

ORDINARY $GL_2(F)$ -REPRESENTATIONS IN CHARACTERISTIC TWO VIA AFFINE DELIGNE–LUSZTIG CONSTRUCTIONS

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ABSTRACT. The group GL_2 over a local field with (residue) characteristic 2 possesses much more smooth supercuspidal ℓ -adic representations, than over a local field of residue characteristic > 2 . One way to construct these representations is via the theory of types of Bushnell–Kutzko. We construct many of them in the cohomology of certain extended affine Deligne–Lusztig varieties attached to GL_2 and wildly ramified maximal tori in it. Then we compare our construction with the type-theoretic one. The corresponding extended affine Deligne–Lusztig varieties were introduced in a preceding article. Also in the present case they turn out to be zero-dimensional.

1. INTRODUCTION

This note is a follow-up of the two previous papers [Iva16, Iva18] studying extended affine Deligne–Lusztig varieties for GL_2 over a local field (of equal characteristic). Here we analyze representations of $G = GL_2$ over a local field F of characteristic 2 attached to a wildly ramified torus. Fix a wildly ramified Galois extension E/F of degree 2 and relative discriminant $\mathfrak{d}_{E/F} = \mathfrak{p}_F^{d+1}$, and an embedding $\text{Res}_{E/F} \mathbb{G}_m \hookrightarrow G$. On F -points this induces an embedding $\iota: E^\times \hookrightarrow G(F)$. Each maximal minisotropic wildly ramified torus of G comes via such an embedding and each two embeddings attached to the same extension E are conjugate by $G(F)$, so the various E parametrize the $G(F)$ -conjugacy classes of maximal minisotropic wildly ramified tori in G .

We study the attached extended affine Deligne–Lusztig varieties as defined in [Iva18]. They turn out to be zero-dimensional. Nevertheless, their cohomology realizes interesting representations. Here is a simplified version of our main result.

Theorem 1.1 (see Corollary 3.19). *All (smooth, irreducible) supercuspidal representations ρ of $G(F)$ of arbitrary deep normalized level $\ell(\rho)$, attached to $\iota(E^\times) \subseteq G(F)$ through the theory of types of Bushnell–Kutzko (see [BH06]), which*

- *are minimal, i.e., $\ell(\rho) \leq \ell(\rho \otimes (\phi \circ \det))$ for all characters ϕ of F^\times , and*

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- satisfy $2\ell(\rho) \geq 3d$,

occur in the cohomology of extended affine Deligne–Lusztig varieties attached to $\iota: E^\times \hookrightarrow G(F)$.

Note that any irreducible supercuspidal representation gets minimal after tensoring with some character of the form $\phi \circ \det$ as in the theorem. The condition $2\ell(\rho) > 3d$ forces representations ρ as in the theorem to be *ordinary*, i.e., they lie in the image of the *imprimitive* Langlands correspondence [BH06, §44.1]. This simply means that the corresponding representation of the Weil group of F is induced from the Weil group of a degree two (wildly ramified) extension. If $2\ell(\rho) = 3d$, then ρ might happen to be *exceptional*, i.e., not ordinary. In this case the cubic tamely ramified extension K/F such that the *tame lifting* ρ_K of ρ to a $G(K)$ -representation ([BH06, §46]) is ordinary, is unramified (exactly as in [BH06, §51.6]). It is highly interesting whether the condition on the level $2\ell(\rho) \geq 3d$ can be dropped, i.e., whether (after varying the extension E/F) the conclusion of the theorem holds for all totally ramified minimal irreducible supercuspidal representations of $G(F)$.

Now we explain in more detail, how $G(F)$ -representations ρ from Theorem 1.1 appear in the cohomology of extended affine Deligne–Lusztig varieties. Namely, such ρ in a fixed level $\frac{m+d}{2}$ (for an appropriate $m \geq 2d$) will appear as a family parametrized by generic characters of an abelian group $\tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma'$, which is a non-split extension

$$0 \rightarrow E^\times/U_E^{m+1} \rightarrow \tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma' \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^d \rightarrow 0,$$

with elements of the form $i(t, \bar{r})$, where $t \in E^\times/U_E^{m+1}$, $\bar{r} \in \mathcal{O}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^d$, and the group law is given by $i(t, \bar{r})i(t', \bar{u}) = i(tt'(1 + \pi^{m-d+1}\bar{r}\bar{u}))$, where π is a uniformizer of E and U_E^{m+1} are the $(m+1)$ -units of E (see Section 2.5). A character of $\tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma'$ is *generic* if its restriction to the subgroup U_E^m/U_E^{m+1} of $E^\times/U_E^{m+1} \subseteq \tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma'$ is non-trivial. That is we will construct a map (see (3.1))

$$\{\text{generic characters of } \tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma'\} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Isomorphism classes of smooth} \\ \text{irreducible admissible } G(F)\text{-representations} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\tilde{\theta} \mapsto R_{\tilde{\theta}} := H_c^0(X_w^m(1), \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)[\tilde{\theta}].$$

where $[\tilde{\theta}]$ denotes the $\tilde{\theta}$ -isotypic component with respect to a natural $\tilde{\Gamma}$ -action on a certain extended affine Deligne–Lusztig variety $X_w^m(1)$.

An interesting fact to point out is that in (a slight reformulation of) [BH06], the same representations are also parametrized by characters of an abelian group, which easily can be extracted from the theory of types (see Section 3.5, in particular Lemma 3.12). We denote this abelian group by Π . The relation between the two parametrizations is given by a somewhat exotic isomorphism $\beta: \Pi \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma'$ (see Proposition 2.12 and Remark 2.13). For a locally profinite group A , let A^\vee denote the smooth $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell^\times$ -valued characters of

A. The dual of β is an isomorphism $\beta^\vee: (\tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma')^\vee \xrightarrow{\sim} \Pi^\vee$. Here is a simplified version of our second main result.

Theorem 1.2 (see Corollary 3.10 and Theorem 3.18). *Let $\tilde{\theta}$ be a generic character of $\tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma'$. The $G(F)$ -representation $R_{\tilde{\theta}}$ is admissible, irreducible, minimal and supercuspidal. Moreover, if $\beta^\vee(\tilde{\theta}) \in \Pi^\vee$ is the corresponding character of Π , and $\text{BH}_{\beta^\vee(\tilde{\theta})}$ denotes the corresponding representation attached via the theory of types, one has*

$$R_{\tilde{\theta}} \cong \text{BH}_{\beta^\vee(\tilde{\theta})}.$$

To show the first part of the theorem, the second part, i.e., the comparison with Bushnell–Kutzko types is not necessary. In the heart of the proofs of both parts are certain trace computations on the geometric and the type-theoretic side, see Section 3.8.

As the main results here and in [Iva18] indicate, the way how the extended affine Deligne–Lusztig varieties from [Iva18] realize the “automorphic induction” of characters of F -points of maximal minisotropic *ramified* tori to $G(F)$ is quite near to the theory of Bushnell–Kutzko types. A nice consequence of this is the fact that it gives a geometric realization of the theory of types in (highly) ramified cases. A less clear consequence is that it seems to be further away from the Galois side than one might hope, see Section 3.9. However, it is still an open and interesting question, whether there is a twist of the actions on the geometric objects in the style of [Wei09, Section 5], which establishes a connection to the Galois side.

In Section 3.10 we discuss a slight simplification for the proof of the main result in [Iva18], which is concerned with the similar construction for GL_2 and a purely tamely ramified torus.

2. AUTOMORPHIC INDUCTION FROM WILD TORI IN GL_2

In this section we assume that F has characteristic 2 and put $G = \text{GL}_2$.

2.1. Notations and preliminaries. We need to fix more notation. For a local non-archimedean field L , denote by \mathcal{O}_L its integers, by \mathfrak{p}_L its maximal ideal, $U_L = \mathcal{O}_L^\times$, by U_L^m the m -units of L , and by ord_L its valuation, normalized such that it takes value 1 on an uniformizer. For integers $a < b$, we introduce a shortcut notation:

$$(\mathfrak{p}_L^a/\mathfrak{p}_L^b)^* := (\mathfrak{p}_L^a/\mathfrak{p}_L^b) \setminus (\mathfrak{p}_L^{a+1}/\mathfrak{p}_L^b).$$

2.1.1. Arithmetical data. We let F be a local non-archimedean field of characteristic 2 with residue field $k = \mathbb{F}_q$. We let E be a totally (wildly) ramified extension of F of degree 2 and discriminant \mathfrak{p}_F^{d+1} for some $d > 0$ odd. By Artin–Schreier theory, we may choose uniformizers ϖ resp. π of F resp. E , such that π satisfies the minimal equation over F ,

$$\pi^2 + \Delta\pi + \varpi = 0,$$

for some $\Delta \in F$ with $\text{ord}_F(\Delta) = \frac{d+1}{2}$. Concretely, we have $F = k((\varpi))$, $\mathcal{O}_F = k[[\varpi]]$, $E = k((\pi))$, $\mathcal{O}_E = k[[\pi]]$.

We denote by $N_{E/F}: E^\times \rightarrow F^\times$ resp. by $\text{tr}_{E/F}: E \rightarrow F$ the norm resp. the trace map of E/F . We denote the maps induced by $\text{tr}_{E/F}$ on subquotients of \mathcal{O}_E and \mathcal{O}_F again by $\text{tr}_{E/F}$. We let τ be the unique non-trivial element of the Galois group of E/F . We have $\text{tr}_{E/F}(\pi) = \tau(\pi) + \pi = \Delta$ and $N_{E/F}(\pi) = \pi\tau(\pi) = \varpi$.

Set $\varepsilon := \frac{\tau(\pi)}{\pi}$. Then $\varepsilon \in U_E^d \setminus U_E^{d+1}$. For convenience we will write $\varepsilon = 1 + \pi^d \varepsilon_0$ with $\varepsilon_0 \in U_E$. Clearly, $\varepsilon_0 = \pi^{-(d+1)}\Delta$.

2.1.2. Group-theoretical data. We set $G = \text{GL}_2$ throughout this section. We denote by Z the center of G , by T the (split) diagonal torus and by W the Weyl group of G, T . Further, $\widetilde{W} = X_*(T) \rtimes W$ denotes the extended affine Weyl group and $W_{\text{aff}} \subseteq \widetilde{W}$ the affine Weyl group. The latter is a Coxeter group and we denote by $\ell(\cdot)$ the length function on it.

Consider the embedding of F -algebras

$$\iota: E \hookrightarrow \text{Mat}_{2 \times 2}(F), \quad \pi \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \Delta & 1 \\ \varpi & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

We denote again by ι its restriction to the embedding $\iota: E^\times \hookrightarrow G(F)$. Its image are the F -points of a maximal minisotropic torus of G , which is split by E .

2.1.3. Properties of trace and norm. We will make use of the following well-known facts:

Lemma 2.1. (i) [BH06, §41.2] Let $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. We have $\text{tr}_{E/F}(\mathfrak{p}_E^k) = \mathfrak{p}_F^\ell$, where $\ell = \lfloor \frac{k+d+1}{2} \rfloor$
(ii) Let $x \in E^\times$. Then $x^{-1}\tau(x) \in U_E^d$. If $x \in U_E^k$ with $k \geq 0$, then $x^{-1}\tau(x) \in U_E^{k+d}$.

Proof. (i): see [BH06, §41.2]. (ii): If $k > 0$ and $x \in U_E^k$, write $x = 1 + \pi^k y$ for some $y \in \mathcal{O}_E$. One computes

$$x^{-1}\tau(x) = \frac{1 + \pi^k \varepsilon^k \tau(y)}{1 + \pi^k y} = (1 + \pi^k \varepsilon^k \tau(y)) \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (\pi^k y)^i = 1 + (y + \varepsilon^k \tau(y)) \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pi^{ki} y^{i-1}.$$

As $\varepsilon \equiv 1 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^d}$, part (i) of the lemma shows that $(y + \varepsilon^k \tau(y)) \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^d}$. If $k = 0$, we may write $x = x_0(1 + \pi^n y)$ with $x_0 \in k$ and some $n > 0$ and $y \in \mathcal{O}_E$, and then apply the already proven case $k > 0$. This shows the second statement of (ii). If $x \in E^\times$, we may write $x = \pi^v x_0$ with $x_0 \in U_E$ and $v \in \mathbb{Z}$ and thus $x^{-1}\tau(x) = \varepsilon^v x_0^{-1}\tau(x_0)$. Now the first statement of (ii) follows from the second. \square

2.1.4. Bruhat–Tits buildings. For $L = F$ or $L = E$, we denote by \mathcal{B}_L the Bruhat–Tits building of G over L and by $\mathcal{A}_L \subseteq \mathcal{B}_L$ the apartment of T . There is a natural τ -action on \mathcal{B}_E . Moreover, there is a natural embedding $\iota: \mathcal{B}_F \hookrightarrow \mathcal{B}_E$ in the sense of [Rou77, Definition 2.5.1]. We identify \mathcal{B}_F

and $\iota(\mathcal{B}_F)$ as sets but regard $\iota(\mathcal{B}_F)$ provided with the structure of a sub-simplicial complex of \mathcal{B}_E . As E/F is ramified, each alcove of \mathcal{B}_F contains exactly two alcoves of $\iota(\mathcal{B}_F)$. In particular, we observe that there is a bijection

$$(\text{alcoves of } \mathcal{B}_F) \xleftrightarrow{1:1} (\text{vertices of } \iota(\mathcal{B}_F), \text{ which are not vertices of } \mathcal{B}_F) \quad (2.1)$$

As the ramification of E/F is wild, we have $\iota(\mathcal{B}_F) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}_E^{(\tau)}$, due to the occurrence of the so-called *barbs*.

We have $\mathcal{A}_E = \mathcal{A}_F$ as sets, and each alcove of \mathcal{A}_F contains exactly two alcoves of \mathcal{A}_E . Fix a base alcove \underline{a}_0 in \mathcal{A}_E and let $I_E \subseteq G(E)$ be its stabilizer. It is an Iwahori subgroup of $G(E)$. Further, we have the corresponding Iwahori subgroup $I_F := I_E \cap G(F)$ of $G(F)$. The alcove \underline{a}_0 has precisely one vertex, which is also a vertex of an alcove of \mathcal{A}_F . This is a hyperspecial vertex in \mathcal{B}_E and we specify the splitting $\widetilde{W} = X_*(T) \rtimes W$ as being attached to this point. We denote by $P_{1/2}$ the vertex of \underline{a}_0 , which is not a vertex of \mathcal{B}_F .

2.1.5. Root subgroups. Let $\Phi = \{+, -\}$ be the set of roots of T in G , $+$ (resp. $-$) being the root contained in the upper (resp. lower) triangular Borel subgroup. We may regard 0 as a root, with root subgroup $T(\cong \mathbb{G}_m^2)$. For $* \in \Phi \cup \{0\}$, denote by

$$e_*: U_* \rightarrow G$$

the embedding of the root subgroup. Thus for $a \in E$, we have $e_+(a) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $e_0(c, d) = \begin{pmatrix} c & 0 \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix}$, etc.

2.1.6. Level subgroups. For $n \geq 0$ and $L = F$ or $L = E$ define the normal subgroups

$$I_L^n := \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \mathfrak{p}_L^{\lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \rfloor} & \mathfrak{p}_L^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \\ \mathfrak{p}_L^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + 1} & 1 + \mathfrak{p}_L^{\lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \rfloor} \end{pmatrix} \subseteq \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{O}_L^\times & \mathcal{O}_L \\ \mathfrak{p}_L & \mathcal{O}_L^\times \end{pmatrix} = I_L$$

(we choose \underline{a}_0 in Section 2.1.4 such that I_E has this form). This coincides with the notation in [BH06]. In particular, for $m \geq 0$,

$$I_E^{2m+1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \mathfrak{p}_E^{m+1} & \mathfrak{p}_E^m \\ \mathfrak{p}_E^{m+1} & 1 + \mathfrak{p}_E^{m+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

2.1.7. Vertex of departure. Let $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{B}_E$ be a connected non-empty subcomplex. Let C be an alcove of \mathcal{B}_E , which is not contained in \mathcal{C} . There is a unique gallery $\Gamma = (C_0, C_1, \dots, C_d)$ of minimal length d , such that $C_0 = C$ and C_d is not contained in \mathcal{C} , but has a (unique) vertex contained in \mathcal{C} . This vertex is called the *vertex of departure* of C from \mathcal{C} (as in [Reu02]). We define the *distance* C from \mathcal{C} to be the integer $\text{dist}(C; \mathcal{C}) := d + 1$. For C in \mathcal{C} , we define the distance $\text{dist}(C; \mathcal{C})$ to be zero.

2.1.8. *Barbs in \mathcal{B}_E .*

Proposition 2.2. *The subcomplex $\mathcal{B}_E^{(\tau)}$ is equal to the closure of the union of all alcoves of \mathcal{B}_E with distance $\leq d$ to $\iota(\mathcal{B}_F)$.*

Proof. We have $\mathcal{B}_F \subseteq \mathcal{B}_E$. Let D be an alcove in \mathcal{B}_E , not contained in \mathcal{B}_F . Let $\text{depart}(D; \iota(\mathcal{B}_F))$ be the vertex of departure of D from $\iota(\mathcal{B}_F)$. We claim that the vertex $\text{depart}(D; \iota(\mathcal{B}_F))$ of $\iota(\mathcal{B}_F)$ is not a vertex of \mathcal{B}_F . Indeed, let a vertex P of \mathcal{B}_F be given. The number of all alcoves of $\iota(\mathcal{B}_F)$ having P as a vertex is exactly $q + 1$ and the same is true for the number of alcoves of \mathcal{B}_F , having P as a vertex. Thus any alcove of $\iota(\mathcal{B}_F)$ which has P as a vertex, is necessarily contained in an alcove of \mathcal{B}_F , which shows our claim.

We have to show that an alcove D in \mathcal{B}_E , which does not lie in $\iota(\mathcal{B}_F)$, lies in $\mathcal{B}_E^{(\tau)}$ if and only if its distance to $\iota(\mathcal{B}_F)$ is $\leq d$. Using (2.1), the transitive action of $G(F)$ on alcoves of \mathcal{B}_F and the above claim, we may assume that $\text{depart}(D; \iota(\mathcal{B}_F))$ is $P_{1/2}$. Let $v \in W_{\text{aff}}$ be such that D lies in the (open) Schubert cell C_v attached to v . Fix a parametrization of C_v : $\mathbb{A}_k^{\ell(v)} \xrightarrow{\sim} C_v$, given by $a = \sum_{i=1}^{\ell(v)} a_i \pi^i \mapsto e_-(a)vI_E$ and let D correspond to $a = \sum_i a_i \pi^i$. We compute

$$D \in \mathcal{B}_E^{(\tau)} \Leftrightarrow e_-(a)vI_E = e_-(\tau(a))vI_E \Leftrightarrow v^{-1}e_-(\tau(a)-a)v = e_-(\pi^{-2\lfloor \frac{\ell(v)+1}{2} \rfloor}(\tau(a)-a)) \in I_E$$

The fact that D does not lie in $\iota(\mathcal{B}_F)$ (or equivalently, in A_E) is equivalent to $a_1 \neq 0$. By Lemma 2.1, we have $\text{ord}_E(\tau(a) - a) = d + 1$. Thus $D \in \mathcal{B}_E^{(\tau)}$ if and only if

$$(d + 1) - 2\lfloor \frac{\ell(v) + 1}{2} \rfloor \geq 1.$$

Recalling that d is odd, we see that this is equivalent to $\ell(v) \leq d$. Finally, note that the distance from D to $\iota(\mathcal{B}_F)$ is precisely $\ell(v)$. This finishes the proof. \square

2.2. Extended affine Deligne–Lusztig varieties. Let \check{E} denote the completion of the maximal unramified extension of E , and let $\Sigma \subseteq \text{Gal}(\check{E}/F)$ be a finite set of generators of the Galois group, e.g. the set of all Frobenius lifts. In [Iva18] an extended affine Deligne–Lusztig variety attached to G over F and a minisotropic torus split over E was defined (in level $J \subseteq G(\check{E})$) as a locally closed subset of $G(\check{E})/J$ cut out by Deligne–Lusztig-type conditions, one for each generator $\gamma \in \Sigma$. For $G = \text{GL}_2$ and E/F tamely ramified quadratic extension, it turned out that one could equally define them in $G(E)/J \cap G(E)$ just by one Deligne–Lusztig condition attached to the non-trivial element of $\text{Gal}(E/F)$ (see Remark 3.11(i) of [Iva18]) and we conjecture that a similar fact is true whenever S is split over a totally ramified Galois extension. At least in the present article we can and will omit the passage to the maximal unramified extension \check{E}/E . More precisely, we will work the following variant of [Iva18, Definition 2.1], which only makes sense for totally ramified extensions.

Definition 2.3. For $J \subseteq I_E$, $\dot{w} \in G(E)$, the corresponding extended affine Deligne–Lusztig variety attached to $b \in G(E)$ of level J is

$$X_{\dot{w}}^J(b) := \{gJ \in G(E)/J : g^{-1}b\tau(g) \in J\dot{w}J\} \subseteq G(E)/J. \quad (2.2)$$

Let $J_b(F)$ denote the τ -stabilizer of b in $G(E)$. If $J \subseteq I_E$ is normal and $w \in \widetilde{W}$, the group $Z(E)I_E/J$ act by τ -conjugation on $\{J\dot{w}J : \dot{w} \in I_E w I_E\}$. Let $\widetilde{\Gamma} = \widetilde{\Gamma}_{\dot{w}} \subseteq Z(E)I_E/J$ denote the σ -stabilizer of the double coset $J\dot{w}J$ (in the general situation, the group Γ was introduced in [Iva18, Section 2.2.3]). There is a natural action of $J_b(F) \times \widetilde{\Gamma}_{\dot{w}}$ on $X_{\dot{w}}^J(b)$ by $(g, t), xJ \mapsto gxt^{-1}J$.

We will concentrate on the case $b = 1$ in this article. We will denote by $X_{\dot{w}}^m(1)$ the varieties in the level I_E^{2m+1} and by $X_w(1)$ the varieties in the level I_E .

2.3. Sketch of the situation. In the following we mainly will deal with the Γ -torsor,

$$X_{\dot{w}}^m(1) \xrightarrow{\Gamma} X_w(1),$$

where $\Gamma = \widetilde{\Gamma}_{\dot{w}} \cap I_E/I_E^{2m+1}$ is a finite group, acting by right multiplication on $X_{\dot{w}}^m(1)$ (it is the analog of the group T_w^F for which $\dot{X}_{\dot{w}} \rightarrow X_w$ is a torsor in the classical Deligne–Lusztig theory). The varieties $X_{\dot{w}}^m(1)$ and $X_w(1)$ turn out to be discrete unions of k -rational points, but are not finite themselves. Nevertheless, they will naturally decompose $G(F)$ -equivariantly as disjoint unions:

$$X_{\dot{w}}^m(1) = \coprod_{g \in G(F)/I_F} g \cdot X_{\dot{w}}^m(1)_{P_{1/2}}, \quad X_w(1) = \coprod_{g \in G(F)/I_F} g \cdot X_w(1)_{P_{1/2}},$$

where $X_{\dot{w}}^m(1)_{P_{1/2}}$ and $X_w(1)_{P_{1/2}}$ will be finite subsets and moreover, the first will be a Γ -torsor over the second:

$$X_{\dot{w}}^m(1)_{P_{1/2}} \xrightarrow{\Gamma} X_w(1)_{P_{1/2}}.$$

The natural Γ -action on $X_{\dot{w}}^m(1)$ extends to an action of the bigger group $\widetilde{\Gamma}$, still commuting with the $G(F)$ -action. The union $\widetilde{X}_{\dot{w}}^m(1)_{P_{1/2}}$ of $\widetilde{\Gamma}$ -translates of $X_{\dot{w}}^m(1)_{P_{1/2}}$, will be stable under the action of $\iota(E^\times)I_F \subseteq G(F)$, with ι as in Section 2.1.2. To any $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -representation $\tilde{\theta}$ of $\widetilde{\Gamma}$, there will correspond a $G(F)$ -representation

$$R_{\tilde{\theta}} = \mathrm{H}_c^0(X_{\dot{w}}^m(1), \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)[\tilde{\theta}] = \mathrm{c} - \mathrm{Ind}_{E^\times I_F}^{G(F)} \mathrm{H}_c^0(\widetilde{X}_{\dot{w}}^m(1)_{P_{1/2}}, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)[\tilde{\theta}].$$

Denote the $\iota(E^\times)I_F$ -representation $\mathrm{H}_c^0(\widetilde{X}_{\dot{w}}^m(1)_{P_{1/2}}, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)[\tilde{\theta}]$ by $\Xi_{\tilde{\theta}}$. If $R_{\tilde{\theta}}$ is a supercuspidal representation, then $\Xi_{\tilde{\theta}}$ is (together with implicitly determined chain order) a *cuspidal type* in the sense of [BH06, §15.8]. Further, the restriction of $\Xi_{\tilde{\theta}}$ to I_F coincides with $\mathrm{H}_c^0(X_{\dot{w}}^m(1)_{P_{1/2}})[\tilde{\theta}|_\Gamma]$.

The plan for the rest of Section 2 is as follows. We will determine the varieties $X_w(1)$ and $X_{\dot{w}}^m(1)$ in Section 2.4. Then in Sections 2.5 and 2.6 we study the group $\widetilde{\Gamma}$ under some assumptions on w and m . Finally, in Section 2.9 we make a numerical consideration which suggests how to choose w and

m (relatively to each other) such that the representations $R_{\tilde{\theta}}$ get irreducible. In Section 3 we will study those irreducible $R_{\tilde{\theta}}$'s.

2.4. Structure of some extended affine Deligne–Lusztig varieties.

2.4.1. *Iwahori level.* Let $w = \begin{pmatrix} & \pi^{-n} \\ \pi^n & \end{pmatrix} \in W_{\text{aff}}$ with $\ell(w) = 2n - 1$. Let

$$\dot{v} = \begin{pmatrix} & \pi^{-(\lfloor \frac{d+1}{2} \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \rfloor)} \\ \pi^{\lfloor \frac{d+1}{2} \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} & \end{pmatrix}$$

and let v denote the image of \dot{v} in W_{aff} . Then $\ell(v) = n + d$. Parametrize C_v by $\mathbb{A}_k^{n+d} \xrightarrow{\sim} C_v$, $a = \sum_{i=1}^{n+d} a_i \pi^i \mapsto e_-(a)\dot{v}I$. Note that the locus $a_1 \neq 0$ in C_v is independent from the parametrization: intrinsically it is given as the set of alcoves in C_v , whose vertex of departure from $\iota(\mathcal{B}_F)$ is $P_{1/2}$. We denote this locus by $C_v(a_1 \neq 0)$.

Proposition 2.4. *The Iwahori-level extended affine Deligne–Lusztig variety is given by the following $G(F)$ -equivariant isomorphism,*

$$X_w(1) \cong \coprod_{g \in G(F)/I_F} g.C_v(a_1 \neq 0).$$

Proof. The proof is along the lines of [Iva18, Proposition 3.4], the only difference being that $\iota(\mathcal{B}_F) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}_E^{(\tau)}$. This difference is fully controlled by Proposition 2.2 and is reflected in the different choice of v (in [Iva18] one had $\ell(v) = n$, whereas here we have $\ell(v) = n + d$). \square

2.4.2. *Higher levels.* Let

$$\dot{w} = \begin{pmatrix} & \pi^{-n} \\ \pi^n & \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} & \\ & \varepsilon^{-\lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \rfloor} \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.3)$$

be a lift of w to $G(E)$. For $m \geq 0$, let C_v^m be the preimage of the Schubert cell C_v under $G(E)/I_E^{2m+1} \rightarrow G(E)/I_E$. A parametrization of C_v^m is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{\dot{v}}^m : \mathfrak{p}_E / \mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d+m+1} \times (U_E / U_E^{m+1})^2 \times \mathfrak{p}_E / \mathfrak{p}_E^{m+1} &\xrightarrow{\sim} C_v^m = I_E \dot{v} I_E / I_E^{2m+1} \\ (a, C, D, B) &\mapsto e_-(a)\dot{v}e_-(B)e_0(C, D)I_E^{2m+1} \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

The difference between this parametrization and the one in [Iva18, Section 3.1.7] is that the variable a here is equal to $a + \pi^{n+d+1}A$ from there. This simplifies the computations. For the next proposition recall the notation $(\mathfrak{p}_E^a / \mathfrak{p}_E^b)^*$ from Section 2.1.1.

Proposition 2.5. *Let $m \geq 0$. There is a $G(F)$ - and Γ -equivariant isomorphism*

$$X_w^m(1) \cong \coprod_{G(F)/I_F} g.X_w^m(1)_{P_{1/2}},$$

where $X_w^m(1)_{P_{1/2}} \subseteq C_v^m$ is given in coordinates (2.4) by conditions

$$\begin{aligned} a &\in (\mathfrak{p}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d+m+1})^* \\ D &= \varepsilon^{\lfloor \frac{d+1}{2} \rfloor} \tau(C) R^{-1} \\ B &= \pi^n R^{-1}, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$R := \pi^{-(d+1)}(\tau(a) + a)$$

is a well-defined element of U_E/U_E^{m+1} . In particular, $X_w^m(1)_{P_{1/2}}$ is just a finite discrete set of k -rational points.

Proof. The same statement for a tamely ramified E/F and with respect to another parametrization was shown in [Iva18, Theorem 3.8]. The proof remains the same. For convenience, we sketch the proof, including the key computation (which gets significantly easier with the parametrization used here). The statement about the decomposition into a disjoint union is clear from Proposition 2.4 and the fact that $X_w^m(1)$ lies over $X_w(1)$. The well-definedness of R follows from Lemma 2.1(i). We make an auxiliary computation,

$$\dot{v}^{-1}e_-(a)e_-(\tau(a))\tau(\dot{v}) = e_-(\pi^n R^{-1})\dot{w}e_0(\varepsilon^{\frac{d+1}{2}} R^{-1}, \varepsilon^{-\frac{d+1}{2}} R)e_-(\varepsilon^{n+d+1}\pi^n R^{-1}).$$

Using it we compute for $x \in C_v^m$ with coordinates a, C, D, B ,

$$\begin{aligned} x^{-1}\tau(x) &\sim e_0(C^{-1}, D^{-1})e_-(B)\dot{v}^{-1}e_-(a)e_-(\tau(a))\tau(\dot{v})e_-(\tau(B))e_0(\tau(C), \tau(D)) \\ &\sim e_0(C^{-1}, D^{-1})e_-(B + \pi^n R^{-1})\dot{w} \dots \\ &\quad \dots e_0(\varepsilon^{\frac{d+1}{2}} R^{-1}, \varepsilon^{-\frac{d+1}{2}} R)e_-(\tau(B + \pi^n R^{-1}))e_0(\tau(C), \tau(D)) \\ &\sim e_-(CD^{-1}(B + \pi^n R^{-1}))\dot{w}e_0(\varepsilon^{\frac{d+1}{2}} R^{-1}D^{-1}\tau(C), \varepsilon^{-\frac{d+1}{2}} RC^{-1}\tau(D)) \dots \\ &\quad \dots e_-(\tau(CD^{-1}(B + \pi^n R^{-1}))), \end{aligned}$$

where we write \sim to indicate that two elements belong to the same I_E^{2m+1} -double coset. Thus the condition $I_E^{2m+1}x^{-1}\tau(x)I_E^{2m+1} = I_E^{2m+1}\dot{w}I_E^{2m+1}$ is equivalent to the three conditions $B + \pi^n R^{-1} = 0$, $\varepsilon^{\frac{d+1}{2}} R^{-1}D^{-1}\tau(C) = 1$ and $\varepsilon^{-\frac{d+1}{2}} RC^{-1}\tau(D) = 1$. The proposition follows. \square

Recall the embedding ι from Section 2.1.2.

Corollary 2.6. *The smallest $\tilde{\Gamma}$ -stable subscheme $\tilde{X}_w^m(1)_{P_{1/2}}$ of $X_w^m(1)$, containing $X_w^m(1)_{P_{1/2}}$ is $\iota(E)^\times I_F$ -stable. There is a $G(F)$ - and $\tilde{\Gamma}$ -equivariant isomorphism*

$$X_w^m(1) \cong \coprod_{G(F)/\iota(E^\times)I_F} g \cdot \tilde{X}_w^m(1)_{P_{1/2}},$$

Proof. As $X_w^m(1)_{P_{1/2}}$ is I_F -stable and the left and right actions commute, it is clear that $\tilde{X}_w^m(1)_{P_{1/2}}$ is I_F -stable. It is enough to show that $\tilde{X}_w^m(1)_{P_{1/2}}$ is

stable under the left multiplication with $\iota(\pi)$. This is a matter of a direct computation (cf. Proposition 3.1(ii)) \square

Remark 2.7. Let \dot{w} and w be as in (2.3). Let \dot{w}_1 be a second lift of w to $G(E)$. If the cosets $I_E^{2m+1}\dot{w}I_E^{2m+1}$, $I_E^{2m+1}\dot{w}_1I_E^{2m+1}$ are not τ -conjugate by I_E/I_E^{2m+1} , $X_{\dot{w}_1}^m(1) = \emptyset$. If they are τ -conjugate, then a conjugating element defines (by right multiplication) an isomorphism $X_{\dot{w}}^m(1) \xrightarrow{\sim} X_{\dot{w}_1}^m(1)$. Thus the special choices \dot{w} as in (2.3) already cover all interesting cases.

2.5. The group acting on the right. Recall that Z denotes the center of G . The group $\tilde{\Gamma} \subseteq Z(E)I_E/I_E^{2m+1}$ is the stabilizer of the double coset $I_E^{2m+1}\dot{w}I_E^{2m+1}$ for the action of $Z(E)I_E/I_E^{2m+1}$ on the set of all I_E^{2m+1} -double cosets lying in $I_E w I_E$, given by $(i, I_E^{2m+1}\dot{w}I_E^{2m+1}) \mapsto I_E^{2m+1}i^{-1}\dot{w}\tau(i)I_E^{2m+1}$. This is well-defined as I_E^{2m+1} is normal in I_E . We also need the subgroup $\Gamma := \tilde{\Gamma} \cap I_E/I_E^{2m+1}$. For $t \in E^\times/U_E^{m+1}$ and $r \in \mathcal{O}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^m$, write

$$P_r := 1 + \varepsilon^n \pi^{2n} r \tau(r) \in \mathcal{O}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^{m+1} \quad (2.5)$$

$$i(t, r) := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & r \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ \varepsilon^n \pi^{2n} \tau(r) P_r^{-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t & \\ & \tau(t) P_r^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \in I_E/I_E^{2m+d} \quad (2.6)$$

Lemma 2.8. *Let \dot{w} be as in (2.3). We have*

$$\tilde{\Gamma} = \{i(t, r) : t \in E^\times/U_E^{m+1}, r \in \mathcal{O}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^m\} \subseteq Z(E)I_E/I_E^{2m+1},$$

and Γ is the subgroup given by the condition $t \in U_E$.

Proof. The proof is a straightforward computation with 2×2 -matrices. \square

Now we study $\tilde{\Gamma}$ under the assumptions $m \leq 2n + d - 1$ and $2n > d$. The first assumption is justified by considerations in Section 2.9. The second assumption makes the structure of $\tilde{\Gamma}$ more simple. For x an element of a subquotient of E , we denote the scalar 2×2 -matrix with diagonal entries equal x , again by x . For elements x, y of a group, we write $[x, y] := xyx^{-1}y^{-1}$ for their commutator.

Lemma 2.9. *Assume $m \leq 2n + d - 1$ and $2n > d$. Let $r, u \in \mathcal{O}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^m$, $t \in E^\times/U_E^{m+1}$. Then*

- (i) *We have $P_r^{-1} = \tau(P_r) = P_r = 1 + \varepsilon^n \pi^{2n} r^2$ and $P_r P_u = P_{r+u}$.*
- (ii) *We have*

$$i(1, r) = P_r \begin{pmatrix} 1 & r \\ \varepsilon^n \pi^{2n} r & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad i(1, r)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & r \\ \varepsilon^n \pi^{2n} r & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- (iii) *The elements $i(1, r)$, $i(1, u)$ of Γ commute.*
- (iv) *The commutator of $i(t, 0)$ and $i(1, r)$ is*

$$[i(t, 0), i(1, r)] = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & (1 + t\tau(t)^{-1})r \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Proof. (i): We have $P_r^2 = 1$ because $4n \geq m + 1$ by assumptions, whence $P_r^{-1} = P_r$. Obviously, we also have $\tau(P_r) = P_r$. Finally, Lemma 2.1(i)

gives $r \equiv \tau(r) \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^d}$. Hence by assumption $m \leq 2n + d - 1$, we have $P_r = 1 + \varepsilon^n \pi^{2n} r^2$. Now,

$$\begin{aligned} P_r P_u &= (1 + \varepsilon^n \pi^{2n} r^2)(1 + \varepsilon^n \pi^{2n} u^2) \\ &= 1 + \varepsilon^n \pi^{2n} (r^2 + u^2) \\ &= 1 + \varepsilon^n \pi^{2n} (r + u)^2 = P_{r+u}, \end{aligned}$$

where we used once again that $4n \geq m + 1$. This shows (i). Part (ii) is an immediate computation using (i).

(iii): We compute

$$\begin{aligned} [i(1, r), i(1, u)] &= P_r P_u \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \varepsilon^n \pi^{2n} r u & r + u \\ \varepsilon^n \pi^{2n} (r + u) & 1 + \varepsilon^n \pi^{2n} r u \end{pmatrix}^2 \\ &= P_{r+u} P_{r+u} \\ &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

where the first equation uses (ii), and the rest follows by applying (i) and $4n \geq m + 1$.

(iv): Using the assumptions, the already proven parts of the lemma and Lemma 2.1(ii), we compute

$$\begin{aligned} [i(t, 0), i(1, r)] &= P_r \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t\tau(t)^{-1}r \\ t^{-1}\tau(t)\varepsilon^n \pi^{2n} r & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & r \\ \varepsilon^n \pi^{2n} r & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= P_r \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \varepsilon^n \pi^{2n} t\tau(t)^{-1}r^2 & r(1 + t\tau(t)^{-1}) \\ \varepsilon^n \pi^{2n} (1 + t^{-1}\tau(t))r & P_r \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & (1 + t\tau(t)^{-1})r \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Let

$$\Gamma' := \{i(1, r) \in \Gamma : r \in \mathfrak{p}_E^d / \mathfrak{p}_E^m\} \subseteq \Gamma.$$

Proposition 2.10. *Assume $m \leq 2n + d - 1$ and $2n > d$.*

(i) *The commutator subgroup of $\tilde{\Gamma}$ is Γ' . The elements of $\tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma'$ are all of the form*

$$i(t, \bar{r}) := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & r \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ \varepsilon^n \pi^{2n} \tau(r) & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t & \\ & \tau(t)P_{\bar{r}}^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

with $t \in E^\times / U_E^{m+1}$, $\bar{r} \in \mathcal{O}_E / \mathfrak{p}_E^d$, where r is any lift of \bar{r} to $\mathcal{O}_E / \mathfrak{p}_E^m$ and $P_{\bar{r}} := P_r$ is a well-defined element of $\mathcal{O}_E / \mathfrak{p}_E^m$.

Let

$$(\tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma')_{diag} := \{i(t, 0) : t \in E^\times / U_E^{m+1}\} \subseteq \tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma'$$

denote the subgroup of the diagonal matrices.

(ii) *There is an isomorphism $(\tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma')_{diag} \cong E^\times / U_E^{m+1}$, given by $i(t, 0) \mapsto t$.*

(iii) *For $t, t' \in E^\times / U_E^{m+1}$ and $\bar{r}, \bar{u} \in \mathcal{O}_E / \mathfrak{p}_E^d$ one has*

$$i(t, \bar{r})i(t', \bar{u}) = i(tt'(1 + \pi^{2n} r u), \bar{r} + \bar{u})$$

(iv) *There is an exact sequence of abelian groups*

$$0 \rightarrow (\tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma')_{diag} \rightarrow \tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma' \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^d \rightarrow 0,$$

where the right map is given by $i(t, \bar{r}) \mapsto \bar{r}$.

Note that the multiplication formula in part (iii) of the proposition in fact agrees with the one given in the introduction, if one specializes to $m = 2n + d - 1$ – we will do this in Section 3 when computing the representations in the cohomology (see also Section 2.9).

Proof. Note that $i(t, r) = i(1, r)i(t, 0)$. Hence Γ is generated by all elements of the form $i(t, 0)$ and $i(1, r)$. Thus (i) follows from the commutator formulae in Lemma 2.9 along with Lemma 2.1(ii) (and the obvious fact that $[i(t, 0), i(t', 0)] = 1$). Part (ii) of the lemma is immediate.

(iii): We compute in $\tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma'$,

$$\begin{aligned} i(1, \bar{r})i(1, \bar{u})i(1, \bar{r} + \bar{u})^{-1} &= P_r P_u \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \pi^{2n} r u & r + u \\ \pi^{2n}(r + u) & 1 + \pi^{2n} r u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & r + u \\ \pi^{2n}(r + u) & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= P_{r+u} \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \pi^{2n}(r u + (r + u)^2) & \pi^{2n} r u (r + u) \\ 0 & 1 + \pi^{2n}(r u + (r + u)^2) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \pi^{2n} r u & \pi^{2n} r u (r + u) \\ 0 & 1 + \pi^{2n} r u \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \pi^{2n} r u & 0 \\ 0 & 1 + \pi^{2n} r u \end{pmatrix} \\ &= i(1 + \pi^{2n} r u, 0), \end{aligned}$$

where we used several times that $2n \geq d$. We thus have

$$\begin{aligned} i(t, \bar{r})i(t', \bar{u}) &= i(1, \bar{r})i(t, 0)i(1, \bar{u})i(t', 0) \\ &= i(1, \bar{r})i(1, \bar{u})i(tt', 0) \\ &= i(1, \bar{r} + \bar{u})i(tt'(1 + \pi^{2n} r u), 0) \\ &= i(tt'(1 + \pi^{2n} r u), \bar{r} + \bar{u}), \end{aligned}$$

where the second equality follows from commutativity of $\tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma'$, which was shown in part (i), and the third equality follows from the computation above. This finishes the proof of (iii).

(iv): It is enough to check that the map $\alpha: \tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma' \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^d$ given by $\alpha(i(t, \bar{r})) = \bar{r}$ is a homomorphism. Indeed, α sends the neutral element $i(1, 0) \in \tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma'$ to the neutral element $0 \in \mathcal{O}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^d$, and by part (iii), α respects the group laws. \square

Recall that for a locally profinite group A , we denote by A^\vee the smooth $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell^\times$ -valued characters of A . Proposition 2.10 immediately implies:

Corollary 2.11. *We have $\tilde{\Gamma}^\vee = (\tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma')^\vee$. Further, there is an exact sequence*

$$0 \rightarrow (\mathcal{O}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^d)^\vee \rightarrow (\tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma')^\vee \rightarrow (E^\times/U_E^{m+1})^\vee \rightarrow 0.$$

2.6. An “exotic” isomorphism. Let $m \leq 2n+d-1$ and $2n > d$. Consider the push-out in the category of abelian groups,

$$\Pi := E^\times/U_E^{m+1} \times_{\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d}/\mathfrak{p}_E^{m+1}} \mathfrak{p}_E^n/\mathfrak{p}_E^{m+1}, \quad (2.7)$$

with respect to the natural inclusion $\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d}/\mathfrak{p}_E^{m+1} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{p}_E^n/\mathfrak{p}_E^{m+1}$ and the map $\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d}/\mathfrak{p}_E^{m+1} \hookrightarrow E^\times/U_E^{m+1}$ given by $x \mapsto 1+x$. As $\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d}/\mathfrak{p}_E^{m+1}$ is 2-torsion, Π is the quotient of $E^\times/U_E^{m+1} \times \mathfrak{p}_E^n/\mathfrak{p}_E^{m+1}$ by the image of the diagonal embedding of $\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d}/\mathfrak{p}_E^{m+1}$ (the sign can be ignored).

Denote by $x \mapsto \bar{x}$ the natural projection $\mathcal{O}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d} \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{O}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^d$.

Proposition 2.12. *There is an isomorphism depending only on the choice of the uniformizer $\pi \pmod{U_E^d}$,*

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi &\xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma', \\ \beta: (x, y) &\mapsto \left(x(1+y)^{-1}, \overline{\pi^{-n}y(1+\bar{y})^{-1}} \right), \end{aligned}$$

where the last y is seen as an element of $\mathcal{O}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d}$ via the natural map $\mathfrak{p}_E^n/\mathfrak{p}_E^{m+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d}$.

Proof. Straightforward computation. \square

Remark 2.13. The isomorphism β from Proposition 2.12 is in some sense an exotic one. Indeed, at least if $n \geq d$, we have a natural isomorphism

$$\tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma' \cong E^\times/U_E^{m+1} \times_{U_E^{n+d}/U_E^{m+1}} U_E^n/U_E^{m+1},$$

given by regarding $\tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma'$ as the push-out of its subgroups E^\times/U_E^{m+1} and $\{i(t, r) : t \equiv 1 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d}}\}$. Now we have $U_E^{n+d}/U_E^{m+1} \cong \mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d}/\mathfrak{p}_E^{m+1}$, simply by $1+x \mapsto x$. On the other side U_E^n/U_E^{m+1} is obviously non-isomorphic to $\mathfrak{p}_E^n/\mathfrak{p}_E^{m+1}$ if $2n < m+1$ (the second group is killed by 2, the first has non-trivial 4-torsion).

The following lemma will be used in Section 3.4.

Lemma 2.14. *Let $m \leq 2n+d-1$ and $2n > d$. The map*

$$\mathcal{O}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d} \rightarrow \Gamma/\Gamma', \quad x \mapsto i_x := i\left((1 + \pi^n \varepsilon^{\frac{d+1}{2}} x)^{-1}, x(1 + \pi^n x)^{-1} \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^d}\right)$$

is a homomorphism.

Proof. For $x \in \mathcal{O}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d}$, let $t_x := (1 + \pi^n \varepsilon^{\frac{d+1}{2}} x)^{-1}$, $\bar{r}_x := x(1 + \pi^n x)^{-1} \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^d}$, such that $i_x = i(t_x, \bar{r}_x)$. For $x, y \in \mathcal{O}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d}$ we have (using Proposition 2.10(iii))

$$\begin{aligned} i_x i_y &= i(t_x, \bar{r}_x) i(t_y, \bar{r}_y) = i(t_x t_y (1 + \pi^{2n} \bar{r}_x \bar{r}_y), \bar{r}_x + \bar{r}_y) \\ i_{x+y} &= i(t_{x+y}, \bar{r}_{x+y}), \end{aligned}$$

Using the assumptions (which in particular allow to kill ε in all terms containing π^{2n}) one easily computes,

$$t_x t_y (1 + \pi^{2n} \bar{r}_x \bar{r}_y) = t_{x+y}.$$

A further simple calculations involving the assumptions shows $\bar{r}_x + \bar{r}_y = \bar{r}_{x+y}$. This finishes the proof of the lemma. \square

2.7. A version of the trace formula. Before going on we record a slight generalization of Boyarchenko's version [Boy12, Lemma 2.12] of the trace formula.

Lemma 2.15. *Let X be a separated scheme of finite type over the field \mathbb{F}_Q with Q elements, on which a finite group A acts on the right. Let $g: X \rightarrow X$ be an automorphism of X , which commutes with the action of A . Let ρ be an irreducible (finite-dimensional) $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -valued representation of A . Assume that $H_c^i(X)[\rho] = 0$ for $i \neq i_0$ and Frob_Q acts on $H_c^{i_0}(X)[\rho]$ by a scalar $\lambda \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell^\times$. Then*

$$\text{tr}(g^*, H_c^{i_0}(X)[\rho]) = \frac{(-1)^{i_0} \dim(\rho)}{\lambda \#A} \sum_{a \in A} (\text{tr } \rho)(a) \#S_{g,a},$$

where $S_{g,a} = \{x \in X(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q) : g(\text{Frob}_Q(x)) = x \cdot a\}$.

Proof. The proof is literally the same as the proof of [Boy12, Lemma 2.12]. The only thing to notice is that in our general situation (where $\dim(\rho) > 1$ is possible), the canonical projection $H_c^{i_0}(X) \rightarrow H_c^{i_0}(X)[\rho]$ is given by $v \mapsto \frac{\dim(\rho)}{\#A} \sum_{a \in A} \text{tr}(\rho)(v) a^*$, where we regard a as the automorphism $x \mapsto xa$ of X , and a^* is the automorphism of the cohomology induced by functoriality. \square

We use this lemma in Section 2.9 and (quite extensively) in Section 3, but in the latter Boyarchenko's original statement (for $\dim(\rho) = 1$) is sufficient.

2.8. Minimal characters. We use the following standard notation and terminology from [BH06]. For a $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell^\times$ -valued character ϕ of F^\times , $\phi_E := \phi \circ N_{E/F}$ the corresponding character of E^\times and by $\phi_G := \phi \circ \det$ the corresponding character of $G(F)$. The *level* $\ell(\chi)$ of a multiplicative character χ of E is the smallest integer $m \geq 0$, such that χ is trivial on U_E^{m+1} . A character χ of E^\times is called *minimal*, if $\ell(\chi) \leq \ell(\chi\phi_E)$ for all characters ϕ of F^\times . Similarly, the (normalized) level $\ell(\rho)$ is defined in [BH06, §12.6] for smooth irreducible representations of $G(F)$, and such a representation is called *minimal*, if $\ell(\rho) \leq \ell(\rho\phi_G)$ for all characters ϕ of F^\times .

Lemma 2.16. [BH06, §41.4] *Let ξ be a character of E^\times .*

- (i) *If ξ is minimal over F , then $\ell(\xi) \geq d$.*
- (ii) *Suppose $\ell(\xi) \geq d$; then ξ is minimal over F if and only if $\ell(\xi) \not\equiv d \pmod{2}$.*

By [BH06, §41.4 Proposition] the representation $\text{Ind}_{E/F} \xi$ (the induction to the Weil group of F from the Weil group of E of the character induced on it by ξ via class field theory) is unramified if $\ell(\xi) = d$. As we want construct ramified representations, and as d is always odd (as we are in the equal characteristic case!) only those ξ for which $\ell(\xi) > d$ is even are interesting for us.

Let $m > d$ be an even integer and let $n > 0$ be an integer such that the assumptions of Proposition 2.10 are satisfied. We call a character $\tilde{\theta}$ of the group $\tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma'$ (studied in Section 2.5) *generic*, if its restriction to U_E^m/U_E^{m+1} is non-trivial. Using Corollary 2.11 we may restrict $\tilde{\theta}$ to a character θ of E^\times/U_E^{m+1} , and then inflate it to a character of E^\times (again denoted by θ). It is clear that $\tilde{\theta}$ is generic if and only if θ is minimal.

2.9. A numerical consideration. The varieties $X_w^m(1)$ depend on two parameters, the element w and the level m . The essential part of the choice of w is given by the choice of its image w in \tilde{W} . To guarantee that $X_w(1)$ is non-empty we should choose $w \in W_{\text{aff}} \subseteq \tilde{W}$ with $\ell(w) = 2n - 1$ odd, with some $n \geq 1$ (or $w = 1$, which is the “boring” case, giving principal series representations). Now w is essentially characterized by its length, hence by the integer n , and we are left with the following question.

Question 2.17. How to choose m, n such that if w is of length $\ell(w) = 2n - 1$, the representation $R_\chi = H_c^0(X_w^m(1), \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)[\chi]$ is an irreducible supercuspidal $G(F)$ -representation for each generic character χ of $\tilde{\Gamma}$?

To prepare an answer to this question, we show the following lemma. As $X_w(1), X_w^m(1)$ are disjoint unions of \mathbb{F}_q -points, we simply write $\sharp X_w(1), \sharp X_w^m(1)$ for the number of these \mathbb{F}_q -points.

Lemma 2.18. *The Γ -representation $H_c^0(X_w^m(1)_{P_{1/2}}, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)$ is isomorphic to a direct sum of $\sharp X_w(1)$ copies of the regular representation of Γ .*

Proof. We apply Lemma 2.15 to $Q = q, X = X_w^m(1)_{P_{1/2}}, g = \text{id}$ and $A = \Gamma$ and any irreducible representation of A . As X is zero-dimensional by Proposition 2.5, all assumptions are satisfied. From Propositions 2.5 and 3.1(ii) it is clear that Γ acts faithfully on X , thus $S_{\text{id}, \gamma} = \emptyset$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma \setminus \{1\}$. Moreover $S_{\text{id}, 1} = X$ and using also Proposition 2.4 we see that $\sharp X = \sharp X_w(1)_{P_{1/2}} \cdot \sharp \Gamma$. From this we deduce (as $\text{tr}(\rho)(1) = \dim(\rho)$) that the multiplicity of ρ in $H_c^0(X)$ is $\dim(\rho) \cdot \sharp X_w(1)$. The result follows. \square

Let now χ be a character of $\tilde{\Gamma}$. Then by Proposition 2.5 and Corollary 2.6, $R_\chi = c - \text{Ind}_{E^\times I_F}^{G(F)} \Xi_\chi$ where $\Xi_\chi = H_c^0(X_w^m(1)_{P_{1/2}})[\chi|_\Gamma]$ (this can be extended to a $E^\times I_F$ -representation, but here we only need it as a I_F -representation). By Lemma 2.18 and Proposition 2.4

$$\dim \Xi_\chi = \sharp X_w(1) = (q - 1)q^{n+d-1}.$$

On the other side χ factors through $\tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma'$ and then restricts to a character of $E^\times/U_E^{m+1} \subseteq \tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma'$. That is, it gives us a character θ of E^\times of level m . For θ to be minimal, it is necessary and sufficient that m is even and $m > d$ (cf. Section 2.8). Now, $R_\chi = c - \text{Ind}_{E^\times I_F}^{G(F)} \Xi_\chi$ in Question 2.17 is irreducible supercuspidal, and we expect it to correspond under the Langlands correspondence to the Galois representation $\text{Ind}_{W_E}^{W_F} \theta'$ (W_F is the Weil group of F) for some character θ' of $W_E^{ab} \cong E^\times$ inflated to W_E . Although the relation

between θ' and χ (and in particular, between θ and θ') might be quite complicate (it is expected to be given by some rectifying character), we expect that the levels of θ' and θ coincide: $\ell(\theta') = \ell(\theta) = m$. Then [BH06, Lemma 27.6] gives us

$$\dim \Xi_\chi = (q-1)q^{\frac{m+d-1}{2}}.$$

A comparison of the two formulae for $\dim \Xi_\chi$ gives the right answer to Question 2.17: one should choose w such that $m = 2n + d - 1$. We will apply it in Section 3. Finally we want to remark that the same considerations apply also in the purely tamely ramified case (studied in [Iva18]) with $d = 0$, $m = 2n - 1$, $\dim \Xi_\chi = \sharp X_w(1) = (q-1)q^{n-1}$.

3. REPRESENTATIONS OF $\mathrm{GL}_2(F)$ IN THE WILDLY RAMIFIED CASE

We continue to work with notation from Section 2. In particular, $G = \mathrm{GL}_2$ and F has characteristic 2. All characters and representations considered in this section are smooth and have coefficients in $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$.

3.1. Definition of $R_{\tilde{\theta}}$. Let $m > d$ be an even integer. Define $n \geq 1$ by

$$m = 2n + d - 1$$

(this is justified by Section 2.9). We will keep this notation throughout Section 3 and moreover assume that $2n > d$ in the following (except for Section 3.2, which results hold without this assumption). This restriction is given by Section 2.5 and by the fact that it significantly simplifies the trace computations below. For these given n and m , let \dot{w} be as in (2.3). We then have the corresponding group $\tilde{\Gamma}$, studied in Section 2.5 and the variety $X_{\dot{w}}^m(1)$. Fix a character $\tilde{\theta}$ of $\tilde{\Gamma}$. By Proposition 2.10(i) this is the same as a character of $\tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma'$. We define the smooth $G(F)$ -representation $R_{\tilde{\theta}}$ by

$$R_{\tilde{\theta}} := \mathrm{H}_c^0(X_{\dot{w}}^m(1), \overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}[\tilde{\theta}]). \quad (3.1)$$

We will precisely describe which irreducible supercuspidal $G(F)$ -representations are realized by $R_{\tilde{\theta}}$, see Corollary 3.19 and Section 3.6. It is highly interesting to perform the calculations below (possibly in some simplified way, which makes the traces more accessible), to determine what happens beyond the case $2n > d$, and in particular, whether all minimal irreducible supercuspidal totally ramified $G(F)$ -representations are realized by the $R_{\tilde{\theta}}$ (we believe that this holds).

3.2. Group actions. In this section we drop the assumption $2n > d$. For $g \in G(F)$, we always write $g = \begin{pmatrix} g_1 & g_2 \\ g_3 & g_4 \end{pmatrix}$. We fix a point $x = x(a, C) \in X_{\dot{w}}^m(1)_{P_{1/2}}$ with coordinates

$$a \in (\mathfrak{p}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d+m+1})^*, \quad C \in U_E/U_E^{m+1}$$

(cf. Proposition 2.5). We compute the action of I_F and Γ on the coordinates of x . Moreover, for $h \in \iota(E^\times)I_F$ with $\mathrm{ord}_F(\det(h)) = r$, we will see that

$h.X_{\dot{w}}^m(1)_{P_{1/2}} = X_{\dot{w}}^m(1)_{P_{1/2}} \cdot i(\pi^r, 0)^r$; therefore,

$$\beta_h: X_{\dot{w}}^m(1)_{P_{1/2}} \rightarrow X_{\dot{w}}^m(1)_{P_{1/2}}, \quad yI_E^{2m+1} \mapsto hyl(\pi, 0)^{-r} I_E^{2m+1}$$

is an automorphism of $X_{\dot{w}}^m(1)_{P_{1/2}}$. We will also determine β_h in terms of the coordinates.

Proposition 3.1. *Let $x = x(a, C)$ be a point on $X_{\dot{w}}^m(1)_{P_{1/2}}$ with coordinates $a \in (\mathfrak{p}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d+m+1})^*$ and $C \in U_E/U_E^{m+1}$ (in particular, $a \not\equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^2}$).*

(i) *Let $g \in I_F$. The action of g on the coordinates a, C of x is given by*

$$\begin{aligned} g(a) &= \frac{g_4 a + g_3}{g_2 a + g_1} \in \mathfrak{p}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d+m+1} \\ g(C) &= \frac{\det(g)C}{g_2 a + g_1} \in U_E/U_E^{m+1}. \end{aligned}$$

(ii) *Let $i(t, r) \in \Gamma$. The action of $i(t, r)$ on the coordinates a, C of x is given by*

$$\begin{aligned} i(t, r)(a) &= a + \pi^{n+d+1} \varepsilon^{-\frac{d+1}{2}} C \tau(C)^{-1} R H^{-1} r \in \mathfrak{p}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d+m+1} \\ i(t, r)(C) &= C H^{-1} t \in U_E/U_E^{m+1}, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$H := 1 + \pi^n \varepsilon^{-\frac{d+1}{2}} C \tau(C)^{-1} r \in U_E/U_E^{m+1}. \quad (3.2)$$

Write $a = \pi a'$ with $a' \in U_E/U_E^{n+d+m}$.

(iii) *Let $g \in I_F$. The action of $\beta_{g\iota(\pi)}$ on the coordinates a, C of x is given by*

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_{g\iota(\pi)}(a) &= \frac{g_4 \varepsilon \pi + g_3(a' + 1 + \varepsilon)}{g_2 \varepsilon \pi + g_1(a' + 1 + \varepsilon)} \in \mathfrak{p}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d+m+1} \\ \beta_{g\iota(\pi), a}(C) &= \frac{\det(g) \varepsilon C}{g_2 \varepsilon \pi + g_1(a' + 1 + \varepsilon)} \in U_E/U_E^{m+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Up to a change of coordinates this is shown in [Iva18, Propositions 5.1 and 5.4].

Part (iii) follows by combining part (i) with Lemma 3.2. \square

Lemma 3.2. *The action of $\beta_{\iota(\pi)}$ on the coordinates a, C of x is given by*

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_{\iota(\pi)}(a) &= \frac{\varepsilon \pi}{a' + 1 + \varepsilon} \in \mathfrak{p}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d+m+1} \\ \beta_{\iota(\pi)}(C) &= \frac{\varepsilon C}{a' + 1 + \varepsilon} \in U_E/U_E^{m+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. In the following computations, $*$ denotes irrelevant terms in an expression. An auxiliary computation shows:

$$\iota(\pi) e_-(a) e_0(\varepsilon \pi, \pi)^{-1} = e_- \left(\frac{\varepsilon \pi}{a' + 1 + \varepsilon} \right) e_0 \left(\frac{a' + 1 + \varepsilon}{\varepsilon}, \frac{\varepsilon}{a' + 1 + \varepsilon} \right) e_+(*),$$

Recall from Section 2.5 that $i(\pi, 0) = e_0(\pi, \epsilon\pi)$. Using the computation above we compute:

$$\begin{aligned}
\beta_{\iota(\pi)}(x) &= \iota(\pi)e_-(a)\dot{v}e_-(*)e_0(C, *)I_E^{2m+1}i(\pi, 0)^{-1} \\
&= \iota(\pi)e_-(a)e_0(\epsilon\pi, \pi)^{-1}\dot{v}e_-(*)e_0(C, *)I_E^{2m+1} \\
&= e_- \left(\frac{\epsilon\pi}{a'+1+\epsilon} \right) e_0 \left(\frac{a'+1+\epsilon}{\epsilon}, \frac{\epsilon}{a'+1+\epsilon} \right) e_+ (*) \dot{v}e_-(*)e_0(C, *)I_E^{2m+1} \\
&= e_- \left(\frac{\epsilon\pi}{a'+1+\epsilon} \right) e_0 \left(\frac{a'+1+\epsilon}{\epsilon}, \frac{\epsilon}{a'+1+\epsilon} \right) \dot{v}e_-(*)e_0(C, *)I_E^{2m+1} \\
&= e_- \left(\frac{\epsilon\pi}{a'+1+\epsilon} \right) \dot{v}e_-(*)e_0 \left(\frac{\epsilon C}{a'+1+\epsilon}, * \right) I_E^{2m+1},
\end{aligned}$$

whence the lemma. \square

3.3. Applying a trace formula. From now on, we again assume $2n > d$. Fix a $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell^\times$ -valued character $\tilde{\theta}$ of $\tilde{\Gamma}$. We regard it as a character of $\tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma'$. Recall the $\tilde{\Gamma}$ -stable subset $\tilde{X}_w^m(1)_{P_{1/2}} \subseteq X_w^m(1)$ from Corollary 2.6. As in [Iva16, Lemma 4.5] we have:

Lemma 3.3. *The natural inclusion $X_w^m(1)_{P_{1/2}} \hookrightarrow \tilde{X}_w^m(1)_{P_{1/2}}$ induces an isomorphism*

$$H_c^0(\tilde{X}_w^m(1)_{P_{1/2}})[\tilde{\theta}] \cong H_c^0(X_w^m(1)_{P_{1/2}})[\tilde{\theta}|_\Gamma].$$

We need some notation. We write

$$\begin{aligned}
V_{\tilde{\theta}} &:= H_c^0(\tilde{X}_w^m(1)_{P_{1/2}})[\tilde{\theta}] \\
\Xi_{\tilde{\theta}} &:= \text{the } \iota(E^\times)I_F\text{-representation in } V_{\tilde{\theta}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Note that $V_{\tilde{\theta}}$ is a finite-dimensional $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -vector space.

Let $g \in \iota(E^\times)I_F$. Note that β_g (introduced in Section 3.2) induces an automorphism β_g^* of $V_{\tilde{\theta}}$. We write

$$A_g := \{a \in (\mathfrak{p}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d+m+1})^* : \beta_g(a) \equiv a \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d+1}}\} \quad (3.3)$$

For $a \in A_g$, we write

$$h(g, a) := \pi^{-(n+d+1)}(\beta_g(a) - a).$$

This is a well-defined element of $\mathcal{O}_E/\mathfrak{p}^m$. Further, for $a \in (\mathfrak{p}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d+m+1})^*$, we write

$$\beta'_{g,a} := C^{-1}\beta_{g,a}(C) \in U_E/U_E^{m+1},$$

which depends on g and a , but not on C .

Proposition 3.4. *Let $g \in \iota(E^\times)I_F$. Then*

$$\text{tr}(g; \Xi_{\tilde{\theta}}) = \frac{1}{q^m} \tilde{\theta}(i(\pi, 0))^{\text{ord}_F(\det(g))} \cdot \sum_{a \in A_g} \tilde{\theta}(i(t_a, \bar{r}_a)),$$

where $i(t_a, \bar{r}_a) \in \Gamma/\Gamma'$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{r}_a &:= R^{-1}h(g, a)(1 + \pi^n h(g, a)R^{-1})^{-1} \in \mathcal{O}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^d \\
t_a &:= \beta'_{g,a}(1 + \pi^n h(g, a)R^{-1})^{-1} \in U_E/U_E^{m+1},
\end{aligned}$$

with R as in Proposition 2.5.

Proof. As $\iota(\pi, 0)$ acts in $V_{\tilde{\theta}}$ as multiplication by the scalar $\tilde{\theta}(i(\pi, 0))$, we deduce from Lemma 2.15 ([Boy12, Lemma 2.12] suffices),

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{tr}(g; \Xi_{\tilde{\theta}}) &= \tilde{\theta}(i(\pi, 0))^{\mathrm{ord}_F(\det(g))} \mathrm{tr}(\beta_g^*; V_{\tilde{\theta}}) \\ &= \frac{1}{\#\Gamma} \tilde{\theta}(i(\pi, 0))^{\mathrm{ord}_F(\det(g))} \cdot \sum_{i(t,r) \in \Gamma} \#S_{g,i(t,r)} \tilde{\theta}(i(t, r)), \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

where $S_{g,i(t,r)}$ denote the set of all $x \in X_w^m(1)_{P_{1/2}}$, such that $\beta_g(x) = x.i(t, r)$.

According to Proposition 3.1(ii) the set $S_{g,i(t,r)}$ is equal to the set of all solutions in the variables $a \in (\mathfrak{p}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d+m+1})^*$, $C \in U_E/U_E^{m+1}$ of the equations

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_g(a) &\equiv a + \pi^{n+d+1} C \tau(C)^{-1} R H^{-1} r \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d+m+1}} \\ \beta'_{g,a} &\equiv H^{-1} t \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^{m+1}} \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

Any solution must satisfy $a \in A_g$, so we may assume this. The first equation may thus be rewritten as

$$r \equiv \tau(C) C^{-1} R^{-1} h(g, a) H \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^m}. \quad (3.6)$$

Inserting (3.6) and (3.2) alternately into (3.2) and iterating this process (use that $n > 0$), we may rewrite (3.2) as

$$H^{-1} \equiv 1 + \pi^n h(g, a) R^{-1} \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^{m+1}}. \quad (3.7)$$

Inserting this into (3.5) (we use (3.6) instead of the first equation of (3.5)), we get rid of H , and our equations get equivalent to

$$\begin{aligned} r &\equiv \tau(C) C^{-1} R^{-1} h(g, a) (1 + \pi^n h(g, a) R^{-1})^{-1} \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^m} \\ t &\equiv \beta'_{g,a} (1 + \pi^n h(g, a) R^{-1})^{-1} \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^{m+1}} \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

Now consider the equations

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{r} &\equiv R^{-1} h(g, a) (1 + \pi^n h(g, a) R^{-1})^{-1} \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^d} \\ t &\equiv \beta'_{g,a} (1 + \pi^n h(g, a) R^{-1})^{-1} \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^{m+1}}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

obtained from (3.8) by reducing the first equation modulo \mathfrak{p}_E^d (and using Lemma 2.1(ii)). These equations are attached to an element $i(t, \bar{r}) \in \Gamma/\Gamma'$. The set of all solutions in $a \in A_g$, $C \in U_E/U_E^{m+1}$ of (3.9) is equal to the union of sets $S_{g,i(t,r)}$ for $i(t, r)$ varying over all preimages of $i(t, \bar{r})$ in Γ . As $\tilde{\theta}$ factors through Γ/Γ' , and as (3.9) does not depend on C , we deduce

$$\mathrm{tr}(g; \Xi_{\tilde{\theta}}) = \frac{1}{q^m} \tilde{\theta}(i(\pi, 0))^{\mathrm{ord}_F(\det(g))} \cdot \sum_{i(t,\bar{r}) \in \Gamma/\Gamma'} \#S_{g,i(t,\bar{r})} \tilde{\theta}(i(t, r)),$$

where $S_{i(t,\bar{r})}$ is the set of solutions in the variable $a \in A_g$ of the equations (3.9) (the variable C being eliminated). Now the proposition follows, as (by looking at equations (3.9)) each $a \in A_g$ produces exactly one element $i(t_a, \bar{r}_a)$, such that $S_{i(t_a, \bar{r}_a)} = \{a\}$. \square

Corollary 3.5. *Let θ be the inflation to E^\times of the restriction of $\tilde{\theta}$ to the subgroup $E^\times/U_E^{m+1} \subseteq \tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma'$. The central character of $R_{\tilde{\theta}}$ is $\theta|_{F^\times}$, $\Xi_{\tilde{\theta}}$ is trivial on I_F^{m+d+1} and the space $V_{\tilde{\theta}}$ has dimension $(q-1)q^{n+d-1}$.*

Proof. The action of the central elements of $G(F)$ by left and right multiplication coincide, and the subgroup of $\tilde{\Gamma}$ consisting of the diagonal matrices with entries in F^\times acts in $R_{\tilde{\theta}}$ via the character θ . For $g \in I_F^{m+d+1}$, one easily checks that $h(g, a) \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d}}$, and the statement follows by applying Proposition 3.4. \square

3.4. Properties of $R_{\tilde{\theta}}$. Let $\tilde{\theta}$ be as in Section 3.3. For convenience, we introduce the following notation

$$\delta := \left\lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor,$$

Proposition 3.6. *Assume that $\tilde{\theta}$ is generic (cf. Section 2.8). Let $g = e_-(u) \in I_F$ with $u \in \mathfrak{p}_F$. Then*

$$\mathrm{tr}(g; \Xi_{\tilde{\theta}}) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \mathrm{ord}_F(u) < n+d \\ -q^{n+d-1} & \text{if } \mathrm{ord}_F(u) = n+d \\ (q-1)q^{n+d-1} & \text{if } \mathrm{ord}_F(u) \geq n+d+1 \end{cases}$$

Proof. We apply Proposition 3.4 and use the notations from there. First we show the following simple lemma.

Lemma 3.7. *Let $g = e_-(u) \in I_F$ with $u \in \mathfrak{p}_F$. Then the following are equivalent*

- (i) $A_g \neq \emptyset$
- (ii) $A_g = (\mathfrak{p}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d+m+1})^*$
- (iii) $\mathrm{ord}_F(u) \geq \lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \rfloor + \frac{d+1}{2}$.

If these conditions hold and if we write $u = \varpi^{\lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \rfloor + \frac{d+1}{2} + \alpha} u_0$ with $u_0 \in U_F$, then

$$h(g, a) = \pi^{\delta+2\alpha} \varepsilon^{\lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \rfloor + \frac{d+1}{2} + \alpha} u_0.$$

Proof. We have $g.a = a + u$, i.e. $A_g \neq \emptyset \Leftrightarrow u \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d+1}} \Leftrightarrow u \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_F^{\lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \rfloor + \frac{d+1}{2}}}$. If this holds, then $A_g = (\mathfrak{p}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d+m+1})^*$. The last statement is clear by definition of $h(g, a)$. \square

We continue with the proof of Proposition 3.6. If $\mathrm{ord}_F(u) < \lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \rfloor + \frac{d+1}{2}$, then $A_g = \emptyset$ by Lemma 3.7 and the statement is immediate. Thus we may assume $\mathrm{ord}_F(u) = \lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \rfloor + \frac{d+1}{2} + \alpha$ with $\alpha \geq 0$, and in particular, $A_g = (\mathfrak{p}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d+m+1})^*$.

Assume that $\alpha \geq \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + \frac{d+1}{2}$ (i.e., $\mathrm{ord}_F(u) \geq n+d+1$). Then $\delta + 2\alpha \geq n+d+1$, and applying Lemma 3.7 shows that for each $a \in A_g$, $t_a = 1 \in U_E/U_E^{m+1}$ and $\bar{r}_a = 0 \in \mathcal{O}_E/\mathfrak{p}^d$, which shows that $a \mapsto i(t_a, \bar{r}_a)$ is the constant map sending all of A_g to the neutral element $i(1, 0) \in \Gamma/\Gamma'$. As $\#A_g = (q-1)q^{n+d+m-1}$, the statement follows also in this case.

It remains to deal with the case $0 \leq \alpha \leq \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + \frac{d+1}{2} - 1$. Set

$$B_\alpha := \left\{ x \in \mathfrak{p}_E^{\delta+2\alpha} / \mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d} : \tau(x) = \varepsilon^{-n} x \right\}$$

$$B_\alpha^* := B_\alpha \cap \left(\mathfrak{p}_E^{\delta+2\alpha} / \mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d} \right)^*.$$

Lemma 3.8. *The assignment $a \mapsto h(g, a)R^{-1}$ induces a map*

$$\left(\mathfrak{p}_E / \mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d+m+1} \right)^* \rightarrow B_\alpha^*,$$

with all fibers of cardinality $q^{n+d+m-\lfloor \frac{n+d+1}{2} \rfloor + \alpha}$.

Proof. Applying Lemma 2.1(i) several times shows that the trace of E/F composed with multiplication by $\varpi^{-\frac{d+1}{2}}$ induces a surjective map

$$\varpi^{-\frac{d+1}{2}} \overline{\text{Tr}}_{E/F} : \left(\mathfrak{p}_E / \mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d+m+1} \right)^* \rightarrow \left(\mathcal{O}_F / \mathfrak{p}_F^{\lfloor \frac{n+d+1}{2} \rfloor} \right)^* = U_F / U_F^{\lfloor \frac{n+d+1}{2} \rfloor},$$

which is the restriction of a homomorphism on the same spaces without $*$'s. In particular, all fibers have the same cardinality, equal to $q^{n+d+m-\lfloor \frac{n+d+1}{2} \rfloor}$. Multiplying the map $\varpi^{-\frac{d+1}{2}} \overline{\text{Tr}}_{E/F}$ by the invertible factor $\varepsilon^{\frac{d+1}{2}}$ and then inverting, we obtain the map (induced by) $a \mapsto R^{-1} = (\pi^{-(d+1)}(a + \tau(a)))^{-1}$. More precisely, we have $\mathcal{O}_F / \mathfrak{p}_F^{\lfloor \frac{n+d+1}{2} \rfloor} \subseteq \mathcal{O}_E / \mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d}$ and $a \mapsto R^{-1}$ induces

$$\left(\mathfrak{p}_E / \mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d+m+1} \right)^* \rightarrow \varepsilon^{-\frac{d+1}{2}} \left(\mathcal{O}_F / \mathfrak{p}_F^{\lfloor \frac{n+d+1}{2} \rfloor} \right)^* \subseteq \varepsilon^{-\frac{d+1}{2}} \left(\mathcal{O}_F / \mathfrak{p}_F^{\lfloor \frac{n+d+1}{2} \rfloor} \right) \subseteq \mathcal{O}_E / \mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d},$$

with (non-empty) fibers still of cardinality $q^{n+d+m-\lfloor \frac{n+d+1}{2} \rfloor}$. (Note that the map $a \mapsto R^{-1}$ is neither additive, nor multiplicative). Observe that

$$\varepsilon^{-\frac{d+1}{2}} \left(\mathcal{O}_F / \mathfrak{p}_F^{\lfloor \frac{n+d+1}{2} \rfloor} \right) = \left\{ x \in \mathcal{O}_E / \mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d} : \tau(x) = \varepsilon^{\frac{d+1}{2}} x \right\} \subseteq \mathcal{O}_E / \mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d}.$$

Multiplication by $\varepsilon^{\lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \rfloor + \frac{d+1}{2} + \alpha} u_0$ maps this subgroup isomorphically onto

$$\varepsilon^{\lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \rfloor + \alpha} \left(\mathcal{O}_F / \mathfrak{p}_F^{\lfloor \frac{n+d+1}{2} \rfloor} \right) = \left\{ x \in \mathcal{O}_E / \mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d} : \tau(x) = \varepsilon^{-2\lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \rfloor - 2\alpha} x \right\} \subseteq \mathcal{O}_E / \mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d}$$

(as $u_0 \in \mathcal{O}_F$), preserving the $*$ -subsets. Now, multiplication by $\pi^{\delta+2\alpha}$ maps this surjectively onto

$$B_\alpha \subseteq \mathfrak{p}_E^{\delta+2\alpha} / \mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d},$$

preserving the $*$ -subspaces. Moreover, the fibers all have cardinality q^α (being equal to the cardinality of the multiplication-by- $\pi^{\delta+2\alpha}$ map $\mathcal{O}_F / \mathfrak{p}_F^{\lfloor \frac{n+d+1}{2} \rfloor} \rightarrow \mathfrak{p}_E^{\delta+2\alpha} / \mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d}$). Putting all this together, we see that $a \mapsto R^{-1}h(g, a)$ in fact induces a map

$$\left(\mathfrak{p}_E / \mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d+m+1} \right)^* \rightarrow B_\alpha^*,$$

whose fibers all have the same cardinality, equal to $q^{n+d+m-\lfloor \frac{n+d+1}{2} \rfloor + \alpha}$. This finishes the proof of the lemma. \square

Using Lemma 3.8 we may replace a in the formulae in Proposition 3.4 by $x := R^{-1}h(g, a)$. More precisely, we have

$$\mathrm{tr}(g; \Xi_\chi) = q^{n+d-\lfloor \frac{n+d+1}{2} \rfloor + \alpha} \cdot \sum_{x \in B_\alpha^*} \tilde{\theta}(i(t_x, \bar{r}_x)),$$

where $i(t_x, \bar{r}_x) \in \Gamma/\Gamma'$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{r}_x &:= x(1 + \pi^n x)^{-1} \in \mathcal{O}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^d \\ t_x &:= (1 + \pi^n \varepsilon^{-\frac{d+1}{2}} x)^{-1} \in U_E/U_E^{m+1}, \end{aligned}$$

Define $\tilde{\theta}'$ on B_α by setting $\tilde{\theta}'(x) := \tilde{\theta}(i(t_x, \bar{r}_x))$. By Lemma 2.14, $\tilde{\theta}'$ is a character of B_α . Moreover, $\tilde{\theta}'$ is non-trivial: indeed, B_α contains $B_{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + \frac{d+1}{2} - 1} = \mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d-1}/\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d}$ (the condition $\tau(x) = \varepsilon^{-n}x$ gets empty here) and when $x = \pi^{n+d-1}x_0$ runs through $B_{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + \frac{d+1}{2} - 1}$, $i(t_x, \bar{r}_x) = i((1 + \pi^m x_0), 0)$ runs through $U_E^m/U_E^{m+1} \subseteq E^\times/U_E^{m+1} = (\tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma')_{diag}$, and by assumption, $\tilde{\theta}$ is non-trivial there.

We thus have

$$\mathrm{tr}(g; \Xi_\chi) = q^{n+d-\lfloor \frac{n+d+1}{2} \rfloor + \alpha} \cdot \sum_{x \in B_\alpha^*} \tilde{\theta}'(x),$$

Observing that $B_\alpha^* = B_\alpha \setminus B_{\alpha+1}$, we deduce $\mathrm{tr}(g; \Xi_\alpha) = 0$ for $0 \leq \alpha < \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + \frac{d+1}{2} - 1$. For $\alpha = \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + \frac{d+1}{2} - 1$, we have

$$\mathrm{tr}(g; \Xi_\alpha) = q^{n+d-\lfloor \frac{n+d+1}{2} \rfloor + (\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + \frac{d+1}{2} - 1)} \cdot \sum_{x \in B_{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + \frac{d+1}{2} - 1}^*} \tilde{\theta}(x) = -q^{n+d-1}. \quad \square$$

For $\alpha \geq 1$, let N^α be the subgroup of I_F consisting of all lower triangular matrices with 1's on the main diagonal, such that the lower entry has valuation $\geq \alpha$. Let B be the Borel subgroup of lower triangular matrices of G .

Corollary 3.9. *Assume that $\tilde{\theta}$ is generic. As N^1 -representation, $\Xi_{\tilde{\theta}}$ is the direct sum over all characters of N^1 , which are trivial on N^{n+d+1} and non-trivial on N^{n+d} . Moreover, $\Xi_{\tilde{\theta}}$ is an irreducible $B(F) \cap I_F$ representation.*

Proof. The first statement immediately follows from Proposition 3.6. The second follows from the first as in [Iva16, Corollary 4.12]. \square

Corollary 3.10. *Assume that $\tilde{\theta}$ is generic. The representation $R_{\tilde{\theta}}$ is irreducible, supercuspidal and admissible. It contains a ramified simple stratum and is, in particular, ramified. Its level is $\ell(R_{\tilde{\theta}}) = \frac{m+d}{2}$. For any character ϕ of F^\times , one has $0 < \ell(R_{\tilde{\theta}}) \leq \ell(\phi R_{\tilde{\theta}})$.*

Proof. This follows from Corollary 3.9 and [Iva18, Proposition 4.24]. \square

3.5. Wild cuspidal types. Here we briefly recall the method of [BH06] to produce smooth irreducible supercuspidal $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -representations of $G(F)$ from certain characters of open subgroups of $G(F)$, which are compact modulo

center. For definitions and general results on cuspidal types (for $G = \mathrm{GL}_2$) we refer to [BH06]. We concentrate on the special case when the residue characteristic of F is 2. Let \mathfrak{J}_F be the \mathcal{O}_F -subalgebra of $\mathfrak{M} := \mathrm{Mat}_{2 \times 2}(F)$ with filtration by \mathfrak{J}_F^r ($r \geq 0$) given by

$$\mathfrak{J}_F^r := \iota(\pi)^r \mathfrak{J}_F = \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{p}_F^{\lfloor \frac{r+1}{2} \rfloor} & \mathfrak{p}_F^{\lfloor \frac{r}{2} \rfloor} \\ \mathfrak{p}_F^{\lfloor \frac{r}{2} \rfloor + 1} & \mathfrak{p}_F^{\lfloor \frac{r+1}{2} \rfloor} \end{pmatrix} \subseteq \mathfrak{J}_F := \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{O}_F & \mathcal{O}_F \\ \mathfrak{p}_F & \mathcal{O}_F \end{pmatrix}$$

For $r < 0$, we also put $\mathfrak{J}_F^r := \iota(\pi)^r \mathfrak{J}_F$. Then $\mathfrak{J}_F^\times = I_F$ and $I_F^r = 1 + \mathfrak{J}_F^r$ for $r \geq 1$.

Fix once for all a $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell^\times$ -valued character ψ of F of level 1 (i.e., trivial on \mathfrak{p}_F , non-trivial on \mathcal{O}_F). Let $\psi_{\mathfrak{M}} := \psi \circ \mathrm{tr}_{\mathfrak{M}}$, where $\mathrm{tr}_{\mathfrak{M}}$ is the trace. Analogously, put $\psi_E := \psi \circ \mathrm{tr}_{E/F}$. Note that for integers $k \leq r$, $\iota: E \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{M}$ induces an inclusion $\mathfrak{p}_E^k / \mathfrak{p}_E^r \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{J}_F^k / \mathfrak{J}_F^r$.

Lemma 3.11. (i) [BH06, 12.5 Proposition] *Let $0 \leq k < r \leq 2k + 1$ be integers. There is an isomorphism*

$$\mathfrak{J}_F^{-r} / \mathfrak{J}_F^{-k} \xrightarrow{\sim} (I_F^{k+1} / I_F^{r+1})^\vee, \quad a + \mathfrak{J}_F^{-k} \mapsto \psi_{\mathfrak{M},a}|_{U_{\mathfrak{J}}^{k+1}}$$

where $\psi_{\mathfrak{M},a}$ denotes the function $x \mapsto \psi_{\mathfrak{M}}(a(x-1))$.

(ii) *Let $0 \leq k < r \leq 2k + 1$ be integers. There is an isomorphism*

$$\mathfrak{p}_E^{-(r+d)} / \mathfrak{p}_E^{-(k+d)} \xrightarrow{\sim} (U_E^{k+1} / U_E^{r+1})^\vee, \quad a + \varpi^{-k} \mathfrak{J} \mapsto \psi_{E,a}|_{U_{\mathfrak{J}}^{k+1}}$$

where $\psi_{E,a}$ denotes the function $x \mapsto \psi_E(a(x-1))$.

(iii) *Let k, r be positive integers satisfying $k + d < r \leq 2k + d + 1$. Then there is a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{p}_E^{-(r+d)} / \mathfrak{p}_E^{-(k+d)} & \twoheadrightarrow & \mathfrak{p}_E^{-(r+d)} / \mathfrak{p}_E^{-(k+2d)} \xrightarrow{\sim} (U_E^{k+d+1} / U_E^{r+1})^\vee \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathfrak{J}_F^{-(r+d)} / \mathfrak{J}_F^{-(k+d)} & \xrightarrow{\sim} & (I_F^{k+d+1} / I_F^{r+d+1})^\vee \twoheadrightarrow (U_E^{k+d+1} / U_E^{r+d+1})^\vee \end{array}$$

where the two horizontal isomorphisms are from parts (i) and (ii) of the lemma and all other maps are either induced by ι or by the natural projections.

Proof. Part (ii) is immediate (the shift by d coming from the discriminant of E/F). Part (iii) is immediate from (i) and (ii) and $\mathrm{tr}_{E/F} = \mathrm{tr}_{\mathfrak{M}} \circ \iota$. \square

We abuse the notation $\psi_{E,\alpha}$, by using it for both, the (additive) character of a subquotient of \mathcal{O}_E and the (multiplicative) character of a subquotient of U_E . It will be always clear from the context, which character is meant.

Let θ be a minimal character of E^\times of level m . The following construction uses Lemma 3.11(iii) with $r = m$ and $k = n - 1$. To give a *cuspidal type* $(\mathfrak{J}_F, \iota(E^\times) I_F^{n+d}, \Lambda)$, such that Λ is trivial on $I_F^{m+d+1} = I_F^{2(n+d)}$, and such that the restriction of Λ to $\iota(E^\times)$ is the character $\theta \circ \iota^{-1}$, is the same as to give an element $\alpha \in \left(\mathfrak{p}_E^{-(m+d)} / \mathfrak{p}_E^{-(n+d-1)} \right)^*$, such that the restriction of

$\psi_{\mathfrak{M}, \iota(\alpha)}$ to U_E^{n+d}/U_E^{m+d+1} , which factors through U_E^{n+d}/U_E^{m+1} (by Lemma 3.11(iii)) is equal to the restriction of θ to this subgroup, that is

$$\psi_{E, \alpha}(x) = \theta(1+x) \quad \text{for all } x \in \mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d}/\mathfrak{p}_E^{m+1}. \quad (3.10)$$

The following lemma is immediate.

Lemma 3.12. *Let θ, ψ, α be as above, satisfying (3.10). There is a unique character of the group Π from (2.7), whose restriction to E^\times/U_E^{m+1} (resp. $\mathfrak{p}_E^n/\mathfrak{p}_E^{m+1}$) is θ (resp. $\psi_{E, \alpha}$).*

Definition 3.13. We set

- $\Lambda_{\theta, \psi, \alpha} :=$ the character of $\iota(E^\times)I_F^{n+d}$ corresponding to ψ, α and θ as above,
- $\text{BH}_{\theta, \psi, \alpha} := \text{c} - \text{Ind}_{\iota(E^\times)I_F^{n+d}}^{G(F)} \Lambda_{\theta, \psi, \alpha}$.
- $(\theta, \psi_{E, \alpha}) :=$ the character of Π attached to θ, ψ, α by Lemma 3.12.

Theorem 3.14. [BH06, 15.5 Corollary] *The map*

$$(\mathfrak{A}, J, \Lambda) \mapsto \text{c} - \text{Ind}_J^{G(F)} \Lambda$$

induces a bijection between the set of conjugacy classes of all (i.e., not necessarily those considered above) cuspidal types in $G(F)$ and equivalence classes of irreducible supercuspidal representations of $G(F)$.

Corollary 3.15. (cf. [BH06, 15.3 Theorem]) *The representation $\text{BH}_{\theta, \psi, \alpha}$ is irreducible and supercuspidal.*

Below we will need the following lemma.

Lemma 3.16. *The representation $\text{BH}_{\theta, \psi, \alpha}$ is minimal, its central character is $\theta|_{F^\times}$, and its level is $\frac{m+d}{2}$.*

Proof. The character $\Lambda_{\theta, \psi, \alpha}$ restricted to the center $F^\times \cong Z(F) \subseteq \iota(E^\times)I_F^{n+d} \subseteq G(F)$ is $\theta|_{F^\times}$. As $Z(F) \subseteq G(F)$ is central, $\text{BH}_{\theta, \psi, \alpha}$ restricted to $Z(F)$ is a multiple of $\theta|_{F^\times}$ (by Mackey's formula), i.e., the central character is $\theta|_{F^\times}$. Moreover, $\text{BH}_{\theta, \psi, \alpha}$ contains the ramified simple stratum $(\mathfrak{J}_F, m+d, \iota(\alpha))$ (cf. [BH06, 13.4 and 13.5]). Thus by [BH06, §12.9 Theorem], $\ell(\text{BH}_{\theta, \psi, \alpha}) = \frac{m+d}{2}$. Further, if an essentially scalar stratum would be contained in $\text{BH}_{\theta, \psi, \alpha}$, then by [BH06, §12.9] it would have to intertwine with $(\mathfrak{J}_F, m+d, \iota(\alpha))$, which is impossible by [BH06, 13.2 Proposition]. Thus no essentially scalar stratum is contained in $\text{BH}_{\theta, \psi, \alpha}$ and [BH06, 13.3 Theorem] shows that $\text{BH}_{\theta, \psi, \alpha}$ is minimal. \square

3.6. Ordinary and exceptional representations. Recall from [BH06, §44.1 Definition] that an irreducible supercuspidal $G(F)$ -representation is either *ordinary* or *exceptional*. In the first case, the corresponding Galois representation is *imprimitive*, that is of the form $\text{Ind}_{E/F} \chi$ (as after Lemma 2.16); in the second case, the corresponding Galois representation is *primitive*, i.e., is not an induction of a character. If ρ is an exceptional representation of $G(F)$, there exists a cubic tamely ramified extension K/F such that

the tame lifting of ρ to K becomes ordinary [BH06, §46.5 Corollary]. For the procedure of tame lifting (which we will not use in detail here) we refer to [BH06, §46]. The non-ordinary case in the following proposition coincides precisely with the special case in [BH06, §51.6 Proposition].

Let $m = 2n + d - 1$, $2n > d$. As in Section 3.5, let θ be a minimal character of E^\times of level m , ψ an additive character of E of level 1, and $\alpha \in \left(\mathfrak{p}_E^{-(m+d)}/\mathfrak{p}_E^{-(n+d-1)}\right)^*$. Lift α to an element in $\mathfrak{p}_E^{-(m+d)}$, and denote the lift again by α . We investigate when the representation $\text{BH}_{\theta,\psi,\alpha}$ is ordinary resp. exceptional.

Proposition 3.17.

- (i) *If $2n > d + 1$, then $\text{BH}_{\theta,\psi,\alpha}$ is ordinary.*
- (ii) *Assume $2n = d + 1$. We can write $\alpha = \varpi^{-\frac{3d+1}{2}}(\pi A + \varpi B)$ with $A \in \mathcal{O}_F^\times$, $B \in \mathcal{O}_F$. Then $\text{BH}_{\theta,\psi,\alpha}$ is ordinary if and only if the polynomial*

$$c_\alpha(Y) = Y^3 - \bar{\epsilon}_0 \bar{A} Y^2 + \bar{A} \in \mathbb{F}_q[X]$$

has a root in \mathbb{F}_q , where \bar{x} denotes the image of $x \in \mathcal{O}_E$ in \mathbb{F}_q , and $\epsilon_0 = \pi^{-(d+1)} \Delta \in \mathcal{O}_E$. Otherwise, $\text{BH}_{\theta,\psi,\alpha}$ is exceptional and the cubic extension K/F , such that the tame lifting of $\text{BH}_{\theta,\psi,\alpha}$ becomes ordinary, is unramified.

Proof. Note that $\text{BH}_{\theta,\psi,\alpha}$ contains the ramified simple stratum $(\mathfrak{J}_F, m + d, \alpha)$. We apply [BH06, §45.2 Theorem] to determine, when this stratum is ordinary: Note that $F[\alpha] = E$. If $2n > d + 1$, then $m + d = 2n + d - 1 + d > 3d$. Thus $(\mathfrak{J}_F, m + d, \alpha)$ is ordinary. Now assume $2n = d + 1$. Then $(\mathfrak{J}_F, m + d, \alpha)$ is ordinary if and only if the polynomial

$$C_\alpha(X) = X^3 - \text{tr}_{E/F}(\alpha)X^2 + N_{E/F}(\alpha) \in F[X]$$

has a root in F . (Here we use the compatibility of trace resp. norm of E/F with trace resp. determinant on \mathfrak{M} .) A small computation with the explicit form of α , along with the change of variables $X = \varpi^{-d}Y$ gives

$$C_\alpha(Y) = Y^3 - (\epsilon^{-\frac{d+1}{2}} \epsilon_0 A) Y^2 + (A + \Delta B + \varpi B^2) \in \mathcal{O}_F[Y].$$

By Hensel's lemma, this has a root in \mathcal{O}_F if and only if its reduction modulo \mathfrak{p}_F , which is precisely $c_\alpha(Y)$, has a root in the residue field \mathbb{F}_q . Thus $(\mathfrak{J}_F, m + d, \alpha)$ is ordinary if and only if the condition in (ii) is satisfied. By [BH06, §44.3 Theorem], $(\mathfrak{J}_F, m + d, \alpha)$ is ordinary if and only if $\text{BH}_{\theta,\psi,\alpha}$ is ordinary. We have thus shown all statements except for the last claim in (ii). But it follows since the splitting field of $C_\alpha(Y)$ is unramified over F . \square

3.7. Relation between geometric and type-theoretical constructions.

Let θ be a character of E^\times of level m (hence minimal). By Lemma 3.11(iii) there are precisely q^d elements $\alpha \in \left(\mathfrak{p}_E^{-(m+d)}/\mathfrak{p}_E^{-(n+d-1)}\right)^*$ satisfying (3.10), each giving rise to the cuspidal inducing datum $(\mathfrak{J}_F, \text{Ind}_{\iota(E^\times)I_F^{n+d}}^{\iota(E^\times)I_F} \Lambda_{\theta,\psi,\alpha})$,

which is, in a sense, attached to θ . On the geometric side there are precisely q^d lifts $\tilde{\theta}$ of θ to a character of $\tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma'$, each giving rise to the cuspidal inducing datum $(\mathfrak{J}_F, \Xi_{\tilde{\theta}})$. Our main result is the following theorem, which states that the relation between the two families of corresponding $G(F)$ -representations, $R_{\tilde{\theta}}$ and $\text{BH}_{\theta, \psi, \alpha}$, is naturally encoded in the dual β^\vee of the isomorphism $\beta: \Pi \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma'$ from Proposition 2.12.

Theorem 3.18. *Let $\tilde{\theta}$ be a generic character of $\tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma'$ with restriction θ to E^\times/U_E^{m+1} . Let ψ, α be such that $\beta^\vee(\tilde{\theta}) = (\theta, \psi_{E, \alpha})$. Then*

$$R_{\tilde{\theta}} \cong \text{BH}_{\theta, \psi, \alpha}.$$

Proof. We have $R_{\tilde{\theta}} \cong \mathfrak{c} - \text{Ind}_{\iota(E^\times)I_F}^{G(F)} \Xi_{\tilde{\theta}}$, so it suffices to show that

$$\Xi_{\tilde{\theta}} \cong \mathfrak{c} - \text{Ind}_{\iota(E^\times)I_F^{n+d}}^{\iota(E^\times)I_F} \Lambda_{\theta, \psi, \alpha}. \quad (3.11)$$

From Corollaries 3.5, 3.10 and Lemma 3.16 it follows that both sides are cuspidal inducing data sharing and

- same underlying subgroup $\iota(E^\times)I_F$,
- same central character $\theta|_{F^\times}$,
- same level $\frac{m+d}{2}$,
- the property that their levels are minimal among the levels of all possible twists by characters F^\times .

We observe that when [BH06, 27.8 Proposition] is applied to two cuspidal inducing data Ξ_1, Ξ_2 sharing the same underlying subgroup $J = \iota(E^\times)I_F$, then instead of assumption (c) there, it suffices to assume that $\text{tr}(g; \Xi_1) = \text{tr}(g; \Xi_2)$ holds only for all F -minimal elements $g \in J$ with valuation of determinant equal to $-2\ell(\Xi_1)$. Indeed, the proof goes through verbatim. Now (3.11) follows from [BH06, 27.8 Proposition] and Proposition 3.20. \square

We finally can describe which representations are realized in the cohomology of the varieties $X_w^m(1)$. For a finite separable extension L/F let $d(L)$ denote the integer such that the relative discriminant of L/F is $\mathfrak{d}_{L/F} = \mathfrak{p}_F^{d(L)+1}$. An irreducible supercuspidal $G(F)$ -representation is *totally ramified*, if it is not unramified (cf. [BH06, §20]). This is equivalent to not contain a cuspidal inducing datum of the form (\mathfrak{M}, Ξ) .

Corollary 3.19. *For varying wildly ramified quadratic separable extensions E/F , and varying $m = 2n + d(E) - 1$ with $2n > d(E)$, the cohomology of the family of varieties $X_w^m(1)$ realizes (at least) all minimal irreducible supercuspidal totally ramified representations ρ of $G(F)$, satisfying the following condition: if $(\mathfrak{J}_F, r, \alpha)$ with $r > 0$ odd and $\alpha \in \mathfrak{J}_F^{-r}$ is a ramified simple stratum contained in ρ , then $F[\alpha]/F$ is (wildly) ramified quadratic extension and $r \geq 3d(F[\alpha])$. Such representations are either*

- ordinary (this is in particular the case if $r > 3d(F[\alpha])$), or
- exceptional, with the property that the cubic extension K/F , such that the tame lifting of ρ to K gets ordinary, is unramified.

Proof. By Theorem 3.18 it suffices to show that all representations ρ mentioned in the corollary are of the form $\text{BH}_{\theta,\psi,\alpha}$ for appropriate $\iota: E \hookrightarrow \text{Mat}_{2 \times 2}(F)$, θ, ψ, α . As ρ is totally ramified, $\ell(\rho) > 0$. As ρ is irreducible and supercuspidal, it is of the form $\text{c} - \text{Ind}_J^{G(F)} \Lambda$ for some cuspidal type $(\mathfrak{A}, J, \Lambda)$ [BH06, §15.5]. Moreover, as ρ is minimal, $\ell(\rho) > 0$ and ρ is totally ramified, there is (after a possible conjugation) a ramified simple stratum $(\mathfrak{J}_F, r, \alpha)$ with $r > 0$ odd, $\alpha \in \mathfrak{J}_F^{-r}$, such that $\mathfrak{A} = \mathfrak{J}_F$, $J = F[\alpha]^\times I_F^{\frac{r+1}{2}}$ and $\Lambda \in C(\psi_\alpha, \mathfrak{J}_F)$, where ψ is any fixed additive character of F of level 1, $\psi_\alpha := \psi_{\mathfrak{M}, \alpha}$ (as in Section 3.5) and $C(\psi_\alpha, \mathfrak{J}_F)$ is (as in [BH06, 15.3 Definition]) the set of equivalence classes of irreducible representations of the group $F[\alpha]^\times I_F^{\frac{r+1}{2}}$, whose restriction to $I_F^{\frac{r+1}{2}}$ is a multiple of ψ_α . By [BH06, 15.6 Proposition 1], Λ has dimension 1. Take $E := F[\alpha]$ and put $d = d(E)$. By [BH06, 13.4 Proposition], E/F is quadratic (automatically wildly) ramified extension. By our considerations in Section 3.5, to give such a cuspidal type $(\mathfrak{J}_F, E^\times I_F^{\frac{r+1}{2}}, \Lambda)$ is equivalent to give a minimal character θ of E^\times of level $m := r - d$ satisfying the compatibility condition (3.10). Thus $\rho \cong \text{BH}_{\theta,\psi,\alpha}$, and we have to show that if n is such that $m = 2n + d - 1$, then $2n > d$. But the condition posed on ρ forces $r \geq 3d$, or equivalently $2n - 1 \geq d$. The last claim about ordinary resp. exceptional representations follows from Proposition 3.17. \square

3.8. Traces of some minimal elements. Let the notation be as in Theorem 3.18. To complete the proof of Theorem 3.18 we have to show the following proposition.

Proposition 3.20. *Assume that $\beta^\vee(\tilde{\theta}) = (\theta, \psi_{E,\alpha})$. For any $g \in \iota(E^\times) I_F^{n+d}$ with $\text{ord}_F(\det(g))$ odd, one has*

$$\text{tr}(g; \Xi_{\tilde{\theta}}) = \text{tr} \left(g; \text{c} - \text{Ind}_{\iota(E^\times) I_F^{n+d}}^{\iota(E^\times) I_F} \Lambda_{\theta,\psi,\alpha} \right).$$

The rest of Section 3.8 is devoted to a proof of Proposition 3.20. Central characters on both sides being equal, we may multiply g by an appropriate central element and hence assume that $\text{ord}_F(\det(g)) = 1$. Note that $I_F^{2(n+d)} = I_F^{m+d+1}$ acts trivial on both sides, hence we always may regard g (and its constituents) modulo $I_F^{2(n+d)}$. Again, multiplying with an appropriate central element, we may assume that

$$g = g' \iota(\pi) = u \iota(1 + \pi x) \iota(\pi), \quad \text{with } x \in \mathcal{O}_F \text{ and } u \in I_F^{n+d}$$

Recall the notation δ from Section 3.4. We may write

$$u = 1 + \begin{pmatrix} u_1 & u_2 \\ u_3 & u_4 \end{pmatrix} = 1 + \begin{pmatrix} \varpi^{\frac{n+d+1-\delta}{2}} u'_1 & \varpi^{\frac{n+d-1+\delta}{2}} u'_2 \\ \varpi^{\frac{n+d+1+\delta}{2}} u'_3 & \varpi^{\frac{n+d+1-\delta}{2}} u'_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

with some $u'_i \in \mathcal{O}_F$. We also have

$$\begin{pmatrix} g_1 & g_2 \\ g_3 & g_4 \end{pmatrix} := g' = u \iota(1 + \pi x) = \begin{pmatrix} (1 + \Delta x) + u_1(1 + \Delta x) + u_2 \varpi x & x + u_1 x + u_2 \\ \varpi x + u_3(1 + \Delta x) + u_4 \varpi x & 1 + u_3 x + u_4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let also

$$j := g_2 \varepsilon \pi + g_1(a' + 1 + \varepsilon).$$

We use these notations until the end of Section 3.8.

3.8.1. *Traces on the geometric side.* We use Proposition 3.4 and notation from there. We introduce also the notation

$$\ell := \left\lfloor \frac{n+d+1}{2} \right\rfloor = \frac{n+d+1-\delta}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad \delta_\ell := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \ell \text{ even,} \\ 1 & \text{if } \ell \text{ odd.} \end{cases}$$

For $a \in (\mathfrak{p}/\mathfrak{p}^{n+d+m+1})^*$ we write $a = a'\pi$ with $a' \in U_E/U_E^{n+d+m}$.

Lemma 3.21. *The set A_g from equation (3.3) consists of exactly such $a = a'\pi \in (\mathfrak{p}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d+m+1})^*$, for which*

$$(a' + 1)(a' + \varepsilon) \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d}}.$$

holds. Thus,

$$A_g = \begin{cases} \{a: a' \equiv 1 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^n\} \dot{\cup} \{a: a' \equiv \varepsilon \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^n\} & \text{if } n > d, \\ \{a: a' \equiv 1 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^\ell\} & \text{if } n \leq d. \end{cases}$$

Proof. □

Below we will compute explicit formulas for t_a, r_a . We will see that they and hence also the trace $\text{tr}(g; \Xi_{\tilde{\theta}})$ only depend on $b \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^d}$ (if $n < d$, it is even true that they only depend on $b \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^{\ell-1+\delta}}$). Note that characteristic 2 is used for that, in particular to deal with the monomials occurring in t_a and containing b^2). Thus letting

$$A'_g = \begin{cases} \{\pi(1 + \pi^n b): b \in \mathcal{O}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^d\} \cup \{\pi(\varepsilon + \pi^n b): b \in \mathcal{O}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^d\} & \text{if } n > d, \\ \{\pi(1 + \pi^\ell b): b \in \mathcal{O}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^\ell\} & \text{if } n \leq d, \end{cases} \quad (3.12)$$

and regarding b as an element in $\mathcal{O}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^d$, the multiplicity q^m cancels with the term $\frac{1}{q^m}$ in the trace formula in Proposition 3.4, and we see that

$$\text{tr}(g; \Xi_{\tilde{\theta}}) = \theta(\pi) \sum_{a \in A'_g} \tilde{\theta}(i(t_a, r_a))$$

where t_a is given by the formulas (3.14), (3.15) and (3.17) and r_a is given by (3.16) and 3.23.

To compute t_a, r_a explicitly, we will consider two cases: $n \geq d$ and $n < d$. Note that in contrast to what Lemma 3.21 let one guess, the case $n = d$ shows behavior similar to $n > d$. Lemma 3.25 below might be seen as an explanation for this fact.

Case $n \geq d$. Let $a = \pi a' \in A_g$. By Lemma 3.21 we may assume that $a' \equiv 1 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^n}$ or $a' \equiv \varepsilon \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^n}$. We only handle the first case, the second being completely analogous. By Lemma 3.21 we may write

$$\begin{aligned}
a' &= 1 + \pi^n b && \text{with } b \in \mathcal{O}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^{m+d+1}, \text{ and} \\
b &= \pi^\delta A + \pi^{1-\delta} B, && \text{with } A \in \mathcal{O}_F/\mathfrak{p}_F^{\frac{d+1}{2}-\delta+\frac{m}{2}} \text{ and } B \in \mathcal{O}_F/\mathfrak{p}_F^{\frac{d-1}{2}+\delta+\frac{m}{2}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Lemma 3.22. *We have*

$$\begin{aligned}
j &= \varepsilon + \pi x \varepsilon^2 + (1 + \Delta x) \pi^n b + [u_1(\varepsilon + \pi x \varepsilon^2 + (1 + \Delta x) \pi^n b) + u_2(\varepsilon \pi + \varpi x(\varepsilon + \pi^n b))] \\
&\equiv \varepsilon(1 + \pi x \varepsilon) \left(1 + \frac{(1 + \Delta x) \pi^n b}{\varepsilon(1 + \pi x \varepsilon)} + u_1 + \pi u_2 \right) \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^{m+1}} \\
h(g, a) &\equiv \frac{1 + \Delta x}{\varepsilon(1 + \pi x \varepsilon)} (\varepsilon_0 b + \pi^{n-d} b^2) \left(1 + \frac{\pi^n b}{1 + \pi x} \right) + \dots \\
&\quad + \pi^{1-\delta} \varepsilon^{\frac{n+d+1-\delta}{2}} (1 + \pi^n b) (u'_1 + u'_4) + \pi^\delta \varepsilon^{\frac{n+d-1+\delta}{2}} (u'_2 + \varepsilon u'_3) \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d}} \\
R &\equiv \varepsilon_0 (1 + \varpi^{\frac{n+\delta}{2}} A) \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Proof. The first formula for j is straightforward, the second follows using $m+1 = 2n+d$. From it we deduce

$$j \equiv \varepsilon + \pi x \varepsilon^2 + \pi^n b \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d}},$$

and hence

$$j^{-1} \equiv \varepsilon^{-1} (1 + \pi x \varepsilon)^{-1} \left(1 + \frac{\pi^n b}{1 + \pi x} \right) \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d}}. \quad (3.13)$$

Further,

$$g_4 \varepsilon \pi + g_3 (a' + 1 + \varepsilon) = \varepsilon \pi + \varpi x \varepsilon + \varpi x \pi^n b + [u_3(\varepsilon + \pi x \varepsilon^2 + (1 + \Delta x) \pi^n b) + u_4(\varepsilon \pi + \varpi x(\varepsilon + \pi^n b))]$$

By definition, $\pi^{n+d+1} h(g, a) j = g_4 \varepsilon \pi + g_3 (a' + 1 + \varepsilon) - j \pi (1 + \pi^n b)$. Using $\Delta = \pi + \varepsilon \pi$ we deduce

$$\begin{aligned}
\pi^{n+d+1} h(g, a) j &= \Delta \pi^n b (1 + \Delta x) + \pi (1 + \Delta x) \pi^{2n} b^2 + \dots \\
&\quad + u_1 \pi (1 + \pi^n b) (\varepsilon + \pi x \varepsilon^2 + (1 + \Delta x) \pi^n b) + u_2 \pi^2 \varepsilon (1 + \pi^n b) (1 + \pi x (\varepsilon + \pi^n b)) + \dots \\
&\quad + u_3 (\varepsilon + \pi x \varepsilon^2 + (1 + \Delta x) \pi^n b) + u_4 \pi \varepsilon (1 + \pi x (\varepsilon + \pi^n b))
\end{aligned}$$

Recall that $\varepsilon_0 = \pi^{-(d+1)} \Delta$. We deduce

$$\begin{aligned}
h(g, a) j &= (1 + \Delta x) (\varepsilon_0 b + \pi^{n-d} b^2) + \dots \\
&\quad + \pi^{1-\delta} \varepsilon^{\frac{n+d+1-\delta}{2}} u'_1 (1 + \pi^n b) (\varepsilon + \pi x \varepsilon^2 + (1 + \Delta x) \pi^n b) + \dots \\
&\quad + \pi^\delta \varepsilon^{\frac{n+d+1+\delta}{2}} u'_2 (1 + \pi^n b) (1 + \pi x (\varepsilon + \pi^n b)) + \dots \\
&\quad + \pi^\delta \varepsilon^{\frac{n+d+1+\delta}{2}} u'_3 (\varepsilon + \pi x \varepsilon^2 + (1 + \Delta x) \pi^n b) + \dots \\
&\quad + \pi^{1-\delta} \varepsilon^{\frac{n+d+1-\delta}{2}+1} u'_4 (1 + \pi x (\varepsilon + \pi^n b))
\end{aligned}$$

Finally, we compute modulo \mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d} (using (3.13)),

$$\begin{aligned} h(g, a) &\equiv \frac{1 + \Delta x}{\varepsilon(1 + \pi\varepsilon x)} (\varepsilon_0 b + \pi^{n-d} b^2) \left(1 + \frac{\pi^n b}{1 + \pi x} \right) + \dots \\ &\quad + \pi^{1-\delta} \varepsilon^{\frac{n+d+1-\delta}{2}} u'_1 (1 + \pi^n b) + \dots \\ &\quad + \pi^\delta \varepsilon^{\frac{n+d-1+\delta}{2}} u'_2 + \\ &\quad + \pi^\delta \varepsilon^{\frac{n+d+1+\delta}{2}} u'_3 + \dots \\ &\quad + \pi^{1-\delta} \varepsilon^{\frac{n+d+1-\delta}{2}} u'_4 (1 + \pi^n b). \end{aligned}$$

This is exactly the claimed formula for $h(g, a)$. The computation of R is straightforward, by using $a' = 1 + \varpi \frac{n+\delta}{2} A + \pi \varpi \frac{n-\delta}{2} B$. \square

As by definition $\beta'_{g,a} = \frac{\det(u(1+\pi x))}{j}$, we see that $t_a \in U_E/U_E^{m+1}$ from Proposition 3.4 is determined by a by the following formula,

$$t_a = \frac{\varepsilon \det(u \cdot \iota(1 + \pi x))}{j(1 + \pi^n h(g, a) R^{-1})} = \frac{\det(u)(1 + \pi x)}{\frac{j}{\varepsilon(1 + \pi\varepsilon x)}(1 + \pi^n R^{-1} h)}. \quad (3.14)$$

A straightforward computation utilizing Lemma 3.22 shows that its denominator is

$$\frac{j}{\varepsilon(1 + \pi\varepsilon x)} (1 + \pi^n R^{-1} h) = 1 + \pi^n \varepsilon_0^{-1} \frac{1 + \Delta x}{\varepsilon(1 + \pi\varepsilon x)} (\pi^{n+\delta} \varepsilon_0 A b + \pi^{n-d} b^2 + \pi^{2n-d+\delta} A b^2) + U, \quad (3.15)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} U &= \pi^{n+d+1-\delta} \varepsilon^{\frac{n+d+1-\delta}{2}} u'_1 + \pi^{n+d+\delta} \varepsilon^{\frac{n+d-1+\delta}{2}} u'_2 + \pi^n \varepsilon_0^{-1} \left(1 + \pi^{n+\delta} A + \frac{\pi^n b}{1 + \pi x} \right) \cdot \dots \\ &\quad \dots \left(\pi^{1-\delta} \varepsilon^{\frac{n+d+1-\delta}{2}} (1 + \pi^n b) (u'_1 + \pi'_4) + \pi^\delta \varepsilon^{\frac{n+d-1+\delta}{2}} (u'_2 + \varepsilon \pi'_3) \right) \end{aligned}$$

is the part depending on u . Further, Lemma 3.22 also implies that

$$r_a = R^{-1} h(g, a) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0(1 + \pi x)} (\varepsilon_0 b + \pi^{n-d} b^2) + \varepsilon_0^{-1} \pi^{1-\delta} (u'_1 + u'_4) + \varepsilon_0^{-1} \pi^\delta (u'_2 + u'_3) \in \mathcal{O}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^d. \quad (3.16)$$

Case $n < d$. Let $a = \pi a' \in A_g$. By Lemma 3.21 we may write

$$\begin{aligned} a' &= 1 + \pi^\ell b && \text{with } b \in \mathcal{O}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+m+d+1-\ell}, \text{ and} \\ b &= \pi^{\delta_\ell} A + \pi^{1-\delta_\ell} B, && \text{with } A, B \text{ elements of appropriate subquotients of } \mathcal{O}_F. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 3.23. *We have*

$$\begin{aligned}
j &= \varepsilon + \pi x \varepsilon^2 + (1 + \Delta x) \pi^\ell b + [u_1(\varepsilon + \pi x \varepsilon^2 + (1 + \Delta x) \pi^\ell b) + u_2(\varepsilon \pi + \varpi x(\varepsilon + \pi^\ell b))] \\
&\equiv \varepsilon(1 + \pi x \varepsilon) \left(1 + \frac{(1 + \Delta x) \pi^\ell b}{\varepsilon(1 + \pi x \varepsilon)} + u_1 + \pi u_2 \right) \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^{m+1}} \\
h(g, a) &\equiv \frac{1 + \Delta x}{\varepsilon(1 + \pi x \varepsilon)} (\pi^{1-\delta} b^2 + \pi^{\ell-n} \varepsilon_0 b) \left(1 + \frac{\pi^\ell b}{1 + \pi x} \right) + \dots \\
&\quad + \pi^{1-\delta} \varepsilon^{\frac{n+d+1-\delta}{2}} (1 + \pi^\ell b)(u'_1 + u'_4) + \pi^\delta \varepsilon^{\frac{n+d-1+\delta}{2}} (u'_2 + \varepsilon u'_3) \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d}} \\
R &\equiv \varepsilon_0(1 + \pi^{\ell+\delta_\ell} A) \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^{n+d}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Proof. Straightforward computation, similar to the one in the proof of Lemma 3.22. \square

As in the case $n \geq d$, the element $t_a \in U_E/U_E^{m+1}$ from Proposition 3.4 is given by the formula (3.14), but now the denominator is

$$\frac{j}{\varepsilon(1 + \pi x \varepsilon)} (1 + \pi^n R^{-1} h) = 1 + \pi^n \varepsilon_0^{-1} \frac{1 + \Delta x}{\varepsilon(1 + \pi x \varepsilon)} (\pi^{1-\delta} b^2 + \pi^\ell \cdot (\pi^{\delta_\ell} A) \cdot (\pi^{1-\delta} b^2) + \pi^{2\ell-n} \varepsilon_0 (\pi^{\delta_\ell} A) b) + U, \quad (3.17)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
U &= u_1 + \pi u_2 + \pi^n \varepsilon_0^{-1} \left(1 + \pi^\ell (\pi^{\delta_\ell} A) + \frac{\pi^\ell b}{1 + \pi x} \right) \cdot \dots \\
&\quad \dots \left(\pi^{1-\delta} \varepsilon^{\frac{n+d+1-\delta}{2}} (1 + \pi^\ell b)(u'_1 + \pi'_4) + \pi^\delta \varepsilon^{\frac{n+d-1+\delta}{2}} (u'_2 + \varepsilon \pi'_3) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

is the part depending on u . Lemma 3.23 also show that

$$r_a = R^{-1} h(1 + \pi^n R^{-1} h) \in \mathcal{O}_E/\mathfrak{p}_E^d$$

with

$$\begin{aligned}
R^{-1} h &= \frac{\pi^{1-\delta} b^2}{\varepsilon_0(1 + \pi x)} + \frac{\pi^{\ell-n} b}{1 + \pi x} + \frac{\pi^{\ell+1-\delta}}{\varepsilon_0(1 + \pi x)^2} ((1 + \pi x) \cdot (\pi^{\delta_\ell} A) \cdot b^2 + b^3) + \dots \\
&\quad + \varepsilon_0^{-1} (1 + \pi^\ell (\pi^{1-\delta_\ell} B))(u'_1 + u'_4) + \varepsilon_0^{-1} \pi^\delta (1 + \pi^\ell (\pi^{\delta_\ell} A))(u'_2 + u'_3) \\
1 + \pi^n R^{-1} h &= 1 + \pi^n \varepsilon_0^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \pi x} (\pi^{1-\delta} b^2 + \pi^{\ell-n} \varepsilon_0 b) + \pi^{1-\delta} (u'_1 + u'_4) + \pi^\delta (u'_2 + u'_3) \right).
\end{aligned}$$

3.8.2. *Traces on the induced side.* Mackey formula gives:

$$\mathrm{tr} \left(g; \mathrm{Ind}_{\iota(E^\times)I_F^{n+d}}^{\iota(E^\times)I_F} \Lambda \right) = \sum_{y, \lambda} \Lambda \left(r_{y, \lambda} g r_{y, \lambda}^{-1} \right),$$

where the sum is taken only over such y, λ , for which $r_{y, \lambda} g r_{y, \lambda}^{-1} \in \iota(E^\times)I_F^{n+d}$. The following lemma is true also for the wildly ramified E/F :

Lemma 3.24. *[Iva18, Lemma 5.15] The elements*

$$r_{y, \lambda} := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & y \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{with } y \in U_F/U_F^{\frac{n+d+1-\delta}{2}}, \lambda \in \mathcal{O}_F/\mathfrak{p}_F^{\frac{n+d-1+\delta}{2}}$$

(where y, λ are chosen to be fixed preimages in U_F resp. \mathcal{O}_F) form a set of coset representatives in I_F for $\iota(E)I_F/\iota(E)I_F^{n+d} = I_F/\iota(U_E)I_F^{n+d}$.

We compute:

$$r_{y,\lambda} g r_{y,\lambda}^{-1} \iota(\pi)^{-1} = (r_{y,\lambda} u r_{y,\lambda}^{-1}) r_{y,\lambda} \iota(1 + \pi x) \iota(\pi) r_{y,\lambda}^{-1} \iota(\pi)^{-1},$$

with

$$r_{y,\lambda} \iota(1 + \pi x) \iota(\pi) r_{y,\lambda}^{-1} \iota(\pi)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} y^{-1}(1 + \Delta x)(1 + \lambda \Delta + \lambda^2 \varpi) & x + (1 + \Delta x)(\varpi^{-1} \Delta + \lambda + y^{-1} \varpi^{-1} \Delta(1 + \lambda \Delta + \lambda^2 \varpi)) \\ \varpi(x + \lambda(1 + \Delta x)) & \Delta x + (1 + \Delta x)(y + \Delta \lambda) \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.18)$$

and

$$D_{u,y,\lambda} := r_{y,\lambda} u r_{y,\lambda}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + u_1 + \lambda u_3 & y^{-1}(u_2 + \lambda(u_1 + u_4) + \lambda^2 u_3) \\ y u_3 & 1 + u_4 + \lambda u_3 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.19)$$

We investigate the contribution of $r_{y,\lambda} g r_{y,\lambda}^{-1}$ to the trace on the induced side. Unless $r_{y,\lambda} g r_{y,\lambda}^{-1} \in \iota(E^\times) I_F^{n+d}$, this contribution is zero, so we may assume this.

Lemma 3.25. *One has*

$$r_{y,\lambda} g r_{y,\lambda}^{-1} \in \iota(E^\times) I_F^{n+d} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y \equiv 1 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_F^{\frac{n+\delta}{2}}} \text{ and } \lambda \equiv 0 \text{ or } \varpi^{-1} \Delta \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_F^{\frac{n-\delta}{2}}} & \text{if } n \geq d, \\ y \equiv 1 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_F^{\frac{\ell+\delta_\ell}{2}}} \text{ and } \lambda \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_F^{\frac{\ell-\delta_\ell}{2}}} & \text{if } n < d. \end{cases}$$

Proof. By normality of I_F^{n+d} in I_F , $r_{y,\lambda} g r_{y,\lambda}^{-1} \in \iota(E^\times) I_F^{n+d}$ is equivalent to $r_{y,\lambda} \iota(1 + \pi x) \iota(\pi) r_{y,\lambda}^{-1} \in \iota(U_E) I_F^{n+d}$. This last is equivalent to the existence of $c_0, c_1 \in \mathcal{O}_F$ with

$$r_{y,\lambda} \iota(1 + \pi x) \iota(\pi) r_{y,\lambda}^{-1} \iota(\pi)^{-1} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} c_0 + \Delta c_1 & c_1 \\ \varpi c_1 & c_0 \end{pmatrix} \pmod{I_F^{n+d}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \frac{\mathfrak{p}_F^{\frac{n+d+1-\delta}{2}}}{\mathfrak{p}_F^{\frac{n+d+1+\delta}{2}}} & \frac{\mathfrak{p}_F^{\frac{n+d-1+\delta}{2}}}{\mathfrak{p}_F^{\frac{n+d+1-\delta}{2}}} \\ \mathfrak{p}_F^{\frac{n+d+1+\delta}{2}} & 1 + \frac{\mathfrak{p}_F^{\frac{n+d+1-\delta}{2}}}{\mathfrak{p}_F^{\frac{n+d+1-\delta}{2}}} \end{pmatrix}$$

Utilizing (3.18) and comparing the lower rows, we in particular must have

$$\begin{aligned} c_0 &\equiv \Delta x + (1 + \Delta x)(y + \Delta \lambda) \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_F^{\frac{n+d+1-\delta}{2}}} \\ c_1 &\equiv x + \lambda(1 + \Delta x) \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_F^{\frac{n+d-1+\delta}{2}}} \end{aligned}$$

Comparing with the upper rows and simplifying we deduce the equations

$$\begin{aligned} y &\equiv 1 + \lambda \Delta + \varpi \lambda^2 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_F^{\frac{n+\delta}{2}}} \\ y^2 &\equiv 1 + \lambda \Delta + \varpi \lambda^2 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_F^{\frac{n+d+1-\delta}{2}}}. \end{aligned}$$

Now assume $n \geq d$. Taking the sum of the two equations above we deduce that $y \equiv 1 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_F^{\frac{n+\delta}{2}}}$. Putting this into the second equation, we deduce $\Delta \lambda + \varpi \lambda^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_F^{\frac{n+d+1-\delta}{2}}}$. Note that this implies $\lambda \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_F^{\frac{d-1}{2}}}$ (assuming the contrary easily leads to a contradiction). Thus we may write $\lambda = \varpi^{\frac{d-1}{2}} \lambda_0$ and the second equation is seen to be equivalent to $\lambda_0^2 + \varepsilon^{-\frac{d+1}{2}} \varepsilon_0 \lambda_0 \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_F^{\frac{n-d+1-\delta}{2}}}$, from which the claim follows (note that $\varpi^{-1} \Delta = \varpi^{\frac{d-1}{2}} \varepsilon^{-\frac{d-1}{2}} \varepsilon_0$).

The case $n < d$ is done similarly. \square

We can find a (non-canonical) decomposition

$$r_{y,\lambda} g r_{y,\lambda}^{-1} = D \cdot \iota(C_{x,y,\lambda}) \iota(\pi),$$

with $D \in I_F^{n+d}$, $C_{x,y,\lambda} \in U_E$. As seen from the explicit computation in Lemma 3.25, we may take

$$C_{x,y,\lambda} := c_0 + \pi c_1 \tag{3.20}$$

with

$$c_0 := \Delta x + (1 + \Delta x)(y + \Delta \lambda) = 1 + (1 + \Delta x)(1 + y + \Delta \lambda)$$

$$c_1 := x + \lambda(1 + \Delta x).$$

In particular, we have $c_0 + \Delta c_1 = y(1 + \Delta x)$. We compute

$$\begin{aligned} N_{E/F}(C_{x,y,\lambda}) &= c_0(c_0 + \Delta c_1) + \varpi c_1^2 \\ &\equiv 1 + \Delta x + \varpi x^2 + (1 + \Delta x)(\varpi(1 + \Delta x)\lambda^2 \\ &\quad + (1 + \Delta x)(1 + y)^2 + \Delta x(1 + y) + \Delta \lambda(1 + \Delta x) + \Delta \lambda(1 + y)) \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^{2(n+d)}}. \end{aligned}$$

We can decompose further, $D = D_{u,y,\lambda} D_{x,y,\lambda}$ with $D_{u,y,\lambda}$ as in (3.19) and

$$\begin{aligned} D_{x,y,\lambda} &= r_{y,\lambda} \iota(1 + \pi x) \iota(\pi) r_{y,\lambda}^{-1} \iota(\pi)^{-1} \iota(C)^{-1} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} D_1 N_{E/F}(C)^{-1} & D_2 N_{E/F}(C)^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{D_1}{N_{E/F}(C_{x,y,\lambda})} - 1 &\equiv \frac{1 + \Delta x}{(1 + \pi x)(1 + \pi \varepsilon x)} (\varpi(1 + \Delta x)\lambda^2 + (1 + \Delta x)(1 + y)^2 + \Delta x(1 + y) \\ &\quad + \Delta(1 + \Delta x)\lambda + \Delta \lambda(1 + y)) \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^{2(n+d)}}. \\ \frac{D_2}{N_{E/F}(C_{x,y,\lambda})} &\equiv \frac{y^{-1}(1 + \Delta x)}{(1 + \pi x)(1 + \pi \varepsilon x)} \left((1 + y)^2 x + (1 + y)^2 \lambda + (1 + y)^2 \frac{\Delta}{\varpi} + \varpi x \lambda^2 + \varpi \lambda^3 + \Delta x \lambda \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\Delta}{\varpi}(1 + \Delta x)(1 + y + \Delta \lambda) \right) \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^{2(n+d)}}. \end{aligned}$$

The following lemma is immediate.

Lemma 3.26. *Let $z = z_0 + \pi \varepsilon z_1 \in \mathfrak{p}_E^n / \mathfrak{p}_E^{m+1}$ with $z_0, z_1 \in F$. We have*

$$\psi_{E,\alpha}(z) = \psi(\Delta(\alpha_1 z_0 + \alpha_0 z_1)).$$

Using Lemma 3.26, we compute the contribution of $D_{x,y,\lambda}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\psi_{\mathfrak{M},\iota(\alpha)}(D_{x,y,\lambda}) &= \psi_{\mathfrak{M}}(\iota(\alpha)(D_{x,y,\lambda} - 1)) \\
&= \psi_{\mathfrak{M}} \left(\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_0 + \Delta\alpha_1 & \alpha_1 \\ \varpi\alpha_1 & \alpha_0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} N_{E/F}(C)^{-1}D_1 - 1 & N_{E/F}(C)^{-1}D_2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) \\
&= \psi \left(\alpha_0 \left(\frac{D_1}{N_{E/F}(C_{x,y,\lambda})} - 1 \right) + \alpha_1 \left(\Delta \left(\frac{D_1}{N_{E/F}(C_{x,y,\lambda})} - 1 \right) + \varpi \frac{D_2}{N_{E/F}(C_{x,y,\lambda})} \right) \right) \\
&= \psi_{E,\alpha} \left(\left(\frac{D_1}{N_{E/F}(C_{x,y,\lambda})} - 1 \right) + \frac{\varpi}{\Delta} \frac{D_2}{N_{E/F}(C_{x,y,\lambda})} + \frac{\pi\varepsilon}{\Delta} \left(\frac{D_1}{N_{E/F}(C_{x,y,\lambda})} - 1 \right) \right) \\
&= \psi_{E,\alpha} \left(\underbrace{\left(\frac{\pi}{\Delta} \left(\frac{D_1}{N_{E/F}(C_{x,y,\lambda})} - 1 \right) + \frac{\varpi}{\Delta} \frac{D_2}{N_{E/F}(C_{x,y,\lambda})} \right)}_{=:z_{x,y,\lambda}} \right),
\end{aligned}$$

and analogously the contribution of $D_{u,y,\lambda}$,

$$\psi_{\mathfrak{M},\iota(\alpha)}(D_{u,y,\lambda}) = \psi_{E,\alpha} \left(\underbrace{u_1 + \lambda u_3 + \Delta^{-1} y u_3 + \frac{\varpi}{\Delta} y^{-1} (u_2 + \lambda(u_1 + u_4) + \lambda^2 u_3) + \frac{\pi\varepsilon}{\Delta} (u_1 + u_4)}_{=:z_{u,y,\lambda}} \right).$$

Thus we compute

$$\begin{aligned}
\Lambda_{\theta,\psi,\alpha}(r_{y,\lambda} g r_{y,\lambda}^{-1}) &= \Lambda(D_{u,y,\lambda} D_{x,y,\lambda} \iota(C_{x,y,\lambda}) \iota(\pi)) \\
&= \psi_{\mathfrak{M},\iota(\alpha)}(D_{u,y,\lambda}) \psi_{\mathfrak{M},\iota(\alpha)}(D_{x,y,\lambda}) \theta(C_{x,y,\lambda}) \theta(\pi) \\
&= \psi_{E,\alpha}(z_{x,y,\lambda} + z_{u,y,\lambda}) \theta(C_{x,y,\lambda}) \theta(\pi) \\
&= (\theta, \psi_{E,\alpha})(C_{x,y,\lambda}, z_{x,y,\lambda} + z_{u,y,\lambda}) \theta(\pi) \\
&= \tilde{\theta}(\beta(C_{x,y,\lambda}, z_{x,y,\lambda} + z_{u,y,\lambda})) \theta(\pi),
\end{aligned}$$

Here, β is the isomorphism from Proposition 2.12. The fourth equation is by definition of the character $(\theta, \psi_{E,\alpha})$ of Π , and the fifth equation is by the assumption in Proposition 3.20. Thus to show Proposition 3.20 it suffices to show that there is a bijection of sets,

$$\gamma: \left\{ y, \lambda: r_{y,\lambda} g r_{y,\lambda}^{-1} \in \iota(E^\times) I_F^{m+d} \right\} \xrightarrow{\sim} A'_g, \quad (3.21)$$

with A'_g as in (3.12), such that

$$\beta(C_{x,y,\lambda}, z_{x,y,\lambda} + z_{u,y,\lambda}) = i(t_{\gamma(y,\lambda)}, r_{\gamma(y,\lambda)}). \quad (3.22)$$

where t_a, r_a are as in Section 3.8.1. Using Lemma 3.25 we may write

$$y = \begin{cases} 1 + \pi^n y_1 & \text{if } n \geq d \text{ and } y \equiv 1 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^n}, \\ 1 + \pi^\ell y_1 & \text{if } n < d, \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda = \begin{cases} \pi^{n-1} \varepsilon^{-1} \lambda_1 & \text{if } n \geq d, \\ \pi^{\ell-1} \varepsilon^{-1} \lambda_1 & \text{if } n < d, \end{cases}$$

for appropriate y_1 and λ_1 . Now the appropriate bijection γ is given as follows.

- Let $n \geq d$. We set $\gamma(y, \lambda) := \pi(1 + \pi^n(y_1 + \lambda_1))$. Thus b corresponds to $y_1 + \lambda_1$, $\pi^\delta A$ corresponds to y_1 , and $\pi^{1-\delta} B$ corresponds to λ_1 . Analogously γ can be defined for $y \equiv \varepsilon \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_E^n}$.
- Let $n < d$. We set $\gamma(y, \lambda) := 1 + \pi^\ell(y_1 + \lambda_1)$. Thus b corresponds to $y_1 + \lambda_1$, $\pi^{\delta_\ell} A$ corresponds to y_1 , and $\pi^{1-\delta_\ell} B$ corresponds to λ_1 .

Now a completely straightforward (but quite lengthy) computation shows that (3.22) indeed holds with respect to this γ . This finishes the proof of Proposition 3.20.

3.9. Discussion of the relation to the Galois side. It is more than natural to ask, what the image of $R_{\tilde{\theta}}$ for a generic character $\tilde{\theta}$ under the Langlands correspondence is. Unfortunately, it is not clear how to characterize it in terms of $\tilde{\theta}$ and the geometry of $X_{\tilde{w}}^m(1)$.

At least in the tame case, for any character χ of E^\times , there is a character Δ_χ , the *rectifier* of χ , which controls the difference between the local Langlands correspondence and the two natural parametrizations

$$BH_\chi \leftarrow \chi \mapsto \text{Ind}_{E/F} \chi$$

of the Galois and of the automorphic side by characters various degree 2-extensions E/F , where BH_χ denotes the representation attached to χ via theory of types, and $\text{Ind}_{E/F} \chi$ denotes the induction to the Weil group of F from the Weil group of E of the character associated to χ by the local reciprocity isomorphism. The rectifier Δ_χ is then uniquely determined by

$$\text{LLC: } BH_{\Delta_\chi \chi} \leftrightarrow \text{Ind}_{E/F} \chi$$

under the local Langlands correspondence. For GL_2 and unramified E/F , the rectifier is trivial on the units U_E , and equal to (-1) on an uniformizer (in particular, it does not depend on χ). This (-1) shows up in the cohomology of the Deligne–Lusztig constructions attached to unramified tori as a q -power multiple of the Frobenius eigenvalue in the cohomology [BW16, Cha16, Iva16]. But in the totally tamely ramified case, it is quite involved (cf. [BH06, §34.4]). In [Wei09], Weinstein had the very nice idea to recover the rectifier in the geometry by some twists of the action on the geometric structures (see [Wei09, Section 5]). It is not clear how one can achieve a similar twist of the geometric actions for the extended affine Deligne–Lusztig varieties considered in [Iva18] and here.

3.10. Remark on the tame case. First we remark that the parametrization (2.4) used in the proof of Proposition 2.5 is better adapted (than parametrization (3.2) in [Iva18]) also in the case of a totally tamely ramified torus (i.e., if $\text{char } F > 2$) – the formulae get considerably easier. Moreover, the proof of [Iva18, Theorem 4.2] can be simplified – [Iva18, Theorem 4.18] is in fact not necessary. Indeed, to prove it, it is (exactly as in the

proof of Theorem 3.18 in the present article) sufficient to just compare the traces of the elements lying in $\iota(E^\times)$, which have E -valuation 1. Nevertheless, [Iva18, Theorem 4.18] is also interesting in its own right, as it describes completely the restriction of the cuspidal inducing datum Ξ_χ to the torus $\iota(E^\times)$.

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