

Mod  $p$  Hecke algebras and perverse  $\mathbb{F}_p$ -sheaves

## Local Langlands

$E$  - non. arch. local field, residue char  $p > 0$   
 $G = GL_n$

Frobenius semisimple  
 $n$ -dim'l complex Weil  $\leftrightarrow$  Smooth irr  
 Deligne reps  $\leftrightarrow$  reps of  $G(E)$   
 $\hookrightarrow$  studied with  
 local Hecke  
 algebras

Two modifications:

- 1)  $p$ -adic Langlands program: use  $\mathbb{Q}_p$  coefficients  
 mod  $p$  coefficients'
- 2) geometric Langlands: replace automorphic  
 functions w/ automorphic  
 sheaves on  $Bun_G$ .

## Main Results

- ① Mod  $p$  version of geometric Satake
- ② Geometric construction of central elt's in Iwahori mod  $p$  Hecke algebra

Future: - (w. C Pépin) restriction to Levi for ①

- (w. C Pépin, T. Schmidt) relate to mod  $p$  Kazhdan-Lusztig theory + mod  $p$  Galois reps.

## Geometric Satake

$\mathcal{O}_E =$  ring of integers  $K = G(\mathcal{O}_E)$

Unramified local Langlands reduces to Satake iso, which describes

$$\mathcal{H}_{K,\mathbb{C}} = \left\{ f: G(E) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \begin{array}{l} f \text{ has compact} \\ \text{supp.} \\ K \text{ bi-invariant} \end{array} \right\}$$

Suppose  $E$  has char  $p > 0$ , residue field  $\mathbb{F}_q$ .

Affine Grassmannian  $LG: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow G(\mathbb{R}(t))$   
 $Gr = LG/L^+G$   $L^+G: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow G(\mathbb{R}[t])$

$Gr$  is ind-projective /  $\mathbb{F}_q$ .  $Gr(\mathbb{F}_q) = G(E)/k$

Certain  $L^+G$ -equivariant perverse sheaves on  $Gr$   $\xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Rep}_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}(GL_n)$

## Mod $p$ Geometric Satake

Étale  $\mathbb{F}_p$  sheaves on  $X/\mathbb{F}_q$

1)  $Rf_!$ ,  $Rf^*$ ,  $\otimes^L$  preserve constructibility

$Rf_*$ ,  $Rf^!$ ,  $R\text{hom}$  do not.

2) No duality

3) Have function-sheaf dictionary

$P_{L^+G}(Gr, \mathbb{F}_p)$  - monoidal category of  $L^+G$ -equivariant perverse  $\mathbb{F}_p$ -sheaves on  $Gr$ .

Thm (C): There exists an affine, pro-solvable monoid scheme  $/ \mathbb{F}_p$ ,  $M_G$ , such that

$$\mathcal{P}_{L+G}(G, \mathbb{F}_p) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Rep}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(M_G).$$

Proof uses BD-Grassmannians, but exploits more facts about affine Schubert varieties

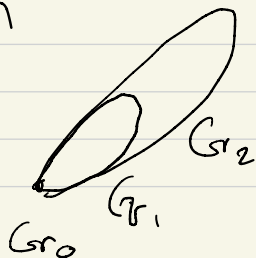
$$M_G \rightarrow \text{Spec } \mathbb{F}_p[X_* (T)^+]$$

$$T \subset B \subset G \quad L+G \text{ orbits in } Gr \leftrightarrow X_* (T)^+ \\ Gr_\mu \leftarrow \mu$$

$$\text{Ex: } G = \text{SL}_2 \quad X_* (T)^+ \cong \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$$

$$\left( t \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} t^n & \\ & t^{-n} \end{pmatrix} \right) \mapsto n$$

$Gr$  has one connected component  
 $\dim Gr_n = 2n$





$$\overline{Gr}_\mu = Gr_{\leq \mu} = \bigcup_{\lambda \leq \mu} Gr_\lambda$$

Thm (C):

- 1) Simple objects in  $\text{PctG}(G, \mathbb{F}_p)$  are the constant sheaves

$$\mathcal{IC}_\mu = \mathbb{F}_p[\dim Gr_{\leq \mu}] \text{ on } Gr_{\leq \mu}.$$

$$2) \mathcal{IC}_{\mu_1} * \mathcal{IC}_{\mu_2} = \mathcal{IC}_{\mu_1 + \mu_2}.$$

$$3) \mathbb{F}_p[x_* \text{CT}]^{\text{tr}} \xrightarrow{(*)} K_0(\text{PctG}(G, \mathbb{F}_p)) \otimes \mathbb{F}_p$$

$$\mu \mapsto [\mathcal{IC}_\mu]$$

Proof of 1) uses  $F$ -singularities

- 2) Says that constant sheaf preserved under convolution

$$\tilde{Gr}_{\mu_1, \mu_2} \xrightarrow{m} Gr_{\mu_1 + \mu_2}$$

$$Rm_!(\mathbb{F}_p) \cong \mathbb{F}_p$$

Artin Schreier sequence  $0 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \xrightarrow{F-1} \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow 0$

+  $Gr_{\leq \mu}$  has rational singularities

Kovács (Pappas-Rapoport, Faltings)

## Relation to mod $p$ Satake

Herzig, Henniart - Vignéras

$$S: \mathcal{H}_{K, \mathbb{F}_p} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{F}_p [X \times (T)^+]$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{F}_p [X \times (T)^+] & \xrightarrow{\cong} & K_0(\text{PLG}(G, \mathbb{F}_p)) \otimes \mathbb{F}_p \\ & \searrow S^{-1} & \downarrow \text{function-sheaf} \\ & & \mathcal{H}_{K, \mathbb{F}_p} \end{array}$$

## Iwahori mod $p$ Hecke algebra

$I \subset K$  Iwahori

Vignéras, Ollivier

$$T: \mathcal{Z}(\mathcal{H}_I, \mathbb{F}_p) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{H}_{K, \mathbb{F}_p}$$

$$f \mapsto f * \underbrace{\mathbb{1}_K}_{\text{char. gen. of } K}$$

Affine flag variety

$$Fl = LG / L^+I$$

$$Fl(\mathbb{F}_q) = G(E) / I$$

$\pi: FL \rightarrow Gr$   $R\pi!$  lifts  $*\mathbb{1}_k$  to the level of sheaves

$P_{L\&G}(G, \mathbb{F}_p)^{ss}$  semisimple objects

$p \geq 2$ ,  $G_{der}$  is absolutely almost simple

$T_{\text{sm}}(c)$ : there exists a functor

$$Z: P_{L\&G}(G, \mathbb{F}_p)^{ss} \rightarrow P_{\pm}(FL, \mathbb{F}_p)$$

such that

1)  $R\pi!(Z(F)) \cong F$

2)  $Z(F_1 * F_2) \cong Z(F_1) * Z(F_2)$

3)  $Z(F_1) * F_3 \cong F_3 * Z(F_1)$

$Z$  lifts  $T^{-1}$  to sheaves.

Can describe  $Z(\mathbb{1}_{\mu})$  in terms of the  $\mu$ -admissible set. (it is a constant sheaf)

Proof uses  $F$ -singularities + equal char. analogues of local models of Shimura varieties (Pappas-Zhu)

## Perversity of constant sheaf

$(A, \mathfrak{m})$  strictly henselian local ring  
char  $p$ ,  $\dim d$ .

$$\tilde{i}: \text{Spec } k(\mathfrak{m}) \rightarrow \text{Spec } (A).$$

Perversity of  $\mathbb{F}_p[d]$  requires

$$R^n \tilde{i}^! \mathbb{F}_p = 0 \text{ for } n < d.$$

$R^n \tilde{i}^! \mathbb{F}_p$  can be computed in terms of local cohomology modules

$$H_m^*(A) = H^{*-1}(U, \mathcal{O}_U)$$

$$U = \text{Spec } A - \text{Spec } k(\mathfrak{m}).$$

Ex:  $B = k[x]$ ,  $\mathfrak{m} = (x)$

$$H_m^1(B) = k[x, x^{-1}] / k[x]$$

Thm (C): IF  $A$  is Cohen-Macaulay,  
then  $\mathbb{F}_p[d]$  is perverse.

Uses that  $H_m^i(A) = 0$  for  $i < d$

$$j: U \rightarrow \text{Spec } A$$

$$R_i^! \mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow R_{j*} \mathbb{F}_p$$

↳ has  
coh. in degree  
0

To compute  $R_{j*} \mathbb{F}_p$ , use  
Artin-Schreier sequence.

$A[F]$ , polynomial ring  $Fa = a^p F$ .

$H_m^i(A)$  is an  $A[F]$ -module.

Simplicity of  $\mathbb{F}_p[d]$  requires  $R^d i^! \mathbb{F}_p[d] = 0$ .

If  $d \geq 2$ , need  $(H_m^d(A))^F = 0$ .

Lemma:  $(H_m^d(A))^F = 0$  if  $H_m^d(A)$  is a simple  
 $A[F]$ -module.

Defn (Smith, Hochster-Huneke):

$A$  is  $F$ -rational if  $H_m^d(A)$  is a  
simple  $A[F]$ -module.

Thm (C): If  $p \nmid |\pi_1(G_{\text{der}})|$  then the local rings of  $G_{\text{reg}}$  are  $F$ -rational.

In fact,  $G_{\text{reg}}$  is globally  $F$ -regular.

The local models are  $F$ -regular, as are certain Schubert varieties in  $BD$  Grassmannians.

## $F$ -regularity

An  $F$ -splitting of  $X/\mathbb{F}_q$  is an  $\mathcal{O}_X$ -linear splitting of  $\mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow F_* \mathcal{O}_X$   
 $a \mapsto a^p$

Global  $F$ -regularity is a condition which guarantees many  $F$ -splittings compatible with effective Cartier divisors. (Smith)

Globally  $F$ -regular  $\Rightarrow F$ -rational  $\Rightarrow$  normal, Cohen-Macaulay, rational singularities  
(Smith, Hochster-Huneke)

Proof of global  $F$ -regularity uses that affine Demazure resolutions of  $Gr_{\leq \mu}$ , are split along an ample effective Cartier divisor.

Faltings, Pappas-Rapoport

Zhu constructed splittings of local models.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \begin{array}{l} \text{Special fibers} \\ \text{live in} \\ Fk \end{array} & \rightarrow & M_{\mu} \leftarrow Gr_{\leq \mu} \\ & & \underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{\text{generic fiber}} \end{array}$$

Richardz-Haines - local models are normal, Cohen-Macaulay.

Mehra-Ramanathan - classical Schubert varieties in  $G/B$ .

$$X \text{ Globally } F\text{-regular} \Rightarrow H^i(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = 0 \quad i > 0$$