This is some reflections about the LLC seminar Talk 3 &4. I claim no originality. As the lecture note (of them) is already well written, we won't care about the completeness of the whole theory, and we specify to the concrete examples for the most of time.

Fix F NA local field. Then
$$L_{F} = W_{F} \times SU_{2}(IR) \qquad (F \text{ non-Archi: } L_{F} = W_{F})$$

$$\underline{\Phi}_{temp}(G) = Hom_{Grp, Sec}(L_{F}, G)/\widehat{G}_{-conj}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}SU_{2}(R) \rightarrow 1 \qquad H'(W_{F}, \widehat{G})/\widehat{G}_{-twisted} \quad conj$$

1. statement of conjectures.

Conj 1.

$$\exists map$$
 $LL. Ttemp(G) \longrightarrow \oint_{temp}(G)$
 U
 U
 $T \neq (G) \longrightarrow \varphi$

For
$$\phi \in \Phi_{temp}(G)$$
, define $S\phi := C_{\mathcal{C}}(\phi(L_{\mathsf{F}})) \cap \widehat{G}$ $S\phi := S\phi/Z(\widehat{G})^{\mathsf{T}}$ Conj 2. We have a bijection $(\mathsf{F} \text{ non-Archi: just an injective map})$ $1m : \mathsf{TI}\phi(G) \longrightarrow \mathsf{Irr}_{\mathcal{C}}(\pi_{\mathsf{o}}(S\phi))$ Here, $m = (\mathcal{U}, \Theta)$ is a Whittaker datum introduced in [LLC, Talk3]. we require that Θ is generic.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whittaker_model

In the case where
$$G=SL_z/F$$
, $F=Q_p$, one can take $\mathcal{U}=\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & * \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix}\right) \qquad \theta\colon \mathcal{U}(F)\cong F\longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^x$ $Z_p\longmapsto 1$ $\stackrel{L}{\hookrightarrow} \longmapsto \mathfrak{f}_{0}^{*}$

Def
$$(\pi, V) \in Irr(G(F))$$
 is m -generic, if $Hom_{\mathcal{U}(F)}(\pi | lu_{(F)}, \theta) = Hom_{G(F)}(\pi, Ind_{\mathcal{U}(F)}^{G(F)} \theta) \neq 0$
Conj 3. $\exists ! m$ -generic rep in $\pi(G)$, which should be $\iota_m^{-1}(\mathcal{X}_o)$.

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2. discussion of In_{\alpha}(\pi_{\bullet}(\overline{S}_{\phi})) in SL_{z} case.
         Let C = SLz/F, then
                        \hat{C} = PGL(C), \quad Z(\hat{C}) = \{Id\} \Rightarrow Z(\hat{C})^{\Gamma} = \{Id\}
  E.g. Let E/F be biquadratic Galvis, i.e., Gal(E/F) = Z1/27 € Z1/27.
                   Let \phi: W_F \times SU_2(IR) \longrightarrow G_a((E/F) \longrightarrow PGL_2(C)
                                                                                                                           (1,0) \longmapsto ('-1)
                                                                                                                            (0,1) \longmapsto (-1)
                  In this case,
                                                  \phi(L_F) = \{Id, ('_{-1}), (_{-1}'), (_{1}')\} \subseteq PGL(C)

S_{\phi} = C_{G}(\phi(L_{F})) \cap \widehat{G} = \phi(L_{F})

S_{\phi} = S_{\phi}/Z(\widehat{G})^{\Gamma} = \phi(L_{F})

\pi_{o}(S_{\phi}) = \Sigma_{x_{o}}, \Sigma_{x_{o}}, \Sigma_{x_{o}}, \Sigma_{x_{o}}

Ivr(\pi_{o}(S_{\phi})) = \Sigma_{x_{o}}, \Sigma_{x_{o}}, \Sigma_{x_{o}}, \Sigma_{x_{o}}

                 Q. Can we write down $\Phi_g(G) & in explicitly?
E.g. (unramified case) For \times \in \mathbb{C}^{\times}, let
\phi_{\times} : W_{F} \times SU_{2}(IR) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow PGL_{2}(\mathbb{C})
Frob \longmapsto (\times_{1})
                 In this case,

\varphi(L_{F}) = \langle (^{\times},_{1}) \rangle \subseteq PGL(C)

\overline{S}_{\phi} = S_{\phi} = C_{G}(\varphi(L_{F}) \cap \widehat{G}) = \begin{cases} \widehat{\uparrow} & \times \neq 1, -1 \\ \widehat{\uparrow} & \times = 1 \\ \widehat{\uparrow} & \vee (_{1}^{-1}) \widehat{\uparrow} & \times = -1 \end{cases}

\pi_{o}(\overline{S}_{\phi}) = \begin{cases} \widehat{I}d \} & \times \neq -1 \\ \widehat{\lbrace I}d, (_{1}^{-1}) \widehat{\rbrace} & \times = -1 \end{cases}

Ivr(\pi_{o}(\overline{S}_{\phi})) = \begin{cases} \widehat{\lbrace X_{o} \rbrace} & \times \neq -1 \\ \widehat{\lbrace X_{o}, X_{1} \rbrace} & \times = -1 \end{cases}
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 \mathbb{Q} : Can we write down $\Phi_{\phi}(G)$ & 1_m explicitly?