

COMPATIBILITY OF THE FARGUES–SCHOLZE CORRESPONDENCE FOR UNITARY GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. We study unramified unitary and unitary similitude groups in an odd number of variables. Using work of the first and third named authors ([BMN21]) on the Kottwitz Conjecture for the similitude groups, we show that the Fargues–Scholze local Langlands correspondence ([FS21]) agrees with the semi-simplification of the local Langlands correspondences constructed in [Mok15, KMSW14, BMN21] for the groups we consider. This compatibility result is then combined with the spectral action constructed by [FS21, Chapter X], to verify their categorical form of the local Langlands conjecture for supercuspidal L -parameters [FS21, Conjecture X.2.2]. We deduce Fargues’ conjecture [Far16, Conjecture 4.1] and prove the strongest form of Kottwitz’s conjecture [HKW21, Conjecture I.0.1] for the groups we consider, even in the case of non minuscule μ .

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1. INTRODUCTION

For G/\mathbb{Q}_p a connected reductive group, the Langlands correspondence relates the set $\Pi_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$ of isomorphism classes of smooth irreducible \mathbb{C} -representations of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ and the set $\Phi(G)$ of conjugacy classes of L -parameters,

$$\phi : W_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \times \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow {}^L G(\mathbb{C}).$$

For unitary groups, the existence of such a correspondence is known by work of Mok [Mok15, Theorem 1.5] and Kaletha–Minguez–Shin–White ([KMSW14, Theorem 1.6.1]). For odd unitary similitude groups, a correspondence was constructed by the first and third named authors ([BMN21, Theorem 1.2]), by lifting the unitary correspondence. We denote these correspondences by LLC_G , where $G = \mathrm{GU}_n$ or U_n .

On the other hand, Fargues–Scholze [FS21] have recently constructed a *semi-simplified* local Langlands correspondence for all connected reductive G . Namely, they construct a map

$$\mathrm{LLC}_G^{\mathrm{FS}} : \Pi_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}}(G) \rightarrow \Phi^{\mathrm{ss}}(G) \quad \pi \mapsto \phi_\pi^{\mathrm{FS}},$$

where $\Phi^{\mathrm{ss}}(G)$ denotes the set of conjugacy classes of continuous semisimple maps

$$\phi : W_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow {}^L G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}),$$

that commute with the projection ${}^L G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}) \rightarrow W_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$. They do so by constructing excursion operators on the moduli stack of G -bundles on the Fargues–Fontaine curve.

An important problem is to show that the correspondences are compatible. Namely, one wants that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Pi_{\mathbb{C}}(G) & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{LLC}_G} & \Phi(G) \\ \iota_\ell^{-1} \downarrow & & \downarrow (-)^{\mathrm{ss}} \\ \Pi_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}}(G) & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{LLC}_G^{\mathrm{FS}}} & \Phi^{\mathrm{ss}}(G) \end{array}$$

commutes, where we fix an isomorphism $\iota_\ell^{-1} : \mathbb{C} \xrightarrow{\sim} \overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$, and the semi-simplification map $(-)^{\mathrm{ss}}$ precomposes an L -parameter $\phi \in \Phi(G)$ with the map

$$\begin{aligned} W_{\mathbb{Q}_p} &\rightarrow W_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \times \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{C}) \\ g &\mapsto \left(g, \begin{pmatrix} |g|^{\frac{1}{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & |g|^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix} \right) \end{aligned}$$

and then applies the isomorphism $\iota_\ell^{-1} : \mathbb{C} \xrightarrow{\sim} \overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$, where $|\cdot| : W_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow W_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^{ab} \simeq \mathbb{Q}_p^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is the norm character. Our first main theorem is then as follows.

Theorem 1.1. *Let $G = \mathrm{U}_n, \mathrm{GU}_n$, where n is odd and the unitary groups are defined relative to the unramified extension E/\mathbb{Q}_p . Then LLC_G and $\mathrm{LLC}_G^{\mathrm{FS}}$ are compatible. Namely, we have an equality $\mathrm{LLC}_G^{\mathrm{FS}}(\iota_\ell^{-1}\pi) = \mathrm{LLC}_G(\pi)^{\mathrm{ss}}$ for all $\pi \in \Pi_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$.*

Previous results of this form for $G = \mathrm{GL}_n$ are due to Fargues–Scholze [FS21, Section IX.7.3], Hansen–Kaletha–Weinstein for inner forms of GL_n [HKW21, Theorem 1.0.3], and the second named author for GSp_4 and its inner forms [Ham21, Theorem 1.1].

We give a brief indication of how this theorem is proven, following the strategy outlined in [Ham21] for GSp_4 . Compatibility of the correspondences for U_n is deduced from compatibility for GU_n and the compatibility of each correspondence with the central isogeny $\mathrm{U}_n \rightarrow \mathrm{GU}_n$. Hence, the main difficulty is to prove compatibility for GU_n .

The proof of compatibility for $G = \mathrm{GU}_n$ rests on a detailed study of the cohomology of basic local shtuka spaces $\mathrm{Sht}(G, b, \mu)_\infty$, as defined in [SW20, Lecture 23]. Crucially, the cohomology space $R\Gamma_c^b(G, b, \mu)[\rho]$ attached to $\mathrm{Sht}(G, b, \mu)_\infty$ and $\rho \in \Pi_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}}(J_b)$ carries an action of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p) \times W_E$

that is known to be related to both $\mathrm{LLC}_G(\iota\ell\rho)$ and $\mathrm{LLC}_G^{\mathrm{FS}}(\rho)$. In the case where $\mathrm{LLC}_G(\iota\ell\rho)$ is a *supercuspidal* L -parameter, a complete description of $R\Gamma_c^b(G, b, \mu)[\rho]$ in the Grothendieck group of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p) \times W_E$ -representations in terms of LLC_G , known as the *Kottwitz Conjecture*, was proven by the first and third named authors ([BMN21, Theorem 6.1]). On the other hand, just enough is known (by [Kos21a], [Ham21]) about the relation between $R\Gamma_c^b(G, b, \mu)[\rho]$ and $\mathrm{LLC}_G^{\mathrm{FS}}$ to deduce compatibility in the supercuspidal case.

The case where the L -packet of the parameter $\mathrm{LLC}_G(\pi)$ consists entirely of non-supercuspidal representations then follows by induction from the supercuspidal case and the compatibility of LLC_G and $\mathrm{LLC}_G^{\mathrm{FS}}$ with parabolic induction. Finally, we have the case when $\mathrm{LLC}_G(\pi)$ has an L -packet consisting of both non-supercuspidal and supercuspidal representations. In this case, we can prove compatibility for the non-supercuspidal representations in the packet by induction as before. We then deal with the supercuspidal representations by combining compatibility for the non-supercuspidal elements in the L -packet of $\mathrm{LLC}_G(\pi)$ with a description of $R\Gamma_c(G, b, \mu)[\rho]$ as a $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ -representation (as in [HKW21]) to deduce compatibility in the remaining case. The key point is that $R\Gamma_c(G, b, \mu)[\rho]$ is isomorphic to a Hecke operator applied to the representation ρ , and since Hecke operators and excursion operators commute, it follows that all the representations occurring in this complex will have Fargues–Scholze parameter equal to that of ρ . This allows us to propagate compatibility for the non-supercuspidal representations in the L -packet to the supercuspidal ones.

The importance of Theorem 1.1 is that it allows one to combine what is known about the classical local Langlands correspondence, such as the endoscopic character identities, with the geometric Langlands techniques introduced in [FS21]. This gives one enough information to verify parts of the categorical local Langlands conjecture of Fargues–Scholze [FS21, Conjecture X.I.4].

We briefly recall the statement of this conjecture. It relates sheaves on the stack of Langlands parameters "the spectral side" to sheaves on Bun_G the moduli stack of G -bundles on the Fargues–Fontaine curve "the geometric side". In particular, if G is a quasi-split connected reductive group with Whittaker datum $\mathfrak{w} := (B, \psi)$, one can define the Whittaker sheaf \mathcal{W}_ψ by $\mathrm{cInd}_U^G(\psi)$, regarded as a sheaf on Bun_G^1 , the neutral Harder–Narasimhan (abbrv. HN)-stratum of Bun_G , and then extended by 0 to all of Bun_G . On the spectral side, one considers the stack of $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -valued Langlands parameters $X_{\hat{G}}$ of G and writes $\mathrm{Perf}^{\mathrm{qc}}(X_{\hat{G}})$ (resp. $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{coh}}^{b, \mathrm{qc}}(X_{\hat{G}})$) for the derived category of perfect complexes on $X_{\hat{G}}$ and quasi-compact support (resp. bounded derived category of sheaves with coherent cohomology and quasi-compact support), as in [DHKM20, Zhu20] and [FS21, Section VIII.I]. On the geometric side, one considers $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{lis}}(\mathrm{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$ the category of lisse-étale $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -sheaves and $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{lis}}(\mathrm{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)^\omega$ the sub-category of compact objects, as defined in [FS21, Section VII.7]. Fargues and Scholze conjecture that the map

$$\mathrm{Perf}^{\mathrm{qc}}(X_{\hat{G}}) \rightarrow \mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{lis}}(\mathrm{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \quad C \mapsto C \star \mathcal{W}_\psi,$$

where \star denotes the spectral action, as constructed in [FS21, Chapter X] (see §2.3.3) defines a fully faithful embedding that extends to an equivalence of $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -linear categories:

$$\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{coh}}^{b, \mathrm{qc}}(X_{\hat{G}}) \simeq \mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{lis}}(\mathrm{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)^\omega. \quad (1)$$

Roughly, this conjecture captures the fact that for $\pi \in \Pi_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell}(G)$, the π -isotypic part of $R\Gamma_c(G, b, \mu)$ should have cohomology precisely governed by the Fargues–Scholze parameter of π .

Compatibility can be used to make progress on this conjecture. In this paper, we show this for the locus defined by supercuspidal L -parameters. Indeed, let ϕ be a supercuspidal L -parameter of G and consider the regularly immersed closed substack $[\mathrm{Spec} \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell / S_\phi] \hookrightarrow X_{\hat{G}}$, where S_ϕ is the centralizer of ϕ in \hat{G} . Vector bundles on this substack are identified with representations of S_ϕ . Given one such $W \in \mathrm{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell}(S_\phi)$, we write Act_W for the spectral action of W on $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{lis}}(\mathrm{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$. We explain what (1) becomes in this case. Define the sub-category $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{lis}}^\phi(\mathrm{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)^\omega$ to be the image of Act_1 , where $\mathbf{1}$ denotes the trivial representation. This is valued in sheaves whose restrictions to

the HN-strata of Bun_G have irreducible constituents with Fargues–Scholze parameter equal to ϕ . It follows that a sheaf in the image of Act_1 will only be supported on the HN-strata corresponding to the basic elements $B(G)_{\text{bas}}$, and be valued in supercuspidal representations with fixed central character. Thus,

$$D_{\text{lis}}^\phi(\text{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)^\omega \simeq \bigoplus_{b \in B(G)_{\text{bas}}} \bigoplus_{\pi_b} \pi_b \otimes \text{Perf}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell),$$

where $\text{Perf}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$ is the derived category of perfect complexes of $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ vector spaces and π_b ranges over representations of the σ -centralizer J_b of b with Fargues–Scholze parameter equal to ϕ . The categorical conjecture is now the statement of an equivalence

$$\text{Perf}([\text{Spec } \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell/S_\phi]) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \bigoplus_{b \in B(G)_{\text{bas}}} \pi_b \otimes \text{Perf}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \quad W \mapsto \text{Act}_W(\mathcal{W}_\psi), \quad (2)$$

which is exact with respect to the standard t -structure, as in [FS21, Conjecture X.2.2]. Now assume we know compatibility of the Fargues–Scholze correspondence for G with the refined local Langlands correspondence of Kaletha [Kal16]. Then, for a fixed $b \in B(G)_{\text{bas}}$, we can enumerate the set of all π_b with Fargues–Scholze parameter ϕ . It is parameterized by the set of all representations W of S_ϕ with restriction to $Z(\hat{G})^\Gamma$ equal to the κ -invariant of b . In particular, if we write π_W for the representation with supercuspidal parameter ϕ that corresponds to an irreducible $W \in \text{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell}(S_\phi)$, then (2) in this case follows from exhibiting an isomorphism

$$\text{Act}_W(\mathcal{W}_\psi) \simeq \pi_W,$$

for all irreducible W^1 . In particular, we expect $\text{Act}_1(\mathcal{W}_\psi) \simeq \pi_1$, where π_1 is the unique \mathfrak{w} -generic $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ representation with supercuspidal parameter ϕ . In §4, we verify this expectation for GU_n , showing the categorical form of the local Langlands conjecture in this case.

Theorem 1.2. (Proposition 4.5) *For $G = \text{GU}_n$, we let ϕ be a supercuspidal parameter. For any irreducible representation $W \in \text{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell}(S_\phi)$ with corresponding representation π_W of J_b for $b \in B(G)_{\text{bas}}$ with $-\kappa(b)$ equal to the central character of W , we have an isomorphism*

$$\text{Act}_W(\pi_1) \simeq \pi_W$$

of $J_b(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ -representatives, viewed as sheaves on the HN-stratum $\text{Bun}_G^b \subset \text{Bun}_G$, where $\mathbf{1}$ denotes the \mathfrak{w} -generic representation.

Remark 1.3. This theorem is slightly different than the isomorphism $\text{Act}_W(\mathcal{W}_\psi) \simeq \pi_W$ conjectured in (2). In particular, we have replaced the Whittaker sheaf \mathcal{W}_ψ by the \mathfrak{w} -generic representation π_1 . However, we will show (Remark 4.11), that $\text{Act}_1(\mathcal{W}_\psi) \simeq \pi_1$ as representations supported on the neutral strata of Bun_G . From here, the desired isomorphism follows from the above statement, and the fact that the Act -functors are monoidal with respect to the tensor product on $\text{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell}(S_\phi)$.

As seen above, to prove Theorems 1.1 and 1.2, we just need the description of the complexes $R\Gamma_c(G, b, \mu)[\rho]$ in the Grothendieck group of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p) \times W_E$ -modules for μ a minuscule cocharacter and ρ a representation with supercuspidal L -parameter, as proven in [BMN21]. However, using this result, we can actually strengthen it to completely describe the complexes of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p) \times W_E$ -modules $R\Gamma_c(G, b, \mu)[\rho]$ without passing to the Grothendieck group and in the case that μ is not necessarily minuscule (Theorem 4.6). One way of efficiently describing this is through an eigensheaf. In particular, if we consider $k(\phi)_{\text{reg}}$ the skyscraper sheaf on $[\text{Spec } \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell/S_\phi] \hookrightarrow X_{\hat{G}}$ defined by the regular representation of S_ϕ , we obtain by the previous Theorem an isomorphism

$$\mathcal{G}_\phi := k(\phi)_{\text{reg}} \star \mathcal{W}_\psi \simeq \prod_{b \in B(G)_{\text{bas}}} \bigoplus_{\pi_b \in \Pi_\phi(J_b)} j_{b!}(\pi_b)$$

¹There is actually a dual that one needs to add here under the normalization of the spectral action in [FS21].

where $\Pi_\phi(J_b)$ is the L -packet over ϕ of J_b . It is easy to check from the construction that this is a Hecke eigensheaf. In particular, given any (not necessarily minuscule) geometric dominant cocharacter with reflex field E_μ , and Hecke operator $T_\mu : D_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \rightarrow D_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)^{BW_{E_\mu}}$ defined by the highest weight representation V_μ of \hat{G} , we have an isomorphism

$$T_\mu(\mathcal{G}_\phi) \simeq \mathcal{G}_\phi \boxtimes r_\mu \circ \phi$$

of sheaves in $D_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$ with continuous W_{E_μ} -action. Moreover, if we endow \mathcal{G}_ϕ with the S_ϕ -action where it acts by the inverse of W on the representation π_W , this isomorphism is S_ϕ -equivariant in the obvious sense. If we let $b \in B(G, \mu)$ be the unique basic element in the μ -admissible locus and restrict this isomorphism to the connected component of Bun_G containing b , then this tells us that the complexes $R\Gamma_c(G, b, \mu)[\rho]$ are all concentrated in degree 0 (middle degree under our conventions) and can be described in terms members of the L -packet $\Pi_\phi(G)$ pairing with the irreducible summands of $r_\mu \circ \phi$, as predicted by the Kottwitz conjecture [HKW21, Conjecture 1.0.1]. In particular, this verifies Fargues' and Kottwitz's conjecture.

Theorem 1.4. *(Theorems 4.6, 4.10) For $G = \text{GU}_n$, the sheaf \mathcal{G}_ϕ constructed above satisfies conditions (i)-(iv) of Fargues' Conjecture [Far16, Conjecture 4.1]. In particular, the Kottwitz conjecture [HKW21, Conjecture I.0.1] holds for any geometric dominant cocharacter μ .*

In §4.2, we also treat the case of $G = \text{U}_n$. As mentioned above, compatibility of the Fargues–Scholze correspondence for U_n follows easily from the case of GU_n and compatibility of both correspondences with the central isogeny $\varphi : \text{U}_n \rightarrow \text{GU}_n$. We can combine this fact with a similar kind of compatibility of the spectral actions of $X_{\hat{\text{U}}_n}$ on Bun_{U_n} and $X_{\hat{\text{GU}}_n}$ on Bun_{GU_n} with respect to the induced map $\text{Bun}_{\text{U}_n} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{\text{GU}_n}$ (Proposition 2.30) to use the values of the Act-functors for GU_n to compute the Act-functors for U_n . This allows us to prove the following.

Theorem 1.5. *(Proposition 4.18, Corollary 4.20) The analogues of Theorem 1.2 and 1.4 hold for $G = \text{U}_n$ and $p > 2$.*

Remark 1.6. The assumption that $p > 2$ is most likely an artifact of the proof. In particular, in order to show that the Act-functors are exact, we need to invoke a Theorem of Hansen [Han20, Theorem 1.1] which guarantees that the local Shtuka spaces uniformizing Shimura varieties have isotypic parts with respect to representations with supercuspidal Fargues–Scholze parameter concentrated in degree 0. For U_n , the relevant local Shtuka spaces will only uniformize Shimura varieties of abelian type, and the relevant uniformization result is only known to hold if $p > 2$, by work of Shen [She20].

This illustrates the power of these methods. In particular, we started out with the initial input of the statement [BMN21, Theorem 6.1] which described the local shtuka spaces that uniformize certain PEL type Shimura varieties and used it to show compatibility. Then, using purely local techniques, we were able to propagate this to describe local shtuka spaces that appear in the uniformization of both PEL and abelian type Shimura varieties and local shtuka spaces associated with all dominant cocharacters. We suspect this is one of many possible applications of compatibility to the categorical conjecture and the cohomology of Shimura varieties. In particular, we point the reader to the paper of [Kos21b], where compatibility of the Fargues–Scholze correspondence with that of Harris–Taylor is used to give a more flexible proof of the torsion vanishing results of Caraiani–Scholze [CS17, CS19], as well as work of the second named author where compatibility is used to construct eigensheaves attached to parameters induced from the maximal torus T [Ham22].

In §2.1–2.2, we review the classical local Langlands correspondence for U_n and GU_n , writing out the endoscopic character identities in this case explicitly. In §2.3.1, we review the Fargues–Scholze local Langlands correspondence and the spectral action, proving a result on compatibility of spectral action with central isogenies. In §3, we give the proof of Theorem 1.1, and then in §4, we combine with the spectral action to show Theorems 1.2, 1.4, and 1.5.

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CONVENTIONS AND NOTATIONS

For F a p -adic field, we let Γ denote the absolute Galois group of F . When K/F is a Galois extension, we denote the Galois group by $\Gamma_{K/F}$. We use the geometric normalization of local class field theory whereby uniformizers correspond to lifts of the inverse Frobenius morphism. We let E denote the degree 2 unramified extension of \mathbb{Q}_p . We fix for once and for all a prime $\ell \neq p$ and isomorphism $\iota_\ell : \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{C}$. Let $p^{\frac{1}{2}} \in \mathbb{C}$ be the positive square root. Then $\iota_\ell^{-1}(p^{\frac{1}{2}})$ is a choice of square root of p in $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$. We define all half Tate twists when invoking the geometric Satake correspondence of Fargues–Scholze [FS21, Chapter VII] with respect to this choice.

We denote an extended pure inner twist of a connected reductive group G over F by (G', ϱ, z) where G' is a connected reductive group over F , and $\varrho : G'_{\overline{F}} \rightarrow G'_{\overline{F}}$ is an isomorphism, and $z \in Z_{\text{alg}}^1(\mathcal{E}_{\text{iso}}, G(\overline{F}))$ is a cocycle such that $\varrho^{-1} \circ w(\varrho) = \text{Int}(z_w)$. Recall that the Kottwitz set $B(G)$ is in canonical bijection with $H_{\text{alg}}^1(\mathcal{E}_{\text{iso}}, G(\overline{F}))$ and that these bijections are functorial in G (see [Kot97, Appendix B]). The set $B(G)$ is determined by two maps:

- The slope homomorphism

$$\nu : B(G) \rightarrow X_*(T_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p})_{\mathbb{Q}}^{+, \Gamma} \quad b \mapsto \nu_b,$$

where $\Gamma := \text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p/\mathbb{Q}_p)$ and $X_*(T_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p})_{\mathbb{Q}}^{+, \Gamma}$ is the set of rational dominant cocharacters of G .

- The Kottwitz map

$$\kappa_G : B(G) \rightarrow \pi_1(G)_\Gamma$$

where $\pi_1(G) = X_*(T_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p})/X_*(T_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p,sc})$ for $T_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p,sc} \subset G_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p,sc}$ the maximal torus containing the pre-image of T . Note that $\pi_1(G)_\Gamma$ is canonically isomorphic to $X^*(Z(\widehat{G})^\Gamma)$.

When the image of ν_b is central in $T \subset G$, we say that b is *basic* and denote by $B(G)_{\text{bas}} \subset B(G)$ the subset of basic elements.

For G a connected reductive group over a p -adic field F , we let $\Pi_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$ denote the set of isomorphism classes of irreducible admissible \mathbb{C} -representations of $G(F)$. We let $\Pi_{\text{unit}}(G), \Pi_{\text{temp}}(G), \Pi_{2,\text{temp}}(G)$ denote the equivalence classes of unitary, tempered, and tempered essentially square-integrable \mathbb{C} -representations respectively. For $P \subset G$ a parabolic subgroup with Levi M and $\sigma \in \Pi_{\mathbb{C}}(M)$, we denote the normalized parabolic induction by $I_P^G(\sigma)$.

The dual group \widehat{G} of G is a complex Lie group equipped with a fixed splitting $(\widehat{B}, \widehat{T}, \{X_\alpha\})$ and an isomorphism $R(\widehat{B}, \widehat{T}) \cong R(G)^\vee$ between the based root datum of \widehat{G} relative to our fixed splitting and the dual of the canonical based root datum of G . For a cocharacter $\mu \in X_*(G)$ whose conjugacy class has field of definition denoted E_μ , we denote by r_μ the representation of $\widehat{G} \rtimes W_{E_\mu}$ whose restriction to \widehat{G} is irreducible with highest weight μ (as in [Kot84a, Lemma 2.1.2]). We let $\Phi(G)$ denote the set of equivalence classes of Langlands parameters $\mathcal{L}_F \rightarrow {}^L G$, where $\mathcal{L}_F = W_F \times \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ and ${}^L G \cong \widehat{G} \rtimes W_F$ is the Weil form of the L -group of G . We let $\Phi_{\text{bdd}}(G) \subset \Phi(G)$ consist of the equivalence classes $[\phi]$ such that $\phi(W_F)$ projects to a relatively compact subset of \widehat{G} , and set $\Phi_2(G) \subset \Phi(G)$ to be the collection of equivalence classes $[\phi]$ such that ϕ does not factor through a proper Levi subgroup of ${}^L G$ (i.e. ϕ is *discrete*). We let $\Phi_{2,\text{bdd}}(G) = \Phi_2(G) \cap \Phi_{\text{bdd}}(G)$. The set $\Phi_{\text{sc}}(G)$ denotes the set of equivalence classes of supercuspidal L -parameters (i.e. equivalence classes of discrete ϕ such that $\phi(\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})) = \{1\}$). For $\phi \in \Phi(G)$, we let ϕ^{ss} denote its semi-simplification, as described in §1. For $\phi \in \Phi_{\text{sc}}(G)$, we will often abuse notation and write ϕ for both the parameter and its semi-simplification, as in this case it merely corresponds to forgetting the SL_2 -factor and composing with the fixed isomorphism $\iota_\ell^{-1} : \mathbb{C} \xrightarrow{\sim} \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$. For $\phi \in \Phi(G)$, we let S_ϕ and S_ϕ^\natural denote the groups $Z_{\widehat{G}}(\phi)$ and $S_\phi/[\widehat{G}_{\text{der}} \cap S_\phi]^\circ$, respectively.

2. THE LOCAL LANGLANDS CORRESPONDENCE FOR UNITARY GROUPS

2.1. Odd Unramified Unitary Groups. In this paper, we work with extended pure inner twists of two quasi-split groups. Let n be an odd positive integer. These are U_n^* and GU_n^* , the quasi-split unitary group and unitary similitude group of rank n associated to the unramified quadratic extension E/\mathbb{Q}_p . These groups fit into an exact sequence $1 \rightarrow U_n^* \rightarrow \text{GU}_n^* \xrightarrow{c} \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow 1$ and explicit presentations are given in [KMSW14] and [BMN21]. We fix the standard $\Gamma_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -stable splitting of U_n^* as in [KMSW14, pg 12] which extends to a $\Gamma_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -stable splitting of GU_n^* . We note that all extended pure inner twists of these groups are themselves quasi-split, since neither group has a non-trivial inner twist. Indeed, in both cases, the inner twists are classified by $H^1(\mathbb{Q}_p, U_{n,\text{ad}}^*) \simeq \pi_0(Z(\widehat{U_{n,\text{ad}}^*})^\Gamma)^D = 1$ (since n is odd).

We identify \widehat{U}_n^* and $\widehat{\text{GU}}_n^*$ with $\text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$ and $\text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C}) \times \mathbb{C}^\times$, respectively. Under this identification, the map $\widehat{\text{GU}}_n^* \rightarrow \widehat{U}_n^*$ induced by $U_n^* \rightarrow \text{GU}_n^*$ becomes the projection $\text{P}_1 : \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C}) \times \mathbb{C}^\times \rightarrow \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$ onto the first factor. We fix the splitting $(\widehat{T}, \widehat{B}, \{X_\alpha\})$ for \widehat{U}_n^* where \widehat{T} is the diagonal torus, \widehat{B} is the upper-triangular matrices, and $\{X_\alpha\}$ are the standard root vectors. Our splitting for $\widehat{\text{GU}}_n^*$ is $(\widehat{T} \times \mathbb{C}^\times, \widehat{B} \times \mathbb{C}^\times, \{X_\alpha\})$. Let $J \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$ be the anti-diagonal matrix given by $J = (J_{i,j})$, where $J_{i,j} = (-1)^{i+1} \delta_{i,n+1-j}$. Then the action of $W_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ on \widehat{U}_n^* (resp. $\widehat{\text{GU}}_n^*$) factors through Γ_{E/\mathbb{Q}_p} , and the non-trivial element σ of this Galois group acts by $g \mapsto Jg^{-t}J^{-1}$ (resp. $(g, z) \mapsto (Jg^{-t}J^{-1}, \det(g)z)$).

2.2. The Correspondence of Mok/Kaletha–Minguez–Shin–White/Bertoloni Meli–Nguyen. In this section, we recall the classical local Langlands correspondences for extended pure inner twists of GU_n^* and U_n^* . These correspondences are denoted by $\mathrm{LLC}_{\mathrm{GU}_n^*}$ and $\mathrm{LLC}_{\mathrm{U}_n^*}$.

2.2.1. The tempered correspondence. We begin by recalling the statements of the tempered local Langlands correspondence for unitary and unitary similitude groups.

Theorem 2.1 ([KMSW14, Theorem 1.6.1], [Mok15, Theorem 2.5.1, Theorem 3.2.1], [BMN21, Theorem 2.16, §3]). *Fix an odd natural number n and let G^* be either U_n^* or GU_n^* . Let (G, ϱ, z) be an extended pure inner twist of G^* . Fix a non-trivial character $\psi : \mathbb{Q}_p \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$. Together with our chosen splitting of G^* , this gives a Whittaker datum \mathfrak{w} of G^* . The following is true.*

- (1) *For each $\phi \in \Phi_{\mathrm{bdd}}(G^*)$, there exists a finite subset $\Pi_\phi(G, \varrho) \subset \Pi_{\mathrm{temp}}(G)$ of tempered representations equipped with a bijection*

$$\iota_{\mathfrak{w}} : \Pi_\phi(G, \varrho) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Irr}(S_\phi^{\natural}, \kappa_G(z)), \quad \pi \mapsto \langle \pi, - \rangle,$$

where $\mathrm{Irr}(S_\phi^{\natural}, \kappa_G(z))$ denotes the set of irreducible representations of S_ϕ^{\natural} restricting on $Z(\widehat{G})^\Gamma$ to $\kappa_G(z)$.

- (2) *We have*

$$\Pi_{\mathrm{temp}}(G) = \coprod_{\phi \in \Phi_{\mathrm{bdd}}(G^*)} \Pi_\phi(G, \varrho), \quad \Pi_{2, \mathrm{temp}}(G) = \coprod_{\phi \in \Phi_{2, \mathrm{bdd}}(G^*)} \Pi_\phi(G, \varrho).$$

- (3) *For each $\pi \in \Pi_{\mathrm{temp}}(G)$, the central character $\omega_\pi : Z(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ has a Langlands parameter given by the composition*

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \xrightarrow{\phi} {}^L G \rightarrow {}^L Z(G).$$

- (4) *Let $(\mathbb{H}, s, {}^L \eta)$ be a refined endoscopic datum and let $\phi^{\mathbb{H}} \in \Phi_{\mathrm{bdd}}(\mathbb{H})$ be such that ${}^L \eta \circ \phi^{\mathbb{H}} = \phi$. If $f^{\mathbb{H}} \in \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{H})$ and $f \in \mathcal{H}(G)$ are two $\Delta[\mathfrak{w}, \varrho, z]$ -matching functions then we have*

$$\sum_{\pi^{\mathbb{H}} \in \Pi_{\phi^{\mathbb{H}}}(\mathbb{H})} \langle \pi^{\mathbb{H}}, s_{\phi^{\mathbb{H}}} \rangle \mathrm{tr}(\pi^{\mathbb{H}} | f^{\mathbb{H}}) = e(G) \sum_{\pi \in \Pi_\phi(\mathrm{U}, \varrho)} \langle \pi, {}^L \eta(s) \rangle \mathrm{tr}(\pi | f),$$

where $e(\cdot)$ is the Kottwitz sign and $\Delta[\mathfrak{w}, \varrho, z]$ is the transfer factor normalized as in [BMN21].

Proof. For $G^* = \mathrm{U}_n^*$, this is essentially [KMSW14, Theorem 1.6.1]. When $G^* = \mathrm{GU}_n^*$, part (1) of the theorem is [BMN21, Theorem 2.16] and part (3) is implicit in the construction given in loc cit. Part (4) is proven in [BMN21, §3].

We now check part (2) for GU_n^* . For the first equality, it suffices to check that, for each $\pi \in \Pi_{\mathrm{temp}}(\mathrm{GU}_n)$, there exists a $\phi \in \Phi_{\mathrm{bdd}}(\mathrm{GU}_n^*)$ such that $\pi \in \Pi_\phi(\mathrm{GU}_n, \varrho)$. Since n is odd, we have a surjection

$$\mathrm{U}_n(\mathbb{Q}_p) \times Z(\mathrm{GU}_n)(\mathbb{Q}_p) \rightarrow \mathrm{GU}_n(\mathbb{Q}_p),$$

and a representation $\pi \in \Pi_{\mathrm{temp}}(\mathrm{GU}_n)$ corresponds to a pair (π', χ) such that π' is a representation of $\mathrm{U}_n(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ and χ is a character of $Z(\mathrm{GU}_n)$ such that $\omega_{\pi'} = \chi|_{Z(\mathrm{U}_n)}$. Then, π is tempered precisely when π' is tempered and χ is unitary. By part (2) of the present theorem for U_n , the parameter ϕ' of π' lies in $\Phi_{\mathrm{bdd}}(\mathrm{U}_n^*)$. As in [BMN21, §2.3], the L -parameter ϕ is determined uniquely by the fact that its projection along ${}^L \mathrm{GU}_n^* \rightarrow {}^L \mathrm{U}_n^*$ is ϕ' , and its projection along ${}^L \mathrm{GU}_n^* \rightarrow {}^L Z(\mathrm{GU}_n^*)$ is χ . It therefore follows that $\phi \in \Phi_{\mathrm{bdd}}(\mathrm{GU}_n^*)$. The proof of the second equality is analogous. \square

2.2.2. *The Langlands classification.* The correspondences described in Theorem 2.1 are between $\Pi_{\text{temp}}(G)$ and $\Phi_{\text{bdd}}(G^*)$, where G and G^* are as in the referenced theorem. However, the Langlands classification theorem gives a recipe to extend a tempered correspondence for each Levi subgroup of G to a full correspondence between $\Pi_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$ and $\Phi(G^*)$. We briefly review this construction, following the work of Silberger–Zink [SZ18].

For the rest of this subsection, we work with G a connected reductive group over a p -adic field F . Choose a minimal parabolic subgroup P_0 of G and a maximal split torus $A_0 \subset P_0$. Let M_0 be the Levi subgroup of P_0 that is the centralizer of A_0 . For each standard parabolic subgroup $P \supset P_0$, we let M_P be the unique Levi subgroup containing M_0 , let N_P be the unipotent radical, and let $A_P \subset A_0$ be the maximal split torus in the center of M_P . Let \mathfrak{a}_P^* denote the set $X_F^*(M_P)_{\mathbb{R}}$. We say that $\nu \in \mathfrak{a}_P^*$ is *regular* if its restriction to $X_F^*(A_P)_{\mathbb{R}}$ satisfies $\langle \nu, \alpha \rangle > 0$ for each simple root α in the adjoint action of A_P on $\text{Lie}(N_P)$. Then we have the Langlands classification theorem:

Theorem 2.2 (Langlands). *There exists a bijection*

$$\{(P, \sigma, \nu)\} \iff \Pi_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$$

where σ is a tempered representation of M_P and $\nu \in \mathfrak{a}_P^*$ is a regular character. The bijection takes (P, σ, ν) to the unique irreducible quotient of the normalized parabolic induction $I_P^G(\sigma \otimes \chi_{\nu})$, where χ_{ν} is the positive real unramified character determined by ν (see [SZ18, §1.2]).

Analogously, there is a Langlands classification for L -parameters. Consider the complex torus $Z(LM)^{\circ}$ and let $Z(LM)_{\text{hyp}}^{\circ}$ denote the subset of *hyperbolic* elements (i.e. those that project to $\mathbb{R}_{>0}^{\times}$ under each complex character). Silberger and Zink define a natural map

$$\mathfrak{a}_P^* \rightarrow Z(LM)_{\text{hyp}}^{\circ}, \quad \nu \mapsto z(\nu).$$

Given an element $z \in Z(LM)_{\text{hyp}}^{\circ}$ and $\phi \in \Phi(G)$, Silberger and Zink define the twist ϕ_z of ϕ by z as

$$\phi_z(w, A) = \phi(w, A)z^{d(w)},$$

for $(w, A) \in W \times \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ and where $d(w)$ is such that $|w| = q^{d(w)}$ for q the cardinality of the residue field of F .

Theorem 2.3 (Silberger–Zink [SZ18, 4.6]). *There exists a bijection*

$$\{(P, {}^t\phi, \nu)\} \iff \Phi(G),$$

where ${}^t\phi$ is a tempered L -parameter of M_P and $\nu \in \mathfrak{a}_P^*$ is regular. The bijection is obtained by twisting ${}^t\phi$ by $z(\nu)$ to get ${}^t\phi_{z(\nu)}$ and then post-composing with the map ${}^L M \rightarrow {}^L G$.

Given a tempered local Langlands correspondence of G as in Theorem 2.1, we can define a full correspondence using Theorem 2.3 and Theorem 2.2. We first need the following lemma.

Lemma 2.4. *Let G^* be quasi-split and let (G, ϱ, z) be an extended pure inner twist with class $b \in B(G^*)$. Let $M \subset G$ be a Levi subgroup corresponding to a Levi subgroup M^* of G^* . Then, up to equivalence, there is a unique extended pure inner twist (M, ϱ_M, z_M) of M^* whose class under the map $B(M^*) \rightarrow B(G^*)$ is b .*

Proof. Let P^* (resp. P) be a \mathbb{Q}_p -parabolic subgroup of M^* (resp. M). We can assume without loss of generality that $\varrho(P^*) = P$. Choose K a finite Galois extension of \mathbb{Q}_p so that $z \in Z^1(\mathcal{E}_{\text{iso}}(K/\mathbb{Q}_p), G(K))$. Then for each $e \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{iso}}(K/\mathbb{Q}_p)$, we have $\varrho^{-1} \circ e(\varrho) = \text{Int}(z_e)$ stabilizes P^* and M^* since P^*, M^*, M, M are all defined over \mathbb{Q}_p . In particular, since $N_{G^*}(P^*) = P^*$, it follows that for each $e \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{iso}}(K/\mathbb{Q}_p)$ we have $z_e \in P^*(K)$, and since $N_{P^*}(M^*) = M^*$, we conclude that $z_e \in M^*(K)$. Hence, ϱ restricts to give an extended pure inner twist (M, ϱ_M, z_M) of M^* with class $b_M \in B(M^*)$ satisfying $i_{M^*}(b_M) = b$, where $i_{M^*} : B(M^*) \rightarrow B(G^*)$ is the natural map.

We now claim that b_M is the unique element of $B(M^*)$ with this property. First, we note that since the image of ν_b is central in G^* , any element in $B(M^*)$ whose image in $B(G^*)$ equals b must

have Newton point equal to ν_b . Now, via twisting as in [Kot97, §3.4], it suffices to consider the pre-image of an element b' with trivial Newton point. The subsets of $B(G^*)$ and $B(M^*)$ with trivial Newton point are given by $H^1(\mathbb{Q}_p, G^*)$ and $H^1(\mathbb{Q}_p, M^*)$ respectively, and so the claim follows from the injectivity of the map $H^1(\mathbb{Q}_p, M^*) \hookrightarrow H^1(\mathbb{Q}_p, G^*)$. \square

Theorem 2.5. *Fix an odd natural number n and let G^* be either U_n^* or GU_n^* . Let (G, ϱ, z) be an extended pure inner twist of G^* . Fix a non-trivial character $\psi : \mathbb{Q}_p \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$. Together with our chosen splitting of G^* , this gives a Whittaker datum \mathfrak{w} of G^* . Then,*

- (1) *For each $\phi \in \Phi(G^*)$, there exists a finite subset $\Pi_\phi(G, \varrho) \subset \Pi_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$. Our choice of \mathfrak{w} defines a bijection*

$$\iota_{\mathfrak{w}} : \Pi_\phi(G, \varrho) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Irr}(S_\phi^{\natural}, \kappa_{G^*}(z)), \quad \pi \mapsto \langle \pi, - \rangle.$$

- (2) *We have*

$$\Pi_{\mathbb{C}}(G) = \coprod_{\phi \in \Phi(G^*)} \Pi_\phi(G, \varrho).$$

Proof. We first claim that the analogue of Theorem 2.1 is known for each Levi subgroup of G . When $G^* = U_n^*$ this follows from the fact that each Levi subgroup is a product of an odd unitary group and a term $\text{Res}_{E/\mathbb{Q}_p} G'$ where G' is a product of general linear groups. Each Levi subgroup of GU_n is an extension by \mathbb{G}_m of a Levi subgroup of U_n . Hence, Theorem 2.1 is known for Levi subgroups of GU_n by reduction to the U_n case following the arguments of [BMN21, §2-3].

We now define the set $\Pi_\phi(G, \varrho)$. Given $\phi \in \Phi(G)$, we find the corresponding triple $(P, {}^t\phi, \nu)$ as in Theorem 2.3 and define $\Pi_\phi(G, \varrho)$ to consist of the subset of $\Pi_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$ containing those π whose triple (P, σ, ν') as in Theorem 2.2 satisfies $\sigma \in \Pi_{\iota_\phi}(M, \varrho_M)$ and $\nu = \nu'$, where ϱ_M is as in Lemma 2.4. Now, the assertion in (2) is clear by construction. Indeed, by Theorem 2.2, each $\pi \in \Pi_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$ is associated to a unique triple (P, σ, ν) and hence $\pi \in \Pi_\phi(G, \varrho)$, where $\phi \in \Phi(G)$ corresponds to the unique triple $(P, {}^t\phi, \nu)$ for ${}^t\phi$ the Langlands parameter of σ .

We now prove (1). We define the map $\iota_{\mathfrak{w}}$ as follows. Given $\pi \in \Pi_\phi(G, \varrho)$, we let (P, σ, ν) be the corresponding triple as in Theorem 2.2. Then let $\chi_M \in \text{Irr}(S_{\iota_\phi}^{\natural}, \kappa_{M^*}(z_M))$ be the representation associated to σ via the tempered Langlands correspondence for M . It is clear by the definition of ϕ as a central twist of ${}^t\phi$ that we have an equality $Z_{\widehat{M^*}}(\phi) = Z_{\widehat{M^*}}({}^t\phi)$. Further, it follows from the discussion in [SZ18, §7] that $Z_{\widehat{M^*}}(\phi) = Z_{\widehat{G^*}}(\phi)$. Hence, χ_M pulls back to $\chi \in \text{Irr}(Z_{\widehat{G^*}}(\phi))$.

We claim that χ factors through the quotient $Z_{\widehat{G^*}}(\phi) \rightarrow S_\phi^{\natural}$, or equivalently that χ is trivial on $[(\widehat{G^*})_{\text{der}} \cap S_\phi]^\circ$. The resulting representation, χ_G , will live in $\text{Irr}(S_\phi^{\natural}, \kappa_{G^*}(z))$ and is defined to be $\iota_{\mathfrak{w}}(\pi)$. To prove the claim, we first argue that

$$[\widehat{M^*} \cap S_\phi]^\circ = [(\widehat{M^*})_{\text{der}} Z(\widehat{M^*})^\Gamma \cap S_\phi]^\circ. \quad (3)$$

There is clearly an inclusion of the right-hand side into the left. On the other hand, given $m \in \widehat{M^*} \cap S_\phi$, we produce an element of $\ker(H^1(\mathcal{L}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}, Z(\widehat{M^*})_{\text{der}}) \rightarrow H^1(\mathcal{L}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}, Z(\widehat{M^*})))$ as follows (where $Z(\widehat{M^*})_{\text{der}} := Z(\widehat{M^*}) \cap (\widehat{M^*})_{\text{der}}$). We write $m = m_{\text{der}} z$ for $m_{\text{der}} \in (\widehat{M^*})_{\text{der}}$ and $z \in Z(\widehat{M^*})$ (such a decomposition exists because $Z(\widehat{M^*})$ surjects onto $(\widehat{M^*})_{\text{ab}}$). Then writing $\phi(w) = (\phi'(w), w)$ for $\phi' \in Z^1(\mathcal{L}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}, \widehat{M^*})$, we get from $m \in S_\phi$ that

$$w \mapsto \phi'(w)w(m_{\text{der}})^{-1}\phi'(w)^{-1}m_{\text{der}} = z^{-1}w(z)^{-1} \in Z(\widehat{M^*})_{\text{der}},$$

is the desired cocycle. It is easy to check that changing our decomposition of m into $m_{\text{der}} z$ changes the cocycle by a coboundary. It is also easy to check this gives a group homomorphism $\widehat{M^*} \rightarrow \ker(H^1(\mathcal{L}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}, Z(\widehat{M^*})_{\text{der}}) \rightarrow H^1(\mathcal{L}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}, Z(\widehat{M^*})))$. Via the long exact sequence in cohomology associated to

$$1 \rightarrow Z(\widehat{M^*})_{\text{der}} \rightarrow Z(\widehat{M^*}) \rightarrow (\widehat{M^*})_{\text{ab}} \rightarrow 1,$$

we get a map $\widehat{M}^* \cap S_\phi \rightarrow (\widehat{M}^*)_{\text{ab}}^\Gamma / Z(\widehat{M}^*)^\Gamma$. The target of this map is finite and if $m \in (\widehat{M}^*)_{\text{der}} Z(\widehat{M}^*)^\Gamma \cap S_\phi$ then m is in the kernel of this map. Since both sides of (3) are connected reductive groups, this implies that equation.

We now show that χ is trivial on $[(\widehat{G}^*)_{\text{der}} \cap S_\phi]^\circ = [((\widehat{G}^*)_{\text{der}} \cap \widehat{M}^*) \cap S_\phi]^\circ$. By (3) and since $Z(\widehat{M}^*)^\Gamma \subset S_\phi$ and χ is already known to vanish on $[(\widehat{M}^*)_{\text{der}} \cap S_\phi]^\circ$, it suffices to show that χ vanishes on $[Z(\widehat{M}^*)^\Gamma \cap \widehat{G}^*_{\text{der}}]^\circ$. As in [Kot14, 1.4.3] (see also [RR96, Theorem 1.15]), we have a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} B(M^*)_{\text{bas}} & \xrightarrow{\kappa_{M^*}} & X^*(Z(\widehat{M}^*)^\Gamma) & \xrightarrow{\text{res}} & X^*([Z(\widehat{M}^*)^\Gamma \cap (\widehat{G}^*)_{\text{der}}]^\circ) \\ \text{Newton} \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{avg} & & \downarrow \\ X^*(\widehat{C}(M^*))_{\mathbb{Q}}^\Gamma & \hookrightarrow & X^*(Z(\widehat{M}^*))_{\mathbb{Q}}^\Gamma & \xrightarrow{\text{res}} & X^*([Z(\widehat{M}^*) \cap (\widehat{G}^*)_{\text{der}}]^\circ)_{\mathbb{Q}}^\Gamma, \end{array} \quad (4)$$

where $C(M^*)$ is the maximal torus in the center of M^* . The map avg is given as the composition of $X^*(Z(\widehat{M}^*)^\Gamma) \rightarrow X^*(Z(\widehat{M}^*))_{\mathbb{Q}}^\Gamma$ and the isomorphism $X^*(Z(\widehat{M}^*))_{\mathbb{Q}}^\Gamma = X^*(Z(\widehat{M}^*))_{\mathbb{Q},\Gamma} \cong X^*(Z(\widehat{M}^*))_{\mathbb{Q}}^\Gamma$ given by averaging over the Γ action. Hence, it suffices to show that if $\omega_\chi \in X^*(Z(\widehat{M}^*)^\Gamma)$ equals the central character of χ on $Z(\widehat{M}^*)^\Gamma$, then $\text{avg}(\omega_\chi)$ vanishes under the restriction map to $X^*([Z(\widehat{M}^*) \cap \widehat{G}^*_{\text{der}}]^\circ)_{\mathbb{Q}}^\Gamma$. But by 2.1 for M , we have that ω_χ corresponds to some $b_M \in B(M^*)_{\text{bas}}$ equal to the class of (M, ϱ_M, z_M) . In particular, the image of b_M in $B(G^*)$ is basic by Lemma 2.4, and so ν_{b_M} factors through $C(G^*) \rightarrow C(M^*)$. Equivalently, $\nu_{b_M} \in X^*(\widehat{C}(M^*))_{\mathbb{Q}}^\Gamma$ factors through $\widehat{C}(M^*) \rightarrow \widehat{C}(G^*)$ and hence is trivial on the kernel, \ker , of $\widehat{C}(M^*) \rightarrow \widehat{C}(G^*)$. Note that $\widehat{C}(M^*) = \widehat{M}^*_{\text{ab}}$, $\widehat{C}(G^*) = \widehat{G}^*_{\text{ab}}$, and we have a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \ker & \hookrightarrow & (\widehat{M}^*)_{\text{ab}} & \twoheadrightarrow & (\widehat{G}^*)_{\text{ab}} \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \\ (\widehat{G}^*)_{\text{der}} \cap Z(\widehat{M}^*) & \hookrightarrow & Z(\widehat{M}^*), & & \end{array}$$

which implies the image in $X^*(Z(\widehat{M}^*))_{\mathbb{Q}}^\Gamma$ is trivial on $[Z(\widehat{M}^*) \cap (\widehat{G}^*)_{\text{der}}]^\circ$ as desired. We have now proven that χ yields a $\chi_G \in \text{Irr}(S_\phi^\natural, \kappa_G(z))$.

We have constructed a map $\text{Irr}(S_{t_\phi}^\natural, \kappa_{M^*}(z_M)) \rightarrow \text{Irr}(S_\phi^\natural, \kappa_{G^*}(z))$. It remains to show these sets are in bijection, and to do so we construct an inverse. Given a $\chi_G \in \text{Irr}(S_\phi^\natural, \kappa_{G^*}(z))$ we can lift to $\chi \in \text{Irr}(S_\phi)$ and project to $\chi_M \in \text{Irr}(S_{t_\phi}^\natural)$ since $[\widehat{M}_{\text{der}} \cap S_{t_\phi}]^\circ \subset [\widehat{G}_{\text{der}} \cap S_\phi]^\circ$. Again, let $\omega_\chi \in X^*(Z(\widehat{M}^*)^\Gamma)$ be the central character of χ on $Z(\widehat{M}^*)^\Gamma$. Then by definition, $\omega_\chi|_{[Z(\widehat{M}^*)^\Gamma \cap (\widehat{G}^*)_{\text{der}}]^\circ}$ is trivial and so by Diagram (4), the restriction of $\text{avg}(\omega_\chi)$ to $X^*([Z(\widehat{M}^*) \cap (\widehat{G}^*)_{\text{der}}]^\circ)_{\mathbb{Q}}^\Gamma$ is trivial. Hence, if $b'_M \in B(M^*)$ is the basic element satisfying $\kappa_{M^*}(b'_M) = \omega_\chi$, then the image of $\nu_{b'_M}$ factors through $C(G^*)$. It follows that the image of b'_M in $B(G^*)$ equals b , and hence by uniqueness, we have that $b'_M = b_M$ and so $\chi_M \in \text{Irr}(S_{t_\phi}^\natural, \kappa_{M^*}(z_M))$. This completes the construction of the inverse map and concludes the proof. \square

2.2.3. Compatibility with parabolic induction. In this subsection, we recall the definition of extended cuspidal support of a discrete series representation of a unitary group as well as the relation between the Langlands parameter and the extended cuspidal support. Then we deduce the compatibility of the parameters with parabolic induction. All the materials here can be found in [Mœg07].

We return to the notation of §2.1. We denote by θ the outer automorphism of $\text{GL}_n(E)$ that sends g to $J^t \bar{g}^{-1} J^{-1}$ where $J = (J_{i,j})$ is the antidiagonal matrix with $J_{i,n+1-i} = (-1)^{i+1}$. We consider the semi-direct product of $\text{GL}_n(E)$ with $\{1, \theta\}$ and let \tilde{G}_n be the component of θ in this group.

We first recall the notion of extended supercuspidal support. Suppose $\tau \in \Pi_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathbf{U}_n^*)$ is supercuspidal. Then for each natural number m and θ -invariant supercuspidal $\rho \in \Pi_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathrm{GL}_m(E))$, there is at most one $x \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ so that the normalized parabolic induction $I_{\mathbf{P}}^{\mathbf{U}^*}(\rho||^x \otimes \tau)$ is reducible (here $\mathbf{U}^* = \mathbf{U}_{n+2m}^*$ and \mathbf{P} is the standard parabolic whose Levi factor is $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{U}_n^* \times \mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbb{Q}_p} \mathrm{GL}_m$). Any such x will be a demi-integer, i.e there is a positive integer $a_{\rho,\tau}$ such that $x = (a_{\rho,\tau} + 1)/2$.

In fact, there are only finitely many ρ such that the normalized parabolic induction $I_{\mathbf{P}}^{\mathbf{U}^*}(\rho||^x \otimes \tau)$ is reducible and we can define a representation π_{τ} of a certain general linear group $G_{S_{\tau}}$ by

$$\pi_{\tau} := I_{\mathbf{P}_{S_{\tau}}(\mathbb{Q}_p)}^{G_{S_{\tau}}(\mathbb{Q}_p)} \bigotimes_{(\rho,b) \in S_{\tau}} \mathrm{St}(\rho, b),$$

where S_{τ} is the set of pairs (ρ, b) such that the associated number $a_{\rho,\tau}$ is strictly positive and b is an integer satisfying $0 \leq b \leq a_{\rho,\tau}$ and $b \equiv a_{\rho,\tau}$ modulo 2 and $\mathrm{St}(\rho, b)$ is the Steinberg representation. The group $\mathbf{P}_{S_{\tau}} \subset G_{S_{\tau}}$ is a parabolic subgroup.

Lemma 2.6 ([Mœg07, §5.3]). *The representation π_{τ} is a representation of $\mathrm{GL}_n(E)$. In particular $G_{S_{\tau}} = \mathrm{GL}_n$.*

Definition 2.7. *The extended cuspidal support $\mathrm{SuppCusp}(\tau)$ of τ is the cuspidal support of π_{τ} .*

We now suppose that τ is an irreducible discrete series representation of \mathbf{U}_n^* . Then there exists a supercuspidal representation τ_0 of $\mathbf{U}_{n_0}^*$ with $n_0 \leq n$ and a set \mathcal{J} of triples (ρ, a, b) such that ρ is a θ -invariant supercuspidal representation of a general linear group and $a > b$ are demi-integers (by [Mœg07, sec. 5.1]) and τ is a subquotient of the parabolic induction

$$I_{\mathbf{P}(\mathbb{Q}_p)}^{\mathbf{U}_n^*(\mathbb{Q}_p)} \left(\bigotimes_{(\rho,a,b) \in \mathcal{J}} \langle \rho||_E^a, \rho||_E^b \rangle \otimes \tau_0 \right),$$

where $\langle \rho||_E^a, \rho||_E^b \rangle$ is the Steinberg representation $\mathrm{St}(\rho, a - b + 1)||^{(a+b)/2}$.

Definition 2.8. *The extended cuspidal support $\mathrm{SuppCusp}(\tau)$ of τ is the following*

$$\mathrm{SuppCusp}(\tau) := \cup_{(\rho,a,b) \in \mathcal{J}} \cup_{y \in [a,b]} \{ \rho||_E^y, \rho||_E^{-y} \} \cup \mathrm{SuppCusp}(\tau_0).$$

This definition depends only on the cuspidal support of τ and is independent of the choice of \mathcal{J} . Indeed, if τ is a sub-quotient of a parabolic induction from some supercuspidal representation of the form $\otimes_{\lambda \in \mathcal{S}} \lambda \otimes \tau_0$ where \mathcal{S} is a set of supercuspidal representation of general linear groups and τ_0 is a supercuspidal representation of unitary group then $\mathrm{SuppCusp}(\tau) = \{ \lambda, \theta(\lambda) \mid \lambda \in \mathcal{S} \} \cup \mathrm{SuppCusp}(\tau_0)$. We summarize this as a Proposition for future use.

Proposition 2.9. *There is a unique tempered representation π_{τ} of $\mathrm{GL}_n(E)$ such that the cuspidal support of π_{τ} is exactly $\mathrm{SuppCusp}(\tau)$. Moreover, π_{τ} is θ -discrete. Namely, its isomorphism class is invariant under the action of θ and it is not a subquotient of the parabolic induction of a θ -stable representation of a θ -stable parabolic subgroup.*

Let $\phi : \mathcal{L}_E \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$ be an L-parameter. It decomposes into a sum of irreducible representations $\phi = \bigoplus (\rho \otimes \sigma_a)^{\oplus m_{\rho,a}}$, where σ_a is the unique representation of dimension a of $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})$. Then ϕ is θ -discrete if $m_{\rho,a}$ is at most 1 and if $m_{\rho,a} = 1$ then ρ is invariant under the composition of $g \mapsto {}^t g^{-1}$ and the conjugation in W_E by the action of the non-trivial element in Γ_{E/\mathbb{Q}_p} .

Recall that Mœglin constructed a stable packet consisting of discrete series representations of \mathbf{U}_n^* from a conjugacy class of θ -discrete and θ -stable morphisms of $W_E \times \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ in $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$. More precisely, let ϕ be a θ -discrete and θ -stable morphism. Then the local Langlands correspondence for GL_n associates with ϕ a θ -discrete representation $\pi(\phi)$ of $\mathrm{GL}_n(E)$. The corresponding packet Π_{ϕ}^{Mo} is the set of discrete series representations τ such that the extended cuspidal support of τ is the same as the cuspidal support of $\pi(\phi)$.

There is another characterization of the discrete series representations τ belonging to Π_ϕ^{Mo} . Since ϕ is conjugate-orthogonal, by [GGP12, Theorem 8.1 (ii)], it is the restriction to W_E of an L -parameter $\phi_{U_n^*}$ of U_n^* . The following result is well known for the experts but for completeness, we also give a proof.

Proposition 2.10. *The packet Π_ϕ^{Mo} coincides with the packet corresponding to $\phi_{U_n^*}$ constructed in [Mok15].*

Proof. Denote $I_{\text{cusp}}(\mathbb{G})$ the space of orbital integrals of cuspidal functions of a reductive group \mathbb{G} . Recall that a function f is cuspidal if for each proper Levi subgroup $L \subset \mathbb{G}$ with parabolic Q , we have that the constant term f_Q satisfies $\text{tr}(\pi_L | f_Q) = 0$ for each $\pi_L \in \Pi_{\text{temp}}(L)$. Following [Art93, §6] [Art96, §1], one can define a convenient inner product by

$$(a_G, b_G) := \int_{\Gamma_{\text{ell}}(\mathbb{G})} a_G(\gamma) \overline{b_G(\gamma)} d\gamma,$$

for $a_G, b_G \in I_{\text{cusp}}(\mathbb{G})$ and $\Gamma_{\text{ell}}(\mathbb{G})$ is the set of elliptic, strongly regular, semi-simple conjugacy class in $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. The set $T_{\text{ell}}(\mathbb{G})$ parametrizes an orthonormal basis of $I_{\text{cusp}}(\mathbb{G})$. More precisely, we consider the triples $\omega = (M, \sigma, r)$ where M is a Levi component of some parabolic subgroup P of G , σ is a square integrable representation of $M(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ and r is an element in the extended R -group \tilde{R}_σ of σ . We can associate a distribution to each triple by the formula

$$\Phi(\omega, f) = \text{tr}(\tilde{R}(r, \sigma) \mathcal{I}_P(\sigma, f)) \quad f \in \mathcal{H}(G(\mathbb{Q}_p)).$$

where \mathcal{I}_P is the parabolic induction. We consider only essential triples. Roughly speaking they are the ones whose corresponding distribution is non-zero. These triples have an action of some group W_0^G and we denote $T(\mathbb{G})$ the set of orbits of essential triples. Then $T_{\text{ell}}(\mathbb{G})$ is the set of ω in $T(\mathbb{G})$ such that the distribution $\Phi(\omega)$ does not vanish on $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)_{\text{ell}}$, the set of elliptic elements of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. The virtual characters corresponding to these distributions form an orthogonal basis of $I_{\text{cusp}}(\mathbb{G})$. In particular, each square integrable representation π of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ belongs to $T_{\text{ell}}(\mathbb{G})$ (here we take $M = G$ and $\pi = \sigma$) and the corresponding virtual character is in fact the Harish-Chandra character θ_π .

Let $\tilde{\pi}(\phi)$ be an extension of $\pi(\phi)$ to \tilde{G}_n . Let f be a pseudo-coefficient of $\tilde{\pi}(\phi)$ and denote f_ϕ its projection in $I_{\text{cusp}}(\tilde{G}_n)$. We have a decomposition $I_{\text{cusp}}(\tilde{G}_n) = \bigoplus_{D(n)} I_{\text{cusp}}^{\text{st}}(U_{n_1}^* \times U_{n_2}^*)$ where $D(n)$ is the set of ordered pairs (n_1, n_2) whose sum is n . In fact, by [Art96, Proposition 3.5] the map that associates f with the sum of its endoscopic transfers gives an isometric isomorphism between them.

Since U_n^* can be considered as a twisted endoscopic group of \tilde{G}_n , there exists $f_\phi^{U_n^*} \in I_{\text{cusp}}^{\text{st}}(U_n^*)$ a stable transfer of f_ϕ . Since ϕ is θ -discrete, by [Mœg07, Theorem 6.1], the stable transfer of f_ϕ to any other endoscopic group vanishes. Thus, $f_\phi^{U_n^*}$ corresponds to a stable distribution of $U_n^*(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ and since the map is isometric, we have an equality

$$\text{tr}(\tilde{\pi}(\phi)(g)) = \int_{\Gamma_{\text{ell}}(\tilde{G}_n)} f_\phi(\gamma) g(\gamma) d\gamma = \int_{\Gamma_{\text{ell}}(U_n^*)} f_\phi^{U_n^*}(\gamma) g^{U_n^*}(\gamma) d\gamma, \quad g \in \mathcal{H}(\tilde{G}_n).$$

Moreover, by [Mœg07, §5.5], the packet Π_ϕ^{Mo} consists of τ which are in the decomposition of this stable distribution with respect to the above basis. By [Mok15, Theorem 3.2.1 (a)], applying to the pair $(\tilde{G}_n, \pi(\phi))$ we have

$$\text{tr}(\tilde{\pi}(\phi)(g)) = \sum_{\pi \in \Pi_\phi} \text{tr}(\pi(g^{U_n^*})), \quad g \in \mathcal{H}(\tilde{G}_n).$$

where the sum is over the packet Π_ϕ constructed in loc.cit. Therefore the packet Π_ϕ^{Mo} coincides with the packet corresponding to ϕ constructed in [Mok15]. \square

Proposition 2.11. *Let n be an odd integer and G be the quasi-split unitary group U_n^* or similitude unitary group GU_n^* . Then LLC_G is compatible with parabolic induction. Namely, if $P \subset G$ is a proper parabolic subgroup with Levi factor M and $\pi_M \in \Pi_{\mathbb{C}}(M)$ is an irreducible admissible representation of M with (semi-simplified) L -parameter $\phi_M^{ss} : W_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow {}^L M(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$ and π is an irreducible constituent of the (normalized) parabolic induction $I_{P(\mathbb{Q}_p)}^{G(\mathbb{Q}_p)}(\pi_M)$ then the (semi-simplified) L -parameter of π is given by the embedding*

$$\phi_G^{ss} : W_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \xrightarrow{\phi_M^{ss}} {}^L M(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \rightarrow {}^L G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell).$$

Remark 2.12. We note that the statement is well-defined since any Levi subgroup of $M \subset G$ is a product of an odd unitary similitude group and general linear groups.

Proof. It is enough to prove the result for $G = U_n^*$ since an irreducible representation of GU_n^* (resp. its L -parameter) is completely determined by its central character and restriction to the corresponding unitary group (resp. the L -parameter corresponding to the central character and projection to the corresponding unitary group).

Let $\pi \in \Pi_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$ and (M, π_M) be its cuspidal support. We claim that it is enough to prove compatibility with parabolic induction of semi-simplified L -parameters for all such triples (π, π_M, M) . Indeed, suppose we have shown this. We first note that this implies the same statement for any Levi subgroup of G , since compatibility with parabolic induction is also known for general linear groups. Then, let $(\pi, \pi_{M'}, M')$ be any triple such that π is a subquotient of $I_{P'(\mathbb{Q}_p)}^{G(\mathbb{Q}_p)}\pi_{M'}$. The cuspidal support (M_1, π_{M_1}) of $\pi_{M'}$ is also the cuspidal support of π by transitivity of parabolic induction. By assumption, we have

- an equality between $\phi_{\pi_{M'}}^{ss}$ and the composition of $\phi_{\pi_{M_1}}^{ss}$ and ${}^L M_1(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \rightarrow {}^L M'(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$,
- an equality between ϕ_{π}^{ss} and the composition of $\phi_{\pi_{M_1}}^{ss}$ and ${}^L M_1(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \rightarrow {}^L G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$.

This clearly implies an equality between ϕ_{π}^{ss} and the composition of $\phi_{\pi_{M'}}^{ss}$ and ${}^L M'(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \rightarrow {}^L G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$, as desired.

We now proceed by proving the claim when $\pi \in \Pi_2(G)$ and then deduce the tempered case and finally the general case. If $\pi \in \Pi_2(G)$, there exists a supercuspidal representation π_0 of $U_{n_0}^*$ with $n_0 \leq n$ and a set \mathcal{J} of triples (ρ, a, b) such that ρ is a θ -invariant supercuspidal representation of $\text{GL}_{n_\rho}(E)$ and $a > b$ are demi-integers and π is a subquotient of the parabolic induction $I_{P(\mathbb{Q}_p)}^{G(\mathbb{Q}_p)}\pi_M$, where $\pi_M := \otimes_{(\rho, a, b) \in \mathcal{J}} \otimes_{y \in [a, b]} \rho ||^y \otimes \pi_0$ and $M = \times_{(\rho, a, b) \in \mathcal{J}} \text{Res}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^E \text{GL}_{n_\rho}^{\otimes(a-b+1)} \times U_{n_0}^*$. Moreover, (M, π_M) is the cuspidal support of π .

Denote by τ_G the irreducible representation of $\text{GL}_n(E)$ whose cuspidal support is $\text{SuppCusp}(\pi)$. Then by 2.10, the base change $\phi_{G, E}^{ss}$ of the semi-simplified L -parameter ϕ_G^{ss} of π corresponds to τ_G via the local Langlands correspondence for the group $\text{GL}_n(E)$. Remark that $\phi_{G, E}^{ss} = \phi_{G|W_E}^{ss}$ and we can identify $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ as the subset of $\text{GL}_n(E)$ preserving some Hermitian form. Thus by [GGP12, Theorem 8.1 (ii)], $\phi_{G, E}^{ss}$ uniquely determines ϕ_G^{ss} by the formula $\phi_G^{ss} = \text{Ind}_{W_E}^{W_{\mathbb{Q}_p}} \phi_{G, E}^{ss}$.

Denote by τ_M the irreducible representation of $M(E)$ whose cuspidal support is $\text{SuppCusp}(\pi)$. Then by 2.10, the base change $\phi_{M, E}^{ss}$ of the semi-simplified L -parameter ϕ_M^{ss} of π_M corresponds to τ_M via the local Langlands correspondence for $M(E)$. Similarly, we have the identity $\phi_{M, E}^{ss} = \phi_{M|W_E}^{ss}$ and $\phi_M^{ss} = \text{Ind}_{W_E}^{W_{\mathbb{Q}_p}} \phi_{M, E}^{ss}$. Therefore it is enough to prove compatibility with parabolic induction for the parameters $\phi_{G, E}^{ss}$ and $\phi_{M, E}^{ss}$.

By definition τ_G and τ_M have the same cuspidal support. By the compatibility of semi-simplified L -parameters with parabolic induction for GL_n , we deduce that $\phi_{G, E}^{ss}$ and $\phi_{M, E}^{ss}$ are compatible with parabolic induction. This is what we want to prove in this case.

Consider now a tempered representation π which is not a discrete series. Denote ϕ_G its L -parameter. Then by [Mok15, Proposition 3.4.4] and its proof, there is a proper Levi subgroup M

of G and a discrete L -parameter ϕ_M of M such that we have the following identification :

$$\phi_G : W_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \xrightarrow{\phi_M} {}^L M(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \rightarrow {}^L G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell). \quad (5)$$

Moreover, we have that $\Pi_G(\phi)$ equals the set of irreducible subquotients of $I_P^G(\pi_M)$ ranging over all $\pi_M \in \Pi_M(\phi_M)$. We can suppose that π is a subquotient of the parabolic induction of some discrete representation π_M in the packet $\Pi_M(\phi_M)$. Therefore the cuspidal support (M_1, π_{M_1}) of π_M is also the cuspidal support of π .

Since the Levi subgroup M is a product of a unitary group $U_{n_0}^*$ for some n_0 smaller than n and some groups of the form $\text{Res}_{E/\mathbb{Q}_p} \text{GL}_m$, our claim is also true for the discrete representations π_M and parabolic subgroups of M by what we have proved for discrete representations of unitary groups. Thus we can identify ϕ_M^{ss} with the composition of $\phi_{M_1}^{ss}$ and the inclusion ${}^L M_1(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \rightarrow {}^L M(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$.

Combining with (5), we see that ϕ_G^{ss} is the composition of $\phi_{M_1}^{ss}$ and the inclusion ${}^L M_1(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \rightarrow {}^L G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$ as desired.

Finally, we consider the case where π is a general irreducible admissible representation whose corresponding L -parameter is ϕ_G . By 2.2, there exists a triple (P, σ, ν) such that π is the unique irreducible quotient of the normalized parabolic induction $I_P^G(\sigma \otimes \chi_\nu)$, where P is a parabolic subgroup with Levi factor M and σ is a tempered representation of M as well as χ_ν is the positive real unramified character determined by ν . Denote by ${}^t\phi$ the L -parameter corresponding to σ . Then by Theorem 2.5, the L -parameter of π is the one corresponding to $(P, {}^t\phi, \nu)$ given by Theorem 2.3. Thus we have $\phi_G : W_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \xrightarrow{{}^t\phi_{z(\nu)}} {}^L M(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \rightarrow {}^L G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$. Therefore compatibility with parabolic induction is true for $(\pi, M, \sigma \otimes \nu)$. By using the argument with cuspidal support as above, we see that the claim holds true when π is an irreducible admissible representation. This completes the proof of the proposition. \square

2.2.4. Galois representation computations. In this subsection, we make a number of computations that are used in the rest of the paper. We begin by introducing the following notations.

Let $\phi \in \Phi(\text{GU}_n^*)$ be an L -parameter. We consider the representation $r_\mu \circ \phi|_{\mathcal{L}_E}$ for the cocharacter μ of GU_n^* with weights $((1, 0, \dots, 0), 1)$. Explicitly, this equals the restriction of ϕ to \mathcal{L}_E composed with the map $(\text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C}) \times \mathbb{C}^\times) \times W_E \rightarrow \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$ given by $(g, \lambda, w) \mapsto g\lambda$. We also define

$$\overline{\phi} : \mathcal{L}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \xrightarrow{\phi} {}^L \text{GU}_n^*(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow {}^L U_n^*(\mathbb{C}) = \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C}) \rtimes W_{\mathbb{Q}_p},$$

via the natural projection, and $\overline{\phi}_E$ to be the representation obtained by restricting $\overline{\phi}$ to \mathcal{L}_E and projecting to $\text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$. We write χ_ϕ for the character given by restricting ϕ to \mathcal{L}_E and projecting to the \mathbb{C}^\times corresponding to the similitude factor. Hence we have $r_\mu \circ \phi|_{\mathcal{L}_E} = \overline{\phi}_E \otimes \chi_\phi$.

We set $S_\phi := Z_{\widehat{\text{GU}}_n}(\phi)$ and $S_{\overline{\phi}} = Z_{\widehat{U}_n}(\overline{\phi})$. We will write

$$\overline{\phi}_E = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r \overline{\phi}_i^{\oplus n_i}, \quad r_\mu \circ \phi|_{\mathcal{L}_E} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r \phi_i^{\oplus n_i}$$

as a direct sum of pairwise distinct irreducible \mathcal{L}_E -representations $\overline{\phi}_i, \phi_i$ occurring with positive multiplicity n_i , and where $\phi_i = \overline{\phi}_i \otimes \chi_\phi$.

We now assume further that $\phi \in \Phi_2(\text{GU}_n)$. It follows by [KMSW14, Pages 62,63] and [Kot84b, Lemma 10.3.1], that we have each $n_i = 1$ and

$$S_\phi^{\natural} = S_{\overline{\phi}} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r \text{O}(1, \mathbb{C}) \simeq (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^r.$$

The center $Z(\widehat{U}_n)^\Gamma = \{\pm I_n\} \simeq \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ embeds diagonally into S_ϕ^{\natural} . We have

$$S_\phi^{\natural} = S_\phi = \{g \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C}) \mid \det(g) = 1, g \in S_{\overline{\phi}}\} \times \mathbb{C}^\times \simeq (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^{r-1} \times \mathbb{C}^\times$$

and the center $Z(\widehat{\mathrm{GU}}_n)^\Gamma = I_n \times \mathbb{C}^\times$ embeds in the obvious way.

We now give a combinatorial description of the character groups $X^*(S_\phi)$ and $X^*(S_{\overline{\phi}})$ that will be used in the explicit computations in §4. We let $\tau_i \in X^*(S_{\overline{\phi}})$ be the sign character on the i th $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ factor and trivial on the other factors. Then $X^*(S_{\overline{\phi}})$ is generated as a \mathbb{Z} -module by $\{\tau_i\}$ up to the obvious relation that $\tau_i^{\otimes 2}$ is trivial. There is a natural map $S_\phi \rightarrow S_{\overline{\phi}}$ which induces a map $X^*(S_{\overline{\phi}}) \rightarrow X^*(S_\phi)$. We denote the image of τ_i under this map by $\tilde{\tau}_i$ and we let \widehat{c} denote the character of S_ϕ that is trivial on the $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^{r-1}$ part and is the identity on \mathbb{C}^\times . Then $X^*(S_\phi)$ is generated by \widehat{c} and the $\tilde{\tau}_i$ with one additional relation that the determinant character of $\widehat{\mathrm{U}}_n$ is trivial on S_ϕ . More concretely, if ϕ_i has dimension d_i as an irreducible representation, then $\det := \prod_i \tau_i^{d_i} = \prod_{i: d_i \text{ odd}} \tau_i$ is the determinant character of $\widehat{\mathrm{U}}_n$ restricted to $S_{\overline{\phi}}$ and hence we have $\widetilde{\det} := \prod_{i: d_i \text{ odd}} \tilde{\tau}_i$ is trivial in $X^*(S_\phi)$.

The set $X^*(S_{\overline{\phi}})$ is naturally identified with subsets $I \subset \{1, \dots, r\}$ by $I \mapsto \prod_{i \in I} \tau_i =: \tau_I$.

We say that two subsets I_1, I_2 of $\{1, \dots, r\}$ are equivalent if either $I_1 = I_2$ or we have

- $I_1 \cap \{i : d_i \text{ even}\} = I_2 \cap \{i : d_i \text{ even}\}$
- $I_1 \cap \{i : d_i \text{ odd}\} \sqcup I_2 \cap \{i : d_i \text{ odd}\} = \{i : d_i \text{ odd}\}$.

Then the set $X^*(S_\phi)$ is in bijection with pairs $([I], m)$ such that $[I]$ is an equivalence class under the above relation and $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ by the map $([I], m) \mapsto \widehat{c}^m \otimes \prod_{i \in I} \tilde{\tau}_i =: \tilde{\tau}_{[I], m}$. For ease of notation, we denote $\tilde{\tau}_{\{\{i\}\}, m}$ by $\tilde{\tau}_{i, m}$. The symmetric difference operation on subsets of $\{1, \dots, r\}$ (denoted by \oplus) gives a group structure and it is easy to check that this descends to a group structure on equivalence classes. Hence, the above map induces a group isomorphism between $(\mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\}) / \sim) \times \mathbb{Z}$ and $X^*(S_\phi)$.

Fix an extended pure inner twist $(\mathrm{GU}_n, \varrho, z)$ of GU_n^* . Fix also a dominant cocharacter μ of GU_n and let $b \in B(\mathrm{GU}_n, \mu)$ be the unique basic element. Then J_b has the structure of an extended pure inner twist (J_b, ϱ_b, z_b) of GU_n and also $(J_b, \varrho_b \circ \varrho, z + z_b)$ of GU_n^* . Suppose that $\kappa(z) = m_0, \kappa(b) = m_1 \in \mathbb{Z} = X^*(\widehat{\mathrm{GU}}_n)^\Gamma$. For $I \subset \{1, \dots, r\}$, we let $\pi_{[I], m_0 + m_1}$ denote the unique element of $\Pi_\phi(J_b, \varrho_b \circ \varrho)$ such that $\iota_{\mathfrak{w}}(\pi_{[I], m_0 + m_1}) = \tilde{\tau}_{[I], m_0 + m_1}$.

We now make the following definition.

Definition 2.13. *For ϕ a discrete parameter of GU_n and $\pi \in \Pi_\phi(\mathrm{GU}_n, \varrho)$ and $\rho \in \Pi_\phi(J_b, \varrho_b \circ \varrho)$, we define the representation $\delta_{\pi, \rho} := \iota_{\mathfrak{w}}(\pi)^\vee \otimes \iota_{\mathfrak{w}}(\rho)$ of S_ϕ .*

Remark 2.14. The representation $\delta_{\pi, \rho}$ does not depend on \mathfrak{w} since modifying \mathfrak{w} scales both $\iota_{\mathfrak{w}}(\pi)$ and $\iota_{\mathfrak{w}}(\rho)$ and hence keeps $\delta_{\pi, \rho}$ constant ([Kal13]).

In preparation for applications to the Kottwitz conjecture, we further elucidate the representation $\delta_{\pi, \rho}$ in the particular case that μ is given by $z \mapsto (\mathrm{diag}(z, 1, \dots, 1), z)$, with reflex field E . In particular, we describe the W_E -representation $\mathrm{Hom}_{S_\phi}(\delta_{\pi, \rho}, r_\mu \circ \phi|_{W_E})$ where r_μ is the representation of $\widehat{\mathrm{GU}}_n \rtimes W_E \subset {}^L\mathrm{GU}_n$ as in [Kot84a, Lemma (2.1.2)].

The representation r_μ restricted to $\widehat{\mathrm{GU}}_n \cong \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C}) \times \mathbb{C}^\times$ is the irreducible representation with highest weight μ and hence has weights given by the Weyl orbit of the character $\widehat{\mu}$ of $\widehat{T} \times \mathbb{C}^\times \subset \widehat{\mathrm{GU}}_n$ corresponding to μ . As a representation of S_ϕ , the \mathbb{C}^\times -factor acts by \widehat{c} and the $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^{r-1}$ -factor acts by $\prod_i \tilde{\tau}_i$. Hence, as an S_ϕ -representation, we have $r_\mu \circ \phi|_{\mathcal{L}_E} \cong \bigoplus_i \tilde{\tau}_{i, 1}$.

The packet $\Pi_\phi(\mathrm{GU}_n, \varrho)$ (resp. $\Pi_\phi(J_b, \varrho_b \circ \varrho)$) corresponds via $\iota_{\mathfrak{w}}$ to the 2^{r-1} characters of the form $\tilde{\tau}_{[I], m_0}$ (resp. $\tilde{\tau}_{[I], m_0 + 1}$). Hence, for each $\rho = \pi_{[I], m_0 + 1} \in \Pi_\phi(J_b, \varrho_b \circ \varrho)$, there is precisely one representation $\pi_i^\rho = \pi_{[I \oplus \{i\}], m_0} \in \Pi_\phi(\mathrm{GU}_n, \varrho)$ such that $\delta_{\pi_i^\rho, \rho} \cong \tilde{\tau}_{i, 1}$. Thus, we have

$\bigoplus_{\pi \in \Pi_\phi(\mathrm{GU}_n, \varrho)} \mathrm{Hom}_{S_\phi}(\delta_{\pi, \rho}, r_\mu \circ \phi|_{W_E}) \simeq r_\mu \circ \phi|_{W_E}$ as W_E -representations (the same is true for \mathcal{L}_E representations, but in the paper we will only be considering the W_E -action).

We now repeat our analysis for U_n equipped with the extended pure inner form (U_n, ϱ, z) and μ given by $z \mapsto \mathrm{diag}(z, 1, \dots, 1)$. Let $\bar{\phi} \in \Phi_2(U_n^*)$. In this case, the unique basic $b \in B(U_n, \mu)$ satisfies $\kappa(b) \in X^*(Z(\widehat{U}_n)^\Gamma) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ is nontrivial. The packet $\Pi_{\bar{\phi}}(U_n, \varrho)$ (resp. $\Pi_{\bar{\phi}}(J_b, \varrho_b \circ \varrho)$) is of size 2^{r-1} and corresponds via $\iota_{\mathfrak{w}}$ with those characters of $S_{\bar{\phi}}$ whose restriction to $Z(\widehat{U}_n)^\Gamma$ equals $\kappa(z)$ (resp. $\kappa(z) + \kappa(b)$). As before, we have that $r_\mu \circ \bar{\phi}|_{W_E} = \bar{\phi}_E \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \tau_i$. We note that each τ_i restricts non-trivially to $Z(\widehat{U}_n)^\Gamma$. It follows that $\bigoplus_{\pi \in \Pi_{\bar{\phi}}(U_n, \varrho)} \mathrm{Hom}_{S_{\bar{\phi}}}(\delta_{\pi, \rho}, r_\mu \circ \bar{\phi}|_{W_E}) = \bar{\phi}_E|_{W_E}$.

We record the results of these computations in the following corollary.

Corollary 2.15. *Suppose that ϕ is a discrete parameter of GU_n and consider the dominant cocharacter μ given by $z \mapsto (\mathrm{diag}(z, 1, \dots, 1), z)$ of GU_n and $b \in B(\mathrm{GU}_n, \mu)$ the unique basic element, then we have an isomorphism*

$$\bigoplus_{\pi \in \Pi_\phi(\mathrm{GU}_n, \varrho)} \mathrm{Hom}_{S_\phi}(\delta_{\pi, \rho}, r_\mu \circ \phi|_{W_E}) \simeq r_\mu \circ \phi|_{W_E}$$

for all $\rho \in \Pi_\phi(J_b, \varrho_b \circ \varrho)$. Similarly, if $\bar{\phi}$ is a discrete parameter of U_n and μ is given by $z \mapsto \mathrm{diag}(z, 1, \dots, 1)$ and $b \in B(U_n, \mu)$ is the unique basic element, then we have an isomorphism

$$\bigoplus_{\pi \in \Pi_{\bar{\phi}}(U_n, \varrho)} \mathrm{Hom}_{S_{\bar{\phi}}}(\delta_{\pi, \rho}, r_\mu \circ \bar{\phi}|_{W_E}) \simeq \bar{\phi}_E|_{W_E}$$

for all $\rho \in \Pi_\phi(J_b, \varrho_b \circ \varrho)$.

More precisely, if $\rho \in \Pi_\phi(J_b, \varrho_b \circ \varrho)$, and we write $r_\mu \circ \phi|_{\mathcal{L}_E} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r \phi_i$, where ϕ_i are distinct irreducible representations of \mathcal{L}_E for $i = 1, \dots, r$. Then, if $\rho = \pi_{[I], m_0+1}$ is the representation corresponding to $[I] \in (\mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\})/\sim)$, we have that

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{S_\phi}(\delta_{\pi_{[I \oplus \{i\}, m_0]}, \rho}, r_\mu \circ \phi|_{W_E}) \simeq \phi_i|_{W_E}$$

for all $i = 1, \dots, r$, and is 0 otherwise. Similarly, if we write $\bar{\phi}|_{\mathcal{L}_E} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r \bar{\phi}_i$ as a direct sum of irreducible \mathcal{L}_E -representations then, if $\rho = \pi_I$ is the representation corresponding to $I \subset \{1, \dots, r\}$ with odd cardinality we have that

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{S_{\bar{\phi}}}(\delta_{\pi_{I \oplus \{i\}, \rho}, r_\mu \circ \bar{\phi}|_{W_E}) \simeq \bar{\phi}_i|_{W_E}$$

for all $i = 1, \dots, r$, and is 0 otherwise.

We will now upgrade this. Consider the case where $\mu_d = ((1^d, 0^{n-d}), 1)$ and $b \in B(\mathrm{GU}_n, \mu_d)$ is the unique basic element. We note that, in this case, we have identifications

$$r_{\mu_d} \circ \phi|_{\mathcal{L}_E} = \Lambda^d(\bar{\phi}_E) \otimes \chi_\phi \simeq \bigoplus \otimes_{j=1}^r \Lambda^{d_j}(\bar{\phi}_j) \otimes \chi_\phi,$$

where the direct sum is over partitions $\sum_{j=1}^k d_j = d$ for $d_j \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 0}$. It follows that, as an S_ϕ -representation, the summand associated to (d_1, \dots, d_k) is isomorphic to $\tilde{\tau}_{[J], 1}$, where J contains each $i \in \{1, \dots, r\}$ such that d_i is odd. For simplicity, we will just be interested in the case where $d \leq r$ and $|J| = d$. We now have the following corollary of the above discussion.

Corollary 2.16. *Suppose that ϕ is a discrete parameter of GU_n^* . Write $r_{\mu_1} \circ \phi|_{\mathcal{L}_E} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r \phi_i$ for distinct irreducible representations of \mathcal{L}_E , and consider the dominant cocharacter given by $\mu_d =$*

$((1^d, 0^{n-d}), 1)$ for $1 \leq d \leq r$, and $b \in B(\mathrm{GU}_n, \mu_d)$. Then, if $\rho = \pi_{[I], m_0+1} \in \Pi_\phi(J_b, \varrho_b \circ \varrho)$ is the representation corresponding to $[I] \in (\mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\})/\sim)$ as above, we have an isomorphism

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{S_\phi}(\delta_{\pi, \rho}, r_{\mu_d} \circ \phi|_{W_E}) \simeq \bigotimes_{j \in J} \phi_j|_{W_E}$$

for varying $[J] \in (\mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\})/\sim)$ represented by $J \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\})$ with cardinality d , and $\pi = \pi_{[I \oplus J], m_0} \in \Pi_\phi(\mathrm{GU}_n, \varrho)$ the representation corresponding to the symmetric difference of I and J .

We now record some similar consequences for U_n . We abuse notation and similarly write μ_d for the geometric dominant cocharacter of U_n with weights given by $(1^d, 0^{n-d})$. Let $b_d \in B(G, \mu_d)$ denote the unique basic element. We note that the κ -invariant induces an isomorphism: $B(\mathrm{U}_n)_{\mathrm{bas}} \simeq X_*(Z(\hat{\mathrm{U}}_n)^\Gamma) \simeq \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$. We let b denote the unique non-trivial basic element for the rest of section, and note that if d is odd then $b_d = b$ and if d is even b_d is the trivial element. Similarly, if $\bar{\phi}$ is a discrete parameter of U_n , we denote $r_{\mu_1} \circ \phi|_{\mathcal{L}_E}$ by $\bar{\phi}_E$ and observe that, for all d , we have an identification $r_{\mu_d} \circ \bar{\phi}|_{\mathcal{L}_E} \simeq \Lambda^d(\bar{\phi}_E)$. Writing $\bar{\phi}_E = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r \bar{\phi}_i$ as above, we have that $\Lambda^d(\bar{\phi}_E)$ breaks up as a direct sum

$$\bigotimes_{j=1}^k \Lambda^{d_j}(\bar{\phi}_j)$$

for a tuple $(d_j)_{j=1}^k$ such that $\sum_{j=1}^k d_j = d$. This summand is (up to multiplicity) isomorphic to $\bigotimes_{j=1}^k \tau_j^{\otimes d_j}$ as an $S_{\bar{\phi}}$ -representation. Now, restricting to the case that $1 \leq d \leq r$, since the τ_j are of order 2 this will be isomorphic to representations of the form τ_J for $J \subset \{1, \dots, r\}$ satisfying $|J| \leq d$, and all the J satisfying $|J| = d$ occur. Moreover, by considering the central character, it follows that all J appearing must satisfy that $|J| \equiv d \pmod{2}$. This allows us to deduce the following.

Corollary 2.17. *Suppose that $\bar{\phi}$ is a discrete parameter of U_n . We write $r_{\mu_1} \circ \phi|_{\mathcal{L}_E} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r \bar{\phi}_i$ for r distinct irreducible representations of \mathcal{L}_E , and consider the dominant cocharacter given by $\mu_d = (1^d, 0^{n-d})$ for $1 \leq d \leq r$, and $b_d \in B(\mathrm{U}_n, \mu_d)$. Then, if $\rho = \pi_I \in \Pi_{\bar{\phi}}(\mathrm{U}_n, \varrho_{b_d} \circ \varrho)$ is a representation corresponding to $I \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\})$ with $|I| \equiv d + m_0 \pmod{2}$, we have an isomorphism*

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{S_{\bar{\phi}}}(\delta_{\pi, \rho}, r_{\mu_d} \circ \bar{\phi}|_{W_E}) \simeq \bigotimes_{j \in J} \bar{\phi}_j|_{W_E}$$

for varying $J \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\})$ such that $|J| \equiv d \pmod{2}$, and $\pi = \pi_{I \oplus J} \in \Pi_{\bar{\phi}}(\mathrm{U}_n, \varrho)$ the representation corresponding to the symmetric difference of I and J . Moreover, $\mathrm{Hom}_{S_{\bar{\phi}}}(\delta_{\pi, \rho}, r_{\mu_d} \circ \bar{\phi}|_{W_E})$ will be 0 unless $\pi = \pi_J$ for $|J| \equiv d \pmod{2}$ and $|J| \leq d$.

2.3. The Correspondence of Fargues–Scholze. In this section, we review the Fargues–Scholze local Langlands correspondence as well as its connection to the cohomology of local shtuka spaces. This correspondence is denoted by $\mathrm{LLC}_G^{\mathrm{FS}}$ for G a connected reductive group.

2.3.1. The Fargues–Scholze correspondence. Let G/\mathbb{Q}_p be a connected reductive group. We let Perf denote the category of perfectoid spaces over $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$. We write $* := \mathrm{Spd}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p)$ for the natural base. The key object of study is the moduli stack Bun_G sending $S \in \mathrm{Perf}$ to the groupoid of G -bundles on the relative Fargues–Fontaine curve X_S . We recall that, for any Artin v -stack X , Fargues–Scholze define a triangulated category $\mathrm{D}_{\blacksquare}(X, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$ of solid $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -sheaves [FS21, Section VII.1] and isolate a nice full subcategory $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{lis}}(X, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \subset \mathrm{D}_{\blacksquare}(X, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$ of lisse-étale $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -sheaves [FS21, Section VII.6.]. We will be interested in the derived category $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{lis}}(\mathrm{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$. The key point is that objects in this category are manifestly related to smooth admissible representations of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. In particular, bundles on the Fargues–Fontaine curve are parametrized by elements $b \in B(G)$, and each element gives rise to a locally-closed Harder–Narasimhan strata $\mathrm{Bun}_G^b \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Bun}_G$. These strata admit a natural map

$\text{Bun}_G^b \rightarrow [*/J_b(\mathbb{Q}_p)]$ to the classifying stack defined by the \mathbb{Q}_p -points of the σ -centralizer J_b , and, by [FS21, Proposition VII.7.1], pullback along this map induces an equivalence

$$D(J_b(\mathbb{Q}_p), \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \simeq D_{\text{lis}}([*/J_b(\mathbb{Q}_p)], \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \xrightarrow{\simeq} D_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_G^b, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell),$$

where $D(J_b(\mathbb{Q}_p), \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$ is the unbounded derived category of smooth $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -representations of $J_b(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. We will repeatedly use this identification in what follows. In particular, for a smooth irreducible representation $\pi \in \Pi_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell}(J_b)$, we get an object $\rho \in D_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_G^b, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \subset D(\text{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$ by extension by zero along the locally closed embedding $j_b : \text{Bun}_G^b \hookrightarrow \text{Bun}_G$, and the Fargues–Scholze parameter comes from acting on this representation by endofunctors of $D_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$ called Hecke operators. To introduce this, for a finite index set I , we let $\text{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell}({}^L G^I)$ denote the category of algebraic representations of I -copies of the Langlands dual group, and we let Div^I be the product of I -copies of the diamond $\text{Div}^1 = \text{Spd}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p)/\text{Frob}^{\mathbb{Z}}$. The diamond Div^1 parametrizes, for $S \in \text{Perf}$, characteristic 0 untilts of S , which in particular give rise to Cartier divisors in X_S . We then have the Hecke stack

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \text{Hck} & \\ h^\leftarrow \swarrow & & \searrow h^\rightarrow \times \text{supp} \\ \text{Bun}_G & & \text{Bun}_G \times \text{Div}^I \end{array}$$

defined as the functor parametrizing, for $S \in \text{Perf}$ together with a map $S \rightarrow \text{Div}^I$ corresponding to characteristic 0 untilts S_i^\sharp defining Cartier divisors in X_S for $i \in I$, a pair of G -torsors $\mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{E}_2$ together with an isomorphism

$$\beta : \mathcal{E}_1|_{X_S \setminus \bigcup_{i \in I} S_i^\sharp} \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathcal{E}_2|_{X_S \setminus \bigcup_{i \in I} S_i^\sharp},$$

where $h^\leftarrow((\mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{E}_2, i, (S_i^\sharp)_{i \in I})) = \mathcal{E}_1$ and $h^\rightarrow \times \text{supp}((\mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{E}_2, \beta, (S_i^\sharp)_{i \in I})) = (\mathcal{E}_2, (S_i^\sharp)_{i \in I})$. For each element $W \in \text{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell}({}^L G^I)$, the geometric Satake correspondence of Fargues–Scholze [FS21, Chapter VI] furnishes a solid $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -sheaf \mathcal{S}_W on Hck. This allows us to define Hecke operators.

Definition 2.18. For each $W \in \text{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell}({}^L G^I)$, we define the Hecke operator

$$\begin{aligned} T_W : D_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) &\rightarrow D_{\blacksquare}(\text{Bun}_G \times X^I, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \\ A &\mapsto R(h^\rightarrow \times \text{supp})_{\natural}(h^{\leftarrow *}(A) \otimes^{\mathbb{L}} \mathcal{S}_W), \end{aligned}$$

where \mathcal{S}_W is a solid $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -sheaf and the functor $R(h^\rightarrow \times \text{supp})_{\natural}$ is the natural push-forward (i.e the left adjoint to the restriction functor in the category of solid $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -sheaves [FS21, Proposition VII.3.1]).

It follows by [FS21, Theorem I.7.2, Proposition IX.2.1, Corollary IX.2.3] that, if E denotes the reflex field of W , this induces a functor

$$D_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \rightarrow D_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)^{BW_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^I}$$

which we will also denote by T_W . The Hecke operators are natural in I and W and compatible with exterior tensor products. For a finite set I , a representation $W \in \text{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell}({}^L G^I)$, maps $\alpha : \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \rightarrow \Delta^* W$ and $\beta : \Delta^* W \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$, and elements $(\gamma_i)_{i \in I} \in W_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^I$ for $i \in I$, one defines the excursion operator on $D_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$ to be the natural transformation of the identity functor given by the composition:

$$id = T_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell} \xrightarrow{\alpha} T_{\Delta^* W} = T_W \xrightarrow{(\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} T_W = T_{\Delta^* W} \xrightarrow{\beta} T_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell} = id.$$

In particular, for all such data, we get an endomorphism of a smooth irreducible $\pi \in D(G(\mathbb{Q}_p), \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \simeq D_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_G^1, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \subset D_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$ which, by Schur’s lemma will give us a scalar in $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$. In other words, to the datum $(I, W, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}, \alpha, \beta)$ we assign a scalar. The natural compatibilities between Hecke operators will give rise to natural relationships between these scalars. These scalars and the

relations they satisfy can be used, via Lafforgue’s reconstruction theorem [Laf18, Proposition 11.7], to construct a unique continuous semisimple map

$$\phi_\pi^{\text{FS}} : W_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow {}^L G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}),$$

which is the Fargues–Scholze parameter of π . It is characterized by the property that for all I, W, α, β and $(\gamma_i)_{i \in I} \in W_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^I$, the corresponding endomorphism of π defined above is given by multiplication by the scalar that results from the composite

$$\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell} \xrightarrow{\alpha} \Delta^* W = W \xrightarrow{(\phi_\pi(\gamma_i))_{i \in I}} W = \Delta^* W \xrightarrow{\beta} \overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}.$$

Fargues and Scholze show that their correspondence has various good properties which we will invoke throughout.

Theorem 2.19. [FS21, Theorem I.9.6] *The mapping defined above*

$$\pi \mapsto \phi_\pi^{\text{FS}}$$

enjoys the following properties:

- (1) *(Compatibility with Local Class Field Theory) If $G = T$ is a torus, then $\pi \mapsto \phi_\pi$ is the usual local Langlands correspondence*
- (2) *The correspondence is compatible with character twists, passage to contragredients, and central characters.*
- (3) *(Compatibility with products) Given two irreducible representations π_1 and π_2 of two connected reductive groups G_1 and G_2 over \mathbb{Q}_p , respectively, we have*

$$\pi_1 \boxtimes \pi_2 \mapsto \phi_{\pi_1}^{\text{FS}} \times \phi_{\pi_2}^{\text{FS}}$$

under the Fargues–Scholze local Langlands correspondence for $G_1 \times G_2$.

- (4) *(Compatibility with parabolic induction) Given a parabolic subgroup $P \subset G$ with Levi factor M and a representation π_M of M , then the Weil parameter corresponding to any sub-quotient of $I_P^G(\pi_M)$ the (normalized) parabolic induction is the composition*

$$W_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \xrightarrow{\phi_{\pi_M}^{\text{FS}}} {}^L M(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}) \rightarrow {}^L G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell})$$

where the map ${}^L M(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}) \rightarrow {}^L G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell})$ is the natural embedding.

- (5) *(Compatibility with Harris–Taylor/Henniart LLC) For $G = GL_n$ or an inner form of G the Weil parameter associated to π is the (semi-simplified) parameter ϕ_π associated to π by Harris–Taylor/Henniart.*
- (6) *(Compatibility with Restriction of Scalars) Via an analogous construction to the one above, we can construct Fargues–Scholze parameters for any G' a connected reductive group over any finite extension E'/\mathbb{Q}_p , where one then gets a Weil parameter valued on $W_{E'}$. If $G = \text{Res}_{E'/\mathbb{Q}_p} G'$ is the Weil restriction of some G'/E' then the Fargues–Scholze correspondence for G/\mathbb{Q}_p agree with the Fargues–Scholze correspondence for G'/E' in the usual sense.*
- (7) *(Compatibility with Isogenies) If $G' \rightarrow G$ is a map of reductive groups inducing an isomorphism of adjoint groups, π is an irreducible smooth representation of $G(E)$ and π' is an irreducible constituent of $\pi|_{G'(E)}$ then $\phi_{\pi'}$ is the image of ϕ_π under the induced map ${}^L G \rightarrow {}^L G'$.*

Remark 2.20. Given $b \in B(G)$ with σ -centralizer J_b , we note that there are two natural ways of defining the Fargues–Scholze parameter of a smooth irreducible representation $\rho \in \Pi_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}}(J_b)$. One could consider the action of the excursion algebra of Bun_{J_b} on $\rho \in \text{D}_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_{J_b}^1, \overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}) \subset \text{D}_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_{J_b}, \overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell})$, where $1 \in B(J_b)$ is the trivial element or one could consider the action of the excursion algebra of Bun_G on $\rho \in \text{D}_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_G^b, \overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}) \subset \text{D}_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell})$. The first construction gives a parameter ϕ_ρ^1 valued in ${}^L J_b$ and the second construction gives a parameter ϕ_ρ^b valued in ${}^L G$. Since J_b is an extended pure

inner form of a Levi subgroup of G , it follows that we have an induced embedding ${}^L J_b \rightarrow {}^L G$. Now, by [FS21, Theorem IX.7.2], this embedding twisted appropriately takes ϕ_ρ^1 to ϕ_ρ^b . In particular, if b is basic there are no twists and these parameters are the same under the identification ${}^L J_b \simeq {}^L G$ provided by the inner twisting.

2.3.2. Local shtuka spaces. A major goal of the present work is to relate this correspondence to classical instances of the local Langlands correspondence. The key insight is that the Hecke operators will be computed in terms of the cohomology of certain shtuka spaces, which for the highest weight representations of ${}^L G$ defined by minuscule cocharacters of G , will uniformize global Shimura varieties and in turn be related to the trace formula and classical instances of the Langlands correspondence. We now turn to defining the relevant shtuka spaces.

We now introduce the μ -admissible locus. Given a geometric dominant cocharacter μ of G with reflex field E , we can define the element:

$$\tilde{\mu} := \frac{1}{[E : \mathbb{Q}_p]} \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma_{E/\mathbb{Q}_p}} \gamma(\mu) \in X_*(T_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}})_{\mathbb{Q}}^{+, \Gamma}$$

We let μ^b be the image of μ in $\pi_1(G)_{\Gamma}$.

Definition 2.21. *Let b' be an element in the Kottwitz set $B(G)$ of G and μ a geometric dominant cocharacter, we define the set $B(G, \mu, b')$ to be set of $b \in B(G)$ for which $\nu_b - \nu_{b'} \leq \tilde{\mu}$ with respect to the Bruhat ordering and $\kappa(b) - \kappa(b') = \mu^b$.*

These sets will carve out the necessary conditions for our shtuka spaces to be non-empty. In particular, if we fix an element $b' \in B(G)$ and let $b \in B(G, \mu, b')$. We call the quadruple (G, b, b', μ) a local shtuka datum. Attached to it, we define the shtuka space

$$\mathrm{Sht}(G, b, b', \mu)_{\infty} \rightarrow \mathrm{Spd}(\check{E}),$$

as in [SW20], to be the space parametrizing modifications

$$\mathcal{E}_b \dashrightarrow \mathcal{E}_{b'}$$

of G -bundles on the Fargues–Fontaine curve X with meromorphy bounded by μ .

Remark 2.22. We note that our definition of $\mathrm{Sht}(G, b, b', \mu)_{\infty}$ coincides with $\mathrm{Sht}(G, b, b', -\mu)_{\infty}$ in the notation of [SW20], where $-\mu$ is the dominant inverse of μ . This convention limits the appearance of duals when studying the cohomology of these spaces.

This has commuting actions of $J_b(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ and $J_{b'}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ coming from automorphisms of \mathcal{E}_b and $\mathcal{E}_{b'}$, respectively. Let E_{μ} be the reflex field of μ . We define the tower

$$\mathrm{Sht}(G, b, b', \mu)_K := \mathrm{Sht}(G, b, b', \mu) / \underline{K} \rightarrow \mathrm{Spd}(\check{E})$$

of locally spatial diamonds [SW20, Theorem 23.1.4] for varying open compact subgroups $K \subset J_{b'}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$, where $\check{E}_{\mu} := \check{\mathbb{Q}_p} E_{\mu}$. When b' is trivial, we denote $\mathrm{Sht}(G, b, b', \mu)$ by $\mathrm{Sht}(G, b, \mu)$. There is a natural map

$$\mathfrak{p} : \mathrm{Sht}(G, b, b', \mu)_{\infty} \rightarrow \mathrm{Hck}$$

mapping to the locus of modifications with meromorphy bounded by μ . Attached to the geometric cocharacter μ , consider the highest weight representation $V_{\mu} \in \mathrm{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}}({}^L G)$. The associated $\overline{\mathbb{Z}_\ell}$ -sheaf \mathcal{S}_{μ} on Hck considered above will be supported on this locus, and we abusively denote \mathcal{S}_{μ} for the pullback of this sheaf along \mathfrak{p} . Since \mathfrak{p} factors through the quotient of $\mathrm{Sht}(G, b, b', \mu)_{\infty}$ by the simultaneous group action of $J_b(\mathbb{Q}_p) \times J_{b'}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$, this sheaf will be equivariant with respect to these actions. This allows us to define the complex

$$R\Gamma_c(G, b, b', \mu) := \mathrm{colim}_{K \rightarrow \{1\}} R\Gamma_c(\mathrm{Sht}(G, b, b', \mu)_{K, \mathbb{C}_p}, \mathcal{S}_{\mu}) \otimes \overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$$

which will be a complex of smooth admissible $J_b(\mathbb{Q}_p) \times J_{b'}(\mathbb{Q}_p) \times W_{E_\mu}$ -modules, where $\text{Sht}(G, b, b', \mu)_{K, \mathbb{C}_p}$ is the base change of $\text{Sht}(G, b, b', \mu)_K$ to \mathbb{C}_p . For $\pi_b \in \Pi_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}}(J_b)$, this allows us to define the following complexes

$$R\Gamma_c^\flat(G, b, b', \mu)[\pi_b] := R\mathcal{H}om_{J_b(\mathbb{Q}_p)}(R\Gamma_c(G, b, b', \mu), \pi_b) \quad (6)$$

and

$$R\Gamma_c(G, b, b', \mu)[\pi_b] := R\Gamma_c(G, b, b', \mu) \otimes_{\mathcal{H}(J_b)}^{\mathbb{L}} \pi_b \quad (7)$$

where $\mathcal{H}(J_b)$ is the smooth Hecke algebra. Analogously, for $\pi_{b'} \in \Pi_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}}(J_{b'})$, we can define $R\Gamma_c(G, b, b', \mu)[\pi_{b'}]$ and $R\Gamma_c^\flat(G, b, b', \mu)[\pi_{b'}]$. It follows by [FS21, Corollary I.7.3] and [FS21, Page 317] that these will be valued in smooth admissible representations of finite length. For our purposes, we will only be interested in the case where b and b' are both basic, in which case we say that (G, b, b', μ) is a basic local shtuka datum. We now relate these complexes to Hecke operators on Bun_G . In particular, we have the following result.

Lemma 2.23. [FS21, Section IX.3] *Given a basic local shtuka datum (G, b, b', μ) as above and $\pi_{b'}$ (resp. π_b) a smooth irreducible representation of $J_{b'}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ (resp. $J_b(\mathbb{Q}_p)$), we can consider the associated sheaves $\pi_b \in \text{D}(J_b(\mathbb{Q}_p), \Lambda) \simeq \text{D}_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_G^b)$ and $\pi_{b'} \in \text{D}_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_G^{b'}) \simeq \text{D}(J_{b'}(\mathbb{Q}_p), \Lambda)$ on the HN-strata $j_b : \text{Bun}_G^b \hookrightarrow \text{Bun}_G$ and $j_{b'} : \text{Bun}_G^{b'} \hookrightarrow \text{Bun}_G$. There then exists isomorphisms*

$$R\Gamma_c(G, b, b', \mu)[\pi_b] \simeq j_b^* T_\mu j_{b!}(\pi_b), \quad R\Gamma_c^\flat(G, b, b', \mu)[\pi_b] \simeq j_b^* T_\mu Rj_{b*}(\pi_b),$$

of complexes of $J_{b'}(\mathbb{Q}_p) \times W_{E_\mu}$ -modules and isomorphisms

$$R\Gamma_c(G, b, b', \mu)[\pi_{b'}] \simeq j_b^* T_{-\mu} j_{b!}(\pi_b), \quad R\Gamma_c^\flat(G, b, b', \mu)[\pi_{b'}] \simeq j_b^* T_{-\mu} Rj_{b*}(\pi_b),$$

of complexes of $J_b(\mathbb{Q}_p) \times W_{E_\mu}$ -modules, where $-\mu$ is a dominant cocharacter conjugate to the inverse of μ .

Remark 2.24. In the case that b' is the trivial element, we drop it from our notation, simply writing $R\Gamma_c(G, b, \mu)$ and $B(G, \mu)$.

The distinction between these the complexes $R\Gamma_c(G, b, b', \mu)[\pi_b]$ and $R\Gamma_c^\flat(G, b, b', \mu)[\pi_b]$ is a bit cumbersome. The complex $R\Gamma_c(G, b, b', \mu)[\pi_b]$ is much more natural from the point of view of geometric arguments on Bun_G as it involves the much simpler extension by zero functor, while the complex $R\Gamma_c^\flat(G, b, \mu)[\pi_b]$ is what is classically studied in the literature. Fortunately, since we will ultimately only be interested in describing these complexes for representations with supercuspidal Fargues–Scholze parameter, there is in fact no difference between the two.

Proposition 2.25. *Let (G, b, b', μ) be a basic local shtuka datum, $\pi_b \in \Pi_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}}(J_b)$ a representation with supercuspidal Fargues–Scholze parameter. Then we have an isomorphism*

$$R\Gamma_c(G, b, b', \mu)[\pi_b] \simeq R\Gamma_c^\flat(G, b, b', \mu)[\pi_b],$$

of $J_{b'}(\mathbb{Q}_p) \times W_{E_\mu}$ -modules. Similarly, we have an isomorphism

$$R\Gamma_c(G, b, b', \mu)[\pi_{b'}] \simeq R\Gamma_c^\flat(G, b, b', \mu)[\pi_{b'}],$$

of $J_b(\mathbb{Q}_p) \times W_{E_\mu}$ -modules.

Proof. We just do it for π_b with the proof for $\pi_{b'}$ being the same. Using Lemma 2.23, there exist isomorphisms

$$R\Gamma_c(G, b, b', \mu)[\pi_b] \simeq j_b^* T_\mu j_{b!}(\pi_b)$$

and

$$R\Gamma_c^\flat(G, b, b', \mu)[\pi_b] \simeq j_b^* T_\mu Rj_{b*}(\pi_b)$$

of complexes of $J_{b'}(\mathbb{Q}_p) \times W_E$ -modules. Therefore, the claim follows from the following Lemma.

Lemma 2.26. *Let $\pi_b \in \Pi_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}}(J_b)$ be a representation with supercuspidal Fargues–Scholze parameter ϕ . Then the natural map*

$$j_{b!}(\pi_b) \rightarrow Rj_{b*}(\pi_b)$$

of sheaves in $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{lis}}(\mathrm{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell})$ is an isomorphism.

Proof. It suffices to show that the sheaf $Rj_{b*}(\pi_b)$ has trivial restriction to $\mathrm{Bun}_G^{b'}$ for any non-basic $b' \in B(G)$. However, the restriction of $Rj_{b*}(\pi_b)$ must have cohomology valued in representations with Fargues–Scholze parameter equal to ϕ under the appropriate twisted embedding ${}^L J_b \rightarrow {}^L G$, by [FS21, Section IX.7.1]. However, for any non-basic $b' \in B(G)$, the image of ${}^L J_b \rightarrow {}^L G$ is a proper Levi subgroup of ${}^L G$. Therefore, this restriction must vanish since ϕ was assumed to be supercuspidal and therefore does not factor through a Levi subgroup. \square

\square

To study the cohomology of the complexes $R\Gamma_c(G, b, b', \mu)$, we will invoke a tool coming from the geometric Langlands correspondence known as the spectral action.

2.3.3. The spectral action. We now fix a supercuspidal parameter ϕ and $\pi_b \in \Pi_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}}(J_b), \pi_{b'} \in \Pi_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}}(J_{b'})$ such that the Fargues–Scholze L -parameter attached to π_b and $\pi_{b'}$ is ϕ . We then work with the complexes $R\Gamma_c(G, b, b', \mu)[\pi_b]$ and $R\Gamma_c(G, b, b', \mu)[\pi_{b'}]$. Our goal is to outline some categorical structure on these complexes coming from the spectral action of the stack of Langlands parameters. This can be found in [FS21, Section X.2] when G has trivial split center, and in [Ham21, Section 3.2] in general. We consider the moduli stack $X_{\hat{G}}$ of Langlands parameters over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$, as defined in [DHKM20, Zhu20] and [FS21, Section VIII.I], and the derived category $\mathrm{Perf}(X_{\hat{G}})$ of perfect complexes on $X_{\hat{G}}$. We write $\mathrm{Perf}(X_{\hat{G}})^{BW_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^I}$ for the derived category of objects with a continuous $W_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^I$ action for a finite index set I , and $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{lis}}(\mathrm{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell})^\omega$ for the triangulated sub-category of compact objects in $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{lis}}(\mathrm{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell})$. By [FS21, Corollary X.I.3], there exists a $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$ -linear action

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Perf}(X_{\hat{G}})^{BW_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^I} &\rightarrow \mathrm{End}(\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{lis}}(\mathrm{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell})^\omega)^{BW_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^I} \\ C &\mapsto \{A \mapsto C \star A\} \end{aligned}$$

which, extending by colimits, gives rise to an action

$$\mathrm{IndPerf}(X_{\hat{G}})^{BW_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^I} \rightarrow \mathrm{End}(\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{lis}}(\mathrm{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}))^{BW_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^I}$$

where $\mathrm{IndPerf}(X_{\hat{G}})$ is the triangulated category of Ind-Perfect complexes, and this action is uniquely characterized by some complicated properties. For our purposes, we will need the following:

- (1) For $V = \boxtimes_{i \in I} V_i \in \mathrm{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}}({}^L G^I)$, there is an attached vector bundle $C_V \in \mathrm{Perf}(X_{\hat{G}})^{BW_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^I}$ whose evaluation at a $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$ -point of $X_{\hat{G}}$ corresponding to a (not necessarily semi-simple) L -parameter $\tilde{\phi} : W_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow {}^L G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell})$ is the vector space V with $W_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^I$ -action given by $\boxtimes_{i \in I} r_{V_i} \circ \tilde{\phi}$. The endomorphism

$$C_V \star (-) : \mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{lis}}(\mathrm{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}) \rightarrow \mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{lis}}(\mathrm{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell})^{BW_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^I}$$

is the Hecke operator T_V defined above.

- (2) The action is symmetric monoidal in the sense that given $C_1, C_2 \in \mathrm{IndPerf}(X_{\hat{G}})$, we have a natural equivalence of endofunctors:

$$(C_1 \otimes^{\mathbb{L}} C_2) \star (-) \simeq C_1 \star (C_2 \star (-)).$$

We will only be interested in the action of a small piece of $X_{\hat{G}}$. Namely, let S_ϕ be the centralizer of our fixed supercuspidal ϕ , and we set $\mathrm{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}}(S_\phi)$ be the category of finite-dimensional algebraic

$\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -representations of the group S_ϕ . The parameter ϕ defines a closed (by the semi-simplicity of ϕ) $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -point inside the moduli stack $X_{\hat{G}}$, giving rise to a closed embedding

$$[\mathrm{Spec} \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell/S_\phi] \hookrightarrow X_{\hat{G}}$$

which, by deformation theory and the fact that ϕ is supercuspidal, is regularly immersed inside a connected component defined by the unramified twists of ϕ . Vector bundles on this closed subset $[\mathrm{Spec} \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell/S_\phi]$ are defined by elements $W \in \mathrm{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell}(S_\phi)$, and pushing forward along $[\mathrm{Spec} \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell/S_\phi] \hookrightarrow X_{\hat{G}}$ defines a perfect complex, since this map is a regular immersion. Therefore, we obtain an action by $W \in \mathrm{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell}(S_\phi)$ on $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{lis}}(\mathrm{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$ which we denote by Act_W . Given $A \in \mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{lis}}(\mathrm{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$, Act_W will only act non-trivially on the Schur-irreducible constituents of A that have Fargues–Scholze parameter equal to the fixed supercuspidal parameter ϕ . Thus, we can assume that the non-basic restrictions of A have to be trivial, and the representations occurring as irreducible constituents of A on the basic locus have to be supercuspidal, by compatibility of Fargues–Scholze with parabolic induction 2.19 (4), with central character determined by ϕ , by 2.19 (2). In other words, if we let Act_1 be the Act-functor defined by the trivial representation $\mathbf{1}$ of S_ϕ then the image of

$$\mathrm{Act}_1 : \mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{lis}}(\mathrm{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)^\omega \rightarrow \mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{lis}}(\mathrm{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)^\omega$$

can be identified with the sub-category of sheaves supported on the basic locus, whose irreducible constituents have Fargues–Scholze parameter equal to the supercuspidal ϕ . We can think of this as some kind of projection to a component of the Bernstein center. In particular, since supercuspidal representations are injective/projective in the category of smooth representations with fixed central character, this implies that this the sub category can be identified with

$$\bigoplus_{b \in B(G)_{\mathrm{bas}}} \bigoplus_{\pi_b} \mathrm{Perf}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \otimes \pi_b$$

where $\mathrm{Perf}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$ is the category of perfect complexes of $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -modules and π_b runs over representations of $J_b(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ with Fargues–Scholze parameter equal to ϕ . Now, for any $W \in \mathrm{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell}(S_\phi)$, we have that Act_W induces a functor

$$\bigoplus_{b \in B(G)_{\mathrm{bas}}} \bigoplus_{\pi_b} \mathrm{Perf}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \otimes \pi_b \rightarrow \bigoplus_{b \in B(G)_{\mathrm{bas}}} \bigoplus_{\pi_b} \mathrm{Perf}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \otimes \pi_b$$

which we abusively also denote by Act_W .

We now consider a geometric dominant minuscule cocharacter μ with attached highest weight representation $V_\mu \in \mathrm{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell}({}^L G)$ and compute the spectral action of C_{V_μ} on a π_b . This computes the Hecke operator $T_\mu(\pi_b)$ which, by Lemma 2.23, will be given by the cohomology of a local Shtuka space. However, by the above discussion, we can rewrite this in terms of the spectral action of the vector bundle given by the restriction of C_{V_μ} to $[\mathrm{Spec} \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell/S_\phi]$, which will be precisely a direct sum of the Act-functors given by the representations of S_ϕ occurring in $r_\mu \circ \phi$. In particular, we obtain the following result.

Theorem 2.27. [Ham21, Corollary 3.11],[FS21, Section X.2] *Let (G, b, b', μ) be a local shtuka datum with reflex field E_μ . We write π_b for a representation of $J_b(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ with supercuspidal L -parameter ϕ and r_μ for the representation of ${}^L G$ defined by μ . We can view $r_\mu \circ \phi$ as a representation of $S_\phi \times W_{E_\mu}$, then we obtain a decomposition $\bigoplus_{i=1}^k W_i \boxtimes \sigma_i$, where $W_i \in \mathrm{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell}(S_\phi)$ is an irreducible representation of S_ϕ and σ_i is a finite-dimensional $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -representation of W_{E_μ} . Then we have an isomorphism*

$$R\Gamma_c(G, b, b', \mu)[\pi_b] \simeq \bigoplus_{i=1}^k \mathrm{Act}_{W_i}(\pi_b) \boxtimes \sigma_i$$

of $J_{b'}(\mathbb{Q}_p) \times W_E$ -modules.

The significance of this result is that these Act-functors are monoidal since the spectral action is monoidal. In particular, for $W, W' \in \text{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell}$, we have an isomorphism:

$$\text{Act}_W \circ \text{Act}_{W'}(-) \simeq \text{Act}_{W \otimes W'}(-)$$

This means that if one knows the values of the Act-functors on a set of irreducible representations $W \in \text{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell}(S_\phi)$ which generate all irreducible representations of S_ϕ under the operation of tensor products, then we can determine the value of Act-functors for all representations and in turn how representations with supercuspidal Fargues–Scholze parameter contribute to the cohomology of local Shtuka spaces (even non-minuscule ones). In particular, for GU_n , $\mu = ((1, 0, \dots, 0), 1)$ and b' the trivial element, we can use the results of [BMN21] together with Theorem 1.1 to tell us just enough about the values of the Act-functors to determine the rest by this monoidal property. To pass between the description of the complexes $R\Gamma_c(G, b, b', \mu)[\pi_b]$ and the values of the Act-functors. We will invoke the following easy Lemma.

Lemma 2.28. *For a basic element $b \in B(G)$, we let $\pi_b \in \Pi_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell}(J_b)$ be a smooth irreducible representation with supercuspidal Fargues–Scholze parameter ϕ . Suppose that $\chi \in \text{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell}(S_\phi)$ is an irreducible character of S_ϕ . Then $\text{Act}_\chi(\pi_b)$ is an irreducible smooth representation supported on a single basic HN-strata.*

Proof. Let χ^{-1} be the inverse of χ . We note that, since π_b has supercuspidal Fargues–Scholze parameter ϕ , $\text{Act}_1(\pi_b) = \pi_b$, where 1 is the trivial representation. Since the Act-functors are monoidal, we have that $\text{Act}_{\chi^{-1}} \circ \text{Act}_\chi(\pi_b) \simeq \text{Act}_1(\pi_b) \simeq \pi_b$. This in particular allows us to see that Act_χ is a conservative functor on representations with supercuspidal Fargues–Scholze parameter ϕ . (i.e sends non-zero objects to non-zero objects). Moreover, if the complex $\text{Act}_\chi(\pi_b)$ were not irreducible then we could write it as a direct sum of copies of supercuspidal representations sitting in possibly different degrees of cohomology. Acting on this decomposition by $\text{Act}_{\chi^{-1}}(-)$, would induce an analogous direct sum decomposition of π_b . This would contradict irreducibility unless the functor failed to be conservative, which we just showed not to be the case. \square

We conclude this section by discussing the compatibility of the spectral action with central isogenies. Namely, suppose we have a map $G' \rightarrow G$ of reductive groups which induces an isomorphism of adjoint groups. We consider the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{IndPerf}(X_{\hat{G}'} & & \\ \downarrow & \searrow & \\ \text{IndPerf}(X_{\hat{G}} & \longrightarrow & \text{End}(\text{D}_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell))^{BW_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^I} \end{array} \quad (8)$$

where:

- (1) The horizontal arrow is given by the spectral action for G .
- (2) The vertical arrow is given by pullback along the natural map $\varphi : X_{\hat{G}} \rightarrow X_{\hat{G}'}$ given by the map of dual groups $\hat{G} \rightarrow \hat{G}'$ induced by the central isogeny.
- (3) The diagonal arrow is given by the map

$$C \mapsto \varphi_{\natural}(C \star \varphi^*(A))$$

where

$$\varphi : \text{Bun}_{G'} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_G$$

is the natural map induced by $G' \rightarrow G$.

We would like to show that this diagram is well-defined and commutes. However, If we consider a basic element $b \in B(G)_{\text{bas}}$ which does not occur in the image of $B(G') \rightarrow B(G)$ and a complex A supported on Bun_G^b then we have that $\varphi^*(A) = 0$. In particular, $\mathcal{O}_{X_{\hat{G}'}}$ will act by 0, but the

pullback $\mathcal{O}_{X_{\hat{G}'}}$ will act via the identity on A , so the diagram will not commute for all A . To remedy this, we let $\hat{C} \subset \pi_1(G)_\Gamma$ denote the set of elements which occur in the image of the induced map $\pi_1(G')_\Gamma \rightarrow \pi_1(G)_\Gamma$, and consider the full sub-category $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{lis}}(\mathrm{Bun}_{\hat{G}'}^C, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \subset \mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{lis}}(\mathrm{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$, where $\mathrm{Bun}_{\hat{G}'}^C := \bigsqcup_{\alpha \in \hat{C}} \mathrm{Bun}_{\hat{G}'}^\alpha \subset \bigsqcup_{\alpha \in \pi_1(G)_\Gamma} \mathrm{Bun}_{\hat{G}'}^\alpha$ are the connected components corresponding to $\alpha \in \hat{C} \subset \pi_1(G)_\Gamma$, using the description of connected components given in [FS21, Corollary IV.1.23]. Now we claim the following.

Proposition 2.29. *For $G' \rightarrow G$ a map of reductive groups inducing an isomorphism of adjoint groups, the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{IndPerf}(X_{\hat{G}'}) & & \\ \downarrow & \searrow & \\ \mathrm{IndPerf}(X_{\hat{G}}) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{End}(\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{lis}}(\mathrm{Bun}_G^C, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell))^{BW_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^I} \end{array}$$

is well-defined and commutes, with the arrows and notation as defined above.

Proof. We invoke [FS21, Theorem VIII.5.1], which tells us that $\mathrm{IndPerf}(X_{\hat{G}'})$ is identified with the ∞ -category of modules over $\mathcal{O}_{X_{\hat{G}'}}$ in $\mathrm{IndPerf}(B\hat{G}')$. Concretely, $\mathrm{Perf}(B\hat{G}')$ is generated by the vector bundles C_V for $V \in \mathrm{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell}({}^L G'^I)$ which act via the spectral action by the Hecke operators T_V . The $\mathcal{O}_{X_{\hat{G}'}}$ -module structure is given by excursion operators, where we note, by [FS21, Theorem VIII.3.6], that there is an identification between the ring of global sections and excursion operators. It therefore suffices to exhibit a natural isomorphism for all V that respects the excursion algebra. To do this, let $\tilde{V} \in \mathrm{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell}({}^L G^I)$ be the representation determined by precomposing V with the map $\hat{G}^I \rightarrow G^I$. Then the commutativity of the above diagram reduces us to showing that we have a natural transformation

$$\varphi_{\natural} T_V(\varphi^*(-)) \simeq T_{\tilde{V}}(-),$$

for all $A \in \mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{lis}}(\mathrm{Bun}_G^C, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$, but this follows from the analogous compatibility of geometric Satake with central isogenies². Moreover, this map is natural in V and I , and it follows that this identification is compatible with excursion operators [FS21, Theorem IX.6.1]. The claim follows. \square

We now record some key consequences of Proposition 2.29. Consider a supercuspidal parameter $\phi : W_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow {}^L G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$ and let $\bar{\phi} : W_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow {}^L G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \rightarrow {}^L G'(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$ be the composite parameter. The map $X_{\hat{G}} \rightarrow X_{\hat{G}'}$ then induces a natural map of stacks $[\mathrm{Spec} \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell/S_\phi] \rightarrow [\mathrm{Spec} \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell/S_{\bar{\phi}}]$ induced by the natural map $S_\phi \rightarrow S_{\bar{\phi}}$ of centralizers. Given a representation $W \in \mathrm{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell}(S_{\bar{\phi}})$, we write \tilde{W} for the precomposition of W with the map of centralizers $S_\phi \rightarrow S_{\bar{\phi}}$. The pullback of the vector bundle corresponding to W on $[\mathrm{Spec} \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell/S_{\bar{\phi}}]$ is isomorphic to the bundle corresponding \tilde{W} . In particular, the diagram in (3) induces a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell}(S_{\bar{\phi}}) & & \\ \downarrow & \searrow & \\ \mathrm{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell}(S_\phi) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{End}(\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{lis}}(\mathrm{Bun}_G^C, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell))^{BW_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^I} \end{array}$$

where the horizontal and diagonal maps are given by the Act-functors, as above. In particular, we can deduce the following claim as a consequence.

²In the current draft of [FS21], there is an error in the proof of [FS21, Theorem IX.6.1]. In particular, the last diagram in the proof is not Cartesian as claimed without making a restriction to the connected components indexed by C .

Corollary 2.30. *Let $G' \rightarrow G$ be a morphism of algebraic groups inducing an isomorphism of adjoint groups with induced map $\varphi : \text{Bun}_{G'} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_G$. Given a supercuspidal parameter ϕ of G with $\bar{\phi}$ the parameter of G' induced by the central isogeny, and $W \in \text{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell}(S_{\bar{\phi}})$ with $\widetilde{W} \in \text{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell}(S_\phi)$ the representation induced via precomposition with the induced map $S_\phi \rightarrow S_{\bar{\phi}}$, we have, for all $A \in \text{D}_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_G^C, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$, an isomorphism*

$$\varphi_{\natural} \text{Act}_W(\varphi^*(A)) \simeq \text{Act}_{\widetilde{W}}(A)$$

of sheaves in $\text{D}_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_G^C, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$.

We will use this in the last section to deduce the full strength of the Kottwitz conjecture for U_n from GU_n .

3. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.1

In this section, we prove Theorem 1.1 when $G = \text{GU}_n$. The proof proceeds by induction over odd n for the groups GU_n . When $n = 1$, we have $\text{GU}_1 \cong \text{Res}_{E/\mathbb{Q}_p} \mathbb{G}_m$ and hence compatibility is known by Theorem 2.19 (1).

We suppose that n is odd and at least 3. Let $(\text{GU}_n, \varrho, z)$ be an extended pure inner twist of GU_n^* corresponding to some $b_0 \in B(\text{GU}_n^*)$. We assume that compatibility of the local Langlands correspondences is known for each extended pure inner form of GU_k^* for every odd $k < n$.

Let $\phi \in \Phi(\text{GU}_n^*)$ be an L -parameter. By Theorem 2.5 (2), we need to show that, for all ϕ and $\pi \in \Pi_\phi(\text{GU}_n, \varrho)$, we have

$$\phi^{ss} = \phi_\pi^{\text{FS}}, \quad (9)$$

where ϕ_π^{FS} is the semisimple parameter attached to π by $\text{LLC}_{\text{GU}_n}^{\text{FS}}$. Note that the L -packet $\Pi_\phi(\text{GU}_n, \varrho)$ under the LLC_{GU_n} correspondence is finite and tautologically satisfies one of the following:

- (1) The packet $\Pi_\phi(\text{GU}_n, \varrho)$ consists entirely of supercuspidal representations,
- (2) The packet $\Pi_\phi(\text{GU}_n, \varrho)$ contains no supercuspidal representations,
- (3) The packet $\Pi_\phi(\text{GU}_n, \varrho)$ contains both supercuspidal and non-supercuspidal representations.

We now prove that, in each case, Equation (9) is satisfied for all $\pi \in \Pi_\phi(\text{GU}_n, \varrho)$.

3.1. Case (1). By [Mœg07, §8.4.4], this corresponds to the case in which the L -parameter is *supercuspidal* (i.e the $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ -factor in the domain of ϕ acts trivially and ϕ does not factor through ${}^L M$ for M any proper Levi subgroup of ${}^L \text{GU}_n$). Indeed, the theorem in §8.4.4 of loc. cit. implies this for L -parameters of U_n , and the GU_n case follows easily from the description of L -packets for GU_n in terms of those of U_n , as given in [BMN21].

Compatibility in this case ultimately follows from the the results of [BMN21] on the Kottwitz conjecture for GU_n . To introduce this, we let μ_d be the geometric dominant cocharacter of GU_n with weights $((1^d, 0^{n-d}), 1)$ for $1 \leq d < n$, and let $b \in B(\text{GU}_n, \mu_d)$ be the unique basic element (which is independent of d). Consider the local shtuka datum (GU_n, b, μ_d) . The element b gives J_b the structure of extended pure inner twist (J_b, ϱ_b, z_b) of GU_n and hence the structure $(J_b, \varrho_b \circ \varrho, z + z_b)$ of an extended pure inner twist of GU_n^* . Let $m_0 = \kappa(b_0)$. We recall that, for $\rho \in \Pi_\phi(J_b, \varrho_b \circ \varrho)$, we have that $\rho = \pi_{[I], m_0+1}$ for some $[I] \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\}) / \sim$, as in Section 2.2.4. We then have the following key result:

Theorem 3.1 (Bertolini Meli – Nguyen [BMN21, Theorem 6.1]). *For (GU_n, b, μ_d) the local Shtuka datum considered above and $\rho \in \Pi_\phi(J_b, \varrho_b \circ \varrho)$, we have an equality*

$$[\text{R}\Gamma_c^b(\text{GU}_n, b, \mu_d)[\rho]] = \sum_{\pi \in \Pi_\phi(\text{GU}_n, \varrho)} [\pi \boxtimes \text{Hom}_{S_\phi}(\delta_{\pi, \rho}, r_{\mu_d} \circ \phi|_{W_E})]$$

in $K_0(\mathrm{GU}_n(\mathbb{Q}_p) \times W_E)$, the Grothendieck group of $\mathrm{GU}_n(\mathbb{Q}_p) \times W_E$ -representations.

Now, we deduce the following consequence by Corollaries 2.15 and 2.16.

Corollary 3.2. *For $\pi_{[I], m_0+1} \in \Pi_\phi(J_b, \varrho_b \circ \varrho)$ as above, we have an equality*

$$[R\Gamma_c^b(\mathrm{GU}_n, b, \mu_1)[\pi_{[I], m_0+1}]] = \sum_{i=1}^r [\pi_{[I \oplus \{i\}], m_0} \boxtimes \phi_i]$$

in $K_0(\mathrm{GU}_n(\mathbb{Q}_p) \times W_E)$ the Grothendieck group of finite length admissible $\mathrm{GU}_n(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ -representations admitting a smooth action of W_E -representations, where

- $r_\mu \circ \phi|_{W_E} := \bigoplus_{i=1}^r \phi_i$ is a decomposition into irreducible representations ϕ_i of W_E ,
- $\pi_{[I \oplus \{i\}], m_0}$ is the unique representation in $\Pi_\phi(\mathrm{GU}_n, \varrho)$ corresponding to the symmetric difference $[I \oplus \{i\}] \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\}) / \sim$ (see §2.2.4).

More generally, for $1 \leq d \leq r$, we write $\Pi_\phi^d(\mathrm{GU}_n, \varrho) \subset \Pi_\phi(\mathrm{GU}_n, \varrho)$ for the subset of representations of the form $\pi_{[I \oplus J], m_0}$, for $[J] \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\}) / \sim$ represented by a subset $J \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\})$ of cardinality $|d|$. We then have an equality

$$[R\Gamma_c^b(\mathrm{GU}_n, b, \mu_1)[\pi_{[I], m_0+1}]] = \sum_{\pi_{[I \oplus J], m_0} \in \Pi_\phi^d(\mathrm{GU}_n, \varrho)} \pi_{[I \oplus J], m_0} \boxtimes \phi_J + \sum_{\pi \notin \Pi_\phi^d(\mathrm{GU}_n, \varrho)} \pi \boxtimes \mathrm{Hom}_{S_\phi}(\delta_{\pi, \rho}, r_{\mu_d} \circ \phi|_{W_E})$$

in $K_0(\mathrm{GU}_n(\mathbb{Q}_p) \times W_E)$, where $\phi_J := \bigotimes_{j \in J} \phi_j$.

We leverage this result to deduce compatibility.

Proposition 3.3. *Let ϕ be a supercuspidal parameter of GU_n as above. Then, for any $\rho \in \Pi_\phi(J_b, \varrho_b \circ \varrho)$, the Fargues–Scholze correspondence is compatible with $\mathrm{LLC}_{\mathrm{GU}_n}$.*

Proof. Fix $\rho \in \Pi_\phi(J_b, \varrho_b \circ \varrho)$ and let $\mu = \mu_1$. Corollary 3.2 tells us that ϕ_i for $i = 1, \dots, r$ occurs as a subquotient of the cohomology of $R\Gamma_c^b(\mathrm{GU}_n, b, \mu_1)[\rho]$. It follows, by [Kos21a, Theorem 1.3] (c.f. [Ham21, Lemma 3.10]), that ϕ_i is an irreducible constituent of $r_\mu \circ \phi_\rho^{\mathrm{FS}}|_{W_E}$ for all $i = 1, \dots, r$. This implies that $r_\mu \circ \phi|_{W_E}$ and $r_\mu \circ \phi_\rho^{\mathrm{FS}}|_{W_E}$ are equal in $K_0(W_E)$. Since $r_\mu \circ \phi|_{W_E}$ and $r_\mu \circ \phi_\rho^{\mathrm{FS}}|_{W_E}$ are semisimple, we have an equality, $r_\mu \circ \phi|_{W_E} = r_\mu \circ \phi_\rho^{\mathrm{FS}}|_{W_E}$, as conjugacy classes of L -parameters. Now we want to conclude that $\phi = \phi_\rho^{\mathrm{FS}}$. We have a cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} {}^L\mathrm{GU}_n & \longrightarrow & {}^LZ(\mathrm{GU}_n) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ {}^L\mathrm{U}_n & \longrightarrow & {}^LZ(\mathrm{U}_n), \end{array}$$

where the maps are the obvious ones induced by duality. Hence, to show that $\phi = \phi_\rho^{\mathrm{FS}}$, we need only show that the central characters $\omega, \omega^{\mathrm{FS}}$ and induced unitary parameters $\bar{\phi}, \bar{\phi}_\rho^{\mathrm{FS}}$ coincide. Since both correspondences are compatible with the Langlands correspondence for their central characters ([FS21, Theorem I.9.6 (iii)], 2.1), we have that $\omega = \omega^{\mathrm{FS}}$. From the above, we have that $r_\mu \circ \phi|_{W_E} = r_\mu \circ \phi_\rho^{\mathrm{FS}}|_{W_E}$. The representation $r_\mu \circ \phi|_{W_E}$ differs from $\bar{\phi}|_{W_E}$ by the character $p_2 \circ \omega|_{W_E}$, where p_2 is the projection of ${}^LZ(\mathrm{GU}_n)$ onto the copy of \mathbb{C}^\times corresponding to the similitude factor, and the analogous statement is also true for $\phi_\rho^{\mathrm{FS}}|_{W_E}$. Hence, we deduce that $\bar{\phi}_E = \bar{\phi}_\rho^{\mathrm{FS}}$. It now follows from [GGP12, Theorem 8.1 (ii)] that this implies that $\bar{\phi} = \bar{\phi}_\rho^{\mathrm{FS}}$, as desired. \square

Finally, to deduce the compatibility for $\pi \in \Pi_{\phi_\pi}(\mathrm{GU}_n, \varrho)$, we apply Proposition 3.3 to the extended inner twist of GU_n^* induced by $z - z_b$, so that $(J_b, \varrho_b \circ \varrho)$ becomes (GU_n, ϱ) .

3.2. Case (2). The main goal of this subsection is to prove the following, from which Case (2) of Theorem 1.1 follows.

Proposition 3.4. *Let $\pi \in \Pi(\mathrm{GU}_n)$ be a subquotient of a parabolic induction. Then the Fargues–Scholze correspondence for π is compatible with $\mathrm{LLC}_{\mathrm{GU}_n}$.*

Proof. Suppose π is a sub-quotient of $I_P^{\mathrm{GU}_n}(\sigma)$ for some proper parabolic subgroup P of GU_n with Levi subgroup M and $\sigma \in \Pi(M)$. By compatibility of the Fargues–Scholze correspondence and classical correspondence with parabolic induction ([FS21, Theorem I.9.6 (viii)], Proposition 2.11), compatibility of π will follow from compatibility of σ . The Levi subgroups of GU_n are of the form $\mathrm{GU}_k \times \mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbb{Q}_p} G$ where $k < n$ is odd and G is a product of general linear groups. Hence, compatibility follows from inductive assumption and compatibility of the Fargues–Scholze construction with products and in the GL_n case ([FS21, Theorem I.9.6 (vi), (ix)]). \square

3.3. Case (3). In this case, $\Pi_\phi(\mathrm{GU}_n, \varrho)$ contains both supercuspidal and non-supercuspidal representations. We call such a parameter a *mixed supercuspidal parameter*. Since L -packets are disjoint and supercuspidal representations are essentially tempered, it follows from Theorem 2.1 that ϕ is bounded modulo center. Hence, by [Mœg07, §8.4.4], it follows that ϕ is a discrete parameter with non-trivial SL_2 -factor. We will deduce compatibility by combining the results of the previous sections with a weaker description of the cohomology groups $R\Gamma_c^b(\mathrm{GU}_n, b, \mu_d)[\rho]$ for ρ satisfying $\mathrm{LLC}_{\mathrm{GU}}(\rho) \in \Phi_2(\mathrm{GU}_n)$, as described in [HKW21]. In particular, we describe the projection of $R\Gamma_c^b(\mathrm{GU}_n, b, \mu_d)[\rho]$ to $K_0(\mathrm{GU}_n(\mathbb{Q}_p))_{\mathrm{ell}}$ of elliptic admissible finite length $\mathrm{GU}_n(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ -representations (defined to be the quotient of $K_0(\mathrm{GU}_n(\mathbb{Q}_p))$ by the span of the non-elliptic representations as in [HKW21, Appendix C]). In particular, [HKW21, Theorem 1.0.2] and Corollaries 2.15 and 2.16 imply the following.

Theorem 3.5. *For ϕ a mixed supercuspidal L -parameter, $\pi_{[I], m_0+1} \in \Pi_\phi(J_b, \varrho_b \circ \varrho)$ corresponding to $[I] \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\})/\sim$, we have an equality*

$$[R\Gamma_c^b(\mathrm{GU}_n, b, \mu_1)[\rho]] = \sum_{i=1}^r d_i [\pi_{[I \oplus \{i\}], m_0}]$$

in $K_0(\mathrm{GU}_n(\mathbb{Q}_p))_{\mathrm{ell}}$, where if we write $\bigoplus_{i=1}^r \phi_i = \phi|_{\mathcal{L}_E}$ as a direct sum of distinct irreducible representation of \mathcal{L}_E then $d_i = \dim(\phi_i)$. Moreover, if $1 \leq d \leq r$, we have an equality

$$[R\Gamma_c^b(\mathrm{GU}_n, b, \mu_1)[\pi_{[I], m_0+1}]] = \sum_{\pi_{[I \oplus J], m_0} \in \Pi_\phi^d(\mathrm{GU}_n, \varrho)} d_J \pi_{[I \oplus J], m_0} + \sum_{\pi \notin \Pi_\phi^d(\mathrm{GU}_n, \varrho)} \pi \boxtimes \mathrm{Hom}_{S_\phi}(\delta_{\pi, \rho}, r_{\mu_d} \circ \phi|_{W_E}),$$

in $K_0(\mathrm{GU}_n(\mathbb{Q}_p))_{\mathrm{ell}}$, where $\Pi_\phi^d(\mathrm{GU}_n, \varrho)$ is defined as in Theorem 3.2 and $d_J := \prod_{j \in J} d_j$.

With this in hand, we can finally prove the following which will conclude the proof of Theorem 1.1.

Proposition 3.6. *Let ϕ be a mixed supercuspidal parameter then, for any $\pi \in \Pi_\phi(\mathrm{GU}_n, \varrho)$, we have that $\mathrm{LLC}_{\mathrm{GU}_n}$ is compatible with $\mathrm{LLC}_{\mathrm{GU}_n}^{\mathrm{FS}}$.*

Proof. By assumption (since J_b will be quasi-split), there exists some $\rho_{nsc} \in \Pi_\phi(J_b, \varrho_b \circ \varrho)$ which is non-supercuspidal. We write $\rho_{nsc} = \pi_{[I], m_0+1}$ for some $[I] \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\})/\sim$. By Proposition 3.4, we already know compatibility for any non-supercuspidal representation in $\Pi_\phi(\mathrm{GU}_n, \varrho)$, and we need to show it for the supercuspidal representations. Given any such supercuspidal, we can write it as $\pi_{[I \oplus J], m_0}$ for some $J \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\})$. Let $d = |J|$. We now apply Theorem 3.5 to $R\Gamma_c^b(\mathrm{GU}_n, b, \mu_d)[\rho_{nsc}]$, and denote the supercuspidal part by $R\Gamma_c^b(\mathrm{GU}_n, b, \mu_d)[\rho_{nsc}]_{sc}$. We view this as an element of $K_0(\mathrm{GU}_n(\mathbb{Q}_p))$ via the splitting $K_0(\mathrm{GU}_n(\mathbb{Q}_p))_{\mathrm{ell}} \rightarrow K_0(\mathrm{GU}_n(\mathbb{Q}_p))$ induced by the standard basis of $K_0(\mathrm{GU}_n(\mathbb{Q}_p))$ consisting of the irreducible admissible representations. Then we have in $K_0(\mathrm{GU}_n(\mathbb{Q}_p))$ that the supercuspidal $\pi_{[I \oplus J], m_0} \in \Pi(\mathrm{GU}_n, \varrho)$ occurs in the class of

$R\Gamma_c^\flat(\mathrm{GU}_n, b, \mu_d)[\rho_{nsc}]_{sc}$ in $K_0(\mathrm{GU}_n(\mathbb{Q}_p))$. Now it follows, by [Ham21, Corollary 3.15], that any smooth irreducible representation of $\mathrm{GU}_n(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ occurring in the cohomology of $R\Gamma_c^\flat(\mathrm{GU}_n, b, \mu_d)[\rho_{nsc}]$ has Fargues–Scholze parameter equal to $\phi_{\rho_{nsc}}^{\mathrm{FS}}$ under the inner twisting ${}^L J_b \simeq {}^L G$. This implies a chain of equalities

$$\phi_{\pi_{[I \oplus J], m_0}}^{\mathrm{FS}} = \phi_{\rho_{nsc}}^{\mathrm{FS}} = \phi^{\mathrm{ss}}$$

where the last equality follows by Proposition 3.4. \square

4. APPLICATIONS

In this section, we will showcase the power of Theorem 1.1. In particular, it allows us to combine what we know about the local Langlands correspondence for unitary groups together with the techniques from geometric Langlands introduced in Section 2.3.3. This will result in the construction of eigensheaves attached to supercuspidal L -parameters of GU_n or U_n , verifying Fargues’ conjecture [Far16, Conjecture 4.3] for these groups. In particular, this is essentially equivalent to the strongest form of the Kottwitz conjecture for these groups and all (not necessarily minuscule) geometric dominant cocharacters μ .

4.1. Unitary Similitude Groups. In the previous section, for a basic local Shtuka datum (GU_n, b, μ) we considered the ρ -isotypic part $R\Gamma_c^\flat(\mathrm{GU}_n, b, \mu)[\rho]$ for $\rho \in \Pi_\phi(J_b, \varrho_b \circ \varrho)$; however, for the geometric Langlands style arguments in this section it will be more convenient to work with the complex $R\Gamma_c(\mathrm{GU}_n, b, \mu)[\rho]$. We note that $R\Gamma_c^\flat(\mathrm{GU}_n, b, \mu)[\rho] \simeq R\Gamma_c(\mathrm{GU}_n, b, \mu)[\rho]$ for any ρ with supercuspidal Fargues–Scholze parameter, by Proposition 2.25. Throughout this section, we will implicitly combine this fact with Theorem 1.1, since we will only consider ρ with supercuspidal L -parameter (= Fargues–Scholze parameter), and just speak about the complexes $R\Gamma_c(G, b, \mu)[\rho]$.

4.1.1. The minuscule case. To study the cohomology of the local Shimura varieties defined by unitary groups more carefully, we will invoke the following general result of Hansen.

Theorem 4.1. [Han20, Theorem 1.1.] *Let (G, b, μ) be a basic local Shtuka datum with E_μ the reflex field of a minuscule dominant geometric cocharacter μ , and let ρ be a smooth irreducible representation of $J_b(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. Suppose the following conditions hold:*

- (1) *The spaces $(\mathrm{Sht}(G, b, \mu)_K)_{K \subset G(\mathbb{Q}_p)}$ occur in the basic uniformization at p of a global Shimura variety in the sense of [Han20, Definition 3.2].*
- (2) *The Fargues–Scholze parameter $\phi_\rho^{\mathrm{FS}} : W_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow {}^L G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell})$ is supercuspidal.*

Then the complex $R\Gamma_c(G, b, \mu)[\rho]$ is concentrated in degree 0 (middle degree under our conventions).

Now, if we consider the case where $G = \mathrm{GU}_n$, $\mu = \mu_d = ((1^d, 0^{n-d}), 1)$, and $b \in B(G, \mu)$ is the unique basic element. We let $\rho \in \Pi(J_b)$ be a representation with supercuspidal L -parameter ϕ . We know, by Theorem 1.1, that ρ has supercuspidal Fargues–Scholze parameter. Therefore, if we can show that the local Shimura variety $\mathrm{Sht}(G, b, \mu)_\infty$ occurs in the basic uniformization of a global Shimura variety, we can conclude the complex $R\Gamma_c(G, b, \mu)[\rho]$ is concentrated in degree 0 by Theorem 4.1. Uniformization is defined with respect to our fixed isomorphism $\iota_p : \overline{\mathbb{Q}_p} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{C}$. Following [Mor10, Section 2.1], we can consider the global unitary similitude group $\mathbf{G} := \mathbf{GU}(d, n-d)/\mathbb{Q}$ defined by the natural Hermitian form of signature $(d, n-d)$ over \mathbb{R} such that there exists a global Shimura datum (\mathbf{G}, X) satisfying the following conditions:

- (1) (\mathbf{G}, X) is of PEL type.
- (2) We have an isomorphism: $\mathbf{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \simeq G$.
- (3) The composition

$$\mathbb{G}_{m, \mathbb{C}} \hookrightarrow \prod_{\mathrm{Gal}(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R})} \mathbb{G}_{m, \mathbb{C}} \xrightarrow{X_{\mathbb{C}}} \mathbf{G}_{\mathbb{C}}$$

is in the same conjugacy class as the geometric cocharacter μ_d after applying the isomorphism ι_p^{-1} .

Since the unitary group G was defined with respect to E/\mathbb{Q}_p an unramified extension it follows that this satisfies the conditions necessary to apply the results of [RZ96, Section 6] (See also [Han20, Theorem 3.4]) which in particular implies the desired uniformization condition. Combining this with Theorem 3.1, we can deduce the following.

Theorem 4.2. *Let ϕ be a supercuspidal L -parameter and $\rho \in \Pi_\phi(J_b, \varrho_b \circ \varrho)$. We let $\mu_d = ((1^d, 0^{n-d}), 1)$ as in Section 3.1 and $b \in B(\mathrm{GU}_n, \mu_d)$ be the unique basic element. We have an isomorphism*

$$R\Gamma_c(\mathrm{GU}_n, b, \mu_d)[\rho] = \bigoplus_{\pi \in \Pi_\phi(\mathrm{GU}_n, \varrho)} \pi \boxtimes \mathrm{Hom}_{S_\phi}(\delta_{\pi, \rho}, r_{\mu_d} \circ \phi|_{W_E})$$

of complexes of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p) \times W_E$ -modules.

Proof. By Theorem 3.1, we know that the above formula holds in the Grothendieck group of $\mathrm{GU}_n(\mathbb{Q}_p) \times W_E$ -modules. By the above discussion, Theorem 1.1, and Theorem 4.1, it follows that $R\Gamma_c(\mathrm{GU}_n, b, \mu_d)[\rho]$ is concentrated in degree 0. Thus, $R\Gamma_c(\mathrm{GU}_n, b, \mu_d)[\rho]$ is an iterated extension of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p) \times W_E$ -representations of the desired form. If ω_ρ denotes the central character of ρ then $R\Gamma_c(\mathrm{GU}_n, b, \mu_d)[\rho]$ is valued in a complex of smooth representations with central character ω_ρ . However, since all the representations occurring are supercuspidal since they have supercuspidal L -parameter, it follows that this extension must split because supercuspidals are injective/projective in the category of smooth representations with fixed central character. The claim follows. \square

In particular, we will be interested in the following consequence, as in Corollary 3.2.

Theorem 4.3. *For $\pi_{[I], m_0+1} \in \Pi_\phi(J_b, \varrho_b \circ \varrho)$ corresponding to $I = \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\})/\sim$, we have an isomorphism*

$$R\Gamma_c(\mathrm{GU}_n, b, \mu_1)[\pi_{[I], m_0+1}] = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r \pi_{[I \oplus \{i\}], m_0} \boxtimes \phi_i$$

of complexes of $\mathrm{GU}_n(\mathbb{Q}_p) \times W_E$ -modules, where

- $r_\mu \circ \phi|_{W_E} := \bigoplus_{i=1}^r \phi_i$ is a decomposition into irreducible representations ϕ_i of W_E ,
- $\pi_{[I \oplus \{i\}], 0}$ is the unique representation in $\Pi_\phi(\mathrm{GU}_n, \varrho)$ corresponding to the symmetric difference $[I \oplus \{i\}] \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\})/\sim$ (see §2.2.4).

More generally, for $1 \leq d \leq r$, we write $\Pi_\phi^d(\mathrm{GU}_n, \varrho) \subset \Pi_\phi(\mathrm{GU}_n, \varrho)$ for the subset of representations of the form $\pi_{[I \oplus J], 0}$, for $[J] \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\})/\sim$ represented by a subset $J \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\})$ of cardinality d . We then have an isomorphism

$$R\Gamma_c(\mathrm{GU}_n, b, \mu_d)[\pi_{[I], m_0+1}] \simeq \bigoplus_{\pi_{[I \oplus J], m_0} \in \Pi_\phi^d(\mathrm{GU}_n, \varrho)} \pi_{[I \oplus J], m_0} \boxtimes \phi_J \oplus \bigoplus_{\pi \notin \Pi_\phi^d(\mathrm{GU}_n, \varrho)} \pi \boxtimes \mathrm{Hom}_{S_\phi}(\delta_{\pi, \rho}, r_{\mu_d} \circ \phi|_{W_E})$$

where $\phi_J := \bigotimes_{j \in J} \phi_j$.

Now we will combine these strong forms of the Kottwitz conjecture with the spectral action to deduce the analogous results for non-minuscule μ .

4.1.2. *The non-minuscule case.* We recall that, if we write the based-changed parameter ϕ_E as $\phi_E \simeq \bigoplus_{i=1}^r \phi_i$, for ϕ_i -distinct irreducibles, then we have an isomorphism:

$$S_\phi \simeq (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^{r-1} \times \mathbb{C}^\times$$

We now use the notation for $X^*(S_\phi^\natural)$ established in §2.2.4. We write b_m for the basic element of $B(\mathrm{GU}_n)$ with $\kappa(b_m) = m$. In what follows, we will, for $I \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\})$ with image $[I] \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\})/\sim$, abuse notation and conflate the representation $\pi_{[I], m}$ with the sheaf $j_{b_m}!(\pi_{[I], m}) \in$

$\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{lis}}(\mathrm{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$. We consider the irreducible characters $\tilde{\tau}_{[I],m}$ of S_ϕ , and let $\mathrm{Act}_{\tilde{\tau}_{[I],m}}$ be the Act -functor attached to it, as defined in Section 2.3.3. We have the following.

Proposition 4.4. *For fixed $I, J \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\})$ and $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have an isomorphism of $J_{b_m}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ -modules*

$$\mathrm{Act}_{\tilde{\tau}_{[J],1}}(\pi_{[I],m+1}) \simeq \pi_{[I \oplus J],m}$$

and an isomorphism

$$\mathrm{Act}_{\tilde{\tau}_{[J],-1}}(\pi_{[I],m}) \simeq \pi_{[I \oplus J],m+1}$$

of $J_{b_{m+1}}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ -modules.

Proof. The first part of the theorem follows from combining Theorem 4.3, Theorem 2.27, Lemma 2.28, and Schur’s lemma (using that the ϕ_i are distinct irreducible representations). For the second part, we use that the Act -functors are monoidal. In particular, note that $\tilde{\tau}_{[J],1}^{-1} \simeq \tilde{\tau}_{[J],-1}$, and so we have an isomorphism

$$\mathrm{Act}_{\tilde{\tau}_{[J],-1}} \circ \mathrm{Act}_{\tilde{\tau}_{[J],1}}(\pi_{[I],m+1}) \simeq \mathrm{Act}_{\mathbf{1}}(\pi_{[I],m+1}) \simeq \pi_{[I],m+1},$$

of $J_{b_1}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ -representations, where $\mathbf{1}$ denotes the trivial representation. Using the first part, we can rewrite the LHS as

$$\mathrm{Act}_{\tilde{\tau}_{[J],-1}}(\pi_{[I \oplus J],m})$$

which implies the second part of the claim. \square

We now determine the values of Act_W for all $W \in \mathrm{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell}(S_\phi)$.

Proposition 4.5. *Let $I, J \subset \{1, \dots, r\}$ be two index sets and $m_1, m_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then we have an isomorphism*

$$\mathrm{Act}_{\tilde{\tau}_{[J],m_1}}(\pi_{[I],m_2}) \simeq \pi_{[I \oplus J],m_2-m_1}$$

of $J_{b_{m_2-m_1}}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ -representations.

Proof. We assume $m_1 > 0$, and proceed by induction on m_1 . The base case of $m_1 = 1$ is Proposition 4.4. For the inductive step, using the monoidal property of Act -functors we have an isomorphism

$$\mathrm{Act}_{\tilde{\tau}_{[J],m_1}}(\pi_{[I],m_2}) \simeq \mathrm{Act}_{\tilde{\tau}_{\emptyset,1}} \circ \mathrm{Act}_{\tilde{\tau}_{[J],m_1-1}}(\pi_{[I],m_2})$$

which we can rewrite using the inductive hypothesis as

$$\mathrm{Act}_{\tilde{\tau}_{\emptyset,1}}(\pi_{[I \oplus J],m_2-m_1+1}) \simeq \pi_{[I \oplus J],m_2-m_1}$$

as desired, where the previous isomorphism follows from Proposition 4.4. The case that $m_1 < 0$ follows similarly, using the second part of Proposition 4.4. All that remains is to address the case where $m_1 = 0$; however, here we can use the monoidal property to see that

$$\mathrm{Act}_{\tilde{\tau}_{[J],0}}(\pi_{[I],m_2}) \simeq \mathrm{Act}_{\tilde{\tau}_{\emptyset,-1}} \circ \mathrm{Act}_{\tilde{\tau}_{[J],1}}(\pi_{[I],m_2}) \simeq \mathrm{Act}_{\tilde{\tau}_{\emptyset,-1}}(\pi_{[I \oplus J],m_2-1}) \simeq \pi_{[I \oplus J],m_2}$$

where we have used Proposition 4.4 for the last two isomorphisms. \square

We now summarize the consequences of Proposition 4.5 for the non-minuscule shtuka spaces a little more explicitly. Let $(\mathrm{GU}_n^*, b_{m_1}, b_{m_2}, \mu)$ be a basic local shtuka datum for GU_n^* , where μ is a geometric dominant cocharacter with reflex field E_μ such that $\mu^b = m_1 - m_2$. For a finite index set $I \subset \{1, \dots, r\}$ and a supercuspidal L -parameter ϕ , we write $r_\mu \circ \phi|_{W_{E_\mu}} = \bigoplus_{j=1}^k W_j^\mu \boxtimes \sigma_j^\mu$, viewed as a representation of $S_\phi \times W_{E_\mu}$. We can write the representations $W_j^\mu = \tilde{\tau}_{[I_j^\mu],m_1-m_2}$ for some finite index sets $I_j^\mu \subset \{1, \dots, r\}$ and $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$. Then, by combining Lemma 2.23, Theorem 2.27, and Proposition 4.5. We deduce the following generalization of Theorem 4.3.

Theorem 4.6. *For an arbitrary index set $I \subset \{1, \dots, r\}$, we consider the representations $\pi_{[I], m_1} \in \Pi_\phi(J_{b_{m_1}}, \varrho_{b_{m_1}})$ and $\pi_{[I], m_2} \in \Pi_\phi(J_{b_{m_2}}, \varrho_{b_{m_2}})$. Then we have an isomorphism*

$$R\Gamma_c(\mathrm{GU}_n^*, b_{m_1}, b_{m_2}, \mu)[\pi_{[I], m_1}] \simeq \bigoplus_{j=1}^k \pi_{[I \oplus I_j^\mu], m_2} \boxtimes \sigma_j^\mu$$

of $J_{b_{m_2}}(\mathbb{Q}_p) \times W_{E_\mu}$ -modules, and an isomorphism

$$R\Gamma_c(\mathrm{GU}_n^*, b_{m_1}, b_{m_2}, \mu)[\pi_{[I], m_2}] \simeq \bigoplus_{j=1}^k \pi_{[I \oplus I_j^\mu], m_1} \boxtimes (\sigma_j^\mu)^\vee$$

of $J_{b_n}(\mathbb{Q}_p) \times W_{E_\mu}$ -modules.

Thus, modulo understanding the representation-theoretic question of decomposing $r_\mu \circ \phi$ as a $S_\phi \times W_{E_\mu}$ -representation, this completely describes the contributions of representations with supercuspidal L -parameters to the shtuka spaces. We now want to organize our result in a slightly nicer form. In particular, the datum of all these isomorphisms can be conveniently organized into an eigensheaf attached to the parameter ϕ .

4.1.3. *Fargues' Conjecture.* We start with the central definition.

Definition 4.7. *For G/\mathbb{Q}_p any connected reductive group, given an L -parameter $\phi : W_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow {}^L G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell})$, we say a sheaf $\mathcal{G}_\phi \in \mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{lis}}(\mathrm{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell})$ is a Hecke eigensheaf with eigenvalue ϕ if, for all $V \in \mathrm{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}}({}^L G^I)$, we are given isomorphisms*

$$\eta_{V, I} : T_V(\mathcal{G}_\phi) \simeq \mathcal{G}_\phi \boxtimes r_V \circ \phi$$

of sheaves with continuous $W_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^I$ -action, that are natural in I and V , and compatible with compositions of Hecke operators.

We will be interested in constructing for $G = \mathrm{GU}_n^*$ the eigensheaves attached to supercuspidal L -parameters ϕ , as conjectured by [Far16, Conjecture 4.4]. In particular, we consider the following sheaf.

Definition 4.8. *We set $\mathcal{G}_\phi \in \mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{lis}}(\mathrm{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell})$ to be the lisse-étale sheaf supported on $b \in B(G)_{\mathrm{bas}}$, with stalk $\mathcal{G}_\phi|_{\mathrm{Bun}_G^b} \in \mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{lis}}(\mathrm{Bun}_G^b, \overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell})$ isomorphic to $\bigoplus_{\rho \in \Pi_\phi(J_b, \varrho_b)} \rho$, the members of the L -packet over the extended pure inner form J_b .*

We want to write this in a way that makes the Hecke eigensheaf property transparent from the work we did above. Let $k(\phi)_{\mathrm{reg}}$ be the skyscraper sheaf given by taking the push-forward the regular representation along the regular closed embedding $[\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}/S_\phi] \rightarrow X_{\hat{G}}$. We have the following proposition.

Proposition 4.9. *Let $\pi_{0, \emptyset} \in \Pi_\phi(G, \mathrm{id})$ be the representation corresponding to the trivial representation under the refined local Langlands correspondence. Then we have an isomorphism*

$$k(\phi)_{\mathrm{reg}} \star \pi_{0, \emptyset} \simeq \mathcal{G}_\phi$$

of sheaves on $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{lis}}(\mathrm{Bun}_G, \overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell})$.

Proof. The regular representation of S_ϕ breaks up as an infinite direct sum over $\tilde{\tau}_{[I], m}$ for $[I] \in \mathcal{P}\{1, \dots, r\}/\sim$ and $m \in \mathbb{Z}$. Therefore, we have an isomorphism:

$$k(\phi)_{\mathrm{reg}} \star \pi_{0, \emptyset} \simeq \bigoplus_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} \bigoplus_{[I] \in \mathcal{P}\{1, \dots, r\}/\sim} \mathrm{Act}_{\tilde{\tau}_{[I], m}}(\pi_{0, \emptyset})$$

However, applying Proposition 4.5, we get that this is isomorphic to

$$k(\phi)_{\text{reg}} \star \pi_{0,0} \simeq \bigoplus_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} \bigoplus_{[I] \in \mathcal{P}\{1, \dots, r\} / \sim} \pi_{[I], -m}$$

which is precisely the sheaf \mathcal{G}_ϕ . \square

With this in hand, we can easily deduce the desired theorem.

Theorem 4.10. *For a supercuspidal L -parameter ϕ , \mathcal{G}_ϕ is a Hecke eigensheaf on Bun_{GU_n} with eigenvalue ϕ .*

Proof. The idea is the same as [ALB21, Proposition 7.4]. For any $V \in \text{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell}({}^L G^I)$ for some finite index set I , the spectral action gives a natural isomorphism

$$T_V(k(\phi)_{\text{reg}} \star \pi_{0,0}) \simeq C_V \star k(\phi)_{\text{reg}} \star \pi_{0,0}$$

where C_V is the vector bundle on $X_{\hat{G}}$ with $W_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p}^I$ -action given by r_V , as in Section 2.3.3. However, since the spectral action is monoidal and respects the $W_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p}^I$ -action, this is the same as

$$C_V \star k(\phi)_{\text{reg}} \star \pi_{0,0} \simeq (r_V \circ \phi \otimes_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell} k(\phi)_{\text{reg}}) \star \pi_{0,0} \simeq r_V \circ \phi \boxtimes k(\phi)_{\text{reg}} \star \pi_{0,0} \simeq r_V \circ \phi \boxtimes \mathcal{G}_\phi$$

as desired, which will be natural in V and I and satisfy the desired compatibilities by the analogous compatibilities for the spectral action [FS21, Corollary IX.3]. \square

Remark 4.11. Our definition of \mathcal{G}_ϕ is optically slightly different than the definition given in [FS21, Page 39] [ALB21, Definition 7.3] for the eigensheaf attached to ϕ . In particular, if $\mathfrak{w} := (B, \psi)$ is the Whittaker datum that we are normalizing the refined local Langlands with respect to, then we can consider the Whittaker sheaf \mathcal{W}_ψ given as $j_{1!}(\text{cInd}_U^G(\psi))$, where U is the unipotent radical of B . Then [FS21, ALB21] define the eigensheaf to be

$$\mathcal{G}_\phi^{\text{Wt}} := k(\phi)_{\text{reg}} \star \mathcal{W}_\psi$$

We note that, under the refined local Langlands correspondence, $\pi_{0,0}$ is the unique \mathfrak{w} -generic representation in the packet $\Pi_\phi(\text{GU}_n^*, \text{id})$. We now recall that, as in the discussion preceding Theorem 2.27, the spectral action of the closed subset $[\text{Spec } \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell / S_\phi] \hookrightarrow X_{\hat{G}}$ factors through the sub-category of representations with Fargues–Scholze (= usual) parameter equal to ϕ . However, for any irreducible representation $\pi \in \Pi_\phi(\text{GU}_n, \varrho)$, we have that

$$\text{Hom}(\mathcal{W}_\psi, j_{1!}(\pi)) \simeq \text{Hom}_{G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p)}(\text{cInd}_U^{\text{GU}_n}(\psi), \pi)$$

is equal to $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ if and only if $\pi = \pi_{0,0}$. In particular, this allows us to deduce that we have an isomorphism

$$\text{Act}_1(\mathcal{W}_\psi) \simeq \pi_{0,0}$$

which induces an isomorphism

$$k(\phi)_{\text{reg}} \star \mathcal{W}_\psi \simeq k(\phi)_{\text{reg}} \star \pi_{0,0}$$

and so the two definitions are in fact equivalent.

4.2. Unitary Groups. In this section, we deduce Fargues’ conjecture and the full strength of the Kottwitz conjecture for unitary groups U_n , using Theorem 2.19 (7), and Corollary 2.30 with respect to the central isogeny $\text{U}_n \rightarrow \text{GU}_n$. In general, it seems a bit tricky to propagate Fargues’ conjecture along such central isogenies. However, in the case of odd unitary groups, we can take advantage of the special property that restriction along this map induces a bijection of L -packets.

As for the similitude groups, our starting point is compatibility of the correspondences. Fix (U_n, ϱ, z) an extended pure inner twist of U_n^* and lift to an extended pure inner twist $(\text{GU}_n^*, \tilde{\varrho}, \tilde{z})$ (on the level of cocycles, \tilde{z} is given by composing z with the inclusion $\text{U}_n^* \rightarrow \text{GU}_n^*$). Note that $(\text{GU}_n^*, \tilde{\varrho}, \tilde{z})$ will give the trivial class in $B(\text{GU}_n^*)$.

Theorem 4.12. *The diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Pi(\mathbf{U}_n) & \xrightarrow{\text{LLC}_{\mathbf{U}_n}} & \Phi(\mathbf{U}_n) \\ & \searrow \text{LLC}_{\mathbf{U}_n}^{\text{FS}} & \downarrow (-)^{ss} \\ & & \Phi^{ss}(\mathbf{U}_n) \end{array}$$

commutes.

Proof. Let $\pi \in \Pi(\mathbf{U}_n)$. We claim there is a lift of π to some $\tilde{\pi} \in \Pi(\mathbf{GU}_n)$. Indeed, such a $\tilde{\pi}$ is given by a pair (π, χ) where π is as before and χ is a character of $Z_{\mathbf{GU}_n}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ lifting the central character, ω_π , of π . The existence of such a χ follows from the exactness of the Pontryagin dual functor.

Now, it follows by [BMN21, §2.3] that the L -parameter of π under $\text{LLC}_{\mathbf{U}_n}$ is equal to the composition

$$W_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \times \text{SL}(2, \overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}) \xrightarrow{\phi_{\tilde{\pi}}} {}^L\mathbf{GU}_n(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}) \rightarrow {}^L\mathbf{U}_n(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell})$$

as a conjugacy class of parameters. Similarly, since the map $\mathbf{U}_n \rightarrow \mathbf{GU}_n$ induces an isomorphism on adjoint groups, it follows by [FS21, Theorem I.9.6 (v)] that ϕ_π^{FS} is given by $\phi_{\tilde{\pi}}^{\text{FS}}$ composed with the induced map ${}^L\mathbf{GU}_n(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}) \rightarrow {}^L\mathbf{U}_n(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell})$. Therefore, the result immediately follows from Theorem 1.1 for $G = \mathbf{GU}_n$. \square

Now, as in the previous section, we use this to deduce results for the cohomology of some local shtuka spaces attached to \mathbf{U}_n .

4.2.1. *The Minuscule Case.* We continue with the fixed extended pure inner twist $(\mathbf{U}_n, \varrho, z)$ of \mathbf{U}_n^* . We note that in this case $X_*(Z(\hat{\mathbf{U}}_n)^\Gamma) \simeq \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$. The relevant minuscule basic shtuka spaces are given by

$$\text{Sht}(\mathbf{U}_n, b_d, \mu_d)_\infty$$

for $0 \leq d \leq n$, $\mu_d = (1^d, 0^{n-d})$, and $b_d \in B(\mathbf{U}_n, \mu_d)$ the unique basic element. We note that, depending on if d is even or odd, $b_d \in B(\mathbf{U}_n)$ is the trivial element or the unique non-trivial basic element which we denote simply by b . Using the same Hermitian form as the previous section, we can find a global unitary group $\mathbf{G} := \mathbf{U}(d, n-d)/\mathbb{Q}$ with signature $(d, n-d)$ over \mathbb{R} and a Shimura datum (\mathbf{G}, X) such that

- (1) (\mathbf{G}, X) is of abelian type.
- (2) We have an isomorphism: $\mathbf{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \simeq \mathbf{U}_n$.
- (3) The composition

$$\mathbf{G}_{m, \mathbb{C}} \hookrightarrow \prod_{\text{Gal}(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R})} \mathbf{G}_{m, \mathbb{C}} \xrightarrow{X_{\mathbb{C}}} \mathbf{G}_{\mathbb{C}}$$

is in the same conjugacy class as the geometric cocharacter μ_d after applying the isomorphism ι_p^{-1} .

We now assume that $p > 2$ for the rest of the section. Since the unitary group \mathbf{U}_n was defined with respect to E/\mathbb{Q}_p an unramified extension and $p > 2$ it follows that this satisfies the conditions necessary to apply the results of [She20]. This in particular allows us to deduce the relevant basic uniformization result necessary to apply Theorem 4.1, which when combined with Theorem 4.12 gives us the following.

Proposition 4.13. *For ϕ a supercuspidal L -parameter, let $\rho \in \Pi_\phi(J_{b_d}, \varrho_{b_d} \circ \varrho)$ be a smooth irreducible representation with supercuspidal L -parameter ϕ then*

$$R\Gamma_c(\mathbf{U}_n, b_d, \mu_d)[\rho]$$

is concentrated in degree 0.

We now want to combine this with the results of [HKW21]. Fix a supercuspidal parameter ϕ and consider the representation

$$r_{\mu_1} \circ \phi|_{W_E} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r \phi_i.$$

and let $d_i := \dim(\phi_i)$. Now, we recall that $S_\phi \simeq (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^r$, where the center $Z(\hat{G})^\Gamma \simeq \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ embeds diagonally. We consider the representations τ_I for $I \subset \{1, \dots, r\}$, which is the sign representation on the factors indexed by I and is trivial on the other factors. The refined local Langlands correspondence gives us a bijection between the representations $\Pi_\phi(\mathbb{U}_n, \varrho)$ (resp. $\Pi_\phi(\mathbb{U}_n, \varrho_{b_d} \circ \varrho)$) and the representations τ_I for $|I| = \kappa(z) \bmod 2$ (resp. $|I| = \kappa(z) + d \bmod 2$). We write π_I for the representation associated to $I \subset \{1, \dots, r\}$. In what follows, we will implicitly regard π_I as a sheaf on either $D(\mathbb{U}_n(\mathbb{Q}_p), \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \simeq D_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_{\mathbb{U}_n}^1, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \subset D_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_{\mathbb{U}_n}, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$ if $|I|$ is even or $D(J_b(\mathbb{Q}_p), \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \simeq D_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_{\mathbb{U}_n}^b, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \subset D_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_{\mathbb{U}_n}, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$ if $|I|$ is odd.

We note that the representation $\delta_{\pi, \pi_I} = \tau_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$ if and only if $\pi = \pi_{I \oplus \{i\}}$. It follows that, if we apply the results of Hansen–Kaletha–Weinstein [HKW21, Theorem 1.0.2] we have that

$$[R\Gamma_c(\mathbb{U}_n, b_1, \mu_1)[\pi_I]] = \sum_{i=1}^r d_i \pi_{I \oplus \{i\}},$$

in $K_0(\mathbb{U}_n(\mathbb{Q}_p))$ the Grothendieck group of finite length admissible $\mathbb{U}_n(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ -representations, where we have used Theorem 4.12 to deduce that the Fargues–Scholze parameter of π_I is supercuspidal. However, by Proposition 4.13, the complex $R\Gamma_c(G, b_1, \mu_1)[\pi_I]$ is concentrated in degree 0 and is valued in smooth representations with fixed central character equal to ω the central character of π_I . Moreover, since the parameter ϕ is supercuspidal, we know that the representations $\pi_{I \oplus \{i\}}$ are supercuspidal. Therefore, since supercuspidal representations are injective/projective in the category of smooth representations with fixed central character, this extension splits, and we deduce the following.

Corollary 4.14. *For a supercuspidal L -parameter and all $\pi_I \in \Pi_\phi(J_{b_1}, \varrho_{b_1} \circ \varrho)$, we have an isomorphism*

$$R\Gamma_c(\mathbb{U}_n, b_1, \mu_1)[\pi_I] = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r \pi_{I \oplus \{i\}}^{\oplus d_i}$$

of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ -representations.

More generally, we can apply Corollary 2.17 together with [HKW21, Theorem 1.0.2] and Theorem 4.12 to argue exactly as above and deduce that the following is true.

Corollary 4.15. *Let ϕ be a supercuspidal L -parameter. For all $\pi_I \in \Pi_\phi(J_{b_d}, \varrho_{b_d} \circ \varrho)$, we have an isomorphism*

$$R\Gamma_c(\mathbb{U}_n, b_d, \mu_d)[\pi_I] = \left(\bigoplus_{\substack{J \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\}) \\ |J|=d}} \pi_{I \oplus J}^{\oplus d_J} \right) \oplus \bigoplus_{\substack{J \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\}) \\ |J|<d}} \pi_{I \oplus J}^{\oplus \dim(\text{Hom}_{S_\phi}(\tau_J, r_{\mu_d} \circ \phi))}$$

of $J_{b_d}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ -representations, where $d_J := \prod_{j \in J} d_j$ and J ranges over all finite index sets satisfying $|J| = d \bmod 2$.

We will now combine this with the spectral action to describe the Weil group action on this complex and its non-minuscule analogues. Since this claim provides no information on the Weil group action, it will not give us an exact description of the Act-functors a priori, just their values up to permuting the L -packet. This is enough to construct Fargues' conjectured eigensheaf, but it is not enough to completely prove the Kottwitz conjecture or compute the expected values of the Act-functors. Nonetheless, we will show that we can still completely describe the Act-functors by combining Proposition 4.5 with Corollary 2.30.

In particular, by applying Theorem 2.27, we deduce that for a finite index set $I \subset \{1, \dots, r\}$ such that $|I| \equiv \kappa(z) \pmod{2}$, we have an isomorphism

$$R\Gamma_c(\mathrm{GU}_n, b, \mu)[\pi_I] \simeq \bigoplus_{i=1}^r \mathrm{Act}_{\tau_i}(\pi_I) \boxtimes \phi_i$$

for all $i = 1, \dots, r$. This isomorphism combined with Corollary 4.15, Lemma 2.28, and Schur's Lemma tells us that there must exist some bijection between the representations $\{\mathrm{Act}_{\tau_i}(\pi_I)\}_i$ and the representations $\{\pi_{I \oplus \{i\}}\}_i$. In particular, by varying $(\mathrm{GU}_n, \varrho, z)$, we deduce the existence of permutations

$$\sigma_I : \{1, \dots, r\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, r\}$$

for all finite index sets $I \subset \{1, \dots, r\}$ defined by the property that

$$\mathrm{Act}_{\tau_i}(\pi_I) \simeq \pi_{I \oplus \sigma_I(i)}.$$

We record this now.

Corollary 4.16. *Let $I \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\})$ be an index set. Then there exists permutations $\sigma_I : \{1, \dots, r\}$ defined by the property that there exists an isomorphism:*

$$\mathrm{Act}_{\tau_i}(\pi_I) \simeq \pi_{I \oplus \sigma_I(i)}$$

Naturally, we would expect $\pi_{I \oplus \{i\}}$ to correspond to $\mathrm{Act}_{\tau_i}(\pi_I)$, or in other words that $\sigma_I = \mathrm{id}$ for all $I \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\})$. In which case, we could deduce the Kottwitz conjecture for the non-minuscule shtuka spaces using the monoidal property of the Act-functor, as in the previous section. We will study these permutations more carefully at the end of this section. For now, we will just directly compute the Act-functors by combining Proposition 4.5 and Corollary 2.30. We first prove the following lemma.

Lemma 4.17. *For any $I, J \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\})$, $\mathrm{Act}_{\tau_J}(\pi_I)$ is a smooth irreducible representation concentrated in degree 0.*

Proof. We prove this by induction on the cardinality of J . If $J = \emptyset$ then τ_J is the trivial representation and the claim is obvious. If $|J| = 1$, this follows from the previous corollary. In general, using the monoidal property, we write

$$\mathrm{Act}_{\tau_J}(\pi_I) \simeq \mathrm{Act}_{\tau_j} \circ \mathrm{Act}_{\tau_{J \setminus j}}(\pi_I)$$

for some $j \in J$, and apply the inductive hypothesis. \square

Proposition 4.18. *Let $I, J \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\})$ be two finite index sets. Then we have an isomorphism:*

$$\mathrm{Act}_{\tau_J}(\pi_I) \simeq \pi_{I \oplus J}$$

Proof. There exists a lift $\tilde{\phi}$ to a GU_n^* -valued parameter such that precomposition with the natural map $S_{\tilde{\phi}} \rightarrow S_{\phi}$ induced by the central isogeny takes τ_J to $\tilde{\tau}_{[J],0}$, for $J \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\})$ with image $[J] \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\}) / \sim$. Choose also an extended pure inner twist (U_n, ϱ, z) representing the nontrivial element $b \in B(U_n^*)_{\mathrm{bas}}$ and extend it to an extended pure inner twist $(\mathrm{GU}_n, \tilde{\varrho}, \tilde{z})$ of GU_n^* . This twist has trivial class in $B(\mathrm{GU}_n^*)$ so there exists a \mathbb{Q}_p -isomorphism $t : \mathrm{GU}_n \rightarrow \mathrm{GU}_n^*$ trivializing it.

We recall from Section 2.2.4 that if we write $I_{\mathrm{odd}} \subset \{1, \dots, r\}$ for the subset for which d_i is odd then we can express the two representatives of $[I] \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\})$ as I and $I \oplus I_{\mathrm{odd}}$. However, we note that since n is odd, I_{odd} must have odd cardinality and therefore I and $I \oplus I_{\mathrm{odd}}$ have different parity. We write I_o (resp. I_e) for the representative of $[I]$ with odd (resp. even cardinality). If we write $\varphi : \mathrm{Bun}_{U_n^*} \rightarrow \mathrm{Bun}_{\mathrm{GU}_n^*}$ for the natural map induced by the inclusion U_n^* to GU_n^* , we note that,

under the natural map $B(U_n^*) \rightarrow B(GU_n^*)$, the two basic elements both map to the trivial element $B(GU_n^*)_{\text{bas}}$. Therefore, φ induces a natural map of the HN-strata

$$\text{Bun}_{U_n^*}^b \sqcup \text{Bun}_{U_n^*}^1 \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{GU_n^*}^1,$$

which is isomorphic to the map

$$[*/\underline{U_n}(\mathbb{Q}_p)] \sqcup [*/\underline{U_n^*}(\mathbb{Q}_p)] \rightarrow [*/\underline{GU_n^*}(\mathbb{Q}_p)]$$

of classifying v -stacks. The map $\varphi^1 : \text{Bun}_{U_n^*}^1 \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{GU_n^*}^1$ is given by the natural inclusion, and φ^b is the composition $U_n \rightarrow GU_n \xrightarrow{t} GU_n^*$. From the construction of the local Langlands correspondence for GU_n^* in terms of U_n^* (see [BMN21]), it follows that $(\varphi^1)^*(\pi_{[I],0}) = \pi_{I_e}$, and that $(\varphi^b)^*(\pi_{[I],0}) = \pi_{I_o}$. Here we note that, since n is odd, we have $GU_n^*(\mathbb{Q}_p) = U_n^*(\mathbb{Q}_p)E^\times$, so these restrictions are irreducible. Now, for two finite index sets I and J , Corollary 2.30, tells us that we have isomorphisms

$$\varphi_{\mathfrak{h}} \text{Act}_{\tau_J}(\varphi^*(\pi_{[I],0})) \simeq \text{Act}_{\tilde{\tau}_{[I],0}}(\pi_{I,0}) \simeq \pi_{[I \oplus J],0}$$

where we have used Proposition 4.5 for the last isomorphism. However, by the above discussion, we know that $\varphi^*(\pi_{[I],0}) = \varphi^{1*}(\pi_{[I],0}) \oplus \varphi^{b*}(\pi_{[I],0}) = \pi_{I_e} \oplus \pi_{I_o}$. Thus, we deduce that

$$\varphi_{\mathfrak{h}}(\text{Act}_{\tau_J}(\pi_{I_e})) \oplus \varphi_{\mathfrak{h}}(\text{Act}_{\tau_J}(\pi_{I_o})) \simeq \pi_{[I \oplus J],0}$$

We now claim that this implies that $\text{Act}_{\tau_J}(\pi_I) \simeq \pi_{I \oplus J}$ for all I and J . To see this, first note that $\text{Act}_{\tau_J}(\pi_I)$ is a smooth irreducible representation concentrated in degree 0 by Lemma 4.17, which will have Fargues–Scholze (= usual) parameter ϕ . It follows that it must equal some $\pi_K \in \Pi_{\phi}(J_{bd}, \varrho_{bd})$, where $d = |I \oplus J| = |K| \pmod{2}$ (this parity condition can be deduced, for instance, from Theorem 2.27). By the previous isomorphism and Schur’s lemma, we have an equality:

$$\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_{\ell} = \text{Hom}_{\text{D}_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_{GU_n^*}, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_{\ell})}(\varphi_{\mathfrak{h}}(\pi_K \oplus \pi_{K \oplus I_{\text{odd}}}), \pi_{[I \oplus J],0})$$

On the other hand, since $\varphi_{\mathfrak{h}}$ is by definition the left adjoint of φ^* , it follows that the RHS is equal to

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{D}_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_{U_n^*}, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_{\ell})}(\pi_K \oplus \pi_{K \oplus I_{\text{odd}}}, \varphi^*(\pi_{[I \oplus J],0})) = \text{Hom}_{\text{D}_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_{U_n^*}, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_{\ell})}(\pi_K \oplus \pi_{K \oplus I_{\text{odd}}}, \pi_{I \oplus J} \oplus \pi_{I \oplus J \oplus I_{\text{odd}}}).$$

Hence we must have $K = I \oplus J$ or $K = I \oplus J \oplus I_{\text{odd}}$. The parity condition for $|K|$ then implies that $K = I \oplus J$ as desired. \square

By applying Theorem 2.27, this allows us to deduce the strongest form of the Kottwitz conjecture for all geometric dominant cocharacters μ , as well as Fargues’ conjecture for U_n by arguing as in the previous section; however, we have invoked the full strength of Theorem 3.1 to do this. Such a result is a bit overkill if all one is interested in is proving compatibility of Fargues–Scholze local Langlands with the refined local Langlands correspondence (See for example [Ham21] for a softer proof of compatibility in the case that $G = \text{GSp}_4$). In particular, for the rest of the section, we want to explore what one can deduce just using Theorem 4.12. We already saw that it almost gives us the complete result, up to showing that the permutations σ_I are trivial, using [HKW21, Theorem 1.0.2]. However, since [HKW21, Theorem 1.0.2], always holds for any group (assuming the refined local Langlands with its various desiderata is known) this result is also something we can assume in the general case. As we will see, compatibility will be sufficient to describe the stalks of Fargues’ eigensheaf, and, using the monoidal property of Act-functors, we can reduce showing the σ_I are trivial to showing just σ_{\emptyset} is trivial. We expect such implications of compatibility to persist for a general reductive group G , and it would be interesting to study this in complete generality. We now prove the following claim.

Proposition 4.19. *Let π_\emptyset be the representation corresponding to the trivial representation with supercuspidal parameter ϕ . Then we have an isomorphism*

$$\bigoplus_{I \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\})} \text{Act}_{\tau_I}(\pi_\emptyset) \simeq \bigoplus_{I \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\})} \pi_I$$

of sheaves on $\text{D}_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_{\text{U}_n^*}, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$. In other words, we have isomorphisms

$$\bigoplus_{\substack{I \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\}) \\ |I| \equiv 1 \pmod{2}}} \text{Act}_{\tau_I}(\pi_\emptyset) \simeq \bigoplus_{\rho \in \Pi_\phi(J_b, \varrho_b)} \rho$$

of sheaves on $\text{D}_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_{\text{U}_n^*}^b, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \simeq \text{D}(J_b(\mathbb{Q}_p), \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$ and an isomorphism

$$\bigoplus_{\substack{I \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\}) \\ |I| \equiv 0 \pmod{2}}} \text{Act}_{\tau_I}(\pi_\emptyset) \simeq \bigoplus_{\pi \in \Pi_\phi(\text{U}_n^*, \text{id})} \pi$$

of sheaves on $\text{D}_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_{\text{U}_n^*}^1, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \simeq \text{D}(\text{U}_n^*(\mathbb{Q}_p), \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$.

Proof. We will prove this by induction on the integer $d = 0, 1, \dots, r$ and the claim that there exists a bijection between the representations $\text{Act}_{\tau_I}(\pi_\emptyset)$ and π_I for $I \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\})$ satisfying $|I| = d$. The case $d = 0$ is trivial, and the case $d = 1$ follows from Corollary 4.16. Now, by Corollary 4.15, Corollary 2.28, and Schur’s Lemma, we obtain a bijection between the representations π_I and $\text{Act}_{\tau_I}(\pi_\emptyset)$ for τ_I occurring as summands in $r_{\mu_d} \circ \phi|_{W_E}$ as a S_ϕ -representation, where I must satisfy $|I| \leq d$ and $|I| = d \pmod{2}$, and all the representations τ_I for $|I| = d$ occur. By the inductive hypothesis, the representations $\text{Act}_{\tau_I}(\pi_\emptyset)$ and π_I for $0 \leq |I| < k$ are already in bijection with one another; therefore, we deduce that the representations $\text{Act}_{\tau_I}(\pi_\emptyset)$ and π_I for $|I| = k$ are in bijection with one another. \square

In particular, if we write \mathcal{G}_ϕ for the sheaf supported on the basic strata $\text{Bun}_{\text{U}_n^*}^1$ and $\text{Bun}_{\text{U}_n^*}^b$ with values given by $\bigoplus_{\pi \in \Pi_\phi(\text{U}_n^*, \text{id})} \pi$ and $\bigoplus_{\rho \in \Pi_\phi(J_b, \varrho_b)} \rho$, respectively, we deduce the following.

Corollary 4.20. *We have an isomorphism*

$$k(\phi)_{\text{reg}} \star \pi_{0, \emptyset} \simeq \mathcal{G}_\phi$$

of sheaves on $\text{D}_{\text{lis}}(\text{Bun}_{\text{U}_n^*}, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$. In particular, \mathcal{G}_ϕ is an eigensheaf with eigenvalues ϕ .

Proof. We have an identification

$$k(\phi)_{\text{reg}} \star \pi_{0, \emptyset} \simeq \bigoplus_{I \subset \{1, \dots, r\}} \text{Act}_{\tau_I}(\pi_\emptyset) \simeq \mathcal{G}_\phi$$

where the last isomorphism follows from Proposition 4.19. The proof of the eigensheaf property is now the same, as in Theorem 4.10. \square

In particular, we have shown that the existence of a eigensheaf attached to ϕ with the conjectured stalks follows from compatibility of the Fargues–Scholze correspondence with the refined local Langlands correspondence. We suspect that this implication always holds. We now try to answer the question of how much about the values of the Act-functors we can deduce from just compatibility. To do this, we first introduce the following definition.

Definition 4.21. *We consider the function*

$$d(-, -) : \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\}) \times \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, r\}) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_{\geq 0}$$

which for $I, J \subset \{1, \dots, r\}$ is given by $d(I, J) := |I \oplus J|$.

We have the following.

Proposition 4.22. *For all $I \subset \{1, \dots, r\}$ and $1 \leq d \leq r$ there is a bijection between the set of π_J such that $d(I, J) = d$ and $\text{Act}_{\tau_K}(\pi_I)$ for $|K| = d$.*

Proof. The proof is exactly the same as Proposition 4.19. In particular, for a fixed I , one applies induction to d , with the base case being precisely Corollary 4.16, and the inductive step following from Corollary 4.15. \square

Now, we recall that we have a permutation

$$\sigma_\emptyset : \{1, \dots, r\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, r\}$$

defined by the equation:

$$\text{Act}_{\tau_i}(\pi_\emptyset) \simeq \pi_{\sigma_\emptyset(i)}$$

The Kottwitz conjecture would predict that σ_\emptyset is the identity permutation. This condition actually guarantees that all the functors Act_{τ_I} behave as expected. In particular, we have the following.

Proposition 4.23. *Suppose that $\sigma_\emptyset = \text{id}_{\{1, \dots, r\}}$ then, for all $I \subset \{1, \dots, r\}$, we have an isomorphism*

$$\text{Act}_{\tau_I}(\pi_\emptyset) \simeq \pi_I$$

which, by the monoidal property, implies Proposition 4.18.

Proof. We argue by induction on the quantity $|I|$. For $|I| = 0$ this is the fact that $\text{Act}_{\mathbf{1}}(-)$ is the identity functor, and for $|I| = 1$ this is by assumption. Now let I be an index set with $1 < |I| = d \leq r$. We want to compute the value of $\text{Act}_{\tau_I}(\pi_\emptyset)$.

We enumerate the elements of I by $\{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_d\}$. For all $j = 1, \dots, d$, we have by the monoidal property that $\text{Act}_{\tau_I}(\pi_\emptyset) \simeq \text{Act}_{\tau_{i_j}} \circ \text{Act}_{\tau_{I \setminus \{i_j\}}}(\pi_\emptyset) \simeq \text{Act}_{\tau_{i_j}}(\pi_{I \setminus \{i_j\}})$ for varying $j = 1, \dots, d$, where we have used the inductive hypothesis for the last isomorphism. Now we can apply Proposition 4.22 to the representations $\pi_{I \setminus \{i_j\}}$. It tells us that we have a bijection between $\text{Act}_{\tau_k}(\pi_{I \setminus \{i_j\}})$ for $k = 1, \dots, r$ and the representations $\pi_{(I \setminus \{i_j\}) \oplus \{k\}}$ where we have added or subtracted k from $I \setminus \{i_j\}$. However, if $k \in I \setminus \{i_j\}$ then by the inductive assumption, we have $\text{Act}_{\tau_k}(\pi_{I \setminus \{i_j\}}) = \pi_{(I \setminus \{i_j\}) \oplus \{k\}}$. Hence, for $k = 1, \dots, r$ such that $k \notin I \setminus \{i_j\}$, we have a bijection between $\text{Act}_{\tau_{(I \setminus \{i_j\}) \cup \{k\}}}(\pi_\emptyset)$ and the representations $\pi_{(I \setminus \{i_j\}) \cup \{k\}}$. For varying $j = 1, \dots, d$ the representations π_I and $\text{Act}_I(\pi_\emptyset)$ are the only ones appearing in every bijection for varying $j = 1, \dots, d$. Hence, we must have $\text{Act}_I(\pi_\emptyset) = \pi_I$, as desired. \square

Remark 4.24. We note that the ideas explained in this section illustrate how, knowing compatibility of the Fargues–Scholze local Langlands correspondence with the refined local Langlands correspondence, is enough to show the Hecke eigensheaf attached to supercuspidal ϕ has the correct form, as predicted by [Far16, Conjecture 4.13], as well as show the Kottwitz conjecture and compute the value of the Act-functors up to the ambiguity of the permutations matching the irreducible summands of $r_\mu \circ \phi$ with the representations appearing in $R\Gamma_c(G, b, \mu)[\pi]$, using [HKW21, Theorem 1.0.2]. The previous proposition tells us that for $G = \text{U}_n$ it is sufficient to answer this question for the complex $R\Gamma_c(G, b, \mu_1)[\pi_\emptyset]$. In particular, Kottwitz’s and Fargues’ conjecture for any quasi-split group G and a supercuspidal L -parameter ϕ should ultimately be reduced to computing $\text{Act}_{W_i}(\pi_{\mathbf{1}})$, where $W_i \in \text{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell}(S_\phi)$ are a set of irreducible representations such that any irreducible $W \in \text{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell}(S_\phi)$ can be written as a tensor product of some W_i , and $\pi_{\mathbf{1}} \in \Pi_\phi(G)$ is the unique \mathfrak{w} -generic representation for some Whittaker datum \mathfrak{w} . The key point is that for $G = \text{U}_n$ the W_i can be chosen to be τ_i for $i \in \{1, \dots, r\}$, and all these S_ϕ -representations are realized in r_{μ_1} . Therefore, it is interesting to wonder if, for any G , one can find a nice list of dominant geometric cocharacters μ such that $r_\mu \circ \phi$ realizes some set of generators W_i , as well as whether the analysis in the end of this section generalizes.

5. CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT

On behalf of all authors, the corresponding author states that there is no conflict of interest.

6. DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

Data sharing not applicable to this article as no datasets were generated or analysed during the current study.

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