

# On the derived category of the Iwahori-Hecke algebra, I

## §1 Intro

Fix  $F$  fin /  $\mathbb{Q}_p$  or  $\mathbb{F}_p[[t]]$ ,  $\mathcal{O}_F$  integers,  $\varpi$  unif.,  $k$  res. field  
 $q = \# k$

$C$  (alg closed) field of char 0,  $q^n \in C$ .

Recall (i) local Langlands for  $G = GL_n(F)$ :

$$\begin{cases} \text{iso classes of ined.} \\ \text{smooth } G\text{-repn's} \\ \text{on } C\text{-vs} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{1:1} \begin{cases} \text{iso classes of } n\text{-dim.} \\ \text{Fr. semi-simple} \\ \text{Weil-Deligne repn's} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{U1} & & \text{Simplest} \\ & \text{Special case} & \hookrightarrow \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{iso classes of those} \\ \text{irr. s. th.} \\ \pi^{\pm 1} \neq 0 \end{array} \right\} & \xrightarrow{1:1} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{conj. classes of} \\ (\varphi, N) \in GL_n(C) \times \text{Mat}_{n \times n}(C) \\ \varphi \text{ semi-simple} \quad N\varphi = q \varphi N \end{array} \right\} \end{matrix}$$

where  $\mathcal{I} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ 0 & * \end{pmatrix} \right\} \subseteq K = GL_n(\mathcal{O}_F) \subseteq G$  std. Iwahori

note: LHS = {  $\text{Irr } \pi$  that occurs in  $\mathcal{Z}_B^G \mathcal{J}$ , for some currem char.  $\mathfrak{f}$  of  $T$  }

$$T \subseteq B \subseteq G$$

split max Borel  
tors

$$\cong \{ \text{simple modules over } \mathcal{H}_G = \text{End}_G(C\text{-ind}_{\mathcal{I}}^G 1) \}$$

$\downarrow$  Iwahori-Hecke alg.

(ii) more generally:  $G_F$  split reductive,  $\mathcal{I}$  Iwahori dual grp.

$$\begin{cases} \text{iso classes of sm.} \\ \text{ined } G\text{-repn's } \pi \\ \text{s. th. } \pi^{\pm 1} \neq 0 \end{cases} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{conj. classes of} \\ (\varphi, N) \in \check{G}(C) \times \text{Lie } \check{G}(C) \\ \varphi \text{ semi-simple, } \text{Ad}(\varphi)N = q^{-1}N \end{cases}$$

with fin fibers param. by certain repn's of  $\text{Cent}(\varphi, N)$

Aim: lift this parametrization to the level of categories

related work by X. Tha, Ben-Zvi - Chen - Hellman - Nadler

## § 2 The Conjecture

$G/F$  split reductive,  $T \subseteq B \subseteq G = G(F)$ ,  $W = \text{Weyl grp.}$   
 terms Borel  $\sim \check{G}, \check{B}, \check{T}$  dual grp's / $C$ .

$\rightarrow \text{Rep } G = \text{cat. of smooth repn's on } C\text{-v.s}$   
 or

$\pi \in \text{Rep}_{[T, \Gamma]} G$  full sub cat of  $\text{Rep } \pi$  s.t. the irreducible subgroups of  $\pi$   
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow \cong$  occur in some  $\mathcal{Z}_B^G \delta$ ,  $\delta$  unram char.  
 $\pi^I \quad \mathcal{H}_{G-\text{mod}}$

$\text{Rep}_{[T, \Gamma]} G \hookrightarrow \mathcal{Z}_G = \text{center of } \text{Rep}_{[T, \Gamma]} G \cong \text{center of } \mathcal{H}_G$   
 $\cong C[X_*(T)]^w = \Gamma(\check{T}_w, \mathcal{O}_{\check{T}_w})$

$\rightarrow X_{\check{G}} = \{ (\varphi, N) \in \check{G} \times \text{Lie } \check{G} \mid \text{Ad}(\varphi)N = \varphi^{-1}N \}$  scheme of finite type / $C$

$\sim [X_{\check{G}/\check{G}}]$  stack quotient,  $D_{\text{coh}}^+([X_{\check{G}/\check{G}}])$  its derived cat of coh. sheaves.

This is a  $\mathcal{Z}_G$ -lin. cat. via

$$X_{\check{G}} \xrightarrow{\text{Proj}} \check{G} \longrightarrow \check{G}/\check{G} = \check{T}_w = \text{Spec } \mathcal{Z}_G.$$

(in fact:  $\check{T}_w \cong X_{\check{G}/\check{G}}$  GR geometric)

Conj. for every  $(G, B, T)$  + choice of a Whitt. datum  $\psi$ :

there ex. a fully faithful  $\mathcal{Z}_G$ -linear functor

$$R_G^\psi: D_{\text{coh}}^+(\text{Rep}_{[T, \Gamma]} G) \longrightarrow D_{\text{coh}}^+([X_{\check{G}/\check{G}}])$$

and for each  $P \subseteq G$  parabolic with Levi  $M$  ( $P \supseteq B$ )

$\exists$  nat  $\mathcal{Z}_G$ -lin. isom

$$\xi_p^G : R_G^\psi \circ \underline{\gamma}_{\tilde{p}}^G \xrightarrow{\cong} R\beta_{\tilde{p}, \infty} L_{d_p}^{G^\times} R_H^{\psi_H}$$

where: -  $\psi_H$  = Whitt datum for  $H$  induced by  $\psi$

$$\alpha_p : [X_{\tilde{p}}/\tilde{p}] \longrightarrow [X_{\tilde{H}}/\tilde{h}]$$

$$\beta_p : [X_{\tilde{p}}/\tilde{p}] \longrightarrow [X_{\tilde{G}}/\tilde{g}]$$

induced by  $\tilde{p} \rightarrow \tilde{H}$  resp  $\tilde{p} \rightarrow \tilde{G}$

Our data satisfy:

(i) compatibility among the various  $\xi_p^G$

(ii) if  $G=T$  is a split torus,  $T^\circ \subseteq T$  max compact, then

$R_T$  is induced by

$$\text{Rep}_{[T, 1]} T = C[T_{T^\circ}]_{-\text{mod}} = C[X_{\circ}(T)]_{-\text{mod}} \\ = \mathcal{O}\text{Coh}(\check{T})$$

where  $\check{T} = X_{\check{T}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \check{k}$

$$(iii) R_G^\psi ( (c\text{-ind}_N^G \psi)_{[T, 1]} ) = \odot_{[X_{\tilde{G}}/\tilde{g}]} \circ$$

(here  $\pi_{[T, 1]} = \text{image of } \pi \text{ in Bernstein block}$

$$\text{Rep}_{[T, 1]} G \subseteq \text{Rep } G$$

Remark (i) There is a variant for  $\text{Rep } G$  instead of  $\text{Rep}_{[T, 1]} G$ ,

replacing  $[X_{\tilde{G}}/\tilde{g}]$  by the stack of all  $L$ -parameters for  $G$

(ii) we have to work with derived categories, as we compare

"flat structures with non-flat structures"

$$\text{e.g.: } (c\text{-ind}_N^G \psi)_{[T, 1]} \text{ flat/} \mathfrak{Z}_G, \quad X_{\tilde{G}} \longrightarrow \check{T}_{\text{fl}} = \text{Spec } \mathfrak{Z}_G \\ \text{not flat}$$

( $G=GL_n$ : {lined covers of  $X_{\tilde{G}}$ }  $\xleftrightarrow{1:1}$  {possible Jordan can. forms of  $N$ } =  $\tilde{G}$ -orbits in  $N_G^\circ$ )

$X_{\tilde{G}} \longrightarrow \check{T}_{\text{fl}}$  maps some lined covers to proper closed sub schemes  $\xrightarrow{\text{nilpot. cone}}$ )

(iii) even worse: have to replace  $X_{\tilde{p}}$  by its derived variant.

(otherwise: compatibility of various  $\xi_p^G$  can't work)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_{\tilde{p}} & \hookrightarrow & \tilde{p} \times \text{Lie } \tilde{p} & (\varphi, N) \\ \downarrow \text{derived} & \downarrow \text{r.} & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \text{gr.b. prod} & \text{hol} & \hookrightarrow & \text{Lie } \tilde{p} & \text{Ad } \varphi N - \tilde{q}^N \end{array}$$

This is not a classical scheme in general

(main reason:  $\tilde{p} \subset \text{Lie } \tilde{p} \cap N_G$  not nice fin. many orbits)

### §3 Results

Thm 1 Conj is true for  $GL_2$

Thm 2  $G = GL_n$ ,  $\exists$  explicit candidate

$$R_G: \pi \mapsto \pi^I \otimes_{M_G} M_G$$

satisfying the requirements (except maybe fully faithfulness)

$$\text{over } [X_{\tilde{G}}^{\text{reg}}/\tilde{G}] \subseteq [X_{\tilde{G}}/\tilde{G}]$$

/  
open subset of "regular"  $(\varphi, N)$  ( $\leadsto$  next time)

Aim for the remaining time:

what is  $M_G$  and why should  $R_G$  satisfy Conj?

we restrict to  $G = GL_n$  ( $\leadsto$  choice of  $\psi$  unique up to isom.)

1)  $M_G$  as an  $\mathcal{O}_{[X_{\tilde{G}}/\tilde{G}]}$ -module

if  $\exists$  fully faithful functor  $R_G$ , then:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}_G &= \text{End}_G(\text{c-ind}_I^G \mathbf{1}) = R \text{End}_G(\text{c-ind}_I^G \mathbf{1}) \\ &= R \text{End}_{[X_{\tilde{G}}/\tilde{G}]}(R_G(\text{c-ind}_I^G \mathbf{1})) \\ &\quad = \underline{Z_G^G} (c\text{-ind}_{T^0}^T \mathbf{1}) \\ &= R \text{End}_{[X_{\tilde{G}}/\tilde{G}]}(M_G) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{where } \mathcal{M}_G = R_G \left( \mathbb{Z}_{\frac{G}{B}}^{\text{c-ind}} \right)^T \underline{1}$$

$$= R\beta_{B,*} L\omega_B^* \underbrace{R_T}_{\text{c-ind}} \left( \underline{1} \right)$$

$$= \mathcal{O}_{[X_{\bar{T}}/\bar{T}]}$$

$$= R\beta_{B,*} \mathcal{O}_{[X_{\bar{B}}/\bar{B}]}$$

~ to prove the Conj: need to identify  $\mathcal{H}_G \cong R\text{End}_{[X_{\bar{G}}/\bar{G}]}(\mathcal{M}_G)$

2) How to construct an  $\mathcal{H}_G$ -module structure on  $\mathcal{M}_G$ ?

(in fact:  $\mathcal{H}_G \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_G} \mathcal{O}_{[X_{\bar{G}}/\bar{G}]}$  - module str.)

next time: construct an explicit family  $V_G$  of  $G$ -repn's

on  $[X_{\bar{G}}/\bar{G}]$  ("Emerton-Helm family")

s.t.  $V_G$  "interpolates (modified) local Langlands"

and (conjecturally)  $V_G^I = \mathcal{M}_G$

(true over  $[X_{\bar{G}}^{\text{reg}}/\bar{G}] \subseteq [X_{\bar{G}}/\bar{G}]$ )