

Simple supercuspidal representations of GSp_4 and test vectors

Ameya Pitale, Abhishek Saha, Ralf Schmidt

Abstract

We consider simple supercuspidal representations of GSp_4 over a p -adic field and show that they have conductor exponent 5. We study (paramodular) newvectors and minimal vectors in these representations, obtain formulas for their matrix coefficients, and compute key local integrals involving these as test vectors.

Our local computations lead to several explicit global period formulas involving automorphic representations π of $\mathrm{GSp}_4(\mathbb{A})$ whose local components (at ramified primes) are simple supercuspidal representations, and where the global test vectors are chosen to be (diagonal shifts of) newforms or automorphic forms of minimal type. As an analytic application of our work to the sup-norm problem, we show the existence of paramodular newforms on $\mathrm{GSp}_4(\mathbb{A})$ of conductor p^5 that take “large values” on a fixed compact set as $p \rightarrow \infty$.

1 Introduction

1.1 Motivation

Period formulas play an important role in the analytic and arithmetic theory of automorphic L -functions and have applications to several important problems in analytic number theory and quantum chaos. Given a cuspidal automorphic representation $\pi = \otimes \pi_v$ of $G(\mathbb{A})$ for some reductive group G , a key input in such a period formula is the choice of an automorphic form $\phi = \otimes \phi_v$ in the space of π . To ensure that the global test vector ϕ is suitable for the application at hand, one needs to choose the local test vectors ϕ_v carefully so that they have the necessary invariance properties and such that the corresponding local integrals appearing in the period formula are non-zero and well-controlled. Consider for example the famous QUE theorem proved by Lindenstrauss [26], which states that as π traverses a sequence for which π_∞ belongs to the principal series and π_p is unramified at all finite primes, the L^2 -masses of the spherical vectors $\phi = \otimes_v \phi_v \in \pi$ equidistribute. A key step in Lindenstrauss’ proof of the QUE theorem involves replacing ϕ_∞ by a particular vector $\tilde{\phi}_\infty$ (the microlocal lift) at the archimedean place whose limit measures acquire additional invariance. Further illustration of this principle is given by recent breakthroughs in period-based approaches to the subconvexity problem, which depend crucially on the construction of good analytic test vectors (see e.g. [28, 30, 31, 14]).

In the simplest and best-studied case of $G = \mathrm{GL}_2$, and π_p a ramified representation (of GL_2 over a p -adic field), it has been traditional to take the local test vector ϕ_p to be the newvector. But for certain applications, other reasonable choices are often more useful and more natural. The paper [16] considered the case when π_p is supercuspidal and introduced a different choice of local test vector ϕ_p , called the minimal vector, which is implicit in the type theory approach to the construction of supercuspidal representations. The minimal vectors for GL_2 have several remarkable properties which make them good test vectors for key problems. In the last five years, this has led to an emerging theory surrounding applications of minimal vectors to the sup-norm problem [16, 37], the subconvexity problem [15], the Kuznetsov formula [13], and explicit Gross–Zagier formulas with applications to the BSD and Sylvester conjectures [18].

For higher rank groups G such as GL_n and GSp_{2n} , it is therefore of significant interest to find local test vectors inside ramified representations of G over a p -adic field. A good analytic theory of such test vectors is currently lacking, even for relatively low rank cases

of G beyond the basic case $G = \mathrm{GL}_2$. In this paper, we focus on $G = \mathrm{GSp}_4$. The Iwahori-spherical representations of GSp_4 (these can be thought of as corresponding to automorphic forms of squarefree level) are well-understood and there has been a fair bit of work done [38, 33, 9] on test vectors for these representations. However, our understanding of suitable test vectors is extremely limited for more ramified representations such as the supercuspidal ones. For ramified generic representations on GSp_4 , the theory of paramodular newvectors was developed in [34]. These paramodular newvectors exist for generic representations of conductor \mathfrak{p}^n for each n and have good uniqueness properties. However, many key local integrals, such as the local Whittaker integral appearing in the work of Lapid–Mao, have not been computed for the paramodular newvector for any $n > 1$. Furthermore there are other important local integrals (such as those occurring in Gan–Gross–Prasad period formulas) for which the paramodular newvector does not even appear to be a good choice. It is therefore important to explore various choices of test vectors for GSp_4 and crucially to compute the corresponding local integrals occurring in global period formulas.

This work is a first step towards the above-described goal. We define and study a particular class of supercuspidal representations of GSp_4 over a p -adic field, known as simple supercuspidal representations. These representations are of great interest because of their ease of access, being induced from characters. We hope that the present work can serve as a stepping stone towards a more general theory. We build a theory of minimal vectors inside these simple supercuspidal representations analogous to the one for GL_2 constructed in [16, 15]. We express the paramodular newvector in terms of the minimal vector and we compute key local integrals (with either the minimal vector or the paramodular newvector as our input test vector) leading to several explicit global period formulas. We also give an application of one of these period formulas to the sup-norm problem in the level aspect.

In the rest of this introduction, we describe our results in more detail.

1.2 Simple supercuspidals and local results

Simple supercuspidal representations were originally defined for a class of simple groups over p -adic fields by Gross and Reeder [12]. In a sense they provide the easiest construction of supercuspidals, being induced from affine generic characters of a pro-unipotent radical of a maximal compact subgroup. Knightly and Li [22] extended the theory of simple supercuspidals to the case of GL_n .

In Sect. 2 of this paper we develop the theory of simple supercuspidals of $\mathrm{GSp}_4(F)$, where F is a p -adic field, following the theory outlined in the above papers. We construct these representations via compact induction from a character of the group ZK' where Z is the center and

$$K' := \mathrm{GSp}_4(F) \cap \begin{bmatrix} 1+\mathfrak{p} & \mathfrak{o} & \mathfrak{o} & \mathfrak{o} \\ \mathfrak{p} & 1+\mathfrak{p} & \mathfrak{o} & \mathfrak{o} \\ \mathfrak{p} & \mathfrak{p} & 1+\mathfrak{p} & \mathfrak{o} \\ \mathfrak{p} & \mathfrak{p} & \mathfrak{p} & 1+\mathfrak{p} \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

is the pro-unipotent radical of the Iwahori subgroup. We show that these representations have conductor exponent 5, and we study two key distinguished vectors in these representations, namely the minimal vector and the newvector. In Proposition 2.15, we write down explicitly the newvector as translates of the minimal vector.

We continue the local theory in Sect. 3 where we study matrix coefficients for these vectors. A striking feature is that the matrix coefficient associated to an L^2 -normalized minimal vector is a character of the supporting subgroup ZK' . This allows us to explicitly compute the formal degree of a supercuspidal representation, which is done in Proposition 3.1. The matrix coefficient of a newvector is much more complicated, but we are able to write down a reasonably explicit formula for their evaluation on the unipotent radical. Interestingly, this formula involves certain sums of hyper-Kloosterman type (see (98)) which suggests that

there is substantial arithmetic information encoded by these matrix coefficients. We go on to compute various local integrals of Novodvorsky, Whittaker and Gan–Gross–Prasad type using minimal vectors or newvectors as test vectors.

1.3 The Novodvorsky integral representation for the spinor L -function

Let $\pi = \otimes_v \pi_v$ be a globally generic, cuspidal automorphic representation of $\mathrm{GSp}_4(\mathbb{A})$ with trivial central character. One can attach to π the spinor (degree 4) L -function $L(s, \pi)$ which is equal to the L -function of the GL_4 automorphic representation obtained by functorial transfer [1] of π from GSp_4 to GL_4 . More generally, one can twist by a Dirichlet character χ and define the L -function $L(s, \pi \times \chi)$. A key tool to understand these L -functions is an integral representation provided by Novodvorsky [32] (see also Bump [7] and Takloo-Bighash [39]).

The above integral representation involves a global integral $Z(s, \phi, \chi)$, depending on a choice of automorphic form $\phi = \otimes_v \phi_v$ in the space of π . The global integral $Z(s, \phi, \chi)$ factors into a product of local integrals $Z(s, W_{\phi_v}, \chi_v)$ where W_{ϕ_v} is the realization of ϕ_v in its Whittaker model. The local integral $Z(s, W_{\phi_p}, \chi_p)$ equals $L(s, \pi_p \times \chi_p)$ whenever all the data is unramified. Moreover, if $\chi_p = \mathbf{1}$ is trivial, π_p is ramified, and ϕ_p is a taken to be paramodular newvector in π_p , then the local integral $Z(s, W_{\phi_p}, \mathbf{1})$ (once measures are normalized appropriately) equals $L(s, \pi_p)$. This shows that the global paramodular newform can serve as a test vector for the Novodvorsky integral representation for the spinor L -function in the untwisted case.

However, as explained earlier in the introduction, it is often useful to have a rich supply of test vectors for analytic applications (such as the subconvexity problem or non-vanishing of central L -values), because certain test vectors often work better than others for a specific application due to differing invariance properties or differing size of local integral.

We construct a new test vector ϕ_p for the Novodvorsky integral representation whenever π_p is a simple supercuspidal and the conductor exponent of χ_p equals 0 or 1. The test vector ϕ_p is a particular diagonal translate of the minimal vector and we compute the local integral $Z(s, W_{\phi_p}, \chi_p)$ corresponding to this test vector in Proposition 3.4.

As a consequence of this local computation, we explicitly write down a global integral representation for the spin L -function $L(s, \pi \times \chi)$ for a globally generic, cuspidal automorphic representation π of $\mathrm{GSp}_4(\mathbb{A})$ with trivial central character with each ramified local component of simple supercuspidal type, and a Dirichlet character χ of squarefree conductor dividing that of π . We give two versions of the global formula, one where ϕ is Whittaker-normalized and the other where ϕ is L^2 -normalized; the former is more suited for arithmetic applications and the latter more for analytic applications. For the exact statements, we refer the reader to Theorem 4.5 and Corollary 4.6.

1.4 Generalized Böcherer’s conjecture and the refined Gan–Gross–Prasad period formula for $(\mathrm{SO}_5, \mathrm{SO}_2)$

Let f be a Siegel cusp form of degree 2 and weight k for the group $\mathrm{Sp}_4(\mathbb{Z})$. Assume that f is a Hecke eigenform and let $d < 0$ be a fundamental discriminant. Böcherer [4] made a remarkable conjecture that relates the central L -value $L(1/2, f \times \chi_d)$ to the square of the sum of Fourier coefficients of f corresponding to equivalence classes of forms of discriminant d . In a previous work with Dickson [9], we formulated an explicit generalization of Böcherer’s conjecture by interpreting it as a special case of the refined Gan–Gross–Prasad (GGP) period conjecture for $(\mathrm{SO}_5, \mathrm{SO}_2)$ as stated by Liu [27]. The refined GGP conjecture in this special

case takes the form

$$\frac{|B(\phi, \Lambda)|^2}{\langle \phi, \phi \rangle} = C \frac{L(1/2, \pi \times \mathcal{AI}(\Lambda^{-1}))}{L(1, \pi, \text{Ad})L(1, \chi_d)} \prod_v B_{\Lambda_v, \theta_v}(\phi_v) \quad (2)$$

where $\phi = \otimes_v \phi_v$ is an automorphic form inside a cuspidal automorphic representation π of $\text{GSp}_4(\mathbb{A})$, Λ is a character of $K^\times \backslash \mathbb{A}_K^\times$ satisfying $\Lambda|_{\mathbb{A}^\times} = 1$, $B(\phi, \Lambda)$ is the global Bessel period, and C is a constant.

The corresponding local Bessel integrals $B_{\Lambda_v, \theta_v}(\phi_v)$ were explicitly computed in [9] in some special cases when Λ_p is trivial and π_p is Iwahori-spherical. This gives an explicit generalization of Böcherer's conjecture [9, Thm. 1.13] for certain Siegel cusp forms of squarefree level. In a couple of groundbreaking recent works, Furusawa and Morimoto [10, 11] have now proved the above refined GGP period conjecture (2). An immediate corollary of their work is the proof of the explicit generalized Böcherer's conjecture in the square-free level case that was formulated by us in [9].

However, the local p -adic integrals $B_{\Lambda_v, \theta_v}(\phi_v)$ appearing in (2) have so far not been computed in *any* case when π_p is not Iwahori-spherical. Consequently no explicit generalization of Böcherer's conjecture for non square-free levels has been stated or proved. In this work, we fill this gap when π_p is a simple supercuspidal representation. We show that a suitable diagonal translate of the minimal vector can be taken as a test vector ϕ_p for the local Bessel integral and compute the corresponding local integral $B_{\Lambda_p, \theta_p}(\phi_p)$ in Proposition 3.6. Our new test vector works for any character Λ_p as long as its conductor exponent is not too small (in contrast to the result of [9] which only applied to trivial Λ_p). The explicit refined global GGP period conjecture for this choice of test vector is proved in Theorem 4.8 by combining our calculations with the recent work of Furusawa and Morimoto [11]. Theorem 4.8 can be reformulated in the classical language to give a proof of an explicit generalization of Böcherer's conjecture for a certain class of forms of non square-free level, but we do not carry this out here in the interest of brevity.

1.5 A special case of the Lapid–Mao formula

Given a generic cuspidal automorphic form ϕ on $G(\mathbb{A})$ for a reductive group G , there are two natural ways to specify a normalization of ϕ . One is to set some particular Fourier–Whittaker coefficient equal to 1. For example, in the classical theory of Hecke eigenforms f for $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$, it is natural, especially for arithmetic applications, to normalize f by setting $a_f(1) = 1$. This normalization ensures that all Fourier coefficients are algebraic integers. The other way to normalize f is to set the Petersson norm $\langle f, f \rangle$ equal to 1, which is often useful for analytic applications. The relation between these two normalizations is expressed by the well-known identity (see, e.g., [19, (5.101)])

$$\frac{|a_f(1)|^2}{\langle f, f \rangle} = \frac{2^k}{L(1, \pi_f, \text{Ad})}, \quad (3)$$

where π_f is the automorphic representation generated by f and $L(s, \pi_f, \text{Ad})$ denotes the (complete) adjoint L -function. The above identity is crucial for numerous applications in analytic number theory.

Lapid and Mao [23] made a remarkable conjecture vastly generalizing (3). They proved the conjecture for cusp forms on GL_n using the theory of Rankin–Selberg integrals developed by Jacquet, Piatetski-Shapiro, and Shalika. Moreover, in [24], they established an analogous formula in the metaplectic case. In the special case $G = \text{GSp}_4$, the Lapid–Mao conjecture was recently proved by Furusawa and Morimoto [11, Theorem 6.3] as part of their remarkable

work on the refined GGP conjecture. Precisely, under the assumption that π is a tempered automorphic representation of $\mathrm{GSp}_4(\mathbb{A})$, Furusawa and Morimoto proved that

$$\frac{|W_\phi(1)|^2}{\langle \phi, \phi \rangle} = 2^{-c} \frac{\zeta^S(2)\zeta^{(S)}(4)}{L^S(1, \pi, \mathrm{Ad})} \prod_{v \in S} J_0(\phi_v), \quad (4)$$

where $\phi = \otimes_v \phi_v$ is a cusp form in the space of π , the function W_ϕ is the Whittaker period associated to ϕ , the set S consists of places such that all the local data is unramified outside S , $c \in \{1, 2\}$ is an integer depending on the Arthur packet of ϕ , and $J_0(\phi_v)$ is a local Whittaker integral defined as the Whittaker coefficient of the matrix coefficient of ϕ_v .

However, for applications, it is often important to have an exact formula where the quantities $J_0(\phi_v)$ at the bad places $v \in S$ are explicitly written down. So far, there has been little progress in this direction. Chen and Ichino [8] computed $J_0(\phi_v)$ at $v = \infty$ for π_∞ a principal series or large discrete series representation and ϕ_∞ a vector of minimal weight. They also computed $J_0(\phi_v)$ at a finite place $v = p$ for the π_p with conductor exponent equal to 1, and ϕ_p a paramodular newvector. Apart from this, we are not aware of any other case where $J_0(\phi_v)$ has been computed.

In this work, we compute the local Whittaker integral $J_0(\phi_p)$ when π_p is a simple supercuspidal representation and ϕ_p is either a diagonal translate of a minimal vector (Prop. 3.2) or a paramodular newvector (Prop. 3.5). These local results lead to an explicit identity between Petersson norms and Whittaker coefficients of cusp forms $\phi \in \pi$ with the above local constraints; we refer the reader to Theorem 4.2 for the exact statement of this result.

1.6 Large values of paramodular newforms

Given an L^2 -normalised cuspidal automorphic form ϕ on some group G , it is of great interest to bound $\|\phi\|_\infty$ in terms of its defining parameters. This is a highly active area of research with connections to geometric analysis and mathematical physics and has seen an explosion of recent activity. Strong upper bounds for $\|\phi\|_\infty$ often imply strong *subconvexity bounds* for certain L -functions [17] thus linking this problem to one of the most important problems in number theory. On the other hand, large lower bounds for $\|\phi\|_\infty$ give counterexamples to the random wave model from quantum mechanics, and even more remarkably, appear to have unexpected connections with functoriality. We refer the reader to the introductions of [3, 37, 17] for brief discussions of some of these connections and various recent results.

Our focus here is on lower bounds for the sup-norm. Normalize the measure of the underlying space $Z_G(\mathbb{A})G(\mathbb{Q})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})$ so that it has volume equal to 1 and consider a family \mathfrak{F} of L^2 -normalized cuspidal automorphic forms on G . For each $\phi \in \mathfrak{F}$, we have a “trivial” lower bound $\|\phi\|_\infty \geq 1$ coming from the triangle inequality. We say that the family \mathfrak{F} takes large values if something stronger is true, namely that for each $\phi \in \mathfrak{F}$ we have $\|\phi\|_\infty \gg_{\mathfrak{F}} C(\phi)^\delta$ for some fixed $\delta > 0$, where $C(\phi)$ denotes the analytic conductor of the automorphic representation attached to ϕ .

In the literature, one finds two main sources of large values. First, large values can arise from the unusual behaviour of certain *global lifts*. For example, Rudnick and Sarnak [35] discovered that among Maass forms on the group $\mathrm{SO}(3, 1)$ with eigenvalue λ , the ones that are theta lifts from SL_2 have L^∞ -norm of the order of magnitude at least $\lambda^{1/2}$, in contrast to a “typical” Maass form whose L^∞ -norm is expected to be at most λ^ϵ according to the random wave model. This has been generalized to many higher rank cases by Brumley and Marshall [5]. In the above results, the large values are obtained in the bulk, i.e., in a fixed compact set. One can also have a very different source for large values coming from the shape of *local* Whittaker functions. This phenomenon has been explored by Templier [40],

the second-named author [36, 16], Assing [2] and Brumley–Templier [6]. In all these cases, the large values are obtained near the cusp.

In this work, we demonstrate a new phenomenon. We show that certain paramodular newforms take large values in the conductor aspect in a fixed compact set, *despite* their source being the behaviour of the local Whittaker integrals associated to paramodular newvectors. More precisely, we prove the following theorem.

1.1 Theorem. (Theorem 4.4) *Let $\pi = \otimes_v \pi_v$ be an irreducible, unitary, cuspidal, globally generic automorphic representation of $\mathrm{GSp}_4(\mathbb{A})$ with trivial central character such that π_p is a simple supercuspidal representation for each prime p where it is ramified. Let $N = \prod_{p|N} p^5$ be the conductor of π , and assume that π_∞ is a discrete series representation. Let $\phi = \otimes_v \phi_v$ be an automorphic form in the space of π . Suppose that ϕ is a newform with respect to the paramodular subgroup of level N and ϕ_∞ is a lowest weight vector in π_∞ . Then we have*

$$\sup_{g \in U(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash U(\mathbb{A})} \frac{|\phi(g)|}{\langle \phi, \phi \rangle^{1/2}} \gg_{\pi_\infty, \epsilon} N^{1/2-\epsilon}$$

where U is the unipotent radical of the Siegel parabolic (so that $U(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash U(\mathbb{A})$ is compact).

We note that trace formula arguments imply that infinitely many paramodular newforms of the type considered in Theorem 1.1 exist (see, e.g., [21, Thm. 1.2]). In Theorem 4.4 we prove a somewhat more general result where we give an explicit compact subset of $U(\mathbb{R})$ where the large values are attained, include the case where π_p has conductor exponent 1 or 5, and allow π_∞ to be a principal series representation. We suspect that the large value phenomenon holds for any family of paramodular newforms of GSp_4 whose conductors tend to infinity.

1.7 Structure of the paper

In Sect. 2, we introduce the local notations and develop the theory of simple supercuspidal representations. In Sect. 3 we compute various local matrix coefficients and local integrals. We apply these results in Sect. 4 to prove our main global results.

1.8 Acknowledgements

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2 Simple supercuspidals

In this section we develop the theory of simple supercuspidal representations of GSp_4 , following the theory of simple supercuspidals of GL_n outlined in [22]. In Sect. 2.5 we show that simple supercuspidals with trivial central character have conductor exponent 5, and exhibit the local paramodular newvector in the standard model of these representations. In Sect. 2.6 we express the newvector in terms of another distinguished element called the *minimal vector*.

2.1 Basic local notations

Throughout Sects. 2 and 3, F will be a non-archimedean local field of characteristic zero. Let \mathfrak{o} be the ring of integers of F , with maximal ideal \mathfrak{p} and uniformizer ϖ . Let $\mathfrak{k} = \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}$

be the residue class field, and q its cardinality. For $x \in F$, let $|x|$ denote the normalized absolute value of x , so that $|\varpi| = q^{-1}$. Let ψ be a character of F which is trivial on \mathfrak{o} but non-trivial on \mathfrak{p}^{-1} . Let ψ_0 be the character of F defined by $\psi_0(x) = \psi(\varpi^{-1}x)$, so that ψ_0 is non-trivial on \mathfrak{o} but trivial on \mathfrak{p} . Hence ψ_0 induces a non-trivial character of \mathbf{k} .

We use the Haar measure dx on F that assigns \mathfrak{o} volume 1, and we use the Haar measure $d^\times x$ on F^\times that assigns \mathfrak{o}^\times volume 1. So we have $d^\times x = (1 - q^{-1})^{-1} \frac{dx}{|x|}$.

Let

$$G = \mathrm{GSp}_4(F) = \{g \in \mathrm{GL}_4(F) : {}^t g J g = \mu(g) J \text{ for some } \mu(g) \in F^\times\}, \quad J = \begin{bmatrix} & & & 1 \\ & & 1 & \\ & -1 & & \\ -1 & & & \end{bmatrix}. \quad (5)$$

The elements

$$s_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad s_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & -1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

represent generators for the 8-element Weyl group of G . Let $K = \mathrm{GSp}_4(\mathfrak{o})$ be the standard hyperspecial maximal compact subgroup of G .

Let N be the normalizer of the diagonal subgroup M of G . Then

$$N = \bigsqcup_{w \in W} wM, \quad (7)$$

where $W = \{1, s_1, s_2, s_1 s_2, s_2 s_1, s_1 s_2 s_1, s_2 s_1 s_2, s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2\}$ represents the 8 elements of the Weyl group. The affine Bruhat decomposition implies that

$$G = K' N K', \quad (8)$$

where

$$K' := G \cap \begin{bmatrix} 1+\mathfrak{p} & \mathfrak{o} & \mathfrak{o} & \mathfrak{o} \\ \mathfrak{p} & 1+\mathfrak{p} & \mathfrak{o} & \mathfrak{o} \\ \mathfrak{p} & \mathfrak{p} & 1+\mathfrak{p} & \mathfrak{o} \\ \mathfrak{p} & \mathfrak{p} & \mathfrak{p} & 1+\mathfrak{p} \end{bmatrix}. \quad (9)$$

For a representation π of G on a space V , when the representation π is clear from the context, we will often use the shorthand gv or $g \cdot v$ to denote $\pi(g)v$. We use V_π to denote the space of π .

For $\alpha, \beta \in F^\times$, define the element $d_{\alpha, \beta} \in G$ by

$$d_{\alpha, \beta} := \mathrm{diag}(\alpha^2 \beta, \alpha \beta, \alpha, 1). \quad (10)$$

For each non-negative integer n we define the Klingen congruence subgroup $\mathrm{Kl}(\mathfrak{p}^n)$ of level n by

$$\mathrm{Kl}(\mathfrak{p}^n) = G \cap \begin{bmatrix} \mathfrak{o} & \mathfrak{o} & \mathfrak{o} & \mathfrak{o} \\ \mathfrak{p}^n & \mathfrak{o} & \mathfrak{o} & \mathfrak{o} \\ \mathfrak{p}^n & \mathfrak{o} & \mathfrak{o} & \mathfrak{o} \\ \mathfrak{p}^n & \mathfrak{p}^n & \mathfrak{p}^n & \mathfrak{o} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (11)$$

and the paramodular group $\mathrm{K}(\mathfrak{p}^n)$ of level n by

$$\mathrm{K}(\mathfrak{p}^n) = \left\{ k \in G \cap \begin{bmatrix} \mathfrak{o} & \mathfrak{o} & \mathfrak{o} & \mathfrak{p}^{-n} \\ \mathfrak{p}^n & \mathfrak{o} & \mathfrak{o} & \mathfrak{o} \\ \mathfrak{p}^n & \mathfrak{o} & \mathfrak{o} & \mathfrak{o} \\ \mathfrak{p}^n & \mathfrak{p}^n & \mathfrak{p}^n & \mathfrak{o} \end{bmatrix} : \det(k) \in \mathfrak{o}^\times \right\}. \quad (12)$$

2.2 Affine generic characters

Let $Z \cong F^\times$ be the center of G and let $H = ZK'$. We fix a character ω of Z , trivial on $1 + \mathfrak{p}$. For $t_1, t_2, t_3 \in \mathfrak{o}^\times$, we define a character $\chi : H \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ by

$$\chi\left(z \begin{bmatrix} * & r_1 & * & * \\ * & * & r_2 & * \\ * & * & * & * \\ \varpi r_3 & * & * & * \end{bmatrix}\right) = \omega(z) \psi_0(t_1 r_1 + t_2 r_2 + t_3 r_3). \quad (13)$$

Such χ are called *affine generic characters*. For fixed ω , there are $(q-1)^3$ affine generic characters, corresponding to the choices of t_1, t_2, t_3 modulo $1 + \mathfrak{p}$. We sometimes write χ_{t_1, t_2, t_3} instead of χ .

The group $M \cap K$ normalizes K' , and hence acts on the set of affine generic characters. For $m \in M \cap K$, let $\chi^m(x) = \chi(mxm^{-1})$. If $m = \text{diag}(a, b, cb^{-1}, ca^{-1})$, then

$$(\chi_{t_1, t_2, t_3})^m = \chi_{t_1 ab^{-1}, t_2 b^2 c^{-1}, t_3 a^{-2} c}. \quad (14)$$

By choosing $m = \text{diag}(1, t_1, t_1 t_2, t_1^2 t_2)$, we see that the orbit of χ contains a character of the form $\chi_{1, 1, t}$, and in fact a unique such character. Hence there are exactly $q-1$ orbits of affine generic characters with a fixed ω .

2.1 Lemma. *Let $t_1, t_2, t_3, \ell_1, \ell_2, \ell_3$ be elements of \mathfrak{o}^\times . Then χ_{t_1, t_2, t_3} and $\chi_{\ell_1, \ell_2, \ell_3}$ lie in the same $M \cap K$ -orbit if and only if $t_1^2 t_2 t_3 = \ell_1^2 \ell_2 \ell_3$ as elements of \mathbf{k}^\times .*

Proof. Easy to see from (14). ■

For $\chi = \chi_{t_1, t_2, t_3}$, let

$$g_\chi = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -\varpi t_2/t_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \varpi t_2/t_3 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (15)$$

Note that g_χ equals $\text{diag}(1, 1, -t_2/t_3, -t_2/t_3)$ times the usual Atkin-Lehner element u_1 . An easy calculation confirms that g_χ normalizes K' and H , and that

$$\chi(g_\chi^{-1} h g_\chi) = \chi(h) \quad \text{for all } h \in H. \quad (16)$$

Observe that $g_\chi^2 = -\varpi \frac{t_2}{t_3} I_4$.

2.3 The induced representation

Given an affine generic character χ , define

$$\pi_\chi = \text{c-Ind}_H^G(\chi). \quad (17)$$

The standard model A_χ of π_χ consists of smooth functions $f : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ with the transformation property $f(hg) = \chi(h)f(g)$ for $g \in G$ and $h \in H$, which are compactly supported modulo Z . Note that π_χ is a representation for which the center acts via the character ω .

2.2 Proposition. *Any irreducible subrepresentation of π_χ is supercuspidal.*

Proof. See the proof of Proposition 3.1 of [22]. ■

For an affine generic character η , let

$$A^\eta = \{f \in A_\chi : \pi_\chi(h)f = \eta(h)f \text{ for all } h \in H\}. \quad (18)$$

A non-zero element of A^χ is given by

$$f_0(h) = \begin{cases} \chi(h) & \text{if } h \in H, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

2.3 Proposition. *Let χ and η be affine generic characters. Suppose $\phi \in A^\eta$. If $\phi(x) \neq 0$, then*

$$\eta(h) = \chi(xhx^{-1}) \quad \text{for all } h \in H \cap x^{-1}Hx. \quad (20)$$

This condition is independent of the choice of representative x for the double coset HxH . Conversely, if $x \in G$ is any element satisfying (20), then there exists a unique element $\phi_x \in A^\eta$ supported on HxH and satisfying $\phi_x(x) = 1$.

An element $x \in G$ satisfies (20) if and only if $g_\chi x$ satisfies (20). For such x , the set

$$\{\phi_x, \phi_{g_\chi x}\} \subset A^\eta \quad (21)$$

is linearly independent.

Proof. See the proof of Proposition 3.3 of [22]. ■

2.4 Theorem. *Let $t_1, t_2, t_3, \ell_1, \ell_2, \ell_3$ be elements of \mathfrak{o}^\times . Let $\chi = \chi_{t_1, t_2, t_3}$ and $\eta = \chi_{\ell_1, \ell_2, \ell_3}$. Let $A = A_\chi$ be the standard model of π_χ . Then the following are equivalent.*

- i) $A^\eta \neq 0$
- ii) $t_1^2 t_2 t_3 = \ell_1^2 \ell_2 \ell_3$ as elements of \mathfrak{k}^\times .
- iii) χ and η are in the same $M \cap K$ -orbit.

If these conditions hold, then $\chi^{m_0} = \eta$, where

$$m_0 = \text{diag}\left(1, \frac{t_1}{\ell_1}, \frac{t_1 t_2}{\ell_1 \ell_2}, \frac{t_1^2 t_2}{\ell_1^2 \ell_2}\right). \quad (22)$$

Furthermore, the elements ϕ_{m_0} and $\phi_{g_\chi m_0}$ in (21) form a basis of A^η .

Proof. The proof is similar to that of [22, Thm. 3.4]. ■

2.4 Definition of simple supercuspidal representations of GSp_4

Let

$$E = \{g \in G : v(\mu(g)) \in 2\mathbb{Z}\}, \quad (23)$$

where v is the normalized valuation on F . Then E is a subgroup of G of index 2. We have $G = E \sqcup g_\chi E$.

Let $t_1, t_2, t_3 \in \mathfrak{o}^\times$ and $\chi = \chi_{t_1, t_2, t_3}$ be the associated affine generic character. As before, let A be the standard model of the induced representation π_χ . Let A_0 be the subspace of A consisting of functions whose support is in E , and let A_1 be the subspace of A consisting of functions whose support is in $g_\chi E$. Then

$$A = A_0 \oplus A_1 \quad (24)$$

by the argument in [22, Sect. 4.1]. Evidently, A_0 and A_1 are E -submodules of A , and A_0 can be identified with the space of the compactly induced representation

$$\sigma_\chi = \text{c-Ind}_H^E(\chi). \quad (25)$$

The proof of the following result is similar to that of [22, Prop. 4.1].

2.5 Proposition. *The representation (σ_χ, A_0) of E is irreducible. Two such representations σ_χ and σ_η are equivalent if and only if $\eta = \chi^m$ for some $m \in M \cap K$.*

Define an operator L on A by

$$(L\phi)(x) = \phi(g_\chi^{-1}x), \quad x \in G. \quad (26)$$

It is clear that L induces E -isomorphisms $A_0 \rightarrow A_1$ and $A_1 \rightarrow A_0$. Hence the E -module A_1 is also irreducible and isomorphic to σ_χ . As a consequence, we obtain the following result, which is proven just like [22, Cor. 4.3].

2.6 Proposition. *Given two affine generic characters χ and η , the induced representations π_χ and π_η of G are equivalent if and only if χ and η belong to the same $M \cap K$ -orbit.*

We now decompose π_χ into irreducibles. By Lemma 2.1 and Proposition 2.6, we may assume that $\chi = \chi_{1,1,t}$ for $t \in \mathfrak{o}^\times$. In this case $g_\chi^2 = -\frac{\varpi}{t}I_4$. Let $\zeta \in \mathbb{C}$ satisfy $\zeta^2 = \omega(-\varpi/t)$. It is straightforward to verify that

$$(\zeta L)^2\phi = \phi \quad \text{for all } \phi \in A. \quad (27)$$

Define

$$\Sigma_\zeta = \{\phi + \zeta L\phi : \phi \in A_0\}. \quad (28)$$

The map $A_0 \rightarrow \Sigma_\zeta$ given by $\phi \mapsto \phi + \zeta L\phi$ is an isomorphism of E -modules. Thus Σ_ζ is an irreducible E -module isomorphic to σ_χ . For $\phi \in A_0$, set $\psi = \pi_\chi(g_\chi)\phi \in A_1$. Then

$$\pi_\chi(g_\chi)(\phi + \zeta L\phi) = \psi + \zeta L\psi = \zeta L\psi + (\zeta L)^2\psi = \xi + \zeta L\xi, \quad (29)$$

where $\xi = \zeta L\psi \in A_0$. This shows that Σ_ζ is $\pi(g_\chi)$ -invariant, and hence is a G -submodule of A . It is an irreducible G -module, since it is irreducible as an E -module. We denote the action of G on Σ_ζ by σ_χ^ζ . By Proposition 2.2, σ_χ^ζ is a supercuspidal representation of G . We call it a *simple supercuspidal representation*.

2.7 Theorem. *Let $\chi = \chi_{1,1,t}$ with $t \in \mathfrak{o}^\times$, and fix $\zeta \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ with $\zeta^2 = \omega(-\varpi/t)$. Then*

$$\pi_\chi = \sigma_\chi^\zeta \oplus \sigma_\chi^{-\zeta}, \quad (30)$$

and the two supercuspidal representations σ_χ^ζ and $\sigma_\chi^{-\zeta}$ are not isomorphic.

Proof. It is easy to see that $A = \Sigma_\zeta \oplus \Sigma_{-\zeta}$ as vector spaces, proving (30). To prove the last assertion, observe

$$\mathrm{Hom}_G(\pi_\chi, \pi_\chi) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_H(\chi, \pi_\chi) \cong A^\chi, \quad (31)$$

and $\dim A_\chi = 2$ by Theorem 2.4. ■

Since $A_0 \cong \Sigma_\zeta$ as vector spaces, the representation σ_χ^ζ has a model on A_0 . It is given by

$$(\sigma_\chi^\zeta(g)\phi)(x) = \begin{cases} \phi(xg) & \text{if } g \in E, \\ \zeta\phi(g_\chi^{-1}xg) & \text{if } g \in g_\chi E. \end{cases} \quad (32)$$

We consider in particular the case that the central character ω is trivial. Then $\zeta^2 = 1$. Instead of (28) we will write

$$\Sigma_\pm = \{\phi \pm L\phi : \phi \in A_0\}, \quad (33)$$

and denote the action of G on this space by σ_χ^\pm . We have $\pi_\chi = \sigma_\chi^+ \oplus \sigma_\chi^-$. Consider the group

$$H' = H \sqcup g_\chi H. \quad (34)$$

The character $\chi = \chi_{1,1,t}$ of H admits two different extensions χ^+ and χ^- to a character of H' , given by

$$\chi^\pm(h) = \chi(h), \quad \chi^\pm(g_\chi h) = \pm\chi(h) \quad (35)$$

for $h \in H$. Since $\text{ind}_H^{H'}(\chi) = \chi^+ \oplus \chi^-$, we see that

$$\sigma_\chi^\pm = \text{c-Ind}_{H'}^G(\chi^\pm) \quad (36)$$

2.5 Paramodular vectors

Let $\chi = \chi_{1,1,t}$ with $t \in \mathfrak{o}^\times$. Let A be the standard space of the representation π_χ defined in (17). In this section we consider paramodular vectors in A , and hence assume that the central character of π_χ is trivial. In this case the number ζ appearing in (27) is ± 1 . Hence Σ_+ and Σ_- as in (33) are the two irreducible constituents of π_χ . Let σ_χ^\pm be the representation of G on Σ_\pm .

For a non-negative integer n recall the paramodular group $K(\mathfrak{p}^n)$ defined in (12). Let $A(n)$ be the subspace of A consisting of $K(\mathfrak{p}^n)$ -invariant vectors.

2.8 Lemma. *For $g \in G$ and a non-negative integer n the following are equivalent.*

- i) *There exists $f \in A(n)$ with $f(g) \neq 0$.*
- ii) *χ is trivial on $H \cap gK(\mathfrak{p}^n)g^{-1}$.*

Proof. Straightforward verification. ■

We consider double cosets of the form $HgK(\mathfrak{p}^n)$, where $g \in G$ is a diagonal matrix. By adjusting by units and an element of the center, we see that every such double coset is of the form

$$Hd_{\varpi^i, \varpi^j}K(\mathfrak{p}^n), \quad i, j \in \mathbb{Z}. \quad (37)$$

It is an easy exercise to show that the pair (i, j) is uniquely determined by the double coset. The following result is an easy consequence of Lemma 2.8.

2.9 Lemma. *The double coset (37) supports an element of $A(n)$ if and only if $i, j \geq 1$ and $2i + j \leq n - 2$.*

Let $A^*(n)$ be the space of $f \in A(n)$ that are supported on double cosets of the form (37). Lemma 2.9 shows that

$$\dim A^*(n) = \begin{cases} \left\lfloor \frac{(n-3)^2}{4} \right\rfloor & \text{for } n \geq 5, \\ 0 & \text{for } n \leq 4. \end{cases} \quad (38)$$

Recall the decomposition (24), and define $A_0(n) = A_0 \cap A(n)$ and $A_1(n) = A_1 \cap A(n)$. Assuming that (i, j) satisfies $i, j \geq 1$ and $2i + j \leq n - 2$, let $f_{i,j}^{(n)} \in A(n)$ be the vector supported on the double coset (37) and taking the value 1 on the diagonal representative. We have $f_{i,j}^{(n)} \in A_0$ if j is even and $f_{i,j}^{(n)} \in A_1$ if j is odd. For example, $f_{1,1}^{(5)}$ is in $A_1(5)$. Explicitly,

$$f_{1,1}^{(5)}(hd_{\varpi, \varpi}k) = \chi(h) \quad \text{for } h \in H, k \in K(\mathfrak{p}^5). \quad (39)$$

Let

$$u_n = \begin{bmatrix} & & 1 & \\ & & & -1 \\ \varpi^n & & & \\ & -\varpi^n & & \end{bmatrix} \quad (40)$$

be the usual Atkin-Lehner element of level n . We have

$$g_\chi = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -\varpi/t & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \varpi/t & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & -\varpi^{1-n}t^{-1} & \\ & & & -\varpi^{1-n}t^{-1} \end{bmatrix} u_n. \quad (41)$$

Now let $f_1 := f_{1,1}^{(5)}$ and set $f_0 := Lf_1$, where L is the operator defined in (26). By (27) we have $L^2 = 1$, so that $f_1 = Lf_0$. Let

$$f_\pm := f_0 \pm f_1. \quad (42)$$

Since $f_1 = Lf_0$, we see $f_\pm \in \Sigma_\pm$. A straightforward calculation using (41) confirms that

$$\pi_\chi(u_5)f_\pm = \pm f_\pm. \quad (43)$$

For the following lemma, let $T_{0,1}$ be the paramodular Hecke operator of level 5 defined in (6.3) of [34].

2.10 Lemma. *We have*

$$(T_{0,1}f_\pm)(d_{\varpi,\varpi}) = 0.$$

Proof. By [34, Lemma 6.1.2 i)],

$$(T_{0,1}f_\pm)(d_{\varpi,\varpi}) = A + B + C + D,$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \sum_{x,y,z \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}} f_\pm(d_{\varpi,\varpi} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & y & z\varpi^{-5} \\ & 1 & y \\ & & 1 \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} d_{1,\varpi}), \\ B &= \sum_{x,z \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}} f_\pm(d_{\varpi,\varpi} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x & z\varpi^{-5} \\ & 1 & -x \\ & & 1 \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} d_{\varpi,\varpi^{-1}}), \\ C &= \sum_{x,y \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}} f_\pm(d_{\varpi,\varpi} t_5 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & y \\ & 1 & y \\ & & 1 \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} d_{1,\varpi}), \\ D &= \sum_{x \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}} f_\pm(d_{\varpi,\varpi} t_5 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x \\ & 1 & -x \\ & & 1 \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} d_{\varpi,\varpi^{-1}}), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$t_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & -\varpi^{-5} \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \\ \varpi^5 & & & \end{bmatrix}.$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} A &= q^2 \sum_{z \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}} f_\pm(d_{\varpi,\varpi} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & z\varpi^{-5} \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} d_{1,\varpi}) \\ &= q^2 \sum_{z \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times} f_\pm(d_{\varpi,\varpi} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & z\varpi^{-5} \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} d_{1,\varpi}) \\ &= q^2 \sum_{z \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times} f_\pm(d_{\varpi,\varpi} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} & & z\varpi^{-5} \\ & & 1 \\ -z^{-1}\varpi^5 & & & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} d_{1,\varpi}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= q^2 \sum_{z \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times} f_{\pm}(d_{\varpi, \varpi} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} & & & z\varpi^{-5} \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \\ -z^{-1}\varpi^5 & & & \end{bmatrix} d_{1, \varpi}) \\
&= q^2 \sum_{z \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times} f_{\pm}(d_{\varpi, \varpi} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \varpi & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \varpi \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} & & & z\varpi^{-5} \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \\ -z^{-1}\varpi^5 & & & \end{bmatrix}) \\
&= q^2 \sum_{z \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times} f_{\pm}(d_{\varpi, \varpi} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \varpi & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \varpi \end{bmatrix}) \\
&= q^2 \sum_{z \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times} f_{\pm}(d_{\varpi, \varpi} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \varpi & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \varpi \end{bmatrix}) \\
&= 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Similar arguments show $B = C = D = 0$. \blacksquare

2.11 Proposition. *The representations σ_{χ}^{\pm} have conductor exponent $a(\sigma_{\chi}^{\pm}) = 5$.*

Proof. Let $\Sigma_{\pm}(n)$ be the space of $\mathbb{K}(\mathfrak{p}^n)$ -invariant vectors in Σ_{\pm} . Above we produced a vector $f_{\pm} \in \Sigma_{\pm}(5)$. It follows that σ_{χ}^{\pm} is generic, and that $a(\sigma_{\chi}^{\pm}) \leq 5$.

Using [20, Theorem 8.4.7], we know that generic supercuspidal representations have conductor ≥ 4 . So we only have to exclude the possibility that $a(\sigma_{\chi}^{\pm}) = 4$.

Assume that $a(\sigma_{\chi}^{\pm}) = 4$; we will obtain a contradiction. By our assumption, $\Sigma_{\pm}(4)$ is one-dimensional, spanned by a newvector f_{\pm}^{new} . By [34, Thm. 7.5.6] we know that $\Sigma_{\pm}(5)$ is 2-dimensional, spanned by $\theta f_{\pm}^{\text{new}}$ and $\theta' f_{\pm}^{\text{new}}$; here θ and θ' are the level raising operators defined in Sect. 3.2 of [34]. The Atkin-Lehner eigenvectors in $\Sigma_{\pm}(5)$ are $(\theta + \theta')f_{\pm}^{\text{new}}$ and $(\theta - \theta')f_{\pm}^{\text{new}}$; one of them has u_5 -eigenvalue $+1$ and the other has u_5 -eigenvalue -1 . It therefore follows from (43) that, at least up to multiples,

$$f_{\pm} = (\theta + \theta')f_{\pm}^{\text{new}} \quad \text{or} \quad f_{\pm} = (\theta - \theta')f_{\pm}^{\text{new}}. \quad (44)$$

By [34, Cor. 7.4.6], $T_{0,1}f_{\pm}^{\text{new}} = 0$. (Here, $T_{0,1}$ is the Hecke operator at level 4.) As a consequence, by [34, Cor. 6.3.2], $(\theta + \theta')f_{\pm}^{\text{new}}$ and $(\theta - \theta')f_{\pm}^{\text{new}}$ are eigenvectors for $T_{0,1}$ with eigenvalues $\pm q^2$. (Here, $T_{0,1}$ is the Hecke operator at level 5.) Hence f_{\pm} is an eigenvector for $T_{0,1}$ with eigenvalue q^2 or $-q^2$. However, this contradicts Lemma 2.10. \blacksquare

By Theorem 7.5.6 of [34],

$$\dim \Sigma_{\pm}(n) = \begin{cases} \lfloor \frac{(n-3)^2}{4} \rfloor & \text{for } n \geq 5, \\ 0 & \text{for } n \leq 4. \end{cases} \quad (45)$$

Comparison of (38) and (45) shows that the map

$$A^*(n) \longrightarrow \Sigma_{\pm}(n), \quad f \longmapsto f \pm Lf, \quad (46)$$

is an isomorphism. The newvector in σ_{χ}^{\pm} is given by

$$f_{\text{new}}^{\pm}(g) = \begin{cases} \chi(h) & \text{if } g = hd_{\varpi, \varpi}k \text{ with } h \in H, k \in \mathbb{K}(\mathfrak{p}^5), \\ \pm\chi(h) & \text{if } g = hg_{\chi}d_{\varpi, \varpi}k \text{ with } h \in H, k \in \mathbb{K}(\mathfrak{p}^5), \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad (47)$$

where g_{χ} is as in (41). Using the notations (34) and (35), this can also be written as

$$f_{\text{new}}^{\pm}(g) = \begin{cases} \chi^{\pm}(h) & \text{if } g = hd_{\varpi, \varpi}k \text{ with } h \in H', k \in \mathbb{K}(\mathfrak{p}^5), \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (48)$$

2.6 An expression for the newvector in terms of the minimal vector

Let $\chi = \chi_{1,1,t}$ with $t \in \mathfrak{o}^\times$, and assume that the central character ω of π_χ is trivial. As above, $\pi_\chi = \text{c-Ind}_H^G(\chi)$ decomposes into two irreducible representations σ_χ^+ and σ_χ^- , with spaces Σ_\pm as in (33). Let $f_{\text{new}}^\pm \in \Sigma_\pm$ be the local newvector of σ_χ^\pm , given explicitly in (47) and (48). We define the *minimal vector* $f_{\text{min}}^\pm \in \Sigma_\pm$ by

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\text{min}}^\pm(g) &= \begin{cases} \chi(h) & \text{if } g = h \text{ with } h \in H, \\ \pm\chi(h) & \text{if } g = hg_\chi \text{ with } h \in H, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} \chi^\pm(h) & \text{if } g = h \text{ with } h \in H', \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

In Proposition 2.15 below we will express f_{new}^\pm in terms of f_{min}^\pm .

2.12 Lemma. *With $\Gamma_1(\mathfrak{p}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1+\mathfrak{p} & \mathfrak{o} \\ \mathfrak{p} & 1+\mathfrak{p} \end{bmatrix}$, we have*

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_1(\mathfrak{p}) \begin{bmatrix} \varpi & \\ & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{GL}(2, \mathfrak{o}) &= \bigsqcup_{u,v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times} \bigsqcup_{x \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}^2} \Gamma_1(\mathfrak{p}) \begin{bmatrix} \varpi & \\ & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u & \\ & v \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \\ x & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} & 1 \\ -1 & \end{bmatrix} \\ &\sqcup \bigsqcup_{u,v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times} \bigsqcup_{x \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}} \Gamma_1(\mathfrak{p}) \begin{bmatrix} \varpi & \\ & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u & \\ & v \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \\ x\varpi & 1 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

Proof. This is an exercise, using

$$\text{GL}(2, \mathfrak{o}) = \bigsqcup_{x \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}^2} \Gamma_0(\mathfrak{p}^2) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \\ x & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} & 1 \\ -1 & \end{bmatrix} \sqcup \bigsqcup_{x \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}} \Gamma_0(\mathfrak{p}^2) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \\ x\varpi & 1 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (51)$$

■

2.13 Lemma.

$$\begin{aligned} Hd_{\varpi, \varpi} \text{Kl}(\mathfrak{p}^5) &= \bigsqcup_{u,v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times} \bigsqcup_{x \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}^2} Hd_{\varpi, \varpi} \begin{bmatrix} uv & \\ u & \\ & v \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & x & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & -1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\sqcup \bigsqcup_{u,v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times} \bigsqcup_{x \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}} Hd_{\varpi, \varpi} \begin{bmatrix} uv & \\ u & \\ & v \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & x\varpi & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (52)$$

Proof. Any element of $\text{Kl}(\mathfrak{p}^5)$ can be written in the form

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \mathfrak{o} & \mathfrak{o} & \mathfrak{o} \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \mathfrak{o} \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ \mathfrak{p}^5 & 1 & & \\ \mathfrak{p}^5 & & 1 & \\ \mathfrak{p}^5 & \mathfrak{p}^5 & \mathfrak{p}^5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \det(A) & & & \\ & A & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z & & & \\ & z & & \\ & & z & \\ & & & z \end{bmatrix} \quad (53)$$

with $A \in \text{GL}(2, \mathfrak{o})$ and $z \in \mathfrak{o}^\times$. The upper and lower triangular part can be absorbed into H , so that

$$Hd_{\varpi, \varpi} \text{Kl}(\mathfrak{p}^5) = \bigcup_{A \in \text{GL}(2, \mathfrak{o})} Hd_{\varpi, \varpi} \begin{bmatrix} \det(A) & & & \\ & A & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (54)$$

By Lemma 2.12 we get a decomposition as in (52), even though not necessarily disjoint. However, the disjointness is then easy to check. ■

2.14 Lemma.

$$\begin{aligned}
& Hd_{\varpi, \varpi} \mathbf{K}(\mathfrak{p}^5) \\
&= \bigsqcup_{u, v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times} \bigsqcup_{\substack{x \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}^2 \\ y \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}^2}} Hd_{\varpi, \varpi} \begin{bmatrix} uv & u & v \\ & 1 & \\ & x & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & y\varpi^{-5} \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
&\sqcup \bigsqcup_{u, v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times} \bigsqcup_{\substack{x \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p} \\ y \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}^2}} Hd_{\varpi, \varpi} \begin{bmatrix} uv & u & v \\ & 1 & \\ & x\varpi & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & y\varpi^{-5} \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
&\sqcup \bigsqcup_{u, v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times} \bigsqcup_{\substack{x \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}^2 \\ z \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}}} Hd_{\varpi, \varpi} \begin{bmatrix} uv & u & v \\ & 1 & \\ & x & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & z\varpi^{-4} \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \varpi^{-5} \\ & -1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
&\sqcup \bigsqcup_{u, v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times} \bigsqcup_{\substack{x \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p} \\ z \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}}} Hd_{\varpi, \varpi} \begin{bmatrix} uv & u & v \\ & 1 & \\ & x\varpi & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & z\varpi^{-4} \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \varpi^{-5} \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (55)
\end{aligned}$$

The same decomposition holds with H' instead of H . (See (34) for the definition of H' .)

Proof. By considering multipliers, it is easy to see that if $Hg\mathbf{K}(\mathfrak{p}^5) = \sqcup Hr_i$ with some representatives r_i , then $H'g\mathbf{K}(\mathfrak{p}^5) = \sqcup H'r_i$. Hence the last assertion follows once we know (55).

By Lemma 3.3.1 of [34] there is a disjoint decomposition

$$\mathbf{K}(\mathfrak{p}^n) = \bigsqcup_{y \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}^n} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & y\varpi^{-n} \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{Kl}(\mathfrak{p}^n) \sqcup \bigsqcup_{z \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}^{n-1}} t_n \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & z\varpi^{-n+1} \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{Kl}(\mathfrak{p}^n), \quad (56)$$

where

$$t_n = \begin{bmatrix} & & -\varpi^{-n} \\ & 1 & \\ \varpi^n & & 1 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (57)$$

Hence

$$\mathbf{K}(\mathfrak{p}^5) = \bigsqcup_{y \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}^5} \mathbf{Kl}(\mathfrak{p}^5) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & y\varpi^{-5} \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sqcup \bigsqcup_{z \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}^4} \mathbf{Kl}(\mathfrak{p}^5) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & z\varpi^{-4} \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \varpi^{-5} \\ & -1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (58)$$

Using Lemma 2.13, we get the required decomposition, which can be checked to be disjoint. \blacksquare

2.15 Proposition.

$$\begin{aligned}
f_{\text{new}}^\pm &= \sum_{u, v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times} \sum_{\substack{x \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}^2 \\ y \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}^2}} \sigma_\chi^\pm \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & -1 \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & y\varpi^{-5} \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} uv & u & v \\ & 1 & \\ & x & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \varpi \\ & \varpi^2 & \\ & & \varpi^3 \end{bmatrix} \right) f_{\min}^\pm \\
&+ \sum_{u, v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times} \sum_{\substack{x \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p} \\ y \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}^2}} \sigma_\chi^\pm \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & & y\varpi^{-5} \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} uv & u & v \\ & 1 & \\ & x\varpi & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \varpi \\ & \varpi^2 & \\ & & \varpi^3 \end{bmatrix} \right) f_{\min}^\pm \\
&+ \sum_{u, v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times} \sum_{\substack{x \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}^2 \\ z \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}}} \sigma_\chi^\pm \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & & -\varpi^{-5} \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & z\varpi^{-4} \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} uv & u & v \\ & 1 & \\ & x & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \varpi \\ & \varpi^2 & \\ & & \varpi^3 \end{bmatrix} \right) f_{\min}^\pm
\end{aligned}$$

$$+ \sum_{u,v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times} \sum_{\substack{x \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p} \\ z \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}}} \sigma_\chi^\pm \left(\begin{bmatrix} & & & -\varpi^{-5} \\ & & & 1 \\ & & 1 & \\ \varpi^5 & & & \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} & & & z\varpi^{-4} \\ & & & 1 \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} & & & \\ & & & 1 \\ & & 1 & \\ x\varpi & & & \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} uv & & & \\ & u & & \\ & & v & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} & & & \varpi \\ & & & \varpi^2 \\ & & & \varpi^3 \\ & & & \end{bmatrix} \right) f_{\min}^\pm. \quad (59)$$

Proof. Let f_0 be as in (19). If a function f in the standard space of π_χ is supported on $\text{HrK}(\mathfrak{p}^n)$, is right $\text{K}(\mathfrak{p}^n)$ -invariant, and satisfies $f(r) = c$, and if $\text{HrK}(\mathfrak{p}^n) = \bigsqcup_i \text{HrK}k_i$ for some representatives $k_i \in \text{K}(\mathfrak{p}^n)$, then $f(g) = c \sum_i f_0(gk_i^{-1}r^{-1})$ for all $g \in G$. Hence the result follows from Lemma 2.14. ■

3 Matrix coefficients and local integrals

In this section, we study matrix coefficients and various local integrals associated to test vectors in the simple supercuspidal representations σ_χ^\pm defined in (36). Our test vectors will be (translates of) either the minimal vector f_{\min}^\pm or the paramodular newvector f_{new}^\pm . The matrix coefficient for the minimal vector is computed in Sect. 3.1, which leads to a formula for the formal degree of σ_χ^\pm in Proposition 3.1. In Sect. 3.3, we compute the local Whittaker integral for the minimal vector, and in Sect. 3.4, we compute the local Novodvorsky integral for a certain diagonal translate of the minimal vector. We write down a formula for the matrix coefficient of the paramodular newvector evaluated on the unipotent radical in Sect. 3.5 and we use this to compute the local Whittaker integral for the newvector in Sect. 3.6. In Sect. 3.8 we compute the local Bessel integral of Gan–Gross–Prasad type for translates of the minimal vector.

3.1 Inner product and matrix coefficients

We define an inner product on A (the standard model of $\pi_\chi = \text{c-Ind}_H^G(\chi)$) by

$$\langle f_1, f_2 \rangle = \text{vol}(Z \backslash H')^{-1} \int_{Z \backslash G} f_1(x) \overline{f_2(x)} dx. \quad (60)$$

This is well-defined, since the support of any $f \in A$ is contained in a subset of G of the form $HC = ZK'C$ where C is compact, and independent of the normalization of the Haar measure dx on $Z \backslash G$. This gives us a G -invariant Hermitian pairing $(v_1, v_2) \mapsto \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle$ on each of the representations $\sigma_\chi^+, \sigma_\chi^-$.

By definition, the matrix coefficient attached to the pair (f_1, f_2) is the function

$$\Phi_{f_1, f_2}^\pm(g) = \langle \pi_\chi(g)f_1, f_2 \rangle. \quad (61)$$

Let Φ_{\min}^\pm be the matrix coefficient corresponding to the pair $(f_{\min}^\pm, f_{\min}^\pm)$, where f_{\min}^\pm is the minimal vector defined in (49). Then

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{\min}^\pm(g) &= \langle \sigma_\chi^\pm(g)f_{\min}^\pm, f_{\min}^\pm \rangle \\ &= \text{vol}(Z \backslash H')^{-1} \int_{Z \backslash G} f_{\min}^\pm(xg) \overline{f_{\min}^\pm(x)} dx \\ &= \text{vol}(Z \backslash H')^{-1} \int_{Z \backslash H'} f_{\min}^\pm(xg) \overline{\chi^\pm(x)} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \text{vol}(Z \backslash H')^{-1} \int_{Z \backslash H'} f_{\min}^{\pm}(g) dx \\
&= f_{\min}^{\pm}(g).
\end{aligned} \tag{62}$$

Hence the minimal vector is its own matrix coefficient: $\Phi_{\min}^{\pm} = f_{\min}^{\pm}$. It is clear from the above and G -invariance that

$$\langle h f_{\min}^{\pm}, h f_{\min}^{\pm} \rangle = 1 \quad \text{for all } h \in G.$$

For other vectors it is in general much more difficult to obtain explicit formulas for the matrix coefficient.

3.1 Proposition. *Let the Haar measure dx on $Z \backslash G$ be normalized so that the volume of $Z \backslash ZK$ equals 1. Then the formal degree of each of the representations σ_{χ}^{+} and σ_{χ}^{-} with respect to dx equals $\frac{(q^4-1)(q^2-1)}{2}$. In other words, for any vector v in the space of σ_{χ}^{\pm} , we have*

$$\frac{(q^4-1)(q^2-1)}{2} \int_{Z \backslash G} |\langle v, \sigma_{\chi}^{\pm}(x)v \rangle|^2 dx = \langle v, v \rangle^2.$$

Proof. Since the quantity $R = \frac{\int_{Z \backslash G} |\langle v, \sigma_{\chi}^{\pm}(x)v \rangle|^2 dx}{|\langle v, v \rangle|^2}$ does not depend on the vector v , we evaluate it for the vector $v = f_{\min}^{\pm}$. The calculation (62) shows that $R = \text{vol}(Z \backslash H')$. It is clear from the definition that $\text{vol}(Z \backslash H') = 2 \text{vol}(Z \backslash H) = 2 [K : H \cap K]^{-1}$. Working modulo \mathfrak{p} , we see that $[K : H \cap K] = (q^4-1)(q^2-1)$. ■

3.2 The Whittaker model and associated local integral

Let

$$B = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} t_1 & * & * & * \\ & t_2 & * & * \\ & & \mu t_2^{-1} & * \\ & & & \mu t_1^{-1} \end{bmatrix} : t_1, t_2, \mu \in F^{\times} \right\}$$

be the Borel subgroup of G and U be the unipotent radical of B . Thus we have

$$U = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & -a \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & b & c \\ & 1 & e \\ & & 1 & b \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} : a, b, c, e \in F \right\}.$$

Our choice of Haar measure dx on F gives a Haar measure du on U . Fix $c_1, c_2 \in \mathfrak{o}^{\times}$ and consider the character ψ_{c_1, c_2} of U defined by

$$\psi_{c_1, c_2} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & * & * \\ & 1 & e & * \\ & & 1 & -a \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \psi(c_1 a + c_2 e).$$

An irreducible, admissible representation π of G is called generic if $\text{Hom}_U(\pi, \psi_{c_1, c_2}) \neq 0$. This definition does not depend on the choice of c_1 or c_2 . Define

$$\mathcal{W}(\psi_{c_1, c_2}) = \{W : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \quad W(ug) = \psi_{c_1, c_2}(u)W(g) \text{ for all } g \in G, u \in U\}.$$

If π is generic, then there exists a (unique) subspace $\mathcal{W}(\pi, \psi_{c_1, c_2}) \subset \mathcal{W}(\psi_{c_1, c_2})$, known as the Whittaker model for π , such that $\mathcal{W}(\pi, \psi_{c_1, c_2})$ gives a model for π under the action of G given by right translations.

For an irreducible, admissible, unitary representation π of G , we define the quantity $J_0(v_1, v_2)$ for any two vectors v_1 and v_2 in π by

$$J_0(v_1, v_2) := \int_U^{\text{st}} \Phi_{v_1, v_2}(u) \psi_{c_1, c_2}^{-1}(u) du, \quad (63)$$

where the symbol \int_U^{st} denotes the stable integral (a form of regularization of a potentially non-convergent integral) in the sense of Lapid–Mao [23, (2.1)]. Note here that if π is *square-integrable* (e.g., a supercuspidal representation with unitary central character), then the integral (63) converges absolutely, and so we can replace the stable integral by the usual integral. We also define the normalized quantity

$$J_0(v) := \frac{J_0(v, v)}{\langle v, v \rangle}, \quad (64)$$

whose definition does not depend on the choice of $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$.

The pairing $(v_1, v_2) \mapsto J_0(v_1, v_2)$ gives a Hermitian form on the space of π that is (U, ψ_{c_1, c_2}) equivariant in v_1 and $(U, \psi_{c_1, c_2}^{-1})$ equivariant in v_2 . It follows that if the pairing $(v_1, v_2) \mapsto J_0(v_1, v_2)$ is not identically 0, then π must be generic. Conversely, if π is generic, then using [23, Prop 2.3] we see that the pairing $(v_1, v_2) \mapsto J_0(v_1, v_2)$ descends to a non-degenerate pairing on a one-dimensional quotient of π . Therefore, π is generic if and only if there is a non-zero vector v in the space of π such that $J_0(v) \neq 0$.

Furthermore, if π is generic and $W : V_\pi \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a non-zero (U, ψ_{c_1, c_2}) equivariant functional (such a functional is unique up to multiples), then there is a non-zero constant c (which depends on the choice of $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ and the choice of the functional) such that $J_0(v_1, v_2) = cW(v_1)\overline{W(v_2)}$ for any two vectors v_1, v_2 in the space of π . We say that a vector v in the space of π is a *test vector for the Whittaker functional* if $J_0(v) \neq 0$. We will refer to $J_0(v)$ as the *local Whittaker integral* for v .

Let π be an irreducible, admissible, generic representation of G of trivial central character. Let χ be a character of F^\times with conductor $a(\chi)$. For any W in $\mathcal{W}(\pi, \psi_{c_1, c_2})$ define the Novodvorsky zeta integral by

$$Z(s, W, \chi) := \int_{F^\times} \int_F W \left(\begin{bmatrix} \gamma & & & \\ & \gamma & & \\ & x & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) |\gamma|^{s-\frac{3}{2}} \chi(\gamma) dx d^\times \gamma. \quad (65)$$

Recall the paramodular group $K(\mathfrak{p}^n)$ defined in (12). Let the conductor of π be $q^{a(\pi)}$. It was shown in [34] that π has a vector fixed by $K(\mathfrak{p}^n)$ if and only if $n \geq a(\pi)$; moreover, the space of $K(\mathfrak{p}^{a(\pi)})$ -fixed vectors in V_π is one-dimensional. A non-zero vector in the space of π is said to be a (paramodular) *newvector* if it is fixed by $K(\mathfrak{p}^{a(\pi)})$. If $W_{\text{new}} \in \mathcal{W}(\pi, \psi_{c_1, c_2})$ is a newvector (in the Whittaker model of π) normalized by $W_{\text{new}}(1) = 1$, and χ is unramified, then by [34, Thm. 7.5.4] we know that

$$Z(s, W_{\text{new}}, \chi) = L(s, \pi \times \chi), \quad (66)$$

where $L(s, \pi \times \chi)$ denotes the spinor (degree 4) L -factor of $\pi \times \chi$.

3.3 The local Whittaker integral for the minimal vector

Recall the definition of the local integral J_0 from (63). We will show that J_0 is non-vanishing on certain translates of the minimal vector by diagonal matrices.

3.2 Proposition. We have $J_0(d_{\alpha,\beta}f_{\min}^\pm, d_{\gamma,\delta}f_{\min}^\pm) = 0$ unless all of the following conditions are satisfied,

$$\frac{\alpha}{\gamma}, \frac{\beta}{\delta} \in 1 + \mathfrak{p}, \quad \gamma \in \varpi^{-1}c_1^{-1}(1 + \mathfrak{p}), \quad \delta \in \varpi^{-1}c_2^{-1}(1 + \mathfrak{p}).$$

In case all the conditions above are satisfied, then $J_0(d_{\alpha,\beta}f_{\min}^\pm, d_{\gamma,\delta}f_{\min}^\pm) = q^7$. In particular

$$J_0(d_{\varpi^{-1}c_1^{-1}, \varpi^{-1}c_2^{-1}}f_{\min}^\pm) = q^7.$$

Proof. By (62),

$$\begin{aligned} J_0(d_{\alpha,\beta}f_{\min}^\pm, d_{\gamma,\delta}f_{\min}^\pm) &= \int_U \Phi_{d_{\alpha,\beta}f_{\min}^\pm, d_{\gamma,\delta}f_{\min}^\pm}(u) \psi_{c_1, c_2}^{-1}(u) du \\ &= \int_U \Phi_{\min}^\pm(d_{\gamma,\delta}^{-1}u d_{\alpha,\beta}) \psi_{c_1, c_2}^{-1}(u) du \\ &= \int_U f_{\min}^\pm(d_{\gamma,\delta}^{-1}u d_{\alpha,\beta}) \psi_{c_1, c_2}^{-1}(u) du. \end{aligned}$$

For $a, b, c, e \in F$, set

$$u(a, b, c, e) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a \\ & 1 \\ & & 1 & -a \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & b & c \\ & 1 & b \\ & & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Then

$$d_{\gamma,\delta}^{-1}u(a, b, c, e)d_{\alpha,\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\alpha^2\beta}{\gamma^2\delta} & \frac{\alpha\beta a}{\gamma^2\delta} & \frac{\alpha(b+ae)}{\gamma^2\delta} & \frac{(c+ab)}{\gamma^2\delta} \\ & \frac{\alpha\beta}{\gamma\delta} & \frac{\alpha e}{\gamma\delta} & \frac{b}{\gamma\delta} \\ & & \frac{a}{\gamma} & \frac{-a}{\gamma} \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

We need to find when the above matrix lies in the support $H' = ZK' \sqcup g_\chi ZK'$ of f_{\min}^\pm . Note that the top left 2×2 block of $g_\chi^{-1}d_{\gamma,\delta}^{-1}u(a, b, c, e)d_{\alpha,\beta}$ is zero, which implies that $d_{\gamma,\delta}^{-1}u(a, b, c, e)d_{\alpha,\beta}$ never belongs to $g_\chi ZK'$. Hence, we see that $d_{\gamma,\delta}^{-1}u(a, b, c, e)d_{\alpha,\beta}$ belongs to the support of f_{\min}^\pm if and only if it belongs to K' , and this happens if and only if

$$\frac{\alpha}{\gamma}, \frac{\beta}{\delta} \in 1 + \mathfrak{p} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{a}{\gamma}, \frac{e}{\delta}, \frac{b}{\gamma\delta}, \frac{c}{\gamma^2\delta} \in \mathfrak{o}.$$

Assuming these conditions, and using (63) and the definition (49) of f_{\min}^\pm , we get

$$\begin{aligned} J_0(d_{\alpha,\beta}f_{\min}^\pm, d_{\gamma,\delta}f_{\min}^\pm) &= \int_{\substack{a \in \gamma\mathfrak{o}, b \in \gamma\delta\mathfrak{o} \\ c \in \gamma^2\delta\mathfrak{o}, e \in \delta\mathfrak{o}}} \psi\left(\varpi^{-1}\left(\frac{\alpha\beta a}{\gamma^2\delta} + \frac{\alpha e}{\gamma\delta}\right)\right) \psi(-(c_1a + c_2e)) da de db dc \\ &= \text{vol}(\gamma\delta\mathfrak{o}) \text{vol}(\gamma^2\delta\mathfrak{o}) \int_{a \in \gamma\mathfrak{o}, e \in \delta\mathfrak{o}} \psi\left(\frac{a}{\varpi}\left(\frac{\alpha\beta}{\gamma^2\delta} - c_1\varpi\right)\right) \psi\left(\frac{e}{\varpi}\left(\frac{\alpha}{\gamma\delta} - c_2\varpi\right)\right) da de \\ &= |\gamma^4\delta^3| \int_{a \in \mathfrak{o}, e \in \mathfrak{o}} \psi(a(\varpi^{-1} - c_1\gamma)) \psi(e(\varpi^{-1} - c_2\delta)) da de. \end{aligned}$$

The integral is non-zero if and only if

$$\gamma \in c_1^{-1}\varpi^{-1}(1 + \mathfrak{p}), \quad \delta \in c_2^{-1}\varpi^{-1}(1 + \mathfrak{p}).$$

If these conditions are satisfied, then

$$J_0(d_{\alpha,\beta}f_{\min}^\pm, d_{\gamma,\delta}f_{\min}^\pm) = |\varpi^{-7}| = q^7,$$

as asserted. For the final assertion, observe (63) and $\langle f_{\min}^\pm, f_{\min}^\pm \rangle = 1$ by our choice of Haar measure on $Z \backslash G$. ■

The above proposition allows us to obtain an explicit description of the Whittaker model of σ_χ^\pm . For any $\phi \in \sigma_\chi^\pm$, define the function W_ϕ on G by

$$\begin{aligned} W_\phi(g) &:= J_0(g \cdot \phi, d_{\varpi^{-1}c_1^{-1}, \varpi^{-1}c_2^{-1}}f_{\min}^\pm) \\ &= \int_U \langle ug\phi, d_{\varpi^{-1}c_1^{-1}, \varpi^{-1}c_2^{-1}}f_{\min}^\pm \rangle \psi_{c_1, c_2}^{-1}(u) du \\ &= \int_U \langle d_{\varpi c_1, \varpi c_2} ug\phi, f_{\min}^\pm \rangle \psi_{c_1, c_2}^{-1}(u) du. \end{aligned} \quad (67)$$

3.3 Corollary. *The map $\phi \mapsto W_\phi$ is a non-zero intertwining map from σ_χ^\pm to $\mathcal{W}(\sigma_\chi^\pm, \psi_{c_1, c_2})$. Moreover,*

$$W_{d_{\alpha,\beta}f_{\min}^\pm}(1) = W_{f_{\min}^\pm}(d_{\alpha,\beta}) = \begin{cases} q^7 & \text{if } \alpha \in \varpi^{-1}c_1^{-1}(1 + \mathfrak{p}), \beta \in \varpi^{-1}c_2^{-1}(1 + \mathfrak{p}) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Proof. A simple change of variables shows that

$$W_\phi(ug) = \psi_{c_1, c_2}(u)W_\phi(g).$$

Hence $\phi \mapsto W_\phi$ is an intertwining map from σ_χ^\pm to $\mathcal{W}(\sigma_\chi^\pm, \psi_{c_1, c_2})$. To see that this map is non-zero, note from Proposition 3.2 that

$$W_{f_{\min}^\pm}(d_{\varpi^{-1}c_1^{-1}, \varpi^{-1}c_2^{-1}}) \neq 0.$$

The formula for $W_{f_{\min}^\pm}(d_{\alpha,\beta})$ also follows from Proposition 3.2. ■

3.4 The Novodvorsky zeta integral for the minimal vector

For any W in $\mathcal{W}(\sigma_\chi^\pm, \psi_{c_1, c_2})$, recall the defining formula (65) for the Novodvorsky zeta integral.

3.4 Proposition. *Let $\alpha, \beta \in F^\times$. Let χ be a character of F^\times with $a(\chi) \in \{0, 1\}$. With the definition (67) of the Whittaker function, we have*

$$Z(s, W_{d_{\alpha,\beta}f_{\min}^\pm}, \chi) = \begin{cases} (1 - q^{-1})^{-1} q^{s+7/2} |\beta|^{1/2-s} \chi(\beta \varpi c_2)^{-1} & \text{if } \alpha \in \varpi^{-1}c_1^{-1}(1 + \mathfrak{p}), \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Proof. Using (67), we calculate that the integral $Z(s, W_{d_{\alpha,\beta}f_{\min}^\pm}, \chi)$ is equal to

$$\int_{F^\times} \int_F W_{f_{\min}^\pm} \left(\begin{bmatrix} \gamma & & & \\ & \gamma & & \\ & x & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} d_{\alpha,\beta} \right) |\gamma|^{s-\frac{3}{2}} \chi(\gamma) dx d^\times \gamma$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_{F^\times} \int_F \int_U \langle d_{\varpi c_1, \varpi c_2} u \begin{bmatrix} \alpha^2 \beta \gamma & & & \\ & \alpha \beta \gamma & & \\ & \alpha \beta x & \alpha & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} f_{\min}^\pm, f_{\min}^\pm \rangle \psi_{c_1, c_2}^{-1}(u) |\gamma|^{s-\frac{3}{2}} \chi(\gamma) du dx d^\times \gamma \\
&= \int_{F^\times} \int_F \int_U \Phi_{\min}^\pm \left(d_{\varpi c_1, \varpi c_2} u \begin{bmatrix} \alpha^2 \beta \gamma & & & \\ & \alpha \beta \gamma & & \\ & \alpha \beta x & \alpha & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \psi_{c_1, c_2}^{-1}(u) |\gamma|^{s-\frac{3}{2}} \chi(\gamma) du dx d^\times \gamma \\
&= \int_{F^\times} \int_F \int_U f_{\min}^\pm \left(d_{\varpi c_1, \varpi c_2} u \begin{bmatrix} \alpha^2 \beta \gamma & & & \\ & \alpha \beta \gamma & & \\ & \alpha \beta x & \alpha & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \psi_{c_1, c_2}^{-1}(u) |\gamma|^{s-\frac{3}{2}} \chi(\gamma) du dx d^\times \gamma \\
&= |\beta|^{1/2-s} \chi(\beta)^{-1} \int_{F^\times} \int_F \int_U f_{\min}^\pm \left(d_{\varpi c_1, \varpi c_2} u \begin{bmatrix} \alpha^2 \gamma & & & \\ & \alpha \gamma & & \\ & \alpha x & \alpha & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \\
&\quad \times \psi_{c_1, c_2}^{-1}(u) |\gamma|^{s-\frac{3}{2}} \chi(\gamma) du dx d^\times \gamma,
\end{aligned}$$

where in the last step we have made the substitutions $x \mapsto \beta^{-1}x$, $\gamma \mapsto \beta^{-1}\gamma$. We need to find when $d_{\varpi c_1, \varpi c_2} u \begin{bmatrix} \alpha^2 \gamma & & & \\ & \alpha \gamma & & \\ & \alpha x & \alpha & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \in H' = ZK' \sqcup g_\chi ZK'$, the support of f_{\min}^\pm . Since the $(1, 1)$ entry of $g_\chi^{-1} d_{\varpi c_1, \varpi c_2} u \begin{bmatrix} \alpha^2 \gamma & & & \\ & \alpha \gamma & & \\ & \alpha x & \alpha & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is equal to 0, the matrices $d_{\varpi c_1, \varpi c_2} u \begin{bmatrix} \alpha^2 \gamma & & & \\ & \alpha \gamma & & \\ & \alpha x & \alpha & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ are never in $g_\chi ZK'$. Writing out the matrix explicitly we see that the necessary and sufficient conditions for $d_{\varpi c_1, \varpi c_2} u(a, b, c, e) \begin{bmatrix} \alpha^2 \gamma & & & \\ & \alpha \gamma & & \\ & \alpha x & \alpha & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ to lie in ZK' are

$$\alpha \in \varpi^{-1} c_1^{-1} (1 + \mathfrak{p}), \quad x \in \mathfrak{p}, \quad \gamma \in \varpi^{-1} c_2^{-1} (1 + \mathfrak{p}), \quad a \in \mathfrak{p}^{-1}, \quad b \in \mathfrak{p}^{-2}, \quad c \in \mathfrak{p}^{-3}, \quad e \in \mathfrak{p}^{-1}.$$

Hence, under the assumption that $\alpha \in \varpi^{-1} c_1^{-1} (1 + \mathfrak{p})$, we get that $Z(s, W_{d_{\alpha, \beta} f_{\min}^\pm}, \chi)$ is equal to

$$\begin{aligned}
&|\beta|^{1/2-s} \chi(\beta)^{-1} \int_{\substack{\gamma \in \varpi^{-1} c_2^{-1} (1 + \mathfrak{p}) \\ x \in \mathfrak{p}}} \int_{\substack{a \in \mathfrak{p}^{-1}, b \in \mathfrak{p}^{-2} \\ c \in \mathfrak{p}^{-3}, e \in \mathfrak{p}^{-1}}} \psi(\varpi^2 c_1^2 c_2 \alpha a \gamma + \varpi c_1 c_2 \alpha e) \\
&\quad \psi(-(ac_1 + ec_2)) |\gamma|^{s-\frac{3}{2}} \chi(\gamma) dx d^\times \gamma da db dc de \\
&= |\beta|^{1/2-s} \chi(\beta)^{-1} q^{s-3/2} \chi(\varpi^{-1} c_2^{-1}) \int_{\substack{\gamma \in \varpi^{-1} c_2^{-1} (1 + \mathfrak{p}) \\ x \in \mathfrak{p}}} \int_{\substack{a \in \mathfrak{p}^{-1}, b \in \mathfrak{p}^{-2} \\ c \in \mathfrak{p}^{-3}, e \in \mathfrak{p}^{-1}}} \psi(c_1 a + c_2 e) \\
&\quad \psi(-(ac_1 + ec_2)) dx d^\times \gamma da db dc de \\
&= |\beta|^{1/2-s} \chi(\beta)^{-1} q^{s-3/2} \chi(\varpi^{-1} c_2^{-1}) \int_{\substack{\gamma \in \varpi^{-1} c_2^{-1} (1 + \mathfrak{p}) \\ x \in \mathfrak{p}}} \int_{\substack{a \in \mathfrak{p}^{-1}, b \in \mathfrak{p}^{-2} \\ c \in \mathfrak{p}^{-3}, e \in \mathfrak{p}^{-1}}} dx d^\times \gamma da db dc de \\
&= (1 - q^{-1})^{-1} q^{s+7/2} |\beta|^{1/2-s} \chi(\beta \varpi c_2)^{-1}.
\end{aligned}$$

This concludes the proof. ■

3.5 Matrix coefficient of the newvector evaluated on the unipotent radical

Recall from (48) that the newvector f_{new}^{\pm} is supported on $H'd_{\varpi, \varpi}K(\mathfrak{p}^5)$. We define the shifted newvector $\tilde{f}_{\text{new}}^{\pm} := d_{\varpi, \varpi}f_{\text{new}}^{\pm}$, i.e., for all $g \in G$ we have

$$\tilde{f}_{\text{new}}^{\pm}(g) = f_{\text{new}}^{\pm}(gd_{\varpi, \varpi}). \quad (68)$$

It is right-invariant under

$$\tilde{K}(\mathfrak{p}^5) = d_{\varpi, \varpi}K(\mathfrak{p}^5)d_{\varpi, \varpi}^{-1} = \{g \in G : \mu(g) = 1\} \cap \begin{bmatrix} \mathfrak{o} & \mathfrak{p} & \mathfrak{p}^2 & \mathfrak{p}^{-2} \\ \mathfrak{p}^4 & \mathfrak{o} & \mathfrak{p} & \mathfrak{p}^2 \\ \mathfrak{p}^3 & \mathfrak{p}^{-1} & \mathfrak{o} & \mathfrak{p} \\ \mathfrak{p}^2 & \mathfrak{p}^3 & \mathfrak{p}^4 & \mathfrak{o} \end{bmatrix} \quad (69)$$

and supported on $H'\tilde{K}(\mathfrak{p}^5)$. We will attempt to get some information about the matrix coefficient $\tilde{\Phi}_{\text{new}}^{\pm}$ attached to the pair $(\tilde{f}_{\text{new}}^{\pm}, \tilde{f}_{\text{new}}^{\pm})$. Let S be the set of representatives from Lemma 2.14, and let $\tilde{S} = Sd_{\varpi, \varpi}^{-1}$. The multipliers of the elements of \tilde{S} are units. We have $H'\tilde{K}(\mathfrak{p}^5) = \bigsqcup_{s \in \tilde{S}} H's$. Note that if $s, s' \in \tilde{S}$ are distinct, so that $H's$ and $H's'$ are disjoint, then the images of these sets in $Z \backslash G$ are also disjoint. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Phi}_{\text{new}}^{\pm}(g) &= \int_{Z \backslash G} \tilde{f}_{\text{new}}^{\pm}(xg) \overline{\tilde{f}_{\text{new}}^{\pm}(x)} dx \\ &= \sum_{s \in \tilde{S}} \int_{Z \backslash H's} \tilde{f}_{\text{new}}^{\pm}(xg) \overline{\tilde{f}_{\text{new}}^{\pm}(x)} dx \\ &= \sum_{s \in \tilde{S}} \int_{Z \backslash H'} \tilde{f}_{\text{new}}^{\pm}(xsg) \overline{\tilde{f}_{\text{new}}^{\pm}(xs)} dx \\ &= \sum_{s \in \tilde{S}} \int_{Z \backslash H'} \tilde{f}_{\text{new}}^{\pm}(sg) \overline{\tilde{f}_{\text{new}}^{\pm}(s)} dx \\ &= \sum_{s \in \tilde{S}} \tilde{f}_{\text{new}}^{\pm}(sg) \overline{\tilde{f}_{\text{new}}^{\pm}(s)} \\ &\stackrel{(48)}{=} \sum_{s \in \tilde{S}} \tilde{f}_{\text{new}}^{\pm}(sg) \\ &= \sum_{s' \in \tilde{S}} \sum_{\substack{s \in \tilde{S} \\ sg \in H's'}} \tilde{f}_{\text{new}}^{\pm}(sg) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{s, s' \in \tilde{S} \\ sgs'^{-1} \in H'}} \chi^{\pm}(sgs'^{-1}). \end{aligned}$$

We see that, for $\tilde{\Phi}_{\text{new}}^{\pm}(g)$ to be non-zero, there need to be $s, s' \in \tilde{S}$ such that $sgs'^{-1} \in H'$. For a given s , there can be at most one s' satisfying this condition. Looking at multipliers, we see that

$$\tilde{\Phi}_{\text{new}}^{\pm}(g) = \begin{cases} \sum_{\substack{s, s' \in \tilde{S} \\ sgs'^{-1} \in H}} \chi(sgs'^{-1}) & \text{if } v(\mu(g)) \text{ is even,} \\ \pm \sum_{\substack{s, s' \in \tilde{S} \\ sgs'^{-1} \in g_{\chi}H}} \chi(sgs'^{-1}) & \text{if } v(\mu(g)) \text{ is odd.} \end{cases} \quad (70)$$

These considerations show that

$$\langle \tilde{f}_{\text{new}}^\pm, \tilde{f}_{\text{new}}^\pm \rangle = \langle f_{\text{new}}^\pm, f_{\text{new}}^\pm \rangle = \tilde{\Phi}_{\text{new}}^\pm(1) = |S| = (q-1)^2 q^2 (q+1)^2. \quad (71)$$

In the following we use the notation $d = d_{\varpi, \varpi}$ for brevity. We require the values $\tilde{\Phi}_{\text{new}}^\pm(g)$ for a unipotent matrix

$$g = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & -a \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & b & c & \\ & 1 & e & b \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (72)$$

with $a, b, c, e \in F$. Looking at Lemma 2.14, we define

$$s_1(u, v, x, y) = d \begin{bmatrix} uv & & & \\ & u & & \\ & & v & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & x & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & y\varpi^{-5} & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & -1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} d^{-1} \quad (73)$$

$$s_2(u, v, x, y) = d \begin{bmatrix} uv & & & \\ & u & & \\ & & v & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & x\varpi & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & y\varpi^{-5} & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} d^{-1} \quad (74)$$

$$s_3(u, v, x, y) = d \begin{bmatrix} uv & & & \\ & u & & \\ & & v & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & x & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & y\varpi^{-4} & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \varpi^{-5} \\ & -1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & -\varpi^5 \end{bmatrix} d^{-1} \quad (75)$$

$$s_4(u, v, x, y) = d \begin{bmatrix} uv & & & \\ & u & & \\ & & v & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & x\varpi & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & y\varpi^{-4} & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \varpi^{-5} \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & -\varpi^5 \end{bmatrix} d^{-1} \quad (76)$$

for $u, v \in \mathfrak{o}^\times$ and $x, y \in \mathfrak{o}$. If we set

$$\tilde{S}_1 = \{s_1(u, v, x, y) : u, v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times, x, y \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}^2\}, \quad (77)$$

$$\tilde{S}_2 = \{s_2(u, v, x, y) : u, v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times, x \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}, y \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}^2\}, \quad (78)$$

$$\tilde{S}_3 = \{s_3(u, v, x, y) : u, v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times, x \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}^2, y \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}\}, \quad (79)$$

$$\tilde{S}_4 = \{s_4(u, v, x, y) : u, v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times, x, y \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}\}, \quad (80)$$

then $\tilde{S} = \bigsqcup_{i=1}^4 \tilde{S}_i$. One can verify that

$$s \in \tilde{S}_i \text{ and } s' \in \tilde{S}_j \text{ with } i \neq j \implies sgs'^{-1} \notin H. \quad (81)$$

Hence, by (70), $\tilde{\Phi}_{\text{new}}^\pm(g) = \sum_{i=1}^4 \tilde{\Phi}_{\text{new},i}^\pm(g)$ with

$$\tilde{\Phi}_{\text{new},i}^\pm(g) = \sum_{\substack{s, s' \in \tilde{S}_i \\ sgs'^{-1} \in H}} \chi(sgs'^{-1}). \quad (82)$$

Consider the case $i = 1$. The condition $s_1(u, v, x, y)gs_1(u', v', x', y')^{-1} \in H$ implies that

$$a \in \mathfrak{p}^{-1}, \quad b \in \mathfrak{o}, \quad c \in \mathfrak{p}^{-2}, \quad e \in \mathfrak{p}, \quad a\varpi x + b \in \mathfrak{p}. \quad (83)$$

Conversely, if these conditions are satisfied, then we can set

$$u' = u, \quad v' = v, \quad x' = x - e\varpi^{-1}, \quad y' = (ab + c)\varpi^{-2} + y, \quad (84)$$

and find that

$$s_1(u, v, x, y)gs_1(u', v', x', y')^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & v(a\varpi x + b)\varpi^{-1} - a\varpi u & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & -a\varpi u \\ & & & 1 - v(a\varpi x + b)\varpi^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \in H. \quad (85)$$

It follows that, assuming the first four conditions in (83) are satisfied,

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{\Phi}_{\text{new},1}^{\pm}(g) &= \sum_{\substack{u,v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^{\times} \\ x,y \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}^2 \\ a\varpi x + b \in \mathfrak{p}}} \psi_0(v(a\varpi x + b)\varpi^{-1}) \\ &= (q-1)q^2 \sum_{\substack{v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^{\times} \\ x \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}^2 \\ a\varpi x + b \in \mathfrak{p}}} \psi(v(a\varpi x + b)\varpi^{-2}),\end{aligned}\quad (86)$$

where we recall that $\psi_0(x) = \psi(x\varpi^{-1})$. While it is easy to calculate this further, we will refrain from doing so, because formula (86) is sufficient for the calculations in the following section.

Consider the case $i = 2$. The condition $s_2(u, v, x, y)gs_2(u', v', x', y')^{-1} \in H$ implies that

$$a \in \mathfrak{o}, \quad b \in \mathfrak{o}, \quad c \in \mathfrak{p}^{-2}, \quad e \in \mathfrak{o}, \quad 1 + ex \in \mathfrak{o}^{\times}. \quad (87)$$

Conversely, if these conditions are satisfied, then we can set

$$u' = u(1 + ex)^{-1}, \quad v' = v(1 + ex), \quad x' = x(1 + ex)^{-1}, \quad y' = (ab + c)\varpi^{-2} + y, \quad (88)$$

and find that

$$s_2(u, v, x, y)gs_2(u', v', x', y')^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & v(a-bx) & \frac{(b+ae)u}{1+ex} & \\ & 1 & \frac{eu}{v(1+ex)} & bu \\ & & 1 & v(bx-a) \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \in H. \quad (89)$$

It follows that, assuming the first four conditions in (87) are satisfied,

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{\Phi}_{\text{new},2}^{\pm}(g) &= \sum_{\substack{u,v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^{\times} \\ x \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p} \\ y \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}^2 \\ 1+ex \in \mathfrak{o}^{\times}}} \psi_0\left(v(a-bx) + \frac{eu}{v(1+ex)}\right) \\ &= q^2 \sum_{\substack{u,v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^{\times} \\ x \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p} \\ 1+ex \in \mathfrak{o}^{\times}}} \psi\left(v(a-bx)\varpi^{-1} + \frac{eu}{v(1+ex)}\varpi^{-1}\right).\end{aligned}\quad (90)$$

This can also be calculated further, but we will leave it at this stage and use it as input for the proof of Proposition 3.5 in the following section.

Consider the case $i = 3$. The condition $s_3(u, v, x, y)gs_3(u', v', x', y')^{-1} \in H$ implies that

$$a \in \mathfrak{p}^{-2}, \quad b \in \mathfrak{p}^{-1}, \quad c \in \mathfrak{p}^{-3}, \quad e \in \mathfrak{p}, \quad b + a\varpi x \in \mathfrak{o}, \quad 1 - (ab + c)\varpi^3 y \in \mathfrak{o}^{\times}. \quad (91)$$

Conversely, if these conditions are satisfied, then we can set

$$u' = u(1 - (ab + c)\varpi^3 y), \quad v' = v(1 - (ab + c)\varpi^3 y), \quad x' = x - e\varpi^{-1}, \quad y' = \frac{y}{1 - (ab + c)\varpi^3 y}, \quad (92)$$

and find that

$$s_3(u, v, x, y)gs_3(u', v', x', y')^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} * & -\frac{v(b+a\varpi x)y}{1-(ab+c)\varpi^3 y} & * & * \\ * & * & 0 & * \\ * & * & * & * \\ -\frac{(ab+c)\varpi^4}{uv(1-(ab+c)\varpi^3 y)^2} & * & * & * \end{bmatrix} \in H. \quad (93)$$

It follows that, assuming the first four conditions in (91) are satisfied,

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{\Phi}_{\text{new},3}^{\pm}(g) &= \sum_{\substack{u,v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^{\times} \\ x \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}^2 \\ y \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p} \\ b+a\varpi x \in \mathfrak{o} \\ 1-(ab+c)\varpi^3 y \in \mathfrak{o}^{\times}}} \psi_0 \left(-\frac{v(b+a\varpi x)y}{1-(ab+c)\varpi^3 y} - t \frac{(ab+c)\varpi^3}{uv(1-(ab+c)\varpi^3 y)^2} \right) \\
&= \sum_{\substack{u,v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^{\times} \\ x \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}^2 \\ y \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p} \\ b+a\varpi x \in \mathfrak{o} \\ 1-(ab+c)\varpi^3 y \in \mathfrak{o}^{\times}}} \psi \left(-\frac{v(b+a\varpi x)y\varpi^{-1}}{1-(ab+c)\varpi^3 y} - u(ab+c)\varpi^2 \right) \\
&= \sum_{\substack{u,v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^{\times} \\ x \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}^2 \\ y \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p} \\ b+a\varpi x \in \mathfrak{o} \\ 1-(ab+c)\varpi^3 y \in \mathfrak{o}^{\times}}} \psi \left(-v(b+a\varpi x)y\varpi^{-1} - u(ab+c)\varpi^2 \right). \tag{94}
\end{aligned}$$

This formula, which could be evaluated further, will serve as input in the proof of Proposition 3.5 below.

Consider the case $i = 4$. The condition $s_4(u, v, x, y)gs_4(u', v', x', y')^{-1} \in H$ implies that

$$a \in \mathfrak{p}^{-1}, \quad b \in \mathfrak{p}^{-1}, \quad c \in \mathfrak{p}^{-3}, \quad e \in \mathfrak{o}, \quad 1+ex \in \mathfrak{o}^{\times}, \quad 1-(ab+c)\varpi^3 y \in \mathfrak{o}^{\times}. \tag{95}$$

Conversely, if these conditions are satisfied, then we can set

$$\begin{aligned}
u' &= u \frac{1-(ab+c)\varpi^3 y}{1+ex}, & v' &= v(1+ex)(1-(ab+c)\varpi^3 y), \\
x' &= \frac{x}{1+ex}, & y' &= \frac{y}{1-(ab+c)\varpi^3 y}, \tag{96}
\end{aligned}$$

and find that

$$s_4(u, v, x, y)gs_4(u', v', x', y')^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} * & -\frac{v(a-bx)y\varpi}{1-(ab+c)\varpi^3 y} & * & * \\ * & * & \frac{eu}{v(1+ex)(1-(ab+c)\varpi^3 y)} & * \\ * & * & * & * \\ -\frac{(ab+c)\varpi^4}{uv(1-(ab+c)\varpi^3 y)^2} & * & * & * \end{bmatrix} \in H. \tag{97}$$

It follows that, assuming the first four conditions in (95) are satisfied,

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{\Phi}_{\text{new},3}^{\pm}(g) &= \sum_{\substack{u,v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^{\times} \\ x,y \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p} \\ 1+ex \in \mathfrak{o}^{\times} \\ 1-(ab+c)\varpi^3 y \in \mathfrak{o}^{\times}}} \psi_0 \left(-\frac{v(a-bx)y\varpi}{1-(ab+c)\varpi^3 y} + \frac{eu}{v(1+ex)(1-(ab+c)\varpi^3 y)} \right. \\
&\quad \left. - t \frac{(ab+c)\varpi^3}{uv(1-(ab+c)\varpi^3 y)^2} \right) \\
&= \sum_{\substack{u,v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^{\times} \\ x,y \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p} \\ 1+ex \in \mathfrak{o}^{\times} \\ 1-(ab+c)\varpi^3 y \in \mathfrak{o}^{\times}}} \psi \left(-\frac{v(a-bx)y}{1-(ab+c)\varpi^3 y} + \frac{eu\varpi^{-1}}{v(1+ex)(1-(ab+c)\varpi^3 y)} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$-t \frac{(ab+c)\varpi^2}{uv(1-(ab+c)\varpi^3y)^2}). \quad (98)$$

This formula is difficult to evaluate explicitly, but the current form will serve as sufficient input in the proof of Proposition 3.5.

3.6 The local Whittaker integral for the newvector

Recall the definition (64) of the local Whittaker integral $J_0(v)$. Using the results of the previous section, we can evaluate $J_0(f_{\text{new}}^\pm)$ explicitly.

3.5 Proposition. *We have*

$$J_0(f_{\text{new}}^\pm) = q^5(1-q^{-2})^{-2}.$$

Proof. By change of variables and using (71), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} J_0(f_{\text{new}}^\pm) &= \frac{1}{\langle f_{\text{new}}^\pm, f_{\text{new}}^\pm \rangle} \int_U^{\text{st}} \langle u f_{\text{new}}^\pm, f_{\text{new}}^\pm \rangle \psi_{c_1, c_2}^{-1}(u) du, \\ &= \frac{q^7}{\langle f_{\text{new}}^\pm, f_{\text{new}}^\pm \rangle} \int_U^{\text{st}} \langle d_{\varpi, \varpi}^{-1} u d_{\varpi, \varpi} f_{\text{new}}^\pm, f_{\text{new}}^\pm \rangle \psi_{c_1, c_2}^{-1}(d_{\varpi, \varpi}^{-1} u d_{\varpi, \varpi}) du \\ &= \frac{q^7}{\langle f_{\text{new}}^\pm, f_{\text{new}}^\pm \rangle} \int_U^{\text{st}} \langle u \tilde{f}_{\text{new}}^\pm, \tilde{f}_{\text{new}}^\pm \rangle \psi_{c_1, c_2}^{-1}(d_{\varpi, \varpi}^{-1} u d_{\varpi, \varpi}) du, \\ &= \frac{q^5}{(q-1)^2(q+1)^2} \int_U^{\text{st}} \tilde{\Phi}_{\text{new}}^\pm(u) \psi_{c_1, c_2}^{-1}(d_{\varpi, \varpi}^{-1} u d_{\varpi, \varpi}) du, \end{aligned}$$

From Sect. 3.5, it is clear that $J_0(f_{\text{new}}^\pm) = \frac{q^5}{(q-1)^2(q+1)^2} (J_{0,1} + J_{0,2} + J_{0,3} + J_{0,4})$, where, for $i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$,

$$J_{0,i} = \int_U \tilde{\Phi}_{\text{new},i}^\pm(u) \psi_{c_1, c_2}^{-1}(d_{\varpi, \varpi}^{-1} u d_{\varpi, \varpi}) du.$$

Let us first compute $J_{0,1}$. From (83) and (86), we have

$$\begin{aligned} J_{0,1} &= \int_{\substack{a \in \mathfrak{p}^{-1}, b \in \mathfrak{o} \\ c \in \mathfrak{p}^{-2}, e \in \mathfrak{p}}} (q-1)q^2 \sum_{\substack{v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times \\ x \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}^2 \\ a\varpi x + b \in \mathfrak{p}}} \psi(v(a\varpi x + b)\varpi^{-2}) \psi\left(-\frac{c_1 a + c_2 e}{\varpi}\right) da db dc de \\ &= q^3(q-1) \int_{a \in \mathfrak{p}^{-1}, b \in \mathfrak{o}} \sum_{\substack{v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times \\ x \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}^2 \\ a\varpi x + b \in \mathfrak{p}}} \psi(v(a\varpi x + b)\varpi^{-2}) \psi\left(-\frac{c_1 a}{\varpi}\right) da db \\ &= q^3(q-1) \int_{a \in \mathfrak{p}^{-1}, b \in \mathfrak{p}} \sum_{\substack{v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times \\ x \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}^2}} \psi(vb\varpi^{-2}) \psi\left(-\frac{c_1 a}{\varpi}\right) da db. \end{aligned}$$

Integration over the a variable shows that $J_{0,1} = 0$.

Next we compute $J_{0,2}$. From (87) and (90),

$$J_{0,2} = q^2 \int \sum_{\substack{a,b,e \in \mathfrak{o} \\ c \in \mathfrak{p}^{-2}}} \sum_{\substack{u,v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times \\ x \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p} \\ 1+ex \in \mathfrak{o}^\times}} \psi(\varpi^{-1}va)\psi(-\varpi^{-1}vbx)\psi\left(\frac{\varpi^{-1}eu}{v(1+ex)}\right)\psi\left(-\frac{c_1a+c_2e}{\varpi}\right) da db dc de.$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{a \in \mathfrak{o}} \sum_{v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times} \psi(\varpi^{-1}a(v-c_1)) da &= \int_{\mathfrak{o}} \psi(\varpi^{-1}a(c_1-c_1)) da + \int_{\mathfrak{o}} \sum_{\substack{v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times \\ v \neq c_1}} \psi(\varpi^{-1}a(a-c_1)) da \\ &= 1 + 0 = 1. \end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$J_{0,2} = q^4 \int \sum_{\substack{b,e \in \mathfrak{o} \\ x \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p} \\ 1+ex \in \mathfrak{o}^\times}} \psi(-\varpi^{-1}c_1bx)\psi\left(\frac{\varpi^{-1}eu}{c_1(1+ex)}\right)\psi\left(-\frac{c_2e}{\varpi}\right) db de.$$

Similar to above,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{b \in \mathfrak{o}} \sum_{\substack{x \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p} \\ 1+ex \in \mathfrak{o}^\times}} \psi(-\varpi^{-1}c_1bx) db &= \int_{\mathfrak{o}} \psi(0) db + \int_{b \in \mathfrak{o}} \sum_{\substack{x \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times \\ 1+ex \in \mathfrak{o}^\times}} \psi(-\varpi^{-1}c_1bx) db \\ &= 1 + 0 = 1, \end{aligned}$$

so that

$$\begin{aligned} J_{0,2} &= q^4 \int_{\mathfrak{o}} \sum_{u \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times} \psi(\varpi^{-1}e(u/c_1-c_2)) de \\ &= q^4 \left(\int_{\mathfrak{o}} \psi(\varpi^{-1}e((c_1c_2)/c_1-c_2)) de + \int_{\mathfrak{o}} \sum_{\substack{u \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times \\ u \neq c_1c_2}} \psi(\varpi^{-1}e(u/c_1-c_2)) de \right) \\ &= q^4(1+0) = q^4. \end{aligned}$$

Next we compute $J_{0,3}$. From (91) and (94),

$$J_{0,3} = \int \sum_{\substack{a \in \mathfrak{p}^{-2}, b \in \mathfrak{p}^{-1} \\ c \in \mathfrak{p}^{-3}, e \in \mathfrak{p}}} \sum_{\substack{u,v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times \\ x \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}^2 \\ y \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p} \\ b+a\varpi x \in \mathfrak{o} \\ 1-(ab+c)\varpi^3 y \in \mathfrak{o}^\times}} \psi\left(-\frac{v(b+a\varpi x)y}{\varpi} - u(ab+c)\varpi^2\right)\psi\left(-\frac{c_1a+c_2e}{\varpi}\right) da db dc de.$$

The integral over the variable e produces a factor q^{-1} . With a change of variable $c \rightarrow c - ab$, followed by $b \rightarrow b - a\varpi x$ we get

$$J_{0,3} = q^{-1} \int \sum_{\substack{a \in \mathfrak{p}^{-2}, b \in \mathfrak{o} \\ c \in \mathfrak{p}^{-3}}} \sum_{\substack{u,v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times \\ x \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}^2 \\ y \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p} \\ 1-c\varpi^3 y \in \mathfrak{o}^\times}} \psi(-vby\varpi^{-1} - uc\varpi^2)\psi\left(-\frac{c_1a}{\varpi}\right) da db dc.$$

Integration over the a variable shows that $J_{0,3} = 0$.

Finally, we will compute $J_{0,4}$. From (95) and (98),

$$J_{0,4} = \int_{\substack{a,b \in \mathfrak{p}^{-1} \\ e \in \mathfrak{o}, c \in \mathfrak{p}^{-3}}} \sum_{\substack{u,v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times \\ x,y \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p} \\ 1+ex \in \mathfrak{o}^\times \\ 1-(ab+c)\varpi^3 y \in \mathfrak{o}^\times}} \psi \left(-\frac{v(a-bx)y}{1-(ab+c)\varpi^3 y} + \frac{eu\varpi^{-1}}{v(1+ex)(1-(ab+c)\varpi^3 y)} \right. \\ \left. - t \frac{(ab+c)\varpi^2}{uv(1-(ab+c)\varpi^3 y)^2} \right) \psi \left(-\frac{c_1 a + c_2 e}{\varpi} \right) da db dc de.$$

A change of variable $c \rightarrow c - ab$ leads to

$$J_{0,4} = \int_{\substack{a,b \in \mathfrak{p}^{-1} \\ e \in \mathfrak{o}, c \in \mathfrak{p}^{-3}}} \sum_{\substack{u,v \in (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^\times \\ x,y \in \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p} \\ 1+ex \in \mathfrak{o}^\times \\ 1-c\varpi^3 y \in \mathfrak{o}^\times}} \psi \left(-\frac{v(a-bx)y}{1-c\varpi^3 y} + \frac{eu\varpi^{-1}}{v(1+ex)(1-c\varpi^3 y)} \right. \\ \left. - t \frac{c\varpi^2}{uv(1-c\varpi^3 y)^2} \right) \psi \left(-\frac{c_1 a + c_2 e}{\varpi} \right) da db dc de.$$

The integral contains the factor

$$\int_{a \in \mathfrak{p}^{-1}} \psi \left(-\frac{a}{\varpi} \left(\frac{vy\varpi}{1-c\varpi^3 y} + c_1 \right) \right) da = \int_{a \in \mathfrak{p}^{-1}} \psi \left(-\frac{a}{\varpi} \right) da = 0,$$

so that $J_{0,4} = 0$. Putting all this together, we get the proposition. \blacksquare

3.7 The Bessel model and associated local integral

Let $S = \begin{bmatrix} a & b/2 \\ b/2 & c \end{bmatrix}$ with $a, b, c \in F$ and $d = b^2 - 4ac \neq 0$. Set

$$T_S := \{g \in \mathrm{GL}_2(F) : {}^t g S g = \det(g) S\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x+by/2 & cy \\ -ay & x-by/2 \end{bmatrix} : x, y \in F, x^2 - dy^2/4 \neq 0 \right\}.$$

Let $L = F(\sqrt{d})$ if $d \notin (F^\times)^2$ and $L = F \oplus F$ otherwise. The map $\phi_S : T_S \rightarrow L^\times$, given by

$$T_S \ni \begin{bmatrix} x+by/2 & cy \\ -ay & x-by/2 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{cases} x + y\sqrt{d}/2 & \text{if } L \text{ is a field,} \\ (x + y\sqrt{d}/2, x - y\sqrt{d}/2) & \text{if } L = F \oplus F, \end{cases} \quad (99)$$

is a group isomorphism. We embed T_S in G via

$$T_S \ni g \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} g & \\ & \det(g)g' \end{bmatrix} \text{ where } g' := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \\ & 1 \end{bmatrix} {}^t g^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \\ & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Note that if $\tilde{S} = \lambda {}^t A S A$ for some $\lambda \in F^\times$ and $A \in \mathrm{GL}_2(F)$, then $T_{\tilde{S}} = A^{-1} T_S A \simeq L^\times$. Let N be the unipotent radical of the Siegel parabolic subgroup given by

$$N = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & u & z \\ & 1 & u \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} : u, w, z \in F \right\}.$$

Let θ_S be the character of N given by

$$\theta_S\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & u & z \\ & 1 & u \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) := \psi(\operatorname{tr}(S \begin{bmatrix} u & z \\ w & u \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \\ & 1 \end{bmatrix})) = \psi(az + bu + cw). \quad (100)$$

Let Λ be any character of L^\times such that $\Lambda|_{F^\times} = 1$. We identify Λ with a character of T_S using the isomorphism (99); more precisely, we let Λ_S be the character of T_S given by

$$\Lambda_S(t) := \Lambda(\phi_S(t)), \quad t \in T_S. \quad (101)$$

Note that if $\tilde{S} = \lambda^t A S A$ for some $\lambda \in F^\times$ and $A \in \operatorname{GL}_2(F)$, then $\Lambda_{\tilde{S}}(A^{-1}tA) = \Lambda_S(t)$.

For an irreducible, admissible, unitary, tempered representation (π, V_π) of trivial central character and vectors $v_1, v_2, v \in V_\pi$, with $v \neq 0$, define

$$B_{\Lambda, \theta_S}(v_1, v_2) := \int_{F^\times \backslash T_S} \int_N^{\operatorname{st}} \Phi_{v_1, v_2}(tn) \Lambda_S^{-1}(t) \theta_S^{-1}(n) \, dn \, dt, \quad (102)$$

$$B_{\Lambda, \theta_S}(v) := \frac{B_{\Lambda, \theta_S}(v, v)}{\langle v, v \rangle}. \quad (103)$$

The representation π is said to have a (S, Λ) -Bessel model if $\operatorname{Hom}_{T_S N}(\pi, \mathbb{C}_{\Lambda \otimes \theta_S}) \neq 0$, in which case the space is known to be one-dimensional. It follows from [41, Prop. 5.7] that π has a (S, Λ) -Bessel model if and only if there exists v_1, v_2 such that $B_{\Lambda, \theta_S}(v_1, v_2) \neq 0$, in which case the pairing $(v_1, v_2) \mapsto B_{\Lambda, \theta_S}(v_1, v_2)$ descends to a non-degenerate pairing on a one-dimensional quotient of π . Therefore, π has a (S, Λ) -Bessel model if and only if there is a non-zero vector v in the space of π such that $B_{\Lambda, \theta_S}(v) \neq 0$, in which case v is said to be a (S, Λ) -test vector for π . We will refer to $B_{\Lambda, \theta_S}(v)$ as the *local Bessel integral* of type (S, Λ) for v .

Suppose that $\tilde{S} = \lambda^t A S A$ for some $\lambda \in F^\times$ and $A \in \operatorname{GL}_2(F)$. A straightforward calculation verifies that

$$B_{\Lambda, \theta_S}(v') = |\lambda \det(A)|^3 B_{\Lambda, \theta_{\tilde{S}}}(v), \quad \text{where } v' = \pi\left(\begin{bmatrix} \lambda A & \\ & A' \end{bmatrix}\right)v. \quad (104)$$

Therefore, in order to compute the local Bessel integral, we may replace S by \tilde{S} (for a suitable λ and A) at the cost of changing the vector v by a translate. Clearly, π has a (S, Λ) -Bessel model if and only if it has a (\tilde{S}, Λ) -Bessel model. In particular, the question of whether π has a (S, Λ) -Bessel model depends only on L and Λ and not on the particular choice of the matrix S such that $T_S \simeq L^\times$.

3.8 The local Bessel integral for the minimal vector

In this section, we are going to compute the function B_{Λ, θ_S} defined in (103) on certain translates of the minimal vector in the case when $S = \begin{bmatrix} a & \\ & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, where $-a \in \mathfrak{o}$ is a non-square, so that $L = F(\sqrt{-a})$ is a field extension. For elements $\alpha, \beta \in F^\times$ define

$$f_{\min}^{\alpha, \beta} := d_{\alpha, \beta}^{-1} \cdot f_{\min}^\pm.$$

Given a character Λ of L^\times such that $\Lambda|_{F^\times} = 1$, we want to compute $B_{\Lambda, \theta_S}(f_{\min}^{\alpha, \beta})$ for suitable values of α, β such that $B_{\Lambda, \theta_S}(f_{\min}^{\alpha, \beta}) \neq 0$.

Define the non-negative integer

$$m_0 = m_0(\Lambda, a) := \min\{m \geq 0 : \Lambda|_{1 + \varpi^m \mathfrak{o}[\sqrt{-a}]} = 1\}. \quad (105)$$

Suppose that $m_0 \geq 2$. Then, using the fact that $\Lambda|_{\mathfrak{o}^\times} = 1$, it is easy to show that the map $y \mapsto \Lambda(1 + \varpi^{m_0-1}y\sqrt{-a})$ is a *non-trivial* additive character on \mathfrak{o} that is trivial on \mathfrak{p} . Hence there exists a unit $u_0 = u_0(\Lambda, \psi, a) \in \mathfrak{o}^\times$ such that

$$\Lambda(1 + \varpi^{m_0-1}y\sqrt{-a}) = \psi(\varpi^{-1}u_0y), \quad y \in \mathfrak{o} \quad (106)$$

We now state our result.

3.6 Proposition. *Assume that the residual characteristic of F is odd. Let $S = \begin{bmatrix} a & \\ & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, where $-a \in \mathfrak{o}$ is a non-square, let $L = F(\sqrt{-a})$ and let Λ be a character of L^\times such that $\Lambda|_{F^\times} = 1$. Let the integer m_0 be defined as in (105) and suppose that $m_0 \geq 2$ and $2m_0 - 3 \geq v(a)$. Let $u_0 \in \mathfrak{o}^\times$ be as in (106). Then for $\alpha \in \varpi^{1-m_0}u_0(1 + \mathfrak{p})$ and $\beta \in \varpi(1 + \mathfrak{p})$, we have*

$$B_{\Lambda, \theta_S}(d_{\alpha, \beta}^{-1} \cdot f_{\min}^\pm) = q^{-4m_0+7},$$

where the Haar measure on $F^\times \backslash T_S$ is normalized so that the image of $1 + \mathfrak{o}\sqrt{-a}$ has volume 1.

Proof. By the definitions (102) and (103),

$$\begin{aligned} B_{\Lambda, \theta_S}(f_{\min}^{\alpha, \beta}) &= \int_{F^\times \backslash T_S} \int_N \Phi_{f_{\min}^{\alpha, \beta}, f_{\min}^{\alpha, \beta}}(nt) \Lambda_S^{-1}(t) \theta_S^{-1}(n) \, dn \, dt \\ &= \int_{F^\times \backslash T_S} \int_N f_{\min}^\pm(d_{\alpha, \beta} n t d_{\alpha, \beta}^{-1}) \Lambda_S^{-1}(t) \theta_S^{-1}(n) \, dn \, dt \\ &= \int_{y \in F} \int_{u, w, z \in F} f_{\min}^\pm(d_{\alpha, \beta} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & u & z \\ & 1 & u \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & y \\ -ya & 1 \\ & 1 & -y \\ & ya & 1 \end{bmatrix} d_{\alpha, \beta}^{-1}) \\ &\quad \times \Lambda^{-1}(1 + y\sqrt{-a}) \psi^{-1}(az + w) |1 + ay^2|^{-1} \, dy \, du \, dw \, dz. \end{aligned}$$

We need to check when $d_{\alpha, \beta} n t d_{\alpha, \beta}^{-1} \in H' = ZK' \sqcup g_\chi ZK'$, the support of f_{\min}^\pm . Since the $(1, 1)$ entry of $g_\chi^{-1} d_{\alpha, \beta} n t d_{\alpha, \beta}^{-1}$ is 0, we see that $d_{\alpha, \beta} n t d_{\alpha, \beta}^{-1}$ is never in $g_\chi ZK'$. One can check that $d_{\alpha, \beta} n t d_{\alpha, \beta}^{-1} \in ZK'$ if and only if

$$y \in \mathfrak{p}^{m_0-1}, \quad u \in \mathfrak{p}^{m_0-2}, \quad z \in \mathfrak{p}^{2m_0-3}, \quad w \in \mathfrak{p}^{-1}.$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} &B_{\Lambda, \theta_S}(f_{\min}^{\alpha, \beta}) \\ &= \int_{y \in \mathfrak{p}^{m_0-1}} \int_{\substack{u \in \mathfrak{p}^{m_0-2} \\ z \in \mathfrak{p}^{2m_0-3} \\ w \in \mathfrak{p}^{-1}}} \psi(\varpi^{-1}(\alpha y + \beta w + \beta a u y)) \psi^{-1}(az + w) \Lambda^{-1}(1 + y\sqrt{-a}) \, dy \, du \, dw \, dz \\ &= q^{3-2m_0} \int_{y \in \mathfrak{p}^{m_0-1}} \int_{\substack{u \in \mathfrak{p}^{m_0-2} \\ w \in \mathfrak{p}^{-1}}} \psi(\varpi^{-1}(\alpha y + \beta w)) \psi^{-1}(w) \Lambda^{-1}(1 + y\sqrt{-a}) \, dy \, du \, dw \\ &= q^{5-3m_0} \int_{y \in \mathfrak{p}^{m_0-1}} \int_{w \in \mathfrak{p}^{-1}} \psi(\varpi^{-1}(\alpha y + \beta w)) \psi^{-1}(w) \Lambda^{-1}(1 + y\sqrt{-a}) \, dy \, dw \end{aligned}$$

where we used $\beta a u y \in \mathfrak{p}$ and $\int_{z \in \mathfrak{p}^{2m_0-3}} \psi^{-1}(z) \, dz = \text{vol}(\mathfrak{p}^{2m_0-3}) = q^{3-2m_0}$.

The integral over the w variable gives $\int_{w \in \mathfrak{p}^{-1}} \psi(w(\beta\varpi^{-1}-1)) dw = q$, because $\beta\varpi^{-1}-1 \in \mathfrak{p}$ by hypothesis. Finally, the integral in the y variable is now equal to

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{y \in \mathfrak{p}^{m_0-1}} \psi(\varpi^{-1}\alpha y)\Lambda^{-1}(1+y\sqrt{-a}) dy \\ &= q^{1-m_0} \int_{y \in \mathfrak{o}} \psi(\varpi^{-1}u_0 y)\Lambda^{-1}(1+\varpi^{m_0-1}y\sqrt{-a}) dy \\ &= q^{1-m_0}. \end{aligned}$$

Putting it all together, we obtain $B_{\Lambda, \theta_S}(f_{\min}^{\alpha, \beta}) = q^{7-4m_0}$ as required. \blacksquare

Let us note that if L/F is an inert quadratic field extension and the residue characteristic is odd, then the normalization of the Haar measure on $F^\times \backslash T_S$ given in the proposition above implies that the volume of $\mathfrak{o}^\times \backslash \mathfrak{o}_L^\times$ is $\zeta_F(1)/\zeta_F(2) = 1 + q^{-1}$.

4 Explicit global period formulas and applications

In this section, we demonstrate how our local results enter into global applications.

4.1 Basic global notations

For a commutative ring R , we let $G(R) := \mathrm{GSp}_4(R)$. In this section, we will work in the setup of automorphic forms and representations over $G(\mathbb{A})$, where \mathbb{A} denotes the ring of adèles over \mathbb{Q} .

The global L -functions denoted by $L(s, \cdot)$ include the archimedean factors, so that for an automorphic representation π of $G(\mathbb{A})$ we have an Euler factor decomposition $L(s, \pi) = \prod_v L(s, \pi_v)$ with v ranging over all the places of \mathbb{Q} . For finite set of places S of \mathbb{Q} , we use the notation $L^S(s, \pi) := \prod_{v \notin S} L(s, \pi_v)$ for the partial L -function obtained by omitting the factors corresponding to the places in S .

We let ψ denote the standard non-trivial additive character of $\mathbb{Q} \backslash \mathbb{A}$ that is unramified at all finite places and equals $e^{2\pi i x}$ at \mathbb{R} . We define the character ψ_U of $U(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash U(\mathbb{A})$ by

$$\psi_U \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & * & * \\ & 1 & e & * \\ & & 1 & -a \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \psi(-a - e).$$

We let K_∞ be the maximal compact subgroup of $\mathrm{Sp}_4(\mathbb{R})$ that fixes the point iI_2 . For each finite prime p , put $K_p = G(\mathbb{Z}_p)$. We fix the measure on $\mathbb{A}^\times G(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash G(\mathbb{A})$ to be the Tamagawa measure (which gives it volume equal to 2). We take the usual Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{R} , which gives us a measure on $U(\mathbb{R})$. We take the Haar measure on $U(\mathbb{A})$ to be the product measure (recall that we fixed measures on $U(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ in Sect. 3). We obtain a Haar measure on $U(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash U(\mathbb{A})$ by giving $U(\mathbb{Q})$ the counting measure; it can be checked that $U(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash U(\mathbb{A})$ has volume 1.

Given measurable functions $\phi_i : \mathbb{A}^\times G(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash G(\mathbb{A}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ for $i = 1, 2$, we define the Petersson inner product

$$\langle \phi_1, \phi_2 \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{A}^\times G(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash G(\mathbb{A})} \phi_1(g) \overline{\phi_2(g)} dg$$

whenever this integral converges.

The notation $A \ll_{x,y,z} B$ or $A = O_{x,y,z}(B)$ will mean there exists a positive constant C depending at most on x, y, z such that $|A| \leq C|B|$. We use $A \asymp_{x,y} B$ to mean that $A \ll_{x,y} B$ and $B \ll_{x,y} A$. The symbol ϵ will denote a small positive quantity whose value may change from line to line.

4.2 An explicit relation between the Whittaker and L^2 normalizations

Let $\pi = \otimes_v \pi_v$ be an irreducible, unitary, cuspidal automorphic representation of $G(\mathbb{A})$ with trivial central character. We further assume that π is globally generic, i.e., for each non-zero ϕ in the space of π the function

$$W_\phi(g) := \int_{U(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash U(\mathbb{A})} \phi(ug) \psi_U^{-1}(u) du \quad (107)$$

is non-zero. It is then known that π is not CAP and that π has a global functorial transfer to an automorphic representation Π of $\mathrm{GL}_4(\mathbb{A})$; we say that π is of general type if Π is cuspidal and we say that π is endoscopic otherwise.

Given ϕ in the space of π such that $W_\phi(1)$ is non-zero, it is of considerable interest to understand the quantity $\frac{|W_\phi(1)|^2}{\langle \phi, \phi \rangle}$. This ratio quantifies the difference between the arithmetic/Whittaker normalization of ϕ (the first Whittaker coefficient being made equal to 1) and the L^2 normalization of ϕ (the Petersson norm of ϕ being made equal to 1) which is crucial for various analytic and arithmetic applications. More generally, if $W_\phi(1) = 0$, one can choose some $g_0 \in G(\mathbb{A})$ such that $W_\phi(g_0) \neq 0$ and try to understand $\frac{|W_\phi(g_0)|^2}{\langle \phi, \phi \rangle}$. Lapid and Mao made the following remarkable conjecture in [23].

4.1 Conjecture. *Let $\pi = \otimes_v \pi_v$ be an irreducible, unitary, cuspidal, generic automorphic representation of $G(\mathbb{A})$ with trivial central character. Let $\phi = \otimes_v \phi_v$ be a factorizable vector in the space of π . Let $g_0 = (g_{0,v})_v \in G(\mathbb{A})$. Let S be a set of places including the place at infinity such that for all $p \notin S$, π_p and ϕ_p are unramified and $g_{0,p} \in K_p$. Then we have*

$$\frac{|W_\phi(g_0)|^2}{\langle \phi, \phi \rangle} = 2^{-c} \frac{\zeta^S(2) \zeta^S(4)}{L^S(1, \pi, \mathrm{Ad})} \prod_{v \in S} J_0(g_{0,v} \cdot \phi_v),$$

where $J_0(g_{0,v} \cdot \phi_v)$ is defined in (64) for v non-archimedean and as in [23, Sect. 2.5] for $v = \infty$, $L^S(1, \pi, \mathrm{Ad})$ denotes the adjoint (degree 10) L -function of π with the factors in S omitted and

$$c = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \pi \text{ is of general type,} \\ 2 & \text{if } \pi \text{ is endoscopic.} \end{cases}$$

Recently, Furusawa and Morimoto [11, Theorem 6.3] have proved the above conjecture assuming that π is tempered. They have also proved [11, Corollary 8.1] that π is tempered whenever π_∞ is a discrete series representation. In particular, Conjecture 4.1 is now known for all π which have the property that π_∞ is a discrete series representation.

For applications, one often needs a more explicit version of Conjecture 4.1, which requires us to compute or quantify the quantities $J_0(g_{0,v} \cdot \phi_v)$ for $v \in S$. Chen and Ichino [8] proved the Lapid–Mao conjecture in such an explicit form under the following assumptions: $g_0 = 1$, π is of squarefree conductor, and ϕ is the paramodular newvector at finite places and the vector of minimal weight at infinity. It is noteworthy that they did not compute $J_0(\phi_v)$ directly, but instead reduced to the endoscopic case and used the Rallis inner product formula.

Our next result assumes Conjecture 4.1 and gives an explicit formula for $\frac{|W_\phi(g_0)|^2}{\langle \phi, \phi \rangle}$ in new cases.

4.2 Theorem. Let S_1, S_2 and S_3 be disjoint, finite (possibly empty) sets of non-archimedean places of \mathbb{Q} . Let $S = S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3 \cup \{\infty\}$. Let $\pi = \otimes_v \pi_v$ be an irreducible, unitary, cuspidal, generic automorphic representation of $G(\mathbb{A})$ with trivial central character and let $\phi = \otimes_v \phi_v$ be a factorizable cusp form in the space of π . We assume that π and ϕ satisfy the following conditions.

- For each $p \in S_1$, π_p is a simple supercuspidal representation and ϕ_p is a minimal vector in the space of π_p .
- For each $p \in S_2$, π_p is a simple supercuspidal representation and ϕ_p is a local (paramodular) newvector in the space of π_p .
- For each $p \in S_3$, $a(\pi_p) = 1$ and ϕ_p is a local (paramodular) newvector in the space of π_p .
- The representation π_∞ is one of the following types:
 - i) (Large discrete series) $\pi_\infty|_{\mathrm{Sp}_4(\mathbb{R})} = D_{(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)} \oplus D_{(-\lambda_2, -\lambda_1)}$ where $D_{(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)}$ is the (limit of) discrete series representation of $\mathrm{Sp}_4(\mathbb{R})$ with Blattner parameter $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ such that $1 - \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq 0$. In this case, ϕ_∞ is a lowest weight vector in the minimal K_∞ -type of $D_{(-\lambda_2, -\lambda_1)}$.
 - ii) (Principal series) $\pi_\infty|_{\mathrm{Sp}_4(\mathbb{R})} = \mathrm{Ind}_{B(\mathbb{R}) \cap \mathrm{Sp}_4(\mathbb{R})}^{\mathrm{Sp}_4(\mathbb{R})} (|\cdot|_1^\lambda \otimes |\cdot|_2^\lambda)$ for some $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{C}$. In this case, ϕ_∞ is a K_∞ -fixed vector in the space of π_∞ .
- For $p \notin S$, the representation π_p is unramified, and ϕ_p is the unique, up to scalars, spherical vector in π_p .

Let $g_0 = \prod_{p \in S_1} g_{0,p}$ such that for each $p \in S_1$, $g_{0,p} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_p^{2\beta_p} & & & \\ & \alpha_p^{\beta_p} & & \\ & & \alpha_p & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ with $\alpha_p \in -p^{-1} + \mathbb{Z}_p$, $\beta_p \in -p^{-1} + \mathbb{Z}_p$. Assume Conjecture 4.1. Then

$$\frac{|W_\phi(g_0)|^2}{\langle \phi, \phi \rangle} = 2^{-c} \frac{\zeta^S(2)\zeta^S(4)}{L^S(1, \pi, \mathrm{Ad})} \left(\prod_{p \in S_1} p^7 \right) \left(\prod_{p \in S_2} p^5 \zeta_p(2) \right) \left(\prod_{p \in S_3} \frac{p \zeta_p(2)^2}{L(1, \pi_p, \mathrm{Ad})} \right) J_\infty,$$

where c is as in Conjecture 4.1, and

$$J_\infty = \frac{|W_\infty(1)|^2}{L(1, \pi_\infty, \mathrm{Ad})} \begin{cases} 2^{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1 - 5} \pi^{\lambda_2 - 3\lambda_1 - 8} (1 + \lambda_1 - \lambda_2) & \text{if } \pi_\infty \text{ is in the large discrete series,} \\ 2^4 \pi^{-3} & \text{if } \pi_\infty \text{ is in the principal series,} \end{cases}$$

with the function $W_\infty(1)$ defined as in Sect. 1.1 of [8].

Proof. Since we are assuming Conjecture 4.1 we have

$$\frac{|W_\phi(g_0)|^2}{\langle \phi, \phi \rangle} = 2^{-c} \frac{\zeta^S(2)\zeta^S(4)}{L^S(1, \pi, \mathrm{Ad})} \prod_{v \in S} J_0(g_{0,v} \cdot \phi_v).$$

Note that $g_{0,v} = 1$ if $v \notin S_1$. Comparing Conjecture 4.1 and the main results of [8] we see that

- i) For each p such that $a(\pi_p) = 1$ and ϕ_p is a local newvector, we have $J_0(\phi_p) = \frac{p \zeta_p(2)^2}{L(1, \pi_p, \mathrm{Ad})}$.
- ii) If π_∞ is a large discrete series or principal series representation with parameters as in the theorem, and ϕ_∞ is a vector in π_∞ as in the theorem, then $J_0(\phi_\infty) = J_\infty$.

For $p \in S_1$ or $p \in S_2$, $J_0(g_{0,p} \cdot \phi_p)$ was computed in Propositions 3.2 and 3.5 respectively. Putting everything together, we obtain the desired result. \blacksquare

4.3 An application to lower bounds for sup-norms of newforms

The results of the previous subsection allow us to provide a lower bound for sup-norms of global newforms with respect to the paramodular group. In fact, we show that newforms take “large values” in the compact set $U(\mathbb{Q})\backslash U(\mathbb{A})$.

More precisely, for each positive integer N , we define the compact subset $\mathfrak{F}_N \subset U(\mathbb{R})$ as follows:

$$\mathfrak{F}_N = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & -a \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x & y & \\ & 1 & z & x \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \in U(\mathbb{R}) : 0 \leq a, x, z \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1/N \right\}.$$

We have the following lemma.

4.3 Lemma. *Let $N = \prod_{p < \infty} p^{n_p}$ be a positive integer and let $u \in U(\mathbb{A})$. Then we can write $u = u_{\mathbb{Q}} u_{\mathbb{R}} \prod_{p < \infty} u_p$ with $u_{\mathbb{Q}} \in U(\mathbb{Q})$, $u_{\mathbb{R}} \in \mathfrak{F}_N$, $u_p \in K(p^{n_p}) \cap U(\mathbb{Q}_p)$, where $K(p^{n_p}) \subset G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ is the paramodular subgroup as defined in (12).*

Proof. For elements $A, B \in U(\mathbb{A})$, write $A \sim B$ if there exist $u_{\mathbb{Q}} \in U(\mathbb{Q})$ and $u_f \in \prod_{p < \infty} (K(p^{n_p}) \cap U(\mathbb{Q}_p))$ such that $A = u_{\mathbb{Q}} B u_f$. Let $u \in U(\mathbb{A})$ be as in the statement. Then strong approximation for the unipotent group U implies that $u \sim u_1$ for some $u_1 \in U(\mathbb{R})$. We multiply u_1 on the left by a suitable element of $U(\mathbb{Z})$ and on the right by the inverse of the finite part of the same element to conclude that $u_1 \sim u_2$ where $u_2 \in U(\mathbb{R})$ is equal to $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & -a \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x & y & \\ & 1 & z & x \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ for some $0 \leq a, x, y, z \leq 1$. Finally, let $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $0 \leq y + \frac{m}{N} \leq \frac{1}{N}$. Put $k = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \in U(\mathbb{Q})$ and let k_f (resp. k_{∞}) be its image in $\prod_{p < \infty} U(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. Since $k_f \in \prod_{p < \infty} (K(p^{n_p}) \cap U(\mathbb{Q}_p))$, it follows that $u \sim u_{\mathbb{R}} := k_{\infty} u_2$ and we check that $u_{\mathbb{R}}$ has the required properties. ■

The significance of the above proposition is that for any bounded automorphic form ϕ on $G(\mathbb{Q})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})$ that is right invariant by $\prod_{p < \infty} K(p^{n_p})$, we have

$$\sup_{g \in U(\mathbb{Q})\backslash U(\mathbb{A})} \frac{|\phi(g)|}{\langle \phi, \phi \rangle^{1/2}} = \sup_{g_{\infty} \in \mathfrak{F}_N} \frac{|\phi(g_{\infty})|}{\langle \phi, \phi \rangle^{1/2}}.$$

4.4 Theorem. *Let $\pi = \otimes_v \pi_v$ be an irreducible, unitary, cuspidal, generic automorphic representation of $G(\mathbb{A})$ with trivial central character and conductor $N = \prod p^{a(\pi_p)}$. Let $\phi = \otimes_v \phi_v$ in the space of π be such that ϕ_p is a newvector with respect to the paramodular subgroup $K(p^{a(\pi_p)})$ at each prime p . Assume that at each prime $p|N$, π_p is either a simple supercuspidal representation (so that $a(\pi_p) = 5$), or is a representation satisfying $a(\pi_p) = 1$ (so that π_p is of type IIa in the notation of [34]). Assume also that Conjecture 4.1 is true and that π_{∞} and ϕ_{∞} are among the types covered by Theorem 4.2. Then*

$$\sup_{g \in U(\mathbb{Q})\backslash U(\mathbb{A})} \frac{|\phi(g)|}{\langle \phi, \phi \rangle^{1/2}} = \sup_{g_{\infty} \in \mathfrak{F}_N} \frac{|\phi(g_{\infty})|}{\langle \phi, \phi \rangle^{1/2}} \gg_{\pi_{\infty}, \epsilon} N^{1/2 - \epsilon}$$

Proof. Using the definition (107) of $W_{\phi}(g)$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{g \in G(\mathbb{A})} \frac{|\phi(g)|}{\langle \phi, \phi \rangle^{1/2}} &\geq \text{vol}(U(\mathbb{Q})\backslash U(\mathbb{A}))^{-1} \frac{|W_{\phi}(1)|}{\langle \phi, \phi \rangle^{1/2}} \\ &\asymp \left(\frac{1}{L^S(1, \pi, \text{Ad})} \right)^{1/2} \left(\prod_{p \in S_2} p^5 \right)^{1/2} \left(\prod_{p \in S_3} \frac{p}{L(1, \pi_p, \text{Ad})} \right)^{1/2} J_{\infty}^{1/2}, \end{aligned}$$

where in the last step we have used Theorem 4.2.

We know that π lifts to a unitary automorphic representation Π of $\mathrm{GL}_4(\mathbb{A})$ which is either cuspidal or an isobaric sum of two cuspidal representations of $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{A})$; we have $L(s, \pi, \mathrm{Ad}) = L(s, \Pi, \mathrm{Sym}^2)$. Using the fact that $L(s, \Pi, \mathrm{Sym}^2)$ has no pole at $s = 1$, it follows from the main result of [25] that $L^S(1, \pi, \mathrm{Ad}) \ll_{\epsilon, \pi_\infty} N^\epsilon$. Clearly, $J_\infty \gg_{\pi_\infty} 1$. The result follows. \blacksquare

We remind the reader that if π_∞ is in the discrete series, Conjecture 4.1 is known by recent work of Furusawa and Morimoto [11, Theorem 6.3 and Corollary 8.1].

4.4 Explicit global Novodvorsky integral

Let $\pi = \otimes_v \pi_v$ be an irreducible, unitary, cuspidal, globally generic automorphic representation of $G(\mathbb{A})$ with trivial central character. Let $\chi = \otimes_v \chi_v$ be a unitary Hecke character of $\mathbb{Q}^\times \backslash \mathbb{A}^\times$. Let ψ be the character of $\mathbb{Q} \backslash \mathbb{A}$ given in Sect. 4.1. For $\phi = \otimes_v \phi_v \in \pi$, define the global Novodvorsky integral by

$$Z(s, \phi, \chi) := \int_{\mathbb{Q}^\times \backslash \mathbb{A}^\times} \int_{(\mathbb{Q} \backslash \mathbb{A})^3} \phi \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_2 & & x_4 \\ & z & 1 & -x_2 \\ & & & 1 \\ & & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y & & & \\ & y & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \chi(y) \psi(x_2) |y|^{s-\frac{1}{2}} dz dx_2 dx_4 d^\times y. \quad (108)$$

Let W_ϕ be the global Whittaker function corresponding to ϕ as given in (107). Then, a standard unfolding process (see Chapter 3 of [7]) gives

$$Z(s, \phi, \chi) = \int_{\mathbb{A}^\times} \int_{\mathbb{A}} W_\phi \left(\begin{bmatrix} y & & & \\ & y & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \chi(y) |y|^{s-\frac{3}{2}} dx d^\times y.$$

Let $W_v \in \mathcal{W}(\pi_v, (\psi_v)_{-1, -1})$ correspond to ϕ_v in the local Whittaker model. Then by uniqueness of Whittaker functionals we have the basic identity (see [7])

$$\frac{Z(s, \phi, \chi)}{W_\phi(g)} = \prod_v \frac{Z_v(s, W_v, \chi_v)}{W_v(g_v)},$$

where $Z_v(s, W_v, \chi_v)$ is defined in (65) and $g = (g_v) \in G(\mathbb{A})$ is any element such that $W_\phi(g) \neq 0$. We have the following theorem.

4.5 Theorem. *Let $\pi = \otimes_v \pi_v$ be an irreducible, unitary, cuspidal, globally generic automorphic representation of $G(\mathbb{A})$ with trivial central character. Let $\chi = \otimes_v \chi_v$ be a unitary Hecke character on $\mathbb{Q}^\times \backslash \mathbb{A}^\times$. Let $\phi = \otimes_v \phi_v \in \pi$. Let S be a finite (possibly empty) set of prime numbers. We assume that π , χ and ϕ satisfy the following conditions.*

- For each $p \in S$, $a(\chi_p) \leq 1$, π_p is a simple supercuspidal representation of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$, and ϕ_p is the translate of the minimal vector of π_p by $\mathrm{diag}(-p^{-3}, p^{-2}, -p^{-1}, 1)$.
- We have χ_∞ equal to the trivial character, and $\pi_\infty | \mathrm{Sp}_4(\mathbb{R}) = D_{(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)} \oplus D_{(-\lambda_2, -\lambda_1)}$ where $D_{(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)}$ is the (limit of) discrete series representation of $\mathrm{Sp}_4(\mathbb{R})$ with Blattner parameter $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ such that $1 - \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq 0$. The vector ϕ_∞ is a lowest weight vector in the minimal K_∞ -type of $D_{(-\lambda_2, -\lambda_1)}$.
- For $p \notin S$, the representation π_p and the character χ_p are unramified, and ϕ_p is the unique (up to scalar multiples) spherical vector in π_p .

Then we have

$$\frac{Z(s, \phi, \chi)}{W_\phi(1)} = L(s, \pi \times \chi) \frac{Z_\infty(s, W_\infty)}{L(s, \pi_\infty) W_\infty(1)} \prod_{p \in S} \frac{1}{(1 - p^{-1}) p^3},$$

where $W_\infty(1)$ and $Z_\infty(s, W_\infty)$ is as given in Proposition 7.1 ii) and Proposition 8 of [29].

Proof. By Proposition 3.9 of [39], we know that $L(s, \pi_p \times \chi_p) = 1$ for all $p \in S$. The result now follows from (66), Corollary 3.3 and Proposition 3.4. \blacksquare

Using Theorem 4.2, we can write the above theorem in an equivalent form with the factor $W_\phi(1)$ replaced by the Petersson norm, which is more suited for analytic applications. We give a simplified version of this result in the next corollary.

4.6 Corollary. *Let π , ϕ , χ and S be as in Theorem 4.5. Then*

$$\frac{|Z(s, \phi, \chi)|}{\langle \phi, \phi \rangle^{1/2}} = C_\infty(s) \frac{|L(s, \pi \times \chi)|}{\sqrt{L(1, \pi, \text{Ad})}} \left(\prod_{p \in S} p^{1/2} \sqrt{\frac{\zeta_p(1)^2 L(1, \pi_p, \text{Ad})}{\zeta_p(2) \zeta_p(4)}} \right),$$

where $C_\infty(s)$ depends only on π_∞ and s .

4.5 Explicit Gan-Gross-Prasad conjecture for $(\text{SO}(5), \text{SO}(2))$

In this section, we will write down an explicit version of the Gan–Gross–Prasad conjecture for $(\text{SO}(5), \text{SO}(2))$ (which is now a theorem due to Furusawa and Morimoto) in new cases. Let L be an imaginary quadratic extension of \mathbb{Q} with discriminant $-D$, and let S be defined by

$$S := \begin{cases} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \\ & D/4 \end{bmatrix} & \text{if } D \equiv 0 \pmod{4}, \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & (1+D)/4 \end{bmatrix} & \text{if } D \equiv -1 \pmod{4}. \end{cases}$$

Let $T_S := \{g \in \text{GL}_2 : {}^t g S g = \det(g) S\}$. We see that $T_S(\mathbb{Q}) \simeq L^\times$. Let Λ be a character of $L^\times \backslash \mathbb{A}_L^\times$ that is trivial on \mathbb{A}^\times , and consider it as a character on $T_S(\mathbb{A})$. Embed T_S in G by

$$T_S \ni g \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} g & \\ & \det(g) g' \end{bmatrix} \text{ where } g' := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \\ & 1 \end{bmatrix} {}^t g^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \\ & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Let N be the unipotent radical of the Siegel parabolic subgroup of G , and let θ_S be the character of $N(\mathbb{A})$ given by

$$\theta_S\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & X \\ & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) := \psi(\text{tr}(SX \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \\ & 1 \end{bmatrix})).$$

Here, ψ is the character of $\mathbb{Q} \backslash \mathbb{A}$ given in Sect. 4.1. Now, let π be an irreducible cuspidal automorphic representation of $\text{GSp}_4(\mathbb{A})$ with trivial central character. For any $\phi \in V_\pi$, define the global Bessel period by

$$B(\phi, \Lambda) = \int_{\mathbb{A}^\times T_S(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash T_S(\mathbb{A})} \int_{N(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash N(\mathbb{A})} \phi(tn) \Lambda^{-1}(t) \theta_S^{-1}(n) \, dn \, dt \quad (109)$$

where we use the Tamagawa measure. For each place v , fix a $G(\mathbb{Q}_v)$ -invariant Hermitian inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_v$ on π_v . For $\phi_v \in V_{\pi_v}$, define

$$J_v(\phi_v) = \frac{L(1, \pi_v, \text{Ad}) L(1, \chi_{d,v}) \int_{\mathbb{Q}_v^\times \backslash T(\mathbb{Q}_v)} \int_{N(\mathbb{Q}_v)} \frac{\langle \pi_v(t_v n_v) \phi_v, \phi_v \rangle}{\langle \phi_v, \phi_v \rangle} \Lambda_v^{-1}(t_v) \theta_S^{-1}(n_v) \, dn_v \, dt_v}{\zeta_{\mathbb{Q}_v}(2) \zeta_{\mathbb{Q}_v}(4) L(1/2, \pi_v \otimes \mathcal{AZ}(\Lambda_v^{-1}))}. \quad (110)$$

Strictly speaking, the integral above may not converge absolutely, in which case one defines it via regularization (see [27, p. 6]). It can be shown that $J_v(\phi_v) = 1$ for almost all places. We now state the refined conjecture as phrased by Liu [27].

4.7 Conjecture. (Yifeng Liu) Let π, Λ be as above. Suppose that for almost all places v of \mathbb{Q} the local representation π_v is generic. Let $\phi = \otimes_v \phi_v$ be an automorphic form in the space of π . Then

$$\frac{|B(\phi, \Lambda)|^2}{\langle \phi, \phi \rangle} = \frac{C_T \zeta_{\mathbb{Q}}(2)\zeta_{\mathbb{Q}}(4)L(1/2, \pi \times \mathcal{A}\mathcal{I}(\Lambda^{-1}))}{S_{\pi} L(1, \pi, \text{Ad})L(1, \chi_{-D})} \prod_v J_v(\phi_v), \quad (111)$$

where $\zeta_{\mathbb{Q}}(s) = \pi^{-s/2}\Gamma(s/2)\zeta(s)$ denotes the completed Riemann zeta function, C_T is a constant relating our choice of local and global Haar measures, and S_{π} denotes a certain integral power of 2, related to the Arthur parameter of π . In particular,

$$S_{\pi} = \begin{cases} 4 & \text{if } \pi \text{ is endoscopic,} \\ 2 & \text{if } \pi \text{ is of general type.} \end{cases}$$

Recently Furusawa and Morimoto proved Conjecture 4.7 for tempered π ; see [10], [11].

For several applications it is important to have an explicit formula for the right hand side of (2), which amounts to computing the local integrals $J_v(\phi_v)$ for appropriate choices of ϕ_v . In [9], we computed $J_v(\phi_v)$ if v is non-archimedean and π_v has a non-zero P_1 -fixed vector ϕ_v , and if $v = \infty$ and π_{∞} is a holomorphic discrete series representation with minimal scalar K_{∞} type. Here, the congruence subgroup P_1 is given by

$$P_1 := \{g = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \in G(\mathbb{Z}_p) : C \equiv 0 \pmod{p}\}. \quad (112)$$

In [11], the authors extend the explicit computations to include general holomorphic discrete series representations π_{∞} with not necessarily minimal scalar K_{∞} type. Below, we use the local computation from Sect. 3.8 to obtain the explicit formula when we allow π_v to be a simple supercuspidal representation.

4.8 Theorem. Let L be an imaginary quadratic extension of \mathbb{Q} with discriminant $-D$, and let Λ be a character of $L^{\times} \backslash \mathbb{A}_L^{\times}$ that is trivial on \mathbb{A}^{\times} . Furthermore, assume that Λ_{∞} is trivial. Let $\pi = \otimes_v \pi_v$ be an irreducible, unitary, cuspidal, non-CAP automorphic representation of $G(\mathbb{A})$ with trivial central character and let $\phi = \otimes_v \phi_v$ be a factorizable cusp form in the space of π . Let S be a finite (possibly empty) set of odd prime numbers.

We assume that π and ϕ satisfy the following conditions.

- For each $p \in S$, L_p is an inert field extension of \mathbb{Q}_p , π_p is a simple supercuspidal representation of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ and Λ_p satisfies the property that $m_p := \min\{m \geq 0 : \Lambda_p|_{1+p^m\mathbb{Z}_p[\sqrt{-D}]} = 1\} \geq 2$. Moreover, let u_p be defined by (106), $\alpha_p = p^{1-m_p}u_p$, $\beta_p = p$, $A_p = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ if $4|D$, $A_p = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ if $p \nmid D$ and set $g_p = \begin{bmatrix} A_p & \\ & A'_p \end{bmatrix} d_{\alpha_p, \beta_p}^{-1}$. Then ϕ_p is the translate of the minimal vector ϕ_{\min} in the space of π_p by the matrix g_p .
- The representation π_{∞} has scalar minimal K_{∞} type (k, k) with $k \geq 2$. The vector ϕ_{∞} spans this one-dimensional K_{∞} type. If $k = 2$, then π is tempered.
- For $p \notin S$, a finite prime, the representation π_p is unramified, and ϕ_p is the unique, up to scalars, spherical vector in π_p .

Then

$$\frac{|B(\phi, \Lambda)|^2}{\langle \phi, \phi \rangle} = e^{-4\pi\text{Tr}(S)} D^{k-2} 2^{2k-c} \frac{\zeta_{\mathbb{Q}}(2)\zeta_{\mathbb{Q}}(4)L^S(1/2, \pi \times \mathcal{A}\mathcal{I}(\Lambda^{-1}))}{L^S(1, \pi, \text{Ad})L(1, \chi_{-D})^2} \prod_{p \in S} J_p,$$

where $c = 1$ if π is endoscopic, and $c = 0$ if π is of general type. For $p \in S$, we have

$$J_p = \frac{(1-p^{-1})(1-p^{-4})}{1+p^{-1}} p^{-4m_p+7}.$$

Proof. For the case that π is tempered, the conjectural formula (2) is proven in Theorem 1.2 of [11]. For $k > 3$, it is known that a non-CAP π is tempered by Proposition 8.1 of [11]. The value of J_∞ has been computed in [9, Sec. 3.5] and in particular we have

$$C_T J_\infty = \frac{2^{2k+1} D^{k-2} e^{-4\pi \text{Tr}(S)}}{L(1, \chi_{-D})}.$$

The values of J_p for $p \in S$ follow from Proposition 3.6, the comment about the volume of $\mathfrak{o}^\times \backslash \mathfrak{o}_L^\times$ after that proposition, and (110). Now the theorem follows by substituting these quantities into (2). ■

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