

A function–sheaf dictionary for tori over local fields

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Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Greenberg of Néron
- 3 Quasicharacter Sheaves
- 4 Applications and Further Work

Objective

- K – a non-archimedean local field,
- \mathbf{T} – an algebraic torus over K ,
- ℓ – a prime different from p ,
- X^* – for a group X , notation for $\text{Hom}(X, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell^\times)$.

Goal

Attach a space \mathfrak{T} to \mathbf{T} and find a dictionary that translates

$$\{\text{characters of } \mathbf{T}(K)\} \leftrightarrow \{\text{sheaves on } \mathfrak{T}\}.$$

- Try to push characters forward along maps such as $\mathbf{T} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{G}$;
- Deligne-Lusztig representations \implies character sheaves;
- Give a new perspective on class field theory.

Approach

- 1 For commutative group schemes G , locally of finite type over the residue field k of K we define a category $\mathcal{QC}(G)$ of quasicharacter sheaves on G .
- 2 We show

Main Result over k

$$\mathcal{QC}(G)_{/iso} \cong G(k)^*.$$

- 3 Given a torus T over K we construct a commutative group scheme \mathfrak{T} over k with $T(K) \cong \mathfrak{T}(k)$.

Main Result for Tori

Theorem (Cunningham & R., [CR13])

For every torus \mathbf{T} over K , there is a pro-algebraic group

$$\mathfrak{T}/k \quad \text{with} \quad \mathfrak{T}(k) = T(K)$$

and a monoidal category

$$\mathcal{QC}(\mathfrak{T})$$

of Weil local systems on \mathfrak{T} so that

$$\mathcal{QC}(\mathfrak{T})_{/iso} \cong \mathbf{T}(K)^*.$$

The Néron model of a torus

Let R be the ring of integers of K with uniformizer π . The Néron model \mathbf{T}_R of \mathbf{T} is a separated, smooth commutative group scheme over R , locally of finite type with the Néron mapping property:

For

As a consequence,

$$\mathbf{T}_R(R) = \mathbf{T}(K).$$

Examples of Néron models

Example (\mathbb{G}_m)

If $\mathbf{T} = \mathbb{G}_m$, then the Néron model for \mathbf{T} is

$$\mathbf{T}_R = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{G}_{m,R},$$

with gluing along generic fibers:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathbb{G}_{m,R} & & \mathbb{G}_{m,R} \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 \mathbb{G}_m & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \mathbb{G}_m
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 R[x_0, x_0^{-1}] & & R[x_n, x_n^{-1}] \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 K[x_0, x_0^{-1}] & \xleftarrow{\text{iso}} & K[x_n, x_n^{-1}]
 \end{array}$$

given by:

$$\pi^n x_0 \longleftarrow x_n$$

Examples of Néron models

Example (SO_2)

Let $\mathbf{T} = \mathrm{SO}_2$ over K , split over $E = K(\sqrt{\pi})$. Then

$$K[\mathbf{T}] = K[x, y]/(x^2 - \pi y^2 - 1).$$

The Néron model for \mathbf{T} is given by

$$R[\mathbf{T}_R] = R[x, y]/(x^2 - \pi y^2 - 1).$$

Here \mathbf{T}_R is finite type, but not connected: the special fiber \mathbf{T}_k of \mathbf{T}_R is given by

$$k[\mathbf{T}_k] = k[x, y]/(x^2 - 1),$$

two disjoint lines.

The Greenberg functor

Proposition ([DG70, V, §4, no. 1; BLR80, Ch. 9, §6; SN08, §2.2; AC13, §5])

The Greenberg functor

$$(\text{Sch} / R) \rightarrow (\text{Sch} / k)$$

$$X \rightarrow \text{Gr}(X)$$

has the property that, if X is separated and locally of finite type then

$$\text{Gr}(X)(k) = X(R).$$

Greenberg of Néron

Definition

$$\mathfrak{T} := \mathrm{Gr}(\mathbf{T}_R).$$

Proposition

- 1 $\mathfrak{T}(k) = \mathbf{T}(K)$
- 2 \mathfrak{T} is a smooth commutative group scheme over k
- 3 \mathfrak{T} is locally of finite type over k
- 4 $\pi_0(\mathfrak{T}) = X_*(\mathbf{T})_{\mathcal{I}}$

Greenberg of Néron for \mathbb{G}_m

Set \mathbb{W}_k^\times as the group of units in the Witt ring scheme \mathbb{W}_k .

Example

If $\mathbf{T} = \mathbb{G}_m$, then

$$\boldsymbol{\tau} = \coprod_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{W}_k^\times.$$

The component group for $\boldsymbol{\tau}$ is

$$X_*(\mathbf{T})_{\mathcal{I}} = \mathbb{Z},$$

with the trivial $\text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$ action.

Local Systems

From now on, G will denote a smooth, commutative group scheme, locally of finite type over k with finitely generated geometric component group. We will write $m : G \times G \rightarrow G$ for multiplication.

Definition (Local System)

An ℓ -adic local system on G is a constructible sheaf of $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -vector spaces on the étale site of G , locally constant on each connected component.

Quasicharacter Sheaves

Definition (Quasicharacter sheaf)

A *quasicharacter sheaf* on G is a triple $\mathcal{L} := (\bar{\mathcal{L}}, \mu, \phi)$, where

- 1 $\bar{\mathcal{L}}$ is a rank-one local system on \bar{G} ,
- 2 $\mu : \bar{m}^* \bar{\mathcal{L}} \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{L}} \boxtimes \bar{\mathcal{L}}$ is an isomorphism of sheaves on $\bar{G} \times \bar{G}$, satisfying an associativity diagram.
- 3 $\phi : F_G^* \bar{\mathcal{L}} \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{L}}$ is an isomorphism of sheaves on \bar{G} compatible with μ .

A morphism of quasicharacter sheaves is a morphism of constructible ℓ -adic sheaves on \bar{G} commuting with μ and ϕ .

Tensor product makes $\mathcal{QC}(G)$ into a rigid monoidal category and $\mathcal{QC}(G)_{/iso}$ into a group.

Bounded Quasicharacter Sheaves

Definition (Bounded Quasicharacter Sheaf)

A *bounded quasicharacter sheaf* on G is a pair (\mathcal{L}_0, μ_0) , where

- 1 \mathcal{L}_0 is a rank-one local system on G ,
- 2 $\mu_0 : m^* \mathcal{L}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_0 \boxtimes \mathcal{L}_0$ is an isomorphism of sheaves on $G \times G$, satisfying the same associativity diagram.

A morphism is a morphism of constructible sheaves on G commuting with μ_0 . Write $\mathcal{QC}_0(G)$ for this category.

- Base change defines a full and faithful functor $B_G : \mathcal{QC}_0(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{QC}(G)$,
- B_G is an equivalence when G is connected.
- Under the isomorphism $\mathcal{QC}(G)_{/iso} \cong G(k)^*$, bounded quasicharacter sheaves correspond to bounded characters.

Discrete Isogenies

Definition (Discrete Isogeny)

A *discrete isogeny* is a finite, surjective, étale morphism of group schemes $f : H \rightarrow G$ so that $\text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$ acts trivially on the kernel of f .

Write $C(G)$ for the category whose objects are pairs (f, ψ) , where

- 1 $f : H \rightarrow G$ is a discrete isogeny,
- 2 $\psi : \ker f \rightarrow \text{Aut}(V)$ is a representation on a $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -vector space.

A morphism $(f, \psi) \rightarrow (f', \psi')$ is a pair (g, T) , where

- 1 $g : H' \rightarrow H$ is a morphism with $f' = f \circ g$,
- 2 $T : V \rightarrow V'$ is a linear transformation, equivariant for ψ' and $\psi \circ g$.

Finite Quasicharacter Sheaves

Let $C_1(G)$ be the subcategory where V is one-dimensional.

Definition (Finite Quasicharacter Sheaf)

The category $\mathcal{QC}_f(G)$ of *finite quasicharacter sheaves* is the localization of $C_1(G)$ at morphisms where g is surjective and T is an isomorphism.

Write V_H for the constant sheaf V on H .

- Taking the ψ -isotypic component of $f_* V_H$ defines a full and faithful functor $L_G : \mathcal{QC}_f(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{QC}_0(G)$.
- L_G is an equivalence when G is connected.
- Under the isomorphism $\mathcal{QC}(G)_{/iso} \cong G(k)^*$, finite quasicharacter sheaves correspond to characters with finite image.

Sketch of Main Result

For any G , trace of Frobenius defines a map

$$t_G : \mathcal{QC}(G)_{/iso} \rightarrow G(k)^*.$$

Pullback then gives the rows of

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 1 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{QC}(\pi_0(G))_{/iso} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{QC}(G)_{/iso} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{QC}(G^\circ)_{/iso} \longrightarrow 1 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 1 & \longrightarrow & (\pi_0(G))(k)^* & \longrightarrow & G(k)^* & \longrightarrow & G^\circ(k)^* \longrightarrow 1
 \end{array}$$

- t_{G° is an isomorphism by [Del77]: the classic function–sheaf dictionary,
- one can build an isomorphism by hand for étale group schemes using stalks,
- the snake lemma finishes the job.

Transfer of quasi-character sheaves

Suppose T and T' are tori over local fields K and K' . We say that T and T' are N -congruent if there are isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha &: \mathcal{O}_L / \pi_K^N \mathcal{O}_L \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{L'} / \pi_{K'}^N \mathcal{O}_{L'}, \\ \beta &: \text{Gal}(L/K) \rightarrow \text{Gal}(L'/K'), \\ \phi &: X^*(T) \rightarrow X^*(T'),\end{aligned}$$

satisfying natural conditions. If T and T' are N -congruent then $\text{Hom}_{<N}(T(K), \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell^\times) \cong \text{Hom}_{<N}(T'(K'), \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell^\times)$.

- Chai and Yu give an isomorphism of group schemes $\mathbf{T}_n \cong \mathbf{T}'_n$, for n depending on N .
- This isomorphism induces an equivalence of categories $\mathcal{QC}(\mathbf{T}_n) \rightarrow \mathcal{QC}(\mathbf{T}'_n)$.

Class Field Theory

We have constructed the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \mathcal{QC}(\boldsymbol{\tau})/iso & \\
 {}^{t\boldsymbol{\tau}} \swarrow & & \searrow \\
 \text{Hom}(T(K), \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell^\times) & \xrightarrow{\text{rec}_T} & H^1(K, \hat{\mathbf{T}}_\ell)
 \end{array}$$

We hope to be able to construct Langlands parameters directly from quasicharacter sheaves, which would give a different construction of the reciprocity map.

Non-commutative groups

If \mathbf{G} is a connected reductive group over K , no Néron model. Instead, parahorics correspond to facets in the Bruhat-Tits building and give models for \mathbf{G} over \mathcal{O}_K . After taking the Greenberg transform, we can glue the resulting k -schemes and try to build sheaves on the resulting space using some form of Lusztig induction from quasicharacter sheaves on a maximal torus. This work is still in progress.

Affine Grassmanians and Geometric Satake Transforms

- *K equal characteristic*
The affine Grassmanian $\mathbf{G}(K)/\mathbf{G}(\mathcal{O}_K)$ and affine flag variety $\mathbf{G}(K)/\mathbf{I}$ (here \mathbf{I} is the Iwahori) are ind-schemes over k . They play a large role in the geometric Langlands program.
- *K mixed characteristic*
Can no longer construct these directly as quotients. We are working on defining analogues via gluing Schubert cells. As a test of the construction, we hope to give a geometric Satake transform in mixed characteristic.

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