

Cesare: Spectral + canonical cover

$\text{Pic}_0(G_a) \longleftrightarrow h^{-1}(a) \in M$ when E_a is regular.

The fiber is an abelian variety + integrable system.

(V, φ) , $\varphi \in \Gamma(E_{\text{nd}}(V) \otimes k)$

E a G -principal bdl.

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \beta: G \rightarrow GL(V) \quad \text{as recover } D \\ \downarrow \\ X \end{array}$$

$Z \in g := \text{Lie}(G)$

\hookrightarrow Cartan subalg.

$$\mathbb{C}[t]^W \longleftrightarrow \mathbb{C}[g]^G \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}[g]$$

$g \rightarrow Z/W$ (apply Spec)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} g & \xrightarrow{Z/W} & t \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ g & \longrightarrow & t/W \end{array} \quad \text{w-cover}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \tilde{x} = \psi^* (&) & \longrightarrow & \text{end}(E) & \rightarrow L \otimes K \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 x & \xrightarrow{\psi} & \text{ad}(E) \otimes K & \longrightarrow & L \otimes K/W
 \end{array}$$

$$S = \bigoplus S_i, \quad \tilde{X}_S = \bigcup \tilde{X}_{S_i}$$

$$V = \bigoplus_{\lambda} V_{\lambda} = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Delta} \bigoplus_{\mu \in W_{\lambda}} V_{\mu}$$

define \tilde{X}_{λ} for each $\lambda \in \Delta$, $\tilde{X} = \bigcup_{m_{\lambda}} \tilde{X}_{\lambda}$ w/ $m_{\lambda} = \dim V_{\lambda}$

$$\overline{P}_{\lambda} : L \rightarrow C[x] \rightsquigarrow P_{\lambda} : g \mapsto C(g)$$

$$\sim_{\substack{\mu \in W_{\lambda}}} T(x - \mu) \quad P_{\lambda}(\varphi) : K \rightarrow K^M$$

$$\tilde{X}_{\lambda} = (P_{\lambda}(\varphi))^{-1}(0) \text{ : canonical cover of } X$$

$$x \xrightarrow{J_{\lambda}} \tilde{X}_{\lambda} \text{ locally given by } \tilde{g} \rightarrow g \times C$$

$$(g, z) \mapsto (g, \lambda(t))$$

If $\mu_1, \mu_2 \in W_\lambda$ take same value on $\tau \in \mathfrak{t}$ no singularities.

If P a parabolic subgroup, $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}_P^+$ then $\tilde{X}_{w_P} \rightarrow \tilde{X}_\lambda$
 $w_P = N \cap P / T$

Canonical covers are W covers for $G = GL(n)$, $W = S_n$.

$T \subseteq G$ a max torus, $N_G(T) = N$,

$x \in \text{Lie}(G)$ is regular if $Z_g(x)$ has minimal dimension.

$\alpha \in \mathfrak{g}$ Lie subalg. if regular centraliser of $a = Z_{\mathfrak{g}}(x)$
 for some x reg. elem.

G/N no parabol
 contain subalg $\hookrightarrow \overline{G}/N = \text{sp param.}$
 reg centralisers

$$\overline{G/T} = \{(a, b) | a \in \overline{G}/N, b \text{ Borel subalg } a \subset b\}$$

$\overline{G/T}$ X is a scheme, a family of contain subalg/ X
 \downarrow
 $\overline{G/N}$ is a morph $X \rightarrow G/N \leftrightarrow G$ -equiv map
 $X \times G \rightarrow G/N$

Higgs bdl is a pair (E, σ) , E principal bdl,
 σ a G -equiv map $E \rightarrow \overline{G/N}$

$\text{Higgs}(X) = \text{cat of Higgs bdds}$

Def: a W -cover of a scheme X is a scheme $\tilde{X} \xrightarrow{\pi} X$ finite + flat
 s.t. locally $\pi^* \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}} \cong \mathcal{O}_X \otimes \mathbb{C}[W]$ os \mathcal{O}_X -mod w/ W -action

Def: a Cameral cover is a W -cover \tilde{X} s.t. locally it looks
 like pullback of the W -cover $T \rightarrow T/W$

Def: $\text{Cam}(X)$: obj: covered covers / X
 morph: W -equiv. isos.

Th: \exists natural functor: $F: \text{Higgs}(X) \rightarrow \text{Cam}(X)$
 (E, σ)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \sigma^*(\overline{G/T}) & \longrightarrow & \overline{G/T} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ E & \xrightarrow[\sigma]{} & \overline{G/N} \end{array}$$

since $\sigma^*(\overline{G/T}) \rightarrow E$ is G -equiv

\Rightarrow it is the pullback of a cam cov.

$\text{Higgs}(\tilde{X}) = \text{fiber of } \tilde{X}$

Objects: $(E, \sigma, \mathcal{I}) : (E, \sigma) \in \text{Higgs}(X)$ $F: (E, \sigma) \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{X}$

Morphisms: $(E_1, \sigma_1, \mathcal{I}_1) \rightarrow (E_2, \sigma_2, \mathcal{I}_2)$ over the morphisms

in $\text{Hom}((E_1, \sigma_1), (E_2, \sigma_2))$ s.t:

$$X \xrightarrow{\tilde{\sigma}_1} F(E_1, \sigma_1) \xrightarrow{F(\delta)} F(E_2, \sigma_2) \xrightarrow{\tilde{\sigma}_2} \tilde{X}$$

Def.: sheaf of cats ...

Then how to see $\text{Higgs}_{\tilde{X}}$ as a sheaf of cats.

$$\text{Higgs}_{\tilde{X}}(U) := \text{Higgs}_{\tilde{U}}(U)$$

Theo: $\text{Higgs}_{\tilde{X}}$ is a gerb over $\text{Tors}_{T_{\tilde{X}}^{\sim}}$.

Def A picard cat. is a groupoid with str. of Tensor alg. s.t.

all obj are invertible

A sheaf of Pic cat is a sheaf cat P s.t. $P(U)$ is

a picard cat w/ U and f^* are compat. w/ \otimes .

Def: A gerb over a Pic cat P is a cat. Q s.t. $\forall C \in Q$

$$P \rightarrow Q$$

$$P \rightarrow \text{Aut}(P, C) \in Q$$

Df: A gerb over a sheaf of Picard cat $\mathcal{Q}(U)$ is a gerb over $\mathcal{P}(U)$

$\exists U \rightarrow X$ s.t. $\mathcal{Q}(U)$ non empty.

$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{A}' \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A}'' \rightarrow 0$ SES of sheaves of ab. groups.

$\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{A}''}$ is an \mathcal{A}'' -torsor

Define $\mathcal{Q}(U)$: all possible liftings of $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{A}''|U}$ to be an \mathcal{A} -torsor.

\mathcal{Q} is a gerb over $\text{Tors}_{\mathcal{A}}$

Th: \exists bij btw iso classes of $\text{Tors}_{\mathcal{A}}$ -gerbs and $H^2(X, \mathcal{A})$

Moreover, $\mathcal{Q}(X) \neq 0$ iff $0 \in H^2(X, \mathcal{A})$

$$\hat{\mathcal{T}}_{\tilde{x}}(U) := \underset{\text{W-equiv}}{\text{Hom}}(\tilde{U}, \mathcal{T})$$

if λ is a root $\Rightarrow \zeta_\lambda$

$$\text{if } f: \tilde{U} \rightarrow + \quad \text{dof} = \tilde{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$$

$$\zeta_\lambda(\text{dof}) \Big|_{D_U^\lambda} : D_U^\lambda \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$$

$$T_{\tilde{x}}(U) = \{f \in \hat{\mathcal{T}}_{\tilde{x}}(U) : \zeta_\lambda(\text{dof})|_{D_U^\lambda} = 1, \forall \lambda\}$$

Th: Higgs \tilde{X} is equivalent to the sheafification of the cat of the category of T -twisted, N -shifted, w -equiv T -bdl over \tilde{X} .

W acts on \tilde{X} , W acts on T via conjugation.
 $"N/T"$

If \mathcal{Z} is a T -bundle / \tilde{X} : $w^*(\mathcal{Z})$: the T -bdl obtained using both actions

Def: $\mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \tilde{X}$ a T -bdl is weakly w -equiv if $w^*(\mathcal{Z}) \neq \mathcal{Z}$
 $\forall w \in W$

Def: α a root

R_x^α $\xrightarrow{\quad}$ $\mathcal{O}(D_{\tilde{X}}^\alpha)$ if \tilde{X} is integral
 $\xrightarrow{\quad}$ I_x^* the cat sheaf of symbols $\{g\}$ s.t.

$\{g \in \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}}, s(g) = -g\} \rightsquigarrow R_x^\alpha$ is its inverse.

$$\alpha^\vee : \mathbb{C}^* \rightarrow T, \quad R_x^\alpha = \alpha^\vee(R_x).$$

$$w \in W, \quad R_x^w = \bigotimes_{d \in J} R_x^{w_d}, \quad J = \{ \text{positive roots } d \text{ s.t. } w(d) \text{ is negative} \}$$

$$R_x^{w_1 w_2} \simeq w_2^*(R_x^{w_1}) \otimes R_x^{w_2}$$

Def. A T -bdl \mathcal{Z} over \tilde{X} is weakly R -twisted w -equiv if $\forall w \in W, w^*(\mathcal{Z}) \otimes \mathbb{R}_x^w \simeq \mathcal{Z}$

$$\text{if } \forall w \in W, w^*(\mathcal{Z}) \otimes \mathbb{R}_x^w \simeq \mathcal{Z}$$

For a weakly w -equiv \mathcal{Z} , define $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{Z})$

$$\text{to be } \{(w, \varphi) : w \in W, \varphi: w^*(\mathcal{Z}) \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}\}$$

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\tilde{X}, T) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathcal{Z}) \rightarrow W \rightarrow 0$$

For a weakly R -twisted w -equiv T -bdl

$$\text{Aut}_R(\mathcal{Z}) = \{(w, \varphi) : w \in W, \varphi: w^*(\mathcal{Z}) \otimes \mathbb{R}^w \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}\}$$

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\tilde{X}, T) \rightarrow \text{Aut}_R(\mathcal{Z}) \rightarrow W \rightarrow 0.$$

$\text{Higg}'(x) := \text{cat of } R\text{-twisted, } N\text{-shifted, } w\text{-equiv } T\text{-bdls over } \tilde{x}$.

- a weakly R -twisted w -equiv T -bdl over \tilde{x} .

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & T & \longrightarrow & N & \longrightarrow & W \rightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \varphi & & \downarrow \text{Id} \end{array}$$

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\tilde{X}, T) \rightarrow \text{Aut}_R(\mathcal{Z}) \rightarrow W \rightarrow 0$$

$\forall \alpha_i \text{ root, } \forall m_i \in N$: we have $\beta(m_i) = \alpha_i(\mathcal{Z})|_{D^{\alpha_i}} \rightarrow R_{\alpha_i}|_{D^{\alpha_i}}$
+ some compat. condns

$\alpha_i \mapsto M_i$ corresponding minimal Levi subgp

$$N \cap [M_i, \pi_i] : T \rightarrow S_2 = \langle s_i \rangle \subseteq W, N_i = T^{-1}(s_i)$$

$$\text{Higgs}_{\tilde{X}}(L) := \text{Higgs}_{\tilde{L}}'(L).$$

Rem: Theorem says that $\text{Higgs}_{\tilde{X}}$ is equiv $\text{Higgs}'_{\tilde{X}}$

