

CONSTRUCTING LOCAL L -PACKETS FOR TAME UNITARY GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. We generalize the work of DeBacker and Reeder [10] to the case of unitary groups split by a tame extension. The approach is broadly similar and the restrictions on the parameter the same, but many of the details of the arguments differ.

Let \mathbf{G} be a unitary group defined over a local field K and splitting over a tame extension E/K . Given a Langlands parameter $\varphi: \mathcal{W}_K \rightarrow {}^L\mathbf{G}$ that is tame, discrete and regular, we give a natural construction of an L -packet Π_φ associated to φ , consisting of representations of pure inner forms of $\mathbf{G}(K)$ and parameterized by the characters of the finite abelian group $A_\varphi = Z_{\hat{\mathbf{G}}}(\varphi)$.

1. INTRODUCTION

The local Langlands correspondence has enjoyed great success in recent years, with proofs for GL_n [15, 16] and other classical groups [1]. However, these proofs do not give an explicit construction of the L -packet associated to a particular Langlands parameter. A different approach, initiated by DeBacker-Reeder [10], fills this gap at the cost of restricting the class of Langlands parameters appearing on one side of the correspondence. In this paper we extend the constructions of DeBacker-Reeder to tamely ramified unitary groups.

The DeBacker-Reeder case. Let K be a finite extension of \mathbb{Q}_p and suppose that \mathbf{G} is a quasi-split, connected, reductive group defined over K and splitting over an *unramified* extension E/K . Write \mathcal{W}_K for the Weil group of K , $\hat{\mathbf{G}}$ for the connected, reductive group over \mathbb{C} with root datum dual to that of \mathbf{G} and ${}^L\mathbf{G} = \hat{\mathbf{G}} \rtimes \mathrm{Gal}(E/K)$ for a Langlands dual group. DeBacker and Reeder consider Langlands parameters $\varphi: \mathcal{W}_K \rightarrow {}^L\mathbf{G}$ that are

- (i) *tame*: φ factors through the quotient of \mathcal{W}_K by wild inertia,
- (ii) *discrete*: the centralizer of φ in $\hat{\mathbf{G}}$ is finite modulo the center of ${}^L\mathbf{G}$, and
- (iii) *regular*: the image of inertia is generated by a semisimple element of ${}^L\mathbf{G}$ whose centralizer in $\hat{\mathbf{G}}$ is a maximal torus $\hat{\mathbf{S}}$.

We summarize their construction here to highlight the similarities and differences with our version.

Suppose that $\lambda \in X^*(\hat{\mathbf{S}})$. Given \mathbf{G}, φ and λ they construct pairs (π_λ, F_λ) , where F_λ is a twist of Frobenius, \mathbf{G}^{F_λ} are the K -points of the pure inner form of \mathbf{G} determined by F_λ , and π_λ is a representation of \mathbf{G}^{F_λ} . They then define a notion of equivalence of such pairs and prove that the equivalence class of (π_λ, F_λ) depends only on the class of λ in a finite quotient of $X^*(\hat{\mathbf{S}})$ isomorphic to $\mathrm{Irr}(A_\varphi)$.

The first step in the construction of π_λ is the construction of a point x_λ in the Bruhat-Tits building $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{G})$ as the unique fixed point of a specific automorphism of the apartment

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$X^*(\hat{\mathbf{S}}) \otimes \mathbb{R}$. This point in the building determines a maximal compact subgroup \mathbf{G}_λ used in the construction of π_λ . From x_λ they also obtain an unramified anisotropic maximal torus \mathbf{S}_λ as a particular twist of a fixed maximal torus $\mathbf{S} \subset \mathbf{G}$.

The image of φ is contained within the normalizer of $\hat{\mathbf{S}}_\lambda$. If the image were in fact a semidirect product, then the local Langlands correspondence for tori would give a character of $\mathbf{S}_\lambda(K)$. In general there is no such semidirect product decomposition of the image, but DeBacker and Reeder are able to modify φ in a canonical way to obtain a new parameter whose image can be expressed as a semidirect product and thus defines a character on $\mathbf{S}_\lambda(K)$. They can then use Deligne-Lusztig theory to define a representation of the parahoric subgroup \mathbf{G}_λ , which compactly induces to the desired supercuspidal representation of \mathbf{G}^{F_λ} .

One benefit of the DeBacker-Reeder approach is that it explicitly constructs the representations in an L -packet from the data of a Langlands parameter. It also works for a broad class of groups \mathbf{G} .

Expanding upon DeBacker-Reeder. In this paper we will expand and modify the methods of DeBacker and Reeder to remove their condition that \mathbf{G} splits over an unramified extension: this generalization constitutes our main result. We will continue to assume that φ factors through the tame Weil group, and this requirement forces \mathbf{G} to split over a tamely ramified extension of K . While our methods should apply to tame, discrete, regular parameters for arbitrary \mathbf{G} , we focus here on the case of unitary groups as a concrete example.

Suppose that K is a finite extension of \mathbb{Q}_p with $p \neq 2$, E/K is a ramified quadratic extension of K , V is a Hermitian space over E , and \mathbf{G} is the unitary group associated to V . We require that φ is tame, discrete and regular as in DeBacker-Reeder.

Any unitary group has a pure inner form that is quasi-split. A Langlands parameter for \mathbf{G} will yield representations of all pure inner forms of \mathbf{G} , so we may assume that \mathbf{G} itself is quasi-split. Let \mathbf{S} be the centralizer of a maximal K -split torus in \mathbf{G} ; since \mathbf{G} is quasi-split \mathbf{S} will be a maximal torus defined over K , uniquely determined up to conjugation within $\mathbf{G}(K)$. We use \mathbf{S} in the construction of the Langlands dual group $\hat{\mathbf{G}}$, and thus $\hat{\mathbf{G}}$ comes equipped with a maximal torus $\hat{\mathbf{S}}$ over \mathbb{C} dual to \mathbf{S} .

The first few sections of the paper describe the structures on unitary groups needed to construct L -packets. In section 2, we review Hermitian spaces and unitary groups, and we give a classification over p -adic fields. We continue in Section 3 by describing tori in unitary groups, culminating in a concrete description of the relatively unramified, anisotropic tori. These tori also hold the focus of Section 4, where we describe how they embed in different unitary groups. In Section 5 we describe the Bruhat-Tits building of a unitary group and discuss the reductions modulo π of the anisotropic tori and parahorics. We also explain why each relatively unramified anisotropic torus embeds in a unique maximal compact subgroup of \mathbf{G} .

With this background in hand, the second part of the paper describes the construction of an L -packet from a tame, discrete, regular Langlands parameter φ . In Section 6 we show that any tame Langlands parameter can be conjugated to particular form, and use the image of Frobenius to construct an anisotropic, relatively unramified torus \mathbf{T} . We would like to use the local Langland correspondence for tori to define a character of $\mathbf{T}(K)$, but are thwarted by the fact that the normalizer of $\hat{\mathbf{T}}$ does not split as a semidirect product. In Section 7 we develop groups of type L to sidestep this difficulty. Using groups of type L , we define in Section 8 a depth-zero character of $\mathbf{T}(K)^0$. We also show that this character is regular, a property used in demonstrating that the associated Deligne-Lusztig representation is irreducible. Finally, Section 9 puts the pieces together and defines the supercuspidal representations that go into an L -packet. For odd unitary groups the induction process yields

a reducible representation, and we describe how to pick out one of the two constituents using a recipe for the central character.

Since DeBacker-Reeder have described L -packets for unramified unitary groups, we focus here on the case that $\mathbf{G} = \mathrm{U}(V)$ splits over a ramified quadratic extension E/K . However, many of the results in Sections 6-8 work for any tamely ramified, connected, reductive group. The primary exception is that we use the fact that $q \equiv 1 \pmod{|\mathrm{Gal}(E/K)|}$ in Construction 6.4.

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2. HERMITIAN SPACES AND UNITARY GROUPS

In this section we give a review of Hermitian spaces and unitary groups over p -adic fields.

Let K be a finite extension of \mathbb{Q}_p and fix an algebraic closure \bar{K} . All finite extensions of K are considered to be subfields of \bar{K} . We will write O_K for the ring of integers in K , k for the residue field and $\Gamma = \mathrm{Gal}(\bar{K}/K)$ for the absolute Galois group. Set K_{nr} as the maximal unramified subfield of \bar{K} , $I = \mathrm{Gal}(\bar{K}/K_{nr})$ as the inertia subgroup of Γ and $\Gamma_{nr} = \mathrm{Gal}(K_{nr}/K)$ as the quotient. Let E/K be a separable, quadratic extension of K and let τ be the nontrivial element of $\mathrm{Gal}(E/K)$. Suppose that V is a free E -module of rank n .

Definition 2.1.

- (i) A *Hermitian form* on V is a function $\phi: V \times V \rightarrow E$ satisfying
 - (a) for all $v_1, v_2, v' \in V$ and $a, b \in E$, $\phi(av_1 + bv_2, v') = a\phi(v_1, v') + b\phi(v_2, v')$,
 - (b) for all $v, v' \in V$, $\phi(v, v') = \tau\phi(v', v)$.
- (ii) A Hermitian form is *nondegenerate* if $\phi(v, v') = 0$ for all $v' \in V$ implies $v = 0$.
- (iii) A *Hermitian space* is a free E -module with a nondegenerate Hermitian form.
- (iv) The *unitary group* $U(V) \subset \text{Res}_{E/K} \text{GL}(V)$ is the subgroup preserving ϕ .

We may associate to V a fundamental invariant. Suppose v_1, \dots, v_n is a basis for V .

Definition 2.2. The *discriminant* dV of V is the determinant of the matrix $[\phi(v_i, v_j)]$, well defined as an element of $K^\times / \text{Nm}_{E/K} E^\times$.

The discriminant behaves multiplicatively with respect to the orthogonal sum $V \oplus W$ of two Hermitian spaces V and W :

$$(2.1) \quad d(V \oplus W) = dV \cdot dW.$$

Hermitian spaces over p -adic fields. We assume now that K is a p -adic field. Classification of Hermitian spaces in this case relies on the following result:

Proposition 2.3 (c.f. [12, Thm 2.67, §4.4]). *Two Hermitian spaces V and W associated to E/K are isometric if and only if they have the same dimension and same discriminant.*

Thus there are precisely two isometry classes of Hermitian space in each dimension since $K^\times / \text{Nm}_{E/K} E^\times$ has order 2 by local class field theory. We now give concrete descriptions of these Hermitian spaces.

- **V has dimension 1 over E :**

Let $v \in V$ be nonzero. The discriminant is given by the class of

$$\phi(v, v) \in K^\times / \text{Nm}_{E/K} E^\times.$$

An element $\alpha \in \text{GL}(V) \cong E^\times$ will preserve ϕ if and only if $\text{Nm}_{E/K}(\alpha) = 1$, regardless of the value of $\phi(v, v)$. Thus the unitary groups associated to the two Hermitian spaces of dimension one are isomorphic. We refer to this group as $U(E/K)$, or U_1 if the extension E/K is fixed.

- **V has dimension 2 over E and has an isotropic vector:**

Suppose that there is an isotropic vector in V , namely some $v \in V$ with $v \neq 0$ and $\phi(v, v) = 0$. Since ϕ is nondegenerate, for $w \in V$ not a multiple of v we have $\phi(v, w) \neq 0$. By adjusting $\alpha \in K$, we can force

$$\phi(w + \alpha v, w + \alpha v) = \phi(w, w) + \text{Tr}_{E/K}(\alpha\phi(v, w))$$

to be zero, since $\text{Tr}_{E/K}$ is surjective. By rescaling the resulting vector, we can find a $w \in V$ with $\phi(w, w) = 0$ and $\phi(v, w) = \phi(w, v) = 1$. Therefore, any two Hermitian spaces with an isotropic vector are isometric. We will call this space the *hyperbolic plane* associated to E/K and denote it by \mathbb{H} . The discriminant of the hyperbolic plane is clearly $d\mathbb{H} = -1$.

- **V has dimension 2 over E and has no isotropic vector:**

The other isometry class of two-dimensional Hermitian spaces has no isotropic vector. One method for constructing it takes advantage of the fact that we know that its discriminant must be different from -1 modulo $\text{Nm}_{E/K} E^\times$. For any $\alpha, \beta \in$

K^\times with $\alpha\beta \not\equiv -1 \pmod{\text{Nm}_{E/K} E^\times}$, and any basis v, w of V we can define ϕ by

$$(2.2) \quad \begin{aligned} \phi(v, v) &= \alpha, \\ \phi(v, w) &= 0, \\ \phi(w, w) &= \beta. \end{aligned}$$

Any two such spaces are isometric, and we will refer to this other isometry class of two-dimensional Hermitian space as the *anisotropic plane* and denote it by \mathbb{B} .

One can also start with a quaternion algebra \mathbb{B} containing E and put the structure of a Hermitian space on it: see Gross [13, §5] and Springer [29, §17.1.4] for details. If this quaternion algebra is split we get an isomorphism with \mathbb{H} ; the non-split case yields the anisotropic planes. In either case, the associated group of unitary transformations can be identified with \mathbb{B}^\times .

Note that the unitary groups $U(\mathbb{H})$ and $U(\mathbb{B})$ are not isomorphic: $U(\mathbb{H})$ contains a K -split torus of dimension 1, while $U(\mathbb{B})$ does not contain a nontrivial K -split torus.

We can express any higher dimensional Hermitian space as an orthogonal sum of these one and two-dimensional spaces:

Proposition 2.4. *Suppose V is a Hermitian space of dimension n . Then*

(i) *if $n = 2m$, then either*

$$V \cong \mathbb{H}^m \qquad dV \equiv (-1)^m$$

or

$$V \cong \mathbb{H}^{m-1} \oplus \mathbb{B} \qquad dV \not\equiv (-1)^m.$$

We will call such unitary groups even. We have $U(\mathbb{H}^m) \not\cong U(\mathbb{H}^{m-1} \oplus \mathbb{B})$.

(ii) *If $n = 2m + 1$, then*

$$V \cong \mathbb{H}^m \oplus L \qquad dV \equiv (-1)^m dL$$

for some one-dimensional Hermitian space L . We will call such unitary groups odd. We have $U(\mathbb{H}^m \oplus L) \cong U(\mathbb{H}^m \oplus L')$ for any Hermitian lines L and L' .

Proof. We obtain each possible discriminant and thus each isometry class of Hermitian space. The inequality between even unitary groups follows from the difference in the dimension of the maximal K -split torus in the two cases. For odd Hermitian spaces, scaling the Hermitian form by an element of $K^\times - \text{Nm}_{E/K} E^\times$ changes the discriminant but leaves the notion of unitary transformation invariant. So the two different isometry classes of Hermitian space in odd dimensions yield isomorphic unitary groups. \square

It will be useful to specify a basis for V in each case.

- When $V \cong \mathbb{H}^m$, let $\{v_i, v_{-i}\}$ be the standard basis for the i^{th} hyperbolic plane.
- When $V \cong \mathbb{H}^m \oplus L$, let $\{v_i, v_{-i}\}$ be the standard basis for the i^{th} hyperbolic plane, and $\{v_0\}$ a basis for L . We require $\phi(v_0, v_0) \in \mathcal{O}_K^\times$.
- When $V \cong \mathbb{H}^{m-1} \oplus \mathbb{B}$, we let $\{v_i, v_{-i}\}$ be the standard basis for the i^{th} hyperbolic plane, and then choose two orthogonal vectors $v_0, v'_0 \in \mathbb{B}$. We can normalize the choice of v_0 and v'_0 by imposing the same conditions as on v_0 above.

3. TORI IN UNITARY GROUPS

In this section we describe a certain class of tori in unitary groups that will play a central role in the construction of L -packets: the relatively unramified, anisotropic tori.

Maximal split tori. A *maximal K -split torus* in an algebraic group \mathbf{G} is a subtorus that is maximal among those that are split over K ; any two such tori are conjugate over K [29, Thm. 15.2.6]. Moreover, we can find a maximal K -torus containing any given maximal K -split torus $\mathbf{A} \subset \mathbf{G}$, since $Z_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{A})$ contains a maximal torus defined over K [29, Thm. 13.3.6].

We say that \mathbf{G} is *quasi-split* if one of the following conditions hold.

Proposition 3.1 (c.f. [29, Prop. 16.2.2]). *The following are equivalent:*

- (i) *the centralizer $Z_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{A})$ of any maximal K -split torus \mathbf{A} is a maximal torus,*
- (ii) *there is a Borel subgroup of \mathbf{G} that is defined over K .*

Note that since \mathbf{A} is determined up to conjugacy, the first criterion allows us to pick out a $\mathbf{G}(K)$ conjugacy class of maximal tori, which we will refer to as the *quasi-split maximal tori* in \mathbf{G} .

In order to understand these tori for unitary groups over p -adic fields, we begin with the hyperbolic plane \mathbb{H} . Let \mathbf{S}' be the maximal torus in $\mathrm{GL}(\mathbb{H})$ consisting of those matrices with v_{-1} and v_1 as eigenvectors, and define $\mathbf{S} \subset \mathrm{U}(\mathbb{H})$ as the intersection of $\mathrm{Res}_{E/K} \mathbf{S}'$ with $\mathrm{U}(\mathbb{H}) \subset \mathrm{Res}_{E/K} \mathrm{GL}(\mathbb{H})$. Then \mathbf{S} is isomorphic to $\mathrm{Res}_{E/K} \mathbb{G}_m$, with K -points consisting of those matrices scaling v_1 by $\alpha \in E^\times$ and v_{-1} by $\tau(\alpha)^{-1}$. We now define \mathbf{A} as the maximal K -split subtorus of \mathbf{S} , which is also a maximal K -split subtorus in $\mathrm{U}(V)$. The K -points of \mathbf{A} consist of those matrices scaling v_1 by $\alpha \in K^\times$ and v_{-1} by α^{-1} .

We can choose a basis $\{\chi_1, \chi_{-1}\}$ of $X^*(\mathbf{S})$ so that $\tau \in \mathrm{Gal}(E/K)$ acts by $\tau(\chi_1) = -\chi_{-1}$ [29, Prop. 11.4.22]. Note that χ_1 and χ_{-1} are not the characters that pick out the eigenvalues of v_1 and v_{-1} . Rather, restriction induces an orthogonal projection $X^*(\mathbf{S}) \rightarrow X^*(\mathbf{A})$ with kernel spanned by $\chi_1 + \chi_{-1}$ and leaving $\chi_1 - \chi_{-1}$ fixed. We identify $X^*(\mathbf{A})$ with the span of $\chi_1 - \chi_{-1}$. The complementary subspace of $X^*(\mathbf{S})$ spanned by $\chi_1 + \chi_{-1}$ corresponds to $\mathbf{A}' \subset \mathbf{S}$ isomorphic to U_1 .

Using these tori in \mathbb{H} , we may describe the maximal K -split tori and their centralizers for all of the unitary groups listed in Proposition 2.4.

- The quasi-split torus \mathbf{S} in $\mathrm{U}(\mathbb{H} \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{H})$ merely uses more indices. We can write down a basis $\{\chi_{-m}, \dots, \chi_{-1}, \chi_1, \dots, \chi_m\}$ of $X^*(\mathbf{S})$ so that Γ acts through its quotient $\mathrm{Gal}(E/K)$, with τ mapping χ_i to $-\chi_{-i}$. One can identify \mathbf{A} as the subtorus corresponding to the span of $\{\chi_i - \chi_{-i}\}_{i=1}^m$, and we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A} &\cong (\mathbb{G}_m)^m, \\ \mathbf{S} &\cong (\mathrm{Res}_{E/K} \mathbb{G}_m)^m. \end{aligned}$$

- In $\mathrm{U}(\mathbb{H} \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{H} \oplus L)$ we add χ_0 to the basis for $X^*(\mathbf{S})$; Γ still acts through $\mathrm{Gal}(E/K)$ with τ mapping χ_i to $-\chi_{-i}$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A} &\cong (\mathbb{G}_m)^m, \\ \mathbf{S} &\cong (\mathrm{Res}_{E/K} \mathbb{G}_m)^m \times \mathrm{U}_1(E/K). \end{aligned}$$

- Both of the previous cases are quasi-split, with \mathbf{S} equal to the centralizer of \mathbf{A} . The maximal K -split torus in $\mathrm{U}(\mathbb{H} \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{H} \oplus \mathbb{B})$ is just the one included from $\mathrm{U}(\mathbb{H} \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{H})$, but its centralizer is $(\mathrm{Res}_{E/K} \mathbb{G}_m)^m \times \mathbb{B}$. By Proposition 3.1 $\mathrm{U}(\mathbb{H} \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{H} \oplus \mathbb{B})$ is not quasi-split.

Weyl groups. In studying anisotropic tori in unitary groups, it will be important to understand the Weyl group of \mathbf{S} in the quasi-split case. Let \mathbf{N} be the normalizer of \mathbf{S} in $\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{U}(V)$, and $\mathbf{W} = \mathbf{N}/\mathbf{S}$ the Weyl group of \mathbf{S} . Since $\mathbf{U}(V)$ is an inner form of $\mathbf{GL}(V)$, \mathbf{W} is isomorphic to the symmetric group Σ_n , generated by reflections $\omega_{i,j}$ in the roots $\chi_i - \chi_j$. Define $\eta \in \mathbf{W}$ as a product of commuting reflections:

$$\eta = \prod_{i=1}^m \omega_{i,-i}.$$

The action of Γ on \mathbf{W} is determined through the actions of Γ and \mathbf{W} on $X^*(\mathbf{S})$:

$$(\gamma \cdot \sigma)(\chi) = \gamma(\sigma(\gamma^{-1}\chi)) \text{ for } \sigma \in \mathbf{W} \text{ and } \gamma \in \Gamma.$$

A computation shows that in fact this action is inner:

$$\tau \cdot \sigma = \eta \sigma \eta.$$

Proposition 3.2. *The rational Weyl group $\mathbf{W}^\Gamma = Z_{\mathbf{W}}(\eta)$ is isomorphic to $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^m \rtimes \Sigma_m$.*

Proof. The transpositions $\omega_{i,-i}$ and the elements $\omega_{i,j}\omega_{-i,-j}$ for $i, j > 0$ visibly commute with η ; these generate a subgroup of \mathbf{W} of the desired form. The cardinality of $Z_{\mathbf{W}}(\eta)$ is $2^m m!$ by the orbit-stabilizer theorem and the computation that there are $\frac{n!}{2^m m!}$ permutations conjugate to η . \square

Remark 3.3. Reeder [24] includes a discussion of centralizers in Weyl groups. He focuses on the Weyl group of E_8 , but his techniques are applicable to a general Weyl group.

We will need a description of the conjugacy classes in \mathbf{W}^Γ . Since $\mathbf{W}^\Gamma \cong \mathbf{W}(\mathbf{B}_m)$, we can turn to Carter [8, pp. 25-26].

The rational Weyl group \mathbf{W}^Γ acts on the set $\{\chi_{\pm i}\}_{i=1}^m$, and one can decompose any element $w \in \mathbf{W}^\Gamma$ into cycles on these vectors. Such cycles take the form

$$\chi_{i_1} \mapsto \chi_{\pm i_2} \mapsto \chi_{\pm i_3} \mapsto \cdots \mapsto \chi_{\pm i_r} \mapsto \chi_{\pm i_1}.$$

Definition 3.4. We say that such a cycle (i_1, \dots, i_r) is *positive* if $w^r(\chi_{i_1}) = \chi_{i_1}$ and *negative* if $w^r(\chi_{i_1}) = \chi_{-i_1}$. We call r the *length* of the cycle. The collection of lengths and signs of the cycles of w is called the *signed cycle type* of w .

Given such a signed cycle type, we can define a pair of partitions μ and ν by setting μ to be the collection of lengths of positive cycles and ν to be the collection of lengths of negative cycles. For example, when $n = 6$ the element $\omega_{1,-1}\omega_{2,-2}$ yields $\mu = \{1\}$ and $\nu = \{1, 1\}$.

Proposition 3.5 (c.f. [8, Prop. 24]).

- (i) *A signed cycle type occurs for some element of \mathbf{W}^Γ if and only if $|\mu| + |\nu| = m$.*
- (ii) *The conjugacy classes of \mathbf{W}^Γ are in bijection with the possible signed cycle types.*

Relatively unramified tori. Assume now that \mathbf{G} is quasi-split. Following Reeder [24, §6], we describe tori in \mathbf{G} as Galois twists of the quasi-split torus \mathbf{S} .

We say that two tori \mathbf{S}_1 and \mathbf{S}_2 are *rationally conjugate* if there is an element of $\mathbf{G}(K)$ conjugating $\mathbf{S}_1(K)$ to $\mathbf{S}_2(K)$, and *stably conjugate* if there is an element of $\mathbf{G}(\bar{K})$ conjugating $\mathbf{S}_1(K)$ to $\mathbf{S}_2(K)$. These notions partition the K -tori in \mathbf{G} into stable conjugacy classes, and each stable conjugacy class into rational conjugacy classes. We have maps

$$H^1(K, \mathbf{N}) \rightarrow H^1(K, \mathbf{W}),$$

induced by the projection $\mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{W}$, and

$$H^1(K, \mathbf{N}) \rightarrow H^1(K, \mathbf{G}),$$

induced by the inclusion $\mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{G}$. These cohomology groups give us a parameterization of the K -conjugacy classes of maximal tori in \mathbf{G} and its pure inner forms.

Proposition 3.6 (c.f. [24, Prop 6.1] and [28, Cor. 2 of Prop. I.36]). *Let \mathbf{G} be a quasi-split group over K , $\xi \in \mathcal{Z}^1(K, \mathbf{G})$ be a cocycle and \mathbf{G}_ξ be the twist of \mathbf{G} corresponding to ξ .*

- (i) *The rational classes of maximal tori in \mathbf{G}_ξ are in bijection with the set R_ξ of cohomology classes in $H^1(K, \mathbf{N})$ mapping to the class of ξ in $H^1(K, \mathbf{G})$. In particular, the rational classes of maximal tori in \mathbf{G} are in bijection with the kernel of $H^1(K, \mathbf{N}) \rightarrow H^1(K, \mathbf{G})$.*
- (ii) *The stable classes of maximal tori in \mathbf{G}_ξ are in bijection with the image of R_ξ in $H^1(K, \mathbf{W})$.*
- (iii) *The stable classes of maximal tori in \mathbf{G} are in bijection with $H^1(K, \mathbf{W})$.*

Given a 1-cocycle $\rho \in \mathcal{Z}^1(K, \mathbf{W})$ let \mathbf{S}_ρ be the twist of \mathbf{S} corresponding to ρ . Since E/K is ramified, no \mathbf{S}_ρ is actually unramified. In order to work with those that are closest to unramified, we make the following definition.

Definition 3.7. We say that a torus \mathbf{S}_ρ is *relatively unramified* if it becomes isomorphic to \mathbf{S} over the maximal unramified extension K_{nr} of K .

Proposition 3.8.

- (i) *The torus \mathbf{S}_ρ is relatively unramified if and only if the image of ρ in $H^1(\mathcal{I}, \mathbf{W})$ is trivial.*
- (ii) *Stable classes of relatively unramified maximal tori in \mathbf{G} are in bijection with $H^1(\Gamma_{nr}, \mathbf{W}^I)$.*

Proof. Both statements follow from the inflation-restriction sequence [27, §VII.6]

$$0 \rightarrow H^1(\Gamma_{nr}, \mathbf{W}^I) \xrightarrow{\text{Inf}} H^1(K, \mathbf{W}) \xrightarrow{\text{Res}} H^1(\mathcal{I}, \mathbf{W})^F \rightarrow \dots$$

and the fact that $H^1(\mathcal{I}, \mathbf{W})$ classifies stable classes of K_{nr} -tori. \square

Anisotropic tori. Suppose $\sigma \in \mathbf{W}^I$ and let $\rho \in \mathcal{Z}^1(\Gamma_{nr}, \mathbf{W}^I)$ be the 1-cocycle mapping Frobenius to σ . We give a criterion for the torus \mathbf{S}_ρ to be anisotropic and give a concrete description of \mathbf{S}_ρ in this case.

Proposition 3.9. *The torus \mathbf{S}_ρ is anisotropic if and only if the signed cycle type of σ has no positive cycles.*

Proof. Since E/K is ramified, $\mathbf{W}^I = \mathbf{W}^\Gamma$ and Proposition 3.5 applies. Suppose the order of σ is r , and write $\tilde{\rho}$ for the homomorphism $\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{W} \rtimes \text{Gal}(E/K)$ defined from ρ by inflation. The image of $\tilde{\rho}$ will be isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}/r\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$, generated by $(\sigma, 1)$ and $(1, \tau)$. The characters in $X^*(\mathbf{S}_\rho)$ fixed by $(1, \tau)$ are spanned by $\chi_i - \chi_{-i}$ for $1 \leq i \leq m$.

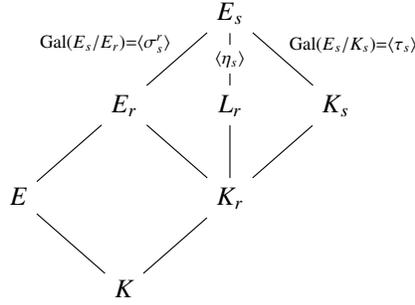
If σ has a positive cycle C then $\sum_{i \in C} (\chi_i - \chi_{-i})$ provides a nonzero element of $X^*(\mathbf{S}_\rho)^\Gamma$, so \mathbf{S}_ρ cannot be anisotropic.

Conversely, if σ is a product of disjoint negative cycles then we may decompose $X^*(\mathbf{S}_\rho)$ as a corresponding direct sum. If $(C, -C)$ is a negative cycle then the only character fixed by the cycle is $\sum_{i \in C} (\chi_i + \chi_{-i})$, which is not fixed by $(1, \tau)$. Moreover, for odd n , χ_0 is negated by $(1, \tau)$. Thus $X^*(\mathbf{S}_\rho)^\Gamma = 0$ and \mathbf{S}_ρ is anisotropic. \square

Elemental tori. The decomposition of $\sigma \in \mathbf{W}^I$ into negative cycles gives a corresponding decomposition of the torus \mathbf{S}_p as a product of simpler tori. We first give an intrinsic definition of these ‘‘elemental’’ tori, then prove the product decomposition, and finally study elemental tori in more detail.

For any r , let K_r be the unramified extension of K of degree r , and note that $E_r = E \cdot K_r$ is an unramified extension of E of degree r . We have $\text{Gal}(E_r/K) \cong \mathbb{Z}/r\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$, since the element τ_r of order 2 fixing K_r is central. Let σ_r be the image of $F \in \Gamma_E$ in $\text{Gal}(E_r/K)$; it will be an element of order r in $\text{Gal}(E_s/K)$ fixing E .

We will assume from now on that $s = 2r$ is even. In this case, define $\eta_s = \tau_s \sigma_s^r$ and let L_r be the fixed field of η_s . The diagram of fields is:



We will frequently suppress the subscript and write τ for τ_s , σ for σ_s , η for η_s and L for L_r . Note that both $\tau \in \text{Gal}(E_s/K_s)$ and η induce $\tau \in \text{Gal}(E/K)$ on E .

We define a torus \mathbf{T}_s over K by

$$(3.1) \quad \mathbf{T}_s = \text{Res}_{L/K} \text{U}_1(E_s/L).$$

These tori will form the building blocks for all maximal, relatively unramified, anisotropic tori:

Theorem 3.10. *Suppose that $\mathbf{T} \subset \mathbf{G}$ is a maximal, relatively unramified anisotropic torus, whose stable class corresponds to $\sigma \in \mathbf{W}^I$. Suppose $\sigma = \sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_j$ is the decomposition of σ into disjoint negative cycles, and let s_i be the length of σ_i .*

- (i) *If $\mathbf{G} = \text{U}_{2m+1}$, then $\mathbf{T} \simeq \prod_{i=1}^j \mathbf{T}_{s_i} \times \text{U}_1$.*
- (ii) *If $\mathbf{G} = \text{U}_{2m}$, then $\mathbf{T} \simeq \prod_{i=1}^j \mathbf{T}_{s_i}$.*

Proof. In order to define each of these isomorphisms of tori, we may give a Γ -equivariant isomorphism between $X^*(\mathbf{T})$ and the character group of each right hand side. The character group $X^*(\mathbf{T}_s)$ is easy to describe:

$$X^*(\mathbf{T}_s) \cong \text{Ind}_{\Gamma_L}^{\Gamma} X^*(\text{U}_1(E_s/L)).$$

Since $\text{U}_1(E_s/L)$ splits over E_s , Γ acts on $X^*(\mathbf{T}_s)$ through its quotient $\text{Gal}(E_s/K)$. Let $\{\chi\}$ be a basis for $X^*(\text{U}_1(E_s/L)) \cong \mathbb{Z}$. Each coset of $\text{Gal}(E_s/L)$ in $\text{Gal}(E_s/K)$ contains a unique power of σ , and we can choose a basis for the induction where each basis function evaluates to χ on one power of σ and zero on the others. It will be convenient to denote this basis by $\{\chi_{-n}, \dots, \chi_{-1}, \chi_1, \dots, \chi_n\}$, where σ acts by the cyclic permutation ν of $\{-n, \dots, -1, 1, \dots, n\}$ defined by

$$(-n) \leftarrow \cdots \leftarrow (-2) \leftarrow (-1) \quad (1) \longrightarrow (2) \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow (n)$$

Then the action of $\text{Gal}(E_s/K)$ on $X^*(\mathbf{T}_s)$ is given by

$$(3.2) \quad \begin{aligned} \sigma(\chi_i) &= \chi_{v(i)} \\ \eta(\chi_i) &= -\chi_i, \end{aligned}$$

and thus $\tau(\chi_i) = -\chi_{-i}$.

If σ breaks up as the product of disjoint negative cycles of lengths s_1, s_2, \dots, s_k and $\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{U}_{2m}$, then $X^*(\mathbf{T})$ will decompose as a representation of Γ into a direct sum of submodules of dimensions $2s_1, 2s_2, \dots, 2s_k$, each spanned by the χ_i for i occurring in a single negative cycle. The action of Γ is precisely the one on \mathbf{T}_s given in (3.2).

The case that $\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{U}_{2m+1}$ is similar, but there will be an additional 1-dimensional summand on which Γ acts through $\text{Gal}(E/K)$, with τ negating χ_0 . \square

Filtrations and Néron models. Moy and Prasad define a decreasing filtration $\mathbf{T}_s(K)'$ on $\mathbf{T}_s(K)$ (c.f. [21] and [32, §4-5]), where $\mathbf{T}_s(K)^0$ is given by the \mathcal{O}_K -points of the identity component $\mathfrak{T}_s^\circ(\mathcal{O}_K) \subset \mathfrak{T}_s(\mathcal{O}_K) = \mathbf{T}_s(K)$ of the Néron model of \mathbf{T}_s .

Proposition 3.11. *The Néron model \mathfrak{T}_s of \mathbf{T}_s is connected.*

Proof. Formation of the Néron model commutes with Weil restriction [2, §7.6, Prop. 6], and Néron models of unramified anisotropic tori such as $\mathbf{U}_1(E_s/L)$ are connected [2, §10.1, Prop. 3]. \square

Corollary 3.12. *The Néron model \mathfrak{T} of a maximal, relatively unramified, anisotropic torus in $\mathbf{U}_n(E/K)$ will be connected if n is even and will have component group $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ if n is odd.*

Proof. This result follows from Theorem 3.10 and Proposition 3.11, together with the fact that the Néron model of $\mathbf{U}_1(E/K)$ has two components. \square

4. EMBEDDING TORI IN OTHER UNITARY GROUPS

For each elementary torus \mathbf{T}_s , we will define a family of Hermitian spaces $\{V_{s,\kappa}\}_{\kappa \in L^\times}$, together with an embedding of \mathbf{T}_s into each unitary group $\mathbf{U}(V_{s,\kappa})$. These unitary groups are not necessarily quasi-split. Instead, we get embeddings into both pure inner forms of \mathbf{G} , which will eventually yield representations of the different pure inner forms.

As an E -vector space, $V_{s,\kappa}$ is simply E_s . Following Euler (see [27, p. 56]), for any $\kappa \in E_s$, define a bilinear form ϕ_κ on $V_{s,\kappa}$ by

$$\phi_\kappa(x, y) = \text{Tr}_{E_s/E} \left(\frac{\kappa}{\pi_L} \cdot x \cdot \eta(y) \right).$$

Here π_L is a uniformizer of L with $\text{Tr}_{L/K} \pi_L = 0$, and we divide by π_L in the definition of ϕ_κ so that Proposition 4.2 holds.

Proposition 4.1. *The bilinear form ϕ_κ is Hermitian if and only if $\kappa \in L$.*

Proof. The trace pairing is bilinear and nondegenerate. Moreover, $\phi_\kappa(x, y) = \tau\phi_\kappa(y, x)$ if and only if $\kappa \in L$ since η induces τ on E . \square

From now on we will assume that $\kappa \in L^\times$, in which case $V_{s,\kappa}$ is a Hermitian space. Since

$$\mathbf{T}_s(K) = \{\alpha \in E_s \mid \text{Nm}_{E_s/L} \alpha = 1\},$$

we have an embedding

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{T}_s(K) &\rightarrow \mathbf{U}(V_{s,\kappa}), \\ \alpha &\mapsto \text{multiplication by } \alpha. \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 4.2. *The unitary group $\mathbf{U}(V_{s,\kappa})$ is quasi-split if and only if $\kappa \in \text{Nm}_{E_s/L}(E_s^\times)$.*

Proof. We first reduce to the case $s = 2$. Let V'_κ be the two-dimensional E_r -vector space E_s with Hermitian pairing ϕ'_κ (relative to the quadratic extension E_r/K_r) defined by

$$\phi'_\kappa(x, y) = \text{Tr}_{E_s/E_r} \left(\frac{\kappa}{\pi_L} \cdot x \cdot \eta(y) \right).$$

We can reconstruct ϕ_κ from ϕ'_κ via the identity $\phi_\kappa = \text{Tr}_{E_r/E} \circ \phi'_\kappa$. We relate $V_{s,\kappa}$ to V'_κ in the following lemma.

Lemma 4.3. *The unitary group $\mathbf{U}(V_{s,\kappa})$ is quasi-split if and only if $\mathbf{U}(V'_\kappa)$ is quasi-split.*

Proof. If $\mathbf{U}(V'_\kappa)$ is quasi-split then there is a nonzero isotropic vector $v \in V'_\kappa$. One may check that $E_r \cdot v$ is an r -dimensional isotropic subspace of $V_{s,\kappa}$, and thus $\mathbf{U}(V_{s,\kappa})$ is quasi-split.

Conversely, suppose that $X \subset V_{s,\kappa}$ is an r -dimensional isotropic subspace. Since $\text{Tr}_{E_r/E}$ is E -linear, the set

$$Y = \{y \in E_r \mid \text{Tr}_{E_r/E}(y) = 0\}$$

is an $(r-1)$ -dimensional E -subspace of E_r . The composition

$$X \hookrightarrow E_s \xrightarrow{\Delta} E_s \times E_s \xrightarrow{\phi'_\kappa} E_r$$

is K -linear, and has image contained in Y . But $\dim_K X = 2r$ while $\dim_K Y = 2r - 2$, so the composition has nontrivial kernel. This yields a nonzero isotropic vector in V'_κ and finishes the proof of the lemma. \square

Suppose that $\kappa_1, \kappa_2 \in E_s^\times$ satisfy $\kappa_1 = \text{Nm}_{E_s/L}(\alpha)\kappa_2$. Then $x \in E_s$ is isotropic for ϕ'_{κ_1} if and only if αx is isotropic for ϕ'_{κ_2} , and $\mathbf{U}(V'_{\kappa_1})$ is quasi-split if and only if $\mathbf{U}(V'_{\kappa_2})$ is quasi-split. So we need only consider $\kappa = 1$ and $\kappa = \pi_L$, representatives for the two cosets of $\text{Nm}_{E_s/L} E_s^\times$ in L^\times .

If $\kappa = 1$ then $\pi_L \in V'_1$ is isotropic and thus $\mathbf{U}(V_{s,1})$ is quasi-split by the lemma. An easy computation shows that when $\kappa = \pi_L$, the space V'_κ has a different discriminant, so $\mathbf{U}(V_{s,\pi_L})$ is not quasi-split. \square

Let $u \in K^\times$ be a non-square unit (and thus $u \notin \text{Nm}_{E/K} E^\times$).

Corollary 4.4. *We have $\text{disc}(V_{s,\kappa}) \equiv u^{v_L(\kappa) + r(q-1)/2} \pmod{\text{Nm}_{E/K} E^\times}$.*

Proof. Since E_s/L is unramified, $\kappa \in \text{Nm}_{E_s/L} E_s^\times$ if and only if $v_L(\kappa) \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$. By Proposition 2.4, the discriminant of the quasi-split unitary group of dimension s is congruent to $(-1)^r$ modulo $\text{Nm}_{E/K} E^\times$. Since -1 is a unit, it is a norm from E if and only if it is a square, which occurs if and only if $q \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$. \square

Embeddings of products. We first consider even dimensional unitary groups. By Theorem 3.10 we may write $\mathbf{T} \simeq \prod_{i=1}^j \mathbf{T}_{s_i}$. Let $\underline{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_j) = (2r_1, \dots, 2r_j)$ be the tuple of dimensions and set $L_i = L_{r_i}$.

For odd dimensional unitary groups, Theorem 3.10 implies that $\mathbf{T} \simeq \prod_{i=1}^{j-1} \mathbf{T}_{s_i} \times \mathbf{U}_1$. Let $s_j = 1$ and $\underline{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_j) = (2r_1, \dots, 2r_{j-1}, 1)$ be the tuple of dimensions. Set $L_i = L_{r_i}$ as above, and $L_j = K$. For $\kappa_j \in L_j^\times$ we can define a one-dimensional Hermitian space $V_{1, \kappa_j} \cong E$ by setting $\phi_{\kappa_j}(1, 1) = \kappa_j / \pi_K$. We will write \mathbf{T}_1 for \mathbf{U}_1 to simplify notation: $\mathbf{T}_1(K)$ acts on V_{1, κ_j} by multiplication just as the other T_{s_i} act on V_{s_i, κ_i} . Note that the Hermitian condition on ϕ_{κ_j} forces $\kappa_j \in K^\times$, and thus $v_E(\kappa_j)$ must be even.

In both cases we set $n = \sum_i s_i$. For every j -tuple $\underline{\kappa} = (\kappa_1, \dots, \kappa_j)$ with $\kappa_i \in L_i^\times$, we get a Hermitian space $V_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}} = \prod_{i=1}^j V_{s_i, \kappa_i}$ and a product embedding $\mathbf{T} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{U}(V_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}})$. Write $\phi_{\underline{\kappa}}$ for the Hermitian pairing on $V_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}$, $\mathbf{G}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}$ for $\mathbf{U}(V_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}})$ and $\mathbf{T}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}$ for the image of \mathbf{T} in $\mathbf{G}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}$.

Proposition 4.5. *For n odd, $\mathbf{G}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}$ is always quasi-split. For n even, $\mathbf{G}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}$ is quasi-split if and only if*

$$\sum_{i=1}^j v_L(\kappa_i) \equiv 0 \pmod{2}.$$

Proof. The odd case is immediate since all odd unitary groups are quasi-split, so we assume that n is even. The discriminant of \mathbb{H} is -1 , which is a norm from E if and only if $q \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$. Therefore the discriminant of a quasi-split space of dimension $2m$ will be $u^{(q-1)m}$. The result now follows from Corollary 4.4 and Proposition 2.3. \square

5. BRUHAT-TITS BUILDINGS OF UNITARY GROUPS

Suppose \mathbf{G} is a reductive group over K with anisotropic center. The Bruhat-Tits building $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{G}/K)$ provides a tool for classifying models of \mathbf{G} over \mathcal{O}_K and compact subgroups of $\mathbf{G}(K)$. Various structures on $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{G})$ play a role in this classification:

- $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{G})$ is a complete metric space and a simplicial complex.
- $\mathbf{G}(K)$ acts on $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{G})$ by simplicial isometries.
- $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{G})$ is the union of a collection of distinguished subsets, known as *apartments*, indexed by the maximal K -split tori in \mathbf{G} . The apartment $\mathcal{A}(\mathbf{A})$ associated to \mathbf{A} is an affine space for the real vector space $X_*(\mathbf{A}) \otimes \mathbb{R}$. When \mathbf{G} is quasi-split, \mathbf{A} is determined by its centralizer $\mathbf{S} = Z_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{A})$ and we will also write $\mathcal{A}(\mathbf{S})$ for $\mathcal{A}(\mathbf{A})$.

A *facet* is either a vertex or the interior of a positive-dimensional simplex, and an *alcove* is a facet of maximal dimension. For more details on Bruhat-Tits buildings, see Tits' introduction [30], the original articles by Bruhat and Tits [3–7], Yu's survey article [33], or Garret's book [11] for buildings of split classical groups.

To each facet F we may attach three subgroups of $\mathbf{G}(K)$. We write $\mathbf{G}(K)_F$ for the subgroup that fixes every point of F and $\mathbf{G}(K)_F^b$ for the subgroup that stabilizes F . These groups may be interpreted as the \mathcal{O}_K -points of models \mathfrak{G}_F and \mathfrak{G}_F^b of \mathbf{G} . These models have the same identity component \mathfrak{G}_F° . The parahoric subgroup $\mathbf{G}(K)_F^\circ = \mathfrak{G}_F^\circ(\mathcal{O}_K)$ is the third subgroup of $\mathbf{G}(K)$ associated to F . The Moy-Prasad filtration and the filtrations on the root spaces $U_\alpha(K)$ yield a filtration $\{\mathbf{G}(K)_x^r\}_{r \geq 0}$ on the parahoric $\mathbf{G}(K)_F^\circ$ [3; 4; 32, Thm. 8.3]. The depth-zero representations appearing in this paper arise via inflation along $\mathbf{G}(K)_x^\circ \rightarrow \mathbf{G}(K)_x^\circ / \mathbf{G}(K)_x^{0+}$, so we need to understand these subgroups and their quotients.

We can give a concrete description of buildings of unitary groups in terms of lattices using the following theorem.

Theorem 5.1 (c.f. [22, Thm. 1.9]). *Suppose \mathbf{H} is a connected, reductive group over a non-archimedean local field K and Ω is a finite group of K -automorphisms of \mathbf{H} whose order is not divisible by p . Then $\mathbf{G} = (\mathbf{H}^\Omega)^\circ$ is reductive and $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{G})$ can be identified with $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{H})^\Omega$.*

In particular, if $\mathbf{H} = \text{Res}_{E/K} \mathbf{H}'$ for some \mathbf{H}' defined over E , then $\Omega = \text{Gal}(E/K)$ acts on $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{H}/K) = \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{H}'/E)$. Note that p does not divide $|\Omega|$ precisely when E/K is tamely ramified. Applying this theorem to the case that \mathbf{H}' is $\text{U}(V)/E \cong \text{GL}_n/E$ we can realize $\mathcal{B}(\text{U}(V)/K)$ as the fixed points of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{H})$ under the involution induced by $\text{Gal}(E/K)$.

The building of GL_n . For a vector space V over E , we seek a concrete description of the building of $\text{GL}(V)$ in order to describe $\mathcal{B}(\text{U}(V))$ as a subset. The points of $\mathcal{B}(\text{GL}(V)/E)$ will be equivalence classes of norms on V , where we consider two norms equivalent if they differ by a constant [33, §2.1.3].

Norms are closely related to lattices. A basis $\mathfrak{B} = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ of V is a *splitting basis* for α if there exist $c_1, \dots, c_n \in \mathbb{R}$ so that $\alpha(\sum \lambda_i v_i) = \min(v_E(\lambda_i) + c_i)$. An apartment of $\mathcal{B}(\text{GL}(V))$ consists of those norm classes with a common splitting basis \mathfrak{B} ; the corresponding torus consists of the elements of $\text{GL}(V)$ stabilizing the lines spanned by the vectors in \mathfrak{B} . The *hyperspecial norm* associated to a basis \mathfrak{B} is the norm $\alpha(\sum \lambda_i v_i) = \min v_E(\lambda_i)$. To any hyperspecial norm α we associate the lattice $L_\alpha = \mathcal{O}_E\langle v_1, \dots, v_n \rangle$. The equivalence relation on norms translates to one on lattices: L and L' are equivalent if $L' = \pi_E^c L$ for some $c \in \mathbb{Z}$. The hyperspecial points in $\mathcal{B}(\text{GL}(V))$ are the vertices in the simplicial decomposition of $\mathcal{B}(\text{GL}(V))$ and correspond to equivalence classes of lattices.

A set of $k + 1$ vertices form a simplex if there are lattices L_0, \dots, L_k representing the corresponding lattice classes such that

$$L_0 \supseteq L_1 \supseteq \dots \supseteq L_k \supseteq \pi_K L_0.$$

The building of U_n . We now return to the analysis of the building of $\mathbf{G} = \text{U}(V)$ in terms of an action of $\text{Gal}(E/K)$ on the building of $\mathbf{H} = \text{Res}_{E/K} \text{GL}(V)$. Suppose that \mathbf{A} is a maximal K -split torus in $\text{U}(V)$, contained in a maximal torus \mathbf{S} that is defined over K . Since \mathbf{S} is defined over K , the apartment $\mathcal{A}(\mathbf{S}/E)$ is $\text{Gal}(E/K)$ -stable, and we can identify the $\text{Gal}(E/K)$ -fixed points with the apartment $\mathcal{A}(\mathbf{A}/K)$. If \mathbf{G} is quasi-split, then each apartment of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{G})$ will be contained in a unique apartment of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{H})$; if \mathbf{G} is not quasi-split then the dimension of the apartments of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{G})$ will be one less, and each apartment will be contained in many apartments of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{H})$.

Since $\text{Gal}(E/K)$ acts on $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{H})$ as a simplicial involution, there will be two types of simplices that intersect $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{H})^{\text{Gal}(E/K)}$:

- Simplices of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{H})$ that are fixed by $\text{Gal}(E/K)$, corresponding to simplices of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{G})$ of the same dimension. The Hermitian form ϕ on V gives an identification of V with its dual, and the dual of a lattice Λ will be the lattice

$$\Lambda^\vee = \{v \in V \mid \phi(v, \lambda) \in \mathcal{O}_E\}.$$

The vertices of $\mathcal{B}(\text{U}(V))$ of this type correspond to lattices satisfying $\Lambda = \Lambda^\vee$.

- Simplices of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{H})$ that are stabilized by $\text{Gal}(E/K)$ but not fixed, each containing a simplex of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{G})$ of one lower dimension fixed by $\text{Gal}(E/K)$. Vertices of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{G})$ of this type arise from 1-simplices in $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{H})$ whose ends are exchanged by the nontrivial element of $\text{Gal}(E/K)$. Such edges correspond to pairs of lattices $\Lambda_0,$

Λ_1 with

$$\begin{aligned}\Lambda_0 &\supseteq \Lambda_1 \supseteq \pi_E \Lambda_0, \text{ or} \\ \Lambda_0^\vee &= \Lambda_1.\end{aligned}$$

Merging these two types, we see that vertices in the simplicial decomposition of $\mathcal{B}(U(V))$ correspond to lattice classes with a representative Λ satisfying

$$\Lambda \supseteq \Lambda^\vee \supseteq \pi_E \Lambda.$$

Anisotropic tori. In Section 4, we parameterized embeddings of the tori $\mathbf{T}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}$ into unitary groups $\mathbf{G}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}$. Since $\mathbf{T}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}(K)$ is compact, it is contained in at least one maximal compact subgroup of $\mathbf{G}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}$. In fact, we may use its action on the building $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{G}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}})$ to see that $\mathbf{T}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}(K)$ is contained in a unique maximal compact subgroup.

Theorem 5.2. *The action of the torus $\mathbf{T}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}(K)$ fixes a unique vertex x in $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{G}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}})$.*

Proof. For the purpose of reducing subscripts, write E_i for E_{s_i} , L_i for L_{r_i} and \mathcal{O}_i for the ring of integers of E_i for the duration of this proof. For each tuple $\underline{b} = (b_1, \dots, b_j)$ of integers, we define a lattice

$$\Lambda_{\underline{s}, \underline{b}} = \prod_{i=1}^j \pi_E^{b_i} \mathcal{O}_i \subset V_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}.$$

Since $\text{Nm}_{E_i/L_i} \alpha = 1$ implies $\alpha \in \mathcal{O}_i^\times$, the action of $\mathbf{T}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}$ on $V_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}$ preserves $\Lambda_{\underline{s}, \underline{b}}$. Each extension E_i/E is unramified and thus has trivial different, so the dual of \mathcal{O}_i under the trace pairing is just \mathcal{O}_i , and the dual of $\pi_E^{b_i} \mathcal{O}_i$ under ϕ_{κ_i} is $\pi_E^{-b_i - v_L(\kappa_i)} \mathcal{O}_i$. Therefore, if we write $v_L(\underline{\kappa})$ for $(v_L(\kappa_1), \dots, v_L(\kappa_j))$,

$$\Lambda_{\underline{s}, \underline{b}}^\vee = \Lambda_{\underline{s}, -v_L(\underline{\kappa}) - \underline{b}}.$$

In order for

$$\Lambda_{\underline{s}, \underline{b}} \supseteq \Lambda_{\underline{s}, \underline{b}}^\vee \supseteq \pi_E \Lambda_{\underline{s}, \underline{b}},$$

every entry of $-v_L(\underline{\kappa}) - 2\underline{b}$ must be either 0 or 1. There is a unique such \underline{b} for each $\underline{\kappa}$, and for this choice of \underline{b} , the corresponding vertex of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{G}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}})$ will be fixed by $\mathbf{T}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}(K)$. In order to check that $\mathbf{T}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}(K)$ fixes a unique vertex, it suffices to check that any lattice fixed by $\mathbf{T}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}(K)$ must be one of the $\Lambda_{\underline{s}, \underline{b}}$.

Suppose that Λ is an \mathcal{O}_E -lattice in $V_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}$ fixed by $\mathbf{T}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}(K)$. For each i between 1 and j , let $\lambda_i = (\lambda_{i,1}, \dots, \lambda_{i,j}) \in \Lambda$ be any element with $v_{E_i}(\lambda_{i,i})$ minimal among the valuations of i^{th} coordinates of elements of Λ ; let b_i be this minimal valuation. We now show that $\Lambda = \Lambda_{\underline{s}, \underline{b}}$.

First we reduce to working one coordinate at a time. Since $\text{Nm}_{E_i/L_i}(-1) = 1$ for every i , we have an element

$$\alpha_i = (-1, -1, \dots, -1, 1, -1, \dots, -1) \in \mathbf{T}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}(K),$$

where the 1 occurs in position i . Therefore we may replace λ_i by

$$\lambda_i/2 + \alpha_i \lambda_i/2 = (0, \dots, 0, \lambda_{i,i}, 0, \dots, 0) \in \Lambda,$$

which also has minimal valuation in the i^{th} coordinate.

Write $\mathcal{O}_E \cdot \mathbf{T}_s(K)$ for the \mathcal{O}_E -submodule of \mathcal{O}_{E_s} generated by $\mathbf{T}_s(K)$. By our definition of the b_i , we have $\Lambda \subseteq \Lambda_{\underline{s}, \underline{b}}$. To show the reverse containment, it suffices to show that $\mathcal{O}_E \cdot \mathbf{T}_s(K) = \mathcal{O}_{E_s}$. When $s = 1$, this equation clearly holds. For $s = 2r$, we have the following lemma.

Lemma 5.3. *For any field M , let $\mu_n(M)$ denote the group of n^{th} roots of unity in M .*

$$(i) \mu_{q^{r+1}}(E_s) \subset \mathbf{T}_s(K),$$

(ii) $\mu_{q^r+1}(E_s)$ generates \mathcal{O}_{E_s} as an \mathcal{O}_E -module.

Proof. The nontrivial element of $\text{Gal}(E_s/L)$ is F^r , which acts on elements $\alpha \in \mu_{q^r+1}$ by $\alpha \mapsto \alpha^{q^r}$. Thus $\text{Nm}_{E_s/L}(\alpha) = \alpha^{q^r+1} = 1$, so $\alpha \in \mathbf{T}_s(K)$.

Now let k_s be the degree s extension of k and $\bar{\alpha}$ be a generator for the cyclic group $\mu_{q^r+1}(k_s)$. Since the multiplicative order of $\bar{\alpha}$ is $q^r + 1$, $\bar{\alpha}$ is not contained in any subfield of k_s , and thus the set $\{1, \bar{\alpha}, \dots, \bar{\alpha}^{s-1}\}$ is a basis for k_s over k . Since E_s/E is unramified we can approximate any element of \mathcal{O}_{E_s} arbitrarily well with elements of $\mathcal{O}_E \cdot \mathbf{T}_s(K)$. Completeness of \mathcal{O}_{E_s} now finishes the proof. \square

Returning to the proof of the theorem, we have shown that $\Lambda = \Lambda_{\underline{s}, \underline{b}}$ for an appropriate choice of \underline{b} . Therefore the action of $\mathbf{T}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}(K)$ fixes a unique vertex. \square

Corollary 5.4. *The torus $\mathbf{T}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}(K)$ fixes no other point in $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{G}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}})$.*

Proof. Suppose that $\mathbf{T}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}(K)$ fixes an additional point $y \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{G}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}})$, which we may take to lie in a common apartment \mathcal{A} . Since $\mathbf{T}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}(K)$ acts isometrically, it must fix the whole line between x and y . This line will pass through the interior of some facet in \mathcal{A} that is not a vertex. Since $\mathbf{T}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}(K)$ acts by simplicial automorphisms, it must fix the whole facet, and thus the vertices in the closure of the facet. This contradicts Theorem 5.2. \square

Corollary 5.5.

- (i) $\mathbf{T}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}(K)$ is contained in a unique maximal compact subgroup $\mathfrak{G}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}(\mathcal{O}_K) \subset \mathbf{G}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}(K)$.
- (ii) $\mathfrak{T}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}^\circ(\mathcal{O}_K)$ is contained in a unique maximal parahoric subgroup $\mathfrak{G}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}^\circ(\mathcal{O}_K)$.

Proof. Every maximal compact subgroup fixes a point of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{G})$, and every maximal parahoric subgroup fixes a vertex. \square

At this point we fix \underline{s} and $\underline{\kappa}$ in order to simplify the notation. Note that \underline{s} is determined by \mathbf{T} , and the choice of $\underline{\kappa}$ is equivalent to a choice of embedding $\mathbf{T} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{G}'$ for some inner form \mathbf{G}' of \mathbf{G} . We set

$$\begin{aligned} G &= \mathbf{G}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}(K), \\ G^b &= \mathfrak{G}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}^b(\mathcal{O}_K) = \mathfrak{G}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}(\mathcal{O}_K), \\ G^\circ &= \mathfrak{G}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}^\circ(\mathcal{O}_K), \\ \mathcal{G}^* &= \mathfrak{G}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}^b(k) = \mathfrak{G}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}(k). \end{aligned}$$

Finally, let \mathcal{G} be the maximal reductive quotient of \mathcal{G}^* , and let \mathcal{G}° the connected component of the identity of \mathcal{G} .

Reductions of parahorics and maximal compacts. Our construction of representations of G has as intermediate steps the construction of representations of G° and then G^b . We need to understand the reductions of G° and G^b in order to pass from a representation of the first to a representation of the second.

We may assume that $\underline{\kappa}$ is sorted so that all of the κ_i with odd valuation appear at the beginning and those of even valuation at the end. If n is odd this convention aligns with our previous choice of putting the U_1 last, since $v_E(\kappa_j)$ will always be even. Let d be the cutoff so that κ_d has odd valuation and κ_{d+1} even valuation. Let $l = \sum_{i=1}^d s_i$ and $m = \sum_{i=d+1}^j s_i$.

The filtration on the parahoric G° induces a filtration on G^b , and the quotient

$$\mathcal{G} = \mathfrak{G}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}(\mathcal{O}_K) / \mathfrak{G}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}(\mathcal{O}_K)^{0+}$$

gives the k -points of a reductive group over k .

Theorem 5.6. *Suppose that $\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{U}_n / K$ is a unitary group.*

(i) *The reduction \mathcal{G} is given by*

$$\mathcal{G} \cong \mathrm{Sp}_l(k) \times \mathrm{O}_m(k).$$

(ii) *The connected component of the identity is given by*

$$\mathcal{G}^\circ \cong \mathrm{Sp}_l(k) \times \mathrm{SO}_m(k).$$

Proof. Let

$$\Lambda = \prod_{i=1}^j \pi_E^{b_i} \mathcal{O}_i$$

be the lattice corresponding to the vertex fixed by \mathbf{G}^b as in the proof of Theorem 5.2. By our definitions of l and m , the first d entries of $v_E(\underline{\kappa}) + 2\underline{b}$ are -1 and the last $j - d$ are 0 . Set

$$\bar{\Lambda} = \Lambda / \pi_K \Lambda.$$

Since G stabilizes the lattice Λ , we get an action of G on $\bar{\Lambda}$. Note that $\mathfrak{G}_{\underline{s}, \underline{\kappa}}(\mathcal{O}_K)^{0+}$ acts trivially on $\bar{\Lambda}$, and thus we get an action of \mathcal{G} on $\bar{\Lambda}$.

Following Tits [30, §3.11], we consider the endomorphism ν of $\bar{\Lambda}$ induced by multiplication by π_E within Λ . The endomorphism ν is clearly centralized by the action of \mathcal{G}^* , and has kernel equal to its image. Set

$$\bar{\Lambda}_0 = \bar{\Lambda} / \nu(\bar{\Lambda}) \cong \Lambda / \pi_E \Lambda.$$

Since \mathcal{G}^* centralizes ν , we get a homomorphism $\mathcal{G}^* \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(\bar{\Lambda}_0)$ with unipotent kernel.

The skew Hermitian form $\pi_E \phi_\kappa$ takes integral values on Λ since $\Lambda^\vee \supseteq \pi_E \Lambda$, and thus induces an alternating form ϕ_0 on $\bar{\Lambda}_0$. This form is degenerate, with kernel $\bar{\Lambda}_1 \subset \bar{\Lambda}_0$ equal to the image of Λ^\vee in $\bar{\Lambda}_0$. The dimension of $\bar{\Lambda}_1$ is the sum of the dimensions of the components of Λ corresponding to κ_i with even valuation, namely $\dim_k(\bar{\Lambda}_1) = m$. Our alternating form induces a nondegenerate alternating form on the quotient $\bar{\Lambda}_0 / \bar{\Lambda}_1$, a k -vector space of dimension l .

The Hermitian form ϕ_κ takes integral values on Λ^\vee since $\Lambda^\vee \subseteq \Lambda$, and thus induces a symmetric form ϕ_1 on $\bar{\Lambda}_1$. The image of \mathcal{G}^* in $\mathrm{GL}(\bar{\Lambda}_0)$ preserves these two forms, and the maximal reductive quotient \mathcal{G} is just the product

$$\mathcal{G} = \mathrm{Sp}(\phi_0) \times \mathrm{O}(\phi_1).$$

The second half of the theorem now follows easily. \square

Corollary 5.7. *The size of the component group of G^b is given by*

$$|G^b / G^\circ| = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n \text{ is even and all } \kappa_i \text{ have odd valuation} \\ 2 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

In the case that G° sits inside G^b with index 2, we will need to determine whether the induction of a Deligne-Lustig representation remains irreducible after inducing. To this end, we have the following proposition.

Proposition 5.8. *The center $Z(\mathcal{G})$ lies within \mathcal{G}° if and only if n is even.*

Proof. Since $\mathcal{G} = \mathrm{Sp}_l(k) \times \mathrm{O}_m(k)$, since n has the same parity as m , and since $\mathrm{Sp}_l(k)$ is connected, it suffices to prove the statement for $\mathcal{G} = \mathrm{O}_n(k)$.

In order for a diagonal matrix α to be orthogonal, we must have $\alpha^2 = 1$. For scalar α , this condition reduces to $\alpha = \pm 1$.

If n is odd, the -1 matrix does not lie in $\mathrm{SO}_n(k)$ but does lie in the center of $\mathrm{O}_n(k)$. For n even, $-1 \in \mathrm{SO}_n(k)$ and thus $Z(\mathcal{G}) \subset \mathcal{G}^\circ$. \square

Note that the different reductions line up correctly with the reductions given in Appendix A, Figure 1. In particular, if $n = 2m$ and G is quasi-split, then there must be either no odd $v_{E_i}(\kappa_i)$ or at least two; this explains why there are no reductions of the form $\mathrm{O}_2 \times \mathrm{Sp}_{2m-2}$ for the quasi-split G . Conversely, if G is not quasi-split then there must be at least one odd $v_{E_i}(\kappa_i)$, corresponding to the lack of any reduction of the form Sp_{2m} .

In the other direction, Figure 1 gives us information about the orthogonal form ϕ_1 in the proof of Theorem 5.6: it will be split if G is quasi-split and non-split otherwise.

6. TORI FROM LANGLANDS PARAMETERS

Let $\mathbf{G} = U(V)$ be a quasi-split unitary group and $\varphi : \mathcal{W}_K \rightarrow {}^L\mathbf{G}$ be a tame, discrete, regular Langlands parameter as in the introduction. We defined in §3 a quasi-split torus $\mathbf{S} \subset \mathbf{G}$, unique up to conjugacy. In this section we will construct from φ a maximal, relatively unramified, anisotropic torus \mathbf{T} that will serve as an ingredient for the representations in the L -packet Π_φ .

Choose a topological generator $\tilde{\tau}$ of the tame inertia group I_t with image $\tau \in \mathrm{Gal}(E/K)$, and define $z \in \hat{\mathbf{G}}$ by

$$\varphi(\tilde{\tau}) = z\tau.$$

Proposition 6.1. *We may conjugate φ by an element of $\hat{\mathbf{G}}$ so that $z \in \hat{\mathbf{S}}^\tau$.*

Proof. An automorphism of $\hat{\mathbf{G}}$ is said to be semisimple if its action on $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$ is diagonalizable. Since $\varphi(\tilde{\tau})$ has finite order, conjugation by it is a semisimple automorphism. We now apply [23, Lem. 3.2]. \square

From now on, we assume that $z \in \hat{\mathbf{S}}^\tau$. To construct our unramified anisotropic torus, we want to obtain an elliptic element of \mathbf{W}^I . The first step in this process is the following lemma:

Lemma 6.2. *Assume that φ is regular. Then the centralizer of $\varphi(\tilde{\tau})$ is given by*

$$Z_{\hat{\mathbf{G}}}(\varphi(\tilde{\tau})) = \hat{\mathbf{S}}^\tau.$$

Proof. The group $Z_{\hat{\mathbf{G}}}(\varphi(\tilde{\tau}))$ certainly contains $\hat{\mathbf{S}}^\tau$. By Proposition 6.1, conjugation by $\varphi(\tilde{\tau})$ stabilizes $\hat{\mathbf{S}}$ and thus $\hat{\mathbf{S}}^\tau$ is a maximal torus in $Z_{\hat{\mathbf{G}}}(\varphi(\tilde{\tau}))$. But our assumption that φ is regular implies that $Z_{\hat{\mathbf{G}}}(\varphi(\tilde{\tau}))$ is a torus, and we thus obtain the desired result.

Alternatively, one can use a result of Reeder [23, Prop. 3.8] to equate the Lie algebras $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}^{\varphi(\tilde{\tau})}$ and $\hat{\mathfrak{s}}^\tau$. \square

In order to get an relatively unramified torus, we need an element of $H^1(\Gamma_{nr}, \mathbf{W}^I)$. We do so by reducing $\varphi(F)$ modulo $\hat{\mathbf{S}}$. As long as φ maps F into $N_{\hat{\mathbf{G}}}(\hat{\mathbf{S}})$, we obtain a cocycle in $H^1(\Gamma_{nr}, \mathbf{W}^I)$.

Proposition 6.3. *After conjugating so that $z \in \hat{\mathbf{S}}^\tau$, we have $\varphi(F) \in N_{\hat{\mathbf{G}}}(\hat{\mathbf{S}})$.*

Proof. We first show that it suffices to find a regular element $z_0 \in \hat{\mathbf{S}}^\tau$. The centralizer of z_0 would then be the unique maximal torus containing z_0 [17, Prop. 2.3] and would also contain $\hat{\mathbf{S}}^\tau$:

$$(6.1) \quad Z_{\hat{\mathbf{G}}}(\hat{\mathbf{S}}^\tau) = \hat{\mathbf{S}}.$$

The image of F under φ must normalize $\hat{\mathbf{S}}^\tau$ since F normalizes the powers of $\tilde{\tau}$. Now (6.1) implies that $\varphi(F) \in N_{\hat{\mathbf{G}}}(\hat{\mathbf{S}})$.

To find z_0 , let $2\rho^\vee$ be the sum of the positive coroots of $\hat{\mathbf{S}}$ in $\hat{\mathbf{G}}$, which is τ -invariant since the corresponding Borel subgroup of $\hat{\mathbf{G}}$ is stable under τ . We claim that for $\epsilon \neq 0$, $z_0 = \rho^\vee(1 + \epsilon)$ is an element of $\hat{\mathbf{S}}^\tau$ and a regular semisimple element of $\hat{\mathbf{G}}$. The first claim follows since ρ^\vee is τ -invariant, and the second since no root of $\hat{\mathbf{S}}$ vanishes on ρ^\vee . \square

Proposition 6.3 allows us to define an element $\omega \in \mathbf{W} \cong N_{\hat{\mathbf{G}}}(\hat{\mathbf{S}})/\hat{\mathbf{S}}$ by projecting $\varphi(F)$. Since φ and thus \mathbf{G} are tamely ramified, q must be odd. Therefore the projection $\tau \in \mathbf{W} \rtimes \text{Gal}(E/K)$ of $\varphi(\tilde{\tau})$ will satisfy $\omega\tau\omega^{-1} = \tau^q = \tau$, and thus $\omega \in \mathbf{W}^I$. By Proposition 3.8 we get an isomorphism class of relatively unramified tori. We will denote by \mathbf{T} an abstract torus in this isomorphism class. Moreover, since we assume that the centralizer of the image of φ is finite, Frobenius acts without fixed points on $X_*(\mathbf{S}^\tau)$. Thus ω is an elliptic element of \mathbf{W}^I and \mathbf{T} is anisotropic. Tracing through the bijection between $H^1(\Gamma_{nr}, \mathbf{W}^I)$ and stable classes of tori, we can describe the Galois action on $X_*(\mathbf{T})$.

Construction 6.4. *The construction described in this section produces a maximal, relatively unramified, anisotropic torus \mathbf{T} . The splitting field M of \mathbf{T} is naturally identified with the subgroup of $\mathbf{W}^I \times \text{Gal}(E/K)$ generated by ω and $\text{Gal}(E/K)$. The character and cocharacter groups $X^*(\mathbf{T})$ and $X_*(\mathbf{T})$ are identified with $X^*(\mathbf{S})$ and $X_*(\mathbf{S})$. While the action of $\tilde{\tau}$ remains the same, Frobenius now acts via ω rather than trivially.*

We can summarize the action of Γ on $\hat{\mathbf{T}}$ as follows. As a complex algebraic group, we identify $\hat{\mathbf{S}}$ with $\hat{\mathbf{T}}$. Let D_φ be the subgroup of ${}^L\mathbf{G}$ generated by $\hat{\mathbf{T}} \rtimes \text{Gal}(E/K)$ and $\varphi(F)$. Then there is an exact sequence

$$(6.2) \quad 1 \rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{T}} \rightarrow D_\varphi \rightarrow \text{Gal}(M/K) \rightarrow 1$$

so that the action of $\text{Gal}(M/K)$ on $\hat{\mathbf{T}}$ is given by conjugating by a lift in D_φ .

7. GROUPS OF TYPE L

The group D_φ is an example of a group of type L , a notion generalizing L -groups.

Definition 7.1. Suppose \mathbf{T} is a torus with splitting field M/K . A group of type L associated to \mathbf{T} is an extension D of the form

$$1 \rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{T}} \rightarrow D \rightarrow \text{Gal}(M/K) \rightarrow 1.$$

Such extensions are classified up to isomorphism by $H^2(\text{Gal}(M/K), \hat{\mathbf{T}})$.

A split group of type L is a group of type L together with a chosen section of $D \rightarrow \text{Gal}(M/K)$ that yields an isomorphism $D \cong \hat{\mathbf{T}} \rtimes \text{Gal}(M/K)$.

The notion of a group of type L is similar to that of Vogan's weak extended group for \mathbf{G} [31, Def. 2.3], but with a torus \mathbf{T} in place of a more general reductive group \mathbf{G} , and with $\text{Gal}(M/K)$ in place of Γ .

For any group D of type L , let $P_K(D, \mathbf{T})$ denote the set of equivalence classes of homomorphisms from \mathcal{W}_K to D that yield the standard projection $\mathcal{W}_K \rightarrow \text{Gal}(M/K)$ when composed with $D \rightarrow \text{Gal}(M/K)$. We consider two such homomorphisms equivalent if one

can be obtained from the other via conjugation by an element of $\hat{\mathbf{T}}$. One can consider $P_K(D, \mathbf{T})$ to be a generalization of $H^1(K, \hat{\mathbf{T}})$, since in the case that D is split

$$P_K(D, \mathbf{T}) = H^1(K, \hat{\mathbf{T}}).$$

Note that there is no natural group structure on $P_K(D, \mathbf{T})$ when D is not split.

Restriction. For any extension N of K , we can consider the extension of scalars \mathbf{T}_N of \mathbf{T} to N . The splitting field of \mathbf{T}_N is just given by NM , and we have $\text{Gal}(NM/N) \cong \text{Gal}(M/N \cap M)$. If we have a group D of type L associated to \mathbf{T} , then we can obtain a group D_N associated to \mathbf{T}_N as follows. The dual group $\widehat{\mathbf{T}}_N$ is just $\hat{\mathbf{T}}$ with the subgroup $\Gamma_N \subset \Gamma$ acting, and thus we will denote it as $\hat{\mathbf{T}}$ as well. We can thus define $D_N \subseteq D$ as the inverse image of $\text{Gal}(M/N \cap M) \subseteq \text{Gal}(M/K)$. The canonical isomorphism between $\text{Gal}(NM/N)$ and $\text{Gal}(M/N \cap M)$ then gives us the exact sequence

$$(7.1) \quad 1 \rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{T}} \rightarrow D_N \rightarrow \text{Gal}(NM/N) \rightarrow 1.$$

We can now define a restriction map

$$\text{res}_{N/K}: P_K(D, \mathbf{T}) \rightarrow P_N(D_N, \mathbf{T}_N)$$

by just restricting to Γ_N . If D is split then D_N will be split by the restriction of the splitting map $\text{Gal}(M/K) \rightarrow D$ to $\text{Gal}(M/N \cap M)$. In this case, $\text{res}_{N/K}$ is just the normal restriction map of group cohomology from $H^1(K, \hat{\mathbf{T}}) \rightarrow H^1(N, \hat{\mathbf{T}})$.

Theorem 7.2. *Suppose that K_f/K is the maximal unramified subextension of the splitting field M/K of \mathbf{T} . Then each fiber of*

$$\text{res}_{K_f/K}: P_K(D, \mathbf{T}) \rightarrow P_{K_f}(D_{K_f}, \mathbf{T}_{K_f})$$

is either empty or a principal homogeneous space for $H^1(K, \hat{\mathbf{T}}^I)$.

Proof. For a fixed $\varphi \in P_K(D, \mathbf{T})$, let $\varphi_f = \text{res}_{K_f/K}(\varphi)$. We want to describe the set of all φ' with $\text{res}_{K_f/K}(\varphi') = \varphi_f$. Since K_f/K is unramified, in order to extend φ_f to all of Γ , we need only specify the image of some Frobenius element $F \in \Gamma$. By multiplying F by an element of I if necessary, we may assume that F^f acts trivially on M . Since $F^f \in \Gamma_M$, we must therefore have $\varphi_f(F^f) \in \hat{\mathbf{T}}$. Whatever value $\varphi'(F)$ takes, it must satisfy

$$(7.2) \quad \varphi'(F)^f = \varphi_f(F^f) = \varphi(F)^f.$$

Write $x = \varphi(F)$, $x' = \varphi'(F)$ and $y = x^{-1}x'$. Since x and x' have the same image in $\text{Gal}(M/K)$, we have $y \in \hat{\mathbf{T}}$. Moreover, using the conjugation action of Frobenius on inertia, it is straightforward to show that y commutes with $\varphi_f(\alpha)$ for any $\alpha \in I$ and thus $y \in \hat{\mathbf{T}}^I$. If we define $\text{Nm}_{\hat{\mathbf{T}}^I}: \hat{\mathbf{T}}^I \rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{T}}^I$ by $t \mapsto \prod_{j=1}^f F^j(t)$, then one may further show that $y \in \ker(\text{Nm}_{\hat{\mathbf{T}}^I})$ using (7.2).

Conversely, suppose that $y \in \ker(\text{Nm}_{\hat{\mathbf{T}}^I})$. Then setting $x' = xy$ and working backward through the same steps we find that x' satisfies all the identities required for the image of F , and thus defines an element $\varphi' \in P_K(D, \mathbf{T})$ with the same restriction to $P_{K_f}(D_{K_f}, \mathbf{T}_{K_f})$.

Since elements of $P_K(D, \mathbf{T})$ are only defined up to $\hat{\mathbf{T}}$ conjugacy, different values of x' may yield the same element. In fact, x and x' will yield the same element of $P_K(D, \mathbf{T})$ if and only if $y \in (F-1)\hat{\mathbf{T}}^I$. To show this fact, suppose that $y = F(z)z^{-1}$ for some $z \in \hat{\mathbf{T}}^I$. Since the image of φ_f projects onto $\text{Gal}(M/K_f)$, each element commutes with $F(z) \in \hat{\mathbf{T}}^I$ and thus conjugating by $F(z)$ leaves the restriction φ_f fixed. Therefore, xy yields the same element of $P_K(D, \mathbf{T})$ as

$$F(z)xyF(z)^{-1} = F(z)xz^{-1} = x.$$

Conversely, suppose x and xy are identified after conjugating by some element $z \in \hat{\mathbf{T}}$. We have already fixed φ_f , so z must commute with every element of the image of φ_f . Since the image projects surjectively onto $\text{Gal}(M/K_f)$ we must in fact have $z \in \hat{\mathbf{T}}^I$. Finally, $xy = x \cdot F(F^{-1}(z)^{-1}) \cdot F^{-1}(z)$, and thus $y \in (F-1)\hat{\mathbf{T}}^I$.

We finish the proof by noting that $H^1(K, \hat{\mathbf{T}}^I) \cong \ker(\text{Nm}_{\hat{\mathbf{T}}^I})/(F-1)\hat{\mathbf{T}}^I$. \square

In the case that D is split, theorem 7.2 reduces to the inflation-restriction sequence [27, Prop. VII.6.4]:

$$1 \rightarrow H^1(\text{Gal}(K_f/K), \hat{\mathbf{T}}^I) \xrightarrow{\text{inf}} H^1(K, \hat{\mathbf{T}}) \xrightarrow{\text{res}_{K_f/K}} H^1(K_f, \hat{\mathbf{T}}).$$

By the remark at the end of that section, this sequence extends to

$$(7.3) \quad 1 \rightarrow H^1(\text{Gal}(K_f/K), \hat{\mathbf{T}}^I) \xrightarrow{\text{inf}} H^1(K, \hat{\mathbf{T}}) \xrightarrow{\text{res}} H^1(K_f, \hat{\mathbf{T}})^{\text{Gal}(K_f/K)} \\ \rightarrow H^2(\text{Gal}(K_f/K), \hat{\mathbf{T}}^I) \rightarrow H^2(K, \hat{\mathbf{T}}).$$

We next seek an analogue for the second part of this sequence when D is not split.

Relatively unramified groups of type L . Since Γ acts only on $\hat{\mathbf{T}}$ and not on all of D_{K_f} , we cannot merely follow Serre [27, Prop. VII.6.3] to define an action of $\text{Gal}(K_f/K)$ on $P_{K_f}(D_{K_f}, \mathbf{T}_{K_f})$ in general. However, if the sequence (7.1) is split then $\text{Gal}(K_f/K)$ does act on $P_{K_f}(D_{K_f}, \mathbf{T}_{K_f}) \cong H^1(K_f, \hat{\mathbf{T}})$. We may extend this action to a broader class of groups of type L .

Definition 7.3. We say that D is *relatively unramified* if D_N is split for some unramified extension N/K .

Proposition 7.4. Set $I = \text{Gal}(M/K_f)$. The following conditions are equivalent:

- (i) D is relatively unramified,
- (ii) there is a function $\iota: I \rightarrow D$ splitting the map $D \rightarrow \text{Gal}(M/K)$,
- (iii) there is an exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{T}} \rtimes I \rightarrow D \rightarrow \text{Gal}(K_f/K) \rightarrow 1$$

compatible with the one defining D .

Proof.

- (i) \Rightarrow (ii): If D is relatively unramified, then there is a subfield $N \subset K_f$ and a homomorphism $\iota': \text{Gal}(M/N) \rightarrow D_N$ splitting the sequence

$$1 \rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{T}} \rightarrow D_N \rightarrow \text{Gal}(M/N) \rightarrow 1.$$

The restriction of ι' to I yields the desired splitting of $D \rightarrow \text{Gal}(M/K)$.

- (ii) \Rightarrow (iii): If we identify I with its image under ι , we get a subgroup $\hat{\mathbf{T}} \rtimes I \subset D$. The quotient is just $\text{Gal}(M/K)/I \cong \text{Gal}(K_f/K)$.
- (iii) \Rightarrow (i): The restriction of $\hat{\mathbf{T}} \rtimes I \rightarrow D$ to I provides a splitting for $N = K_f$.

\square

We can now return to the exact sequence (7.3).

Proposition 7.5. Suppose that D is relatively unramified, and that $\text{Gal}(M/K_f)$ is abelian. Then the image of

$$\text{res}_{K_f/K}: P_K(D, \mathbf{T}) \rightarrow P_{K_f}(D_{K_f}, \mathbf{T}_{K_f})$$

is fixed by $\text{Gal}(K_f/K)$.

Proof. Since D is relatively unramified, $P_{K_f}(D_{K_f}, \mathbf{T}_{K_f}) \cong H^1(K_f, \hat{\mathbf{T}})$, and we want to use the standard action of $\text{Gal}(K_f/K)$ on $H^1(K_f, \hat{\mathbf{T}})$ to give an action of Γ on $P_{K_f}(D_{K_f}, \mathbf{T}_{K_f})$. We would like to define, for $\varphi \in P_{K_f}(D_{K_f}, \mathbf{T}_{K_f})$, $\sigma \in \Gamma$ and $\epsilon \in \Gamma_{K_f}$

$$(\sigma.\varphi)(\epsilon) = \sigma.\varphi(\sigma^{-1}\epsilon\sigma).$$

Here the action of Γ on $\hat{\mathbf{T}} \rtimes I$ should come from conjugation within D , using the exact sequence from Proposition 7.4: to determine how σ acts we first project it to $\text{Gal}(K_f/K)$, then lift it arbitrarily to D and conjugate. This does not actually yield an action on $\hat{\mathbf{T}} \rtimes I$, since the action would depend on our choice of lift. Suppose that x and x' are two different lifts, and thus $x' = (t, i)x$ for some $(t, i) \in \hat{\mathbf{T}} \rtimes I$. Then conjugation by x and by x' differs by conjugation by (t, i) . Since I is assumed to be abelian, a simple computation shows that conjugating by (t, i) is the same as conjugating by $t \in \hat{\mathbf{T}}$. Thus the ambiguity in the definition of the action of $\text{Gal}(K_f/K)$ on $\hat{\mathbf{T}} \rtimes I$ disappears once we note that elements of $P_{K_f}(D_{K_f}, \mathbf{T}_{K_f})$ are defined up to conjugation by an element of $\hat{\mathbf{T}}$. Similarly, modifying σ by an element of Γ_{K_f} has the effect of conjugating $\varphi(\sigma^{-1}\epsilon\sigma)$ by an element of $\hat{\mathbf{T}} \rtimes I$, and thus by an element of $\hat{\mathbf{T}}$ by the same reasoning. So we get a genuine action of $\text{Gal}(K_f/K)$ on $P_{K_f}(D_{K_f}, \mathbf{T}_{K_f})$, and one can check that in fact this is the same action as the one on $H^1(K_f, \hat{\mathbf{T}})$ described in [27, Prop. VII.6.3].

If $\varphi \in P_{K_f}(D_{K_f}, \mathbf{T}_{K_f})$ is in the image of restriction, write $\tilde{\varphi}$ for a homomorphism on Γ with restriction φ . Then for $\sigma \in \Gamma$,

$$\begin{aligned} (\sigma.\varphi)(\epsilon) &= \sigma.\varphi(\sigma^{-1}\epsilon\sigma) \\ &= \tilde{\varphi}(\sigma)\tilde{\varphi}(\sigma^{-1})\varphi(\epsilon)\tilde{\varphi}(\sigma)\tilde{\varphi}(\sigma)^{-1} \\ &= \varphi(\epsilon), \end{aligned}$$

where all equalities are defined up to conjugation by an element of $\hat{\mathbf{T}}$ that depends on σ but not ϵ . \square

Every group of type L associated to a tame Langlands parameter will be relatively unramified:

Proposition 7.6. *Suppose that φ is a tame, discrete, regular Langlands parameter. Then D_φ is relatively unramified.*

Proof. The inertia subgroup of $\text{Gal}(M/K) \subset \mathbf{W}^\tau \times \text{Gal}(E/K)$ is just the $\text{Gal}(E/K)$ factor. The obvious homomorphism $\text{Gal}(E/K) \subset \mathbf{W}^\tau \times \text{Gal}(E/K) \rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{T}} \cdot N_{\hat{\mathbf{G}}}(\hat{\mathbf{T}})^\tau \rtimes \text{Gal}(E/K)$ provides a partial splitting for the sequence

$$1 \rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{T}} \rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{T}} \cdot N_{\hat{\mathbf{G}}}(\hat{\mathbf{T}})^\tau \rtimes \text{Gal}(E/K) \rightarrow \mathbf{W}^\tau \times \text{Gal}(E/K) \rightarrow 1,$$

and since its image lies within D_φ , this same map splits $D_\varphi \rightarrow \text{Gal}(M/K)$. \square

8. REGULAR CHARACTERS FROM LANGLANDS PARAMETERS

Suppose that D is an relatively unramified group of type L associated to a torus \mathbf{T} that splits over a tame extension M of K . In this section we define a map

$$\psi_D : P_K(D, \mathbf{T}) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\mathbf{T}(K)^0, \mathbb{C}^\times)$$

that will allow us to associate a character χ_φ to each $\varphi \in P_K(D, \mathbf{T})$.

Lemma 8.1. *For any unramified extension N/K , the norm map induces an isomorphism from $\mathbf{T}(N)_{\text{Gal}(N/K)}^0$ to $\mathbf{T}(K)^0$.*

Proof. Consider the Tate cohomology sequence for the $\text{Gal}(N/K)$ -module $\mathbf{T}(N)^0$:

$$0 \rightarrow \hat{H}^{-1}(\text{Gal}(N/K), \mathbf{T}(N)^0) \rightarrow \mathbf{T}(N)_{\text{Gal}(N/K)}^0 \rightarrow \mathbf{T}(K)^0 \rightarrow \hat{H}^0(\text{Gal}(N/K), \mathbf{T}(N)^0) \rightarrow 0.$$

Since the central map is precisely that induced by the norm, it suffices to prove that the outside two groups are trivial.

Note that

$$T(N)^0 = \varprojlim_r T(N)^0/T(N)^r.$$

So by a result of Serre [26, Lem. 3], it suffices to prove that $\hat{H}^i(\Gamma_n, T(N)^r/T(N)^{r+}) = 0$ for all i . But $T(N)^r/T(N)^{r+}$ is connected [32, Prop. 5.2] and thus has trivial cohomology by Lang's Theorem [20]. \square

We can now construct ψ_D . Since M/K is tame, $\text{Gal}(M/K_f)$ will be abelian, where K_f is the maximal unramified subextension of M/K . By Proposition 7.5, we have a map

$$P_K(D, \mathbf{T}) \rightarrow H^1(K_f, \hat{\mathbf{T}})^{\text{Gal}(K_f/K)}.$$

The local Langlands correspondence for tori [34, §7.5] defines an isomorphism

$$\text{Hom}(\mathbf{T}(K_f), \mathbb{C}^\times) \rightarrow H^1(K_f, \hat{\mathbf{T}}),$$

and Lemma 8.1 gives an isomorphism

$$\text{Hom}(\mathbf{T}(K)^0, \mathbb{C}^\times) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\mathbf{T}(K_f)_{\text{Gal}(K_f/K)}^0, \mathbb{C}^\times).$$

Finally, restriction induces a homomorphism

$$\text{Hom}(\mathbf{T}(K_f), \mathbb{C}^\times) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\mathbf{T}(K_f)^0, \mathbb{C}^\times),$$

and those characters fixed by $\text{Gal}(K_f/K)$ are precisely those descending to a well defined homomorphism from the co-invariants $\mathbf{T}(K_f)_{\text{Gal}(K_f/K)}^0$. Putting all of these together, we define ψ_D as the composition

$$(8.1) \quad P_K(D, \mathbf{T}) \rightarrow H^1(K_f, \hat{\mathbf{T}})^{\text{Gal}(K_f/K)} \simeq \text{Hom}(\mathbf{T}(K_f), \mathbb{C}^\times)^{\text{Gal}(K_f/K)} \\ \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\mathbf{T}(K_f)_{\text{Gal}(K_f/K)}^0, \mathbb{C}^\times) \simeq \text{Hom}(\mathbf{T}(K)^0, \mathbb{C}^\times).$$

If φ is a tame, discrete, regular Langlands parameter then by Proposition 7.6 D_φ is relatively unramified. Moreover, \mathbf{T} splits over a tame extension of K , so ψ_{D_φ} exists. For such a φ we will denote the element $\psi_{D_\varphi}(\varphi) \in \text{Hom}(\mathbf{T}(K)^0, \mathbb{C}^\times)$ by χ_φ .

Depth of character. Just as we defined the depth of an element of $H^1(\mathcal{W}_K, \hat{\mathbf{T}})$ at the end of section 3, we can define the depth of an element of $P_K(D, \mathbf{T})$.

Definition 8.2. Suppose $\varphi \in P_K(D, \mathbf{T})$. Then the *depth* of φ is the infimum over $r \geq 0$ with

$$\ker(\varphi) \supset \mathcal{W}_K^r.$$

Note that $\ker(\varphi)$ is well defined even though $\varphi \in P_K(D, \mathbf{T})$ is only defined up to conjugation by an element of $\hat{\mathbf{T}} \subseteq D$.

We can now generalize the depth preservation of the local Langlands correspondence for tori.

Theorem 8.3. *Suppose that \mathbf{T} splits over a tame extension M of K , and D is an relatively unramified group of type L . Then ψ_D preserves depth.*

Proof. We prove that each map going into the definition of ψ_D preserves depth. Let K_f be the maximal unramified subextension of M/K as in the construction of ψ_D .

- (i) Restricting to $\mathcal{W}_{K_f} \subset \mathcal{W}_K^0$ has no effect on depth since $\mathcal{W}_{K_f}^r = \mathcal{W}_K^r \cap \mathcal{W}_{K_f}$.
- (ii) The local Langlands correspondence for tori preserves depth [34, §7.10].
- (iii) Restricting characters to $\mathbf{T}(K_f)^0$ has no effect on the depth since we intersect with $\mathbf{T}(K_f)^0$ in the definition of the Moy-Prasad filtration already.
- (iv) Finally, we need to show that the norm map $\mathbf{T}(K_f)^0 \rightarrow \mathbf{T}(K)^0$ preserves the Moy-Prasad filtration.

Suppose first that $\mathbf{T} = \text{Res}_{M/K} \mathbb{G}_m$. Then

$$\mathbf{T}(K_f) = (M^\times)^f,$$

and $\text{Gal}(K_f/K)$ acts by permuting the coordinates. The norm map thus just multiplies all coordinates together, which sends

$$\mathbf{T}(K_f)^r = (1 + \pi_M^r \mathcal{O}_M)^f$$

surjectively onto $\mathbf{T}(K)^r = (1 + \pi_M^r \mathcal{O}_M)$ for any positive integer r . Since K_f/K is unramified, we get that the Moy-Prasad filtration is preserved by the norm map on \mathbf{T} .

For a more general \mathbf{T} , we embed \mathbf{T} into a product \mathbf{R} of restrictions of the above form. Since the Moy-Prasad filtration is defined as the intersection of the filtration on \mathbf{R} with the connected Néron model of \mathbf{T} , our result follows from the above case and the behavior of Néron models under unramified base change [2, Prop. 10.1.3].

□

Corollary 8.4. *If φ is a tame, discrete, regular Langlands parameter then χ_φ has depth zero. In particular, it induces a character on the k -points*

$$\mathcal{T}(k) = \mathbf{T}(K)^0 / \mathbf{T}(K)^{0+}$$

of the special fiber of the Néron model \mathfrak{T} .

Proof. The tameness of φ is equivalent to φ having depth zero. □

Regularity. In order to prove the irreducibility of the Deligne-Lusztig representations we construct, we need to compute the stabilizer of χ_φ in the Weyl group of \mathcal{T} . This stabilizer will depend on the embedding of \mathbf{T} into pure inner forms of \mathbf{G} .

Lemma 8.5. *Let \mathbf{G}' be pure inner form of \mathbf{G} .*

- (i) *There is an isomorphism $\beta: \mathbf{G} \rightarrow \mathbf{G}'$ defined over K_{nr} .*
- (ii) *There is an element $g \in \mathbf{G}'(K_{nr})$ with $\mathbf{T}(K_{nr}) = g\beta(\mathbf{S}(K_{nr}))g^{-1}$. Moreover, the identification of $X^*(\mathbf{S})$ with $X^*(\mathbf{T})$ and $X_*(\mathbf{S})$ with $X_*(\mathbf{T})$ defined by β and conjugation by g is precisely that obtained by the construction of \mathbf{T} as a twist of \mathbf{S} .*

Proof. By Steinberg's theorem [28, Ch. II §3.3 and III §2.3], $H^1(K_{nr}, \mathbf{G}) = 0$, and thus all inner forms of \mathbf{G} become isomorphic (and quasi-split) over K_{nr} .

Since \mathbf{G} is already quasi-split over K with totally ramified splitting field, the K -rank and K_{nr} -rank of \mathbf{G} are identical. Since \mathbf{S} contains a maximal K -split torus, and because \mathbf{S} and \mathbf{T} become isomorphic over K_{nr} , they both contain a K_{nr} -split torus of dimension equal to the K_{nr} -rank of \mathbf{G} , which is the same as the K_{nr} -rank of \mathbf{G}' . Now we note that \mathbf{G}' has a unique conjugacy class of such maximal tori over K_{nr} since it is quasi-split over K_{nr} .

The final statement follows from Proposition 3.8. □

Conjugation by this g also takes the normalizer of $\beta(\mathbf{S})$ to the normalizer of \mathbf{T} , and thus defines an isomorphism of the Weyl group $\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{S}}$ of \mathbf{S} with the Weyl group $\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{T}}$ of \mathbf{T} , as finite group schemes over K_{nr} . Moreover, since \mathbf{T} splits over M , we can choose both the element g and the isomorphism of Weyl groups to be defined over K_f , the maximal unramified subextension of M .

Since \mathcal{T} is defined as the special fiber of the Néron model of \mathbf{T} , the Weyl group of \mathcal{T} is naturally identified with the sub-group scheme $\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{T}}^I \subset \mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{T}}$. As our isomorphism $\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{S}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{T}}$ is defined over K_{nr} , we may identify $\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{S}}^I$ and $\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{T}}^I$. We define a character $\chi'_\varphi: \mathbf{S}(K_f) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ by pulling χ_φ back to $\mathbf{T}(K_f)$ using the norm (essentially moving back one step in the application of ψ_{D_φ}) and then conjugating $\mathbf{T}(K_f)$ to $\mathbf{S}(K_f)$ with g . Since our identification of $\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{S}}$ with $\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{T}}$ is done via conjugation by g as well, an element of $\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{S}}^I$ will fix χ'_φ if and only if the corresponding element of $\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{T}}^I$ fixes χ_φ . For the rest of this section we will work with $\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{S}}$; write \mathbf{W} for $\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{S}}$.

In order to state the result on the stabilizer of χ'_φ in $\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{S}}^I$, we need to recall some notation from Reeder [23]. Set $Y = X^*(\mathbf{S})$ and $Y_{\mathbb{R}} = Y \otimes \mathbb{R}$. Any element $\vartheta \in \text{Gal}(E/K)$ acts via a pinned automorphism on $\hat{\mathbf{G}}$. Suppose that ϑ has order m , and let

$$P_\vartheta = m^{-1}(1 + \vartheta + \cdots + \vartheta^{m-1}) \in \text{End}(Y_{\mathbb{R}}).$$

Set

$$Y_\vartheta = P_\vartheta Y,$$

the projection of Y onto $Y_{\mathbb{R}}^\vartheta$. We then define

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{W}}_\vartheta = \mathbf{W}^\vartheta \ltimes Y_\vartheta.$$

We have the exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Y \otimes \mathbb{C} \xrightarrow{\exp} \hat{\mathbf{S}} \rightarrow 1,$$

and the subspace $Y_{\mathbb{R}}^\vartheta$ maps under \exp into $\hat{\mathbf{S}}^\vartheta$. By [23, Lem. 3.4], if $x, x' \in Y_{\mathbb{R}}^\vartheta$, then the elements $\exp(x)\vartheta$ and $\exp(x')\vartheta$ of ${}^L\hat{\mathbf{G}}$ are $\hat{\mathbf{S}}$ -conjugate if and only if $x - x' \in Y_\vartheta$. We will apply this result to the case that $\vartheta = \tau$, and note that $\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{S}}^I = \mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{S}}^\tau$. Our next goal is to define an alcove C_τ in $Y_{\mathbb{R}}^\tau$.

Reeder denotes by Φ/ϑ the set of ϑ -equivalence classes of roots in $\Phi(\hat{\mathbf{G}}, \hat{\mathbf{S}})$ and for each $a \in \Phi/\vartheta$, he sets

$$\gamma_a = \sum_{\alpha \in a} \bar{\alpha} \quad \text{and} \quad \Phi_\vartheta = \{\gamma_a \mid a \in \Phi/\vartheta\},$$

where $\bar{\alpha}$ is the restriction of the root α to W^ϑ .

He defines I_ϑ as the set of orbits in $\{1, \dots, l\}$ under the permutation induced by the action of ϑ on the set $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_l\}$ of simple roots in $\Delta(\hat{\mathbf{G}}, \hat{\mathbf{B}})$, for $\iota \in I_\vartheta$ sets $a_\iota \in \Phi/\vartheta$ as the equivalence class containing $\{a_i \mid i \in \iota\}$, and defines $\gamma_\iota = \gamma_{a_\iota}$. The set $\Delta_\vartheta = \{\gamma_\iota \mid \iota \in I_\vartheta\}$ is a base for the reduced root system Φ_ϑ , and he can thus define $\tilde{\gamma}_0$ as the highest root of Φ_ϑ with respect to Δ_ϑ . He then sets

$$\tilde{I}_\vartheta = \{0\} \cup I_\vartheta, \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma_0 = 1 - \tilde{\gamma}_0.$$

We can now define an alcove C_ϑ in W^ϑ by

$$C_\vartheta = \{x \in Y_{\mathbb{R}}^\vartheta \mid \gamma_\iota > 0 \ \forall \iota \in \tilde{I}_\vartheta\}.$$

There is a unique element y in the closure of C_τ satisfying

$$\varphi(\tilde{\tau}) = \exp(y)\tau.$$

Finally, we let

$$\mathbf{W}_{\varphi(\tilde{\tau})} = \mathbf{N}_{\hat{\mathbf{G}}}(\hat{\mathbf{S}})^{\varphi(\tilde{\tau})} / \hat{\mathbf{S}}^\tau$$

be the subgroup of elements of \mathbf{W}^τ representable by a $\varphi(\tilde{\tau})$ fixed element of $\mathbf{N}_{\hat{\mathbf{G}}}(\hat{\mathbf{S}})$.

From the proof of [23, Lem. 3.9], the projection $\widetilde{\mathbf{W}}_\tau \rightarrow \mathbf{W}^\tau$ maps the stabilizer $\widetilde{\mathbf{W}}_{\tau, y}$ of y in $\widetilde{\mathbf{W}}_\tau$ isomorphically onto $\mathbf{W}_{\varphi(\tilde{\tau})}$.

Proposition 8.6.

$$\{w \in \mathbf{W}^\tau \mid w \cdot \chi'_\varphi = \chi'_\varphi\} \subseteq \mathbf{W}_{\varphi(\tilde{\tau})}.$$

Proof. The local Langlands correspondence for tori is given by the following series of isomorphisms [34, §7.7]:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Hom}(\mathbf{T}(K_f), \mathbb{C}^\times) &\simeq \mathrm{Hom}(\mathbf{T}(M), \mathbb{C}^\times)_{\mathrm{Gal}(M/K_f)} \\ &\simeq \mathrm{Hom}(M^\times \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} X_*(\mathbf{T}), \mathbb{C}^\times)_{\mathrm{Gal}(M/K_f)} \\ &\simeq \mathrm{Hom}(M^\times, X^*(\mathbf{T}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{C}^\times)_{\mathrm{Gal}(M/K_f)} \\ &\simeq \mathrm{H}^1(\mathcal{W}_M, \hat{\mathbf{T}})_{\mathrm{Gal}(M/K_f)} \\ &\simeq \mathrm{H}^1(\mathcal{W}_{K_f}, \hat{\mathbf{T}}). \end{aligned}$$

We can translate to \mathbf{S} by conjugating by g , and then trace through the action of \mathbf{W}^τ . The action of \mathbf{W}^τ on $\mathbf{S}(K_f)$ comes from its action on $X_*(\mathbf{S})$, and this corresponds to the standard action of \mathbf{W}^τ on $\hat{\mathbf{S}}$. Since χ_φ maps to φ , an element $w \in \mathbf{W}^\tau$ will fix χ_φ if and only if it fixes the restriction of φ to \mathcal{W}_{K_f} . Note that $\varphi \in \mathrm{H}^1(\mathcal{W}_{K_f}, \hat{\mathbf{T}})$ is determined by $\varphi(\tilde{\tau})$ and $\varphi(F^f)$. The condition that φ is fixed by w translates to the requirement that $w \cdot \varphi(\tilde{\tau})$ is conjugate to $\varphi(\tilde{\tau})$ by some $t \in \hat{\mathbf{T}}$, and that $w \cdot \varphi(F^f)$ is also conjugate to $\varphi(F^f)$ by the same t .

We now invoke [23, Lem. 3.4] to replace the condition that $w \cdot \varphi(\tilde{\tau}) = \exp(w \cdot y)\tau$ be conjugate to $\varphi(\tilde{\tau}) = \exp(y)\tau$ with the requirement that

$$y - w \cdot y \in Y_\tau.$$

Since $\widetilde{\mathbf{W}}_\tau = \mathbf{W}^\tau \ltimes Y_\tau$, the statement that we can translate from y to $w \cdot y$ by an element of Y_τ is equivalent to the statement that y is fixed by some element of $\widetilde{\mathbf{W}}_\tau$. The image of this element under the projection $\widetilde{\mathbf{W}}_\tau \rightarrow \mathbf{W}^\tau$ gives us a $w \in \mathbf{W}^\tau$ so that $w \cdot \varphi(\tilde{\tau})$ is conjugate to φ . Therefore any w fixing χ'_φ must be in the image of $\widetilde{\mathbf{W}}_{\tau, y}$ under the projection $\widetilde{\mathbf{W}}_\tau \rightarrow \mathbf{W}^\tau$, which is precisely $\mathbf{W}_{\varphi(\tilde{\tau})}$. \square

9. SUPERCUSPIDAL REPRESENTATIONS FROM LANGLANDS PARAMETERS

We may now define a complex admissible representation $\pi = \pi_{\varphi, \kappa}$ of G in a sequence of steps.

- (i) Since the character χ_φ has depth zero, it descends to a character on \mathcal{T} . Together with the torus $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathcal{G}^\circ$, this character defines a Deligne-Lusztig representation π° of \mathcal{G}° .
- (ii) We obtain a representation of the parahoric subgroup G° via the reduction map $\mathcal{G}^\circ \rightarrow \mathcal{G}^\circ$; we will also call this representation π° .
- (iii) Define a representation π^b on the maximal compact subgroup G^b by a finite induction from G° .
- (iv) Finally, define a representation π on all of G by compact induction from G^b .

In this section we elaborate on the different steps in this process and give conditions under which the representation at each step is irreducible.

Representation of the parahoric. The representation π° will be irreducible if and only if the only F -invariant of the Weyl group of \mathcal{T} fixing χ_φ is the identity [9, Thm. 7.3.4], namely that χ_φ is in *general position*.

Proposition 9.1. *Suppose that $Z_{\hat{G}}(\varphi(\bar{\tau})) = \hat{S}^\tau$. Then χ_φ is in general position.*

Proof. We use the notation of Section 8. Note that $W_{\varphi(\bar{\tau})}$ is trivial, since any nontrivial element would lift to an element of \hat{G} centralizing $\varphi(\bar{\tau})$ but lying outside \hat{S}^τ , contradicting the assumption on $\varphi(\bar{\tau})$. The result now follows by Proposition 8.6. \square

Inflation of π° to G° does not affect its irreducibility.

9.1. Induction to the normalizer. The induction of π° from G° to G^b does not always remain irreducible, but we may pick out an irreducible factor using the central character when it does not.

We have two methods for obtaining a character on the center $Z = \mathbf{Z}(K)$. Since Z is compact and central, $Z \subset G^b$. We can thus restrict π° to get a character ϵ from Z° to the center of a general linear group, which is isomorphic to \mathbb{C}^\times . On the other hand, Gross and Reeder give a recipe for the central character $\omega_\varphi: Z \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ [14, §8].

Lemma 9.2. *The two characters ϵ and ω_φ agree on Z° .*

Proof. From the description of the Deligne-Lusztig representation in Carter [9, §7.2], we see that central elements $z \in \mathcal{G}$ scale by $\chi_\varphi(z)$. Recall the description of ω_φ as the image of φ under the composition

$$H^1(K, \hat{G}) \rightarrow H^1(K, \hat{Z}) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(Z, \mathbb{C}^\times).$$

If we instead proceed by restricting to $H^1(K_f, \hat{G})$, projecting onto $H^1(K_f, \hat{Z})$, mapping to $\text{Hom}(Z, \mathbb{C}^\times)$ and then restricting to $\text{Hom}(Z^\circ, \mathbb{C}^\times)$ we will get the same character since the following diagrams commute:

(i)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^1(K_f, \hat{T}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}(\mathbf{T}(K_f), \mathbb{C}^\times) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ H^1(K_f, \hat{Z}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}(\mathbf{Z}(K_f), \mathbb{C}^\times) \end{array}$$

where the horizontal maps are the local Langlands correspondence, the left map is induced by the quotient map $\hat{G} \rightarrow \hat{Z}$ and the right map is restriction.

(ii)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^1(K, \hat{Z}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}(\mathbf{Z}(K), \mathbb{C}^\times) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ H^1(K_f, \hat{Z}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}(\mathbf{Z}(K_f), \mathbb{C}^\times) \end{array}$$

where the left map is restriction and the right is induced by $\text{Nm} : \mathbf{Z}(K_f) \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}(K)$.

\square

With this lemma in hand, we can define the representation π^b of G^b .

Proposition 9.3. *There is a unique irreducible representation π^b of G^b satisfying:*

- (i) π^b is a sub-representation of the induction $\text{Ind}_{G^\circ}^{G^b} \pi^\circ$,
- (ii) the restriction of π^b to Z agrees with ω_Z .

Proof. There are two cases. Assume first that \mathbf{G} is an even unitary group. Then the induction $\text{Ind}_{G^\circ}^{G^b} \pi^\circ$ remains irreducible [18, Thm. 6.11]. By Lemma 9.2 and Proposition 5.8, the induction satisfies the second property. So we may set

$$\pi^b = \text{Ind}_{G^\circ}^{G^b} \pi^\circ.$$

For odd unitary groups, the induction has two irreducible sub-representations. By Proposition 5.8, there is a central element z lying in the nontrivial coset of $G^\circ \subset G^b$. The two irreducible representations in the induction will take different values on z , and thus exactly one of these will satisfy the second requirement. On the other hand, Lemma 9.2 guarantees that both pieces of the induction will agree with ω_Z on Z° , so our chosen sub-representation will satisfy both desired properties. \square

Compact induction. The representation π^b acts on a finite dimensional \mathbb{C} -vector space. We now define

$$\pi = \text{ind}_{G^b}^G \pi^b.$$

By a theorem of Moy and Prasad, π is irreducible and supercuspidal [21, §6.3, Prop. 6.6].

L -packets. Let $\mathbf{G} = \text{U}(V)$ as normal, and set $n = \dim V$. The L -packet Π_φ associated to a tame, discrete, regular Langlands parameter φ for \mathbf{G} consists of the representations π constructed in the previous section, parameterized by the embeddings $\rho: \mathbf{T} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{G}'$ as \mathbf{G}' ranges over the pure inner forms of \mathbf{G} . The parameter φ controls the size of Π_φ as follows.

Proposition 9.4. *Let j be the number of cycles in the permutation obtained by projecting $\varphi(F)$ onto the Weyl group of the unique maximal torus containing $\varphi(\tilde{\tau})$. Then there are 2^j representations in Π_φ .*

Proof. Note that the action of Frobenius on \mathbf{T} is defined by $\varphi(F)$, and the decomposition in the proof of Theorem 3.10 is determined by the cycles in that action on $X^*(\mathbf{T})$. When n is even, j is the number of tori \mathbf{T}_{s_i} in the decomposition of Theorem 3.10. For odd n , the U_1 factor adds 1 to this total.

For each \mathbf{T}_{s_i} , the representation π associated to the embedding determined by the tuple $\underline{\kappa}$ depends only on the choice of κ_i modulo $\text{Nm}_{E_i/L_i} E_i^\times$. Since $L_i^\times / \text{Nm}_{E_i/L_i} E_i^\times$ has order 2, the result follows. \square

Write ω for the image of $\varphi(F)$ in \mathbf{W}^I . When V has dimension $2m$, the smallest L -packets, of cardinality 2, occur when ω is a Coxeter element. The largest, of size 2^m , occur when ω is a product of m commuting transpositions. For any L -packet, each embedding determines a vertex of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{G})$ stabilized by the image of $\mathbf{T}(K)$ in $\mathbf{G}'(K)$. Up to conjugacy within $\mathbf{G}'(K)$ each embedding is determined by the choice of even or odd valuation for each κ_i , and one can pick out the type of the stabilized vertex in the tables of Figure 1 using Theorem 5.6 and Proposition 4.5.

Similar results hold when V has dimension $2m + 1$: the smallest L -packets have cardinality 4 and occur when ω is a Coxeter element. The largest have size 2^m .

APPENDIX A. THE LOCAL INDEX

Tits describes [30, §1.11] the local index, a visual tool used to classify simple groups over K [30, §4], to understand the geometry of the apartment [30, §1.8] and to find the reduction of models associated to vertices in the building. In this appendix we reproduce the local indices of unitary groups. The local index of \mathbf{G} is:

- (i) the extended Dynkin diagram $\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}$ of \mathbf{G} over K_{nr} ,
- (ii) the action of Γ_{nr} on $\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}$.

This data determines the extended Dynkin diagram \mathcal{D} of \mathbf{G} over K according to an algorithm described by Tits. In particular, there is a bijection between vertices v of \mathcal{D} and orbits $O(v)$ for the action of Γ_{nr} on $\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}$. In Figure 1 we give the local indices for unitary groups associated to both unramified and tamely ramified E/K . The lower diagram is \mathcal{D} and the upper is $\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}$; the vertices of $O(v)$ are placed vertically above v . In the case that Γ_{nr} acts trivially on $\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}$, the two diagrams are the same and the upper is omitted. The hyperspecial vertices are denoted \bullet and the other special vertices are denoted \circ . Thick lines are used when one simple root is a negative multiple of the other. As normal, arrows point toward the shorter root if there is a difference in length.

In addition to the diagrams, Figure 1 also gives the groups \mathcal{G}_x for each vertex x in the closure of the fundamental alcove. Tits gives a detailed description of how these reductions are derived [30, §2.10, §3.11] in the case of odd quasi-split unitary groups. For even groups, the analogous results can be determined using [30, 3.5.1]; we will also argue more directly in the proof of Theorem 5.6. See also Johnson [19] for a discussion of lattices in Hermitian spaces. We denote by O_n the split orthogonal group over k , and by O'_n the non-split orthogonal group.

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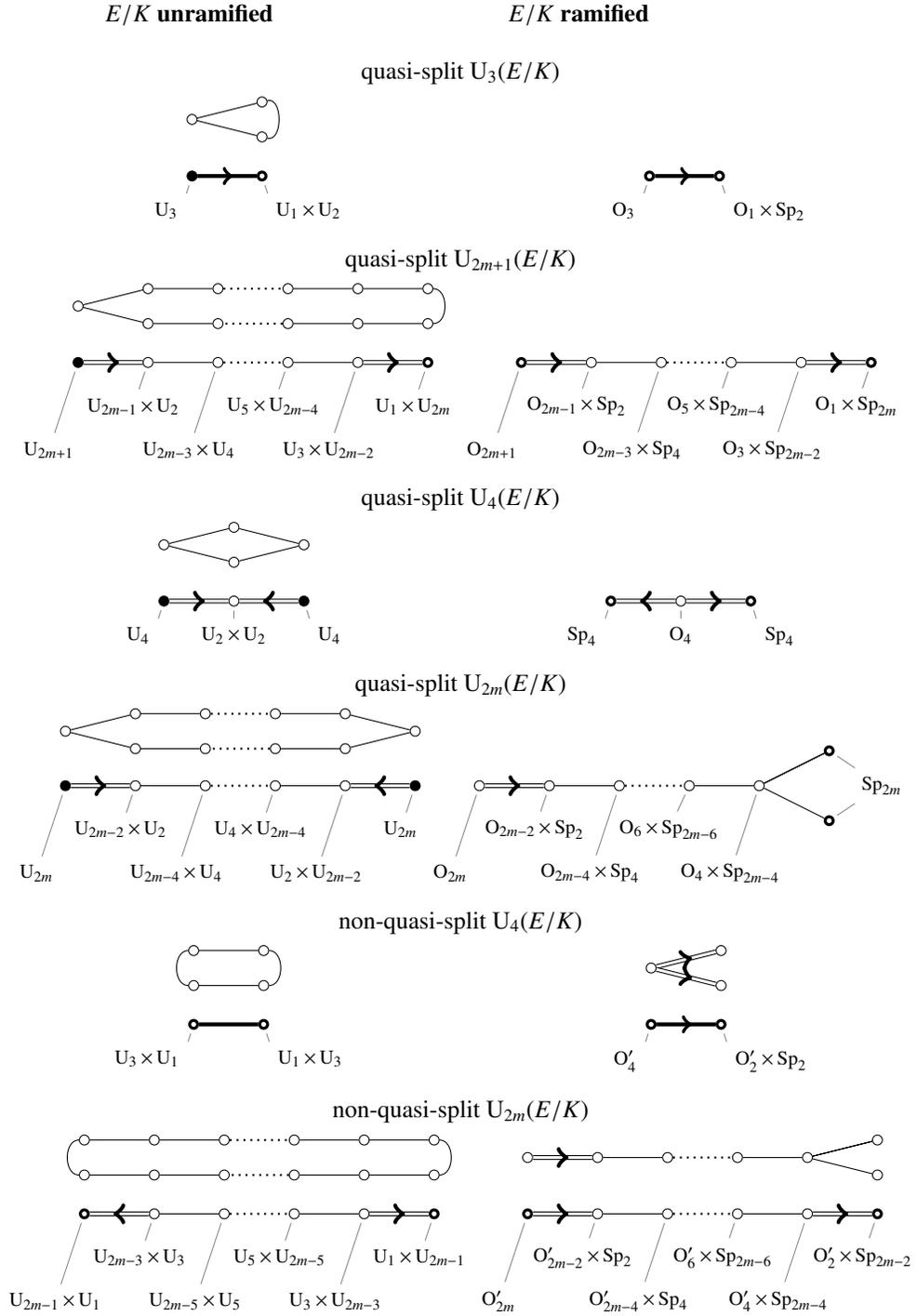


FIGURE 1. Local Indices and Reductions of Unitary Groups

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