

LANGLANDS PARAMETERS, FUNCTORIALITY AND HECKE ALGEBRAS

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ABSTRACT. Let G and \tilde{G} be reductive groups over a local field F . Let $\eta: \tilde{G} \rightarrow G$ be an F -homomorphism with commutative kernel and commutative cokernel. We investigate the pullbacks of irreducible admissible G -representations π along η . Following Borel, Adler–Korman and Xu, we pose a conjecture on the decomposition of the pullback $\eta^*\pi$. It is formulated in terms of enhanced Langlands parameters and includes multiplicities. This can be regarded as a functoriality property of the local Langlands correspondence.

We prove this conjecture for three classes: principal series representations of split groups (over non-archimedean local fields), unipotent representations (also with F non-archimedean) and inner twists of GL_n, SL_n, PGL_n .

Our main techniques involve Hecke algebras associated to Langlands parameters. We also prove a version of the pullback/functoriality conjecture for those.

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INTRODUCTION

Let F be a local field, let \mathcal{G} be a connected reductive algebraic F -group and write $G = \mathcal{G}(F)$. The (conjectural) local Langlands correspondence asserts that there exists a “nice” map

$$(1) \quad \text{Irr}(G) \rightarrow \Phi(G)$$

from the set of irreducible admissible G -representations to the set of Langlands parameters for G . This map is supposed to satisfy several “nice” conditions, listed in [Bor1, Vog]. In this paper we discuss the functoriality of (1) with respect to homomorphisms of reductive groups. Any F -homomorphism $\eta : \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ gives rise to a pullback functor

$$\eta^* : \text{Rep}(G) \rightarrow \text{Rep}(\tilde{G}),$$

and to a map

$$\Phi(\eta) : \Phi(G) \rightarrow \Phi(\tilde{G}).$$

For $\pi \in \text{Irr}(G)$ with L-parameter ϕ , we would like to decompose $\eta^*\pi \in \text{Rep}(\tilde{G})$ and to relate it to the L-packet $\Pi_{\Phi(\eta)\phi}(\tilde{G})$. Of course, this gets exceedingly difficult when η is far from surjective. Also, simple factors in the kernel of η are hardly relevant. Taking these restrictions into account, Borel [Bor1, §10.3.5] conjectured:

$$(2) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{if } \eta \text{ has commutative kernel and cokernel and } \pi \in \Pi_{\phi}(G), \\ \text{then } \eta^*\pi \text{ is a finite direct sum of members of } \Pi_{\Phi(\eta)\phi}(\tilde{G}). \end{array}$$

That $\eta^*\pi$ is completely reducible and has finite length was shown around the same time by Silberger [Sil].

For a more precise version of this conjecture, we involve enhancements of L-parameters. Let \mathcal{S}_{ϕ} be the component group associated to ϕ in [Art1, HiSa]. As usual, an enhancement of ϕ is an irreducible representation ρ of \mathcal{S}_{ϕ} . Let $\Phi_e(G)$ be the set of G -relevant enhanced L-parameters. It is expected [Vog, ABPS4] that (1) can be enhanced to a bijection

$$(3) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \text{Irr}(G) & \longrightarrow & \Phi_e(G) \\ \pi(\phi, \rho) & \longleftrightarrow & (\phi, \rho) \end{array} .$$

In particular the L-packet $\Pi_{\phi}(G)$ is then parametrized by the set of irreducible \mathcal{S}_{ϕ} -representations that are G -relevant (see Section 1 for details). In general the map (3) will not be unique, but the desired conditions render it close to canonical.

In Borel’s conjecture one must be careful with inseparable homomorphisms. These can be surjective as morphisms of algebraic groups, yet at the same time have a large, noncommutative cokernel as homomorphisms between groups of F -rational points. To rule that out, we impose:

Condition 1. *The homomorphism of connected reductive F -groups $\eta : \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ satisfies*

- (i) *the kernel of $d\eta : \text{Lie}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}) \rightarrow \text{Lie}(\mathcal{G})$ is central;*
- (ii) *the cokernel of η is a commutative F -group.*

Let ${}^L\eta = \eta^{\vee} \rtimes \text{id} : G^{\vee} \rtimes \mathbf{W}_F \rightarrow \tilde{G}^{\vee} \rtimes \mathbf{W}_F$ be a L-homomorphism dual to η . (It is unique up to \tilde{G}^{\vee} -conjugation.) For any $\phi \in \Phi(G)$ we get

$$\tilde{\phi} := {}^L\eta \circ \phi \in \Phi(\tilde{G}).$$

Then η gives rise to an injective algebra homomorphism

$$(4) \quad {}^S\eta : \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{S}_\phi] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}],$$

which under mild assumptions is canonical. It is a twist of the injection

$$(5) \quad {}^L\eta : \mathcal{S}_\phi \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}$$

by a character of \mathcal{S}_ϕ (see Proposition 5.4). Combining ideas from [Bor1, AdPr2, Xu1], we pose:

Conjecture 2. *Suppose that $\eta : \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ satisfies Condition 1. Assume that a local Langlands correspondence exists for sufficiently large classes of representations of G and \tilde{G} . Then, for any $(\phi, \rho) \in \Phi_e(G)$:*

$$\eta^*(\pi(\phi, \rho)) = \bigoplus_{\tilde{\rho} \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_{L\eta \circ \phi})} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}_\phi}(\rho, {}^S\eta^*(\tilde{\rho})) \otimes \pi({}^L\eta \circ \phi, \tilde{\rho}).$$

Here ${}^S\eta^*(\tilde{\rho}) = \tilde{\rho} \circ {}^S\eta$ denotes the pullback along (4). When (4) is just the \mathbb{C} -linear extension of (5) (which happens often), Conjecture 2 can be reformulated as

$$\eta^*(\pi(\phi, \rho)) = \bigoplus_{\tilde{\rho} \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}})} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}}(\text{ind}_{\mathcal{S}_\phi}^{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}} \rho, \tilde{\rho}) \otimes \pi(\tilde{\phi}, \tilde{\rho}).$$

Briefly, Conjecture 2 says that the LLC is functorial with respect to homomorphisms with commutative (co)kernel. With the Langlands classification [BoWa, Ren, SiZi, ABPS1] one can see that validity for tempered representations and enhanced bounded L-parameters would imply the conjecture in general [AdPr2, §4].

Let us list some interesting applications. Firstly, Conjecture 2 readily entails (Corollary 5.8) that $\Pi_{L\eta \circ \phi}(\tilde{G})$ consists precisely of the irreducible direct summands of the $\eta^*\pi$ with $\pi \in \Pi_\phi(G)$. In particular this implies Borel's conjecture (2).

It is believed that every tempered L-packet $\Pi_\phi(G)$ supports a unique (up to scalars) stable distribution $J(\phi)$ on G , a linear combination of the traces of the members of $\Pi_\phi(G)$. Then $\eta^*J(\phi)$ is a stable distribution on \tilde{G} and Conjecture 2 implies, as checked in [AdPr2, §2], that $\eta^*J(\phi)$ is a scalar multiple of $J({}^L\eta \circ \phi)$.

Further, Conjecture 2 can be used to quickly find multiplicity one results for the pullback of G -representations to \tilde{G} . Namely, $\eta^*\pi(\phi, \rho)$ is multiplicity-free precisely when

$${}^S\eta^* : \text{Rep}(\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}) \rightarrow \text{Rep}(\mathcal{S}_\phi)$$

(or equivalently ${}^L\eta^*$) is multiplicity-free on \tilde{G} -relevant irreducible representations of $\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}$. This happens in particular when $\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}$ is abelian, as is the case for many groups [AdPr2, §5].

Granting some comparison results between \mathcal{S}_ϕ and appropriate R-groups (see [ABPS1, BaGo]), one can reformulate the multiplicity aspect of Conjecture 2 entirely in terms of p -adic groups (without L-parameters). This has been investigated in [Cho, Key, BCG].

It is interesting to speculate about global versions of (2) and Conjecture 2. Assume that $\mathcal{G}, \tilde{\mathcal{G}}$ and η are defined over a global field k and satisfy Condition 1 with k instead of F . Let \mathbb{A}_k be the ring of adèles of k . Recall [Kna, §5] that every irreducible admissible representation π of $\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{A}_k)$ factorizes as a restricted tensor product $\bigotimes'_v \pi_v$, where v runs over the places of k and π_v is an irreducible admissible representation

of $\mathcal{G}(k_v)$. Moreover almost every π_v is unramified, in the sense that it contains a nonzero vector fixed by a special maximal compact subgroup of $\mathcal{G}(k_v)$. Then

$$\eta^*(\pi) = \bigotimes'_v \eta^*(\pi_v) \quad \text{as } \tilde{\mathcal{G}}(\mathbb{A}_k)\text{-representations,}$$

We already know from [Sil] that every $\eta^*\pi_v$ is a finite direct sum of irreducible $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}(k_v)$ -representations, so $\eta^*\pi$ is also completely reducible. One can determine the decomposition of $\eta^*\pi$ by applying Conjecture 2 at every place of k . But, since k has infinitely many places, it is possible that in this generality $\eta^*(\pi)$ has infinite length.

Let us suppose in addition that π is automorphic. Given the particular shape of η , it is easy to check, with the standard characterizations [Kna, §7], that every vector of $\eta^*\pi$ is an automorphic form for $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}(\mathbb{A}_k)$. The best one can hope for is that the automorphicity implies that $\eta^*\pi_v$ is irreducible for almost all v (or equivalently, at almost all places v where π_v is unramified). Assuming that, $\eta^*\pi$ is a finite direct sum of irreducible automorphic representations of $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}(\mathbb{A}_k)$.

Suppose further that a global Langlands correspondence exists for $\mathcal{G}(k)$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}(k)$, and that ϕ is a L-parameter (of some kind) associated to π . Then one may conjecture that every (or just one) irreducible constituent of $\eta^*\pi$ has L-parameter $\Phi(\eta)\phi$. This is an instance of global functoriality [Kna, §10], and it appears to be wide open. Of course, if the Langlands correspondences would satisfy a nice local-global compatibility, such a conjecture might be a consequence of (2). Nevertheless, it seems unlikely that the decomposition of $\eta^*\pi$ can be described with global component groups for ϕ and $\Phi(\eta)\phi$.

The main results of the paper can be summarized as follows:

Theorem 3. (see Theorem 6.2, Theorem 7.8 and Paragraphs 8.1–8.2)

Conjecture 2 holds for the following classes of F -groups and representations. (That is, whenever \mathcal{G} and $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$ belong to one of these classes, $\eta : \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ satisfies Condition 1 and the admissible representations are of the indicated kind.)

- (a) *Split reductive groups over non-archimedean local fields and irreducible representations in the principal series, with the LLC from [ABPS3].*
- (b) *Unipotent representations of groups over non-archimedean local fields which split over an unramified extension, with the LLC from [Lus4, Lus5, FOS, Sol2].*
- (c) *Inner twists of GL_n , SL_n and PGL_n over local fields, following [HiSa, ABPS2].*

For quasi-split classical groups over local fields of characteristic zero, Conjecture 2 has been established with endoscopic methods. To provide a proper perspective, we collect all those instances in Paragraph 8.3. We also mention that Conjecture 2 for real reductive groups should be related to parts of [ABV], which however rather treat Arthur packets.

The maps (4) depend multiplicatively on η , hence Conjecture 2 is transitive in η . This enables us (see Section 5) to reduce the verification to four classes of homomorphisms, which we discuss now.

- **Inclusions $\tilde{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \times \mathcal{T}$, where \mathcal{T} is a F -torus.**

This case is trivial.

- **Quotient maps $q : \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G} = \tilde{\mathcal{G}}/\mathcal{N}$, where $\mathcal{N} \subset \tilde{\mathcal{G}}$ is central.**

Together with inclusions $\tilde{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \times \mathcal{T}$, these account for all inclusions. For

instance, $SL_n \hookrightarrow GL_n$ can be factorized as $SL_n \rightarrow SL_n \times Z(GL_n) \rightarrow GL_n$, where the second map is surjective as a homomorphism of algebraic groups.

The failure of $q : \tilde{G} \rightarrow G$ to be surjective (in general) entails that q^* need not preserve irreducibility and that it may enlarge the finite groups attached to Bernstein components. That makes this case very technical.

• **Inner automorphisms $\text{Ad}(g)$ with $g \in \mathcal{G}_{\text{ad}}(F) = G_{\text{ad}}$.**

Regarded as automorphisms of the abstract group $G = \mathcal{G}(F)$, these are not necessarily inner, so in principle they can act nontrivially on $\text{Irr}(G)$. When F is non-archimedean and g lies in a compact subgroup of G_{ad} , $\text{Ad}(g)^*$ typically acts on $\text{Irr}(G)$ via permutations of the cuspidal supports. In general, for a parabolic subgroup $P = MU$ the action of $\text{Ad}(g)^*$ on constituents of $I_P^G(\sigma)$ with $\sigma \in \text{Irr}(M)$ essentially discrete series will also involve a character of the arithmetic R-group associated to $I_P^G(\sigma)$ [ABPS1, §1].

The corresponding action on $\Phi_e(G)$ stabilizes all L-parameters, it only permutes the enhancements. This could be expected, as L-packets should be the minimal subsets of $\text{Irr}(G)$ that are stable under conjugation by G_{ad} . To any $g \in G_{\text{ad}}$ and $\phi \in \Phi(G)$ we canonically associate (in Paragraph 2.1) a character $\tau_\phi(g)$ of $Z_{G^\vee}(\phi(\mathbf{W}_F))$, which induces a character of \mathcal{S}_ϕ . In all cases considered in this paper:

$$\text{Ad}(g)^* \pi(\phi, \rho) = \pi(\phi, \rho \otimes \tau_\phi(g)^{-1}).$$

This equality is responsible for the character twists in the definition of ${}^S\text{Ad}(g) \in \text{Aut } \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{S}_\phi]$. See Example 8.4 for characters $\tau_\phi(g)$ of high order.

• **Isomorphisms of reductive F -groups**

Recall that to any connected reductive F -group \mathcal{G} one can associate a based root datum $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{T})$, endowed with an action of the Weil group \mathbf{W}_F . The \mathbf{W}_F -automorphisms of $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{T})$ are the source of all elements of the outer automorphism group of \mathcal{G} , and \mathbf{W}_F -equivariant isomorphisms of based root data give rise to isomorphisms between reductive groups. This is well-known for split reductive groups, we make it precise in general.

Theorem 4. (see Theorem 3.2 and Proposition 3.4)

Let \mathcal{G} be an inner twist of a quasi-split reductive F -group \mathcal{G}^* . Let $\zeta \in \text{Irr}(Z(G_{\text{sc}}^\vee)^{\mathbf{W}_F})$ be the Kottwitz parameter of \mathcal{G} . Assume that analogous objects are given for $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$, with tildes. Let

$$\tau : \mathcal{R}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}^*, \tilde{\mathcal{T}}^*) \rightarrow \mathcal{R}(\mathcal{G}^*, \mathcal{T}^*)$$

be a \mathbf{W}_F -equivariant isomorphism of based root data. The following are equivalent:

- (i) $\tau(\tilde{\zeta}) = \zeta$;
- (ii) there exists an isomorphism of F -groups $\eta : \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ which lifts τ .

Every isomorphism $\tilde{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ arises in this way.

- (a) When (ii) holds, the group $\mathcal{G}_{\text{ad}}(F)$ acts simply transitively on the collection of such η (by composition).
- (b) When \mathcal{G} and $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$ are quasi-split, (i) and (ii) hold for every τ . The isomorphism η can be determined uniquely by requiring that it sends a chosen \mathbf{W}_F -stable pinning of $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$ to a chosen \mathbf{W}_F -stable pinning of \mathcal{G} .

With Theorem 4 we reduce the verification of Conjecture 2 for isomorphisms to inner automorphisms and to one η for every τ as above. For such η it is usually

easy, because one can choose them so that they preserve the entire setup.

Now we focus on non-archimedean local fields F . The main players in our proof of cases of Conjecture 2 are Hecke algebras. In previous work [AMS3] a twisted affine Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z})$ was attached to every Bernstein component of enhanced L-parameters $\Phi_e(G)^{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$. Its crucial property is that, for every specialization of \vec{z} to an array \vec{z} of parameters in $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 1}$, there exists a canonical bijection

$$\Phi_e(G)^{\mathfrak{s}^\vee} \longleftrightarrow \text{Irr}(\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z})/(\vec{z} - \vec{z})).$$

The entire study of the algebras $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z})$ takes place in the realm of complex groups with a \mathbf{W}_F -action, it is not conditional on the existence of types or a LLC.

It is expected that every Bernstein block $\text{Rep}(G)^{\mathfrak{s}}$ in $\text{Rep}(G)$ is equivalent to the module category of an affine Hecke algebra (or a very similar kind of algebra), say $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s})$. The above Hecke algebras for L-parameters essentially allow one to reduce a proof of the LLC to two steps:

- a LLC on the cuspidal level, which in particular matches \mathfrak{s} with a unique \mathfrak{s}^\vee ;
- for all matching inertial equivalence classes \mathfrak{s} and \mathfrak{s}^\vee , a Morita equivalence between $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s})$ and $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z})/(\vec{z} - \vec{z})$ (for suitable parameters \vec{z}).

With this in mind, Conjecture 2 can be translated to a statement about representations of the algebras $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z})$. We note that the pullback ${}^L\eta(\mathfrak{s}^\vee)$ is in general not a single inertial equivalence class for $\Phi_e(\tilde{G})$, rather a finite union thereof. Consequently $\mathcal{H}({}^L\eta(\mathfrak{s}^\vee), \vec{z})$ is a finite direct sum of (twisted) affine Hecke algebras associated to parts of $\Phi_e(\tilde{G})$. This reflects that an L-packet $\Pi_{\vec{\phi}}(\tilde{G})$ need not be contained in a single Bernstein component.

Theorem 5. *Let $\eta : \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ be as in Condition 1, and let $\Phi_e(G)^{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ be a Bernstein component of $\Phi_e(G)$. Assume that for every involved τ (as in Theorem 4):*

- *there exists a canonical choice of η (also as in Theorem 4),*
- *the group $W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ attached to \mathfrak{s}^\vee fixes a point of the torus \mathfrak{s}_L^\vee attached to \mathfrak{s}^\vee (see Section 1 for background),*
- *$(w-1)X^*(X_{\text{nr}}(L_{AD})) \subset X^*(\mathfrak{s}_L^\vee)$ for all $w \in W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ (confer Lemma 2.7).*

Then Conjecture 2 holds for representations of $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z})$ and $\mathcal{H}({}^L\eta(\mathfrak{s}^\vee), \vec{z})$.

For principal series representation (of F -split groups) and unipotent representations (of groups splitting over an unramified field extension), Theorem 5 constitutes a large part of the proof of Conjecture 2.

We conclude the introduction with some clarification of the structure of the paper. Throughout Sections 1–2, 4 and 6–7, the local field F is supposed to be non-archimedean. In general all statements involving Hecke algebras only apply when F is non-archimedean, whereas most other results will be established over all local fields.

In the first section we recall some notions and results about enhanced L-parameters and the associated Hecke algebras (affine and graded). In Sections 2–4 we investigate the action of homomorphisms $\tilde{G} \rightarrow G$ on these algebras. To every $\text{Ad}(g) \in \text{Aut}(G)$ with $g \in G_{\text{ad}}$ we associate (in Paragraph 2.3) an algebra isomorphism

$$\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee \otimes \tau_{\phi_L}(g), \vec{z}),$$

which has the desired effect on representations. For every central quotient map $q : \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ we would like to construct a homomorphism

$$(6) \quad \mathcal{H}({}^L q(\mathfrak{s}^\vee), \bar{\mathbf{z}}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \bar{\mathbf{z}}).$$

Unfortunately, this is in general not possible directly, only via some intermediate algebras. We show that nevertheless there is a canonical notion of pullback of modules along (6).

In Section 5 we provide solid footing to formulate Conjecture 2 precisely. We also wrap up the findings from the previous sections to establish Theorem 5. Up to this point, our results do not use any knowledge of a local Langlands correspondence (beyond the case of tori).

The remaining sections are dedicated to the proofs of our main results. Building upon [ABPS3], we verify Theorem 3.a in Section 6. Hecke algebras for unipotent representations were studied mainly in [Lus4, Sol2]. In Section 7 we combine these sources with the first half of the paper to prove Theorem 3.b. In Section 8 we first recall some background of the LLC for inner twists of GL_n, PGL_n and SL_n . With the appropriate formulations at hand, we settle Theorem 3.c. This case is easier than the previous two, no Hecke algebras are required.

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1. HECKE ALGEBRAS FOR LANGLANDS PARAMETERS

Let F be a non-archimedean local field with ring of integers \mathfrak{o}_F and a uniformizer ϖ_F . Let $k_F = \mathfrak{o}_F / \varpi_F \mathfrak{o}_F$ be its residue field, of cardinality q_F . We fix a separable closure F_s and assume that all finite extensions of F are realized in F_s . Let $\mathbf{W}_F \subset \text{Gal}(F_s/F)$ be the Weil group of F and let Frob be a geometric Frobenius element. Let $\mathbf{I}_F \subset \mathbf{W}_F$ be the inertia subgroup, so that $\mathbf{W}_F / \mathbf{I}_F \cong \mathbb{Z}$ is generated by Frob .

Let \mathcal{G} be a connected reductive F -group. Let \mathcal{T} be a maximal torus of \mathcal{G} , and let $\Phi(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{T})$ be the associated root system. We also fix a Borel subgroup \mathcal{B} of \mathcal{G} containing \mathcal{T} , which determines a basis Δ of $\Phi(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{T})$. Let \mathcal{S} be a maximal F -split torus in \mathcal{G} . By [Spr, Theorem 13.3.6.(i)] applied to $Z_{\mathcal{G}}(\mathcal{S})$, we may assume that \mathcal{T} is defined over F and contains \mathcal{S} . Then $Z_{\mathcal{G}}(\mathcal{S})$ is a minimal Levi F -subgroup of \mathcal{G} and $\mathcal{B}Z_{\mathcal{G}}(\mathcal{S})$ is a minimal parabolic F -subgroup of \mathcal{G} .

We denote the complex dual group of \mathcal{G} by G^\vee or \mathcal{G}^\vee . Let G_{ad}^\vee be the adjoint group of G^\vee , and let $G_{\text{sc}}^\vee = (G_{\text{ad}}^\vee)^\vee$ be its simply connected cover.

We write $G = \mathcal{G}(F)$ and similarly for other F -groups. Recall that a Langlands parameter for G is a homomorphism

$$\phi : \mathbf{W}_F \times SL_2(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow {}^L G = G^\vee \rtimes \mathbf{W}_F,$$

with some extra requirements. In particular $\phi|_{SL_2(\mathbb{C})}$ has to be algebraic, $\phi(\mathbf{W}_F)$ must consist of semisimple elements and ϕ must respect the projections to \mathbf{W}_F .

We say that a L-parameter ϕ for G is

- discrete if there does not exist any proper L-Levi subgroup of ${}^L G$ containing the image of ϕ ;
- bounded if $\phi(\text{Frob}) = (s, \text{Frob})$ with s in a bounded subgroup of G^\vee ;
- unramified if $\phi(w) = (1, w)$ for all $w \in \mathbf{I}_F$.

Let \mathcal{G}^* be the unique F -quasi-split inner form of \mathcal{G} . We consider \mathcal{G} as an inner twist of \mathcal{G}^* , so endowed with a F_s -isomorphism $\mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}^*$. Via the Kottwitz homomorphism \mathcal{G} is labelled by character $\zeta_{\mathcal{G}}$ of $Z(G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}})^{\mathbf{W}_F}$ (defined with respect to \mathcal{G}^*).

Both G^{\vee}_{ad} and G^{\vee}_{sc} act on G^{\vee} by conjugation. As

$$Z_{G^{\vee}}(\text{im } \phi) \cap Z(G^{\vee}) = Z(G^{\vee})^{\mathbf{W}_F},$$

we can regard $Z_{G^{\vee}}(\text{im } \phi)/Z(G^{\vee})^{\mathbf{W}_F}$ as a subgroup of G^{\vee}_{ad} . Let $Z^1_{G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}}}(\text{im } \phi)$ be its inverse image in G^{\vee}_{sc} (it contains $Z_{G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}}}(\text{im } \phi)$ with finite index). The \mathcal{S} -group of ϕ is

$$(1.1) \quad \mathcal{S}_{\phi} := \pi_0(Z^1_{G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}}}(\text{im } \phi)).$$

An enhancement of ϕ is an irreducible representation ρ of \mathcal{S}_{ϕ} . Via the canonical map $Z(G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}})^{\mathbf{W}_F} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_{\phi}$, ρ determines a character ζ_{ρ} of $Z(G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}})^{\mathbf{W}_F}$. We say that an enhanced L-parameter (ϕ, ρ) is relevant for G if $\zeta_{\rho} = \zeta_{\mathcal{G}}$. This can be reformulated with G -relevance of ϕ in terms of Levi subgroups [HiSa, Lemma 9.1]. To be precise, in view of [Bor1, §3] there exists an enhancement ρ such that (ϕ, ρ) is G -relevant if and only if every L-Levi subgroup of ${}^L G$ containing the image of ϕ is G -relevant. The group G^{\vee} acts naturally on the collection of G -relevant enhanced L-parameters, by

$$g \cdot (\phi, \rho) = (g\phi g^{-1}, \rho \circ \text{Ad}(g)^{-1}).$$

We denote the set of G^{\vee} -equivalence classes of G -relevant L-parameters by $\Phi(G)$. The subset of unramified (resp. bounded, resp. discrete) G -relevant L-parameters is denoted by $\Phi_{\text{nr}}(G)$ (resp. $\Phi_{\text{bdd}}(G)$, resp. $\Phi_{\text{disc}}(G)$).

For certain topics, the above gives too many enhancements. To fix that, we choose an extension $\zeta_{\mathcal{G}}^+ \in \text{Irr}(Z(G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}}))$ of $\zeta_{\mathcal{G}}$. Let \mathcal{Z}_{ϕ} be the image of $Z(G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}})$ in \mathcal{S}_{ϕ} . Via $Z(G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}}) \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}_{\phi} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_{\phi}$, any enhancement ρ also determines a character ζ_{ρ}^+ of $Z(G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}})$. In the more precise sense, we say that

$$(1.2) \quad (\phi, \rho) \text{ is relevant for } (G, \zeta_{\mathcal{G}}^+) \text{ if } \zeta_{\rho}^+ = \zeta_{\mathcal{G}}^+.$$

This can be interpreted in terms of rigid inner forms of \mathcal{G} [Kal2].

The set of G^{\vee} -equivalence classes of relevant L-parameters should be denoted $\Phi_e(G, \zeta_{\mathcal{G}}^+)$. However in practice, we will usually omit $\zeta_{\mathcal{G}}^+$ from the notation, and we write simply $\Phi_e(G)$. A local Langlands correspondence for G (in its modern interpretation) should be a bijection between $\Phi_e(G)$ and the set of irreducible smooth G -representations, with several nice properties.

Let $H^1(\mathbf{W}_F, Z(G^{\vee}))$ be the first Galois cohomology group of \mathbf{W}_F with values in $Z(G^{\vee})$. It acts on $\Phi(G)$ by

$$(1.3) \quad (z\phi)(w, x) = z'(w)\phi(w, x) \quad \phi \in \Phi(G), w \in \mathbf{W}_F, x \in SL_2(\mathbb{C}),$$

where $z' : \mathbf{W}_F \rightarrow Z(G^{\vee})$ represents $z \in H^1(\mathbf{W}_F, Z(G^{\vee}))$. This extends to an action of $H^1(\mathbf{W}_F, Z(G^{\vee}))$ on $\Phi_e(G)$, which does nothing to the enhancements.

Let us focus on cuspidality for enhanced L-parameters [AMS1, §6]. Consider

$$G^{\vee}_{\phi} := Z^1_{G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}}}(\phi|_{\mathbf{W}_F}),$$

a possibly disconnected complex reductive group. Then $u_{\phi} := \phi(1, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix})$ can be regarded as a unipotent element of $(G^{\vee}_{\phi})^{\circ}$ and

$$(1.4) \quad \mathcal{S}_{\phi} \cong \pi_0(Z_{G^{\vee}_{\phi}}(u_{\phi})).$$

We say that $(\phi, \rho) \in \Phi_e(G)$ is cuspidal if ϕ is discrete and (u_ϕ, ρ) is a cuspidal pair for G_ϕ^\vee . The latter means that (u_ϕ, ρ) determines a G_ϕ^\vee -equivariant cuspidal local system on the $(G_\phi^\vee)^\circ$ -conjugacy class of u_ϕ . Notice that a L-parameter alone does not contain enough information to detect cuspidality, for that we really need an enhancement. Therefore we will often say "cuspidal L-parameter" for an enhanced L-parameter which is cuspidal.

The set of G^\vee -equivalence classes of G -relevant cuspidal L-parameters is denoted $\Phi_{\text{cusp}}(G)$. It is conjectured that under the LLC $\Phi_{\text{cusp}}(G)$ corresponds to the set of supercuspidal irreducible smooth G -representations.

The cuspidal support of any $(\phi, \rho) \in \Phi_e(G)$ is defined in [AMS1, §7]. It is unique up to G^\vee -conjugacy and consists of a G -relevant L-Levi subgroup ${}^L L$ of ${}^L G$ and a cuspidal L-parameter $(\phi_v, q\epsilon)$ for ${}^L L$. By [Sol2, Corollary 1.3] this ${}^L L$ corresponds to a unique (up to G -conjugation) Levi F -subgroup \mathcal{L} of \mathcal{G} . This allows us to express the aforementioned cuspidal support map as

$$(1.5) \quad \mathbf{Sc}(\phi, \rho) = (\mathcal{L}(F), \phi_v, q\epsilon), \quad \text{where } (\phi_v, q\epsilon) \in \Phi_{\text{cusp}}(\mathcal{L}(F)).$$

It is conjectured that under the LLC this map should correspond to Bernstein's cuspidal support map for irreducible smooth G -representations.

Sometimes we will be a little sloppy and write that $L = \mathcal{L}(F)$ is a Levi subgroup of G . Let $X_{\text{nr}}(L)$ be the group of unramified characters $L \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$. As worked out in [Hai, §3.3.1], it is naturally isomorphic to $(Z(L^\vee)^{\mathbf{I}F})_{\text{Frob}}^\circ \subset H^1(\mathbf{W}_F, Z(L^\vee))$. As such it acts on $\Phi_e(L)$ and on $\Phi_{\text{cusp}}(L)$ by (1.3). A cuspidal Bernstein component of $\Phi_e(L)$ is a set of the form

$$\Phi_e(L)^{\mathfrak{s}_L^\vee} := X_{\text{nr}}(L) \cdot (\phi_L, \rho_L) \text{ for some } (\phi_L, \rho_L) \in \Phi_{\text{cusp}}(L).$$

The group G^\vee acts on the set of cuspidal Bernstein components for all Levi subgroups of G . The G^\vee -action is just by conjugation, but to formulate it precisely, more general L-Levi subgroups of ${}^L G$ are necessary. We prefer to keep those out of the notations, since we do not need them to get all classes up to equivalence. With that convention, we can define an inertial equivalence class for $\Phi_e(G)$ as

$$\mathfrak{s}^\vee \text{ is the } G^\vee\text{-orbit of } (L, X_{\text{nr}}(L) \cdot (\phi_L, \rho_L)), \text{ where } (\phi_L, \rho_L) \in \Phi_{\text{cusp}}(L).$$

The underlying inertial equivalence class for $\Phi_e(L)$ is $\mathfrak{s}_L^\vee = (L, X_{\text{nr}}(L) \cdot (\phi_L, \rho_L))$. Here it is not necessary to take the L^\vee -orbit, for $(\phi_L, \rho_L) \in \Phi_e(L)$ is fixed by L^\vee -conjugation.

We denote the set of inertial equivalence classes for $\Phi_e(G)$ by $\mathfrak{B}\mathfrak{e}^\vee(G)$. Every $\mathfrak{s}^\vee \in \mathfrak{B}\mathfrak{e}^\vee(G)$ gives rise to a Bernstein component in $\Phi_e(G)$ [AMS1, §8], namely

$$(1.6) \quad \Phi_e(G)^{\mathfrak{s}^\vee} = \{(\phi, \rho) \in \Phi_e(G) : \mathbf{Sc}(\phi, \rho) \in \mathfrak{s}^\vee\}.$$

The set of such Bernstein components is also parametrized by $\mathfrak{B}\mathfrak{e}^\vee(G)$, and forms a partition of $\Phi_e(G)$.

Notice that $\Phi_e(L)^{\mathfrak{s}_L^\vee} \cong \mathfrak{s}_L^\vee$ has a canonical topology, coming from the transitive action of $X_{\text{nr}}(L)$. More precisely, let $X_{\text{nr}}(L, \phi_L)$ be the stabilizer in $X_{\text{nr}}(L)$ of ϕ_L . Then the complex torus

$$T_{\mathfrak{s}_L^\vee} := X_{\text{nr}}(L) / X_{\text{nr}}(L, \phi_L)$$

acts simply transitively on \mathfrak{s}_L^\vee . This endows \mathfrak{s}_L^\vee with the structure of an affine variety. (There is no canonical group structure on \mathfrak{s}_L^\vee though, for that one still needs to choose a basepoint.)

To \mathfrak{s}^\vee we associate a finite group $W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$, in many cases a Weyl group. For that, we choose $\mathfrak{s}_L^\vee = (L, X_{\text{nr}}(L) \cdot (\phi_L, \rho_L))$ representing \mathfrak{s}^\vee (up to isomorphism, the below does not depend on this choice). We define $W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ as the stabilizer of \mathfrak{s}_L^\vee in $N_{G^\vee}(L^\vee \rtimes \mathbf{W}_F)/L^\vee$. In this setting we write $T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ for $T_{\mathfrak{s}_L^\vee}$. Thus $W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ acts on \mathfrak{s}_L^\vee by algebraic automorphisms and on $T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ by group automorphisms (but the bijection $T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee} \rightarrow \mathfrak{s}_L^\vee$ need not be $W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ -equivariant).

Next we quickly review the construction of an affine Hecke algebra from a Bernstein component of enhanced Langlands parameters. We fix a basepoint ϕ_L for \mathfrak{s}_L^\vee as in [AMS3, Proposition 3.9], and use that to identify \mathfrak{s}_L^\vee with $T_{\mathfrak{s}_L^\vee}$. Consider the possibly disconnected reductive group

$$G_{\phi_L}^\vee = Z_{G^\vee_{\text{sc}}}^1(\phi_L | \mathbf{W}_F).$$

Let L_c^\vee be the Levi subgroup of G^\vee_{sc} determined by L^\vee . There is a natural homomorphism

$$(1.7) \quad Z(L_c^\vee)^{\mathbf{W}_{F,\circ}} \rightarrow X_{\text{nr}}(L) \rightarrow T_{\mathfrak{s}_L^\vee}$$

with finite kernel [AMS3, Lemma 3.7]. Using that and [AMS3, Lemma 3.10], $\Phi(G_{\phi_L}^\vee, Z(L_c^\vee)^{\mathbf{W}_{F,\circ}})$ gives rise to a reduced root system $\Phi_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ in $X^*(T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee})$. The coroot system $\Phi_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}^\vee$ is contained in $X_*(T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee})$. That gives a root datum $\mathcal{R}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$, whose basis can still be chosen arbitrarily. The group $W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ acts naturally on $\mathcal{R}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ and contains the Weyl group of $\Phi_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$.

The construction of label functions λ and λ^* for $\mathcal{R}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ consists of several steps. The numbers $\lambda(\alpha), \lambda^*(\alpha) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ will be defined for all $\alpha \in \Phi_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$. First, we pick $t \in (Z(L_c^\vee)^{\mathbf{I}_F})_{\text{Frob}}^\circ$ such that the reflection s_α fixes $t\phi_L(\text{Frob})$. Then $q\alpha$ lies in $\Phi((G_{t\phi_L}^\vee)^\circ, Z(L_c^\vee)^{\mathbf{W}_{F,\circ}})$ for some $q \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0}$. The labels $\lambda(q\alpha), \lambda^*(q\alpha)$ are related \mathbb{Q} -linearly to the labels $c(q\alpha), c^*(q\alpha)$ for a graded Hecke algebra [AMS3, §1] associated to

$$(1.8) \quad (G_{t\phi_L}^\vee)^\circ = Z_{G^\vee_{\text{sc}}}(t\phi_L(\mathbf{W}_F))^\circ, Z(L_c^\vee)^{\mathbf{W}_{F,\circ}}, u_{\phi_L} \text{ and } \rho_L.$$

These integers $c(q\alpha), c^*(q\alpha)$ were defined in [Lus2, Propositions 2.8, 2.10 and 2.12], in terms of the adjoint action of $\log(u_{\phi_L})$ on

$$\text{Lie}(G_{t\phi_L}^\vee)^\circ = \text{Lie}(Z_{G^\vee_{\text{sc}}}(t\phi_L(\mathbf{W}_F))).$$

In [AMS3, Proposition 3.13 and Lemma 3.14] it is described which $t \in (Z(L_c^\vee)^{\mathbf{I}_F})_{\text{Frob}}^\circ$ we need to determine all labels: just one with $\alpha(t) = 1$, and sometimes one with $\alpha(t) = -1$.

Finally, we choose an array \vec{z} of d invertible variables, one \mathbf{z}_j for every $W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ -orbit of irreducible components of $\Phi_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$. To these data one can attach an affine Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{R}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}, \lambda, \lambda^*, \vec{z})$, as in [AMS3, §2].

The group $W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ acts on $\Phi_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ and contains the Weyl group $W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}^\circ$ of that root system. It admits a semidirect factorization

$$W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee} = W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}^\circ \rtimes \mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee},$$

where $\mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ is the stabilizer of a chosen basis of $\Phi_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$.

Using the above identification of $T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ with \mathfrak{s}_L^\vee , we can reinterpret $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{R}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}, \lambda, \lambda^*, \vec{z})$ as an algebra $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}_L^\vee, W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}^\circ, \lambda, \lambda^*, \vec{z})$ whose underlying vector space is

$$\mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{s}_L^\vee) \otimes \mathbb{C}[W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}^\circ] \otimes \mathbb{C}[\vec{z}, \vec{z}^{-1}].$$

Here $\mathbb{C}[\vec{z}, \vec{z}^{-1}]$ is a central subalgebra, generated by elements $\mathbf{z}_j, \mathbf{z}_j^{-1} (j = 1, \dots, d)$. The group $\mathfrak{A}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ acts naturally on the based root datum $\mathcal{R}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$, and hence on $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}_L^\vee, W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}^\circ, \lambda, \lambda^*, \vec{z})$ by algebra automorphisms [AMS3, Proposition 3.15.a]. From [AMS3, Proposition 3.15.b] we get a 2-cocycle $\natural : \mathfrak{A}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ and a twisted group algebra $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{A}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}, \kappa_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}]$. By definition, such a twisted group algebra has a vector space basis $\{N_r : r \in \mathfrak{A}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}\}$ and multiplication rule

$$N_r N_{r'} = \kappa_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}(r, r') T_{rr'}.$$

Now we can define the twisted affine Hecke algebra

$$(1.9) \quad \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z}) := \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}_L^\vee, W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}^\circ, \lambda, \lambda^*, \vec{z}) \rtimes \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{A}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}, \kappa_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}].$$

Up to isomorphism it depends only on \mathfrak{s}^\vee [AMS3, Lemma 3.16].

The multiplication relations in $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z})$ are based on the Bernstein presentation of affine Hecke algebras, let us make them explicit. The vector space

$$\mathbb{C}[W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}^\circ] \otimes \mathbb{C}[\vec{z}, \vec{z}^{-1}] \subset \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z})$$

is the Iwahori–Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}(W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}^\circ, \vec{z}^{2\lambda})$, where $\vec{z}^\lambda(\alpha) = \mathbf{z}_j^{\lambda(\alpha)}$ for the entry \mathbf{z}_j of \vec{z} specified by α . The conjugation action of $\mathfrak{A}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ on $W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}^\circ$ induces an action on $\mathcal{H}(W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}^\circ, \vec{z}^{2\lambda})$.

The vector space $\mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{s}_L^\vee) \otimes \mathbb{C}[\vec{z}, \vec{z}^{-1}]$ is embedded in $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z})$ as a maximal commutative subalgebra. The group $W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ acts on it via its action of \mathfrak{s}_L^\vee , and every root $\alpha \in \Phi_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee} \subset X^*(T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee})$ determines an element $\theta_\alpha \in \mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{s}_L^\vee)^\times$, which does not depend on the choice of the basepoint ϕ_L of \mathfrak{s}_L^\vee by [AMS3, Proposition 3.9.b]. For $f \in \mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{s}_L^\vee)$ and a simple reflection $s_\alpha \in W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}^\circ$ the following version of the Bernstein–Lusztig–Zelevinsky relation holds:

$$f N_{s_\alpha} - N_{s_\alpha} s_\alpha(f) = ((\mathbf{z}_j^{\lambda(\alpha)} - \mathbf{z}_j^{-\lambda(\alpha)}) + \theta_{-\alpha}(\mathbf{z}_j^{\lambda^*(\alpha)} - \mathbf{z}_j^{-\lambda^*(\alpha)}))(f - s_\alpha \cdot f)/(1 - \theta_{-\alpha}^2).$$

Thus $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z})$ depends on the following objects: $\mathfrak{s}_L^\vee, W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ and the simple reflections therein, the label functions λ, λ^* and the functions $\theta_\alpha : \mathfrak{s}_L^\vee \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ for $\alpha \in \Phi_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$. When $W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee} \neq W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}^\circ$, we also need the 2-cocycle $\kappa_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ on $\mathfrak{A}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$.

As in [Lus3, §3], the above relations entail that the centre of $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{v})$ is $\mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{s}_L^\vee)^{W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}}$. In other words, the space of central characters for $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{v})$ -representations is $\mathfrak{s}_L^\vee/W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$.

We note that when \mathfrak{s}^\vee is cuspidal,

$$(1.10) \quad \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z}) = \mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee)$$

and every element of \mathfrak{s}^\vee determines a character of $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z})$.

For $\vec{z} \in (\mathbb{C}^\times)^d$ we let $\text{Irr}_{\vec{z}}(\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z}))$ be the subset of $\text{Irr}(\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z}))$ on which every \mathbf{z}_j acts as z_j . The main reason for introducing $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z})$ is the next result. (See [AMS3, Definition 2.6] for the definition of tempered and essentially discrete series representations.)

Theorem 1.1. [AMS3, Theorem 3.18]

Let \mathfrak{s}^\vee be an inertial equivalence class for $\Phi_e(G)$ and fix parameters $\vec{z} \in \mathbb{R}_{>1}^d$. Then there exists a canonical bijection

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_e(G)^{\mathfrak{s}^\vee} &\rightarrow \text{Irr}_{\vec{z}}(\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z})) \\ (\phi, \rho) &\mapsto \bar{M}(\phi, \rho, \vec{z}) \end{aligned}$$

with the following properties.

- $\bar{M}(\phi, \rho, \vec{z})$ is tempered if and only if ϕ is bounded.

- ϕ is discrete if and only if $\bar{M}(\phi, \rho, \vec{z})$ is essentially discrete series and the rank of $\Phi_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ equals $\dim_{\mathbb{C}}(T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}/X_{\text{nr}}(G))$.
- The central character of $\bar{M}(\phi, \rho, \vec{z})$ is the product of $\phi(\text{Frob})$ and a term depending only on \vec{z} and a cocharacter associated to u_ϕ .
- Suppose that $\mathbf{S}\mathbf{c}(\phi, \rho) = (L, \chi_L \phi_L, \rho_L)$, where $\chi_L \in X_{\text{nr}}(L)$. Then $\bar{M}(\phi, \rho, \vec{z})$ is a constituent of $\text{ind}_{\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}_L^\vee, \vec{v})}^{\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z})}(L, \chi_L \phi_L, \rho_L)$.

The irreducible module $\bar{M}(\phi, \rho, \vec{z})$ in Theorem 1.1 is a quotient of a ‘‘standard module’’ $\bar{E}(\phi, \rho, \vec{z})$, also studied in [AMS3, Theorem 3.18]. By [AMS3, Lemma 3.19.a] every such standard module is a direct summand of a module obtained by induction from a standard module associated to a discrete enhanced L-parameter for a Levi subgroup of G .

Suppose that $(\phi_b, q\epsilon)$ is a bounded cuspidal L-parameter for a Levi subgroup $L = \mathcal{L}(F)$ of G . (It can be related to the above by requiring that $\phi_b = t\phi_L$ with $t \in X_{\text{nr}}(L)$ and $q\mathcal{E} = \rho_L$.) In [AMS3, §3.1] we associated to $(G, L, \phi_b, q\epsilon)$ a twisted graded Hecke algebra

$$(1.11) \quad \mathbb{H}(\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{\mathbf{r}}) = \mathbb{H}(G_{\phi_b}^\vee, M^\vee, q\mathcal{E}, \vec{\mathbf{r}}) \otimes \mathcal{O}(X_{\text{nr}}(G)).$$

Let us describe this algebra in some detail. Firstly, $M^\vee = L^\vee \cap G_{\phi_b}^\vee$ is a quasi-Levi subgroup of $G_{\phi_b}^\vee$ and

$$(1.12) \quad Z_{G^\vee \rtimes \mathbf{W}_F}(Z(M^\vee)^\circ) = L^\vee \rtimes \mathbf{W}_F, \quad Z(L_c^\vee)^{\mathbf{W}_{F, \circ}} = Z(M^\vee)^\circ.$$

From u_ϕ we get a unipotent class in $(M^\vee)^\circ$, and $q\mathcal{E}$ denotes the canonical extension of $q\epsilon \in \text{Irr}(\pi_0(Z_{M^\vee}(u_\phi)))$ to an M^\vee -equivariant cuspidal local system on the M^\vee -conjugacy class of u_ϕ . We write

$$\mathfrak{t} = \text{Lie}(Z(M^\vee)^\circ) = X_*(Z(M^\vee)^\circ) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{C} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{R}} = X_*(Z(M^\vee)^\circ) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R}.$$

The algebra (1.11) comes with a root system $R_{q\mathcal{E}} = R((G_{\phi_b}^\vee)^\circ, Z(M^\vee)^\circ)$ with Weyl group $W_{q\mathcal{E}}^\circ = N_{(G_{\phi_b}^\vee)^\circ}((M^\vee)^\circ)/(M^\vee)^\circ$. It is a normal subgroup of the finite group $W_{q\mathcal{E}} = N_{G_{\phi_b}^\vee}(M^\vee, q\mathcal{E})/M^\vee$. There exists a subgroup $\mathfrak{A}_{q\mathcal{E}} \subset W_{q\mathcal{E}}$ such that

$$(1.13) \quad W_{q\mathcal{E}} = W_{q\mathcal{E}}^\circ \rtimes \mathfrak{A}_{q\mathcal{E}}.$$

If $(\phi_b, q\epsilon) \in \mathfrak{s}_L^\vee$, then $W_{q\mathcal{E}}^\circ \subset W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}^\circ$ and $W_{q\mathcal{E}} \subset W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ are the subgroups stabilizing ϕ_b .

The array of complex parameters $\vec{\mathbf{r}}$ yields a function on $R_{q\mathcal{E}}$, which is constant on irreducible components. As vector spaces

$$(1.14) \quad \mathbb{H}(\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{\mathbf{r}}) = \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{A}_{q\mathcal{E}}] \otimes \mathbb{C}[W_{q\mathcal{E}}^\circ] \otimes S(\mathfrak{t}^*) \otimes \mathbb{C}[\vec{\mathbf{r}}] \otimes S(\text{Lie}^*(X_{\text{nr}}(G))).$$

Here the first tensor factor on the right hand side is embedded in $\mathbb{H}(\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{\mathbf{r}})$ as a twisted group algebra $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{A}_{q\mathcal{E}}, \natural_{q\mathcal{E}}]$, the second and third factors are embedded as subalgebras, while the fourth and fifth tensor factors are central subalgebras. The cross relations between $S(\mathfrak{t}^*)$ and $\mathbb{C}[W_{q\mathcal{E}}^\circ]$ are those of a standard graded Hecke algebra [Lus3, §4], for a simple reflection s_α :

$$(1.15) \quad fT_{s_\alpha} - T_{s_\alpha}f = \mathbf{r}_j(f - s_\alpha(f))\alpha^{-1} \quad f \in \mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{t}),$$

where α lies in the component of the root system $R((G_{\phi_b}^\vee)^\circ, Z(M^\vee)^\circ)$ labelled by the j -th entry of $\vec{\mathbf{r}}$. For $r \in \mathfrak{A}_{q\mathcal{E}}$:

$$(1.16) \quad T_r f T_r^{-1} = r(f) \quad f \in \mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{t}).$$

Finally, inside $\mathbb{H}(\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{r})$ there is an identification

$$(1.17) \quad \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{A}_{q\mathcal{E}}, \mathfrak{h}_{q\mathcal{E}}] \otimes \mathbb{C}[W_{q\mathcal{E}}^\circ] \cong \mathbb{C}[W_{q\mathcal{E}}, \mathfrak{h}_{q\mathcal{E}}],$$

where the 2-cocycle $\mathfrak{h}_{q\mathcal{E}}$ is lifted to $W_{q\mathcal{E}}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ via (1.13).

We write $X_{\text{nr}}(L)_{rs} = \text{Hom}(L, \mathbb{R}_{>0})$, the real split part of the complex torus $X_{\text{nr}}(L)$. When $\mathbf{Sc}(\phi, \rho) \in X_{\text{nr}}(L)_{rs} \cdot (\phi_b, q\epsilon)$, we defined in [AMS3, p. 37] a ‘‘standard’’ $\mathbb{H}(\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{r})$ -module $E(\phi, \rho, \vec{r})$. It has one particular irreducible quotient called $M(\phi, \rho, \vec{r})$. The main feature of (1.11) is

Theorem 1.2. [AMS3, Theorem 3.8]

Fix $\vec{r} \in \mathbb{C}^d$. The map $(\phi, \rho) \mapsto M(\phi, \rho, \vec{r})$ is natural bijection between:

- $\{(\phi, \rho) \in \Phi_e(G) : \mathbf{Sc}(\phi, \rho) \in X_{\text{nr}}(L)_{rs} \cdot (\phi_b, q\epsilon)\}$
- $\{\pi \in \text{Irr}(\mathbb{H}(\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{r})) : \vec{r} \text{ acts as } \vec{r} \text{ and all } \mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{t} \times \text{Lie}(X_{\text{nr}}(G))\text{-weights of } \pi \text{ are contained in } \mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{R}} \times \text{Lie}(X_{\text{nr}}(G)_{rs})\}$.

The algebras (1.11) and Theorem 1.2 play an important role in the proof of Theorem 1.1. Namely, $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z}) = \mathcal{H}(L, X_{\text{nr}}(L)\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{z})$ is ‘‘glued’’ from the algebras $\mathbb{H}(t\phi_b, q\mathcal{E}, \vec{r})$ with $t \in X_{\text{nr}}(L)$ unitary. In particular $W_{q\mathcal{E}} \subset W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ for every $t\phi_b$, and the 2-cocycle $\mathfrak{h}_{q\mathcal{E}}$ for ϕ_L (not necessarily for ϕ_b) is the restriction of $\kappa_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ to $W_{q\mathcal{E}}$.

The modules $\overline{M}(\phi, \rho, \vec{z})$ and $\overline{E}(\phi, \rho, \vec{z})$ mentioned in and after Theorem 1.1 are obtained from, respectively, $M(\phi, \rho, \log \vec{z})$ and $E(\phi, \rho, \log \vec{z})$ by unravelling the gluing procedure (see [AMS3, Theorem 2.5 and 2.9]).

2. AUTOMORPHISMS FROM G_{ad}/G

Let \mathcal{G}_{ad} be the adjoint group of \mathcal{G} . The conjugation action of G_{ad} on G induces an action of G_{ad} on $\text{Irr}(G)$. Although this action comes from conjugation in $\mathcal{G}(\overline{F})$, that is not necessarily conjugation in $\mathcal{G}(F)$, and therefore G_{ad} can permute $\text{Irr}(G)$ nontrivially. When G is quasi-split, it is expected that this replaces a generic (with respect to a certain Whittaker datum) member of an L-packet by a member which is generic with respect to another Whittaker datum [Kal1, (1.1)].

Although $\mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{\text{ad}}$ is an epimorphism of algebraic groups, the map on F -rational points,

$$G = \mathcal{G}(F) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{\text{ad}}(F) = G_{\text{ad}},$$

need not be surjective. More precisely, the machine of Galois cohomology yields an exact sequence

$$(2.1) \quad 1 \rightarrow Z(\mathcal{G})(F) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}(F) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{\text{ad}}(F) \rightarrow H^1(F, Z(\mathcal{G})).$$

We abbreviate the group

$$\mathcal{G}_{\text{ad}}(F)/\text{im}(\mathcal{G}(F) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{\text{ad}}(F)) \text{ to } G_{\text{ad}}/G.$$

Notice that the action of G_{ad} on $\text{Irr}(G)$ factors through G_{ad}/G . Let $\mathcal{T}_{AD} = \mathcal{T}/Z(\mathcal{G})$ be the image of \mathcal{T} in \mathcal{G}_{ad} . It is known [Spr, Lemma 16.3.6] that the group

$$(2.2) \quad T_{AD}/T := \mathcal{T}_{AD}(F)/\text{im}(\mathcal{T}(F) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_{AD}(F))$$

is naturally isomorphic to G_{ad}/G . Since \mathcal{T} centralizes the maximal F -split torus \mathcal{S} of \mathcal{G} , \mathcal{T} is contained in any standard (w.r.t. \mathcal{S}) Levi F -subgroup of \mathcal{G} . Consequently G_{ad}/G can be represented by elements that lie in every standard Levi F -subgroup of \mathcal{G}_{ad} .

When G is quasi-split, G_{ad}/G acts simply transitively on the set of G -orbits of Whittaker data for G [Kal1]. For general G we are not aware of such a precise characterization, but we do note that G_{ad}/G acts naturally on the collection of G -orbits of vertices in the Bruhat–Tits building $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{G}, F)$. From the classification of simple p -adic groups [Tit] one can deduce that this action of G_{ad}/G is transitive on the G -orbits of hyperspecial vertices and on the G -orbits of special, non-hyperspecial vertices.

Denote the (unique) maximal compact subgroup of T by T_{cpt} , and let $X_*(T)$ be its lattice of F -rational cocharacters. The fixed uniformizer ϖ_F of F determines a group isomorphism

$$(2.3) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} T_{\text{cpt}} \times X_*(T) & \rightarrow & T \\ (t, \lambda) & \mapsto & t\lambda(\varpi_F) \end{array} .$$

The same goes for T_{AD} , so

$$(2.4) \quad T_{AD}/T := T_{AD}/\text{im}(T \rightarrow T_{AD}) \cong T_{AD, \text{cpt}}/\text{im}(T_{\text{cpt}} \rightarrow T_{AD}) \times X_*(T_{AD})/\text{im}(X_*(T) \rightarrow X_*(T_{AD})) .$$

Accordingly, we can write any $g \in T_{AD}$ as $g = g_c g_x$ with a compact part $g_c \in T_{AD, \text{cpt}}$ and an "unramified" part $g_x \in X_*(T_{AD})$.

Then g_c fixes an apartment of $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{G}, F)$ pointwise, so it stabilizes relevant vertices in that building. Still, g_c may permute Bernstein components of $\text{Irr}(G)$. On the other hand, we expect that the action of g_x on $\text{Irr}(G)$ stabilizes all Bernstein components.

2.1. Action on enhanced L-parameters.

If one believes in the local Langlands correspondence, then the action of G_{ad}/G on $\text{Irr}(G)$ should be reflected in an action of G_{ad}/G on $\Phi(G)$, and even on $\Phi_e(G)$. But G_{ad}/G does not act in any interesting way on G^\vee . Indeed, representing G_{ad}/G inside T_{AD} , it fixes the root datum of $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{T})$, so it should also fix the root datum of $(\mathcal{G}^\vee, \mathcal{T}^\vee)$. Any automorphism of \mathcal{G}^\vee fixing that root datum is inner, and L-parameters are only considered up to G^\vee -conjugation. Therefore the only reasonable action G_{ad}/G on $\Phi(G)$ is the trivial action. As the action on $\text{Irr}(G)$ can be nontrivial, the desired functoriality in the LLC tells us that G_{ad}/G should act on $\Phi_e(G)$ by fixing L-parameters and permuting their enhancements.

A way to achieve the above in general can be found in [Kal1, §3] and [Cho, §4]. (We formulate this only for non-archimedean local fields, but apart from Lemmas 2.1.b and 2.3 all the results in this paragraph are just as well valid over \mathbb{R} and \mathbb{C} .)

Fix a L-parameter

$$\phi : \mathbf{W}_F \times SL_2(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow G^\vee \rtimes \mathbf{W}_F$$

and let \mathbf{W}_F act on G^\vee via ϕ and conjugation in $G^\vee \rtimes \mathbf{W}_F$. Similarly $w \mapsto \text{Ad}(\phi(w))$ defines an action of \mathbf{W}_F on G_{sc}^\vee . Consider the short exact sequences of \mathbf{W}_F -modules

$$(2.5) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & \rightarrow & Z(G^\vee) & \rightarrow & G^\vee & \rightarrow & G_{\text{ad}}^\vee \rightarrow 1, \\ 1 & \rightarrow & Z(G_{\text{sc}}^\vee) & \rightarrow & G_{\text{sc}}^\vee & \rightarrow & G_{\text{ad}}^\vee \rightarrow 1. \end{array}$$

They induce exact sequences in Galois cohomology:

$$(2.6) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} H^0(\mathbf{W}_F, Z(G^\vee)) & \rightarrow & H^0(\mathbf{W}_F, G^\vee) & \rightarrow & H^0(\mathbf{W}_F, G_{\text{ad}}^\vee) & \rightarrow & H^1(\mathbf{W}_F, Z(G^\vee)), \\ H^0(\mathbf{W}_F, Z(G_{\text{sc}}^\vee)) & \rightarrow & H^0(\mathbf{W}_F, G_{\text{sc}}^\vee) & \rightarrow & H^0(\mathbf{W}_F, G_{\text{ad}}^\vee) & \rightarrow & H^1(\mathbf{W}_F, Z(G_{\text{sc}}^\vee)). \end{array}$$

Splicing these, we get a map

$$(2.7) \quad H^0(\mathbf{W}_F, G^\vee) = (G^\vee)^{\phi(\mathbf{W}_F)} \rightarrow H^1(\mathbf{W}_F, Z(G^\vee_{\text{sc}}))$$

which factors via $H^0(\mathbf{W}_F, G^\vee_{\text{ad}})$. Sometimes we will make use of the explicit construction of this map, which involves the connecting maps in Galois cohomology. Namely, choose a map $\phi_{\text{sc}} : \mathbf{W}_F \rightarrow G^\vee_{\text{sc}} \rtimes \mathbf{W}_F$ which lifts $\phi|_{\mathbf{W}_F}$. For $h \in (G^\vee)^{\phi(\mathbf{W}_F)}$

$$(2.8) \quad \mathbf{W}_F \rightarrow Z(G^\vee_{\text{sc}}) : \gamma \mapsto h\phi_{\text{sc}}(\gamma)h^{-1}\phi_{\text{sc}}(\gamma)^{-1}$$

is well-defined (since the conjugation action of $G^\vee_{\text{sc}} \rtimes \mathbf{W}_F$ on itself descends to an action of G^\vee). This determines an element $c_h \in H^1(\mathbf{W}_F, Z(G^\vee_{\text{sc}}))$, which does not depend on the choice of the lift of ϕ and is the image of h under (2.7).

By (2.6) the postcomposition of (2.7) with the natural map $H^1(\mathbf{W}_F, Z(G^\vee_{\text{sc}})) \rightarrow H^1(\mathbf{W}_F, Z(G^\vee))$ is trivial, as is the precomposition of (2.7) with $H^0(\mathbf{W}_F, Z(G^\vee_{\text{sc}})) \rightarrow H^0(\mathbf{W}_F, G^\vee)$. This enables us to rewrite (2.7) as

$$\begin{aligned} (G^\vee)^{\phi(\mathbf{W}_F)} &\rightarrow (G^\vee)^{\phi(\mathbf{W}_F)} / \text{im}((G^\vee_{\text{sc}})^{\phi(\mathbf{W}_F)} \rightarrow (G^\vee)^{\phi(\mathbf{W}_F)}) \\ &\rightarrow \ker(H^1(\mathbf{W}_F, Z(G^\vee_{\text{sc}})) \rightarrow H^1(\mathbf{W}_F, Z(G^\vee))). \end{aligned}$$

Recall the natural homomorphism [Bor1, §10.2]

$$(2.9) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} H^1(\mathbf{W}_F, Z(G^\vee)) & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}(G, \mathbb{C}^\times) \\ c & \mapsto & (g \mapsto \langle g, c \rangle) \end{array}.$$

On a semisimple element $g \in G$, one can evaluate π_c by regarding g as an element of a torus $T' \subset G$, c as a L-parameter for T' and applying the LLC for tori. From (2.9) for G_{ad} and G , we get a natural homomorphism [Kal1, Lemma 3.1]

$$(2.10) \quad \ker(H^1(\mathbf{W}_F, Z(G^\vee_{\text{sc}})) \rightarrow H^1(\mathbf{W}_F, Z(G^\vee))) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}(G_{\text{ad}}/G, \mathbb{C}^\times).$$

Thus (2.7) can also be regarded as a homomorphism

$$(2.11) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} (G^\vee)^{\phi(\mathbf{W}_F)} / \text{im}((G^\vee_{\text{sc}})^{\phi(\mathbf{W}_F)} \rightarrow (G^\vee)^{\phi(\mathbf{W}_F)}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}(G_{\text{ad}}/G, \mathbb{C}^\times) \\ h & \mapsto & (g \mapsto \langle g, c_h \rangle) \end{array}.$$

By duality, we get a natural homomorphism

$$(2.12) \quad \tau_{\phi, \mathcal{G}} : G_{\text{ad}}/G \rightarrow \text{Hom}((G^\vee)^{\phi(\mathbf{W}_F)}, \mathbb{C}^\times),$$

which can be expressed as $\tau_{\phi, \mathcal{G}}(g)(h) = \langle g, c_h \rangle$.

Lemma 2.1. (a) *The image of $\tau_{\phi, \mathcal{G}}$ consists of characters of*

$Z_{G^\vee}(\phi(\mathbf{W}_F)) = (G^\vee)^{\mathbf{W}_F}$ that are trivial on:

- $Z(G^\vee)^{\mathbf{W}_F}$,
- *the image of $(G^\vee_{\text{sc}})^{\phi(\mathbf{W}_F)} \rightarrow (G^\vee)^{\phi(\mathbf{W}_F)}$,*
- *the identity component $Z_{G^\vee}(\phi(\mathbf{W}_F))^\circ$.*

(b) *Let $t \mapsto z_t$ be a continuous map*

$$[0, 1] \rightarrow X_{\text{nr}} \cong Z(G^\vee)^{\mathbf{I}_F} \circ_{\mathbf{W}_F},$$

and consider the path of L-parameters $t \mapsto z_t\phi$. For every $g \in G_{\text{ad}}/G$ the characters $\tau_{z_0\phi, \mathcal{G}}(g)$ and $\tau_{z_1\phi, \mathcal{G}}(g)$ agree on $\cap_{t \in [0, 1]} (G^\vee)^{z_t\phi(\mathbf{W}_F)}$.

Proof. (a) By the exactness of (2.6), $Z(G^\vee)^{\mathbf{W}_F}$ lies in the kernel of (2.11). It is also clear (2.11) that the image of $(G^\vee_{\text{sc}})^{\phi(\mathbf{W}_F)} \rightarrow (G^\vee)^{\phi(\mathbf{W}_F)}$ lies in the kernel of $\tau_{\phi, \mathcal{G}}(g)$, for every $g \in G_{\text{ad}}/G$.

The group $G_{\text{ad}}/G \cong T_{AD}/T$ is totally disconnected and compact, so in (2.6) the image consists of characters $G_{\text{ad}}/G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ with finite image. Hence in (2.7) the image consists of continuous characters from $Z_{G^\vee}(\phi(\mathbf{W}_F))$ to the group of finite order elements in \mathbb{C}^\times . The latter group is totally disconnected, so every such character $Z_{G^\vee}(\phi(\mathbf{W}_F)) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ is trivial on the identity component $Z_{G^\vee}(\phi(\mathbf{W}_F))^\circ$.

(b) Let $a \in \cap_{t \in [0,1]} (G^\vee)^{z_t \phi}(\mathbf{W}_F)$ and let $c_{a_t} \in H^1(\mathbf{W}_F, Z(G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}}))$ be its image under (2.7) for the L-parameter $z_t \phi$. From (2.8) we see that, for any $w \in \mathbf{W}_F$,

$$[0, 1] \rightarrow Z(G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}}) : t \mapsto c_{a_t}(w)$$

is a continuous map. Since $Z(G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}})$ is finite, $c_{a_t}(w)$ does not depend on $t \in [0, 1]$, and hence $c_{a_0} = c_{a_1} \in H^1(\mathbf{W}_F, Z(G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}}))$. In view of (2.11) and (2.12), this implies $\tau_{z_0 \phi, \mathcal{G}}(g)(a) = \tau_{z_1 \phi, \mathcal{G}}(g)(a)$. \square

Now we construct an action of G_{ad}/G on the set of enhancements of ϕ . Recall that $G_\phi^\vee = Z_{G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}}}^1(\phi|_{\mathbf{W}_F})$ is the inverse image of $(G^\vee)^{\phi(\mathbf{W}_F)}/Z(G^\vee)^{\mathbf{W}_F}$ in G^{\vee}_{sc} . By Lemma 2.1.a $\tau_{\phi, \mathcal{G}}(g)$ can be lifted to a character of G_ϕ^\vee , which is trivial on $(G_\phi^\vee)^\circ$ and on $Z(G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}})$. In this way $\tau_{\phi, \mathcal{G}}(g)$ naturally determines a character $\tau_{\mathcal{S}_\phi}(g)$ of

$$(2.13) \quad \mathcal{S}_\phi \cong \pi_0(Z_{G_\phi^\vee}(u_\phi)) = Z_{G_\phi^\vee}(u_\phi)/Z_{G_\phi^\vee}(u_\phi)^\circ.$$

Then we can define an action $\tau_{\mathcal{G}}$ of G_{ad}/G on enhanced L-parameters by

$$(2.14) \quad \tau_{\mathcal{G}}(g)(\phi, \rho) = (\phi, \rho \otimes \tau_{\mathcal{S}_\phi}(g)).$$

We note that $\tau_{\mathcal{S}_\phi}(g)$ factors through

$$\mathcal{S}_\phi/Z(G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}}) \cong \pi_0(Z_{G^{\vee}_{\text{ad}}}(\phi)),$$

the component group for ϕ as L-parameter for the quasi-split inner form of $\mathcal{G}(F)$. Hence the action (2.14) preserves the $Z(G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}})$ -character of any enhancement, which, as explained after (1.1), means that the action of G_{ad}/G stabilizes the set $\Phi_e(G)$ of G -relevant enhanced L-parameters.

Next we will investigate the compatibility of the characters $\tau_{\phi, \mathcal{G}}(g)$ with Levi subgroups and with the cuspidal support map for enhanced L-parameters. Let \mathcal{L} be a Levi F -subgroup of \mathcal{G} , such that the image of ϕ is contained in $L^\vee \rtimes \mathbf{W}_F$. Write $\mathcal{L}_{\text{ad}} = \mathcal{L}/Z(\mathcal{L})$ and $\mathcal{L}_{AD} = \mathcal{L}/Z(\mathcal{G})$, so that \mathcal{L}_{ad} is a quotient of \mathcal{L}_{AD} and $L_{AD} := \mathcal{L}_{AD}(F)$ maps naturally to $L_{\text{ad}} := \mathcal{L}_{\text{ad}}(F)$. Then (2.12) for \mathcal{L} gives

$$\tau_{\phi, \mathcal{L}} : L_{\text{ad}}/L \rightarrow \text{Hom}(Z_{L^\vee}(\phi(\mathbf{W}_F)), \mathbb{C}^\times).$$

Hence there is a canonical homomorphism

$$(2.15) \quad G_{\text{ad}}/G \cong L_{AD}/(\mathcal{L}(F)/Z(\mathcal{G})(F)) \longrightarrow L_{\text{ad}}/(\mathcal{L}(F)/Z(\mathcal{L})(F)) = L_{\text{ad}}/L.$$

Lemma 2.2. *Let $g \in G_{\text{ad}}/G$ and let $g_{\mathcal{L}} \in L_{\text{ad}}/L$ be its image under (2.15). Then*

$$\tau_{\phi, \mathcal{L}}(g_{\mathcal{L}}) = \tau_{\phi, \mathcal{G}}(g)|_{Z_{L^\vee}(\phi(\mathbf{W}_F))}.$$

Proof. We write

$$(2.16) \quad L_c^\vee = \text{inverse image of } L^\vee \text{ in } G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}}.$$

Consider the short exact sequence of \mathbf{W}_F -modules

$$1 \rightarrow Z(G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}}) \rightarrow L_c^\vee \rightarrow L^\vee/Z(G^\vee) = L_c^\vee/Z(G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}}) \rightarrow 1.$$

That and (2.6) give rise to a diagram

$$(2.17) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} H^0(\mathbf{W}_F, L^\vee) & & H^0(\mathbf{W}_F, L_c^\vee) & \longrightarrow & H^0(\mathbf{W}_F, L_{sc}^\vee) \\ \downarrow & \searrow & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ H^0(\mathbf{W}_F, G^\vee) & & H^0(\mathbf{W}_F, L^\vee/Z(G^\vee)) & \longrightarrow & H^0(\mathbf{W}_F, L_{ad}^\vee) \\ \downarrow & \swarrow & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ H^0(\mathbf{W}_F, G_{ad}^\vee) & \longrightarrow & H^1(\mathbf{W}_F, Z(G_{sc}^\vee)) & \longrightarrow & H^1(\mathbf{W}_F, Z(L_{sc}^\vee)) \end{array}$$

The middle column of (2.17) is a subobject of (2.6), so the left and middle column form a commutative diagram. By the functoriality of Galois cohomology with respect to morphisms of short exact sequences, the middle and right columns of the diagram also commute, so the entire diagram is commutative.

The character $\tau_{\phi, \mathcal{L}}(l)$ corresponds to first the path $(1, 1) \rightarrow (2, 2) \rightarrow (2, 3) \rightarrow (3, 3)$ in the diagram, and then pairing with $l \in L_{ad}/L$, using (2.10). Since $g_{\mathcal{L}}$ comes from $g \in G_{ad}/G$, for $l = g_{\mathcal{L}}$ the pairing with $H^1(\mathbf{W}_F, Z(L_{sc}^\vee))$ can also be realized as retraction along $H^1(\mathbf{W}_F, Z(G_{sc}^\vee)) \rightarrow H^1(\mathbf{W}_F, Z(L_{sc}^\vee))$ and then pairing with g . In effect, this means that $\tau_{\phi, \mathcal{L}}(g_{\mathcal{L}})$ can be constructed as following the path $(1, 1) \rightarrow (2, 2) \rightarrow (3, 2)$ in (2.17), and then applying (2.10) with input g .

On the other hand, $\tau_{\phi, \mathcal{G}}(g)$ can be seen in the diagram as the path $(2, 1) \rightarrow (3, 1) \rightarrow (3, 2)$ and then pairing with g . Restricting $\tau_{\phi, \mathcal{G}}(g)$ to $Z_{L^\vee}(\phi(\mathbf{W}_F))$ means that we should start at position (1,1), map to position (2,1) and then perform $\tau_{\phi, \mathcal{G}}(g)$. By the commutativity of the diagram (2.17), that is the same as the above procedure for $\tau_{\phi, \mathcal{L}}(g_{\mathcal{L}})$. \square

In view of Lemma 2.2 we may abbreviate $\tau_{\phi, \mathcal{G}}(g)$, $\tau_{\phi, \mathcal{L}}(g_{\mathcal{L}})$ and $\tau_{\mathcal{S}_\phi}(g)$ to $\tau_\phi(g)$.

Suppose that $(\phi, \rho) \in \Phi_\epsilon(G)$ has cuspidal support

$$\mathbf{Sc}(\phi, \rho) = (\mathcal{L}(F), \phi_v, q\epsilon).$$

For $g \in G_{ad}/G$ we have the characters $\tau_{\mathcal{S}_\phi}(g) = \tau_\phi(g)$ and $\tau_{\mathcal{S}_{\phi_v}}(g_{\mathcal{L}}) = \tau_{\mathcal{S}_{\phi_v}}(g) = \tau_{\phi_v}(g)$.

Lemma 2.3. $\mathbf{Sc}(\phi, \rho \otimes \tau_\phi(g)) = (\mathcal{L}(F), \phi_v, q\epsilon \otimes \tau_{\phi_v}(g))$.

Proof. Let us recall some aspects of the construction of the cuspidal support map from [AMS1, §7]. Firstly, (ϕ, ρ) is determined up to G^\vee -conjugacy by $\phi|_{\mathbf{W}_F}$, u_ϕ and ρ . Here $u_\phi = \phi(1, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix}) \in G_\phi^\vee$ and $\rho \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_\phi) = \text{Irr}(\pi_0(Z_{G_\phi^\vee}(u_\phi)))$. The cuspidal quasi-support of (u_ϕ, ρ) , as defined in [AMS1, §5] with respect to the complex reductive group G_ϕ^\vee , is of the form $(M^\vee, v, q\epsilon)$, where M^\vee is a quasi-Levi subgroup of $G_\phi^\vee = Z_{G_{sc}^\vee}^1(\phi|_{\mathbf{W}_F})$ and $(v, q\epsilon)$ is a cuspidal unipotent pair for M^\vee . Then $L^\vee \rtimes \mathbf{W}_F = Z_{G^\vee \rtimes \mathbf{W}_F}(Z(M^\vee)^\circ)$.

Recall that $\tau_{\mathcal{S}_\phi}(g)$ extends to the character $\tau_\phi(g)$ defined on the whole of G_ϕ^\vee . Let ρ° be an irreducible constituent of the restriction of ρ to

$$(2.18) \quad \mathcal{S}_\phi^\circ := \pi_0(Z_{(G_\phi^\vee)^\circ}(u_\phi)).$$

Then (v, ϵ) is a refinement of the cuspidal support $\mathbf{Sc}(u_\phi, \rho^\circ) = (v, \epsilon)$, with respect to the connected reductive group $(G_\phi^\vee)^\circ$ and as defined in [Lus2]. The characterization of the cuspidal support, as in [Lus2, §6.2] and [LuSp, §0.4], shows immediately that

$$\mathbf{Sc}(u_\phi, \rho^\circ \otimes \tau_\phi(g)) = (v, \epsilon \otimes \tau_\phi(g)),$$

where $\tau_\phi(g)$ is restricted, respectively, to the domain of ρ° and the domain of ϵ . This implies in particular that the unipotent element (defined up to conjugacy) in $\mathbf{Sc}(u_\phi, \tau_\phi(g) \otimes \rho)$ is v . Then the characterization of the cuspidal quasi-support in [AMS1, (64)] shows that

$$(2.19) \quad \mathbf{Sc}(u_\phi, \rho \otimes \tau_\phi(g)) = (v, q\epsilon \otimes \tau_\phi(g)).$$

By Lemma 2.2 the right hand side can be written as $(v, q\epsilon \otimes \tau_{\phi, \mathcal{L}}(g\mathcal{L}))$. The cuspidal support of (ϕ, ρ) is built from $(\mathcal{L}(F), \phi|_{\mathbf{W}_F}, v, q\epsilon)$ by adjusting $\phi|_{\mathbf{W}_F}$ with a certain representation of $\mathbf{W}_F/\mathbf{I}_F$ [AMS1, Definition 7.7]. This representation arises as the composition of the norm on \mathbf{W}_F and a cocharacter of $Z(M^\vee)^\circ$ [AMS1, Lemma 7.6]. That cocharacter depends only on $\phi|_{\mathbf{W}_F}$ and v , so it is the same for (ϕ, ρ) as for $(\phi, \rho \otimes \tau_\phi(g))$. Combine this with (2.19). \square

2.2. Action on graded Hecke algebras.

Proposition 2.4. *Let $g \in G_{\text{ad}}/G$ and let $(\phi_b, q\epsilon) \in \Phi_{\text{cusp}}(L)$ be bounded. The character $\tau_{\phi_b}(g)$ induces an algebra isomorphism*

$$\alpha_g : \mathbb{H}(\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{\mathfrak{r}}) \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\phi_b, q\epsilon \otimes \tau_{\phi_b}(g), \vec{\mathfrak{r}})$$

such that, in the notation of (1.14):

- α_g is the identity on $\mathbb{C}[W_{q\mathcal{E}}^\circ] \otimes S(\mathfrak{t}^*) \otimes S(\text{Lie}^*(X_{\text{nr}}(G)))$;
- there exists a set of representatives $\mathfrak{R}_{q\mathcal{E}} \subset N_{G_{\phi_b}^\vee}(M^\vee, q\mathcal{E})/(M^\vee)^\circ$ for $\mathfrak{R}_{q\mathcal{E}}$, such that $\alpha_g(T_r) = \tau_{\phi_b}(g)(\dot{r})T_r$ for all $r \in \mathfrak{R}_{q\mathcal{E}}$.

Proof. Notice that $N_{G_{\phi_b}^\vee}(M^\vee, q\mathcal{E}) = N_{G_{\phi_b}^\vee}(M^\vee, q\mathcal{E} \otimes \tau_{\phi_b}(g))$ because $\tau_{\phi_b}(g)$ extends to a character of $G_{\phi_b}^\vee$. Hence $W_{q\mathcal{E}} = W_{q\mathcal{E} \otimes \tau_{\phi_b}(g)^{-1}}$ and our asserted maps are well-defined linear bijections.

Regarding the first bullet as given, we focus on the second bullet. If we can establish that one, the multiplication rules (1.16) and (1.17) immediately show that α_g is an algebra homomorphism.

The algebra $\mathbb{C}[W_{q\mathcal{E}}, \mathfrak{h}_{q\mathcal{E}}]$ is realized in $\mathbb{H}(\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{\mathfrak{r}})$ as the endomorphism algebra of a $G_{\phi_b}^\vee$ -equivariant perverse sheaf $q\pi_*(\widetilde{q\mathcal{E}})$ on a complex algebraic variety [AMS1, Lemma 5.4]. To construct the action on $q\pi_*(\widetilde{q\mathcal{E}})$, several steps are needed:

- Choose an irreducible constituent ϵ of $q\epsilon|_{Z_{(G_{\phi_b}^\vee)^\circ}(u_\phi)}$. (It is unique up to conjugacy.)
- Let \mathcal{E} be the $(M^\vee)^\circ$ -equivariant local system associated to ϵ on the unipotent orbit $\mathcal{C}_{u_\phi}^{(M^\vee)^\circ}$, and let $M_\mathcal{E}^\vee$ be its stabilizer M^\vee .
- The generalized Springer correspondence for (M^\vee, \mathcal{E}) matches $(\mathcal{C}_{u_\phi}^{(M^\vee)^\circ}, q\mathcal{E})$ with an irreducible representation ρ_{M^\vee} of $\mathbb{C}[M_\mathcal{E}^\vee/(M^\vee)^\circ, \mathfrak{h}_\mathcal{E}]$.
- By the equivariance of the generalized Springer correspondence $N_{G_{\phi_b}^\vee}(M^\vee, q\mathcal{E})$ equals the stabilizer of (M^\vee, ρ_{M^\vee}) in $G_{\phi_b}^\vee$.
- Write $\widetilde{W}_{q\mathcal{E}} = N_{G_{\phi_b}^\vee}(M^\vee, q\mathcal{E})/(M^\vee)^\circ$, so that ρ_{M^\vee} can be extended to a projective representation of $\widetilde{W}_{q\mathcal{E}}$.
- The group $W_{q\mathcal{E}}^\circ$ is a subgroup of $\widetilde{W}_{q\mathcal{E}}$. Extend that to a set of representatives $\dot{W}_{q\mathcal{E}}$ for $W_{q\mathcal{E}} = \widetilde{W}_{q\mathcal{E}}/(M^\vee)^\circ$ in $\widetilde{W}_{q\mathcal{E}}$, such that $r\dot{w} = \dot{r}w$ for $r \in \mathfrak{R}_{q\mathcal{E}}, w \in W_{q\mathcal{E}}^\circ$.

- For every $\dot{w} \in \dot{W}_{q\mathcal{E}}$ we pick an intertwiner $I^{\dot{w}} \in \text{Hom}_{M_{\mathcal{E}}^{\vee}/(M^{\vee})^{\circ}}(\dot{w} \cdot \rho_{M^{\vee}}, \rho_{M^{\vee}})$. For $m \in M_{\mathcal{E}}^{\vee}/(M^{\vee})^{\circ}$ we define $I^{\dot{w}m} = I^{\dot{w}} \circ \rho_{M^{\vee}}(m)$.
- The operators $I^{\dot{w}m}$ determine a 2-cocycle $\mathfrak{h}_{q\mathcal{E}}$ for $\widetilde{W}_{q\mathcal{E}}$, which factors through $(W_{q\mathcal{E}})^2$. This gives twisted group algebras $\mathbb{C}[\widetilde{W}_{q\mathcal{E}}, \mathfrak{h}_{q\mathcal{E}}]$ and $\mathbb{C}[W_{q\mathcal{E}}, \mathfrak{h}_{q\mathcal{E}}]$. Here we use the conventions as in [AMS1, §1]:

$$\mathfrak{h}_{q\mathcal{E}}(w, w') = T_w T_{w'} T_{ww'}^{-1} = I^{ww'} (I^{w'})^{-1} (I^w)^{-1}.$$

- For a representation (τ, V_{τ}) of $\mathbb{C}[W_{q\mathcal{E}}, \mathfrak{h}_{q\mathcal{E}}]$, $V_{\tau} \otimes V_{\rho_{M^{\vee}}}$ becomes a representation of $\mathbb{C}[\widetilde{W}_{q\mathcal{E}}, \mathfrak{h}_{q\mathcal{E}}]$ by defining

$$\tilde{T}_{\dot{w}m}(v_1 \otimes v_2) = \tau(T_w)v_1 \otimes I^{\dot{w}} \rho_{M^{\vee}}(T_m)v_2.$$

- For the remainder of the construction see the proof of [AMS1, Lemma 5.4].

Now we investigate what happens when we tensor everything with $\tau_{\phi_b}(g)$. Recall from Lemma 2.1.a that $\tau_{\phi_b}(g)$ is trivial on $(M^{\vee})^{\circ}$ (but not necessarily on $M_{\mathcal{E}}^{\vee}$). Thus \mathcal{E} is stable under $\tau_{\phi_b}(g)$, and $q\mathcal{E}$ is replaced by $q\mathcal{E} \otimes \tau_{\phi_b}(g)$. Then $\rho_{M^{\vee}}$ is replaced by $\rho_{M^{\vee}} \otimes \tau_{\phi_b}(g)^{-1}$, see [AMS1, Theorem 4.7]. We can keep the $I^{\dot{w}}$ for $\dot{w} \in \dot{W}_{q\mathcal{E}}$, for $\tau_{\phi_b}(g)$ extends to a character of $\widetilde{W}_{q\mathcal{E}}$, so every \dot{w} stabilizes $\tau_{\phi_b}(g)$. However, we must replace $I^{\dot{w}m}$ by

$$\tilde{I}^{\dot{w}m} = I^{\dot{w}} \circ \rho_{M^{\vee}}(m) \tau_{\phi_b}(g)^{-1}(m).$$

This determines a new 2-cocycle $\mathfrak{h}_{q\mathcal{E} \otimes \tau_{\phi_b}(g)}$ of $W_{q\mathcal{E}}$, and an algebra isomorphism

$$(2.20) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_g : \mathbb{C}[W_{q\mathcal{E}}, \mathfrak{h}_{q\mathcal{E}}] & \rightarrow & \mathbb{C}[W_{q\mathcal{E}}, \mathfrak{h}_{q\mathcal{E} \otimes \tau_{\phi_b}(g)}] \\ T_w & \mapsto & \tau_{\phi_b}(g)(\dot{w}) T_w \end{array}.$$

For $w \in W_{q\mathcal{E}}^{\circ}$ we chose $\dot{w} = w \in N_{(G_{\phi_b}^{\vee})^{\circ}}(M^{\vee})/(M^{\vee})^{\circ}$, so $\tau_{\phi_b}(\dot{w}) = 1$ (by Lemma 2.1.a) and $\alpha_g(T_w) = T_w$. \square

We note that $w \mapsto \tau_{\phi_b}(g)(\dot{w})$ is not necessarily a character of $W_{q\mathcal{E}}$, because it involves the choice of $\dot{W}_{q\mathcal{E}}$. Nevertheless, $\mathfrak{h}_{q\mathcal{E}}$ and $\mathfrak{h}_{q\mathcal{E} \otimes \tau_{\phi_b}(g)}$ are equivalent in $H^2(W_{q\mathcal{E}}, \mathbb{C}^{\times})$.

Consider $(\phi, \rho) \in \Phi_e(G)$ with cuspidal support in $(\mathcal{L}(F), X_{\text{nr}}(L)_{rs} \phi_b, q\epsilon)$. As explained in the proof of [AMS3, Theorem 3.8], upon replacing (ϕ, ρ) by an equivalent parameter, we may assume that

$$\phi|_{\mathbf{I}_F} = \phi_b|_{\mathbf{I}_F}, d\phi|_{SL_2(\mathbb{C})} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathfrak{t} \text{ and } \phi(\text{Frob})\phi_b(\text{Frob})^{-1} \in X_{\text{nr}}(L)_{rs}.$$

We abbreviate $\sigma = \phi(\text{Frob})\phi_b(\text{Frob})^{-1}$ and regard it both as an element of $(Z(L^{\vee})^{\mathbf{I}_F})_{\text{Frob}}^{\circ}$ and an element of $X_{\text{nr}}(L)_{rs}$. As σ lies in the real split part of a torus, $\sigma^t \in X_{\text{nr}}(L)_{rs}$ is well-defined for every $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Then

$$[0, 1] \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\mathbf{W}_F, L^{\vee} \rtimes \mathbf{W}_F) : t \mapsto \sigma^t \phi_b|_{\mathbf{W}_F}$$

is a path between $\phi_b|_{\mathbf{W}_F}$ and $\phi|_{\mathbf{W}_F}$. We note that $\tau_{\phi}(g)$ depends only on $\phi|_{\mathbf{W}_F}$ (and similarly for ϕ_b), and that

$$Z_{G^{\vee}}(\phi(\mathbf{W}_F)) = Z_{G^{\vee}}(\sigma^t \phi(\mathbf{W}_F)) \subset Z_{G^{\vee}}(\phi_b(\mathbf{W}_F)) \quad \text{for all } t \in (0, 1].$$

Now Lemmas 2.1.b and 2.2 say that

$$(2.21) \quad \tau_{\phi} = \tau_{\phi_b}|_{Z_{G^{\vee}}(\phi(\mathbf{W}_F))}.$$

This allows us replace τ_{ϕ} and $\tau_{\mathcal{S}_{\phi}}$ by τ_{ϕ_b} whenever we please.

The algebra isomorphism α_g from Proposition 2.4 gives an equivalence of categories

$$\alpha_g^* : \begin{array}{ccc} \text{Mod}(\mathbb{H}(\phi_b, q\epsilon \otimes \tau_{\phi_b}(g), \vec{r})) & \rightarrow & \text{Mod}(\mathbb{H}(\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{r})) \\ (\pi, V) & \mapsto & (\pi \circ \alpha_g, V) \end{array}.$$

Lemma 2.5. *Suppose that $(\phi, \rho) \in \Phi_e(G)$ with cuspidal support in $(L, X_{\text{nr}}(L)_{rs}\phi_b, q\epsilon \otimes \tau_{\phi_b}(g))$. Fix $\vec{r} \in \mathbb{C}^d$ and recall the $\mathbb{H}(\phi_b, q\epsilon \otimes \tau_{\phi_b}(g), \vec{r})$ -modules $M(\phi, \rho, \vec{r})$ and $E(\phi, \rho, \vec{r})$ from Theorem 1.2. Then*

$$\alpha_g^* E(\phi, \rho, \vec{r}) = E(\phi, \rho \otimes \tau_{\phi}(g)^{-1}, \vec{r}) \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha_g^* M(\phi, \rho, \vec{r}) = M(\phi, \rho \otimes \tau_{\phi}(g)^{-1}, \vec{r}).$$

Proof. Let IM denote the Iwahori–Matsumoto involution of a (twisted) graded Hecke algebra. (By definition, it restricts to the identity on $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{A}_{q\mathcal{E}}, \mathfrak{h}_{q\mathcal{E}}]$.) By [AMS3, Theorem 3.8], for a certain $\sigma_L \in \text{Lie}(X_{\text{nr}}(L)_{rs})$:

$$(2.22) \quad E(\phi, \rho, \vec{r}) = \text{IM}^* E_{\log(u_\phi), \sigma_L, \vec{r}, \rho}.$$

Let ρ° be an irreducible constituent of $\rho|_{\mathcal{S}_\phi^\circ}$, as in (2.18). By [AMS2, Lemma 3.13] there is a unique

$$\tau \in \text{Irr}(\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{A}_{\mathcal{E}, u_{\phi_b}, \sigma}, \mathfrak{h}_{q\mathcal{E} \otimes \tau_{\phi_b}(g)}^{-1}]) \cong \text{Irr}(\mathbb{C}[(\mathcal{S}_\phi)_{\rho^\circ} / \mathcal{S}_\phi^\circ, \mathfrak{h}_{q\mathcal{E} \otimes \tau_{\phi_b}(g)}^{-1}])$$

such that $\rho = \rho^\circ \rtimes \tau$. Let $\tau^* \in \text{Irr}(\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{A}_{\mathcal{E}, u_{\phi_b}, \sigma}, \mathfrak{h}_{q\mathcal{E} \otimes \tau_{\phi_b}(g)}])$ be the contragredient of τ . By [AMS2, Lemma 3.18], which is applicable in this generality by [AMS3, Theorem 1.4],

$$(2.23) \quad E_{\log(u_\phi), \sigma_L, \vec{r}, \rho^\circ \rtimes \tau} = \tau^* \times E_{\log(u_\phi), \sigma_L, \vec{r}, \rho^\circ}^\circ,$$

where $E_{\log(u_\phi), \sigma_L, \vec{r}, \rho^\circ}^\circ$ is a standard module for

$$\mathbb{H}((G_{\phi_b}^\vee)^\circ, (M^\vee)^\circ, \mathcal{E}, \vec{r}) \otimes \mathcal{O}(\text{Lie}(X_{\text{nr}}(G))).$$

Applying α_g in the form (2.20) to (2.22) and (2.23), we obtain

$$\alpha_g^* E(\phi, \rho, \vec{r}) = \text{IM}^*(\tau^* \otimes \tau_{\phi_b}(g)) \times E_{\log(u_\phi), \sigma_L, \vec{r}, \rho^\circ}^\circ.$$

Again by (2.23) this equals

$$\text{IM}^* E_{\log(u_\phi), \sigma_L, \vec{r}, \rho^\circ \rtimes (\tau \otimes \tau_{\phi_b}(g)^{-1})} = \text{IM}^* E_{\log(u_\phi), \sigma_L, \vec{r}, \rho \otimes \tau_{\phi_b}(g)^{-1}} = E(\phi, \rho \otimes \tau_{\phi}(g)^{-1}, \vec{r}).$$

By [AMS2, (69) and (70)] the analogue of (2.23) for $M(\phi, \rho, \vec{r})$ also holds. Knowing that, the above argument for $E(\phi, \rho, \vec{r})$ applies to $M(\phi, \rho, \vec{r})$. \square

We would like to show that, for every bounded ϕ_b , the isomorphism α_g from Proposition 2.4 is induced by an isomorphism

$$\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee \otimes \tau_{\phi_b}(g), \vec{z}).$$

However, it seems that this cannot be realized with (twisted) graded Hecke algebras. To approach the desired situation, we replace $\mathbb{H}(\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{r})$ by a larger algebra, which has the same irreducible representations but admits more inner automorphisms.

Recall from [AMS2, Lemma 2.3] that

$$(2.24) \quad S(\mathfrak{t}^* \oplus \text{Lie}^*(X_{\text{nr}}(G)) \oplus (\mathbb{C}^*)^d)^{W_{q\mathcal{E}}} = \mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{t} \times \text{Lie}(X_{\text{nr}}(G)))^{W_{q\mathcal{E}}} \oplus \mathbb{C}[\vec{r}]$$

is a central subalgebra of $\mathbb{H}(\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{r})$. More precisely, since $W_{q\mathcal{E}}$ acts faithfully on \mathfrak{t} (the pointwise stabilizer of \mathfrak{t} in $G_{\phi_b}^\vee$ is M^\vee , but the image of M^\vee in $W_{q\mathcal{E}}$ is 1), (2.24) is the full centre of $\mathbb{H}(\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{r})$.

Let $C^{an}(U)$ be the algebra of complex analytic functions on a complex variety U . We define the algebras

$$\mathbb{H}^{an}(\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{\mathbf{r}}) = C^{an}(\mathfrak{t} \times \mathrm{Lie}(X_{\mathrm{nr}}(G)) \oplus \mathbb{C}^d)^{W_{q\mathcal{E}}} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{t} \times \mathrm{Lie}(X_{\mathrm{nr}}(G)) \times \mathbb{C}^d)^{W_{q\mathcal{E}}}} \mathbb{H}(\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{\mathbf{r}}).$$

As observed in [Sol1, §1.5], based on [Opd, Proposition 4.3], pullback along the inclusion

$$(2.25) \quad \mathbb{H}(\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{\mathbf{r}}) \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^{an}(\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{\mathbf{r}})$$

provides an equivalence between the respective categories of finite dimensional modules. We note that

$$(2.26) \quad C^{an}(\mathfrak{t} \times \mathrm{Lie}(X_{\mathrm{nr}}(G)) \times \mathbb{C}^d) = C^{an}(\mathfrak{t} \times \mathrm{Lie}(X_{\mathrm{nr}}(G)) \times \mathbb{C}^d)^{W_{q\mathcal{E}}} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{t} \times \mathrm{Lie}(X_{\mathrm{nr}}(G)) \times \mathbb{C}^d)^{W_{q\mathcal{E}}}} \mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{t} \times \mathrm{Lie}(X_{\mathrm{nr}}(G)))$$

is a (commutative, but usually not central) subalgebra of $\mathbb{H}^{an}(\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{\mathbf{r}})$. As vector spaces

$$(2.27) \quad \mathbb{H}^{an}(\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{\mathbf{r}}) = C^{an}(\mathfrak{t} \times \mathrm{Lie}(X_{\mathrm{nr}}(G)) \times \mathbb{C}^d) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}[W_{q\mathcal{E}}, \mathfrak{h}_{q\mathcal{E}}].$$

We extend α_g to an isomorphism

$$\mathbb{H}^{an}(\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{\mathbf{r}}) \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^{an}(\phi_b, q\epsilon \otimes \tau_{\phi_b}(g), \vec{\mathbf{r}})$$

by letting it act trivially on $C^{an}(\mathfrak{t} \times \mathrm{Lie}(X_{\mathrm{nr}}(G)))$.

In view of (2.2) we may assume that g is represented in $T_{AD} = (\mathcal{T}/Z(\mathcal{G}))(F)$. Evaluating unramified characters at g determines an element

$$x_g \in X^*(X_{\mathrm{nr}}(T_{AD}))$$

which can also be regarded as an algebraic character of the subtorus $X_{\mathrm{nr}}(L_{AD}) \cong (Z(L_c^\vee)^{\mathbf{I}_F})_{\mathrm{Frob}}^\circ$ of $X_{\mathrm{nr}}(T_{AD})$. Via the covering

$$Z(M^\vee)^\circ = Z(L_c^\vee)^{\mathbf{W}_{F,\circ}} \rightarrow X_{\mathrm{nr}}(L_{AD}),$$

x_g lifts to a character of $Z(M^\vee)^\circ$. We note that $-x_g = x_{g^{-1}}$ (in all the aforementioned interpretations).

Composition with the exponential map $\mathfrak{t} = \mathrm{Lie}(X_{\mathrm{nr}}(L_{AD})) \rightarrow X_{\mathrm{nr}}(L_{AD})$ yields an analytic character e^{x_g} of \mathfrak{t} . It can be regarded as an invertible element of

$$C^{an}(\mathfrak{t} \times \mathrm{Lie}(X_{\mathrm{nr}}(G)) \times \mathbb{C}^d) \subset \mathbb{H}^{an}(\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{\mathbf{r}}).$$

The automorphism $\mathrm{Ad}(e^{x_g})$ of $\mathbb{H}^{an}(\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{\mathbf{r}})$ is inner, so it acts trivially on representations up to equivalence. Obviously $\mathrm{Ad}(e^{x_g})$ can also be considered as an inner automorphism of $\mathbb{H}^{an}(\phi_b, q\epsilon \otimes \tau_{\phi_b}(g), \vec{\mathbf{r}})$.

Lemma 2.6. *The algebra isomorphism*

$$\alpha_g \circ \mathrm{Ad}(e^{x_g}) : \mathbb{H}^{an}(\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{\mathbf{r}}) \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^{an}(\phi_b, q\epsilon \otimes \tau_{\phi_b}(g), \vec{\mathbf{r}})$$

equals $\mathrm{Ad}(e^{x_g}) \circ \alpha_g$. Up to equivalence, it has the same effect on modules as α_g (as in Lemma 2.5).

Proof. The statement about modules is clear from the above. Let A be the subalgebra of $\mathbb{H}^{an}(\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{\mathbf{r}})$ generated by $C^{an}(\mathfrak{t} \times \text{Lie}(X_{nr}(G)))$ and $\mathbb{C}[W_{q\mathcal{E}}^\circ]$. Then

$$(2.28) \quad \mathbb{H}^{an}(\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{\mathbf{r}}) = A \otimes \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{R}_{q\mathcal{E}}, \mathfrak{h}_{q\mathcal{E}}]$$

as vector spaces, and A can also be regarded as a subalgebra of $\mathbb{H}^{an}(\phi_b, q\epsilon \otimes \tau_{\phi_b}(g), \vec{\mathbf{r}})$. With that identification α_g is the identity on A , and in particular it commutes with $\text{Ad}(e^{x_g})$ on A . For $r \in \mathfrak{R}_{q\mathcal{E}}$, represented by $\dot{r} \in \widetilde{W_{q\mathcal{E}}}$ as in (2.20):

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_g \circ \text{Ad}(e^{x_g})(T_r) &= \alpha_g(e^{x_g} T_r e^{-x_g}) = \alpha_g(T_r r^{-1} (e^{x_g}) e^{-x_g}) \\ &= \alpha_g(T_r) r^{-1} (e^{x_g}) e^{-x_g} = \tau_{\phi_b}(g)(\dot{r}) T_r r^{-1} (e^{x_g}) e^{-x_g} \\ &= e^{x_g} \tau_{\phi_b}(g)(\dot{r}) T_r e^{-x_g} = e^{x_g} \tau_{\phi_b}(g)(\dot{r}) T_r e^{-x_g} \\ &= \text{Ad}(e^{x_g}) \circ \alpha_g(T_r). \end{aligned}$$

In view of (2.28), this shows that $\alpha_g \circ \text{Ad}(e^{x_g}) = \text{Ad}(e^{x_g}) \circ \alpha_g$ on the whole of $\mathbb{H}^{an}(\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{\mathbf{r}})$. \square

2.3. Action on affine Hecke algebras.

Recall the twisted affine Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{\mathbf{z}})$ from (1.9). For every ϕ_b with $(L, \phi_b, q\epsilon) \in \mathfrak{s}_L^\vee$, we can consider the subalgebra $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \phi_b, \vec{\mathbf{z}})$ with as data the torus \mathfrak{s}_L^\vee , roots $\{\alpha \in \Phi_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee} : s_\alpha(\phi_b) = \phi_b\}$, the finite group $W_{q\mathcal{E}} = W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \phi_b, q\epsilon}$, parameters λ, λ^* and the 2-cocycle $\mathfrak{h}_{q\mathcal{E}}$. As explained in the proofs of [AMS3, Theorems 2.5.a and 3.18.a], there is a natural equivalence between the following categories:

- (i) finite dimensional $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{\mathbf{z}})$ -modules with weights in $W_{q\mathcal{E}} X_{nr}(L)_{rs} \phi_b \times \mathbb{R}_{>0}^d$;
- (ii) finite dimensional $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \phi_b, \vec{\mathbf{z}})$ -modules with weights in $X_{nr}(L)_{rs} \phi_b \times \mathbb{R}_{>0}^d$.

(The weights are meant with respect to the commutative subalgebras from the Bernstein presentation.) The map

$$\begin{aligned} \exp_{\phi_b} : \mathfrak{t} \times \text{Lie}(X_{nr}(G)_{rs}) \times \mathbb{C}^d &\rightarrow X_{nr}(L) \phi_b \times (\mathbb{C}^\times)^d = \mathfrak{s}_L^\vee \times (\mathbb{C}^\times)^d \\ (\lambda, \vec{\mathbf{r}}) &\mapsto (\exp(\lambda) \phi_b, \exp(\vec{\mathbf{r}})) \end{aligned}$$

induces a $W_{q\mathcal{E}}$ -equivariant homomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \exp_{\phi_b}^* : \mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{s}_L^\vee \times (\mathbb{C}^\times)^d) &\rightarrow C^{an}(\mathfrak{t} \times \text{Lie}(X_{nr}(G)) \times \mathbb{C}^d) \\ f &\mapsto f \circ \exp_{\phi_b} \end{aligned}$$

By [Sol1, Theorem 2.1.4] this extends to an injective algebra homomorphism

$$(2.29) \quad \exp_{\phi_b}^* : \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \phi_b, \vec{\mathbf{z}}) \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^{an}(\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{\mathbf{r}}).$$

By [Sol1, Corollary 2.15] (see the explanation in the proof of [AMS3, Theorem 3.18.a]), (2.29) induces an equivalence between (ii) and the category of

- (iii) finite dimensional $\mathbb{H}^{an}(\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{\mathbf{r}})$ -modules (or, equivalently, $\mathbb{H}(\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{\mathbf{r}})$ -modules) with weights in $\mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{R}} \times \text{Lie}(X_{nr}(G)_{rs}) \times \mathbb{R}_{>0}^d$.

Next we would like to define an analogue of conjugation by x_g on $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{\mathbf{z}})$. However, $x_g \in X^*(X_{nr}(T_{AD}))$ does in general not define a character of $T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ or \mathfrak{s}_L^\vee . The best approximation we found is:

Lemma 2.7. *Let $x \in X^*(X_{nr}(L_{AD}))$ and $w \in N_{G^\vee_{sc}}(L_c^\vee \rtimes \mathbf{W}_F)/L_c^\vee \cong N_{G^\vee}(L^\vee \rtimes \mathbf{W}_F)/L^\vee$. Then $w(x) - x$ naturally defines an algebraic character of $X_{nr}(L)$, trivial on $X_{nr}(G)$.*

Proof. The natural map $Z(L_c^\vee) \times Z(G^\vee) \rightarrow Z(L^\vee)$ induces a finite covering of tori

$$(2.30) \quad X_{\text{nr}}(L_{AD}) \times X_{\text{nr}}(G) \rightarrow X_{\text{nr}}(L),$$

compare with [AMS3, Lemma 3.7]. Its kernel is contained in the image of

$$(2.31) \quad (Z(G_{\text{sc}}^\vee \cap Z(L_c^\vee)^\circ) \times Z(G^\vee)^\circ \longrightarrow X_{\text{nr}}(L_{AD}) \times X_{\text{nr}}(G).$$

For any $z \in Z(G_{\text{sc}}^\vee \cap Z(L_c^\vee)^\circ$:

$$(w(x) - x)(z) = x(w^{-1}zwz^{-1}) = x(1) = 1.$$

So we may regard $w(x) - x$ as a character of $X_{\text{nr}}(L_{AD}) \times X_{\text{nr}}(G)$ which is trivial on $(Z(G_{\text{sc}}^\vee \cap Z(L_c^\vee)^\circ) \times Z(G^\vee)^\circ$. In view of (2.31), $w(x) - x$ factors through (2.30). \square

To proceed, we impose the following conditions:

- Condition 2.8.** (i) *The group $\mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ fixes the basepoint (ϕ_L, ρ_L) of \mathfrak{s}_L^\vee .*
 (ii) *$w(x) - x \in X^*(T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee})$ for all $w \in W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$, $x \in X^*(X_{\text{nr}}(T_{AD}))$.*

Assuming Condition 2.8.i, the action of $\mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ on \mathfrak{s}_L lifts to an action on $T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$, by algebraic group automorphisms.

Recall from [Lus3, §3] that $\mathcal{H}(T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}, W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}^\circ, \lambda, \lambda^*, \vec{\mathbf{z}})$ has an Iwahori–Matsumoto presentation, with a basis $\{N_w : w \in X^*(T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}) \rtimes W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}^\circ\}$. In terms of the length function ℓ and a simple (affine) reflection s , the multiplication relations are determined by

$$(2.32) \quad N_w N_s = \begin{cases} N_{ws} & \text{if } \ell(ws) = \ell(w) + 1 \\ N_{ws} + (\mathbf{z}(s) - \mathbf{z}(s)^{-1})N_w & \text{if } \ell(ws) = \ell(w) - 1 \end{cases}.$$

Here \mathbf{z} means the function on $X^*(T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}) \rtimes W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}^\circ$ derived from $\vec{\mathbf{z}}, \lambda, \lambda^*$ as in [Lus3, §3.1]. When Condition 2.8.i holds, $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{\mathbf{z}})$ also admits an Iwahori–Matsumoto presentation, such that $N_w N_r = N_{wr}$ for all $r \in \mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$, $w \in X^*(T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}) \rtimes W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}^\circ$.

Proposition 2.9. *Assume that Condition 2.8 holds and let $g \in T_{AD}$. There exists a $\mathbb{C}[\vec{\mathbf{z}}, \vec{\mathbf{z}}^{-1}]$ -algebra automorphism $\text{Ad}(x_g)$ of $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{\mathbf{z}})$, such that*

$$\text{Ad}(x_g)(N_w) = N_{w(w^{-1}(x_g) - x_g)} \quad w \in X^*(T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}) \rtimes W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}^\circ.$$

It fixes $\mathcal{O}(T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}) \otimes \mathbb{C}[\vec{\mathbf{z}}, \vec{\mathbf{z}}^{-1}]$ pointwise.

Proof. Notice that Condition 2.8.ii is needed to make the formula for $\text{Ad}(x_g)$ well-defined. The automorphism $w \mapsto x_g w x_g^{-1} = w(w^{-1}(x_g) - x_g)$ of $X^*(T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}) \rtimes W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}^\circ$ need not preserve the length function ℓ . However, we can realize $\mathcal{H}(T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}, W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}^\circ, 1, 1, \vec{\mathbf{z}})$ as the Iwahori–Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}(G', I)$ of a suitable reductive p -adic group G' . Then conjugation by x_g becomes conjugation by an element of the adjoint group G'_{ad} . $\text{Ad}(x_g)$ defines an automorphism of $\mathcal{H}(G')$ which restricts to an algebra isomorphism

$$\mathcal{H}(G', I) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(G', \text{Ad}(x_g)(I)) : N_w \mapsto N_{x_g w x_g^{-1}}.$$

Comparing with the multiplication relations (2.32) for these Iwahori–Hecke algebras, we deduce that, for $w, w' \in X^*(T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}) \rtimes W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}^\circ$:

$$\ell(x_g w w' x_g^{-1}) = \ell(x_g w x_g^{-1}) + \ell(x_g w' x_g^{-1}) \iff \ell(w w') = \ell(w) + \ell(w').$$

Further, conjugation by any $r \in \mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ defines an automorphism of $X^*(T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}) \rtimes W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}^\circ$ which preserves ℓ , so conjugation by $x_g r x_g^{-1}$ defines an automorphism which preserves $\ell \circ \text{Ad}(x_g)$. This implies that $N_w \mapsto N_{x_g w x_g^{-1}} = N_{w(w^{-1}(x_g) - x_g)}$ defines an automorphism of $\mathcal{H}(T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}, W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}^\circ, \lambda, \lambda^*, \vec{\mathbf{z}})$.

By Lemma 2.7 $X^*(T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee})$ and x_g are contained in the commutative group $X^*(X_{\text{nr}}(L))$. Hence $\text{Ad}(x_g)$ fixes N_w for every $w \in X^*(T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee})$. Starting with the Iwahori–Matsumoto presentation, the subalgebra $\mathcal{O}(T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee})$ is constructed from the N_w with w in the positive part of $X^*(T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee})$, see [Lus3, Lemmas 2.7 and 3.4]. As $\text{Ad}(x_g)$ fixes $\mathbb{C}[\vec{z}, \vec{z}^{-1}]$ by definition, it follows that it fixes $\mathcal{O}(T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}) \otimes \mathbb{C}[\vec{z}, \vec{z}^{-1}]$ pointwise. \square

In the remainder of this paragraph we assume that Condition (2.8) holds. Because $\text{Ad}(x_g)$ is the identity on $\mathcal{O}(T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee})$, it stabilizes the subalgebra $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \phi_b, \vec{z})$ of $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z})$. Via the injection (2.29), $\text{Ad}(x_g)$ can be extended uniquely to an automorphism of $\mathbb{H}^{\text{an}}(\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{r})$ which is the identity on $C^{\text{an}}(\mathfrak{t} \times \text{Lie}(X_{\text{nr}}(G)))$. For $\phi_b = \phi_L$ it is none other than $\text{Ad}(e^{x_g})$, but for $\phi_b \neq \phi_L$ the map \exp_{ϕ_b} creates more complications. From the proof of Proposition 2.9 we see that, for $w \in W_{q\mathcal{E}}$:

$$(2.33) \quad \exp_{\phi_b}^* \text{Ad}(x_g)(N_w) = (w^{-1}(x_g) - x_g)(\sigma) \text{Ad}(e^{x_g})(\exp_{\phi_b}^* N_w) \in \mathbb{H}^{\text{an}}(\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{r}).$$

where $\sigma = \phi_b(\text{Frob})\phi_L(\text{Frob})^{-1} \in X_{\text{nr}}(L)$. For $w \in W_{q\mathcal{E}}^\circ$, the calculations for Proposition 2.9.a entail that $w^{-1}(x_g) - x_g$ is a \mathbb{Z} -linear combination of roots α with $\alpha(\sigma) = 1$. Hence $(w^{-1}(x_g) - x_g)(\sigma) = 1$ and

$$(2.34) \quad \text{Ad}(x_g) = \text{Ad}(e^{x_g}) \quad \text{on} \quad \mathbb{H}^{\text{an}}((G_{\phi_b}^\vee)^\circ, (M^\vee)^\circ, \mathcal{E}, \vec{r}),$$

the subalgebra of $\mathbb{H}^{\text{an}}(\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{r})$ generated by $C^{\text{an}}(\mathfrak{t} \times \text{Lie}(X_{\text{nr}}(G)))$ and $\mathbb{C}[W_{q\mathcal{E}}^\circ]$.

Fix a lift $\sigma_{\text{sc}} \in Z(M^\vee)^\circ$ of $\sigma \in X_{\text{nr}}(L)$. For $w \in \mathfrak{R}_{q\mathcal{E}}$ we can relate the character

$$(2.35) \quad w \mapsto (w^{-1}(x_g) - x_g)(\sigma) = x_g(w\sigma_{\text{sc}}w^{-1}\sigma_{\text{sc}}^{-1})$$

to $\tau_{\phi_b}(g)(w)$. Write $g = g_c g_x$ as in (2.3), with g_c compact and g_x in the image of $X_*(T_{AD})$. Then

$$\tau_{\phi_b}(g) = \tau_{\phi_b}(g_c)\tau_{\phi_b}(g_x).$$

As every unramified character of T or T_{AD} is trivial on g_c , $\tau_{\phi_b}(g_c)|_{T^\vee}$ is insensitive to twisting ϕ_L by unramified characters, and x_g depends only on g_x .

Suppose that $\tau_{\phi_L}(g_x) = 1$ (which can be achieved for instance when ϕ_b or ϕ_L factors through ${}^L T$). The expression $\tau_{\phi_b}(g_x)(w) = \langle g_x, c_w \rangle$ from (2.8) and (2.10) works out as

$$\tau_{\phi_b}(g_x)(w) = \langle g_x, w\sigma_{\text{sc}}w^{-1}\sigma_{\text{sc}}^{-1} \rangle = x_g(w\sigma_{\text{sc}}w^{-1}\sigma_{\text{sc}}^{-1}).$$

Thus $\tau_{\phi_b}(g_x)$ equals (2.35), and we can regard that as the unramified part of $\tau_{\phi_b}(g)$.

By Condition (2.8) $W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}^\circ = W_{q\mathcal{E}}^\circ$ and $\mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee} = \mathfrak{R}_{q\mathcal{E}}$, where $q\epsilon = q\mathcal{E}|_{u_\phi}$ is regarded as an enhancement of ϕ_L . Via the choice of representatives $W_{q\mathcal{E}}$ (as in the proof of Proposition 2.4), $\tau_{\phi_L}(g)$ defines an isomorphism

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{C}[W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}, \kappa_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}] & = \mathbb{C}[W_{q\mathcal{E}}, \mathfrak{h}_{q\mathcal{E}}] & \rightarrow & \mathbb{C}[W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}, \kappa_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee} \otimes \tau_{\phi_L}(g)] = \mathbb{C}[W_{q\mathcal{E}}, \mathfrak{h}_{q\mathcal{E}} \otimes \tau_{\phi_L}(g)] \\ N_w & \mapsto & & \tau_{\phi_L}(g)(w)N_w \end{array},$$

compare with (2.20). It extends to an algebra isomorphism

$$(2.36) \quad \alpha_g : \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee \otimes \tau_{\phi_L}(g), \vec{z})$$

which is the identity on $\mathcal{H}(T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}, W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}^\circ, \lambda, \lambda^*, \vec{z})$. Consider the composition

$$(2.37) \quad \alpha_g \circ \text{Ad}(x_g) : \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee \otimes \tau_{\phi_L}(g), \vec{z}).$$

We note that, when $g = g_c g_x$ is as in (2.3) and $\tau_{\phi_L}(g_x) = 1$, we can decompose (2.37) in $\alpha_g = \alpha_{g_c}$ and $\text{Ad}(x_g) = \text{Ad}(x_{g_x})$.

Theorem 2.10. *Recall that Condition (2.8) is in force. Let $\vec{z} \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^d$ and let $(\phi, \rho) \in \Phi_e(G)^{\mathfrak{s}^\vee \otimes \tau_{\phi_L}(g)}$. The equivalence of categories*

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha_g \circ \text{Ad}(x_g))^* : \text{Mod}(\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee \otimes \tau_{\phi_L}(g), \vec{z})) &\rightarrow \text{Mod}(\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z})), \\ \pi &\mapsto \pi \circ \alpha_g \circ \text{Ad}(x_g) \end{aligned}$$

sends $\bar{E}(\phi, \rho, \vec{z})$ to $\bar{E}(\phi, \rho \otimes \tau_\phi(g)^{-1}, \vec{z})$ and $\bar{M}(\phi, \rho, \vec{z})$ to $\bar{M}(\phi, \rho \otimes \tau_\phi(g)^{-1}, \vec{z})$.

Proof. The isomorphism $\alpha_g \circ \text{Ad}(x_g)$ fixes $\mathcal{O}(T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee})$ pointwise. Hence it restricts to an isomorphism

$$\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \phi_b, \vec{z}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee \otimes \tau_{\phi_L}(g), \phi_b, \vec{z}),$$

where we note that $\tau_{\phi_L}(g) = \tau_{\phi_b}(g)$ on L^\vee . Via the inclusion (2.25), this extends canonically to an isomorphism

$$(2.38) \quad \mathbb{H}^{an}(\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{\mathfrak{r}}) \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^{an}(\phi_b, q\epsilon \otimes \tau_{\phi_b}(g), \vec{\mathfrak{r}})$$

Here $\phi_b = \sigma\phi_L$ and $\tau_{\phi_b} = \tau_\sigma\tau_{\phi_L}$. The part τ_{ϕ_L} is accounted for by α_g , whereas τ_σ is incorporated in (2.33). A calculation analogous to (2.33)–(2.35) shows that (2.38) is none other than $\alpha_g \circ \text{Ad}(e^{x_g})$. Finally we apply Lemmas 2.5 and 2.6. \square

3. ISOMORPHISMS OF REDUCTIVE GROUPS

In this section F is any local field. Consider an isomorphism of connected reductive F -groups

$$\eta : \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}.$$

As observed in [Bor1, §1.2], η and the choice of a pinning of G^\vee induce isomorphisms $\eta^\vee : G^\vee \rightarrow \tilde{G}^\vee$ and

$$(3.1) \quad {}^L\eta = \eta^\vee \rtimes \text{id} : G^\vee \rtimes \mathbf{W}_F \rightarrow \tilde{G}^\vee \rtimes \mathbf{W}_F.$$

Given η , these maps are unique up to conjugation by elements of G^\vee (and adjusting the \mathbf{W}_F -action on G^\vee accordingly). By the naturality of the Kottwitz isomorphism

$$(3.2) \quad \zeta_{\tilde{\mathcal{G}}} \circ \eta^\vee = \zeta_{\mathcal{G}} \in \text{Irr}(Z(G_{sc}^\vee)^{\mathbf{W}_F})$$

Thus η^\vee remembers to which inner twist of \mathcal{G}^* the group $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$ is mapped, and ${}^L\eta$ induces a bijection $\Phi({}^L\eta) : \Phi(G) \rightarrow \Phi(\tilde{G})$. We agree that the extensions $\zeta_{\mathcal{G}}^+, \zeta_{\tilde{\mathcal{G}}}^+$ from (1.2) are chosen such that $\zeta_{\tilde{\mathcal{G}}}^+ \circ \eta^\vee = \zeta_{\mathcal{G}}^+$. Under that assumption ${}^L\eta$ also induces a bijection

$$(3.3) \quad \begin{aligned} \Phi_e({}^L\eta) : \Phi_e(G) &\rightarrow \Phi_e(\tilde{G}), \\ (\phi, \rho) &\mapsto ({}^L\eta \circ \phi, \rho \circ (\eta^\vee)^{-1}). \end{aligned}$$

Composing η^\vee by an inner automorphism does not change (3.3), so $\Phi({}^L\eta)$ and $\Phi_e({}^L\eta)$ are determined uniquely by η .

Assume for the moment that F is non-archimedean. Then ${}^L\eta$ induces isomorphisms from all the objects associated in Section 1 to G^\vee to the analogous objects for \tilde{G}^\vee . All the constructions underlying the results of [AMS1, AMS2, AMS3] are functorial for algebraic isomorphisms. For instance, ${}^L\eta$ naturally gives rise to algebra isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}(\eta^\vee(\mathfrak{s}_L^\vee)) &\rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{s}_L^\vee) & : f &\mapsto f \circ \Phi_e({}^L\eta), \\ \mathcal{O}(\eta^\vee(\mathfrak{t}) \times \text{Lie}(X_{\text{nr}}(\tilde{G}))) &\rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{t} \times \text{Lie}(X_{\text{nr}}(G))) & : f &\mapsto f \circ \eta^\vee, \\ \mathcal{H}(W_{L\eta(\mathfrak{s}^\vee)}^\circ, \vec{\mathfrak{z}}^{2\lambda}) &\rightarrow \mathcal{H}(W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}^\circ, \vec{\mathfrak{z}}^{2\lambda}) & : N_{s_{\eta^\vee(\alpha)}} &\mapsto N_{s_\alpha}. \end{aligned}$$

Using the notation from the proof of [AMS3, Proposition 3.15.b], in particular $J = Z_{G^\vee}^1(\phi|_{\mathbf{I}_F})$, we get an isomorphism

$$\mathbb{C}[W_{L\eta(\mathfrak{s}^\vee)}, \mathfrak{h}_{L\eta(\mathfrak{s}^\vee)}] \cong \text{End}_{\tilde{J}}(\tilde{q}\pi_*(\eta_*^\vee(\tilde{q}\mathcal{E}))) \xrightarrow{T} \text{End}_J(q\pi_*(\tilde{q}\mathcal{E})) \cong \mathbb{C}[W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}, \mathfrak{h}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}].$$

$$\xrightarrow{\quad} (\eta_*^\vee)^{-1} \circ T \circ \eta_*^\vee$$

The above maps combine to algebra isomorphisms

$$(3.4) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathbb{H}({}^L\eta) &: \mathbb{H}(\Phi_e({}^L\eta)(\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{r})) \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\phi_b, q\epsilon, \vec{r}), \\ \mathcal{H}({}^L\eta) &: \mathcal{H}(\Phi_e({}^L\eta)(\mathfrak{s}^\vee), \vec{z}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z}). \end{aligned}$$

The canonicity of the bijections in Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 allows us to conclude:

Corollary 3.1. *Let F be a non-archimedean local field and assume the notation of Theorems 1.1 and 1.2, for G and for \tilde{G} . Then, for any $\vec{r} \in \mathbb{C}^d, \vec{z} \in (\mathbb{C}^\times)^d$:*

$$\begin{aligned} M(\phi, \rho, \vec{r}) \circ \mathbb{H}({}^L\eta) &= M(\Phi_e({}^L\eta)(\phi, \rho), \vec{r}), \\ \overline{M}(\phi, \rho, \vec{z}) \circ \mathcal{H}({}^L\eta) &= \overline{M}(\Phi_e({}^L\eta)(\phi, \rho), \vec{z}), \end{aligned}$$

and similarly for the standard modules $E(\phi, \rho, \vec{r}), \overline{E}(\phi, \rho, \vec{z})$.

Now F may again be any local field. Upon adjusting η^\vee by an inner automorphism of G^\vee , we may assume that it sends a chosen \mathbf{W}_F -stable pinning of G^\vee to a chosen \mathbf{W}_F -stable pinning of \tilde{G}^\vee . (Actually the Weil group acts via the absolute Galois group of F , but we find it notationally more convenient to stick to \mathbf{W}_F .) Say these pinning involve the maximal tori T^\vee, \tilde{T}^\vee and the Borel subgroups B^\vee, \tilde{B}^\vee . Then η^\vee determines a \mathbf{W}_F -equivariant isomorphism $\mathcal{R}(\eta^\vee)$ from the based root datum

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}(G^\vee, T^\vee) &= (X^*(T^\vee), \Phi(G^\vee, T^\vee), X_*(T^\vee), \Phi^\vee(G^\vee, T^\vee), \Delta^\vee) \\ &= (X_*(\mathcal{T}), \Phi^\vee(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{T}), X^*(\mathcal{T}), \Phi(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{T}), \Delta^\vee). \end{aligned}$$

to $\mathcal{R}(\tilde{G}^\vee, \tilde{T}^\vee)$. Up to inner automorphisms of G^\vee , η^\vee is determined by $\mathcal{R}(\eta^\vee)$.

Similarly, up to inner automorphisms of F_s -groups, η is determined by the isomorphism of based root data $\mathcal{R}(\eta) = \mathcal{R}(\eta^\vee)^\vee$. However, as we saw in Section 2, some inner automorphisms of $\mathcal{G}(F)$ come from elements of $\mathcal{G}(F_s)$ that do not lie in (the image of) $\mathcal{G}(F)$. As a consequence, there can exist several isomorphisms $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}(F) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}(F)$, not equivalent up to $\mathcal{G}(F)$ -conjugation, that give rise to G^\vee -conjugate isomorphisms $\eta^\vee : G^\vee \rightarrow \tilde{G}^\vee$. The remainder of this section is dedicated to making these remarks precise.

In [Spr, §16.3–16.4] the group of F -algebraic automorphisms of \mathcal{G} which are the identity on $Z(\mathcal{G})^\circ$ is analysed. It turns out to be a linear algebraic F -group with finitely many components. We will extend Springer's analysis to the group $\text{Aut}_F(\mathcal{G})$ of all F -algebraic automorphisms of \mathcal{G} . This need not be an algebraic group, for instance because the automorphism group of a split torus of dimension ≥ 2 is infinite and discrete.

Let \mathcal{G}^* be a quasi-split reductive F -group. We fix a \mathbf{W}_F -stable pinning of \mathcal{G}^* , consisting of a maximally split maximal F -torus \mathcal{T}^* , a Borel F -subgroup \mathcal{B}^* containing \mathcal{T}^* and for every simple root $\alpha \in \Phi(\mathcal{G}^*, \mathcal{T}^*)$ an element $x_\alpha \in \mathcal{U}_\alpha(F_\alpha)$, where F_α is the minimal field extension of F over which \mathcal{U}_α is defined. Then $\prod_{\alpha' \in \mathbf{W}_{F_\alpha}} x_{\alpha'} \in \mathcal{G}^*(F)$ for every $\alpha \in \Delta$.

Theorem 3.2. *Let τ be a \mathbf{W}_F -equivariant automorphism of $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{G}^*, \mathcal{T}^*)$.*

- (a) *There exists a unique $\eta_\tau \in \text{Aut}_F(\mathcal{G}^*)$ which stabilizes the pinning, commutes with \mathbf{W}_F and induces τ on $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{G}^*, \mathcal{T}^*)$.*
- (b) *$\text{Aut}_F(\mathcal{G}^*)$ is isomorphic to the semidirect product of $\mathcal{G}_{\text{ad}}^*(F)$ and the group of \mathbf{W}_F -automorphisms of $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{G}^*, \mathcal{T}^*)$ (acting via part a).*
- (c) *Let \mathcal{G}_u^* be the inner twist of \mathcal{G}^* parametrized by $u \in Z^1(F, \mathcal{G}_{\text{ad}}^*)$. Then the automorphism η_τ of $\mathcal{G}^*(F_s)$ restricts to an automorphism of F -groups $\mathcal{G}_u^* \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{\eta_\tau(u)}^*$.*

Proof. (a) By [Spr, Lemma 16.3.8] τ lifts uniquely to an F -automorphism of $\mathcal{G}_{\text{ad}}^*$ stabilizing the pinning derived from the pinning of \mathcal{G}^* . The same argument works for $\mathcal{G}^*(F)$, provided we omit the condition that the connected centre must be fixed, and instead use the automorphism of $Z(\mathcal{G}^*)^\circ$ determined by τ .

(b) By part (a) the indicated semidirect product embeds in $\text{Aut}_F(\mathcal{G}^*)$.

Every F -automorphism η^* of \mathcal{G}^* induces an F -automorphism of the quasi-split adjoint group $\mathcal{G}_{\text{ad}}^*$. From [Spr, Lemma 16.4.6] we see that the induced automorphism of $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{G}_{\text{ad}}^*, \mathcal{T}_{\text{AD}}^*)$ must commute with the \mathbf{W}_F -action. When η^* stabilizes $(\mathcal{B}^*, \mathcal{T}^*)$ (which can always be achieved by composing η^* with an inner automorphism c), it restricts to an F -automorphism of \mathcal{T}^* and of $\Phi(\mathcal{G}^*, \mathcal{T}^*)$. That it is defined over F implies that its action on $X_*(\mathcal{T}^*)$ must be \mathbf{W}_F -equivariant, and that it stabilizes \mathcal{B}^* means that it maps $\Delta^\vee \subset \Phi(\mathcal{G}^*, \mathcal{T}^*)$ to itself. Combining these two observations, we deduce that the automorphism $\mathcal{R}(\eta^*)$ of $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{G}^*, \mathcal{T}^*)$ induced by η^* is \mathbf{W}_F -equivariant.

(c) By definition

$$(3.5) \quad \mathcal{G}_u^*(F) = \{g \in \mathcal{G}^*(F_s) : \text{Ad}(u(\gamma)) \circ \gamma(g) = g \ \forall \gamma \in \mathbf{W}_F\}.$$

For $\gamma \in \mathbf{W}_F, g \in \mathcal{G}_u(F)$, by part (a) and (3.5):

$$\text{Ad}(\eta_\tau(u(\gamma))) \circ \gamma \circ \eta_\tau(g) = \eta_\tau \circ \text{Ad}(u(\gamma)) \circ \gamma(g) = \eta_\tau(g).$$

This shows that $\eta_\tau(g) \in \mathcal{G}_{\eta_\tau(u)}^*(F)$. Hence η_τ determines an algebraic automorphism $\mathcal{G}_u^* \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{\eta_\tau(u)}^*$, which is defined over F because it maps F -rational points to F -rational points. \square

From Theorem 3.2 we see that the identity component of $\text{Aut}_F(\mathcal{G}^*)$ is the group of inner automorphisms, which is an algebraic F -group naturally isomorphic to \mathcal{G}_{ad} [Spr, Lemma 16.3.7]. The component group of $\text{Aut}_F(\mathcal{G}^*)$ is canonically isomorphic to the group of \mathbf{W}_F -equivariant automorphisms of the based root datum of \mathcal{G}^* . When \mathcal{G}^* is semisimple, this component group is finite, but for reductive groups it can be infinite. That happens if and only if there is an irreducible representation of \mathbf{W}_F which appears with multiplicity > 1 in $X_*(Z(\mathcal{G}^*)^\circ)$.

For $u \in Z^1(F, \mathcal{G}_{\text{ad}}^*)$ Springer defines the inner twist $\text{Inn}(\mathcal{G}^*)_u$ of $\text{Inn}(\mathcal{G}^*) \cong \mathcal{G}_{\text{ad}}^*$. It comes from the Galois action

$$(3.6) \quad \gamma * \eta = u(\gamma)(\gamma \cdot \eta)u(\gamma)^{-1} \quad \gamma \in \text{Gal}(F_s/F), \eta \in \text{Inn}(\mathcal{G}^*),$$

and $\text{Inn}(\mathcal{G}^*)_u(F)$ consists precisely of the inner automorphisms of \mathcal{G}_u^* that are defined over F [Spr, Lemma 16.4.6]. As in [Spr, Lemma 16.3.7], one can show that there is a canonical isomorphism of F -groups

$$(3.7) \quad (\mathcal{G}_u^*)_{\text{ad}} = \mathcal{G}_{\text{ad},u}^* \rightarrow \text{Inn}(\mathcal{G}^*)_u.$$

Since \mathcal{G} will typically be an inner twist of \mathcal{G}^* , we write $(G^*)^\vee = G^\vee$. Let $\zeta \in \text{Irr}(Z(G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}})^{\mathbf{W}_F})$ be the image of $u \in H^1(F, \mathcal{G}_{\text{ad}}^*)$ under the Kottwitz homomorphism.

For τ as in Theorem 3.2.c, the induced automorphism η_{τ^\vee} of G^\vee (unique up to conjugacy) enables one to define

$$\tau(\zeta) = \zeta \circ \eta_{\tau^\vee} \in \text{Irr}(Z(G_{\text{sc}}^\vee)^{\mathbf{W}_F})$$

unambiguously. By the naturality of the Kottwitz homomorphism, $\tau(\zeta)$ is the image of $\eta_\tau(u)$.

Corollary 3.3. *Let $u, u' \in Z^1(F, \mathcal{G}_{\text{ad}}^*)$ with images $\zeta, \zeta' \in \text{Irr}(Z(G_{\text{sc}}^\vee)^{\mathbf{W}_F})$. Let τ be a \mathbf{W}_F -automorphism of $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{G}^*, \mathcal{T}^*)$.*

(a) *The following are equivalent:*

- (i) $\tau(\zeta') = \zeta$;
- (ii) *there exists an $\eta \in \text{Aut}_{F_s}(\mathcal{G}^*)$ with $\mathcal{R}(\eta) = \tau$, which restricts to an isomorphism of F -groups $\mathcal{G}_{u'}^* \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_u^*$.*

(b) *When (i) and (ii) hold, the group $\mathcal{G}_{\text{ad},u}(F)$ acts simply transitively on the set of such η (by composition).*

(c) $\text{Aut}_F(\mathcal{G}_u^*)$ *has:*

- *identity component $\mathcal{G}_{u,\text{ad}}^*(F)$;*
- *component group canonically isomorphic to the group of \mathbf{W}_F -automorphisms of $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{G}^*, \mathcal{T}^*)$ that preserve ζ .*

Proof. (a) By Theorem 3.2.c, (i) necessary for (ii).

Suppose that (i) holds. Then $\eta_\tau(u')$ is equivalent to u in $H^1(F, \mathcal{G}_{\text{ad}}^*)$, so there exists $c \in \mathcal{G}_{\text{ad}}^*(F_s)$ with $c\eta_\tau(u')c^{-1} = u$ in $Z^1(F, \mathcal{G}_{\text{ad}}^*)$. Then $\text{Ad}(c) \circ \eta_\tau$ is an F_s -automorphism $\mathcal{G}_{u'}^* \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_u^*$, which induces τ on $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{G}^*, \mathcal{T}^*)$. By construction

$$\text{Ad}(c) \circ \eta_\tau(\mathcal{G}_u^*(F)) = \text{Ad}(c)(\mathcal{G}_{\eta_\tau(u)}^*(F)) = \mathcal{G}_u^*(F),$$

so (ii) holds.

(b) Theorem 3.2.b tells us that any η as in (ii) is determined up to postcomposition with $c' \in \mathcal{G}_{\text{ad}}^*(F_s)$ which fixes $u \in Z^1(F, \mathcal{G}_{\text{ad}}^*)$. By [Spr, Lemma 16.4.6] and (3.7) such c' form the group $\mathcal{G}_{\text{ad},u}^*(F)$.

(c) This is a direct consequence of parts (a) and (b) in the case $u = u'$. \square

We will often denote the F -group \mathcal{G}_u^* by \mathcal{G}_ζ^* . Of course this is only correct up to isomorphism. Technically, we can make it precise by choosing a splitting of $Z^1(F, \mathcal{G}_{\text{ad}}^*) \rightarrow \text{Irr}(Z(G_{\text{sc}}^\vee)^{\mathbf{W}_F})$.

Proposition 3.4. *Consider a connected reductive F -group $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{G}_\zeta^*$ where \mathcal{G}^* is a quasi-split F -group and $\zeta \in \text{Irr}(Z(G_{\text{sc}}^\vee)^{\mathbf{W}_F})$. Let \mathcal{S} be a maximal F -split torus of \mathcal{G} , \mathcal{T} a maximal F -torus containing \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{P}_\emptyset a minimal parabolic F -subgroup of \mathcal{G} containing \mathcal{S} . Let $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$ be another such group, with analogous objects (endowed with tildes). Let*

$$\tau : \mathcal{R}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}^*, \tilde{\mathcal{T}}^*) \rightarrow \mathcal{R}(\mathcal{G}^*, \mathcal{T}^*)$$

be a \mathbf{W}_F -equivariant isomorphism of based root data. The following are equivalent:

- (i) $\tau(\tilde{\zeta}) := \tilde{\zeta} \circ \eta_\tau^\vee$ *equals ζ ;*
- (ii) *there exists an isomorphism of F -groups $\eta : \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ with $\mathcal{R}(\eta) = \tau$.*

Suppose now that (ii) holds. Then

- (a) *The group $G_{\text{ad}} = \mathcal{G}_{\text{ad}}(F)$ acts simply transitively on the set of η as in (ii).*
- (b) *The group $G = \mathcal{G}(F)$ acts naturally on the set of η as in (ii), with $|G_{\text{ad}}/G|$ orbits.*

(c) When F is non-archimedean, let K_0 be the parahoric subgroup of G attached to the origin of the standard apartment of the Bruhat–Tits building. When F is archimedean, let K_0 be a maximal compact subgroup of G such that the Iwasawa decomposition holds with respect to K_0 , $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}_{>0})$ and the unipotent radical of \mathcal{P}_\emptyset .

There exists an isomorphism of F -groups $\eta_{\tau, \mathcal{G}} : \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ such that

- $\eta_{\tau, \mathcal{G}}(\tilde{\mathcal{S}}) = \mathcal{S}$;
- $\eta_{\tau, \mathcal{G}}(\tilde{\mathcal{P}}_\emptyset) = \mathcal{P}_\emptyset$;
- $\eta_{\tau, \mathcal{G}}(\tilde{K}_0) = K_0$.

(d) The isomorphism $\eta_{\tau, \mathcal{G}}$ is unique up to $Z_{G_{\text{ad}}}(\mathcal{S})_{\text{cpt}}$, the maximal compact subgroup of $(Z_G(\mathcal{S})/Z(\mathcal{G}))(F)$. The maximal compact subgroup $Z_G(\mathcal{S})_{\text{cpt}}$ of $Z_G(\mathcal{S})(F)$ acts on the set of $\eta_{\tau, \mathcal{G}}$ as in (c) with $[Z_{G_{\text{ad}}}(\mathcal{S})_{\text{cpt}} : Z_G(\mathcal{S})_{\text{cpt}}/Z(G)_{\text{cpt}}]$ orbits.

Proof. With the same argument as for Theorem 3.2.a, we can find an isomorphism of F_s -groups $\eta_s : \tilde{\mathcal{G}}^* \rightarrow \mathcal{G}^*$ with $\mathcal{R}(\eta_s) = \tau$. In Theorem 3.2.c we showed that

$$\eta_s(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}) = \eta_s(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{\tilde{\zeta}}^*) = \mathcal{G}_{u'}^*$$

for a $u' \in Z^1(F, \mathcal{G}_{\text{ad}}^*)$ with image $\tau(\tilde{\zeta})$ in $\text{Irr}(Z(G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}})^{\mathbf{W}_F})$. Now the equivalence of (i) and (ii) follows from Corollary 3.3.

(a) This follows from (3.7) and Corollary 3.3.

(b) Obvious from part (a) and $G_{\text{ad}}/G := \mathcal{G}_{\text{ad}}(F)/\text{im}(\mathcal{G}(F) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{\text{ad}}(F))$.

(c) Notice that \mathcal{S} and $\eta(\tilde{\mathcal{S}})$ are both maximal F -split tori of \mathcal{G} , and that $\mathcal{P}_\emptyset, \eta(\tilde{\mathcal{P}}_\emptyset)$ are minimal parabolic F -subgroups of \mathcal{G} . By [Spr, Theorem 15.4.6] all minimal parabolic F -subgroups of \mathcal{G} are $\mathcal{G}(F)$ -conjugate, while [Spr, Theorem 15.2.6] tells us that all maximal F -split tori of \mathcal{P}_\emptyset are $\mathcal{P}_\emptyset(F)$ -conjugate. Hence, replacing η by $\tilde{\eta} = \text{Ad}(\tilde{c}) \circ \eta$ for a suitable $\tilde{c} \in \mathcal{G}(F)$, we can achieve that $\tilde{\eta}(\tilde{\mathcal{S}}) = \mathcal{S}$ and $\tilde{\eta}(\tilde{\mathcal{P}}_\emptyset) = \mathcal{P}_\emptyset$.

Assume that F is non-archimedean. Then $\tilde{\eta}$ sends the root subgroup $\mathcal{U}_{\tilde{\alpha}}$ for $\tilde{\alpha} \in \Phi(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}, \tilde{\mathcal{S}})$ to $\mathcal{U}_{\tau(\tilde{\alpha})}$. The special parahoric subgroup K_0 of G is described in terms of root subgroups in [BrTi, §6]. Comparing with the analogous description of \tilde{K}_0 , one sees that $\tilde{\eta}(\tilde{K}_0)$ is a special parahoric subgroup of G associated to a vertex of the apartment $\mathbb{A}_{\mathcal{S}}$ of $\mathcal{BT}(\mathcal{G}, F)$. Looking at the same situation over field extensions of F , we deduce that $\tilde{\eta}(\tilde{K}_0)$ is hyperspecial if and only if K_0 is hyperspecial. From the classification of root data one checks that $X_*(\mathcal{S}/Z_{\mathcal{S}}(\mathcal{G}))$ acts transitively on the hyperspecial vertices in $\mathbb{A}_{\mathcal{S}}$ and on the special non-hyperspecial vertices in $\mathbb{A}_{\mathcal{S}}$. As $\mathcal{S}/Z_{\mathcal{S}}(\mathcal{G})$ embeds in \mathcal{G}_{ad} , there exists a

$$s \in (\mathcal{S}/Z_{\mathcal{S}}(\mathcal{G}))(F) \subset \mathcal{G}_{\text{ad}}(F) \text{ such that } \text{Ad}(s) \circ \tilde{\eta}(\tilde{K}_0) = K_0.$$

Define $\eta_{\tau, \mathcal{G}} = \text{Ad}(s) \circ \tilde{\eta} = \text{Ad}(s\tilde{c}) \circ \eta$.

Suppose now that F archimedean. Since $\tilde{\eta}$ is an isomorphism and the Iwasawa decomposition holds for \tilde{G} (as in the statement), it also holds for G with respect to $\tilde{\eta}(\tilde{K}_0)$, $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}_{>0})$ and the unipotent radical of \mathcal{P}_\emptyset . All maximal compact subgroups of G are conjugate, so this implies that $\tilde{\eta}(\tilde{K}_0) = g^{-1}K_0g$ for some g in the joint normalizer of \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{P}_\emptyset . Composing $\tilde{\eta}$ with $\text{Ad}(g)$ yields the desired $\eta_{\tau, \mathcal{G}}$.

(d) In view of part (b), $\eta_{\tau, \mathcal{G}}$ is unique up to the subgroup of G_{ad} which normalizes $\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{P}_\emptyset$ and K_0 . The joint normalizer of \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{P}_\emptyset is $Z_G(\mathcal{S})$, that follows for instance from the Bruhat decomposition [Spr, Theorem 16.1].

When F is non-archimedean, the group $Z_{G_{\text{ad}}}(\mathcal{S}) = Z_{\mathcal{G}_{\text{ad}}}(\mathcal{S})(F)$ acts on the apartment $\mathbb{A}_{\mathcal{S}}$, and $N_{Z_{G_{\text{ad}}}(\mathcal{S})}(K_0)$ equals the isotropy group of $0 \in \mathbb{A}_{\mathcal{S}}$. Since $Z_{G_{\text{ad}}}(\mathcal{S})$

acts on \mathbb{A}_S by translations, the isotropy group of a point of \mathbb{A}_S equals the maximal compact subgroup $Z_{G_{\text{ad}}}(S)_{\text{cpt}}$.

When F is archimedean, the Iwasawa decomposition shows that the normalizer of K_0 in G_{ad} equals the preimage of K_0 under the canonical map $G_{\text{ad}} \rightarrow G$. That is a maximal compact subgroup of G_{ad} , which implies that $N_{G_{\text{ad}}}(K_0) \cap Z_{G_{\text{ad}}}(S)$ equals the maximal compact subgroup of $Z_{G_{\text{ad}}}(S)$. This proves the uniqueness part.

The conjugation action of $Z_G(S)$ (on the collection of subgroups of G) factors through $Z_{G_{\text{ad}}}(S)$, and $\ker(Z_G(S) \rightarrow Z_{G_{\text{ad}}}(S)) = Z(\mathcal{G})$. Hence $\ker(Z_G(S)_{\text{cpt}} \rightarrow Z_{G_{\text{ad}}}(S)_{\text{cpt}}) = Z(G)_{\text{cpt}}$, and the final claim follows. \square

Proposition 3.4 narrows down the choice of isomorphisms of F -groups which give rise to one particular isomorphism of based root data. But it does not provide a unique unambiguous choice, only up to $Z_{G_{\text{ad}}}(S)_{\text{cpt}}(Z_G(S)_{\text{cpt}}/Z(G)_{\text{cpt}})$, a subgroup of $Z_{G_{\text{ad}}}(S)/(Z_G(S)/Z(G)) \cong G_{\text{ad}}/G$.

Let $\eta : \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ be any isomorphism of connected reductive F -groups. Under the LLC, $\Phi_e({}^L\eta) : \Phi_e(G) \rightarrow \Phi_e(\tilde{G})$ should correspond to a bijection $\text{Irr}(G) \rightarrow \text{Irr}(\tilde{G})$. In view of the above ambiguity, it cannot always correspond to

$$\eta^* : \begin{array}{ccc} \text{Irr}(G) & \rightarrow & \text{Irr}(\tilde{G}) \\ \pi & \mapsto & \pi \circ \eta \end{array}.$$

We expect that $\Phi_e({}^L\eta)$ corresponds to $\eta_{\mathcal{R}(\eta), \mathcal{G}}^*$, for a suitable choice of $\eta_{\mathcal{R}(\eta), \mathcal{G}}$ as in Proposition 3.4.c. Proposition 3.4.a tells us that there exists a unique $g \in \mathcal{G}_{\text{ad}}(F)$ such that

$$(3.8) \quad \eta = \text{Ad}(g) \circ \eta_{\mathcal{R}(\eta), \mathcal{G}}.$$

In that case we expect that under the LLC

$$(3.9) \quad \eta^* : \text{Irr}(G) \rightarrow \text{Irr}(\tilde{G}) \quad \text{corresponds to} \quad \Phi_e({}^L\eta) \circ \tau_{\mathcal{G}}(g)^{-1} : \Phi_e(G) \rightarrow \Phi_e(\tilde{G}),$$

where $\tau_{\mathcal{G}}(g)$ twists enhancements of ϕ by $\tau_{\mathcal{S}_\phi}(g) = \tau_{\phi, \mathcal{G}}(g)|_{\mathcal{S}_\phi}$, as in (2.14).

4. QUOTIENTS BY CENTRAL SUBGROUPS

Let $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$ be a connected reductive F -group and let \mathcal{N} be a central F -subgroup. Then $\mathcal{G} := \tilde{\mathcal{G}}/\mathcal{N}$ is again a connected reductive F -group [Spr, Corollary 12.2.2]. To the quotient map

$$q : \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$$

one can associate a dual homomorphism

$$q^\vee : G^\vee \rightarrow \tilde{G}^\vee.$$

Since G^\vee and \tilde{G}^\vee have the same root system, $q^\vee(G^\vee)$ is a normal subgroup of \tilde{G}^\vee . We note that

$$(4.1) \quad (\tilde{G}^\vee)_{\text{sc}} = (\tilde{G}_{\text{ad}})^\vee = (\tilde{\mathcal{G}}/\mathcal{N})_{\text{ad}}^\vee = G_{\text{ad}}^\vee = G^\vee_{\text{sc}}.$$

The maps

$${}^Lq : G^\vee \rtimes \mathbf{W}_F \rightarrow \tilde{G}^\vee \rtimes \mathbf{W}_F \quad \text{and} \quad \Phi({}^Lq) : \Phi(G) \rightarrow \Phi(\tilde{G})$$

can be defined as in (3.1) and (3.3). The effect of q^\vee on enhancements of L-parameters is more complicated. Let $\phi : \mathbf{W}_F \times SL_2(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow G^\vee \rtimes \mathbf{W}_F$ be a L-parameter and write ${}^Lq(\phi) = \tilde{\phi}$.

Lemma 4.1. *In the above setting \mathcal{S}_ϕ is a normal subgroup of $\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}$ and $\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}/\mathcal{S}_\phi$ is abelian.*

Proof. In view of (4.1) there is an inclusion

$$(4.2) \quad Z_{G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}}}^1(\phi) \subset Z_{G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}}}^1(\tilde{\phi}).$$

Since $q^\vee(G^\vee)$ is normal in \tilde{G}^\vee , $Z_{G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}}}^1(\phi)$ is a normal subgroup of $Z_{G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}}}^1(\tilde{\phi})$. These groups need not be equal, for q^\vee need not be injective and the superscript 1 has a different meaning on both sides. Nevertheless, we do have equalities

$$(4.3) \quad Z_{G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}}}^1(\phi)^\circ = Z_{G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}}}(\phi)^\circ = Z_{G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}}}(\tilde{\phi})^\circ = Z_{G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}}}^1(\tilde{\phi})^\circ.$$

From (4.3) we see that (4.2) induces an isomorphism

$$(4.4) \quad \mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}/\mathcal{S}_\phi \cong Z_{G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}}}^1(\tilde{\phi})/Z_{G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}}}^1(\phi).$$

In particular (4.2) descends to an embedding of \mathcal{S}_ϕ as a normal subgroup of $\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}$. Unwinding the definitions, we find

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}}}^1(\tilde{\phi}) &= \{g \in G_{\text{sc}}^\vee : g\tilde{\phi}g^{-1} = z\tilde{\phi}z^{-1} \text{ for some } z \in Z(\tilde{G}^\vee)\} \\ &= \{g \in G_{\text{sc}}^\vee : g\phi g^{-1} = cz\phi z^{-1} \text{ for some } z \in Z(\tilde{G}^\vee), c \in Z^1(\mathbf{W}_F, \ker q^\vee)\}. \end{aligned}$$

In the second line $z\phi z^{-1} = a_z\phi$ with $a_z \in Z^1(\mathbf{W}_F, Z(G^\vee))$. Similarly

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}}}^1(\phi) &= \{g \in G_{\text{sc}}^\vee : g\phi g^{-1} = z\phi z^{-1} \text{ for some } z \in Z(G^\vee)\} \\ &= \{g \in G_{\text{sc}}^\vee : g\phi g^{-1} = b_z\phi \text{ for some } b_z \in B^1(\mathbf{W}_F, Z(G^\vee))\}. \end{aligned}$$

Comparing these characterizations and using (4.4), we obtain an injection

$$\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}/\mathcal{S}_\phi \rightarrow Z^1(\mathbf{W}_F, Z(G^\vee))/B^1(\mathbf{W}_F, Z(G^\vee)) = H^1(\mathbf{W}_F, Z(G^\vee)).$$

Since the right hand side is abelian, so is $\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}/\mathcal{S}_\phi$. \square

For $\rho \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_\phi)$ we put

$${}^Lq^*(\rho) = \text{ind}_{\mathcal{S}_\phi}^{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}}(\rho) \in \text{Rep}(\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}).$$

Then ${}^Lq^*(\rho)$ may very well be reducible, but that is only natural, as

$$q^* : \text{Rep}(G) \rightarrow \text{Rep}(\tilde{G})$$

need not preserve irreducibility either. Let $\Phi_{e^+}(G)$ the set of pairs (ϕ, ρ) with $\phi \in \Phi(G)$ and $\rho \in \text{Rep}(\mathcal{S}_\phi)$, considered modulo G^\vee -conjugacy. With that notion q^\vee induces a map

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{e^+}({}^Lq) : \Phi_{e^+}(G) &\rightarrow \Phi_{e^+}(\tilde{G}), \\ (\phi, \rho) &\mapsto ({}^Lq \circ \phi, {}^Lq^*(\rho)). \end{aligned}$$

First we investigate this map on the cuspidal level. Let $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$ be a Levi F -subgroup of $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$, and let $\mathcal{L} = \tilde{\mathcal{L}}/\mathcal{N}$ be its image in \mathcal{G} . We consider $(\phi_L, \rho_L) \in \Phi_{\text{cusp}}(L)$, and we let $\rho_i \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}_L})$ be a constituent of ${}^Lq^*(\rho_L)$. Cuspidality of ρ_i depends only on $\rho_i|_{Z_{G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}}}(\phi_L)}$, which is a sum of $\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}_L}$ -conjugates of ρ_L . Those conjugates are cuspidal because ρ_L is, so ρ_i is cuspidal as well.

We write \mathfrak{s}^\vee (resp. \mathfrak{s}_L^\vee) for the inertial equivalence class for $\Phi_e(G)$ (resp. for $\Phi_e(L)$) containing (ϕ_L, ρ_L) and \mathfrak{s}_i^\vee (resp. $\mathfrak{s}_{i,L}^\vee$) for the inertial class of $(\tilde{\phi}_L, \rho_i)$ (for $\Phi_e(\tilde{G})$ and for $\Phi_e(\tilde{L})$, respectively). Decompose

$$(4.5) \quad {}^L q^*(\rho_L) = \bigoplus_i \rho_i^{m_i} \text{ with } m_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}.$$

We define ${}^L q(\mathfrak{s}_L^\vee)$ as the union $\bigcup_i \mathfrak{s}_{i,L}^\vee$, where $\mathfrak{s}_{i,L}^\vee$ is identified with $\mathfrak{s}_{j,L}^\vee$ if they are $(\tilde{L})^\vee$ -conjugate. For every i there is a canonical map (in general neither injective nor surjective)

$$(4.6) \quad \mathfrak{s}_L^\vee \rightarrow \mathfrak{s}_{i,L}^\vee : (t\phi_L, \rho_L) \mapsto (t\tilde{\phi}_L, \rho_i) \quad t \in X_{\text{nr}}(L).$$

It induces an algebra homomorphism

$$(4.7) \quad \mathcal{O}({}^L q, \mathfrak{s}_{i,L}^\vee) : \mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{s}_{i,L}^\vee) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{s}_L^\vee).$$

Then $\Phi_{e+}(\phi_L, \rho_L) = (\tilde{\phi}_L, \bigoplus_i \rho_i^{m_i})$ is the parameter of the representation

$$(4.8) \quad \bigoplus_i \mathcal{O}({}^L q, \mathfrak{s}_{i,L}^\vee)^*(\phi_L, \rho_L)^{m_i} \quad \text{of} \quad \sum_i \mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{s}_{i,L}^\vee).$$

Remark. In many cases the multiplicities m_i are one, see [AdPr1]. For a counterexample to that among supercuspidal representations of quasi-split groups, see [AdPr2, Theorem 13].

4.1. Intermediate Hecke algebras.

Returning to our general setting, we consider

$$\mathcal{H}({}^L q(\mathfrak{s}^\vee), \vec{z}) := \bigoplus_i \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \vec{z}),$$

where \mathfrak{s}_i^\vee is identified with \mathfrak{s}_j^\vee if they are \tilde{G}^\vee -conjugate. One complication immediately arises: in general there is no good homomorphism between $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z})$ and $\mathcal{H}({}^L q(\mathfrak{s}^\vee), \vec{z})$. To work around that, we will introduce an intermediate Hecke algebra which is Morita equivalent with $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z})$.

Lemma 4.2. (a) *There are canonical identifications $\Phi_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee} = \Phi_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}$ and $W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}^\circ = W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}^\circ$, and with respect to these the label functions λ, λ^* for both are equal.*

(b) *$W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ is canonically embedded in $W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}$. With respect to that embedding, the 2-cocycle $\kappa_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ is the restriction of $\kappa_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}$.*

Remark. In general the inclusion $W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee} \subset W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}$ can be proper, and $W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}$ need not coincide with $W_{\mathfrak{s}_j^\vee}$ (for another ρ_j).

Proof. (a) The root systems $\Phi_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ and $\Phi_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}$ depend only on constructions in the group

$$Z_{G^\vee \text{sc}}(\phi(\mathbf{W}_F))^\circ = Z_{G^\vee \text{sc}}(\tilde{\phi}(\mathbf{W}_F))^\circ,$$

so they can be identified. The same holds for the label functions λ, λ^* and for the Weyl groups $W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}^\circ$ and $W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}^\circ$.

(b) Every $w \in W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ can be represented by an element $\dot{w} \in N_{G^\vee}(L^\vee \rtimes \mathbf{W}_F)$ which stabilizes $\mathfrak{s}_L^\vee = (X_{\text{nr}}(L)\phi_L, \rho_L)$. Then \dot{w} also stabilizes ${}^L q^*(\rho_L)$, so it permutes the various ρ_i . As the different \mathfrak{s}_i^\vee are inertially inequivalent, this implies that \dot{w} stabilizes every \mathfrak{s}_i^\vee , and that $w \in W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}$.

The twisted group algebras $\mathbb{C}[W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}, \kappa_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}]$ and $\mathbb{C}[W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}, \kappa_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}]$ are both defined as the endomorphism algebra of a certain perverse sheaf $q\pi_*(\widetilde{q\mathcal{E}})$ [AMS3, Proposition 3.15.b].

The relevant perverse sheaf for \mathfrak{s}^\vee is the restriction of the perverse sheaf for \mathfrak{s}_i^\vee , from $Z_{G^\vee, \text{sc}}^1(\tilde{\phi}|_{\mathbf{I}_F})$ to the finite index subgroup $Z_{G^\vee, \text{sc}}^1(\phi|_{\mathbf{I}_F})$. By construction, the projective actions of $W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ on these two perverse sheaves are related by the same restriction of base spaces. Thus $\mathbb{C}[W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}, \kappa_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}]$ acts on both these perverse sheaves, and embeds in $\mathbb{C}[W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}, \kappa_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}]$. \square

Choose a set of representatives $[\mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}/\mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}]$ for $\mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}/\mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ in $\mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}$. By Lemma 4.2.a these are also representatives for $W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}/W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$. By the definition of $W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$, the sum

$$(4.9) \quad \sum_{r \in [\mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}/\mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}]} \mathcal{H}(r \cdot \mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z})$$

is direct. Every $r \in \mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}$ determines a canonical isomorphism

$$\mathcal{H}(r' \cdot \mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(rr' \cdot \mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z})$$

sending N_s to $N_{rsr^{-1}}$. In this way we define an algebra structure on

$$(4.10) \quad \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}, \vec{z}) := \bigoplus_{w \in [\mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}/\mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}]} \mathcal{H}(w \cdot \mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z}) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}, \kappa_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}]} \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}, \kappa_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}].$$

It is easy to see that $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}, \vec{z})$ contains $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z})$ as a Morita equivalent sub-algebra. In particular the irreducible representations of these two algebras can be parametrized by the same set. Fix $\vec{z} \in \mathbb{R}_{>1}^d$. Via Theorem 1.1 we associate to any $(\phi, \rho) \in \Phi_e(G)^{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ the unique representation

$$\overline{M}(\phi, \rho, \vec{z}, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}) \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}, \vec{z}))$$

which appears in $\text{ind}_{\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z})}^{\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}, \vec{z})} \overline{M}(\phi, \rho, \vec{z})$. Similarly we define the standard module $\overline{E}(\phi, \rho, \vec{z}, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}) \in \text{Mod}(\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}, \vec{z}))$ by

$$\overline{E}(\phi, \rho, \vec{z}, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee})^{[\mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}:\mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}]} \cong \text{ind}_{\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z})}^{\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}, \vec{z})} \overline{E}(\phi, \rho, \vec{z}).$$

With Lemma 4.2 we can build a twisted affine Hecke algebra

$$\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}^\circ, \lambda, \lambda^*, \vec{z}) \rtimes \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}, \kappa_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}] \subset \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}^\circ, \lambda, \lambda^*, \vec{z}) \rtimes \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}, \kappa_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}] = \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \vec{z}).$$

The map (4.7) (with $r \cdot \rho_L$ instead of ρ_L) extends to an algebra homomorphism

$$(4.11) \quad \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}^\circ, \lambda, \lambda^*, \vec{z}) \rtimes \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}, \kappa_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}] \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(r \cdot \mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z}),$$

which sends N_w to N_w . With the homomorphisms (4.11) for all $r \in [\mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}/\mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}]$, we map $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}^\circ, \lambda, \lambda^*, \vec{z}) \rtimes \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}, \kappa_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}]$ "diagonally" to (4.9). This extends to an algebra homomorphism

$$(4.12) \quad \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \vec{z}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}, \vec{z}).$$

We want to determine the pullbacks of $\overline{M}(\phi, \rho, \vec{z}, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee})$ and $\overline{E}(\phi, \rho, \vec{z}, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee})$ along (4.12). However, this map may change the $W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}$ -stabilizers of points of \mathfrak{s}_i^\vee , which makes it a little more cumbersome to describe its effect on (irreducible) representations. To solve this problem, we will translate it to twisted graded Hecke algebras.

From now on we assume that $\phi_L \in \Phi(L)$ is bounded (which is hardly a restriction, it can always be achieved by an unramified twist). We write

$$M^\vee = L_c^\vee \cap Z_{G^\vee, \text{sc}}^1(\tilde{\phi}_L|_{\mathbf{w}_F}),$$

a quasi-Levi subgroup of $\tilde{G}_{\phi_L}^\vee = Z_{G^\vee}^1(\tilde{\phi}_L|\mathbf{w}_F)$. Recall Theorem 1.2 and the twisted graded affine Hecke algebras

$$(4.13) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathbb{H}(\phi_L, \rho_L, \vec{\mathbf{r}}) &= \mathbb{H}(G_{\phi_L}^\vee \times X_{\text{nr}}(L), (L_c^\vee \cap G_{\phi_L}^\vee) \times X_{\text{nr}}(L), \rho_L, \vec{\mathbf{r}}), \\ \mathbb{H}(\tilde{\phi}_L, \rho_i, \vec{\mathbf{r}}) &= \mathbb{H}(\tilde{G}_{\phi_L}^\vee \times X_{\text{nr}}(\tilde{L}), M^\vee \times X_{\text{nr}}(\tilde{L}), \rho_i, \vec{\mathbf{r}}). \end{aligned}$$

Let $W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \tilde{\phi}_L}$ be the stabilizer of $\tilde{\phi}_L$ in $W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}$, decompose it as in (1.13), with an R-group $\mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \tilde{\phi}_L}$ that is complementary to a Weyl group. Analogous to the construction of $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}, \vec{\mathbf{z}})$, we can build an algebra

$$\mathbb{H}(\phi_L, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \tilde{\phi}_L}, \rho_L, \vec{\mathbf{r}}) := \sum_{r \in [\mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \tilde{\phi}_L} / \mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \phi_L}]} \mathbb{H}(\phi_L, r \cdot \rho_L, \vec{\mathbf{r}}) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \phi_L}, \kappa_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}]} \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \tilde{\phi}_L}, \kappa_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}].$$

We note that $\mathbb{H}(\phi_L, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \tilde{\phi}_L}, \rho_L, \vec{\mathbf{r}})$ contains $\mathbb{H}(\phi_L, \rho_L, \vec{\mathbf{r}})$ as a Morita equivalent subalgebra. To construct a good homomorphism from $\mathbb{H}(\tilde{\phi}_L, \rho_i, \vec{\mathbf{r}})$ to $\mathbb{H}(\phi_L, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \tilde{\phi}_L}, \rho_L, \vec{\mathbf{r}})$, we need more intermediate algebras.

Consider the twisted graded Hecke algebra $\mathbb{H}(\tilde{G}_{\phi_L}^\vee \times X_{\text{nr}}(L), M^\vee \times X_{\text{nr}}(L), \rho_i, \vec{\mathbf{r}})$. In [AMS2, Theorem 4.6] its irreducible representations, with $\vec{\mathbf{r}}$ acting as a fixed $\vec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^d$, are parametrized by triples (s, u, ρ) such that:

- $s \in \text{Lie}(\tilde{G}_{\phi_L}^\vee \times X_{\text{nr}}(L))$ semisimple,
- $u \in \text{Lie}(\tilde{G}_{\phi_L}^\vee \times X_{\text{nr}}(L))$ nilpotent with $[s, u] = 0$,
- $\rho \in \text{Irr}(\pi_0(Z_{\tilde{G}_{\phi_L}^\vee}(s, u)))$ with $q\Psi_{Z_{\tilde{G}_{\phi_L}^\vee}}(s)(u, \rho) = (M^\vee, \log(u_{\phi_L}), \rho_i)$.

The natural map $X_{\text{nr}}(L) \rightarrow X_{\text{nr}}(\tilde{L})$ induces an algebra homomorphism

$$(4.14) \quad \mathbb{H}(\tilde{\phi}_L, \rho_i, \vec{\mathbf{r}}) \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\tilde{G}_{\phi_L}^\vee \times X_{\text{nr}}(L), M^\vee \times X_{\text{nr}}(L), \rho_i, \vec{\mathbf{r}}).$$

We put $G_{\phi_L}^\vee = G_{\phi_L}^\vee M^\vee$, so that

$$(4.15) \quad G_{\phi_L}^\vee / G_{\phi_L}^\vee \cong M^\vee / (M^\vee \cap G_{\phi_L}^\vee) = (L_c^\vee \cap Z_{G^\vee}^1(\tilde{\phi}_L|\mathbf{w}_F)) / (L_c^\vee \cap Z_{G^\vee}^1(\phi_L|\mathbf{w}_F)).$$

The idea is that on the cuspidal level $G_{\phi_L}^\vee$ comes from $\tilde{\phi}_L$, while still giving the same groups W_i as ϕ_L . With Clifford theory we can write $\rho_i = \rho_L \rtimes \tau_i$, where τ_i is a (projective) representation of $(\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}_L})_{\rho_L} / \mathcal{S}_{\phi_L}$.

Lemma 4.3. *Let $(\phi, \rho) \in \Phi_e(G)^{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}$ and write $\tilde{\phi} = {}^L q(\phi)$, $\mathcal{S}'_\phi = \pi_0(Z_{G_{\phi_L}^\vee}(\tilde{\phi}))$.*

- (a) *There is a natural isomorphism $(\mathcal{S}'_\phi)_\rho / \mathcal{S}_\phi \cong (\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}_L})_{\rho_L} / \mathcal{S}_{\phi_L}$. The projective actions of these groups on, respectively, V_ρ and V_{ρ_L} give the same 2-cocycles.*
- (b) *The decomposition of $\text{ind}_{\mathcal{S}'_\phi}^{\mathcal{S}'_\phi}(\rho)$ into irreducible representations is $\bigoplus_i (\rho \rtimes \tau_i)^{m_i}$, where $\text{ind}_{\mathcal{S}_{\phi_L}}^{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}_L}}(\rho_L) = \bigoplus_i (\rho_L \rtimes \tau_i)^{m_i}$.*

Proof. By the remarks after (4.2), \mathcal{S}_ϕ is a normal subgroup of \mathcal{S}'_ϕ .

(a) We apply [AMS2, Lemma 4.4], with Q replaced by the possibly disconnected group $G_{\phi_L}^\vee$ and cuspidal supports replaced by quasi-supports. This is allowed because all input for the proof of [AMS2, Lemma 4.4] is established in that generality in [AMS2, §4]. It shows in particular that $\rho \rtimes \tau_i$ is an irreducible representation of

\mathcal{S}'_ϕ . As noted in [AMS2, (102)], the irreducibility implies that the canonical image of $(\mathcal{S}'_{\tilde{\phi}_L})_{\rho_L}/\mathcal{S}'_{\phi_L}$ in $\mathcal{S}'_\phi/\mathcal{S}_\phi$ is the stabilizer of ρ in the latter group. That $\rho \times \tau_i$ is well-defined implies that the two 2-cocycles mentioned in part (a) agree, via the group isomorphism.

(b) This follows directly from part (a) and Clifford theory (see for instance [AMS1, Proposition 1.1]). \square

Let $\vec{r} \in \mathbb{C}^d$. Recall from [AMS3, Theorem 3.8]

$$(4.16) \quad \begin{aligned} E(\phi, \rho, \vec{r}) &= \text{IM}^* E_{\log(u_\phi), \sigma_L, \vec{r}, \rho} \in \text{Mod}(\mathbb{H}(\phi_L, \rho_L, \vec{r})), \\ \sigma_L &= \log(\phi(\text{Frob})^{-1} \phi_L(\text{Frob})) + d\vec{\phi} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{r} & 0 \\ 0 & -\vec{r} \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Lie}(G_{\phi_L}^\vee \times X_{\text{nr}}(L)). \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 4.4. *There exists a canonical isomorphism*

$$\mathbb{H}(\phi_L, \rho_L, \vec{r}) \cong \mathbb{H}(G_{\phi_L}^\vee \times X_{\text{nr}}(L), M^\vee \times X_{\text{nr}}(L), \rho_i, \vec{r}).$$

In the notation of [AMS3], the pullback of $E(\phi, \rho, \vec{r}) \in \text{Mod}(\mathbb{H}(\phi_L, \rho_L, \vec{r}))$ along this isomorphism is $\text{IM}^* E_{\log(u_\phi), \sigma_L, \vec{r}, \rho \times \tau_i}$, and similarly for the irreducible modules labelled M instead of E .

Proof. From (4.13) we see that the only differences between the two algebras are $L_c^\vee \cap G_{\phi_L}^\vee$ versus M^\vee and ρ_L versus $\rho_i = \rho_L \rtimes \tau_i$. In particular the torus $T = Z(M^\vee)^\circ$ is the same for both algebras, and so is the commutative subalgebra $\mathcal{O}(\text{Lie } T)$. The finite groups underlying the algebras are

$$\begin{aligned} W_{\rho_L} &= N_{G_{\phi_L}^\vee}(L_c^\vee \cap G_{\phi_L}^\vee, \rho_L) / (L_c^\vee \cap G_{\phi_L}^\vee), \\ W_{\rho_i} &= N_{G_{\phi_L}^\vee}(M^\vee, \rho_i) / M^\vee. \end{aligned}$$

Here the normalizer of ρ_L must be interpreted as the group which stabilizes the $L_c^\vee \cap G_{\phi_L}^\vee$ -equivariant local system on the conjugacy class of u_ϕ (and similarly for the normalizer of ρ_i). As M^\vee normalizes ρ_i , (4.15) implies that the entire group $G_{\phi_L}^\vee$ normalizes ρ_i . Furthermore $Z_{M^\vee}(u_\phi)$ acts transitively on the set of inequivalent irreducible constituents of $\rho_i|_{\mathcal{S}_{\phi_L}}$. We get

$$W_{\rho_i} = N_{G_{\phi_L}^\vee}(M^\vee, \rho_L, \rho_i) M^\vee / M^\vee \cong N_{G_{\phi_L}^\vee}(M^\vee, \rho_L) / (M^\vee \cap G_{\phi_L}^\vee) = W_{\rho_L}.$$

As explained in the proof of Lemma 4.3, we may apply [AMS2, Lemma 4.4]. It says that, for any fixed $\vec{r} \in \mathbb{C}^d$, $\rho \mapsto \rho \rtimes \tau_i$ provides a bijection between the triples parametrizing $\text{Irr}_{\vec{r}}(\mathbb{H}(\phi_L, \rho_L, \vec{r}))$ and the triples parametrizing $\text{Irr}_{\vec{r}}(\mathbb{H}(G_{\phi_L}^\vee \times X_{\text{nr}}(L), M^\vee \times X_{\text{nr}}(L), \rho_i, \vec{r}))$.

By [AMS2, Lemma 4.5] (generalized in the same way), this map between parameters corresponds to pulling back the standard modules along the algebra isomorphism. With the notation from [AMS2, AMS3], this gives the desired description of the pullback of $E(\phi, \rho, \vec{r})$. The construction of $M(\phi, \rho, \vec{r})$ from $E(\phi, \rho, \vec{r})$, namely as a distinguished irreducible quotient [AMS2, Theorem 4.6.a], proceeds in the same way for standard and irreducible modules of $\mathbb{H}(G_{\phi_L}^\vee \times X_{\text{nr}}(L), M^\vee \times X_{\text{nr}}(L), \rho_i, \vec{r})$. Hence the pullback of $M(\phi, \rho, \vec{r})$ is given by the same parameters. \square

We note that Lemma 4.4 works equally well with, instead of ρ_L , any other irreducible constituent of $\rho_i|_{\mathcal{S}_\phi}$. Using it for all $r \in [\mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \tilde{\phi}_L} / \mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \phi_L}]$, we embed

$\mathbb{H}(G_{\tilde{\phi}_L}^\vee \times X_{\text{nr}}(L), M^\vee \times X_{\text{nr}}(L), \rho_i, \vec{\mathbf{r}})$ diagonally in

$$(4.17) \quad \sum_{r \in [\mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \tilde{\phi}_L} / \mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \phi_L}]} \mathbb{H}(\phi_L, r \cdot \rho_L, \vec{\mathbf{r}}) \subset \mathbb{H}(\phi_L, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \tilde{\phi}_L}, \rho_L, \vec{\mathbf{r}}).$$

The inclusion $G_{\tilde{\phi}_L}^\vee \subset \tilde{G}_{\tilde{\phi}_L}^\vee$ induces a monomorphism

$$(4.18) \quad \mathbb{H}(G_{\tilde{\phi}_L}^\vee \times X_{\text{nr}}(L), M^\vee \times X_{\text{nr}}(L), \rho_i, \vec{\mathbf{r}}) \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\tilde{G}_{\tilde{\phi}_L}^\vee \times X_{\text{nr}}(L), M^\vee \times X_{\text{nr}}(L), \rho_i, \vec{\mathbf{r}}).$$

With respect to (4.18), we can extend the embedding from (4.17) to an algebra homomorphism

$$(4.19) \quad \mathbb{H}(\tilde{G}_{\tilde{\phi}_L}^\vee \times X_{\text{nr}}(L), M^\vee \times X_{\text{nr}}(L), \rho_i, \vec{\mathbf{r}}) \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\phi_L, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \tilde{\phi}_L}, \rho_L, \vec{\mathbf{r}}),$$

which is the identity on $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \tilde{\phi}_L}, \kappa_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}]$. We record the composition of (4.14) and (4.19):

$$(4.20) \quad \mathbb{H}(\tilde{\phi}_L, \rho_i, \vec{\mathbf{r}}) \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\phi_L, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \tilde{\phi}_L}, \rho_L, \vec{\mathbf{r}}).$$

We collect the maps (4.14), (4.18), (4.19), (4.20) and Lemma 4.4 in a commutative diagram

$$(4.21) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{H}(\tilde{\phi}_L, \rho_i, \vec{\mathbf{r}}) & \xlongequal{\quad} & \mathbb{H}(\tilde{G}_{\tilde{\phi}_L}^\vee \times X_{\text{nr}}(\tilde{L}), M^\vee \times X_{\text{nr}}(\tilde{L}), \rho_i, \vec{\mathbf{r}}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{H}(\phi_L, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \tilde{\phi}_L}, \rho_L, \vec{\mathbf{r}}) & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{H}(\tilde{G}_{\tilde{\phi}_L}^\vee \times X_{\text{nr}}(L), M^\vee \times X_{\text{nr}}(L), \rho_i, \vec{\mathbf{r}}) \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \mathbb{H}(\phi_L, \rho_L, \vec{\mathbf{r}}) & \xlongequal{\sim} & \mathbb{H}(G_{\tilde{\phi}_L}^\vee \times X_{\text{nr}}(L), M^\vee \times X_{\text{nr}}(L), \rho_i, \vec{\mathbf{r}}) \end{array}$$

4.2. Pullbacks of modules.

Lemma 4.5. *Let $\vec{\mathbf{r}} \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and recall the notation (4.16).*

The pullback of $E(\phi, \rho, \vec{\mathbf{r}}, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}) \in \text{Mod}(\mathbb{H}(\phi_L, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \tilde{\phi}_L}, \rho_L, \vec{\mathbf{r}}))$ along (4.20) is

$$\bigoplus_{\tilde{\rho}} \text{Hom}_{\pi_0(Z_{G_{\tilde{\phi}_L}^\vee}(\sigma_L, \log u_\phi))}(\rho \rtimes \tau_i, \tilde{\rho}) \otimes E(\phi, \tilde{\rho}, \vec{\mathbf{r}}),$$

where the sum runs over all $\tilde{\rho} \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}_L})$ with cuspidal quasi-support [AMS1, §5] $q\Psi_{Z_{G_{\tilde{\phi}_L}^\vee}(\sigma_L)}(\log u_\phi, \tilde{\rho}) = (M^\vee, \log(u_{\phi_L}), \rho_L \rtimes \tau_i)$. The pullback of the irreducible module $M(\phi, \rho, \vec{\mathbf{r}}, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee})$ can be expressed in the same way.

Proof. From the diagram (4.21) we see that we have to determine the pullback of $E(\phi, \rho, \vec{\mathbf{r}}, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee})$ to $\mathbb{H}(\tilde{G}_{\tilde{\phi}_L}^\vee \times X_{\text{nr}}(L), M^\vee \times X_{\text{nr}}(L), \rho_i, \vec{\mathbf{r}})$. The composition of that pullback operation with the Morita equivalence

$$(4.22) \quad \text{Mod}(\mathbb{H}(\phi_L, \rho_L, \vec{\mathbf{r}})) \rightarrow \text{Mod}(\mathbb{H}(\phi_L, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \tilde{\phi}_L}, \rho_L, \vec{\mathbf{r}}))$$

is the route (3, 1) \rightarrow (2, 1) \rightarrow (2, 2) in the diagram. From the explicit construction of $\mathbb{H}(\phi_L, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \tilde{\phi}_L}, \rho_L, \vec{\mathbf{r}})$ and the map (4.19), we see that this operation agrees with pullback along Lemma 4.4 followed by induction along (4.18). That is the alternative path (3, 1) \rightarrow (3, 2) \rightarrow (2, 2) in the diagram.

By (1.4) \mathcal{S}'_ϕ is naturally isomorphic to $\pi_0(Z_{G_{\phi_L}^\vee}(\sigma_L, u_\phi))$. Now Lemma 4.4 entails that we can just as well determine the induction of $\mathrm{IM}^* E_{\log(u_\phi), \sigma_L, \vec{r}, \rho \rtimes \tau_i}$ along the lower right injection in the diagram. Now we are in the right position to apply [AMS3, Proposition 1.5], the crucial, highly-nontrivial step which justifies the entire setup. It says that the induced module can be expressed as

$$(4.23) \quad \bigoplus_{\tilde{\rho}} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}'_\phi}(\rho \rtimes \tau_i, \tilde{\rho}) \otimes \mathrm{IM}^* E_{\log(u_\phi), \sigma_L, \vec{r}, \tilde{\rho}}.$$

Here $\tilde{\rho}$ runs over those irreducible representations of $\pi_0(Z_{\tilde{G}_{\phi_L}^\vee}(\sigma_L, \log u_\phi))$ with the condition on the cuspidal quasi-support as statement. By (1.4), this component group can be identified with $\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}$.

In view of the commutativity of the diagram (4.21), it only remains to pull-back along the upper right map (4.14). That homomorphism only changes $X_{\mathrm{nr}}(L)$ to $X_{\mathrm{nr}}(\tilde{L})$, so it sends (4.23) the module expressed in almost the same way, only σ_L interpreted as an element of $\mathrm{Lie}(\tilde{G}_{\phi_L}^\vee \times X_{\mathrm{nr}}(\tilde{L}))$. With (4.16) we can rewrite $\mathrm{IM}^* E_{\log(u_\phi), \sigma_L, \vec{r}, \tilde{\rho}}$ as $E(\phi, \tilde{\rho}, \vec{r})$, which transforms (4.23) into the desired expression.

The same argument applies to $M(\phi, \rho, \vec{r}, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee})$. \square

In (4.8) we regarded $\bigoplus_i \mathcal{O}({}^L q, \mathfrak{s}_{i,L}^\vee)^*(\phi_L, \rho_L)^{m_i}$ as the pullback, along ${}^L q$, of (ϕ_L, ρ_L) to $\sum_i \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}_{i,L}^\vee, \vec{z})$. Here the sum runs over the isotypical components ρ_i of $\mathrm{ind}_{\mathcal{S}_{\phi_L}^\vee}^{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}_L}^\vee} \rho_L$. To be consistent with that when pulling back on the non-cuspidal level, we must consider the modules from Lemma 4.5 with multiplicity m_i .

Since the Morita equivalence (4.22) is canonical in the given setting, we can regard m_i times the module in Lemma 4.5 also as the canonical pullback of $E(\phi, \rho, \vec{r})$ via the diagram (4.21). Analogous considerations apply to $M(\phi, \rho, \vec{r})$. We write

$$\mathbb{H}({}^L q(\phi_L, \rho_L), \vec{r}) := \sum_i \mathbb{H}(\tilde{\phi}_L, \rho_i, \vec{r}).$$

Lemma 4.6. *Accept the above interpretations of pullbacks. The pullback of $E(\phi, \rho, \vec{r})$ to $\mathbb{H}({}^L q(\phi_L, \rho_L), \vec{r})$ is*

$$\bigoplus_{\tilde{\rho} \in \mathrm{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}})} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}}(\mathrm{ind}_{\mathcal{S}_{\phi}^\vee}^{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}^\vee} \rho, \tilde{\rho}) \otimes E(\phi, \tilde{\rho}, \vec{r}).$$

This same holds for $M(\phi, \rho, \vec{r}) \in \mathrm{Irr}(\mathbb{H}(\phi_L, \rho_L, \vec{r}))$.

Proof. Lemma 4.3.b and the above specification implies that the pullback of $E(\phi, \rho, \vec{r})$ is the sum, over all irreducible constituents ρ_i of $\mathrm{ind}_{\mathcal{S}_{\phi_L}^\vee}^{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}_L}^\vee} \rho_L$, of

$$(4.24) \quad \bigoplus_{\tilde{\rho}} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}'_\phi}((\rho \rtimes \tau_i)^{m_i}, \tilde{\rho}) \otimes E(\phi, \tilde{\rho}, \vec{r}),$$

with the conditions on $\tilde{\rho}$ as in Lemma 4.5. The conventions regarding representations constructed with Clifford theory [AMS1, §1] say that $\rho \rtimes \tau_i$ as \mathcal{S}'_ϕ -representation equals $\mathrm{ind}_{\mathcal{S}'_\phi}^{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}^\vee}(\rho \rtimes \tau_i)$. By Frobenius reciprocity we may replace $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}'_\phi}$ in (4.24) by $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}^\vee}$. When we sum over i , the condition on the cuspidal quasi-support of $(\log u_\phi, \tilde{\rho})$ from Lemma 4.5 becomes that is conjugate to $(M^\vee, \log(u_{\phi_L}), \rho_L \rtimes \tau_i)$ for some i . Since $\tilde{\rho}$ must contain ρ for (4.24) to be nonzero, and since

$$q\Psi_{Z_{G_{\phi_L}^\vee}(\sigma_L)}(\log u_\phi, \rho) = (M^\vee \cap G_{\phi_L}^\vee, \log(u_{\phi_L}), \rho_L),$$

that condition on $\tilde{\rho}$ is automatic from (4.24). These constructions give us the pull-back

$$(4.25) \quad \bigoplus_i \bigoplus_{\tilde{\rho} \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}})} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}}((\rho \rtimes \tau_i)^{m_i}, \tilde{\rho}) \otimes E(\phi, \tilde{\rho}, \tilde{\mathbf{r}}).$$

As $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}}((\rho \rtimes \tau_i)^{m_i}, \tilde{\rho})$ is nonzero for at most one i , we may place \bigoplus_i inside $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}}$ in (4.25). By Lemma 4.3.b

$$(4.26) \quad \bigoplus_i (\rho \rtimes \tau_i)^{m_i} = \text{ind}_{\mathcal{S}'_{\tilde{\phi}}}^{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}}(\bigoplus_i (\rho \rtimes \tau_i)^{m_i}) = \text{ind}_{\mathcal{S}'_{\tilde{\phi}}}^{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}}(\text{ind}_{\mathcal{S}'_{\tilde{\phi}}}^{\mathcal{S}'_{\tilde{\phi}}}\rho) = \text{ind}_{\mathcal{S}'_{\tilde{\phi}}}^{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}}(\rho),$$

so the above produces the desired expression. \square

Now we are ready to formulate the pullback along Lq in terms of twisted affine Hecke algebras. Let $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \tilde{\phi}_L}, \phi_L, \tilde{\mathbf{z}})$ be the algebra constructed from $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \phi_L, \tilde{\mathbf{z}})$ like $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}, \tilde{\mathbf{z}})$ was constructed from $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \tilde{\mathbf{z}})$ in (4.10), but this time only using the subgroup of $W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}$ which stabilizes $\tilde{\phi}_L$. We note that

$$W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \tilde{\phi}_L} \supset W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \phi_L}$$

by the $W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}$ -equivariance of (4.6). There are canonical homomorphisms

$$(4.27) \quad \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \phi_L, \tilde{\mathbf{z}}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \tilde{\phi}_L}, \phi_L, \tilde{\mathbf{z}}) \leftarrow \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \tilde{\phi}_L, \tilde{\mathbf{z}}),$$

where the first is the inclusion of a Morita equivalent subalgebra, and the second is induced by (4.6).

Theorem 4.7. *Interpret pullbacks from $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \tilde{\mathbf{z}})$ to $\mathcal{H}({}^Lq(\mathfrak{s}^\vee), \tilde{\mathbf{z}}) = \sum_i \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \tilde{\mathbf{z}})$ as in Lemma 4.6 and (4.12), so via the algebras $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}, \tilde{\mathbf{z}})$ and with multiplicities m_i coming from the cuspidal level, as in (4.8).*

Let $\tilde{\mathbf{z}} \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^d$ and $(\phi, \rho) \in \Phi_e(G)^{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$. The pullback of $\overline{M}(\phi, \rho, \tilde{\mathbf{z}}) \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \tilde{\mathbf{z}}))$ is

$$\bigoplus_{\tilde{\rho} \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}})} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}}(\text{ind}_{\mathcal{S}'_{\tilde{\phi}}}^{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}}\rho, \tilde{\rho}) \otimes \overline{M}(\phi, \tilde{\rho}, \tilde{\mathbf{z}}).$$

The analogous formula for the standard module $\overline{E}(\phi, \rho, \tilde{\mathbf{z}}) \in \text{Mod}(\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}_L^\vee, \tilde{\mathbf{z}}))$ holds as well.

Proof. Recall from (2.27) that every twisted graded Hecke algebra \mathbb{H} admits an "analytic" version \mathbb{H}^{an} , obtained by replacing the algebra of regular functions on the appropriate complex vector space by the algebra of analytic function on that complex variety. As noted in [Sol1, §1.5], \mathbb{H}^{an} has the same irreducible representations as \mathbb{H} . This also applies to $\mathbb{H}(\phi_L, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \tilde{\phi}_L}, \rho_L, \tilde{\mathbf{r}})$, when we embed $\mathcal{O}(\text{Lie}(G_{\phi_L}^\vee \times X_{nr}(L)) \times \mathbb{C}^d)$ diagonally in it, and then replace that subalgebra by $C^{an}(\text{Lie}(G_{\phi_L}^\vee \times X_{nr}(L)) \times \mathbb{C}^d)$.

Consider the commutative diagram

$$(4.28) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z})_{\mathcal{C}} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}, \vec{z}) & \longleftarrow & \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \vec{z}) \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \phi_L, \vec{z})_{\mathcal{C}} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \tilde{\phi}_L}, \phi_L, \vec{z}) & \longleftarrow & \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \tilde{\phi}_L, \vec{z}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{H}^{an}(\phi_L, \rho_L, \vec{r})_{\mathcal{C}} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{H}^{an}(\phi_L, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \tilde{\phi}_L}, \rho_L, \vec{r}) & \longleftarrow & \mathbb{H}^{an}(\tilde{\phi}_L, \rho_i, \vec{r}) \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \mathbb{H}(\phi_L, \rho_L, \vec{r})_{\mathcal{C}} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{H}(\phi_L, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \tilde{\phi}_L}, \rho_L, \vec{r}) & \longleftarrow & \mathbb{H}(\tilde{\phi}_L, \rho_i, \vec{r}) \end{array}$$

Here the arrows from $\mathcal{H}(?)$ to $\mathbb{H}^{an}(?)$ are induced by the map \exp_{ϕ_L} , as in (2.29). The two outer arrows (of those three) induce equivalences between categories of certain finite dimensional modules, determined by the requirement that the weights with respect to a commutative subalgebra must lie in a certain region. These categories are given as (ii) and (iii) before and after (2.29). The same kind of equivalence of categories holds for the middle arrow in the diagram (4.28). One can see that by walking along the path (2, 2) \rightarrow (2, 1) \rightarrow (3, 1) \rightarrow (3, 2). The two vertical steps in that path are Morita equivalences and we just observed that (2, 1) \rightarrow (3, 1) provides the desired kind of equivalence between categories of some modules.

As remarked after Theorem 1.2, $\overline{M}(\phi, \rho, \vec{z})$ comes from the $\mathbb{H}(\phi_L, \rho_L, \vec{r})$ -module $M(\phi, \rho, \log z)$. The fourth row of the diagram (4.28) is the left column of (4.21), and we know from Lemma 4.6 how to pull back along that. With the equivalence of categories of finite dimensional modules of $\mathbb{H}(?)$ and $\mathbb{H}^{an}(?)$, we can also handle pullback along the third row. Using the aforementioned equivalence between certain module categories between the third and second row, we can transfer the result of Lemma 4.6 to the second row in the diagram. But that no longer applies to all \vec{r} , we need to assume that $\vec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^d$. That is accounted for by the assumption $\vec{z} \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^d$.

To get to the first row of the diagram, we use the equivalences between the categories denoted (i) and (ii) and the start of Paragraph 2.3. Thus we showed that the image of $\overline{M}(\phi, \rho, \vec{z})$ under the Morita equivalence (1, 1) \rightarrow (1, 2) and pullback along (1, 2) \rightarrow (1, 3) is

$$\bigoplus_{\tilde{\rho}} \text{Hom}_{S_\phi'}(\rho \rtimes \tau_i, \tilde{\rho}) \otimes \overline{M}(\phi, \tilde{\rho}, \vec{z}).$$

Now the same argument as for Lemma 4.6 proves that the pullback of $\overline{M}(\phi, \rho, \vec{z})$ to $\sum_i \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \vec{z})$ has the desired shape. The same reasoning works for $\overline{E}(\phi, \rho, \vec{z})$. \square

5. HOMOMORPHISMS OF REDUCTIVE GROUPS WITH COMMUTATIVE (CO)KERNEL

Let F be any local field. In this section we take a closer look at Conjecture 2 for a homomorphism of connected reductive F -groups

$$(5.1) \quad f : \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}.$$

We assume that f satisfies Condition 1, that is, the kernel of $\mathrm{d}f : \mathrm{Lie}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Lie}(\mathcal{G})$ is central and the cokernel of f is a commutative F -group. Let us relate this to similar conditions:

Lemma 5.1. *Under Condition 1*

- (a) *The kernel of f is defined over F and central in $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$.*
- (b) *The restriction of (5.1) to the derived groups*

$$f_{\mathrm{der}} : \tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{\mathrm{der}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{\mathrm{der}}$$

is a central isogeny.

Proof. (a) By condition (i) the Lie algebra of $\ker(f)^\circ$ is central in $\mathrm{Lie}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}})$. With [Bor2, Lemma 22.2] this implies that $\ker(f)^\circ$ is contained in $Z(\tilde{\mathcal{G}})^\circ$. Further $\ker(f)$ is F -closed because f is defined over F . Then [Bor2, Lemma 22.1] says that $\ker(f)$ is defined over F and central in $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$.

(b) The condition (ii) includes that $\mathrm{coker}(f)$ is defined as F -group, so $f(\tilde{\mathcal{G}})$ must be a closed normal F -subgroup of \mathcal{G} . Thus $f(\tilde{\mathcal{G}})$ contains $\mathcal{G}_{\mathrm{der}}$. Since a homomorphism from a torus (e.g. $Z(\tilde{\mathcal{G}})^\circ$) to a simple group can never be surjective, $f(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{\mathrm{der}})$ already contains $\mathcal{G}_{\mathrm{der}}$. The other conditions for a central isogeny (see e.g. [Bor2, §22]) are part (a) and condition (i), restricted to $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{\mathrm{der}}$. \square

As in Sections 3 and 4, the dual homomorphism $f^\vee : G^\vee \rightarrow \tilde{G}^\vee$ and ${}^L f = (f^\vee, \mathrm{id}_{\mathbf{W}_F})$ induce a canonical map

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi({}^L f) : \Phi(G) &\rightarrow \Phi(\tilde{G}) \\ \phi &\mapsto \tilde{\phi} := {}^L f \circ \phi \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 5.1.b f induces a homomorphism of F -groups $f_{\mathrm{ad}} : \tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{\mathrm{ad}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{\mathrm{ad}}$.

Lemma 5.2. *The characters $\tau_{\phi, \mathcal{G}}(g)$ from Lemma 2.1 are compatible with the maps ${}^L f$ and f_{ad} , in the following sense:*

$$\tau_{\phi, \mathcal{G}}(f_{\mathrm{ad}}(\tilde{g}))(h) = \tau_{L f \circ \phi, \tilde{\mathcal{G}}}(\tilde{g})(f^\vee(h)) \quad \tilde{g} \in \tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{\mathrm{ad}}, h \in (G^\vee)^{\phi(\mathbf{W}_F)}.$$

Proof. Let $\phi_{\mathrm{sc}} : \mathbf{W}_F \rightarrow G^\vee_{\mathrm{sc}} \rtimes \mathbf{W}_F$ be a lift of ϕ . Then ${}^L f_{\mathrm{ad}} \circ \phi_{\mathrm{sc}}$ is a lift of ${}^L f \circ \phi$. From (2.8) we see that $c_{f^\vee(h)} = {}^L f_{\mathrm{ad}} \circ c_h$. Recall from (2.12) that

$$\tau_{L f \circ \phi, \tilde{\mathcal{G}}}(\tilde{g})(f^\vee(h)) = \langle \tilde{g}, c_{f^\vee(h)} \rangle = \langle \tilde{g}, {}^L f_{\mathrm{ad}} \circ c_h \rangle.$$

By the functoriality of the LLC for tori, the right hand side equals $\langle f_{\mathrm{ad}}(\tilde{g}), c_h \rangle = \tau_{\phi, \mathcal{G}}(f_{\mathrm{ad}}(\tilde{g}))(h)$. \square

We will show how f produces, from an enhanced L-parameter for $G = \mathcal{G}(F)$, an L-parameter for $\tilde{G} = \tilde{\mathcal{G}}(F)$ with a possibly reducible enhancement. To make this canonical, we have to assume:

Condition 5.3. *For every involved isomorphism of based root data τ there exists an isomorphism of reductive F -groups $\eta_{\tau, \mathcal{G}}$ as in Proposition 3.4.c, which is canonical for the collection of L-parameters under consideration.*

The cokernel of f is commutative, so $f(\tilde{\mathcal{G}})$ contains the derived group of \mathcal{G} . Consequently $f(Z(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}))$ is contained in the centre of \mathcal{G} . By [BoTi, Proposition 1.8], applied to the F -torus $Z(\mathcal{G})^\circ$, there exists a central F -torus $\mathcal{T} \subset \mathcal{G}$ such that $\mathcal{G} = f(\tilde{\mathcal{G}})\mathcal{T}$

and $f(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}) \cap \mathcal{T}$ is finite. It is easily seen that the homomorphism $f \times \text{id}_{\mathcal{T}} : \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \times \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ also satisfies Condition 1. Now we can factorize f as

$$(5.2) \quad \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \xrightarrow{f_1} \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \times \mathcal{T} \xrightarrow{f_2} (\tilde{\mathcal{G}} \times \mathcal{T}) / \ker(f \times \text{id}_{\mathcal{T}}) \xrightarrow{f_3} \mathcal{G}.$$

Here f_1 is the inclusion of one factor in a direct product, f_2 is a quotient map for a central F -subgroup and f_3 is an isomorphism of F -groups coming from $f \times \text{id}_{\mathcal{T}}$.

Proposition 5.4. *Assume Condition 1 and let $\phi \in \Phi(G)$.*

- (a) ${}^L f$ induces a canonical injection $\mathcal{S}_{\phi} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}} = \mathcal{S}_{L f(\phi)}$. The image is a normal subgroup and the cokernel is abelian.
- (b) Assuming Condition 5.3, f induces a canonical algebra homomorphism ${}^S f : \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{S}_{\phi}] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}]$, which:
 - sends every $s \in \mathcal{S}_{\phi}$ to a nonzero element of $\mathbb{C}^L f(s)$,
 - is the identity on $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{Z}_{\phi}]$.
- (c) Suppose that $q : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ is another homomorphism satisfying Conditions 1 and 5.3. Then ${}^L(q \circ f) = {}^L f \circ {}^L q$ and ${}^S(q \circ f) = {}^S f \circ {}^S q$.

Proof. (a) We use the factorization (5.2) to establish the existence. We treat each homomorphism f_i separately.

For f_1 we can write $\phi = \tilde{\phi} \times \phi_T$ with $\phi_T \in \Phi(T)$. The component group of any L -parameter for the torus $T = \mathcal{T}(F)$ is trivial, so $\mathcal{S}_{\phi} = \mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}$ and ${}^L f_1$ fixes this group pointwise.

For f_2 see Lemma 4.1.

For the isomorphism f_3 the map ${}^L f_3 : \mathcal{S}_{\phi} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}$ is just the bijection $f_3^{\vee}|_{Z_{G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}}}^1(\phi)}$.

With these notions the group homomorphism

$$(5.3) \quad {}^L f = {}^L f_2 \circ {}^L f_3 : \mathcal{S}_{\phi} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}$$

is injective and canonically determined by ${}^L f : {}^L G \rightarrow {}^L \tilde{G}$. The image of (5.3) is normal with abelian cokernel because that holds for the separate factors, see also [AdPr2, Lemma 5].

(b) We define ${}^S f_1$ as the identity on $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{S}_{\phi}]$ and ${}^S f_2 : \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{S}_{\phi}] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}]$ as the \mathbb{C} -linear extension of ${}^L f_2 : \mathcal{S}_{\phi} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}$. Assuming Condition 5.3, we may invoke (3.8). It rewrites $f_3 = \text{Ad}(g) \circ \eta_{\mathcal{R}(f_3), \mathcal{G}}$ and defines

$${}^S f_3 : \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{S}_{\phi}] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}]$$

$$s \mapsto \tau_{\mathcal{G}}(g)(s) f_3^{\vee}(s).$$

By Lemma 2.1 ${}^S f_3(s) = f_3^{\vee}(s)$ for any $s \in \mathcal{Z}_{\phi}$. For later use, we record that by (2.14) the pullback of $\tilde{\rho} \in \text{Rep}(\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}})$ along ${}^S f_3$ is

$$(5.4) \quad {}^S f_3^*(\tilde{\rho}) = (\tilde{\rho} \circ f_3^{\vee}) \otimes \tau_{\phi}(g).$$

The algebra monomorphism

$$(5.5) \quad {}^S f := {}^L f_2 \circ {}^L f_3 \circ \tau_{\mathcal{G}}(g) : \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{S}_{\phi}] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}]$$

could still depend on the choice of the factorization (5.2). To show its canonicity, we consider another torus \mathcal{T}' with the same properties as \mathcal{T} . Then $\mathcal{T}\mathcal{T}'$ is yet another

such subtorus of \mathcal{G} , and we extend (5.2) to a commutative diagram

$$(5.6) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} \tilde{\mathcal{G}} & \xrightarrow{f_1} & \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \times \mathcal{T} & \xrightarrow{f_2} & (\tilde{\mathcal{G}} \times \mathcal{T}) / \ker(f \times \text{id}_{\mathcal{T}}) & \xrightarrow{f_3} & \mathcal{G} \\ \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\ \tilde{\mathcal{G}} & \xrightarrow{f'_1} & \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \times \mathcal{T}\mathcal{T}' & \xrightarrow{f'_2} & (\tilde{\mathcal{G}} \times \mathcal{T}\mathcal{T}') / \ker(f \times \text{id}_{\mathcal{T}\mathcal{T}'}) & \xrightarrow{f'_3} & \mathcal{G} \end{array}$$

The inclusion $\mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}\mathcal{T}'$ induces isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{S}_{L f_3 \phi} &\rightarrow \mathcal{S}_{L f'_3(\phi)}, \\ \mathcal{S}_{L f_2 \circ L f_3 \phi} &\rightarrow \mathcal{S}_{L f_2 \circ L f'_3(\phi)}. \end{aligned}$$

Conjugation with these two isomorphisms turns ${}^S f_3$ into ${}^S f'_3$ and ${}^S f_2$ into ${}^S f'_2$, respectively. As the based root data of $(\tilde{\mathcal{G}} \times \mathcal{T}) / \ker(f \times \text{id}_{\mathcal{T}})$ and $(\tilde{\mathcal{G}} \times \mathcal{T}\mathcal{T}') / \ker(f \times \text{id}_{\mathcal{T}\mathcal{T}'})$ can be identified canonically, the vertical maps in (5.6) transform $\eta_{\mathcal{R}(f_3), \mathcal{G}}$ into $\eta_{\mathcal{R}(f'_3), \mathcal{G}}$. Hence

$$\text{Ad}(g) = f_3 \circ \eta_{\mathcal{R}(f_3), \mathcal{G}}^{-1} = f'_3 \circ \eta_{\mathcal{R}(f'_3), \mathcal{G}}^{-1}$$

and the diagram transforms ${}^S f_3 = {}^L f_3 \circ \tau_{\mathcal{G}}(g)$ into ${}^S f'_3 = {}^L f'_3 \circ \tau_{\mathcal{G}}(g)$. It follows that

$${}^L f'_2 \circ {}^L f'_3 \circ \tau_{\mathcal{G}}(g) = {}^L f_2 \circ {}^L f_3 \circ \tau_{\mathcal{G}}(g) : \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{S}_{\phi}] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{S}_{\phi'}].$$

This also holds with the roles of \mathcal{T} and \mathcal{T}' exchanged, so the factorizations (5.2) from \mathcal{T} and from \mathcal{T}' give rise to the same map ${}^S f : \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{S}_{\phi}] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{S}_{\phi'}]$.

(c) Recall that f^{\vee} is uniquely determined by f and the choice of pinning of G^{\vee} and of \tilde{G}^{\vee} . The same goes for q^{\vee} . As both $f^{\vee} \circ q^{\vee}$ and $(q \circ f)^{\vee}$ send the pinning for H^{\vee} to the pinning for \tilde{G}^{\vee} , they are equal. Then also ${}^L \circ {}^L q = {}^L(q \circ f) : {}^L H \rightarrow {}^L \tilde{G}$.

Suppose that $\phi' \in \Phi(H)$ and $\phi = {}^L q \circ \phi'$. Part (a) says that ${}^L \circ {}^L q = {}^L(q \circ f)$ as homomorphisms $\mathcal{S}_{\phi'} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_{\phi}$. Factorize q as in (5.2), with \mathcal{T} renamed \mathcal{A} . Consider the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \tilde{\mathcal{G}} & \longrightarrow & \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \times \mathcal{T} & \longrightarrow & (\tilde{\mathcal{G}} \times \mathcal{T}) / \ker(f \times \text{id}_{\mathcal{T}}) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \mathcal{G} \\ \downarrow & & \swarrow & & \swarrow & & \swarrow \\ \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \times \mathcal{T} \times \mathcal{A} & \longrightarrow & \frac{\tilde{\mathcal{G}} \times \mathcal{T}}{\ker(f \times \text{id}_{\mathcal{T}})} \times \mathcal{A} & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \mathcal{G} \times \mathcal{A} & \longrightarrow & \frac{\mathcal{G} \times \mathcal{A}}{\ker(q \times \text{id}_{\mathcal{A}})} \\ & \searrow & \downarrow & & \searrow & & \downarrow \\ & & (\tilde{\mathcal{G}} \times \mathcal{T} \times \mathcal{A}) / \mathcal{N} & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \mathcal{H} & & \mathcal{H} \end{array}$$

where $\mathcal{N} = (\ker(f \times \text{id}_{\mathcal{T}}) \times \mathcal{A})(f_3^{-1} \times \text{id}_{\mathcal{A}})(\ker \eta \times \text{id}_{\mathcal{A}})$. The path from $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$ to \mathcal{H} along the upper left corner is the composition of the factorizations of f and of q . The lower left track from $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$ to \mathcal{H} is a factorization of $q \circ f$ as in (5.2). In particular we obtain the lower horizontal map $(q \circ f)_3 = q_3 \circ (f_3 \times \text{id}_{\mathcal{A}})$. Use (3.8) to rewrite $q_3 = \text{Ad}(h) \circ \eta_{\mathcal{R}(q_3), \mathcal{H}}$, so that

$$(5.7) \quad \begin{aligned} (q \circ f)_3 &= \text{Ad}(h) \circ \eta_{\mathcal{R}(q_3), \mathcal{H}} \circ \text{Ad}(g) \circ (\eta_{\mathcal{R}(f_3), \mathcal{G}} \times \text{id}_{\mathcal{A}}) \\ &= \text{Ad}(h \eta_{\mathcal{R}(q_3), \mathcal{H}}(g)) \circ \eta_{\mathcal{R}(q_3 \circ (f_3 \times \text{id}_{\mathcal{A}})), \mathcal{H}}. \end{aligned}$$

Here $g \in G_{\text{ad}}$ is also regarded as an element of the adjoint group of entry (2,4) in the above diagram. In other words, we identify $\eta_{\mathcal{R}(q_3), \mathcal{H}}(g)$ with $\eta_{\mathcal{R}(q_3), \mathcal{H}} \circ q_2 \circ q_1(g)$. Lemma 5.2 tells us that

$$\tau_{\mathcal{G}}(g) \circ {}^L q(x) = \tau_{\phi, \mathcal{G}}(g)(q^\vee(x)) = \tau_{\phi', \mathcal{H}}(q_{\text{ad}}(g))(x).$$

Now we can compute

$$(5.8) \quad \begin{aligned} {}^S f \circ {}^S q &= {}^L f \circ \tau_{\mathcal{G}}(g) \circ {}^L q \circ \tau_{\mathcal{H}}(h) \\ &= {}^L f \circ {}^L q \circ \tau_{\mathcal{H}}(q_{\text{ad}}(g)) \circ \tau_{\mathcal{H}}(h) = {}^L(q \circ f) \circ \tau_{\mathcal{H}}(q_{\text{ad}}(g)h). \end{aligned}$$

Up to conjugation by an element of H_{ad} , $q_{\text{ad}}(g)$ equals $\eta_{\mathcal{R}(q_3), \mathcal{H}} \circ q_2 \circ q_1(g)$. That conjugation does not change $\tau_{\mathcal{H}}(q_{\text{ad}}(g))$, so the right hand side of (5.8) equals

$$(5.9) \quad {}^L(q \circ f) \circ \tau_{\mathcal{H}}(h\eta_{\mathcal{R}(q_3), \mathcal{H}} \circ q_2 \circ q_1(g)) = {}^L(q \circ f) \circ \tau_{\mathcal{H}}(h\eta_{\mathcal{R}(q_3), \mathcal{H}}(g)).$$

Comparing with (5.5) and (5.7), we see that (5.9) equals ${}^S(q \circ f)$. \square

Borel [Bor1, §10.3] predicted that the LLC is functorial with respect to homomorphisms as in (5.1). This concerns the pullback of $\mathcal{G}(F)$ -representations to $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}(F)$. For non-archimedean F , we will precisely formulate and prove such functoriality for representations of Hecke algebras associated to enhanced L-parameters. First we set up the homomorphisms between Hecke algebras induced by f and ${}^L f$. Let $(\phi_L, \rho_L) \in \Phi_{\text{cusp}}(L)$ be bounded and recall the notations from Section 4.

Proposition 5.5. *Let $\rho_i \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}})$ be such that ${}^S f^*(\rho_i)$ contains ρ . Assume Conditions 5.3 and 1.*

(a) *There exist a twisted graded Hecke algebra $\mathbb{H}(\phi_L, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \tilde{\phi}_L}, \rho_L, \vec{\mathfrak{r}})$ and algebra homomorphisms*

$$\mathbb{H}(\phi_L, \rho_L, \vec{\mathfrak{r}}) \xrightarrow{\iota_{(\phi_L, \rho_L)}} \mathbb{H}(\phi_L, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \tilde{\phi}_L}, \rho_L, \vec{\mathfrak{r}}) \xleftarrow{\mathbb{H}({}^L f, \tilde{\phi}_L, \rho_i)} \mathbb{H}(\tilde{\phi}_L, \rho_i, \vec{\mathfrak{r}})$$

such that:

- (i) $\iota_{(\phi_L, \rho_L)}$ is the inclusion of a Morita equivalent subalgebra.
- (ii) $\mathbb{H}({}^L f, \tilde{\phi}_L, \rho_i)$ is induced by f and ${}^L f$.
- (iii) Consider the functor

$$\text{Mod}(\mathbb{H}(\phi_L, \rho_L, \vec{\mathfrak{r}})) \rightarrow \text{Mod}(\mathbb{H}(\tilde{\phi}_L, \rho_i, \vec{\mathfrak{r}})),$$

obtained by composing the Morita equivalence from $\iota_{(\phi_L, \rho_L)}$ with pullback along $\mathbb{H}({}^L f, \tilde{\phi}_L, \rho_i)$. It is canonical, in the sense that it depends on ${}^S f, f^\vee, \phi_L$ and ρ_i , but not on $\mathbb{H}(\phi_L, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \tilde{\phi}_L}, \rho_L, \vec{\mathfrak{r}})$.

(b) *Assume Condition 2.8 holds for \mathfrak{s}_i^\vee . There exist a twisted affine Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}, \vec{\mathfrak{z}})$ and algebra homomorphisms*

$$\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{\mathfrak{z}}) \xrightarrow{\iota_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}} \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}, \vec{\mathfrak{z}}) \xleftarrow{\mathcal{H}({}^L f, \mathfrak{s}_i^\vee)} \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \vec{\mathfrak{z}}),$$

which satisfy the analogues of (i)–(iii).

Proof. We will use the factorization (5.2). An argument with the diagram (5.6), as in the proof of Proposition 5.4, shows that the outcome does not depend on the choice of the factorization. Hence it suffices to prove the claims separately for the homomorphisms f_1, f_2 and f_3 from (5.2).

(a) For f_2 see Paragraphs 2.2–2.3, in particular (4.21) and the proof of Lemma 4.5.

For f_1 and f_3 we simply take $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee}, \vec{z}) = \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z})$, so that (i) is automatic. We write $f_3 = \text{Ad}(g) \circ \eta_{\mathcal{R}(f_3), \tilde{\mathcal{G}}}$ as in (3.8), which by Condition 5.3 is canonical. Then we put

$$\mathbb{H}({}^L f_3, \tilde{\phi}_L, \rho_i) = \mathbb{H}({}^L \eta_{\mathcal{R}(f_3), \tilde{\mathcal{G}}}) \circ \alpha_g$$

with α_g as in Proposition 2.4 and $\mathbb{H}({}^L \eta_{\mathcal{R}(f_3), \tilde{\mathcal{G}}})$ as in (3.4). These maps are constructed in terms of f_3 and ${}^L f_3$, so (ii) holds. Claim (iii) for f_3 is a consequence of Lemma 2.5 and Corollary 3.1.

For f_1 we can write $\phi_L = \tilde{\phi}_L \times \phi_T$ with $\phi_T \in \Phi(T)$. Then $\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}_L} = \mathcal{S}_{\phi_L}, \rho_i = \rho_L$ and

$$\mathbb{H}(\tilde{\phi}_L, \rho_i, \vec{\mathfrak{r}}) = \mathbb{H}(\phi_L, \rho_L, \vec{\mathfrak{r}}) \otimes \mathcal{O}(\text{Lie}(X_{\text{nr}}(T))).$$

The homomorphism $\mathbb{H}({}^L f_1, \tilde{\phi}_L, \rho_i)$ is just

$$(5.10) \quad \text{id} \otimes \text{ev}_0 : \mathbb{H}(\phi_L, \rho_L, \vec{\mathfrak{r}}) \otimes \mathcal{O}(\text{Lie}(X_{\text{nr}}(T))) \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\phi_L, \rho_L, \vec{\mathfrak{r}}).$$

The pullback along this map is simply restriction from $\mathbb{H}(\tilde{\phi}_L, \rho_i, \vec{\mathfrak{r}})$ to its subalgebra $\mathbb{H}(\phi_L, \rho_L, \vec{\mathfrak{r}})$. Clearly, this is canonical and determined by f_1 .

(b) Here we can use the same argument as for part (a), only with different references. For f_2 see (4.10), (4.12) and Theorem 4.7. The canonicity follows from the commutative diagram (4.28) and the canonicity in part (a).

For f_3 we replace α_g by $\alpha_g \circ \text{Ad}(x_g)$ from (2.37) and we replace Proposition 2.4 and Lemma 2.5 by Theorem 2.10 (for which we need Condition 2.8).

For f_1 we have

$$\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \vec{z}) = \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z}) \otimes \mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{s}_T^\vee) \text{ where } \mathfrak{s}_T^\vee = (X_{\text{nr}}(T)\phi_T, 1).$$

As $\mathcal{H}({}^L f_1, \mathfrak{s}_i^\vee)$ we take

$$(5.11) \quad \text{id} \otimes \text{ev}_{(\phi_T, 1)} : \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z}) \otimes \mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{s}_T^\vee) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z}). \quad \square$$

Recall from Section 4 that for quotients by central subgroups we regarded $\bigoplus_i \mathcal{O}({}^L q, \mathfrak{s}_{i,L}^\vee)^*(\phi_L, \rho_L)^{m_i}$ as the pullback, along ${}^L q$, of (ϕ_L, ρ_L) to $\mathcal{H}({}^L q(\mathfrak{s}^\vee), \vec{z})$. The same holds for homomorphisms like f_1 and f_3 in (5.2) (but then there is just one i and $m_i = 1$). In Lemma 4.4 and (4.26) we showed that the same multiplicities pop up in the pullbacks of enhancements on the non-cuspidal level.

For consistency, we must consider the canonical pullbacks from Proposition 5.5.(iii) with multiplicities m_i coming from

$$(5.12) \quad \text{ind}_{L f(\mathcal{S}_\phi)}^{\mathcal{S}_\phi}(\rho_L \otimes \tau_{\mathcal{G}}(g)) = \bigoplus_i \rho_i^{m_i}.$$

From the construction of ${}^S f$ in Proposition 5.4 we see that

$$m_i = \dim \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}_{\phi_L}}(\rho_L, {}^S f^*(\rho_i)).$$

Theorem 5.6. *Let \mathfrak{s}^\vee be the inertial equivalence class for $\Phi_e(G)$ determined by $(\phi_L, \rho_L) \in \Phi_{\text{cusp}}(L)$. Let $\vec{z} \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^d, \vec{\mathfrak{r}} = \log(\vec{z})$, and $(\phi, \rho) \in \Phi_e(G)^{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$. Recall from Theorem 1.1 that*

$$\overline{M}(\phi, \rho, \vec{z}), \overline{E}(\phi, \rho, \vec{z}) \in \text{Rep}(\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{z}))$$

and from Theorem 1.2 that (possibly after modifying ϕ_L by an unramified twist)

$$M(\phi, \rho, \vec{\mathfrak{r}}), E(\phi, \rho, \vec{\mathfrak{r}}) \in \text{Rep}(\mathbb{H}(\phi_L, \rho_L, \vec{\mathfrak{r}})).$$

Assume Conditions 5.3 and 1 and endow the canonical pullbacks from Proposition 5.5 with the multiplicities from (5.12).

(a) The pullback of $M(\phi, \rho, \vec{r})$ to $\mathbb{H}({}^L f(\phi_L, \rho_L), \vec{r}) = \bigoplus_i \mathbb{H}(\tilde{\phi}_L, \rho_L, \vec{r})$ is

$$\bigoplus_{\tilde{\rho} \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}})} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}_{\phi}}(\rho, {}^S f^*(\tilde{\rho})) \otimes M(\tilde{\phi}, \tilde{\rho}, \vec{r}).$$

(b) Assume that Condition 2.8 holds for $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$. The pullback of $\overline{M}(\phi, \rho, \vec{z})$ to $\mathcal{H}({}^L f(\mathfrak{s}^\vee), \vec{z}) = \bigoplus_i \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \vec{z})$ is

$$\bigoplus_{\tilde{\rho} \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}})} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}_{\phi}}(\rho, {}^S f^*(\tilde{\rho})) \otimes \overline{M}(\tilde{\phi}, \tilde{\rho}, \vec{z}).$$

In (a) and (b) the same holds for the standard modules $E(\phi, \rho, \vec{r})$ and $\overline{E}(\phi, \rho, \vec{z})$.

Proof. By Proposition 5.4 the statements are transitive for compositions of homomorphisms between reductive groups. Using the factorization (5.2) it suffices to establish the theorem for the homomorphisms f_1, f_2 and f_3 separately.

For f_3 see (5.4), Lemma 2.5, Theorem 2.10 and Corollary 3.1.

For f_2 see Lemma 4.6 and Theorem 4.7.

For f_1 we note that $\phi = \tilde{\phi} \times \chi \phi_T$ for some $\chi \in X_{\text{nr}}(T)$. In particular $\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}} = \mathcal{S}_{\phi}$. It is clear from (5.10) that the pullback of $M(\phi, \rho, \vec{r})$ (resp. $E(\phi, \rho, \vec{r})$) is $M(\tilde{\phi}, \rho, \vec{r})$ (resp. $E(\tilde{\phi}, \rho, \vec{r})$). As ${}^S f_1 : \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{S}_{\phi}] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}]$ is the identity,

$$\bigoplus_{\tilde{\rho} \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}})} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}_{\phi}}(\rho, {}^S f_1^*(\tilde{\rho})) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{C} & \text{if } \tilde{\rho} = \rho, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

This matches $M(\tilde{\phi}, \rho, \vec{r})$ (and $E(\tilde{\phi}, \rho, \vec{r})$) with the asserted pullback. When Condition 2.8 holds, we can draw the same conclusions about f_1 from (5.11). \square

We expect that in many cases a local Langlands correspondence can be described in terms of Hecke algebras, such that (ϕ, ρ) corresponds to $\overline{M}(\phi, \rho, \vec{z})$ or to $M(\phi, \rho, \vec{r})$, for suitable arrays of parameters \vec{z} and \vec{r} . Having worked out what pullback along f does to Langlands parameters and representations of the associated Hecke algebras, we are in a good position to investigate the relations between a LLC and the pullback

$$f^* : \text{Rep}(G) \rightarrow \text{Rep}(\tilde{G}).$$

Now F may again be any local field. To get compatible notions of relevance, we extend the Kottwitz parameters $\zeta_{\mathcal{G}} = \zeta_{\tilde{\mathcal{G}}} \in \text{Irr}(Z(G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}})^{\mathbf{W}_F})$ in the same way to $\zeta_{\tilde{\mathcal{G}}}^+ = \zeta_{\tilde{\mathcal{G}}}^+ \in \text{Irr}(Z(G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}}))$. We need to assume that a LLC is known for all representations of G and of \tilde{G} that will be involved. We denote the G -representation associated to $(\phi, \rho) \in \Phi_e(G)$ by $\pi(\phi, \rho)$. Abbreviate $\tilde{\phi} = {}^L f(\phi) \in \Phi(\tilde{G})$ and recall ${}^S f : \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{S}_{\phi}] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}]$ from Proposition 5.4.b.

The preparations in this section lead to a more precise version of Conjecture 2:

Conjecture 5.7. *Assume that $f : \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ satisfies Condition 1 and define relevance of enhanced L -parameters as above. For any $(\phi, \rho) \in \Phi_e(G)$:*

$$f^*(\pi(\phi, \rho)) = \bigoplus_{\tilde{\rho} \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}})} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}_{\phi}}(\rho, {}^S f^*(\tilde{\rho})) \otimes \pi(\tilde{\phi}, \tilde{\rho}).$$

In view of $(q \circ f)^* = f^* \circ q^*$ and Proposition 5.4.c, the conjecture is transitive in f . Theorem 5.6 says that, when F is non-archimedean, it holds for the Hecke algebras associated to enhanced L -parameters. A first consequence of Conjecture 5.7 is:

Corollary 5.8. *Suppose that Conjecture 5.7 holds for (G, ϕ) and $(\tilde{G}, \tilde{\phi})$ (that is, for all relevant enhancements of these L -parameters). Then the L -packet $\Pi_{\tilde{\phi}}(\tilde{G})$ consists precisely of the irreducible constituents of $f^*\pi$ with $\pi \in \Pi_{\phi}(G)$.*

Proof. First we note that by [Sil] and [Tad, Lemma 2.1] f^* preserves finite length and complete reducibility. In particular, $f^*\pi$ is a finite direct sum of irreducible representations whenever π is so. Conjecture 5.7 shows that f^* maps any $\pi \in \Pi_{\phi}(G)$ to a direct sum of members of $\Pi_{\tilde{\phi}}(\tilde{G})$.

For every $\tilde{\rho} \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}})$ we can find a $\rho \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_{\phi})$ with $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}_{\phi}}(\rho, {}^S f^*(\tilde{\rho})) \neq 0$. When $\tilde{\rho}$ is \tilde{G} -relevant, the $Z(\tilde{G}^{\vee}_{\text{sc}})$ -character is prescribed (namely as $\zeta_{\tilde{G}}^+$). As $Z(G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}}) = Z(\tilde{G}^{\vee}_{\text{sc}})$, and ${}^S f$ is the identity on $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{Z}_{\phi}]$ (Proposition 5.4.b), ρ can only appear in ${}^S f^*(\tilde{\rho})$ if ρ has the same \mathcal{Z}_{ϕ} -character as $\tilde{\rho}$ (namely $\zeta_{\tilde{G}}^+$). Hence the ρ we found above is necessarily G -relevant. In other words, every member $\pi(\tilde{\phi}, \tilde{\rho})$ of $\Pi_{\tilde{\phi}}(\tilde{G})$ appears as a constituent of $f^*\pi(\phi, \rho)$ for some $\pi(\phi, \rho) \in \Pi_{\phi}(G)$. \square

6. THE PRINCIPAL SERIES OF SPLIT GROUPS

Let \mathcal{G} be a connected reductive group. We fix a Haar measure on G , so that we can define convolution products of functions on G . For any open subgroup $U \subset G$ we let $\mathcal{H}(U)$ be the convolution algebra of locally constant, compactly supported functions $U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$.

Throughout this section we assume that \mathcal{G} is F -split, and we pick a F -split maximal torus \mathcal{S} of \mathcal{G} and a Borel subgroup \mathcal{B} containing \mathcal{S} . By the principal series of $G = \mathcal{G}(F)$ we understand those G -representations that can be made from subquotients of $I_B^G(\chi)$, where χ is a character of a maximal F -split torus S (inflated to $B = \mathcal{B}(F)$). We denote the set of irreducible principal series representations of G by $\text{Irr}(G, S)$. In [ABPS3] such representations were classified, and a local Langlands correspondence for them was constructed. This relies on the types and Hecke algebras which were exhibited and investigated by Roche [Roc]. To make use of these results, we must impose certain mild restrictions on the residual characteristic p of F , see [Roc, p. 378–379]. (Probably these conditions can be relaxed, but we do not try that here.)

Every Bernstein component for the principal series of G is given by an inertial equivalence class $\mathfrak{s} = [S, \chi]_G$. Let $\hat{\chi} \in \Phi(S)$ be the Langlands parameter of χ . The LLC for tori also associates to \mathfrak{s} an inertial equivalence class $\mathfrak{s}^{\vee} = [S^{\vee}, \hat{\chi}, 1]$ for $\Phi_e(G)$. From the naturality of the LLC for tori and the canonical isomorphism $N_G(S)/S \cong N_{G^{\vee}}(S^{\vee})/S^{\vee}$, we get a group isomorphism $W_{\mathfrak{s}} \cong W_{\mathfrak{s}^{\vee}}$. We note that

$$(6.1) \quad X_{\text{nr}}(S) \cong S^{\vee} \text{ acts simply transitively on } T_{\mathfrak{s}} \text{ and on } T_{\mathfrak{s}^{\vee}}.$$

Let $\Phi(G, S)$ be the collection of $\phi \in \Phi(G)$ for which $\phi(\mathbf{W}_F) \subset S^{\vee} \times \mathbf{W}_F$. (Recall ϕ is only defined up to G^{\vee} -conjugation; we mean this requirement should hold for a representative of ϕ .) Let $\Phi_e(G, S)$ be the subset of $\Phi_e(G)$ with L -parameter in $\Phi(G, S)$. As \mathcal{G} is F -split, G -relevance of (ϕ, ρ) means that $\rho \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_{\phi})$ is trivial on the image \mathcal{Z}_{ϕ} of $Z(G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}})$. In other words, ρ factors through $\mathcal{S}_{\phi}/\mathcal{Z}_{\phi} \cong \pi_0(Z_{G^{\vee}_{\text{ad}}}(\text{im}\phi))$. We express the LLC for principal series representations as

$$(6.2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \Phi_e(G, S) & \longleftrightarrow & \text{Irr}(G, S) \\ (\phi, \rho) & \mapsto & \pi(\phi, \rho) \end{array} .$$

Roche [Roc] constructs an \mathfrak{s} -type (J_χ, τ_χ) in terms of a pinning $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{S}, (x_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \Delta})$ and the character χ of S . Let $e_{\tau_\chi} \in \mathcal{H}(J_\chi)$ be the central idempotent associated to the character τ_χ of J_χ . The Hecke algebra of this type is

$$\mathcal{H}(G, J_\chi, \tau_\chi) := e_{\tau_\chi} \mathcal{H}(G) e_{\tau_\chi}.$$

By virtue of types, there is an equivalence of categories

$$(6.3) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \text{Rep}(G)^\mathfrak{s} & \longleftrightarrow & \text{Mod}(\mathcal{H}(G, J_\chi, \tau_\chi)) \\ V & \mapsto & e_{\tau_\chi} V \\ \mathcal{H}(G) e_{\tau_\chi} \otimes_{\mathcal{H}(G, J_\chi, \tau_\chi)} M & \leftarrow & \overline{M} \end{array}.$$

Let us consider the Hecke algebras associated to \mathfrak{s} and \mathfrak{s}^\vee . It was shown in [Roc, §8] that

$$(6.4) \quad \mathcal{H}(G, J_\chi, \tau_\chi) \cong \mathcal{H}(Z_{G^\vee}(\hat{\chi}|_{\mathbf{I}_F})^\circ) \rtimes \pi_0(Z_{G^\vee}(\hat{\chi}|_{\mathbf{I}_F})).$$

In the terminology of [AMS3, §2], the right hand side becomes

$$(6.5) \quad \mathcal{H}(Z_{G^\vee}(\hat{\chi}|_{\mathbf{I}_F})^\circ, T^\vee, 1) / (\mathbf{z} - q_F) \rtimes \mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee} = \mathcal{H}(Z_{G^\vee}(\hat{\chi}|_{\mathbf{I}_F}), T^\vee, 1) / (\mathbf{z} - q_F) = \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \mathbf{z}) / (\mathbf{z} - q_F).$$

(Here \mathbf{z} is derived from $\vec{\mathbf{z}}$ in Section 1 by setting all entries of $\vec{\mathbf{z}}$ equal.) In particular (6.4) and (6.5) show that the R-group can be expressed as

$$\mathfrak{R}_\mathfrak{s} \cong \mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee} \cong \pi_0(Z_{G^\vee}(\hat{\chi}|_{\mathbf{W}_F})).$$

This R-group can be nontrivial, but its 2-cocycle $\kappa_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ (1.9) is trivial. (That follows also from [ABPS3, Theorem 4.4].) We record that (6.4) and (6.5) provide an algebra epimorphism

$$(6.6) \quad \text{ev}_{\mathbf{z}=q_F} : \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \mathbf{z}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(G, J_\chi, \tau_\chi).$$

Lemma 6.1. *The torus $T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ has a canonical basepoint $(\phi_1, \rho_1 = 1)$. It is fixed by $W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ and $\phi_1(\text{Frob}_F) = \text{Frob}_F$.*

Proof. The algebra (6.4) comes with a canonical basepoint t_1 of $T_\mathfrak{s}$, fixed by $W_\mathfrak{s}$. In terms of (2.3), it is the unique point of $T_\mathfrak{s}$ such that $t_1(\lambda(\varpi_F)) = 1$ for all $\lambda \in X_*(S)$. Via (6.6), t_1 gives rise to a canonical basepoint (ϕ_1, ρ_1) of $T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$. Here $\mathcal{S}_{\phi_1} = \{1\}$, so ρ_1 is trivial and we need not mention it. By the $W_\mathfrak{s}$ -equivariance of the isomorphism $T_\mathfrak{s} \cong T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ (an instance of the LLC for tori), $W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ fixes ϕ_1 .

Artin reciprocity translates (2.3) (for the split torus S) to

$$(6.7) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \text{Hom}(S, \mathbb{C}^\times) & \cong & \text{Hom}(S_{\text{cpt}}, \mathbb{C}^\times) \times \text{Hom}(X_*(S), \mathbb{C}^\times) \\ \parallel & & \parallel \\ \text{Hom}(F^\times, S^\vee) & \cong & \text{Hom}(\mathfrak{o}_F^\times, S^\vee) \times \text{Hom}(\varpi_F^\mathbb{Z}, S^\vee) \\ \parallel & & \parallel \\ \text{Hom}(\mathbf{W}_F / [\mathbf{W}_F, \mathbf{W}_F], S^\vee) & \cong & \text{Hom}(\mathbf{I}_F / [\mathbf{W}_F, \mathbf{W}_F], S^\vee) \times \text{Hom}(\mathbf{W}_F / \mathbf{I}_F, S^\vee) \end{array}$$

From $t_1 \in \text{Hom}(S_{\text{cpt}}, \mathbb{C}^\times)$ we get $\phi_1 \in \text{Hom}(\mathbf{I}_F / [\mathbf{W}_F, \mathbf{W}_F], S^\vee)$, which by definition of the diagram means that $\phi_1(\text{Frob}_F) = 1$ in S^\vee and $\phi_1(\text{Frob}_F) = \text{Frob}_F$ in ${}^L S$. \square

The construction of (6.2) in [ABPS3] can be divided in steps involving (6.3), (6.6) and Theorem 1.1:

$$(6.8) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} \Phi_e(G)^{\mathfrak{s}^\vee} & \leftrightarrow & \text{Irr}(\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \mathbf{z}) / (\mathbf{z} - q_F)) & \leftrightarrow & \text{Irr}(\mathcal{H}(G, J_\chi, \tau_\chi)) & \leftrightarrow & \text{Irr}(G)^\mathfrak{s} \\ (\phi, \rho) & \mapsto & \overline{M}(\phi, \rho) & \leftrightarrow & e_{\tau_\chi} \pi(\phi, \rho) & \leftrightarrow & \pi(\phi, \rho) \end{array}$$

Let $f : \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ be a homomorphism of F -split connected reductive groups, such that the kernel and the cokernel of f are commutative. Functoriality for (6.8) with respect to f was already investigated in [ABPS3, §17]. Our desired result was proven in [ABPS3, Proposition 17.7]. However, it uses hidden assumptions on f . Namely, in [ABPS3, Lemma 17.1] it is assumed that $f_{\text{der}} : \tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{\text{der}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{\text{der}}$ is a central isogeny. That is no problem for us, because we checked in Lemma 5.1 that it follows from Condition 1. Furthermore, in [ABPS3, p. 57] it is claimed that the type $(J_{\tilde{\chi}}, \tau_{\tilde{\chi}}) = (J_{\chi \circ f}, \tau_{\chi \circ f})$ for $\tilde{\mathfrak{s}} = [f^{-1}(S), \chi \circ f]_{\tilde{\mathcal{G}}}$ equals $(f^{-1}(J_{\chi}), \tau_{\chi} \circ f)$. This can only be guaranteed if

$$(6.9) \quad \tilde{\mathcal{G}}(\mathfrak{o}_F) = f^{-1}(\mathcal{G}(\mathfrak{o}_F)).$$

The condition (6.9) is fulfilled when f is the quotient map for a central F -subgroup of $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$ and when f is the inclusion of $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$ in $\tilde{\mathcal{G}} \times \mathcal{T}$ for some (F -split) torus \mathcal{T} . But (6.9) need not hold the conjugation action of G_{ad} on G . The classes in $G_{\text{ad}}/G \cong T_{AD}/T$ which do not come from an element of $T_{AD, \text{cpt}}$ via (2.4) cannot be represented by an element of G_{ad} which stabilizes $\mathcal{G}(\mathfrak{o}_F)$.

To deal with this, we set things up more precisely. We fix a pinning $(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}, \tilde{\mathcal{B}}, \tilde{\mathcal{T}}, (x_{\tilde{\alpha}})_{\tilde{\alpha} \in \tilde{\Delta}})$ for \tilde{G} . By [ABPS3, Lemma 17.2] the pullback functor $f^* : \text{Rep}(G) \rightarrow \text{Rep}(\tilde{G})$ sends $\text{Rep}(G)^{\mathfrak{s}}$ to $\text{Rep}(\tilde{G})^{\tilde{\mathfrak{s}}}$, which is a Bernstein component for the principal series of \tilde{G} .

Like in (5.2), we decompose f as

$$\tilde{\mathcal{G}} \xrightarrow{f_1} \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \times \mathcal{T} \xrightarrow{f_2} \tilde{\mathcal{G}}_2 := (\tilde{\mathcal{G}} \times \mathcal{T}) / \ker(f \times \text{id}_{\mathcal{T}}) \xrightarrow{f_3} \mathcal{G}.$$

The pinning of \tilde{G} determines a unique pinning of $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_2$. By Proposition 3.4 and Theorem 3.2.a there exists a unique F -isomorphism $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ which respects the pinning and induces

$$\mathcal{R}(f_3) : \mathcal{R}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_2, \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_2) \rightarrow \mathcal{R}(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{S}).$$

As in (3.8), there exists a unique $g_3 \in G_{\text{ad}}$ such that $f_3 = \text{Ad}(g_3) \circ \eta_{\mathcal{R}(f_3), \mathcal{G}}$. In this way the pinnings serve to satisfy Condition 5.3.

For $\phi \in \Phi(G, S)$, the L-parameter $\tilde{\phi} = {}^L f \circ \phi$ belongs to $\Phi(\tilde{G}, \tilde{S})$. Finally we can prove that Conjecture 5.7 holds throughout the principal series.

Theorem 6.2. *Let $f : \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ be a homomorphism of F -split connected reductive groups, satisfying Condition 1. Assume that the residual characteristic p does not belong to the bad cases from [Roc, p. 378–379]. For any $(\phi, \rho) \in \Phi_e(G, S)$:*

$$f^*(\pi(\phi, \rho)) = \bigoplus_{\tilde{\rho} \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}})} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}}(\rho, {}^S f^*(\tilde{\rho})) \otimes \pi(\tilde{\phi}, \tilde{\rho}).$$

Proof. As discussed above, for the maps f_1 and f_2 in (5.2) this was shown in [ABPS3, §17]. For f_2 the setup in [ABPS3] differs slightly for ours. In effect it uses the right hand column in the diagram (4.21), not the left hand column like we do in the proof of Theorem 4.7. But in the proof of Lemma 4.6 we checked that the various paths in the diagram (4.21) boil down to the same pullback operation, so [ABPS3, §17] produces the same representations as we consider.

We note though that in [ABPS3, Proposition 17.7] the different notation

$$(6.10) \quad f^*(\pi(\phi, \rho)) = \pi(\tilde{\phi}, \text{ind}_{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}/\mathcal{Z}_{\tilde{\phi}}}^{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}/\mathcal{Z}_{\tilde{\phi}}} \rho)$$

is used. Let us reconcile it with the statement of the theorem. By the commutativity of the (co)kernel of f there are canonical identifications

$$G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}} = \tilde{G}^{\vee}_{\text{sc}}, \quad Z(G^{\vee}_{\text{sc}}) = Z(\tilde{G}^{\vee}_{\text{sc}}), \quad {}^L f(Z_{\phi}) = Z_{\tilde{\phi}}.$$

In particular $\text{ind}_{\mathcal{S}_{\phi}/\mathcal{Z}_{\phi}}^{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}/\mathcal{Z}_{\tilde{\phi}}}\rho$ is identified with $\text{ind}_{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}}^{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}}\rho$. Hence (6.10) equals

$$\pi(\tilde{\phi}, \text{ind}_{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}}^{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}}\rho) = \bigoplus_{\tilde{\rho} \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}})} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}}(\text{ind}_{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}}^{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}}\rho, \tilde{\rho}) \otimes \pi(\tilde{\phi}, \tilde{\rho}).$$

With Frobenius reciprocity we rephrase this and (6.10):

$$(6.11) \quad \bigoplus_{\tilde{\rho} \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}})} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}_{\phi}}(\rho, {}^L f^*(\tilde{\rho})) \otimes \pi(\tilde{\phi}, \tilde{\rho})$$

As ${}^S f = {}^L f : \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{S}_{\phi}] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}]$ for $f = f_1$ and $f = f_2$, (6.11) agrees with the formula in the theorem.

Having dealt with f_1 and f_2 , we focus on f_3 . To ease the notation, we will assume in the remainder of the proof that $f = f_3$, i.e. that $f : \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ is an isomorphism.

For a root $\alpha \in \Phi(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{S})$, let $\alpha^{\vee} \in \Phi(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{S})^{\vee}$ be the corresponding coroot and put $\tilde{\alpha} = \alpha \circ f \in \Phi(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}, \tilde{\mathcal{S}})$. Then f sends the root subgroup $\mathcal{U}_{\tilde{\alpha}} \subset \tilde{\mathcal{G}}$ to \mathcal{U}_{α} and

$$\chi \circ \alpha^{\vee} = \chi \circ f \circ f^{-1} \circ \alpha^{\vee} = \tilde{\chi} \circ \tilde{\alpha}^{\vee}.$$

Suppose now that f maps the pinning of \tilde{G} to the pinning of G . This implies that $f(U_{\tilde{\alpha}, r}) = U_{\alpha, r}$ in the notation from [Roc, p. 366] (which comes from [BrTi, §6]). As $\mathcal{R}(f)$ preserves positivity of roots, one sees from [Roc, §2] that $f(J_{\tilde{\chi}}) = J_{\chi}$ and

$$(J_{\chi}, \tau_{\chi}) = (f^{-1}(J_{\tilde{\chi}}), \tau_{\tilde{\chi}} \circ f).$$

Knowing this, the proof in [ABPS3, §17] works again.

By Proposition 3.4.a, every isomorphism $f : \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ is the composition of an isomorphism preserving the pinnings and conjugation by an element of G_{ad} . So it remains to consider $\text{Ad}(g) \in \text{Aut}(G)$ for $g \in G_{\text{ad}}$. As explained in (2.2), the actions of G_{ad} on $\text{Irr}(G)$ and on $\Phi_e(G)$ factor through

$$G_{\text{ad}}/G \cong S_{AD}/S.$$

In particular we may and will assume that $g \in S_{AD} = (\mathcal{S}/Z(\mathcal{G}))(F)$, so that $\text{Ad}(g)$ stabilizes χ and $\mathfrak{s} = [S, \chi]_G$. We write $g = g_c g_x$ as in (2.4), with $g_c \in S_{AD, \text{cpt}}$ and $g_x \in X_*(S)$. By Lemma 6.1, (6.7) and Lemma 2.7, Condition 2.8 holds and the automorphism $\text{Ad}(x_g)$ from Proposition 2.9 is available.

By Lemma 6.1 we can choose a lift $\phi_{\text{sc}} : \mathbf{W}_F \rightarrow S^{\vee} \times \mathbf{W}_F$ of ϕ_1 with $\phi_{\text{sc}}(\text{Frob}_F) = \text{Frob}_F$. Then (2.8) shows that $c_h(\text{Frob}_F) = 1$ for every $h \in Z_{G^{\vee}}(\phi(\mathbf{W}_F))$. Since $X_*(S_{AD})$ is embedded in S_{AD} via evaluation at ϖ_F and Artin reciprocity sends Frob_F to ϖ_F ,

$$\tau_{\phi_1}(g_x)(h) = \langle g_x, c_h \rangle = \langle x_g, c_h(\text{Frob}_F) \rangle = 1.$$

As noted after (2.37), we now have $\alpha_g = \alpha_{g_c}$ and $\text{Ad}(x_g) = \text{Ad}(x_{g_x})$. This enables us to consider g_c and g_x separately.

The compactness of g_c implies that $\text{Ad}(g_c)(J_{\chi}) = J_{\chi}$. This allows us to define an algebra automorphism

$$(6.12) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{H}(\text{Ad}(g_c)) : & \mathcal{H}(G, J_{\chi}, \tau_{\chi}) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{H}(G, J_{\chi}, \tau_{\chi}) \\ & f & \mapsto & f \circ \text{Ad}(g_c)^{-1} \end{array} .$$

We note that for any $V \in \text{Rep}(G)$:

$$(6.13) \quad e_{\tau_\chi}(\text{Ad}(g_c)^*V) = \mathcal{H}(\text{Ad}(g_c))^*(e_{\tau_\chi}V) \in \text{Mod}(\mathcal{H}(G, J_\chi, \tau_\chi)).$$

Let us compare α_{g_c} with $\mathcal{H}(\text{Ad}(g_c))$ via (6.6). Both are the identity on $\mathcal{O}(T_{\mathfrak{s}})$. For $w \in W_{\mathfrak{s}}$, represented by $\dot{w} \in N_G(S)$:

$$\text{Ad}(g_c)(N_w) = \text{Ad}(g_c)(e_{\tau_\chi}N_w(\dot{w})\dot{w}e_{\tau_\chi}) = e_{\tau_\chi}N_w(\dot{w})g_c\dot{w}g_c^{-1}e_{\tau_\chi},$$

where $g_c\dot{w}g_c^{-1} \in G$ is regarded as a multiplier of $\mathcal{H}(G)$. As $g_c \in S_{AD, \text{cpt}}$, $g_c\dot{w}g_c^{-1}S_{\text{cpt}} = \dot{w}S_{\text{cpt}}$, and $\text{Ad}(g_c)(N_w) = \lambda N_w$ for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^\times$. For $w \in W_{\mathfrak{s}}^\circ \cong W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}^\circ$, [ABPS3, Proposition 14.1.4] says that $\lambda = 1$, which agrees with $\alpha_{g_c}(N_w) = N_w$. For $w = r \in \mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}} \cong \mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ we obtain

$$(6.14) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{Ad}(g_c)(N_r) &= e_{\tau_\chi}N_r(\dot{r})\dot{r}^{-1}g_c\dot{r}g_c^{-1}e_{\tau_\chi} \\ &= e_{\tau_\chi}N_r(\dot{r})\dot{r}e_{\tau_\chi}(\dot{r}^{-1}g_c\dot{r}g_c^{-1})^{-1}e_{\tau_\chi} \\ &= e_{\tau_\chi}N_r(\dot{r})\dot{r}e_{\tau_\chi}\chi(\dot{r}^{-1}g_c\dot{r}g_c^{-1}) \\ &= N_r\langle \dot{r}^{-1}g_c\dot{r}g_c^{-1}, \hat{\chi} \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Let $\hat{\chi}_{\text{sc}} : \mathbf{W}_F \rightarrow S_{\text{sc}}^\vee \times \mathbf{W}_F$ be a lift of $\hat{\chi}$. Let $r^\vee \in N_{G^\vee}(S^\vee)$ be a representative for $r \in \mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$. By the $W(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{S})$ -equivariance of the LLC for S and by (2.8), the right hand side of (6.14) can be written as

$$N_r\langle g_c, r^\vee\hat{\chi}_{\text{sc}}(r^\vee)^{-1}\hat{\chi}_{\text{sc}}^{-1} \rangle = N_r\langle g_c, c_{r^\vee} \rangle = N_r\tau_{\hat{\chi}}(g_c)(r^\vee).$$

Once again this agrees with (2.36). With (6.6) we conclude that

$$(6.15) \quad \text{ev}_{\mathbf{z}=q_F} \circ \alpha_{g_c} = \mathcal{H}(\text{Ad}(g_c)) \circ \text{ev}_{\mathbf{z}=q_F}.$$

Now (6.13), Theorem 2.10 and (6.8) imply that

$$(6.16) \quad \text{Ad}(g_c)^*\pi(\phi, \rho) = \pi(\phi, \rho \otimes \tau_\phi(g_c)^{-1}).$$

Finally we look at $\text{Ad}(g_x)$, which does not stabilize $\mathcal{G}(\mathfrak{o}_F)$ and J_χ (unless $g_x = 1$). The automorphism $\text{Ad}(g_x)$ of $\mathcal{H}(G)$ restricts to an algebra isomorphism

$$(6.17) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{H}(G, J_{\tilde{\chi}}, \tau_{\tilde{\chi}}) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{H}(G, J_\chi, \tau_\chi) \\ N_w & \mapsto & N_{g_x w g_x^{-1}} \end{array}.$$

To compare the source and target of (6.17), we use the naive algebra isomorphism

$$(6.18) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{H}(G, J_\chi, \tau_\chi) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{H}(G, J_{\tilde{\chi}}, \tau_{\tilde{\chi}}) \\ N_w & \mapsto & N_w \end{array}.$$

The Morita equivalence

$$(6.19) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} \text{Mod}(\mathcal{H}(G, J_{\tilde{\chi}}, \tau_{\tilde{\chi}})) & \rightarrow & \text{Rep}(G)^{\mathfrak{s}} & \rightarrow & \text{Mod}(\mathcal{H}(G, J_\chi, \tau_\chi)) \\ M & \mapsto & \mathcal{H}(G)e_{\tau_{\tilde{\chi}}} \otimes_{\mathcal{H}(G, J_{\tilde{\chi}}, \tau_{\tilde{\chi}})} M & \mapsto & e_{\tau_\chi} \mathcal{H}(G)e_{\tau_{\tilde{\chi}}} \otimes_{\mathcal{H}(G, J_{\tilde{\chi}}, \tau_{\tilde{\chi}})} M \end{array}$$

is just given by composing representations with (6.18). The composition of (6.18) and (6.17) is the automorphism

$$(6.20) \quad \beta_{g_x} : \begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{H}(G, J_\chi, \tau_\chi) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{H}(G, J_\chi, \tau_\chi) \\ N_w & \mapsto & N_{g_x w g_x^{-1}} \end{array}.$$

We can regard $g_x w g_x^{-1}$ as an element of $X^*(T_{\mathfrak{s}}) \rtimes W_{\mathfrak{s}} \cong X^*(T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}) \rtimes W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$. Then it can be written as

$$g_x w g_x^{-1} = x_g w x_g^{-1} = w(w^1 x_g w x_g^{-1}) = w(w^{-1}(x_g) - x_g)$$

where $w^{-1}(x_g) - x_g \in X^*(T_{\mathfrak{s}^{\vee}})$. Proposition 2.9 says that β_g is the specialization of $\text{Ad}(x_g)$ at $\mathbf{z} = q_F$. From this and (6.19) we deduce that, for any $V \in \text{Rep}(G)^{\mathfrak{s}}$:

$$\text{Ad}(g_x)^*V \cong \mathcal{H}(G)e_{\tau_X} \otimes_{\mathcal{H}(G, J_X, \tau_X)} \beta_{g_x}^*(e_{\tau_X} V) \cong \mathcal{H}(G)e_{\tau_X} \otimes_{\mathcal{H}(G, J_X, \tau_X)} \text{Ad}(x_g)^*(e_{\tau_X} V).$$

Together with Theorem 2.10 and (6.8) this entails

$$(6.21) \quad \text{Ad}(g_x)^*\pi(\phi, \rho) = \pi(\phi, \rho \otimes \tau_{\phi}(g_x)^{-1}).$$

Combining (6.16) and (6.21), we get the same formula for all $g \in S_{AD}$, and hence for all $g \in G_{\text{ad}}$. For $\tilde{\rho} \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}})$ (5.4) gives ${}^S\text{Ad}(g)^*(\tilde{\rho}) = \tau_{\phi}(g) \otimes \tilde{\rho}$. Thus (6.21) is equivalent to the desired expression

$$\bigoplus_{\tilde{\rho} \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}})} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}}(\rho, {}^S\text{Ad}(g)^*(\tilde{\rho})) \otimes \pi(\phi, \tilde{\rho}) = \pi(\phi, \rho \otimes \tau_{\phi}(g)^{-1}) = \text{Ad}(g)^*\pi(\phi, \rho). \quad \square$$

7. UNIPOTENT REPRESENTATIONS

In this paragraph \mathcal{G} is a connected reductive F -group, which splits over an unramified extension of F . We start with recalling some properties of unipotent representations of $G = \mathcal{G}(F)$.

Let $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{G}, F)$ be the enlarged Bruhat–Tits building of $\mathcal{G}(F)$. To every facet \mathfrak{f} of $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{G}, F)$ a parahoric subgroup $P_{\mathfrak{f}}$ is attached. Let $U_{\mathfrak{f}}$ be the pro-unipotent radical of $P_{\mathfrak{f}}$. The quotient $P_{\mathfrak{f}}/U_{\mathfrak{f}}$ has the structure of a finite reductive group $\overline{\mathcal{G}}_{\mathfrak{f}}^{\circ}(k_F)$ over $k_F = \mathfrak{o}_F/\varpi_F\mathfrak{o}_F$. An irreducible representation σ is called cuspidal unipotent if it arises by inflation from a cuspidal unipotent representation of $P_{\mathfrak{f}}/U_{\mathfrak{f}}$.

An irreducible G -representation π is called unipotent if, for some facet \mathfrak{f} , $\pi|_{P_{\mathfrak{f}}}$ contains a cuspidal unipotent representation of $P_{\mathfrak{f}}$. We denote the set of such representations by $\text{Irr}_{\text{unip}}(G)$. The category of unipotent G -representations is defined as the product of all Bernstein blocks $\text{Rep}(G)_{\mathfrak{s}}$ for which $\text{Irr}(G)_{\mathfrak{s}}$ consists of irreducible unipotent G -representations.

Let $\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}$ be the pointwise stabilizer of \mathfrak{f} in G , a compact group containing $P_{\mathfrak{f}}$ as open subgroup. It turns out [Lus4, §1.16] that any cuspidal unipotent representation (σ, V_{σ}) of $P_{\mathfrak{f}}$ can be extended to a representation of $\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}$ on V_{σ} , say $\hat{\sigma}$. It is known from [Mor, Theorem 4.7] that $(\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma})$ is a type for a single Bernstein block, which we call $\text{Rep}(G)_{(\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma})}$. By construction the irreducible representations therein are

$$\text{Irr}(G)_{(\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma})} = \{\pi \in \text{Irr}(G) : \pi|_{\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}} \text{ contains } \hat{\sigma}\}.$$

It follows from [Lus4, 1.6.b] that $\text{Rep}(G)_{(\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma})}$ and $\text{Rep}(G)_{(\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}'}, \hat{\sigma})}$ are disjoint if \mathfrak{f} and \mathfrak{f}' lie in different G -orbits.

Let $e_{\hat{\sigma}} \in \mathcal{H}(\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}})$ be the central idempotent associated to $\hat{\sigma}$. Then $e_{\hat{\sigma}}\mathcal{H}(G)e_{\hat{\sigma}}$ is a subalgebra of $\mathcal{H}(G)$, Morita equivalent to the two-sided ideal of $\mathcal{H}(G)$ corresponding to $\text{Rep}(G)_{(\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma})}$. Let $(\hat{\sigma}^*, V_{\hat{\sigma}^*})$ be the contragredient of $\hat{\sigma}$. Recall from [BuKu, §2] that

$$\mathcal{H}(G, \hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma}) =$$

$$\{f \in \mathcal{H}(G) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \text{End}_{\mathbb{C}}(V_{\hat{\sigma}^*}) : f(p_1 g p_2) = \hat{\sigma}^*(p_1) f(g) \hat{\sigma}^*(p_2) \quad \forall g \in G, p_1, p_2 \in \hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}\}.$$

By [BuKu, (2.12)] there is a natural isomorphism

$$\mathcal{H}(G, \hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma}) \otimes \text{End}_{\mathbb{C}}(V_{\hat{\sigma}}) \cong e_{\hat{\sigma}}\mathcal{H}(G)e_{\hat{\sigma}}.$$

As $(\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma})$ is a type, [BuKu, Theorem 4.3] gives equivalences of categories

$$(7.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} \text{Rep}(G)_{(\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma})} & \leftrightarrow & \text{Mod}(e_{\hat{\sigma}} \mathcal{H}(G) e_{\hat{\sigma}}) & \leftrightarrow & \text{Mod}(\mathcal{H}(G, \hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma})) \\ V & \mapsto & e_{\hat{\sigma}} V & \mapsto & \text{Hom}_{\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}}(\hat{\sigma}, V) \\ \mathcal{H}(G) e_{\hat{\sigma}} \otimes_{e_{\hat{\sigma}} \mathcal{H}(G) e_{\hat{\sigma}}} (M \otimes V_{\sigma}) & \leftarrow & M \otimes V_{\sigma} & \leftarrow & M \end{array}$$

Suppose for the moment that \mathfrak{f} is a minimal facet of $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{G}, F)$, or equivalently that $P_{\mathfrak{f}}$ is a maximal parahoric subgroup of G . Then $\hat{\sigma}$ can be further extended to a representation of $\text{Stab}_G(\mathfrak{f}) = N_G(P_{\mathfrak{f}})$, say σ^N . For every character $\psi \in \text{Irr}(N_G(P_{\mathfrak{f}})/\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}})$, $\sigma^N \otimes \psi$ is another such extension, and they are all of this form. It follows from [Lus4, §2] that

$$\text{ind}_{N_G(P_{\mathfrak{f}})}^G(\sigma^N \otimes \psi) \in \text{Irr}_{\text{cusp, unip}}(G),$$

where the right hand side denotes the set of irreducible supercuspidal unipotent G -representations. Moreover the map

$$(7.2) \quad \text{Irr}(N_G(P_{\mathfrak{f}})/\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}) \rightarrow \text{Irr}(G)_{(\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma})} : \psi \mapsto \text{ind}_{N_G(P_{\mathfrak{f}})}^G(\sigma^N \otimes \psi)$$

is a bijection. By allowing ψ to be a character of the abelian group $N_G(P_{\mathfrak{f}})/P_{\mathfrak{f}}$, (7.2) extends to a bijection

$$\text{Irr}(N_G(P_{\mathfrak{f}})/P_{\mathfrak{f}}) \rightarrow \{\pi \in \text{Irr}(G) : \pi|_{P_{\mathfrak{f}}} \text{ contains } \sigma\},$$

see [FOS, (1.18)].

For a general facet \mathfrak{f} , let \mathcal{L} be a Levi F -subgroup of \mathcal{G} such that $P_{L, \mathfrak{f}} = P_{\mathfrak{f}} \cap L$ is a maximal parahoric subgroup of $L = \mathcal{L}(F)$. Then $P_{L, \mathfrak{f}}/U_{L, \mathfrak{f}} \cong P_{\mathfrak{f}}/U_{\mathfrak{f}}$ and any cuspidal unipotent representation σ of $P_{L, \mathfrak{f}}$ has a natural extension to $P_{\mathfrak{f}}$. Similarly every extension $\hat{\sigma} \in \text{Irr}(\hat{P}_{L, \mathfrak{f}})$ of σ extends naturally to an irreducible representation of $\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}$ on V_{σ} , which we continue to denote by $\hat{\sigma}$. According to [Mor, Corollary 3.10]

$$(7.3) \quad (\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma}) \text{ is a cover of } (\hat{P}_{L, \mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma}).$$

In particular $\text{Rep}(G)_{(\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma})} = \text{Rep}(G)_{\mathfrak{s}}$, where $\mathfrak{s} = [L, \text{ind}_{N_L(P_{L, \mathfrak{f}})}^L(\sigma^N)]_G$. By [Sol2, Theorem 3.3.b]

$$(7.4) \quad \mathcal{H}(L, \hat{P}_{L, \mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma}) \cong \mathbb{C}[X_{\mathfrak{f}}]$$

for a lattice $X_{\mathfrak{f}}$ as in [Sol2, Proposition 3.1]. Furthermore $\mathbb{C}[X_{\mathfrak{f}}]$ embeds canonically in $\mathcal{H}(G, \hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma})$ as the commutative subalgebra from the Bernstein presentation. By [Sol2, Lemma 3.4.b] the group $W_{\mathfrak{s}}$ is naturally isomorphic to the finite Weyl group of the root system underlying $\mathcal{H}(G, \hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma})$. As in [Sol2, Proposition 3.3.c and Lemma 3.4], we pick a $W_{\mathfrak{s}}$ -equivariant homeomorphism

$$(7.5) \quad \text{Irr}(L)_{(\hat{P}_{L, \mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma})} \rightarrow \text{Irr}(X_{\mathfrak{f}}).$$

A local Langlands correspondence for supercuspidal unipotent representations of G (and of its Levi subgroups) was exhibited in [FOS]. It provides a bijection between inertial equivalence classes for $\text{Irr}_{\text{unip}}(G)$ and inertial equivalence classes for $\Phi_{\text{nr}, e}(G)$. If we write it as $\mathfrak{s} \leftrightarrow \mathfrak{s}^{\vee}$, then $W_{\mathfrak{s}} \cong W_{\mathfrak{s}^{\vee}}$ [Sol2, Proposition 4.2]. Suppose that $\text{Rep}(G)_{\mathfrak{s}} = \text{Rep}(G)_{(\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma})}$. By [Sol2, Theorem 4.4] the LLC on the cuspidal level canonically determines an algebra isomorphism

$$(7.6) \quad \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^{\vee}, \vec{z})/(\vec{z} - \vec{z}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(G, \hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma}),$$

for a unique $\vec{z} \in \mathbb{R}_{>1}^d$. In particular $\mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}^{\vee}} = \mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}} = 1$.

Together with (7.1) and Theorem 1.1, (7.6) provides bijections

$$(7.7) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{Irr}(G)_{\mathfrak{s}} & \leftrightarrow & \text{Irr}(\mathcal{H}(G, \hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma})) & \leftrightarrow & \text{Irr}_{\vec{z}}(\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^{\vee}, \vec{z})) & \leftrightarrow & \Phi_e(G)^{\mathfrak{s}^{\vee}} \\ \pi(\phi, \rho) & \mapsto & \text{Hom}_{\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}}(\hat{\sigma}, \pi(\phi, \rho)) & \leftrightarrow & \overline{M}(\phi, \rho, \vec{z}) & \leftrightarrow & (\phi, \rho) \end{array}$$

The union of the bijections (7.7), over all eligible \mathfrak{s} and \mathfrak{s}^{\vee} , is a local Langlands correspondence for unipotent representations:

$$\text{Irr}_{\text{unip}}(G) \longleftrightarrow \Phi_{\text{nr}, e}(G).$$

In [Sol2, §5] it was shown to possess many desirable properties, concerning supercuspidality, discrete series, temperedness, central characters, parabolic induction and the action of $H^1(\mathbf{W}_K, Z(G^{\vee}))$. Amongst Borel's desiderata [Bor1, §10.3] only the functoriality with respect to homomorphisms of reductive groups was missing in [Sol2]. We fix that here.

7.1. Central quotient maps.

Let us consider the case where f is a quotient map

$$q : \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G} = \tilde{\mathcal{G}}/\mathcal{N},$$

such that $q_{\text{der}} : \tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{\text{der}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{\text{der}}$ is a central isogeny.

Lemma 7.1. *For $(\phi, \rho) \in \Phi_{\text{nr}, \text{cusp}}(G)$:*

$$q^* \pi(\phi, \rho) = \bigoplus_{\tilde{\rho} \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_{\phi}) : \tilde{\rho}|_{\mathcal{S}_{\phi}} \text{ contains } \rho} \pi(\tilde{\phi}, \tilde{\rho}) = \bigoplus_{\tilde{\rho} \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_{\phi})} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}_{\phi}}(\rho, \tilde{\rho}) \otimes \pi(\tilde{\phi}, \tilde{\rho}).$$

Proof. Write $\pi = \pi(\phi, \rho) \in \text{Irr}_{\text{cusp}, \text{unip}}(G)$. For any weakly unramified character $\chi \in X_{\text{wr}}(G)$, $q^*(\chi)$ is a weakly unramified character of G , and

$$q^*(\pi \otimes \chi) = q^*(\pi) \otimes q^*(\chi).$$

If z is the image of χ in $Z(G^{\vee})_{\text{Frob}}$, $q^{\vee}(z)$ is the image of $q^*(\chi)$ in $Z(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}^{\vee})_{\text{Frob}}$. By construction (see the proof of Theorem 2 in [FOS, p. 37]) $\pi(z\phi, \rho) = \pi(\phi, \rho) \otimes \chi$. For similar reasons

$$q^*(\pi \otimes \chi) = q^*(\pi(z\phi, \rho)) = q^*(\pi(\phi, \rho)) \otimes q^*(\chi)$$

is obtained from $q^*(\pi)$ by applying $q^{\vee}(z)$ to the enhanced L-parameters of the constituents of $q^*(\pi)$. For a suitable choice of χ , $\pi \otimes \chi$ is trivial on the split part $Z(\mathcal{G})_{\mathfrak{s}}(F)$ of the centre of G [FOS, p. 37]. Hence it suffices to prove the lemma in the case that $\pi|_{Z(\mathcal{G})_{\mathfrak{s}}(F)} = 1$.

This allows us to replace \mathcal{G} by $\mathcal{G}/Z(\mathcal{G})_{\mathfrak{s}}$ similarly for $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$. In other words, we may assume that $Z(\mathcal{G})^{\circ}$ and $Z(\tilde{\mathcal{G}})^{\circ}$ are F -anisotropic. By [FOS, Lemmas 15.3–15.5] all relevant objects for G can be identified with those for G_{der} (and similarly for \tilde{G}). Then we may replace \mathcal{G} by \mathcal{G}_{der} and $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$ by $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{\text{der}}$. So from now on we may assume that \mathcal{G} and $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$ are semisimple, and that the quotient map $\tilde{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G} = \tilde{\mathcal{G}}/\mathcal{N}$ is a central isogeny. In particular we can identify the Bruhat–Tits buildings $\mathcal{B}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}, F)$ and $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{G}, F)$

With (7.2) we can write $\pi = \text{ind}_{N_G(P_{\mathfrak{f}})}^G(\sigma^N)$. Then

$$q^{-1}(N_G(P_{\mathfrak{f}})) = \text{Stab}_{\tilde{\mathcal{G}}}(\tilde{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}) = N_{\tilde{\mathcal{G}}}(\tilde{P}_{\mathfrak{f}})$$

and $q^*(\sigma^N)$ is an extension of a cuspidal unipotent representation of the parahoric subgroup $\tilde{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}$ to $N_{\tilde{G}}(\tilde{P}_{\mathfrak{f}})$. From the classification (7.2) we see that

$$(7.8) \quad q^*(\pi) = q^*(\text{ind}_{N_G(P_{\mathfrak{f}})}^G(\sigma^N)) = \bigoplus_{g \in G/N_G(P_{\mathfrak{f}})q(\tilde{G})} \text{ind}_{\text{Ad}(g)^{-1}N_{\tilde{G}}(\tilde{P}_{\mathfrak{f}})}^{\tilde{G}}(q^*(\sigma^N) \circ \text{Ad}(g)).$$

The sum is indexed by \tilde{G} -orbits of facets of $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{G}, F)$ in the G -orbit of \mathfrak{f} , and by [Lus4, 1.6.b] all summands live in different Bernstein components.

Cuspidal unipotent representations of finite reductive are essentially independent of the isogeny type [Lus1, §3], so $q^*(\sigma)$ is an irreducible $\tilde{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}$ -representation. It follows that $q^*(\hat{\sigma})$ and $q^*(\sigma^N)$ are also irreducible representations on V_{σ} (of $\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}$ and $N_{\tilde{G}}(\tilde{P}_{\mathfrak{f}})$ respectively). In particular every term on the right hand side in (7.8) is irreducible and supercuspidal.

When $\mathcal{G} = \tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{\text{ad}}$, [FOS, Lemma 13.5] says that the set of indices in (7.8) is equivariantly in bijection with the set of extensions of ρ to a $\tilde{\rho} \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\rho}})$. That proves the lemma in the case $\mathcal{G} = \tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{\text{ad}}$.

For other \mathcal{G} , we can consider the sequence

$$\tilde{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{\text{ad}} = \mathcal{G}_{\text{ad}}.$$

Comparing [FOS, Lemma 13.5] for $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}, \tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{\text{ad}}$ and for $\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{G}_{\text{ad}}$, we see that it also holds for $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}, \mathcal{G}$. That establishes the first equality of the lemma.

Furthermore [FOS, (13.13)] for $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}, \tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{\text{ad}}$ shows that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\rho}}}(\rho, \tilde{\rho})$ has dimension ≤ 1 . The group $\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\rho}}$ for $\mathcal{G}_{\text{ad}}(F)$ is contained in $\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\rho}}$ for $\mathcal{G}(F)$, so $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\rho}}}(\rho, \tilde{\rho}) \leq 1$ in our generality. \square

Recall the notation from Section 4. Let $(\phi_L, \rho_L) \in \Phi_{\text{nr, cusp}}(L)$ and put $\tilde{\mathcal{L}} = q^{-1}(\mathcal{L})$, a Levi F -subgroup of $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$. When we write $\text{ind}_{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}_L}}^{\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_{\tilde{\phi}_L}}(\rho_L) = \bigoplus_i \rho_i^{m_i}$, Lemma 7.1 says that $m_i = 1$ for all i , and that

$$q^*\pi(\phi_L, \rho_L) = \bigoplus_i \pi(\tilde{\phi}, \rho_i) \in \text{Rep}(\tilde{L}).$$

Fix a unipotent type $(\hat{P}_{L, \mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma})$ such that $\pi(\phi_L, \rho_L) \in \text{Irr}(L)_{(\hat{P}_{L, \mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma})}$. For every ρ_i as above we choose a $l_i \in L$ such that, in (7.8) for L ,

$$\pi(\tilde{\phi}, \rho_i) = \text{ind}_{\text{Ad}(l_i)^{-1}N_{\tilde{L}}(P_{\tilde{L}, \mathfrak{f}})}^{\tilde{L}}(q^*(\sigma^N) \circ \text{Ad}(l_i)).$$

We may take $l_1 = 1$, so that $\pi(\tilde{\phi}, \rho_1) = \text{ind}_{N_{\tilde{L}}(P_{\tilde{L}, \mathfrak{f}})}^{\tilde{L}}(q^*(\sigma^N))$. Writing $\mathfrak{f}_i = l_i^{-1}\mathfrak{f}$, $\hat{\sigma}_i = q^*(\hat{\sigma}) \circ \text{Ad}(l_i)$ and $\sigma_i^N = q^*(\sigma^N) \circ \text{Ad}(l_i)$, we obtain

$$q^*\pi(\phi_L, \rho_L) = \bigoplus_i \text{ind}_{N_{\tilde{L}}(P_{\tilde{L}, \mathfrak{f}_i})}^{\tilde{L}}(\sigma_i^N).$$

By Lemma 7.1 the pullback of $\text{Rep}(G)_{(\hat{P}_{L, \mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma})}$ along q contains $\text{Irr}(\tilde{G})_{(\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma})}$ precisely when $(\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma})$ is \tilde{G} -conjugate to one of the $(\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}_i}, \hat{\sigma}_i)$. In [Sol2, (60)] it was checked that $\mathcal{H}(G, \hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma})$ and $\mathcal{H}(\tilde{G}, \hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}_i}, \hat{\sigma}_i)$ have the same Bernstein presentation, except for the lattices $X_{\mathfrak{f}}$ and $X_{\mathfrak{f}_i}$. From (7.5) and q^* we get a morphism of algebraic varieties

$$(7.9) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \text{Irr}(L)_{(\hat{P}_{L, \mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma})} \cong \text{Irr}(X_{\mathfrak{f}}) & \rightarrow & \text{Irr}(\tilde{L})_{(\hat{P}_{\tilde{L}, \mathfrak{f}_i}, \hat{\sigma}_i)} \cong \text{Irr}(X_{\mathfrak{f}_i}) \\ \pi(\phi_L, \rho_L) \otimes \chi & \mapsto & \pi(\tilde{\phi}_L, \rho_i) \otimes q^*(\chi) \end{array} \quad \chi \in X_{\text{nr}}(L).$$

Dualizing (7.9), we see that q descends to $X_{\mathfrak{f}_i} \rightarrow X_{\mathfrak{f}}$. That induces an algebra homomorphism

$$(7.10) \quad \mathcal{H}(q, \mathfrak{f}_i, \hat{\sigma}_i) : \mathcal{H}(\tilde{G}, \hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}_i}, \hat{\sigma}_i) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(G, \hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma}),$$

which is the identity on the span of the N_w ($w \in W_{\mathfrak{s}}$).

Proposition 7.2. *The pullback along q , the homomorphisms (7.10) and the equivalences of categories (7.1) form a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Rep}(G)_{\mathfrak{s}} & \longrightarrow & \text{Mod}(\mathcal{H}(G, \hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma})) \\ \downarrow q^* & & \downarrow \bigoplus_i \mathcal{H}(q, \mathfrak{f}_i, \hat{\sigma}_i)^* \\ \text{Rep}(\tilde{G})_{q^*(\mathfrak{s})} & \longrightarrow & \bigoplus_i \text{Mod}(\mathcal{H}(\tilde{G}, \hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}_i}, \hat{\sigma}_i)) \end{array} .$$

The subcategories $\text{Rep}(\tilde{G})_{(\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}_i}, \hat{\sigma}_i)}$ of $\text{Rep}(\tilde{G})$ associated here to the various i are all different.

Proof. Notice that

$$\mathcal{H}(q, \mathfrak{f}_i, \hat{\sigma}_i) = \mathcal{H}(q, \mathfrak{f}_1, \hat{\sigma}_1) \circ \text{Ad}(l_i).$$

As $\text{Ad}(l_i) \circ q = q \circ \text{Ad}(l_i)$, it suffices to consider the subdiagram involving only $\mathcal{H}(q, \mathfrak{f}_1, \hat{\sigma}_1)$ and (instead of q^*) the composition of q^* and the projection of $\text{Rep}(\tilde{G})$ on $\text{Rep}(\tilde{G})_{(\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}_1}, \hat{\sigma}_1)}$. For $V \in \text{Rep}(G)_{\mathfrak{s}}$, the restricted version of the diagram works out to

$$(7.11) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} V & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & \text{Hom}_{\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}}(\hat{\sigma}, V) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{---} \\ \text{pr}_{\mathfrak{s}_1} \circ q^*(V) & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & \text{Hom}_{\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}_1}}(\hat{\sigma}_1, q^*(V)) = \text{Hom}_{q(\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}_1})}(\hat{\sigma}, V) \end{array} .$$

Here the dotted arrow is a natural inclusion (coming from $q(\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}_1}) \subset \hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}$). We have to check that this dotted arrow is an isomorphism and a specialization of the right hand column in the diagram of the proposition.

Here we run into the problem that in general (e.g. when $\dim \tilde{\mathcal{G}} < \dim \mathcal{G}$) there is no good map $\mathcal{H}(\tilde{G}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(G)$. To overcome this we use the algebra $\mathcal{H}^{\vee}(G)$ of essentially left-compact distributions on G , which was introduced in [BeDe]. It naturally contains both $\mathcal{H}(G)$ and a copy of G . From [BeDe, §1.2] it is known that $\text{Mod}(\mathcal{H}^{\vee}(G))$ is naturally equivalent with $\text{Rep}(G)$. Moreover $\mathcal{H}(G)$ is a two-sided ideal in $\mathcal{H}^{\vee}(G)$, so

$$(7.12) \quad \mathcal{H}^{\vee}(G)e_{\hat{\sigma}} = \mathcal{H}(G)e_{\hat{\sigma}}.$$

An advantage of $\mathcal{H}^{\vee}(G)$ over $\mathcal{H}(G)$ is that it is functorial in G , see [Moy, Theorem 3.1]. In particular q induces an algebra homomorphism

$$\mathcal{H}^{\vee}(q) : \mathcal{H}^{\vee}(\tilde{G}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^{\vee}(G).$$

The algebra homomorphism $\mathcal{H}^{\vee}(q)$ maps

$$(7.13) \quad \mathcal{H}(\tilde{G}, \hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}_1}, \hat{\sigma}_1) \otimes \text{End}_{\mathbb{C}}(V_{\hat{\sigma}}) \cong e_{\hat{\sigma}_1} \mathcal{H}(\tilde{G}) e_{\hat{\sigma}_1}$$

to a subalgebra of $\mathcal{H}^{\vee}(G)$ supported on

$$q(\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}_1} W_{\mathfrak{s}} X_{\mathfrak{f}_1} \hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}_1}) = q(\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}_1}) W_{\mathfrak{s}} q(X_{\mathfrak{f}_1}) q(\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}_1}).$$

From the support and the multiplication relations we see that the image of (7.13) under $\mathcal{H}^\vee(q)$ is isomorphic to the subalgebra of $\mathcal{H}(G, \hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma}) \otimes \text{End}_{\mathbb{C}}(V_{\hat{\sigma}})$ obtained by replacing $X_{\mathfrak{f}}$ by the sublattice $q(X_{\mathfrak{f}_1})$. The canonical injection

$$\mathcal{H}^\vee(q)(e_{\hat{\sigma}_1} \mathcal{H}(\tilde{G}) e_{\hat{\sigma}_1}) \rightarrow e_{\hat{\sigma}} \mathcal{H}^\vee(G) e_{\hat{\sigma}}$$

is given by $h \mapsto e_{\hat{\sigma}} h e_{\hat{\sigma}}$. For an element T of (7.13), the comparison of the above with (7.10) results in

$$(7.14) \quad (\mathcal{H}(q, \mathfrak{f}_1, \hat{\sigma}_1) \otimes \text{id})(T) = e_{\hat{\sigma}} \mathcal{H}^\vee(q)(T) e_{\hat{\sigma}}.$$

This shows that the dotted arrow in (7.11) corresponds to $\mathcal{H}(q, \mathfrak{f}_1, \hat{\sigma}_1)^*$.

Let \mathcal{P} be a parabolic F -subgroup of \mathcal{G} with Levi factor \mathcal{L} . Its inverse image $\tilde{\mathcal{P}}$ in $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$ is a parabolic F -subgroup with Levi factor $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$. As $\mathcal{N} \subset \mathcal{P}$, q induces an isomorphism of F -varieties $\tilde{G}/\tilde{P} \rightarrow G/P$. Consequently the (normalized) parabolic induction functors for G and \tilde{G} are related by

$$q^*(I_{\tilde{P}}^G(\pi_L)) = I_{\tilde{P}}^{\tilde{G}}(q^*(\pi_L)) \quad \pi_L \in \text{Rep}(L).$$

For a fixed $\pi_L = \pi(\phi_L, \rho_L) \in \text{Irr}_{\text{cusp,unip}}(L)$ and $\chi \in X_{\text{nr}}(L)$, Lemma 7.1 says that $q^*(\pi_L \otimes \chi) = q^*(\pi_L) \otimes q^*(\chi)$ is multiplicity-free. More precisely:

$$(7.15) \quad \text{pr}_{\mathfrak{s}_{L,i}}(q^*(\pi(\phi_L, \rho_L) \otimes \chi)) = \pi(\tilde{\phi}_L, \tilde{\rho}_L) \otimes q^*(\chi)$$

for a unique $\tilde{\rho}_L \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}})$.

For almost all central characters of $\mathcal{H}(\tilde{G}, \hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}_i}, \hat{\sigma}_i)$ (i.e. on a Zariski-dense open subset of the space of central characters), that algebra has just one irreducible representation with the given central character. That follows from standard representation theory of affine Hecke algebras [Mat]. It is easy to construct this irreducible representation: take a character of Bernstein's maximal commutative subalgebra, in generic position, and induce it to $\mathcal{H}(\tilde{G}, \hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}_i}, \hat{\sigma}_i)$. This is an analogue of the [Sau, Théorème IV.1], which says that parabolic induction for representations of reductive p -adic groups preserves irreducibility of representations in generic position.

For χ in a non-empty Zariski-open subset of $X_{\text{nr}}(L)$, the L -representation (7.15) determines a central character of $\mathcal{H}(G, \hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma})$ which is in generic position. For such χ the G -representation $I_{\tilde{P}}^G(\pi(\phi_L, \rho_L) \otimes \chi)$, its image in $\text{Mod}(\mathcal{H}(G, \hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma}))$ and the further image under $\mathcal{H}(q, \mathfrak{f}_1, \hat{\sigma}_1)^*$ are irreducible. It follows that whenever $V = I_{\tilde{P}}^G(\pi(\phi_L, \rho_L) \otimes \chi)$ for such a χ , all terms in (7.11) are irreducible. In particular, for such V the diagram (7.11) commutes, the dotted arrow is an isomorphism and

$$(7.16) \quad \text{pr}_{\mathfrak{s}_i} \circ q^*(I_{\tilde{P}}^G(\pi(\phi_L, \rho_L) \otimes \chi)) = I_{\tilde{P}}^{\tilde{G}}(\pi(\tilde{\phi}_L, \tilde{\rho}_L) \otimes q^*(\chi)).$$

But the structure of (7.16) as a representation of the compact group $\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}_1}$ does not depend on $\chi \in X_{\text{nr}}(L)$, so the dotted arrow in (7.11) is an isomorphism for all standard modules $I_{\tilde{P}}^G(\pi)$ with $\pi \in \text{Irr}(L)_{\mathfrak{s}_L}$. Hence $\text{Hom}_{q(\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}})}(\hat{\sigma}, V) = \text{Hom}_{\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}}(\hat{\sigma}, V)$ for all $V \in \text{Rep}(G)_{\mathfrak{s}}$, which means that the diagrams from (7.11) and from the statement of the proposition always commute.

This also shows that the left hand map in (7.11) kills all terms from $(\mathfrak{f}_i, \hat{\sigma}_i)$ with $i \neq 1$. Hence $\text{Rep}(\tilde{G})_{(\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma})}$ differs from all the subcategories $\text{Rep}(\tilde{G})_{(\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}_i}, \hat{\sigma}_i)}$ of $\text{Rep}(\tilde{G})$ with $i \neq 1$. \square

Lemma 7.3. *Conjecture 5.7 holds for unipotent representations, with respect to the quotient map $q : \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G} = \tilde{\mathcal{G}}/\mathcal{N}$.*

Proof. It follows from [Sol2, (58)] that the affine Hecke algebras $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{\mathbf{z}})$ and $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \vec{\mathbf{z}})$ have almost the same Bernstein presentation, only the tori can differ. The map

$$(7.17) \quad \mathfrak{s}_L^\vee \rightarrow \mathfrak{s}_{\tilde{L},i}^\vee : (\phi_L, \rho_L) \mapsto (\tilde{\phi}_L, \rho_i)$$

induces an algebra homomorphism

$$\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \vec{\mathbf{z}}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{\mathbf{z}})$$

as in (4.11). Notice that $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, W_{\mathfrak{s}_i}, \vec{\mathbf{z}}) = \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{\mathbf{z}})$, because $W_{\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee} = W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$. Lemma 7.1 shows that, via the LLC (7.7), (7.17) translates to

$$(7.18) \quad \text{pr}_{\mathfrak{s}_{\tilde{L},i}} \circ q^* : \text{Irr}(L)_{\mathfrak{s}_L} \rightarrow \text{Irr}(\tilde{L})_{\mathfrak{s}_{\tilde{L},i}}.$$

From (4.11), (7.6) and (7.10) we get a commutative diagram

$$(7.19) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \vec{\mathbf{z}}) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{H}(G, \hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma}) \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}_i^\vee, \vec{\mathbf{z}}) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{H}(\tilde{G}, \hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}_i}, \hat{\sigma}_i) \end{array},$$

in which the horizontal arrows become isomorphisms upon specializing $\vec{\mathbf{z}}$ to $\tilde{\mathbf{z}}$. By Theorem 4.7

$$(7.20) \quad \bigoplus_i \mathcal{H}(q, \mathfrak{f}_i, \hat{\sigma}_i)^* \overline{M}(\phi, \rho, \vec{\mathbf{z}}) = \bigoplus_{\tilde{\rho} \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}})} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}}(\text{ind}_{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}}^{S_{\tilde{\phi}}}(\rho), \tilde{\rho}) \otimes \overline{M}(\tilde{\phi}, \tilde{\rho}, \vec{\mathbf{z}}) \\ = \bigoplus_{\tilde{\rho} \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}})} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}}(\rho, S_{q^*}(\tilde{\rho})) \otimes \overline{M}(\tilde{\phi}, \tilde{\rho}, \vec{\mathbf{z}}).$$

By Proposition 7.2 and the commutativity of (7.19), (7.20) implies that

$$q^* \pi(\phi, \rho) = \bigoplus_{\tilde{\rho} \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}})} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}}(\rho, S_{q^*}(\tilde{\rho})) \otimes \pi(\tilde{\phi}, \tilde{\rho}). \quad \square$$

7.2. Isomorphisms.

We move on to functoriality of the LLC for unipotent representations with respect to isomorphisms of reductive groups. First we consider the action of G_{ad} on G by conjugation. Recall from (2.2) that it suffices investigate $\text{Ad}(g)$ with $g \in T_{AD} = (\mathcal{T}/Z(\mathcal{G}))(F)$.

Lemma 7.4. *Condition 2.8 holds in this setting.*

Proof. From (7.6) we already concluded that $\mathfrak{R}_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee} = 1$, so part (i) holds trivially.

Since ϕ is unramified and \mathcal{G} splits over an unramified extension of F , there exists $s \in G^\vee$ such that $\phi(\text{Frob}_F \gamma) = (s, \text{Frob}_F \gamma)$ for all $\gamma \in \mathbf{I}_F$. By [Bor1, Lemma 6.5] we may assume that $s \in T_c^\vee$. Then

$$X_{\text{nr}}(T_{AD}) = (T_c^{\mathbf{I}_F})_{\text{Frob}_F}^\circ = (T_c^{\phi(\mathbf{I}_F)})_{\phi(\text{Frob}_F)}^\circ$$

equals the torus called $(T_J)_{\phi(\text{Frob}_F)}$ in [AMS3, Proposition 3.13]. Via the natural map $X_{\text{nr}}(T_{AD}) \rightarrow T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ every $\alpha \in R_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$ lifts to a root for $X_{\text{nr}}(T_{AD})$ and from [AMS3, (89)] we know that $\alpha^\vee \in X_*(X_{\text{nr}}(T_{AD}))$. For every $x \in X^*(X_{\text{nr}}(T_{AD}))$:

$$s_\alpha(x) - x = -\langle x, \alpha^\vee \rangle \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}\alpha.$$

It follows that $w(x) - x$ lies in the root lattice $\mathbb{Z}R_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee}$, for every $w \in W_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee} \cong W(R_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee})$. In particular $w(x) - x \in X^*(T_{\mathfrak{s}^\vee})$, which says that part (ii) holds. \square

We fix a "fundamental" chamber C_0 in the apartment \mathbb{A} of $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{G}, F)$ corresponding to the tori \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{T} . Upon replacing $P_{\mathfrak{f}}$ by a G -conjugate, we may assume that $\mathfrak{f} \subset \overline{C_0}$.

Lemma 7.5. *Let $g \in T_{AD, \text{cpt}}$.*

(a) *The action (2.14) of g on $\Phi_{\text{nr}, e}(G)$ is trivial.*

(b) *$\text{Ad}(g)$ stabilizes $(P_{\mathfrak{f}}, \sigma)$ and $(\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma})$.*

(c) *The action of $\text{Ad}(g)$ on $\text{Rep}(G)_{(\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma})}$ is trivial.*

Proof. (a) For $\phi \in \Phi_{\text{nr}}(G)$ and $h \in (G^\vee)^{\phi(\mathbf{W}_F)}$, (2.8) gives

$$c_h \in H^1(\mathbf{W}_F/\mathbf{I}_F, Z(G_{\text{sc}}^\vee)) \cong X_{\text{wr}}(G_{\text{ad}}).$$

Since g lies in the unique parahoric subgroup of the unramified torus T_{AD} , g lies in a parahoric subgroup of G_{ad} . Hence it lies in the kernel of any weakly unramified character. In particular

$$1 = \langle g, c_h \rangle = \tau_{\phi, \mathcal{G}}(g)(h).$$

This says that $\tau_{\phi, \mathcal{G}}(g) = 1$, and then (2.14) reduces to the trivial action.

(b) The compact element g , or equivalently the automorphism $\text{Ad}(g)$ of G , fixes \mathbb{A} pointwise. In particular $\text{Ad}(g)$ stabilizes \mathfrak{f} , $P_{\mathfrak{f}}$ and $\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}$. Let $P_{\mathfrak{f}, \text{ad}}$ be the parahoric subgroup of G_{ad} associated to \mathfrak{f} . As g fixes \mathfrak{f} pointwise, $g \in \hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}, \text{ad}}$.

As in [Sol2, (18) and (19)], we consider the group

$$\Omega = \{\omega \in N_G(S)/(N_G(S) \cap P_{C_0}) : \omega(C_0) = C_0\}.$$

It was remarked after [Sol2, (19)] that Ω is isomorphic to the image of the Kottwitz isomorphism for G . As domain of the Kottwitz isomorphism one can take $X_*(S)/\mathbb{Z}\Phi(G, S)$, so Ω is naturally isomorphic to the abelian group $X_*(S)/\mathbb{Z}\Phi(G, S)$. Then $\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}/P_{\mathfrak{f}}$ is naturally isomorphic to the pointwise stabilizer of \mathfrak{f} in Ω . Furthermore the torsion subgroup of Ω embeds naturally in its version for G_{ad} , so $G \rightarrow G_{\text{ad}}$ induces an injection

$$(7.21) \quad \hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}/P_{\mathfrak{f}} \hookrightarrow \hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}, \text{ad}}/P_{\mathfrak{f}, \text{ad}}.$$

By [Lus1, Proposition 3.15] there exists a cuspidal unipotent representation σ_{ad} of $P_{\mathfrak{f}, \text{ad}}$, whose pullback to $P_{\mathfrak{f}}$ is σ . Choose an extension $\hat{\sigma}_{\text{ad}}$ of σ_{ad} to $\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}, \text{ad}}$ (still on the same vector space V_σ). Any two such extensions differ by a character of $\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}, \text{ad}}/P_{\mathfrak{f}, \text{ad}}$. With (7.21) we can arrange that the pullback of $\hat{\sigma}_{\text{ad}}$ to $\hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}$ is $\hat{\sigma}$. Using $g \in \hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}, \text{ad}}$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{Ad}(g)^*\hat{\sigma})(p) &= \hat{\sigma}(gpg^{-1}) = \hat{\sigma}_{\text{ad}}(gpg^{-1}) \\ &= \hat{\sigma}_{\text{ad}}(g)\hat{\sigma}_{\text{ad}}(p)\hat{\sigma}_{\text{ad}}(g)^{-1} = \hat{\sigma}_{\text{ad}}(g)\hat{\sigma}(p)\hat{\sigma}_{\text{ad}}(g)^{-1} \quad p \in \hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence $\text{Ad}(g)^*\hat{\sigma}$ is equivalent with $\hat{\sigma}$. The same calculation shows that $\text{Ad}(g)^*\sigma$ is equivalent with σ .

(c) As in the case of principal series representations (6.12), part (b) entails that $\text{Ad}(g)$ naturally defines an automorphism $\mathcal{H}(\text{Ad}(g))$ of $\mathcal{H}(G, \hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma})$. By (6.13) it implements $\text{Ad}(g)^*$ on $\text{Mod}(\mathcal{H}(G, P_{\mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma}))$. The same calculations as between (6.13) and (6.15) show that $\mathcal{H}(\text{Ad}(g))$ is the specialization at $\bar{\mathbf{z}} = \bar{z}$ of α_g from (2.36). Here $\mathfrak{R}_g = 1$, so both α_g and $\mathcal{H}(\text{Ad}(g))$ are the identity maps. \square

Recall from (2.3) and (2.4) that $X_*(T_{AD})$ is embedded in T_{AD} via evaluation at ϖ_F , and that $T_{AD} = T_{AD,\text{cpt}} \times X_*(T_{AD})$.

Lemma 7.6. *Conjecture 5.7 holds for unipotent representations, for $\text{Ad}(g)$ with $g \in X_*(T_{AD})$.*

Proof. An argument analogous to (6.17)–(6.21), now also using the isomorphism (7.6), gives a commutative diagram

$$(7.22) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} \text{Rep}(G)_{\mathfrak{s}} & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \text{Mod}(\mathcal{H}(G, \hat{P}_{\mathfrak{f}}, \hat{\sigma})) & \xrightarrow{(\text{ev}_{\vec{z}=\vec{z}})^*} & \text{Mod}(\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^{\vee}, \vec{z})) . \\ \text{Ad}(g)^* \downarrow & & \text{Ad}(x_g)^* \downarrow & & \text{Ad}(x_g)^* \downarrow \\ \text{Rep}(\tilde{G})_{\tilde{\mathfrak{s}}} & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \text{Mod}(\mathcal{H}(\tilde{G}, \hat{P}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{f}}}, \hat{\sigma})) & \xrightarrow{(\text{ev}_{\vec{z}=\vec{z}})^*} & \text{Mod}(\mathcal{H}(\tilde{\mathfrak{s}}^{\vee}, \vec{z})) \end{array}$$

As Artin reciprocity sends Frob_F to ϖ_F , $\tau_{\phi}(g)$ depends only on $\phi(\text{Frob}_F)$, see (6.7).

Recall that Condition 2.8 was checked in Lemma 7.4. The algebra isomorphism α_g from (2.36) is just the identity. Namely, as $W_{\mathfrak{s}^{\vee}}$ is the Weyl group of the root system $\Phi_{\mathfrak{s}^{\vee}}$, Lemma 2.1 tells us that $\tau_{S_{\phi_L}}(g)(w) = 1$ for all $w \in W_{\mathfrak{s}^{\vee}}$.

Now we apply Theorem 2.10, which tells us that the effect of $\text{Ad}(x_g)^*$ on enhancements of an L-parameter ϕ is tensoring by $\tau_{\phi}(g)^{-1}$. The diagram (7.22) and (7.7) then show that

$$\text{Ad}(g)^* \pi(\phi, \rho) = \phi(\phi, \rho \otimes \tau_{\phi}(g)^{-1}).$$

As in the last lines of the proof of Theorem 6.2, this formula is equivalent to Conjecture 5.7 for $\text{Ad}(g)$. \square

Let $\zeta_{\mathcal{G}}^+, \zeta_{\tilde{\mathcal{G}}}^+ \in \text{Irr}(Z(G^{\vee}_{sc}))$ be the characters used to define relevance of enhanced L-parameters in (1.2). Let \mathcal{G}^* be the quasi-split inner form of \mathcal{G} recall the notations from Section 3. Consider a \mathbf{W}_F -equivariant isomorphism of based root data

$$\tau : \mathcal{R}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}^*, \tilde{\mathcal{T}}^*) \rightarrow \mathcal{R}(\mathcal{G}^*, \mathcal{T}^*)$$

such that $\tau(\zeta_{\tilde{\mathcal{G}}}^+) = \zeta_{\mathcal{G}}^+$. By Theorem 3.2 τ^{\vee} induces a \mathbf{W}_F -equivariant isomorphism $\eta_{\tau}^{\vee} : G^{\vee} \rightarrow \tilde{G}^{\vee}$. Pick an isomorphism of F -groups $\eta_{\tau, \mathcal{G}} : \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ as in Proposition 3.4.c.

Lemma 7.7. *Conjecture 5.7 holds for unipotent representations, for $\eta_{\tau, \mathcal{G}}$ as above.*

Proof. By Proposition 3.4.d, τ determines $\eta_{\tau, \mathcal{G}}$ uniquely up to conjugation by compact elements $g_c \in Z_{G_{\text{ad}}}(S)$. Considering g_c in G_{ad}/G , (2.2) and (2.4) allow us to realize it in $T_{AD,\text{cpt}}$. Then Lemma 7.5 says that $\text{Ad}(g_c)$ acts trivially on both $\text{Irr}_{\text{unip}}(G)$ and $\Phi_{\text{nr}, e}(G)$. As a consequence, the action of $\eta_{\tau, \mathcal{G}}$ on unipotent representations and the action of ${}^L\eta_{\tau, \mathcal{G}}$ on enhanced unramified L-parameters are uniquely determined by τ . This means that Condition 5.3 is fulfilled.

It was shown in [FOS, Theorem 2.(3)] that the LLC for supercuspidal unipotent representations is equivariant with respect to automorphisms of root data. The conventions in [FOS, p.8–9] make this statement precise: it means that

$$(7.23) \quad \begin{array}{l} \eta_{\tau, \mathcal{G}}^* : \text{Irr}_{\text{cusp}, \text{unip}}(G) \rightarrow \text{Irr}_{\text{cusp}, \text{unip}}(\tilde{G}) \quad \text{corresponds to} \\ \Phi_e({}^L\eta_{\tau, \mathcal{G}}) : \Phi_{\text{nr}, \text{cusp}}(G) \rightarrow \Phi_{\text{nr}, \text{cusp}}(\tilde{G}). \end{array}$$

Write $\eta_{\tau, \hat{\mathcal{G}}}^{-1}(\hat{P}_{\hat{\mathfrak{f}}}) = P_{\hat{\mathfrak{f}}}$, $\eta_{\tau, \mathcal{G}}^*(\hat{\sigma}) = \hat{\sigma}$ and $\eta_{\tau, \mathcal{G}}^*(\mathfrak{s}) = \tilde{\mathfrak{s}}$. For Bernstein components and types, (7.23) means that $\Phi_e({}^L\eta_{\tau, \mathcal{G}})(\mathfrak{s}^\vee) = \tilde{\mathfrak{s}}^\vee$ and

$$\Phi_e({}^L\eta_{\tau, \mathcal{G}})(\phi_{\pi_L}, \rho_{\pi_L}) = (\phi_{\eta_{\tau, \mathcal{G}}^* \pi_L}, \rho_{\eta_{\tau, \mathcal{G}}^* \pi_L}) \quad \pi_L \in \text{Irr}(L)_{\mathfrak{s}_L}.$$

Then $\Phi_e({}^L\eta_{\tau, \mathcal{G}})$ restricts to a homeomorphism $\mathfrak{s}_L^\vee \rightarrow \tilde{\mathfrak{s}}_L^\vee$. We define an algebra homomorphism

$$\mathcal{H}({}^L\eta_{\tau, \mathcal{G}}) : \begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{H}(\tilde{\mathfrak{s}}^\vee, \tilde{\mathfrak{z}}) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \mathfrak{z}) \\ N_w f & \mapsto & N_{(\tau^\vee)^{-1} w} f \circ \Phi_e({}^L\eta_{\tau, \mathcal{G}})|_{\mathfrak{s}_L^\vee} \end{array},$$

as in (3.4). Now we are in a setting analogous to that for principal series and isomorphisms of root data. We can construct a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{Rep}(G)_{\mathfrak{s}} & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \text{Mod}(\mathcal{H}(G, \hat{P}_{\hat{\mathfrak{f}}}, \hat{\sigma})) & \xrightarrow{(\text{ev}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{z}}=\mathfrak{z}})^*} & \text{Mod}(\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{s}^\vee, \mathfrak{z})) \\ \eta_{\tau, \mathcal{G}}^* \downarrow & & \mathcal{H}(\eta_{\tau, \mathcal{G}})^* \downarrow & & \mathcal{H}({}^L\eta_{\tau, \mathcal{G}})^* \downarrow \\ \text{Rep}(\tilde{G})_{\tilde{\mathfrak{s}}} & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \text{Mod}(\mathcal{H}(\tilde{G}, \hat{P}_{\hat{\mathfrak{f}}}, \hat{\sigma})) & \xrightarrow{(\text{ev}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{z}}=\tilde{\mathfrak{z}}})^*} & \text{Mod}(\mathcal{H}(\tilde{\mathfrak{s}}^\vee, \tilde{\mathfrak{z}})) \end{array}$$

The same arguments as in the principal series case (see the proofs of Theorem 6.2 and [ABPS3, Lemma 17.5]), the diagram commutes. Corollary 3.1 translates the right column to the desired effect on enhanced L-parameters. \square

With the previous lemmas at hand, it is only a small step to prove Conjecture 5.7 for unipotent representations, with respect to all eligible homomorphisms.

Theorem 7.8. *Let $\mathcal{G}, \tilde{\mathcal{G}}$ be connected reductive F -groups which split over an unramified extension of F . Let $f : \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ be a homomorphism satisfying Condition 1. Let $(\phi, \rho) \in \Phi_{\text{nr}, e}(G)$ and write $\tilde{\phi} = {}^L f \circ \phi \in \Phi_{\text{nr}}(\tilde{G})$. Then*

$$f^*(\pi(\phi, \rho)) = \bigoplus_{\tilde{\rho} \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}})} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}}(\rho, {}^S f^*(\tilde{\rho})) \otimes \pi(\tilde{\phi}, \tilde{\rho}).$$

Proof. We factorize f as in (5.2), and to avoid confusion we add a prime to the involved torus. We consider the three factors of f separately. For

$$f_2 : \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \times \mathcal{T}' \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \times \mathcal{T}' / \ker(f \times \text{id}_{\mathcal{T}'})$$

see Lemma 7.3. By Proposition 3.4 and (2.4) we can write

$$f_3 = \text{Ad}(g_x) \circ \text{Ad}(g_c) \circ \eta_{\mathcal{R}(f_3), \mathcal{G}} : \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \times \mathcal{T}' / \ker(f \times \text{id}_{\mathcal{T}'}) \rightarrow \mathcal{G},$$

where $g_x \in X_*(T_{AD})$ and $g_c \in T_{AD, \text{cpt}}$. For $\text{Ad}(g_c)$ see Lemma 7.5, for $\text{Ad}(g_x)$ see Lemma 7.6 and for $\eta_{\mathcal{R}(f_3), \mathcal{G}}$ see Lemma 7.7.

It remains to prove the theorem for the inclusion

$$f_1 : \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \times \mathcal{T}',$$

where \mathcal{T}' is an unramified torus. Any $\pi \in \text{Irr}_{\text{unip}}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}} \times \mathcal{T}')$ is of the form $\tilde{\pi} \otimes \chi_{\mathcal{T}'}$ with $\tilde{\pi} \in \text{Irr}_{\text{unip}}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}})$ and $\chi_{\mathcal{T}'} \in X_{\text{wr}}(\mathcal{T}(K))$. The restriction (or pullback) of π to $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$ is $\tilde{\pi}$, which is again irreducible.

Let $(\tilde{\phi}, \tilde{\rho})$ and $(\phi_{\mathcal{T}'}, 1)$ be the enhanced L-parameters of, respectively, $\tilde{\pi}$ and $\chi_{\mathcal{T}'}$, via [Sol2, Theorem 5.1]. By [Sol2, Lemma 5.2] the enhanced L-parameter of π is

$(\tilde{\phi} \times \phi_{T'}, \tilde{\rho} \otimes 1)$. Since $(\tilde{\mathcal{G}} \times \mathcal{T})_{\text{sc}}^\vee = \tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{\text{sc}}^\vee$, we can identify $\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi} \times \phi_{T'}}$ with $\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}}$ and $\tilde{\rho} \otimes 1$ with $\tilde{\rho}$. Summarizing:

$$f_1^*(\pi) = f_1^*\pi(\tilde{\phi} \times \phi_{T'}, \tilde{\rho} \otimes 1) = \tilde{\pi} = \pi(\tilde{\phi}, \tilde{\rho}).$$

As ${}^S f_1$ is just the identity, this can also be expressed as

$$\bigoplus_{\rho' \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi}})} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}_{\tilde{\phi} \times \phi_{T'}}}(\tilde{\rho} \otimes 1, {}^S f_1^*(\rho')) \otimes \pi(\tilde{\phi}, \rho'). \quad \square$$

8. WELL-KNOWN GROUPS

In this section F can be any local field. We verify that the LLC for several well-known groups is functorial in the sense of Conjecture 5.7.

8.1. GL_n and its inner forms.

First we consider the LLC for $GL_n(F)$, established in [Lan, LRS, HaTa, Hen1, Zel]. We denote it by $\pi \mapsto \phi_\pi$ and $\phi \mapsto \pi(\phi, 1)$ (where 1 means the enhancement of ϕ , which necessarily trivial).

The adjoint group of GL_n is PGL_n and the canonical map

$$GL_n(F) \rightarrow PGL_n(F)$$

is surjective. Hence the actions of $PGL_n(F)$ on $\text{Irr}(GL_n(F))$ and on $\Phi_e(GL_n(F))$ are trivial. By Corollary 3.3 the actions of $\text{Aut}_F(GL_n)$ on these sets factor through the group of automorphisms of the based root datum of GL_n (with respect to the diagonal torus \mathcal{T}). The only nontrivial automorphism of $\mathcal{R}(GL_n, \mathcal{T})$ is

$$(8.1) \quad \tau : x \mapsto (n \ n-1 \ \cdots \ 2 \ 1)(-x) \quad x \in \mathbb{Z}^n.$$

Denote the inverse transpose of a matrix A by A^{-T} and let $P_\sigma \in GL_n(\mathbb{Z})$ be the permutation matrix associated to $\sigma \in S_n$. Then (8.1) lifts to the automorphism

$$(8.2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \eta_\tau : GL_n(F) & \rightarrow & GL_n(F) \\ g & \mapsto & \text{Ad}(\text{diag}(1, -1, 1, \dots, (-1)^n) P_{(n \ n-1 \ \cdots \ 2 \ 1)}) g^{-T} \end{array}$$

The advantage of including an adjoint action in η_τ is that now it preserves the standard pinning of $GL_n(F)$. We note that the same formula defines an automorphism η_τ^\vee of $GL_n(\mathbb{C})$. Recall that as Langlands parameters for $GL_n(F)$ we can take homomorphisms $\mathbf{W}_F \times SL_2(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{C})$, that is n -dimensional representations of $\mathbf{W}_F \times SL_2(\mathbb{C})$. More or less by definition

$$\Phi({}^L \eta_\tau)(\phi) = \eta_\tau^\vee \circ \phi = \phi^\vee \quad \phi \in \Phi(GL_n(F)).$$

It is well-known [GeKa, Theorem 1] that $\pi \circ \eta_\tau \cong \tau^\vee$ (the contragredient of τ) for any $\pi \in \text{Irr}(GL_n(F))$. By [AdVo, Theorem 1.3], when F is archimedean,

$$(8.3) \quad \pi(\phi^\vee, 1) = \pi(\phi, 1)^\vee \in \text{Irr}(GL_n(F))$$

for all $\phi \in \Phi(GL_n(F))$.

When F is non-archimedean, [Hen1, Théorème 4.2] and [LRS, Theorem 15.7] show (8.3) for all irreducible n -dimensional representations ϕ of \mathbf{W}_F . Such ϕ (trivial on $SL_2(\mathbb{C})$ and with trivial enhancement) form precisely the cuspidal Langlands parameters for $GL_n(F)$, see [AMS1, Example 6.11]. With the work of Bernstein and Zelevinsky [Zel], the LLC is extended from the cuspidal level to the whole of

$\text{Irr}(GL_n(F))$ and $\Phi_e(GL_n(F))$. It was shown in [Hen2, §2.9] that this LLC satisfies (8.3) for all $(\phi, 1) \in \Phi_e(GL_n(F))$. In other words,

$$(8.4) \quad \pi(\Phi_e({}^L\eta_\tau)(\phi, 1)) = \eta_\tau^*(\pi(\phi, 1)) \quad (\phi, 1) \in \Phi_e(GL_n(F)).$$

Consider a division algebra D with centre F . Assume that $\dim_F(D) = d^2$ and $m = n/d \in \mathbb{N}$. Then $G = GL_m(D)$ is an inner twist of $GL_n(F)$, and every inner twist looks like this. The LLC for $GL_m(D)$ follows from the LLC for $GL_n(F)$ via the Jacquet–Langlands correspondence [JaLa, DKV, Bad], see [ABPS2, §2].

We take a brief look at the construction. Recall that a G -representation π is called essentially square-integrable (indicated by a subscript "ess L^2 ") if the restriction of π to the derived group G_{der} is square-integrable. According to [DKV] and [Bad, Théorème 1.1] there is a canonical bijection

$$JL_D : \text{Irr}_{\text{ess}L^2}(GL_n(F)) \rightarrow \text{Irr}_{\text{ess}L^2}(GL_m(D))$$

determined by the equality

$$(8.5) \quad (-1)^n \text{tr}_\pi(g') = (-1)^m \text{tr}_{JL_D(\pi)}(g)$$

whenever $g \in GL_m(D)$ and $g' \in GL_n(F)$ are matching regular elliptic elements. Here matching is determined simply by an equality of characteristic polynomials.

The LLC on essentially square-integrable G -representations is given by

$$\pi(\phi, \zeta_D) = JL_D(\pi(\phi, 1)) \quad \phi \in \Phi_{\text{disc}}(GL_m(D)).$$

In particular such representations correspond precisely to discrete L-parameters. The LLC for $\text{Irr}(G)$ is derived from that for $\text{Irr}_{\text{ess}L^2}(G)$ by parabolic induction and Langlands quotients, see [ABPS2, (13)].

For this G we have to be careful not to forget the enhancements of L-parameters. It is easy to see that for any $\phi \in \Phi(GL_n(F))$ the natural map $Z(SL_n(\mathbb{C})) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_\phi$ is surjective. So any enhancement of ϕ can be regarded as a character of $Z(SL_n(\mathbb{C})) \cong \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$. Then (ϕ, ρ) is relevant for $GL_m(D)$ if and only if ρ equals the character $\zeta_D \in \text{Irr}(Z(SL_n(\mathbb{C})))$ determined by $GL_m(D)$ via the Kottwitz homomorphism. We remark that ζ_D has order $d = n/m$. As the notation suggests, it depends only on D – it is also the parameter of D^\times as inner twist of $GL_d(F)$.

The Kottwitz parameter for the opposite division algebra D^{op} is $\zeta_{D^{op}} = \zeta_D^{-1}$. Sometimes $D^{op} \cong D$ even when D is not commutative. Namely, this happens when ζ_D has order two, and then D is a quaternion algebra over F . In that case there is a canonical F -algebra isomorphism $D \rightarrow D^{op} : d \mapsto \bar{d}$, a generalization of the conjugation map on the quaternion algebra over \mathbb{R} . It induces an isomorphism of F -groups

$$(8.6) \quad GL_m(D) \rightarrow GL_m(D^{op}) : g \mapsto \bar{g} \quad \text{when } \zeta_D \text{ has order 2.}$$

If $g \in GL_m(D)$ matches $g' \in GL_n(F)$, then $\bar{g} \in GL_m(D^{op})$ also matches g' , because g and \bar{g} have the same characteristic polynomial. It follows that (8.6) intertwines the local Langlands correspondences for $GL_m(D)$ and $GL_m(D^{op})$.

Like for $GL_n(F)$, the adjoint quotient map

$$q : G = GL_m(D) \rightarrow G_{\text{ad}} = PGL_m(D)$$

is surjective, and $PGL_m(D)$ acts trivially on $\text{Irr}(GL_m(D))$ and $\Phi_e(GL_m(D))$. As before, the only nontrivial action of $\text{Aut}_F(GL_n)$ can come from (8.1) and (8.2). Since η_τ^\vee acts on $Z(GL_n(\mathbb{C}))$ by inversion, $\rho \circ (\eta_\tau^\vee)^{-1} = \rho^{-1}$. This means that $\Phi_e({}^L\eta_\tau)$ sends $\Phi_e(GL_m(D))$ to $\Phi_e(GL_m(D^{op}))$.

Furthermore, on closer inspection $g \mapsto g^{-T}$ only is an automorphism of $GL_m(D)$ if $D = D^{op}$. In general it gives an isomorphism $GL_m(D^{op}) \rightarrow GL_m(D)$. Hence we should regard (8.2) as an isomorphism of F -groups

$$\eta_\tau : GL_m(D^{op}) \rightarrow GL_m(D).$$

When ζ_D has order two, we can (implicitly) precompose η_τ with (8.6), and regard it as an automorphism of $GL_m(D)$. In that case it is known that $\eta_\tau^* \pi \cong \pi^\vee$ for all $\pi \in GL_m(D)$ [Rag, Theorem 3.1].

Proposition 8.1. *For any isomorphism of F -groups $f : GL_m(D^{op}) \rightarrow GL_m(D)$:*

$$f^* \pi(\phi, \zeta_D) = \pi(\Phi_e(Lf)(\phi, \zeta_D)) = \pi(\phi^\vee, \zeta_{D^{op}}).$$

Proof. By Corollary 3.3 and the surjectivity of q , it suffices to consider $f = \eta_\tau$.

In (8.5) $\eta_\tau(g')^{-1} \in GL_n(F)$ matches with $\eta_\tau(g)^{-1} \in GL_m(D^{op})$. Combining that with (8.4), we see that

$$\begin{aligned} (\eta_\tau)^* \pi(\phi, \zeta_D) &= JLD^{op}(\eta_\tau^* \pi(\phi, 1)) = JLD^{op}(\pi(\phi^\vee, 1)) \\ &= \pi(\phi^\vee, \zeta_{D^{op}}) = \pi(\Phi_e(L\eta_\tau)(\phi, \zeta_D)). \end{aligned}$$

A standard Levi subgroup of G has the form

$$M = \prod_i GL_{m_i}(D) \quad \text{with } \sum_i m_i = m.$$

Then $\eta_\tau^{-1}(M) = \prod_i GL_{m_i}(D^{op})$ and one checks that $\eta_\tau : \eta_\tau^{-1}(M) \rightarrow M$ equals the product of the maps η_τ for the various $GL_{m_i}(D^{op})$. We denote the LLC for $\text{Irr}_{\text{ess}L^2}(M)$ by π_M .

For $\phi = \prod_i \phi_i$ with $\phi_i \in \Phi_{\text{disc}}(GL_{m_i}(D))$, we find

$$(8.7) \quad \eta_\tau^* \pi_M(\phi, \zeta_D) = \eta_\tau^* \left(\bigotimes_i \pi(\phi_i, \zeta_D) \right) = \bigotimes_i \pi(\phi_i^\vee, \rho_D^{-1}) = \pi_{\eta_\tau^{-1}(M)}(\phi^\vee, \zeta_{D^{op}}).$$

Choose the parabolic subgroup $P = MU$ as in [ABPS2, (13)]. By construction $\pi(\phi, \zeta_D)$ is the unique Langlands quotient $L(P, \pi_M(\phi, \zeta_D))$ of $I_P^G(\pi_M(\phi, \zeta_D))$. From (8.7) we deduce

$$\eta_\tau^* I_P^G(\pi_M(\phi, \zeta_D)) \cong I_{\eta_\tau^{-1}(P)}^{GL_m(D^{op})}(\pi_{\eta_\tau^{-1}(M)}(\phi^\vee, \zeta_{D^{op}}))$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_\tau^* \pi(\phi, \zeta_D) &= \eta_\tau^* L(P, \pi_M(\phi, \zeta_D)) = L(\eta_\tau^{-1}(P), \pi_{\eta_\tau^{-1}(M)}(\phi^\vee, \zeta_{D^{op}})) \\ &= \pi(\phi^\vee, \zeta_{D^{op}}) = \pi(\Phi_e(L\eta_\tau)(\phi, \zeta_D)). \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Notice that, because $PGL_m(D)$ is a quotient of $GL_m(D)$, $\text{Irr}(PGL_m(D))$ can be considered as a subset of $\text{Irr}(GL_m(D))$. As L-parameter of any $\pi \in \text{Irr}(PGL_m(D))$ one just takes the L-parameter $\phi_{q^* \pi}$ of $q^* \pi \in \text{Irr}(GL_m(D))$.

Let us check that $\phi_{q^* \pi}$ really is a L-parameter for $PGL_m(D)$. Via the LLC, the central character of $q^* \pi$ corresponds to $\det \circ \phi_{q^* \pi}$. (This is well-known for $GL_n(F)$, see the aforementioned references. It carries over to $GL_m(D)$ because every step in the construction of the LLC for that group preserves central characters.) But $q^* \pi$ is trivial on $\ker q = Z(GL_m(D)) = F^\times$, so $\det \circ \phi_{q^* \pi} = 1$. In other words, the image of $\phi_{q^* \pi}$ lies in $SL_n(\mathbb{C}) = (PGL_n)^\vee = (PGL_m(D))^\vee$.

The component groups \mathcal{S}_ϕ for $PGL_m(D)$ are the same as for $GL_m(D)$. This allows one to define the LLC for $PGL_m(D)$ as

$$(8.8) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \text{Irr}(PGL_m(D)) & \longleftrightarrow & \Phi_e(PGL_m(D)) \\ \pi & \mapsto & (\phi_{q^* \pi}, \zeta_D) \\ \pi(q^\vee \circ \phi, \zeta_D) & \longleftarrow & (\phi, \zeta_D) \end{array} .$$

We note that by (8.8)

$$(8.9) \quad \text{Conjecture 5.7 holds for the quotient map } q : GL_m(D) \rightarrow PGL_m(D).$$

8.2. SL_n and its inner forms.

Let n, F, D be as in the previous paragraph. Recall the reduced norm map $G = GL_m(D) \rightarrow F^\times$. We denote its kernel by $G^\sharp = SL_m(D)$. Then $SL_m(D)$ is an inner twist of $SL_n(F)$, and every inner twist looks like this. A LLC for $SL_m(D)$ was achieved in [GeKn, HiSa, ABPS2]. It comes from the LLC for $GL_m(D)$, in agreement with Conjecture 5.7.

Let us provide more background. For $\pi \in \text{Irr}(G)$ we define

$$X^G(\pi) := \{\chi \in \text{Irr}(G/G^\sharp) : \pi \otimes \chi \cong \pi\}.$$

For every $\chi \in X^G(\pi)$ we choose a nonzero $I_\chi \in \text{Hom}_G(\pi \otimes \chi, \pi)$. By [HiSa, Lemma 2.4] the I_χ form a basis of $\text{End}_{G^\sharp}(\pi)$. As each I_χ is unique up to scalars, it follows that there exists a 2-cocycle κ_π and an algebra isomorphism

$$(8.10) \quad \text{End}_{G^\sharp}(\pi) \cong \mathbb{C}[X_G(\pi), \kappa_\pi].$$

By [HiSa, Corollary 2.10] and [ABPS2, (19)]

$$(8.11) \quad \pi \cong \bigoplus_{\rho \in \text{Irr}(\text{End}_{G^\sharp}(\pi))} \rho \otimes \text{Hom}_{\text{End}_{G^\sharp}(\pi)}(\rho, \pi),$$

as representations of $\text{End}_{G^\sharp}(\pi) \oplus \mathbb{C}[G^\sharp]$.

Let $\iota : SL_m(D) \rightarrow GL_m(D)$ be the inclusion. Then $\iota^\vee : GL_n(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow PGL_n(\mathbb{C})$ is the canonical projection. Every $\phi^\sharp \in \Phi(SL_m(D))$ can be lifted to a $\phi \in \Phi(GL_m(D))$, and the choice of the lift does not matter. Furthermore ${}^L \iota \circ \phi = \phi^\sharp$ and $\mathcal{S}_\phi \subset \mathcal{S}_{\phi^\sharp}$. The maps ${}^L \iota : \mathcal{S}_\phi \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_{\phi^\sharp}$ and ${}^S \iota : \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{S}_\phi] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{S}_{\phi^\sharp}]$ are just the inclusions.

When D is isomorphic to the quaternion algebra \mathbb{H} (so $F = \mathbb{R}$), $X_G(\pi) = 1$ and $[\mathcal{S}_{\phi^\sharp} : \mathcal{S}_\phi] = 2$ for all $\pi \in \text{Irr}(GL_m(D))$ and all $\phi \in \Phi(GL_m(D))$, see [ABPS2, Theorem 3.4].

Assume for the moment that $D \not\cong \mathbb{H}$. As explained in [ABPS2, (21)], there is a canonical isomorphism

$$(8.12) \quad a : \mathcal{S}_{\phi^\sharp} / \mathcal{S}_\phi \rightarrow X^G(\pi(\phi, \zeta_D)),$$

determined by $s\phi s^{-1} = a_s \phi = \hat{\chi} \phi$, where $\hat{\chi} = a_s$. By [HiSa, Lemma 12.5] and [ABPS2, Theorem 3.2], (8.10) and (8.12) can be combined to isomorphisms

$$(8.13) \quad \text{End}_{G^\sharp}(\pi(\phi, \zeta_D)) \cong \mathbb{C}[X_G(\pi(\phi, \zeta_D)), \kappa_{\pi(\phi, \zeta_D)}] \cong e_{\zeta_D} \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{S}_{\phi^\sharp}].$$

In these sources $s \in \mathcal{S}_{\phi^\sharp}$ is mapped to a scalar multiple of $I_\chi \in \text{Hom}_G(\pi(\phi, \zeta_D) \otimes \chi, \pi(\phi, \zeta_D))$. But it is more natural to send s to an element of $\text{Hom}_G(\pi(\phi, \zeta_D), \pi(\phi, \zeta_D) \otimes \chi)$, that agrees among others with [Ree, ABPS3].

We recall the crucial relation from [HiSa, Theorem 12.4]:

$$(8.14) \quad I_\chi I_{\chi'} I_\chi^{-1} I_{\chi'}^{-1} = \zeta_D (s s' s^{-1} (s')^{-1}) \quad s, s' \in \mathcal{S}_{\phi^\sharp}, \hat{\chi} = a_s, \hat{\chi}' = a_{s'}.$$

Notice that $I_X I_{X'} I_X^{-1} I_{X'}^{-1} \in \mathbb{C}\text{Id}$ equals $I_X^{-1} I_{X'}^{-1} I_X I_{X'}$. We rewrite (8.14) as

$$I_X^{-1} I_{X'}^{-1} I_X I_{X'} = \zeta_D (s s' s^{-1} (s')^{-1}).$$

As in [HiSa, Lemma 12.5], this enables us to exhibit an isomorphism (8.13) which sends $e_{\zeta_D} s \in e_{\zeta_D} \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{S}_{\phi^\sharp}]$ to a scalar multiple I_s of $I_X^{-1} \in \text{Hom}_G(\pi(\phi, \zeta_D), \pi(\phi, \zeta_D) \otimes \chi)$. It is this isomorphism which we use to construct the LLC. In particular the ρ 's in (8.11) can be regarded as representations of $\mathcal{S}_{\phi^\sharp}$ on which \mathcal{S}_ϕ acts as $\zeta_D \text{id}_{V_\rho}$. Next we define

$$(8.15) \quad \pi(\phi^\sharp, \rho) = \text{Hom}_{\text{End}_{G^\sharp}(\pi(\phi, \zeta_D))}(\rho, \pi(\phi, \zeta_D)) \in \text{Irr}(G^\sharp).$$

When $D \cong \mathbb{H}$, this does not fit entirely, because (8.12) is not injective. That is caused by the non-surjectivity of the reduced norm map $\mathbb{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. A solution is provided by strong rational forms, in the sense of [Vog, Definition 2.6 and Problem 9.3]. (See [ABV, Chapter 2] and [Kal2, §5.1] for closely related notions.) As worked out in [Vog, Example 2.11], there are exactly two non-split strong rational forms of $SL_{2m}(\mathbb{R})$, parametrized by the 1-cocycles $\text{Gal}(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow SL_{2m}(\mathbb{C})$ sending $\text{id}_{\mathbb{C}}$ to 1 and complex conjugation to $\pm \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{\oplus m}$. These are equivalent as inner twists of SL_{2m} but not as strong rational forms.

Every $\phi^\sharp \in \Phi(SL_m(\mathbb{H}))$ can be put into a standard shape, as in the proof of [ABPS2, Theorem 2.2]. Then ϕ comes from a discrete L-parameter for $GL_1(\mathbb{H})^m$, with image in $GL_2(\mathbb{C})^m$. The computations in the proof of [ABPS2, Theorem 3.4] show that we can present $\mathcal{S}_{\phi^\sharp}$ as

$$(8.16) \quad \mathcal{S}_{\phi^\sharp} = \langle \{1, e^{\pi i/m}, \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}^{\oplus m}, e^{\pi i/m} \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}^{\oplus m} \} \rangle / \langle e^{2\pi i/m} \rangle.$$

The $SL_m(\mathbb{H})$ -relevance condition becomes $\rho(e^{\pi i/m}) = -1$, so there are precisely two relevant enhancements of ϕ^\sharp . We match them with the two strong rational forms under consideration, in the same way for every ϕ^\sharp . In other words, we decree that every such ρ is relevant for just one strong rational form, say G_ρ^\sharp . Then we can define a bijective LLC by

$$(8.17) \quad \pi(\phi^\sharp, \rho) := \pi(\phi, \zeta_{\mathbb{H}}) \in \text{Irr}(G_\rho^\sharp).$$

Theorem 8.2. [GeKn, HiSa, ABPS2]

With the above notation $v^* \pi(\phi, \zeta_D)$ equals (for $D \not\cong \mathbb{H}$)

$$\bigoplus_{\rho \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_{\phi^\sharp}) : \rho|_{\mathcal{S}_\phi} = \zeta_D} \rho \otimes \pi(\phi^\sharp, \rho) = \bigoplus_{\rho \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_{\phi^\sharp})} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}_\phi}(\zeta_D, {}^S v^*(\rho)) \otimes \pi(\phi^\sharp, \rho).$$

When $D \cong \mathbb{H}$, this holds if we restrict the direct sums to relevant enhancements ρ .

Proof. When $D \cong \mathbb{H}$, (8.16) shows that $\mathcal{S}_{\phi^\sharp}$ has order four. In particular it is commutative, so $\dim \rho = 1$ and the theorem reduces to (8.17).

Suppose that $D \not\cong \mathbb{H}$. Via our isomorphism (8.13), we can reformulate (8.11) as

$$(8.18) \quad v^* \pi(\phi, \zeta_D) = \bigoplus_{\rho \in \text{Irr}(e_{\zeta_D} \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{S}_{\phi^\sharp}])} \rho \otimes \pi(\phi^\sharp, \rho).$$

Since \mathcal{S}_ϕ is central in $\mathcal{S}_{\phi^\sharp}$ and ${}^S v$ is just the inclusion, for any ρ in (8.18) :

$$\rho \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}_\phi}(\zeta_D, \rho) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}_\phi}(\zeta_D, {}^S v^*(\rho)). \quad \square$$

The above can be pushed to one further instance of Conjecture 5.7. We note that the canonical map

$$(8.19) \quad f : SL_m(D) \rightarrow PGL_m(D)$$

factors as

$$SL_m(D) \xrightarrow{\lambda} GL_m(D) \xrightarrow{q} PGL_m(D).$$

From Theorem 8.2 and (8.9) we see that

$$(8.20) \quad \text{Conjecture 5.7 holds for } f : SL_m(D) \rightarrow PGL_m(D).$$

Notice that $PGL_m(D)$ is the adjoint group of $SL_m(D)$. This is a case where the adjoint quotient map (8.19) can be far from surjective. Like in the split case, the image of f consists of all elements of $PGL_m(D)$ whose reduced norm is $1 \in F^\times/F^{\times n}$. (Dividing out to the subgroup of n -th powers in F^\times makes the reduced norm map well-defined on $PGL_m(D)$.) When $D \cong \mathbb{H}$, $\text{Nrd}(GL_m(D)) = \mathbb{R}_{>0} = \mathbb{R}^{\times 2}$, so f is surjective. Otherwise $\text{Nrd}: GL_m(D) \rightarrow F^\times$ is surjective, and we find

$$PGL_m(D)/f(SL_m(D)) \cong F^\times/F^{\times n}.$$

This group is finite if n is coprime to the characteristic of F . If $\text{char}(F)$ divides n , then $F^\times/F^{\times n}$ is infinite (but still compact).

Proposition 8.3. *Let $g \in PGL_m(D)$ and $(\phi^\sharp, \rho) \in \Phi_e(SL_m(D))$. Then*

$$\text{Ad}(g)^*\pi(\phi^\sharp, \rho) = \phi(\phi^\sharp, \rho \otimes \tau_{\phi^\sharp}(g)^{-1}) = \bigoplus_{\tilde{\rho} \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_{\phi^\sharp})} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}_\phi}(\rho, {}^S\text{Ad}(g)^*(\tilde{\rho})) \otimes \pi(\phi^\sharp, \tilde{\rho}).$$

Proof. When $D \cong \mathbb{H}$, g lies in the image of $SL_m(D)$ and there is nothing to prove. Therefore we may assume that $D \not\cong \mathbb{H}$.

Regard g as a character of the group $X^G(\pi(\phi, \zeta_D))$. Via (8.12) g determines a character of $\mathcal{S}_{\phi^\sharp}/\mathcal{S}_\phi$, which we claim is none other than $\tau_{\phi^\sharp}(g)$.

Multiplying $\phi \in \Phi(GL_m(D))$ by a map $\mathbf{W}_F \rightarrow Z(GL_n(\mathbb{C}))$, we can adjust it to a lift $\phi_{\text{sc}} : \mathbf{W}_F \times SL_2(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow SL_n(\mathbb{C})$ of ϕ^\sharp . Comparing (2.8) and (8.12), we find

$$\hat{\chi} = a_s = s\phi|_{\mathbf{W}_F} s^{-1}\phi^{-1}|_{\mathbf{W}_F} = s\phi_{\text{sc}} s^{-1}\phi_{\text{sc}}^{-1} = c_s.$$

By (2.12)

$$\tau_{\phi^\sharp}(g)(s) = \langle g, c_s \rangle = \langle g, \hat{\chi} \rangle = \chi(g),$$

which proves our claim. We plug this into (8.15):

$$(8.21) \quad \begin{aligned} \pi(\phi^\sharp, \rho \otimes \tau_{\phi^\sharp}(g)^{-1}) &= \text{Hom}_{e_{\zeta_D} \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{S}_{\phi^\sharp}]}(\rho \otimes \tau_{\phi^\sharp}(g)^{-1}, \pi(\phi, \zeta_D)) \\ &= \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}[X^G(\pi(\phi, \zeta_D)), \kappa_{\pi(\phi, \zeta_D)}]}(\rho \otimes g^{-1}, \pi(\phi, \zeta_D)). \end{aligned}$$

Recall that $\chi \in X^G(\pi(\phi, \zeta_D))$ acts on $\pi(\phi, \rho)$ via $I_s \in \text{Hom}_G(\pi(\phi, \zeta_D), \pi(\phi, \zeta_D) \otimes \chi)$. If ψ lies in the right hand side of (8.21) and $v \in V_\rho$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \pi(\phi, \zeta)(g)\psi(\rho(\chi)v) &= \chi(g)\pi(\phi, \zeta)(g)\psi((\rho \otimes g^{-1})(\chi)v) \\ &= (\pi(\phi, \zeta) \otimes \chi)(g)I_s(\psi(v)) = I_s(\pi(\phi, \zeta)(g)\psi(v)), \end{aligned}$$

which shows that $\pi(\phi, \zeta)(g)\psi \in \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}[X^G(\pi(\phi, \zeta_D)), \kappa_{\pi(\phi, \zeta_D)}]}(\rho, \pi(\phi, \zeta_D))$. It follows that (8.21) can be identified with

$$(8.22) \quad \pi(\phi, \zeta_D)(g^{-1})\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}[X^G(\pi(\phi, \zeta_D)), \kappa_{\pi(\phi, \zeta_D)}]}(\rho, \pi(\phi, \zeta_D)) = \pi(\phi, \zeta_D)(g^{-1})\pi(\phi^\sharp, \rho).$$

Recall that

$$\mathrm{Ad}(g)^* \pi(\phi^\sharp, \rho)(g^\sharp) = \pi(\phi^\sharp, \rho)(gg^\sharp g^{-1}) \quad g^\sharp \in G^\sharp.$$

Considering $\pi(\phi^\sharp, \rho)$ as a G^\sharp -subrepresentation of $\pi(\phi, \zeta_D)$, $\mathrm{Ad}(g)^* \pi(\phi^\sharp, \rho)$ is the G^\sharp -representation on the vector subspace $\pi(\phi, \zeta_D)(g^{-1})\pi(\phi^\sharp, \rho)$. This agrees with the formulas (8.21) and (8.22) for $\pi(\phi^\sharp, \rho \otimes \tau_{\phi^\sharp}(g)^{-1})$. The final equality in the lemma follows as in the last lines of the proof of Theorem 6.2. \square

Example 8.4. We work out an example which also fits in Sections 6 and 7.

Consider $G^\sharp = SL_n(F)$ and $G = GL_n(F)$. Let $T^\sharp = \mathcal{T}^\sharp(F)$ be the diagonal torus in G^\sharp and let B^\sharp be the Borel subgroup of upper triangular matrices. Write $\zeta_n = \exp(2\pi i/n) \in \mathbb{C}^\times$, a primitive n -th root of unity. Let $\chi \in \mathrm{Irr}(T^\sharp)$ be the unramified character with parameter $(1, \zeta_n, \zeta_n^2, \dots, \zeta_n^{n-1})$. It is well-known that the parabolically induced representation $I_{B^\sharp}^{G^\sharp}(\chi)$ is a direct sum of n inequivalent irreducible subrepresentations.

To analyse this more concretely, we can use the method from [Lus3]. The stabilizer of χ in the Weyl group $W(G^\sharp, T^\sharp) \cong S_n$ is $\langle 12 \dots n \rangle \cong \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$. Via some equivalences and reduction steps, $I_{B^\sharp}^{G^\sharp}(\chi)$ becomes a standard representation of the twisted graded Hecke algebra $\mathbb{C}[\mathbb{C}^n/\mathbb{C}] \rtimes W_\chi$, namely $\mathrm{ind}_{\mathbb{C}[\mathbb{C}^n/\mathbb{C}]}^{\mathbb{C}[\mathbb{C}^n/\mathbb{C}] \rtimes W_\chi}(\mathrm{ev}_0)$. The irreducible constituents of the latter representation have dimension one and parametrized canonically by the W_χ -characters that they afford. In this way we associate to every $\tau \in \mathrm{Irr}(W_\chi)$ an irreducible direct summand $I_{B^\sharp}^{G^\sharp}(\chi)_\tau$ of $I_{B^\sharp}^{G^\sharp}(\chi)$.

The constituents of $I_{B^\sharp}^{G^\sharp}(\chi)$ form one L-packet, whose L-parameter ϕ^\sharp factors via ${}^L T^\sharp$ and encodes χ . That is, ϕ^\sharp is trivial on $\mathbf{I}_F \times SL_2(\mathbb{C})$, and it sends Frob_F to $(1, \zeta_n, \zeta_n^2, \dots, \zeta_n^{n-1}) \in (T^\sharp)^\vee$. When $\phi \in \Phi(G)$ is a lift of ϕ^\sharp , we can identify $I_{B^\sharp}^{G^\sharp}(\chi)$ with $\mathrm{Res}_{G^\sharp}^G \pi(\phi, \zeta_F)$.

One checks easily that $\mathcal{S}_{\phi^\sharp}/\mathcal{S}_\phi \cong W_\chi$. The action of $\mathcal{S}_{\phi^\sharp}/\mathcal{S}_\phi$ on $I_{B^\sharp}^{G^\sharp}(\chi)$ can be reduced to an action on $\mathrm{ind}_{\mathbb{C}[\mathbb{C}^n/\mathbb{C}]}^{\mathbb{C}[\mathbb{C}^n/\mathbb{C}] \rtimes W_\chi}(\mathrm{ev}_0)$, and then we can identify it with the right regular representation of W_χ . With (8.17) we obtain

$$\pi(\phi^\sharp, \tau^*) = \mathrm{Hom}_{W_\chi}(\tau^*, I_{B^\sharp}^{G^\sharp}(\chi)) = I_{B^\sharp}^{G^\sharp}(\chi)_\tau.$$

This is the parametrization of $\Pi_{\phi^\sharp}(G^\sharp)$ from [Ree, ABPS3, Sol2]. In contrast, $I_{B^\sharp}^{G^\sharp}(\chi)_\tau$ is matched with (ϕ^\sharp, τ) in [HiSa].

Consider $t = \mathrm{diag}(\varpi_F, 1, 1, \dots, 1) \in PGL_n(F) = G_{\mathrm{ad}}^\sharp$. For $w = \langle 12 \dots n \rangle \in W_\chi$ and $v \in I_{B^\sharp}^{G^\sharp}(\chi)_\tau$ which comes from $\mathrm{ind}_{\mathbb{C}[\mathbb{C}^n/\mathbb{C}]}^{\mathbb{C}[\mathbb{C}^n/\mathbb{C}] \rtimes W_\chi}(\mathrm{ev}_0)$:

$$(\mathrm{Ad}(t)T_w) \cdot v = (T_w \theta_{e_n - e_1}) \cdot v = T_w \cdot \zeta_n^{-1} v = \zeta_n^{-1} (T_w \cdot v).$$

It follows that $\mathrm{Ad}(t)^* I_{B^\sharp}^{G^\sharp}(\chi)_\tau = I_{B^\sharp}^{G^\sharp}(\chi)_{\zeta_n^{-1} \tau}$, where we identify τ with its value at $\langle 12 \dots n \rangle$. In terms of enhanced L-parameters:

$$(8.23) \quad \mathrm{Ad}(t)^* \pi(\phi^\sharp, \tau^*) = \pi(\phi^\sharp, \zeta_n \tau^*).$$

The cocycles $c_h \in Z^1(\mathbf{W}_F, Z(SL_n\mathbb{C}))$ for ϕ^\sharp , from (2.8), are unramified and depend only on the image of h in $\mathcal{S}_{\phi^\sharp}/\mathcal{S}_\phi \cong W_\chi$. We compute

$$\begin{aligned} c_{\langle 12\dots n \rangle}(\text{Frob}_F) &= \\ \langle 12\dots n \rangle \text{diag}(1, \zeta_n, \zeta_n^2, \dots, \zeta_n^{n-1}) \langle 12\dots n \rangle^{-1} \text{diag}(1, \zeta_n, \zeta_n^2, \dots, \zeta_n^{n-1})^{-1} \\ &= \text{diag}(\zeta_n^{n-1}, \zeta_n^{n-1}, \dots, \zeta_n^{n-1}). \end{aligned}$$

Consequently $c_{\langle 12\dots n \rangle^k}(\text{Frob}_F^d) = \zeta_n^{-kd} I_n$ for all $k, d \in \mathbb{Z}$, and

$$\tau_{\phi^\sharp, SL_n}(t)(\langle 12\dots n \rangle^k) = \langle t, c_{\langle 12\dots n \rangle^k} \rangle = \zeta_n^{-k}.$$

As characters of W_χ , this can be abbreviated to $\tau_{\phi^\sharp, SL_n}(t) = \zeta_n^{-1}$. Thus

$$\pi(\phi^\sharp, \tau^* \otimes \tau_{\phi^\sharp, SL_n}(t)^{-1}) = \pi(\phi^\sharp, \zeta_n \tau^*),$$

in agreement with (8.23) and Conjecture 2.

The map (8.2) defines an isomorphism of F -groups

$$(8.24) \quad \eta_\tau : SL_m(D^{op}) \rightarrow SL_m(D).$$

Let us investigate the functoriality of the LLC with respect to this isomorphism. The only non-canonical step in the construction of the LLC for these groups is the choice of the isomorphisms (8.13), that is, of intertwining operators I_s for $s \in \mathcal{S}_{\phi^\sharp}$.

Lemma 8.5. *The intertwining operators I_s can be chosen such that Conjecture 5.7 holds for all isomorphisms between the F -groups $SL_m(D)$ and $SL_m(D^{op})$.*

Proof. By Proposition 8.3 and Corollary 3.3, we only have to establish Conjecture 5.7 for η_τ .

When $D \cong \mathbb{H}$, we can compose with (8.6) to obtain an automorphism $\overline{\eta}_\tau$ of $SL_m(D)$. Since (8.6) intertwines the local Langlands correspondences for $GL_m(D)$ and $GL_m(D^{op})$, the definition (8.17) implies that it does the same for $SL_m(D)$ and $SL_m(D^{op})$. Thus the lemma reduces to the case of the automorphism $\overline{\eta}_\tau$. It is easy to check, with [Vog, Example 2.11] at hand, that $\overline{\eta}_\tau$ fixes both involved strong rational forms. Similarly one checks with (8.16) that η_τ^\vee fixes $\mathcal{S}_{\phi^\sharp}$ pointwise. This means that the lemma for $SL_m(D)$ becomes equivalent to a statement about $GL_m(D)$ and $\overline{\eta}_\tau$. The latter was proven in Proposition 8.1.

Now we consider $D \not\cong \mathbb{H}$. From Proposition 8.1 we know that

$$\eta_\tau^* \pi(\phi, \zeta_D) \cong \pi(\eta_\tau^\vee \circ \phi, \zeta_D^{-1}) \in \text{Irr}(GL_m(D^{op})).$$

We fix such an isomorphism λ_ϕ . The choice does not matter, because it is unique up to scalars. Now

$$(8.25) \quad \begin{aligned} I_s &\in \text{Hom}_{GL_m(D^{op})}(\eta_\tau^*(\pi(\phi, \zeta_D)), \eta_\tau^*(\pi(\phi, \zeta_D)) \otimes \eta_\tau^*(\chi)) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}_{GL_m(D^{op})}(\pi(\eta_\tau^\vee \circ \phi, \zeta_D^{-1}), \pi(\eta_\tau^\vee \circ \phi, \zeta_D^{-1}) \otimes \eta_\tau^*(\chi)). \end{aligned}$$

The image of I_s on the second line of (8.25) is

$$(8.26) \quad \lambda_\phi \circ I_s \circ \lambda_\phi^{-1} =: I_{\eta_\tau^\vee(s)}^{op}.$$

For $s \in \mathcal{S}_\phi$ we have $\eta_\tau^\vee(s) = s^{-1} \in \mathcal{S}_{\eta_\tau^\vee \circ \phi}$ and

$$(8.27) \quad \zeta_D^{-1}(s^{-1})\text{Id} = \zeta_D(s)\text{Id} = I_s = \lambda_\phi \circ I_s \circ \lambda_\phi^{-1} = I_{\eta_\tau^\vee(s)}^{op} = I_{s^{-1}}^{op}.$$

Together with (8.13) this means that $\eta_\tau^\vee(s) \mapsto I_{\eta_\tau^\vee(s)}^{op}$ extends to an isomorphism

$$(8.28) \quad e_{\zeta_D^{-1}} \mathbb{C}[\eta_\tau^\vee \mathcal{S}_{\phi^\sharp}] \rightarrow \text{End}_{SL_m(D^{op})} \pi(\eta_\tau^\vee \circ \phi, \zeta_D^{-1}).$$

When $D \neq D^{op}$, we can first choose the intertwining operators I_s for $GL_m(D)$, and then decree that the $I_{\eta_\tau^\vee(s)}^{op}$ are the intertwining operators for $GL_m(D^{op})$.

When $D = D^{op}$, we have to check that the new I_s^{op} agree with the old I_s . In that case $D = F$ and $G^\sharp = SL_n(F)$ is split. We pick an additive character $\chi_F : F \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ and we endow $SL_n(F)$ with the Whittaker datum such that the nondegenerate character of the unipotent group of upper triangular matrices of is given by

$$X \mapsto \chi_F \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} X_{i,i+1} \right).$$

We normalize the intertwining operators I_s with respect to this Whittaker datum, as in [HiSa, Chapter 3]. This means that, whenever the L-packet $\Pi_{\phi^\sharp}(SL_n(F))$ contains a generic representation, it is $\pi(\phi^\sharp, \text{triv})$ [HiSa, Lemma 12.8]. As η_τ stabilizes the standard pinning of $SL_n(F)$, it also stabilizes this Whittaker datum. Hence the intertwining operators $I_{\eta_\tau^\vee(s)}^{op}$ are normalized with respect to the same Whittaker datum, and it follows that $I_{\eta_\tau^\vee(s)}^{op} = I_{\eta_\tau^\vee(s)}$ for every $s \in \mathcal{S}_{\phi^\sharp}$.

With that in order, we may apply (8.28):

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_\tau^* \pi(\phi^\sharp, \rho) &= \eta_\tau^* (\text{Hom}_{e_{\zeta_D} \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{S}_{\phi^\sharp}]}(\rho, \pi(\phi, \zeta_D))) \\ &= \text{Hom}_{\text{End}_{SL_m(D^{op})} \pi(\eta_\tau^\vee \circ \phi, \zeta_D^{-1})}(\rho \circ (\eta_\tau^\vee)^{-1}, \pi(\eta_\tau^\vee \circ \phi, \zeta_D^{-1})) \\ &= \pi(\eta_\tau^\vee \circ \phi^\sharp, \rho \circ (\eta_\tau^\vee)^{-1}) = \pi(\Phi_e(L\eta_\tau)(\phi^\sharp, \rho)). \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

Remark 8.6. When ζ_D has order two, the division algebra D is isomorphic to its opposite D^{op} . However, when F is non-archimedean we treat $SL_m(D)$ and $SL_m(D^{op})$ as different groups in Lemma 8.5. This leaves a bit to be desired, because (8.6) provides a canonical isomorphism between these groups. It is reasonable to require that (8.6) intertwines the local Langlands correspondences for $SL_m(D)$ and $SL_m(D^{op})$. Then the intertwining operators I_s for $SL_m(D)$ are transferred automatically to intertwining operators for $SL_m(D^{op})$.

We have to check that these agree with the intertwining operators $I_{\eta_\tau^\vee(s)}^{op}$ defined in the proof of Lemma 8.5 – at least when $\eta_\tau^\vee \circ \phi^\sharp$ is $SL_n(\mathbb{C})$ -conjugate to ϕ^\sharp , otherwise we can pick the I_s for ϕ^\sharp and then define them for $\eta_\tau^\vee \circ \phi^\sharp$ by (8.26). As this appears to be cumbersome, we sketch an alternative argument to establish Lemma 8.5 in the stronger sense when ζ_D has order two. In view of the Langlands classification (see the remarks at the start of Paragraph 8.3), it suffices to consider bounded L-parameters and tempered representations.

An equivalent formulation of Lemma 8.5 comes from [Xu1, Lemma 5.1]:

$$(8.29) \quad \langle \eta_\tau(s), \eta_\tau^*(\pi) \rangle_{\eta_\tau^\vee \circ \phi^\sharp} = \langle s, \pi \rangle_{\phi^\sharp}.$$

Here $\pi \in \Pi_{\phi^\sharp}(SL_m(D))$ and $\langle s, \pi \rangle_{\phi^\sharp} = \text{tr } \rho_\pi(s)$ with ρ_π as in [HiSa, Lemma 12.6]. By [HiSa, Theorem 12.7] there exists a $c(s) \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ such that

$$\text{Tran}_{H^\sharp}^{G^\sharp} J(\phi_{H^\sharp}) = c(s) \sum_{\pi \in \Pi_{\phi^\sharp}(G^\sharp)} \langle s, \pi \rangle_{\phi^\sharp} J(\pi),$$

where J indicates the distribution associated to a representation or an L-packet. As explained in the proof of [Xu1, Lemma 5.1], the same arguments lead to

$$\mathrm{Tran}_{H^\sharp}^{G^\sharp} J(\phi_{H^\sharp}) = c(\eta_\tau^\vee(s)) \sum_{\eta_\tau^* \pi \in \Pi_{\eta_\tau^\vee \circ \phi^\sharp}(G^\sharp)} \langle \eta_\tau^\vee(s), \eta_\tau^* \pi \rangle_{\eta_\tau^\vee \circ \phi^\sharp} J(\pi).$$

If $c(s) = c(\eta_\tau^\vee(s))$ for all $s \in \mathcal{S}_{\phi^\sharp}$, then the argument from [Xu1] applies and proves (8.29). The constants $c(s)$ and $c(\eta_\tau^\vee(s))$ come from the global trace formulas in [HiSa, Chapter 17]. Since η_τ provides an automorphism of the entire setting, $c(\eta_\tau^\vee(s))$ should equal $c(s)$ when all choices are made η_τ -equivariantly. We prefer not to work the details out here.

8.3. Quasi-split classical groups.

In this paragraph F is a local field of characteristic zero and E is a quadratic extension of F . Let \mathcal{G} be one of the quasi-split groups

$$(8.30) \quad Sp_{2n}, GSp_{2n}, PSp_{2n}, SO_{2n+1}, SO_{2n}, GSO_{2n}, PSO_{2n}, SO_{2n}^*, GSO_{2n}^*, PSO_{2n}^*, U_n.$$

Write $G = \mathcal{G}(F)$ when \mathcal{G} is split and $G = \mathcal{G}(E/F)$ when \mathcal{G} is non-split. For these groups a LLC is known, thanks to the work of Arthur and his PhD students. But it is only written down for tempered representations, and several useful properties of these LLCs are not worked out. We take this opportunity to fill in some of the details.

Theorem 8.7. *A local Langlands correspondence exists for G as above, and for all its Levi subgroups. It takes the form of a bijection*

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_e(G) &\longleftrightarrow \mathrm{Irr}(G) \\ (\phi, \rho) &\mapsto \pi(\phi, \rho) \end{aligned}$$

and it enjoys the following properties:

- (a) The central character of $\pi(\phi, \rho)$ equals the $Z(G)$ -character χ_ϕ associated to ϕ in [Bor1, §10.1].
- (b) For $\chi \in X_{\mathrm{nr}}(G)$ with parameter $\hat{\chi} \in H^1(\mathbf{W}_F, Z(G^\vee)^\circ)$: $\pi(\hat{\chi}\phi, \rho) = \chi \otimes \pi(\phi, \rho)$.
- (c) $\pi(\phi, \rho)$ is essentially square-integrable if and only if $\phi \in \Phi(G)$ is discrete.
- (d) $\pi(\phi, \rho)$ is tempered if and only if $\phi \in \Phi(G)$ is bounded.

Proof. (d) First we only consider tempered representations and enhanced bounded L-parameters. For those, a bijective LLC was established in [Art2] (for $Sp_{2n}, SO_{2n+1}, SO_{2n}, SO_{2n}^*$), [Mok] (for U_n) and [Xu2] (for $GSp_{2n}, GSO_{2n}, GSO_{2n}^*$). For PSp_{2n}, PSO_{2n} and PSO_{2n}^* it is derived formally from the LLC for tempered representations, just like the LLC for PGL_n follows from that for GL_n .

Every Levi F -subgroup of \mathcal{G} is the direct product of some factors GL_m and one group of the same type as \mathcal{G} (but of smaller rank). Thus the above references and the LLC for $GL_n(F)$ also provide a bijective LLC for Levi subgroups of G .

(a) For the adjoint groups $PSp_{2n}, PSO_{2n}, PSO_{2n}^*$ this is trivial. For $Sp_{2n}, SO_{2n}, SO_{2n}^*$ see [Xu1, Proposition 6.27]. For U_n , see [Mok, Theorem 2.5.1.c].

Recall that

$$(8.31) \quad GSp_{2n} = (GL_1 \times Sp_{2n})/\{\pm 1\} \quad \text{and} \quad GSO_{2n}^{(*)} = (GL_1 \times SO_{2n}^{(*)})/\{\pm 1\}.$$

When \mathcal{G} is one of these groups

$$(8.32) \quad G^\vee = (\mathbb{C}^\times \times Spin_N(\mathbb{C}))/\{\pm 1\},$$

where $N = 2n$ in the orthogonal case and $N = 2n + 1$ in the symplectic case. Let \mathcal{G}^\sharp be the subgroup Sp_{2n}, SO_{2n} or SO_{2n}^* of \mathcal{G} . The inclusion $\mathcal{G}^\sharp \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ induces a surjection $G^\vee \rightarrow (G^\sharp)^\vee = SO_N(\mathbb{C})$, with kernel $Z(G^\vee) = \mathbb{C}^\times$.

L-packets for the similitude groups $GSp_{2n}, GSO_{2n}, GSO_{2n}^*$ are described in [Xu2, Theorem 1.2]. Let $\phi \in \Phi_{\text{bdd}}(G)$. The L-packet $\Pi_\phi(G)$ depends only on the image ϕ^\sharp of ϕ in $\Phi(G^\sharp)$ and on a character $\zeta : Z(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ which extends the central character of any member of $\Pi_{\phi^\sharp}(G^\sharp)$. By part (a) for G^\sharp , the latter equals $\chi_{\phi^\sharp} = \chi_\phi|_{Z(G^\sharp)}$. Hence one can choose $\zeta = \chi_\phi$, and then [Xu2] provides a LLC with the desired central characters.

Part (a) is also well-known for GL_n , see the references in Paragraph 8.1. In view of the shape of the Levi subgroups of \mathcal{G} , the LLC for those has the same property. (b) Among the groups (8.30), only the similitude groups admit nontrivial unramified characters. Let \mathcal{G} be one of those and let $(\phi, \rho) \in \Phi_e(G)$ be bounded. For a unitary $\chi \in X_{\text{nr}}(G)$, $\hat{\chi}\phi$ still bounded. Since $\hat{\chi}$ lives in the factor \mathbb{C}^\times of (8.32), $\hat{\chi}\phi$ has the same image ϕ^\sharp in $\Phi(G^\sharp)$ as ϕ . The constructions from [Xu2] entail that

$$\pi(\hat{\chi}\phi, \rho) = \zeta \otimes \pi(\phi, \rho)$$

for some $Z(G)$ -character ζ which is trivial on $Z(G^\sharp)$. With the conventions from the proof of part (a), this central character ζ equals

$$\chi_{\hat{\chi}\phi}\chi_\phi^{-1} = \chi_{\hat{\chi}} = \chi.$$

For GL_n , part (b) is an important and intrinsic part of the LLC, see the references in Paragraph 8.1. Clearly part (b) is inherited by direct products of groups, so it also holds for Levi subgroups of G .

(c) This is the starting point of the construction of the LLC, see [Art2, Mok, Xu2]. It also holds for GL_n , and hence for all Levi subgroups of G as well.

Now we consider all $\pi \in \text{Irr}(G)$ and all $(\phi, \rho) \in \Phi_e(G)$. We say that π is essentially tempered if its restriction to G_{der} is tempered. Then there is a unique (necessarily unramified) character $\nu : G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}^\times$ such that $\pi \otimes \nu^{-1}$ is tempered. Multiplying $\phi_b \in \Phi_{\text{bdd}}(G)$ by $\hat{\nu}$ does not change \mathcal{S}_{ϕ_b} . We extend the tempered LLC to such π by defining

$$\pi(\hat{\nu}\phi_b, \rho) = \pi(\phi_b, \rho) \otimes \nu.$$

The same can be done for all Levi subgroups of G .

Now part (b) holds for all essentially tempered representations and all unramified characters. This brings us in the right position to apply the Langlands classification, both for G -representations [Lan, BoWa, Ren] and for (enhanced) L-parameters [SiZi]. As in [ABPS1], this allows us to extend the LLC canonically to the whole of $\text{Irr}(G)$ (and the same for Levi subgroups of G).

Roughly speaking, this entails the following. Given any $(\phi, \rho) \in \Phi_e(G)$, find a parabolic subgroup $P = MU$ of G such that ϕ factors through ${}^L M$ and, as an element of $\Phi(M)$, is of the form $\phi = \hat{\nu}\phi_b$ with $\phi_b \in \Phi_{\text{bdd}}(M)$ and $\nu : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}^\times$ strictly positive (with respect to P). This can be done, P is unique up to conjugation and

$$\mathcal{S}_{\phi, G} \cong \mathcal{S}_{\phi, M} \cong \mathcal{S}_{\phi_b, M}.$$

Above we associated to ϕ an essentially tempered representation

$$\pi_M(\phi, \rho) = \pi_M(\phi_b, \rho) \otimes \nu \in \text{Irr}(M).$$

With normalized parabolic induction we form $I_P^G(\pi_M(\phi, \rho)) \in \text{Rep}(G)$. Then $\pi(\phi, \rho) \in \text{Irr}(G)$ is the unique irreducible quotient of $I_P^G(\pi_M(\phi, \rho))$.

This operation preserves the bijectivity of the LLC, by [SiZi, Proposition 7.3]. We also need to check that the properties (a), (b) and (c) still hold for this version of the LLC.

By the tempered case of part (a), $\pi_M(\phi, \rho)$ admits the $Z(M)$ -character

$$\chi_{\phi_b} \otimes \nu = \chi_{\nu\phi_b} = \chi_\phi.$$

Then $I_P^G(\pi_M(\phi, \rho))$ admits the $Z(G)$ -character $\chi_\phi|_{Z(G)}$. But by [Bor1, §10.1] $\chi_\phi|_{Z(G)}$ is just χ_ϕ for G .

The argument for part (b) in the tempered case still applies.

Part (c) follows from the tempered case by two properties of the Langlands classification. Firstly, $I_P^G(\pi_M(\phi, \rho))$ can only be essentially square-integrable if $P = G$ and $\pi_M(\phi, \rho)$ is essentially square-integrable. Secondly, ϕ is discrete if and only if the M constructed above equals G . \square

For most homomorphisms between these groups, Conjecture 5.7 has already been proven with endoscopic methods. Here we collect the relevant results from various references.

Lemma 8.8. *Conjecture 5.7 holds for the canonical homomorphisms*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} Sp_{2n} & \longrightarrow & GSp_{2n} & , & SO_{2n} & \longrightarrow & GSO_{2n} & , & SO_{2n}^* & \longrightarrow & GSO_{2n}^* & . \\ & \searrow & \downarrow & & \searrow & \downarrow & & & \searrow & \downarrow & & \\ & & PSp_{2n} & & & PSO_{2n} & & & & PSO_{2n}^* & & \end{array}$$

Proof. By the canonicity of the extension of the LLC from tempered representations to the whole of $\text{Irr}(G)$ (see above), it suffices to prove the lemma for bounded L-parameters.

For $Sp_{2n} \rightarrow GSp_{2n}$ and $SO_{2n}^{(*)} \rightarrow GSO_{2n}^{(*)}$, see [Xu1, Proposition 6.12]. The assumptions made in [Xu1] were verified in [Xu2]. The same statement can be found in [Cho, Theorem 4.20], but over there the working hypotheses are so strong that it is not clear whether they are fulfilled completely by [Art2, Xu2].

For $GSp_{2n} \rightarrow PSp_{2n}$ and $GSO_{2n}^{(*)} \rightarrow PSO_{2n}^{(*)}$ Conjecture 5.7 holds by construction, compare with (8.8) and (8.9). Hence it also holds for the composed maps $Sp_{2n} \rightarrow PSp_{2n}$ and $SO_{2n}^{(*)} \rightarrow PSO_{2n}^{(*)}$. \square

To investigate Conjecture 5.7 for automorphisms of the groups (8.30) we tabulate some useful data:

G	$\text{Inn}(G)$	G_{ad}/G	$ \text{Out}(G) $
Sp_{2n}	PSp_{2n}	$F^\times/F^{\times 2}$	1
GSp_{2n}	PSp_{2n}	1	2
SO_{2n+1}	SO_{2n+1}	1	1
SO_{2n}	PSO_{2n}	$F^\times/F^{\times 2}$	2 (6 if $2n = 8$)
GSO_{2n}	PSO_{2n}	1	4 (12 if $2n = 8$)
SO_{2n}^*	PSO_{2n}^*	$F^\times/F^{\times 2}$	2
GSO_{2n}^*	PSO_{2n}^*	1	4
U_n	PU_n	1	2

We note in particular that, among the groups in this paragraph, the actions of G_{ad}/G on $\text{Irr}(G)$ and $\Phi_e(G)$ can only be nontrivial for Sp_{2n} , SO_{2n} and SO_{2n}^* .

Lemma 8.9. *Let \mathcal{G} be one of the groups (8.30) and let $g \in G_{\text{ad}}$. For any $(\phi, \rho) \in \Phi_e(G)$:*

$$\text{Ad}(g)^*\pi(\phi, \rho) = \pi(\phi, \rho \otimes \tau_\phi(g)^{-1}) = \bigoplus_{\tilde{\rho} \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_\phi)} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}_\phi}(\rho, {}^S\text{Ad}(g)^*(\tilde{\rho})) \otimes \pi(\phi, \tilde{\rho}).$$

Proof. The second equality is formal, see the last lines of Section 6. Like in the two previous lemmas, it suffices to prove the claims for bounded L-parameters.

The first equality is shown in [Kal1, §3] and [Xu1, Conjecture 2 and §3.5–3.6]. The assumptions needed in [Xu1] can be found in [Art2, Mok, Xu2]. We note that actually the outcome of [Kal1, Xu1] is

$$(8.33) \quad \text{Ad}(g)^*\pi(\phi, \rho) = \phi(\phi, \rho \otimes \tau_\phi(g)).$$

The above table shows that every element of G_{ad}/G has order one or two, so $\tau_\phi(g) = \tau_\phi(g)^{-1}$. \square

Remark 8.10. Interestingly, the proof of Lemma 8.9 reveals a discrepancy between the endoscopic methods referred to in this section and the Hecke algebra techniques prominent in Sections 1–7. With the former one arrives at (8.33), whereas the latter leads to

$$\text{Ad}(g)^*\pi(\phi, \rho) = \pi(\phi, \rho \otimes \tau_\phi(g)^{-1}).$$

Of course there was no real issue in Lemma 8.9, because $\text{Ad}(g)^*$ had order one or two. A problem of this kind could have appeared in Proposition 8.3, if we had followed [HiSa] naively, see Example 8.4. Fortunately we could avoid the trouble, by replacing I_χ with I_χ^{-1} .

This points to the source of the discrepancy: different conventions for intertwining operators. Suppose that $s \in G^\vee$, $\phi \in \Phi(G)$ and $s\phi s^{-1} = a_s\phi$ with $a_s \in H^1(\mathbf{W}_F, Z(G^\vee))$. Via [Bor1, §10.1], a_s determines a character $\chi_s : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$. In endoscopy it appears to be common to associate to s and χ_s an intertwining operator

$$\pi(s\phi s^{-1}, \rho) \cong \pi(\phi, \rho) \otimes \chi_s \rightarrow \pi(\phi, \rho),$$

see for instance [HiSa, p. 40] and [Xu1, (3.10)]. On the other hand, for modules constructed via Hecke algebras, s and χ_s typically give rise to an intertwining operator $\pi(\phi, \rho) \rightarrow \pi(s\phi s^{-1}, \rho) \cong \pi(\phi, \rho) \otimes \chi_s$, see for example [ABPS3, (61)]. This dichotomy permeates to the action of \mathcal{S}_ϕ on a standard module associated to ϕ , and causes different parametrizations of the L-packets by $\text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_\phi)$.

For a \mathbf{W}_F -automorphism of the based root datum of \mathcal{G} , let η_τ be as in Theorem 3.2.a: the unique automorphism of G which lifts τ and stabilizes a given pinning.

From (8.31) we see that any of the similitude groups \mathcal{G} has a unique automorphism η_Z which is the identity on \mathcal{G}^\sharp and the inverse map on $Z(\mathcal{G}) \cong GL_1$. This explains why \mathcal{G} has twice as many automorphisms as \mathcal{G}^\sharp .

Lemma 8.11. *Let \mathcal{G} be one of the algebraic groups from (8.30) and let τ be a \mathbf{W}_F -equivariant automorphism of its based root datum. (For SO_8, PSO_8, GSO_8 we assume that τ is not exceptional, that is, fixes the first two simple roots of D_4 in the standard numbering.) Then, for any $(\phi, \rho) \in \Phi_e(G)$:*

$$\eta_\tau^*\pi(\phi, \rho) = \pi(\Phi_e({}^L\eta_\tau)(\phi, \rho)).$$

Proof. Recall from the proof of Theorem 8.7 that the LLC is derived from the tempered case with the Langlands classification. The functoriality properties of that procedure entail that it suffices to establish the lemma for tempered representations and enhanced bounded L-parameters.

First we consider the case where \mathcal{G} is a similitude group $(GSp_{2n}, GSO_{2n}, GSO_{2n}^*)$ and $\eta_\tau = \eta_Z$. Then $\eta_Z^* \pi(\phi, \rho)$ and $\pi(\phi, \rho)$ have the same restriction to G^\sharp , whereas their central characters are inverse to each other.

From the above description of η_Z and (8.32) we see that η_Z^\vee is the identity on $Spin_N(\mathbb{C})$ and the inverse map on $Z(G^\vee) \cong \mathbb{C}^\times$. Since the connected group $Z(G^\vee)$ becomes trivial in any of the \mathcal{S}_ϕ , $\Phi_e(L\eta_Z)$ does not affect the enhancements. Further $\eta_Z^\vee \circ \phi$ and ϕ have the same image ϕ^\sharp in $\Phi(G^\sharp)$. In the setting of [Xu2], this means that $\pi(\eta_Z^\vee \circ \phi, \rho)$ and $\pi(\phi, \rho)$ are both obtained from (ϕ^\sharp, ρ) by choosing different extensions of $\chi_{\phi^\sharp} \in \text{Irr}(Z(G^\sharp))$ to $Z(G)$. In the proof of Theorem 8.7.a we imposed that $\pi(\phi, \rho)$ gets the central character χ_ϕ . Then $\pi(\Phi_e(L\eta_Z)(\phi, \rho)) = \pi(\eta_Z^\vee \circ \phi, \rho)$ gets the central character $\chi_{\eta_Z^\vee \circ \phi} = \chi_\phi^{-1}$, while $\pi(\eta_Z^\vee \circ \phi, \rho)$ and $\pi(\phi, \rho)$ have the same restriction to G^\sharp . In other words, $\pi(\Phi_e(L\eta_Z)(\phi, \rho)) = \eta_Z^* \pi(\phi, \rho)$.

If the lemma holds for η_τ and $\eta_{\tau'}$, then it also holds for $\eta_{\tau\tau'}$. This means that (upon possibly replacing η_τ by $\eta_\tau \eta_Z$), we may assume that η_τ fixes $Z(\mathcal{G})^\circ$ pointwise. For every \mathcal{G} this leaves at most one nontrivial η_τ .

For SO_{2n}^* , η_τ comes from conjugation by an element of O_{2n}^* , and the lemma is built into Arthur's constructions, see [Art2, Theorem 8.4.1 and Corollary 8.4.5]. In the other remaining cases τ is trivial or $\mathcal{G} = U_n$ or \mathcal{G} is a similitude group. For those instances we refer to [Xu1, Lemma 5.1]. The assumptions for that result were proven in [Mok, Xu2]. \square

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