


Topology of Hitchin systems — Old & New.

joint with Daves Maulik.

Overview : Given $X =$  Riemann surface.
($g \geq 2$)
 G reductive group.

\rightsquigarrow Hitchin's integrable system $h : \mathcal{M}_G \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_G$
(= proper Lagrangian fibration)

Want to understand: how the topology of h interacts with

- Non-abelian Hodge correspondence The P=W Conjecture '10
- Langlands duality of G Hausel-Thaddeus topological mirror conjecture '02

How these conjectures look like? (Rough version)

▷ $h: M_G \rightarrow A_G \rightsquigarrow$ encode the topology of h in a filtered vector space, called the **perverse filtration** $P_k H^i(M_G, \mathbb{Q})$.

$X, G \nearrow$

▷ 1st move: change the alg. structure of M_G

Non-abelian Hodge: $M_G \xrightarrow{\cong} M_G^{\text{Betti}}$ character variety

$$H^i(M_G, \mathbb{Q}) = H^i(M_G^{\text{Betti}}, \mathbb{Q})$$

de Cataldo-Hausel-Migliorini '10
"P=W" conj.

$$P_k H^i(M_G, \mathbb{Q}) = W_{2k} H^i(M_G^{\text{Betti}}, \mathbb{Q})$$

Deligne's weight filtration ass. w/ MHS of M_G^{Betti}

SL_n PGL_n

▷ 2nd move: change the group $G \longleftrightarrow G^v$ Langlands dual.

Hausel-Thaddeus '02
Topological Minor Conj.

$$P_k H^i(M_G, \mathbb{Q}) = P_k H^i(M_{G^v}, \mathbb{Q})$$

string

History & Status

In order to get smooth moduli spaces,
these conjectures were formulated precisely for type A.

- **P=W**
 - de Cataldo - Hausel - Migliorini '10 $GL_2 (\approx PGL_2)$, SL_2 , $\forall \text{genus}(X) \geq 2$
 - de Cataldo - Maulik - S '19 GL_n , $\text{genus}(X) = 2$
 - de Cataldo - Maulik - S '20 $SL_p \Leftrightarrow GL_p$ $\forall \text{genus}(X) \geq 2$
(p prime)
 - Maulik - S '22
 - Hausel - Mellit - Minets - Schiffmann '22

} GL_n , $\forall \text{genus}(X) \geq 2$
($\Rightarrow SL_p$, $\forall \text{genus}(X) \geq 2$)
- **Topological Mirror Conj.**
 - (for SL_n/PGL_n) Hausel - Thaddeus '02 SL_2/PGL_2
 - Groechenig - Wyss - Ziegler '17 SL_n/PGL_n (p-adic integration)
(generalized by Loeser - Wyss \rightsquigarrow motivic integration)
 - Maulik - S '20 SL_n/PGL_n sheaf-theoretic.

Perverse filtration

Input: $X \xrightarrow{f} Y$

proper map, with

X, Y smooth

Output: an increasing filtration

$$\rightsquigarrow P_0 \subset P_1 \subset \dots \subset H^*(X, \mathbb{Q})$$

governed by the topology of f .

Definition 1 (Sheaf-theoretic)

$$H^*(X, \mathbb{Q}) = H^i(Y, Rf_* \mathbb{Q}) \quad Rf_* \mathbb{Q} \in D_c^+(Y)$$

Thm by de Cataldo - Migliorini

$$P_* \cong H^i(Y, \bigcup_{P \in \tau_*} Rf_* \mathbb{Q})$$

Definition 2 (Topological)

Assume $Y = \mathbb{C}^N$ affine space.

$$P_i H^{i+k}(X, \mathbb{Q}) = \text{Ker} \left(H^{i+k}(X) \rightarrow H^{i+k}(f^{-1}(\Lambda)) \right)$$

$\Lambda \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ $(k-1)$ -dim'l
general affine subspace

Moduli spaces (Hitchin moduli spaces)

help us to get smooth moduli.

- X Riemann surface genus ≥ 2 , n rank, d degree. $(n, d) = 1$.

- $M_{GL_n} =$ moduli of slope-stable Higgs bundles (E, θ)

- E vector bundle, rk n degree d .

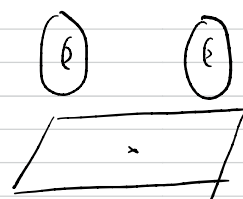
- $\theta: E \rightarrow E \otimes \Omega_C^1$ Higgs field (∂_C -linear)

- Hitchin system $h: M_{GL_n} \longrightarrow A_{GL_n} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n H^0(C, \Omega_C^{\otimes i})$

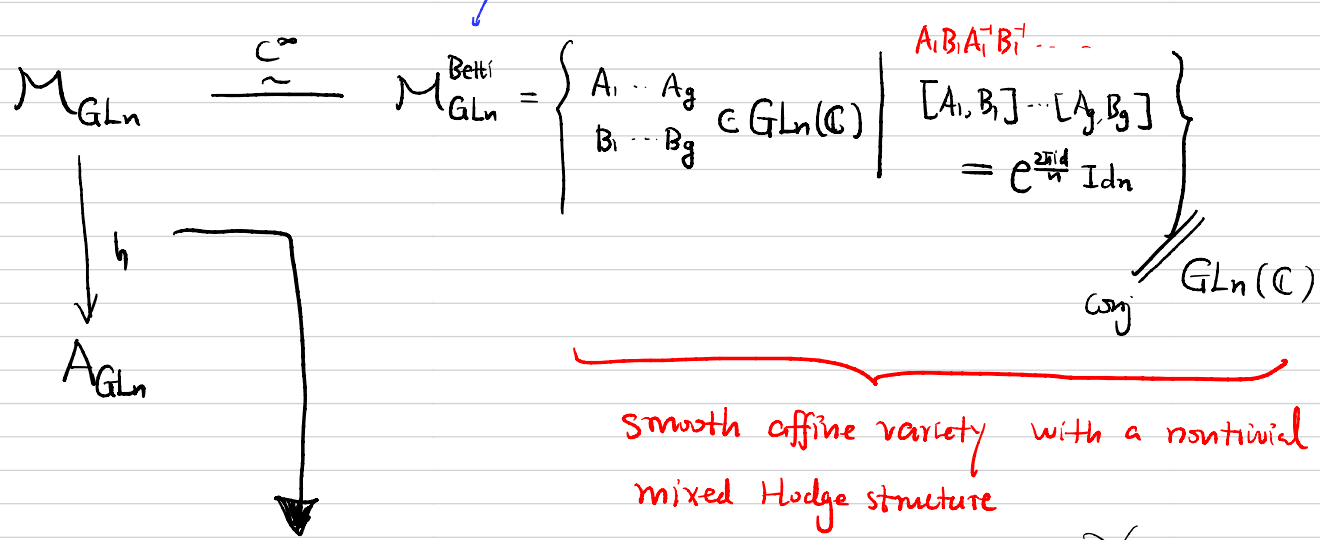
"Calculating char poly" $(E, \theta) \longmapsto \text{char}(\theta) = (\text{tr}(\lambda^i \theta))_{i=1}^n$

- Example $GL_1: T^* \text{Jac}_X \xrightarrow{\text{Jac}_X \times H^0(C, \Omega_C^1)} \mathbb{C}^g = H^0(C, \Omega_C)$

$(L, \theta: L \rightarrow L \otimes \Omega_C^1) \longmapsto \text{char}(\theta)$



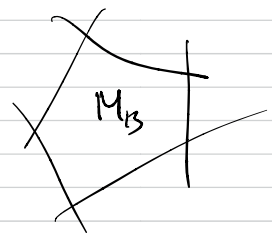
Non-abelian Hodge: $\pi_1(C \setminus \{p\}) \rightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{C})$ (character variety)



"P=W": $P_R H^*(M_{GL_n}, \mathbb{Q}) = W_{2k} H^*(M_B, \mathbb{Q})$
 $(= W_{2k+1} H^*(M_B, \mathbb{Q}))$

↑
 Complexity of the topology
 of the Hitchin system

↑
 Complexity of the "boundary" of M_B



SL_n & PGL_n moduli spaces

- Fix $N \in \text{Pic}^d(X)$. *degree d line bundle.*

$$M_{SL_n} = \{(\mathcal{E}, \theta) \in M_{GL_n} \mid \det(\mathcal{E}) \simeq N, \text{trace}(\theta) = 0\} \subset M_{GL_n}$$

- $\Gamma := \text{Pic}^0(X)[n] \curvearrowright M_{SL_n}$
 $\mathcal{L} \cdot (\mathcal{E}, \theta) = (\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{L}, \theta)$
 $\det(\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{L}) \simeq \det(\mathcal{E}) \otimes \mathcal{L}^{\otimes n} \simeq \det(\mathcal{E})$

- $M_{PGL_n} := M_{SL_n} / \Gamma$, a smooth orbifold / Deligne-Mumford stack.

- Want to compare $H^*(M_{SL_n}, \mathbb{Q})$ & $H^*(M_{PGL_n}, \mathbb{Q})$

$$\Gamma \curvearrowright H^*(M_{SL_n}, \mathbb{Q}) \longleftarrow \Gamma \curvearrowright M_{SL_n}$$

nontrivial.

$$\begin{aligned} \rightsquigarrow H^*(M_{SL_n}, \mathbb{Q}) &= H^*(M_{SL_n}, \mathbb{Q})^\Gamma \oplus \bigoplus_{0 \neq \chi \in \hat{\Gamma}} H^*(M_{SL_n}, \mathbb{Q})_\chi \\ &\quad \uparrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \uparrow \\ &H^*(M_{PGL_n}, \mathbb{Q}) \qquad \text{nontrivial characters of } \Gamma \end{aligned}$$

Refined Topological Mirror :
(Hausel-Thaddeus)

Canonical $\Gamma = \hat{\Gamma}$ induced by Weil pairing.
 $\begin{matrix} \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \delta & \chi \end{matrix} \leftrightarrow \begin{matrix} \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \delta & \chi \end{matrix}$ character of Γ

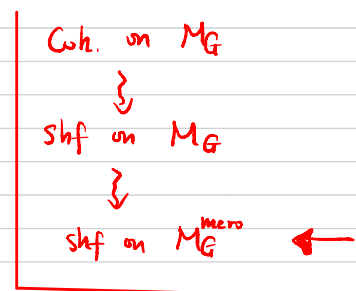
$$P_k H^i(M_{SL_n}, \mathbb{Q})_{\mathbb{R}} \cong P_{k-D} H^{i-2D}(M_{SL_n}^\delta, \mathbb{Q})_{\mathbb{R}}$$

\mathbb{R} -isotypic part = the sector of the orbifold $[M_{SL_n}/\Gamma]$
 $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \hat{\Gamma} \end{matrix}$ for SL_n indexed by $\delta \in \Gamma$

Idea of proof (of both conjectures!)

Step 1: "Categorify" the cohomological statements.

Cohomological \rightsquigarrow sheaf-theoretical



Step 2: Embed M_G into a larger space of meromorphic Higgs bundles as a critical locus

GL_n, PGL_n, SL_n

$$M_G = \{df=0\} \hookrightarrow M_G^{\text{mero}} \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{C}$$

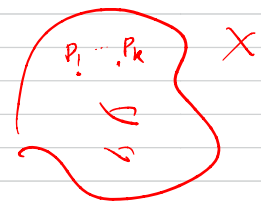
Step 3: Lift the sheaf-theoretic statement of Step 1 from M_G to M_G^{mero} .

Prove this for M_G^{mero} using Support theorem. (Ng $\hat{\sigma}$)

Step 4: Obtain the desired statement for M_G from M_G^{mero} using

vanishing cycles $\Psi_f: D_c^b(M_G^{\text{mero}}) \rightarrow D_c^b(f^{-1}(0))$.

Why M_G^{mero} is better than M_G ?



$$M_{GL_n} = \{ (\mathcal{E}, \theta) \mid \theta: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega_C^1 \} + \text{slope stability.}$$

Pick effective $D = P_1 + \dots + P_k$ (> 0)

meromorphic Higgs bundles with at most simple poles at P_1, \dots, P_k .

$$M_{GL_n}^{\text{mero}} = \{ (\mathcal{E}, \theta) \mid \theta: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega_C^1(D) \}$$

Not symplectic!

$$M_{GL_n} \hookrightarrow M_{GL_n}^{\text{mero}}$$

Theorem

(1) [Chaudouard-Laumon] For $h^{\text{mero}}: M_{GL_n}^{\text{mero}} \rightarrow A_{GL_n}^{\text{mero}} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n H^0(C, \Omega_C^{1 \otimes i}(2D))$, every simple summand of $Rh_*^{\text{mero}} \mathbb{Q}$ has support $A_{GL_n}^{\text{mero}}$.

(2) [de Cataldo-Heinloth-Migliorini] Every Levi group of GL_n contributes the support of $Rh_* \mathbb{Q}$, for $h: M_{GL_n} \rightarrow A_{GL_n}$.

Proof of $P=W$

$U \rightarrow C \times M_{GL_n}$ univ. bundle

▷ Reduce $P=W$ to $C_k(U) : Rh_* \underline{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow Rh_* \underline{\mathbb{Q}}[2k]$
 ${}^p\mathcal{T}_{\leq i} \xrightarrow{?} {}^p\mathcal{T}_{\leq (i-k)}$

▷ Lift it to $M_{GL_n}^{mero} : C_k(U^{mero}) : Rh_* \underline{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow Rh_* \underline{\mathbb{Q}}[2k]$
 ${}^p\mathcal{T}_{\leq i} \xrightarrow{?} {}^p\mathcal{T}_{\leq (i-k)}$

▷ Solve the question on $M_{GL_n}^{mero}$:

(i) Global Springer theory $\rightsquigarrow C_1(L) : Rh_*^{par} \underline{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow Rh_*^{par} \underline{\mathbb{Q}}[2]$
 ${}^p\mathcal{T}_{\leq i} \xrightarrow{?} {}^p\mathcal{T}_{\leq (i-1)}$

$\langle \Rightarrow \rangle C_1(L) : {}^p\mathcal{H}^i(Rh_*^{par} \underline{\mathbb{Q}}) \rightarrow {}^p\mathcal{H}^i(Rh_*^{par} \underline{\mathbb{Q}}[2])$ vanish

(ii) Support thm \rightsquigarrow Suffices to prove the vanishing for smooth fibers
 \rightsquigarrow Treat local systems.