Spectral transfer morphisms for unipotent affine Hecke algebras

Opdam, E.

DOI
10.1007/s00029-016-0273-7

Publication date
2016

Document Version
Final published version

Published in
Selecta Mathematica-New Series

License
CC BY

Citation for published version (APA):
Spectral transfer morphisms for unipotent affine Hecke algebras

Eric Opdam

Dedicated to Joseph Bernstein on the occasion of his 70th birthday, with admiration

Published online: 5 October 2016
© The Author(s) 2016. This article is published with open access at Springerlink.com

Abstract We classify the spectral transfer morphisms (cf. Opdam in Adv Math 286:912–957, 2016) between affine Hecke algebras associated to the unipotent types of the various inner forms of an unramified absolutely simple algebraic group $G$ defined over a non-archimedean local field $k$. This turns out to characterize Lusztig’s classification (Lusztig in Int Math Res Not 11:517–589, 1995; in Represent Theory 6:243–289, 2002) of unipotent characters of $G$ in terms of the Plancherel measure, up to diagram automorphisms. As an application of these results, the spectral correspondences associated with such morphisms (Opdam 2016), and some results of Ciubotaru, Kato and Kato [CKK] (also see Ciubotaru and Opdam in A uniform classification of the discrete series representations of affine Hecke algebras. arXiv:1510.07274) we prove a conjecture of Hiraga, Ichino and Ikeda [HII] on formal degrees and adjoint gamma factors in the special case of unipotent discrete series characters of inner forms of unramified simple groups of adjoint type defined over $k$.

Keywords Hecke algebra · Formal degree · Spectral transfer morphism · L-packet

Mathematics Subject Classification Primary 20C08; Secondary 22D25, 43A30

This research was supported by ERC-advanced Grant No. 268105.

Eric Opdam
e.m.opdam@uva.nl

1 Korteweg de Vries Institute for Mathematics, University of Amsterdam, Science Park 107, 1018 TV Amsterdam, The Netherlands
1 Introduction

Recall from [54] that a normalized affine Hecke algebra \( \mathcal{H} \) is essentially determined by a complex torus \( T \) and a meromorphic function \( \mu \) on \( T \). A spectral transfer morphism (see [54]) \( \phi : \mathcal{H}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_2 \) between normalized affine Hecke algebras expresses the fact that \( \mu_1 \) is equal to a residue of \( \mu_2 \) along a certain coset of a subtorus of \( T_2 \). This turns out to be a convenient tool to compare formal degrees of discrete series representations of different affine Hecke algebras.

The notion is based on the special properties of the \( \mu \)-function of an affine Hecke algebra [52,53] which are intimately related to its basic role in the derivation of the Plancherel formula for affine Hecke algebras via residues [21,52,55,56]. This approach to the computation of formal degrees has its origin in the theory of spherical functions for \( p \)-adic reductive groups [47], and was further inspired by early observations of Lusztig [35,38] and Reeder [59,60] on the behaviour of formal degrees within unipotent \( L \)-packets.

In the present paper we classify the spectral transfer morphisms (STMs in the sequel) between the unipotent affine Hecke algebras of the various inner forms of a given absolutely simple algebraic group \( G \) of adjoint type, defined and unramified over a non-archimedean local field \( k \). In particular we will show, for any unipotent type \( \tau = (P, \sigma) \) of an inner form of \( G \), existence and uniqueness (up to diagram automorphisms) of such STM of the Hecke algebra of \( \tau \) to the Iwahori–Hecke algebra \( \mathcal{H}^{I,M}(G) \) of \( G \). The STMs of this kind turn out to correspond exactly to the arithmetic-geometric correspondences of Lusztig [40,43].

As an application of this classification, using the basic properties of STMs discussed in [54], we prove the conjecture [26, Conjecture 1.4] of Hiraga, Ichino and Ikeda expressing the formal degree of a discrete series representation in terms of the adjoint gamma factor of its (conjectural) local Langlands parameters and an explicit rational constant factor, for all unipotent discrete series representations of inner forms of \( G \) (where we accept Lusztig’s parameters for the unipotent discrete series representations
Spectral transfer morphisms

2145

as conjectural Langlands parameters). It should be mentioned that it was already known from Reeder’s work [59, 60] (see also [26]) that this conjecture holds for the unipotent discrete series characters of split exceptional groups of adjoint type, and for some small rank classical groups. It should be mentioned that the stability of Lusztig’s packets of unipotent representations was shown by Moeglin and Waldspurger for odd orthogonal groups [49] and by Moeglin for unitary groups [48].

Throughout this paper we use the normalization of Haar measures as in [17]. Let \( q = v^2 \) denote the cardinality of the residue field of \( k \). The formal degree of a unipotent discrete series representation then factorizes uniquely as a product of a \( q \)-rational number (which we define as a fraction of products of \( q \)-numbers of the form \( [n]_q := \frac{(v^n - v^{-n})}{v^{n-1}} \) with \( n \geq 2 \)) and a positive rational number. Our proof of conjecture [26, Conjecture 1.4] involves the verification of the \( q \)-rational factors, which rests on the existence of the Plancherel measure preserving correspondences for STMs as discussed in [54], and the verification of the rational constants. The latter uses the knowledge of these rational constants from [60] for the case of equal parameter exceptional Hecke algebras, and continuity principles due to [11] and [56] (also [13]) which imply roughly that we can compute these rational constant factors in the formal degrees of discrete series of non-simply laced affine Hecke algebras at any point in the parameter space of the affine Hecke algebra once we know these rational constants in one regular point (in the sense of [56]) of the parameter space. In particular, for classical affine Hecke algebras of type \( \text{C}_n^{(1)} \), it was shown in [11] that at a generic point in the parameter space, the rational constants for all generic families of discrete series characters are equal. The constants at special parameters follow then by a continuity principle in the formal degree due to [56].

An alternative approach to the conjecture [26, Conjecture 1.4], restricted to the case of formal degrees of unipotent discrete series representations, was formulated in [12]. A conjectural formula for the formal degrees of unipotent discrete series characters is proposed in [12], which involves Lusztig’s non-abelian Fourier transform matrix for families of unipotent representations [36, 44, 45] and a notion of the “elliptic fake degree” of a unipotent discrete series character in the unramified minimal principal series of \( G \). In this approach the formula for the rational constant factors of the formal degrees appears in a very natural way from the basic properties of the non-abelian Fourier transform.

The notion of spectral transfer morphism is based on a certain heuristic idea on the behavior of \( L \)-packets under ordinary parabolic induction (see 3.1.3 for a more detailed discussion of this heuristic idea). The fact that this principle turns out to hold for all unipotent representations is striking. Also striking is the fact that the isomorphism class of the Iwahori–Hecke algebra \( \mathcal{H}^{IM}(G) \) of \( G \) is the least element in the poset of isomorphism classes of normalized affine Hecke algebras in the full subcategory of \( \mathcal{C}_{\text{es}}(G) \) whose objects are the Hecke algebras of unipotent types \((\mathbb{P}, \sigma)\) of the inner forms of \( G \), in the sense of [54, Paragraph 7.1.5]. Moreover, if \( \mathcal{H} \) is such a unipotent affine Hecke algebra of an inner form of \( G \), then the STM \( \phi : \mathcal{H} \sim \mathcal{H}^{IM}(G) \) (which exists by the above) is essentially unique, and such STMs exactly match Lusztig’s arithmetic/geometric correspondences. The proof of these statements reduces, as explained in this paper, to the supercuspidal case [19] in combination with
the above principle that one can parabolically induce unipotent supercuspidal STMs from Levi subalgebras to yield new STMs.

It is quite clear that the definition of the notion of STM could be generalized to Bernstein components \([2,23–25]\) in greater generality than only for the unipotent Bernstein components. It would be interesting to investigate the above mentioned induction principle in general. In view of our results, this could provide a clue how L-packets are partitioned by the Bernstein center beyond Lusztig’s unipotent L-packets for simple groups of adjoint type.

In the first section of this paper we will review the theory of unipotent representations of \(G\) with an emphasis on its harmonic analytic aspects. The results here are all due to [40,43,50,51] and [17]. This section serves an important purpose of reviewing the relevant facts on unipotent representations for this paper in the appropriate context of harmonic analysis, and fixing notations. We kept the setup in this section more general than necessary for the remainder of the paper, since this does not complicate matters too much and this may be useful for later applications. In the second section we will describe the structure of the STMs between the normalized unipotent Hecke algebras of the inner forms of \(G\), and discuss the applications of this result.\(^1\)

\section{Unipotent representations of quasisimple p-adic groups}

The category of unipotent representations of inner forms of an unramified absolutely quasisimple p-adic group \(G\) is Morita equivalent to the category of representations of a finite direct sum of finitely many normalized affine Hecke algebras (called “unipotent Hecke algebras”) in such a way that the Morita equivalence respects the tempered spectra and the natural Plancherel measures on both sides.

Therefore it is an interesting problem to classify all the STMs as defined in [54, Definition 5.1] between these unipotent normalized affine Hecke algebras. It will turn out that this task to classify these STMs essentially reduces to the task of finding all STMs from the rank 0 unipotent affine Hecke algebras to the Iwahori–Matsumoto Hecke algebra \(\mathcal{H}^{IM}(G')\) of the quasisplit \(G'\) such that \(G\) is an inner form of \(G'\). In turn this reduces to solving equation [54, equation (55)] where \(d^0\) denotes the formal degree of a unipotent supercuspidal representation. The latter part of this task, the classification of the rank 0 unipotent STMs, will be discussed in a second paper (joint with Yongqi Feng [19]). It should be remarked that the results of the present paper, in which the existence of certain spectral transfer morphisms is established, plays a role in the proof of the classification result in [19].

\subsection{Unramified reductive p-adic groups}

Let \(k\) be non-archimedean local field. Fix a separable algebraic closure \(\bar{k}\) of \(k\), and let \(K \subset \bar{k}\) be the maximal unramified extension of \(k\) in \(\bar{k}\). Let \(\mathbb{K} = \mathcal{O}/\mathcal{P}\) be the residue field of \(K\), and let \(p\) denote its characteristic. Let \(\Gamma = \text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)\) denote the absolute

---

\(^1\) It is a pleasure to thank Joseph Bernstein, Dan Ciubotaru, Maarten Solleveld, David Kazhdan and Mark Reeder for useful discussions and comments.
Galois group of $k$, and let $\mathcal{I} = \text{Gal}(\bar{k}/K) \subset \Gamma$ be the inertia subgroup. Let Frob be the geometric Frobenius element of $\text{Gal}(K/k) = \Gamma/\mathcal{I} \simeq \hat{\mathbb{Z}}$, i.e., the topological generator which induces the inverse of the automorphism $x \mapsto x^q$ of $\mathbb{K}$. Here $q = p^n$ denotes the cardinality of the residue field $k := \mathbb{K}^{Frob}$ of $k$. We denote by $v$ the positive square root of $q$.

Let $G$ be a connected reductive algebraic group defined over $k$, and split over $K$. We denote by $G^\vee$ be the neutral component of a Langlands dual group $L^G$ for $G$ (see [3]). The construction of $L^G$ presupposes the choice of a maximal torus $S$ and a Borel subgroup $B$ of $G$ whose Levi-subgroup is $S$, and the choice of an épinglage for $(G, B, S)$, in order to define a splitting of $\text{Aut}(G)$. Let $X^*(Z(G^\vee))$ be the character group of the center $Z(G^\vee)$ of $G^\vee$. The natural $\Gamma$-action on this space factors through the quotient $\text{Gal}(K(k))$ since we are assuming that $G$ is $K$-split. Observe that the action of Frob on $X^*(Z(G^\vee))$ is independent of the choice of a splitting of $\text{Aut}(G)$.

We will always denote the group $G(K)$ of $K$-rational points of $G$ by the corresponding non-boldface letter, i.e., $G = G(K)$. Kottwitz [31, Section 7] has defined a $\Gamma$-equivariant functorial exact sequence

$$1 \to G_1 \to G \xrightarrow{w_G} X^*(Z(G^\vee)) \to 1. \quad (1)$$

In our situation there is a continuous equivariant action of the group $\Gamma/\mathcal{I}$ on this sequence. We denote by $F$ the action of Frob on $G_1$ and $G$, and by $\theta_F$ the automorphism of $X^*(Z(G^\vee))$ defined by $F$. This sequence has the property that the associated long exact sequence in continuous nonabelian cohomology yields an exact sequence

$$1 \to G_1^F \to G(k) \to X^*(Z(G^\vee))^{(\theta_F)} \to 1 \quad (2)$$

and an isomorphism

$$H^1(F, G) \xrightarrow{\sim} X^*(Z(G^\vee))^{(\theta_F)}. \quad (3)$$

Now assume that $G$ is semisimple. In this situation the above sequences simplify as follows. Let $S$ be a maximal $K$-split torus of $G$, and let $X := X_*(S)$ be its cocharacter lattice. Let $Q := X_{sc} = X_*(S_{sc})$ be the cocharacter lattice of the inverse image of $S$ in the simply connected cover $G_{sc} \to G$ of $G$ (hence $Q \subset X$ is the coroot lattice of $(G, S)$); we warn the reader that we call the roots of $G^\vee$ “roots” and the roots of $(G, S)$ “coroots”. We apologize for this admittedly awkward convention). Let $\Omega$ be the finite abelian group $\Omega = X/Q$. Then we may canonically identify $X^*(Z(G^\vee))$ with $\Omega$. Hence (2) becomes

$$1 \to G_1^F \to G(k) \to \Omega^{\theta_F} \to 1 \quad (4)$$

(see [29,30]) and (3) becomes

$$H^1(F, G) \xrightarrow{\sim} \Omega/(1 - \theta_F)\Omega. \quad (5)$$

We remark that $G_{der} \subset G_1 \subset G$, and that it can be shown that $G_{der} = G_1$ if and only if $p$ does not divide the order $|\Omega|$ of $\Omega$. We will from now on always assume that $G$ is absolutely quasisimple and $K$-split, unless otherwise stated.
2.1.1 Inner k-rational structures of G

The k-rational structures of G which are inner forms of G are parameterized by \( H^1(k, G_{\text{ad}}) \). By Steinberg’s Vanishing Theorem it follows that all inner k-forms of G are K-split and that \( H^1(k, G_{\text{ad}}) = H^1(\text{Gal}(K/k), G_{\text{ad}}) \) (see [62, Section 5.8]). We will from now on reserve the notation G for a k-quasisplit rational structure in this inner class. We let \( F \) be the automorphism of \( G_{\text{ad}} \) corresponding to the action of Frob, and \( \theta = \theta_F \). We then denote the nonabelian cohomology \( H^1(\text{Gal}(K/k), G_{\text{ad}}) \) by \( H^1(F, G_{\text{ad}}) \).

For G semisimple and not necessarily of adjoint type, Vogan conjectured a refined Langlands parameterization of the irreducible tempered unipotent representations of pure inner forms of G [68].

Pure inner form of G correspond by definition to cocycles \( z \in Z^1(F, G) \) [17, 68]. Such a cocycle is determined by the image \( u := z(\text{Frob}) \in G \). The corresponding inner k-form of G is defined by the functorial image \( z^{\text{ad}} \in Z^1(F, G_{\text{ad}}) \) of z. This “pure” inner form is defined by the twisted Frobenius action \( F_u \) on G given by \( F_u = \text{Ad}(u) \circ F \), and is denoted by \( G^u \). The cocycle z determines a class in \( [z] \in H^1(F, G) \). We say that two pure inner forms \( z_1 \) and \( z_2 \) of G are equivalent iff \( [z_1] = [z_2] \). The k-rational isomorphism class of the inner form \( G^u \) is determined by the image \( [z^{\text{ad}}] \) of [z] via the natural map \( H^1(F, G) \to H^1(F, G_{\text{ad}}) \). The reader be warned however, that view of (5) this map is neither surjective in general (this is obvious, \( G = SL_2 \) provides an example) nor injective (however, if G is k-split and semisimple, then the map is injective). In other words, not all k-rational equivalence classes of inner forms of G can be represented by a pure inner form, and if G is not k-split and semisimple, then an inner form of G may be represented by several inequivalent pure inner forms.

It is in principle possible to compute with our methods the formal degrees of the elements of L-packets according to this refined form of the Langlands parameterization, or even to check examples of the conjecture [26, Conjecture 1.4] beyond the case of pure inner forms. For later reference we will formulate matters in this more general setup where possible, even though we will in present paper limit ourselves in the applications to the case where G is of adjoint type.

2.1.2 The affine Weyl group

There exists a maximal K-split torus S defined over k and maximally k-split [5, 5.1.10]. We fix such a maximal torus S of G, and denote by \( S_{\text{sc}} \) its inverse image for the covering \( G_{\text{sc}} \to G \). Recall that G is k-quasisplit, and that F defines an automorphism on the lattices \( X \) and \( X_{\text{sc}} = Q \) denoted by \( \theta \). The extended affine Weyl group W of \( (G, S) \) is defined by

\[
W = N_G(S)/S_{\Theta}.
\]

(6)

The group W acts faithfully on the apartment \( A \) as an extended affine Coxeter group.

We denote by \( S_{\Theta} = O^X \otimes X \) the maximal bounded subgroup of S. Then \( X = S/S_{\Theta} \), and we define the associated F-stable apartment \( A = A(G, S) \) of the building of G by \( A(G, S) = \mathbb{R} \otimes X \). As explained in [17, Corollary 2.4.3], [6, Section 3] the isomorphism (5) can be made explicit by a canonical bijection

\[
\Omega/(1 - \theta)\Omega \simto H^1(F, G)
\]

(7)
sending $[\omega] \in \Omega/(1 - \theta)\Omega$ to the cohomology class of the cocycle $z_u$ which maps \( \text{Frob} \) to $F_u$, where $uS = x \in X$ and $x$ is a representative of $\omega \in X/%Q$.

Let $C$ be an $F$-stable alcove in $A$ (such alcoves exist, see [67]). Let $1 \to N \to G_{sc} \to G \to 1$ be the simply connected cover of $G$, and let $S_{sc}$ be the inverse image of $S$.

**Proposition 2.1** The image of $G_{sc} \to G$ is equal to the derived group $G_{der}$ of $G$, and we have $G/G_{der} \sim \to H^1(K, N) = K^\times \otimes \Omega$.

**Proof** Indeed, it is clear that the image is contained in $G_{der}$ because $G_{sc}$ is its own derived group [65]. The other inclusion follows by applying the long exact sequence in nonabelian cohomology to the central isogeny $G_{sc} \to G$ and again appealing to Steinberg's Vanishing Theorem. It follows that the quotient of $G$ by the image of $G_{sc}$ is the abelian group $H^1(K, N)$, whence the result. On the other hand, we have the obvious exact sequence

\[
1 \to \text{Hom}(\Omega^\times, K^\times) \to S_{sc} \to S \to K^\times \otimes \Omega \to 1
\]

which we can compare to the long exact sequence in cohomology (with respect to $\tilde{T}$) associated to the canonical exact sequence of diagonalizable groups $1 \to N \to S_{sc} \to S \to 1$. \(\square\)

We denote by $W_{sc}^G$ the $F$-stable normal subgroup of $W$ generated by the reflections in the walls of $C$. This normal subgroup is independent of the choice of $C$ and can be canonically identified with $N_{G_{der}}(S)/S \cap G_{der} \sim \to W^a \subset W$, the affine Weyl group of $(G_{sc}, S_{sc})$.

Returning to Kottwitz’s homomorphism we obtain the following result (compare with [5, 5.2.11]).

**Corollary 2.2** We have $G_1 = \langle S, G_{der} \rangle$.

**Proof** Let $B$ be the Iwahori subgroup of $G$ associated with $C$ [5, 5.2.6]. By [57, Appendix, Proposition 3] we have $B = \text{Fix}(C) \cap G_1$. In particular we have $S \subset G_1$, so that we have $G_{der} \subset G_1 := \langle S, G_{der} \rangle \subset G_1$. Hence by (4), the equality $G' = G_1$ is equivalent to showing that $G/G_1 = G/G' = \Omega$. By the previous proposition we have $G/G_{der} = K^\times \otimes \Omega$. Since $S/\Omega \cap G_{der} = O^\times \otimes \Omega$ the result follows from $K^\times /O^\times \simeq \mathbb{Z}$. \(\square\)

Let $\Omega_C$ be the subgroup of $W$ which stabilizes $C$. This subgroup may be identified with a subgroup of the group of special automorphisms (in the sense of [40, paragraph 1.11]) of the affine diagram associated with the choice of $C$. We have a semidirect product decomposition $W = W^a \rtimes \Omega_C$, and thus a canonical isomorphism $\Omega_C \sim \to \Omega$ for any choice of $C$.

**Corollary 2.3** We have $N_{G_1}(S)/S \sim \to W^a, N_{G_1}(B) = B$ and $N_G(B)/B \sim \to \Omega$.

**Proof** By Corollary 2.2 it follows that $N_{G_1}(S) = N_{G_{der}}(S).S$. This implies the first assertion, since $W^a$ is the affine Weyl group of $(G_{sc}, S_{sc})$ and $G_{der}$ is the homomorphic
image of $G_{sc}$. Since an Iwahori-subgroup of $G_{sc}$ is self-normalizing, we have similarly $N_{G_1}(\mathbb{B}) = N_{G_{der}}(\mathbb{B}), S_\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{B}) = (\mathbb{B} \cap G_{der})_{\mathcal{O}}, S_\mathcal{O} = \mathbb{B}$, proving the second assertion. For the third assertion, observe that $\Omega_C = (N_G(\mathbb{B}) \cap N_G(S))/S_\mathcal{O}$. It is well known that $\mathbb{B} \cap N_G(S) = S_\mathcal{O}$, hence $\Omega_C$ maps injectively into $N_G(\mathbb{B})/\mathbb{B}$. By the second assertion this group maps injectively into $G/G_1 = \Omega$. Since $\Omega \simeq \Omega_C$ are finite the two injective homomorphisms are in fact isomorphisms.

Since $G$ is unramified there exist hyperspecial points in the apartment $\mathcal{A}$ [67]. A choice of a hyperspecial point $a_0 \in \mathcal{A}$ induces a semidirect product decomposition $W = W_0 \ltimes X$, where $W_0$ denotes the isotropy subgroup of $a_0$ in $W$. The $k$-structure of $G$ defined by $F$ is quasisplit, which implies that there exists a hyperspecial point $a_0 \in \mathcal{A}(G, S)$ which is $F$-fixed. In this case we denote by $\theta$ the automorphism of $W$ (and of $\mathcal{A}$) induced by $F$. We fix $a_0$, an $F$-fixed hyperspecial point, and an $F$-stable alcove $C$ having $a_0$ in its closure. Observe that the subgroup $\Omega_C$ depends on the choice of $C$, not of the hyperspecial point $a_0$. Recall we have a canonical isomorphism $\Omega_C \xrightarrow{\sim} \Omega = X/Q$, which we will often use to identify these two groups. Observe that $\theta$ stabilizes the subgroups $W^a, \Omega_C, X$ and $W_0$ of $W$.

### 2.2 Unipotent representations

#### 2.2.1 Parahoric subgroups

Recall the explicit representation of pure inner forms $G_u$ as discussed in (7). Fix a representative $u = \omega \in N_G(S)$ with $\omega \in \Omega_C \subset W$. Then $F_u$ acts on the apartment $\mathcal{A}(G, S)$ by means of the finite order automorphism $\omega \theta$. Since $F_u$ stabilizes $C$ the Iwahori subgroup $\mathbb{B}$ is $F_u$ stable. Recall that the group $\Omega_C$ can be canonically identified with the group $N_G(\mathbb{B})/\mathbb{B}$. Since $\Omega$ is abelian it is clear that the subgroup $\Omega_C^{F_u} = \Omega^{\omega \theta}$ of $F_u$-invariant elements is independent of $\omega \in \Omega_C$.

Following [57, Appendix] we may define a “standard parahoric subgroup of $G$” as a subgroup of the form $\text{Fix}(F_P) \cap G_1$ where $F_P \subset C$ denotes a facet of $C$. By [57, Appendix, Proposition 3] this definition coincides with the definition in [5]. In particular, a standard parahoric subgroup of $G$ is a connected pro-algebraic group. A parahoric subgroup of $G$ is a subgroup conjugate to a standard parahoric subgroup.

It is well known (by “Lang’s theorem for connected proalgebraic groups”, see [40, 1.3]) that any $F_u$-stable parahoric subgroup of $G$ is $G^{F_u}$-conjugate to a “standard” $F_u$-stable parahoric subgroup, i.e., an $F_u$-stable parahoric subgroup containing $\mathbb{B}$. It follows that the $G^{F_u}$-conjugacy classes of $F_u$-stable parahoric subgroups are in one-to-one correspondence with the set of $\Omega^{\theta}$-orbits of $\omega \theta$-stable facets in the closure of $C$. Similarly, a parahoric subgroup $\mathbb{P}$ or a double coset of a parahoric subgroup is $F_u$-stable iff it contains points of $G^{F_u}$. Let $\mathbb{P}$ be an $F_u$-stable parahoric subgroup of $G$. We call $\mathbb{P}^{F_u}$ a parahoric subgroup of $G^{F_u}$.

We record two important properties of $F_u$-stable parahoric subgroups which follow easily from Corollary 2.3. First of all, parahoric subgroups are self-normalizing in $G_1$, i.e.,

$$(N_G \mathbb{P})^{F_u} \cap G_1 = \mathbb{P}^{F_u}. \tag{9}$$
Secondly, for an $F_u$-stable standard parahoric subgroup $\mathbb{P}$ corresponding to a $\omega \theta$-stable facet $C_P$ of $C$, we have

\[(N_G\mathbb{P})^{F_u} / \mathbb{P}^{F_u} = \Omega^{\mathbb{P}, \theta}\]  

(10)

where $\Omega^{\mathbb{P}} \subset \Omega_C$ is the subgroup stabilizing $C_P$, and $\Omega^{\mathbb{P}, \theta} \subset \Omega^{\mathbb{P}}$ is its fixed point group for the action of $\theta$ (or $F_u = \omega \theta$, which amounts to the same since $\Omega_C$ is abelian). We define an exact sequence

\[1 \to \Omega_1^{\mathbb{P}, \theta} \to \Omega^{\mathbb{P}, \theta} \to \Omega_2^{\mathbb{P}, \theta} \to 1\]  

(11)

where $\Omega_1^{\mathbb{P}, \theta}$ is the subgroup of elements which fix the set of $F_u$-orbits of vertices of $C$ not in $C_P$ pointwise.

2.2.2 Normalization of Haar measures Let $G$, $F$, and $F_u$ be as in the previous paragraph. Then $G^{F_u}$ is a locally compact group. For any $F_u$-stable parahoric subgroup $\mathbb{P}$ of $G$ we denote by $\mathbb{P}^{F_u}$ the reductive quotient of $\mathbb{P}^{F_u}$. This is the group of $k$-points of a connected reductive group over $k$. In particular this is a finite group.

Following [17, Section 5.1] we normalize the Haar measure of $G^{F_u}$ uniquely, such that for all $F_u$-stable parahoric subgroups $\mathbb{P}$ of $G$ one has

\[\text{Vol}(\mathbb{P}^{F_u}) = v^{-a} |\mathbb{P}^{F_u}|\]  

(12)

where $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ is equal to the dimension of $\mathbb{P}$ over $\mathbb{K}$. It is well known that the right-hand side is a product of powers of $v$ and cyclotomic polynomials in $v$.

2.2.3 The anisotropic case It is useful to discuss the case where $G^{F_u}$ is anisotropic explicitly. It is well known that an anisotropic absolutely simple group $G^{F_u}$ is isomorphic to $\text{PGL}_1(\mathbb{D}) := \mathbb{D}^\times / k^\times$, where $\mathbb{D}$ is an unramified central division algebra over $k$ of degree $m + 1$, rank $(m + 1)^2$ (see for instance [16]). We choose a uniformizer $\pi$ of $k$. $\mathbb{D}$ contains an unramified extension $l$ of degree $m + 1$ over $k$, and we may choose a uniformizer $\Pi$ of $\mathbb{D}$ which normalizes $l$, such that conjugation by $\Pi$ restricted to $l$ yields a generator for $\text{Gal}(l : k)$, and such that $\Pi^{m+1} = \pi$. The group $\mathbb{D} := G_1$ is the only $F_u$-stable parahoric subgroup in this situation, and obviously $G = N\mathbb{D}$. By (4) we have $\Omega := G^{F_u} / G_1^{F_u} \approx (\Pi) / (\pi) \approx \text{Gal}(l : k)$, a cyclic group of order $m + 1$. $G^{F_u}$ contains a maximal prounipotent subgroup $G_+$ (denoted by $V_1$ in [16]) and we have $G^{F_u} = C.G_+$, where $C$ is generated by the anisotropic torus $T^{F_u} := 1^\times / k^\times$ and $\Pi$. We see that the reductive quotient $\mathbb{P} / (\mathbb{P} \cap G_+)$ is an anisotropic torus $\overline{T}$ of rank $m$ over $k$, and that $\overline{T}^{F_u}$ can be identified with the group of roots of unity of order prime to $p$ in $l$ modulo the subgroup of those roots of unity in $k$. Hence $\text{Vol}(G^{F_u}) = v^{-m} |\Omega| |\overline{T}^{F_u}| = (m + 1)(m + 1)q$ (with $[m + 1]_q$ the $q$-integer associated to $m + 1 \in \mathbb{N}$ [see Definition 2.6]).

2.2.4 Unipotent representations and affine Hecke algebras Let $G$ be a quasisimple linear algebraic group, defined and quasisplit over $k$ and $K$-split as above. Recall that the automorphism induced by the Frobenius $F$ on the building of $G$ was denoted by
θ. Recall that the inner forms of $G$ are canonically parameterized by the abelian group $\Omega/(1 - \theta)\Omega$. Let $u = \omega \in N\mathbb{B}$ be a representative of an element $\omega \in \Omega/(1 - \theta)\Omega$ and let $F_u$ denote the corresponding pure inner twist of $F$. We denote by $G^u$ the pure inner form of $G$ defined by this twisted $k$-structure (in particular $G^1 = G$).

A representation $(E, \delta)$ of a parahoric subgroup $P_{Fu}$ of $G_{Fu}$ (where $P$ is an $F_u$-stable parahoric subgroup of $G$) is called cuspidal unipotent if it is the lift to $P_{Fu}$ of a cuspidal unipotent representation of the reductive quotient $P_{Fu}/\Omega_1$. An $F_u$-stable parahoric subgroup is called cuspidal unipotent if it has cuspidal unipotent representations.

Lusztig [40] introduced the category $R(G_{Fu})_{uni}$ of unipotent representations of $G_{Fu}$. A smooth representation $(V, \pi)$ of $G_{Fu}$ is called unipotent if $V$ is generated by a sum of cuspidal unipotent isotypical components of restrictions of $(V, \pi)$ to various parahoric subgroups of $G_{Fu}$. As a generalization of Borel’s theorem on Iwahori-spherical representations, $R(G_{Fu})_{uni}$ is an abelian subcategory of the category $R(G_{Fu})$ of smooth $G_{Fu}$ representations. It is central to the approach in this paper that this category is equivalent to the module category of an explicit finite direct sum of normalized Hecke algebras in the sense of paragraph [54, 3.1.2], in a way which is compatible with harmonic analysis. Let us therefore describe this in detail.

A cuspidal unipotent pair $(P, \delta)$ consists of an $F_u$-stable parahoric subgroup $P$ of $G$ and an irreducible cuspidal unipotent representation $\delta$ of $P_{Fu}$. We say that $(P, \delta)$ is standard if $P$ is standard. Let $R(G_{Fu})_{(P, \delta)}$ denote the subcategory of $R(G_{Fu})$ consisting of the smooth representations $(V, \pi)$ such that $V$ is generated by the isotypical component $(V|_{P_{Fu}})_{\delta}$. According to [40], given two cuspidal unipotent pairs $(P_i, \delta_i)$ (with $i \in \{1, 2\}$) the subcategories $R(G_{Fu})_{(P_i, \delta_i)}$ are either disjoint or equal, and this last alternative occurs if and only if the pairs $(P_i, \delta_i)$ are $G_{Fu}$-conjugates (and not just associates). It follows that a smooth representation $(V, \pi)$ is unipotent iff $V$ is generated by $\bigoplus (V|_{P_{Fu}})_{\delta}$, where the direct sum is taken over a complete set of representatives $(P, \delta)$ of the finite set of $\Omega^\theta$-orbits of standard cuspidal unipotent pairs.

For each standard cuspidal unipotent pair $s = (P, \delta)$ we consider the algebra $\mathcal{H}_V^{s, \delta}$ of $s$-spherical $\text{End}(E)$-valued functions on $G_{Fu}$, equipped with a trace $\tau(f) := \text{Tr}_V(f(e))$ and $*$ defined by $f^*(x) := f(x^{-1})^*$. This algebra turns out to be the specialization at $v$ of a finite direct sum of mutually isomorphic normalized (in the sense of [54, paragraph 3.1.2]) affine Hecke algebras (called unipotent affine Hecke algebras) defined over $L = \mathbb{C}[v^{\pm 1}]$, and has been explicitly determined in all cases [40, 51]. The following general result from the theory of types due to [7] (also see [22]) is fundamental to the approach in this paper:

**Theorem 2.4** The assignment $(V, \pi) \rightarrow V^{(P, \delta)} := \text{Hom}_{P}(\delta, V|_{P_{Fu}})$ establishes an equivalence of categories from $R(G_{Fu})_{(P, \delta)}$ to the category of $\mathcal{H}_V^{s, \delta}$-modules which respects the notion of temperedness and which is a Plancherel measure preserving on the level of irreducible tempered representations.

**2.2.5 The group of weakly unramified characters** Recall that we have a canonically identification of $\Omega$ with $N_G(\mathbb{B})/\mathbb{B}$.

By the application of Lang’s Theorem for proalgebraic groups [40, paragraph 1.8] one sees that the $F_u$ stable double $\mathbb{B}$-cosets $\Theta$ in $G$ are precisely those which intersect with $G_{Fu}$, in which case $\Theta \cap G_{Fu}$ is a single double coset of $\mathbb{B}_{Fu}$. 

Let \( u = \omega \) be a representative of an element \( \omega \in \Omega/(1 - \theta)\Omega \). We see that the double \( \mathbb{B}^u \)-cosets of \( G^u \) are parameterized by the \( \omega \theta^1 \) fixed group \( W^{\omega \theta} \), and that \( \Omega^{\omega \theta} = N_{G^u} \mathbb{B}^u / \mathbb{B}^u \). Because \( \Omega \) is abelian we actually have \( \Omega^{\omega \theta} = \Omega^\theta \). We have \( W^{\omega \theta} = W^{\omega \theta, a} \times \Omega^\theta \). By [40] this extended affine Weyl group is the underlying affine Weyl group of the Iwahori–Hecke algebra \( \mathcal{H}^{u,1} := \mathcal{H}^{u,(\mathbb{B},1)} \) of the group \( G^u \). When \([\omega] = 1\) we denote this algebra simply by \( \mathcal{H}^{1} \), the generic Iwahori–Hecke algebra.

By (4), the Pontryagin dual \( (\Omega^\theta)^* \) of \( \Omega^\theta \) can be viewed canonically as the group of (weakly) unramified complex linear characters \( X^*_\text{un}(G^u) \) of \( G^u \) (i.e., the complex linear characters of \( G^u \) vanishing on \( G^u_1 \)). This defines a natural functorial action of \( (\Omega^\theta)^* \) on the category \( R(G^u) \text{uni} \) (by taking tensor products). These functors are Plancherel measure preserving, as we will see, and play an important role.

### 2.3 Unramified local Langlands parameters

The based root datum of the connected component \( G^\vee \) of the Langlands dual group \( L G \) of \( G^u \) is defined by \( \mathcal{R} = (X, R_0, Y, R_0^\vee, F_0) \). The dual Langlands group of \( G^u \) is independent of \( u \) and defined by

\[
L G := G^\vee \rtimes \langle \theta \rangle
\]  

where \( \theta \) denotes the outer automorphism of \( G^\vee \) arising from \( F \). Let \( S^\vee \subset G^\vee \) be a maximal torus of \( G^\vee = G^\vee(\mathbb{C}) \). Let \( Z(G^\vee) \) be the center of the neutral component \( G^\vee \) of \( L G \). Then \( Z(G^\vee) \simeq P^\vee / Y = \Omega^\theta \subset S^\vee \). We will denote by \( L Z \) the central subgroup \( L Z := Z(G^\vee)^\theta \subset L G \), so that \( L Z \) is canonically equal to \( (\Omega^\theta)^\theta \subset S^{\vee, \theta} \). It follows that we can canonically identify the group \( \Omega^\theta/(1 - \theta)\Omega \) with the Pontryagin dual group of \( L Z \), which is the version of Kottwitz’s Theorem as explained in detail in [17].

Let us recall the space of unramified local Langlands parameters for \( G^F_u \) for later reference. Let \( \mathcal{W}_k \) denote the Weil group of \( k \) [66], with inertia subgroup \( \mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{W}_k \), and let \( \text{Frob} \) denote a generator of \( \mathcal{W}_k / \mathcal{I} \). An unramified local Langlands parameter is a homomorphism

\[
\lambda : \langle \text{Frob} \rangle \times \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{C}) \to L G
\]  

such that \( \lambda(\text{Frob} \times \text{id}) = s \times \theta \) (with \( s \in G^\vee \)) semisimple and such that \( \lambda \) is algebraic on the \( \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{C}) \)-factor. Given an unramified Langlands parameter \( \lambda \) we denote by \( \Lambda \) its orbit for the action of \( G^\vee \) by conjugation. We will write \( \Lambda \) for the set of orbits [\( \lambda \)] of unramified Langlands parameters.

If \( \lambda \) is an unramified Langlands parameter, let \( A_\lambda := \pi_0(C_{G^\vee}(\lambda)) \) be the component group of the centralizer of \( \lambda \) in \( G^\vee \). We call \( \lambda \) elliptic (or discrete) if \( C_{G^\vee}(\lambda) \) is finite, and denote by \( \Lambda^e \) the space of \( G^\vee \)-orbits of unramified elliptic Langlands parameters.

Let \( \lambda \) be an unramified elliptic Langlands parameter. Observe that \( L Z = Z(G^\vee)^\theta \subset Z(G^\vee) \subset A_\lambda \). The inner forms \( G^u \) of \( G \) are canonically parameterized via Kottwitz’s Theorem by the character group of \( L Z_{sc} \), the center of the \( L \)-group of \( G_{ad} = G / Z(G) \). Given an inner form \( G^u \), we choose once and for all a character \( \zeta_{\omega} \in \text{Irr}(Z_{sc}) \) (with \( Z_{sc} := Z(G^\vee)_{sc} \)) which restricts to the character \( \omega_{ad} \in \Omega_{ad}/(1 - \theta)\Omega_{ad} \) of \( L Z_{sc} \) that
is represented by \( u = \omega \in N_{G_{ad}}(\mathbb{B}) \). Following [20, Section 7.2] (see also [1]) we consider the group \( A_\lambda /Z(G^\vee) \subset (G^\vee)_{ad} \), and let \( A_{\lambda} \subset (G^\vee)_{sc} \) be its full preimage in the simply connected cover \((G^\vee)_{sc}\) of \((G^\vee)_{ad}\). Thus \( Z_{sc} \subset A_{\lambda} \), and \( A_{\lambda} \) is a central extension of \( A_{\lambda}/Z(G^\vee) \) by \( Z_{sc} \). We denote by \( \text{Irr}_{u}(A_{\lambda}) \) the set of irreducible characters \( \rho \) of \( A_{\lambda} \) on which \( Z_{sc} \) acts by a multiple of \( \zeta_u \).

The space of \((G^\vee)\) orbits of unramified discrete Langlands data for \( G_u \) is defined by

\[
\tilde{\Lambda}^u := \{ (\lambda, \rho) \mid [\lambda] \in \Lambda^e, \rho \in \text{Irr}_{u}(A_{\lambda}) \}/G^\vee
\]

and denote its elements by \([\lambda, \rho]\). For fixed \( \lambda \) with \([\lambda] \in \Lambda^e \) we denote by \( \tilde{\Lambda}^u_{\lambda} \) the fiber of \( \tilde{\Lambda}^u \) above \([\lambda]\) (with respect to the projection of \( \tilde{\Lambda}^u \) to the first factor). We will often simply write \( \tilde{\Lambda} \) if we refer to the space of (orbits of) unramified local Langlands data of the quasisplit group \( G = G^1 \).

The isomorphism classes of pure inner forms \( G^u \) are parametrized canonically by \( \omega_u \in \text{Irr}(LZ_{sc}) \). In the refined version of the local Langlands correspondence where we restrict ourselves to pure inner forms of \( G \), it is therefore more natural to work with pairs \((\lambda, \rho)\) with \( \rho \in \text{Irr}^{u}(A_{\lambda}) \), the set of irreducible characters of \( A_{\lambda} \) which restrict to a multiple of \( \omega_u \) on \( LZ \) (hence there is no need to make choices of the extensions \( \zeta_u \) in this case).

It is well known [3, Paragraph 6.7] that we have a canonical isomorphism

\[
\beta : (G^\vee \times \theta)/\text{Int}(G^\vee) \sim \text{Hom}(X^\theta, \mathbb{C}^\times)/W^0_\theta.
\]

Observe that the group \((\Omega^\theta)^*\) of unramified characters on \( G_{Fu} \) is exactly the “central subgroup” of the complex torus \( T_v(\mathbb{C}) := \text{Hom}(X^\theta, \mathbb{C}^\times) \), i.e., the subgroup of \( W^0_\theta \)-invariant elements. Here we consider \( T \) as the diagonalizable group scheme with character lattice \( \mathbb{Z} \times X^\theta \) over the ring \( L = \mathbb{C}[u^{\pm 1}] \) and we use the notation \( T_v \) to denote its fiber over \( v \in \mathbb{C}^\times \).

We have natural compatible actions of \( X^*_u(G_{Fu}) = (\Omega^\theta)^* \) on the sets \( \Lambda \) and \( \tilde{\Lambda}^u \) defined by \( \omega[\lambda] = [\omega \lambda] \) and \( \omega[\lambda, \rho] = [\omega \lambda, \rho] \) respectively, provided that we choose the extensions \( \zeta_u \) in a compatible way within each orbit under \( X^*_u(G_{Fu}) \) (for pure inner forms we do not need to worry about this).

We remark that \( W_0 \setminus T_v(\mathbb{C}) \) can be identified with the maximal spectrum \( S_v^{IM} \) of the center \( Z_v^{IM} \) of the Iwahori–Hecke algebra \( H_v^{IM} = H(\mathbb{B}, 1)(G^F) \) of the group of points of the \( k \)-quasisplit group \( G^F = G(k) \). By the Kazhdan–Lusztig correspondence [28] there exists a canonical bijection between the set of central characters \( W_0 r_v \in S_v^{IM} \) supporting discrete series representations of \( H_v^{IM} \) and the set of \((G^\vee)\) orbits of unramified elliptic local Langlands parameters (see [52, Appendix] for the split case; this extends to the quasi-split case using [4, Proposition 6.7] and [61] on the Langlands parameter side, and [39, 40, 43], and [56] on the Hecke algebra side). This bijection \([\lambda] \mapsto W_0 r_{\lambda}\) is defined by

\[
W_0 r_{\lambda,v} = \beta \left( G^\vee \cdot \lambda \left( \text{Frob}, \begin{pmatrix} v & 0 \\ 0 & v^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \right) \right).
\]

This map is equivariant with respect to the natural action of the group \( X^*_u(G_{Fu}) \) of weakly unramified characters of \( G_{Fu} \).
2.4 Unipotent affine Hecke algebras

According to [40, 1.15, 1.16, 1.17, 1.20] we can decompose for each cuspidal unipotent pair \((\mathbb{P}, \delta)\) of \(G^u\) the algebra \(\mathcal{H}^{u, \delta}\) of \(s\)-spherical functions on \(G^u\) explicitly as a direct sum of mutually isomorphic extended affine Hecke algebras as follows.

Let us use the shorthand notation \(N\mathbb{B}\) for \(N_G(\mathbb{B})\) etc. Recall that, since Borel subgroups of a connected reductive group are mutually conjugate and self normalizing, the group \(\Omega^\mathbb{P} := N\mathbb{P}/\mathbb{P}\) is naturally a subgroup of the finite abelian group \(\Omega = N\mathbb{B}/\mathbb{B}\) [see (10)]. It is known that the group \(\Omega^\mathbb{P}, \delta\) [see (10)] acts trivially on the set of irreducible unipotent cuspidal representations of \(\mathbb{P}^F_u\). Even more is true [40]: for every cuspidal unipotent representation \((E, \delta)\) of \(\mathbb{P}^F_u\) there exists an extension \((E, \delta)\) of \((\mathbb{P}, \delta)\) to the normalizer \(N\mathbb{P}^F_u := N_G(\mathbb{P}^F_u)\) of \(\mathbb{P}^F_u\) in \(G^F_u\). We denote the group \(\Omega^{\mathbb{P}, \delta}\) by \(\Omega^{\mathbb{P}, \delta}\) to stress the invariance of the cuspidal pair \(s = (\mathbb{P}, \delta)\). One observes that the set of such extensions is a torsor for the group \((\Omega^{\mathbb{P}, \delta})^*\) of irreducible characters of \(\Omega^{\mathbb{P}, \delta} = N\mathbb{P}^F_u/\mathbb{P}^F_u\) by tensoring. Hence the group \(X_\text{un}^*(G^F_u) = (\Omega^{\mathbb{P}, \delta})^*\) of weakly unramified characters of \(G^F_u\) acts transitively on the set of extensions of \((E, \delta)\) to \(\Omega^{\mathbb{P}, \delta}\), and the kernel of this action is equal to the subgroup \((\Omega^{\mathbb{P}, \delta})^*\) of \((\Omega^{\mathbb{P}, \delta})^*\) of weakly unramified characters of \(G^F_u\) which restrict to 1 on \(\Omega^{\mathbb{P}, \delta}\).

Lusztig showed that the \(s\)-spherical Hecke algebra \(\mathcal{H}^{u, \delta}\) is of the form

\[
\mathcal{H}^{u, \delta} = \mathcal{H}^{u, \tilde{s}, \alpha} \ltimes \Omega^{\mathbb{P}, \delta} \quad (18)
\]

where \(\mathcal{H}^{u, \tilde{s}, \alpha}\) is an unextended affine Hecke algebra associated with a certain affine Coxeter group \((W_\tilde{s}, S_\tilde{s})\) and a parameter function \(m_\tilde{s}\), all defined in terms of the pair \(s = (\mathbb{P}, \delta)\). In particular, they are independent of the chosen extension \(\tilde{s}\) of \((\mathbb{P}, \delta)\) to \(\Omega^{\mathbb{P}, \delta}\); for this reason we will often suppress the extension in the notation and write \(\mathcal{H}^{u, \tilde{s}, \alpha}\) instead of \(\mathcal{H}^{u, \tilde{s}, \alpha}\).

In order to define a normalized affine Hecke algebra (in our sense) from these data one needs to choose a distinguished set \(S_{\tilde{s}, 0} \subset S_{\tilde{s}}\). Although this is not canonically defined, different choices are related via admissible isomorphisms. Let \(\Omega_{\tilde{s}, 0}^{\mathbb{P}, \delta} \subset \Omega^{\mathbb{P}, \delta}\) be the subgroup which acts trivially on \(S_{\tilde{s}}\) [see (11)]. Then the quotient \(\Omega_{\tilde{s}, 0}^{\mathbb{P}, \delta} = \Omega^{\mathbb{P}, \delta} / \Omega_{\tilde{s}, 0}^{\mathbb{P}, \delta}\) acts faithfully on \((W_{\tilde{s}}, S_{\tilde{s}})\) by special affine diagram automorphisms. Lusztig [39, 1.20] showed that \(\mathcal{H}^{u, \tilde{s}}\) is isomorphic to the tensor product of the group algebra \(\mathbb{C}[\Omega_{\tilde{s}, 0}^{\mathbb{P}, \delta}]\) and the crossed product

\[
\mathcal{H}^{u, \tilde{s}, e} = \mathcal{H}^{u, \tilde{s}, \alpha} \ltimes \Omega_{\tilde{s}, 0}^{\mathbb{P}, \delta} \quad (19)
\]

which is an extended affine Hecke algebra. Recall from [54, Proposition 2.3] that this information is enough to recover a pair of data (independent of the chosen extension \(\tilde{s}\)) \((\mathcal{R}^{u, \delta}, m^{u, \delta})\) such that we have an admissible isomorphism \(\mathcal{H}^{u, \tilde{s}, e} \sim \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{R}^{u, \delta}, m^{u, \delta})\) of normalized affine Hecke algebras.

2.4.1 The normalization of the algebras \(\mathcal{H}^{u, \tilde{s}, e}\) Observe that the unit element of \(\mathcal{H}^{u, \delta}\) is the function \(e^\delta\) on \(G^F_u\) supported on \(\mathbb{P}^F_u\) defined by

\[
e^\delta(g) = \text{Vol}(\mathbb{P}^F_u)^{-1} \chi(g)\delta(g) \quad (20)
\]

where \(\chi\) denotes the characteristic function of \(\mathbb{P}^F_u\).
Fix an extension $\tilde{s}$ of $s$ as in the previous paragraph. By (10) the unit element $e^{\tilde{s}}$ can be decomposed as a sum of mutually orthogonal idempotents

$$e^{\tilde{s}} = \sum_{\lambda \in (\Omega_{s}^{\tilde{s}, \theta})^*} e^{\tilde{s}}_\lambda \quad (21)$$

where we view $\lambda \in (\Omega_{s}^{\tilde{s}, \theta})^*$ as a linear character of $N\mathbb{P} F_u$ and where

$$e^{\tilde{s}}(g) = \text{Vol}(N\mathbb{P} F_u)^{-1} \chi_{N\mathbb{P} F_u}(g) \tilde{s}(g). \quad (22)$$

By (19) (and the text just above it) we see that the unit element of $\mathcal{H}^{u, \tilde{s}, e}$ is equal to

$$e^{\tilde{s}, e} = \sum_{\lambda \in (\Omega_{s}^{\tilde{s}, \theta})^*} e^{\tilde{s}}_\lambda. \quad (23)$$

In particular, the group $(\Omega_{s}^{\tilde{s}, \theta})^*$ acts transitively on the set of idempotents $e^{\tilde{s}, e}$ obtained by choosing different extensions $\tilde{s}$ of $s$, and the kernel of this action is the subgroup $(\Omega_{s}^{\tilde{s}, \theta})^* \subset (\Omega_{s}^{\tilde{s}, \theta})^*$. The other canonical basis elements of $\mathcal{H}^{u, \tilde{s}, e}$ are supported on other double cosets of $N\mathbb{P} F_u$. In particular, the trace $\tau$ vanishes on those other basis elements. Hence $\tau$ is a multiple of the standard trace of the affine Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}^{u, \tilde{s}, e}$, and the normalization factor is of the form

$$d^{\tau, \tilde{s}, e} := \tau(e^{\tilde{s}, e}) = |\Omega_{1}^{\tilde{s}, \theta}|^{-1} \text{Vol}(\mathbb{P} F_u)^{-1} \text{deg}(\delta). \quad (24)$$

The rational number $d^{\tau, \tilde{s}, e}$ is the evaluation of a Laurent polynomial in the square root $v$ of the cardinality $q$ of the residue field $k$. When we treat $v$ and $q$ as an indeterminate we will denote these as $v$ and $q$ respectively. By our normalization of the Haar measure the factor $\text{Vol}(\mathbb{P} F_u)$ in the denominator is equal to, up to a power of $v$, the cardinality of the group of $k$-points of the reductive group $\mathbb{P}$ with Frobenius action $F_u$. Therefore all factors in $d^{\tau, \tilde{s}, e}$ are explicitly known rational function in $v$ (cf. [9, Section 2.9, Section 13.7]). The following property of $d^{\tau, \tilde{s}, e}$ is very convenient:

**Proposition 2.5** Let $\overline{T} = \overline{T}_Z \overline{T}_S$ denote a maximal $F_u$-stable, maximally $k$-split torus of $\overline{\mathbb{P}}$, with $\overline{T}_Z$ the maximal central subtorus. Let $V_Z$ (resp. $V_S$) denote the rational vector space spanned by the algebraic character lattice $L_Z$ (resp. $L_S$) of $\overline{T}_Z$ (resp. $\overline{T}_S$), and let $F_Z$ (resp. $F_S$) be the automorphism of $L_Z$ (resp. $L_S$) induced by $F_u$. Then we have

$$d^{\tau, \tilde{s}, e} = \pm |\Omega_{1}^{\tilde{s}, \theta}|^{-1} \text{det}_{V_Z}(v I_{d_Z} - v^{-1} F_Z)^{-1} \prod_{i=1}^{l} (v^{d_i} - \epsilon_i v^{-d_i})^{-1} v^d \text{deg}_{\chi}(\delta) \quad (25)$$

where $l$ is the semisimple rank of $\overline{\mathbb{P}}$ over $k$, $d_i$ are the primitive degrees of the Weyl group invariants of the semisimple part of $\overline{\mathbb{P}}$, the $\epsilon_i$ are the eigenvalues of $F_S$ acting on the co-invariant ring with respect to the Weyl group action on $V_S$ (certain roots of
unity, see [9, Section 2.9]), and where a ∈ ℤ is such that \( f(v) = v^a \deg(\delta) \) satisfies \( f(v^{-1}) = \pm f(v) \). At \( v = 1 \), \( d^{r,s,e} \) has a pole of order equal to the split rank \( r_z \) of \( \mathbb{T}_Z \), and satisfies \( d^{r,s,e}(v) = (-1)^{r_z} d^{r,s,e}(v^{-1}) \).

\[ \text{Proof} \] For \( G \) containing a \( k \)-split torus of positive dimension, then this is an easy case-by-case verification using [9, Section 2.9, Section 13.7]. The anisotropic case is easy by the results stated in 2.2.3.

As a consequence, with our normalization of Haar measures, the normalization constant \( d^{r,s,e} \) of a unipotent affine Hecke algebras \( \mathcal{H}^{u,s,e} \) satisfies the condition of [54, 3.1.2] and, at \( v = 1 \), has a pole of order equal to the rank of \( \mathcal{H}^{u,s,e} \). Hence by Theorem [54, Theorem 4.8](iii), in our normalization of Haar measures all formal degrees of the discrete series representations of the unipotent affine Hecke algebras, and thus of all unipotent discrete series representations, are symmetric with regards to \( v \) the discrete series representations of the unipotent affine Hecke algebras, and thus of extensions of\( s \)

\[ \text{Definition 2.6} \] Let \( K^\times \) be the field of rational function in \( v \). Recall the notion of a normalized affine Hecke algebra [54, Definition 2.13]. Given our normalization of the traces, we see from [54, Theorem 4.8] and Theorem 2.4 that the formal degree \( \deg(\pi) \) of a discrete series representation of a unipotent Hecke algebra has a unique representation \( \deg(\pi) = \lambda \deg(\pi)_q \in K^\times \) where \( \lambda \in \mathbb{Q}_+ \), and \( \deg(\pi)_q \) is a \( q \)-rational number (by which we mean a fraction of products of \( q \)-integers \( [n]_q := \frac{v^n - v^{-n}}{v - v^{-1}} \) with \( n \in \mathbb{N} \)). We call \( \deg(\pi)_q \) the \( q \)-rational factor of \( \deg(\pi) \).

\[ \text{Corollary 2.7} \] For each \( \omega \in \Omega/(1 - \theta)\Omega \) (with representative \( u \in N \mathbb{B}^F_u \) as before) and each cuspidal unipotent pair \( s \) of \( G^u \), the pair \( (\mathcal{H}^{u,s,e}, d^{r,s,e}) \) is a normalized affine Hecke algebra in the sense of Definition [54, Definition 3.1]. The group \( (\Omega^\beta)^* \) acts naturally on the algebra \( \mathcal{H}^{u,s,e} = \mathcal{H}^{u,s,d} \star \Omega^\beta \) by means of essentially strict automorphisms (cf. [54, paragraphs 2.1.7 and 3.3.3]) (in particular, this action induces spectral measure preserving automorphisms on the tempered spectrum of \( (\mathcal{H}^{u,s,e}, d^{r,s,e}) \)). The abelian group \( (\Omega^\beta)^* \) acts similarly by essentially strict automorphisms on \( \mathcal{H}^{u,s} \approx \mathcal{H}^{u,s,d} \otimes \mathbb{C}[\Omega_1^\beta] \). This action is transitive on the set of direct summands of the form \( (\mathcal{H}^{u,s,e}, d^{r,s,e}) \) where \( \bar{s} \) runs over the set of extensions of \( s \) to \( N \mathbb{B}^F_u \). The subgroup \( (\Omega^\beta)^* \subset (\Omega^\beta)^* \) is the kernel of the induced action on the set of these direct summands.

Recall that \( N_{G^u(\bar{k})}(\mathbb{B}^F_u) / \mathbb{B}^F_u \approx \Omega_1^\beta \) by (10). In particular this group acts naturally on the set of \( F_u \)-stable standard cuspidal parahoric subgroups of \( G^u \). This action extends naturally to an action on the set of equivalence classes of standard cuspidal unipotent pairs \( s = (\mathbb{P}, \delta) \) by \( \omega \cdot (\mathbb{P}, \delta) = (\omega \mathbb{P}, \omega \delta) \); as was remarked before, the isotropy group of \( s = (\mathbb{P}, \delta) \) is the same as that of its first component \( \mathbb{P} \). If \( \omega \cdot s_1 = s_2 \), then conjugation by \( \omega \in \Omega_1^\beta \) gives rise to an isomorphism \( \phi_\omega : \mathcal{H}^{u,s_1} \approx \mathcal{H}^{u,s_2} \) which maps the various normalized extended affine Hecke algebra summands of the
form \((\mathcal{H}^{u,e}_\delta, d^r, g_1, e)\) in \(\mathcal{H}^{u,g_1}\) to corresponding normalized extended affine Hecke algebra summands of \(\mathcal{H}^{u,g_2}\) by essentially strict isomorphisms.

Given an orbit \(O\) of standard cuspidal unipotent pairs \(s\) of \(G^u\) for action of the group \(\Omega^\theta_C\), one can form the crossed product algebra

\[
\mathcal{H}^{u,O} = \left( \bigoplus_{g \in O} \mathcal{H}^{u,g} \right) \rtimes \Omega^\theta_C.
\]

(26)

Then \(\mathcal{H}^{u,O}\) is Morita equivalent to the direct sum \(\mathcal{H}^{u,g} \rtimes \Omega^\theta\). If \((V, \pi)\) is an object of \(R(G^u(k))_{uni}\), let \(V_s\) denote the \(s\)-isotypical component of \(V|_{\mathcal{P}^u}\) (where \(s = (\mathcal{P}, \delta)\)), and put \(V^g = \text{Hom}_\mathcal{P}(\delta, V|_{\mathcal{P}})\). Then

\[
V^{u,O} = \bigoplus_{\omega \in \Omega^\theta / \Omega^\theta_s} (\pi(\omega)V^g) = \bigoplus_{s' \in O} V^{s'} = \bigoplus_{s' \in O} e^{s'} V^{u,O}
\]

(27)

is a representation of \(\mathcal{H}^{u,O}\) (see also paragraph 2.2.4). Here \(e^{s'}\) denotes the unit element of \(\mathcal{H}^{u,s'}\).

The Pontryagin dual \(X_{uni}^*(G^u) = (\Omega^\theta_C)^*\) of \(\Omega^\theta_C\) acts in a natural way on the algebra \(\mathcal{H}^{u,O}\) by automorphisms as follows. If \(\chi \in (\Omega^\theta_C)^*\), then the corresponding automorphism \(\alpha_{\chi}\) acts as the identity on the subalgebra \(\oplus H^{u,g}\), while \(\alpha_{\chi}(\omega) = \chi(\omega)\omega\). If \(\chi \in (\Omega^\theta_C / \Omega^\theta_s)^*\) (i.e., \(\chi|_{\Omega^\theta_s} = 1\)), then \(\alpha_{\chi}\) is the inner automorphism obtained by conjugation with \(\sum_{\omega \in \Omega^\theta / \Omega^\theta_s} \chi(\omega)e^{s}\). In particular the subgroup \((\Omega^\theta_C / \Omega^\theta_s)^*\) of \(X_{uni}^*(G^u)\) acts trivially on the set of irreducible representations of \(\mathcal{H}^{u,O}\).

The results of this paragraph can be summarized as follows:

**Theorem 2.8** Let \(G\) be a connected absolutely quasisimple \(K\)-split, \(k\)-quasisplit linear algebraic group. Consider the cartesian product \(R(G)_{uni} := \prod_{u} R(G^u)_{uni}\), where \(R(G^u)_{uni}\) denotes the category of unipotent representations of \(G^u\), and where the product is taken over a complete set of representatives of classes of pure inner \(k\)-forms \([u] \in H^1(F, G)\) of \(G\). Let \(\mathcal{M}\) be the category of modules over the direct sum of algebras \(\mathcal{H}_{uni} := \bigoplus_{u, O} \mathcal{H}^{u,O}\), where the direct sum is taken over the a complete set of representatives of classes of inner \(k\)-forms \([u] \in H^1(F, G)\) of \(G\) and \(X_{uni}^*(G)\)-orbits \(O\) of standard cuspidal unipotent pairs \(s\) of \(G^u\). Consider the functor \(U : R(G)_{uni} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}\) defined by sending \(V\) to \(\bigoplus_{u, O} V^{u,O}\).

(i) The functor \(U\) is an equivalence of categories.

(ii) For each orbit \(O\) of standard cuspidal unipotent pairs of \(G^u\) and each \(s \in O\), the irreducible spectrum of \(\mathcal{H}^{u,O}\) is in canonical Morita bijection with the irreducible spectrum of \(\mathcal{H}^{u,s}\). In turn this equals the disjoint union of the irreducible spectra of the direct summands \(\mathcal{H}^{u,s,e}\) of \(\mathcal{H}^{u,s}\), where \(\tilde{s}\) runs over the collection of distinct extensions of \(s\) to \(N\mathcal{P}^u\) (this collection is a \((\Omega^\theta_s)^*\)-torsor). We define the tempered spectrum and spectral measure of \(\mathcal{H}^{u,O}\) via these canonical bijections.

(iii) The bijection \([U]\) that \(U\) induces on the irreducible spectrum restricts to a homomorphism \([U]|^{cmp}\) from the disjoint union of the tempered unipotent spectra of the classes of pure inner forms \(G^u\) of \(G\) to the disjoint union of the tempered spectra of the various \(\mathcal{H}^{u,O}\).
(iv) The push forward of the union of the Plancherel measures of the various $G^{F_u}$ under the bijection $[U_{\text{temp}}]$ is the union of the spectral measures of the various $\mathcal{H}^{u, \mathcal{O}}.$

(v) For each $s \in \mathcal{O}$ the action of $X^*_{un}(G) = (\Omega^0_{\mathcal{C}})^*$ on the irreducible spectrum of $\mathcal{H}^{u, \mathcal{O}}$ is trivial on the subgroup $(\Omega^0_{\mathcal{C}}/ \Omega^{0, \mathcal{O}})^*.$ The quotient $(\Omega^{0, \mathcal{O}})^*$ acts on the spectrum of $\mathcal{H}^{u, \mathcal{O}}$ via the canonical Morita bijection of this set with the spectrum of $\mathcal{H}^{u, \mathcal{O}}$ (which is naturally a $(\Omega^{0, \mathcal{O}})^*$-set by Corollary 2.7).

(vi) The group $X^*_{un}(G) = (\Omega^0_{\mathcal{C}})^*$ acts on $\mathcal{H}^{u, \mathcal{O}}$ via spectral automorphisms. In particular, this action induces a measure preserving action on the tempered spectrum of $\mathcal{H}^{u, \mathcal{O}}.$ Moreover, via the bijection $[U_{\text{temp}}]$ this action corresponds with the natural action of $X^*_{un}(G)$ on $R(G)_{uni}$ by taking tensor products.

3 The spectral transfer category of unipotent Hecke algebras

3.1 Spectral transfer morphisms

Recall the notion of a spectral transfer morphism (STM) $\phi : \mathcal{H}_1 \to \mathcal{H}_2$ between two normalized affine Hecke algebras as introduced in [54, Definition 5.1, Definition 5.9]. In this section we will classify the STMs between unipotent affine Hecke algebras (which will be referred to as “unipotent STMs”).

3.1.1 Restriction of STMs Let $(\mathcal{H}, \tau)$ denote a normalized affine Hecke algebra, and let $L$ denote a generic residual coset $L \subset T$ for $\mathcal{H}.$ Then there exists a unique “parabolic subsystem” $R_P \subset R_0$ such that $L$ can be written in the form $L = rT^P$ with $r \in L \cap T_P.$ After moving $L$ with a suitable Weyl group element $w \in W_0,$ we may assume that $R_P$ is standard and associated with a subset $P \subset F_0.$ To this subset we may associate a subalgebra $\mathcal{H}_P$ (“a standard Levi subalgebra”) and its semisimple quotient algebra $\mathcal{H}_P$ whose associated algebraic torus is the subtorus $T_P \subset T$ (cf. [52]). In this situation $\{r\} \subset T_P$ is a residual point for $\mathcal{H}_P.$

**Definition 3.1** We will normalize the affine Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}^P$ by the trace $\tau^P$ defined by $\tau^P(1) = \tau(1).$ We normalize $\mathcal{H}_P$ by the trace $\tau_P$ defined by the property $\tau_P(1) = (v - v^{-1})^{\text{rk}(R_0) - \text{rk}(R_P)} \tau(1)$

Suppose that $\phi : (\mathcal{H}', \tau') \to (\mathcal{H}, \tau)$ is a strict STM which is represented by $\phi_T : T' \to L_n$ with $L = rT^P$ a residual coset. By modifying the representing map $\phi_T$ appropriately, we may assume that $rK'_L = \phi_T(e)$ and such that $D\phi_T(t') = t'^P$ for some subset $P \subset F_m.$ It follows easily from Corollary [54, Corollary 5.7] and Corollary [54, Corollary 5.8] that for any inclusion $P \subset Q \subset F_m^{'},$ after possibly modifying the representing morphism $\phi_T$ by a Weyl group element again, the inverse image $\phi_T^{-1}(K'_L(L \cap T_Q)/K'_L) \subset T'$ is a subgroup whose identity component is a subtorus of $T'$ with as Lie algebra a subspace of $\mathfrak{t}' := \text{Lie}(T')$ of the form $\mathfrak{t}_Q$ for some standard parabolic subsystem $Q' \subset F_m'.$ Indeed, in Corollary [54, Corollary 5.7] we saw that $D\phi_T$ induces a bijective correspondence between parabolic subsystems $R_{Q'}$ of $R'_m$ and parabolic subsystems $R_Q$ of $R_m$ containing $R_P.$ By modifying $\phi_T$ with an appropriate Weyl group element $w' \in W(R'_m),$ we may assume that $R_{Q'} = (D\phi_T)^{-1}(R_Q)$ is
standard, associated to a subset $Q' \subset F'_m$. By Definition 3.1 and the definition of an STM it is easy to see that in this context, $\phi_T$ also defines an STM $\phi_Q : \mathcal{H}_Q \to \mathcal{H}_Q$, and that the restriction $\phi_{T,Q}$ of $\phi_T$ to $T'_Q \subset T'$ defines an STM $\phi_Q : \mathcal{H}_Q \to \mathcal{H}_Q$ (Recall that $K_L^n = N_{W_p}(L)$, and so $L_n$ is also the image of $\phi_L^n$. If $T_Q^n$ denotes the identity component of $T_Q \subset T'$, then $L_Q := rT_Q^n \subset T_Q$ is a residual coset of $T_Q$.

Thus $L_{Q,n} = L_Q^n / K_L^n \cap T_Q^n$ so that $L_{Q,n} \subset L_n$. Hence $L_{Q,n}$ is the image of the restriction of $\phi_Q$).

**Definition 3.2** We call $\phi_Q$ the restriction of $\phi$ to $\mathcal{H}_Q'$, and we say that $\phi$ is *induced* from $\phi_Q$. In particular, $\phi$ is induced by the rank 0 STM $\phi_P : L \to \mathcal{H}_P$.

3.1.2 Induction of unipotent STMs  By the above, every STM is induced from a rank 0 transfer map. The converse is clearly not true: not every rank 0 STM of the form $\psi : \mathcal{H}' = L \to \mathcal{H}_P$ is the restriction of an STM $\Psi : \mathcal{H}' \to \mathcal{H}$. Indeed, if $\text{Im}(\psi) = r$ (a generic residual point of the subtorus $T_P \subset T'$), then we should have $\text{Im}(\Psi) = L = rT_P^n$. But the spectral measure $\nu_{P,l}$ on a component $\mathcal{S}_{(P,\delta)}$, where $\delta$ is a discrete series representation of $\mathcal{H}_P$ with central character $W_{P,r}$, is given (up to a rational constant depending on $\delta$) by the restriction of the regularisation $\mu^{(L)}|_{L_{\text{temp}}}$ of the $\mu$-function to $S_{(P,\delta)} = W_0 \backslash W_0 L_{\text{temp}}$ (cf. Theorem [54, Theorem 4.13]). This regularisation does in general not behave like a $\mu$-function of an affine Hecke algebra, unless for every restricted root of $\mathcal{R}_0 \backslash \mathcal{R}_P$ to $L$ the appropriate cancellations occur. However, as we will see in 3.1.3., if $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_{IM}(G)$ for a quasisplit almost simple algebraic groups $G$, and $\mathcal{H}'$ is the normalized Hecke algebra for a maximal cuspidal unipotent pair $(\mathcal{P}, \sigma)$ of an inner form of the standard Levi subgroup of $G$ associated to $P \subset F_0$, then $\psi$ will be the restriction of an STM $\Psi : \mathcal{H}' \to \mathcal{H}$.

3.1.3 Induction and cuspidality of unipotent STMs  This brings us to an informal discussion of the heuristic ideas and surprising facts behind the notion of STMs between unipotent affine Hecke algebras (with their canonical normalizations as in 2.4.1). We refer to such STMs as “unipotent STMs”. Let $G$ be an absolutely quasisimple unramified group over $k$, and let $G'$ denote a $k$-group in the same inner class. We fix a maximal $K$-split torus $S \subset G$ defined over $k$. Let the automorphism induced by the action of the Frobenius $F$ of $G$ on the character lattice of $S$ be denoted by $\theta$. We will assume that $u = \omega \in N \mathbb{B}$ is a representative of an element $\check{\omega} \in \Omega / (1 - \theta)\Omega$ (as in paragraph 2.2.4). We choose a minimal $F$-stable parabolic subgroup $A_0 \subset G$.

These data give rise to the “local index” of $G^F$, a (possibly twisted) affine Dynkin diagram which contains a hyperspecial node, whose underlying finite root system is the restricted root system of $G^F$ with respect to the $k$-split center of $A_0^F$ (again, we apologize for denoting the restricted roots of $G(k)$ as “coroots”). We can now “untwist” the affine diagram by doubling some of the restricted roots of $G(k)$; the resulting root system is denoted by $\mathcal{R}_0^\vee$. We have thus associated a based root datum $\mathcal{R} := (R_0, X, R_0^\vee, Y, F_0^\vee)$ such that the “untwisted” local index of $G(k)$ equals $(R_0^\vee)^{(1)}$, and $u$ acts on this affine diagram via the action of $\omega$ as a special affine diagram automorphism. Notice that $u$ acts naturally on the root system $R_0$ by an element $w_u \in W_0(R_0)$. The local index comes equipped with integers $m_{S}(a_i)$ attached to the
nodes $a_i$, which we transfer unaltered to the nodes of the untwisted diagram. This is the arithmetic diagram $\Sigma_a(\mathcal{R}, m)$ of \cite[Subsection 2.3]{54} associated to $\mathcal{H}^{IM}$. The associated spectral diagram $\Sigma_s(\mathcal{R}, m)$ is an untwisted affine Dynkin diagram for the affine root system $\mathcal{R}^{un} = R^{(1)}_m$. Let $T$ be the complex algebraic torus with character lattice $X$.

The first remarkable fact is that for a cuspidal unipotent representation $\sigma_u$ of $G^u$, its formal degree equals (up to a rational constant) the formal degree of an Iwahori-spherical unipotent discrete series representation $\delta$ of $G$, and the central character $W_0 \tau$ of the corresponding discrete series representation $\delta_\sigma$ of the Iwahori–Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}^{IM} := \mathcal{H}^{IM}(G, \mathbb{B})$ of $G$ is uniquely determined by this formal degree, up to the action of $X^*_u(G)$. Here $r$ is a generic residual point. (This is the rank 0 case of Theorem 3.4 that we already mentioned above). Let us agree to call a residual point $r$ of $\mathcal{H}^{IM}$ cuspidal if the $q$-rational factor of the residue $\mu^{IM}(r)$ equals the $q$-rational factor of the formal degree of a cuspidal unipotent representation $\sigma_u$ for an inner form $G^u$ of $G$ as above.

We claim that this is also true if we replace $G^u$ by a proper Levi subgroup $M^u = C_G^u(S^u)^0$ of $G^u$ (with $S^u \subset G^u$ the $k$-split part of the connected center of $M^u$) which carries a cuspidal unipotent representation $\sigma^u_M$, in the following sense. We may assume that $S^u \subset S$, the subtorus of $S$ defined by the vanishing of the $K$-roots of $M^u$. Then $S^u \subset S^u$ also gives rise to a $k$-Levi subgroup $M = C_G(S^u)^0$ of $G$ with connected center $S^u$. Observe that $M$ is $k$-quasisplit itself, and that $M^u$ is an inner form of $M$ (since $\hat{\omega} \subset M$).

Let $R^u_M \subset R^y_0$ denote the set of (restricted) $K$-roots of $M^u$. Since $\sigma^u$ is unipotent, it factors through a cuspidal unipotent representation $\sigma^u_M$ of the quotient $M^u = M^u/S^u$. (This quotient consists of an almost product of a semisimple group and a central anisotropic torus.) Then $\sigma^u_M$ first of all uniquely determines an orbit of cuspidal residual points $W_M r_M \subset T_M$ of $\mathcal{H}^{IM}_M$, up to the action of the finite subgroup of $W_M$-invariant characters $\Omega^*_M$ of $X_M/\mathbb{Z} R_M$ of $T_M$ (which contains the group $K_M := T_M \cap T^M$). This should still be true if the rank 0 case of Theorem 3.4 holds, even though $M^u/S^u$ is not absolutely quasisimple in general. Namely, all but at most one of the absolutely quasisimple almost factors of $M^{ssa}$ are of type $A$, and these type $A$ factors admit just one (up to twisting by weakly unramified characters) residual point. The residual point $r_M$ is thus the image of the representing map $\phi_T$ for a unique cuspidal unipotent STM $\phi_M : \mathbb{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^{IM}(M^{ssa})$, where $\mathcal{H}^{IM}(M^{ssa})$ denotes the Iwahori–Matsumoto Hecke algebra of $M^{ssa}$ with respect to the Iwahori subgroup $M \cap \mathbb{B}/(S^u \cap \mathbb{B})$ of $M^{ssa}$, up to the action of $\Omega^*_M$.

In particular $W_M r_M$ gives rise to a maximal finite type subdiagram $J_{M,r_M} \subset \Sigma_s(\mathcal{R}_M, m_M)$ (the spectral diagram of $M^{ssa}$, defined similarly as we did for $G$ in the text above). Namely, $J_{M,r_M}$ is determined by choosing $r_M$ appropriately inside the orbit $W_M r_M$, then $r_M = s_M c_M \in T_{M,u} T_{M,v}$ with $s_M$ defining a vertex of every component of $\Sigma_s(\mathcal{R}_M, m_M)$. To obtain $J_{M,r_M}$, one needs to strike out these nodes from $\Sigma_s(\mathcal{R}_M, m_M)$. In all cases, a subset of such type $J_M$ fits in a unique way as an excellent (cf. \cite{40}) subset of $\Sigma_s(\mathcal{R}, m)$. Since $T^M \subset T$ is a maximal subtorus on which the dual affine roots in $J_M$ are constant, we see that the pair $(r_M, T^M)$ is uniquely determined from just the type of $M^{ssa}$ and the $q$-rational factor of the unipo-
tent degree of $\sigma_M^u$, up to the action of $W(R_0)$ and the group $\Omega_M^e$. In particular it is determined by the inertial class of the cuspidal pair $(M^u, \sigma^u)$.

The cuspidal pair $(M^u, \sigma_M^u)$ is associated to a unique “extended type” $\tilde{s} := (N^{P_{\mu}}, \tilde{\delta})$ in the sense of [51] (also see paragraph 2.2.4), where $P \subset G$ is an $F_u$-stable parahoric subgroup such that $P^{F_u} \cap M^{F_u}$ is a maximal parahoric of $M^{F_u}$, and such that the set of affine roots associated to the parahoric subgroup $P$ has a basis given by a proper $\omega$-invariant subset $\Sigma_\alpha(R, m)$. The Plancherel measure on the set of tempered representations which belong to the unipotent Bernstein component whose cuspidal support is the inertial equivalence class of the cuspidal pair $(M^u, \sigma^u)$ is given by the Plancherel measure of the normalized unipotent affine Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}^{u,\tilde{s},e}$ (cf. e.g., [8,21,50,51,60]).

Let us now move $M$ to its standard position, so that $R^Y_M$ is replaced by a standard parabolic subsystem $R_Q^Y$ of roots associated to a subset $Q \subset F_0$. This corresponds to a standard Levi subgroup $G^Q = C_G(S^u)$ of $G$ which is conjugate to $M$. Suppose that $\tilde{\sigma}^Q$ is an Iwahori spherical representation of $G^Q$ which is tempered and $L^2$ modulo the center of $G^Q$. The corresponding tempered representation $\pi^Q$ of $\mathcal{H}^{I,\tilde{Q}}$ is then the form $\pi^Q = (\pi_Q)_t$ for some Iwahori spherical discrete series representation $\pi_Q$ of $\mathcal{H}^{I,\tilde{Q}}$ and some $t \in T^Q_u$. Assume now that the central character of $\pi_Q$ is a cuspidal residual point of $T^Q$. This means by definition that there also exists a cuspidal unipotent representation $\sigma^u_M$ of some Levi subgroup $M^{\sigma_M^u}$ of some inner form $G^u$ as above, whose formal degree has the same $q$-rational factor as that of $\tilde{\sigma}^Q$ (or equivalently of $\pi_Q$). The second important heuristic ingredient we now apply is the general expectation that the $q$-rational factor of the formal degree of the members of a discrete series unipotent $L$-packet should be the equal for all members of the packet [60]. It then follows from the above uniqueness assertions that $\sigma_Q$ and a twist $\sigma_Q^u$ of $\sigma_M^u$ (i.e., $\sigma_Q^u$ is obtained from $\sigma_M^u$ by a pull-back via a $k$-isomorphism between $G^u$ and $M^u$) must belong to the same $L$-packet of $G^Q$.

Recall from paragraph [54, 4.2.5] how the Plancherel measure $\nu_{P_{\mu}}|_{\mathcal{S}_{(P, \sigma)}}$ on the component $\mathcal{S}_{(P, \sigma)}$ of the tempered spectrum of $\mathcal{H}^{I,M}$ associated to a discrete series representation $\sigma$ of $\mathcal{H}^{I,M}$ with central character $W_Q r_Q$ is expressed in terms of the residue $\mu^{I,M,(L)}$, where $L = r_Q T^Q$ (see paragraph [54, 4.2.5]). This implies that if discrete series representations $\sigma_1, \sigma_2$ of $\mathcal{H}_P$ are associated to the same central character $W_{P R} \in W_P \setminus T_P$, then the components $\mathcal{S}_{(P, \sigma_i)}$ ($i = 1, 2$) are related to each other by a Plancherel measure preserving (up to a rational constant) correspondence as in Theorem [54, Theorem 6.1].

The third heuristic idea is that such a correspondence should exist for Plancherel measures on the tempered components determined by any two discrete series induction data $(G_Q, \tilde{\sigma}^Q)$ and $(G^u_Q, \sigma_u^Q)$ whenever $\tilde{\sigma}^Q$ and $\sigma_u^Q$ belong to the same $L$-packet. But for the latter cuspidal unipotent pair, this Plancherel measure is computed as the most continuous part of the tempered spectrum of the normalized unipotent affine Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}^{u,\tilde{s},e}$. On the other hand, for the first pair it was already discussed above that the Plancherel measure can be computed essentially as the residue measure of the $\mu$-function of $\mathcal{H}^{I,M}$ with respect to the tempered residual coset $L^{temp} = r_Q T^Q_u$. Thus these ideas suggest the existence of a unique STM $\mathcal{H}^{u,\tilde{s},e} \sim \mathcal{H}^{I,M}$ represented
by a morphism $\phi_T$ with image $L = r_Q T^Q$ (or more precisely, the finite quotient $L_n = L/K^n_L$ of $L$, where $K^n_L \subset K_Q := T^Q \cap T_Q$ is the subgroup of elements whose action on $L$ can be represented by an element of $W(R_Q)$ [see [54, Paragraph 5.1.1]] associated to the cuspidal pair $(M^u, \delta^u)$ (or equivalently, to the extended type $\tilde{\delta}$).

Recall from Proposition [54, Proposition 5.6] that any STM $H' \hookrightarrow H$ represented by an affine morphism $\phi_T : T' \rightarrow T$ with image $L = r_T T^Q$, the subtorus $T^Q \subset T$ is $W_0$-conjugate to a subtorus $T^J \subset T$ which is defined as above by an excellent subset $J$ of the spectral diagram of $H$. Therefore it is clear that if there exists a unipotent STM $\phi : H^u,\tilde{\delta},e \hookrightarrow H^M$ as expected by the above discussion, then its image must be uniquely determined by the type of $M_{ssa}$ in combination with the $q$-rational factor of the formal degree of $\sigma^u_M$, up to the action of $X^u_{un}(G)$. By Proposition [54, Proposition 7.13] we see that $\phi$ itself is therefore determined up to the action of $\text{Aut}_c(H^u,\tilde{\delta},e)^{op} \times X^u_{un}(G)$.

Any unipotent STM $\Phi : H^u,\tilde{\delta},e \hookrightarrow H^M$ is induced from a cuspidal unipotent STM $\phi : L \hookrightarrow H^M_{\tilde{\delta},e}$ which is uniquely determined modulo the action of $K_Q/K^n_L$ (with $K^n_L \subset K_Q$ as above, hence the image of a representing morphism $\phi_T$ for $\Phi$ is $L/K^n_L$), this is obvious. But by our discussion above we expect that: Conversely, any cuspidal unipotent STM $\phi : (L, \tau_0) =: H_0 \hookrightarrow H^M_{\tilde{\delta},e}$ for the quotient $G_Q = G^Q/Z_s(G^Q)^0$ (where $Z_s(G^Q)^0$ is the connected $k$-split center) of a standard Levi subgroup $G^Q$ can be induced to yield a unique spectral transfer morphism $\Phi : H^u,\tilde{\delta},e \hookrightarrow H^M$. Up to the action of $\text{Aut}_c(H^u,\tilde{\delta},e)^{op} \times X^u_{un}(G)$, $\Phi$ is completely determined by the type of $G_Q$ and the $q$-rational factor of the degree $\tau_0(1)$ of $H_0$.

In the above arguments two important aspects of cuspidal residual points played a role. The first is that they can be defined by the property that the associated residue degree $\mu^M,\langle \rho \rangle(r)$ has the same $q$-rational factor as that of the formal degree of a cuspidal unipotent representation of some inner form of $G$. The second is that a cuspidal residual point $r_Q$ of a semisimple quotient Hecke algebra $H_Q$ of $H^M$ (where cuspidal means now that there exists a Levi subgroup $M^u$ of an inner form $G^u$ of $G$ which carries a cuspidal unipotent representation $\sigma^u$ and which is isomorphic to an inner form of $G_Q$, such that the $q$-rational factor of the formal degree of $\sigma^u$ is equal to that of the residue of $\mu^M_{Si}(r_Q)$) is always the restriction of an STM $H^u,\tilde{\delta},e \hookrightarrow H^M$, for any inclusion of $(R_Q, m_Q)$ as a standard parabolic subsystem of the based root datum $(R, m)$ (with parameter function) of $H^M(G) = H(R, m)$.

A priori the second property seems much more restrictive (except for the “final” exceptional groups $E_8$, $F_4$ and $G_2$), but miraculously these properties lead to the same notion of cuspidality. The essential uniqueness part of Theorem 3.4 reduces to the rank 0 (or cuspidal) case in this way. The cuspidal case is done by direct inspection for the exceptional groups (most of the required results are in [21, 59, 60]). For the classical groups, the cuspidal case is treated in [19].

Of course the arguments above are only heuristic, but they tell us precisely where we should expect STMs, how these should be defined by induction from cuspidal ones, and what is necessary to check in order to prove that these maps really are STMs (thus providing a Proof of Theorem 3.4). In the remainder of this paper we will prove that indeed, any unipotent cuspidal pair $(L^u, \sigma)$ of an inner form $G^u$ gives rise in this way
to an essentially unique STM $\mathcal{H}^{u, \tilde{s}, \epsilon} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{H}^{IM}$, thereby proving Theorem 3.4 in full generality.

For exceptional groups the required verifications that induction of cuspidal STMs from Levi subgroups always give rise to STMs is based on the notion of a “transfer map diagram”. This notion is defined and discussed in paragraph 3.1.4. One can also study more generally the STMs between two unipotent affine Hecke algebras, not just the ones with $\mathcal{H}^{IM}$ as a target. This is interesting in itself, since in several cases the “unipotent spectral transfer category” is generated by very simple building blocks of this kind. Indeed, this is how we show the existence of STMs induced from cuspidal ones in the classical cases.

3.1.4 The transfer map diagram of a unipotent STM

Such an expected unipotent STM $\Phi : \mathcal{H}^{u, \tilde{s}, \epsilon} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{H}^{IM}$ is determined (up to the action of $\text{Aut}_\mathbb{C}(\mathcal{H}^{u, \tilde{s}, \epsilon})^{\text{op}}$) by the image $r_Q = s_Q c_Q$ of $\phi_T Q$, a cuspidal generic residual point for the Iwahori–Matsumoto Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}^{IM}_Q$ of the quasisplit Levi subgroup $G_Q$ of $G$. We can choose the unitary part $s_Q = s(e_Q) \in T_{Q, u}$ such that it corresponds to a vertex $e_Q \in C^\circ_Q$, the fundamental alcove for dual affine Weyl group $W_{Q}^\vee$ associated to $(\mathcal{R}_Q, m_Q)$. Let $v_Q$ be the set of corresponding nodes of the spectral diagram $\Sigma_s(\mathcal{R}_Q, m_Q)$, and put $J_Q$ for the finite type Dynkin diagram that is the complement of $v_Q$ of $\Sigma_s(\mathcal{R}_Q, m_Q)$. Let $\mathcal{R}'$ denote the root datum underlying $\mathcal{H}^{u, \tilde{s}, \epsilon}$, with multiplicity function $m'$.

A node $v_i$ of the complement $J_Q$ is weighted with the weight $w_i := Da_i^\vee(e_Q)$ of the gradient $Da_i^\vee$ of the corresponding dual affine root $a_i^\vee$ (this value is a power of $q$). We may put $c_Q$ in a dominant position with respect to the roots $Da_i^\vee$ where $i$ runs over the nodes of $J_Q$. This is essentially the weighted Dynkin diagram of a linear generic residual point (in the sense of [56], but obviously restricted in our context of the fixed line in the parameter space defined by $m_R^\vee$) for the finite type root system defined by $J_Q$ with the parameters $m'_Q|_{J_Q}$ (in a multiplicative notation).

As was remarked above, if the rank of $\Phi$ is positive, a finite type Dynkin diagram of type $J_Q$ fits uniquely as an excellent subdiagram $J$ of the spectral diagram $\Sigma_s(\mathcal{R}, m)$ associated to $G$ (this can be checked case-by-case, up to the action of $X^\ast_{un}(G)$). Now we also assign weights to the nodes of $\mathcal{K} = I \setminus J$ as follows. By modifying $\phi_T$ (within its equivalence class) by an element of the Weyl group $W' = W(R'_0)$ we may assume that via $D\phi_T$ the affine simple reflections of $(R'_m)^{(1)}$ (relative to the base $(\mathcal{F}')^m$ of $(\mathcal{R}')^m$) correspond bijectively to the elements of $\mathcal{K}$.

This allows us to use $\kappa \in \mathcal{K}$ also to parameterize the elements of the base of $(R'_m)^{(1)}$. Let $\kappa_0 \in \mathcal{K}$ be the vertex of the unique (dual) affine simple root which is not in $F'_m$. From (T2), Proposition [54, Proposition 5.6](4) and Corollary [54, Corollary 5.8] (applied to the case $Q' = \emptyset$) we see that this is the unique element $\kappa_0 \in \mathcal{K}$ for which the corresponding vertex $D^\kappa \phi_T(0) = \omega_{\kappa_0} \in C^\vee$ has the shortest length. We interpret the gradient $Da_\kappa^\vee$ of a (dual) affine root $a_\kappa^\vee$ of $R'_m$ as a character on $T$ (and similarly for dual affine roots of $(R'_m)^{(1)}$ on $T'$). By construction, the character lattice of $L_n$ is mapped injectively to a sublattice of $X'_m$ and injectively to a sublattice of $X'_m$. From (T3), [54, equation (8)] and considering the numerator of the $\mu$-function (see Definition ([54, Definition 3.2])) it is easy to see that $D\phi_T^\kappa(Da_\kappa^\vee)$ must be a rational multiple $D\phi_T^\kappa(Da_\kappa^\vee) = f_\kappa Db_\kappa^\vee$ of a root $b_\kappa^\vee \in (F'_m)^{(1)}$. This sets up a bijection
between the set of simple affine roots of \((F'_m)^{(1)}\) and the set \(K = I \setminus J\), and using this we will parameterize the elements of \((F'_m)^{(1)}\) also by the set \(K\). By Proposition [54, Proposition 5.6](3) this bijection defines an isomorphism of affine reflection groups. By Proposition [54, Proposition 5.6](4) it is then clear that \(b_{k_0}^{\vee}\) has to be the extending affine root of the spectral diagram of \(\mathcal{H}(R'_m, m')\).

And we can say more precisely, by considering the formula of the \(\mu\) function of the Hecke algebra and (T3), that \(f_{k'}^{-1} \in \mathbb{N}\), and that we can thus interpret the fraction \(Db_k^{\vee}\) as the character \(f_k^{-1} D\phi_k (Da_k^{\vee})\) of \(T^Q\). Now \(L\) itself is a coset of \(T^Q\) with origin \(r_Q = s_Q c_Q\), and using the above remarks, it follows that for all \(k \in K\), \(Da_k^{\vee}\) lifts to a constant multiple of a character of a suitable covering of \(T'\) (namely the fibered product of \(L\) and \(T'\) over \(L_n\)). We call this lift of \(Da_k^{\vee}\), expressed as a radical of \(b_k^{\vee}\), the weight \(w_k\) of \(k \in K\). In view of (T3) and [54, equation (8)], and using Proposition [54, Proposition 5.6] we see that: \(w_k := \tilde{\zeta}_k v^{c_k} (Db_k^{\vee})^{f_k}\), where \(\tilde{\zeta}_k = 1\) if \(k \neq k_0\), \(\tilde{\zeta}_k\) is an \(f_{k_0}^{-1}\)-th primitive root of 1, and \(c_k \in \mathbb{Z}\) (which can be computed by evaluating \(Da_k^{\vee}\) on \(c_Q\)). All this gives rise to the following notion:

**Definition 3.3** Given a unipotent STM \(\Phi : \mathcal{H}^{u, \tilde{s}, e} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^{LM}\), the spectral diagram \(\Sigma_k(\mathcal{R}, m)\) of \(G\) with the vertices of the excellent subdiagram \(J\) marked with the constant weights \(w_j\), and the remaining vertices of \(K\) labelled with their weights \(w_k\) as above, is called the transfer map diagram of \(\Phi\).

Observe that \(\prod_{i \in I} w_i^{n_i} = 1\), where \(1 = \sum_{i \in I} n_i a_i^{\vee}\) is the decomposition of the constant function 1 as a linear combination of (dual) affine simple roots of \(\mathcal{R}^m\) in terms of the base of simple roots \(F_m^{(1)}\). In particular, there exists a constant \(C\) such that for all \(k \in K\), \(n_k f_k = C\tilde{n}_k\), where \(\sum_{k \in K} \tilde{n}_k b_k^{\vee} = 1\) is the decomposition of the constant function 1 in terms of the (dual) affine simple roots \((F'_m)^{(1)} = (F')^m\) of \((\mathcal{R}')^m\). Clearly the value of \(Da_{k_0}^{\vee}\) on \(s_Q = \omega_{k_0}\) is a primitive \(n_{k_0}\)-th root of 1. Therefore we see that \(C = 1\), and \(f_{k'}^{-1} = n_k/\tilde{n}_k\) (this integer is called \(z_k\) by Lusztig [40, Section 2]); by Proposition [54, Proposition 5.6], we are in the setting of [40, Section 2] and we may therefore use the results of [40, Paragraph 2.11 to 2.14]. For example, by carefully analyzing the Cartan matrices it follows that if \(b_k^{\vee}, b_{k'}^{\vee}\) are connected by a single edge, then \(f_k^{-1} = f_{k'}^{-1}\). Moreover, \(f_k^{-1}\) is a divisor of \(f_{k_0}^{-1}\) for all \(k \in K\), except possibly if \(k, k_0 \in K^0\), when we may have \(f_k f_{k_0}^{-1} \in \{1, (1/2)^{\pm 1}\}\). We also note that, from the tables in [40, Section 7] and [44, Section 11], for all \(k \in K\): \(n_k / n_{k_0} \in \mathbb{Z}\). By the above it is clear that \(\Phi\) is completely determined by its transfer map diagram.

The finite abelian group \(K^+_L \subset T^W_L\) can be recovered from the transfer map diagram as the product over all \(k \in K \setminus \{k_0\}\) of cyclic groups \(C_k\) of order \(z_k = f_{k_0}^{-1}\) (for those \(k \in K \setminus \{k_0\}\) for which \(n_{m'}(b_k) = 1\)) or of order \(z_k/2\) (for \(k \in K \setminus \{k_0\}\) such that \(n_{m'}(b_k) = 2\) and \(z_k\) is even). For classical groups \(K^+_L\) is always trivial.

### 3.2 Main theorem

We finally have everything in place to formulate the two main theorems of this paper. Let \(G\) be a connected absolutely quasisimple \(K\)-split, \(k\)-quasisplit linear algebraic group. For simplicity we will assume that \(G\) is of adjoint type. Recall that \(\mathcal{H}^{LM}\) denotes
the Iwahori–Matsumoto Hecke algebra of $G = G(K)$, i.e., the generic affine Hecke algebra $H_{IM} = H_{IM}(G)$ such that $H_{IM}$ is the Iwahori–Matsumoto Hecke algebra of $G(k) = G^F$ with respect to the standard cuspidal unipotent pair $s_0 := (B, 1)$ where $B$ denotes the Iwahori subgroup. Since $s_0$ is fixed for the action of $N\mathbb{B}^F/\mathbb{B}^F = \Omega_1^0$, the orbit $O_0$ of $s_0$ equals $O_0 = \{s_0\}$. We have $\Omega_0 = \Omega_2^0$. Its trace $\tau IM$ is normalized as in \eqref{25}, i.e.,

$$
\tau IM(e^{IM}) = \det_V(VId_V - V^{-1}w_\theta)^{-1}
$$

where $V = \mathbb{R}Y$, $\theta$ denotes the action on $Y$ of the outer automorphism of $G^V$ corresponding to $F$, and $w_\theta \in W_0$ is the image of $u \in \Omega_C \subset W$ under the canonical projection $W \to W_0$. Observe that $(H_{IM}, \tau IM)$ is a direct summand of $H_{uni}(G)$, namely the unique summand of maximal rank. It corresponds to the Borel component of $G^F$, the Bernstein component corresponding to the cuspidal unipotent representation of a minimal $F$-Levi subgroup $M$ of $G$.

From Theorem 2.8 the group $X_{un}^*(G)$ acts by (spectral) transfer automorphisms on $(H_{uni}(G), \tau)$. In particular $X_{un}^*(G)$ acts by spectral automorphisms on $H_{IM}$ too, (see Proposition \cite[Proposition 3.5]{54}) since $H_{IM}$ is the unique summand of $H_{uni}$ of maximal rank.

### 3.2.1 Notational conventions for Hecke algebras

Recall Definition \cite[Definition 2.11]{54} and recall that the spectral diagram can be expressed completely in terms of $R_0$ and of the $W_0$-invariant functions $m_\pm(\alpha)$ on $R_0$ defined by \cite[Equation (4)]{54}. In the proof of the theorem below, we will denote the unipotent normalized affine Hecke algebra of irreducible type $H(R^m, m)$, with $X_m$ the weight lattice of the irreducible reduced root system $R_m$, as follows. If $R_m$ is simply laced and the parameters $m_\pm(\alpha_\kappa)$ are equal to $b$, we denote this unipotent Hecke algebra by $R_m[q^b]$. If $R_m$ is not simply laced and not of type $C_d$, then we will denote this algebra by $R_m(m_+(\alpha_1), m_+(\alpha_2))[q^b]$ where $\alpha_1 \in F_m$ is long and $\alpha_2$ is short, and $q^b$ is the base for the Hecke parameters (equivalently, we could write $R_m(bm_+(\alpha_1), bm_+(\alpha_2))[q^b]$). If both parameters are equal to $b$, we may simply write $R_m[q^b]$, this will not create confusion. For $R_m = C_d$, we will write $C_d(m_-, m_+)[q^b]$ to denote the unipotent normalized affine Hecke algebra with $R_m = C_d$ with $m_+(\alpha) = b$ for $\alpha$ a type $D_d$ root of $R_m$, and for a short root $\beta$ of $D_d$, we have $m_-(-\beta) = bm_- \text{ and } m_+(\beta) = bm_+$. If $m_-(-\beta) = 0$ and $m_+(\beta) = m_+(\alpha) = b$, then we may also denote this case $C_d[q^b]$.

**Theorem 3.4** Let $G$ be a connected, absolutely simple, quasisplit linear algebraic group of adjoint type, defined and unramified over a non-archimedean local field $k$. Let $\mathcal{E}_{uni}(G)$ be the full subcategory of the spectral transfer category $\mathcal{E}_{es}$ (with essentially strict STMs as morphisms) whose set of objects is the set of normalized unipotent affine Hecke algebras $H^a,b,e$ associated with the various inner forms $G^u$ of $G$ (where $u \in Z^1(F, G)$ runs over a complete set of representatives of the classes $[u] \in H^1(F, G)$). Let $\mathcal{H}_{uni}$ denote the direct sum of all the objects of $\mathcal{E}_{uni}(G)$. Recall that there is a natural action of $X_{un}^*(G)$ on $\mathcal{H}_{uni}$ such that direct summands are mapped to direct summands, preserving the rank. In particular $X_{uni}^*(G)$ acts on the unique summand $H_{IM}(G)$ of $\mathcal{H}_{uni}$ of largest rank.
There exists a $X^*_u(G)$-equivariant STM

$$
\Phi : (\mathcal{H}^u(G), \tau) \sim (\mathcal{H}^M(G), \tau^IM)
$$

(29)

which is essentially unique in the sense that if $\Phi'$ is another such equivariant STM, then there exists a spectral transfer automorphism $\sigma$ of $(\mathcal{H}^u(G), \tau)$ such that $\Phi' = \Phi \circ \sigma$.

The transfer map diagrams corresponding to the restrictions of $\Phi$ to the various direct summands $\mathcal{H}^u, s, e$ of $\mathcal{H}^u(G)$ are equal to the corresponding geometric diagrams of [40].

**Corollary 3.5** Recall that the spectral isogeny class of an object of $\mathcal{C}^u(G)$ is equal to its isomorphism class [54, Proposition 8.3], and that these classes admit a canonical partial ordering $\lesssim$ as defined in [54, Definition 8.2]. Then $(\mathcal{H}^M(G), \tau^IM) \lesssim (\mathcal{H}, \tau)$ for any object $(\mathcal{H}, \tau)$ of $\mathcal{C}^u(G)$.

Theorem 3.4 is a consequence of the combined results of the following subsections.

3.2.2 The case of $G = \text{PGL}_{n+1}$ In this case, the only cuspidal unipotent representation comes from the anisotropic inner form $G^u = \mathbb{D}^\times / k^\times$ (where $\mathbb{D}$ is an unramified division algebra over $k$ of rank $(n + 1)^2$) and has a formal degree with $q$-rational factor given by $\text{fdeg} := [n + 1]_q^{-1}$ (cf. 2.2.3). It is obvious that there exists a unique cuspidal STM $(L, \text{fdeg}) := A_0[q^{n+1}] \sim A_n[q]$, since $A_n[q]$ has only one orbit of residual points (up to the action of $X^*_u(G)$) and this has indeed the desired residue degree.

Based on this it is easy to construct the general STM for the unipotent types for this $G$, and prove that these are unique. Suppose we have a factorization $n + 1 = (d + 1)(m + 1)$. Consider an inner form $G^u$ of $G$ such that $u$ has order $m + 1$. A maximal $k$-split torus $S \approx (k^\times)^d$ of $G^u$ defines a Levi group $M^u = C_{G^u}(S)$ such that $M^u_{ssa} = M^u / S$ is of type $(\mathbb{D}^\times / k^\times)^{d+1}$ where $\mathbb{D}$ is an unramified division algebra over $k$ of rank $(m + 1)^2$. Then $J$ is of type $A_m^{d+1}$, which fits in a unique sense (up to diagram automorphisms as usual) as an essential subdiagram of the spectral diagram of $\mathcal{H}^IM$. The Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}^u, s, u$ is of type $A_d[q^{m+1}]$. For the unique strict STM we make sure that $J$ does not contain $a_0^\vee$. The weights for the vertices of $J$ are equal to $q$, and for those of $k \in \Gamma \setminus J$ equal to $q^{-m}D_bk$. It is an easy check that this indeed defines a strict STM $A_d[q^{m+1}] \sim A_n[q]$.

The uniqueness of such strict STM up to $\text{Aut}_e(\mathcal{H}^u, s, e)$ is clear as before: Any strict STM $\phi : A_d[q^{m+1}] \sim A_n[q]$ is obtained by induction of a cuspidal one for $M^u_{ssa}$, which determines $J$ and the underlying geometric diagram of $\phi$ as before. There assignment of weights to the vertices of $\mathbb{K}$ is dictated by the basic properties of an STM as explained above. Hence $\phi$ must be equal to the STM constructed above, up to a diagram automorphism of $A_d$. By Theorem 2.8 the direct summands of $\mathcal{H}^u, s$ form a torsor for $(\Omega_1^s, e)^* = \Omega^*/(\Omega_2^s, e)^* \approx C_{m+1}$, and hence there is a unique way to write down a $\Omega^*$-equivariant STM $\mathcal{H}^u, s \sim \mathcal{H}^IM$, up to the action of $\text{Aut}_e(\mathcal{H}^u, s)$. This completely finishes the proof for the case of PGL$_{n+1}$.

3.2.3 Existence and uniqueness of rank 0 STMs for exceptional groups This is a case check (with some help of Maple, to simplify the product formulas for the $q$-factor
of the formal degree as given in [56]), almost all of which has already been done in
the existing literature. Let \( G \) be an \( k \)-quasisplit adjoint group over with \( k \) which is
split over \( K \), of type \( {}^3D_4, E_6, {}^2E_6, E_7, E_8, F_4, G_2 \). One uses the classification of the
residual points and the product formula for the \( q \)-rational factor of the formal degree
from [56] to compute, for each orbit \( W_0r \) of generic residual points (in the sense
of the present paper), the \( q \)-rational factor of the residue degree \( \mu^{IM,(r)}(r) \) for the
Iwahori–Matsumoto Hecke algebra \( \mathcal{H}^{IM} \) of \( G \). (Many of these results are already in
the literature; For \( E_8 \) this list was given in [21] using essentially the same method. For
all split exceptional groups this list can be found in [60].

Note that the computations in [60] can be simplified a lot using the classifications
and the product formula from [56], to just “clearing \( q \)-fractions”, since our formal
degree formula is already given in “product form” (as opposed to an alternating sum
of rational functions as in [60]). Also note that we are for this list only interested
in the Iwahori spherical case.) We note that these lists reveal that these residues of
\( \mu^{IM} \) at distinct orbits \( W_0r \neq W_0r' \) are distinct for all exceptional cases. Hence in the
exceptional cases the uniqueness (up to diagram automorphisms) of rank 0 spectral
transfer maps for irreducible unipotent Hecke algebras is guaranteed by this.

The existence of the desired cuspidal unipotent STMs is now an easy task; one
considers the list of all cuspidal unipotent representations of all inner forms of \( G \). This
means that we need to make a list of all maximal \( F_u \)-stable parahoric subgroups of the
inner forms \( G^u \), consider their reductive quotients over \( k \), and for those quotients which
admit a cuspidal unipotent character, compute the normalization of the associated
Hecke algebra \( \mathcal{H}^{u,5,e} := (L, \tau^{5,e}) \) according to (25). Of course the main part of this
formula is the degree of the unipotent cuspidal characters of the simple finite groups of
Lie type, which is due to Lusztig [32–34] and conveniently tabulated in [9]. Finally we
need to see if the \( q \)-rational parts of these expressions show up in our list of residues
of the \( \mu \)-function. This indeed leads to cuspidal transfer map diagrams with the same
underlying sets \( J \) as listed by Lusztig in [40] and [43], and for each of those diagrams,
there exists one generic linear residual point for \( J \) (in the form of the collection of
weights assigned to the vertices of \( J \)) producing the correct residue of \( \mu \) and thus an
STM.

Let us give the results for the two non-split quasisplit cases which were not yet
treated in the existing literature. The unipotent Hecke algebra \( G_2(3, 1)[q] \) (for \( {}^3D_4 \),
and \( F_4(2, 1)[q] \) (for \( {}^2E_6 \)). The first case \( G_2(3, 1)[q] \) has 4 residual points. The spectral
diagram [54] of this Hecke algebra is the untwisted version of the Kac diagram [61,
Subsection 4.4], with the equal parameters \( 3k \) attached to the nodes (a similar remark
applies to all simple quasisplit unramified cases).

Let us use the maximal subdiagrams of this Kac diagram to name the various orbits
of residual points. There are two orbits of residual points \( G_2 \) and \( G_2(a_1) \) with positive
central character. The corresponding groups \( A_3 \) (where \( \lambda \) denotes the corresponding
discrete unramified Langlands parameters via equation (17)) are 1 and \( S_3 \) respectively.
There are two nonreal orbits \( A_2 \) (with \( A_3 = 1 \)) and \( A_1 \times A_1 \) (with \( A_3 = C_2 \)). Looking
at the \( q \)-rational factor of the residue of the \( \mu \) function at these points, we find that
the cuspidal (orbits of) residual points are \( G_2(a_1) \) (matching the degree of \( {}^3D_4[1] \))
and \( A_1 \times A_1 \) (matching the degree of \( {}^3D_4[-1] \)). Together with the Iwahori spherical
unipotent discrete series these cases make up for the set of 7 unipotent discrete series (5 of which are Iwahori spherical, while the others are cuspidal).

A similar discussion for $F_4(2,1)[q]$ shows the following. Again we use the Kac diagram [61, Subsection 4.5], this time with the constant parameters $2k$ attached to each node to indicate the various orbits of residual points. We have 9 orbits of residual points (in the notation of [56]). There are 4 orbits with positive real central character, each node to indicate the various orbits of residual points. We have 9 orbits of residual points (in [56, Table 3] (or equivalently, the $D_i(x)$ are the weighted Dynkin diagrams $F_4, F_4(\sigma_1), F_4(\sigma_2), F_4(\sigma_3)$ (in this order) of the distinguished nilpotent orbits of $F_4$ as denoted by [9])). The corresponding groups $A_\lambda$ are of the form 1, $S_2, S_2, S_3$ respectively. In addition there is 1 orbit corresponding to $A_1 \times B_3$ with $A_\lambda = C_2$, 1 orbit for $A_2 \times A_2$ with $A_\lambda = C_3$, 1 orbit for $A_3 \times A_1$ with $A_\lambda = C_2$, and finally 2 orbits corresponding to $C_4$ with $A_\lambda = 1$ (the regular orbit) and $A_\lambda = C_2$ (the subregular orbit) respectively. The cuspidal orbits of residual points are in this case the ones corresponding to $F_4(\sigma_3)$ (matching the degree of $2E_6[1]$) and the one of type $A_2 \times A_2$ (matching the degree of $2E_6[\theta]$ and of $2E_6[\theta^2]$). Hence we expect in total 18 unipotent discrete series in this case (corresponding to the irreducible representations of the various $A_\lambda$). Using the classification of [56, Theorem 8.7] we can identify 13 Iwahori spherical cases (corresponding to the discrete spectrum of $F_4(2,1)[q]$), and there are 3 cuspidal ones. (The two missing ones are of intermediate type, corresponding to a rank 1 STM. See paragraph 3.2.5.) This agrees with the tables in [40] and [43].

### 3.2.4 Existence of STMs for the exceptional cases

Let us now consider the existence of the positive rank STMs in the exceptional cases. Let $S^u$ be a $k$-split torus. As always, we assume that $S^u \subset S$, with $S \subset G$ a fixed maximal $k$-split torus. Consider $M = C_G(S^u)^0$, $M^u = C_G(S^u)^0$, and assume that $M_{ssa}^u = M^u/S^u$ admits a cuspidal unipotent character $\sigma^u$. Recall that $H^I(M_{ssa}) \approx H^I_Q$ for some proper subset $Q \subset F_m$. In particular, at most one of the irreducible components of $Q$ will not be of type $A$, and possible irreducible factors of type $A$ have to be in the anisotropic kernel of $G^u$. By the results for type $A$ and for rank 0 STMs for irreducible exceptional types, there exists a unique rank 0 STM $\psi : L \sim H^I(M_{ssa})$ for the cuspidal unipotent representation $\sigma^u$. Our task will be to see that this STM map can be induced to $H^I$. As in 3.1.2, consider $L = r_MT^J$ where $r_M = s_MC_M \in T_M$ is the image of $\phi$, $J \subset \Sigma_s(\mathbb{R}, m)$ is the excellent subset of type $J_M$ associated to the STM diagram of $\phi$. Here $c_M$ is in dominant position with respect to $J$, so that the weight of a root $a_i^\vee$ in $J$ is given $Dq_i^\vee(c_M)$, and $s_M$ is a vertex of $C^\vee$ in $F_m^{(1)} \setminus J$. By what was said in the previous paragraph it follows that these diagrams are exactly the exceptional geometric diagrams of Lusztig, with weights attached to the vertices of the boxed set of vertices $J$. We remark that for all exceptional cases, the geometric diagrams with $J$ such that $|K| > 1$ (i.e., of positive rank), the components of $J$ are all of type $A$ (this simplicity is in remarkable contrast with the classical cases). Therefore the weights $w_J$ with $j \in J$ are simply equal to $q^{m_R(a_j^\vee)}$. If there would indeed exist a corresponding transfer map, then its transfer map diagram should be obtained by assigning in addition weights to the vertices in $K = F_m^{(1)} \setminus J$, as described in Definition 3.3. These weights turn out to be uniquely determined by the basic property Proposition [54, Proposition 5.2] of
spectral transfer maps (applied to the case of residual points), and this also enables us to find these weights \( w_j \) easily (using the known classification of residual points of [22] and [56]). Our task is then to prove that these eligible diagrams thus obtained are indeed transfer map diagrams.

In order to do so, we need to first find \( k_0 \). This has to be the unique vertex \( k \in K \) of the geometric diagram such that the corresponding vertex \( \omega_k \in C^\vee \) has the shortest length. It is easy to check in all exceptional geometric diagrams that this condition defines a unique vertex \( k_0 \in K \). The cuspidal unipotent representation \( \sigma_u \) of \( M_{ssa} \) lifts to a cuspidal unipotent representation \( \delta_u \) of \( M \), and the cuspidal pair \((M, \delta_u)\) is obtained by compact induction from a cuspidal unipotent type \( s := (\mathbb{P}J, \delta) \). The affine Hecke algebra \( \mathcal{H}^{u, s, e} \) of the cuspidal unipotent type is given, and let \( \mathcal{R}'_m \) be the corresponding based root datum with multiplicity function \( m' \).

Next we need to determine the bijection between the affine simple roots \( b^\vee_i \) of the spectral diagram of \( \mathcal{H}^{u, s, e} \) and of \( K \). This was done by Lusztig: According to the main result of [40], there exists a matching such that \( k_0 \) corresponds to \( b_0 \), and such that the underlying affine Coxeter diagram of the spectral diagram of \( \mathcal{H}^{u, s, e} \) matches the Coxeter relations of the reflections in the quotient roots \( \widetilde{a}_k = Da_k^\vee |L \) (cf. [40, 2.11(c)]). (Here we identify \( L \) with \( T^J \subset T \), the maximal torus on which the gradients of the roots from \( J \) are constant, by choosing \( r_M \in L \) as its origin (given by the weights of \( j \in J \) and \( s_0 \) corresponding to \( \omega_{k_0} \))). Since this matching is only based on the underlying affine Weyl groups, and by Proposition [54, Proposition 5.6], it is clear that a possible spectral map diagram has to provide the same matching. It is easy to check case-by-case that such a matching is unique up to diagram automorphisms preserving the parameters \( m^\vee_R \) of the spectral diagram of \( \mathcal{H}^{u, s, e} \). Thus we fix such a matching, and use this to also parameterize the (dual) affine simple roots of the spectral diagram of \( \mathcal{H}^{u, s, e} \) by \( k \in K \).

Following notations as in 3.1.4, we need to assign an integer \( c_k \) to each node \( k \in K \), in order to define the weights \( w_k \) for all \( k \in K \). We define \( c_k \) by the formula

\[
c_k = m^\vee_R(a_k^\vee) - f_k m^\vee_R(b_k^\vee)
\]

where \( a_k^\vee \) denotes the (dual) affine root of \( \mathcal{R}'_m \) associated with \( k \), and \( b_k^\vee \) the corresponding (dual) affine root of the spectral diagram of \( \mathcal{H}^{u, s, e} \).

The diagram thus obtained defines a map \( \phi \) from \( T' \) to a suitable quotient of \( L \subset T \). For each maximal proper subdiagram \( D \) of a spectral diagram of a semi-standard affine Hecke algebra \( \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{R}', m) \) there exists a generic residual point \( r^D_R \) such that \( Da^\vee_k (r^D_R) = v^{2m^\vee_R(a_k)} \) for all \( k \in D \), and for \( k \in K \setminus D \), such that \( b^\vee_k (r^D_R) | v = 1 \) is a primitive root of 1 of order \( n_k \). The above assignment means that we require the alleged spectral transfer map \( \phi \) to satisfy the property that \( \phi(r^D_R') = r^D_{uJ} \). We can check easily case-by-case that this map then also sends all other residual points of \( \mathcal{H}^{u, s, e} \) to residual points of \( \mathcal{H}^M \), and that these weights are the only possible weights defining a map with such properties.

**Remark 3.6** Thus, the image under \( \phi_Z \) of the central character of the one-dimensional discrete series representation of \( \mathcal{H}^{u, s, e} \) which is the deformation of the sign character of its underlying affine Weyl group is equal to the central character of \( \mathcal{H}^M(G) \) of the
analogous one dimensional character. If \( \mathcal{H}^{u.s.e} \) is the Iwahori–Hecke algebra of an inner twist \( G^u \) of \( G \), then this is true in general, since we know that the formal degree of the Steinberg character is unchanged by inner twists. For exceptional groups it is true for all unipotent STMs of positive rank, which seems related to the fact that for these STMs, the subset \( J \subset F_m^{(1)} \) consists of type A components only. In classical cases STMs do not have this property in general.

Finally we need to check that the map \( \phi \) we have thus defined indeed defines an STM. This amounts to applying \( \phi^* \) to \( (\mu^M)^{(L)} \), making the substitutions \( \phi^*(\alpha_i) = w_i \) for all \( i \in I \setminus \{0\} \), and checking that this equals the \( \mu \)-function \( \mu^{(u.s.e)}(\mathcal{H}^{u.s.e}, d^{\tau.s.e}) \) up to a rational constant. Now this is already clear for the constant factor of \( d^{\tau.s.e} \) because of our choice of the weights of the \( j \)th one dimensional character. If \( \phi \) is a nonzero multiple of \( \theta \), then this is true in general, since we know that the formal degree \( \phi^*(\alpha) \) of \( \phi^*((\mu^M)^{(L)}) \) for the factors in the numerator and denominator which are of the form \( (1 - \zeta v^4(Db_{\zeta})^F) \) (with \( A, F \) rational, \( F \) nonzero, and \( \zeta \) a root of unity).

This is a tedious but simple task: We need to compile the table of all positive roots \( \alpha \in R_{m,+} \), consider those \( \alpha \) such that \( \bar{\alpha} = \alpha|_L \) is a nonzero multiple of \( \bar{\alpha}_k \) (upon ignoring the coefficients of \( \alpha \) at the \( j \)th \( \bar{\alpha}_k \)), and using the relation \( \sum_{k \in K} n_k n_k^{-1} Da_{\bar{\alpha}_k})|_L = \zeta_k v^l \) (with \( \zeta_k \) a primitive root of 1 of order \( n_k \) and \( l \in \mathbb{Z} \)) which follows from \( \sum_{k \in K} n_k Db_{\bar{\alpha}} = 1 \) and the discussion in paragraph 3.1.4). Then we compute for each of those roots the value \( \phi^*(\alpha) \). This produces a list of integral multiples of \( f_k Db_{\bar{\alpha}} \), and for each member of that list, a list of values of the form \( \zeta_j v^i \) with \( \zeta_j \) a root of 1 (of order divisible by \( \zeta_k \)), and \( v^i \) an integral power of \( v \). From these lists we can easily see the cancellations of these type of factors in \( \phi^*(\mu^M)^{(L)} \), and check that a rational function of the form

\[
\frac{(1 - \beta^2)^2}{(1 + v^{-2m_{-}(\beta)}(1 + v^{2m_{-}(\beta)})/(1 - v^{-2m_{+}(\beta)}(1 - v^{2m_{+}(\beta)})
\]

(with \( \beta = Db_{\bar{\alpha}} \)) remains, as desired. In this way we verify that all the diagrams so obtained are spectral map diagrams of spectral transfer maps, in all cases.

As a (rather complicated) example, let us look at \( \tilde{E}_8/\text{A}_3 \text{A}_3 \text{A}_1 \). This diagram arises by induction from the cuspidal pair \( (E_7, \sigma^u) \), whose spectral map diagram is given by \( \tilde{E}_7/\text{A}_3 \text{A}_3 \text{A}_1 \) (see the geometric diagram of \[40, 7.14\]). The spectral diagram of \( \mathcal{H}^{u.s.e} \) is of type \( C_1(7/2, 4)[q] \). The vertex \( k_0 \) is labelled by 1 in \[40, 7.8\]. We write the simple roots of \( C_1(7/2, 4)[q] \) in the form \( b_1 = 1 - 2\beta, b_2 = 2\beta \). The weights of the roots \( a_1 := \alpha_6 \) and \( a_2 := \alpha_3 \) are \( w_1 = \sqrt{-1}v^{-6}(-\beta/2) \) and \( w_2 = v^{-7}/2 \). When \( \alpha \) runs over the positive roots of \( E_8 \) such that \( \phi^*(\alpha) \) is a nonzero multiple of \( \beta/2 \), the following lists of factors in front of \( \beta/2 \) appear: For \( \zeta = \pm\sqrt{-1} \), the following powers of \( v \): \( v^{\pm6}, 2 \) times \( v^{\pm4}, 3 \) times \( v^{\pm2} \), and 4 times 1, and for \( \zeta = \pm 1 \), the following powers of \( v \): \( v^{\pm5}, 2 \) times \( v^{\pm3}, 3 \) times \( v^{\pm1} \). In addition the restricted root \( \beta \) appears, with factor 1. One easily checks that this indeed produces the \( \mu \) function of \( C_1(7/2, 4)[q] \). The group \( K_L^n \) is isomorphic to \( C_2 \) (caused by taking the square root of \( \beta \). Note that this is equal to the central subgroup \( T_L^{WL} \) with \( T_L \subset T \) the torus whose cocharacter lattice is the coroot lattice of \( E_7 \subset \tilde{E}_8 \).
As an example of a somewhat different kind, let us look at the unramified nontrivial inner form \( \tilde{E}_7 \) of type \( E_7 \) (cf. [40, 7.18]). This case is induced from the trivial representation \( \sigma^u \) of the anisotropic kernel \( M_{ssu}^u \) of the group of type \( \tilde{E}_7 \), which is an anisotropic reductive group of rank 3. The spectral diagram of \( H^{u,0,e} \) is of type \( F_4(1, 2)[q] \). Since \( F_u \) has order 2, it follows that \( \lvert \mathrm{see} \{2.2.3, 2.2.2, \text{and} (24)\} \rangle \) the \( q \)-rational factor of the formal degree of \( \sigma^u \) is \( [2]^{-3} \). This corresponds to the residue degree of the \( \mu \)-function of a Hecke algebra of type \( A_1[q]^3 \) at its unique residue point. Hence we need to take \( J \) of type \( A_1A_1A_1 \). This subdiagram fits in a unique way as an excellent subset in the spectral diagram of type \( \tilde{E}_7 \), up to the diagram automorphism of \( \tilde{E}_7 \). However, we need to choose the unique such embedding of \( J \) such that the root \( \alpha_0^\vee \) does not belong to \( J \) (i.e., \( J \subset F_{m,0} \) here; it is easy to check that the other possibility does not lead to a strict STM (although it does lead to an essentially strict but non-strict STM, obtained by composing the strict STM we are about to construct by the nontrivial diagram automorphism of the spectral diagram of type \( E_7 \), cf [54, Remark 6.2])). Since we know that a transfer map diagram which is induced from this cuspidal pair must have the property that \( J \) appears as an excellent subset of the diagram of, it is clear that Lusztig’s geometric diagram for [40, 7.18] indeed should be the underlying geometric diagram of a spectral transfer map (if it exists), and \( L_0 \) is the vertex numbered by 5 in [40, 7.18]. The \( f_k \) are all equal to 1, and (in the numbering of [40, 7.18]) we have \( w_i = q^{2s} Db_i^\vee \) with \( \lambda_i = -1 \) for \( i = 1, 2 \) and 0 for \( i = 3, 4, 5 \). It is easy to check that this gives a spectral transfer map \( \Phi \). All other examples are done similarly by executing this algorithm. We remark that \( z_k \leq 3 \) in all cases, except possibly when \( Db_i^\vee \) is a divisible root of \( \rho_{m}^\prime \), when \( z_k = 4 \) may occur (as in the above example). We leave it to the reader to check the remaining exceptional cases by him/herself.

### 3.2.5 The exceptional non-split quasisplit cases

For convenience we explicitly list the unipotent STMs for the non-split quasisplit cases \( 3D_4 \) and \( 2E_6 \). Both groups do not have nontrivial inner forms. The rank 0 STMs were all described in paragraph 3.2.3. For the case \( 3D_4 \), up to \( G^F \)-conjugacy, the only \( F \)-stable cuspidal unipotent pairs \( (\mathbb{P}, \sigma) \) are those with \( \mathbb{P} \), an \( F \)-stable Iwahori subgroup, and \( \sigma = 1 \), or with \( \mathbb{P} \) maximal hyperspecial. Thus, the only nontrivial unipotent STMs are the rank 0 ones which were already described in paragraph 3.2.3.

For \( 2E_6 \), besides the rank 0 cases already described in paragraph 3.2.3, we have the rank 1 STM which arises from the cuspidal unipotent pair \( (\mathbb{P}, \sigma) \) where \( \mathbb{P} \) is of type \( 2A_5 \) (and \( \sigma \) its unique cuspidal unipotent representation). This gives rise to a unipotent affine Hecke algebra of type \( C_1(4, 5)[q] \). The unique STM \( \Phi : C_1(4, 5)[q] \sim F_4(2, 1)[q] \) maps the two central characters of the two discrete series of \( C_1(4, 5)[q] \) in a unique way to two orbits of residual points of \( F_4(2, 1)[q] \). Namely, \( q^5 \) maps to \( A_1 \times B_3 \), while \( -q^4 \) maps to \( A_3 \times A_1 \). More precisely, \( \Phi \) can be represented by a morphism \( \phi : T_1 \rightarrow L_n \) of torsors of the algebraic tori. Here we consider the algebraic tori \( T_i \) associated to the two relevant affine Hecke algebras (with \( T_i \) of rank \( i \), and with coordinates given by the simple roots \( \beta_1 \) for \( T_1 \) and \( \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_4 \) for \( T_4 \), with \( \alpha_3, \alpha_4 \) the short simple roots). Further \( L \subset T_4 \) is a rank 1 residually coset given by the equations \( \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_3 = -q^{-5}, \alpha_2 = q^2, \alpha_4 = q \), while \( L_n \) is a quotient \( L \rightarrow L_n \) of \( L \), a double
cover. The morphism $\phi$ can be chosen as follows. Let $F_{m'} = \{\beta_0, \beta_1\}$. We check that $k_0 = 1$ and $k_1 = 3$, and that the additional weights of the transfer diagram map of $\phi$ are given by $w_1 = -v^{-4}\beta_0^{1/2}$ and $w_3 = v^{-3}\beta_1^{1/4}$. Together with the information in paragraph 3.2.3, this completes the descriptions of the relevant STMs $H^{u,s} \Rightarrow H^{IM}$ for the cases $^{3}\text{D}_4$ and $^{2}\text{E}_6$.

**Remark 3.7** In these two cases $^{3}\text{D}_4$ and $^{2}\text{E}_6$ we see that a parameterization of the unipotent discrete series representations is completely determined by the matching condition that the $q$-rational factor of the formal degree needs to equal the residue $\mu^{IM}((r)) (r)$, together with the requirement that we assign the generic representation to the trivial representation of $A_\lambda$ (where $\lambda$ is the unramified Langlands parameter which corresponds to $W_0r$ according to (17)). (To be precise, in the case $^{2}\text{E}_6$ this fixes the parameterization except for the interchangeability of $^{2}\text{E}_6[\theta]$ and $^{2}\text{E}_6[\theta^2]$.)

### 3.2.6 Unipotent affine Hecke algebras of type $C_d(m_-, m_+)$

For an absolutely simple, quasisplit classical group $G$ of adjoint type other than PGL$_{n+1}$, the proof of the essential uniqueness of an STM $\phi : H^{u,s,e} \Rightarrow H^{IM}(G)$ for any unipotent type $s$ for any inner form $G^\theta$ follows the same pattern as in the exceptional case, by reducing the statement to the essential uniqueness for cuspidal STMs. The proof of the existence of an STM $\phi$ as above is treated quite differently however, for most cases by generating $\phi$ as a composition of a small number of basic STMs which generate the spectral transfer category whose objects consist of all Hecke algebras of type $(\pm \in \mathbb{Z})$.

As mentioned above, we will now first define some basic building blocks of STMs between classical affine Hecke algebras which are associated to the unitary, orthogonal and symplectic groups. We define a category $\mathcal{C}_{\text{class}}$ whose objects are normalized affine Hecke algebras of type $(C_d(m_-, m_+)[q^b], \tau_{m_-, m_+})$ where $d \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, $(m_-, m_+) \in V$, the set of ordered pairs $(m_-, m_+)$ of elements $m_\pm \in \mathbb{Z}/4$ satisfying $m_+ - m_- \in \mathbb{Z}/2$, and $b = 1$ if both $m_+ - m_- \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $m_+ + m_- \in \mathbb{Z}$, otherwise we put $b = 2$. Hence the objects of $\mathcal{C}_{\text{class}}$ are in bijection with the set $V$ of triples $(d; (m_-, m_+))$ as described above.

The trace $\tau = \tau_{m_-, m_+}$ is normalized as follows. First, we decompose $V$ in six disjoint subsets $V^X$ with $X \in \{I, II, III, IV, V, VI\}$, which are defined as follows. If $m_\pm \in \mathbb{Z} \pm \frac{1}{4}$, write $|m_\pm| = \kappa_\pm + \frac{(2\epsilon_\pm - 1)}{4}$ with $\epsilon_\pm \in \{0, 1\}$ and $\kappa_\pm \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. Define $\delta_\pm \in \{0, 1\}$ by $\kappa_\pm = \delta_\pm + 2\mathbb{Z}$. Then we define:

- $(d; (m_-, m_+)) \in V^I$ if $m_\pm \in \mathbb{Z}/2$ and $m_- - m_+ \notin \mathbb{Z}$,
- $(d; (m_-, m_+)) \in V^II$ if $m_\pm \in \mathbb{Z} + \frac{1}{4}$ and $m_- - m_+ \in \mathbb{Z}$,
- $(d; (m_-, m_+)) \in V^III$ if $m_\pm \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $m_- - m_+ \notin 2\mathbb{Z}$,
\( (d; (m_-, m_+)) \in V^I \) if \( m_\pm \in \mathbb{Z} \) and \( m_- - m_+ \in 2\mathbb{Z} \),
\( (d; (m_-, m_+)) \in V^V \) if \( m_\pm \in \mathbb{Z} \) and \( \delta_- - \delta_+ \neq 0 \),
\( (d; (m_-, m_+)) \in V^{VI} \) if \( m_\pm \in \mathbb{Z} \) and \( \delta_- - \delta_+ = 0 \).

Observe that the type \( X \) of \( (d; (m_-, m_+)) \) only depends on \( (m_-, m_+) \); we will often simply write \( (m_-, m_+) \in V^X \) instead of \( (d; (m_-, m_+)) \in V^X \). We now normalize the traces \( \tau_{m_-, m_+} \) as follows. These traces are of the form \( \tau_{m_-, m_+} = (v^b - v^{-b})^{-d} \tau_{m_-, m_+}^0 \),
where \( \tau_{m_-, m_+}^0 \) is independent of the rank \( d \) (and \( d \) is suppressed in the notation). Explicitly we define \( \tau_{m_-, m_+} \) by

\[
d_{m_-, m_+}^\tau = (v^b - v^{-b})^d \tau_{m_-, m_+}(1) := \begin{cases} 
\dd^r_{\tau, [2A]}(q) d_b^\tau_{\{2A\}}(q) & \text{if } (m_-, m_+) \in V^I \\
\dd^r_{\tau, D}(q) d_b^\tau_{\{2A\}}(q) & \text{if } (m_-, m_+) \in V^II \\
\dd^r_{\tau, B}(q) d_b^\tau_{\{2A\}}(q) & \text{if } (m_-, m_+) \in V^III \\
\dd^r_{\tau, D}(q) d_b^\tau_{\{2A\}}(q) & \text{if } (m_-, m_+) \in V^IV \\
\dd^r_{\tau, [2A]}(q) d_b^\tau_{\{2A\}}(q^2) & \text{if } (m_-, m_+) \in V^V \\
\dd^r_{\tau, [2A]}(q) d_b^\tau_{\{2A\}}(q^2) & \text{if } (m_-, m_+) \in V^VI. 
\end{cases}
\]

Here \( \dd^r_{\tau, [2A]}(q) \) is the \( q \)-rational part of the formal degree of a cuspidal unipotent character for the adjoint group \( G \) of type \( 2A_1 \) which is compactly induced from the unique cuspidal unipotent character of a maximal parahoric subgroup whose reductive quotient is of type \( 2A_1(q^2) \), with \( l = \frac{1}{2}(s^2 + s) - 1 \) (with \( s \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} \)) (see Proposition 2.5; it is convenient to extend this to \( s = 0 \) by setting \( \dd^r_{\tau, [2A]}(1) = 1 \)); similarly \( \dd^r_{\tau, B}(q) \) denotes the \( q \)-rational part of the formal degree of a cuspidal unipotent representation of \( G \) of type \( B_l \) induced in this sense from \( B_l(q) \) with \( l = s^2 + s \) (with \( s \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \)) (this degree covers the cuspidal character of the odd orthogonal and the symplectic groups); \( \dd^r_{\tau, D}(q) \) denotes the \( q \)-rational part of the formal degree of a cuspidal unipotent representation of \( G \) of type \( D_l \) induced from \( D_l(q) \), with \( l = s^2 \) (with \( s \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \)) (this degree covers the cuspidal character of the even split orthogonal groups (\( s \) even) and of the even quasi-split orthogonal groups (\( s \) odd)). (Using [9, Section 13.7] and (25) it is easy to give explicit formulas for these formal degrees.) where the set \( \{a, b\} \) with \( a, b \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \) is determined by the following equalities of sets:

\[
\{ \frac{1}{2} + a, \frac{1}{2} + b \} = \{ |m_+ - m_-|, |m_+ + m_-| \} & \text{ if } (m_-, m_+) \in V^I \\
\{2a, 1 + 2b\} = \{ |m_+ - m_-|, |m_+ + m_-| \} & \text{ if } (m_-, m_+) \in V^II \\
\{1 + 2a, 1 + 2b\} = \{ |m_+ - m_-|, |m_+ + m_-| \} & \text{ if } (m_-, m_+) \in V^III \\
\{2a, 2b\} = \{ |m_+ - m_-|, |m_+ + m_-| \} & \text{ if } (m_-, m_+) \in V^IV \\
\{\frac{1}{2} + a, 1 + 2b\} = \{ |m_+ - m_-|, |m_+ + m_-| \} & \text{ if } (m_-, m_+) \in V^V \\
\{\frac{1}{2} + a, 2b\} = \{ |m_+ - m_-|, |m_+ + m_-| \} & \text{ if } (m_-, m_+) \in V^VI.
\]

This determines \( a \) and \( b \) in case II, V, VI, and it determines \( a \) and \( b \) up-to-order in the other cases, so that the normalization (33) is always well defined.

Now we define the building blocks of the STMs between these affine Hecke algebras. First, the group \( D_8 \) of essentially strict spectral isomorphisms as described in Remark [54, Remark 7.7] acts on the collection of objects of \( \mathcal{C}_{\text{class}} \). This corresponds
to the action of $D_8$ on the set $V$ by preserving $d$, and on a pair $(m_-, m_+)$, the action is generated by the interchanging $m_-$ and $m_+$ and by sign changes of the $m_{\pm}$. Observe that these operations preserve the type $X$.

Then there exist additional basic STMs in $C_{\text{class}}$ of the types indicated below. (In these formulas we have used the notation $\epsilon(x) = x/|x| \in \{\pm 1\}$ to denote the signature of a nonzero rational number $x$.) In the first 5 cases one of the parameters $m_-$ or $m_+$ is translated by a step of size 1 (if the translated parameter is half integral) or 2 (if the translated parameter is integral) in a direction such that its absolute value decreases. In these first 5 cases both parameters can be translated in this way, as long as the absolute value of the parameter which will be translated is satisfied. Notice that while the increasing.

$$C_d(m_-, m_+)[q^2] \sim C_d + m_-|\frac{1}{2} (m_- - \epsilon(m_-), m_+)[q^2]$$

if $(m_-, m_+) \in V^I, m_+ \notin \mathbb{Z}$

$$C_d(m_-, m_+)[q^2] \sim C_{d+z}(m_-, m_+)[q^2]$$

if $(m_-, m_+) \in V^I, m_+ \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$C_d(m_-, m_+)[q^2] \sim C_{d+2|m_+|}[q^2]$$

if $(m_-, m_+) \in V^I, m_+ \notin \mathbb{Z}$

We denote the first 5 cases of these STMs by $\Phi_{(d, \epsilon)}^{(m_-, m_+)}$ or $\Phi_{(d, \epsilon)}^{(m_-, m_+)}$, where the sign $\pm$ in the subscript indicates which of the parameters $m_-$ or $m_+$ will be translated. Notice that if we combine the basic STMs of the first 5 cases with the group $D_8$ of spectral isomorphisms of $C_{\text{class}}$, then we are allowed for all objects $X \in \{I, II, III, IV\}$ either one of $m_-$ and $m_+$ (by a step of size 1 or 2 depending on the residue modulo $\mathbb{Z}$ of the parameter to be translated) as long as the absolute value of this parameter can still be reduced by such steps. Observe that these steps preserve the type $X$.

Finally we are of course allowed to compose these basic STMs thus obtained with each other and with the group $D_8$ of spectral isomorphisms. The basic translation steps as above commute with each other and have the obvious commutation relations with the group $D_8$ of spectral isomorphisms (this also follows easily from the essential uniqueness of STMs discussed below, see Proposition 4.1). Observe that while the parameters are strictly decreasing with these basic translation steps, the rank is strictly increasing.

Among the objects of $C_{\text{class}}^X$ of the types $X \in \{I, II, III, IV\}$, the minimal spectral isogeny classes of objects (in the sense of [54, Definition 8.1]) are of the form:

$$[C_i(\theta, \frac{1}{2})[q^2]] \text{ and } [C_i(1, \frac{1}{2})[q^2]] \quad \text{if } X = I,$$

$$[C_i(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})[q^2]] \quad \text{if } X = II,$$

$$[C_i(0, 0)[q^2]] \quad \text{if } X = III,$$

$$[C_i(0, 1)[q^2]] \text{ and } [C_i(1, 1)[q^2]] \quad \text{if } X = IV.$$
(respectively “least”). Note that some of these minimal objects admit a group of order 2 of spectral automorphisms (the cases $X = \Pi$ or IV).

The cases $X \in \{V, VI\}$ are of a different nature. There are no STMs between the different objects of these cases, as we will see below. But from each object of $c^V_{\text{class}}$, there is an essentially unique (i.e., unique up to spectral automorphisms) STM to the least object in $c^{\Pi}_{\text{class}}$ and from each object of $c^V_{\text{class}}$, there is an essentially unique STM to one of the two types of minimal objects in $c^{\Pi}_{\text{class}}$. We call these STMs extraspecial.

It is easy to give a representing morphism $\phi = \phi_{(d, \pm)}^{(m_-, m_+)}$ defining the basic STMs of this kind. The first 4 cases, the building blocks of elementary translations in the parameters $m_-$ and $m_+$, do in general not correspond to geometric diagrams as given in [40] and [43], since the image of the spectral transfer map is in general not a least object. However, as we will see below, these building blocks are quite simple and their existence can be established easily by a direct computation. The extraspecial cases correspond to the geometric diagrams [40, 7.51, 7.52] and to [43, 11.5] (in a way that will be made precise below).

The formula defining this morph $\phi$ for the first 5 cases (thus a minimal translation step in one of the parameters of an object of type $X \in \{I, \Pi, \Pi, IV\}$ only depends on the value modulo $\mathbb{Z}$ of the parameter to be translated. Using the group $D_8$ of spectral isomorphisms it is enough to write down the formula for a basic translation in $m_+$ where $m_+ > 0$.

Let $(d; (m_-, m_+)) \in V$. First, assume that $m_+ \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0} + \frac{1}{2}$. For $d \geq 0$ consider the torus $T_d(L) := \mathbb{G}_{m}(L)$ over $L$. We write its character lattice as $X^*(T_d) := X_d$ (or $X_d = \mathbb{Z}^d$). The standard basis of $X^*(T_d)$ is denoted by $(t_1, \ldots, t_d)$. We consider $X_d$ as the root lattice of the root system of type $B_d$. The Weyl group $W_0$ acts by signed permutations on $X_d$. For $m_+ \in \mathbb{Z} + \frac{1}{2}$ we define a homomorphism $\phi_{(d, +), T}^{(m_-, m_+)} : T_d \to T_{d+m_+ - \frac{1}{2}}$ of algebraic tori over $L$ by

$$\phi_{(d, +), T}^{(m_-, m_+)}(t_1, \ldots, t_d) := (t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_d, v^b, v^{2b}, \ldots, v^{2b(m_+ - 1)}).$$

Next, if $m_+ \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, we define a morphism $\phi_{(d, +), T}^{(m_-, m_+)} : T_d \to T_{d+2(m_- - 1)}$ of algebraic tori over $L$ by

$$\phi_{(d, +), T}^{(m_-, m_+)}(t_1, \ldots, t_d) := (t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_d, 1, q^b, q^{2b}, q^{3b}, \ldots, q^{2b(m_+ - 2)}, q^{b(m_+ - 2)}, q^{b(m_- - 1)}).$$

Finally, for the extraspecial cases $X \in \{V, VI\}$, we define, for $m_+ > 0$, a morphism $\phi_{(d, +), T}^{(m_-, m_+)} : T_d \to T_L$ with $L := 2d + \frac{1}{2}a(a + 1) + 2b(b + 1)$ (if $X = V$) or $L := 2d + \frac{1}{2}a(a + 1) + b^2 - \delta_+$ (if $X = VI$) as follows. Observe that $L = 2d + \lfloor L_- \rfloor + \lfloor L_+ \rfloor$ where $L_\pm := \kappa(2\kappa_\pm + 2\epsilon_\pm - 1)/2$. We first define, for $m \in \mathbb{Z} \pm \frac{1}{4}$, residual points $r_\epsilon(m)$ recursively by putting, for $m > 1$,

$$r_\epsilon(m) = (\sigma_\epsilon(m); r_\epsilon(m - 1))$$

with, for $m > 1$,

$$\sigma_\epsilon(m) = (q^{\delta}, q^{\delta + 1}, \ldots, q^{2m - 3}).$$
and \( r_e(\frac{1}{4}) = r_e(\frac{3}{4}) := \emptyset \). We define the representing morphism of the extraspecial STM by

\[
\phi_{(d,+,T)}^{(m_-,m_+)}(t_1, \ldots, t_d) := (-r_e(m_-), v^{-1}t_1, vt_1, \ldots, v^{-1}t_d, vt_d, r_e(m_+)).
\]

(35)

The proof of the fact that these formulas indeed define an STM is a straightforward computation in the cases \( X \in \{ I, II, III, IV \} \).

In the extraspecial case one notices first that this map for general \( d \geq 0 \) is induced from the cuspidal map of this kind with \( d = 0 \). It is easy to verify that this map is an STM, by considering the set of positive roots of the root system \( R_0 \) of type \( B_{2d+L_++L_-} \) which restrict to a given simple root \( \alpha_i \) of \( B_d \) (this process is similar to what we did in the exceptional cases), provided that the inducing rank 0 map is indeed a cuspidal STM. The latter can be proved by induction on \( m_\pm \), using the recursive definition of \( r_e(m) \) and the formula (easily obtained from (33) applied to the two cases \( V, VI \)):

\[
d_{m_-,m_+}^\tau = \prod_{i=1}^{[m_-m_+]} \frac{v^{2(m_-m_+|i)}_i}{(1 + q^{2(m_-m_+|i)})^i} \prod_{j=1}^{[m_-m_+]} \frac{v^{2(m_-m_+|j)}_j}{(1 + q^{2(m_-m_+|j)})^j}.
\]

(36)

3.2.7 Existence of enough STMs for the classical cases  After having established the existence of these STMs between affine Hecke algebras of type \( C_n^{(1)} \), it is an easy task to prove the existence of an STM of the form \( \mathcal{H}^{u,s,e} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^{1M}(G) \) for all absolutely simple, quasisplit adjoint groups of classical type \( G \) and unipotent affine Hecke algebras \( \mathcal{H}^{u,s,e} \) of a unipotent type of an inner form of \( G \) (other than \( \text{PGL}_{n+1} \)), using covering STMs.

For \( G = \text{PU}_{2n} \), we have a 2 : 1 semi-standard spectral covering map (see [54, 7.1.3]) of the form \( \mathcal{H}^{1M}(G) = B_n(2, 1)[q] \sim C_n(0, \frac{1}{2})[q^2] \) corresponding to an embedding of the right-hand side as an index two subalgebra of the left-hand side. Here the right-hand side is normalized as object in \( \mathcal{C}_\text{class}^l \). The representing morphism \( \phi_T \) has kernel \( \omega \in T^{1M} \), the unique nontrivial \( W_0(\mathcal{B}_n) \)-invariant element. We can identify \( \omega \) with the nontrivial element of \( X^\ast_{\text{un}}(G) = (\Omega^2_{\mathcal{C}_e^l})^\ast \), which equals \( C_2 \) in this case. It acts as a diagram automorphism on the geometric diagram via the simple affine reflection \( \sigma = s_{1-2x_1} \) of the affine Weyl group of type \( C_n^{(1)} \) (in the standard coordinates for \( t \)).

For \( G = \text{PU}_{2n+1} \) we have an isomorphism \( \mathcal{H}^{1M}(G) \sim C_n(\frac{1}{2}, 1)[q^2] \). These target affine Hecke algebras are the minimal objects of \( \mathcal{C}_\text{class}^l \). All direct summands \( \mathcal{H} \) of \( \mathcal{H}_{\text{uni}}(G) \) either are objects of \( \mathcal{C}_\text{class}^l \) or, in the case \( G = \text{A}_{2n-1} \), otherwise there exists a semi-standard 2 : 1 covering STM \( \mathcal{H} \sim \mathcal{H}' \) arising from an index two embedding \( \mathcal{H}' \subset \mathcal{H} \) of an object \( \mathcal{H}' \) of \( \mathcal{C}_\text{class}^l \) for which one of the parameters \( m_- \) or \( m_+ \) equals 0. In the latter case, it is easy to see from the definitions that any composition \( \phi_T \) of basic translation STMs in \( \mathcal{C}_\text{class}^l \) which yields an STM \( \mathcal{H}' \sim C_n(0, \frac{1}{2})[q^2] \) in \( \mathcal{C}_\text{class}^l \) factors through an STM \( \mathcal{H} \sim \mathcal{H}^{1M}(G) \). Let \( L = rTL \) be the image of \( \phi_T \). The inverse image of \( L \) under the covering map is connected if \( L \) has positive rank, this follows from the spectral map diagram and the fact that linear residual points in a positive Weyl chamber are invariant for diagram automorphisms [53]. This implies that we have a
unique factorization of $\phi_T$ as desired in all cases. Remark that $\Omega_1^{s, 0} = 1$ except if $s$ is a supercuspidal unipotent type of $G^u$ of type $2 \cdot A_{2n-1}$ or its non-quasisplit inner form, which is also $\Omega_C^{\theta}$-invariant. In this case $\Omega_1^{s, 0} = C_2$, and the supercuspidal STM $\phi_T$ as above has image $L$ (a residual point) which lifts to two residual points which are not conjugate under $W(B_n)$. Hence in this case we obtain two STMs defined by the lifts of $\phi_T$, corresponding to the two summands of $\mathcal{H}^{s, u}$. If $\Omega_1^{s, 0} = 1$ but $\Omega_C^{\theta} = \Omega_C^{\theta} = 2$, then $X^*_u(G)$ acts nontrivially on the connected inverse image of $L$. This is precisely the case where one parameter of $H'$ is 0, and the rank is positive. In other cases $H'$ is itself already an object of $\mathfrak{c}^1_{\text{class}}$, whose STM has a unique lift to $\mathcal{H}^{LM}(G)$.

For $G = SO_{2n+1}$ we have $\mathcal{H}^{LM}(G) = C_n(0, 1, 0)[q]$, and all unipotent affine Hecke algebras are objects of $\mathfrak{c}^2_{\text{class}}$; hence this case is straightforward by the above.

For $G = \text{PCSp}_{2n}$ we have a semi-standard STM $\mathcal{H}^{LM}(G) \simeq C_n(0, 1)[q]$ arising from an embedding of the right-hand side as an index two subalgebra of the left-hand side. Here the right-hand side is normalized as object in $\mathfrak{c}^{IV}_{\text{class}}$. All direct summands of $\mathcal{H}_{\text{uni}}(G)$ either are objects of $\mathfrak{c}^{IV}_{\text{class}}$ or $\mathfrak{c}^{V}_{\text{class}}$, or there exists a semi-standard covering STM $\mathcal{H} \sim \mathcal{H}'$ arising from an index two embedding $\mathcal{H}' \subset \mathcal{H}$ of an object $\mathcal{H}'$ of $\mathfrak{c}^{IV}_{\text{class}}$ for which one of the parameters $m_-$ or $m_+$ equals 0. Similar remarks as in the case $PU_{2n+1}$ apply on how to obtain STMs of direct summands $\mathcal{H}$ of $\mathcal{H}_{\text{uni}}(G)$ to $\mathcal{H}^{LM}(G)$ in terms of those of $\mathcal{H}'$ to $C_n(0, 1)[q]$.

For $G = \text{P}((\text{CO}^0_{2n+2})^0)$, we have a non-semistandard STM $\mathcal{H}^{LM}(G) \simeq C_n(0, 1)[q]$ which is represented by a degree 2 covering of tori (essentially the “same” covering of tori as for the case $PU_{2n+1}$, but this time equipped with the action of $W(D_n)$ instead of $W(B_n)$) (see [54, 7.1.4]). Here the right-hand side is normalized as an object in $\mathfrak{c}^{V}_{\text{class}}$. All other direct summands $\mathcal{H}$ of $\mathcal{H}_{\text{uni}}(G)$ either are objects of $\mathfrak{c}^{IV}_{\text{class}}$ with both $m_-$ and $m_+$ even, or of $\mathfrak{c}^{VI}_{\text{class}}$ with $\delta_- = \delta_+ = 0$, or there exists a semi-standard covering STM $\mathcal{H} \sim \mathcal{H}'$ arising from an index two embedding $\mathcal{H}' \subset \mathcal{H}$ of an object $\mathcal{H}'$ of $\mathfrak{c}^{IV}_{\text{class}}$ for which one of the parameters $m_-$ or $m_+$ equals 0. If both of $m_\pm \neq 0$, then $\Omega_2^{s, 0} = 1$, and any composition of basic STMs or the extraspecial STM $\phi : \mathcal{H} \sim C_n(0, 0)[q]$ admits a unique lift to an STM $\phi : \mathcal{H} \sim \mathcal{H}^{LM}(G)$ as before. If one of $m_\pm$ equals zero, then $\Omega_2^{s, 0} = C_2$. As before, in the positive rank case we have $\Omega_2^{s, 0} = 1$, and $X^*_u(G)$ acts non-trivially by spectral isomorphisms, via its quotient $(\Omega_2^{s, 0})^* = C_2$, on the connected inverse image of the residual coset $L$ which is the image of $\phi$. Finally if one of $m_\pm = 0$ and the rank of $\phi$ is 0, then $\Omega_2^{s, 0} = \Omega_1^{s, 0} = C_2$, and $L$ has two lifts under the $2 : 1$ covering which are not in the same $W(D_n)$-orbit but which are exchanged by the action of $X^*_u(G)$. In this case, $\mathcal{H}^{u, s, v}$ decomposes as a direct sum of two copies of $L$, and we have still an essentially unique STM $\mathcal{H}^{u, s, v} \sim \mathcal{H}^{LM}(G)$.

For $G = \text{P}((\text{CO}^0_{2n+2})^0)$. We have $\mathcal{H}^{LM}(G) = C_n(1, 1)[q]$. This case is similar to the previous case, except that this time the relevant objects from $\mathfrak{c}^{IV}_{\text{class}}$ are those with $m_-$ and $m_+$ both odd, and those of $\mathfrak{c}^{VI}_{\text{class}}$, the objects with $\delta_- = \delta_+ = 1$. Hence this case is easier, since the direct summands of $\mathcal{H}$ of $\mathcal{H}_{\text{uni}}(G)$ are themselves already objects of $\mathfrak{c}^{IV}_{\text{class}}$ and of $\mathfrak{c}^{VI}_{\text{class}}$, and no discussion of lifting of STMs is required.

3.2.8 Proof of Theorem 3.4 Suppose $G$ is as in Theorem 3.4. In the previous paragraphs we established the existence of at least one STMs $\phi_{u, s, e} : \mathcal{H}^{u, s, e}(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^{LM}(G)$ for every unipotent type $s$ of any inner form $G^u$ of $G$. Such an STM $\phi_{u, s, e}$
determines a unique subset $Q \subset F_0$ such that $\phi_{u,s,e}$ is represented by a morphism $\phi_T$ whose image is of the form $L_n := L/K^n_\tau$ with $L = r_Q T^Q$ and $r_Q$ a residue point of the semisimple subquotient $H^I_M(\mathcal{H}(G))$. This $r_Q$ is determined up to the action of $K_Q$.

As was explained in 3.1.3., $\phi$ is in this situation induced from a cuspidal STM $\phi_Q : (L, \tau_0) := \mathcal{H}_Q \sim \mathcal{H}^I_M = \mathcal{H}(M_{ssq})$. Suppose that we know that the essential uniqueness for the cuspidal case of Theorem 3.4 holds. Then $W_Q r_Q$ is determined by $\mathcal{H}_0$ up to the action of $\text{Aut}_{\text{cusp}}(H^I_M)$ (see the argument in 3.1.3.), and since we are clearly in the standard case, this is anti-isomorphic to $\Omega^+_Q \times \Omega_0^V$ by Proposition [54, Proposition 3.4]. But we know (see [53], [52, Theorem A.14(3)]) that $\phi_Q$ is fixed for the action of $W_Q r_Q$, so that we need to consider only the orbit of $W_Q r_Q$ for the action of $\Omega^+_Q \times \Omega_0^V$. In the case at hand $X_{\mathcal{H}} := X/X \cap R_{\mathcal{H}} = P(R_0)/P(R_0) \cap R_{\mathcal{H}} = P(R_0)$, so that $(\Omega_{\mathcal{H}}^V)^* = (P(R_0)/\mathbb{Z} R_0)^*$. But this is exactly equal to $K_Q$, hence any STM which is induced from a cuspidal STM $\phi_Q : (L, \tau_0) := \mathcal{H}_Q \sim \mathcal{H}^I_M$ has as its image $L_n$. By the rigidity property Proposition [54, Proposition 7.13] we see that any two such STMs are equal up to the action of $\text{Aut}_{\text{cusp}}(\mathcal{H})$. But as was explained in 3.1.3., the subset $Q \subset F_0$ is itself completely determined by just the root system of $M_{ssq}$, and this is determined by $s$. It follows that any other STM $\phi' : H^{u,s,e}_c(G) \rightarrow H^{I,M}(G)$ can be represented by a $\phi'_T$ whose image is $L_n$, with $L'$ a residual coset in the $X^*_{\text{uni}}(G)$-orbit of $L$.

As to the possibility to define an equivariant STM for the action of $X^*_{\text{uni}}(G) = (\Omega^V_c)^*$, that is an application of Theorem 2.8. Recall that $X^*_{\text{uni}}(G)$ acts on $H^{u,s}_c$ via its quotient $(\Omega^V_c)^*$; we need to check in all cases that the subgroup $(\Omega^V_c)^* \subset (\Omega^V)^*$ is the stabilizer of $W_0(L)$. For the classical cases this was discussed in the previous sections, and for the exceptional cases this is an easy verification. It follows that the direct sum $H^{u,s}_c$ of all summands of $H_{\text{uni}}(G)$ in the $X^*_{\text{uni}}(G)$-orbit of $H^{u,s,e}_c$ can be mapped $X^*_{\text{uni}}(G)$-equivariantly by an STM to $H^{I,M}(G)$, and that such an equivariant STM is essentially unique up to the spectral automorphism group of $\mathcal{H}_{\text{uni}}(G)$. Taking the direct sum over all orbits $X^*_{\text{uni}}(G)$-orbits of unipotent types, we obtain the desired result.

Hence Theorem 3.4 is now reduced to the cuspidal case. For the exceptional cases we have already shown the essential uniqueness for cuspidal STMs, and for $G = \text{PGL}_{n+1}$ this was obvious. Hence the Proof of Theorem 3.4 is completed by the following result, whose proof will appear in [19]:

**Proposition 3.8** [19] The essential uniqueness of Theorem 3.4 holds true for the cuspidal part (or rank 0 part) $H_{\text{uni,cusp}}(G)$ of $H_{\text{uni}}(G)$ for $G$ of type $\text{PU}_n$, $\text{SO}_{2n+1}$, $\text{PCSp}_{2n}$, $\text{P}(CO_{2n}^0)$, and $\text{P}((CO_{2n}^0)^*)$. Here we denote by $H_{\text{uni,cusp}}(G)$ the direct sum of all the cuspidal (or rank 0) normalized generic unipotent affine Hecke algebras associated to $G$ and its inner forms. In other words, there do not exist other rank 0 STMs than the ones constructed above, and this yields a $X^*_{\text{uni}}(G)$-equivariant STM $\Phi_{\text{cusp}} : (H_{\text{uni,cusp}}(G), \tau) \sim (H^{I,M}, \tau^{I,M})$ which is essentially unique in the sense of Theorem 3.4.

The proof of this proposition reduces to the analogous statement for the spectral categories $\mathcal{C}^X_{\text{class}}$. For $X = I, II$ this is rather easy. When $X = III, IV, V, VI$ the
essential uniqueness} proof for cuspidal STMs is based on the existence of the cuspidal extraspecial STMs of $\mathfrak{c}_{class}^Y$ and $\mathfrak{c}_{class}^{VI}$. It is easy to see that every generic residual point of $\mathfrak{c}_{class}^X$ for $X = \text{III}$. IV is in the image of a unique extraspecial cuspidal STM, and this sets up a bijection between the set of generic residual points of the combined objects of $\mathfrak{c}_{class}^Y, \mathfrak{c}_{class}^{VI}$ and those of $\mathfrak{c}_{class}^{\text{III}, \text{IV}}$. If we impose the necessary condition for cuspidality, namely that the formal degree (in our normalization) has no odd cyclotomic factors, then one can show that the corresponding generic residual point of $\mathfrak{c}_{class}^Y, \mathfrak{c}_{class}^{VI}$ is given by a pair $(\xi_-, \xi_+)$ of partitions whose Young tableaux are of rectangular shape, and almost a square. After applying the extraspecial STM, the solutions correspond to a pair $(u_-, u_+)$ of unipotent orbits of $G_s \subset G$, a semisimple subgroup of maximal rank, whose elementary divisors are both of the form $(1, 3, 5, \ldots)$ or $(2, 4, 6, \ldots)$, or are both of the form $(1, 5, 9, \ldots)$ or $(3, 7, 11, \ldots)$. These solutions thus correspond to the cuspidal local systems for the endoscopic groups $G_s \subset G$ (cf. [34,37]).

4 Applications

4.1 Classification of unipotent spectral transfer morphisms

4.1.1 The classical case

**Proposition 4.1** Between the objects of $\mathfrak{c}_{class}^I, \mathfrak{c}_{class}^{II}, \mathfrak{c}_{class}^{\text{III} \cup \text{IV}}, \mathfrak{c}_{class}^{\text{IV} \cup \text{VI}}$ (where $\mathfrak{c}_{class}^{\text{III} \cup \text{IV}}$ is shorthand for $\mathfrak{c}_{class}^I \cup \mathfrak{c}_{class}^I$, etc.) all STMs are generated by the basic translation STMs we defined in 3.2.7, the extraspecial STMs, and the dihedral group $D_8$ (cf. [54, Remark 7.5]) of spectral isomorphisms. The basic translation STMs commute with each other, and the commutation rules of the basic translation STMs and extra special STMs with the $D_8$ are the obvious ones, where $D_8$ acts on the set of parameter pairs $(m_-, m_+)$ (i.e., $D_8$ acts as a group of endofunctors on each of these categories).

**Proof** For any object $\mathcal{H}$ in $\mathfrak{c}_{class}^I (Y$ as in the Theorem) there exists an STM $\phi : \mathcal{H} \to \mathcal{H}^{\min}$, where $\mathcal{H}^{\min}$ denotes a minimal object, and where $\phi$ is a translation STM or an extraspecial STM. By the essential uniqueness of Theorem 3.4 it follows that any STM $\psi : \mathcal{H} \to \mathcal{H}^{\min}$ is of the form $\psi = \beta \circ \phi \circ \alpha$ with $\alpha \in \text{Aut}_{es}(\mathcal{H})$ and $\beta \in \text{Aut}_{es}(\mathcal{H}^{\min})$. In $\mathfrak{c}_{class}^I$, the group $\text{Aut}_{es}(\mathcal{H})$ is trivial (if the parameters $m_-$ and $m_+$ are unequal) or $C_2$ (if the parameters are equal). If there exists a nontrivial $\alpha_0 \in \text{Aut}_{es}(\mathcal{H})$, then $m_- = m_+$ and it follows easily from the definitions that there also exists a nontrivial $\beta_0 \in \text{Aut}_{es}(\mathcal{H}^{\min})$, and that $\phi$ is equivariant in the sense $\phi \circ \alpha_0 = \beta_0 \circ \phi$. Hence, if $\psi$ is also a composition of basic translation STMs or if $\psi$ is an extra special STM, we see that $\psi = \phi$. From the injectivity (obvious from the definitions) of the basic generating STMs it now follows that the basic translation STMs commute.

We also conclude from the injectivity of the basic generating STMs that, up to spectral isomorphisms, there can exist at most one STM between any two objects of $\mathfrak{c}_{class}^Y$. For $X \in \{I, II, III, IV\}$ it follows from a consideration of the spectral transfer map diagrams (Definition 3.3) of the (essentially unique, injective) STMs $\phi_1 : \mathcal{H}_1 \to \mathcal{H}_1^{\min}$ and $\phi_2 : \mathcal{H}_2 \to \mathcal{H}_2^{\min}$ that a possible factorizing STM $\phi : \mathcal{H}_1 \to \mathcal{H}_2$ (uniquely determined if it exists) must be itself composed of basic translation STMs and spectral
Spectral transfer morphisms

isomorphism itself. It is also easy to see in this way that there can not exist STMs between objects of \( \mathcal{C}_{\text{class}}^{V \cup VI} \) and non-minimal objects of \( \mathcal{C}_{\text{class}}^X \) with \( X \in \{I, II, III, IV\} \).

Between objects of \( \mathcal{C}_{\text{class}}^X \) for \( X \in \{V, VI\} \) there are no STMs. This again follows from the injectivity of the extra special STMs, in view of the fact that the images of two extraspecial STMs of the form \( \phi_1 : \mathcal{H}_1 \rightsqurearrow \mathcal{H}_{\text{min}} \) and \( \phi_2 : \mathcal{H}_2 \rightsqurearrow \mathcal{H}_{\text{min}} \) map to disjoint subsets of the spectrum of the center of \( \mathcal{H}_{\text{min}} \), unless \( \mathcal{H}_1 \) and \( \mathcal{H}_2 \) are isomorphic (this follows from the “extra special bijection” proved in [19]).

As a consequence we obtain a general description of all spectral transfer maps between all unipotent affine Hecke algebras in the classical cases:

**Corollary 4.2** Let \( G \) be connected, absolutely simple, defined and quasisplit over \( k \), split over \( K \), and such that its restricted root system is of classical type. There are no other STMs between the unipotent affine Hecke algebras of the form \( \mathcal{H}^{u,s,e} \) which appear as summands of \( \mathcal{H}_{\text{uni}}(G) \) than the ones obtained by lifting STMs via spectral covering maps of direct summands of \( \mathcal{H}_{\text{uni}}(G) \) to one of \( \mathcal{C}_{\text{class}}^I \), \( \mathcal{C}_{\text{class}}^{II} \), \( \mathcal{C}_{\text{class}}^{III} \) and \( \mathcal{C}_{\text{class}}^{IV} \) (lifting in a sense similar to the discussion in 3.2.7).

It is not difficult to describe all STMs between the unipotent affine Hecke algebras for exceptional types as well, but we will not do this here.

### 4.2 Partitioning of unramified square integrable L-packets according to Bernstein components

Let \( G \) be connected, absolutely simple, defined and quasisplit over \( k \), split over \( K \), and of adjoint type. Let \( \mathcal{H}' \) be a unipotent affine Hecke algebra associated to a unipotent type of an inner form of \( G \) (hence, a summand of \( \mathcal{H}_{\text{uni}}(G) \)). By our Theorem 3.4 we know that there exists an essentially unique \( X_{\text{un}}^s G \)-equivariant STM \( \phi : \mathcal{H}_{\text{uni}}(G) \rightsqurearrow \mathcal{H}_{IM}(G) \), and we know that such a map is compatible with the arithmetic/geometric correspondence of diagrams of Lusztig [40,43]. By [54, Theorem 6.1], this STM \( \phi \) gives rise to a correspondence between components of the tempered irreducible spectra of \( \mathcal{H}' \) and \( \mathcal{H}_{IM}(G) \) which preserves, up to rational constant factors, the Plancherel densities on these components, and which is compatible with the map \( \phi_Z \) on the level of central characters of representations. In particular for unipotent discrete series representations, given an orbit of residual points \( W_0 r_L \in W_0 \backslash T(L) \) for \( \mathcal{H}_{IM}(G) \) (these carry the discrete series representations, by [52]), we collect the irreducible discrete series characters of the various direct summands \( \mathcal{H}' = \mathcal{H}^{u,s,e} \) of \( \mathcal{H}_{\text{uni}}(G) \) whose central character \( W_0^* r_L^* \) satisfies \( \phi_Z(W_0^* r_L^*) = W_0 r_L \).

**Definition 4.3** Given an orbit \( W_0 r_L \) of \( L \)-residual points of \( \mathcal{H}_{IM}(G) \) we form a packet \( \Pi_{W_0 r_L} \) consisting of the unipotent discrete series characters of inner forms of \( G \) for which the corresponding discrete series representation of \( \mathcal{H}' \) (the corresponding summand of \( \mathcal{H}_{\text{uni}}(G) \)) has a central character \( W_0^* r_L^* \) which satisfies \( \phi_Z(W_0^* r_L^*) = W_0 r_L \) (with \( \phi_Z \) as above).

**Corollary 4.4** By Theorem [54, Theorem 6.1], the q-rational part of the formal degree of all the irreducible characters in \( \Pi_{W_0 r_L} \) is the same.
There exists a natural bijection (cf. [52, Corollary B.5], and paragraph 2.3) $\Lambda^e \ni [\lambda] \mapsto W_0^\gamma_{\lambda, L}$ between orbits of discrete unramified Langlands parameters and orbits of residual points $W_0^\gamma_{\lambda, L}$ for $\mathcal{H}^{LM}$. Theorem 3.4 implies that the packets $\Pi_{W_0^\gamma_{\lambda, L}}$ defined by STMs, admit a classification in terms of local systems on the $G^V$-orbits of discrete unramified Langlands parameters:

**Corollary 4.5** ([40–43, Theorem 5.21]) The packet $\Pi_{W_0^\gamma_{\lambda, L}}$ can be parameterized by the disjoint union of the fibres $\tilde{\Lambda}^\nu_u$ (cf. paragraph 2.3 for this notation), where $u \in N_G(\mathbb{B})$ corresponds to the various inner forms of $G$ via Kottwitz's Theorem (here we identify $N_G(\mathbb{B})$ with the character group $\Omega/(1 - \theta)\Omega$ of the center $L \mathbb{Z}$ of $L G$ (cf. Sect. 2.3).

In [13,56] the discrete series characters of arbitrary affine Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}$ are parameterized differently. This point of view will be quite fruitful for the applications we have in mind, especially for unequal parameter Hecke algebras, and this is what we will discuss next.

Let $\mathbb{L}$ be a the ring of complex Laurent polynomials over the natural maximal algebraic torus of (possibly unequal) Hecke parameters associated to the underlying root datum of $\mathcal{H}$ (this ring was denoted by $\Lambda$ in [56]). Explicitly, $\mathbb{L}$ is the ring of Laurent polynomials in invertible indeterminates $v_\alpha,\pm$ (with $\alpha \in \mathcal{R}_0$) subject to the conditions $v_{\alpha, \pm} = v_{w(\alpha), \pm}$ for all $\alpha \in \mathcal{R}_0$ and $w \in W_0$, and $v_{\alpha, -} = 1$ iff $1 - \alpha^\vee \in \mathcal{W} \mathcal{A} \gamma$). We give $\mathbb{L}$ the structure of a $\mathbb{L}$-algebra by putting $v_{\alpha, \pm} = v^{m_{\pm}(\alpha)}$. Then we have a generic affine Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{L}}$ defined over $\mathbb{L}$, and $\mathcal{H} = \mathbb{L} \otimes_{\mathbb{L}} \mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{L}}$.

Let $\mathbb{V}$ be the space of points of the maximal spectrum of $\mathbb{L}$ such that for all $\mathbb{V} = (v_{\alpha, \pm}) \in \mathbb{V}$, we have $v_{\alpha, \pm} := v(v_{\alpha, \pm}) \in \mathbb{R}_+$ for all $\alpha \in \mathcal{R}_0$. Let $\mathbb{V}$ be the space of points $v \in \mathbb{R}_+$ of the maximal spectrum of $\mathbb{L}$. Thus we have an embedding $\mathbb{V} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{V}$, and $v_{\alpha, \pm} = v^{m_{\pm}(\alpha)}$.

It was shown in [56, Theorem 3.4, Theorem 3.5] that an irreducible discrete series character $\delta$ of $\mathcal{H}$ is the specialization $\delta = \tilde{\delta}_L$ at $\mathbb{L}$ of a generic family of irreducible discrete series characters $\tilde{\delta}$ of $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{L}}$ which is well defined in an open neighborhood of $(v^{m_{\pm}(\alpha)})$. Each discrete series character of $\mathbb{H}$ can thus be locally deformed in the parameters $m_{\pm}(\alpha)$. We will write such deformation as $m_{\pm}^e(\alpha) = m_{\pm}(\alpha) + \epsilon_{\pm}(\alpha)$, where $\epsilon_{\pm}(\alpha)$ vary in a sufficiently small open interval $(-\epsilon, \epsilon) \subset \mathbb{R}$. The irreducible discrete series representations of affine Hecke algebras with arbitrary positive parameters $(v^{m_{\pm}^e(\alpha)})$, so in particular of all affine Hecke algebras of the form $\mathcal{H}' = \mathcal{H}^{L, \gamma, e}$, have been classified in [56] from the point of view of deformations over the ring $\mathbb{L}$.

In the case of nonsimply laced irreducible root systems $R_{\mathbb{L}}^{u, \gamma, e}$, the classification of [56] is in terms of the generic central character map gcc which associates to any irreducible discrete series character a $W_0 := W(R_{\mathbb{L}}^{u, \gamma, e})$-orbit $W_0^\gamma$ of generic residual points. A generic residual point $r \in T(\mathbb{L})$ is an $\mathbb{L}$-valued point where $\mu$ has maximal pole order. The set of such points is finite and invariant for the action of $W_0$.

We can choose the generic residual point $r$ always of the form (see [56, Theorem 8.7]) $r = s(e) \exp(\xi) \in T(\mathbb{L})$, where $e$ runs over a complete set of representatives of the $\Gamma := Y/Q(R_{\mathbb{L}}^{\gamma'})$-orbits of vertices of the spectral diagram $\Sigma_s(R^m)$, and $s(e)$ is the corresponding vertex of the dual fundamental alcove $C^\vee \subset \mathbb{R} \otimes Y$. This gives rise
to a semisimple subroot system $R_{\varepsilon(e),1} \subset R_1$, with the parameter function $m_{\varepsilon,\varepsilon}^e(\alpha)$ obtained by restriction of the parameters $m_{\varepsilon,\varepsilon}^e(\alpha)$ to the subdiagram of the geometric diagram $\Sigma_\varepsilon(\mathcal{R}^m)$ obtained by omitting the vertex $e$, and replacing the group of diagram automorphisms $\Gamma$ by the isotropy subgroup $\Gamma_e \subset \Gamma$. Finally, $\xi$ denotes a linear residual point (see [56, Section 6]) for the generic graded affine Hecke algebra defined by $R_{\varepsilon(e),1}$ and $m_{\varepsilon,\varepsilon}^e(\alpha)$.

Thus $\xi$ depends linearly on parameters $m_{\varepsilon,\varepsilon}^e(\alpha)$ of the graded affine Hecke algebra. The specialization $W_{0r_0}$ of the orbit $W_{0r}$ at $\varepsilon = 0$ is a confluence of finitely many orbits of generic residual points $W_{0r_i}$, with $i \in I_{W_{0r_0}}$ (some finite set which one can explicitly determine, see [56, Section 6]) from the explicit classification of linear residual points). For each irreducible discrete series character $\delta$ with central character $W_{0r_0}$, its unique continuous deformation $\tilde{\delta}$, locally in the Hecke parameters, has a central character of $\tilde{\delta}$ equal to one of the orbits $W_{0r_0}$ of generic residual points which specialize at $\varepsilon = 0$ to $W_{0r_0}$.

This defines [56] a unique “generic central character” map $gcc$” from the set of irreducible discrete series at central character $W_{0r_0}$ to the set $I_{W_{0r_0}}$ turns out to be bijective with the single exception of the orbit of generic residual points denoted $f_8$ of $F_4$ (which is one of the three generic residual points which come together at the weighted Dynkin diagram of the minimal unipotent orbit of $F_4$). In this case, there are two generic discrete series associated to $f_8$. The map $gcc$ also works well for the affine Hecke algebras of type $D_n$, by relating this case with affine Hecke algebras of type $C_n(0,0)[q]$. We refer to [56] for details. The cases of type $E_n$ have to be treated in a different way (classically as in [28], or see [13]).

We would like to match up these two ways of parameterizing the discrete series characters in the packet $\Pi_\lambda$ (with $[\lambda] \in \Lambda^e$). This will be important for the purpose of proving Theorem 4.11. Indeed, recall that the formal degree of $\tilde{\delta}$ was shown to be continuous in terms of $(\varepsilon_{\pm}(\alpha))$ [56, Theorem 2.60, Theorem 5.12], and that it was given explicitly by the product formula [56, Theorem 5.12]. In addition it is known [13] that the formal degree of a generic family of discrete series characters is a product of an explicitly known rational constant and an explicit rational function of the parameters $v_{\alpha,\pm}$. This enables us to compute the rational constants in the formal degree of any discrete series character $\delta$ of any normalized unipotent affine Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}' = \mathcal{H}^{u,\delta,e}$ by a limit argument, using the generic family $\tilde{\delta}$ and its formal degree. Motivated by this, let us consider in more detail our parameterization with this comparison in mind.

### 4.3 Parameterization for classical types

For $\text{PGL}_n$, this was discussed in paragraph 3.2.2.

For classical groups (other than type $A$) everything is governed by Hecke algebras of the form $C_n(m_-,m_+)[q^b]$, via the spectral correspondences of certain spectral covering morphisms. These correspondences can be made explicit by restriction and induction operations with respect to subalgebras of equal rank, and this will be discussed in detail when treating the various cases of classical type. In this paragraph we will concentrate on the principles for Hecke algebras of type $C_n(m_-,m_+)[q^b]$. 
The corresponding graded affine Hecke algebras have a root system of type $R_{5(e),0}$ of type $B_{n-} \times B_{n+}$, where $n- + n+ = n$, and graded Hecke algebra parameters $(m-, m+)$. A $W_{5(e),0}$-orbit of generic linear residual points is given by the $W_{5(e),0} = W_0(B_{n-}) \times W_0(B_{n+})$-orbit of an ordered pair $(\xi-, \xi+)$, where $\xi\pm$ is a vector of affine linear functions of $e\pm$ such that $\xi\pm(e\pm)$ is the vector of contents of the boxes of the “$m\pm$-tableau” of a partition $\pi\pm$ of $n\pm$ with the property that at $e=0$, the extremities of the resulting $m\pm$-tableau are all distinct.

At the “special” parameter value $m\pm$ (integral or half-integral), the $W_0(B_{n\pm})$-orbit of the vector $\xi\pm(0)$ is an orbit of linear residual points at parameter $m\pm$. By a result of Slooten [63] (also see [56]), the set of such orbits of linear residual points is in bijection with the set of “unipotent partitions” $u\pm = u\pm_0$ of length $l\pm \geq m\pm - \frac{1}{2}$ of $N\pm := 2n\pm + (m\pm - \frac{1}{2})(m\pm + \frac{1}{2})$, consisting of distinct even parts (if $m\pm$ is half integral), or a partition $u\pm$ of length $l\pm \geq m\pm$ of $N\pm := 2n\pm + m\pm^2$, having distinct odd parts (if $m\pm$ is integral). Let us call such a pair $u = (u-, u_+)$ of partitions a distinguished unipotent partition of type $m = (m-, m+)$. This set of partitions $\pi\pm$ (and thus the set of $W_0(B_{n\pm})$-orbits of generic residual points $W_0(B_{n\pm})\xi\pm$ which are confluent at $e\pm = 0$ to the same orbit $W_0(B_{n\pm})\xi\pm(0)$) was parameterized by Slooten in terms of the so-called $m\pm$-symbols $\sigma\pm$. These symbols are certain Lusztig–Shoji symbols with defect $D\pm := [m\pm]$ (see [63], [56, Definition 6.9]). Slooten’s symbols [56, Definition 6.11] attached to orbits $W_0(B_{n\pm})\xi\pm(0)$ all have the same parts, but they are distinguished from each other by the selection of the parts which appear in the top row.

Remark 4.6 In particular, there exists $\binom{2l+d}{l}$ such symbols, except when $u\pm$ contains 0 as a part (which may happen if $m\pm$ is half integral), in which case there are $\binom{2l+d-1}{l}$ such symbols (since 0 must appear in the top row in such case).

Let us call these Slooten’s symbols associated to $u\pm$ at parameter ratio $m\pm$ the $u\pm$-symbols of type $m\pm$. The point of view in [63] is that of the deformation picture sketched above: The symbols are “confluence data”, and each such symbol represents an orbit of generic residual points which evaluates to $W_0(B_{n\pm})\xi\pm(0)$ at the parameter ratio $m\pm$. It is convenient to formulate the results of this “abstract” classification in terms of abstract packets of representations associated to central characters of the discrete series of the minimal objects of $\mathfrak{g}^{I}_{\text{class}}$, $\mathfrak{g}^{II}_{\text{class}}$, $\mathfrak{g}^{III\cup IV}_{\text{class}}$ and $\mathfrak{g}^{IV\cup VI}_{\text{class}}$.

Proposition 4.7 Let $\mathcal{H} = C_n(m-, m_+)[q^b]$ be an affine Hecke algebra which appears as an object of $\mathfrak{g}_X^{\text{class}}$ for $X = I, II, III$ or $IV$. Let $u = (u-, u_+)$ be an ordered pair of distinguished unipotent partitions corresponding to a central character $W_0 r'$ of a discrete series character of $\mathcal{H}$, with $u\pm$ of type $m\pm$. Let $\phi : \mathcal{H} \to \mathcal{H}$ be the translation STM to a minimal object $\mathcal{H}$ of $\mathfrak{g}_X^{\text{class}}$. Let $\phi Z(W_0 r') = W_0 r$. Then the ordered pair of distinguished unipotent partitions corresponding to $W_0 r$ is equal to $u$ as well! The set of irreducible discrete series characters of $\mathcal{H}$ in $\Pi_{W_0 r'}$ is parameterized by ordered pairs $(\sigma-, \sigma_+)$, where $\sigma\pm$ is a $u\pm$-symbol of type $m\pm$. Let $\Pi^Y_{W_0 r}$ be the disjoint union of all sets of irreducible discrete series characters of the objects of $\mathfrak{g}^Y_{\text{class}}$, with $Y = I, II, III \cup V$ or $IV\cup VI$, which are assigned to $W_0 r$ in this way via the translation STMs. The extraspecial STM’s contribute 1, 2 or 4 elements to $\Pi^Y_{W_0 r}$ (see Proposition 4.8), for each discrete series central character $W_0 r$ of $\mathcal{H}$. 
In the context of an unramified classical group of adjoint type $G$, the Hecke algebras of the form $\mathcal{H}^{u,\mathfrak{s}}$ are direct sums of normalized extended affine Hecke algebras $\mathcal{H}^{u,\mathfrak{s},e}$ which are spectral coverings of objects of $\mathcal{C}_{\text{class}}$. In particular, an unramified discrete Langlands parameter $\lambda$ for $G$ determines (via the comparison of the Kazhdan–Lusztig classification and the classification of discrete series representations as in [56]) an orbit of residual points $W_0r$ for $\mathcal{H}^{LM}(G)$. In turn, via the morphism [54, Corollary 5.5] associated to this spectral covering map, this determines a pair $(u_-, u_+)$ of distinguished unipotent partitions in the sense of Proposition 4.7, for an appropriate pair of parameters $(m_-, m_+)$ of the form $(m_-, m_+) = (0, \frac{1}{2}), (1, \frac{1}{2}), (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}), (0, 0), (0, 1) \text{ or } (1, 1)$ (see paragraph 3.2.6). Working this out amounts to determining the multiplicities and types of the normalized extended affine Hecke algebras $\mathcal{H}^{u,\mathfrak{s},e}$, and the branching rules for the algebra inclusions associated to the spectral covering maps to the relevant objects of $\mathcal{C}_{\text{class}}$. This is not difficult, and we can check that in all classical cases the STM $\Phi$ of Theorem 3.4 gives rise to packets $\Pi_{W_0r}$ of discrete series characters whose members are parameterized by pairs of Slooten’s symbols or come from an extraspecial STM (see paragraphs 4.6.1, 4.6.2, 4.6.3 for more details).

Slooten’s symbols are known to correspond with Lusztig’s symbols [37] if one uses Lusztig’s arithmetic/geometric correspondences for the “geometric” graded affine Hecke algebras in the following sense. Let the central character $W_0r_0$ of a discrete series character $\pi$ of $C_n(m_-, m_+)[q^B]$ be given by the pair of unipotent partitions $(u_-, u_+)$ (where $u_\pm$ has at least $|m_\pm|$ parts). The set of discrete series characters with central character $W_0r_0$ is parameterized by the set of generic central characters $W_0r$ (see [56]) which evaluate to $W_0r_0$, via the map $gcc$. In turn, these generic central characters are parameterized by pairs $\sigma_-, \sigma_+$ of the Slooten symbols (with defects $D_\pm = |m_\pm|$) covering $(u_-, u_+)$. By the results of [10,42], [27, Section 4], the top graded part with respect to Slooten’s functions $a_{m_\pm}$ [63] of the corresponding graded Hecke algebra module is the irreducible $W(C_{n_-}) \times W(C_{n_+})$-module corresponding to $(\sigma_-, \sigma_+)$, via the generalized Springer correspondence of [46]. Via Proposition 4.7, the spectral correspondences of the standard STMs to $\mathcal{H}^{LM}(G)$ together exhaust the set of pairs of Slooten symbols $(\sigma_-, \sigma_+)$. The same is known to be true for the additional contributions to packet $\Pi_{W_0r}^{\mathfrak{y}}$ coming from the extraspecial STMs (see [10], [27, Section 4]). These remarkable facts should be considered as an aspect of Langlands duality. Slooten’s symbols are defined entirely in terms of affine Hecke algebras (describing the set of orbits of generic residual points specializing to the central character of a discrete series representation), whereas Lusztig’s symbols describe cuspidal local systems on an associated nilpotent orbit of $L^*G$. Comparing this with Theorem 3.4 and Proposition 4.7 we see that our parametrization of $\Pi_{W_0r}$ matches with Lusztig’s assignment [40,43] of unramified Langlands parameters to the members of $\Pi_{W_0r}$.

We see that the defect $(D_-, D_+)$ of an unordered pair $(\sigma_-, \sigma_+)$ of $u$-symbols for a member of $\Pi_{W_0r}$ (corresponding to a pair of distinguished unipotent partitions $(u_-, u_+)$) determines the parameters of the affine Hecke algebra from which it originates under the STM $\Phi$. This determines the Bernstein component to which the corresponding discrete series character belongs (up to the action of $X^*_\text{un}(G)$).

The final statement of Proposition 4.7 will be proved in [19]. The additional contributions from the extraspecial STMs to the packets of unipotent discrete series of
PCSp\(_{2n}\), \(P((\text{CO}^*_{2n})^0)\) correspond to the fact that one takes the centralizers of the discrete Langlands parameter in the Spin group. This gives rise to a nontrivial central extension by \(C_2\) of the centralizer in SO\(_{2n}\) (or SO\(_{2n+1}\) respectively). These can be described in detail in terms of central products of groups of type \(D_8\) (the dihedral group with 8 elements), \(Q_8\), \(C_2^2\) or \(C_4\) (see [37]) and among those groups we typically find extraspecial 2-groups. The precise type of the groups that arise is complicated, but we are merely interested the the number of their irreducible representations and their dimensions which is less difficult, following the description in [37] (and also using [61] for the twisted cases) one obtains:

**Proposition 4.8** Let \(\lambda\) be an unramified Langlands parameter for the discrete series for PCSp\(_{2n}\) (with \(n \geq 2\)), \(P(\text{CO}^0_{2n})\) (with \(n \geq 4\)), and \(P((\text{CO}^*_{2n})^0)\) (with \(n \geq 4\)). Then \(\lambda\) determines an ordered pair \((u_-, u_+)\) of distinguished unipotent partitions for the parameters \(m = (m_-, m_+) = (0, 1)\) (if \(G = \text{PCSp}_{2n}\)), for \(m = (0, 0)\) (if \(G = P(\text{CO}^0_{2n})\)) or for \(m = (1, 1)\) (if \(G = P((\text{CO}^*_{2n})^0)\)). Let \(l = (l_-, l_+)\), with \(l\pm\) the number of parts of \(u_\pm\). Thus \(u_\pm\) is a partition with distinct odd parts, and \(|u| := |u_-| + |u_+| = 2n\) with \(l_\pm\) both even if \(G = P(\text{CO}^0_{2n}); |u| = 2n + 1\) with \(l_-\) even and \(l_+\) odd if \(G = \text{PCSp}_{2n}\), and \(|u| = 2n\) with \(l_\pm\) both odd if \(G = P((\text{CO}^*_{2n})^0)\).

Let us write \(2^{(2a)+b}\) for a 2-group of size \(2^{2a+b}\) which has \(2^{2a+b-1}\) one-dimensional irreducible representations, and \(2^{b-1}\) irreducibles of dimension \(2^a\).

If \(u_-\) is the zero partition, then \(A_\lambda\) (as defined in paragraph 2.3) is of type \(2^{(|l_-|-1)+1}\) if \(l_+\) is odd, and of type \(2^{(|l_-|-2)+2}\) if \(l_+\) is even. If \(u_+\) and \(u_-\) are both nonzero, then \(A_\lambda\) is of type \(2^{(|l_-|+|l_+|-4)+3}\) if \(l_\pm\) are both even, \(A_\lambda\) is of type \(2^{(|l_-|+|l_+|-3)+2}\) if \(l_\pm\) are unequal modulo 2, and \(A_\lambda\) is of type \(2^{(|l_-|+|l_+|-2)+1}\) if \(l_\pm\) are both odd.

**4.4 Parameterization for split exceptional groups**

For split exceptional groups, the major work to match up the irreducible discrete series characters of affine Hecke algebra summands of \(\mathcal{H}_{\text{uni}}(G)\) with Lusztig’s parameters has been done by Reeder in [60] by computing the \(W\)-types explicitly. With this parameterization, the main Theorem of [60] is known to be a special case of the conjecture [26, Conjecture 1.4] (as discussed loc. cit.), which takes a lot of work out of our hands.

For the types \(E_6\) and \(E_7\) we need in addition to discuss the contribution of the nontrivial inner forms, which we take up in the next two paragraphs.

**4.4.1 Inner forms of the split adjoint group \(G\) of type \(E_6\)** The inner forms of \(G\) are parameterized by \(u \in \Omega \approx C_3\). We have \(X^*_{\text{un}}(G) = \Omega^*\). For \(u = 1\) we have the following \(X^*_{\text{un}}(G)\) orbits of unipotent types: \(s_{\Omega^0}^1, s_{D_4}^1, s_{E_6}^1|_{\Omega^2}\). For \(u \neq 1\) we have the following orbits of unipotent types: \(s_{\Omega^0}^u, s_{D_4[u]}^u, s_{D_4[-1]}^u\). The orbit of \(s\) is a torsor for \((\Omega^u_1)^*\) (a quotient of \(X^*_{\text{un}}(G)\)). By inspection we check:

**Remark 4.9** In all the cases above, we have \(\Omega_{\frac{1}{2}}^u = (u) := \Omega_u \subset \Omega\).

We choose an equivariant bijection \(\alpha \rightarrow s_\alpha\) between \(\Omega_u^*\) and the orbit of \(s\). Then \(\mathcal{H}_{\text{uni}}(G)\) is isomorphic to the direct sum of the extended affine Hecke algebras \(\mathcal{H}^{u,s_\alpha,e}\).
Table 1 The packets $\Pi^u_\lambda$ for type $E_6$ and the contributing STMs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\lambda$</th>
<th>$\Omega^*$</th>
<th>$A_\lambda$</th>
<th>STMs for $\Pi^u_\lambda$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$E_6$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$C_3$</td>
<td>$u = 1 : \Phi^1_{\emptyset}(E_6)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$u = 1 : \Phi^1_{\emptyset}(g_1)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$E_6(a_1)$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$C_3$</td>
<td>$u = 1 : \Phi^1_{\emptyset}(E_6(a_1))$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$u = 1 : \Phi^1_{\emptyset}(g_2)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$E_6(a_3)$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$\delta_2 \times C_3$</td>
<td>$u = 1 : \Phi^1_{\emptyset}(E_6(a_3))$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$u = 1 : \Phi^1_{\emptyset}(g_3); \Phi^1_{D_4[1]}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$A_1 A_5$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$C_2 \times C_3$</td>
<td>$u = 1 : \Phi^1_{\emptyset}(A_1 A_5); \Phi^1_{D_4}(A_2)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$u = 1 : \Phi^1_{\emptyset}(A_1^2); \Phi^1_{D_4[1]}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$A_2^3$</td>
<td>$C_3$</td>
<td>$C_3 \times C_3$</td>
<td>$u = 1 : \Phi^1_{\emptyset}(A_2) (\alpha \in \Omega^*)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$u = 1 : \Phi^1_{\emptyset}(A_2) (\alpha \in \Omega^*)$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where $u \in \Omega$, $s$ runs over the orbits of unipotent types, and $\alpha \in \Omega^*_u$. By Theorem 3.4 there exists an essentially unique $\Omega^*$-equivariant collection of STMs $\Phi^u_{\emptyset, \alpha} : \mathcal{H}^u_{\emptyset, \alpha, e} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^{LM}$. Assume that we have chosen such a collection of STMs.

The extended affine Hecke algebras $\mathcal{H}^u_{\emptyset, \alpha, e}$ of positive rank which appear as summand of $\mathcal{H}_{un}(G)$ are: $E_6[q]$ (for $s^1_{D_4}$), $A_2[q^4]$ (for $s^1_{D_4}$), $G_2(1, 3)[q]$ (for $s^u_{\emptyset}$ with $u \neq 1$). It turns out that for each $u \in \Omega$, $G^u$ has 21 unipotent discrete series representations.

Table 1 displays for each $X^*_u(G) = \Omega^*$-orbit of discrete unramified Langlands parameters: A representative $\lambda$, its isotropy group $\Omega^*_\lambda$, the group $A_\lambda$, and for each $u \in \Omega$, the STMs $\Phi^u_{\emptyset, \alpha}$ which contribute to the corresponding packet $\Pi^u_\lambda$ of unipotent discrete series of $G^u$. The argument of the STM indicates the corresponding central character of $\mathcal{H}^u_{\emptyset, \alpha, e}$, expressed in terms of central characters of graded Hecke algebras via [56, Theorem 8.7], using standard notations referring to distinguished nilpotent orbits for equal parameter cases, and notations for a corresponding generic linear central character as in [56, Section 6] otherwise.

We choose the packets $\Pi^u_\lambda := \Pi^u_{\emptyset, A_\lambda, L}$ compatibly with respect to the $X^*_u(G)$-action, but the precise composition of the $\Pi^u_\lambda$ depends on the choices of the STMs $\Phi^u_{\emptyset, \alpha}$. Recall from Sect. 2.3 that their parameterization by the elements of $\text{Irr}^u(A_\lambda)$ is chosen in a $X^*_u(G)$-invariant way. By this requirement it suffices to fix the parameterization of the $\Pi^u_\lambda$ for a set of representatives $\lambda$ of the $X^*_u(G)$-orbits of discrete unramified Langlands parameters. With the choices made above, the parameterization of the packets $\Pi^1_\lambda$ is determined if we also agree that the generic member of $\Pi^1_\lambda$ corresponds to the trivial representation of $A_\lambda$. For $u \neq 1$ and $\lambda = A_1 A_5$ or $A_2^3$, more information is needed to determine the exact parameterization of the sets $\Pi^u_\lambda$ (of size 2 and 3 respectively) by a local system as in [40]. Since $A_\lambda$ is abelian here, Theorem 4.11 is independent of such choices. Therefore, we ignore this issue here.

4.4.2 The parameterization for inner forms of the split adjoint group $G$ of type $E_7$

We use the same setup and notations as for the case of $E_6$. The inner forms of $G$ are
parameterized by \( u \in \Omega \approx C_2 \). We have \( X^*_u(G) = \Omega^* \). For \( u = 1 \) we have the following \( X^*_u(G) \) orbits of unipotent types: \( s_{\theta}^1, s_{D_4}^1, s_{E_6[\theta]}^1, s_{E_7[-\xi]}^1 \). For \( u = -1 \) we have the following orbits of unipotent types: \( s_{\theta}^u, s_{A_5}^\theta, s_{E_6[1]}^\theta, s_{E_6[\theta]}^u \), \( s_{E_6[\theta^2]}^u \). The orbit of \( s \) is a torsor for \( (\Omega^u)^* \) (a quotient of \( X^*_u(G) \)). By inspection we check that the analog of Remark 4.9 again holds.

The extended affine Hecke algebras \( H_u, s_{\mu, e} \) of positive rank which appear a as summand of \( H_{\text{uni}}(G) \) are for \( u = 1 \): \( E_7[\theta] \) (for \( s_{\theta}^1 \)), \( B_3(4, 1)[\theta] \) (for \( s_{D_4}^1 \)), \( C_9(9, 9)[\theta] \) (for \( s_{E_6[\theta]}^1 \)), and moreover for \( u = -1 \): \( F_4(1, 2)[\theta] \) (for \( s_{\theta}^{-1} \)), and \( C_1(9, 7)[\theta] \) (for \( s_{E_6[\theta]}^u \)). For each \( u \in \Omega \), \( G^u \) has 44 unipotent discrete series representations. See Table 2. In order to understand the \( u = -1 \) cases of \( \lambda = A_1D_6, A_1D_6[93], A_1D_6[75] \), the following remark is important:

**Remark 4.10** The STMs \( \Phi_{\theta}^{-1, \pm 1} : F_4(1, 2)[\theta] \to E_7[\theta] \) were constructed at the end of paragraph 3.2.4. Let us write \( \Phi := \Phi_{\theta}^{-1, \pm 1} \), and let \( \Psi \) denote the nontrivial essentially strict spectral automorphism of \( E_7[\theta] \). Then \( \Phi \) has the following remarkable property (which is easy to check knowing the spectral map diagram): Let \( \lambda_{[3]}, \lambda_{[111]}, \lambda_{[21]} \) be the three orbits of residual points of type \( A_1 \times C_3 \), and let \( \mu_{[4]}, \mu_{[31]}, \mu_{[22]} \) be the three orbits of residual points of type \( B_4 \). Enumerate these as \( \lambda_i \) and \( \mu_i \) (\( i = 1, 2, 3 \)) in this order. Then \( \Phi_{\lambda}(\lambda_i) = (\Psi_{\theta} \circ \Phi_{\lambda})(\mu_i) \) for all \( i \).

The precise constituents of the packets \( \Pi^u_{\lambda} \) depend on the choices of the STMs \( \Phi_{\lambda}^{u, \alpha} \). Again the exact parameterization of the packets by \( \text{Irr}^{u}(A_\lambda) \) is not uniquely determined for all \( \lambda \) and \( u \). If \( A_\lambda \) is abelian, this does not affect the statement of Theorem 4.11, and we ignore this problem here (but: see [13]). But for \( \lambda = E_7(a_5) \) and \( u = -1 \) we need to be more careful. This packet corresponds to the generic central character \( f_8 \) (notation as in [56, Section 7]) of \( F_4(1, 2)[\theta] \). As was explained in [60], [56, Section 7], [13, paragraph 3.5.2], there are two algebraic generic parameter families \( \delta_8' \) and \( \delta_8'' \) of irreducible discrete series characters of \( F_4(m_1, m_2)[\theta] \) which stay as irreducible discrete series for all \( m_1, m_2 > 0 \) (and in particular the corresponding \( W_0(F_4) \)-types are independent of the parameters). One of these (\( \delta_8' \) say) is 10-dimensional, and specializes at equal parameters for \( F_4 \) to the discrete series [60] with Langlands parameters \( (F_4(a_3), [4]). \) The other, \( \delta_8'' \) restricts to the discrete series with Langlands parameters \( (F_4(a_3), [22]). \) Comparing with the tables in [64], we see that \( \delta_8' \) corresponds with \( (E_7(a_5), [3]) \), while \( \delta_8'' \) corresponds to \( (E_7(a_5), [21]). \) On the other hand, by [56] and [13] we conclude that \( f_{\deg}(\delta_8'') = 2f_{\deg}(\delta_8') \), and this is also equal to \( 2f_{\deg}(E_6[1]). \) In view of the above Langlands parameters, this is in accordance with the conjecture [26, Conjecture 1.4].

### 4.5 Parameterization for non-split quasisplit exceptional groups

The parameterization and the STMs for the remaining twisted exceptional cases were discussed in 3.2.5. By Corollary 4.4, Corollary 4.5 and Remark 3.7 it then follows that Lusztig’s parameterization of \( \prod_{W_{\theta}W_{\alpha}} \) is uniquely determined by this, so this gives rise to a canonical matching of Lusztig’s parameterization and our parameterization.
Table 2  The packets $\Pi^{\mu}_{\lambda}$ for type E7 and the contributing STMs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\lambda$</th>
<th>$\Omega^{*}_{\lambda}$</th>
<th>$A_{\lambda}$</th>
<th>STMs for $\Pi^{\mu}_{\lambda}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>C2</td>
<td>$u = 1 : \Phi_{\Theta}^{1,1}(E_7)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$u = -1 : \Phi_{\Theta}^{\alpha,1}(f_1)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E7(a1)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>C2</td>
<td>$u = 1 : \Phi_{\Theta}^{1,1}(E_7(a1))$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$u = -1 : \Phi_{\Theta}^{\alpha,1}(f_2)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E7(a2)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>C2</td>
<td>$u = 1 : \Phi_{\Theta}^{1,1}(E_7(a2))$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$u = -1 : \Phi_{\Theta}^{\alpha,1}(f_3)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E7(a3)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$S_2 \times C_2$</td>
<td>$u = 1 : \Phi_{\Theta}^{1,1}(E_7(a3))$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$u = -1 : \Phi_{\Theta}^{\alpha,1}(f_4)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E7(a4)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$S_2 \times C_2$</td>
<td>$u = 1 : \Phi_{\Theta}^{1,1}(E_7(a4))$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$u = -1 : \Phi_{\Theta}^{\alpha,1}(f_6)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E7(a5)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$S_3 \times C_2$</td>
<td>$u = 1 : \Phi_{\Theta}^{1,1}(E_7(a5))$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$u = -1 : \Phi_{\Theta}^{\alpha,1}(f_8); \Phi_{\Theta}^{\mu,1}(2E_6[31])$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1D6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$C_2 \times C_2$</td>
<td>$u = 1 : \Phi_{\Theta}^{1,1}(A_1D_6); \Phi_{\Theta}^{1,1}(B_3)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$u = -1 : \Phi_{\Theta}^{\alpha,1}(A_1C_3); \Phi_{\Theta}^{\alpha,1}(B_4)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1D6[93]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$C_2 \times C_2$</td>
<td>$u = 1 : \Phi_{\Theta}^{1,1}(A_1D_6[93]); \Phi_{\Theta}^{1,1}(B_3[111])$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$u = -1 : \Phi_{\Theta}^{\alpha,1}(A_1C_3[111]); \Phi_{\Theta}^{\alpha,1}(B_4[31])$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1D6[75]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$C_2 \times C_2$</td>
<td>$u = 1 : \Phi_{\Theta}^{1,1}(A_1D_6[75]); \Phi_{\Theta}^{1,1}(B_3[21])$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$u = -1 : \Phi_{\Theta}^{\alpha,1}(A_1C_3[21]); \Phi_{\Theta}^{\alpha,1}(B_4[22])$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2A5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$C_3 \times C_2$</td>
<td>$u = 1 : \Phi_{\Theta}^{1,1}(A_2A_5); \Phi_{\Theta}^{1,1}(E_6[\theta])$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$u = -1 : \Phi_{\Theta}^{\alpha,1}(A_2A_2); \Phi_{\Theta}^{\alpha,1}(2E_6[\theta])$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2^3A1</td>
<td>C2</td>
<td>$C_4 \times C_2$</td>
<td>$u = 1 : \Phi_{\Theta}^{1,1}(A_2^3A_1); \Phi_{\Theta}^{1,1}(A_3); \Phi_{\Theta}^{1,1}(E_7[\pm \xi])$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$u = -1 : \Phi_{\Theta}^{\alpha,1}(A_3A_1); \Phi_{\Theta}^{\alpha,1}(2A_5(A_1))$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A7</td>
<td>C2</td>
<td>C4</td>
<td>$u = 1 : \Phi_{\Theta}^{1,1}(A_3); \Phi_{\Theta}^{1,1}(D_4(A_3))$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$u = -1 : \Phi_{\Theta}^{\alpha,1}(A_3^2A_1)$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.6 Formal degree of unipotent discrete series representations

The application in this section is independent of the uniqueness result based on [19].

A general conjecture has been put forward by [26] expressing the formal degree of a discrete series character in terms of the adjoint gamma factor (also see [20]). Recall
that our standing assumption is that $G$ is a connected, absolutely simple algebraic group of adjoint type, defined and quasisplit over $k$, and split over $K$.

In order to formulate the conjecture in our setting, we first should note that the Haar measures in [26] are equal to those we have used (following [17]) times $v^{-\dim(G)}$. Hence the formal degrees in [26] are $v^{\dim(G)}$ times the formal degree in our setting. Let $G'$ be an inner form of $G$. Given a discrete unramified local Langlands parameter $\lambda$ for $G$, we defined $A_{\lambda}$ (see 2.3). Suppose that for an irreducible representation $\rho \in \Irr(A'^u)$ we have a corresponding unipotent (or unramified) discrete series representation $\pi(\lambda, \rho)$ of $G'_u$, satisfying the expected character identities as asserted in the local Langlands conjecture.

Then [26, Conjecture 1.4] (also see [20, Conjecture 7.1]) is equivalent to (with our normalization of Haar measures):

$$ fdeg(\pi(\lambda, \rho)) = \pm \frac{\dim(\rho)}{|A_{\lambda}|} v^{-\dim(G)} \gamma(\lambda) \quad (37) $$

where $\gamma$ denotes the adjoint gamma factor of the discrete local Langlands parameter $\lambda$. Following [26, Lemma 3.4], it is easy to show that (using the notations of 2.3)

$$ \gamma(\lambda) = \pm v^{\dim(G)} (\mu^{IM}(r)) \quad (38) $$

where we should remind the reader that the normalization of the $\mu$-function $\mu^{IM}$ of $\mathcal{H}^{IM}(G)$ is given by the trace $\tau^{IM}$ such that $\tau^{IM}(1) = \text{Vol}(\mathbb{B}_F)^{-1}$. It was verified in [26] that Reeder’s results [60] for Iwahori spherical discrete series representations of adjoint, split exceptional groups over a non-archimedean field are compatible with the conjecture. We are now able to extend this result to arbitrary adjoint absolutely simple groups over a non-archimedean local field which split over an unramified field extension.

**Theorem 4.11** Conjecture [26, Conjecture 1.4] [equivalent to equation (37)] holds for all unipotent discrete series representations of inner forms $G'^u$ of an unramified connected absolutely simple group $G$ of adjoint, type defined over a non-archimedean local field $k$, where we use Lusztig’s parametrization of unipotent discrete series representations as Langlands parameters.

**Proof** We need to consider the classical groups, the nontrivial inner forms of split exceptional groups, and the non-split quasisplit exceptional groups. The way in which we assign unramified discrete Langlands parameters to the members of the packets $\Pi_{W_{0r,\lambda}}$ of discrete series characters of Definition 4.3 for these cases was explained in Sects. 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5.

We know that $\pi(\lambda, \rho)$ corresponds via Lusztig’s arithmetic-geometric correspondences to an irreducible discrete series representation $\delta_{\lambda, \rho}$ of an extended affine Hecke algebra of type $\mathcal{H}^{u, s, e}_{\lambda}$ for some cuspidal type $s$ of $G'^u$. By our main Theorem 3.4, there exists an STM $\phi : \mathcal{H}^{u, s, e}_{\lambda} \to \mathcal{H}^{1M}(G)$ such that $\phi_Z(\text{cc}(\delta_{\lambda, \rho})) = W_0 r$, and we have

$$ fdeg(\pi(\lambda, \rho)) = fdeg_{\mathcal{H}^{u, s, e}_{\lambda}}(\delta_{\lambda, \rho}) = c_{\lambda, \rho} (\mu^{IM}(r)) \quad (39) $$
for some rational constant \( c(\lambda, \rho) \in \mathbb{Q} \). Combining (37) and (38) we see that what is necessary to verify in order to prove the conjecture in these cases is that

\[
c(\lambda, \rho) = \pm \frac{\dim(\rho)}{|A_\lambda|}
\]

(40)

In [20, Section 5.1] it was shown that

\[
\gamma(\lambda) = |C^F_\lambda| q^{N^-} \gamma(\lambda)_q
\]

(41)

with \( \gamma(\lambda)_q \) a \( q \)-rational number, \( N^- \in \mathbb{N} \) (which is in fact always 0 with our definition of \( q \)-rational numbers, but this is not important here), and \( C^F_\lambda \subset A_\lambda \) a normal subgroup such that

\[
A_\lambda / C^F_\lambda \approx \left( \pi_0(M_\lambda) \right)^F ,
\]

(42)

is the group of \( F \)-fixed points in the component group of the centralizer \( M_\lambda \) of \( \lambda \rvert_{\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})} \) in \( G^\lor \). (The group \( C^F_\lambda \) is the group of \( F \)-fixed points in the identity component \( M^0_\lambda \) of \( M_\lambda \) (a torus).) With this notation we are reduced to proving that

\[
fdeg_{H^{u,s,e}}(\delta(\lambda, \rho)) \sim \pm \frac{\dim(\rho)}{|\pi_0(M_\lambda)|} q^{N^-}
\]

(43)

(where \( \sim \) refers to asymptotic behavior if \( q \) tends to 0) for some \( N^- \in \mathbb{N} \). Let us write \( \lambda_{\text{ad}} \) for the composition of \( \lambda \) with the canonical homomorphism of \( G^\lor \) to \( G^\lor_{\text{ad}} \). In the twisted cases it is helpful to note that \( A_\lambda / L^Z \) is the centralizer of \( \lambda_{\text{ad}} \) in \( G^\lor \). (The group \( C^F_\lambda \) is the group of \( F \)-fixed points in the identity component \( M^0_\lambda \) of \( M_\lambda \) (a torus).) With this notation we are reduced to proving that

(\( \sim \) refers to asymptotic behavior if \( q \) tends to 0) for some \( N^- \in \mathbb{N} \). Let us write \( \lambda_{\text{ad}} \) for the composition of \( \lambda \) with the canonical homomorphism of \( G^\lor \) to \( G^\lor_{\text{ad}} \). In the twisted cases it is helpful to note that \( A_\lambda / L^Z \) is the centralizer of \( \lambda_{\text{ad}} \) in \( G^\lor \). (The group \( C^F_\lambda \) is the group of \( F \)-fixed points in the identity component \( M^0_\lambda \) of \( M_\lambda \) (a torus).) With this notation we are reduced to proving that

(\( \sim \) refers to asymptotic behavior if \( q \) tends to 0) for some \( N^- \in \mathbb{N} \). Let us write \( \lambda_{\text{ad}} \) for the composition of \( \lambda \) with the canonical homomorphism of \( G^\lor \) to \( G^\lor_{\text{ad}} \). In the twisted cases it is helpful to note that \( A_\lambda / L^Z \) is the centralizer of \( \lambda_{\text{ad}} \) in \( G^\lor \). (The group \( C^F_\lambda \) is the group of \( F \)-fixed points in the identity component \( M^0_\lambda \) of \( M_\lambda \) (a torus).) With this notation we are reduced to proving that

(\( \sim \) refers to asymptotic behavior if \( q \) tends to 0) for some \( N^- \in \mathbb{N} \). Let us write \( \lambda_{\text{ad}} \) for the composition of \( \lambda \) with the canonical homomorphism of \( G^\lor \) to \( G^\lor_{\text{ad}} \). In the twisted cases it is helpful to note that \( A_\lambda / L^Z \) is the centralizer of \( \lambda_{\text{ad}} \) in \( G^\lor \). (The group \( C^F_\lambda \) is the group of \( F \)-fixed points in the identity component \( M^0_\lambda \) of \( M_\lambda \) (a torus).) With this notation we are reduced to proving that

(\( \sim \) refers to asymptotic behavior if \( q \) tends to 0) for some \( N^- \in \mathbb{N} \). Let us write \( \lambda_{\text{ad}} \) for the composition of \( \lambda \) with the canonical homomorphism of \( G^\lor \) to \( G^\lor_{\text{ad}} \). In the twisted cases it is helpful to note that \( A_\lambda / L^Z \) is the centralizer of \( \lambda_{\text{ad}} \) in \( G^\lor \). (The group \( C^F_\lambda \) is the group of \( F \)-fixed points in the identity component \( M^0_\lambda \) of \( M_\lambda \) (a torus).) With this notation we are reduced to proving that

(\( \sim \) refers to asymptotic behavior if \( q \) tends to 0) for some \( N^- \in \mathbb{N} \). Let us write \( \lambda_{\text{ad}} \) for the composition of \( \lambda \) with the canonical homomorphism of \( G^\lor \) to \( G^\lor_{\text{ad}} \). In the twisted cases it is helpful to note that \( A_\lambda / L^Z \) is the centralizer of \( \lambda_{\text{ad}} \) in \( G^\lor \). (The group \( C^F_\lambda \) is the group of \( F \)-fixed points in the identity component \( M^0_\lambda \) of \( M_\lambda \) (a torus).) With this notation we are reduced to proving that

(\( \sim \) refers to asymptotic behavior if \( q \) tends to 0) for some \( N^- \in \mathbb{N} \). Let us write \( \lambda_{\text{ad}} \) for the composition of \( \lambda \) with the canonical homomorphism of \( G^\lor \) to \( G^\lor_{\text{ad}} \). In the twisted cases it is helpful to note that \( A_\lambda / L^Z \) is the centralizer of \( \lambda_{\text{ad}} \) in \( G^\lor \). (The group \( C^F_\lambda \) is the group of \( F \)-fixed points in the identity component \( M^0_\lambda \) of \( M_\lambda \) (a torus).) With this notation we are reduced to proving that

}
In the remaining classical cases, one also uses the results of [11], where it was shown that the rational constant factor of the formal degree of a generic multi parameter type $C_n$ affine Hecke algebra specialized at non-special parameters is equal for all generic discrete series. All rational constants for the discrete series representations of affine Hecke algebras with special parameters can subsequently be computed by this result by a limit procedure, since [56] shows that any discrete serie representation is the limit of a generic continuous family of discrete series representations in a small open set in the parameter space, and that the formal degree is locally continuous in the parameters. We will use Propositions 4.7 and 4.8 to build the packets from the various unipotent Hecke algebras, and compute the expected rational constants according to [26, Proposition 1.4]. On the spectral side, one again relies on the results of [11] and [56] to compute the rational constants.

For exceptional cases, the results of [60] prove the statement for the unipotent discrete series of all split adjoint groups $G$. For the non-split cases, and the nontrivial inner forms of $E_6$ and $E_7$ more work needs to be done, but this follows the same scheme as discussed above, with the help of [61], the tables in Sects. 4.4 and 4.5, and the results of [13,56]. That is, we need to compute the rational constants for the formal degrees of discrete series representations of the multi parameter affine Hecke algebras arising from these non-split cases. The classical Hecke algebras are treated as before, so that leaves the exceptional unequal parameter Hecke algebras which appear in this way.

We find that we need to compute the formal degrees of $G_2(3, 1)$ (for type $^3D_4$), $G_2(1, 3)$ (for type $^3\bar{E}_6$), $F_4(2, 1)$ (for type $^2E_6$), and $F_4(1, 2)$ (for type $^2\bar{E}_7$). The first main observation in this kind of computations is the fact [56] that any discrete series character $\delta$ defines a generic central character $gcc(\delta) = W_0 r$ (an orbit of generic residual points) and extends uniquely to a continuous family of discrete series characters on a connected component $C$ of the open subset of the space of positive parameters of the Hecke algebra on which $W_0 r$ is still residual. Moreover $fdeg(\delta)$ depends continuously on the parameters in such a continuous family of discrete series.

But there is a deeper fact which is very useful. The formal degree of a generic family of discrete series representations (in the sense of [56]) depends algebraically on the parameters, and this expression only depends on the elliptic class of the limit $q \to 1$ of the discrete series representation (a representation of $W$). This result follows essentially from [14] and the Euler–Poincaré formula in [56], using the argument of [12, Proposition 5.6] in the unequal parameter setting. This implies (see [13] for details) that the formal degree of generic families associated with the same generic central character $W_0 r$ but defined on different connected components $C$ and $C'$ of the open subset of the positive parameter space where $W_0 r$ is residual is given by the same algebraic expression (provided the families define the same elliptic representation of $W$), except possibly for a sign change. (This result generalizes the result of [11] to arbitrary Hecke algebras). This algebraic expression for the formal degree is a product formula (see [56]) of terms $(1 \pm M)^{\pm 1}$ where $M$ is a monomial in the parameters, multiplied by a rational constant $d$ (which only depends on an elliptic representation of $W$), a monomial in the parameters, and a sign.

The upshot is that in order to compute $fdeg(\delta)$ it is sufficient to compute $fdeg(\delta')$ for any discrete series $\delta'$ with $gcc(\delta') = W_0 r$ at any positive parameter $q'$ where $W_0 r(q')$...
is residual, provided \( \delta \) and \( \delta' \) define the same elliptic representation of \( W \). Using the results of [60], we can find a \( \delta' \) and \( q' \) where the constants are known for every generic family. Hence the generic rational constants \( d \) can be determined, and from this we can determine the formal degree at any singular parameter line in the parameter space by continuity.

See Example 4.6.3 for more details in the case \( ^3D_4 \). For \( F_4(2, 1) \) we have a similar situation, here we need to cross the singular lines \( k = \frac{6}{5}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{5}{3} \) in the parameter space. For this we need to know the confluence relations of the generic discrete series at these singular lines. This can be deduced from [56, Table 3]. The considerations are similar as in Example 4.6.3. Similarly for \( ^3E_6 \) and \( ^2E_7 \).

4.6.1 Unipotent representations of inner forms of \( PCSp_{2n} \), \( P(CO^0_{2n}) \), \( P((CO^*_{2n+2})^0) \)

In these cases, a unipotent affine Hecke algebra is always isomorphic to a direct sum of finitely many copies of a normalized affine Hecke algebra which is related to an object of \( \text{Ell} \) or \( \text{Ell}^{IV} \) through a (finite) sequence of spectral covering maps.

Let us first compute the rational factors appearing in the formal degrees of discrete series representations of a normalized affine Hecke algebra \( H \) of type \( C_d(m_-, m_+)[q] \) with \( m_\pm \in \mathbb{Z} \), normalized by \( \tau(1) = 1 \). Using the group \( D_8 \) of spectral isomorphisms (see [54, Remark 7.7]) we may, without loss of generality, assume that \( 0 \leq m_- \leq m_+ \).

As described in Sect. 4.2, the discrete series of \( H \) are parameterized by ordered pairs \((\sigma_-, \sigma_+)\) of symbols associated to an ordered pair \((u_-, u_+)\) of distinguished unipotent partitions for the pair of parameters \( m = (m_-, m_+) \) (so \( u_\pm \) is a partition of \( m_\pm^2 + 2d_\pm \)). By Slooten’s “joining procedure” [63, Theorem 5.27] (see also the explanation in Sect. 4.2), the set of symbols \( \sigma_\pm \) corresponds bijectively to the set of partitions \( \pi_\pm \) of \( d_\pm \) whose \( m_\pm \)-tableaux have distinct extremities in the sense of [63] and such that the corresponding orbit of linear residual points corresponds to \( u_\pm \). Then the vector consisting of the contents of the boxes of this \( m_\pm^\varepsilon := m_\pm + \epsilon_\pm \)-tableau of \( \pi_\pm \) defines, for all \( \epsilon_\pm \) sufficiently small, a linear residual point \( \xi_\pm(m_\pm + \epsilon_\pm) \) whose \( W_{n_\pm} \)-orbit generically supports a unique discrete series character. We will denote the discrete series character by \( \delta(\pi_-, \pi_+)(\epsilon_-, \epsilon_+) \).

**Theorem 4.12** Let \( m = (m_-, m_+) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \) be such that \( 0 \leq m_- \leq m_+ \). Consider \( \pi_{(u_-, u_+), (\sigma_-, \sigma_+)} := \delta(\pi_-, \pi_+)(0, 0) \) as a discrete series of the normalized affine Hecke algebra \( (H, \tau) \) of type \( C_d(m_-, m_+)[q] \), normalized by \( \tau(1) = 1 \). Let \( (u_-, u_+) \) be the pair of unipotent partitions of type \( m = (m_-, m_+) \) associated with the pair \( (T_{m_-}(\pi_-), T_{m_+}(\pi_+)) \) of \( m \)-tableaux, and let \( (\xi_-(m_- + \epsilon_-), \xi_+(m_+ + \epsilon_+)) \) be the corresponding pair of linear residual points. Let \( f_{deg}^\mathbb{Q}(\pi_{(u_-, u_+), (\sigma_-, \sigma_+)}(\epsilon_-, \epsilon_+)) \) denote the rational factor of \( f_{deg}^\mathbb{Q}(\pi_{(u_-, u_+), (\sigma_-, \sigma_+)}(\epsilon_-, \epsilon_+)) \). Let \( u_- \cup u_+ \) be the partition which one obtains by concatenating \( u_- \) and \( u_+ \) and rearranging the parts as a partition (our convention will be to arrange the parts in a nondecreasing order). Let \#(u) denote the number of distinct parts of a partition \( u \). Then we have

\[
f_{deg}^\mathbb{Q}(\pi_{(u_-, u_+), (\sigma_-, \sigma_+)}(\epsilon_-, \epsilon_+)) = 2^{-(\#(u_- \cup u_+)+m_+)}.
\]

**Proof** Let the central character of \( \delta(\pi_-, \pi_+)(\epsilon_-, \epsilon_+) \) be denoted by \( W_0 r \), where \( r := r_{(\pi_-, \pi_+)}(\epsilon_-, \epsilon_+) = (-r_-(-\epsilon_-), r_+(\epsilon_+)) \) with \( r_\pm(\epsilon_\pm) := \exp(\xi_\pm(m_\pm + \epsilon_\pm)) \). We have
\text{fdeg}(\delta(\pi_-, \pi_+)(\epsilon_-, \epsilon_+)) = cm_{W_{0r}} \text{ by [56, Theorem 4.6], with } c \in \mathbb{Q}^\times \text{, and with the rational function } m_{W_{0r}}, \text{ defined by [56, (39)]. The constant } |c| \text{ is known [11, Theorem C] and turns out to be equal to 1, independent of the parameters and of } (\pi_-, \pi_-) \text{ (there is a harmless but unfortunate mistake in [11, Definition 4.3] (the factor } \frac{1}{2} \text{ on the right-hand side should not be there, see the update on arXiv) which resulted in the erroneous extra factor } \frac{1}{2} \text{ in [11, Theorem C]). We have the basic regularity result [56, Corollary 4.4]. Hence } f_{\text{deg}}(\pi(u_-, u_+), (\sigma_-, \sigma_+)) \text{ equals the limit for } (\epsilon_-, \epsilon_+) \to (0, 0) \text{ of } m_{W_{0r}}.\]

For an arbitrary root datum \( \mathcal{R} \) with parameter function \( m^\pm_\epsilon(\alpha) = m_\pm(\alpha) + \epsilon_\pm(\alpha), \)
and a generic residual point \( r \) which specializes to a residual point at \( \epsilon_\pm = 0, \) we can rewrite \( m_{W_{0r}} \) in the following form (cf. [54, (13)]) (here \( N = N(\epsilon) \) is an affine linear function of the deformation parameters \( \epsilon \)):

\[
m_{W_{0r}} = v^N \prod_{\alpha \in R_{0,+}} \left( \frac{(1 + \alpha(r))^2(1 - \alpha(r))^2}{(1 + q^{m^\epsilon_\pm(\alpha)}\alpha(r))(1 + q^{-m^\epsilon_\pm(\alpha)}\alpha(r))(1 - q^{m^\epsilon_\pm(\alpha)}\alpha(r))(1 - q^{-m^\epsilon_\pm(\alpha)}\alpha(r))} \right)
\]

where a factor of the numerator or of the denominator has to be omitted if it is identically equal to 0 as a function of \( \epsilon \) in a neighborhood of 0.

In our present case, \( R_{0,+} = \{ e_i \pm e_j \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq d \} \cup \{ e_i \mid 1 \leq i \leq d \}. \)

For a positive root \( \alpha \) of type D, we have \( m^\epsilon_-(\alpha) = 0 \) and \( m^\epsilon_+(\alpha) = 1; \) for positive root \( \beta \) of type \( A_d^1, \) we have \( m^\epsilon_-(\beta) = m_- + \epsilon_- \) and \( m^\epsilon_+(\beta) = m_+ + \epsilon_+. \) In the limit \( \epsilon = (\epsilon_-, \epsilon_+) \to 0, \) some of the factors which are generically nonzero tend to 0, but the number of those factors in the numerator and denominator is equal by [56, Corollary 4.4] (or [53]). This potentially produces rational factors in the limit, but actually all such factors (for type D roots as well as for type \( A_d^1 \) roots) are of the form \((1 - q^{\pm 2\epsilon_-}), (1 - q^{\pm 2\epsilon_+}), \) or \((1 - q^{\pm (\epsilon_- - \epsilon_+)}). \) For each of these three types, the total number of these factors in the numerator and denominator has to be equal by the above regularity result. Hence altogether these factors yield at most a sign in the limit, and that does not contribute to \( f_{\text{deg}}(\mathbb{Q}(\pi(u_-, u_+), (\sigma_-, \sigma_+)). \) In addition we have factors \((1 + q^{l(\epsilon)}), \) with \( l(\epsilon) \) linear in \( \epsilon, \) in the denominator and numerator. Each such factor yields a factor 2, regardless of the precise form of \( l(\epsilon). \) Let the total number of factors 2 thus obtained be denoted by \( M. \) In order to count \( M, \) let us write \( h_{u_\pm}^{m_\pm}(x) \) for the number coordinates of \( \xi_\pm(m_\pm) \) which are equal to \( x \) (for \( x \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \) (cf. [22], or [56, Proposition 6.6]). We also define \( H_{u_\pm}^{m_\pm}(x) \) for \( x > 0, \) and \( H_{u_\pm}^{m_\pm}(0) = 2h_{u_\pm}^{m_\pm}(0). \) Finally, if \( h \) is a function on \( \mathbb{Z}, \) we define \( \delta(h)(x) := h(x) - h(x + 1). \) It is straightforward to deduce from the above formula for \( m_{W_{0r}} \) that

\[
M := \sum_{x \geq 0} \delta(H_{u_-}^{m_-}(x)\delta(H_{u_+}^{m_+}(x) - H_{u_-}^{m_-}(m_+) - H_{u_+}^{m_+}(m_-))
= \sum_{x \geq 1} \delta(H_{u_-}^{m_-}(x)\delta(H_{u_+}^{m_+}(x) + \delta(H_{u_-}^{m_-})(0)\delta(H_{u_+}^{m_+})(0) - H_{u_-}^{m_-}(m_+) - H_{u_+}^{m_+}(m_-)
= \sum_{x \geq 1} \delta(H_{u_-}^{m_-}(x)\delta(H_{u_+}^{m_+}(x) + (J_{u_-}^{m_-}(0) + \delta m_{-,0} - 1)(J_{u_+}^{m_+}(0) + \delta m_{+,0} - 1)\)
\]
Spectral transfer morphisms 2195

Theorem 4.13 Let $m = (m_-, m_+) \in \left( \frac{1}{2} + \mathbb{Z} \right)^2$ be such that $0 < m_- \leq m_+$. Consider

$$\pi(u_-, u_+), (\sigma_-, \sigma_+) := \delta(\pi(u_-, u_+), (0, 0))$$

discrete series of the normalized affine Hecke

where $J^m_u(0) = 1$ if 1 is a part of $u$ (equivalently, if 0 is a jump of $\xi$), and $J^m_u(0) = 0$ otherwise (this value depends only on $u$). Recall that ([36, Proposition 6.6]) the number of jumps of the vector of contents $\xi(m)$ of $T_m(\pi)$ equals $\#(u)$, and that this is also equal to $m + H^m_u(0)$. In the second equality above we used that $\delta(H^m_u(0)) = 2h^m_u(0) - h^m_u(1) = J^m_u(0) + \delta_{m,0} - 1$.

Now let $\delta_{\pm} \in \{0, 1\}$ be such that $\delta_{\pm} \equiv m_{\pm} \mod(2)$. There exist partitions $\pi_{\pm}'$ such that set of jumps of the vector $\xi_{\pm}'$ of contents of the $\delta_{\pm}$-tableau $T_{\delta_{\pm}}(\pi_{\pm}')$ of $\pi_{\pm}'$ equals the set of jumps of $\xi_{\pm}$ (cf. [36, Proposition 6.6]). By Proposition 4.7, the central character $W_0T'_{\gamma}$ of $C_{\gamma}(\delta_-, \delta_+)[q]$ (with $2\gamma = |u_-| + |u_+| - \delta_- - \delta_+$) which corresponds to $W_0T'$ under the translation STM $C_d(m_-, m_+)[q] \sim C_{\gamma}(\delta_-, \delta_+)[q]$, is of the form $T'_{\gamma} = \left( -\exp(\delta_{\pm}'), \exp(\delta_{\pm}') \right)$. Let $h_{\pm}^\delta(x)$ denote the multiplicity of $x$ in the vector $\xi_{\pm}'$, and let $H_{\pm}^\delta(x)$ be defined, similar to $H_{\pm}^\delta(x)$. We define $\Delta_{\pm}^m := H_{\pm}^\delta(x) - H_{\pm}^\delta(1)$. Then it follows from the definition of the jump vector at $m_{\pm}$ and at $\delta_{\pm}$ that for $x \geq 1$, $\Delta_{\pm}^m(x) = \max(0, m - x)$. Thus for $x \geq 1$, we have $\delta(\Delta_{\pm}^m(x)) = \chi_{[1, m_{\pm} - 1]}(x)$, where $\chi_{[1, m_{\pm} - 1]}$ denotes the indicator function of the interval $[1, m_{\pm} - 1]$. Let $\#(u_- \cap u_+)$ denote the number of parts that $u_-$ and $u_+$ have in common. Then we get

$$M := \sum_{x \geq 1} \delta(H^\delta_{\pm}(x))\delta(\Delta_{\pm}^m(x)) = H_{\pm}^\delta(1) + H_{\pm}^\delta(m_+) - H_{\pm}^\delta(m_-) - (J^\delta_{\pm}(0) + \delta_{m_-,0} - 1)(J^\delta_{\pm}(0) + \delta_{m_+,0} - 1)
- \delta_{m_-,0}(J^\delta_{\pm}(0) - \delta_-) - \delta_{m_+,0}(J^\delta_{\pm}(0) - \delta_+)) + \max(0, m_{\pm} - 1)
\#(u_- \cap u_+) - H_{\pm}^\delta(0) - \Delta_{\pm}^m(0) - \delta_- - \delta_+ + \Delta_{\pm}^m(m_-)
\Delta_{m_-,0}(\delta_{m_-,0} - 1) + \delta_{m_+,0}(\delta_{m_+,0} - 1) + \max(0, m_{\pm} - 1)
\#(u_- \cup u_+) + \delta_{m_-,0}(\delta_{m_-,0} - 1) - \max(0, m_{\pm} - 1)
\#(u_- \cup u_+) + \delta_{m_+,0}(\delta_{m_+,0} - 1) - \max(0, m_{\pm} - 1)
\#(u_- \cup u_+) + \delta_{m_-,0}(\delta_{m_-,0} - 1) - \max(0, m_{\pm} - 1)
\#(u_- \cup u_+) + \delta_{m_+,0}(\delta_{m_+,0} - 1) - \max(0, m_{\pm} - 1)$$

finishing the proof. In the above computation we used at several steps that $0 \leq m_- \leq m_+$, and that $H^m_u(0) = \#(u) - m$. □

A similar but easier computation shows a similar result for Hecke algebras of unipotent representations of $SO_{2n+1}$ (cf. 4.6.2).

Theorem 4.13 Let $m = (m_-, m_+) \in \left( \frac{1}{2} + \mathbb{Z} \right)^2$ be such that $0 < m_- \leq m_+$. Consider

$$\pi(u_-, u_+), (\sigma_-, \sigma_+) := \delta(\pi(u_-, u_+), (0, 0))$$
algebra \((\mathcal{H}, \tau)\) of type \(C_d(m_-, m_+)[q]\), normalized by \(\tau(1) = 1\). Let \((u_-, u_+)\) be the pair of distinguished unipotent partitions of type \(m = (m_-, m_+)\) associated with pair \((T_{m_-}^\pm(\pi_-), T_{m_+}^\pm(\pi_+))\) of \(m\)-tableaux (i.e., \(u_\pm\) is a partition of \(2n_\pm\) with distinct, even parts of length at least \(m_\pm - \frac{1}{2}\), such that \(n_- + n_+ = n\)). Then

\[
\deg_Q^\pm(\pi((u_-, u_+), (\sigma_-, \sigma_+))) = 2^{m_- - \frac{1}{2} - \sum(u_- \cup u_+)}. \tag{45}
\]

The proof of the next result (of [19]) is similar in spirit as the above results.

**Theorem 4.14** [19] Let \(d = d_- + d_+ \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}\), and let \(\pi \vdash d\). Let \(0 \leq m_- \leq m_+ \) with \(m_\pm \in \pm \frac{1}{4} + \mathbb{Z}\). Let \(m_\pm = \kappa_\pm + \frac{1}{4}(2\epsilon_\pm - 1)\) with \(\kappa_\pm \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}\) and \(\epsilon_\pm \in \{0, 1\}\). Let \(\delta_\pm \in \{0, 1\}\) be defined by \(\delta_\pm \equiv \kappa_\pm \pmod{2}\). Consider \(\pi(\pi_- \pi_+)_\text{extra} := \delta(\pi_- \pi_+)(0, 0)\) as a discrete series of the normalized affine Hecke algebra \((\mathcal{H}, \tau)\) of type \(C_d(m_-, m_+)[q^2]\), normalized by \(\tau(1) = 1\). Let \((u_-, u_+)\) be the pair of unipotent partitions of type \((\delta_-, \delta_+)\) associated with pair \((T_{m_-}^\pm(\pi_-), T_{m_+}^\pm(\pi_+))\) of \(m\)-tableaux via the extraspecial STM [cf. (35), and [19]] \(\mathcal{H} \sim C_n(\delta_-, \delta_+)[q]\). Then we have

\[
\deg_Q(\pi(\pi_- \pi_+)_\text{extra}) = \begin{cases} 
2^{\#(u_- \cup u_+ - h - (\frac{1}{2}) - h + (\frac{1}{2}))} & \text{if } \epsilon_- \neq \epsilon_+ \\
2^{\#(u_- \cup u_+ - h - (\frac{1}{2}) - h + (\frac{1}{2}) - \kappa_-)} & \text{if } \epsilon_- = \epsilon_+. \tag{46}
\end{cases}
\]

Let us now look at the Proof of Theorem 4.11 for these cases:

**Lemma 4.15** Theorem 4.11 holds for \(G = \text{PCSp}_{2n}\) (with \(n \geq 2\)), \(P(CO_{2n}^0)\) (with \(n \geq 4\)) or \(P((CO_{2n}^0)^0)\) (with \(n \geq 4\)).

**Proof** Assume that we have fixed a Borel subgroup \(B \subset G\), a maximal torus \(T \subset B\) and a pinning for the reductive groups \(G\) considered below.

For \(G = \text{PCSp}_{2n}\), we have \(\Omega = \{\epsilon, \eta\} \approx C_2\), hence we need to consider two inner forms \(G^\epsilon\) and \(G^\eta\). We first deal with the split form \(G^\epsilon\). We have \(\mathcal{H}^I(M(G^\epsilon))\) of type \(B_n(1, 1)[q]\) (also denoted by \(\mathcal{H}(R^n_{ad}, m^B)\) in [54, 7.1.4]). The conjugacy classes of parahoric subgroups of \(G^\epsilon\) which carry a (unique) cuspidal unipotent representation correspond to unordered pairs \((a, b)\) with \(a, b \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}\) such that \(a := n - a^2 - b^2 - a - b \geq 0\). The corresponding type \(\delta_{d,a,b}\) corresponds to a subdiagram of type \(B_{a^2+a} \sqcup B_{b^2+b}\) of the affine diagram \(C_n^{(1)}\) of a set of affine simple roots of \(G^\epsilon(k)\). Consider the corresponding associated normalized (extended) affine Hecke algebra \(\mathcal{H}^{\epsilon, \tilde{\delta}, \epsilon}\). Put \(m_- := |a - b|\), and \(m_+ := 1 + a + b\). Then

\[
\mathcal{H}^{\epsilon, \tilde{\delta}, \epsilon} \simeq \begin{cases} 
C_d(m_-, m_+)[q] & \text{if } a \neq b \\
B_d(1, m_+)[q] & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
\]

and

\[
\Omega^\delta_1 \simeq \begin{cases} 
1 & \text{if } a \neq b \text{ or } d > 0 \\
C_2 & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
\]
Thus by Proposition 2.5 and [9, Section 13.7] the rational factor $\tau_{\epsilon,\beta}(1)_Q$ of the trace $\tau_{\epsilon,\delta,\beta}(1)$ of $H_{\epsilon,\delta,\beta}$ is such that (since $H_{\epsilon,\delta} \simeq H_{\epsilon,\delta,\beta} \otimes \mathbb{C}[\Omega]$), cf. Corollary 2.7:

$$\tau_{\epsilon,\beta}(1)_Q = \begin{cases} 2^{-a-b} & \text{if } a \neq b \text{ or } d > 0 \\ 2^{-1-a-b} & \text{otherwise}. \end{cases}$$

As was discussed in paragraph 3.2.7 (also see [54, 7.1.4]), there exists an STM $H_{\epsilon,\delta,\beta} \rightarrow H_{d,a,b}$ corresponding to a strict algebra inclusion $H_{d,a,b} \subset H_{\epsilon,\delta,\beta}$, where $H_{d,a,b} = C_d(m_-, m_+)[q]$ is an object of $\mathcal{C}_{\text{class}}$. This inclusion satisfies

$$\begin{cases} H_{d,a,b} = H_{\epsilon,\delta,\beta} & \text{if } a \neq b \text{ or } d = 0 \\ H_{d,a,b} \subset H_{\epsilon,\delta,\beta} & \text{has index two, otherwise}. \end{cases}$$

We define the trace $\tau_{d,a,b}$ of $H_{d,a,b}$ by restriction of the trace $\tau_{\epsilon,\delta,\beta}(1)_Q$ of $H_{\epsilon,\delta,\beta}$, so we have

$$\tau_{d,a,b}(1)_Q = \begin{cases} 2^{1-m_+} & \text{if } a \neq b \text{ or } d > 0 \\ 2^{-m_+} & \text{otherwise}. \end{cases}$$

Now we want to compute the rational factor of the formal degree of a unipotent discrete series representation $\pi$ in a block corresponding to the type $s := s_{d,a,b}$. According to Lusztig’s parameterization [40] we attach to $\pi$ an unramified Langlands parameter $\lambda$, and an irreducible representation $\alpha$ of the component group $A_\lambda$ such that the center $LZ \subset A_1$ acts trivially in this representation (since $u = 1$ here). This is equivalent to $\alpha$ being a one-dimensional representation, and we can parameterize such $\alpha$ by a pair of Lusztig–Shoji symbols $(\sigma_-, \sigma_+)$ for a pair $(u_-, u_+)$ of distinguished unipotent partitions for the parameter $(m_-, m_+)$, such that $|u_-| + |u_+| = 2n + 1$. We denote by $\pi^G_{\lambda, (\sigma_-, \sigma_+)}$ the corresponding irreducible discrete series representation of $H_{\epsilon,\delta,\beta}$ (depending on the chosen isomorphism $H_{\epsilon,\delta} \simeq H_{\epsilon,\delta,\beta} \otimes \mathbb{C}[\Omega]$). According to [8], the formal degree of $\pi$ is equal to the formal degree of $\pi^G_{\lambda, (\sigma_-, \sigma_+)}$. As before, let $\text{fdeg}_Q(\pi^G_{\lambda, (\sigma_-, \sigma_+)})$ denote the rational factor of $\text{fdeg}(\pi^G_{\lambda, (\sigma_-, \sigma_+)})$. The irreducible discrete series representations of $H_{d,a,b}$ with the central character corresponding to $(u_-, u_+)$ are parameterized [56] by pairs of Slooten symbols $(\sigma_-, \sigma_+)$ associated to $(u_-, u_+)$ at parameter $(m_-, m_+)$. The discrete series of $H_{d,a,b}$ corresponding to $(u_-, u_+)$, $(\sigma_-, \sigma_+)$ was denoted by $\pi_{(u_- u_+), (\sigma_-, \sigma_+)}$. By Remark 4.6 we easily check that we have a total of $\binom{l_1}{(l_2 + l_3 - 1)} + \binom{l_1}{(l_2 + l_3 - 2)} + \cdots = 2^{l_1 + l_3 - 2}$ such discrete series representations, in accordance with the number of one-dimensional representations of $A_\lambda$ (with is of type $2^{l_1 + l_3 - 2}$, according to Proposition 4.8). By the above, combined with Theorem 4.12 we see that

$$\text{fdeg}_Q(\pi_{(u_- u_+), (\sigma_-, \sigma_+)}) = \begin{cases} 2^{1 - \#(u_- u_+)} & \text{if } a \neq b \text{ or } d > 0 \\ 2^{-\#(u_- u_+)} & \text{otherwise}. \end{cases}$$
According to [56, Paragraph 6.4] (also see [18, Proposition 6.6]), and using the fact that (see [10]) the Slooten symbols and the Lusztig–Shoji symbols match, we see that upon restriction to \( \mathcal{H}^{d,a,b} \) there are the following possibilities:

\[
\pi^G_{\lambda, (\sigma, \sigma^+)}|_{\mathcal{H}^{d,a,b}} = \begin{cases} 
\pi(u_-u_+, (\sigma, \sigma^+)) & \text{if } a \neq b \text{ or } d = 0 \\
\pi(u_-u_+, (\sigma, \sigma^+)) & \text{if } a = b, d > 0 \text{ and } u_- = 0 \\
\pi(u_-u_+, (\sigma, \sigma^+)) \oplus \pi(u_-u_+, (\sigma^-, \sigma^+)) & \text{if } a = b, d > 0 \text{ and } u_- \neq 0.
\end{cases}
\]

Here \( \sigma'_- \) is the symbol obtained from \( \sigma_- \) by interchanging the top and the bottom rows. In the second case \( d > 0 \) and \( u_- = 0 \), there are two irreducible discrete series representations of \( \mathcal{H}^{LM}(G^e) \) which restrict to the same irreducible \( \pi(u_-u_+, (\sigma, \sigma^+)) \) (whose central characters form one \( X^*_n(G^e) \)-orbit). Restriction of the spectral decomposition of \( \tau^e, s_e \) to \( \mathcal{H}^{d,a,b} \) shows \( f_{\deg_Q}^G(\pi^G_{\lambda, (\sigma, \sigma^+)})) = \frac{1}{2} f_{\deg_Q}(\pi(u_-u_+, (\sigma, \sigma^+))) \) in this case, while \( f_{\deg_Q}(\pi^G_{\lambda, (\sigma, \sigma^+)})) = f_{\deg_Q}(\pi(u_-u_+, (\sigma, \sigma^+))) \) in the other two cases. Hence we have, for all \( d \geq 0 \),

\[
f_{\deg_Q}(\pi_{\lambda, (\sigma, \sigma^+)}^G) = \begin{cases} 
2^{-\#(u_-u_+)} & \text{if } u_- = 0 \\
21^{-\#(u_-u_+)} & \text{if } u_- \neq 0.
\end{cases}
\]

Hence, using Proposition 4.8, (42) and (43) we see that Theorem 4.11 follows for this case \( G = \text{PCSp}_{2n} \) and \( u = \epsilon \), if we show that \( |C^F_{\lambda}| = 2^{\#(u_-u_+)} \). Recall that \( M^0_{\lambda} \simeq (\mathbb{C}^\times)^{\#(u_-u_+)} \) (cf. [9, Section 13.1]), on which \( F_\epsilon \) acts by \( \text{Ad}(s_0) \). Clearly \( \text{ad}(s_0) \) must act by \(-1 \) on \( m_\lambda = \text{Lie}(M^0_{\lambda}) \), and so \( F_\epsilon \) acts by \( F_\epsilon(m) = m^{-1} \) on \( M^0_{\lambda} \).

The desired result follows for \( u = \epsilon \).

Next, we need to check Theorem 4.11 for the contributions coming from the nontrivial inner form \( G^0 \) in this case. Now the cuspidal unipotent parahoric subgroups \( \mathcal{P}_{s,t}^n \) are given by \( \eta \)-invariant subdiagrams of type \( B_{2s+2} \cup B_{2s+2} \cup A_{\frac{1}{2}(t^2+t)-1} \) such that \( d + 1 := \frac{1}{2}(n - 2(s^2 + s) - \frac{1}{2}(t^2 + t) + 2) \epsilon \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \). This corresponds to a type \( s := s^0_{d,s,t} \) for \( G^0 \) which is completely determined by a pair of nonnegative integers \( (s, t) \) satisfying the above inequality. The corresponding affine Hecke algebra \( \mathcal{H}^{n,s,e}_{\eta} \) is of type \( C_\eta(m_-, m_+)(q^2) \), with \( m_+ = \frac{1}{4}(3 + 2t + 4s) \) and \( m_- = \frac{1}{4}|1 - 2t + 4s| \).

We have \( \Omega^e_1 = C_2 \) (always), and hence using Proposition 2.5 and [9, Section 13.7], the rational factor \( \tau^{n,s,e}(1)_Q \) of \( \tau^{n,s,e}(1) \)

\[
\tau^{n,s,e}(1)_Q = 2^{-s-1} \begin{cases} 
2^{-\frac{1}{2}(m_++m_-+1)} & \text{if } \epsilon_- \neq \epsilon_+ \\
2^{-\frac{1}{2}(m_-+m_+)} & \text{if } \epsilon_- = \epsilon_+.
\end{cases}
\]

Using Theorem 4.14, we obtain two discrete series representations \( \pi_{\eta, (\sigma, \sigma^+), extra} \), with \( f_{\deg_Q}(\pi_{\eta, (\sigma, \sigma^+), extra}) = 2^{\frac{1}{2}(l_-+l_+)-\#(u_-u_+)} \) (in all cases). In view of Proposition 4.8, this is indeed the rational factor of the formal degree of the two elements of the Lusztig packet attached to the Langlands parameter \( \lambda \) on which \( L Z \subset A_\lambda \) acts by \( \eta \) times the identity, as predicted by (43).
For $G = \text{P}(\text{CO}_{2n}^0)$ (with $n \geq 4$) we do a similar analysis. In this case, $\Omega$ is isomorphic to $C_4$ if $n$ is odd, and isomorphic to $C_2 \times C_2$ if $n$ is even. Let $\theta$ denote a diagram automorphism of order two of the finite type $D_n$ subdiagram. Let us write $\Omega = \{\epsilon, \eta, \rho, \eta\rho\}$, where $\eta$ is $\theta$-invariant, and $[\rho, \theta] = [\eta\rho, \theta] = \eta$. Let us first consider the split case $G^\epsilon$. In this case $H^{IM}(G)$ is of type $D_n[q]$, which was denoted by $H(\mathcal{R}_{ad}^D, m^D)$ in [54, (54)]. Let us denote $H^D(\mathbb{Z}_{\leq n}, m^D)$ (notation as in [54, Paragraph 7.1.4]) by $\tilde{D}_n[q]$. Its spectral diagram consists of the Dynkin diagram for $D_n^{(1)}$, with the action of the automorphism $\eta$ as in [18, Figure 1] (we have, in the sense of [54, Definition 2.11], that $\Omega^\epsilon_\eta = \langle \eta \rangle \simeq C_2$). As was discussed in [54, Paragraph 7.1.4], we have spectral coverings $D_n[q] \sim \tilde{D}_n[q]$ and $\tilde{D}_n[q] \sim C_n(0, 0)[q]$, corresponding to strict algebra embeddings $D_n[q] \subset D_n[q]$ and $\tilde{D}_n[q] \subset C_n(0, 0)[q]$, both of index 2. We normalize the trace of $\tilde{D}_n[q]$ by restriction from $D_n[q]$, and of $C_n(0, 0)[q]$ such that its restriction to $\tilde{D}_n[q]$ equals the trace we just defined on $\tilde{D}_n[q]$. The conjugacy classes of parahoric subgroups of $G$ which support a (unique) cuspidal unipotent representation correspond to unordered pairs $(a, b)$ with $a, b \in 2\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ such that $d = n - a^2 - b^2 \geq 0$. The pair $(a, b)$ corresponds to a subdiagram of type $D_{a^2} \sqcup D_{b^2}$ of the type $D_n^{(1)}$ diagram of a set of simple affine roots of $G(k)$. We put $m_- = |a - b|$, and $m_+ = |a + b|$. We have

$$H^{\epsilon, \tilde{s}, \epsilon} \simeq \begin{cases} C_d(m_-, m_+)[q] & \text{if } a \neq b \text{ or } d = 0 \\ B_d(1, m_+)[q] & \text{if } a = b > 0 \text{ and } d > 0 \\ D_n[q] & \text{if } a = b = 0 \end{cases}$$

and

$$\Omega^\epsilon_1 \simeq \begin{cases} C_2 & \text{if } a > 0, \ b > 0 \text{ and } a \neq b \text{ or } d > 0 \\ C_2 \times C_2 & \text{if } a = b, \ d = 0, \text{ and } n \in 2\mathbb{Z} \\ C_4 & \text{if } a = b, \ d = 0, \text{ and } n \in 2\mathbb{Z} + 1 \\ 1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

As before we denote by $H^{d,a,b}$ the type $C_{\text{class}}^{IV}$ object $H^{d,a,b} \simeq C_d(m_-, m_+)[q]$ which is covered by $H^{\epsilon, \tilde{s}, \epsilon}$. For $m_- = m_+ = 0$ we also introduce $\tilde{H}_{m,0,0} \simeq \tilde{D}_n[q]$. Then we have

$$\begin{align*} H^{d,a,b} &= H^{\epsilon, \tilde{s}, \epsilon} & \text{if } a \neq b \text{ or } d = 0 \\ H^{d,a,b} &\subset H^{\epsilon, \tilde{s}, \epsilon} & \text{has index two if } a = b > 0 \text{ and } d > 0 \\ H_{m,0,0} &\subset H^{\epsilon, \tilde{s}, \epsilon} & \text{if } a = b = 0 \text{ (both inclusions have index two).} \end{align*}$$

We have, by definition of our normalizations, and using Proposition 2.5 and [9, Section 13.7],

$$\tau^{\epsilon, s, \epsilon}(1)_{\mathbb{Q}} = \tau^{d,a,b}(1)_{\mathbb{Q}} = \begin{cases} 2^{-m_+} & \text{if } a = b \text{ and } d = 0, \text{ or if } a = b = 0 \\ 2^{1-m_+} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
where as before, $\tau^{d,a,b}$ denotes the trace of the type $C_d(m_-, m_+)[q]$-algebra (an object of $\mathfrak{m}$-class) which is spectrally covered by $\mathcal{H}^{\tilde{e},\tilde{b},e}$.

The irreducible discrete series representations of $\mathcal{H}^{d,a,b}$ with central character corresponding to $(u_-, u_+)$ are parameterized by pairs of Slooten symbols $(\sigma_-, \sigma_+)$, denoted by $\pi(u_-, u_+), (\sigma_-, \sigma_+)$. By the above, combined with Theorem 4.12 we see that

\[
\text{fdeg}_Q(\pi(u_-, u_+), (\sigma_-, \sigma_+)) = \begin{cases} 
2^{-\#(u_- \cup u_+)} & \text{if } a = b \text{ and } d = 0, \text{ or if } a = b = 0 \\
2^{-\#(u_- \cup u_+)} & \text{otherwise}.
\end{cases}
\]

As in the previous case $G = \text{PCSp}_{2n}$, Proposition 4.8, (42) and (43) imply that Theorem 4.11 is true in this case iff (here $\lambda$ denotes a discrete unramified Langlands parameter for $G$ which gives rise to the pair $(u_-, u_+)$ as in Proposition 4.8):

\[
\text{fdeg}_Q(\pi^G_{\lambda, (\sigma_-, \sigma_+)}) = \begin{cases} 
2^{\#(u_- \cup u_+)} & \text{if } u_- = 0 \\
2^{\#(u_- \cup u_+)} & \text{if } u_- \neq 0.
\end{cases}
\] (47)

In the case $d = 0$ we have $\text{fdeg}_Q(\pi^G_{\lambda, (\sigma_-, \sigma_+)}) = \text{fdeg}_Q(\pi(u_-, u_+), (\sigma_-, \sigma_+))$, and since $a = b$ is equivalent to $u_- = 0$ in this case, we are done if $d = 0$. Similarly, if $a \neq b$ (hence $u_- \neq 0$) there is no branching, and we are done. So from now on, we may and will assume $d > 0$ and $a = b$. The case $a = b > 0$ is completely analogous to what we did in the case $G = \text{PCSp}_{2n}$. This leaves the case $a = b = 0$.

We combine results of [58, Appendix], [18, Lemma 6.10] and [56, Section 8] to derive the branching behavior of the discrete series. If $u_- = 0$, then there exist two distinct discrete series representations $\pi^G_{\lambda_+, (0, \sigma_+)}$ and $\pi^G_{\lambda_-, (0, \sigma_+)}$ of $\mathcal{H}^{\tilde{e},\tilde{b},e}$ which central characters are distinct (but lie in the same $X^*(\text{un}(G^F))$-orbit), and which restrict to the same irreducible discrete series representation $\tilde{\pi}^G_{\lambda, (0, \sigma_+)}$ of $\mathcal{H}^{m,0,0}$. On the other hand, there also exist two irreducible discrete series characters $\pi(0,u_+), (0, \sigma_+)$ and $\pi(0,u_-), (0, \sigma_+)$ of $\mathcal{H}^{m,0,0}$ which both restrict to $\tilde{\pi}^G_{\lambda, (0, \sigma_+)}$. It follows easily that $\text{fdeg}_Q(\pi^G_{\lambda, (\sigma_-, \sigma_+)}) = \text{fdeg}_Q(\pi(0,u_+), (0, \sigma_+)) = 2^{\#(u_+)}$ as desired.

If $u_- \neq 0$, and $\lambda$ is an unramified discrete Langlands parameter for $G$ corresponding to $(u_-, u_+)$, then $\pi^G_{\lambda, (\sigma_-, \sigma_+)}$ restricts to a direct sum $\pi^G_{\lambda, (\sigma_-, \sigma_+, +)} \oplus \pi^G_{\lambda, (\sigma_-, \sigma_+, -)}$ of irreducible discrete series representations of $\mathcal{H}^{m,0,0}$. Indeed, by [58, A.13] the restriction is either irreducible or a direct sum of two irreducibles, which are moreover themselves discrete series by [18, Lemma 6.3]. Moreover it follows from [58, A.13] that if there exists a $\pi^G_{\lambda, (\sigma_-, \sigma_+)}$ with $\sigma_- \neq 0$ and $\sigma_+ \neq 0$ which restricts to an irreducible in this way, then the number of irreducible discrete series representations of $\mathcal{H}^{m,0,0}$ with $u_- \neq 0$ is not strictly less than twice the number of irreducible discrete series of the kind described above of $\mathcal{H}^{m,0,0}(G^e)$. But this contradicts the classification of the discrete series as in [56, section 8] (this counting argument is similar to the proof of [18, Lemma 6.10]). There are four irreducible discrete series characters $\pi(u_-, u_+), (\sigma_-, \sigma_+)$, $\pi(u_-, u_+), (\sigma_-, \sigma_+)$, $\pi(u_-, u_+), (\sigma_-, \sigma_+)$ and $\pi(u_-, u_+), (\sigma_-, \sigma_+)$ of $\mathcal{H}^{m,0,0}$, and it is easy to see that all of these restrict to irreducible discrete series characters of $\mathcal{H}^{m,0,0}$. Two of them will restrict to $\tilde{\pi}^G_{\lambda, (\sigma_-, \sigma_+, +)}$, and the other two will restrict to $\tilde{\pi}^G_{\lambda, (\sigma_-, \sigma_+, -)}$. Altogether it follows that $\text{fdeg}_Q(\pi^G_{\lambda, (\sigma_-, \sigma_+)}) = \ldots$. \ldots
2\text{fdeg}_\mathbb{Q}(\pi_{(u_-, u_+), (\sigma_-, \sigma_+)}) = 2^{1-\#(u_- \cup u_+)}$ in these cases, as desired. Using Remark 4.6 again, we see that the total number of this kind of unipotent discrete series representations equals $2^{l_-+l_+-3}$ if $l_\pm \neq 0$, and $2^{l_+ - 2}$ otherwise. This should correspond to the subset of the Lusztig packet associated to $\lambda$ which is parameterized by the set $\text{Irr}_\epsilon(A_{\lambda})$ of irreducible characters of $A_{\lambda}$ on which $L^*Z = \Omega^*$ acts trivially. Indeed, this is half the number of one-dimensional irreducibles of $A_{\lambda}$.

Next, let us take the inner form $G^u$ with $u = \eta$. The analysis is exactly the same as for $u = \epsilon$, except that now $a$ and $b$ are both odd. We again obtain $2^{l_-+l_+-3}$ (if $l_- \neq 0$) or $2^{l_+ - 2}$ (otherwise) unipotent discrete series representations in the Lusztig packet for $\lambda$, this time the ones parameterized by the set of irreducible characters $\text{Irr}_\eta(A_{\lambda})$ of $A_{\lambda}$ on which $L^*Z = \Omega^*$ acts as a multiple of $\eta$. The collection $\text{Irr}_\epsilon(A_{\lambda}) \cup \text{Irr}_\eta(A_{\lambda})$ coincides with the collection of $2^{l_-+l_+-2}$ (if $l_- \neq 0$) (or $2^{l_+ - 1}$ if $l_- = 0$) one-dimensional irreducible representations of $A_{\lambda}$.

Finally consider the inner forms with $u = \rho$ or $u = \rho \eta$. These two inner forms are equivalent as rational forms, via the outer automorphism corresponding to $\theta$, hence it suffices to consider the case $u = \rho$ only. This time the cuspidal unipotent parahoric subgroups $\mathbb{P}_{s, t}^\rho$ are given by $\rho$-invariant subdiagrams of type

$$
\mathbb{P}_{s, t}^\rho \simeq \begin{cases} D_{s^2} \cup D_{s^2} \cup 2A_{1\frac{1}{2}(t^2+t)-1} & \text{if } n \text{ even} \\ 2D_{s^2} \cup 2D_{s^2} \cup 2A_{1\frac{1}{2}(t^2+t)-1} & \text{if } n \text{ odd} \end{cases}
$$

such that $d + 1 := \frac{1}{2}(n - 2s^2 - \frac{1}{2}(t^2 + t) + 2) \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$. This corresponds to a type $s := s_{d, s, t}^\rho$ for $G^\rho$ which is completely determined by a pair of nonnegative integers $(s, t)$ satisfying the above inequality, and the congruences: $s \equiv n (\text{mod } 2)$, $t \equiv 0, 3 (\text{mod } 4)$ (if $n$ even), and $t \equiv 1, 2 (\text{mod } 4)$ (if $n$ odd). The corresponding affine Hecke algebra $H^{\rho, s, \epsilon}$ is of always type $C_d(m_-, m_+)[q^2]$, with $m_+ = \frac{1}{4}(1 + 2t + 4s)$ and $m_- = \frac{1}{4}|1 + 2t - 4s|$. We have

$$
\Omega^s_1 = \begin{cases} \Omega & \text{if } s > 0 \text{ or } d = 0 \\ (\rho) \simeq C_2 & \text{if } s = 0 \text{ and } d > 0. \end{cases}
$$

Using 2.5 and [9, Section 13.7], the rational factor $\tau^{\rho, s, \epsilon}(1)_\mathbb{Q}$ of $\tau^{\rho, s, \epsilon}(1)$ equals

$$
\tau^{\rho, s, \epsilon}(1)_\mathbb{Q} = 2^{-s-1} = \begin{cases} 2^{-\frac{1}{2}(m_+ + m_- + 2)} & \text{if } \epsilon_- \neq \epsilon_+ \\ 2^{-\frac{1}{2}(m_+ - m_- + 2)} & \text{if } \epsilon_- = \epsilon_. \end{cases}
$$

Using Theorem 4.14, we obtain discrete series representations $\pi^{\rho}_{(\pi_-, \pi_+), \text{extra}}$ with rational parts of formal degrees equals $\text{fdeg}_\mathbb{Q}(\pi^{\rho}_{(\pi_-, \pi_+), \text{extra}}) = 2^{\frac{1}{2}(l_- + l_+ - 2) - \#(u_- \cup u_+)}$ (in all cases), where $\alpha$ denotes an irreducible character of $\Omega^s_1$. In view of Proposition 4.8 and (47), this is indeed the rational factor of the formal degree of the two elements of the Lusztig packet attached to the Langlands parameter $\lambda$ on which $L^*Z \subset A_{\lambda}$ acts by $\rho$ times the identity, as predicted by (43). As to the numerology of counting the number of such irreducible representations in a Lusztig packet attached to a unipotent
discrete Langlands parameter $\lambda$ for $G$: Let us write $(u_-, u_+)$ for the (ordered) pair of unipotent partitions attached to $\lambda$ (these are partitions with odd, distinct parts such that $|u_-| + |u_+| = 2n$). If $u_- \neq 0$ and $u_- \neq u_+$, then we have two such packets (for the pairs $(u_-, u_+)$ and $(u_+, u_-)$) which contain a discrete series representation with the same $q$-rational factor. According to Proposition 4.8 both these packets contain 2 irreducibles on which $LZ$ acts as a multiple of $\rho$ (and also two where $LZ$ acts as multiple of $\rho \eta$) (together these are the four irreducibles in each of these packets which are not one-dimensional). This matches the "Hecke side", since we have (by (48)) that $\mathcal{H}^{\rho, \delta, \epsilon}$ is either a direct sum of four copies of $\mathcal{H}^{\rho, \delta, \epsilon}$, each contributing one irreducible discrete series with the desired $q$-rational factor in the formal degree (if $s \neq 0$, or equivalently $m_- \neq m_+$ or of two such copies (if $s = 0$, or equivalently $m_- = m_+$). But in the latter case, each of these copies of $\mathcal{H}^{\rho, \delta, \epsilon}$ contributes two such irreducible discrete series (whose central characters are mapped by the STM to $(u_-, u_+)$ and $(u_+, u_-)$ respectively). If $u_- = u_+$, then necessarily $m_- = m_+$, and the two copies of $\mathcal{H}^{\rho, \delta, \epsilon}$ contribute each one discrete series to the packet associated to $\lambda$, corresponding to the two irreducibles of $A_{\lambda}$ on which $LZ$ acts as $\rho$. Finally we have the case $u_- = 0$. In this case there are four distinct discrete Langlands parameters $\lambda_1 = \lambda$, $\lambda_2$, $\lambda_3$, $\lambda_4$ which share the same $q$-rational factor in the formal degree, and each of the four corresponding Lusztig packets should have one member associated to the single irreducible of $A_{\lambda_i}$ on which $LZ$ acts by $\rho$ (according to Proposition 4.8). Hence in all cases the Hecke algebra side and the $L$-packet side indeed match. This finishes the case $G = P(CO_{2n}^0)$. The last case to consider is the non-split quasi-split orthogonal group $P((CO_n)^0_{2n+2})$.

Now we have $u \in \Omega/(1 - \theta)\Omega = \Omega/(\eta) \simeq \langle \rho \rangle \simeq C_2$. We have $\mathcal{H}^{IM}(G) = C_n(1, 1)[q]$. The conjugacy classes of parahoric subgroups $[p^d, a, b]$ which support a (unique) cuspidal unipotent representation are parametrized by ordered pairs $(a, b)$ with $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, with $a$ even and $b$ odd, and such that $d = n + 1 - a^2 - b^2 \geq 0$. The parahoric $[p^d, a, b]$ is of type $D^d_{a^2} \cup 2D_{b^2}$. The corresponding cuspidal unipotent type is denoted by $s = s^{d, a, b}$. We have $\mathcal{H}^{e, \delta, \epsilon} = C_d(m_-, m_+)[q]$, with $m_- = a + b$ and $m_+ = |a - b|$. Furthermore, $\Omega_1^{e, \delta, \epsilon} = C_2$ (if $a > 0$ or $d = 0$) or $= 1$ (if $a = 0$ and $d > 0$), implying that $\tau^{e, \delta, \epsilon}(1)_{Q, \omega} = 2^1 - m_+^{-}$ (in all cases).

Let $\lambda$ be a discrete unramified Langlands parameter for $G$. According to [61], in the notation of (14), we have $C_{G'}(\lambda, (\text{Frob} \times \text{id}))$ is the connected cover in $\text{Spin}_{2n+2}$ of $SO_{2n-1} \times SO_{2n+1}$ (with $n_- + n_+ = n$), and the $G'$-orbits of such $\lambda$ correspond bijectively to ordered pairs $(u_-, u_+)$ where $u_\pm$ is a distinguished unipotent class in $SO_{2n_{\pm+1}}$. Note that this means that $u_\pm \mid 2n_{\pm+1}$ has odd, distinct parts.

Let $(\sigma_-, \sigma_+)$ be a Slooten symbol for the parameters $(m_-, m_+)$ corresponding to the pair $(\lambda_-, \lambda_+)$, and let $\pi(u_-, u_+), (\sigma_-, \sigma_+)$ be the corresponding discrete series representation of $\mathcal{H}^{e, \delta, \epsilon}$. Then, Theorem 4.12 implies that $\deg_{Q}(\pi(u_-, u_+), (\sigma_-, \sigma_+)) = 2^{1 - \#(u_- \cup u_+)}$. It easily follows that this agrees with (43). The number of such irreducible discrete series equals $2^{m_- + l_+ - 2}$, as expected by Proposition 4.8.
Let us now consider \( u = \bar{\rho} \). Now the cuspidal unipotent parahoric subgroups \( \mathbb{P}^{\rho}_{s,t} \) are given by \( \bar{\rho} \)-invariant subdiagrams of type

\[
\mathbb{P}^{\rho}_{s,t} \simeq \begin{cases} 
D_2 \cup D_2 \cup 2A_1^{(q^2+1)} & \text{if } n \text{ even} \\
2D_2 \cup 2D_2 \cup 2A_1^{(q^2+1)} & \text{if } n \text{ odd}
\end{cases}
\]

such that \( d + 1 := \frac{1}{2}(n - 2s^2 - \frac{1}{2}(t^2 + t) + 3) \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \). This corresponds to a type \( s := s^{\rho}_{d,s,t} \) for \( G^{\rho} \) which is completely determined by a pair of nonnegative integers \((s, t)\) satisfying the above inequality, and the congruences: \( s \equiv n \text{(mod 2)}, t \equiv 1, 2 \text{(mod 4)} \) (if \( n \) even), and \( t \equiv 0, 3 \text{(mod 4)} \) (if \( n \) odd). The corresponding affine Hecke algebra \( H^{\rho, s, \theta} \) is of always type \( C_d(m_-, m_+) [q^2] \), with \( m_+ = \frac{1}{2}(1 + 2t + 4s) \) and \( m_- = \frac{1}{4}|1 + 2t - 4s| \). We have

\[
\Omega^{s, \theta}_{1, e} = \begin{cases} 
\langle \eta \rangle \simeq C_2 & \text{if } s > 0 \text{ or } d = 0 \\
1 & \text{if } s = 0 \text{ and } d > 0
\end{cases}
\]

and we get

\[
\tau^{\rho, s, \epsilon, e}_{1}(Q) = 2^{-s} = \begin{cases} 
2^{-\frac{1}{2}(m_++m_-)} & \text{if } \epsilon_- \neq \epsilon_+ \\
2^{-\frac{1}{2}(m_- - m_+)} & \text{if } \epsilon_- = \epsilon_+.
\end{cases}
\]

Hence, using Theorem 4.14, the extra special STM \( H^{\rho, s, \theta} \sim H^{LM}(G) \) yields one additional discrete series representation \( \pi_{(\pi_{-}, \pi_{+}) \text{extra}} \) added to the Lusztig packet associated to \( \lambda \), whose formal degree satisfies \( f_{\deg}(\pi(\pi_{-}, \pi_{+}) \text{extra}) = 2^\frac{1}{2}(l_+ + l_+) - \#(u_- \cup u_+) \), as desired in view of Proposition 4.8.

4.6.2 Unipotent representations for inner forms of \( SO_{2n+1} \) In these cases, a unipotent affine Hecke algebra is always spectrally isomorphic to a direct sum of finitely many copies of objects of \( \mathfrak{g}_{\text{II}} \_\text{class} \). The treatment of these cases is analogous to the symplectic and even orthogonal cases discussed in the previous paragraph, but in all aspects much simpler (no branching phenomena, no extraspecial STM’s). We will content ourselves to give the results only.

We have \( \Omega = \{\epsilon, \eta\} \simeq C_2 \), and \( H^{LM}(G^e) \) is of type \( C_n(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})[q] \). The conjugacy classes of parahoric subgroups \( \mathbb{P}^{d,a,b} \) of \( G \) supporting a (unique) cuspidal unipotent representation are parametrized by ordered pairs \((a, b)\) with \( a, b \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \), with \( a \) even, and such that \( d = n - a^2 - (b^2 + b) \geq 0 \). The parahoric \( \mathbb{P}^{d,a,b} \) is a type \( D_{2a} \cup B_{2b+a} \). The corresponding cuspidal unipotent type is denoted by \( s = s^{d,a,b} \). We have \( H^{\epsilon, \delta, e} = C_d(m_-, m_+) [q] \), with \( m_+ = \frac{1}{2}a+b \) and \( m_- = \frac{1}{2}a-b \). Furthermore, \( \Omega^{e, \delta, \theta}_{1, d, a, b} = C_2 \) (if \( a > 0 \) or \( d = 0 \)) or \( = 1 \) (if \( a = 0 \) and \( d > 0 \)), implying that \( \tau^{e, \delta, e}_{1}(Q) = 2^{\frac{1}{2} - m_+} \) (in all cases). For the nontrivial inner form \( G^\eta \) of \( G \), the formulas are the same except that now \( a \) is odd, and \( \mathbb{P}^{d,a,b} \) has type \( 2D_{2a} \cup B_{2b+a} \).

Now an orbit of discrete unipotent Langlands parameters \( \lambda \) for \( G \) corresponds to an ordered pair \((u_-, u_+)\) of unipotent partitions with \( u_+ \vdash 2n_+ \) such that \( n_- + n_+ = n \), where \( u_\pm \) consists of distinct, even parts.
The discrete series representations of $\mathcal{H}^{\delta_3,e} = C_d(m_-, m_+)[q]$ are parameterized by a pair of Slooten symbols $(\sigma_-, \sigma_+)$ for such pairs $(u_-, u_+)$, at the parameter pair $(m_-, m_+)$. The ordered pair $(\sigma_-, \sigma_+)$ corresponds to an ordered pair of partitions $(\pi_-, \pi_+)$ with $\pi_{\pm} \vdash n_{\pm}$. Let us denote this discrete series representation of $C_d(m_-, m_+)[q]$ by $\delta(\pi_-, \pi_+)$. By Theorem 4.13 we arrive at

$$\text{fdeg}_Q(\pi_{(u_-, u_+), (\sigma_-, \sigma_+)} = 2^{-\#(u_- U u_+)}. \quad (49)$$

It is easy to check that this matches (43) (see e.g. [15, Corollary 6.1.6]).

4.6.3 The example of type $3D_4$ Let $G$ be the group of type $3D_4$ defined over a non-archimedean local field $k$. The group $G$ is quasisplit, and the dual $L$-group is isomorphic to $L^G := \langle \theta \rangle \ltimes G^\vee$ where $G^\vee = \text{Spin}(8)$ and where $\theta$ is an outer automorphism of order 3. Hence $L^Z = 1$, and $G$ has no nontrivial inner forms. There are two cuspidal unipotents called $3D_4[1]$ and $3D_4[-1]$ (cf. [9], section 13.7).

The image $\phi(F) = s\theta$ of the Frobenius element under a discrete unramified Langlands parameter $\phi$ is an isolated semisimple automorphism. Via the action of $\text{Int}(G^\vee)$ it is conjugate to a semisimple element of the form $\theta s_1$ with $s_1$ a vertex of $C_\theta$ (cf. [20]).

In the case at hand, we label the nodes of the twisted affine root diagram according to [20, Section 4.4], and we have to consider $\theta s_0$, $\theta s_1$ and $\theta s_2$.

We have $\mathcal{H}^{IM}(G) = G_2(3, 1)[q]$, normalized by $\tau(1) := [3]_q^{-1}(v - v^{-1})^{-2}$ according to (25). The $W_0$-orbit space of the character torus $T$ of the root lattice $X$ of type $G_2$ can be identified [3] with the space of $\text{Int}(G^\vee)$-orbits of semisimple classes of $L^G$ of the form $\theta g$, via the map $T \ni t \mapsto \theta t$. In this way we will identify, as usual, the space of central characters of affine Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}^{IM}(G) = G_2(3, 1)[q]$ and the space of semisimple $\text{Int}(G^\vee)$-orbits of this form of $L^G$. The Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}^{IM}(G)$ has two orbits of real residual points $W_0 r_{0, \text{reg}}$ and $W_0 r_{0, \text{sub}}$, and two nonreal ones $W_0 r_1$ and $W_0 r_2$ (using the same numbering of the nodes of the diagram as before). At each residual point of $G_2(m_1, m_3)[q]$ at the parameter value $(m_1, m_3) = (3, 1)$, the number of irreducible discrete series characters supported at this point is equal to the number of generic residual points which specialize at $(3, 1)$ to the given residual point. This number is always 1, except for $W_0 r_{0, \text{sub}}$, where it is equal to two [56].

We can and will baptise these orbits of generic residual points $W_0 r$, using Kazhdan–Lusztig parameters for the discrete series of $G_2(1, 1)[q]$, by an irreducible representation of $A_\lambda$, where $\lambda$ is the Langlands parameter of the split group of type $G_2$. The subregular unipotent orbit of $G_2$ gives rise to a unipotent discrete Langlands parameter $\lambda = \lambda_{\text{sub}}$ of $3D_4$ with $A_{\lambda} = S_3$. Its “weighted Dynkin diagram” is $r_{0, \text{sub}}$. The two orbits of generic residual points of the generic Hecke algebra of type $G_2$ which are confluent at $(1, 1)$ are also confluent at $(3, 1)$. By the above, we call these two orbits of generic residual points $W_0 r_{\text{sub, triv}}$ and $W_0 r_{\text{sub, triv}}$, where $\sigma$ is the two dimensional irreducible character of $S_3$. The orbit of generic points $W_0 r_{\text{sub, triv}}$ represents a generic discrete series character of degree 3, which has generic formal degree with rational constant factor $\frac{1}{2}$. The other orbit of generic residual points $W_0 r_{\text{sub, triv}}$ has degree 1, and generic rational constant 1.

At the confluence of these two generic residual points at parameter $(1, 1)$, we get in the limit an additional constant factor $\frac{1}{2}$ for $W_0 r_{\text{sub, triv}}$ leading to the well known
equal parameter case of Theorem 4.11 at the subregular unipotent orbit for split $G_2$ (cf. [59]). At the confluence point for the parameters $(3, 1)$ the rational constants do not change, however. Thus together with the cuspidal character $3D_4[1]$ we get a packet $\Pi_\lambda$ for $\lambda = \lambda_{sub}$ consisting of three representations, naturally parameterized by the characters of $A_\lambda = S_3$, whose formal degrees have rational constant $\frac{1}{2}$ (for the cuspidal $3D_4[1]$ corresponding to the “missing representation” $sign$ of $A_\lambda = S_3$, and for the generic discrete series character associated to $W_0^{sub, triv}$ evaluated at the parameter value $(3, 1)$), and rational constant $1$ (for the generic discrete series $W_0^{sub, \sigma}$ evaluated at $(3, 1)$).

For the regular parameter of $G_{\theta S_1}$, we get two discrete series characters, namely the cuspidal one $3D_4[−1]$ and the Iwahori spherical one. Both have $\frac{1}{2}$ as a rational constant factor.

Finally, at the regular parameter of $G_{\theta S_2}$, we have one Iwahori spherical discrete series representation, with rational constant $1$.

These constants are clearly compatible with Theorem 4.11. Namely, consider (43). For a discrete Langlands parameters $\lambda$ with $\theta S_i = \lambda(F)$ and such that $u := \lambda(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix})$ is regular within the connected reductive group $G_{\theta S_i}$, this follows because $C^F_\lambda = 1$ in such a case (this is obvious for $i = 0$ and $i = 2$ since then $A_\lambda = 1$, and for $i = 1$ we see that $u$ is the distinguished element [5, 3] in Spin$(8)$ by the table of [9, p. 397], whence $M_\lambda^{(i)} = 1$), and hence $A_\lambda \approx (\pi_0(M_\lambda))^F$ is isomorphic to $Z(G_{\theta S_i})/Z(L G_{\theta S_i}) = Z(G_{\theta S_i})$ (by [59, Section 6]). This yields the result for all cases except $\lambda_{sub}$. For this case we remark that the image of the subregular unipotent of $G_2$ in Spin$(8)$ is a unipotent class of Spin$(8)$ with elementary divisors $[1, 1, 3, 3]$. Hence $M_\lambda^{(3)}$ is a two-dimensional torus, on which $F$ acts as a rotation of order $3$. Thus $C^F_\lambda$ is cyclic of order $3$, and $(\pi_0(M_\lambda))^F \approx C_2$. This indeed yields the constants we just computed.

Open Access This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made.

References