

Construction of L-parameter

E nonarch. local field, G/E reductive group.

$l \neq p$ $\hat{G} / \mathbb{Z}_\ell$ dual group
 $\quad \quad \quad \uparrow$
 $\quad \quad \quad W_E$

Fix $\mathfrak{q} \quad (\mathbb{Z}_\ell \curvearrowright \mathbb{Z}_\ell[\mathfrak{q}]).$

Representation theory side

$D(G/E, \mathbb{Z}_\ell)$ (derived)
 category of
 smooth
 $G(E)$ -repr.



$D_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun } G, \mathbb{Z}_\ell)$

local
 ←-----→
 Langlands.

Galois side

(spectral side)

Artin stack

$Z^1(W_E, \hat{G}) / \hat{G}$

of L-parameters.

↑
 variant of $D_{\text{ét}}$ that works
 for all \mathbb{Z}_ℓ -alg. Λ .
 (uses "solid G -functor
 formalism")

irred. object \longleftrightarrow point.
 eg. π irred smooth repr. of $G(E)$ \longleftrightarrow L-parameter φ_π .

$\pi \mapsto \varphi_\pi$ should vary algebraically:

Definition. The Bernstein center $Z(G)$ of G is the \mathbb{C} -algebra of endomorphisms of the identity (comm.) functor on the category of smooth $G(E)$ -representations.

for each π , give $f(\pi): \pi \rightarrow \pi$,
 comm. with all $\pi \rightarrow \pi'$.

In particular, if $f \in Z(G)$, $\pi \in \text{Irr}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}_e}}(G)$,
 get scalar $f(\pi) \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}_e}$. $(\leadsto \text{End}(\pi) = \overline{\mathbb{Q}_e})$

$Z(G)_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}_e}} \longleftrightarrow \{ \text{functions on } \text{Irr}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}_e}}(G) \}$.

should be thought of as "the algebraic functions on the set $\text{Irr}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}_e}}(G)$ ".

want: for any $f \in \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{Z}^1(W_E, \hat{G}))^{\hat{G}}$,
 the map $\pi \mapsto f(y_\pi)$ should be
 "algebraic", i.e. lie in Bernstein center.

Definition. The spectral Bernstein center

is
$$\mathcal{Z}^{\text{spec}}(G) := \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{Z}^1(W_E, \hat{G}))^{\hat{G}}.$$

Also consider

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z}^{\text{geom}}(G) &= \text{"Bernstein center of } \text{Dis}(\text{Bun}_G, \mathbb{Z}_\ell) \\ &= \text{End}(\text{id}_{\text{Dis}(\text{Bun}_G, \mathbb{Z}_\ell)}) \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}(G). \end{aligned}$$

Main Thm. \exists canonical map

(Fargues-S.)

$$\gamma: \mathcal{Z}^{\text{spec}}(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}^{\text{geom}}(G) / \mathbb{Z}_\ell.$$

(small assumption on ℓ)
 (all look for $G = \text{GL}_n$)

In particular, for each

$A \in \mathcal{D}_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_G, L)$ L/\mathbb{Z}_ℓ of closed field

$\text{End}(A) = L$, (for example, $A = g^![\pi]$,
or irr. smooth reps.)

$\exists!$ (up to $\hat{G}(L)$ conjugation)

$\varphi_A: W_E \rightarrow \hat{G}(L)$, "semisimple"

s.t. $\forall f \in \mathcal{Z}^{\text{spec}}(G)$,

$$f(\varphi_A) = \psi(f)(A) \in L.$$

Properties of this correspondence:

Proposition. The map $\pi \mapsto \varphi_\pi$ has following properties:

(i) for tori, it agrees with usual LLC.

(ii) compatible with twisting, central characters

(iii) compatible with duals

(iv) if $G' \rightarrow G$ map inducing isom. of
adjoint groups, π irr. rep. of $G(E)$, $\pi'|$ irr. constituent
of $\pi|_{G'(E)}$, then $\varphi_{\pi'} = \text{image of } \varphi_\pi \text{ under}$

$$\hat{G} \rightarrow \hat{G}'.$$

- (v) compatible with products.
 - (vi) compatible with Weil restrictions of scalars.
 - (vii) compatible with parabolic induction.
 - (viii) agrees with usual correspondence for GL_n .
- [Only place where (implicitly) global methods are used.]
- (ix) compatible with Hecke functors on Bun_G .
 - (x) compatible with cohomology of moduli spaces of local shtukas, e.g. local Shimura varieties, e.g. Rapoport-Zink spaces.

Cor (Thm of Helm-Moss) For $G = GL_n$, the map

$$\mathbb{Z}^{\text{spec}}(G)_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}(G)_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell} \quad \text{defined by usual LLC}$$

is defined integrally, i.e. induces map

$$\mathbb{Z}^{\text{spec}}(G) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}(G).$$

"Compatibility of LLC with l -adic congruences".

Construction of $\psi: Z^{\text{spec}}(G) \rightarrow Z^{\text{geom}}(G)$

Have following: (a-) category $\mathcal{C} := \text{Dis}(\text{Bun}_G, \mathbb{Z}_\ell)$

and for any finite set I , an exact monoidal functor $(W_E \rightarrow Q \circ \hat{G})$

$$\text{Rep}_{\mathbb{Z}_\ell}(\hat{G} \times Q)^I \longrightarrow \text{End}(\mathcal{C})^{W_E^I}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \uparrow$$

$$V \quad \quad T_V \quad \quad \text{W}_E^I\text{-equiv. endofunctors.}$$

linear over $\text{Rep}_{\mathbb{Z}_\ell}(Q^I)$, functorially in I .

This comes from the Hecke action.

We will only this kind of abstract data.

Proposition. For any $A \in \mathcal{C}^\omega$, $\exists P \subset W_E$ open in wild inertia s.t. $\forall I, \forall V \in \text{Rep}(\hat{G} \times Q)^I$,

the W_E^I -action on $T_V(A)$ factors over $(W_E/P)^I$.

\leadsto can replace W_E by W_E/P above,
 then (as last time) by discretization $W \subset W_E/P$.

Last time:

$$\text{Thm. Colin} \quad \mathcal{O}(\hat{G}^n)^{\hat{G}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}(Z^1(W, \hat{G}))^{\hat{G}}$$

$(n, F_n \rightarrow W)$

enough to produce these maps. $Z^{\text{geom}}(G) = \text{End}(\text{id}_G)$

will be done by "excursion operators" (V. Lafforgue).

Definition: 1) An excursion datum is a tuple

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} I \\ \uparrow \\ \text{finite set} \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} V \\ \uparrow \\ \text{Rep}(\hat{G} \times G)^I \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \alpha: \mathbb{1} \rightarrow V|_{\Delta(\hat{G})} \\ \beta: V|_{\Delta(\hat{G})} \rightarrow \mathbb{1} \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} (\gamma_i)_{i \in I} \\ \gamma_i \in W \end{array} \right).$$

2) Given excursion data, the excursion operator

is the following element of $\text{End}(\text{id}_{\mathcal{C}})$: for any

$A \in \mathcal{C}$,

$$A = T_{\mathbb{1}}(A) \xrightarrow{\alpha} T_V(A) \xrightarrow{(\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} T_V(A) \xrightarrow{\beta} T_{\mathbb{1}}(A) = A.$$

Proposition. These excursion operators define a map

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Colim} & \mathcal{O}(\hat{\mathcal{G}}^n)^{\hat{\mathcal{G}}} & \longrightarrow \text{End}(\text{id}_{\mathcal{C}}), \\ (v, F_i \rightarrow W) & \searrow \cong & \nearrow \\ & \mathcal{O}(Z'/W, \hat{\mathcal{G}})^{\hat{\mathcal{G}}} & \end{array}$$

$\text{End}(A) = L$

Corollary. The L-parameter φ_A are characterized as follows: for all excursion data, the scalar

$$L \xrightarrow{\alpha} V \xrightarrow{(\varphi_A(\gamma_i))_{i \in I}} V \xrightarrow{\beta} L$$

agrees with scalar

$$A \xrightarrow{\alpha} T_V(A) \xrightarrow{(\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} T_V(A) \xrightarrow{\beta} A.$$

The spectral action

Theorem.

(Nadler-Yun, Gaitsgory-Kazhdan-Pozzoblynun-Vaakhsarky, FS.)

The α -categorical data from above are equivalent to an action of

$\text{Perf}(\mathbb{Z}'(W_E, \hat{G})/\hat{G})$ on $\mathcal{D}_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_G, \mathbb{Z}_\ell)$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Rep}(\hat{G} \rtimes Q)^I & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \text{Perf}(\mathbb{Z}'(W_E, \hat{G})/\hat{G})^{W_E^I} \\ & \nearrow \text{pullback + tensor} & \downarrow \\ & & \text{End}(\mathcal{O})^{W_E^I} \end{array}$$

What does this mean for 'elliptic' L-parameters?

Assume for simplicity G semisimple, $\text{coeff.} = \overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$.

Say φ elliptic if it defines an isolated comp. of $\mathbb{Z}'(W_E, \hat{G})/\hat{G}$.

$$[* / S_p] \subset_{\text{open/closed}} [Z^1(W_E, \widehat{G}) / \widehat{G}].$$

$$S_p \subset \widehat{G} \text{ centralizer}$$

↑
finite.

we get corresponding

$$D_{\text{lis}}^\varphi(\text{Bun}_{\widehat{G}}, \overline{\mathbb{Q}_e}) \subset^\oplus D_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_{\widehat{G}}, \overline{\mathbb{Q}_e}).$$

$$\uparrow \\ \text{Rep}(S_p).$$

$$\uparrow \\ \text{Spectral action.}$$

Compatibility of spectral action + Hecke action:

$$\text{Given } V \in \text{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}_e}}(\widehat{G} \rtimes Q),$$

$$V|_{S_p \times W_E} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^m W_i \otimes r_i.$$

$$W_i \in \text{Ir Rep } S_p \quad r_i \in \text{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}_e}}(W_E).$$

$$T_V(A) = \bigoplus_{i=1}^m \text{Act}_{W_i}(A) \otimes r_i \in (D_{\text{lis}}^\varphi)^{W_E}.$$

$$A \in D_{\text{lis}}^{\varphi}$$

This "is" the Kottwitz conjecture.

Propn. All $A \in D_{\text{lis}}^{\varphi}$ are concentrated on semistable locus, (w/ compatibility with parabolic induction) and corr. to supercuspid. reps.

$$\Rightarrow D_{\text{lis}}^{\varphi} = \bigoplus_{b \in \mathcal{B}(G)_{\text{basic}}} \bigoplus_{\substack{\pi \text{ irr. supercuspid.} \\ \text{repr. of } G_b(E) \\ \varphi_{\pi} = \varphi}} \mathcal{D}(\overline{\mathcal{R}_e}) \cdot [\pi].$$

\hookrightarrow
 $\text{Rep}(S_{\varphi})$

If S_{φ} abelian, characters of S_{φ} will generate these π 's.

"Jacquet-Langlands".

Also, $T_V([\pi]) = \pi$ -isotypic comp. of
 \parallel char. of some moduli space

$$\bigoplus_{i=1}^n \text{Ad}_{W_i}(\overline{\pi}) \otimes r_i \quad // \quad \text{of local shtukas.}$$

This matches the Kottwitz conjecture.

Expect parametrization of all π with $\varphi_\pi = \varphi$:

Conjecture. \wedge Fix Whittaker data. Then there is a
Assume G quasi-split.

unique generic π_0 with $\varphi_{\pi_0} = \varphi$, and

$$\text{Perf}(L^*/S_\varphi) \xrightarrow{\sim} \left(\mathcal{D}_{\text{lis}}^\varphi \right)^\omega = \bigoplus_b \bigoplus_{\overline{\pi}} \text{Perf}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}) \cdot [L^*].$$

$$W \longmapsto \text{Ad}_W(L\pi_0)$$

is an equivalence of categories.

$$\Rightarrow \text{Ir Reg } S_\varphi \xrightarrow{\sim} \{ \pi \}$$

(This is Kottwitz's formulation of LC using
/Kottwitz $B(\mathbb{Q})_{\text{basic}}$:)

Back to all of this:

Main Conjecture (Categorical geometric Langlands)

Fix Whittaker data: $\underbrace{B \subset G}_U$, $\psi: U(E) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_\ell^\times$
nondeg. character,

\leadsto $C\text{-Ind}_{U(E)}^{G(E)} \psi$. smooth representation of $G(E)$.
"universal generic rep."

There is an equivalence

$$D_{\text{sh, gr sup.}}^b \left(\mathbb{Z}^1(W_E, \hat{G}) / \hat{G} \right) \cong D_{\text{is}} \left(\text{Bun}_{G, \check{G}_\ell} \right)^\omega$$

linear over $\text{Perf} \left(\mathbb{Z}^1(W_E, \hat{G}) / \hat{G} \right)$, taking

$$D_{\mathbb{Z}^1(W_E, \hat{G}) / \hat{G}} \rightarrow [C\text{-Ind}_{U(E)}^{G(E)} \psi]$$

integrally: same for

$$D_{\text{ch}, \text{Nilp}, \text{sing supp}}^b(\mathbb{Z}^1(W_{E_1}, \hat{G})_{\mathbb{Z}_e} / \hat{G}) \cong \text{Dil}(\text{Bun}_G, \mathbb{Z}_e)^\omega.$$

*nilpotent singular support" (cf. Arinkin - Gaitsgory).

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & & \mathbb{Z}^{\text{Spec}}(\mathcal{G}) \rightarrow \text{End}(A) \\ & & \searrow \quad \swarrow \\ & & \text{End}(T_V(A)) \end{array}$$

Dream. Can one compare t-structures?

On $D_{\text{ris}}(\text{Bun}_G/\overline{\mathcal{B}_e})$ use perverse t-structure.

Which t-structure on $D_{\text{ch}}^b(\mathbb{Z}^1(W_{E_1}, \hat{G})_{\overline{\mathcal{B}_e}} / \hat{G})$

should this correspond to?

Question. Is there a natural bij.

$$\bigsqcup_{b \in B(G)} \text{Irr}_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell} G_b(E) \xleftrightarrow{|\cdot|} \bigsqcup_{\substack{\varphi \text{ Frobenius} \\ L\text{-param} / \text{conj.}}} \text{Irr Rep } S_\varphi ?$$

$\parallel \triangleright$
 irr. perv. sheaves irr. perv. coh. sheaves

Compatibility with parabolic induction:

two steps: 1) $\text{Irr}_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell} G_b \subset \text{Irr}_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell} G$.

there are two ways to assoc. L-param.: from G ,
or from $\text{Irr}_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell} G_b$.

These are compatible.

Sketch: may assume b very unstable w.r.t. P_b .

But then Hecke operators for G "reduce to"

Hecke operators for H ,

if Hecke operators "not too large"

\Rightarrow excursion operators agree.

2) Use comp. with Hecke operators, write induced

repr. as Hecke image of some repr. on $Bun^b G$.
(use "Hodge-Newton reducible case".)