

SMITH THEORY AND CYCLIC BASE CHANGE FUNCTORIALITY

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ABSTRACT. Lafforgue and Genestier-Lafforgue have constructed the global and (semisimplified) local Langlands correspondences for arbitrary reductive groups over function fields. We establish various properties of these correspondences regarding functoriality for cyclic base change: For $\mathbf{Z}/p\mathbf{Z}$ -extensions of global function fields, we prove the existence of base change for mod p automorphic forms on arbitrary reductive groups. For $\mathbf{Z}/p\mathbf{Z}$ -extensions of local function fields, we construct a base change homomorphism for the mod p Bernstein center of any reductive group. We then use this to prove existence of local base change for mod p irreducible representation along $\mathbf{Z}/p\mathbf{Z}$ -extensions, and that Tate cohomology realizes base change descent, verifying a function field version of a conjecture of Treumann-Venkatesh.

The proofs are based on equivariant localization arguments for the moduli spaces of shtukas. They also draw upon new tools from modular representation theory, including parity sheaves and Smith-Treumann theory. In particular, we use these to establish a categorification of the base change homomorphism for mod p spherical Hecke algebras, in a joint appendix with Gus Lonergan.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper we prove several results on cyclic base change in the Langlands correspondence over function fields. To set the context for our results, let us recall some history. Global cyclic base change functoriality for reductive groups over number fields, established over many years in increasing generality by work of Saito [Sai77], Shintani [Shi79], Langlands [Lan80], Arthur-Clozel [AC89], Labesse [Lab99], Harris-Labesse [HL04] and others for cuspidal automorphic representations with characteristic zero coefficients (under some technical assumptions for general groups), is one of the major triumphs of Langlands' program thus far. In addition to its initial applications towards Artin's Conjecture, it plays a crucial

role in much subsequent work, such as in automorphy lifting arguments following in the tradition of Wiles, Taylor, etc.

Our main progress in the present paper is on understanding cyclic base change in the *Local* Langlands correspondence, which was constructed (in a semisimplified form) for all reductive groups over local function fields by Genestier-Lafforgue [GL]. The proof (over number fields) of global cyclic base change is founded upon the twisted trace formula, a tool which does not seem to apply to our (local and mod p) context, and is in any case currently unavailable over function fields due to non-trivial analytic difficulties. We introduce a new strategy, which we use to prove the first general existence results for local base change of all irreducible representations of arbitrary reductive groups over local function fields. Furthermore, we establish descent theorems for cyclic base change that were conjectured by Treumann-Venkatesh; these are new even for specific groups such as GL_n where the full Local Langlands correspondence (hence in particular the existence of local base change) is already known. These advances involve the construction of a *base change homomorphism for Bernstein centers*, as has been envisaged by Haines in the case of characteristic zero coefficients. En route to the local results we establish new global results as well: we prove the first general existence theorem for cyclic base change of mod p automorphic forms on arbitrary reductive groups over global *function fields*, again without any trace formula arguments. A major novelty of these results is their applicability to completely general groups and representations.

The proofs assemble a diverse selection of tools ranging from topology (particularly equivariant localization and Tate cohomology) to arithmetic geometry (of moduli stacks of shtukas) to p -adic groups (exploiting new constructions with Hecke algebras and Bernstein centers) to modular representation theory (using crucially the recent inventions of parity sheaves and Treumann-Smith theory).

We now proceed to give more precise descriptions of our results.

1.1. Local results. Genestier-Lafforgue have constructed a semi-simplified form of the Local Langlands correspondence over function fields [GL]. More precisely, let F_v be a local field of positive characteristic *not* equal to p and W_v the Weil group of F_v . Let k be an algebraic closure of \mathbf{F}_p .¹ For any reductive group G over F_v , [GL] constructs a map

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{irreducible admissible representations} \\ \pi \text{ of } G(F_v) \text{ over } k \end{array} \right\} / \sim \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{semi-simple } L\text{-parameters} \\ \rho_\pi: W_v \rightarrow {}^L G(k) \end{array} \right\} / \sim. \quad (1.1)$$

Here ${}^L G$ is Langlands' L -group, regarded over k .

Langlands' principle of functoriality predicts that given two reductive groups H and G over F_v , and a map of L -groups $\phi: {}^L H \rightarrow {}^L G$, every L -packet of irreducible representations of $H(F_v)$ should admit a "transfer" to $G(F_v)$ compatible with ϕ . In this paper we are concerned with a specific type of functoriality: *base change functoriality*, arising from the case where H is any reductive group over F_v , and $G = \mathrm{Res}_{E_v/F_v}(H_{E_v})$ for a cyclic p -extension E_v/F_v . The relevant map $\phi_{\mathrm{BC}}: {}^L H \rightarrow {}^L G$ is characterized by the property that it is *admissible* and induces the diagonal embedding on their underlying identity connected components (i.e., the respective Langlands dual groups). We emphasize that it is crucial for our results that the degree of the extension coincides with the characteristic of our

¹In this paper our varieties are over fields of characteristic not equal to p while our coefficients are of characteristic p . This is to adhere to standard notational conventions for Smith theory; unfortunately, it is at odd with standard notational conventions in arithmetic geometry.

representations. In this situation, let us say that an irreducible representation Π of $G(F_v)$ is a *base change* of an irreducible representation π of $H(F_v)$ if $\phi_{\text{BC}} \circ \rho_\pi \cong \rho_\Pi$.

Theorem 1.1 (Existence of local base change). *Let π be any irreducible representation of $H(F_v)$ over k . Then a base change of π to $G(F_v)$ exists.*

For $H = \text{GL}_n$, a full Local Langlands correspondence has been established by Vignéras [Vig01], giving a much more precise result than Theorem 1.1. It seems reasonable to expect that Vignéras' methods could (eventually) be extended to some classical groups, after the stabilization of the twisted trace formula for automorphic forms over function fields is achieved. The novelty of Theorem 1.1 is that it applies uniformly to all reductive groups, and all irreducible representations. A motivation for Theorem 1.1 is a program of the author to compute explicitly the Genestier-Lafforgue parameters of explicit supercuspidal representations, such as those arising in [CO]; this depends on the residue field being “large enough”, so is convenient to be able to make an unramified base change.

We also prove a descent result for the above base change situation which was conjectured by Treumann-Venkatesh, and is new even for $H = \text{GL}_n$ whenever $n > 1$. Let σ be a generator² of $\text{Gal}(E_v/F_v)$; it acts on G and its induced action on $G(F_v) = H(E_v)$ is the Galois action. It is expected that if the isomorphism class of a k -representation Π of $G(F_v)$ is preserved by σ , then it should come from base change. For any irreducible admissible representation Π of $G(F_v)$ whose isomorphism class is fixed by σ , there is a unique σ -action on Π compatible with the $G(F_v)$ -action (Lemma 6.16). Hence we can form the *Tate cohomology* groups $T^0(\Pi)$, $T^1(\Pi)$ with respect to the σ -action (cf. §3.4), which retain actions of $H(F_v) = G(F_v)^\sigma$, and are conjecturally admissible $H(F_v)$ -representations. We prove:

Theorem 1.2 (Tate cohomology realizes cyclic base change). *Assume p is an odd good prime³ for \widehat{G} . Let Π be an irreducible representation of $G(F_v)$ whose isomorphism class is fixed by σ , and $\Pi^{(p)} := \Pi \otimes_{k, \text{Frob}} k$ the Frobenius twist of Π . Let π be any irreducible admissible subquotient of $T^0(\Pi)$ or $T^1(\Pi)$ as an $H(F_v)$ -representation and $\rho_\pi: W_v \rightarrow {}^L H(k)$ be the corresponding L -parameter constructed by Genestier-Lafforgue. Then $\phi_{\text{BC}} \circ \rho_\pi \cong \rho_{\Pi^{(p)}}$.*

This verifies, for the Genestier-Lafforgue construction of the semi-simplified Local Langlands correspondence, a Conjecture of Treumann-Venkatesh [TV16, Conjecture 6.3] that “Tate cohomology realizes functoriality”. It had previously been proved for certain depth-zero supercuspidal representations of $\text{GL}_n(F_v)$ by Ronchetti [Ron16], by direct calculation of the Tate cohomology and comparison to Vignéras' work. The difficulty of the calculations, even in those special cases, made them inaccessible to generalization. By contrast, our proof applies uniformly for all groups and all representations under only a very mild condition on p , and is completely conceptual; in particular, it avoids any computations with specific models of representations, for example as compact inductions of Deligne-Lusztig representations.

Remark 1.3. In [BFH⁺], we will compute Tate cohomology for an interesting class of supercuspidal representations (of arbitrary depth) studied by Chan-Oi [CO], which provides many examples where Theorem 1.2 can be made very concrete.

²The choice of generator is made for convenience of notation; all constructions involving it will be manifestly independent of the choice.

³Explicitly, this means that we require $p > 2$ if \widehat{G} has simple factors of type A, B, C or D ; $p > 3$ if \widehat{G} has simple factors of type G_2, F_4, E_6, E_7 ; and $p > 5$ if \widehat{G} has simple factors of type E_8 .

We now proceed to describe our third main local result. Recall that the *Bernstein center* (with coefficients in k) of $G(F_v)$, denoted $\mathfrak{Z}(G)$, is the ring of endomorphisms of the identity functor on the category of smooth $G(F_v)$ -representations (on k -vector spaces). Informally speaking, an element of $\mathfrak{Z}(G)$ is represented by a system of compatible endomorphisms of all smooth $G(F_v)$ -representations (commuting with the $G(F_v)$ -action). In particular, $\mathfrak{Z}(G)$ acts on any irreducible smooth $G(F_v)$ -representation Π through a character $\chi_\Pi: \mathfrak{Z}(G) \rightarrow k$. Furthermore, the correspondence (1.1) turns out to assign isomorphic L -parameters to irreducible representations inducing the same character of $\mathfrak{Z}(G)$. The ideas used to establish the preceding theorems also allow us to construct a *base change homomorphism* between the Bernstein centers of $G(F_v)$ and $H(F_v)$ with the property detailed in the following Theorem.

Theorem 1.4 (Base change homomorphism for Bernstein centers). *Assume p is an odd good prime for \widehat{G} . Then there is a homomorphism*

$$\mathfrak{Z}(G) \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{Z}_{\text{TV}}} \mathfrak{Z}(H)$$

such that for each irreducible $H(F_v)$ -representation π , the character $\chi_\pi \circ \mathfrak{Z}_{\text{TV}}: \mathfrak{Z}(G) \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{Z}_{\text{TV}}} \mathfrak{Z}(H) \xrightarrow{\chi_\pi} k$ has the property that for any irreducible $G(F_v)$ -representation Π on which $\mathfrak{Z}(G)$ acts through $\chi_\Pi \circ \mathfrak{Z}_{\text{TV}}$, there is an isomorphism of semi-simple L -parameters $\rho_\Pi \cong \phi_{\text{BC}} \circ \rho_\pi$.

A base change homomorphism for Bernstein centers, with characteristic zero coefficients, has been sought by Haines [Hai14], and was constructed in some low-depth cases [Hai09, Hai12] (cf. also [Fen20] for the function field case). Haines also constructed a base change homomorphism for the *stable* Bernstein center of general groups, which in the case of GL_n coincides with the Bernstein center; since the stable Bernstein center is defined directly in terms of Galois representations, this is rather more direct. Our Theorem 1.4 is somewhat different since it concerns characteristic p , but it is the first such construction that applies to general groups and depth. Its generality and provable connection to the Local Langlands correspondence make it rather new and compelling evidence for Haines' vision.

Remark 1.5. The construction of the map \mathfrak{Z}_{TV} applies equally well for local fields of characteristic 0 having residue characteristic distinct from p . However, our argument for proving that it has the ‘‘correct’’ effect in terms of the Local Langlands correspondence only works for function fields. The future work [Fen] aims to prove analogous results with respect to Fargues-Scholze's construction [FS] of the (semisimplified) local Langlands correspondence for arbitrary local fields.

1.2. Global results. Although our most striking progress is on the local Langlands correspondence, we also obtain new results in the global Langlands correspondence. In fact, the local results mentioned above are themselves deduced from analysis of Lafforgue's machine for constructing the global Langlands correspondence.

Now let G be a reductive group over a global function field F , of characteristic *not* equal to p . Vincent Lafforgue has constructed in [Laf18, §13] a global ‘‘mod p ’’ Langlands correspondence, decomposing the space of cuspidal automorphic functions $C_{\text{cusp}}^\infty(G(F)\backslash G(\mathbf{A}_F), k)$ into summands indexed by semi-simple L -parameters, which are certain $\widehat{G}(k)$ -conjugacy classes of continuous homomorphisms $\rho: \text{Gal}(F^s/F) \rightarrow {}^L G(k)$. Work of Cong Xue [Xue20, Xuea, Xueb] extends Lafforgue's theory to the space of all compactly supported automorphic functions, $C_c^\infty(G(F)\backslash G(\mathbf{A}_F), k)$. See §5.2.4 for a more precise discussion. Let us call an L -parameter ρ *automorphic* if it arises from Lafforgue(-Xue)'s construction.

Let H be a reductive group over F , and $G = \text{Res}_{E/F}(H_E)$ for a cyclic p -extension E/F . The relevant map $\phi_{\text{BC}}: {}^L H \rightarrow {}^L G$ is the diagonal on the identity connected components.

Theorem 1.6 (Existence of global base change). *Assume p is an odd good prime for \widehat{G} . If $\rho: \text{Gal}(F^s/F) \rightarrow {}^L H(k)$ is automorphic, then $\phi_{\text{BC}} \circ \rho: \text{Gal}(F^s/F) \rightarrow {}^L G(k)$ is automorphic.*

We comment on the relation of Theorem 1.6 to other base change theorems known in global contexts. To appreciate this it is important to highlight the distinction between “weak base change”, which is determined Hecke eigensystems at almost all places of the global function, and “strong base change” as provided by Theorem 1.6, which concerns the entire L -parameter. These notions are equivalent for $H = \text{GL}_n$, but for general groups “strong base change” is a strictly stronger notion. Indeed, Lafforgue’s correspondence can assign different Langlands parameters to Hecke eigenfunctions with the same unramified eigensystem; in fact, it can even assign different parameters to different automorphic forms generating *isomorphic* automorphic representations⁴, with examples occurring already for SL_n when $n \geq 3$ [Bla94, Lap99]. The reason for this is the failure of local conjugacy to imply global conjugacy; see [Laf18, §0.7] for more discussion of this phenomenon.

Remark 1.7. The distinction between weak and strong base change can be quite important in applications. For example, recent work of Sawin-Templier [ST21] shows that the Ramanujan Conjecture for cuspidal automorphic forms satisfying appropriate local conditions is implied by a strong form of cyclic base change, but weak base change does not suffice for their argument.

Our proof of Theorem 1.6 is inspired by work of Treumann-Venkatesh [TV16], which establishes existence of “weak base change” for the cohomology of locally symmetric spaces. The analogue of [TV16] in the function field context would guarantee the existence of a “weak base change” for mod p automorphic forms. The work of Treumann-Venkatesh is about Hecke operators, but in the function field context it is possible to go beyond Hecke operators to Lafforgue’s *excursion operators*, and this is necessary to obtain “strong base change”; it is also what provides our handhold on the Local Langlands correspondence.

Over number fields, weak base change results with *characteristic zero coefficients* are known using the twisted trace formula, for all cuspidal automorphic representations of GL_n [AC89] or, on more general groups, cuspidal automorphic representations satisfying certain local conditions [Lab99]. Over function fields the analogous results are known for $H = \text{GL}_n$ because the full global Langlands correspondence is already known in that case, again using the trace formula. But there are analytic difficulties in the theory of the twisted trace formula over function fields, which prevent parallel results from being known more generally. Instead, forthcoming work [BFH⁺] will combine Theorem 1.6 with automorphy lifting theorems, generalizing those of [BHK19], in order to obtain existence of cyclic order p base change for automorphic forms on split semisimple groups with characteristic 0 coefficients, for sufficiently large p and under a “large image” assumption (the latter is needed to make the notions of weak and strong base change coincide).

1.3. Remarks on the proofs. We emphasize at the outset that our arguments make no use of the traditional tool for analyzing cyclic base change, namely the twisted trace formula (which is in any case unavailable in our situation). Any serious discussion of the proofs of our main results would require an explanation of the construction of Lafforgue’s and Genestier-Lafforgue’s correspondences, in addition to a number of other ideas and definitions. To prevent this introduction from becoming overly technical, we confine ourselves to vague hints here.

⁴This implies that there is a difference between strong base change and an intermediate notion of base change which demands compatibility with local base change at *every* place (not just the unramified ones).

The Genestier-Lafforgue correspondence is characterized by local-global compatibility, so the main input to the local results comes from an analysis of the global situation. The Global Langlands parametrization is extracted from the *cohomology of moduli stacks of shtukas*. This idea goes back to Drinfeld [Dri87], who introduced it to establish the global Langlands correspondence for GL_2 over function fields, later extended to GL_n by Laurent Lafforgue [Laf02]. For general groups, the role that Langlands' L -group ${}^L G$ should play presented a puzzle that was definitively resolved by Vincent Lafforgue: via the *Geometric Satake equivalence*, the category $\mathrm{Rep}({}^L G)$ naturally indexes perverse sheaves that lives on the moduli stacks of G -shtukas, called Sht_G .

Summarizing roughly, the global Langlands correspondence involves two major inputs:

- (1) A “topological” input, wherein the p -adic cohomology of spaces Sht_G supplies interesting $\mathrm{Gal}(F^s/F)$ -representations.
- (2) A representation-theoretic input, wherein L -parameters into ${}^L G$ are extracted using that the coefficient sheaves for these cohomology groups are indexed functorially by $\mathrm{Rep}({}^L G)$.

This will be explained more in §5. For now it is enough to appreciate that in order to produce a *functorial transfer* from H to G , we then need to address both of these aspects of Lafforgue's construction. More precisely, we need to:

- (1) Show that cohomology classes on Sht_H can be “transferred” to cohomology classes on Sht_G .
- (2) Give a geometric interpretation of the restriction functor $\mathrm{Rep}({}^L G) \rightarrow \mathrm{Rep}({}^L H)$ at the level of perverse sheaves.

The immediate difficulty of (1) is that in general there is not so much as a non-trivial map relating Sht_H and Sht_G . In the base change situation there is a natural map, but it is not even Hecke-equivariant, nor is it clear a priori that the map is not too destructive to cohomology groups. Ultimately, we solve (1) in our situation by looking at *Tate cohomology* instead of cohomology, and using a form of *equivariant localization* that relates the Tate cohomology of a space and its fixed points under a $\mathbf{Z}/p\mathbf{Z}$ -action. Here we were inspired by work of Treumann-Venkatesh [TV16], where it was shown that such equivariant localization for locally symmetric spaces realized functorially in that context.

For (2), the obvious difficulty in general is again that we are seeking to transport sheaves between two spaces that are not connected by any visible non-trivial geometric maps. In the base change situation there is a map, but the obvious functors it induces on sheaves do not come close to having the desired effect. In some sense, the problem is a categorified and local version of the problem in the previous paragraph. Our solution to this problem passes through certain “exotic” localizations of categories of sheaves called *Tate categories*, which can be seen as a categorification of Tate cohomology. The point is, vaguely speaking, that the desired relations of functoriality are satisfied in the relevant Tate categories. However, this does not interface well with Lafforgue's construction because localization to the Tate category does not interact well with the theory of perverse sheaves; our second main idea here is that this can be fixed by reworking the theory in terms of *parity sheaves* invented by Juteau-Mautner-Williamson [JMW14]. Here we were inspired by work of Leslie-Lonergan [LL21], which used these tools to give a geometric interpretation of the Frobenius contraction functor in modular representation theory. (The key idea that parity sheaves play well with localization to the Tate category is also at the heart of recent work of Riche-Williamson [RW22].) Ultimately, we are able to construct a “base change functor” that *categorifies* the base change homomorphism for spherical Hecke algebras, and which is suitable for input into

the global setup. The construction is completed in the joint Appendix with Gus Lonergan.

To complete the proofs of the local results, we also need to exploit some new constructions with local Hecke algebras, in particular the base change homomorphism \mathfrak{Z}_{TV} for Bernstein centers. A key insight in [TV16] is that the base change homomorphism for spherical Hecke algebras admits a more “geometric” description when the field extension is cyclic of order p and the coefficients also have characteristic p . We generalize this observation to the centers of higher depth Hecke algebras, and then to the Bernstein center, by an analysis of Hecke algebras with respect to the subgroups coming from the Moy-Prasad filtration at a special vertex of the Bruhat-Tits building of G .

1.4. Organization of the paper. The outline of this paper is as follows.

In §2, we define *excursion algebras* and recall their relation to Langlands parameters. We explain functoriality from the perspective of excursion algebras.

In §3, we generalize the basic framework of *sheaf-theoretic Smith theory* from [Tre19, RW22], which worked for topological spaces and finite type schemes respectively, to locally finite type schemes. This is needed because our spaces of interest are not of finite type. More specifically, we introduce the notion of Tate categories, the Smith functor Psm and its properties, Tate cohomology, and explain the relation to classical equivariant localization theorems for $\mathbf{Z}/p\mathbf{Z}$ -actions.

In §4, we recall the fundamentals of parity sheaves due to Juteau-Mautner-Williamson, and the analogous notion of “Tate-parity sheaves” due to Leslie-Lonergan. We explain how to combine these with the functor Psm to construct a *base change functor* for parity objects in the Satake category. This functor plays the categorified role of the base change homomorphism for Hecke algebras.

In §5, we prove a collection of global results, including Theorem 1.6. First we recall background on moduli spaces of shtukas and Lafforgue’s global Langlands correspondence in terms of actions of the excursion algebra on the cohomology of shtukas. Then we establish certain equivariant localization isomorphisms for the Tate cohomology of shtukas in the setting of $\mathbf{Z}/p\mathbf{Z}$ -base change, which gives relations between excursion operators in the context of functoriality. These are used later in the local applications, and Theorem 1.6 is also deduced as an application.

In §6 we prove our local results. We review the relevant aspects of the Genestier-Lafforgue correspondence. After analyzing the Brauer homomorphism for Hecke algebras with respect to subgroups arising from the Moy-Prasad filtration, we are able to construct the map \mathfrak{Z}_{TV} from Theorem 1.4, which we then establish using the global theory and local-global compatibility. Finally, we deduce Theorem 1.1 and Theorem 1.2.

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1.6. Notation.

- (Coefficients) We let k be an algebraic closure of \mathbf{F}_p (considered with the discrete topology).

In general we will consider geometric objects over fields of characteristic $\neq p$, and étale sheaves over p -adically complete coefficients.

- (σ -actions) Throughout the paper, σ denotes a generator of a group isomorphic to $\mathbf{Z}/p\mathbf{Z}$. When we say that a widget has a “ σ -action”, what we mean is that the widget has an action of a cyclic group of order p with chosen generator σ .

Let $N := 1 + \sigma + \dots + \sigma^{p-1} \in \mathbf{Z}[\sigma]$. We will also denote by N the induced operation on any $\mathbf{Z}[\sigma]$ -module.⁵

If A is a ring or module for $\mathbf{Z}[\sigma]$, then A^σ denotes the σ -invariants in A .

- (Reductive groups) For us, reductive groups are connected by definition. The Langlands dual group \widehat{G} is considered as a split reductive group over k . For our conventions on the L -group, see §2.1.

For any group, $\mathbb{1}$ denotes the trivial representation (with the group made clear by context).

- (Derived categories of sheaves) If Y is a locally finite type stack and Λ is a coefficient ring in which the characteristic of Y is invertible, we let $D_c^b(Y; \Lambda)$ denote the bounded constructible derived category of étale sheaves over Λ ; by this we mean complexes whose restriction to any quasi-compact open substack $U \subset Y$ lie in $D_c^b(U; \Lambda)$.

We shall also have occasional to consider larger categories of sheaves, where the constructibility condition is weakened. We let $D^b(Y; \Lambda)$ denote the bounded derived category of étale sheaves over Λ that are ind-constructible. In other words, it is the full subcategory of the (co-complete) category $D(Y; \Lambda)$, of ind-constructible étale sheaves over Λ , spanned by the bounded objects.

If $S = \{Y_\lambda\}$ is a stratification of Y , then we denote by $D_S^b(Y; \Lambda)$ the full subcategory of $D^b(Y; \Lambda)$ consisting of complexes constructible with respect to the stratification S .

- (Equivariant derived categories) If a (pro-)algebraic group Σ acts on Y , then we denote by $D_{c,\Sigma}^b(Y; \Lambda)$ or $D_c^b(X; \Lambda)^{B\Sigma}$ the Σ -equivariant bounded derived category of constructible sheaves with coefficients in Λ . We denote by $D_\Sigma^b(Y; \Lambda)$ or $D^b(X; \Lambda)^{B\Sigma}$ the analogous categories with the constructibility condition replaced by ind-constructibility, as above.

When $\Lambda = k$ we may suppress it from the notation, writing instead $D_c^b(Y) := D_c^b(Y; k)$, etc.

- Functors between derived categories, e.g. $f_!$, f_* , $f^!$, f^* , will always denote the derived functors.

2. FUNCTORIALITY AND THE EXCURSION ALGEBRA

In this section we formalize the *abstract excursion algebra* $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)$, a device used to decompose a space into pieces indexed by Langlands parameters. This notion appears implicitly in [Laf18], but there it is the image⁶ of the abstract excursion algebra in a certain endomorphism algebra which is emphasized.

⁵This is to be contrasted with the operation Nm , which will mean $\text{Nm}(a) = a * \sigma(a) * \dots * \sigma^{p-1}(a)$ in the context where there is a monoidal operation $*$.

⁶This image is denoted \mathcal{B} in [Laf18].

Since we work with non-split groups, we first clarify in §2.1 our conventions regarding L -groups. This is a bit subtle, as one finds (at least) two natural versions of the L -group in the literature: the “algebraic L -group” ${}^L G^{\text{alg}}$, following Langlands, and the “geometric L -group” ${}^L G^{\text{geom}}$, derived from the Geometric Satake equivalence. The difference between them is parallel to the difference between L -algebraicity and C -algebraicity emphasized in [BG14].

We emphasize that the unadorned notation ${}^L G$ denotes the algebraic L -group, to be consistent with [Laf18], although the geometric L -group is really what appears more naturally in our arguments.

We introduce two explicit presentations for the excursion algebra in §2.2 and §2.4. The first presentation is more natural for making the connection to Langlands parameters, which we recall in 2.3. The second presentation is more amenable to constructing actions of the excursion algebra, which makes it more convenient for our purposes, and it is the only one that will be used in the sequel.

Finally in §2.5 we explain how functoriality is interpreted in terms of excursion algebras.

2.1. Conventions on L -groups and Langlands parameters. For a reductive group G over a field \mathbf{F} with separable closure \mathbf{F}^s , we regard its Langlands dual group \widehat{G} as a split reductive group over k . The L -group is a certain semi-direct product ${}^L G = \widehat{G} \rtimes \text{Gal}(\mathbf{F}^s/\mathbf{F})$. Actually, in the case where \mathbf{F} is a local field we shall instead work with the “Weil form” $\widehat{G} \rtimes \text{Weil}(\mathbf{F}^s/\mathbf{F})$. (This is just for consistency with [GL]; because we consider representations over k , in our case it would make no difference to work with the Galois form.)

2.1.1. Algebraic L -group. In fact there are at least two conventions for the definition of the L -group. The one which is more traditionally used in the literature is what we shall call the *algebraic L -group*, denoted ${}^L G^{\text{alg}}$, defined as in [TV16, §2.5]. The root datum $\Psi(G)$ of $G_{\mathbf{F}^s}$ determines a pinning for \widehat{G} , which in turns gives a splitting $\text{Out}(\widehat{G}) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\widehat{G})$ and an identification $\text{Aut}(\Psi(G)) \cong \text{Out}(\widehat{G})$. The $\text{Gal}(\mathbf{F}^s/\mathbf{F})$ -action on $\Psi(G)$ transports to an action act^{alg} of $\text{Gal}(\mathbf{F}^s/\mathbf{F})$ on \widehat{G} , and we define ${}^L G^{\text{alg}}$ to be the semidirect product

$${}^L G^{\text{alg}} := \widehat{G} \rtimes_{\text{act}^{\text{alg}}} \text{Gal}(\mathbf{F}^s/\mathbf{F}).$$

Since the action act^{alg} factors through a finite quotient, we may regard ${}^L G^{\text{alg}}$ as a pro-algebraic group over k .

2.1.2. Geometric L -group. We now make a different construction of the L -group, using the Tannakian theory, following [RZ15, Appendix A] and [Zhu17, §5.5]. We begin with the Geometric Satake equivalence,

$$\text{P}_{L+G_{\mathbf{F}^s}}(\text{Gr}_{G,\mathbf{F}^s}; k) \cong \text{Rep}_k(\widehat{G}).$$

The Galois group $\text{Gal}(\mathbf{F}^s/\mathbf{F})$ acts on $\text{Gr}_{G,\mathbf{F}^s}$, inducing an action on the neutralized Tannakian category $(\text{P}_{L+G_{\mathbf{F}^s}}(\text{Gr}_{G,\mathbf{F}^s}; k), \underbrace{H^*(-)}_{\text{fiber functor}})$. By [RZ15, Lemma A.1] this in turn in-

duces an action act^{geom} of $\text{Gal}(\mathbf{F}^s/\mathbf{F})$ on \widehat{G}_k . We define

$${}^L G^{\text{geom}} := \widehat{G}_k \rtimes_{\text{act}^{\text{geom}}} \text{Gal}(\mathbf{F}^s/\mathbf{F}).$$

In the case at hand we shall see that act^{geom} also factors through a finite quotient of $\text{Gal}(\mathbf{F}^s/\mathbf{F})$, so we may also regard ${}^L G^{\text{geom}}$ as a pro-algebraic group.

2.1.3. *Relation between the two L -groups.* The relation between these two actions is as follows. We let ρ be the half sum of positive coroots of \widehat{G} , and we denote by $\rho: \mathbf{G}_m \rightarrow \widehat{G}_{\text{ad}}$ the corresponding cocharacter. With $\text{cyc}_p: \text{Gal}(\mathbf{F}^s/\mathbf{F}) \rightarrow \mathbf{F}_p^\times$ denoting the mod p cyclotomic character, let χ denote the composite

$$\text{Gal}(\mathbf{F}^s/\mathbf{F}) \xrightarrow{\text{cyc}_p} \mathbf{F}_p^\times \hookrightarrow k^\times \xrightarrow{\rho} \widehat{G}_{\text{ad}}(k).$$

This induces a homomorphism $\text{Ad}_\chi: \text{Gal}(\mathbf{F}^s/\mathbf{F}) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\widehat{G})$.

Proposition 2.1. *We have $\text{act}^{\text{geom}} = \text{act}^{\text{alg}} \circ \text{Ad}_\chi$.*

Proof. When \widehat{G} is over \mathbf{Q}_p , this is [RZ15, Proposition 1.6]. More generally, it is established in [FS, §VI.11] over any p -adic ring. \square

Given a choice of lift $\widetilde{\chi}: \text{Gal}(\mathbf{F}^s/\mathbf{F}) \rightarrow \widehat{G}(k)$ of χ , which could for example come from a square root of the mod p cyclotomic character, we get an isomorphism ${}^L G^{\text{alg}} \xrightarrow{\sim} {}^L G^{\text{geom}}$ by

$$(g, \gamma) \mapsto (g\widetilde{\chi}(\gamma^{-1}), \gamma). \quad (2.1)$$

By [Zhu17, Remark 5.5.8], a square root of the cyclotomic character exists whenever $\text{char}(\mathbf{F}) > 0$. (However, in general it can happen that ${}^L G^{\text{alg}}$ and ${}^L G^{\text{geom}}$ are not isomorphic; for an example see [Zhu17, Example 5.5.9].)

At different points we will want to consider both versions of L -groups. If we write ${}^L G$ without a superscript, then by default we mean the algebraic L -group ${}^L G^{\text{alg}}$.

2.1.4. *Representation categories.* For any Galois extension \mathbf{F}'/\mathbf{F} such that $G_{\mathbf{F}'}$ is split, the analogous construction to §2.1.1 gives a “finite form” algebraic L -group $\widehat{G} \rtimes_{\text{act}^{\text{alg}}} \text{Gal}(\mathbf{F}'/\mathbf{F})$. We define the category of (k -linear) algebraic representations of ${}^L G^{\text{alg}}$ to be

$$\text{Rep}_k({}^L G^{\text{alg}}) := \varinjlim_{\mathbf{F}'} \text{Rep}_k(\widehat{G} \rtimes_{\text{act}^{\text{alg}}} \text{Gal}(\mathbf{F}'/\mathbf{F})).$$

Let $\text{Rep}_k({}^L G^{\text{geom}}) := \text{Rep}_k(\widehat{G})^{B \text{Gal}(\mathbf{F}^s/\mathbf{F}), \text{geom}}$ denote the category of continuously $\text{Gal}(\mathbf{F}^s/\mathbf{F})$ -equivariant objects in $\text{Rep}_k(\widehat{G})$ with respect to the geometric action. The Geometric Satake equivalence induces by descent an equivalence

$$\text{P}_{L+G}(\text{Gr}_G; k) \cong \text{Rep}_k(\widehat{G})^{B \text{Gal}(\mathbf{F}^s/\mathbf{F}), \text{geom}} \quad (2.2)$$

where the action of $\text{Gal}(\mathbf{F}^s/\mathbf{F})$ on $\text{Rep}_k(\widehat{G})$ on the RHS is via act^{geom} , and on the LHS, Gr_G is considered over \mathbf{F} . By definition, on the right side we take are taking objects on which $\text{Gal}(\mathbf{F}^s/\mathbf{F})$ acts *continuously* with its Krull topology. Since k is algebraic over \mathbf{F}_p , in this case $\text{Rep}_k(\widehat{G})^{B \text{Gal}(\mathbf{F}^s/\mathbf{F}), \text{geom}}$ can be identified with $\varinjlim_{\mathbf{F}'/\mathbf{F}} \text{Rep}_k(\widehat{G})^{B \text{Gal}(\mathbf{F}'/\mathbf{F}), \text{geom}}$ where the limit runs over finite Galois extensions \mathbf{F}'/\mathbf{F} over which the geometric action factors.

An isomorphism (2.1) gives an embedding $\text{Rep}_k({}^L G^{\text{alg}}) \hookrightarrow \text{Rep}_k(\widehat{G})^{B \text{Gal}(\mathbf{F}^s/\mathbf{F}), \text{geom}}$, which as just remarked is an equivalence for our choice of k . See [RZ15, Proposition A.10] for a description of the essential image in general.

2.1.5. *L -parameters.*

Definition 2.2. Let Γ be a topological group and $\overline{\Gamma}$ be a quotient of Γ acting on \widehat{G} . An *L -parameter from Γ to $\widehat{G}(k) \rtimes \overline{\Gamma}$* is a $\widehat{G}(k)$ -conjugacy class of continuous homomorphisms $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \widehat{G}(k) \rtimes \overline{\Gamma}$, which has the property that the composite map $\Gamma \rightarrow \widehat{G} \rtimes \Gamma \rightarrow \overline{\Gamma}$ is the given quotient $\Gamma \twoheadrightarrow \overline{\Gamma}$.

Equivalently, we may view ρ as an element of the continuous cohomology group $H_{\text{cts}}^1(\Gamma, \widehat{G}(k))$, where the action of Γ on $\widehat{G}(k)$ is the given one (via $\Gamma \rightarrow \overline{\Gamma}$) in the semi-direct product.

We will consider L -parameters with $\widehat{G}(k) \rtimes \Gamma$ being either ${}^L\widehat{G}^{\text{alg}}(k)$ or ${}^L\widehat{G}^{\text{geom}}(k)$, and Γ being either $\text{Gal}(F^s/F)$ for a global field F or $\text{Weil}(F_v^s/F_v)$ for a local field F_v .

Note that the algebraic Γ -action on $\widehat{G}(k)$ factors through a finite quotient $\Gamma \twoheadrightarrow \text{Gal}(\mathbf{F}'/\mathbf{F})$. It is clear that L -parameters into ${}^L G^{\text{alg}}(k)$ are in bijection (under restriction) with L -parameters into $\widehat{G}(k) \rtimes \text{Gal}(\mathbf{F}'/\mathbf{F})$ for any such \mathbf{F}' ; indeed, the set of all such L -parameters is identified with $H_{\text{cts}}^1(\Gamma, \widehat{G}(k))$.

We say that a homomorphism $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow {}^L G^{\text{alg}}(k)$ is *semisimple*⁷ if whenever it factors through a parabolic ${}^L P^{\text{alg}}(k) \subset {}^L G^{\text{alg}}(k)$, it also factors through a Levi ${}^L M^{\text{alg}}(k) \subset {}^L P^{\text{alg}}(k)$ (see [Bor79, §3] for the notion of parabolic and Levi subgroups of an L -group).

2.2. Presentation of the excursion algebra. Let Γ be a group, which is either $\text{Gal}(F^s/F)$ for a global field F or $\text{Weil}(F^s/F)$ for a local field F . Let G be a reductive group over F and ${}^L G^{\text{alg}}$ the algebraic L -group as defined in §2.1.1.

We will define the *excursion algebra* $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G^{\text{alg}})$ to be the commutative algebra over k presented by explicit generators and relations given below. (The topology on Γ will not be relevant for the definition of $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G^{\text{alg}})$.) For a more conceptual perspective see [Zhu, §2], wherein the excursion algebra is denoted $k[\mathcal{R}_{\Gamma, {}^L G^{\text{alg}}/\widehat{G}}]$.

2.2.1. Generators. We define $\mathcal{O}({}^L G_k^{\text{alg}}) := \varinjlim_{F'/F} \mathcal{O}(\widehat{G}_k \rtimes \text{Gal}(F'/F))$ where the limit runs over finite extensions F'/F over which the Γ -action on \widehat{G}_k factors.

Generators of $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G^{\text{alg}})$ will be denoted $S_{I, f, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}$, where the indexing set $(I, f, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I})$ consists of:

- (i) I is a finite (possibly empty) set,
- (ii) $f \in \mathcal{O}(\widehat{G}_k \backslash ({}^L G_k^{\text{alg}})^I / \widehat{G}_k) := \mathcal{O}(({}^L G_k^{\text{alg}})^I)^{\widehat{G}_k \times \widehat{G}_k}$, where the quotient is for the actions of \widehat{G}_k by diagonal left and right translation, respectively, and
- (iii) $\gamma_i \in \Gamma$ for each $i \in I$.

2.2.2. Relations. Next we describe the relations. (Compare [Laf18, §10].)

- (i) $S_{\emptyset, f, *} = f(1_G)$, an element of $k \subset \text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G^{\text{alg}})$.
- (ii) The map $f \mapsto S_{I, f, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}$ is a k -algebra homomorphism in f , i.e.

$$\begin{aligned} S_{I, f+f', (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} &= S_{I, f, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} + S_{I, f', (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}, \\ S_{I, ff', (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} &= S_{I, f, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} \cdot S_{I, f', (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$S_{I, \lambda f, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} = \lambda S_{I, f, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} \text{ for all } \lambda \in k.$$

- (iii) For all maps of finite sets $\zeta: I \rightarrow J$, all $f \in \mathcal{O}(\widehat{G}_k \backslash ({}^L G_k^{\text{alg}})^I / \widehat{G}_k)$, and all $(\gamma_j)_{j \in J} \in \Gamma^J$, we have

$$S_{J, f^\zeta, (\gamma_j)_{j \in J}} = S_{I, f, (\gamma_{\zeta(i)})_{i \in I}}$$

where $f^\zeta \in \mathcal{O}(\widehat{G}_k \backslash ({}^L G_k^{\text{alg}})^J / \widehat{G}_k)$ is defined by $f^\zeta((g_j)_{j \in J}) := f((g_{\zeta(i)})_{i \in I})$.

- (iv) For all $f \in \mathcal{O}(\widehat{G}_k \backslash ({}^L G_k^{\text{alg}})^I / \widehat{G}_k)$ and $(\gamma_i)_{i \in I}, (\gamma'_i)_{i \in I}, (\gamma''_i)_{i \in I} \in \Gamma^I$, we have

$$S_{I \sqcup I, f, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I} \times (\gamma'_i)_{i \in I} \times (\gamma''_i)_{i \in I}} = S_{I, f, (\gamma_i (\gamma'_i)^{-1} \gamma''_i)_{i \in I}},$$

⁷Also called “completely reducible” in [BHKT19].

where $\tilde{f} \in \mathcal{O}(\widehat{G}_k \backslash ({}^L G_k^{\text{alg}})^{I \sqcup I \sqcup I} / \widehat{G}_k)$ is defined by

$$\tilde{f}((g_i)_{i \in I} \times (g'_i)_{i \in I} \times (g''_i)_{i \in I}) = f((g_i (g'_i)^{-1} g''_i)_{i \in I}).$$

- (v) If f is inflated from a function on Γ^I , then $S_{I,f,(\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}$ equals the scalar $f((\gamma_i)_{i \in I})$. More generally, if J is a subset of I and f is inflated from a function on $(\widehat{G}_k \backslash ({}^L G_k^{\text{alg}})^J / \widehat{G}_k) \times \Gamma^{I \setminus J}$, then we have

$$S_{I,f,(\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} = S_{J,\tilde{f},(\gamma_j)_{j \in J}}$$

where $\tilde{f}((g_j)_{j \in J}) := f((g_j)_{j \in J}, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I \setminus J})$. (Compare [Laf18, p. 164].)

Definition 2.3. The *excursion algebra* $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G^{\text{alg}})$ is the k -algebra with generators and relations specified as above.

2.3. Constructing Galois representations. The following result of Lafforgue (generalized to modular coefficients by Böckle-Harris-Khare-Thorne) explains how to obtain Langlands parameters from characters of $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G^{\text{alg}})$.

Proposition 2.4 ([BHKT19, Theorem 4.5], [Laf18, §13]). *For any character $\nu: \text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G^{\text{alg}}) \rightarrow k$, there is a semisimple L -parameter $\rho_\nu: \Gamma \rightarrow {}^L G^{\text{alg}}(k)$ (for the discrete topology on Γ), unique up to conjugation by $\widehat{G}(k)$, which is characterized by the following condition:*

For all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $f \in \mathcal{O}(\widehat{G}_k \backslash ({}^L G_k^{\text{alg}})^{n+1} / \widehat{G}_k)$, and $(\gamma_0, \dots, \gamma_n) \in \Gamma^{n+1}$, we have

$$\nu(S_{\{0, \dots, n\}, f, (\gamma_0, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n)}) = f((\rho_\nu(\gamma_0 \gamma_n), \rho_\nu(\gamma_1 \gamma_n), \dots, \rho_\nu(\gamma_{n-1} \gamma_n), \rho_\nu(\gamma_n))). \quad (2.3)$$

Remark 2.5. See also [FS, Corollary VIII.4.3] for more perspectives on, and generalizations of, this statement.

Remark 2.6. In Proposition 2.4, the datum of ρ_ν up to conjugation is equivalent to that of a cohomology class $[\rho_\nu] \in H^1(\Gamma, \widehat{G}(k))$ where Γ is given the *discrete* topology.

2.4. Another presentation for the excursion algebra. We will now describe a second presentation of $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G^{\text{alg}})$, following [Laf18, Lemma 0.31], which is more useful for constructing actions of $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G^{\text{alg}})$ in practice.

2.4.1. Generators. We take a set of generators indexed by tuples of data of the form $(I, W, x, \xi, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I})$, where:

- (i) I is a finite set,
- (ii) $W \in \text{Rep}_k(({}^L G^{\text{alg}})^I)$ (cf. §2.1.4),
- (iii) $x \in W$ is a vector invariant under the diagonal \widehat{G}_k -action,
- (iv) $\xi \in W^*$ is a functional invariant under the diagonal \widehat{G}_k -action,
- (v) $\gamma_i \in \Gamma$ for each i .

The corresponding generator of $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G^{\text{alg}})$ will be denoted by $S_{I,W,x,\xi,(\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} \in \text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G^{\text{alg}})$.

2.4.2. Relations. Next we describe the relations.

- (i) $S_{\emptyset, x, \xi, \emptyset} = \langle x, \xi \rangle$, an element of $k \subset \text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G^{\text{alg}})$.
- (ii) For any morphism of $({}^L G_k^{\text{alg}})^I$ -representations $u: W \rightarrow W'$ and functional $\xi' \in (W')^*$ invariant under the diagonal \widehat{G}_k -action, we have

$$S_{I,W,x,u^*(\xi'),(\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} = S_{I,W',u(x),\xi',(\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}, \quad (2.4)$$

where $u^*: (W')^* \rightarrow W^*$ denotes the dual to u .

- (iii) For two tuples $(I_1, W_1, x_1, \xi_1, (\gamma_i^1)_{i \in I_1})$ and $(I_2, W_2, x_2, \xi_2, (\gamma_i^2)_{i \in I_2})$ as in §2.4.1, we have

$$S_{I_1 \sqcup I_2, W_1 \boxtimes W_2, x_1 \boxtimes x_2, \xi_1 \boxtimes \xi_2, (\gamma_i^1)_{i \in I_1} \times (\gamma_i^2)_{i \in I_2}} = S_{I_1, W_1, x_1, \xi_1, (\gamma_i^1)_{i \in I_1}} \circ S_{I_2, W_2, x_2, \xi_2, (\gamma_i^2)_{i \in I_2}}. \quad (2.5)$$

Also,

$$S_{I_1 \sqcup I_2, W_1 \oplus W_2, (x_1, x_2), \xi_1 \oplus \xi_2, (\gamma_i^1)_{i \in I_1} \times (\gamma_i^2)_{i \in I_2}} = S_{I_1, W_1, x_1, \xi_1, (\gamma_i^1)_{i \in I_1}} + S_{I_2, W_2, x_2, \xi_2, (\gamma_i^2)_{i \in I_2}}. \quad (2.6)$$

Furthermore, the assignment $(I, W, x, \xi, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}) \mapsto S_{I, W, x, \xi, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} \in \text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G^{\text{alg}})$ is k -linear in x and ξ .

- (iv) Let $\zeta: I \rightarrow J$ be a map of finite sets. Suppose $W \in \text{Rep}({}^L G)^I$, $x \in W^{\Delta(\widehat{G})}$, $\xi: (W^*)^{\Delta(\widehat{G})}$, and $(\gamma_j)_{j \in J} \in \Gamma^J$. Letting W^ζ be the restriction of W under the functor $\text{Rep}({}^L G)^I \rightarrow \text{Rep}({}^L G)^J$ induced by ζ , we have

$$S_{J, W^\zeta, x, \xi, (\gamma_j)_{j \in J}} = S_{I, W, x, \xi, (\gamma_{\zeta(i)})_{i \in I}}. \quad (2.7)$$

- (v) Let $\delta_W: \mathbb{1} \rightarrow W \otimes W^*$ and $\text{ev}_W: W^* \otimes W \rightarrow \mathbb{1}$ be the natural counit and unit. Conflating x with a \widehat{G} -invariant map $\mathbb{1} \rightarrow W|_{\Delta(\widehat{G})}$ and similarly for ξ , we have

$$S_{I, W, x, \xi, (\gamma_i (\gamma_i')^{-1} \gamma_i'')_{i \in I}} = S_{I \sqcup I, W \boxtimes W^* \boxtimes W, \delta_W \boxtimes x, \xi \boxtimes \text{ev}_W, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I} \times (\gamma_i')_{i \in I} \times (\gamma_i'')_{i \in I}}. \quad (2.8)$$

- (vi) For $J \subset I$, if W is inflated from a representation of $({}^L G^{\text{alg}})^J \times \Gamma^{I \setminus J}$, then we have

$$S_{I, W, x, \xi, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} = S_{J, W|_{({}^L G^{\text{alg}})^J}, ((1_j)_{j \in J}, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I \setminus J}), x, \xi, (\gamma_j)_{j \in J}}.$$

2.4.3. Relation between the presentations. The two presentations in §2.2 and §2.4 are related as follows. The generator $S_{I, W, x, \xi, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}$ corresponds to $S_{I, f_{x, \xi}, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}$ where $f_{x, \xi}$ is the function on $({}^L G_k)^I$ given by $(g_i)_{i \in I} \mapsto \langle \xi, (g_i)_{i \in I} \cdot x \rangle$. The assumptions on ξ and x imply that $f_{x, \xi}$ is invariant under the left and right diagonal \widehat{G}_k -actions. The relations in §2.4.2 imply that $S_{I, W, x, \xi, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}$ depends only on $f_{x, \xi}$ (and not on the choice of x, ξ) by [Laf18, Lemme 10.6].

2.5. Functoriality for excursion algebras. A homomorphism of L -groups $\phi: {}^L H^{\text{alg}} \rightarrow {}^L G^{\text{alg}}$ is *admissible* if it lies over the identity map on Γ , i.e. the diagram below commutes.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} {}^L H^{\text{alg}} & \xrightarrow{\phi} & {}^L G^{\text{alg}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Gamma & \xlongequal{\text{Id}} & \Gamma \end{array}$$

Lemma 2.7. *Let $\phi: {}^L H^{\text{alg}} \rightarrow {}^L G^{\text{alg}}$ be an admissible homomorphism. Then there is a homomorphism $\phi^*: \text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G^{\text{alg}}) \rightarrow \text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L H^{\text{alg}})$ which in terms of the description of k -points of their corresponding spectra given in Proposition 2.4, sends $\rho \in H^1(\Gamma, \widehat{H}(k))$ to $\phi \circ \rho \in H^1(\Gamma, \widehat{G}(k))$.*

Proof. The map ϕ induces $\text{Res}_\phi: \text{Rep}_k({}^L G^{\text{alg}}) \rightarrow \text{Rep}_k({}^L H^{\text{alg}})$. At the level of generators, the map ϕ^* sends

$$S_{V, x, \xi, \{\gamma\}_{i \in I}} \mapsto S_{\text{Res}_\phi(V), \text{Res}_\phi(x), \text{Res}_\phi(\xi), \{\gamma_i\}_{i \in I}}.$$

We verify by inspection that this map sends relations to relations. To see that this indeed induces composition with ϕ at the level of Langlands parameters, use (2.3). \square

Definition 2.8 (Base change). In the base change situation, where H is a reductive group over F and $G = \text{Res}_{E/F}(H_E)$, the relevant morphism of L -groups $\phi_{\text{BC}}: {}^L H^{\text{alg}} \rightarrow {}^L G^{\text{alg}}$ is defined by the formula $(h, \gamma) \mapsto (\Delta(h), \gamma)$. In fact this same formula also defines the corresponding map of geometric L -groups $\phi_{\text{BC}}^{\text{geom}}: {}^L H^{\text{geom}} \rightarrow {}^L G^{\text{geom}}$, so $\phi_{\text{BC}}^{\text{geom}}$ and ϕ_{BC} are compatible with (2.1) if we use the same choice of square root of the cyclotomic character in the latter to define isomorphisms ${}^L H^{\text{alg}} \simeq {}^L H^{\text{geom}}$ and ${}^L G^{\text{alg}} \simeq {}^L G^{\text{geom}}$. We denote

$$\phi_{\text{BC}}^*: \text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G^{\text{alg}}) \rightarrow \text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L H^{\text{alg}})$$

the induced map of excursion algebras.

3. SMITH THEORY IN LOCALLY FINITE TYPE

Classical Smith theory concerns a type of equivariant localization that relates the mod p cohomology of a topological space with the mod p cohomology of its fixed points under a $\mathbf{Z}/p\mathbf{Z}$ -action. Treumann proposed in [Tre19] that this could be understood in terms of a “sheaf-theoretic Smith theory” formalism, which he developed at least in the context of complex algebraic varieties in the analytic topology. An algebraic version of this theory was built in [RW22] for p -adic étale sheaves on finite type schemes (over fields where p is invertible). We will need generalizations of this theory from finite type to *locally finite type*. This is because we will want to apply the theory to the moduli spaces of shtukas, which are of not of finite type, but are locally of finite type.

Let us comment on some of the technical issues that arise in doing so. Because the cohomology of locally finite type schemes is not necessarily finite-dimensional, already the basic formalism of constructible sheaves and perfect complexes from [Tre19, RW22] does not apply. For example, we will have to enlarge the notion of “Tate category” to encompass the objects of interest.

We do not strive for the maximum possible generality, but our theory at least encompass all examples of interest that will show up in this paper. In particular, we will use tricks to avoid discussing Smith theory for *stacks*, which presents an interesting problem that could potentially refine our applications. For steps that are very similar to the case of finite type schemes as treated already in [RW22], we will only sketch the proofs.

3.1. The Tate category. Let Λ be a p -adic coefficient ring; we will be interested in the cases where $\Lambda = k$ or $W(k)$. We will denote by $\Lambda[\sigma]$ the group ring of $\langle \sigma \rangle$ with coefficients in Λ . Our geometric objects will be over a field of characteristic $\neq p$ and we will consider Λ -adic sheaves.

Let Y be a separated, locally finite type scheme over a field. We let $\text{Perf}(Y; \Lambda[\sigma]) \subset D_c^b(Y; \Lambda[\sigma])$ be the full subcategory consisting of complexes whose stalks at all geometric points of Y are perfect over $\Lambda[\sigma]$.

Definition 3.1. We define $\text{Flat}^b(Y; \Lambda[\sigma]) \subset D^b(Y; \Lambda[\sigma])$ to be the full subcategory consisting of bounded complexes whose stalks at all geometric points of Y are represented by bounded complexes of flat (but not necessarily finite) $\Lambda[\sigma]$ -modules.

The following Lemma will not be used essentially in the rest of the paper, but it may help to clarify the nature of $\text{Flat}^b(Y; k[\sigma])$. We thank Jesper Grodal for pointing out a gap in the original argument and also for suggesting its fix.

Lemma 3.2. *The subcategory $\text{Flat}^b(Y; k[\sigma]) \subset D^b(Y; k[\sigma])$ coincides with the full subcategory of objects which locally have finite tor-amplitude over $k[\sigma]$.*

Proof. For any commutative ring A , a complex of A -modules has finite tor-amplitude if and only if it is represented by a bounded complex of flat A -modules [Sta20, Tag 08G1]. This shows that any object of $D^b(Y; k[\sigma])$ with locally finite tor-amplitude over $k[\sigma]$ lies in $\text{Flat}^b(Y; k[\sigma])$.

For the converse direction, note that a complex has tor-amplitude in $[a, b]$ if and only if all its stalks at geometric points have tor-amplitude in $[a, b]$ by [Sta20, Tag 0DJJ]. Hence it suffices to show that if $\mathcal{K} \in D^b(Y; k[\sigma])$ has finite tor-amplitude at all stalks, then its tor-amplitude is uniformly bounded. The key observation is: if $\mathcal{K} \in D^b(Y; k[\sigma])$ is represented by a global complex concentrated in degrees $[a, b]$ and all its stalks at geometric points have finite tor-amplitude, then in fact all of its stalks at geometric points have tor-amplitude in $[a, b]$. Given this observation, we may conclude by using [Sta20, Tag 0DJJ].

Next we prove the observation. It suffices to show that if \mathcal{K} is a complex over $k[\sigma]$ supported in degrees $[a, b]$ which has finite tor-amplitude, then \mathcal{K} has tor-amplitude $[a, b]$. Since k is Artinian, $k[\sigma]$ is also Artinian. For a module over an Artinian local ring, the properties of being flat and projective coincide [Sta20, Tag 051E]. Therefore \mathcal{K} also has finite projective dimension [Sta20, Tag 0A5M]. Furthermore, since $k[\sigma]$ has finitistic dimension zero, the projective amplitude of \mathcal{K} lies in $[a, b]$. Hence \mathcal{K} is represented by a complex of projective $k[\sigma]$ -modules supported in degrees $[a, b]$, and therefore has tor-amplitude in $[a, b]$. \square

Definition 3.3. The (*constructible*) Tate category of Y (with respect to Λ) is the Verdier quotient category $D_c^b(Y; \Lambda[\sigma]) / \text{Perf}(Y; \Lambda[\sigma])$.

This is the construction considered under the name ‘‘Tate category’’ in [Tre19], at least when Y is a complex-analytic variety. According to [Tre19, Remark 4.1], the category $D_c^b(Y; \Lambda[\sigma]) / \text{Perf}(Y; \Lambda[\sigma])$ can be regarded as a derived category of perfect complexes over a certain ‘‘ E_∞ -ring spectrum’’ \mathcal{T}_Λ . So we will denote the corresponding Tate categories by $\text{Perf}(Y; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda)$. For our purposes \mathcal{T}_Λ can be thought of as just a notational device.

We will require the following enlargement of the constructible Tate category. We define the (*bounded ind-constructible*) Tate category of Y (with respect to Λ) to be the Verdier quotient category

$$\text{Shv}(Y; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda) := D^b(Y; \Lambda[\sigma]) / \text{Flat}^b(Y; \Lambda[\sigma]).$$

We denote the tautological projection maps from $D_c^b(Y; \Lambda[\sigma])$ to $\text{Perf}(Y; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda)$, and from $D^b(Y; \Lambda[\sigma])$ to $\text{Shv}(Y; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda)$ by

$$\mathbb{T}^* : D^b(Y; \Lambda[\sigma]) \rightarrow \text{Shv}(Y; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda), \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{T}^* : D_c^b(Y; \Lambda[\sigma]) \rightarrow \text{Perf}(Y; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda).$$

Note that the fully faithful embedding $D_c^b(Y; \Lambda[\sigma]) \rightarrow D^b(Y; \Lambda[\sigma])$ carries $\text{Perf}(Y; \Lambda[\sigma])$ into $\text{Flat}^b(Y; \Lambda[\sigma])$ and so induces a functor

$$\text{Perf}(Y; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda) \rightarrow \text{Shv}(Y; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda), \tag{3.1}$$

which is conservative (e.g., because $\text{Perf}(Y; \Lambda[\sigma]) \subset D_c^b(Y; \Lambda[\sigma])$ can also be characterized as the full subcategory of objects locally having finite tor-amplitude over $\Lambda[\sigma]$, according to Lemma 3.2).

Example 3.4 ([Tre19, Proposition 4.2]). The (bounded ind-constructible) Tate category over a point (meaning the spectrum of a separably closed field) is $D^b(\Lambda[\sigma]) / \text{Flat}^b(\Lambda[\sigma])$. In this category the shift-by-2 functor is isomorphic to the identity functor, as one sees by considering the nullhomotopic complex

$$0 \rightarrow V \rightarrow V \otimes \Lambda[\sigma] \xrightarrow{1-\sigma} V \otimes \Lambda[\sigma] \rightarrow V \rightarrow 0$$

whose middle two terms project to 0 in the Tate category.

3.2. The Smith operation. Let Y be a separated, locally finite type scheme with a σ -action that is *admissible* in the sense of [SGA1, Exposé 5, Définition 1.7]. By [RW22, Remark 2.2], this is automatic if Y is exhausted by quasi-projective schemes over a field.

There is an equivariant bounded derived category $D_\sigma^b(Y; \Lambda)$. We distinguish this from the equivariant bounded constructible derived category $D_{c,\sigma}^b(Y; \Lambda)$, a full subcategory of $D_\sigma^b(Y; \Lambda)$ that will also be of interest to us. Note that since σ acts trivially on the σ -fixed subscheme $Y^\sigma \subset Y$, we have an equivalence of derived categories

$$D_\sigma^b(Y^\sigma; \Lambda) \cong D^b(Y^\sigma; \Lambda[\sigma]), \quad \text{and} \quad D_{c,\sigma}^b(Y^\sigma; \Lambda) \cong D_c^b(Y^\sigma; \Lambda[\sigma]). \quad (3.2)$$

Then the ‘‘Smith operation’’ (cf. [Tre19, Definition 4.2]) is the functor

$$\text{Psm} := \mathbb{T}^* \circ i^* : D_{c,\sigma}^b(Y; \Lambda) \rightarrow \text{Perf}(Y^\sigma; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda) \quad (3.3)$$

defined as the composition of $i^* : D_{c,\sigma}^b(Y; \Lambda) \rightarrow D_{c,\sigma}^b(Y^\sigma; \Lambda) \xrightarrow{(3.2)} D_c^b(Y^\sigma; \Lambda[\sigma])$ with the projection \mathbb{T}^* to $\text{Perf}(Y^\sigma; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda)$.

We extend this definition to bounded ind-constructible Tate categories in the analogous manner, defining

$$\text{Psm} := \mathbb{T}^* \circ i^* : D^b(Y; \Lambda) \rightarrow \text{Shv}(Y^\sigma; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda). \quad (3.4)$$

Remark 3.5. For $\mathcal{F} \in D_{c,\sigma}^b(Y; \Lambda)$, there is potential confusion about whether ‘‘ $\text{Psm}(\mathcal{F})$ ’’ denotes the result of applying (3.3) or (3.4). But there is a natural isomorphism between the functors

$$D_{c,\sigma}^b(Y; \Lambda) \xrightarrow{\text{Psm}} \text{Perf}(Y^\sigma; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda) \xrightarrow{(3.1)} \text{Shv}(Y^\sigma; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda)$$

and

$$D_{c,\sigma}^b(Y; \Lambda) \xrightarrow{(3.1)} D_\sigma^b(Y; \Lambda) \xrightarrow{\text{Psm}} \text{Shv}(Y^\sigma; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda),$$

so the meaning is unambiguous once the ambient category is specified. When the distinction is important, we will take care to specify the ambient category.

The following properties are used to prove that our extended version of Psm retains the good behavior enjoyed by the constructible version.

Lemma 3.6. *Retain the notation and assumptions above. Assume that the σ -action on Y is free. Let $q : Y \rightarrow Y/\sigma$ denote the quotient (which exists as a map of schemes by admissibility of the σ -action on Y). Then for any $\mathcal{F} \in D^b(Y; \Lambda[\sigma])$, we have $q_*\mathcal{F} \in \text{Flat}^b(Y/\sigma; \Lambda[\sigma]) \subset D^b(Y/\sigma; \Lambda[\sigma])$.*

Proof. The same argument as [RW22, Lemma 2.3] works here. To summarize it: for any geometric point $\bar{y} \rightarrow Y/\sigma$, and $\bar{x} \rightarrow Y$ lifting it, we have

$$(q_*\mathcal{F})_{\bar{y}} \cong \mathcal{F}_{\bar{x}} \otimes_\Lambda \Lambda[\sigma],$$

which is visibly in $\text{Flat}^b(\bar{y}; \Lambda[\sigma])$. □

Lemma 3.7. *Retain the notation and assumptions above. Let $U := Y \setminus Y^\sigma$ be the open complement of the σ -fixed locus of Y , and $j : U \hookrightarrow Y$ be its inclusion into Y . Then for any $\mathcal{F} \in D^b(U; \Lambda[\sigma])$, and any geometric point \bar{y} of Y^σ , the stalk $(Rj_*\mathcal{F})_{\bar{y}}$ lies in $\text{Flat}^b(\bar{y}; \Lambda[\sigma]) \subset D^b(\bar{y}; \Lambda[\sigma])$.*

Proof. A similar argument as in [RW22, Proposition 2.5] works here. Since the map $q: Y \rightarrow Y/\sigma$ is totally ramified at \bar{y} , we have a σ -equivariant identification $(Rj_*\mathcal{F})_{\bar{y}} \cong (q_*Rj_*\mathcal{F})_{q(\bar{y})}$. Then by the commutativity of the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U & \xrightarrow{j} & Y \\ \downarrow q_U & & \downarrow q \\ U/\sigma & \xrightarrow{\bar{j}} & Y/\sigma \end{array}$$

we have $(q_*Rj_*\mathcal{F})_{q(\bar{y})} \cong (R\bar{j}_*q_{U*}\mathcal{F})_{q(\bar{y})}$. Now Lemma 3.6 implies that $q_{U*}\mathcal{F}$ has finite tor-amplitude, and combining [Sta20, Tag 0F10] with [SGA4-3, Exposé XVII, Théorème 5.2.11] implies that $R\bar{j}_*$ preserves finiteness of tor-amplitude, so their composition has locally finite tor-amplitude. \square

The good properties of Psm come from the following Lemma, which was proved for finite type schemes in [RW22, Lemma 3.5] (following [Tre19, Theorem 4.7] in the topological situation).

Lemma 3.8. *Retain the notation and assumptions above. Let $i: Y^\sigma \hookrightarrow Y$. Then for any $\mathcal{F} \in D_\sigma^b(Y; \Lambda)$, the cone of $i^!\mathcal{F} \rightarrow i^*\mathcal{F}$ belongs to $\text{Flat}^b(Y^\sigma; \Lambda[\sigma])$.*

Proof. Let $j: Y \setminus Y^\sigma \hookrightarrow Y$. Consider the exact triangle $i_*i^!\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow j_*j^*\mathcal{F}$ on Y . Applying i^* to it yields the exact triangle in $D^b(Y^\sigma; \Lambda[\sigma])$:

$$i^!\mathcal{F} \rightarrow i^*\mathcal{F} \rightarrow i^*Rj_*j^*\mathcal{F}.$$

By Lemma 3.7, $i^*Rj_*j^*\mathcal{F} \in \text{Flat}^b(Y^\sigma; \Lambda[\sigma])$. \square

Lemma 3.9. *Suppose $f: Y \rightarrow S$ is a locally finite type and separated σ -equivariant morphism between locally finite type schemes, of bounded dimension. Then $Rf_!: D^b(Y; \Lambda[\sigma]) \rightarrow D^b(S; \Lambda[\sigma])$ carries $\text{Flat}^b(Y; \Lambda[\sigma])$ to $\text{Flat}^b(S; \Lambda[\sigma])$.*

Proof. We may write Y as a filtered colimit of open subschemes Y_α of finite type. Then for $\mathcal{F} \in D^b(Y; \Lambda[\sigma])$, we have an identification of $Rf_!\mathcal{F}$ with the colimit over $Rf_!(\mathcal{F}|_{Y_\alpha})$. Since filtered colimits preserve flatness, we are reduced to the same statement in the finite type situation (where one can also replace “ Flat^b ” by Perf), which is obtained by combining [Sta20, Tag 0F10] and [SGA4-3, Exposé XVII, Théorème 5.2.10]. \square

Remark 3.10. Note that Lemma 3.9 would *not* have been true with “ Flat^b ” replaced by “ Perf ”. This is why we need to consider ind-constructible sheaves when not in a finite type situation.

Corollary 3.11. *Suppose $f: Y \rightarrow S$ is a locally finite type and separated morphism between locally finite type schemes, of bounded dimension. Suppose σ acts trivially on S and freely on Y , and f is σ -equivariant. Then $Rf_!: D^b(Y; \Lambda[\sigma]) \rightarrow D^b(S; \Lambda[\sigma])$ lands in $\text{Flat}^b(Y; \Lambda[\sigma])$.*

Proof. By the hypotheses, we may factor f as the composition

$$Y \xrightarrow{q} Y/\sigma \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} S.$$

Then apply Lemma 3.6 to $q_!$ and Lemma 3.9 to $\bar{f}_!$. \square

3.3. Functors on Tate categories. Throughout this subsection we let $f: Y \rightarrow S$ denote a σ -equivariant locally finite type morphism of locally finite type schemes with admissible σ -action, of bounded dimension.

3.3.1. *Pullback.* Since $f^*: D_\sigma^b(S^\sigma; k) \rightarrow D_\sigma^b(Y^\sigma; k)$ preserves stalks, it preserves flat and perfect complexes, and so descends to the Tate category to induce $f^*: \mathrm{Shv}(S^\sigma; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda) \rightarrow \mathrm{Shv}(Y^\sigma; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda)$ and $f^*: \mathrm{Perf}(S^\sigma; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda) \rightarrow \mathrm{Perf}(Y^\sigma; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda)$.

3.3.2. *Proper pushforward.* By Lemma 3.9, $Rf_!: D^b(Y^\sigma; \Lambda[\sigma]) \rightarrow D^b(S^\sigma; \Lambda[\sigma])$ descends to

$$Rf_!: \mathrm{Shv}(Y^\sigma; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda) \rightarrow \mathrm{Shv}(S^\sigma; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda).$$

Proposition 3.12. *The following diagram commutes:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} D_\sigma^b(Y; \Lambda) & \xrightarrow{Rf_!} & D_\sigma^b(S; \Lambda) \\ \downarrow \mathrm{Psm} & & \downarrow \mathrm{Psm} \\ \mathrm{Shv}(Y^\sigma; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda) & \xrightarrow{Rf_!} & \mathrm{Shv}(S^\sigma; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda) \end{array}$$

Proof. We may as well replace S by S^σ and thus assume that the σ -action on S is trivial. Let $\mathcal{F} \in D_\sigma^b(Y; \Lambda)$. Denoting $i: Y^\sigma \hookrightarrow Y$ and j the inclusion of the open complement, we have a distinguished triangle in $D_\sigma^b(Y; \Lambda)$:

$$j_! j^* \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow i_* i^* \mathcal{F}.$$

Abbreviate $f^\sigma := f \circ i: Y^\sigma \rightarrow S$. By definition σ acts freely on U , which implies that $Rf_! \circ (j_! j^* \mathcal{F}) \in \mathrm{Flat}^b(S; \Lambda[\sigma])$ by Corollary 3.11. Hence the cone of $Rf_! \mathcal{F} \rightarrow Rf_!^\sigma(i^* \mathcal{F})$ lies in $\mathrm{Flat}^b(S; \Lambda[\sigma])$, and therefore becomes 0 in $\mathrm{Shv}(S; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda)$. Hence we have

$$\mathbb{T}^*(Rf_! \mathcal{F}) \cong \mathbb{T}^*(Rf_!^\sigma(i^* \mathcal{F})) \cong Rf_! \mathrm{Psm}(\mathcal{F}) \in \mathrm{Shv}(S; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda),$$

which exactly expresses the desired commutativity. \square

3.4. **Tate cohomology.** For a $\Lambda[\sigma]$ -module M , its *Tate cohomology groups* are

$$T^0(M) := \frac{M^\sigma}{N \cdot M}, \quad T^1(M) := \frac{\ker(N: M \rightarrow M)}{(1 - \sigma) \cdot M},$$

(Recall that $N := 1 + \sigma + \dots + \sigma^{p-1}$.) We will generalize this to complexes and then sheaves.

3.4.1. *Tate cohomology of complexes.* The exact sequence of $\Lambda[\sigma]$ -modules

$$0 \rightarrow \Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda[\sigma] \xrightarrow{1-\sigma} \Lambda[\sigma] \rightarrow \Lambda \rightarrow 0$$

induces a morphism

$$\Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda[2] \in D^b(\Lambda[\sigma]). \quad (3.5)$$

Given a bounded-below complex of $\Lambda[\sigma]$ -modules C^\bullet , we define its *Tate cohomology* as

$$T^i(C^\bullet) = \varinjlim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathrm{Hom}_{D(\Lambda[\sigma])}(\Lambda, C^\bullet[i + 2n])$$

where the transition maps are those induced by (3.5).

Evidently $T^i(C^\bullet)$ is 2-periodic in i . It is clear that this construction descends to the derived category, so we can view Tate cohomology as a collection of functors

$$T^i: D^b(\Lambda[\sigma]) \rightarrow \mathrm{Mod}_{/T^0(\Lambda)}.$$

Now we specialize to the case where $\Lambda = k$. Note that by [Sta20, Tag 051E], a module over $k[\sigma]$ is flat if and only if it is free. Since Tate cohomology of free $k[\sigma]$ -complexes vanishes (by inspection), this construction further factors through the Tate category, inducing

$$T^i: \mathrm{Shv}(\mathrm{pt}; \mathcal{T}_k) \rightarrow \mathrm{Vect}_{/k}.$$

Remark 3.13. If C^\bullet is a bounded $k[\sigma]$ -module, which will always be the case for us in practice, then we may regard $C^\bullet \in D(\text{pt}; k[\sigma])$ and the argument of [LL21, Proposition 4.5.1] gives a natural isomorphism

$$T^i(C^\bullet) \cong \text{Hom}_{\text{Shv}(\text{pt}; \mathcal{T}_k)}(k, \mathbb{T}^* C^\bullet[i]).$$

The following is obvious from the definition but important enough to record.

Lemma 3.14. *Suppose $C^\bullet \in D^b(k[\sigma])$ is inflated from $D^b(k)$, i.e. σ acts trivially on C^\bullet . Then $\mathbb{T}^* C^\bullet \cong H^*(C^\bullet) \otimes T^*(k)$, where k is equipped with the trivial σ -action in the formation of $T^*(k)$.*

3.4.2. *Tate cohomology sheaves.* If S has the trivial σ -action, then $\text{Shv}(S; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda)$ is defined. Given $\mathcal{F} \in D^b(S; \Lambda[\sigma])$, we define *Tate cohomology sheaves*

$$T^i \mathcal{F} := \varinjlim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{H}om_{D(S; \Lambda[\sigma])}(\Lambda, \mathcal{F}[i + 2n])$$

where the transition maps are induced by the map $\Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda[2] \in D(S; \Lambda[\sigma])$ pulled back from (3.5). The $T^i \mathcal{F}$ are étale sheaves of $T^0 \Lambda$ -modules, where $T^0 \Lambda$ is the 0th Tate cohomology of Λ viewed as a trivial σ -module.

For $\Lambda = k$, we also have the description

$$T^i \mathcal{F} \cong \mathcal{H}om_{\text{Shv}(S; \mathcal{T}_k)}(k, \mathbb{T}^* \mathcal{F}[i])$$

on S , which is an étale sheaf of $T^0(k) = k$ -modules.

3.4.3. *Tate cohomology for a morphism.* For $\mathcal{F} \in D_\sigma^b(Y; k)$, we have $Rf_! \mathcal{F} \in D_\sigma^b(S; k)$. If S has the trivial σ -action, then we can form $T^i Rf_! \mathcal{F}$, which we call the “relative Tate cohomology of \mathcal{F} ”.

If S is the spectrum of a separably closed field equipped with the trivial σ -action, then we will abbreviate $T^i(Y; \mathcal{F}) := T^i(Rf_! \mathcal{F})$, and call it the “Tate cohomology of Y with coefficients in \mathcal{F} ”.

Remark 3.15. Note that if σ acts trivially on Y and on S , then the construction $\mathcal{F} \mapsto Rf_! \mathcal{F}$ factors over $\text{Shv}(Y; \mathcal{T}_k)$ by Lemma 3.9. In this situation we will also regard $T^i Rf_!$ as a functor on $\text{Shv}(Y; \mathcal{T}_k)$.

3.4.4. *The long exact sequence for Tate cohomology.* Given a distinguished triangle $\mathcal{F}' \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}'' \in D_\sigma^b(Y; k)$, we have a long exact sequence

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & & \dots & \longrightarrow & T^{-1} Rf_!(\mathcal{F}'') \\ & & & & & & \\ & \longrightarrow & T^0 Rf_!(\mathcal{F}') & \longrightarrow & T^0 Rf_!(\mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & T^0 Rf_!(\mathcal{F}'') \\ & \longrightarrow & T^1 Rf_!(\mathcal{F}') & \longrightarrow & T^1 Rf_!(\mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & T^1 Rf_!(\mathcal{F}'') \\ & \longrightarrow & T^2 Rf_!(\mathcal{F}') & \longrightarrow & \dots & & \end{array}$$

3.4.5. *Equivariant localization.* We explain that Proposition 3.12 encompasses the classical equivariant localization theorems of “Smith theory”, e.g., [Qui71, Theorem 4.2]. Proposition 3.12 says that for $\mathcal{F} \in D_\sigma^b(Y; k)$ we have

$$\text{Psm}(Rf_! \mathcal{F}) \cong (Rf|_{Y^\sigma})_! \text{Psm}(\mathcal{F}) \in \text{Shv}(S^\sigma; \mathcal{T}_k).$$

In particular, if L is the spectrum of a separably closed with the trivial action of σ , we get

$$\mathbb{T}^* R\Gamma_c(Y; \mathcal{F}) \cong R\Gamma_c(Y^\sigma; \text{Psm}(\mathcal{F})). \quad (3.6)$$

4. PARITY SHEAVES AND THE BASE CHANGE FUNCTOR

We begin by indicating where this section is headed.

The Geometric Satake equivalence $P_{L+G}(\mathrm{Gr}_G; k) \cong \mathrm{Rep}_k(\widehat{G})$ provides the link between G and its Langlands dual group. In the situation of functoriality, we have a map $\widehat{H} \rightarrow \widehat{G}$ and we would like to describe the induced restriction operation $\mathrm{Rep}_k(\widehat{G}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Rep}_k(\widehat{H})$ on the other side of the Geometric Satake equivalence, as a geometric operation on perverse sheaves.

In the context of base change it is even the case that there is an embedding $\mathrm{Gr}_H \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}_G$, and when seeking to describe functoriality it is natural to look to the Smith operation. (One motivation is that the papers [Tre19, TV16] verify that the *function-theoretic* Smith operation is indeed related to functoriality for Hecke algebras.) However, the Smith operation lands in a Tate category, and in Example 3.4 we saw that in the Tate category, the shift-by-2 functor is isomorphic to the identity functor. This makes it seem unlikely that one can capture the notion of “perverse sheaf” in the Tate category.

Juteau-Mautner-Williamson invented the theory of *parity sheaves*, which have seen significance in modular representation theory. Parity sheaves are cut out in the derived category by constraints on the parity of cohomological degrees, and can therefore make sense in a context where cohomological degrees are only defined modulo 2. The notion of *Tate-parity sheaves* was introduced in [LL21] as an analog of parity sheaves for the Tate category, and was found to enjoy analogous properties.

After briefly reviewing the notions of parity and Tate-parity sheaves in §4.1 and §4.2, we will establish that the Smith operation respects the parity property, at least under certain conditions satisfied in our application of interest. Using “coefficient lifting” properties of parity sheaves, this will allow us to ultimately define a functor BC from parity sheaves on Gr_G to parity sheaves on Gr_H , which realizes base change functoriality on the geometric side. We note that in this section, we will only need the “constructible” version of Smith theory for schemes, and not the generalizations developed in §3.

4.1. Parity sheaves. We begin with a quick review of the theory of parity sheaves. We will take coefficients in a ring Λ which is a complete local PID, i.e., a field or complete DVR; in our applications of interest will be either k or $\mathbb{O} := W(k)$.

Let Y be a stratified variety over a separably closed field of characteristic $\neq p$, with stratification $S = \{Y_\lambda\}$. For the theory of parity sheaves to work, we need to assume that the (induced) stratification on Y is JMW, meaning:

- for any two finite Λ -free local systems $\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{L}'$ on a stratum Y_λ , we have $\mathrm{Ext}^i(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{L}')$ is free over Λ for all i , and vanishes when i is odd.

This holds for Kac-Moody flag varieties over separably closed fields, and in particular for affine flag varieties over separably closed fields [JMW14, §4.1].

Fix a *pariversity* $\dagger: S \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z}$. In this paper we will always take the *dimension pariversity* $\dagger(Y_\lambda) := \dim Y_\lambda \pmod{2}$, so we will sometimes omit the pariversity from the discussion. Recall that [JMW14] define *even* complexes (with respect to the pariversity \dagger) to be those $\mathcal{F} \in D_S^b(Y; \Lambda)$ such that for all $i_\lambda: Y_\lambda \hookrightarrow Y$, for $Y_\lambda \in S$, $i_\lambda^* \mathcal{F}$ and $i_\lambda^! \mathcal{F}$ have cohomology sheaves which are Λ -free and supported in degrees congruent to $\dagger(Y_\lambda)$ modulo 2, and *odd* complexes analogously. They define *parity complexes* to be direct sums of even and odd complexes. The full subcategory of (S -constructible) parity complexes (with coefficients in Λ) is denoted $\mathrm{Parity}_S(Y; \Lambda)$.

Theorem 4.1 ([JMW14, Theorem 2.12]). *Let \mathcal{F} be an indecomposable parity complex. Then:*

- \mathcal{F} has irreducible support, which is therefore of the form \overline{Y}_λ for some $Y_\lambda \in S$,
- $i_\lambda^* \mathcal{F}$ is a shifted Λ -free local system $\mathcal{L}[m]$, and
- Any indecomposable parity complex supported on \overline{Y}_λ and extending $\mathcal{L}[m]$ is isomorphic to \mathcal{F} .

A *parity sheaf* (with respect to \dagger) is an indecomposable parity complex (with respect to \dagger) with Y_λ the dense stratum in its support and extending $\mathcal{L}[\dim Y_\lambda]$. Given $\mathcal{L}[\dim Y_\lambda]$, it is not clear in general that a parity sheaf extending it exists. If it does exist, then Theorem 4.1 guarantees its uniqueness, and we denote it by $\mathcal{E}(\lambda, \mathcal{L})$. The existence is guaranteed for Gr_G with the usual stratification by L^+G -orbits; $\mathcal{E}(\lambda, \mathcal{L})$ can moreover be promoted to a L^+G -equivariant complex if p is not a torsion prime for G [JMW16, Theorem 1.4]. If $\mathcal{E}(\lambda, \mathcal{L})$ exists for all λ and \mathcal{L} , we will say that “all parity sheaves exist”.

4.2. Tate-parity sheaves. As we have seen, the cohomological grading in the Tate category is only well-defined modulo 2, so it does not seem to make sense to talk about perverse sheaves in the Tate category. However, elements of the Tate category have Tate cohomology sheaves (§3.4.2), which are indexed by $\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z}$, so it *could* make sense to talk about an analog of parity sheaves in the Tate category. As Leslie-Lonergan [LL21] observed, for this to work we must take coefficients in the *integral* version of the Tate category, meaning $\Lambda = \mathbb{O} = W(k)$, because then we have (say by [LL21, Proposition 4.6.1])

$$\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathrm{Perf}(\mathcal{T}_\mathbb{O})}^*(\mathbb{T}^*(\mathbb{O}), \mathbb{T}^*(\mathbb{O})) = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbf{Z}} k[2i] \quad (4.1)$$

is supported in even degrees. This is necessary for the assumption of non-vanishing odd Exts in the definition of the JMW stratification.

For a stratification S on Y , we define $\mathrm{Perf}_S(Y; \mathcal{T}_\mathbb{O}) \subset \mathrm{Perf}(Y; \mathcal{T}_\mathbb{O})$ to be the full subcategory generated by images of objects in $D_S^b(Y; \mathbb{O}[\sigma])$. Letting $\mathrm{Perf}_S(Y; \mathbb{O}[\sigma]) \subset \mathrm{Perf}(Y; \mathbb{O}[\sigma])$ be the full thick subcategory of S -constructible objects, we have by [LL21, Corollary 4.5.2] that

$$D_S^b(Y; \mathbb{O}[\sigma]) / \mathrm{Perf}_S(Y; \mathbb{O}[\sigma]) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Perf}_S(Y; \mathcal{T}_\mathbb{O}).$$

Definition 4.2 ([LL21, Definition 5.3.1]). Let $\mathcal{F} \in \mathrm{Perf}_S(Y; \mathcal{T}_\mathbb{O})$. Fix a pariversity $\dagger: S \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z}$.

- (1) For $? \in \{*, !\}$, we say \mathcal{F} is *?-Tate-even* (with respect to \dagger) if for each $Y_\lambda \in S$, we have

$$T^{\dagger(Y_\lambda)+1}(i_\lambda^? \mathcal{F}) = 0.$$

- (2) For $? \in \{*, !\}$, we say \mathcal{F} is *?-Tate-odd* (with respect to \dagger) if $\mathcal{F}[1]$ is *?-Tate-even*.
(3) We say \mathcal{F} is *Tate-even* (resp. *Tate-odd*) if \mathcal{F} is both **-Tate even* (resp. *odd*) and *!-Tate even* (resp. *odd*).
(4) We say \mathcal{F} is *Tate-parity complex* (with respect to \dagger) if it is isomorphic within $\mathrm{Perf}_S(Y; \mathcal{T}_\mathbb{O})$ to the direct sum of a Tate-even complex and a Tate-odd complex.⁸

The full subcategory of (S -constructible) Tate-parity complexes (with coefficients in $\mathcal{T}_\mathbb{O}$) is denoted $\mathrm{Parity}_S(Y; \mathcal{T}_\mathbb{O})$. If S arises from the orbits of a group G , then the corresponding stratification is denoted with a subscript (G).

Parallel to Theorem 4.1, we have the following result in this context:

⁸This is to be distinguished from the (upcoming) notion of *Tate-parity sheaf*, which is more restrictive.

Proposition 4.3 ([LL21, Theorem 5.5.6]). *Let \mathcal{F} be an indecomposable Tate-parity complex.*

- (1) *The support of \mathcal{F} is of the form \overline{Y}_λ for a unique stratum Y_λ .*
- (2) *Suppose \mathcal{G} and \mathcal{F} are two indecomposable Tate-parity complexes such that $\text{supp}(\mathcal{G}) = \text{supp}(\mathcal{F})$. Letting $j_\lambda: Y_\lambda \hookrightarrow Y$ be the inclusion of the unique stratum open in this support, if $j_\lambda^* \mathcal{G} \cong j_\lambda^* \mathcal{F}$ then $\mathcal{G} \cong \mathcal{F}$.*

Proof. The same argument as in [JMW14, Theorem 2.12] works. \square

We define $\epsilon^*: D_c^b(Y; \mathbb{O}) \rightarrow D_c^b(Y; \mathbb{O}[\sigma])$ for the inflation through the augmentation $\epsilon: \mathbb{O}[\sigma] \rightarrow \mathbb{O}$. Recall that $\mathbb{T}^*: D_c^b(Y; \mathbb{O}[\sigma]) \rightarrow \text{Perf}(Y; \mathcal{T}_\mathbb{O})$ denotes projection to the Tate category. We are interested in Tate complexes that come from the composite functor

$$\mathbb{T}^* \epsilon^*: D_S^b(Y; \mathbb{O}) \xrightarrow{\epsilon^*} D_S^b(Y; \mathbb{O}[\sigma]) \xrightarrow{\mathbb{T}^*} \text{Perf}_S(Y; \mathcal{T}_\mathbb{O}).$$

Definition 4.4. A Tate-parity sheaf $\mathcal{F} \in \text{Perf}_S(Y; \mathcal{T}_\mathbb{O})$ is an indecomposable Tate-parity complex with the property that its restriction to the unique stratum Y_λ which is dense in its support is of the form $\mathbb{T}^* \epsilon^* \mathcal{L}[\dim Y_\lambda]$ for an indecomposable \mathbb{O} -free local system \mathcal{L} on Y_λ . If such an \mathcal{F} exists then it is unique, and we denote it by $\mathcal{E}_\mathcal{T}(\lambda, \mathcal{L})$.

If $\mathcal{E}_\mathcal{T}(\lambda, \mathcal{L})$ exists for all $Y_\lambda \in S$ and all \mathcal{L} , we will say that “all Tate-parity sheaves exist” (for Y, S).

4.3. Modular reduction. We now explain that the functor \mathbb{T}^* has good properties that one would expect from “base change of coefficients” functors for categories of sheaves in classical rings. We will suppress mention of the pariversity \dagger .

Proposition 4.5 ([LL21, Proposition 5.6.3, Theorem 5.6.4]).

- (1) *If $\mathcal{F} \in D_S^b(X; \mathbb{O})$ is even/odd, then $\mathbb{T}^* \epsilon^* \mathcal{F} \in \text{Perf}_S(X; \mathcal{T}_\mathbb{O})$ is Tate-even/odd.*
- (2) *If the parity sheaf $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}(\lambda, \mathcal{L})$ exists and satisfies $\text{Hom}_{D_S^b(Y; \mathbb{O})}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E}[n]) = 0$ for all $n < 0$ (this holds for example if \mathcal{E} is perverse⁹) then $\mathcal{E}_\mathcal{T}(\lambda, \mathcal{L})$ exists and we have*

$$\mathbb{T}^* \epsilon^* \mathcal{E}(\lambda, \mathcal{L}) \cong \mathcal{E}_\mathcal{T}(\lambda, \mathcal{L}).$$

Remark 4.6. The Proposition (and its proof) are analogous to the following results of parity sheaves [JMW14, §2.5]. Let \mathbb{F} denote the base change functor

$$\mathbb{F} = k \overset{L}{\otimes}_{\mathbb{O}} (-): D_S^b(Y; \mathbb{O}) \rightarrow D_S^b(Y; k).$$

The functor \mathbb{F} enjoys following properties.

- (1) $\mathcal{F} \in D_S^b(X; \mathbb{O})$ is a parity sheaf if and only if $\mathbb{F}(\mathcal{F}) \in D_S^b(X; k)$ is a parity sheaf.
- (2) If $\mathcal{E}(\lambda, \mathcal{L})$ exists, then $\mathcal{E}(\lambda, \mathbb{F}\mathcal{L})$ exists and we have

$$\mathbb{F}\mathcal{E}(\lambda, \mathcal{L}) \cong \mathcal{E}(\lambda, \mathbb{F}\mathcal{L}).$$

Proof of Proposition 4.5. We reproduce the proof from [LL21] because it brings up certain ideas that will be needed later. The operation $\mathbb{T}^* \epsilon^*$ is compatible with formation of i_λ^* or $i_\lambda^!$. Hence to prove (1) we reduce to examining $T^i \epsilon^* \mathcal{L}$ for a local system \mathcal{L} of free \mathbb{O} -modules, with the trivial σ -action. This reduces to the fact that the Tate cohomology of \mathbb{O} is supported in even degrees, which is (4.1).

⁹In fact this is both necessary and sufficient by [MR18, Lemma 6.6], which we thank Simon Riche for pointing out to us.

For (2), we just need to check that $\mathbb{T}^*\epsilon^*\mathcal{E}(\lambda, \mathcal{L})$ is indecomposable. Since $\text{Parity}_S(Y; \mathcal{T}_\mathbb{O})$ is Krull-Remak-Schmidt by [LL21, Proposition 5.5.2], it suffices to check that the endomorphism ring of $\mathbb{T}^*\epsilon^*\mathcal{E}(\lambda, \mathcal{L})$ is local. According to [LL21, Proposition 4.6.1], for $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G} \in D_S^b(Y; \mathbb{O})$ we have

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{Perf}(Y; \mathcal{T}_\mathbb{O})}(\mathbb{T}^*\epsilon^*\mathcal{F}, \mathbb{T}^*\epsilon^*\mathcal{G}) \cong \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{Hom}_{D_S^b(Y; k)}(\mathbb{F}\mathcal{F}, \mathbb{F}\mathcal{G}[2i]). \quad (4.2)$$

We apply this to $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{G} = \mathcal{E}(\lambda, \mathcal{L})$. Since $\mathcal{E}(\lambda, \mathcal{L})$ is parity, [JMW14, (2.13)] applies to show that

$$\text{Hom}_{D_S^b(Y; k)}(\mathbb{F}\mathcal{E}(\lambda, \mathcal{L}), \mathbb{F}\mathcal{E}(\lambda, \mathcal{L})) = \mathbb{F} \otimes \text{Hom}_{D_S^b(Y; \mathbb{O})}(\mathcal{E}(\lambda, \mathcal{L}), \mathcal{E}(\lambda, \mathcal{L})).$$

By indecomposability of $\mathcal{E}(\lambda, \mathcal{L})$, the ring $\text{Hom}_{D_S^b(Y; \mathbb{O})}(\mathcal{E}(\lambda, \mathcal{L}), \mathcal{E}(\lambda, \mathcal{L}))$ is local, so $\mathbb{F} \otimes \text{Hom}_{D_S^b(Y; \mathbb{O})}(\mathcal{E}(\lambda, \mathcal{L}), \mathcal{E}(\lambda, \mathcal{L}))$ is also local. This shows that the subalgebra on the RHS of (4.2) indexed by $i = 0$ is local, and the assumption implies that the summands of (4.2) indexed by negative i vanish. This implies the desired locality of the graded algebra (4.2). \square

What we have seen can be summarized by the slogan:

If all parity sheaves exist and have vanishing negative self-Exts, then all Tate-parity sheaves exist and $\mathbb{T}^* \circ \epsilon^*$ induces a bijection between parity sheaves and Tate-parity sheaves.

4.4. The lifting functor. We will now define a functor lifting Tate-parity sheaves to parity sheaves. In fact the preceding slogan already tells us what to do about objects, so we just need to specify what happens on morphisms.

Definition 4.7. A *normalized* (Tate-)parity complex is a direct sum of (Tate-)parity sheaves *with no shifts*. Hence, under our assumptions, an indecomposable (Tate-)parity complex is normalized if and only if its restriction to the dense open stratum in its support Y_λ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{L}[\dim Y_\lambda]$ (resp. $\mathbb{T}^*\epsilon^*\mathcal{L}[\dim Y_\lambda]$) for an indecomposable local system \mathcal{L} . We denote the full subcategory of normalized (Tate-)parity complexes by $\text{Parity}_S^0(Y; \mathbb{O}) \subset \text{Parity}_S(Y; \mathbb{O})$ (resp. $\text{Parity}_S^0(Y; \mathcal{T}_\mathbb{O}) \subset \text{Parity}_S(Y; \mathcal{T}_\mathbb{O})$), and called them the *categories of normalized (Tate-)parity sheaves*.

Under the assumption that all parity sheaves exist and have vanishing negative self-Exts, Proposition 4.5 implies that $\mathcal{E}(\lambda, \mathcal{L}) \mapsto \mathbb{T}^*\epsilon^*\mathcal{E}(\lambda, \mathcal{L}) \cong \mathcal{E}_\mathcal{T}(\lambda, \mathcal{L})$ induces a bijection between normalized parity sheaves and normalized Tate-parity sheaves. We then have a “lifting functor” [LL21, Theorem 5.6.6]

$$L: \text{Parity}_S^0(Y; \mathcal{T}_\mathbb{O}) \rightarrow \text{Parity}_S^0(Y; k)$$

sending $\mathcal{E}_\mathcal{T}(\lambda, \mathcal{L})$ to $\mathcal{E}(\lambda, \mathcal{L} \otimes_{\mathbb{O}} k)$ on objects, and on morphisms inducing projection to the summand indexed by $i = 0$ under identification (4.2). It can be thought of as an “intermediate” reduction between \mathbb{O} and k in the sense that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Parity}_S^0(Y; \mathbb{O}) & \xrightarrow{\mathbb{T}^*\epsilon^*} & \text{Parity}_S^0(Y; \mathcal{T}_\mathbb{O}) \\ & \searrow \mathbb{F} & \downarrow L \\ & & \text{Parity}_S^0(Y; k) \end{array} \quad (4.3)$$

4.5. Parity sheaves on the affine Grassmannian and tilting modules. We now consider the preceding theory in the context of the affine Grassmannian Gr_G over a separably closed field \mathbf{F} , with the stratification by L^+G -orbits. Since this is a special case of a Kac-Moody flag variety, the stratification is JMW by [JMW14, §4.1].

If p is a good prime for \widehat{G} , [MR18, Corollary 1.6] implies that all parity sheaves exist, and that all normalized parity sheaves are perverse. Therefore, the category of normalized parity sheaves corresponds under the Geometric Satake equivalence to some subcategory of $\mathrm{Rep}_k(\widehat{G})$, and it is natural to ask what this is. The answer is given in terms of *tilting modules* for \widehat{G} (recall that these are the objects of $\mathrm{Rep}_k(\widehat{G})$ having both a filtration by standard objects, and a filtration by costandard objects). The tilting property is preserved by direct sum and tensor products (the latter assertion is a non-trivial theorem). Let $\mathrm{Tilt}_k(\widehat{G}) \subset \mathrm{Rep}_k(\widehat{G})$ denote the full subcategory of tilting modules.

Theorem 4.8 ([MR18, Corollary 1.6]). *If p is good for G , then the Geometric Satake equivalence restricts to an equivalence¹⁰*

$$\mathrm{Parity}_{L^+G}^0(\mathrm{Gr}_G; k) \cong \mathrm{Tilt}_k(\widehat{G}).$$

Proof. The proof in [MR18] is written for the affine Grassmannian over the complex numbers but adapts to our situation with some small modifications. First, one takes Gr_G over \mathbf{F} instead of over \mathbf{C} as in [MR18]. The proof of Theorem 4.8 follows formally as in [MR18, §6.5] from an equivalence of categories, between the category of Iwahori-equivariant parity sheaves with coefficients in k on Gr_G , and the category of tilting objects in the heart of Bezrukavnikov’s exotic t-structure on $\check{G} \times \mathbf{G}_m$ -equivariant tilting objects on the Springer resolution $\check{\mathcal{N}}$. This equivalence is in turn proved by a Soergel bimodule argument. The analysis of the “coherent side” in [MR18, §4,5] is literally the same as in our situation. The analysis of the “constructible side” in [MR18, §3] applies verbatim to Gr_G over \mathbf{F} except at one point: in [MR18, Proof of Lemma 3.6, p.22] the property that “the map $\mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{t}^*/W \times \mathfrak{t}^*/W) \rightarrow H_{L^+G}^*(\mathrm{Gr}_G; \mathfrak{R})$ factors through $\mathcal{O}(\Delta)$ ” is proved using the “loop group presentation” of the complex affine Grassmannian; an alternate argument for this fact, that works in arbitrary characteristic, is provided in [Zhu17, Lemma 5.2.4]. \square

Remark 4.9. A much shorter argument for Theorem 4.8, but with a slightly worse bound on p , is given in [JMW16, Theorem 1.8].

We need a few facts about the representation theory of tilting modules. For our arithmetic applications, the key point is that there are “enough” tilting modules to generate the derived category of $\mathrm{Rep}_k(\widehat{G})$, as articulated by the statement below (which in fact applies to general highest weight categories).

Proposition 4.10 ([Ric, Proposition 7.17]). *The natural projection from the bounded homotopy category $K^b(\mathrm{Tilt}_k(\widehat{G}))$ to $D^b(\mathrm{Rep}_k(\widehat{G}))$ is an equivalence.*

4.6. Base change functoriality for the Satake category. We now consider a specific geometric situation relevant to Langlands functoriality for p -cyclic base change. Let \mathbf{F} be a field of characteristic $\neq p$. We will consider reductive groups, and their affine Grassmannians, over \mathbf{F} .

¹⁰Strictly speaking, the cited references employ the trivial pariversity instead of the dimension pariversity. Since dimensions of Schubert strata in Gr_G have constant parity on connected components, the trivial pariversity and dimension pariversity lead to the same notion of parity complexes in this case, so the only difference is in the notion of “normalization”. We follow [LL21] in the use of the dimension pariversity so that perverse sheaves are \dagger -even.

4.6.1. *The base change setup.* We now specialize the situation a bit further: H is any reductive group over \mathbf{F} and $G = H^p$. We let σ act on G by cyclic rotation, sending the i th factor to the $(i + 1)$ st (mod p) factor. Then it is clear that the stratification on Gr_G by L^+G -orbits induces by restriction the stratification on Gr_H by L^+H -orbits.

Evidently the “diagonal” embedding $H \hookrightarrow G$ realizes H as the fixed points of G under the automorphism σ . This map $H \hookrightarrow G$ also induces a diagonal map $\mathrm{Gr}_H \rightarrow \mathrm{Gr}_G$.

Lemma 4.11. *The diagonal map induces an isomorphism $\mathrm{Gr}_H \cong \mathrm{Gr}_G^\sigma$ as subfunctors of Gr_G .*

Proof. We have $\mathrm{Gr}_G \cong (\mathrm{Gr}_H)^p$, with σ acting by cyclic rotation of the factors, from which the claim is clear. \square

Henceforth we assume that p is odd and good for \widehat{G} , so that the results of §4.5 apply.

We aim to give a “geometric” description of the corresponding functor under the Geometric Satake equivalence, $\mathrm{Parity}_{L^+G}(\mathrm{Gr}_G; k) \rightarrow \mathrm{Parity}_{L^+H}(\mathrm{Gr}_H; k)$, in terms of Smith theory. (Of course, one could give an “ad hoc” description using that $G = H^p$. The point is to define a functor that does not make reference to this, which will then generalize well, using descent, to the situation where $G = \mathrm{Res}_{\mathbf{E}/\mathbf{F}}(H)$ for a non-trivial field extension \mathbf{E}/\mathbf{F} .)

Definition 4.12. Given $\mathcal{F} \in \mathrm{P}_{L^+G}(\mathrm{Gr}_G; \Lambda)$, we define

$$\mathrm{Nm}(\mathcal{F}) := \mathcal{F} \star^\sigma \mathcal{F} \star \dots \star^{\sigma^{p-1}} \mathcal{F} \in \mathrm{P}_{L^+G \rtimes \sigma}(\mathrm{Gr}_G; \Lambda),$$

equipped with the σ -equivariant structure coming from the commutativity constraint for $(\mathrm{P}_{L^+G}(\mathrm{Gr}_G; \Lambda), \star)$:

$${}^\sigma \mathrm{Nm}(\mathcal{F}) = {}^\sigma \mathcal{F} \star \dots \star^{\sigma^{p-1}} \mathcal{F} \star \mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{F} \star {}^\sigma \mathcal{F} \star \dots \star^{\sigma^{p-1}} \mathcal{F} = \mathrm{Nm}(\mathcal{F}). \quad (4.4)$$

Using the realization functor $\mathrm{P}_{L^+G \rtimes \sigma}(\mathrm{Gr}_G; \Lambda) \rightarrow D_{L^+G \rtimes \sigma}(\mathrm{Gr}_G; \Lambda)$, we view $\mathrm{Nm}(\mathcal{F}) \in D_{L^+G \rtimes \sigma}(\mathrm{Gr}_G; \Lambda)$ (so that we may apply the Smith functor, for example). Equipping a general object of $D_{L^+G}(\mathrm{Gr}_G; \Lambda)$ with a σ -equivariant structure is much more involved than just specifying isomorphisms (4.4) (satisfying cocycle conditions), so we emphasize that we construct $\mathrm{Nm}(\mathcal{F})$ first as a σ -equivariant perverse sheaf, and then apply the realization functor to get a σ -equivariant object of $D_{L^+G}(\mathrm{Gr}_G; \Lambda)$.

Remark 4.13. In our applications we will assume that p is large enough so that all parity sheaves are perverse. The properties of being L^+G -constructible and L^+G -equivariant are equivalent for perverse sheaves on Gr_G . Therefore, we will not need to worry about any extra complications coming from the equivariance.

Lemma 4.14. *Let $i: \mathrm{Gr}_H \cong \mathrm{Gr}_G^\sigma \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}_G$. For $\mathcal{F} \in \mathrm{P}_{L^+G}(\mathrm{Gr}_G; \mathbb{O})$, regard $\mathrm{Nm}(\mathcal{F}) \in \mathrm{P}_{L^+G \rtimes \sigma}^b(\mathrm{Gr}_G; \mathbb{O})$ as in Definition 4.12 above. Suppose that all the cohomology sheaves of \mathcal{F} have \mathbb{O} -free stalks and costalks.*

- (i) *The stalks of the cohomology sheaves of $i^* \mathrm{Nm}(\mathcal{F})$ have an $\mathbb{O}[\sigma]$ -stable filtration with associated graded a direct sum of either trivial or free $\mathbb{O}[\sigma]$ -modules.*
- (ii) *The costalks of the cohomology sheaves of $i^! \mathrm{Nm}(\mathcal{F})$ have an $\mathbb{O}[\sigma]$ -stable filtration with associated graded a direct sum of either trivial or free $\mathbb{O}[\sigma]$ -modules.*

Proof. If \mathcal{F} has a finite L^+G -equivariant filtration whose associated graded satisfies the hypotheses of the Lemma, then the statement of Lemma for \mathcal{F} can be checked on the associated graded. Since Gr_G^λ is a product of homogeneous spaces for (a finite type quotient of) L^+H , there is a finite L^+G -equivariant filtration of \mathcal{F} with associated graded of being

a direct sum of sheaves of the form $\mathcal{F}_1 \boxtimes \dots \boxtimes \mathcal{F}_p$ where each $\mathcal{F}_i \in \mathcal{P}_{L+H}(\mathrm{Gr}_H; \mathbb{O})$. Hence we reduce to the case where \mathcal{F} is itself of this form. Then

$$\mathrm{Nm}(\mathcal{F}) \approx (\mathcal{F}_1 \star \mathcal{F}_2 \star \dots \star \mathcal{F}_p) \boxtimes (\mathcal{F}_2 \star \dots \star \mathcal{F}_p \star \mathcal{F}_1) \boxtimes \dots \boxtimes (\mathcal{F}_p \star \mathcal{F}_1 \star \dots \star \mathcal{F}_{p-1}),$$

with σ acting by rotating the tensor factors, and the σ -equivariant structure coming from the commutativity constraint.

Write $\mathcal{F}' := \mathcal{F}_1 \star \mathcal{F}_2 \star \dots \star \mathcal{F}_p \in \mathcal{P}_{L+H}(\mathrm{Gr}_H; \mathbb{O})$. Since i may be identified with the diagonal embedding $\mathrm{Gr}_H \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}_H^p$, we have $i^*(\mathrm{Nm} \mathcal{F}) \approx (\mathcal{F}')^{\otimes p}$, with σ -equivariant structure given by cyclic rotation of the tensor factors. In particular, the stalk of $i^*(\mathrm{Nm} \mathcal{F})$ at $x \in \mathrm{Gr}_H$ is the tensor-induction of the stalk of \mathcal{F}'_x from \mathbb{O} to $\mathbb{O}[\sigma]$. Hence it suffices to prove that any cohomology sheaf of such a tensor induction has an $\mathbb{O}[\sigma]$ -equivariant filtration by either trivial or free $\mathbb{O}[\sigma]$ -modules. This is verified by explicit inspection: choosing a basis for $\mathcal{H}^j(\mathcal{F}'_x)$, the induced basis of $\mathcal{H}^j(\mathcal{F}'_x)^{\otimes p}$ is grouped into either trivial or free orbits under the σ -action.

The argument for (ii) is completely analogous (alternatively, we could deduce it simply by applying Verdier duality to (i)). \square

4.6.2. Smith theory for parity sheaves. We return momentarily to the general setup for Smith theory: Y is a variety over \mathbf{F} with an admissible σ -action and $Z = Y^\sigma$. We assume that \mathbf{F} is separably closed and the stratification S on Y satisfies the JMW condition.

Proposition 4.15 (Variant of [LL21, Theorem 6.1.1]). *Assume that each stratum Y_λ is smooth. Suppose $\mathcal{E} \in D_{S,\sigma}^b(Y; \mathbb{O})$ is a parity complex satisfying the condition:*

- (*) *all $*$ and $!$ -stalks of cohomology sheaves of \mathcal{E} at fixed points $y \in Y$ have an $\mathbb{O}[\sigma]$ -stable filtration with associated graded being a direct sum of trivial or free $\mathbb{O}[\sigma]$ -modules.*

Then $\mathrm{Psm}(\mathcal{E}) \in \mathrm{Perf}_S(Z; \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{O}})$ is Tate-parity with respect to the induced stratification $Z_\lambda = Y_\lambda \cap Z$ and the induced pariversity $\dagger_Z(\lambda) := \dagger_Y(\lambda)$.

Proof. This theorem is closely related to [LL21, Theorem 6.1.1], but *loc. cit.* imposes the stronger condition that the σ -action on all stalks is trivial. This is satisfied in their application (to the loop-rotation action), but not in ours, so we need to re-do the argument in the requisite generality.

Let $Z = Y^\sigma$ and take the induced stratification on Z . Let $i: Z \rightarrow Y$, $i_\lambda^Y: Y_\lambda \hookrightarrow Y$, $i_\lambda^Z: Z_\lambda \hookrightarrow Z$, $i^\lambda: Z_\lambda \hookrightarrow Y_\lambda$. Without loss of generality suppose \mathcal{E} is an even complex on Y . We are given that $(i_\lambda^Y)^? \mathcal{E}$ has \mathbb{O} -free cohomology sheaves supported in degrees congruent to $\dagger_Y(\lambda) \pmod{2}$, where $? \in \{*, !\}$; we want to show that $(i_\lambda^Z)^? \mathrm{Psm}(\mathcal{E})$ has Tate-cohomology sheaves supported in degrees congruent to $\dagger_Z(\lambda) \pmod{2}$. Unraveling the definitions, we have

$$(i_\lambda^Z)^* \mathrm{Psm}(\mathcal{E}) = (i_\lambda^Z)^* \mathbb{T}^* i^* \mathcal{E} \cong \mathbb{T}^* (i_\lambda^Z)^* i^* \mathcal{E} \cong \mathbb{T}^* (i^\lambda)^* (i_\lambda^Y)^* \mathcal{E}.$$

Similarly, using Lemma 3.8 we have

$$(i_\lambda^Z)^! \mathrm{Psm}(\mathcal{E}) \cong \mathbb{T}^* (i^\lambda)^! (i_\lambda^Y)^! \mathcal{E}. \quad (4.5)$$

By hypothesis, $(i_\lambda^Y)^* \mathcal{E}$ has its cohomology sheaves supported in degrees congruent to $\dagger_Y(\lambda) \pmod{2}$. So the stalks of $(i^\lambda)^* (i_\lambda^Y)^* \mathcal{E}$ are supported in degrees congruent to $\dagger_Y(\lambda) \pmod{2}$, and we must verify that their Tate cohomology groups are also supported in degrees of a single parity.

By assumption (*), all the stalks have an $\mathbb{O}[\sigma]$ -stable filtration with associated graded being a direct sum of trivial or free $\mathbb{O}[\sigma]$ -modules. For trivial $\mathbb{O}[\sigma]$ -modules the odd Tate cohomology groups vanish by (4.1), while for free $\mathbb{O}[\sigma]$ -modules all the Tate cohomology groups vanish. Hence all odd Tate cohomology groups vanish by the long exact sequence

for Tate cohomology (§3.4.4). This shows that the Tate cohomology sheaves of $(i^\lambda)^*(i_\lambda^Y)^*\mathcal{E}$ are supported in degrees congruent to $\dagger_Y(Y_\lambda) \pmod{2}$.

To show that $(i^\lambda)^!(i_\lambda^Y)^!\mathcal{E}$ also has Tate cohomology sheaves supported in degrees congruent to $\dagger_Y(\lambda) \pmod{2}$, we make a similar analogous argument using (4.5) instead. This shows that $\mathbb{T}^*(i^\lambda)^*(i_\lambda^Y)^!\mathcal{E}$ lies in degrees congruent to $\dagger_Y(Y_\lambda) \pmod{2}$, and then we conclude by observing that $(i^\lambda)^*(i_\lambda^Y)^!\mathcal{E}$ differs from $(i^\lambda)^!(i_\lambda^Y)^!\mathcal{E}$ by an even shift (and twist) by the Gysin isomorphism, which applies because the strata are assumed to be smooth (noting that the smoothness of Z_λ follows from the smoothness of Y_λ by [CGP15, Proposition A.8.11], so $Z_\lambda \hookrightarrow Y_\lambda$ is a regular embedding). \square

For an \mathbb{O} -linear abelian category \mathbf{C} , with all Hom-spaces being free \mathbb{O} -modules, we abbreviate

$$\mathbf{C} \otimes_{\mathbb{O}} k := \mathbf{C} \otimes_{\mathbb{O}\text{-Mod}} (k\text{-Mod}).$$

Lemma 4.16. *Suppose that all the strata Y_λ are simply connected and all parity sheaves $\mathcal{E}(\lambda, \mathcal{L})$ exist, for all $Y_\lambda \in S$. Then we have that*

$$\text{Parity}_{S,\sigma}^0(Y; \mathbb{O}) \otimes_{\mathbb{O}} k \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Parity}_{S,\sigma}^0(Y; k).$$

Proof. To see that the functor is well-defined, we note:

- The Hom-spaces of $\text{Parity}_{S,\sigma}^0(Y; \mathbb{O})$ are all free \mathbb{O} -modules by [JMW14, Remark 2.7], so that the domain is well-defined.
- The functor lands in parity sheaves since the modular reduction of a \mathbb{O} -parity sheaf is a k -parity sheaf by Remark 4.6.

It is essentially surjective because every k -parity sheaf lifts to a \mathbb{O} -parity sheaf under our assumption that all parity sheaves exist and all strata are simply connected (which implies that all k -local systems on strata lift to \mathbb{O} , since they are trivial). The fact that the functor is fully faithful follows from [JMW14, (2.39)]. \square

4.6.3. *The base change functor.* We return now to the base change setup of §4.6.1, with \mathbf{F} separably closed. Let $\mathcal{F} \in \text{Parity}_{L+G}^0(\text{Gr}_G; \mathbb{O})$. Then $\mathcal{F} \in \text{P}_{L+G}(\text{Gr}_G; \mathbb{O})$ is perverse since p is good for \widehat{G} (this is a part of Theorem 4.8), and $\text{Nm}(\mathcal{F}) \in \text{Parity}_{L+G \rtimes \sigma}^0(\text{Gr}_G; \mathbb{O})$ is a parity sheaf by [JMW16, Theorem 1.5]. Furthermore, the σ -equivariant structure on $\text{Nm}(\mathcal{F})$ satisfies the assumption (*) of Proposition 4.15 by Lemma 4.14.

The Schubert cells of Gr_G are indexed by tuples $\lambda := (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_p) \in X_*(G)^+$, with each $\lambda_i \in X_*(H)^+$, and we have

$$\begin{cases} \text{Gr}_G^\lambda \cap \text{Gr}_H = \text{Gr}_H^{\lambda_1} & \lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_1), \\ \text{Gr}_G^\lambda \cap \text{Gr}_H = \emptyset & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

We claim that as long as $p > 2$, the induced pariversity coincides with the dimension pariversity on Gr_H , i.e., for $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_p) \in X_*(G)^+$, we have

$$\dim \text{Gr}_H^{\lambda_1} \equiv \dim \text{Gr}_G^\lambda \pmod{2}.$$

This will imply that:

- (1) We may apply Proposition 4.15 to deduce that $\text{Psm}(\text{Nm}(\mathcal{F})) \in \text{Parity}_{(L+H)}(\text{Gr}_H; \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{O}})$ is Tate-parity with respect to the dimension pariversity on Gr_H .
- (2) $\text{Psm}(\text{Nm}(\mathcal{F})) \in \text{Parity}_{(L+H)}^0(\text{Gr}_H; \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{O}})$, i.e., is normalized.

To prove the claim, we may focus on the case where $\lambda_1 = \dots = \lambda_p$ or else the statement is vacuous. By [Zhu17, Proposition 2.1.5] we have $\dim \text{Gr}_G^\lambda = \langle 2\rho_G, \lambda \rangle$. So we just have

to verify that $\langle 2\rho_G, (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_1) \rangle \equiv \langle 2\rho_H, \lambda_1 \rangle \pmod{2}$. Indeed, $\rho_G = (\rho_H, \dots, \rho_H)$, so $\langle 2\rho_G, (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_1) \rangle = p\langle 2\rho_H, \lambda_1 \rangle$, and p is odd.

Thanks points (1) and (2) above, we can apply the lifting functor L to $\text{Psm}(\text{Nm}(\mathcal{F}))$. By Lemma 4.16, the composite functor $L \circ \text{Psm} \circ \text{Nm}$ factors uniquely through a functor $\text{Parity}_{L+G}^0(\text{Gr}_G; k) \rightarrow \text{Parity}_{L+H}^0(\text{Gr}_H; k)$.

Construction 4.17 (Frobenius twist of categories). Let Frob be the absolute Frobenius of k . Given a k -linear category \mathcal{C} , there is another k -linear category $\mathcal{C}^{(p)} := \mathcal{C} \otimes_{k, \text{Frob}} k$. Concretely, it is equivalent to the category which has the same objects as \mathcal{C} , and morphisms

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}^{(p)}}(x, y) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(x, y)^{(p)} := \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(x, y) \otimes_{k, \text{Frob}} k.$$

The tautological map $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(x, y) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(x, y)^{(p)}$ is Frob-semilinear over k , and induces an equivalence $\text{Frob}_{\mathcal{C}}: \mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}^{(p)}$ which is Frob-semilinear. The functor $\text{Frob}_{\mathcal{C}}: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^{(p)}$ is characterized by the universal property that any Frob-semilinear functor $F: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ (meaning a functor between k -linear categories that is Frob-semilinear over k on morphisms) factors uniquely through a k -linear functor $\mathcal{C}^{(p)} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C} & & \\ \text{Frob}_{\mathcal{C}} \downarrow & \searrow F & \\ \mathcal{C}^{(p)} & \dashrightarrow & \mathcal{D} \end{array}$$

Now, given a presentation

$$F_0: \mathcal{C} \cong \mathcal{C}_0 \otimes_{\mathbf{F}_p} k := \mathcal{C}_0 \otimes_{\text{Vect}/\mathbf{F}_p} \text{Vect}/k \quad (4.6)$$

for some \mathbf{F}_p -linear category \mathcal{C}_0 , then there is another, k -linear equivalence $\mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}^{(p)}$, which with reference to (4.6) is the tensor product of $\text{Id}_{\mathcal{C}_0}$ with the k -linear equivalence $\text{Vect}/k \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Vect}/k$ induced by the k -linear isomorphism $k \otimes_{\text{Frob}, k} k \cong k$. Therefore (4.6) induces a Frob-semilinear equivalence $\text{Frob}_{F_0}: \mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}$.

Definition 4.18. We define

$$\text{BC}^{(p)}: \text{Parity}_{L+G}^0(\text{Gr}_G; k) \rightarrow \text{Parity}_{L+H}^0(\text{Gr}_H; k)$$

to be the functor unique filling in the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Parity}_{L+G}^0(\text{Gr}_G; \mathbb{O}) & \xrightarrow{\text{Psm} \circ \text{Nm}} & \text{Parity}_{(L+H)}^0(\text{Gr}_H; \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{O}}) \\ \downarrow \mathbb{F} & & \downarrow L \\ \text{Parity}_{L+G}^0(\text{Gr}_G; k) & \dashrightarrow^{\text{BC}^{(p)}} & \text{Parity}_{L+H}^0(\text{Gr}_H; k). \end{array} \quad (4.7)$$

One more step is required to define what we call the *base change functor* BC . Note that $\text{BC}^{(p)}$ is Frob-semilinear over k ; we wish to linearize it. It is evident from the definitions that the equivalence $D(\text{Gr}_G; k) \cong D(\text{Gr}_G; \mathbf{F}_p) \otimes_{\mathbf{F}_p} k$ induces

$$F_0: \text{Parity}_{L+G}^0(\text{Gr}_G; k) \cong \text{Parity}_{L+G}^0(\text{Gr}_G; \mathbf{F}_p) \otimes_{\mathbf{F}_p} k.$$

Let $\text{Frob}_p := \text{Frob}_{F_0}: \text{Parity}_{L+G}^0(\text{Gr}_G; k) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Parity}_{L+G}^0(\text{Gr}_G; k)$ be the k -semilinear equivalence induced by F_0 , as explained in Construction 4.17. We define

$$\text{BC} := \text{BC}^{(p)} \circ \text{Frob}_p^{-1}: \text{Parity}_{L+G}^0(\text{Gr}_G; k) \rightarrow \text{Parity}_{L+H}^0(\text{Gr}_H; k).$$

Remark 4.19. The construction of BC was motivated by a similar functor “ LL ” appearing in [LL21, §6.2], which gives a partial geometric description of the Frobenius contraction functor on \widehat{G} . Another motivation was the “normalized Brauer homomorphism” of [TV16, §4.3], which our construction categorifies.

Theorem 4.20. *Let $\text{Res}_{\text{BC}}: \text{Rep}_k(\widehat{G}) \rightarrow \text{Rep}_k(\widehat{H})$ be restriction along the diagonal embedding. We also denote by Res_{BC} the same functor restricted to the subcategories of tilting modules.¹¹ The following diagram commutes:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Parity}_{L+G}^0(\text{Gr}_G; k) & \xrightarrow{\text{BC}} & \text{Parity}_{L+H}^0(\text{Gr}_H; k) \\ \downarrow \sim & & \downarrow \sim \\ \text{Tilt}_k(\widehat{G}) & \xrightarrow{\text{Res}_{\text{BC}}} & \text{Tilt}_k(\widehat{H}) \end{array}$$

The proof is given in Appendix A.

The triangulated structure on $D_{L+H}(\text{Gr}_H; k[\sigma])$ equips $\text{Perf}_{L+H}(\text{Gr}_G; \mathcal{T}_k)$ with the notion of cone (namely, the image of a cone in $D_{L+H}(\text{Gr}_H; k[\sigma])$). We say that a sequence $\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ in $D_{L+H}(\text{Gr}_H; \mathcal{T}_k)$ is *exact* if the induced map $\text{Cone}(\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ in $\text{Perf}_{L+H}(\text{Gr}_H; \mathcal{T}_k)$ is an isomorphism.

Lemma 4.21. *The composite functor*

$$\text{Rep}_k(\widehat{G}) \xrightarrow{\text{Frob}_p^{-1}} \text{Rep}_k(\widehat{G}) \xrightarrow{\text{Sat}} \text{P}_{L+G}(\text{Gr}_G; k) \xrightarrow{\text{Nm}} \text{P}_{L+G \rtimes \sigma}(\text{Gr}_G; k) \xrightarrow{\text{Psm}} \text{Perf}_{(L+H)}(\text{Gr}_H; \mathcal{T}_k)$$

is exact, i.e., sends exact sequences to exact sequences in the above sense.

The proof requires some notions from Appendix A, and will be postponed to §A.6.

4.6.4. Equivariantization and Galois descent. Assuming Theorem 4.20, let us give a few variants related to descent to a ground field which is not separably closed. Suppose H base changed from some subfield $\mathbf{F}_0 \subset \mathbf{F}$, and $G = \text{Res}_{\mathbf{E}_0/\mathbf{F}_0}(H_{\mathbf{E}_0})$ for some Galois extension $\mathbf{E}_0/\mathbf{F}_0$ with Galois group $\mathbf{Z}/p\mathbf{Z}$. Then $G_{\mathbf{F}} \approx (H_{\mathbf{F}})^p$ and $\text{Aut}(\mathbf{F}/\mathbf{F}_0)$ acts on $H_{\mathbf{F}}, G_{\mathbf{F}}$ and therefore also on $\text{Gr}_{H,\mathbf{F}}, \text{Gr}_{G,\mathbf{F}}$.

Lemma 4.22 (Galois equivariance). *In the situation above, the functor*

$$\text{BC}: \text{Parity}_{L+G}^0(\text{Gr}_{G,\mathbf{F}}; k) \rightarrow \text{Parity}_{L+H}^0(\text{Gr}_{H,\mathbf{F}}; k)$$

is equivariant with respect to the action of $\text{Aut}(\mathbf{F}/\mathbf{F}_0)$.

Proof. The constituent functors Nm , i^* , \mathbb{T}^* , and L are all $\text{Aut}(\mathbf{F}/\mathbf{F}_0)$ -equivariant, as is Frob_p^{-1} . It remains only to see that the dashed arrow in (4.7) is $\text{Aut}(\mathbf{F}/\mathbf{F}_0)$ -equivariant. This follows because $L \circ \text{Psm} \circ \text{Nm}$ and \mathbb{F} both have this property, and \mathbb{F} is essentially surjective and full. \square

We refer to [DGNO10] for the theory of “equivariantization” and “de-equivariantization” of categories. Given a group Γ acting on categories \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{D} and a Γ -equivariant functor $F: \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{D}$, the Γ -equivariantization of F is the functor $F^{B\Gamma}: \mathbf{C}^{B\Gamma} \rightarrow \mathbf{D}^{B\Gamma}$. If \mathbf{C} and \mathbf{D} are derived categories of sheaves and F is induced by geometric operations that are Γ -equivariant, then the equivariantization construction exists for equivariant derived categories. (We make this

¹¹Note that it is not obvious that Res_{BC} preserves the tilting property, but this follows from the non-trivial theorem (building on work of many authors – see the discussion around [JMW16, Theorem 1.2]) that tensor products of tilting modules are tilting.

remark because if the Γ -equivariantization of a derived category is not the same as the Γ -equivariant derived category, and it is the latter that we want to consider.)

Thanks to Lemma 4.22, the equivariantization of BC induces

$$\mathrm{BC}^{B\mathrm{Aut}(\mathbf{F}/\mathbf{F}_0)}: \mathrm{Parity}_{L+G}^0(\mathrm{Gr}_{G,\mathbf{F}}; k)^{B\mathrm{Aut}(\mathbf{F}/\mathbf{F}_0)} \rightarrow \mathrm{Parity}_{L+H}^0(\mathrm{Gr}_{H,\mathbf{F}}; k)^{B\mathrm{Aut}(\mathbf{F}/\mathbf{F}_0)}.$$

We define $\mathrm{Parity}_{L+G}^0(\mathrm{Gr}_{G,\mathbf{F}_0}; k) := \mathrm{Parity}_{L+G}^0(\mathrm{Gr}_{G,\mathbf{F}}; k)^{B\mathrm{Aut}(\mathbf{F}/\mathbf{F}_0)}$ and similarly for H (note that in §4.1 parity sheaves were only defined for varieties over separably closed fields, since the axioms of a JMW stratification would not otherwise be satisfied). We define $\mathrm{Tilt}_k({}^L G)$ to be the subcategory of $\mathrm{Rep}_k({}^L G)$ consisting of representations whose restriction to \widehat{G} is tilting, and $\mathrm{Tilt}_k({}^L G^{\mathrm{geom}})$ to be the full subcategory of $\mathrm{Rep}_k({}^L G^{\mathrm{geom}})$ consisting of representations whose restriction to \widehat{G} is tilting; then $\mathrm{Tilt}_k({}^L G^{\mathrm{geom}}) \cong \mathrm{Tilt}_k(\widehat{G})^{\mathrm{Aut}(\mathbf{F}/\mathbf{F}_0), \mathrm{geom}}$ and similarly for ${}^L H$.

Then applying $\mathrm{Aut}(\mathbf{F}/\mathbf{F}_0)$ -equivariantization to Theorem 4.20 yields:

Corollary 4.23. *The following diagram is commutative.*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Parity}_{L+G}^0(\mathrm{Gr}_{G,\mathbf{F}_0}; k) & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{BC}^{B\mathrm{Aut}(\mathbf{F}/\mathbf{F}_0)}} & \mathrm{Parity}_{L+H}^0(\mathrm{Gr}_{H,\mathbf{F}_0}; k) \\ \downarrow \sim & & \downarrow \sim \\ \mathrm{Tilt}_k({}^L G^{\mathrm{geom}}) & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Res}_{\mathrm{BC}}} & \mathrm{Tilt}_k({}^L H^{\mathrm{geom}}) \end{array}$$

4.6.5. Let H/\mathbf{F}_0 and G/\mathbf{F}_0 be as before. The following compatibility statement will be needed later.

Lemma 4.24. *The cube*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \mathrm{Parity}_{L+G \rtimes \sigma}^0(\mathrm{Gr}_G; k) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathrm{Parity}_{L+H}^0(\mathrm{Gr}_H; k) \\ & \nearrow \mathbb{F} & \downarrow \mathrm{Psm} & & \downarrow \mathbb{T}^* \epsilon^* \\ \mathrm{Parity}_{L+G \rtimes \sigma}^0(\mathrm{Gr}_G; \mathbb{O}) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathrm{Parity}_{(L+H)}^0(\mathrm{Gr}_H; \mathbb{T}_{\mathbb{O}}) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathrm{Parity}_{L+H}^0(\mathrm{Gr}_H; k) \\ & \downarrow \mathbb{F} & \downarrow \mathrm{Psm} & & \downarrow \mathbb{T}^* \epsilon^* \\ & & D_{c,L+G \rtimes \sigma}^b(\mathrm{Gr}_G; k) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathrm{Perf}_{(L+H)}(\mathrm{Gr}_H; \mathbb{T}_k) \\ & \nearrow \mathbb{F} & \downarrow \mathrm{Psm} & & \downarrow \mathbb{F} \\ D_{c,L+G \rtimes \sigma}^b(\mathrm{Gr}_G; \mathbb{O}) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathrm{Perf}_{(L+H)}(\mathrm{Gr}_H; \mathbb{T}_{\mathbb{O}}) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathrm{Perf}_{(L+H)}(\mathrm{Gr}_H; \mathbb{T}_k) \end{array} \tag{4.8}$$

commutes, where L is lifting functor $L: \mathrm{Parity}_{L+H}^0(\mathrm{Gr}_H; \mathbb{T}_{\mathbb{O}}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Parity}_{L+H}^0(\mathrm{Gr}_H; k)$ from §4.4 and the unlabeled arrow is defined as the one that makes the top face commute. (It exists by the universal property of the categorical tensor product.)

Proof. The left face commutes by definition of \mathbb{F} . It is obvious from the definition that the front face commutes. The bottom face commutes by compatibility of Psm with tensoring coefficients. The top face commutes by definition.

To see that the right face commutes, consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\text{Parity}_{L+G}^0(\text{Gr}_G; \mathbb{O}) & \xrightarrow{\mathbb{T}^* \epsilon^*} & \text{Parity}_{(L+H)}^0(\text{Gr}_H; \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{O}}) & \xrightarrow{L} & \text{Parity}_{(L+H)}^0(\text{Gr}_H; k) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \mathbb{T}^* \epsilon^* \\
D_{c,L+H}^b(\text{Gr}_H; \mathbb{O}) & \xrightarrow{\mathbb{T}^* \epsilon^*} & \text{Perf}_{(L+H)}(\text{Gr}_H; \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{O}}) & \xrightarrow{\mathbb{F}} & \text{Perf}_{(L+H)}(\text{Gr}_H; \mathcal{T}_k)
\end{array} \tag{4.9}$$

The right square of (4.9) is the right square of the cube (4.8), which we want to show commutes. Since the middle column is a Verdier quotient of the left column, it suffices to show that the outer square of (4.9) commutes. Next note that the composite of the upper horizontal arrows in (4.9) is the modular reduction functor \mathbb{F} by definition (4.3), so we can factor the outer square of (4.9) as the outer quadrilateral in the diagram below.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Parity}_{L+G}^0(\text{Gr}_G; \mathbb{O}) & \xrightarrow{\mathbb{F}} & \text{Parity}_{L+G}^0(\text{Gr}_H; k) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
D_{c,L+H}^b(\text{Gr}_H; \mathbb{O}) & \xrightarrow{\mathbb{F}} & D_{c,L+H}^b(\text{Gr}_H; k) \\
& \searrow & \searrow \mathbb{T}^* \epsilon^* \\
& & \text{Perf}_{(L+H)}^b(\text{Gr}_H; \mathcal{T}_k)
\end{array}$$

Obviously the commutativity of the outer quadrilateral follows from the commutativity of the inner rectangle, which is then immediate from the definition of \mathbb{F} .

It remains to show that the back face commutes. Consider juxtaposing the top and back faces of cube (4.8) to get:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Parity}_{L+G}^0(\text{Gr}_G; \mathbb{O}) & \xrightarrow{\text{Psm}} & \text{Parity}_{(L+H)}^0(\text{Gr}_H; \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{O}}) \\
\downarrow \mathbb{F} & & \downarrow L \\
\text{Parity}_{L+G}^0(\text{Gr}_G; k) & \dashrightarrow & \text{Parity}_{L+H}^0(\text{Gr}_H; k) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \mathbb{T}^* \epsilon^* \\
D_{c,L+G}^b(\text{Gr}_G; k) & \xrightarrow{\text{Psm}} & \text{Perf}_{(L+H)}(\text{Gr}_H; \mathcal{T}_k)
\end{array} \tag{4.10}$$

We want to show that the lower square commutes. The composite vertical arrows on left and right columns are both the modular reduction functor \mathbb{F} from \mathbb{O} -coefficients to k coefficients, so the outer square commutes. The dashed arrow is defined as the k -linearization of $L \circ \text{Psm}$, noting that $\text{Parity}_{L+G}^0(\text{Gr}_G; k) \cong \text{Parity}_{L+G}^0(\text{Gr}_G; \mathbb{O}) \otimes_{\mathbb{O}} k$. Therefore the right-then-down (resp. down-then-right) composite functor in the lower square is the k -linearization of the right-then-down (resp. down-then-right) composite functor in the upper square, so the commutativity of the lower square follows from that of the upper square, completing the proof. \square

Remark 4.25. Let us try to make some vague remarks about the utility of Lemma 4.24. The unlabeled arrow in the top face is a priori somewhat mysterious, but the Lemma says that after projecting to the Tate category, it has a simple description in terms of Psm . Later, we will take Tate cohomology with coefficients indexed by the type of parity sheaves constructed in this section. Note that Tate cohomology factors through the projection of

these sheaves to the Tate category. Therefore, the computation of Tate cohomology is not so sensitive to the subtleties in the constructions of this section; the purpose of this section has more to do with the indexing of coefficient sheaves, in terms of the discussion of §1.3.

5. ON GLOBAL BASE CHANGE

In this section we will apply the preceding theory to *moduli stacks of shtukas*, in the context of Lafforgue's construction of the global Langlands parametrization for function fields. In particular, we will prove Theorem 1.6, among other results.

We briefly review the relevant parts of Lafforgue's construction in §5.1 and §5.2. Then in §5.3, where we use a variant of Lafforgue's ideas to construct and analyze an action of the excursion action on Tate cohomology of moduli spaces of shtukas. In the situation of base change, equivariant localization mediates between the Tate cohomology of shtukas for G and for H , allowing us to relate certain excursion operators for the two groups. This is then used in §5.6 to establish the existence of base change for mod p automorphic forms; this relation will also be the crucial input for our local results in the next section.

5.1. Moduli of shtukas. We will use the theory of moduli stacks of shtukas, due to Drinfeld and generalized by Varshavsky. Here we very briefly recall the relevant definitions in order to set notation. More comprehensive references include [Var04] and [Laf18].

5.1.1. Shtukas. Fix a smooth projective curve X over a finite field \mathbf{F}_ℓ of characteristic $\neq p$. Let G be a smooth algebraic group scheme over X . We assume that G is generically reductive, and let $\overset{\circ}{X} \hookrightarrow X$ be the locus where G is reductive. For each finite set I , the stack $\text{Sht}_{G,I}$ has the following functor of points on \mathbf{F}_ℓ -schemes S :

$$\text{Sht}_{G,I}: S \mapsto \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x_i)_{i \in I} \in X^I(S) \\ \mathcal{E} = \text{étale } G\text{-torsor over } X \times S \\ \varphi: \mathcal{E}|_{X \times S - \bigcup_{i \in I} \Gamma_{x_i}} \xrightarrow{\sim} {}^\tau \mathcal{E}|_{X \times S - \bigcup_{i \in I} \Gamma_{x_i}} \end{array} \right\},$$

where τ is the Frobenius Frob_ℓ on the S factor in $X \times S$, and ${}^\tau \mathcal{E}$ is the pullback of \mathcal{E} under the map $1 \times \tau: X \times S \rightarrow X \times S$.

Geometrically, $\text{Sht}_{G,I}$ has a Schubert stratification whose strata are Deligne-Mumford stacks locally of finite type. We regard it as an ind-(locally finite type) Deligne-Mumford stack.

There is a map

$$\pi_I: \text{Sht}_{G,I} \rightarrow X^I$$

projecting a tuple $(\{x_i\}_{i \in I}, \mathcal{E}, \varphi_i)$ to $\{x_i\}_{i \in I}$. Let $\overset{\circ}{\text{Sht}}_{G,I} := \text{Sht}_{G,I} \times_{X^I} (\overset{\circ}{X})^I$.

5.1.2. Hecke stack. The Hecke stack $\text{Hk}_{G,I}$ classifies

$$\text{Hk}_{G,I}: S \mapsto \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x_i)_{i \in I} \in X^I(S) \\ \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E}' = \text{étale } G\text{-torsors over } X \times S \\ \varphi: \mathcal{E}|_{X \times S - \bigcup \Gamma_{x_i}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{E}'|_{X \times S - \bigcup \Gamma_{x_i}} \end{array} \right\}.$$

Recall that $G \rightarrow X$ is reductive over $\overset{\circ}{X}$. Let $\overset{\circ}{\text{Hk}}_{G,I} := \text{Hk}_{G,I} \times_{X^I} (\overset{\circ}{X})^I$. The Geometric Satake equivalence provides a functor $\text{Rep}_k(({}^L G)^I) \rightarrow D(\overset{\circ}{\text{Hk}}_{G,I}; k)$, which we normalize as in [Laf18, Theorem 0.9].

5.1.3. *Satake sheaves.* There is a map $\mathrm{Sht}_{G,I} \rightarrow \mathrm{Hk}_{G,I}$ sending $(\{x_i\}_{i \in I}, \mathcal{E}, \varphi)$ to $(\{x_i\}_{i \in I}, \mathcal{E}, {}^\tau \mathcal{E}, \varphi)$. Composing with the $*$ -pullback through $\mathrm{Sht}_{G,I} \rightarrow \mathrm{Hk}_{G,I}$ induces a functor

$$\mathrm{Sat}^{\mathrm{geom}}: \mathrm{Rep}_k(\widehat{G}^I)^{B \mathrm{Gal}(F^s/F), \mathrm{geom}} \rightarrow D^b(\mathring{\mathrm{Sht}}_{G,I}; k).$$

Finally, we may identify $\mathrm{Rep}_k(({}^L G^{\mathrm{alg}})^I) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Rep}_k(\widehat{G}^I)^{B \mathrm{Gal}(F^s/F), \mathrm{geom}}$ as in §2.1.4, giving a functor (cf. [Laf18, Theorem 0.11])

$$\mathrm{Sat}: \mathrm{Rep}_k(({}^L G^{\mathrm{alg}})^I) \rightarrow D^b(\mathring{\mathrm{Sht}}_{G,I}; k).$$

The Schubert stratification is defined by the support of the sheaves in the image of Sat , with the closure relations corresponding to the Bruhat order. (In particular, Sat lands in the derived category of sheaves constructible with respect to the Schubert stratification on $\mathring{\mathrm{Sht}}_{G,I}$.)

5.1.4. *Level structures.* For $D \subset X$ a closed finite subscheme, there are level covers $\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D,I} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sht}_{G,I}|_{(X \setminus D)^I}$ which parametrize the additional datum of a trivialization of \mathcal{E} over $S \times D$ compatible with τ and φ . Note that by definition, the “legs” $\{x_i\}_{i \in I} \in (X \setminus D)(S)^I$ avoid D .

5.1.5. *Iterated shtukas.* Let I_1, \dots, I_r be a partition of I . We define $\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D,I}^{(I_1, \dots, I_r)}$ (sometimes called a moduli stack of *iterated shtukas*) to be the stack

$$\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D,I}^{(I_1, \dots, I_r)}: S \mapsto \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x_i)_{i \in I} \in (X - D)^I(S) \\ \mathcal{E}_0, \dots, \mathcal{E}_r \text{ étale } G\text{-torsors over } X \times S \\ \varphi_j: \mathcal{E}_{j-1}|_{X \times S - \cup_{i \in I_j} \Gamma_{x_i}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{E}_j|_{X \times S - \cup_{i \in I_j} \Gamma_{x_i}} \quad j = 1, \dots, r \\ \varphi: \mathcal{E}_r \xrightarrow{\sim} {}^\tau \mathcal{E}_0 \\ v = \text{level structure over } D \times S \end{array} \right\}.$$

Here by “level structure” we mean a trivialization of the restriction of each \mathcal{E}_i over $D \times S$, compatible with the φ_j and φ . There is a map $\nu: \mathrm{Sht}_{G,D,I}^{(I_1, \dots, I_r)} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sht}_{G,D,I}$. A key property of this morphism is that it is *stratified small* (with respect to the Schubert stratification), which is a consequence of the same property of the convolution morphism for Beilinson-Drinfeld Grassmannians.

Define

$$\mathring{\mathrm{Sht}}_{G,D,I} = \mathrm{Sht}_{G,D,I} \times_{(X \setminus D)^I} (\mathring{X} \setminus D)^I$$

and

$$\mathring{\mathrm{Sht}}_{G,D,I}^{(I_1, \dots, I_r)} = \mathrm{Sht}_{G,D,I}^{(I_1, \dots, I_r)} \times_{(X \setminus D)^I} (\mathring{X} \setminus D)^I.$$

5.1.6. *Partial Frobenius.* There is a partial Frobenius $F_{I_1}: \mathrm{Sht}_{G,D,I}^{(I_1, I_2, \dots, I_r)} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sht}_{G,D,I}^{(I_2, \dots, I_r, I_1)}$ sending

$$\begin{aligned} x_i &\mapsto \begin{cases} {}^\tau x_i & i \in I_1 \\ x_i & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\ (\mathcal{E}_0, \dots, \mathcal{E}_r) &\mapsto (\mathcal{E}_1, \dots, \mathcal{E}_r, {}^\tau \mathcal{E}_0) \\ (\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_r) &\mapsto (\varphi_2, \dots, \varphi_r, {}^\tau \varphi_1). \end{aligned}$$

It lies over the partial Frobenius Frob_{I_1} on X^I (applying Frob_ℓ to the coordinates indexed by $i \in I_1$), so that the diagram below is commutative (and cartesian up to radicial maps):

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Sht}_{G,D,I}^{(I_1, \dots, I_r)} & \xrightarrow{F_{I_1}} & \text{Sht}_{G,D,I}^{(I_2, \dots, I_r, I_1)} \\ \downarrow \pi_I & & \downarrow \pi_I \\ (X-D)^I & \xrightarrow{\text{Frob}_{I_1}} & (X-D)^I \end{array} \quad (5.1)$$

5.1.7. Base change setup. We now consider the following “base change setup”. Let F be the function field of X and H_F a reductive group over F . We choose a parahoric extension of H_F to a smooth affine group scheme H over X .

Let E/F be a cyclic extension of F having degree p , so E corresponds to the function field of a smooth projective curve X' . Define $G := \text{Res}_{X'/X}(H_{X'})$, which is an algebraic group scheme over X with generic fiber $G_F \cong \text{Res}_{E/F}(H_E)$. The group scheme $G \rightarrow X$ comes with an induced action of $\langle \sigma \rangle = \text{Aut}(X'/X)$.

5.2. Review of V. Lafforgue’s global Langlands correspondence. Write $\Gamma := \text{Weil}(F, \overline{F}) = \text{Weil}(F^s/F)$. In [Laf18, §13], Lafforgue constructs an action of $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G^{\text{alg}})$ on the space of cusp forms for G with coefficients in k . This has been improved by Cong Xue, who extended the action to all compactly supported functions ([Xuea, §7] for split G and [Xueb, §6] for all G).

We summarize the construction of the excursion action, as we shall make use of some of its internal aspects, and we also need to explain why it can be used to construct some excursion actions on Tate cohomology.

5.2.1. Constructing actions of the excursion algebra. We will explain an abstract setup that gives rise to actions of the excursion algebra.

Definition 5.1. Let A be a (not necessarily commutative) ring. A family of functors $H_I: \text{Rep}_k({}^L G^I) \rightarrow \text{Mod}_A(\Gamma^I)$, where I runs over (possibly empty) finite sets, is *admissible* if it satisfies the two conditions below.

- (1) (*Compatibility with fusion*) For all $\zeta: I \rightarrow J$, there is a natural isomorphism χ_ζ between the functors $H_I \circ \text{Res}_\zeta$ and $\text{Res}_\zeta \circ H_J$ in the diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Rep}_k({}^L G^I) & \xrightarrow{H_I} & \text{Mod}_A(\Gamma^I) \\ \text{Res}_\zeta \downarrow & \searrow \chi_\zeta & \downarrow \text{Res}_\zeta \\ \text{Rep}_k({}^L G^J) & \xrightarrow{H_J} & \text{Mod}_A(\Gamma^J) \end{array} \quad (5.2)$$

- (2) (*Compatibility with composition*) For $I' \xrightarrow{\zeta'} I \xrightarrow{\zeta} J$, we have $\chi_{\zeta \circ \zeta'} = \chi_\zeta \circ \chi_{\zeta'}$.

Construction 5.2. Let $\mathbb{1}$ denote the trivial representation of ${}^L G$. Given an admissible family of functors $H_I: \text{Rep}_k({}^L G^I) \rightarrow \text{Mod}_A(\Gamma^I)$, we get an A -linear action of $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)$ on $H_{\{0\}}(\mathbb{1})$ as follows.

For a tuple $(I, W, x, \xi, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I})$ we define an endomorphism, which gives the image of $S_{I, W, x, \xi, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}$ in $\text{End}_A(H_{\{0\}}(\mathbb{1}))$, by the following composition:

$$H_{\{0\}}(\mathbb{1}) \xrightarrow{H_{\{0\}}(x)} H_{\{0\}}(W^\zeta) \xrightarrow[\sim]{\chi_\zeta} H_I(W) \xrightarrow{(\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} H_I(W) \xrightarrow[\sim]{\chi_\zeta^{-1}} H_{\{0\}}(W^\zeta) \xrightarrow{H_{\{0\}}(\xi)} H_{\{0\}}(\mathbb{1}).$$

(Here we again conflate the vector $x \in W^{\Delta(\widehat{G})}$ with a \widehat{G} -equivariant map $\mathbb{1} \rightarrow W|_{\Delta(\widehat{G})}$.) From the assumptions of admissibility it is straightforward to check the relations in §2.4.2.

Remark 5.3. Note that it follows from admissibility that the A -module underlying $H_I(\mathbb{1})$ for any I is identified with $H_\emptyset(\mathbb{1})$ by $\chi_{\emptyset \rightarrow I}$. Proposition 2.4 then attaches a Galois representation to each generalized eigenvector for the $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)$ -action on $H_\emptyset(\mathbb{1})$. (Of course, such an eigenvector is not guaranteed to exist a priori.)

5.2.2. *Excursion action on the cohomology of shtukas.* Let \mathcal{H}_G be the Hecke algebra acting on $\text{Sht}_{G,D,I}$; it is the tensor product of local Hecke algebras with the level structure dictated by D . For any finite set I , we have a map

$$\pi_I: \text{Sht}_{G,D,I} \rightarrow (X - D)^I$$

remembering the points of the curve indexed by I (which avoid D by definition). Let η^I denote the generic point of X^I and $\overline{\eta^I}$ the spectrum of an algebraic closure, viewed as a geometric generic point of X^I . When I is a singleton, we will just abbreviate these by η and $\overline{\eta}$.

We will define a family of functors indexed by finite sets I :

$$H_I^j: \text{Rep}_k(({}^L G^{\text{alg}})^I) \rightarrow \text{Mod}_{\mathcal{H}_G}(\Gamma^I) \quad (5.3)$$

sending $V \in \text{Rep}_k(({}^L G^{\text{alg}})^I)$ to

$$H_c^j(\text{Sht}_{G,D,I} |_{\overline{\eta^I}}; \text{Sat}(V)). \quad (5.4)$$

Note that a priori $H_I^j(V)$ has an action of $\pi_1(\eta^I, \overline{\eta^I})$, which maps¹² to Γ^I but neither injectively nor surjectively.

5.2.3. We explain why the action of $\pi_1(\eta^I, \overline{\eta^I})$ extends canonically to an action of Γ^I . Assume I is non-empty, since otherwise there is nothing to prove. The Satake functor of §5.1.3 generalizes to a functor

$$\text{Sat}^{(I_1, \dots, I_r)}: \text{Rep}_k(({}^L G)^I) \rightarrow D^b(\text{Sht}_{G,D,I}^{\circ(I_1, \dots, I_r)}; k),$$

such that the map

$$\nu: \text{Sht}_{G,D,I}^{\circ(I_1, \dots, I_r)} \rightarrow \text{Sht}_{G,D,I}^{\circ}$$

has the property that $R\nu_* \text{Sat}^{(I_1, \dots, I_r)}(V) \cong \text{Sat}(V)$. Furthermore, there are natural isomorphisms

$$F_{I_1}^* \text{Sat}^{(I_1, I_2, \dots, I_r)}(V) \cong \text{Sat}^{(I_2, \dots, I_r, I_1)}(V),$$

where F_{I_1} is the partial Frobenius from §5.1.6.

Write $I = \{1, \dots, n\}$. Thanks to the above properties and (5.1), the partial Frobenius maps on $\text{Sht}_{G,D,I}^{\{\{1\}, \dots, \{n\}\}}$ then induce maps

$$\text{Frob}_{\{1\}}^* H_I^j(V) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_I^j(V).$$

That equips $H_I^j(V)$ with the action of the larger group $\text{FWeil}(\eta^I, \overline{\eta^I})$ that we now recall, summarizing [Laf18, Remarque 8.18]. Let F^I denote the function field of X^I , so $\eta^I = \text{Spec } F^I$, and $\overline{F^I}$ an algebraic closure, so we may take $\overline{\eta^I} = \text{Spec } \overline{F^I}$. Write $(F^I)^{\text{perf}}$ for

¹²The map is non-canonical: it depends on a choice of specialization as in [Laf18, Remark 8.18].

the perfect closure of F^I , and $\text{Frob}_{\{i\}}$ for the “partial Frobenius” automorphism of $(F^I)^{\text{perf}}$ induced by Frob_ℓ on the i th factor. We define

$$\text{FWeil}(\eta^I, \overline{\eta^I}) := \{\gamma \in \text{Aut}_{\overline{\mathbf{F}}_q}(\overline{F^I}) : \exists (n_i)_{i \in I} \in \mathbf{Z}^I \text{ such that } \gamma|_{(F^I)^{\text{perf}}} = \prod_{i \in I} (\text{Frob}_{\{i\}})^{n_i}\}.$$

Writing $\pi_1^{\text{geom}}(\eta^I, \overline{\eta^I}) := \ker(\pi_1(\eta^I, \overline{\eta^I}) \xrightarrow{\text{deg}} \widehat{\mathbf{Z}})$, this fits into an extension

$$0 \rightarrow \pi_1^{\text{geom}}(\eta^I, \overline{\eta^I}) \rightarrow \text{FWeil}(\eta^I, \overline{\eta^I}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}^I \rightarrow 0.$$

Fixing a specialization morphism $\overline{\eta^I} \rightsquigarrow \Delta(\eta^{\{1\}})$ induces a surjection

$$\text{FWeil}(\eta^I, \overline{\eta^I}) \twoheadrightarrow \text{Weil}(\eta, \overline{\eta})^I.$$

A form of Drinfeld’s Lemma [Xuea, Lemma 7.4.2] is used to show that the action of $\text{FWeil}(\eta^I, \overline{\eta^I})$ on $H^j(V)$ factors through $\text{Weil}(F^s/F)^I$.

Example 5.4. Let us unravel

$$H_{\{0\}}^0(\mathbb{1}) = H_c^0(\text{Sht}_{G,D,\{1\}}|_{\overline{\eta^I}}; \text{Sat}(\mathbb{1})). \quad (5.5)$$

By Remark 5.3 the underlying Hecke module of $H_{\{0\}}(\mathbb{1})$ is isomorphic to $H_\emptyset(\mathbb{1})$. According to [Laf18, Remarque 12.2], this is the space of compactly supported k -valued functions on the discrete groupoid

$$\text{Bun}_{G,D}(\mathbf{F}_\ell) = \coprod_{\alpha \in \ker^1(F,G)} \left(G_\alpha(F) \backslash G_\alpha(\mathbf{A}_F) / \prod_v K_v \right), \quad (5.6)$$

where G_α is the pure inner form of G corresponding to α , $K_v = G(\mathcal{O}_v)$ for $v \notin D$, and $K_v = \ker(G(\mathcal{O}_v) \rightarrow G_D)$.

The excursion action preserves the decomposition (5.6), and so gives an action of $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)$ on each $H_c^0(\text{Sht}_{G,D,\emptyset}; \mathbb{1})_\alpha := C_c^\infty(G_\alpha(F) \backslash G_\alpha(\mathbf{A}_F) / \prod_v K_v; k)$.

The family of functors H^j is admissible; this is an immediate consequence of the fact that Sat is already compatible with composition and fusion. Hence Construction 5.2 applies to define an action of $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)$ on $C_c^\infty(\text{Bun}_{G,D}(\mathbf{F}_\ell); k)$. Elements of the image of $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)$ in $\text{End}(C_c^\infty(\text{Bun}_{G,D}(\mathbf{F}_\ell); k))$ are called “excursion operators”.

5.2.4. Xue’s generalization. Lafforgue defined an $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)$ -action on the finite-dimensional subspace of cuspidal functions $C_{\text{cusp}}^\infty(\text{Bun}_{G,D}(\mathbf{F}_\ell); k) \subset C_c^\infty(\text{Bun}_{G,D}(\mathbf{F}_\ell); k)$. This decomposes $C_{\text{cusp}}^\infty(\text{Bun}_{G,D}(\mathbf{F}_\ell); k)$ into a direct sum of generalized eigenspaces under the action of $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)$. Using Proposition 2.4, this decomposition corresponds to a parametrization by Langlands parameters.

Thanks to Xue’s extension of the action to $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G) \curvearrowright C_c^\infty(\text{Bun}_{G,D}(\mathbf{F}_\ell); k)$, it is meaningful to speak of Langlands parameters arising from $C_c^\infty(\text{Bun}_{G,D}(\mathbf{F}_\ell); k)$. However, since the excursion action does not stabilize any finite-dimensional subspaces of $C_c^\infty(\text{Bun}_{G,D}(\mathbf{F}_\ell); k)$ unless they are contained in the space of cusp forms, we must broaden what it means to have an L -parameter “come from” an automorphic function.

Definition 5.5. We say that an L -parameter $\rho \in H^1(\text{Gal}(F^s/F), \widehat{G}(k))$ arises from $C_c^\infty(\text{Bun}_{G,D}(\mathbf{F}_\ell); k)$ if it arises via Proposition 2.4 from the $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)$ -action on some irreducible Hecke-subquotient of $C_c^\infty(\text{Bun}_{G,D}(\mathbf{F}_\ell); k)$; equivalently, if the corresponding maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m}_\rho \subset \text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)$ is in the support of $C_c^\infty(\text{Bun}_{G,D}(\mathbf{F}_\ell); k)$ as an $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)$ -module.

We say will be called *automorphic* if it arises via Proposition 2.4 from $C_c^\infty(\text{Bun}_{G,D}(\mathbf{F}_\ell); k)$ for some D ; equivalently if the corresponding maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m}_\rho \subset \text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)$ is in the support of $C_c^\infty(G_\alpha(F) \backslash G_\alpha(\mathbf{A}_F); k)$ for some α .

5.3. Excursion action on the Tate cohomology of shtukas. For a category \mathbf{C} with σ -action, recall that we let $\mathbf{C}^{B\sigma}$ denote the category of σ -equivariant objects in \mathbf{C} . This comes equipped with a forgetful functor to \mathbf{C} .

5.3.1. *Tate cohomology of moduli of shtukas.* If σ acts on G , it induces an action $V \mapsto \sigma V$ on $\text{Rep}({}^L G)$.

Given a σ -equivariant representation $V \in \text{Rep}_k(({}^L G^{\text{alg}})^I)^{B\sigma}$, we can form $R\Gamma_c(\text{Sht}_{G,D,I} |_{\overline{\eta}^I}; \text{Sat}(V))$ as above. The σ -equivariant structure on V equips this with a σ -equivariant structure; more formally, because Sat and $\pi_I: \text{Sht}_{G,D,I} \rightarrow (X \setminus D)^I$ are σ -equivariant, $R\Gamma_c(\text{Sht}_{G,D,I} |_{\overline{\eta}^I}; \text{Sat}(-))$ lifts to a functor $\text{Rep}_k(({}^L G^{\text{alg}})^I)^{B\sigma} \rightarrow D^b((X \setminus D)^I; k)^{B\sigma}$. Hence we can form $T^j(R\Gamma_c(\text{Sht}_{G,D,I} |_{\overline{\eta}^I}; \text{Sat}(V)))$, the Tate cohomology (§3.4) of $R\Gamma_c(\text{Sht}_{G,D,I} |_{\overline{\eta}^I}; \text{Sat}(V))$. To ease notation, we will abbreviate

$$T^j(\text{Sht}_{G,D,I}; V) := T^j(R\Gamma_c(\text{Sht}_{G,D,I} |_{\overline{\eta}^I}; \text{Sat}(V))). \quad (5.7)$$

Let us explain in what category we regard (5.7). Since $R\Gamma_c(\text{Sht}_{G,D,I} |_{\overline{\eta}^I}; \text{Sat}(V))$ has commuting actions of $\text{FWeil}(\eta^I, \overline{\eta}^I)$ and the Hecke algebra \mathcal{H}_G (the former commuting with the σ -action), its Tate cohomology has commuting actions of $\text{FWeil}(\eta^I, \overline{\eta}^I)$ and of $T^0(\mathcal{H}_G)$, where Tate cohomology is formed with respect to the σ -action. A priori we regard (5.7) as a $T^0(\mathcal{H}_G)[\text{FWeil}(\eta^I, \overline{\eta}^I)]$ -module. However, in Appendix B, we will prove:

Proposition 5.6. *For any G, D, I, V , the $\text{FWeil}(\eta^I, \overline{\eta}^I)$ -action on $T^j(\text{Sht}_{G,D,I}; V)$ factors through $\text{FWeil}(\eta^I, \overline{\eta}^I) \rightarrow \text{Weil}(\eta, \overline{\eta})^I$.*

It will then be natural to regard (5.7) as a $T^0(\mathcal{H}_G)[\text{Weil}(\eta, \overline{\eta})^I]$ -module.

Using Lemma 3.14 we deduce the following simple but important identity: if σ acts trivially on Sht_H and \mathcal{F} , then

$$T^*(\text{Sht}_{H,D,I}; \mathcal{F}) \cong H_c^*(\text{Sht}_{H,D,I} |_{\overline{\eta}^I}; \mathcal{F}) \otimes T^*(k). \quad (5.8)$$

5.3.2. *Excursion action.* Since σ acts on G , it acts on $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G^{\text{alg}})$ by transport of structure. Concretely, we have

$$\sigma \cdot S_{V,x,\xi,(\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} = S_{\sigma(V),\sigma(x),\sigma(\xi),(\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}. \quad (5.9)$$

In general given a $k[\sigma]$ -algebra A and an A -module M , there is a natural $T^0(A) = A^\sigma/(N \cdot A)$ -module structure on $T^*(M)$. This equips $T^*(\text{Sht}_{G,D,\emptyset}; \mathbb{1})$ with a natural $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)^\sigma$ -action. If all the data (V, x, ξ) is σ -equivariant, then the action of $S_{V,x,\xi,(\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} \in \text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)^\sigma$ can be described more concretely as follows: it is given by composition

$$T^*(\text{Sht}_{G,D,\emptyset}; \mathbb{1}) \xrightarrow{x} T^*(\text{Sht}_{G,D,\emptyset}; V) \xrightarrow{(\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} T^*(\text{Sht}_{G,D,\emptyset}; V) \xrightarrow{\xi} T^*(\text{Sht}_{G,D,\emptyset}; \mathbb{1}). \quad (5.10)$$

Here we used Proposition 5.6 to define the middle arrow.

5.4. Preparations for equivariant localization.

5.4.1. *Analysis of fixed points.* We study the σ -fixed points of $\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D,I}$, in anticipation of applying the theory of §3 to it.

According to [Var04, Proposition 2.16] (stated there for split G , but valid for all G by the same argument), $\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D,I}$ is exhausted by quasi-compact open substacks $\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D,I}^{\leq \mu}$ as μ runs over dominant coweights and the Harder-Narasimhan truncation $\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D,I}^{\leq \mu}$ is defined as in [Laf18, (1.3)]. The open substack is determined by the Cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Sht}_{G,D,I}^{\leq \mu} & \hookrightarrow & \mathrm{Sht}_{G,D,I} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{Bun}_G^{\leq \mu} & \hookrightarrow & \mathrm{Bun}_G \end{array}$$

Furthermore, for fixed μ the Deligne-Mumford stack $\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D,I}^{\leq \mu}$ can be presented as a quotient of a quasi-projective scheme by a finite group; for any closed point $x_0 \in X$, the quasi-projective scheme can be taken to be $\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D+n x_0,I}^{\leq \mu}$ for sufficiently large n relative to μ , and the group is then the automorphisms of the level structure. The same applies for the variants $\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D,I}^{(I_1, \dots, I_r)}$.

We fix the following notation below. Let μ be a coweight of H and let $\tilde{\mu}$ be the induced coweight of G . Then we have a Cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Bun}_H^{\leq \mu} & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Bun}_H \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{Bun}_G^{\leq \tilde{\mu}} & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Bun}_G \end{array}$$

which induces the Cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Sht}_{H,D,I}^{(I_1, \dots, I_r), \leq \mu} & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Sht}_{H,D,I}^{(I_1, \dots, I_r)} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{Sht}_{G,D,I}^{(I_1, \dots, I_r), \leq \tilde{\mu}} & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Sht}_{G,D,I}^{(I_1, \dots, I_r)} \end{array} \quad (5.11)$$

Lemma 5.7. *If n is sufficiently large so that $\mathrm{Sht}_{H,D+n x_0,I}^{(I_1, \dots, I_r), \leq \mu}$ and $\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D+n x_0,I}^{(I_1, \dots, I_r), \leq \tilde{\mu}}$ are representable by schemes, then the diagonal map $H \rightarrow G$ induces an isomorphism*

$$\mathrm{Sht}_{H,D+n x_0,I}^{(I_1, \dots, I_r), \leq \mu} \xrightarrow{\sim} (\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D+n x_0,I}^{(I_1, \dots, I_r), \leq \tilde{\mu}})^\sigma.$$

Proof. For notational convenience we just treat the case of non-iterated shtukas, $\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D,I}$; the general case is essentially the same but with cumbersome extra notation.

There is an obvious map in one direction, $\mathrm{Sht}_{H,D+n x_0,I}^{\leq \mu} \rightarrow (\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D+n x_0,I}^{\leq \tilde{\mu}})^\sigma$. We will construct the inverse.

Notate the S -points of $\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D+n x_0,I}^{\leq \tilde{\mu}}$ as the set $\{(\{x_i\}_{i \in I}, \mathcal{E}, \varphi, v)\}$. For any S , there is an equivalence of categories between $\mathrm{Res}_{X'/X}(H)$ -torsors on X_S and H -torsors on X'_S , which we denote $\mathcal{E} \mapsto \mathcal{E}'$. The datum of a σ -fixed point of $\mathrm{Bun}_{G,D}$ translates under the above equivalence to the datum of an H -torsor \mathcal{E}' on X'_S together with an isomorphism $h: \mathcal{E}' \xrightarrow{\sim} \sigma^* \mathcal{E}'$. We claim that, since the point $(\{x_i\}_{i \in I}, \mathcal{E}, \varphi, v)$ has no non-trivial automorphisms, such an isomorphism automatically satisfies the cocycle condition, hence is equivalent to a descent datum from \mathcal{E}' to an H -torsor over X_S . Furthermore, the map φ and level structure v will similarly descend uniquely.

Let $\text{Nm}(h) := (\sigma^{p-1}h) \circ \dots \circ (\sigma h) \circ h: \mathcal{E}' \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{E}'$. The claim amounts to checking that $\text{Nm}(h)$ is the identity automorphism of \mathcal{E}' . By definition, it corresponds to some automorphism of \mathcal{E} compatible with φ and the level structure v . But by assumption, this datum had no non-trivial automorphisms, so $\text{Nm}(h)$ can only be the identity automorphism.

This constructs a map $\text{Sht}_{H,D+n x_0,I} \leftarrow (\text{Sht}_{G,D+n x_0,I}^{\leq \tilde{\mu}})^\sigma$ which is manifestly a one-sided inverse; we conclude by using (5.11) to see that it lands in $\text{Sht}_{H,D+n x_0,I}^{\leq \mu}$. \square

5.4.2. *Cohomology at infinite level.* We will use Lemma 5.7 to apply Smith theory. However, the excursion action does not stabilize the piece of cohomology coming from bounding the HN polygon, so we need to let μ and n both go “off to infinity”.

Definition 5.8. Fix a closed point $x_0 \in X$ and consider the system of Deligne-Mumford stacks, $\{\text{Sht}_{H,D+n x_0,I}^{\leq \mu}\}$ as n and μ vary. For $V \in \text{Rep}(({}^L H^{\text{alg}})^I)$, we define

$$R\Gamma_c(\text{Sht}_{H,D+\infty x_0,I} |_{\eta^I}; \text{Sat}(V)) = \varinjlim_{n,\mu} R\Gamma_c(\text{Sht}_{H,D+n x_0,I}^{\leq \mu} |_{\eta^I}; \text{Sat}(V))$$

where the maps in the μ variable are the covariant maps induced by open embeddings, while the maps in the n variable are the contravariant maps induced by pullback. Note that the colimit is *filtered* because both indexing posets are filtered.

Remark 5.9. As explained above, for any fixed μ , and all sufficiently large n depending on μ , $\text{Sht}_{H,D+n x_0,I}^{\leq \mu}$ is representable by a scheme. Hence, the subposet of indices (n, μ) for which $\text{Sht}_{H,D+n x_0,I}^{\leq \mu}$ is representable by a scheme is cofinal, so $R\Gamma_c(\text{Sht}_{H,D+\infty x_0,I} |_{\eta^I}; \text{Sat}(V))$ is naturally isomorphic to the colimit taken along this subposet.

Definition 5.10. Fix a closed point $x_0 \in X$ and $V \in \text{Rep}_k(({}^L H^{\text{alg}})^I)^{B\sigma}$. We define

$$T^j(\text{Sht}_{H,D+\infty x_0,I}; V) := T^j(R\Gamma_c(\text{Sht}_{H,D+\infty x_0,I} |_{\eta^I}; \text{Sat}(V))).$$

We note that $R\Gamma_c(\text{Sht}_{H,D+\infty x_0,I} |_{\eta^I}; \text{Sat}(V))$ is bounded, since the dimension of the support of $\text{Sat}(V)$ on each $\text{Sht}_{H,D+n x_0,I}^{\leq \mu} |_{\eta^I}$ is uniformly bounded for all n, μ .

Furthermore, note that for any cofinal subposet of HN polygons μ for H , the induced HN polygons $\tilde{\mu}$ form a cofinal poset for G . We make the analogous definitions $R\Gamma_c(\text{Sht}_{G,D+\infty x_0,I} |_{\eta^I}; \text{Sat}(V))$ and $T^j(\text{Sht}_{G,D+\infty x_0,I}; V)$ for G .

5.5. **Equivariant localization for excursion operators.** We define $\text{Nm}: \text{Rep}_k(({}^L G)^I) \rightarrow \text{Rep}_k(({}^L G)^I)^{B\sigma}$ to be the functor taking a representation V to $V \otimes_k {}^\sigma V \otimes_k \dots \otimes_k {}^{\sigma^{p-1}} V$, with the σ -equivariant structure

$${}^\sigma \text{Nm}(V) = {}^\sigma V \otimes_k {}^{\sigma^2} V \otimes_k \dots \otimes_k {}^{\sigma^{p-1}} V \otimes_k V \xrightarrow{\sim} V \otimes_k {}^\sigma V \otimes_k \dots \otimes_k {}^{\sigma^{p-1}} V = \text{Nm}(V)$$

given by the commutativity constraint for tensor products. It corresponds under Geometric Satake to Definition 4.12. Given $h: V \rightarrow V' \in \text{Rep}_k(({}^L G)^I)$, we set

$$\text{Nm}(h) := h \otimes {}^\sigma h \otimes \dots \otimes {}^{\sigma^{p-1}} h: \text{Nm}(V) \rightarrow \text{Nm}(V').$$

Note that Nm is *not* an additive functor, nor is it even k -linear. We linearize it by defining $\text{Nm}^{(p^{-1})} := \text{Nm} \circ \text{Frob}_p^{-1}$, where (as in §4.6.3) Frob_p^{-1} is the identity on objects and on morphisms it is $(-)\otimes_{k, \text{Frob}_p^{-1}} k$. Then $\text{Nm}^{(p^{-1})}: \text{Rep}_k(({}^L G)^I) \rightarrow \text{Rep}_k(({}^L G)^I)^{B\sigma}$ is k -linear, although still not additive.

For $V \in \text{Rep}_k(({}^L G)^I)$, we denote by $N \cdot V$ the σ -equivariant representation $V \oplus \sigma V \oplus \dots \oplus \sigma^{p-1} V$, with σ -equivariant structure

$$\sigma(N \cdot V) = \sigma V \oplus \sigma^2 V \oplus \dots \oplus \sigma^{p-1} V \oplus V \xrightarrow{\sim} V \oplus \sigma V \oplus \dots \oplus \sigma^{p-1} V = (N \cdot V)$$

given by the commutativity constraint for direct sums. For $h: V \rightarrow V' \in \text{Rep}_k(({}^L G)^I)$, we denote by $N \cdot h: N \cdot V \rightarrow N \cdot V'$ the σ -equivariant map $h \oplus \sigma h \oplus \dots \oplus \sigma^{p-1} h$. Let $\Delta_p: \mathbb{1} \rightarrow \mathbb{1}^{\oplus p}$ denote the diagonal map and $\nabla_p: \mathbb{1}^{\oplus p} \rightarrow \mathbb{1}$ denote the sum map.

Our goal in this subsection is to prove the theorem below.

Theorem 5.11. *Fixed a closed point x_0 on X and let D be any closed finite subscheme of X .*

(i) *For each $j \in \{0, 1\}$, with respect to the isomorphism*

$$T^j(\text{Sht}_{G, D+\infty x_0, \emptyset; \mathbb{1}}) \cong H_c^j(\text{Sht}_{H, D+\infty x_0, \emptyset; \mathbb{1}})$$

induced by Lemma 5.7, the action of $S_{I, \text{Nm}^{(p-1)}(V), \text{Nm}^{(p-1)}(x), \text{Nm}^{(p-1)}(\xi), (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} \in \text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)^\sigma$ on $T^j(\text{Sht}_{G, D+\infty x_0, \emptyset; \mathbb{1}})$ is identified with the action of $S_{I, \text{Res}_{\text{BC}}(V), x, \xi, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} \in \text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L H)$ on $T^j(\text{Sht}_{H, D+\infty x_0, \emptyset; \mathbb{1}}) = H_c^0(\text{Sht}_{H, D+\infty x_0, \emptyset; \mathbb{1}})$.

(ii) *For each $j \in \{0, 1\}$, the action of $S_{I, N \cdot V, (N \cdot x) \circ \Delta_p, \nabla_p \circ (N \cdot \xi), (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} \in \text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)^\sigma$ on $T^j(\text{Sht}_{G, D+\infty x_0, \emptyset; \mathbb{1}})$ is 0.*

This will be established in several steps. The heart of the matter is the following equivariant localization isomorphism.

Proposition 5.12. *Fixed a closed point x_0 on X and let D be any closed finite subscheme of X . Let G be a reductive group over F . We equip $\text{Rep}_k(\widehat{G}^I)$ with the $\pi_1(\eta, \bar{\eta})^I$ -action coming from the geometric action of $\pi_1(\eta, \bar{\eta})$ on \widehat{G} (§2.1.2).*

(i) *For each $j \in \{0, 1\}$, there is a natural isomorphism of $\pi_1(\eta^I, \bar{\eta}^I)$ -equivariant functors $\text{Rep}_k(\widehat{G}^I) \rightarrow \text{Vect}/k$,*

$$T^j(\text{Sht}_{G, D+\infty x_0, I; \text{Nm}^{(p-1)}(V)}) \cong T^j(\text{Sht}_{H, D+\infty x_0, I; \text{Res}_{\text{BC}}(V)}), \quad V \in \text{Rep}_k(\widehat{G}^I). \quad (5.12)$$

(ii) *For each $j \in \{0, 1\}$, there is a natural isomorphism of functors $\text{Rep}_k(({}^L G)^I) \rightarrow \text{Mod}_k(\text{Weil}(\eta, \bar{\eta})^I)$,*

$$T^j(\text{Sht}_{G, D+\infty x_0, I; \text{Nm}^{(p-1)}(V)}) \cong T^j(\text{Sht}_{H, D+\infty x_0, I; \text{Res}_{\text{BC}}(V)}), \quad V \in \text{Rep}_k(({}^L G)^I), \quad (5.13)$$

which is compatible with fusion and composition.

Proof. (i) We will first construct a natural isomorphism of $\pi_1(\eta^I, \bar{\eta}^I)$ -equivariant functors $\text{Tilt}_k(\widehat{G}^I) \rightarrow \text{Shv}(\bar{\eta}^I; \mathcal{T}_k)$,

$$\mathbb{T}^* R\Gamma_c(\text{Sht}_{G, D+\infty x_0, I; \text{Nm}^{(p-1)}(V)}) \cong \mathbb{T}^* \epsilon^* R\Gamma_c(\text{Sht}_{H, D+\infty x_0, I; \text{Res}_{\text{BC}}(V)}), \quad V \in \text{Tilt}_k(\widehat{G}^I). \quad (5.14)$$

By Lemma 4.24 (specifically, the commutativity of the back face), the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{Tilt}_k(\widehat{G}) & \xrightarrow{\text{Sat}} & \text{Parity}_{L+G}^0(\text{Gr}_G; k) & \xrightarrow{\text{Nm}} & \text{Parity}_{L+G \rtimes \sigma}^0(\text{Gr}_G; k) & \longrightarrow & \text{Parity}_{L+H}^0(\text{Gr}_H; k) \\ & & & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \mathbb{T}^* \epsilon^* \\ & & & & D_{L+G \rtimes \sigma, c}^b(\text{Gr}_G; k) & \xrightarrow{\text{Psm}} & \text{Perf}_{(L+H)}(\text{Gr}_H; \mathcal{T}_k) \end{array}$$

commutes. The composite functor that follows along the left and then bottom is $\text{Psm} \circ \text{Nm} \circ \text{Sat}$, while Theorem 4.20 identifies the composite functor that follows along the top and right with $\mathbb{T}^* \epsilon^* \text{Res}_{\text{BC}(p)}$. We therefore have a $\pi_1(\eta^I, \bar{\eta}^I)$ -equivariant natural isomorphism between

these two composite functors. (The only non-tautological aspect of the equivariance is handled in Lemma 4.22.) Linearizing this natural isomorphism, we get a $\pi_1(\eta^I, \overline{\eta^I})$ -equivariant natural isomorphism of functors $\text{Tilt}_k(\widehat{G}^I) \rightarrow \text{Perf}_{(L+H)}(\text{Gr}_H; \overline{\mathcal{T}}_k)$,

$$\text{Psm} \circ \text{Nm} \circ \text{Sat}_G \circ \text{Frob}_p^{-1} \cong \text{Sat}_H \circ \text{Res}_{\text{BC}}. \quad (5.15)$$

For any coweight μ for H , inducing the coweight $\tilde{\mu}$ for G , and n sufficiently large so that $\text{Sht}_{G, D+n x_0, I}^{\leq \tilde{\mu}}$ and $\text{Sht}_{H, D+n x_0, I}^{\leq \mu}$ are schemes, Lemma 5.7 identifies the σ -fixed points of $\text{Sht}_{G, D+\infty x_0, I}$ with $\text{Sht}_{H, D+\infty x_0, I}$. Therefore we may apply (3.6) to obtain an isomorphism in $\text{Shv}(\overline{\eta^I}; \overline{\mathcal{T}}_k)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{T}^* R\Gamma_c(\text{Sht}_{G, D+n x_0, I}^{\leq \tilde{\mu}}; \text{Nm}^{(p^{-1})}(V)) &:= \mathbb{T}^* R\Gamma_c(\text{Sht}_{G, D+n x_0, I}^{\leq \tilde{\mu}}; \text{Sat}(\text{Nm}^{(p^{-1})}(V))) \\ &\cong R\Gamma_c(\text{Sht}_{H, D+n x_0, I}^{\leq \mu}; \text{Psm}(\text{Nm}(\text{Sat}(\text{Frob}_p^{-1} V)))) \end{aligned} \quad (5.16)$$

which is natural in $V \in \text{Tilt}_k(\widehat{G}^I)$ and $\pi_1(\eta^I, \overline{\eta^I})$ -equivariant. The commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Sht}_{H, I} & \longrightarrow & \text{Hk}_{H, I} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Sht}_{G, I} & \longrightarrow & \text{Hk}_{G, I} \end{array}$$

induces a natural isomorphism between the two restriction functors $D_c^b(\text{Hk}_{G, I} |_{\overline{\eta^I}}; k) \rightarrow D_c^b(\text{Sht}_{H, I} |_{\overline{\eta^I}}; k)$, one by $*$ -pullback through the right then top maps and the other by $*$ -pullback through the bottom then left maps. Furthermore, the pullbacks are $\pi_1(\eta^I, \overline{\eta^I})$ -equivariant, as is the natural isomorphism between them. The same discussion applies with any level structure and HN truncation. Therefore, there is no risk of confusion in the expression $\text{Psm}(\text{Nm}(\text{Sat}(V)))$ whether we first regard $\text{Nm}(\text{Sat}(V))$ as a sheaf on $\text{Sht}_{G, D+n x_0, I}^{\leq \tilde{\mu}}$ and then apply Psm , or first apply Psm and then pull back to $\text{Sht}_{H, D+n x_0, I}^{\leq \mu}$; the two are naturally identified. Now, (5.15) induces an isomorphism in $\text{Shv}(\overline{\eta^I}; \overline{\mathcal{T}}_k)$,

$$R\Gamma_c(\text{Sht}_{H, D+n x_0, I}^{\leq \mu}; \text{Psm}(\text{Nm}(\text{Sat}(\text{Frob}_p^{-1} V)))) \cong \mathbb{T}^* \epsilon^* R\Gamma_c(\text{Sht}_{H, D+n x_0, I}^{\leq \mu}; \text{Sat}(\text{Res}_{\text{BC}}(V))), \quad (5.17)$$

which is natural in $V \in \text{Tilt}_k(\widehat{G}^I)$ and $\pi_1(\eta^I, \overline{\eta^I})$ -equivariant.

We conclude (5.14) by taking the colimit of these isomorphisms (5.16) and (5.17) along such n and μ , using that they form a cofinal poset by Remark 5.9.

Next we bootstrap from $\text{Tilt}_k(\widehat{G}^I)$ to $\text{Rep}_k(\widehat{G}^I)$. For this, we use Proposition 4.10, which allows for any $V \in \text{Rep}_k(\widehat{G}^I)$ to produce a resolution of V by a complex $V^\bullet = (\dots \rightarrow V^{-1} \rightarrow V^0 \rightarrow \dots)$ of tilting modules which is well-defined up to homotopy. Then Lemma 4.21 gives a natural isomorphism in $\text{Perf}(\text{Sht}_{H, D+n x_0, I}^{\leq \mu}; \overline{\mathcal{T}}_k)$,

$$\text{Psm}(\text{Sat}(\text{Nm}^{(p^{-1})} V^\bullet)) = (\dots \rightarrow \text{Psm}(\text{Sat}(\text{Nm}^{(p^{-1})} V^{-1})) \rightarrow \text{Psm}(\text{Sat}(\text{Nm}^{(p^{-1})} V^0)) \rightarrow \dots)$$

So, using the earlier observations and (3.6), we have $\pi_1(\eta^I, \overline{\eta^I})$ -equivariant natural isomorphisms in $\text{Shv}(\overline{\eta^I}; \overline{\mathcal{T}}_k)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{T}^* R\Gamma_c(\text{Sht}_{G, D+n x_0, I}^{\leq \tilde{\mu}}; \text{Nm}^{(p^{-1})} V) &\cong R\Gamma_c(\text{Sht}_{H, D+n x_0, I}^{\leq \mu}; \text{Psm} \text{Nm}^{(p^{-1})}(V)) \\ &\cong R\Gamma_c(\text{Sht}_{H, D+n x_0, I}^{\leq \mu}; \text{Psm} \text{Nm}^{(p^{-1})}(V^\bullet)). \end{aligned}$$

Then using (5.14), we have

$$\begin{aligned} R\Gamma_c(\mathrm{Sht}_{H,D+n x_0,I}^{\leq \mu}; \mathrm{Psm Nm}^{(p^{-1})}(V^\bullet)) &\cong \mathbb{T}^* \epsilon^* R\Gamma_c(\mathrm{Sht}_{H,D+n x_0,I}^{\leq \mu}; \mathrm{Res}_{\mathrm{BC}}(V^\bullet)) \\ &\cong \mathbb{T}^* \epsilon^* R\Gamma_c(\mathrm{Sht}_{H,D+n x_0,I}^{\leq \mu}; \mathrm{Res}_{\mathrm{BC}}(V)). \end{aligned}$$

Now take the j th Tate cohomology group to obtain (5.12).

(ii) Since $\mathrm{FWeil}(\eta^I, \bar{\eta}^I) \rightarrow \mathrm{Weil}(\eta, \bar{\eta})^I$, it suffices to show a natural isomorphism as $\mathrm{FWeil}(\eta^I, \bar{\eta}^I)$ -modules. Then, since the $\mathrm{FWeil}(\eta^I, \bar{\eta}^I)$ -actions on $T^*(\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D+\infty x_0,I}; \mathrm{Nm}^{(p^{-1})}(V))$ and on $T^*(\mathrm{Sht}_{H,D+\infty x_0,I}; \mathrm{Res}_{\mathrm{BC}}(V))$ are determined by their respective $\pi_1(\eta^I, \bar{\eta}^I)$ -actions plus partial Frobenius morphisms, we can and will focus on these two equivariance structures separately.

Applying $(-)^{B\pi_1(\eta^I, \bar{\eta}^I)}$ (see the references on equivariantization in §4.6.4) to the natural isomorphism in (i) gives a natural isomorphism

$$T^j(\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D+\infty x_0,I}; \mathrm{Nm}^{(p^{-1})}(V)) \cong T^j(\mathrm{Sht}_{H,D+\infty x_0,I}; \mathrm{Res}_{\mathrm{BC}}(V))$$

of functors $V \in \mathrm{Rep}_k(({}^L G)^I) \rightarrow \mathrm{Mod}_k(\pi_1(\eta^I, \bar{\eta}^I))$.

Finally, we check the compatibility with partial Frobenius. We want to show that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F_{\{1\}}^* T^j(\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D+\infty x_0,I}; \mathrm{Nm}^{(p^{-1})}(V)) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & T^j(\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D+\infty x_0,I}; \mathrm{Nm}^{(p^{-1})}(V)) \\ \downarrow \sim & & \downarrow \sim \\ F_{\{1\}}^* T^j(\mathrm{Sht}_{H,D+\infty x_0,I}; \mathrm{Res}_{\mathrm{BC}}(V)) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & T^j(\mathrm{Sht}_{H,D+\infty x_0,I}; \mathrm{Res}_{\mathrm{BC}}(V)) \end{array} \quad (5.18)$$

commutes, where the vertical isomorphisms (as $\pi_1(\eta^I, \bar{\eta}^I)$ -modules) have just been established. By Lemma 5.7, there is a cofinal system of n, μ, μ' such that applying σ -fixed points to the diagram

$$F_{\{1\}} : \mathrm{Sht}_{G,D+n x_0,I}^{\{\{1\}, \{2\}, \dots, \{r\}\}, \leq \tilde{\mu}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sht}_{G,D+n x_0,I}^{\{\{2\}, \dots, \{r\}, \{1\}\}, \leq \tilde{\mu}'}$$

yields the diagram

$$F_{\{1\}} : \mathrm{Sht}_{H,D+n x_0,I}^{\{\{1\}, \{2\}, \dots, \{r\}\}, \leq \mu} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sht}_{H,D+n x_0,I}^{\{\{2\}, \dots, \{r\}, \{1\}\}, \leq \mu'}.$$

(The need for μ' arises because $F_{\{1\}}$ does not preserve HN polygons.) This implies that the natural isomorphisms (5.16) and (5.17) are compatible with the maps $F_{\{1\}}^*$. Taking the (filtered) colimit along such n, μ, μ' completes the proof. \square

Proof of Theorem 5.11. (i) Proposition 5.12(ii) gives a chain of compatible identifications

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} T^j(\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D+\infty x_0,I}; \mathbb{1}) & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Nm}^{(p^{-1})}(x)} & T^j(\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D+\infty x_0,I}; \mathrm{Nm}^{(p^{-1})}(V)) & \xrightarrow{(\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} & T^j(\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D+\infty x_0,I}; \mathrm{Nm}^{(p^{-1})}(V)) & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Nm}^{(p^{-1})}(\xi)} & T^j(\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D+\infty x_0,I}; \mathbb{1}) \\ \downarrow \sim & & \downarrow \sim & & \downarrow \sim & & \downarrow \sim \\ T^j(\mathrm{Sht}_{H,D+\infty x_0,I}; \mathbb{1}) & \xrightarrow{x} & T^j(\mathrm{Sht}_{H,D+\infty x_0,I}; \mathrm{Res}_{\mathrm{BC}}(V)) & \xrightarrow{(\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} & T^j(\mathrm{Sht}_{H,D+\infty x_0,I}; \mathrm{Res}_{\mathrm{BC}}(V)) & \xrightarrow{\xi} & T^j(\mathrm{Sht}_{H,D+\infty x_0,I}; \mathbb{1}) \end{array}$$

The operator $S_{I, \mathrm{Nm}^{(p^{-1})}(V), \mathrm{Nm}^{(p^{-1})}(x), \mathrm{Nm}^{(p^{-1})}(\xi), (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}$ on $T^j(\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D+\infty x_0,I}; \mathbb{1})$ is obtained by tracing along the upper row, while the operator $S_{I, \mathrm{Res}_{\mathrm{BC}}(V), x, \xi, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}$ on $T^j(\mathrm{Sht}_H; \mathbb{1})$ is obtained by tracing along the lower row. Hence they coincide under the vertical identifications.

(ii) By Lemma 5.7 and (3.6) we have a chain of compatible identifications

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
T^j(\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D+\infty x_0,I}; \mathbb{1}) & \xrightarrow{(N \cdot x) \circ \Delta_p} & T^j(\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D+\infty x_0,I}; N \cdot V) & \xrightarrow{(\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} & T^j(\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D+\infty x_0,I}; N \cdot V) & \xrightarrow{\nabla_p \circ (N \cdot \xi)} & T^j(\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D+\infty x_0,I}; \mathbb{1}) \\
\downarrow \sim & & \downarrow \sim & & \downarrow \sim & & \downarrow \sim \\
T^j(\mathrm{Sht}_{H,D+\infty x_0,I}; \mathbb{1}) & \xrightarrow{(N \cdot x) \circ \Delta_p} & T^j(\mathrm{Sht}_{H,D+\infty x_0,I}; \mathrm{Psm}(N \cdot V)) & \xrightarrow{(\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} & T^j(\mathrm{Sht}_{H,D+\infty x_0,I}; \mathrm{Psm}(N \cdot V)) & \xrightarrow{\nabla_p \circ (N \cdot \xi)} & T^j(\mathrm{Sht}_{H,D+\infty x_0,I}; \mathbb{1})
\end{array}$$

The operator $S_{I,N \cdot V, (N \cdot x) \circ \Delta_p, \nabla_p \circ (N \cdot \xi), (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}$ on $T^j(\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D+\infty x_0,I}; \mathbb{1})$ is obtained by tracing along the upper row. But the stalks and costalks of $N \cdot \mathrm{Sat}(V)|_{G \Gamma_H}$ are all complexes of induced $k[\sigma]$ -modules, and in fact they are perfect complexes over $k[\sigma]$. Hence $\mathrm{Psm}(N \cdot V)$ is equivalent to 0 in the Tate category of $\mathrm{Sht}_{H,D,I}$ for all D , so $T^j(\mathrm{Sht}_{H,D+\infty x_0,I}; \mathrm{Psm}(N \cdot V)) = 0$. Therefore the endomorphism in question factors through the zero map, hence is itself zero. \square

5.6. Applications to base change for automorphic forms. In §5.2 we described Lafforgue’s action of $\mathrm{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)$ on $H_\emptyset(\mathbb{1})$. By (5.6), we have

$$H_\emptyset(\mathbb{1}) = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \ker^1(F,G)} C_c^\infty(G_\alpha(F) \backslash G_\alpha(\mathbf{A}_F) / \prod_v K_v; k).$$

Here $\ker^1(F,G) := \ker(H^1(F,G) \rightarrow \prod_v H^1(F_v,G))$ is the isomorphism class of the generic fiber of the G -torsor. More generally, this defines a decomposition

$$\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D,I} = \prod_{\alpha \in \ker^1(F,G)} (\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D,I})_\alpha \quad (5.19)$$

according to the isomorphism class of the generic fiber of \mathcal{E} .

In the base change situation, the “diagonal embedding” map $\phi: H \rightarrow G$ induces a map $\phi_*: \ker^1(F,H) \rightarrow \ker^1(F,G)$, compatible with the map $\mathrm{Bun}_{H,D}(\mathbf{F}_\ell) \rightarrow \mathrm{Bun}_{G,D}(\mathbf{F}_\ell)$. Theorem 1.6 is evidently implied by the theorem below, whose proof occupies this subsection.

Theorem 5.13. *Fix any closed point $x_0 \in X$ and any closed finite subscheme on X . Let $[\rho] \in H^1(\Gamma, \widehat{H}(k))$ be an L -parameter arising from the action of $\mathrm{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L H)$ on $H_c^0(\mathrm{Sht}_{H,D+\infty x_0,I}; \mathrm{Sat}(\mathbb{1}))_\alpha$ in the sense of §5.2.4. Then the image of $[\rho]$ in $H^1(\Gamma, \widehat{G}(k))$ arises in the action of $\mathrm{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)$ on $H_c^0(\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D+\infty x_0,I}; \mathrm{Sat}(\mathbb{1}))_{\phi(\alpha)}$ in the sense of §5.2.4.*

We establish some preliminaries in preparation for the proof.

Definition 5.14 (The Tate diagonal). For a commutative algebra A in characteristic p with σ -action, we denote by $N \cdot A$ the subset consisting of elements of the form $(1 + \sigma + \dots + \sigma^{p-1})a$ for $a \in A$. One easily checks that $N \cdot A$ is an ideal in A^σ .

We denote by $\mathrm{Nm}: A \rightarrow A^\sigma$ the set map sending $a \mapsto a \cdot \sigma(a) \cdot \dots \cdot \sigma^{p-1}(a)$. It is multiplicative but not additive. It is an exercise to verify that the composition of Nm with the quotient $A^\sigma \twoheadrightarrow A^\sigma / N \cdot A$ is an algebra homomorphism, which we call the *Tate diagonal homomorphism* $\Delta^p: A \rightarrow T^0(A)$.

Lemma 5.15. *Let A be a commutative ring over \mathbf{F}_p with a σ -action. Let κ be any perfect field over \mathbf{F}_p . Let $A' \subset A^\sigma$ be a subring containing $\mathrm{Nm}(A)$ and $N \cdot A$. (Since $N \cdot A$ is an ideal in A^σ , it is also an ideal in any such A' .) Any character $\chi: A' \rightarrow \kappa$ factoring through $A'/N \cdot A$ extends uniquely to a character $\tilde{\chi}: A \rightarrow \kappa$, which is explicitly given by*

$$\tilde{\chi}(a) = \chi(\mathrm{Nm}(a))^{1/p}. \quad (5.20)$$

Proof. The same proof as that of [TV16, §3.4] works, but since our situation is a little more general we reproduce it. One easily checks that the given formula (5.20) defines a valid

extension (it is a ring homomorphism since κ is in characteristic p , and it clearly extends χ).

Next we check that it is the unique extension. Note that σ acts on characters $A \rightarrow \kappa$ by pre-composition; we denote this action by $\tilde{\chi} \mapsto \sigma \cdot \tilde{\chi} := \tilde{\chi} \circ \sigma^{-1}$. Clearly (5.20) is the unique σ -fixed extension, so we will show that any extension $\tilde{\chi}'$ must be σ -fixed. Indeed, since any extension $\tilde{\chi}'$ is trivial on $N \cdot A$ by the assumption that χ factors through $A'/N \cdot A$, we have

$$\sum_{i=0}^{p-1} \sigma^i \cdot \tilde{\chi}' = 0.$$

By linear independence of characters [Sta20, Tag 0CKK] we must have $\sigma^i \cdot \tilde{\chi}' = \tilde{\chi}'$ for all i , i.e. $\tilde{\chi}'$ is σ -fixed. \square

Lemma 5.16. *Inside $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)$ we have*

$$\text{Nm}(S_{I,V,x,\xi,(\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}) = S_{I,\text{Nm}(V),\text{Nm}(x),\text{Nm}(\xi),(\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}$$

and

$$N \cdot S_{I,V,x,\xi,(\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} = S_{I,N \cdot V,(N \cdot x) \circ \Delta_p, \nabla_p \circ (N \cdot \xi), (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}.$$

Proof. The first equality follows from repeated application of the relations (2.7), (2.5) and the explicit description of the σ -action in (5.9). The second equality follows from repeated application of relations (2.7), (2.6) and the explicit description of the σ -action in (5.9). \square

Construction 5.17 (Frobenius twist of algebras). This discussion is parallel to Construction 4.17. Let Frob be the absolute Frobenius of k . Given a k -algebra A , we denote by $A^{(p)} := A \otimes_{k, \text{Frob}} k$ its Frobenius twist. The map $A \rightarrow A^{(p)}$ sending $a \mapsto a \otimes 1$ is a k -semilinear isomorphism. It is characterized by the universal property that any Frobenilinear homomorphism $f: A \rightarrow B$ (i.e., $f(\lambda a) = \lambda^p f(a)$ for $\lambda \in k$) factors uniquely through a k -linear homomorphism

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & & \\ \downarrow & \searrow f & \\ A^{(p)} & \dashrightarrow & B \end{array}$$

If A is equipped with an \mathbf{F}_p -structure $\varphi_0: A \cong A_0 \otimes_{\mathbf{F}_p} k$, then there is a k -linear isomorphism $A \cong A^{(p)}$, characterized by the property that it sends A_0 to $A_0 \otimes 1$ via $\text{Id} \otimes 1$. We denote by $\text{Frob}_{\varphi_0}: A \xrightarrow{\sim} A$ the Frobenilinear isomorphism which is the identity on A_0 ; it is the composition of the k -linear isomorphism $A^{(p)} \cong A$ above and the Frobenilinear isomorphism $A \xrightarrow{\sim} A^{(p)}$ above. The k -linear homomorphism $A \rightarrow B$ obtained by precomposing f with the inverse of Frob_{φ_0} will be called the *linearization* of f (with respect to φ_0).

Example 5.18. Note that $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)$ has an \mathbf{F}_p -structure coming from the fact that ${}^L G$ is defined over \mathbf{F}_p .

Definition 5.19. Let $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)' \subset \text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)$ be the k -subalgebra generated by $N \cdot \text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)$ and all elements of the form $\text{Nm}(S_{I,V,x,\xi,(\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}) = S_{I,\text{Nm}(V),\text{Nm}(x),\text{Nm}(\xi),(\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}$ (the equality by Lemma 5.16).

Proof of Theorem 5.13. A trivial case of Proposition 5.12 gives an isomorphism

$$T^0(\text{Sht}_{G,D+\infty x_0,\emptyset}; \mathbb{1}) \cong H_c^0(\text{Sht}_{H,D+\infty x_0,\emptyset}; \mathbb{1}). \quad (5.21)$$

The right side has an action of $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L H)$ through the quotient map $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L H) \rightarrow \text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L H)$, and the left side has an action of $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)^\sigma$ through the map $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)^\sigma \rightarrow \text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)$. Theorem 5.11 says that the isomorphism (5.21) is equivariant for the action of the subalgebra $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)' \subset \text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)^\sigma$, which acts on the right side via the map

$$S_{I, \text{Nm}^{(p-1)}(V), \text{Nm}^{(p-1)}(x), \text{Nm}^{(p-1)}(\xi), (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} \rightarrow S_{I, \text{Res}_{\text{BC}}(V), x, \xi, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}.$$

The L -parameter $[\rho] \in H^1(\Gamma, \widehat{H}(k))$ corresponds to a character $\chi_\rho: \text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L H) \rightarrow k$ under Proposition 2.4. Therefore χ_ρ induces a character $\chi'_\rho: \text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)' \rightarrow k$ sending

$$\begin{aligned} S_{I, \text{Nm}^{(p-1)}(V), \text{Nm}^{(p-1)}(x), \text{Nm}^{(p-1)}(\xi), (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} &\mapsto \chi_\rho(S_{I, \text{Res}_{\text{BC}}(V), x, \xi, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}), \\ N \cdot S &\mapsto 0 \text{ for any } S \in \text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G). \end{aligned}$$

Let $\mathfrak{m}'_\rho = \ker(\chi'_\rho) \subset \text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)'$ be the corresponding maximal ideal. The assumption that χ'_ρ arises in the action of $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)'$ on $H_c^0(\text{Sht}_{H, D+\infty x_0, \emptyset; \mathbb{1}})_\alpha$ means that $H_c^0(\text{Sht}_{H, D+\infty x_0, \emptyset; \mathbb{1}})_\alpha$ is supported at \mathfrak{m}'_ρ . For any \mathbf{F}_p -module M_0 , there is semilinear action of $\text{Aut}(k)$ on $M := M_0 \otimes_{\mathbf{F}_p} k$ through the second factor. This applies in particular to $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)'$ and $H_c^0(\text{Sht}_{H, D+\infty x_0, \emptyset; \mathbb{1}})_\alpha$ since they are defined over $\mathbf{F}_p \subset k$. Since the action of $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)'$ on $H_c^0(\text{Sht}_{H, D+\infty x_0, \emptyset; \mathbb{1}})_\alpha$ is also defined over \mathbf{F}_p , the image of \mathfrak{m}'_ρ under the automorphism of $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)'$ induced by $\text{Frob}_p \in \text{Aut}(k)$ also appears in the support of $H_c^0(\text{Sht}_{H, D+\infty x_0, \emptyset; \mathbb{1}})_\alpha$. We denote this maximal ideal by \mathfrak{n}'_ρ ; its associated character η_ρ is characterized by the property that η_ρ kills $N \cdot S$ for any $S \in \text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)$, and for (V, x, ξ) defined over \mathbf{F}_p it sends

$$S_{I, \text{Nm}(V), \text{Nm}(x), \text{Nm}(\xi), (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} \mapsto \chi_\rho(S_{I, \text{Res}_{\text{BC}}(V), x, \xi, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}})^p$$

(we omitted Frobenius twists because they have no effect on maps defined over \mathbf{F}_p).

At the start of the proof, we identified $H_c^0(\text{Sht}_{H, D+\infty x_0, \emptyset; \mathbb{1}})_\alpha$ with $T^0(\text{Sht}_{G, D+\infty x_0, \emptyset; \mathbb{1}})$ as modules over $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)'$. The latter is a subquotient of $H_c^0(\text{Sht}_{G, D+\infty x_0, \emptyset; \mathbb{1}})$ viewed as a $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)'$ -module via the composition $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)' \hookrightarrow \text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)$. Since $H_c^0(\text{Sht}_{G, D+\infty x_0, \emptyset; \mathbb{1}})$ is supported at $\mathfrak{n}'_\rho \subset \text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)'$, it is also supported at some maximal ideal \mathfrak{n}_ρ of $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)$ lying over \mathfrak{n}'_ρ . Lemma 5.15 implies that there is a *unique* maximal ideal of $\text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)$ lying over \mathfrak{n}'_ρ , which by Lemma 5.16 corresponds to the character sending

$$S_{I, V, x, \xi, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} \mapsto \eta_\rho(S_{I, \text{Nm}(V), \text{Nm}(x), \text{Nm}(\xi), (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}})^{1/p} = \chi_\rho(S_{I, \text{Res}_{\text{BC}}(V), x, \xi, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}).$$

This is precisely $\chi_\rho \circ \phi_{\text{BC}}^*$, so its kernel is \mathfrak{n}_ρ . We conclude that $H_c^0(\text{Sht}_{G, D+\infty x_0, \emptyset; \mathbb{1}})$ must be supported at $\ker(\chi_\rho \circ \phi_{\text{BC}}^*) \subset \text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)$, as desired. \square

6. ON LOCAL BASE CHANGE

In this section we will prove the main local results mentioned in the Introduction. We begin by reviewing the relevant aspects of the Genestier-Lafforgue correspondence in §6.1. Its key property is local-global compatibility, which will allow us to leverage the global results proved in the preceding section.

After that we embark on the construction of the map \mathfrak{Z}_{TV} from Theorem 1.4. Its definition does not require any geometry, and works equally well over local fields of characteristic zero (and residue characteristic different from p), but requires some technical preliminaries on Hecke algebras, which we establish in §6.2. Then we review the Brauer homomorphism in §6.3, which is needed to finally construct \mathfrak{Z}_{TV} and prove Theorem 1.4. We then use it (and

intermediate results established along the way) to prove Theorem 1.2 in §6.5 and Theorem 1.1 in §6.6.

6.1. Review of the Genestier-Lafforgue correspondence. Let F_v be a local function field with ring of integers \mathcal{O}_v and residue characteristic $\ell \neq p$. Let W_v be the Weil group of F_v . Let G be a reductive group over F_v and denote $G_v := G(F_v)$. In [GL, Théorème 8.1], Genestier-Lafforgue construct a map

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{irreducible admissible representations} \\ \pi \text{ of } G_v \text{ over } k \end{array} \right\} / \sim \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{semi-simple } L\text{-parameters} \\ \rho_\pi: W_v \rightarrow {}^L G(k) \end{array} \right\} / \sim,$$

which is characterized by local-global compatibility with Lafforgue's Global Langlands correspondence.

We briefly summarize the aspects of the Genestier-Lafforgue correspondence that we will need.

6.1.1. The Bernstein center. We begin by recalling the formalism of the Bernstein center [Ber84]. Let $K \subset G_v$ be an open compact subgroup with prime-to- p order. The *Hecke algebra of G with respect to K with coefficients in Λ* is

$$\mathcal{H}(G, K; \Lambda) := C_c(K \backslash G_v / K; \Lambda),$$

the compactly supported functions on $K \backslash G_v / K$ valued in Λ . This forms an algebra under convolution, normalized so that the indicator function $\mathbb{1}_K$ is the unit. We let $\mathfrak{Z}(G, K; \Lambda) := Z(\mathcal{H}(G, K; \Lambda))$ be the center of $\mathcal{H}(G, K; \Lambda)$.

If $K \subset K'$ have prime-to- p pro-order (e.g., this will be true as long as they are sufficiently small), then convolution with $\mathbb{1}_{K'}$ gives a homomorphism $\mathfrak{Z}(G, K; \Lambda) \rightarrow \mathfrak{Z}(G, K'; \Lambda)$. The *Bernstein center of G (with coefficients in Λ)* is

$$\mathfrak{Z}(G; \Lambda) := \varprojlim_K \mathfrak{Z}(G, K; \Lambda),$$

where the transition maps to $\mathfrak{Z}(G, K; \Lambda)$ are as above, and the inverse limit is taken over K with prime-to- p pro-order.

If $\Lambda = k$, we abbreviate $\mathcal{H}(G, K) := \mathcal{H}(G, K; k)$, $\mathfrak{Z}(G, K) := \mathfrak{Z}(G, K; k)$, and $\mathfrak{Z}(G) := \mathfrak{Z}(G; k)$.

The ring $\mathfrak{Z}(G)$ has another interpretation as the ring of endomorphisms of the identity functor of the category of smooth k -representations of G_v . Explicitly, smoothness of Π implies that $\Pi = \bigcup_{\text{open compact } K \subset G_v} \Pi^K$, and $\mathfrak{Z}(G, K)$ acts on Π^K as an $\mathcal{H}(G, K)$ -module; this assembles into action of $\mathfrak{Z}(G)$ on Π . In particular, any irreducible admissible representation Π of G_v over k induces a character of $\mathfrak{Z}(G)$.

6.1.2. Action of the excursion algebra. The main result of [GL] is the construction of a homomorphism

$$Z_G: \text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G) \rightarrow \mathfrak{Z}(G). \tag{6.1}$$

Let $x \in \mathcal{B}(G/F_v)$ be a point of the Bruhat-Tits building of G , and use it to extend G to a parahoric group scheme over \mathcal{O}_v . (Some reminders on Bruhat-Tits theory will appear in §6.2.2.) For $r \geq 0$, let $K_r := G(F_v)_{x,r}$; this is an open compact subgroup of F_v . We write $Z_{G,r}: \text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G) \rightarrow \mathfrak{Z}(G, K_r)$ for the composition of Z_G with the tautological projection to $\mathcal{H}(G, K_r)$.

We will shortly give a characterization of (6.1). First let us indicate how (6.1) defines the correspondence $\Pi \mapsto \rho_\Pi$. An irreducible admissible Π induces a character of $\mathfrak{Z}(G)$,

as discussed above. Composing with Z_G then gives a character of $\text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G)$, which by Proposition 2.4 gives a semisimple Langlands parameter $\rho_\Pi \in H^1(W_v, \widehat{G}(k))$.

6.1.3. Local-global compatibility. Choose a smooth projective curve X over \mathbf{F}_ℓ and a point $v \in X$ so that $X_v = \text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_v$, and G extends to a reductive group over the generic point of X . Then choose a further extension of G to a parahoric group scheme over all of X , such that G/\mathcal{O}_v is the parahoric group scheme corresponding to the chosen point $x \in \mathcal{B}(G/F_v)$.

Choose an embedding of the local Weil group W_v into the global Weil group of X , which we denote $\text{Weil}(\eta, \bar{\eta})$. The map (6.1) is characterized by local-global compatibility with the global excursion action. The idea is that for $(\gamma_i)_{i \in I} \subset W_v^I \subset \text{Weil}(\eta, \bar{\eta})^I$, the action of the excursion operator $S_{I,f,(\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}$ on $H_c^0(\text{Sht}_{G,D,\emptyset}; \mathbb{1})$ is local at v , i.e. it acts through a Hecke operator for G_v . Moreover, it commutes with other Hecke operators because all excursion operators commute with all Hecke operators, hence it must actually be in the center of the relevant Hecke algebra. This idea is affirmed by the Proposition below.

Proposition 6.1 (Genestier-Lafforgue Proposition 1.3). *Let $r \geq 0$ be an integer and $D := rv + D^v$ a closed finite subscheme of X , with D^v supported away from v . For $(\gamma_i)_{i \in I} \subset W_v^I$, the operator $S_{I,f,(\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}$ acts on $H_c^0(\text{Sht}_{G,D,\emptyset}; \mathbb{1})$ as convolution by $Z_{G,r}(S_{I,f,(\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}) \in \mathfrak{Z}(G, K_r)$.*

Remark 6.2. By [GL, Lemme 1.4], for large enough (depending on r) D^v the action of $Z_{G,r}(S_{I,f,(\gamma_i)_{i \in I}})$ on $H_c^0(\text{Sht}_{G,D,\emptyset}; \mathbb{1})$ is faithful. Therefore, Proposition 6.1 certainly characterizes the map (6.1). What is not clear is that the resulting $Z_{G,r}(S_{I,f,(\gamma_i)_{i \in I}})$ is independent of choices (of the global curve, or the integral model of the affine group scheme). In [GL] this is established by giving a purely local construction of (6.1) in terms of “restricted shtukas”, but for our purposes it will be enough to accept Proposition 6.1 as a black box.

6.2. Preliminary results on Hecke algebras. We next establish some technical lemmas which aid to study the properties of the Brauer homomorphism. The only result that will be needed in later subsections is Corollary 6.4.

6.2.1. Assumptions. In this subsection, we allow F_v to be any local field (including one of characteristic zero) of residue characteristic $\ell \neq p$. Let E_v/F_v be a finite Galois extension such that $\text{Gal}(E_v/F_v)$ has order coprime to ℓ . We let H be any (connected) reductive group over F_v and $G := \text{Res}_{E_v/F_v}(H_{E_v})$. We abbreviate $H_v = H(F_v)$ and $G_v = G(F_v) = H(E_v)$.

6.2.2. Reminders on Bruhat-Tits theory. First we recall some relevant facts from Bruhat-Tits theory, originally developed in [BT72] but explained in the form used below in [KP23].

Let $\mathcal{B}(H/F_v)$ be the Bruhat-Tits building of H/F_v and $x \in \mathcal{B}(H/F_v)$. Associated to x there is the parahoric group $H(F_v)_x^0 := H(F_v)_{x,0}$, along with its decreasing filtration $H(F_v)_{x,r}$ for $r \geq 0$. The subgroup $H(F_v)_{x,0+} := \bigcup_{s>0} H(F_v)_{x,s}$ is pro- ℓ .

We record some descent properties: if E_v/F_v is unramified then $H(E_v)_{x,r}^{\text{Gal}(E_v/F_v)} = H(F_v)_{x,r}$, and if E_v/F_v is tamely ramified then $H(E_v)_{x,r}^{\text{Gal}(E_v/F_v)} \supset H(F_v)_{x,r}$ as explained in [KP23, §12].

We shall make use of the *Cartan decomposition*. We follow the description in [KP23, §5.2]. Let S be a maximal F_v -split torus of H , and $Z = Z_H(S)$. Referring to [KP23, (5.2.1)] for undefined notation, we have a subset

$$\mathcal{Z} := \{z \in Z(F_v) : \alpha(\omega_Z(z)) \geq 0 \text{ for all } \alpha \in \Phi^+\} \subset Z(F_v). \quad (6.2)$$

According to [KP23, Theorem 5.2.1], for a *special vertex* x in the apartment of S , we have

$$(1) \ H(F_v) = H(F_v)_{x,0} \cdot \mathcal{Z} \cdot H(F_v)_{x,0}, \text{ and}$$

- (2) for $z, z' \in \mathcal{Z}$, $H(F_v)_{x,0} z H(F_v)_{x,0} = H(F_v)_x^0 z' H(F_v)_x^0$ if and only if $z'(z^{-1}) \in Z(F_v)^0$,

where for a Levi subgroup $M \subset G$, the subgroup $M(F_v)^0 \subset M(F_v)$ is the kernel of the Kottwitz homomorphism $\kappa_M: M(F_v) \rightarrow \pi_1(M)_I^{\text{Gal}(\bar{F}_v/F_v)}$; it may be defined alternatively as in [KP23, Definition 2.6.23]. We have $Z(F_v)^0 \subset H(F_v)_{x,0}$.

6.2.3. Maps of double coset spaces. Following the notation of §6.2.1, let S_G be a maximal F_v -split torus of G , and define $Z_E := Z_G(S_G)$, and $\mathcal{Z}_E \subset Z_E(F_v)$ as in (6.2). Let S_F be a maximal F_v -split torus of H contained in S_G , $Z_F = Z_H(S_H)$, and $\mathcal{Z}_F \subset Z_F(F_v)$ as in (6.2). Let $x \in \mathcal{B}(G/F_v)$ be a special vertex in the apartment of S_G . We will abbreviate $K_r := G(F_v)_{x,r}$ and $U_r = K_r^{\text{Gal}(E_v/F_v)} \supset H(F_v)_{x,r}$. The goal of this subsection is to prove the following.

Proposition 6.3. *If $r \geq 0$, then the map $U_r \backslash H_v / U_r \rightarrow K_r \backslash G_v / K_r$ is injective.*

Proof. We first handle the case $r = 0$, which will be seen to be a consequence of Cartan decomposition. Since $U_0 \supset H(F_v)_{x,0}$, the Cartan decomposition implies that double cosets $U_0 \backslash G_v / U_0$ are represented by $z \in \mathcal{Z}_F$. If $z_1, z_2 \in \mathcal{Z}_F$ are such that $K_0 z_1 K_0 = K_0 z_2 K_0$, then $z_2 z_1^{-1} \in Z_E(F_v)^0 \subset K_0$. On the other hand, clearly $z_2 z_1^{-1} \in H(F_v)$, so we conclude that $z_2 z_1^{-1} \in K_0 \cap H_v = U_0$. Therefore, $U_0 z_1 U_0 = U_0 z_2 U_0$, and the case $r = 0$ is concluded.

Now suppose $r > 0$. Let $a, b \in U_r \backslash H_v$ be two elements whose images in $K_r \backslash G_v$ lie in the same orbit for the right translation of K_r . In other words, $a = bk$ for some $k \in K_r$. Since a, b are fixed by σ , this implies that

$$a = b\sigma(k)$$

and therefore $\sigma(k)k^{-1} \in \text{Stab}_{K_r}(b) =: K_r^b$. Note that $\text{Gal}(E_r/F_r)$ is of order prime-to- ℓ while K_r is pro- ℓ thanks to the assumption $r > 0$, so then $H^1(\text{Gal}(E_r/F_r); K_r^b) = 0$. This means that there exists $y \in K_r^b$ such that $\sigma(k)k^{-1} = \sigma(y)y^{-1}$. Then $y^{-1}k$ is fixed by σ , so $y^{-1}k \in H_v \cap K_r = U_r$. But then

$$a = bk = (by^{-1})k = b(y^{-1}k),$$

which shows that a and b lie in the same orbit for the right translation of U_r on $U_r \backslash H_v$. \square

In the following Corollary, we let $\text{Gal}(E_v/F_v)$ act on $G_v = H(E_v)$ by the natural Galois action, which induces an action on $\mathcal{H}(G, K_r; \Lambda)$.

Corollary 6.4. *Suppose $r \geq 0$. Then the restriction map $\mathcal{H}(G, K_r; \Lambda)^{\text{Gal}(E_v/F_v)} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(H, U_r; \Lambda)$ is surjective.*

6.3. The Brauer homomorphism. We introduce the notion of the Brauer homomorphism from [TV16], whose utility for our purpose is to capture the relationship between Π and its Tate cohomology from the perspective of Hecke algebras.

6.3.1. Assumptions. In this subsection we allow F_v to be any local field (including one of characteristic zero) of residue characteristic $\ell \neq p$. We assume that $\text{Gal}(E_v/F_v)$ is cyclic of order p , and we let $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(E_v/F_v)$ be a generator. We let H be any (connected) reductive group over F_v and $G := \text{Res}_{E_v/F_v}(H_{E_v})$. Subgroups $K_r \subset G_v$, $U_r \subset H_v$ are defined as in §6.2.3.

6.3.2. *The (un-normalized) Brauer homomorphism.* Let $K \subset G_v$ be an open compact subgroup, and let $U := K^\sigma \subset H_v$. We say that $K \subset G_v$ is a *plain subgroup* if $(G_v/K)^\sigma = H_v/U$.

We can view $\mathcal{H}(G, K)$ as the ring of G_v -invariant (for the diagonal action) functions on $(G_v/K) \times (G_v/K)$ under convolution.

Lemma 6.5. *If $K \subset G_v$ is a plain subgroup, then the restriction map*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}(G, K)^\sigma &= \text{Fun}_{G_v, c}((G_v/K) \times (G_v/K), k)^\sigma \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{restrict}} \text{Fun}_{H_v, c}((H_v/U) \times (H_v/U), k) = \mathcal{H}(H_v, U) \end{aligned} \quad (6.3)$$

is an algebra homomorphism.

Proof. What we must verify is that for $x, z \in H_v/U$, and $f, g \in \mathcal{H}(G, K)^\sigma$, we have

$$\sum_{y \in G_v/K} f(x, y)g(y, z) = \sum_{y \in H_v/U} f(x, y)g(y, z). \quad (6.4)$$

Since f and g are σ -invariant, we have

$$f(x, y) = f(\sigma x, \sigma y) = f(x, \sigma y) \text{ and } g(y, z) = g(\sigma y, \sigma z) = g(\sigma y, z).$$

If $y \notin H_v/U$, then the plain-ness assumption implies that y is not fixed by σ . Therefore the contribution from the orbit of σ on y to (6.4) is a multiple of p , which is 0 in k . \square

The map of Lemma 6.5 was introduced in [TV16, §4] and called the *(un-normalized) Brauer homomorphism*. We denote it

$$\text{Br}: \mathcal{H}(G, K)^\sigma \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(H, U).$$

Lemma 6.6. *If $K \subset G(F_v)_{x, 0+}$ for any $x \in \mathcal{B}(G/F_v)$, then K is plain.*

Proof. By the long exact sequence for group cohomology, the plain-ness of $K \subset G_v$ is equivalent to condition that the map on non-abelian cohomology $H^1(\langle \sigma \rangle; K) \rightarrow H^1(\langle \sigma \rangle; G_v)$ has trivial fiber over the trivial class. But since $G(F_v)_{x, 0+}$ is pro- ℓ , all its subgroups are acyclic for $H^1(\langle \sigma \rangle, -)$ as σ has order p . Therefore $H^1(\langle \sigma \rangle, K)$ vanishes for all such $K \subset G(F_v)_{x, 0+}$. \square

Lemma 6.7 (Relation to the Brauer homomorphism). *Assume $K \subset G_v$ is plain. Suppose Π is a σ -fixed representation of G_v . Then the map of Tate cohomology groups $T^*(\Pi^K) \rightarrow T^*(\Pi)$ lands in the U -invariants, and for any $h \in \mathcal{H}(G, K)^\sigma$ we have the commutative diagram below.*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T^*(\Pi^K) & \longrightarrow & T^*(\Pi)^U \\ \downarrow T^0 h & & \downarrow \text{Br}(h) \\ T^*(\Pi^K) & \longrightarrow & T^*(\Pi)^U \end{array}$$

(Here $T^0 h$ is the element of $T^0(\mathcal{H}(G, K))$ represented by h .)

Proof. This is [TV16, §6.2]; it follows from a direct computation similar to the proof of Lemma 6.5. \square

6.3.3. Treumann-Venkatesh homomorphism. If we take $K = K_r$ as in Corollary 6.4, then the Brauer homomorphism $\text{Br}: \mathcal{H}(G, K_r)^\sigma \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(H, U_r)$ is a surjective algebra homomorphism, hence induces a map on centers

$$Z(\text{Br}): Z(\mathcal{H}(G, K_r)^\sigma) \rightarrow \mathfrak{Z}(H, U_r). \quad (6.5)$$

It is evident from the definition that $Z(\text{Br})$ through the quotient $Z(\mathcal{H}(G, K_r)^\sigma)/N \cdot \mathfrak{Z}(G, K_r)$.

Since $\mathfrak{Z}(G, K_r)$ is commutative, it has a Tate diagonal homomorphism (Definition 5.14) $\mathfrak{Z}(G, K_r) \xrightarrow{\Delta^p} T^0(\mathfrak{Z}(G, K_r))$. Since $Z(\mathcal{H}(G, K_r)^\sigma) \subset Z(\mathcal{H}(G, K_r)^\sigma)$, we may compose with $Z(\text{Br})$ to obtain a map

$$\mathfrak{Z}(G, K_r) \xrightarrow{\Delta^p} T^0(\mathfrak{Z}(G, K_r)) \xrightarrow{Z(\text{Br})} \mathfrak{Z}(H, U_r). \quad (6.6)$$

Note however that it is not k -linear, since Δ^p is Frob-semilinear over k . Then there is a (unique) homomorphism Z' fitting into the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{Z}(G, K_r) & & \\ \downarrow \sim & \searrow^{Z(\text{Br}) \circ \Delta^p} & \\ \mathfrak{Z}(G, K_r)^{(p)} & \xrightarrow{Z'} & \mathfrak{Z}(H, U_r) \end{array} \quad (6.7)$$

We have $\mathfrak{Z}(G, K_r) \cong \mathfrak{Z}(G, K_r; \mathbf{F}_p) \otimes_{\mathbf{F}_p} k$, which as explained in Construction 5.17 induces a k -linear isomorphism

$$\mathfrak{Z}(G, K_r)^{(p)} \cong \mathfrak{Z}(G, K_r). \quad (6.8)$$

Definition 6.8. We define *Treumann-Venkatesh homomorphism* $\mathfrak{Z}_{\text{TV}, r}$ to be the homomorphism $\mathfrak{Z}(G, K_r) \rightarrow \mathfrak{Z}(H, U_r)$ obtained by linearization of Z' in the sense of Construction 5.17 with respect to the \mathbf{F}_p structure (6.8).

Remark 6.9. Definition 6.8 is not considered in [TV16], but it is inspired by the definition of the *normalized Brauer homomorphism* in [TV16, §4.3].

6.4. The base change homomorphism for Bernstein centers. For now, assumptions are as in §6.3.1. Suppose K_r has prime-to- p pro-order. For $s > r$, so that $K_s \subset K_r$, we have a map $e_G^{s \rightarrow r}: \mathfrak{Z}(G, K_s) \rightarrow \mathfrak{Z}(G, K_r)$ given by convolution with $\mathbb{1}_{K_r}$. (Technically $e_G^{s \rightarrow r}$ also depends on the point $x \in \mathcal{B}(G/F_v)$ used to define the K_r , but we suppress this from our notation.) Similarly, we have $e_H^{s \rightarrow r}: \mathfrak{Z}(H, U_s) \rightarrow \mathfrak{Z}(H, U_r)$ given by convolution with $\mathbb{1}_{U_r}$.

Lemma 6.10. *The diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{Z}(G, K_s) & \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{Z}_{\text{TV}, s}} & \mathfrak{Z}(H, U_s) \\ \downarrow e_G^{s \rightarrow r} & & \downarrow e_H^{s \rightarrow r} \\ \mathfrak{Z}(G, K_r) & \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{Z}_{\text{TV}, r}} & \mathfrak{Z}(H, U_r) \end{array}$$

commutes.

Proof. This follows by direct computation, using Lemma 6.5 and Lemma 6.7. \square

Definition 6.11 (Base change homomorphism for Bernstein centers). We define the map $\mathfrak{Z}_{\text{TV}}: \mathfrak{Z}(G) \rightarrow \mathfrak{Z}(H)$ as

$$\varprojlim_r \mathfrak{Z}_{\text{TV}, r}: \varprojlim_r \mathfrak{Z}(G, K_r) \rightarrow \varprojlim_r \mathfrak{Z}(H, U_r).$$

Definition 6.11 is well-defined over local fields of any residue characteristic $\ell \neq p$, but in this paper we will only prove properties of it for local function fields. Hence, **for the rest of the paper, we assume that F_v is a local field of positive characteristic**. The rest of this subsection shall be devoted to the proof of Theorem 1.4.

6.4.1. The maps

$$\mathrm{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G) \xrightarrow{Z_{G,r}} \mathfrak{Z}(G, K_r) \rightarrow \mathrm{End}_{\mathcal{H}_G}(H_c^0(\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D,\emptyset}; \mathbb{1}))$$

induce upon applying Tate cohomology,

$$T^0 \mathrm{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G) \xrightarrow{T^0 Z_{G,r}} T^0 \mathfrak{Z}(G, K_r) \rightarrow \mathrm{End}_{T^0 \mathcal{H}_G}(T^0(H_c^0(\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D,\emptyset}; \mathbb{1}))).$$

Fix a closed point x_0 on X distinct from v . For each integer r , we will impose level structure along $D := rv + \infty x_0$, interpreted as in §5.4.2. By Remark 6.2, the map $\mathfrak{Z}(G, K_r) \rightarrow \mathrm{End}_{\mathcal{H}_G}(H_c^0(\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D,\emptyset}; \mathbb{1}))$ is injective.

6.4.2. Theorem 5.11 implies that under the identification $T^0(\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D,\emptyset}; \mathbb{1}) \cong T^0(\mathrm{Sht}_{H,D,\emptyset}; \mathbb{1})$, we have

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{the action of} \\ S_{I, \mathrm{Nm}^{(p-1)}(V), \mathrm{Nm}^{(p-1)}(x), \mathrm{Nm}^{(p-1)}(\xi), (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} \\ \text{on } T^0(\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D,\emptyset}; \mathbb{1}) \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{the action of } S_{I, \mathrm{Res}_{\mathrm{BC}}(V), x, \xi, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} \\ \text{on } T^0(\mathrm{Sht}_{H,D,\emptyset}; \mathbb{1}) \end{array} \right).$$

6.4.3. For any set S , we let $k[S]$ denote the k -vector space of k -valued functions on S .

Now suppose \tilde{S} is a set with an action of $G_v \rtimes \langle \sigma \rangle$, on which an open compact subgroup $K \subset G_v$ acts freely. Then for $S := \tilde{S}/K$, there is a natural action of $\mathcal{H}(G, K)$ on $k[S]$ since we may view $\mathcal{H}(G, K) = \mathrm{Hom}_{G_v}(k[G_v/K], k[G_v/K])$ and $k[S] = \mathrm{Hom}_{G_v}(k[G_v/K], k[\tilde{S}])$. This induces an action of $T^0(\mathcal{H}(G, K))$ on $T^0(k[S]) \cong k[S^\sigma]$, and then by inflation an action of $\mathcal{H}(G, K)^\sigma$ on $k[S^\sigma]$.

By the same mechanism, for $U := K^\sigma$ there is an induced action of $\mathcal{H}(H, U)$ on $k[\tilde{S}^\sigma/K^\sigma] = k[\tilde{S}^\sigma/U]$. We define $Z_{H,r}: \mathrm{Exc}(W_v, {}^L H) \rightarrow \mathfrak{Z}(H, U_r)$ similarly to $Z_{G,r}$.

Lemma 6.12. *Assume $K \subset G_v$ is a plain subgroup. Then $k[\tilde{S}^\sigma/U]$ is a $\mathcal{H}(G, K)^\sigma$ -direct summand of $k[S^\sigma]$, and for all $h \in \mathcal{H}(G, K)^\sigma$ we have*

$$\left(\text{the action of } h \text{ on } k[\tilde{S}^\sigma/U] \right) = \left(\text{the action of } \mathrm{Br}(h) \in \mathcal{H}(H, U) \text{ on } k[\tilde{S}^\sigma/U] \right).$$

Proof. See [TV16, equation (4.2.2)]. □

From §6.4.1 we have the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T^0 \mathrm{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G) \xrightarrow{Z_{G,r}} T^0 \mathfrak{Z}(G, K_r) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{End}_{T^0 \mathcal{H}_G}(T^0(\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D,\emptyset}; \mathbb{1})) \\ & \downarrow Z(\mathrm{Br}) & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{Exc}(W_v, {}^L H) \xrightarrow{Z_{H,r}} \mathfrak{Z}(H, U_r) & \longleftarrow & \mathrm{End}_{\mathcal{H}_H}(T^0(\mathrm{Sht}_{H,D,\emptyset}; \mathbb{1})) \end{array} \quad (6.9)$$

Here the right vertical map is the identity map on endomorphisms, with respect to the identification $T^0(\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D,\emptyset}; \mathbb{1}) \cong T^0(\mathrm{Sht}_{H,D,\emptyset}; \mathbb{1})$. Note that the surjectivity statement of Corollary 6.4, plus Lemma 6.5 and Lemma 6.7 giving compatibility of the respective actions with the Brauer homomorphism, are what guarantees that an endomorphism commuting with the $T^0(\mathcal{H}_G)$ -action also commutes with the \mathcal{H}_H -action.

Corollary 6.13. *For all $r \geq 1$, the action of $z \in T^0 \mathfrak{Z}(G, K_r)$ on $T^0(\text{Sht}_{G,D,\emptyset}; \mathbb{1})$ in (6.9) agrees with the action of $Z(\text{Br})(z)$ on $T^0(\text{Sht}_{H,D,\emptyset}; \mathbb{1})$ in (6.9) under the identification $T^0(\text{Sht}_{G,D,\emptyset}; \mathbb{1}) \cong T^0(\text{Sht}_{H,D,\emptyset}; \mathbb{1})$ from §3.4.5. In other words, the square in diagram (6.9) commutes.*

Proof. Apply Lemma 6.12 with $S := \text{Sht}_{G,D,\emptyset}$ and $\tilde{S} := \text{Sht}_{G,\infty v + \infty x_0, \emptyset} := \varprojlim_{j \geq 0} \text{Sht}_{G,(r+j)v + jx_0, \emptyset}$. Then $k[S]$ is identified with the functions on $\text{Sht}_{G,rv + \infty x_0, \emptyset}$, and Lemma 5.7 plus §3.4.5 identify $k[\tilde{S}^\sigma / K^\sigma]$ with the functions on $\text{Sht}_{H,rv + \infty x_0, \emptyset}$.

As compactly supported functions are dual to functions, the assertions for compactly supported functions then follow by duality. \square

Corollary 6.14. *For all $r \geq 1$, for all $\{V, x, \xi, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}\}$ as in §2.4, Br sends*

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{G,r}(S_{I, \text{Nm}^{(p^{-1})}(V), \text{Nm}^{(p^{-1})}(x), \text{Nm}^{(p^{-1})}(\xi), (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}})) &\in \mathfrak{Z}(G, K_r) \subset \mathcal{H}(G, K_r) \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{Br}} Z_{H,r}(S_{I, \text{Res}_{\text{BC}}(V), x, \xi, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}})) \in \mathfrak{Z}(H, U_r) \subset \mathcal{H}(H, U_r). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. The equality from §6.4.2 shows that

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{the image of} \\ \underbrace{S_{I, \text{Nm}^{(p^{-1})}(V), \text{Nm}^{(p^{-1})}(x), \text{Nm}^{(p^{-1})}(\xi), (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}})}_{\substack{\in T^0 \text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G) \\ \text{in } \text{End}_{\mathcal{H}_H}(T^0(\text{Sht}_{H,rv + \infty x_0, \emptyset}; \mathbb{1})) \\ \text{via (6.9)}}} \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{the image of} \\ \underbrace{S_{I, \text{Res}_{\text{BC}}(V), x, \xi, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}}_{\substack{\in \text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L H) \\ \text{in } \text{End}_{\mathcal{H}_H}(T^0(\text{Sht}_{H,rv + \infty x_0, \emptyset}; \mathbb{1})) \\ \text{via (6.9)}}} \end{array} \right). \quad (6.10)$$

On the other hand, Corollary 6.13 shows that the left hand side of (6.10) agrees with the image of

$\text{Br}(Z_{G,r}(S_{I, \text{Nm}^{(p^{-1})}(V), \text{Nm}^{(p^{-1})}(x), \text{Nm}^{(p^{-1})}(\xi), (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}})))$ via (6.9), for all $r \geq 1$. We conclude using that the map $\mathfrak{Z}(H, U_r) \hookrightarrow \text{End}_{\mathcal{H}_H}(T^*(\text{Sht}_{H,D,\emptyset}; \mathbb{1}))$ in (6.9) is injective, which follows from Remark 6.2. \square

6.4.4. Recall that in Definition 2.8 we have defined a map $\phi_{\text{BC}}: {}^L H \rightarrow {}^L G$ over k .

Corollary 6.15. *The following diagram commutes:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G) & \xrightarrow{\phi_{\text{BC}}^*} & \text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L H) \\ \downarrow Z_G & & \downarrow Z_H \\ \mathfrak{Z}(G) & \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{Z}_{\text{TV}}} & \mathfrak{Z}(H) \end{array} \quad (6.11)$$

Proof. The commutativity of the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G) & \xrightarrow{\Delta^p} & T^0 \text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G) \\ \downarrow Z_G & & \downarrow T^0(Z_G) \\ \mathfrak{Z}(G) & \xrightarrow{\Delta^p} & T^0 \mathfrak{Z}(G) \end{array}$$

implies that $Z(\text{Br}) \circ \Delta^p \circ Z_G = Z(\text{Br}) \circ T^0(Z_G) \circ \Delta^p$. By definition $\mathfrak{Z}_{\text{TV}} \circ Z_G$ is the linearization of $Z(\text{Br}) \circ \Delta^p \circ Z_G$, so it is also the linearization of $Z(\text{Br}) \circ T^0(Z_G) \circ \Delta^p$.

By Lemma 5.16, the Tate diagonal $\Delta^p: \text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G) \rightarrow T^0(\text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G))$ sends

$$S_{I, V, x, \xi, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} \xrightarrow{\Delta^p} S_{I, \text{Nm}(V), \text{Nm}(x), \text{Nm}(\xi), (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}. \quad (6.12)$$

It linearization therefore sends

$$S_{I,V,x,\xi,(\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} \mapsto S_{I,\mathrm{Nm}^{(p-1)}(V),\mathrm{Nm}^{(p-1)}(x),\mathrm{Nm}^{(p-1)}(\xi),(\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}$$

since this is a k -algebra homomorphism that agrees with (6.12) when (V, x, ξ) are defined over \mathbf{F}_p . Applying Corollary 6.14 with $r \rightarrow \infty$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} Z(\mathrm{Br}) \circ Z_G(S_{I,\mathrm{Nm}^{(p-1)}(V),\mathrm{Nm}^{(p-1)}(x),\mathrm{Nm}^{(p-1)}(\xi),(\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}) &= Z_H(S_{I,\mathrm{Res}_{\mathrm{BC}}(V),x,\xi,(\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}) \\ &= Z_H(\phi_{\mathrm{BC}}^*(S_{I,V,x,\xi,(\gamma_i)_{i \in I}})). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore the linearization of $Z(\mathrm{Br}) \circ T^0(Z_G) \circ \Delta^p$ agrees with $Z_H \circ \phi_{\mathrm{BC}}^*$. \square

Completion of the proof of Theorem 1.4. Let π be an irreducible representation of H_v and $\chi_\pi: \mathfrak{Z}(H) \rightarrow k$ the induced character. By the definition of the Genestier-Lafforgue parametrization, ρ_π corresponds to $\chi_\pi \circ Z_H$ via Proposition 2.4. Then (6.11) implies that $\chi_\pi \circ \mathfrak{Z}_{\mathrm{TV}} \circ Z_G = \chi_\pi \circ Z_H \circ \phi_{\mathrm{BC}}^*$ is associated to the L -parameter $\phi_{\mathrm{BC}} \circ \rho_\pi$. \square

6.5. The Treumann-Venkatesh Conjecture. In this subsection we will prove Theorem 1.2. We begin by formulating the Treumann-Venkatesh Conjecture precisely in this setting. (The original phrasing of [TV16] is in terms of a hypothetical Local Langlands correspondence which was not defined at the time for general groups.)

6.5.1. Assumptions. In this subsection the assumptions are as in §6.3, and we furthermore assume F_v is a local function field. We note, however, that the formulation of all the statements in §6.11 makes sense for any local field F_v of residue field $\ell \neq p$, with a suitable replacement for the Genestier-Lafforgue correspondence, and that all our arguments in this subsection apply if those statements are true for F_v .

6.5.2. Formulation of the Conjecture. Let Π be an irreducible admissible representation of G_v over k . Let Π^σ be the representation of G_v obtained by composing Π with $\sigma: G_v \rightarrow G_v$. We say that Π is σ -fixed if $\Pi \approx \Pi^\sigma$ as G_v -representations.

Lemma 6.16 ([TV16, Proposition 6.1]). *If Π is σ -fixed, then the G_v -action on Π extends uniquely to an action of $G_v \rtimes \langle \sigma \rangle$.*

Using Lemma 6.16 we can form the Tate cohomology groups $T^0(\Pi)$ and $T^1(\Pi)$ with respect to the σ -action, which are then representations of H_v . Treumann-Venkatesh conjecture that they are in fact admissible representations of H_v , but we do not prove or use this.

Definition 6.17 (Linkage). An irreducible admissible representation π of H_v is *linked* with an irreducible admissible representation Π of G_v if $\pi^{(p)}$ appears in $T^0(\Pi)$ or $T^1(\Pi)$, where $\pi^{(p)}$ is the Frobenius twist

$$\pi^{(p)} := \pi \otimes_{k, \mathrm{Frob}} k.$$

Conjecture 6.18 ([TV16, Conjecture 6.3]). *If π is linked to Π , then π base changes to Π .*

Example 6.19. The need for the Frobenius twist can be seen in a simple example. Suppose $G = H^p$ and σ acts by cyclic permutation. Then G^σ is the diagonal copy of H . In this case a representation π of H_v should transfer to $\pi^{\boxtimes p}$ of G_v . And indeed,

$$T^0(\pi^{\boxtimes p}) = \frac{\ker(1 - \sigma \mid \pi^{\boxtimes p})}{N \cdot \pi^{\boxtimes p}} \cong \pi^{(p)}.$$

Remark 6.20. Conjecture 6.18 is highly non-trivial even for groups such as GL_n where the full Local Langlands correspondence, hence in particular existence of cyclic base change, is already known. In fact, the main result of [Ron16] is a special case of the conjecture, for depth-zero supercuspidal representations of GL_n compactly induced from cuspidal Deligne-Lusztig representations. Despite the very explicit nature of the Local Langlands Correspondence for such representations, the proof in *loc. cit.* involves rather hefty calculations, which were not amenable to generalization.

Our proof of Conjecture 6.18 (when p is odd and good for \widehat{G}) is conceptual and applies to all representations, without using any explicit models such as models for supercuspidal representations as compact inductions. Furthermore, the unramified and tamely ramified base change are handled completely differently in [Ron16], whereas our proof will be completely uniform in the field extension, the reductive group, and the irreducible representation.

Theorem 6.21. *Assume p is an odd good prime for \widehat{G} . Let Π be an irreducible admissible representation of G_v and let*

$$\chi_{\Pi^{(p)}} : \mathrm{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G) \rightarrow k$$

be the associated character of $\Pi^{(p)}$. Form $T^(\Pi) := T^*(\langle \sigma \rangle, \Pi)$, viewed as a smooth H_v -representation. Then for any irreducible character $\chi : \mathrm{Exc}(W_v, {}^L H) \rightarrow k$ appearing in the action on $T^*(\Pi)$ via $Z_H : \mathrm{Exc}(W_v, {}^L H) \rightarrow \mathfrak{Z}(H)$, the composite character*

$$\mathrm{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G) \xrightarrow{\phi_{\mathrm{bc}}^*} \mathrm{Exc}(W_v, {}^L H) \xrightarrow{\chi} k$$

agrees with $\chi_{\Pi^{(p)}}$.

It is clear that Theorem 6.21 implies Theorem 1.2.

Proof. Let Π be a representation of G_v . Then $\mathfrak{Z}(G)$ acts G_v -equivariantly on Π , inducing an H_v -equivariant action of $\mathfrak{Z}(G)^\sigma$ on $T^*(\Pi)$. In particular, as Z_G maps $\mathrm{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G)^\sigma \subset \mathrm{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G)$ into $\mathfrak{Z}(G)^\sigma$, we get an H_v -equivariant action of $\mathrm{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G)^\sigma$ on $T^*(\Pi)$.

By Lemma 6.6, K_r is plain as soon as $r \geq 1$. Taking the (filtered) colimit over r in Lemma 6.7 with $K = K_r$, we find that for all $S \in \mathrm{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G)^\sigma$, we have

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{the action on } T^*(\Pi) \text{ of} \\ Z_G(S) \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{the action on } T^*(\Pi) \text{ of} \\ \mathrm{Br}(Z_G(S)) \end{array} \right).$$

In other words, the diagram below commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{Z}(G)^\sigma & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{End}_{H_v}(T^*\Pi) \\ \downarrow Z(\mathrm{Br}) & & \downarrow \sim \\ \mathfrak{Z}(H) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{End}_{H_v}(T^*\Pi) \end{array} \quad (6.13)$$

On the other hand, taking the inverse limit over r in Corollary 6.14 yields that

$$\mathrm{Br}(Z_G(S_{I, \mathrm{Nm}^{(p-1)}(V), \mathrm{Nm}^{(p-1)}(x), \mathrm{Nm}^{(p-1)}(\xi), (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}))) = Z_H(S_{I, \mathrm{Res}_{\mathrm{BC}}(V), x, \xi, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}})) \quad (6.14)$$

for all $V \in \mathrm{Rep}_k(({}^L G)^I)$.

Combining (6.13) and (6.14) shows that

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{the action on } T^*(\Pi) \text{ of} \\ Z_G(S_{I, \mathrm{Nm}^{(p-1)}(V), \mathrm{Nm}^{(p-1)}(x), \mathrm{Nm}^{(p-1)}(\xi), (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}})) \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{the action on } T^*(\Pi) \text{ of} \\ Z_H(S_{I, \mathrm{Res}_{\mathrm{BC}}(V), x, \xi, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}})) \end{array} \right) \quad (6.15)$$

for all $V \in \mathrm{Rep}_k(({}^L G)^I)$.

From now on, assume Π is an irreducible (smooth) representation of G_v . Then $\mathrm{End}_{G_v}(\Pi) \cong k$ (by Schur's Lemma applied to the Hecke action on the invariants of Π for every compact

open subgroup of G_v). The L -parameter attached to Π corresponds under Proposition 2.4 to the character

$$\chi_\Pi: \text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G) \twoheadrightarrow \text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G) \xrightarrow{Z_G} \mathfrak{Z}(G) \rightarrow \text{End}_{G_v}(\Pi) \cong k.$$

This induces

$$T^0 \chi_\Pi: T^0 \text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G) \rightarrow T^0 \text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G) \xrightarrow{T^0 Z_G} T^0 \mathfrak{Z}(G) \rightarrow T^0 \text{End}_{G_v}(\Pi) \cong k.$$

The action of $T^0 \text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G)$ on $T^*(\Pi)$ is through $T^0 \chi_\Pi$ composed with the natural map $\iota: T^0 \text{End}_{G_v}(\Pi) \rightarrow \text{End}_{H_v}(T^*\Pi)$.

We also consider the homomorphism

$$\chi_{T^*\Pi}: \text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L H) \xrightarrow{Z_H} \mathfrak{Z}(H) \rightarrow \text{End}_{H_v}(T^*\Pi).$$

Then (6.15) implies that for all $V \in \text{Rep}_k(({}^L G)^I)$, we have

$$\iota \circ T^0 \chi_\Pi(S_{I, \text{Nm}^{(p-1)}(V), \text{Nm}^{(p-1)}(x), \text{Nm}^{(p-1)}(\xi), (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}) = \chi_{T^*\Pi}(S_{I, \text{ResBC}(V), x, \xi, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}). \quad (6.16)$$

Note that the fact that the right hand side of (6.16) lies in k is already non-obvious. In particular, (6.16) implies that for any irreducible subquotient π of $T^*\Pi$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_\pi(S_{I, \text{ResBC}(V), x, \xi, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}) &= \chi_{T^*\Pi}(S_{I, \text{ResBC}(V), x, \xi, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}) \\ &= (T^0 \chi_\Pi)(S_{I, \text{Nm}^{(p-1)}(V), \text{Nm}^{(p-1)}(x), \text{Nm}^{(p-1)}(\xi), (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}) \\ &= \chi_\Pi(S_{I, \text{Nm}^{(p-1)}(V), \text{Nm}^{(p-1)}(x), \text{Nm}^{(p-1)}(\xi), (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}). \end{aligned} \quad (6.17)$$

The character $\chi_{\Pi^{(p)}}$ giving the k -linearized action of $\text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G)$ on $\Pi^{(p)} := \Pi \otimes_{k, \text{Frob}_p} k$ satisfies

$$\chi_{\Pi^{(p)}}(S_{I, \text{Nm}(V), \text{Nm}(x), \text{Nm}(\xi), (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}) = \chi_\Pi(S_{I, \text{Nm}^{(p-1)}(V), \text{Nm}^{(p-1)}(x), \text{Nm}^{(p-1)}(\xi), (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}})^p. \quad (6.18)$$

Definition 6.22. Similarly to Definition 5.19, let $\text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G)' \subset \text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G)$ be the k -subalgebra generated by $N \cdot \text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G)$ and all elements of the form $\text{Nm}(S_{I, V, x, \xi, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}) = S_{I, \text{Nm}(V), \text{Nm}(x), \text{Nm}(\xi), (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}$.

Then the combination of (6.17) and (6.18) tells us that the action of $\text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G)'$ on $\Pi^{(p)}$ via $\text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G)' \rightarrow \text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G) \xrightarrow{Z_G} \mathfrak{Z}(G)$ is given by the character $\chi'_{\Pi^{(p)}}$ that sends

$$S_{I, \text{Nm}(V), \text{Nm}(x), \text{Nm}(\xi), (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} \mapsto \chi_\pi(S_{I, \text{ResBC}(V), x, \xi, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}})^p. \quad (6.19)$$

and (using Theorem 5.11(ii)) $N \cdot S \mapsto 0$ for any $S \in \text{Exc}(\Gamma, {}^L G)$. By Lemma 5.15, the unique extension of this character to $\text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G)$ is (using Lemma 5.16)

$$\begin{aligned} S_{I, V, x, \xi, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}} &\mapsto \chi'_{\Pi^{(p)}}(S_{I, \text{Nm}(V), \text{Nm}(x), \text{Nm}(\xi), (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}})^{1/p} \\ [(6.19) \implies] &= \chi_\pi(S_{I, \text{ResBC}(V), x, \xi, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}) \\ &= \chi_\pi \circ \phi_{\text{BC}}^*(S_{I, V, x, \xi, (\gamma_i)_{i \in I}}). \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, since $\chi_{\Pi^{(p)}}$ is tautologically an extension of $\chi'_{\Pi^{(p)}}$ to $\text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G)$, it must be the case that $\chi_{\Pi^{(p)}} = \chi_\pi \circ \phi_{\text{BC}}^*$ as characters of $\text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G)$ for any irreducible subquotient π of $T^*(\Pi)$. □

6.6. Local mod p cyclic base change. In this subsection, we will prove Theorem 1.1. Assumptions are as in §6.5. We note, however, that the formulation of all the statements in §6.11 makes sense for any local field F_v of residue field $\ell \neq p$, with a suitable replacement for the Genestier-Lafforgue correspondence, and that all our arguments in this subsection apply if those statements are true for F_v .

6.6.1. *Formulation of local base change.* We begin by formulating a precise notion of local base change.

Definition 6.23. Let π be an irreducible admissible representation of H_v over k , and Π be an irreducible admissible representation of G_v over k . We say that π *base changes to* Π if $\rho_\Pi \cong \phi_{\text{BC}} \circ \rho_\pi \in H^1(W_v, \widehat{G}(k))$.

This definition is an approximation to the notion of base change for L -packets. An L -packet for H_v should be said to base change to an L -packet for G_v if the corresponding L -parameters are related by ϕ_{BC} . A more refined version of Definition 6.23 would declare π to base change to Π if the L -packet of π base changes to the L -packet of Π , but we lack a definition of L -packets for general groups and representations; therefore, we use the fibers of the Genestier-Lafforgue correspondence as a substitute for L -packets.

6.6.2. *Finiteness conditions on Hecke algebras.* We will use the following recent result of Dat-Helm-Kurinczuk-Moss. We are keeping the running assumption that p differs from the residue characteristic of F_v .

Theorem 6.24 ([DHKM]). *For every $x \in \mathcal{B}(G/F_v)$ and every $r \geq 0$, and $K_r := G(F_v)_{x,r}$, the Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}(G, K_r)$ is finite over its center $\mathfrak{Z}(G, K_r)$, which is itself a finitely generated algebra over k .*

Remark 6.25. The paper [DHKM] proves a much stronger result, where coefficients are allowed to be an arbitrary \mathbf{Z}_p -algebra. The analogous result with coefficients in a characteristic zero field is an old result of Bernstein. The case where p is banal for G was known to experts to follow in a similar manner from work of Vignéras, although it is not explicitly written down in the literature.

6.6.3. *Existence of local base change.* Fix $x \in \mathcal{B}(H/F_v)$, and let $K_r := G(F_v)_{x,r}$ and $U_r := K_r^\sigma$. We prove the following theorem, which in particular implies Theorem 1.1.

Theorem 6.26. *Suppose p is an odd good prime for \widehat{G} . Let π be an irreducible representation of H_v over k , having non-zero U_r -fixed vectors, with L -parameter $\rho_\pi \in H^1(W_v, \widehat{H}(k))$. Then there is an irreducible representation Π of G_v over k , having non-zero K_r -fixed vectors, such that $\rho_\Pi \cong \phi_{\text{BC}} \circ \rho_\pi$.*

Proof. If $r = 0$ then the result is classical, so we assume $r > 0$. Then U_r, K_r have prime-to- p pro-order so the theory of the Bernstein center applies. Recall that the functor $\Pi \mapsto \Pi^{K_r}$ induces a bijection between irreducible admissible G_v -representations with non-zero K_r -invariants and irreducible $\mathcal{H}(G_v, K_r)$ -modules. It therefore suffices to construct an irreducible representation of $\mathcal{H}(G_v, K_r)$ whose induced character of $\text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G)$ is $\chi_\pi \circ \phi_{\text{BC}}^*$, where $\chi_\pi: \text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L H) \rightarrow k$ is the character of $\text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L H)$ corresponding to π .

By hypothesis, we have a non-zero algebra homomorphism $\mathcal{H}(H, U_r) \rightarrow \text{End}(\pi^{U_r})$, which has the property that the composite homomorphism

$$\text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L H) \xrightarrow{Z_{H,r}} \mathfrak{Z}(H, U_r) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(H, U_r) \rightarrow \text{End}_k(\pi^{U_r})$$

has kernel the maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m}_\pi = \ker(\chi_\pi) \subset \text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L H)$. The Brauer homomorphism $\text{Br}: \mathcal{H}(G, K_r)^\sigma \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(H, U_r)$ fits into a commutative diagram¹³

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L H) & \xrightarrow{Z_{H,r}} & \mathfrak{Z}(H, U_r) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{H}(H, U_r) & \longrightarrow & \text{End}_k(\pi^{U_r}) \\
& & & & \uparrow \text{Br} & & \\
\text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G)' & \xrightarrow{Z_{G,r}} & \mathfrak{Z}(G, K_r)^\sigma & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{H}(G, K_r)^\sigma & & \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
\text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G) & \xrightarrow{Z_{G,r}} & \mathfrak{Z}(G, K_r) & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{H}(G, K_r) & &
\end{array}$$

where $\text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G)' \subset \text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G)^\sigma$ is as in Definition 6.22. Let $\mathfrak{m}'_\pi \subset \text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G)'$ be the kernel of the map $\text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G)' \rightarrow \text{End}_k(\pi^{U_r})$ obtained by tracing through the diagram above. We claim that \mathfrak{m}'_π is a maximal ideal. First of all, we observe that the map $\text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G)' \rightarrow \text{End}_k(\pi^{U_r})$ lands in the subring of scalars $k \subset \text{End}_k(\pi^{U_r})$, since by Corollary 6.14 the action of $\text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G)'$ on $\text{End}_k(\pi^{U_r})$ factors through the action of $\text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L H)$, which is through χ_π . On the other hand, since all maps in the diagram are maps of k -algebras, $\text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G)'$ must surject onto the full ring of scalars $k \subset \text{End}_k(\pi^{U_r})$.

Note that $\text{Br}: \mathcal{H}(G, K_r)^\sigma \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(H, U_r)$ vanishes on $N \cdot \mathcal{H}(G, K_r) \subset \mathcal{H}(G, K_r)^\sigma$. By the commutativity of the bottom part of the diagram, the composition from $\text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G)'$ to $\mathcal{H}(H, U_r)$ therefore vanishes on $N \cdot \text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G) \subset \text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G)'$. Therefore we may apply Lemma 5.15 to see that the homomorphism $\chi'_\pi: \text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G)' \rightarrow k$ corresponding to \mathfrak{m}'_π has a *unique* extension to a character $\text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G) \rightarrow k$. Since Corollary 6.14 shows that $\chi_\pi \circ \phi_{\text{BC}}^*$ is such an extension, its kernel must be the unique maximal ideal of $\text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G)$ lying over \mathfrak{m}'_π .

The preceding paragraph implies that the localization of $\mathcal{H}(G, K_r)^\sigma$ at \mathfrak{m}'_π is non-zero, since the character χ'_π factors through this localization. Since the action of $\text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G)'$ on $\mathcal{H}(G, K_r)^\sigma$ factors through the action of $\mathfrak{Z}(G, K_r)^\sigma$, there exists a maximal ideal \mathfrak{n}_π of $\mathfrak{Z}(G, K_r)$ lying over \mathfrak{m}'_π at which $\mathcal{H}(G, K_r)$ is supported. Since the pullback of \mathfrak{n}_π to $\text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G)$ contains \mathfrak{m}'_π , it must equal $\ker(\chi_\pi \circ \phi_{\text{BC}}^*)$ by the preceding paragraph.

By Theorem 6.24 and the Artin-Tate Lemma, $\mathfrak{Z}(G, K_r)$ is finite over $\mathfrak{Z}(G, K_r)^\sigma$ and then $\mathcal{H}(G, K_r)$ is finite over $\mathfrak{Z}(G, K_r)^\sigma$. So Nakayama's Lemma implies that the left $\mathcal{H}(G, K_r)$ -module quotient $\mathcal{H}(G, K_r)/\mathcal{H}(G, K_r)\mathfrak{n}_\pi$ is finite-dimensional and non-zero. By design, the only maximal ideal in its support over $\text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G)$ is $\ker(\chi_\pi \circ \phi_{\text{BC}}^*)$, so there is an irreducible $\mathcal{H}(G, K_r)$ -subquotient Ξ of $\mathcal{H}(G, K_r)/\mathcal{H}(G, K_r)\mathfrak{n}_\pi$ on which $\text{Exc}(W_v, {}^L G)$ acts through $\chi_\pi \circ \phi_{\text{BC}}^*$, as was to be showed. \square

Remark 6.27 (Depth estimates). For applications it is useful to have control of the *depth* of the base change. The proof of Theorem 6.26 implies an estimate on the depth, which we now spell out. Recall from [MP96] that the *depth* of an irreducible representation Π of G_v is the minimal r such that for some $x \in \mathcal{B}(G/F_v)$, $\Pi^{G(F_v)_{x,r+}} \neq 0$. Let us emphasize that the definition of the Moy-Prasad filtration $\{G(F_v)_{x,r}\}$ is normalized so that F_v^\times has value group \mathbf{Z} .

Let π be an irreducible representation of H of depth r , and let $x \in \mathcal{B}(H/F_v)$ such that $\pi^{H(F_v)_{x,r+}} \neq 0$. First assume that E_v/F_v is *unramified*. Then $\mathcal{B}(H/F_v) = \mathcal{B}(G/F_v)^{\text{Gal}(E_v/F_v)}$,

¹³Since we are not assuming here that x is a special vertex, we cannot invoke Corollary 6.4 to say that Br is surjective, so it may not induce a map of centers.

and we have $H(F_v)_{x,r+} = G(F_v)_{x,r+}^{\text{Gal}(E_v/F_v)}$ [KP23, §9]. The proof of Theorem 6.26 shows that there exists a local base change Π of π such that $\Pi^{G(F_v)_{x,r+}} \neq 0$, so that $\text{depth}(\Pi) \leq \text{depth}(\pi)$. (The proof does not use Corollary 6.4 or the Treumann-Venkatesh homomorphism.)

Next suppose E_v/F_v is *tamely ramified*. By [Pra20] we still have $\mathcal{B}(H/F_v) = \mathcal{B}(G/F_v)^{\text{Gal}(E_v/F_v)}$, and by [KP23, Proposition 12.9.2] we have $(G(F_v)_{x,r+})^{\text{Gal}(E_v/F_v)} = H(F_v)_{x,r+}$ for all $r \geq 0$. Hence in this case, the proof of Theorem 6.26 shows that there exists a local base change Π of π such that $\Pi^{G(F_v)_{x,r+}} \neq 0$, so that $\text{depth}(\Pi) \leq \text{depth}(\pi)$. Let us caution, however, that if we regard $x \in \mathcal{B}(H/E_v)$ instead of $\mathcal{B}(G/F_v)$ and Π as a representation of $H(E_v)$ instead of $G(F_v)$, then it is natural to define the Moy-Prasad filtration $H(E_v)_{x,r}$ so that E_v^\times has value group \mathbf{Z} , for which $H(E_v)_{x,pr} = G(F_v)_{x,r}$. Hence, in this normalization our estimate would instead be “ $\text{depth}(\Pi) \leq p \cdot \text{depth}(\pi)$ ”.

In both cases, the inequalities we obtain are expected to be optimal [AL10].

APPENDIX A. THE BASE CHANGE FUNCTOR REALIZES LANGLANDS FUNCTORIALITY BY TONY FENG AND GUS LONERGAN

In this section we prove Theorem 4.20.

First we recall some general properties of Smith theory for *schemes*.

A.1. Recollections on Smith theory for schemes. The Tate category for schemes enjoys a robust 6-functor formalism (observed in the topological case in [Tre19, §4.3], and proved for schemes in [RW22, §2.3]). Let us recall the statements for later use. Let $f: Y \rightarrow S$ be a σ -equivariant morphism of varieties with admissible σ -action, over a field of characteristic $\ell \neq p$. Let Λ be a p -adic ring of coefficients; we are most interested in $\Lambda \in \{W(k), k\}$.

- The pullback functor $f^*: D_c^b(S^\sigma; \Lambda[\sigma]) \rightarrow D_c^b(Y^\sigma; \Lambda[\sigma])$ descends to

$$f^*: \text{Perf}(S^\sigma; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda) \rightarrow \text{Perf}(Y^\sigma; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda).$$

The proper pushforward $Rf_!: D_c^b(Y^\sigma; \Lambda[\sigma]) \rightarrow D_c^b(S^\sigma; \Lambda[\sigma])$ descends to

$$Rf_!: \text{Perf}(Y^\sigma; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda) \rightarrow \text{Perf}(S^\sigma; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda).$$

- As Verdier duality $\mathbb{D}: D_{c,\sigma}^b(Y^\sigma; \Lambda) \rightarrow D_{c,\sigma}^b(Y^\sigma; \Lambda)$ preserves $\text{Perf}(Y^\sigma; \Lambda[\sigma])$, it descends to the Tate category to define

$$\mathbb{D}: \text{Perf}(Y^\sigma; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda) \rightarrow \text{Perf}(Y^\sigma; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda).$$

Using this, we may define the operations

$$f^! := \mathbb{D} \circ f^* \circ \mathbb{D}: \text{Perf}(S^\sigma; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda) \rightarrow \text{Perf}(Y^\sigma; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda)$$

and

$$Rf_* := \mathbb{D} \circ f_! \circ \mathbb{D}: \text{Perf}(Y^\sigma; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda) \rightarrow \text{Perf}(S^\sigma; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda).$$

We now list some properties which could be remembered under the slogan, “the Smith operation commutes with all operations” (cf. [Tre19, §4.4]).

A.1.1. Compatibility with pullback. If f satisfies the assumptions above, then the following diagrams commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} D_{c,\sigma}^b(Y; \Lambda) & \xleftarrow{f^*} & D_{c,\sigma}^b(S; \Lambda) \\ \downarrow \text{Psm} & & \downarrow \text{Psm} \\ \text{Perf}(Y^\sigma; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda) & \xleftarrow{f^*} & \text{Perf}(S^\sigma; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda) \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} D_{c,\sigma}^b(Y; \Lambda) & \xleftarrow{f^!} & D_{c,\sigma}^b(S; \Lambda) \\ \downarrow \text{Psm} & & \downarrow \text{Psm} \\ \text{Perf}(Y^\sigma; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda) & \xleftarrow{f^!} & \text{Perf}(S^\sigma; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda) \end{array}$$

The proof for the first square is formal; for the second it follows immediately from the first plus [RW22, Lemma 3.5], whose proof is the same as that for Lemma 3.8.

A.1.2. *Compatibility with pushforward.* If f satisfies the assumptions above, then the following diagrams commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} D_{c,\sigma}^b(Y; \Lambda) & \xrightarrow{Rf_*} & D_{c,\sigma}^b(S; \Lambda) \\ \downarrow \text{Psm} & & \downarrow \text{Psm} \\ \text{Perf}(Y^\sigma; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda) & \xrightarrow{Rf_*} & \text{Perf}(S^\sigma; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda) \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} D_{c,\sigma}^b(Y; \Lambda) & \xrightarrow{Rf_!} & D_{c,\sigma}^b(S; \Lambda) \\ \downarrow \text{Psm} & & \downarrow \text{Psm} \\ \text{Perf}(Y^\sigma; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda) & \xrightarrow{Rf_!} & \text{Perf}(S^\sigma; \mathcal{T}_\Lambda) \end{array}$$

The proof for the second diagram is the same as that of Proposition 3.12. Then the commutativity of the first diagram follows by applying Verdier duality and using Lemma 3.8.

A.2. **Setup for the proof of Theorem 4.20.** We keep the setup of §4.6.1: H is any reductive group over a separably closed field \mathbf{F} of characteristic $\neq p$, and $G = H^p$. We let σ act on G by cyclic rotation, sending the i th factor to the $(i+1) \pmod{p}$ factor.

A.3. **Proof of additivity.** We first prove that BC is additive, i.e., we exhibit a natural isomorphism $\text{BC}(\mathcal{F} \oplus \mathcal{F}') \cong \text{BC}(\mathcal{F}) \oplus \text{BC}(\mathcal{F}')$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Nm}(\mathcal{F} \oplus \mathcal{F}') &= (\mathcal{F} \oplus \mathcal{F}') * (\sigma \mathcal{F} \oplus \sigma \mathcal{F}') * \dots * (\sigma^{p-1} \mathcal{F} \oplus \sigma^{p-1} \mathcal{F}') \\ &\cong \text{Nm}(\mathcal{F}) \oplus \text{Nm}(\mathcal{F}') \oplus (\text{direct sum of free } \sigma\text{-orbits}). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the restrictions of $\text{Nm}(\mathcal{F} \oplus \mathcal{F}')$ and $\text{Nm}(\mathcal{F}) \oplus \text{Nm}(\mathcal{F}')$ to Y^σ differ by a perfect complex of $\mathbb{O}[\sigma]$ -modules, and hence project to isomorphic objects in the Tate category $\text{Perf}(Y^\sigma; \mathcal{T}_\mathbb{O})$. This shows that $\text{Psm} \circ \text{Nm}$ is additive. Since the lifting functor L is also additive, diagram (4.7) shows that $\text{BC}^{(p)} \circ \mathbb{F}$ is additive. Since \mathbb{F} is essentially surjective as our assumptions imply that all parity sheaves exist, $\text{BC}^{(p)}$ is additive. Finally, Frob_p^{-1} is an equivalence so also additive, so BC is additive. \square

A.4. **Reduction to the case of a torus.** Fix a regular σ -equivariant cocharacter $\kappa: \mathbf{G}_m \rightarrow H$. Its centralizer in G is a maximal torus $T \subset G$, such that $T_H := T \cap H$ is a maximal torus of H . We recall the following statements relating the restriction functor $\text{Rep}(\widehat{H}) \rightarrow \text{Rep}(\widehat{T}_H)$ with the *hyperbolic localization* functor under the Geometric Satake equivalence.

The fixed points of \mathbf{G}_m acting by left translation on Gr_G via κ are the t^ν for $\nu \in X_*(T)$. The attracting locus to t^ν is the semi-infinite orbit S_ν . These semi-infinite orbits form a stratification of Gr_G . Let $i_\nu: S_\nu \rightarrow \text{Gr}_G$ be the inclusion (a locally closed embedding of ind-schemes) and $p_\nu: S_\nu \rightarrow t^\nu$, viewed as a point of Gr_T . The hyperbolic localization functor (for G) is the functor

$$\text{CT}_G = \bigoplus_{\nu \in X_*(T)} R p_{\nu!} i_\nu^*: D_c^b(\text{Gr}_G)^{\mathbf{G}_m\text{-mon}} \rightarrow D_c^b(\text{Gr}_T)^{\mathbf{G}_m\text{-mon}}$$

where the superscript $\mathbf{G}_m\text{-mon}$ means monodromic for the \mathbf{G}_m -action via κ (i.e., the full subcategory spanned by objects pulled back from the \mathbf{G}_m -equivariant derived category).

Denote by $[\text{deg}_G]$ the function $X_*(T) \xrightarrow{\langle 2\rho_G, - \rangle} \mathbf{Z}$, and similarly for H . Set

$$\text{CT}_G[\text{deg}_G] := \bigoplus_{\nu \in X_*(T)} R p_{\nu!} i_\nu^*[\text{deg}_G(\nu)]$$

and $\mathrm{CT}_H[\mathrm{deg}_H]$ similarly. Then $\mathrm{CT}_G[\mathrm{deg}_G]$ and $\mathrm{CT}_H[\mathrm{deg}_H]$ are t-exact and under the Geometric Satake equivalence, they are intertwined with restriction along $\widehat{T} \rightarrow \widehat{G}$ and $\widehat{T}_H \rightarrow \widehat{H}$, respectively:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
P_{L+G}(\mathrm{Gr}_G; \Lambda) & \xrightarrow[\mathrm{Geom. Sat.}]{\sim} & \mathrm{Rep}_\Lambda(\widehat{G}) & & P_{L+G}(\mathrm{Gr}_H; \Lambda) & \xrightarrow[\mathrm{Geom. Sat.}]{\sim} & \mathrm{Rep}_\Lambda(\widehat{H}) \\
\downarrow \mathrm{CT}_G[\mathrm{deg}_G] & & \downarrow \mathrm{Res}_{\widehat{T}}^{\widehat{G}} & & \downarrow \mathrm{CT}_H[\mathrm{deg}_H] & & \downarrow \mathrm{Res}_{\widehat{T}_H}^{\widehat{H}} \\
P_{L+T}(\mathrm{Gr}_T; \Lambda) & \xrightarrow[\mathrm{Geom. Sat.}]{\sim} & \mathrm{Rep}_\Lambda(\widehat{T}) & & P_{L+T}(\mathrm{Gr}_{T_H}; \Lambda) & \xrightarrow[\mathrm{Geom. Sat.}]{\sim} & \mathrm{Rep}_\Lambda(\widehat{T}_H)
\end{array} \tag{A.1}$$

(Here CT is defined because equivariance implies monodromicity.)

Remark A.1. In the stated generality – with the scheme-theoretic Gr_G in equal characteristic, and the coefficients being modular étale sheaves – the commutative diagram (A.1) is perhaps not completely documented in the literature. It does appear for general coefficients on the complex affine Grassmannian [BR18, p.66] and the B_{dR}^+ -affine Grassmannian (in arbitrary characteristic) [FS, p.233]. The proofs in either case are essentially the same – the commutativity of the diagram is baked into the step of identifying the Tannakian group \widehat{G} – and they carry over essentially verbatim to our setting.

The functor $\mathrm{CT}_H[\mathrm{deg}_H]$ induces

$$D_{c,\sigma}^b(\mathrm{Gr}_H)^{\mathbf{G}_m\text{-mon}} \rightarrow D_{c,\sigma}^b(\mathrm{Gr}_{T_H})^{\mathbf{G}_m\text{-mon}}$$

Since $*/!$ -restriction and $*/!$ -pushforward all commute with Psm by §A.1, the Constant Term functor commutes with Psm in the sense of the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
D_{c,L+G \times \sigma}^b(\mathrm{Gr}_G; \mathbb{O}) & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Psm}} & \mathrm{Perf}_{(L+H)}(\mathrm{Gr}_H; \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{O}}) \\
\downarrow \mathrm{CT}_G[\mathrm{deg}_G] & & \downarrow \mathrm{CT}_H[\mathrm{deg}_H] \\
D_{c,L+G \times \sigma}^b(\mathrm{Gr}_T; \mathbb{O}) & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Psm}} & \mathrm{Perf}_{(L+H)}(\mathrm{Gr}_{T_H}; \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{O}})
\end{array} \tag{A.2}$$

and the same holds with the shifts by deg_H and deg_G , thanks to the parity calculations in §4.6.3.

Lemma A.2. *Consider the cube*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
& & \mathrm{Tilt}_k(\widehat{G}) & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Res}_{\mathrm{BC}}} & \mathrm{Tilt}_k(\widehat{H}) \\
& \nearrow & \downarrow \mathrm{Res}_{\widehat{T}}^{\widehat{G}} & & \downarrow \mathrm{Res}_{\widehat{T}_H}^{\widehat{H}} \\
\mathrm{Parity}_{L+G}^0(\mathrm{Gr}_G; k) & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{BC}} & \mathrm{Parity}_{L+H}^0(\mathrm{Gr}_H; k) & & \\
\downarrow \mathrm{CT}_G[\mathrm{deg}_G] & & \downarrow \mathrm{Res}_{\mathrm{BC}} & & \downarrow \mathrm{CT}_H[\mathrm{deg}_H] \\
& \nearrow & \mathrm{Tilt}_k(\widehat{T}) & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Res}_{\mathrm{BC}}} & \mathrm{Tilt}_k(\widehat{T}_H) \\
\mathrm{Parity}_{L+T}^0(\mathrm{Gr}_T; k) & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{BC}} & \mathrm{Parity}_{L+T_H}^0(\mathrm{Gr}_{T_H}; k) & &
\end{array} \tag{A.3}$$

where all diagonal arrows are the Geometric Satake equivalence (using Theorem 4.8). The back, front, left, and right faces commute.

Proof. The back face obviously commutes. The left and right faces commute by (A.1). It remains to analyze the front square.

Consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
\text{Parity}_{L+G}^0(\text{Gr}_G; \mathbb{O}) & \xrightarrow{\text{Nm}} & \text{Parity}_{L+G \times \sigma}^0(\text{Gr}_G; \mathbb{O}) & \xrightarrow{\text{Psm}} & \text{Parity}_{(L+H)}(\text{Gr}_H; \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{O}}) & \xrightarrow{L} & \text{Parity}_{L+H}^0(\text{Gr}_H; k) \\
\downarrow \text{CT}_G[\text{deg}_G] & & \downarrow \text{CT}_G[\text{deg}_G] & & \downarrow \text{CT}_H[\text{deg}_H] & & \downarrow \text{CT}_H[\text{deg}_H] \\
\text{Parity}_{L+T}^0(\text{Gr}_T; \mathbb{O}) & \xrightarrow{\text{Nm}} & \text{Parity}_{L+T \times \sigma}^0(\text{Gr}_T; \mathbb{O}) & \xrightarrow{\text{Psm}} & \text{Parity}_{(L+T_H)}(\text{Gr}_{T_H}; \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{O}}) & \xrightarrow{L} & \text{Parity}_{L+T_H}^0(\text{Gr}_{T_H}; k)
\end{array} \tag{A.4}$$

The left square commutes because $\text{CT}_G[\text{deg } G]$ is symmetric monoidal. The middle square commutes because Psm is compatible with $*$ -pullback and $!$ -pushforward, as explained in §A.1. We claim that the right square commutes. To see this, we consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
& & \mathbb{F} & & \\
& \searrow & & \swarrow & \\
\text{Parity}_{L+H \times \sigma}^0(\text{Gr}_H; \mathbb{O}) & \xrightarrow{\mathbb{T}^* \epsilon^*} & \text{Parity}_{(L+H)}(\text{Gr}_H; \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{O}}) & \xrightarrow{L} & \text{Parity}_{L+H}^0(\text{Gr}_H; k) \\
\downarrow \text{CT}_H[\text{deg}_H] & & \downarrow \text{CT}_H[\text{deg}_H] & & \downarrow \text{CT}_H[\text{deg}_H] \\
\text{Parity}_{L+H \times \sigma}^0(\text{Gr}_{T_H}; \mathbb{O}) & \xrightarrow{\mathbb{T}^* \epsilon^*} & \text{Parity}_{(L+T_H)}(\text{Gr}_{T_H}; \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{O}}) & \xrightarrow{L} & \text{Parity}_{L+T_H}^0(\text{Gr}_{T_H}; k) \\
& \swarrow & & \searrow & \\
& & \mathbb{F} & &
\end{array} \tag{A.5}$$

The upper and lower caps commute by (4.3). Then it is immediate from the definition of the modular reduction functor \mathbb{F} that the outer square commutes. In the left square, the vertical arrows are essentially surjective since all (Tate-)parity sheaves exist for all strata. The maps on morphisms are given by (4.2). Hence the outer commutative diagram induces the right one.

We have now established that the outer rectangle in (A.4) commutes. Therefore, by (4.7), the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Parity}_{L+G}^0(\text{Gr}_G; k) & \xrightarrow{\text{BC}^{(p)}} & \text{Parity}_{L+H}^0(\text{Gr}_H; k) \\
\downarrow \text{CT}_G[\text{deg}_G] & & \downarrow \text{CT}_H[\text{deg}_H] \\
\text{Parity}_{L+T}^0(\text{Gr}_T; k) & \xrightarrow{\text{BC}^{(p)}} & \text{Parity}_{L+T_H}^0(\text{Gr}_{T_H}; k)
\end{array}$$

commutes. Finally, applying the Frobenius linearization process of Definition 4.18 completes the proof for commutativity of the front face of (A.3). \square

Theorem 4.20 is the statement that the top face commutes. The bottom face is the special case of Theorem 4.20 for a torus, which we will check directly. We may reduce the general case to the torus case as follows. The restriction functor $\text{Rep}(\widehat{H}) \rightarrow \text{Rep}(T_{\widehat{H}})$ is faithful and injective on tilting objects (i.e. “tilting modules are determined by their characters”) by

[Don93, p. 46]. Hence, by Lemma A.2, to check that the top face commutes it suffices to check that the bottom face commutes, i.e., to prove Theorem 4.20 in the special case where H is a *torus*.

A.5. Proof in the case of a torus. Finally, we examine the case when H is a torus. Since the theorem is compatible with products, we can even reduce to the case $H = \mathbf{G}_m$. For $H = \mathbf{G}_m$ the underlying reduced scheme of Gr_H is a disjoint union of points labeled by the integers.

The irreducible algebraic representations of \widehat{H} are indexed by $n \in \mathbf{Z}$, with $V_n \in \mathrm{Rep}(\widehat{H})$ corresponding to the constant sheaf supported on the component Gr_H^n labeled by n . The irreducible algebraic representations of \widehat{G} are then labeled by p -tuples of integers $(n_1, \dots, n_p) \in \mathbf{Z}^p$. By the additivity of BC established in §A.3 and the complete reducibility of algebraic representations of tori, we may assume that \mathcal{F} is irreducible, say $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}(n_1, \dots, n_p)$ is the constant sheaf supported on $\mathrm{Gr}_G^{(n_1, \dots, n_p)}$. Then the σ -equivariant sheaf $\mathrm{Nm}(\mathcal{F})$ is the constant sheaf \underline{k} supported on the component $\mathrm{Gr}_G^{(n_1, \dots, n_p, \dots, n_1, \dots, n_p)}$. Its restriction to the diagonal copy of Gr_H is the constant sheaf with value k supported on $\mathrm{Gr}_H^{n_1 + \dots + n_p}$. This is already an indecomposable k -parity sheaf, which tautologically lifts its own image in the Tate category. Hence we have shown that

$$\underline{k}_{\mathrm{Gr}_H^{n_1 + \dots + n_p}} = \mathrm{BC}^{(p)}(V_{n_1, \dots, n_p}).$$

And indeed, this is precisely the sheaf which corresponds under geometric Satake to $\mathrm{Res}_{\mathrm{BC}}(V_{n_1} \boxtimes V_{n_2} \boxtimes \dots \boxtimes V_{n_p}) \cong V_{n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_p} \in \mathrm{Rep}(\widehat{H})$. This confirms the commutativity of the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Parity}_{L+G}^0(\mathrm{Gr}_G; k) & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{BC}} & \mathrm{Parity}_{L+H}^0(\mathrm{Gr}_H; k) \\ \downarrow \sim & & \downarrow \sim \\ \mathrm{Tilt}_k(\widehat{G}) & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Res}_{\mathrm{BC}}} & \mathrm{Tilt}_k(\widehat{H}) \end{array}$$

at the level of objects. Our final step is to verify the commutativity on morphisms. Since (as H is a torus) the categories involved are all semi-simple, the commutativity at the level of morphisms reduces to examining a scalar endomorphism of the simple object \mathcal{F} above, which corresponds to the simple representation V_{n_1, \dots, n_p} . The restriction functor $\mathrm{Res}_{\mathrm{BC}}$ is k -linear, so what we have to check is that BC sends multiplication by λ on \mathcal{F} to multiplication by λ on $\mathrm{BC}(\mathcal{F})$. Now, multiplication by λ on \mathcal{F} is sent under Nm to multiplication by λ^p on $\mathrm{Nm}(\mathcal{F})$, which restricts to multiplication by λ^p on $\mathrm{BC}^{(p)}(\mathcal{F})$. Then the inverse Frobenius twist Frob_p^{-1} sends it to multiplication by λ , so $\mathrm{BC} := \mathrm{Frob}_p^{-1} \circ \mathrm{BC}^{(p)}$ behaves as desired. \square

A.6. Proof of Lemma 4.21. In this subsection we prove Lemma 4.21. We keep the notations from §A.4.

Lemma A.3. *The functor $\mathrm{CT}: \mathrm{Perf}_{(L+H)}(\mathrm{Gr}_H; \mathcal{T}_k) \rightarrow \mathrm{Perf}_{(L+T_H)}(\mathrm{Gr}_{T_H}; \mathcal{T}_k)$ is conservative.*

Proof. Suppose $\mathrm{CT}(\mathcal{K}) = 0$ for some non-zero $\mathcal{K} \in \mathrm{Shv}_{(L+H)}(\mathrm{Gr}_H; \mathcal{T}_k)$. Let $\mathrm{Gr}_H^\lambda = L^+ H t^\lambda \subset \mathrm{Gr}_H$ be the maximal stratum (for the closure order) on which \mathcal{K} is supported. Then for w_0 the longest Weyl element, the semi-infinite orbit $S_{w_0(\lambda)}$ intersects Gr_H^λ in a single point $t^{w_0(\lambda)}$ [BR18, Theorem 5.2]. Hence the stalk at $t^{w_0(\lambda)}$ vanishes, which shows (by the assumed constructibility for $L^+ H$ -orbits) that \mathcal{K} vanishes on Gr_λ , which contradicts the assumption on the support of \mathcal{K} . \square

Let $i: \mathrm{Gr}_H \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}_G$. Since Frob_p^{-1} preserves exact sequences, Lemma 4.21 is equivalent to: if $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C$ is an exact sequence in $\mathrm{Rep}_k(\widehat{G})$, then the map in $D_{c,L+H}^b(\mathrm{Gr}_H; k[\sigma])$,

$$\mathrm{Cone}[i^* \mathrm{Nm} \mathrm{Sat}(A) \rightarrow i^* \mathrm{Nm} \mathrm{Sat}(B)] \rightarrow i^* \mathrm{Nm} \mathrm{Sat}(C)$$

projects to an isomorphism in $\mathrm{Perf}_{(L+H)}(\mathrm{Gr}_H; \overline{\mathcal{T}}_k)$. By Lemma A.3, this can be checked after applying $\mathrm{CT}[\mathrm{deg}_G]$. Using the commutative diagram analogous to (A.2) but with k -coefficients, and that $\mathrm{CT}[\mathrm{deg}_G]$ is intertwined with restriction from \widehat{G} to \widehat{T} under Geometric Satake, we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \mathrm{Rep}_k(\widehat{G}) & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Sat}} & \mathrm{P}_{L+G}(\mathrm{Gr}_G; k) & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Nm}} & \mathrm{P}_{L+G \rtimes \sigma}(\mathrm{Gr}_G; k) & \hookrightarrow & D_{L+H,c}^b(\mathrm{Gr}_H; k[\sigma]) \xrightarrow{\mathbb{T}^*} \mathrm{Perf}_{(L+H)}(\mathrm{Gr}_H; \overline{\mathcal{T}}_k) \\ \downarrow \mathrm{Res} & & \downarrow \mathrm{CT}[\mathrm{deg}_G] & & \downarrow \mathrm{CT}[\mathrm{deg}_G] & & \downarrow \mathrm{CT}[\mathrm{deg}_G] \\ \mathrm{Rep}_k(\widehat{T}) & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Sat}} & \mathrm{P}_{L+T}(\mathrm{Gr}_T; k) & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Nm}} & \mathrm{P}_{L+T \rtimes \sigma}(\mathrm{Gr}_T; k) & \hookrightarrow & D_{L+T_H,c}^b(\mathrm{Gr}_{T_H}; k[\sigma]) \xrightarrow{\mathbb{T}^*} \mathrm{Perf}_{(L+T_H)}(\mathrm{Gr}_{T_H}; \overline{\mathcal{T}}_k) \end{array}$$

The question of whether the composition of functors along the top then right is an isomorphism is equivalent to the question of whether the composition of functors along the left then bottom is an isomorphism. This reduces us to the case where $\widehat{G} = \widehat{T}$ is a torus. In this case, since all maps in $\mathrm{Rep}(\widehat{T})$ have splittings, the exactness statement reduces to the additivity, which was verified in §A.3.

APPENDIX B. APPLYING DRINFELD'S LEMMA TO TATE COHOMOLOGY

Here we prove Proposition 5.6, that the action of $\mathrm{FWeil}(\eta^I, \overline{\eta}_I)$ on $T^j(\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D,I}; V)$ factors through the quotient $\mathrm{FWeil}(\eta^I, \overline{\eta}^I) \twoheadrightarrow \mathrm{Weil}(\eta, \overline{\eta})^I$. This statement is analogous to results in [Laf18] and [Xue] for ordinary cohomology, the latter of which incorporates simplifications by [XZ], and our argument will follow the same broad lines. Here is an outline of the strategy:

- (1) Prove an Eichler-Shimura relation, relating the action of partial Frobenii and Hecke operators.
- (2) Using (1), express $T^j(\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D,I}; V)$ as the filtered colimit of submodules stable under the partial Frobenii, with each module being finite type over some finitely generated k -algebra (depending on the submodule; it will be taken to a suitable tensor product of local Hecke algebras).
- (3) Apply Drinfeld's Lemma, which says roughly that any continuous A -linear $\mathrm{FWeil}(\eta^I, \overline{\eta}_I)$ -action on a finite-type A -module automatically factors over $\mathrm{Weil}(\eta, \overline{\eta})^I$, to each of the submodules produced in (1).

B.1. The Eichler-Shimura relation. Regarding the first step, Xue proves:

Proposition B.1 ([Xue, Proposition 7.2.6]). *Let $v \in \mathring{X}$ be a closed point, with degree $\mathrm{deg} v$. For any finite set $I = \tilde{I} \sqcup \{0\}$ and any $V \in \mathrm{Rep}_k(\widehat{G}^I)$, there exists $W \in \mathrm{Rep}_k(\widehat{G})$ such that*

$$\sum_{\alpha=0}^{\dim W} (-1)^\alpha S_{\wedge^{\dim W - \alpha} W, v}(F_{\{0\}}^{\mathrm{deg} v})^\alpha = 0 \in \mathrm{End}_{D^c((\mathring{X} \setminus D)^{\tilde{I} \times v; k})} (R^j \pi_{I!}(\mathrm{Sht}_{G,D,I} |_{(\mathring{X} \setminus D)^{\tilde{I} \times v}}; \mathrm{Sat}(V))).$$

Here for a representation W of \widehat{G} , the operator $S_{W,v}$ is defined in [Laf18, §6] by a process similar to one defining excursion operators. The only thing we need to know about $S_{W,v}$ is the following.

Theorem B.2 (“S=T Theorem”). $S_{W,v}$ agrees with the Hecke operator $T_{W,v}$ after restricting to $(X \setminus (D \cup v))^I$.

This fact is proved in [Laf18, §6] in characteristic zero; a simpler proof is a consequence [XZ, Theorem 6.0.1(2)], which already shows the equality at the level of cohomological correspondences on local shtukas. The argument of Xiao-Zhu is written with integral coefficients in [Yu22, Theorem 5.1 and Corollary 5.5]. Since it holds at the level of cohomological correspondences, it holds in particular for Tate cohomology.

Xue’s proof of Proposition B.1 (which is a small generalization of an argument appearing in [XZ, §6]) works essentially verbatim for Tate cohomology, replacing her $\mathcal{H}_{G,N,I,W}^{j,\mathcal{O}_E}$ by $T^j \pi_{I!}(\text{Sht}_{G,D,I}|_{(\mathring{X} \setminus D)^{\bar{I}} \times v}; \text{Sat}(V))$. It yields:

Lemma B.3. *Let $v \in X$ be a closed point, with degree $\deg v$. For any finite set $I = \tilde{I} \sqcup \{0\}$ and any $V \in \text{Rep}_k(\widehat{G}^I)$, there exists $W \in \text{Rep}_k(\widehat{G})$ such that*

$$\sum_{\alpha=0}^{\dim W} (-1)^\alpha S_{\wedge^{\dim W - \alpha} W, v}(F_{\{0\}}^{\deg v})^\alpha = 0 \in \text{End}_{D((\mathring{X} \setminus D)^{\bar{I}} \times v; k)}(T^j R\pi_{I!}(\text{Sht}_{G,D,I}|_{(\mathring{X} \setminus D)^{\bar{I}} \times v}; \text{Sat}(V))).$$

B.2. The filtration. We carry out Step (2) of the outline, following [Xueb, §1].

Harder-Narasimhan truncation presents $\text{Sht}_{G,D,I}$ as a filtered colimit

$$\text{Sht}_{G,D,I} = \varinjlim_{\mu} \text{Sht}_{G,D,I}^{\leq \mu}$$

where μ runs over dominant coweights of G .

Since the support of $\text{Sat}(V)$ on $\text{Sht}_{G,D,I}^{\leq \mu}|_{\overline{\eta^I}}$ is of finite type over $\overline{\eta^I}$, $T^j(\text{Sht}_{G,D,I}^{\leq \mu}; V) := T^j(R\Gamma_c(\text{Sht}_{G,D,I}^{\leq \mu}|_{\overline{\eta^I}}; \text{Sat}(V)))$ is finite-dimensional over k . We have a filtered colimit

$$T^j(\text{Sht}_{G,D,I}; V) \cong \varinjlim_{\mu} T^j(\text{Sht}_{G,D,I}^{\leq \mu}; V).$$

We will express $T^j(\text{Sht}_{G,D,I}; V)$ as an increasing union of submodules \mathfrak{M}^μ which are stable under $\text{FWeil}(\eta^I, \overline{\eta^I})$, and such that for each \mathfrak{M}^μ there is a finite set of points v_i (depending on \mathfrak{M}^μ) so that \mathfrak{M}^μ is stable under the partial Frobenii and finite type over $\otimes_{i \in I} \mathcal{H}_{G, v_i}$.

Write

$$\mathfrak{T} := R\pi_{I!}(\text{Sht}_{G,D,I}|_{(\mathring{X} \setminus D)^I}; \text{Sat}(V)) \in D^b((\mathring{X} \setminus D)^I; k)$$

and

$$\mathfrak{T}^\mu := R\pi_{I!}(\text{Sht}_{G,D,I}^{\leq \mu}|_{(\mathring{X} \setminus D)^I}; \text{Sat}(V)) \in D_c^b((\mathring{X} \setminus D)^I; k).$$

Note that proper base change gives an isomorphism $T^j(\text{Sht}_{G,D,I}; V) \cong \mathfrak{T}|_{\overline{\eta^I}}$. Since \mathfrak{T}^μ is constructible, there is an open dense subscheme $\Omega \subset (\mathring{X} \setminus D)^I$ such that \mathfrak{T}^μ is a local system over Ω . Choose a closed point $v \in \Omega$ and let $v_i = \text{pr}_i(v)$ for $i \in I$. Then $\times_{i \in I} v_i \in (\mathring{X} \setminus D)^I$ is a finite union of closed points containing v . Let \mathfrak{M}^μ be the subspace of $T^j(\text{Sht}_{G,D,I}; V)$ given by

$$\mathfrak{M}^\mu := \sum_{n_i \in \mathbb{N}^I} (\otimes_{i \in I} \mathcal{H}_{i, v_i}) \prod_{i \in I} F_{\{i\}}^{n_i} \left(\prod_{i \in I} (\text{Frob}_{\{i\}}^{n_i})^* \text{Im} \left(\mathfrak{T}^\mu|_{\overline{\eta^I}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{T}|_{\overline{\eta^I}} \right) \right). \quad (\text{B.1})$$

Then it is clear that $T^j(\text{Sht}_{G,D,I}; V) = \bigcup_{\mu} \mathfrak{M}^\mu$.

We regard \mathfrak{M}^μ as a module over the finite type k -algebra $A^\mu := \otimes_{i \in I} \mathcal{H}_{i, v_i}$. The following Lemma and its proof are variants of [Xueb, Lemma 1.3.11].

Lemma B.4. *The submodule $\mathfrak{M}^\mu \subset \mathfrak{F}|_{\overline{\eta}^I} \cong T^j(\text{Sht}_{G,D,I}; V)$ is stable under the partial Frobenii $F_{\{i\}}$ and of finite type over A^μ .*

Proof. The stability under partial Frobenii is clear by construction. Let \bar{v} be a geometric point over v . We have a specialization map $\mathfrak{sp}: \overline{\eta}^I \rightsquigarrow \bar{v}$. For any n_i , we have the partial Frobenius

$$F_{\{i\}}^{n_i \deg(v_i)}: (\text{Frob}_{\{i\}}^{n_i \deg(v_i)})^* \mathfrak{F}^\mu \rightarrow \mathfrak{F}.$$

Although partial Frobenius does not preserve the HN truncation, there exists κ fitting into a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\text{Frob}_{\{i\}}^{n_i \deg(v_i)})^* \mathfrak{F}^\mu|_{\bar{v}} & \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{sp}^*} & (\text{Frob}_{\{i\}}^{n_i \deg(v_i)})^* \mathfrak{F}^\mu|_{\overline{\eta}^I} \\ \downarrow F_{\{i\}}^{n_i \deg(v_i)} & & \downarrow F_{\{i\}}^{n_i \deg(v_i)} \\ \mathfrak{F}^{\mu+\kappa}|_{\bar{v}} & \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{sp}^*} & \mathfrak{F}^{\mu+\kappa}|_{\overline{\eta}^I} \end{array} \quad (\text{B.2})$$

We have $\text{Frob}_{\{i\}}^{n_i \deg(v_i)}(v) = v \in \Omega$. Then using Proposition B.3, we may eliminate all powers of partial Frobenius with exponent $\geq \dim W$ in (B.1) in terms of S -operators, because for $d \geq \dim W$ we have

$$F_{\{i\}}^{d \deg v_i} (\text{Frob}_{\{i\}}^{d \deg(v_i)})^* \text{Im}(\mathfrak{F}^\mu|_{\bar{v}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{F}|_{\bar{v}}) \subset \sum_{\alpha=0}^{\dim W - w} S_{?} F_{\{i\}}^{\alpha \deg(v_i)} (\text{Frob}_{\{i\}}^{\alpha \deg(v_i)})^* \text{Im}(\mathfrak{F}^\mu|_{\bar{v}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{F}|_{\bar{v}}).$$

Since the S -operators and the $F_{\{i\}}$ are morphisms of sheaves, they commute with the specialization map \mathfrak{sp}^* . The upper arrow in (B.2) an isomorphism because $\bar{v} \in \Omega$ lies in the lisse locus of \mathfrak{F}^μ by construction. Therefore the Eichler-Shimura relation from Proposition B.3 is also satisfied in the right column. Now over $\overline{\eta}^I$ we can apply the same elimination argument and use Theorem B.2 to replace S -operators by Hecke operators, thus deducing that for $d \geq \dim W$, we have

$$F_{\{i\}}^{d \deg v_i} (\text{Frob}_{\{i\}}^{d \deg(v_i)})^* \text{Im}(\mathfrak{F}^\mu|_{\overline{\eta}^I} \rightarrow \mathfrak{F}|_{\overline{\eta}^I}) \subset \sum_{\alpha=0}^{\dim W - 1} (\otimes_{i \in I} \mathcal{H}_{i, v_i}) F_{\{i\}}^{\alpha \deg(v_i)} (\text{Frob}_{\{i\}}^{\alpha \deg(v_i)})^* \text{Im}(\mathfrak{F}^\mu|_{\overline{\eta}^I} \rightarrow \mathfrak{F}|_{\overline{\eta}^I}).$$

Therefore, we actually have

$$\mathfrak{M}^\mu = \sum_{0 \leq n_i < \dim W \deg v_i} (\otimes_{i \in I} \mathcal{H}_{i, v_i}) \prod_{i \in I} F_{\{i\}}^{n_i} \left(\prod_{i \in I} (\text{Frob}_{\{i\}}^{n_i})^* \text{Im}(\mathfrak{F}^\mu|_{\overline{\eta}^I} \rightarrow \mathfrak{F}|_{\overline{\eta}^I}) \right).$$

Since $\mathfrak{F}^\mu|_{\overline{\eta}^I}$ is finite-dimensional over k , \mathfrak{M}^μ is finite-type over A^μ . \square

B.3. Drinfeld's Lemma. The following result of Xue is a generalization of the so-called ‘‘Drinfeld's Lemma’’.

Lemma B.5 ([Xuea, Lemma 7.4.2]). *Let A be a finitely generated k -algebra. Let M be an A -module of finite type. Then any continuous $A[\text{FWeil}(\eta^I, \overline{\eta}^I)]$ -action on M factors through $\text{Weil}(\eta, \overline{\eta})^I$.*

Proof of Proposition 5.6. Applying Lemma B.5 to each \mathfrak{M}^μ , we deduce that the $\text{FWeil}(\eta^I, \overline{\eta}^I)$ -action on \mathfrak{M}^μ factors through $\text{Weil}(\eta, \overline{\eta})^I$. Then the same holds for $\varinjlim_{\mu} \mathfrak{M}^\mu = T^j(\text{Sht}_{G,D,I}; V)$. \square

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