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A. Beilinson - Hecke Eigenstack Property

Assume for now G simply connected A^{glob} = ring of functions on space of G -opers.We have $A^{glob} \rightarrow \Gamma(\text{Bun}_G, \mathcal{D}')$ ϕ G -oper \Rightarrow max ideal in $A^{glob} \Rightarrow M_\phi \subset A^{glob}$ $\rightarrow \mathcal{D}'/M_\phi$ with singular support zero-fiber of Hitchin map.Untwist: show $\omega_{\text{Bun}_G}^{\pm}$ exists - it will automatically be unique for G simply connected.Claim $\exists \omega_{\text{Bun}_G}^{\pm}$

Sketch of construction: Fiber of canonical bundle

 $\omega_F = \det R\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_F)$, ω_X^{\pm} will be Pfaffian- need symmetric nondegen pairing with value in \mathbb{C} Use symmetric nondegen form $(,)$ on \mathcal{O}_F (invariant) $\Rightarrow \mathcal{O}_F \times \mathcal{O}_F \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_X$ Pick theta-characteristic ω_X^{\pm} on $X \Rightarrow$ $\mathcal{O}_F \otimes \omega_X^{\pm} \times \mathcal{O}_F \otimes \omega_X^{\pm} \rightarrow \omega_X \Rightarrow$ get PfaffianPf $(X, \mathcal{O}_F \otimes \omega_X^{\pm})$ May identify $\det R\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_F \otimes \omega_X^{\pm}) = \det R\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_F)$:represent ω_X^{\pm} as $\mathcal{O}(\text{divisor w/ simple zeros, poles})$

so difference between these two det's is det of fibers

 \mathcal{O}_F at these points of zeros & poles - butthis is idea of F - so all is determined

up to twist by constant line.

 \Rightarrow left \mathcal{D} -modules $\omega_{\text{Bun}_G}^{\pm} \mathcal{D}'$ on Bun_G Morphism $A^{glob} \rightarrow \Gamma(\text{Bun}_G, \mathcal{D}')$ gives right action on thisWe get family of left \mathcal{D} -mods (holonomic) parametrized by opers, $\phi \mapsto M_\phi$ Theorem 1 This is a Hecke ϕ -eigenstack.- Introduce Hecke stack Hecke :

Flecke
 \downarrow
 $\text{Bun}_G \times \text{Bun}_G \times X$

G -points of Flecke are $\{(F_1, F_2, x, \alpha)\}$,
 F_i : G -bundles on X , $x \in X$, $\alpha: F_1|_{X_x} \xrightarrow{\sim} F_2|_{X_x}$.
 This is a formally smooth ind-algebraic stack.
 If we fix $x \in X$, form a groupoid by composition of
 α 's $\Rightarrow X$ -family of groupoids on Bun_G .

Exercise Define a connection along X , canonical,
 with projection to $\text{Bun}_G \times \text{Bun}_G \times X$ horizontal.

Fiber $\text{Flecke}_{(F_1, x)}$: twisted form of affine Grassmannian
 $GR_x \cong G(K_x) / G(\mathcal{O}_x)$ naturally ind-scheme;
 formally smooth, ind-proper ind-scheme
 $F_1(\mathcal{O}_x)$ is $G(\mathcal{O}_x)$ -torsor, & fiber $\text{Flecke}_{(F_1, x)}$
 is $F_1(\mathcal{O}_x)$ -twist of GR_x .
 $\gamma_1 \in F_1(\mathcal{O}_x)$, γ_2 local trivialization of F_2
 so we send γ_1 to $\alpha(\gamma_1) / \gamma_2$ modulo right
 multiplication by $G(\mathcal{O}_x)$.

GR_x has stratification by fin-dim varieties - $G(\mathcal{O}_x)$ orbits,
 GR_x is inductive limit of their (singular, reduced) closures.

This stratification is labeled by positive weights
 $P^+(\mathbb{Z} \times G) \ni \chi \leftrightarrow$ one param subgroup of Cartan
 of G $\chi^\vee: G_m \rightarrow G$. $\chi^\vee(t_x) \in G(K_x)$
 \Rightarrow orbit $\text{Orb}_\chi = G(\mathcal{O}_x) \cdot \chi^\vee(t_x) \cdot G(\mathcal{O}_x)$.

These orbits are simply connected and even-dimensional,
 embeddings very much not affine.

I_χ - "intersection cohomology" D -module
 on Orb_χ . (note - D -mod on singular schemes... define
 by Kashiwara Theorem).

In fact stratifications of the fibers glue together
 to give stratification (with some indices) of Flecke,
 strata Flecke_χ

smooth
fin-dim
projection
- G-triv
fibration

$$\text{Hecke}_\chi \xrightarrow{i_\chi} \text{Hecke}$$

$$\downarrow P_\chi$$

$$\text{Bun}_G$$

Hecke functors $T_\chi: M$ D-mod on Bun_G
 $\Rightarrow P_\chi^* M$ D-mod on Hecke_χ , take

$$P_\chi^* M := i_{\chi!} (P_\chi^+ M)$$

$T_\chi M := P_\chi \times P_\chi^* M$ - object of
 derived category ...

$$\Rightarrow T_\chi: D(\text{Bun}_G) \xrightarrow{\otimes} D(\text{Bun}_G \times X)$$

Locally over Bun_G , using trivialization Hecke_χ is product of Orb_χ
 by base $\Rightarrow P_\chi^* M = M \boxtimes \mathbb{I}_\chi$

Assume we have a \mathbb{C} -loc system V on X .

We say M on Bun_G is a Hecke ϕ -eigenmodule
 if, for V_χ \mathbb{C} -rep of high weight χ &
 twist $V_\chi \phi$, we have $T_\chi M \simeq M \boxtimes V_\chi \phi$.

Comment: everything so far makes sense for
 ℓ -adic sheaves, over lin fields \Rightarrow function which
 is Hecke eigenfunction with eigenvalues coming from V .

The Theorem 1 on Hecke eigenstuff property can be stated
 for all ϕ at once: define D-module
 $V_\chi A^{G/\phi}$ on X , in fact $A^{G/\phi} \otimes D_X$ -module ...

- twist universal oper on $\text{spec } A^{G/\phi}$ by V_χ
 get $A^{G/\phi} \otimes D_X$ -module.

$$\Rightarrow T_\chi (\omega_{\text{Bun}_G}^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathbb{D}_{\text{Bun}_G}^{\vee}) = \omega_{\text{Bun}_G \times X}^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathbb{D}_{\text{Bun}_G \times X}^{\vee} \boxtimes_{A^{G/\phi}} V_\chi A^{G/\phi}$$

This follows from corresponding local statement:

[Note that \mathbb{I}_χ D-mod can be characterized as

$$H^0(i_{\chi!} \mathbb{F}_\chi) \quad - \text{define } i_{\chi!} = H^0 i_{\chi*}$$

- true due to simply-connected even-dim strata]

Local story: Fix x , study \mathcal{D} -mods on $G\mathcal{R}$:

$Y_1 \subset Y_2 \subset Y_3$
 Formally smooth ind-scheme of infinite type ...
 $G\mathcal{R} = \cup Y_i$ of schemes. We define an $\mathcal{O}!$ -module - \mathcal{O} -module on whole thing any section of which is supported on some Y_i .

M is a collection (M_i) , $M_i \hookrightarrow M_{i+1}$
 $(M_i = i^! M_{i+1})$.

Define $M \otimes \mathcal{D}_{G\mathcal{R}} = \text{Diff}(G\mathcal{R}, M) :=$

$\cup \text{Diff}(Y_i, M_i)$. - exact functor in M , by formal smoothness

A \mathcal{D} -module structure on M :

$M \otimes \mathcal{D}_{G\mathcal{R}} \rightarrow M$ satisfying appropriate properties (as in An. dim case).

- only right \mathcal{D} -mods make sense (on level of stacks).

- note even in fin dimensions extension of \mathcal{D} -mod on dual subset $X_1 \hookrightarrow X_2$ is naturally right ...

Another type of \mathcal{O} -modules - occur as projective limits - these don't form abelian category ... we'll only need line bundles of this type ...

e.g. canonical bundle $\omega_{G\mathcal{R}}$:
 suppose $\bar{g} = g \circ \sigma_x \in G\mathcal{R}$

\rightarrow fiber $\omega_{G\mathcal{R}, \bar{g}} := \det[\text{Ad}_g(\sigma_y(\mathfrak{g})) : \sigma_y(\mathfrak{g})]$

- relative determinant ...

(can define over families - get line bundle over stack ...)

$\omega_{G\mathcal{R}}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ exists (again unique up to trivializing a fiber ...)

- local version of Poincaré ...

$G(\mathcal{K})$ action on $G\mathcal{R}$ lifts to action of central extension on $\omega_{G\mathcal{R}}$ - on $\sigma_y(\mathcal{K})$ cocycle is given by Killing form ...

$\sigma_y(X_x)$
 $\text{Ad}_g \sigma_y(\mathfrak{g})$
 $\sigma_y(\mathfrak{g})$

Critical extension $\widetilde{e\mathcal{O}(K)}$ acts on $\omega_{GR}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ so that \mathbb{I} acts as -1 .

Left \mathcal{D} -mod twisted by $\omega^{\frac{1}{2}} \leftrightarrow$ right \mathcal{D} -mod twisted by $\omega^{\frac{1}{2}}$...
 M (right) \mathcal{D} -mod on $GR \Rightarrow M\omega^{\frac{1}{2}}$

carries $\widetilde{e\mathcal{O}(K)}$ action which is "critical" (now \mathbb{I} acts by 1)...

- recall $e\mathcal{O}(K)$ acts as vector field on GR ...

- so sheaf cohomology groups

$H^i(GR, M\omega^{-\frac{1}{2}})$ are critical $\widetilde{e\mathcal{O}(K)}$ modules.

Example Take δ -functions at distinguished point, \mathbb{I}_0

(IC of trivial character) \rightarrow no higher cohomologies.

$\Gamma(GR, \mathbb{I}_0^{\omega^{\frac{1}{2}}}) = \text{Vac}'$: generated by δ with all derivatives, induced rep from $e\mathcal{O}(G) \rightarrow e\mathcal{O}(K)$ with critical level.

Theorem 2 $\Gamma(GR, \mathbb{I}_2 \omega^{-\frac{1}{2}})$ is a direct sum of fin. many copies of Vac' , & all higher cohomologies vanish.

Actually these modules carry many additional symmetries ...

$\text{Aut } \mathcal{O} = \text{Aut } \mathcal{O}$ acts on everything : on GR ,

$\text{Der } \mathcal{O}$ acts on sections of any \mathcal{D} -mod \mathcal{M} . It acts

on $\omega_{GR}^{\frac{1}{2}}$: it fixes base point, so can lift to

act trivially on fibers - no central extension

$\Rightarrow H^i(GR, M\omega^{-\frac{1}{2}})$ are modules over $\text{Der } \mathcal{O} \rtimes e\mathcal{O}(K)$.

Theorem 3 $\Gamma(GR, \mathbb{I}_2 \omega^{\frac{1}{2}}) = \text{Vac}' \otimes_{A^{\text{loc}}} V_{\chi} A^{\text{loc}}$
as $\text{Der } \mathcal{O} \rtimes e\mathcal{O}(K)$ -module.

A^{loc} = functions on local opens $\simeq \text{End}(\text{Vac}')$ by FF.

$\text{Spec } A^{\text{loc}}$ carries canonical G -bundle ϕ (flat bundle on formal disc $\leftrightarrow G$ -torsor ... forget flag).

$V_{\chi} \phi$ is twisted version of ϕ (ϕ -twist of V).

- equivariant wrt $\text{Aut } G$ -action

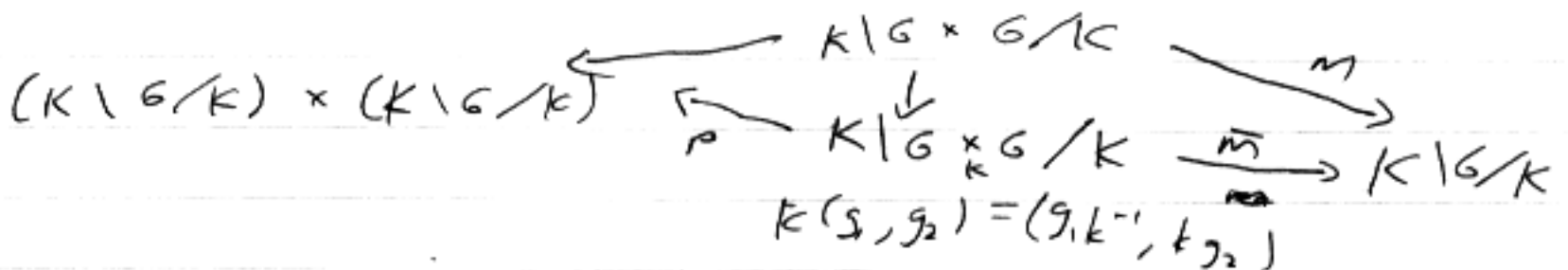
$\Rightarrow V_{\mathcal{X}} A^{\otimes n} = \Gamma(\text{Spec } A^{\otimes n}, V_{\mathcal{X}} \otimes^n \mathcal{O})$, free $A^{\otimes n}$ module of finite rank with $\text{Aut } \mathcal{O}$ -action.

- so $\text{Der } \mathcal{O} \otimes \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{X})$ acts by projection on $\text{Der } \mathcal{O}$.

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$G \supset K$, $\mathcal{H} := D(K \backslash G / K)$ derived category (or equivariant for G w.r.t $K \rightarrow K \dots$)

$\otimes : \mathcal{H} \times \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ monoidal structure:



$$F_1 \otimes F_2 := \overline{m}_* p^* (F_1 \otimes F_2)$$

has associativity constraint etc.

i) X smooth with G -action, $D(K \backslash X)$ is an \mathcal{H} -module

ii) Harish-Chandra pair (\mathfrak{g}, K)

\Rightarrow derived category of (\mathfrak{g}, K) -mod $D(\mathfrak{g}, K)$ is a \mathcal{H} -module

Simplest example - K trivial, \mathcal{H} modules are

D -mods on G , e.g. δ -function at g (\hat{g})

$$\hat{g}(V) = "Ad_g" V \quad "turn" \text{ of } V$$

Reason: Consider D -mods on G/K with G -action - not quite equivariant D -mod : acts on module as an \mathcal{O} -mod, with compatibility with diffeos...

- weakly equivariant D -modules $M(G; G/K)$

Claim This category is canonically equivalent to $M(\mathfrak{g}, K)$

- pull back our D -mod to G , consider glob sections, which have left G -action... $\Rightarrow (\mathfrak{g}, K)$ structure & \mathcal{H} action on $M(\mathfrak{g}, K)$

(take fiber of D -mod at origin...?)

Example Consider vacuum \mathcal{H} -c module - induced from trivial of K , corresponds to $D_{G/K} \in \mathcal{M}(G; G/K)$

Important formula

$M \in \mathcal{H} \quad M \otimes \text{Vac} = R\Gamma(G/K, M_{G/K})$
 (as plain \mathcal{O} -module) - has (\mathfrak{g}, k) action from left translation...

Variant: $\lambda: K \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m$ character $\Rightarrow \text{Vac}_\lambda$.

$$M \otimes \text{Vac}_\lambda = R\Gamma(G/K, M_{G/K}(\lambda))$$

Fact $D(\mathfrak{g}, k) \xleftarrow[\text{L}\Delta]{R\Gamma} D(K|X) \quad , \quad R\Gamma(M) := R\Gamma(X, M_X)$

$$\text{L}\Delta(V) = \mathcal{D}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^L V \quad (k\text{-equivariant } \mathcal{D}\text{-mod})$$

Then $R\Gamma, \text{L}\Delta$ are morphisms of \mathcal{H} -modules

Our situation $K = K_X$, $G(K)$ is group ind-scheme,

$$\text{points } G(K)(A) = G(K \otimes A), \quad \mathbb{G}(1) \otimes A = A(\mathbb{G}(1))$$

Group subscheme (affine group scheme) $G(\mathcal{O})$

$G(K)/G(\mathcal{O})$ is an ind-scheme of inf-finite type

\rightarrow get Hecke algebras etc.

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{D}(G(\mathcal{O}) \backslash G(K)/G(\mathcal{O}))$$

Fix integral level $\lambda \Rightarrow$ Kac-Moody group $G(K)^\sim \supset G(\mathcal{O}) \times \mathbb{G}_m$.

\rightarrow gives some Hecke algebra's abelian core (whole category will be slightly different)

$$\mathcal{H}' \supset \mathcal{M}(G(\mathcal{O}) \backslash G(K)/G(\mathcal{O})) \subset \mathcal{H}$$

Even larger Hecke-Chandea pair: $\text{Aut } \mathcal{O} \times G(K)^\sim, \text{Aut } (\mathcal{O}) \times G(\mathcal{O}) \times \mathbb{G}_m$

still same core - equivariant \mathcal{D} -mods on double classes.

Thm $\textcircled{*}$ is t -exact (in any of these settings)

We'll be interested only in action of core \rightarrow same algebra.

$$\underline{\text{Th}} \quad (M(G(O) \backslash G(K) / G(O), \otimes) \xrightarrow{\cong} (\text{Rep}^L G, \otimes))$$

(in particular \rightarrow commutative ...)

Fiber functor: $\oplus H_{DR}^i(G(K)/G(O), M)$

Grading on H_{DR} \leftrightarrow grading on principal S^1 of ${}^L G$,

raising operator is multiplication by first Chern class of ample line bundle.

Consider $Y = \widehat{\text{Bun}}_G \times X^\wedge = \{ (F, X, Y, t) \}$ a + parameter
 $\widehat{\text{Bun}}_G \times X \rightarrow \text{trivialization } \in F(O_X)$

This is a scheme, with action of $G(K)$ & $\text{Aut } O$

Over this have line bundle of half-forms on $\widehat{\text{Bun}}_G$

$\Rightarrow G_m$ -torsor $\mathcal{Y}^\vee \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$

Has action of our large $H-C$ pair.

Quotient of \mathcal{Y}^\vee by $\text{Aut } O_X \times G(O) \times G_m$

will be $\widehat{\text{Bun}}_G \times X$.

$\omega^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathcal{D}'_{\widehat{\text{Bun}}_G} \otimes O_X$ is D -mod of critical diffs, untrivial!
 (Recall $L_\Delta: D(\mathbb{A}^1, K) \rightarrow D(K \setminus X)$)
 $\widehat{\text{Bun}}_G \times X$ for ω ,

Hecke operator $T_X \leftrightarrow D$ -mod supported on X & bit.

Recall local result, \Rightarrow the representation in Th 3 coincides with $T_X(Vac')$; follows from variant of important formula ...

Local story Assume Th 2 from last time ...

$\mathfrak{z} = \text{End } Vac'$. Consider the functor $\text{Rep}^L G \rightarrow \text{free } \mathfrak{z}\text{-modules}$,

$V \mapsto I_V$ D -mod on affine Grassmannian $(\in \mathcal{H})$,

apply to vacuum rep $\Rightarrow I_V(Vac')$,

$\mapsto \text{Hom}_{G(O)}(Vac', I_V(Vac'))$

\rightarrow free finite rank \mathfrak{z} -module, V_\emptyset .

Claim This is a fiber functor on $\text{Rep}^L G$ (tensor functor.)

Note $\boxed{I_V(Vac') = V_\emptyset \otimes_{\mathfrak{z}} Vac'}$

→ set compatibility with tensor product, compatibility with commutativity less obvious.

- This is same as giving \mathcal{L}_G -bundle on $\text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}$, denoted ϕ . This is $\text{Aut } \mathcal{O}$ -equivariant (by naturality).

Extra structure: can reduce ϕ canonically to $\mathcal{L}_B \subset \mathcal{L}_G$, not compat'ble with $\text{Aut } \mathcal{O}$ (but with $\text{Aut}^\circ \mathcal{O}$).

- What does it mean to give a reduction to Borel?

- V prep contains unique high weight line w.r.t B
 - reduction determined by line in each twist of an irrep.

⇒ Need canonical line. Basic Fact: $\text{Orb}_x \subset G \backslash \mathbb{R}$,

restrict $\omega_{G \backslash \mathbb{R}}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ to Orb_x is the canonical (not (st)) bundle of Orb_x

$$\omega_{G \backslash \mathbb{R}}^{\frac{1}{2}}(\bar{g}) = \det^{-1} \left[\frac{dg(b)}{Ad_g(g(b))} \wedge dg(b) \right] = \omega_{\text{Orb}_x}(\bar{g})$$

$$\text{Orb}_x \subset \text{Orb}_{\bar{x}}, \quad j \cdot \omega_{G \backslash \mathbb{R}} = \bar{\mathcal{L}}_x$$

Un twist ⇒ $j \cdot \mathcal{O}_{G \backslash \mathbb{R}} = \bar{\mathcal{L}}_x \omega_{G \backslash \mathbb{R}}^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ - produces global section of $\bar{\mathcal{L}}_x$, hence a line

- gives generator of \mathbb{Z} -module

⇒ reduction to Borel. Preserved by $\text{Aut}^\circ \mathcal{O}$ - that preserves our stratification ... but all $\text{Aut } \mathcal{O}$ doesn't preserve it ...

Consider $\text{Aut } \mathcal{O}$ orbit of $z \in \text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}$, restrict $\phi \circ \phi^{(B)}$ to this orbit ... ⇒ B -bundle on

$$\text{Aut}^\circ \mathcal{O} \backslash \text{Aut } \mathcal{O}_z = \text{the formal disc!}$$

Corresponding \mathcal{L}_G bundle has a trivialization ($\text{Aut } \mathcal{O}$ equivariant) - flat connection...

- this is an oper!

⇒ map $\text{Spec } \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{Spec } \Lambda^{loc}$

Theorem This is exactly the F-F isomorphism.

Local story II "Renormalized" enveloping algebra.

Denote $\mathcal{U} = \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g}(X))$. $\mathcal{D} = \Gamma(GR, \mathcal{D}')$
 (something that acts on any \mathcal{D} -module).

We have map $\mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$, neither \hookrightarrow nor \twoheadrightarrow .

\mathcal{U} has center $\mathfrak{Z}^X \supset$ ideal I which kills Vac :

I maps to zero in \mathcal{D} - differ that acts trivially on \mathfrak{d} -functions at base, but is $\mathfrak{g}(K)$ -equivariant (it's in center) so it acts trivially on \mathfrak{d} -functions at any point.

In finite dimension $\mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is onto on assoc graded (study non-ent maps $\rightarrow N$ nilcone).

It's not onto - have e.g. action of change of coords - non-critical level have Sugawara operators, but not at crit...

\Rightarrow Enlarge $\mathcal{U}/I \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ to make all our modules irreducible...

• Change level, $\mathcal{U}_\lambda = \mathcal{U}$ ir env. at level $\lambda + \text{crit}$.

$\mathcal{U}_\lambda \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_\lambda$ flat wrt λ .

Consider $\lambda^{-1} \tilde{I} : \tilde{I}$ is part whose reduction mod λ is in I . $\tilde{I} \rightarrow \lambda \mathcal{D}_\lambda$, get compatible

map $\lambda^{-1} \tilde{I} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_\lambda$.

- lies in localization of \mathcal{U}_λ by λ .

$\mathcal{U}_\lambda^\#$ is subalgebra of localization generated by $\lambda^{-1} \tilde{I} + \mathcal{U}_\lambda$

\mathcal{P} is image of $\lambda^{-1} \tilde{I} + \mathcal{U}_\lambda$ in $\mathcal{U}_\lambda^\#$.

- it is a Lie subalgebra, normalizing \mathcal{U}/I .

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{U}/I \rightarrow \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \tilde{I}/\tilde{I}^2 \rightarrow 0$$

\Rightarrow map \tilde{I}/\tilde{I}^2 to act on \mathfrak{Z} in \mathcal{U}/I ...

\tilde{I}/\tilde{I}^2 is a \mathfrak{Z} -module \Rightarrow in fact it is a Lie algebroid acting on \mathfrak{Z} .

Claim Wrt the F-F identification $\mathfrak{Z} \xrightarrow{\sim} A^1$

$\tilde{I}/\tilde{I}^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Lie algebra of int automorphisms of the tautologous } \mathfrak{Z} \text{ bundle}$

in particular acts transitively on $\text{Spec } \mathfrak{Z}$, + twisted form of \mathfrak{g} ...

\Rightarrow Irreducibility of $U(\mathfrak{g})$ follows immediately;
Same for irred $V \dots$ have transitive Lie algebras
on $\text{Spec } \mathfrak{Z}$, $\text{Spec } A^{\text{loc}}$ & compatibility - almost forces
our map to be $\mathbb{F}\mathbb{F}$ isomorphism...

Can see in \mathbb{I}/\mathbb{I}^2 part that preserves \mathcal{B} -structure.

Heisenberg dual: adjoint action of \mathbb{I}/\mathbb{I}^2 on \mathfrak{Z}
realizes action of derivations...