i)) \cong D(\ell, \ell\omega_i)$ given in Corollary 4.5 and vice versa. It follows that the KR module $\text{KR}^\sigma(\ell\omega_i)$ is isomorphic to Demazure module $D(\ell, \ell\omega_i)$. As far as we know, this fact is nowhere written in the literature for the twisted cases and so we decided to state this result in this paper. Some isomorphisms between KR modules and Demazure modules as \mathfrak{g} -modules can be deduced by combining the results of [13, Section 4] and [3, Section 3], respectively, [4, Section 2]. We remark that the isomorphism between the Kirillov–Reshetikhin modules and the Demazure modules for untwisted types was proved earlier in [3, Section 5] and [14, Section 3.2].

Proposition. *Let $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ be a special twisted current algebra. For $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, we have an isomorphism of $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ -modules,*

$$\text{KR}^\sigma(\ell\omega_i) \cong V(\xi(\ell, \ell\omega_i)) \cong D(\ell, \ell\omega_i). \quad \square$$

7.3. From now on we suppose again that $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ is hyperspecial or special. Theorem 4.1 of [19] and Proposition 7.2 together, prove the following for the special twisted current algebras and Theorem 2 of [13] and Theorem 6.3 of [17] prove the following for the hyperspecial twisted current algebras.

Proposition. *The \mathfrak{g} -characters of $D(\ell, \ell\omega_i)$ satisfy the Q -system. More precisely, for $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, we have a (non-canonical) short exact sequence of \mathfrak{g} -modules,*

$$0 \rightarrow K_{i,\ell} \rightarrow D(\ell, \ell\omega_i) \otimes D(\ell, \ell\omega_i) \rightarrow D(\ell + 1, (\ell + 1)\omega_i) \otimes D(\ell - 1, (\ell - 1)\omega_i) \rightarrow 0,$$

where

$$K_{i,\ell} \cong \bigotimes_{p \in \Theta(i)} D(\ell, \ell\omega_p). \quad \square$$

Remark. It is proved in [18] that the character of a Kirillov–Reshetikhin module for untwisted types solves the untwisted Q -system and hence by our earlier comments likewise the character of $D_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell, \ell\omega_i)$, $i \in I$.

7.4. We shall prove a stronger statement

Theorem 9. *Given $1 \leq i \leq n$, $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ and $\bar{\omega}_j \in \omega_j^\sigma$ for $j \in \Theta(i) \cup \{i\}$, we have a (non-canonical) short exact sequence of $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ -modules,*

$$0 \rightarrow K_{i,\ell}^* \xrightarrow{\iota} D(\ell, 2\ell\omega_i) \xrightarrow{\pi} D_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell + 1, (\ell + 1)\bar{\omega}_i) * D(\ell - 1, (\ell - 1)\omega_i) \rightarrow 0,$$

$$K_{i,\ell}^* \cong \bigstar_{p \in \Theta(i)} D_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell, \ell\bar{\omega}_p).$$

The proof of the theorem occupies the rest of this section.

7.5. The following lemma proves the existence of π .

Lemma. *There exists a surjective map of \mathfrak{Cg} -modules*

$$\pi : D(\ell, 2\ell\omega_i) \rightarrow D_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell + 1, (\ell + 1)\bar{\omega}_i) * D(\ell - 1, (\ell - 1)\omega_i),$$

such that

$$0 \neq (x_{-\beta})^\ell v_{\ell, 2\ell\omega_i} \in \ker \pi,$$

where $\pm\beta = \pm\alpha_i + d_i\delta$ if \mathfrak{Cg} is special or $i \neq n$ and otherwise $\pm\beta = \frac{1}{2}(\pm\alpha_n + 3\delta)$.

Proof. Recall that the defining relations of Demazure modules are tight and thus by Theorem 2 and [12, Corollary 4.9]

$$(x_{-\beta})^\ell v_{\ell, 2\ell\omega_i} \neq 0.$$

It remains to prove the existence of π and $(x_{-\beta})^\ell v_{\ell, 2\ell\omega_i} \in \ker \pi$. We give the proof only for the hyperspecial twisted current algebra, since the other cases proceed similarly. Since

$$(X_{i,i}^- \otimes t)v_{\ell+1, (\ell+1)\bar{\omega}_i} = (X_{2n+1-i, 2n+1-i}^- \otimes t)v_{\ell+1, (\ell+1)\bar{\omega}_i} = 0$$

and depending on the choice of $\bar{\omega}_i$,

$$(X_{i,i}^- \otimes 1)v_{\ell+1, (\ell+1)\bar{\omega}_i} = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad (X_{2n+1-i, 2n+1-i}^- \otimes 1)v_{\ell+1, (\ell+1)\bar{\omega}_i} = 0$$

we can choose similar to (6.3) a complex number $c \in \mathbb{C}$ such that for $r = 1, 2$,

$$\begin{aligned} (x_{-\alpha_i + rd_i\delta} - cx_{-\alpha_i + (r-1)\delta})v_{\ell+1, (\ell+1)\bar{\omega}_i} &= 0, \quad \text{resp.} \\ (x_{\frac{1}{2}(-\alpha_n + (2r+1)\delta)} - cx_{\frac{1}{2}(-\alpha_n + (2r-1)\delta)})v_{\ell+1, (\ell+1)\bar{\omega}_i} &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $r = 2$ ensures the existence of π and $r = 1$ shows that $x_{-\beta}$ acts only on the second factor as $x_{-\alpha_i}$, respectively, $x_{\frac{1}{2}(-\alpha_n + \delta)}$. Therefore,

$$(x_{-\beta})^\ell v_{\ell+1, (\ell+1)\bar{\omega}_i} * v_{\ell-1, (\ell-1)\omega_i} = v_{\ell+1, (\ell+1)\bar{\omega}_i} * (x_{-\alpha_i})^\ell v_{\ell-1, (\ell-1)\omega_i} = 0$$

resp. $(x_{-\beta})^\ell v_{\ell+1, (\ell+1)\bar{\omega}_i} * v_{\ell-1, (\ell-1)\omega_i} = v_{\ell+1, (\ell+1)\bar{\omega}_i} * (x_{\frac{1}{2}(-\alpha_n + \delta)})^\ell v_{\ell-1, (\ell-1)\omega_i} = 0$. \square

7.6. The next result establishes the existence of ι .

Lemma. *There exists an injective non-zero map of \mathfrak{Cg} -modules,*

$$\tilde{\iota} : K_{i,\ell}^* \rightarrow \ker \pi.$$

Proof. Let $w \in \widehat{W}$ and Λ be the dominant integral $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -weight such that $D(\ell, 2\ell\omega_i)$ is the $\widehat{\mathfrak{b}}$ -module generated by the line $\widehat{V}(\Lambda)_{w(\Lambda)}$. Hence $w(\Lambda) = \ell\Lambda_0 - 2\ell\omega_i + r\delta$ for some $r \in \mathbb{Z}$. Recall that $D(\ell, 2\ell\omega_i)$ is \mathfrak{Cg} -stable and is generated as a \mathfrak{Cg} -module by the line $\widehat{V}(\Lambda)_{w_0w(\Lambda)}$. We obtain

$$w_{\alpha_i + d_i\delta}w(\Lambda) = \ell\Lambda_0 - \ell\left(\sum_{p \in \theta(i)} \omega_p\right) + (r + \ell d_i)\delta,$$

$$\text{(resp. } w_{\frac{1}{2}(\alpha_n + 3\delta)}w(\Lambda) = \ell\Lambda_0 - \ell(\omega_{n-1} + \omega_n) + (r + \frac{3}{2}\ell)\delta.)$$

Hence the $\widehat{\mathfrak{b}}$ -module generated by the line $\widehat{V}(\Lambda)_{w_\beta w(\Lambda)}$ is $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ -stable and is generated as a $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ -module by the line $\widehat{V}(\Lambda)_{w_0 w_\beta w(\Lambda)} = \mathbb{C}(x_{-\beta})^\ell v_{\ell, 2\ell\omega_i}$. Therefore,

$$K_{i,\ell}^* \cong D\left(\ell, \ell\left(\sum_{p \in \theta(i)} \omega_p\right)\right) \cong \mathbf{U}(\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g})\widehat{V}(\Lambda)_{w_0 w_\beta w(\Lambda)} \cong \mathbf{U}(\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g})(x_{-\beta})^\ell v_{\ell, 2\ell\omega_i} \hookrightarrow \ker \pi.$$

□

7.7. By Lemma 7.5 we have a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \ker \pi \rightarrow D(\ell, 2\ell\omega_i) \xrightarrow{\pi} D_{\overline{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell + 1, (\ell + 1)\overline{\omega}_i) * D(\ell - 1, (\ell - 1)\omega_i) \rightarrow 0,$$

which is non-split, since $D(\ell, 2\ell\omega_i)$ is indecomposable. Together with Lemma 7.6 and Proposition 7.3 we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \dim D(\ell, 2\ell\omega_i) &= \dim(\ker \pi) + \dim(D_{\overline{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell + 1, (\ell + 1)\overline{\omega}_i) * D(\ell - 1, (\ell - 1)\omega_i)) \\ &\geq \dim(K_{i,\ell}^*) + \dim(D_{\overline{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell + 1, (\ell + 1)\overline{\omega}_i) * D(\ell - 1, (\ell - 1)\omega_i)) \\ &\geq \dim(K_{i,\ell}) + \dim(D(\ell + 1, (\ell + 1)\omega_i) \otimes D(\ell - 1, (\ell - 1)\omega_i)) \\ &= \dim D(\ell, 2\ell\omega_i). \end{aligned}$$

Hence \tilde{t} is an isomorphism proving Theorem 9. We complete the paper by giving a proof of Lemma 6.5.

7.8. Proof of Lemma 6.5. By the tensor product decomposition of untwisted Demazure modules proved in [13] and Theorem 6 it suffices to show $\dim_{\overline{\mathfrak{g}}} D(\ell, \ell\omega_i) = \dim D(\ell, \ell\omega_i)$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$. We prove this equality by induction on ℓ . If $\ell = 1$ this follows from [12, Lemma 5.3] if $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{g}$ is special and otherwise

$$\dim D_{\overline{\mathfrak{g}}}(1, \omega_i) = \dim V_{\overline{\mathfrak{g}}}(\omega_i) = 1 + \sum_{j=1}^i V(\omega_j) = \dim D(1, \omega_i), \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n$$

and the induction begins. Since the characters of $D_{\overline{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell, \ell\omega_i)$ and $D(\ell, \ell\omega_i)$ respectively solve the untwisted and twisted Q -system respectively we can deduce from Proposition 7.3 and Remark 7.3 and the induction hypothesis

$$\dim D_{\overline{\mathfrak{g}}}((\ell+1), (\ell+1)\omega_i) \dim D((\ell-1), (\ell-1)\omega_i) = \dim D(\ell, 2\ell\omega_i) - \prod_{p \sim i} \dim D_{\overline{\mathfrak{g}}}(\ell, \ell\omega_p),$$

$$\dim D((\ell+1), (\ell+1)\omega_i) \dim D((\ell-1), (\ell-1)\omega_i) = \dim D(\ell, 2\ell\omega_i) - \prod_{p \in \Theta(i)} \dim D(\ell, \ell\omega_p),$$

where $p \sim i$ means $(\alpha_p, \alpha_i) < 0$. Now consider the set $\{p \mid p \sim i\}$ and replace any $p > n$ by $\sigma^j(p)$ where j is minimal such that $\sigma^j(p) \leq n$. The corresponding set is equal to $\theta(i)$. For example, if $\overline{\mathfrak{g}} = \mathbf{A}_{2n}$ and $i = n$, we have $\{p \mid p \sim i\} = \{n-1, n+1\}$ and we replace $n+1$ by n . Thus the lemma follows easily.

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