## Research statement: mixed characteristic Casselman-Shalika formula and Whittaker categories

The current research program is conducted jointly with Ashwin Iyengar and Konrad Zou.

Let G be a split connected reductive algebraic group over the finite field  $\mathbb{F}_q$ . Let  $\operatorname{Sph}_{G,e}^{\heartsuit} := \operatorname{Perv}_{L+G}(\operatorname{Gr}_G, e)$  be the *spherical category* of G, or the category of  $L^+G$  equivariant perverse sheaves on  $\operatorname{Gr}_G$  with coefficients in e. For e a field, this is a *highest weight* category, with standard and costandard objects,

$$j_!(\lambda, e) := \pi_0 j_!^{\lambda} k_{\operatorname{Gr}^{\lambda}}[\langle \lambda, 2\check{\rho} \rangle] \text{ and } j_*(\lambda, e) := \pi_0 j_*^{\lambda} k_{\operatorname{Gr}^{\lambda}}[\langle \lambda, 2\check{\rho} \rangle]$$

If e is of characteristic 0, the category is semisimple, with simple objects

$$\mathcal{A}_{\lambda} := j_{!*}(\lambda, e)$$

and isomorphic to  $\text{Rep}(\widehat{G}, e)$ , algebraic representations of the dual group of G with coefficients in e, [7]. The reader is welcome to skip from here to the statement of geometric Casselman-Shalika, 0.2.

## 0.1. The associated function from Frobenius trace.

$$A_{\lambda}(x) := \operatorname{Tr}(\operatorname{Fr}_q, (\mathcal{A}_{\lambda})_x)$$

defined on the set of k points of  $\overline{\mathrm{Gr}^{\lambda}}$ , can be viewed as a function of the unramified Hecke algebra [6],  $\mathcal{H}_{G}^{1}$ . The constant term map

$$\mathcal{H}_G \to \mathcal{H}_T, f \mapsto f^B$$

has formula given by

$$f^B(t) := \delta_{B(K)}^{1/2}(t) \int_{N(K)} f(tu) du$$

The obvious basis elements  $\{f_{\lambda}\}_{{\lambda}\in{\Lambda}_{+}}$  defined as indicator functions of double cosets, has a surprisingly simple formula, [8], under the constant term map

$$f_{\lambda}^{B}(t) = \int_{U(K)} A_{\lambda}(x\varpi^{\nu}) dx = (-1)^{2\langle \rho, \nu \rangle} q^{\langle \rho, \nu \rangle} m_{\lambda}(\nu)$$

**0.2.** The geometric Casselman-Shalika formula. The equal characteristic geometric Casselman -Shalika states

**Theorem 0.1.** [3, 8.1.2]

$$H_c^i(S^{\mu}, j_{!*}(\lambda, e) \Big|_{S^{\mu}} \otimes_e \chi_{\mu}^*(\mathcal{L}_{\psi})) = \begin{cases} e & \text{if } \lambda = \mu \text{ and } \langle 2\check{\rho}, \lambda \rangle = i \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>compactly supported functions in G(K) this is bi-equivariant with respect to  $G(\mathcal{O})$ 

This is a geometrization of the classical Casselman-Shalika formula described in 0.1. The first goal of the project is therefore to give a mixed characteristic (of the geometry) version. This will make extensive use of recent of results of Fargues and Scholze, [4].

The project's second goal is to set up the foundations of Whittaker category in mixed characteristic, by understanding it as a left module over the spherical Hecke category. This is important in setting up geometric Langlands in the mixed characteristic setting, see 0.3.

By generalizing, suggests a fundamental property of the representation theory of reductive groups over local non-archimedean fields and allows one to import further arithmetic information.

**0.3.** Related works. Beyond its applications in the original paper. [3], the geometric CS formula in equal characteristic has been applied in recent work [1] to give an *Iwahori-Whittaker model* of the Satake category.

The implication of such a geometric model is twofold. Firstly, it gives a geometric description of the representation category.

$$D_{\mathrm{IW}}^b(\mathrm{Gr}_G, e) \simeq D^b(\mathrm{Rep}_e(\check{G})^{\heartsuit})$$

But further shows the derived category is *abelian*, which is much more easy to control.

Secondly, this result fits in the framework of fundamental local equivalence (FLE), a program initiated by D. Gaitsgory, [5]. The equivalence is present in [2, Thm. 3]. The Iwahori-Whittaker model is what the Whittaker filtration stabilizes to, see [9].

## **Bibliography**

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