

Title

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Abstract

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1 Principal G -Bundles on Affine Curves

It is a consequence of a theorem of Harder [?, Satz 3.3] that generically trivial principal G -bundles on a smooth affine curve C over an arbitrary field k are trivial if G is a semisimple and simply connected algebraic group. When k is algebraically closed and G reductive, generic triviality, conjectured by Serre, was proved by Steinberg [?] and Borel-Springer [?].

It follows that principal bundles for simply connected semisimple groups over smooth affine curves over algebraically closed fields are trivial. This fact (and a generalization to families of bundles [?]) plays an important role in the geometric realization of conformal blocks for smooth curves as global sections of line bundles on moduli-stacks of principal bundles on the curves (see the review [?] and the references therein).

1.1 Derived Pushforward of Admissible Complexes

Recall that a \mathbb{C}^\times -bundle on a nodal curve Σ is defined by a \mathbb{C}^\times -bundle on the normalization of Σ together with an identification of the two fibers at the preimages of each node. The stack $\text{Bun}_{\mathbb{C}^\times}(g, I)$ of \mathbb{C}^\times -bundles over the universal stable curve fails to be complete, because the space of identifications over a given node is isomorphic to \mathbb{C}^\times .

Following Gieseker [?] and Caporaso [?], we add new strata which represent the limits where an identification goes to zero or infinity, by allowing projective lines carrying the line bundle $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1)$ to appear at the nodes.

The resulting stack denoted $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}([pt/\mathbb{C}^\times])$ is complete but not separated, i.e., the limit of a family of bundles exists but may not be unique.

This stack classifies maps from marked nodal curves to the quotient stack $[pt/\mathbb{C}^\times]$. These are the moduli stacks of principal \mathbb{C}^\times -bundles on such curves.

My understanding is that the construction of this compactifications goes through Pablo's wonderful compactification of loop groups. But it seems this is not necessary in the \mathbb{C}^* case. Then Teleman gives a modular interpretation of this compactification in terms of Gieseker bundles.

Theorem 1.1. The derived pushforward $RF_*\alpha$ of an admissible complex α along the bundle-forgetting map $F : \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}([pt/G]) \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}$ is a bounded complex of coherent sheaves.

This theorem is a relative version over varying curves of the analogous finiteness result for $\text{Bun}_G(\Sigma)$ in [?, 34].

1. Section 1 reviews basic facts about nodal curves and principal \mathbb{C}^\times -bundles. The moduli stack $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}([pt/\mathbb{C}^\times])$ of Gieseker bundles on stable curves is introduced with some key examples (small g and $|I|$).
2. Section 2 proves some basic facts about the geometry of our stack: it is an Artin stack, is stratified by topological type, and is complete (but not separated).
3. Section 3 gives an (étale-local) presentation of $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}([pt/\mathbb{C}^\times])$ as a quotient A/G (where $G \simeq (\mathbb{C}^\times)^V$). We identify a stable subspace $A^\circ \subset A$ which leads to a smooth and proper quotient moduli space over $\mathcal{M}_{g,I}$.
4. Section 4 refines the stratification by topological type by tracking the nodes smoothed under deformations. We use this to stratify A/G by distinguished spaces Z, W which are affine space bundles over their fixed-point loci under subgroups of G .
5. Section 5 reviews the admissible K -theory classes and estimates the weights of the fixed-point fibers of subgroups of G .
6. Section 6 uses a local cohomology vanishing argument to finish the proof of the main theorem.
7. Section 7 constructs a moduli stack which we expect to carry Gromov-Witten invariants for $[X/\mathbb{C}^\times]$.

We expect to recover the Gromov-Witten invariants of GIT quotients from our invariants by applying the Chern character to certain limits of our invariants. This was done for smooth curves and G -bundles in Teleman-Woodward [?].

1.2 Construction of $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}([pt/\mathbb{C}^\times])$

One sees from this how \mathbb{C}^\times -bundles on C can become singular in families: the space of gluing isomorphisms at a node $\sigma \in C$ is a copy of \mathbb{C}^\times ; in a family, these isomorphisms can tend to the limit points 0 and ∞ . As a result, the stack $\text{Bun}_{\mathbb{C}^\times}(g, I)$ of \mathbb{C}^\times -bundles on stable marked curves of type (g, I) fails the valuative criterion for completeness. This will be a problem for integration of cohomology or K -theory classes.

We always work over \mathbb{C} . In everything that follows, (C, σ_i) is a family of prestable marked curves

over a finitely generated complex base scheme B . More precisely, $\pi : C \rightarrow B$ is a flat proper morphism whose fibers are connected complex projective curves of genus g with at worst nodal singularities, carrying a collection of smooth marked points $\sigma_i : B \rightarrow C$ which are indexed by an ordered set I .

A point is **special** if it is a node or a marked point. Special points are required to be pairwise disjoint. We shall always assume that any rational component of C has at least **two** special points.

We reserve the notation (Σ, σ_i) for families of **stable** marked curves. Recall that a marked curve is stable if each component of genus 0 carries at least 3 special points and each component of genus 1 carries at least 1 special point. The **stabilization morphism** $\text{st} : C \rightarrow C^{\text{st}}$ blows down every unstable rational curve in C . Stabilization can be implemented by a pluricanonical embedding and thus works in families.

Definition 1.2 (Modification of curves). A morphism $m : C \rightarrow \Sigma$ of prestable curves is a **modification** if

1. m is an isomorphism away from the preimage of the nodes of Σ , and
2. the preimage under m of every node in Σ is either a node or a \mathbb{P}^1 with two special points.

A **modification of a family** $f : \Sigma \rightarrow B$ of marked prestable curves is a morphism $m : C \rightarrow \Sigma$ such that, for each geometric $b \in B$, the induced map

$$m_b : C_b \longrightarrow \Sigma_{f(b)}$$

is a modification.

Remark 1.3. 1. Finding modifications with desirable properties—such as smoothness of the total space C —may require us to change the base B ; the reader can be entrusted to write out the defining diagram.

2. Modifications of marked curves do not introduce \mathbb{P}^1 's at marked points, only at nodes. The marked points in a family Σ lift uniquely to the modification, and will sometimes be denoted by the same symbol.

Definition 1.4 (Gieseker bundle). Let (Σ, σ_i) be a stable marked curve. A **Gieseker \mathbb{C}^\times -bundle** on (Σ, σ_i) is a pair (m, \mathcal{P}) consisting of

1. a modification $m : (C, \sigma_i) \rightarrow (\Sigma, \sigma_i)$, and
2. a principal \mathbb{C}^\times -bundle $p : \mathcal{P} \rightarrow C$,

which satisfy the **Gieseker condition**:

1. the restriction of \mathcal{P} to every unstable \mathbb{P}^1 has degree 1.

We should learn what the Gieseker condition says. Is it a general formula or just an intuition?

Definition 1.5. The stack $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}([pt/\mathbb{C}^\times])$ of **Gieseker \mathbb{C}^\times -bundles on stable genus g , I -marked curves** is a fibred category (over \mathbb{C} -schemes). Its objects are tuples $(B, C, \sigma_i, \mathcal{P})$ consisting of

1. a test scheme B ;
2. a flat projective family $\pi : C \rightarrow B$ of pre-stable, genus g curves with marked points $\sigma_i : B \rightarrow C, i \in I$; and
3. a principal \mathbb{C}^\times -bundle $p : \mathcal{P} \rightarrow C$ defining a family of Gieseker bundles on the stabilization $C \rightarrow C^{st}$.

The morphisms in this category are commutative diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{P}' & \xrightarrow{\tilde{f}} & \mathcal{P} \\ p' \downarrow & & \downarrow p \\ C' & \xrightarrow{f} & C \\ \pi' \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi \\ B' & \longrightarrow & B \end{array}$$

where \tilde{f} is \mathbb{C}^\times -equivariant and $C' = B' \times_B C$ and the morphism of curves f respects the marked points.

There is a natural forgetful morphism

$$F : \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}([pt/\mathbb{C}^\times]) \longrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}$$

which sends a Gieseker bundle $(C, \sigma_i, \mathcal{P})$ to the stabilized curve (C^{st}, σ_i) .

1.3 Generalities on geometry of stacks

Let $\mathfrak{C}_{g,I} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_{g,I}$ be the universal curve over the stack of prestable, genus g , I -marked curves.

Definition 1.6. The stack $\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}([pt/\mathbb{C}^\times])$ of principal \mathbb{C}^\times -bundles on prestable I -marked curves of genus g is the relative Hom-stack.

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}}(\mathfrak{C}_{g,I}, [pt/\mathbb{C}^\times] \times \mathfrak{M}_{g,I}).$$

Remark 1.7. Note that $\mathfrak{C}_{g,I} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_{g,I}$ is representable. Because mapping stacks behave well when the source is representable (an algebraic space) and proper/flat over the base.

Concretely: for a test $S \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_{g,I}$, the pullback $\mathfrak{C}_{g,I} \times_{\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}} S$ is an honest algebraic space (in fact a family of curves), so a \mathbb{C}^\times -bundle on it is a standard moduli problem in algebraic geometry, not a moduli problem on a stacky source.

That representability is the technical input that lets you quote standard representability theorems for $\underline{\text{Hom}}$ / mapping stacks, or build atlas charts using Quot-schemes.

The substack of $\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])$ which classifies curves with modular graph γ and bundles of multi-degree d is denoted $\mathfrak{M}_{\gamma,d}$.

Proposition 1.8. $\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])$ is an Artin stack, as is every substack $\mathfrak{M}_{\gamma,d}$.

Idea of proof. The base stack $\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}$ of prestable curves is Artin, and we can give Quot-scheme presentations of the stacks of bundles, locally over the base of the forgetful map $\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times]) \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_{g,I}$. \square

Remark 1.9. 1. **Mapping stack viewpoint.** There are general theorems: if $X \rightarrow S$ is proper, flat, finitely presented, with X representable (algebraic space), and \mathcal{Y} is an algebraic stack with reasonable finiteness properties, then the stack $\underline{\text{Hom}}_S(X, \mathcal{Y})$ is an algebraic (Artin) stack. Here $X = \mathfrak{C}_{g,I}$ over $S = \mathfrak{M}_{g,I}$, and $\mathcal{Y} = B\mathbb{C}^\times$ is a smooth Artin stack. So $\underline{\text{Hom}}_{\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}}(\mathfrak{C}_{g,I}, B\mathbb{C}^\times \times \mathfrak{M}_{g,I})$ is Artin.

2. **“Bundles are a Quot/GL presentation” viewpoint.** Over a fixed curve C , line bundles can be embedded into a fixed vector bundle after twisting enough: choose $m \gg 0$ so that $L(m)$ is globally generated and $R^1\pi_*(L(m)) = 0$, then $L(m)$ is a quotient of $\mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N}$. Such quotients are parameterized by a Quot-scheme. Varying C in a family, you do this locally on the base and get a presentation of the “stack of line bundles” by a scheme with a GL_N -action, hence an Artin stack.

Proposition 1.10. The substacks $\mathfrak{M}_{\gamma,d}$ are of finite type and finite presentation.

Proof. We have fixed the topological type, so we may exploit the normalization of $\mathfrak{C}_{g,I}$ over $\mathfrak{M}_{\gamma,d}$ to represent bundles by their lifts to the connected components of the normalization plus gluing data. \square

Proposition 1.11. The substacks $\mathfrak{M}_{\gamma,d}$ stratify $\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])$: they are locally closed and disjoint. The whole stack is a union

$$\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times]) = \bigsqcup_{\gamma,d} \mathfrak{M}_{\gamma,d},$$

over all topological types. Moreover, the closure of $\mathfrak{M}_{\gamma,d}$ in $\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])$ is a disjoint union of other such strata.

Lemma 1.12. Let $(C_0, \sigma_{0,i}, \mathcal{P}_0)$ be a \mathbb{C}^\times -bundle on a prestable curve of topological type (γ_0, d_0) . Let $(C, \sigma_i, \mathcal{P})$ be a deformation of $(C_0, \sigma_{0,i}, \mathcal{P}_0)$ over the spectrum of a complete discrete valuation ring. Then the topological type (γ, d) of the generic fiber is obtained from (γ_0, d_0) by a finite sequence of the following elementary operations on degree-labelled modular graphs:

- (1) **Resolving a self-node.** Remove a loop (self-edge) at a vertex v and increase its genus label from g_v to $g_v + 1$, leaving the multi-degree d_v unchanged.
- (2) **Resolving a splitting node.** Let v_1, v_2 be two vertices joined by at least one edge. Replace v_1, v_2 and all edges between them by a single vertex v with

$$g_v = g_{v_1} + g_{v_2}, \quad d_v = d_{v_1} + d_{v_2},$$

delete one edge joining v_1 and v_2 , and turn any remaining such edges into loops at v .

Conversely, every degree-labelled modular graph obtained from (γ_0, d_0) by finitely many operations (1) and (2) occurs as the topological type of the generic fiber of some deformation.

Sketch of proof. Any deformation of a prestable curve over a complete DVR can only **smooth** existing nodes; new nodes do not appear. Thus the only possible changes to the modular graph are obtained by resolving nodes of C_0 .

Locally at a node there are two possibilities. If the node is a self-intersection of one irreducible component, then smoothing it replaces a genus- g_v component with one node by a smooth component of genus $g_v + 1$. On the modular graph this is operation (1): removing a loop at v and increasing the genus label.

If the node joins two distinct components with vertices v_1 and v_2 , then smoothing it merges the two components into a single one. The arithmetic genus adds:

$$g_v = g_{v_1} + g_{v_2},$$

and the degree labels add similarly, giving operation (2). If there are several nodes between the same two components, smoothing one of them leaves the others as self-nodes on the glued component, which explains the appearance of loops in (2).

To see which degree labels can occur, normalize C_0 at the nodes which are **not** smoothed in the deformation and look at each connected component separately. Flatness of the family forces the total degree of the line bundle on each component of the normalization to stay constant. This exactly yields the degree transformation rules in (1) and (2).

Finally, one checks that each allowed combinatorial move can actually be realized by an explicit local smoothing of the corresponding node, so every graph obtained in this way appears in some deformation. \square

Remark 1.13 (Resolving a self-node and increase of genus). The arithmetic genus of a nodal curve with modular graph Γ is

$$g_{\text{arith}} = \sum_v g_v + b_1(\Gamma),$$

where $b_1(\Gamma)$ is the first Betti number of the graph. A loop at a vertex contributes 1 to $b_1(\Gamma)$.

In operation (1), we remove a loop at a vertex v and raise g_v by 1. On the right-hand side, $b_1(\Gamma)$ decreases by 1, while $\sum_v g_v$ increases by 1, so the arithmetic genus g_{arith} is unchanged. Geometrically, we are replacing an irreducible rational component with one node (arithmetic genus 1) by a smooth elliptic component (geometric genus 1).

A concrete example is the standard family of plane cubics

$$C_t : y^2 = x^3 + x^2 + t \subset \mathbb{P}^2, \quad t \in \mathbb{C}.$$

For $t \neq 0$, C_t is a smooth genus-1 curve (an elliptic curve). For $t = 0$, C_0 has a single node; its normalization is \mathbb{P}^1 , so it is a “pinched \mathbb{P}^1 ” of arithmetic genus 1. The modular graph of C_0 has one vertex with $g_v = 0$ and one loop; smoothing the node (passing to $t \neq 0$) corresponds exactly to deleting the loop and changing g_v to 1, as in operation (1).

Proposition 1.14. $\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])$ is locally of finite type and locally finitely presented.

Proof. We check why there are only finitely many possible outcomes.

Finite number of nodes. The modular graph γ_0 has finitely many edges, which correspond to nodes. Each operation (1) or (2) removes at least one edge. Therefore, you can perform at most $|E(\gamma_0)|$ operations, and there are no infinite chains.

Genus is fixed. The arithmetic genus of the curve is

$$g = \sum_v g_v + b_1(\gamma),$$

and our operations are precisely designed to preserve g . This constrains how the g_v can change when you remove edges.

Degrees are bounded. The total degree of the bundle is fixed:

$$\sum_v d_v = \deg \mathcal{P}_0.$$

In operation (1) the degree at v stays the same. In operation (2) you replace (d_{v_1}, d_{v_2}) by $d_v = d_{v_1} + d_{v_2}$. So all vertex degrees you ever see are sums of the finitely many initial degrees and are bounded by the fixed total degree. There is no way to create arbitrarily many new degree patterns.

Number of vertices decreases or stays bounded. Operation (1) does not change the vertex set. Operation (2) strictly decreases the number of vertices. So the number of vertices across all reachable graphs is bounded by $|V(\gamma_0)|$.

A finite graph with bounded numbers of vertices, bounded genera, and with degree labels summing to a fixed integer has only finitely many possibilities. Hence there are only finitely many degree-labelled modular graphs (γ, d) obtainable from (γ_0, d_0) by the previous lemma.

Equivalently, starting from a given point of $\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])$, any 1-parameter deformation can land only in a finite set of strata $\mathfrak{M}_{\gamma,d}$.

From finitely many strata near a point to locally of finite type. You already proved that for each fixed (γ, d) , the substack $\mathfrak{M}_{\gamma,d}$ is of finite type and finite presentation over \mathbb{C} , and that the whole stack is the disjoint union

$$\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times]) = \bigsqcup_{\gamma,d} \mathfrak{M}_{\gamma,d}.$$

Now take any geometric point x of the stack, of type (γ_0, d_0) . Consider all deformations of x over DVRs (or, equivalently, all small 1-parameter families through x). By Lemma 2.5 and the argument above, the generic fibers of these deformations can only lie in finitely many strata $\mathfrak{M}_{\gamma,d}$. This has two consequences:

First, there is an open neighbourhood U of x in $\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])$ that intersects only those finitely many strata. (If infinitely many strata accumulated at x , you could construct DVR deformations hitting infinitely many types, contradicting the lemma.)

Second, on that neighbourhood we have

$$U = U \cap \bigcup_{\text{finite set } (\gamma,d)} \mathfrak{M}_{\gamma,d},$$

a finite union of substacks, each of which is of finite type and finitely presented.

A finite union of finite-type (resp. finitely presented) substacks is again of finite type (resp. finitely presented). So every point has a neighbourhood of finite type and finite presentation: that is exactly what "locally of finite type" and "locally finitely presented" mean for stacks. \square

The following propositions follow from general deformation theory and we will review the necessary background in the next subsection.

Proposition 1.15. $\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])$ is unobstructed.

Proposition 1.16. The dimension agrees with the virtual dimension:

$$\dim \mathfrak{M}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times]) = (g-1) + 3(g-1) + |I|.$$

1.4 General theory of deformations and obstructions

A deformation functor is a systematic way to encode all infinitesimal deformations of some object as a functor on Artinian local rings. Set the base field to \mathbb{C} . Let $\mathbf{Art}_{\mathbb{C}}$ be the category of local Artinian \mathbb{C} -algebras with residue field \mathbb{C} (objects A , with a surjection $A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$).

Definition 1.17. A **deformation functor** is a functor

$$F : \mathbf{Art}_{\mathbb{C}} \longrightarrow \mathbf{Sets}$$

with the property that

$$F(\mathbb{C}) = \{\text{one distinguished point}\}.$$

Intuitively, $F(A)$ is the set of isomorphism classes of families over $\mathrm{Spec} A$ whose special fiber (over $\mathrm{Spec} \mathbb{C}$) is your fixed object. The distinguished point in $F(\mathbb{C})$ is the trivial family, consisting only of the fixed object itself. As we deform by passing to larger Artinian rings, we obtain non-trivial families and capture all the infinitesimal deformation data.

Let $F : \mathbf{Art}_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Sets}$ be a deformation functor in the sense of Schlessinger, and fix a point $x \in F(\mathbb{C})$.

A first-order deformation is an element of $F(\mathbb{C}[\varepsilon]/(\varepsilon^2))$; this set is the tangent space T^1 .

Now consider a small extension of Artinian rings

$$0 \rightarrow I \rightarrow A' \xrightarrow{q} A \rightarrow 0, \quad I^2 = 0.$$

Remark 1.18. Recall that a small extension is a surjection of local Artinian rings $q : A' \rightarrow A$ whose kernel I satisfies $\mathfrak{m}_{A'} I = 0$. In particular, I is a vector space over the residue field \mathbb{C} of dimension 1.

Since $I \subset \mathfrak{m}_{A'}$ and $\mathfrak{m}_{A'} I = 0$, we have $I^2 \subset \mathfrak{m}_{A'} I = 0$. Thus small extensions are a special case of square-zero extensions, where the kernel satisfies $I^2 = 0$.

Remark 1.19. Why do we package deformation theory in terms of small extensions?

1. **Infinitesimal nature of deformation functors.** A deformation functor $F : \mathbf{Art}_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Sets}$ is “infinitesimal” by design. To understand its behavior, you look at lifting problems along short exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow I \rightarrow A' \xrightarrow{q} A \rightarrow 0$$

with $I^2 = 0$. These are the first-order thickenings of $\mathrm{Spec} A$.

For each such extension and each $\xi_A \in F(A)$, you ask: does ξ_A lift to $F(A')$? If yes, how many lifts are there? An obstruction theory packages this as an obstruction class

$$\mathrm{ob}(\xi_A, A' \rightarrow A) \in T^2 \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} I,$$

and if the obstruction vanishes, the set of lifts is a torsor under

$$T^1 \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} I.$$

Here it is crucial that I is a \mathbb{C} -vector space, so that everything is linear in I . For a small extension, $I \cong \mathbb{C}$, so obstructions live in a fixed vector space T^2 , and lifts, when unobstructed, form a torsor under a fixed vector space T^1 . This is exactly what lets you identify T^1 as the tangent space and T^2 as the obstruction space.

2. **Building general Artinian algebras from small extensions.** Any local Artinian \mathbb{C} -algebra of finite length can be built as a tower of small extensions:

$$\mathbb{C} = A_0 \leftarrow A_1 \leftarrow \dots \leftarrow A_n = A$$

where each $A_i \rightarrow A_{i-1}$ is a small extension.

Thus, to control $F(A)$ for arbitrary A , it suffices to understand how deformations lift across small extensions and how obstructions behave in this simple situation.

Definition 1.20. An **obstruction theory** for F at x consists of:

1. a finite-dimensional vector space T^2 (the obstruction space),
2. for each small extension $A' \rightarrow A$ and each deformation $\xi_A \in F(A)$ lifting x , an obstruction class

$$\text{ob}(\xi_A, A' \rightarrow A) \in T^2 \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} I,$$

satisfying the following properties:

1. $\text{ob}(\xi_A, A' \rightarrow A) = 0$ if and only if ξ_A lifts to some $\xi_{A'} \in F(A')$;
2. if $\text{ob} = 0$, the set of lifts is a torsor under $T^1 \otimes I$;
3. the obstruction classes satisfy compatibility with composition of small extensions.

For an algebraic space or (Artin/DM) stack \mathcal{X} , there is a canonical deformation functor at each point. Illusie and then Behrend–Fantechi package its obstruction theory in terms of the cotangent complex $L_{\mathcal{X}/\mathbb{C}}$.

Definition 1.21. A **(perfect) obstruction theory** on \mathcal{X} is a morphism of complexes

$$\phi : E^\bullet \longrightarrow L_{\mathcal{X}/\mathbb{C}},$$

where E^\bullet is (perfect) of amplitude $[-1, 0]$, such that on cohomology sheaves

$$h^0(\phi) : h^0(E^\bullet) \xrightarrow{\sim} h^0(L_{\mathcal{X}/\mathbb{C}}), \quad h^{-1}(\phi) : h^{-1}(E^\bullet) \twoheadrightarrow h^{-1}(L_{\mathcal{X}/\mathbb{C}}).$$

Theorem 1.22 (Tangent–obstruction via cotangent complex). Let \mathcal{X} be an Artin stack locally of finite type over \mathbb{C} , with structure morphism $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}$ and cotangent complex $L_{\mathcal{X}/\mathbb{C}}$. For a \mathbb{C} –point $x : \operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$, set $L_x := x^* L_{\mathcal{X}/\mathbb{C}}$. Then

$$T_x^1 \mathcal{X} \cong \operatorname{Ext}^1(L_x, \mathbb{C}), \quad T_x^2 \mathcal{X} \subseteq \operatorname{Ext}^2(L_x, \mathbb{C}),$$

functorially in small extensions of Artinian algebras. In particular, the pair (T_x^1, T_x^2) with the natural obstruction classes is an obstruction theory in the functorial sense above.

Remark 1.23. Intrinsically, obstructions lie in $\operatorname{Ext}^2(L_x, \mathbb{C})$. A perfect obstruction theory $\phi : E^\bullet \rightarrow L_{\mathcal{X}/\mathbb{C}}$ picks out a canonical subspace

$$T_x^2 = \operatorname{Ext}^2(E_x^\bullet, \mathbb{C}) \subseteq \operatorname{Ext}^2(L_x, \mathbb{C})$$

containing all actual obstruction classes. If $L_{\mathcal{X}/\mathbb{C}}$ itself has perfect amplitude $[-1, 0]$ (so that we may take $E^\bullet = L_{\mathcal{X}/\mathbb{C}}$), then this inclusion is an isomorphism.

More concretely, there are two perspectives on obstruction spaces. The first is intrinsic to the stack \mathcal{X} : for any point x on an Artin stack, the cotangent complex $L_{\mathcal{X}/\mathbb{C}}$ determines a canonical obstruction space $\operatorname{Ob}_x^{\operatorname{intr}} \cong \operatorname{Ext}^2(L_x, \mathbb{C})$ via Illusie’s theory. This is independent of any choice.

The second perspective is extrinsic: you choose a morphism of complexes

$$\phi : E^\bullet \longrightarrow L_{\mathcal{X}/\mathbb{C}}$$

where E^\bullet is perfect of amplitude $[-1, 0]$ with $h^0(\phi)$ an isomorphism and $h^{-1}(\phi)$ surjective (the defining properties of a Behrend–Fantechi perfect obstruction theory). At the point x you then define

$$T_x^1 := \operatorname{Ext}^1(E_x^\bullet, \mathbb{C}), \quad T_x^2 := \operatorname{Ext}^2(E_x^\bullet, \mathbb{C}).$$

The map ϕ induces a canonical inclusion

$$\operatorname{Ext}^2(E_x^\bullet, \mathbb{C}) \longrightarrow \operatorname{Ext}^2(L_x, \mathbb{C})$$

because the cone of ϕ has cohomology only in degrees ≤ -2 , making the map injective. Thus the obstruction space T_x^2 determined by your chosen obstruction theory sits inside the intrinsic obstruction space, and all actual obstruction classes land in this subspace.

Equality holds precisely when the cotangent complex $L_{\mathcal{X}/\mathbb{C}}$ is already perfect of amplitude $[-1, 0]$ and you take $E^\bullet = L_{\mathcal{X}/\mathbb{C}}$ with $\phi = \operatorname{id}$. This is a strong condition on \mathcal{X} —roughly speaking, it means \mathcal{X} is intrinsically lci (local complete intersection in the stacky sense). In such cases, $T_x^2 = \operatorname{Ext}^2(L_x, \mathbb{C})$ exactly.

If the intrinsic cotangent complex has nontrivial cohomology below degree -2 , then the cone of ϕ may contribute additional classes in Ext^2 , and T_x^2 will be a proper subspace of the intrinsic obstruction space.

1.5 Application to $\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])$

Consider a pair $(C, \sigma_i, \mathcal{P})$ consisting of a (pre)stable marked curve and a principal \mathbb{C}^\times -bundle.

Definition 1.24. Let $\mathbf{Art}_{\mathbb{C}}$ be the category of local Artinian \mathbb{C} -algebras with residue field \mathbb{C} . The **deformation functor** of $(C, \sigma_i, \mathcal{P})$ is the functor

$$\text{Def}_{(C, \sigma_i, \mathcal{P})} : \mathbf{Art}_{\mathbb{C}} \longrightarrow \mathbf{Sets}$$

which sends $A \in \mathbf{Art}_{\mathbb{C}}$ to the set of isomorphism classes of tuples $(C_A, \sigma_{i,A}, \mathcal{P}_A)$, where

- $C_A \rightarrow \text{Spec } A$ is a flat family of prestable curves whose special fiber is C ,
- $\sigma_{i,A} : \text{Spec } A \rightarrow C_A$ are sections lifting the σ_i ,
- \mathcal{P}_A is a principal \mathbb{C}^\times -bundle on C_A extending \mathcal{P} ,

all modulo isomorphisms that restrict to the identity on the special fiber.

The tangent and obstruction spaces of this functor at $A = \mathbb{C}$ are denoted

$$T^1 := \text{Def}_{(C, \sigma_i, \mathcal{P})}(\mathbb{C}[\varepsilon]/(\varepsilon^2)), \quad T^2 := \text{obstruction space},$$

canonically identify with the Zariski tangent and obstruction spaces of the stack $\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])$ at the corresponding point.

There are two sources of deformations:

1. deformations of the marked curve (C, σ_i) ,
2. deformations of the bundle \mathcal{P} over the varying curve.

The cotangent complex of the stack of prestable curves $\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}$ is perfect of amplitude $[-1, 0]$, and at a point (C, σ_i) its dual gives the usual deformation theory of curves:

$$T^1_{(C, \sigma_i)} \mathfrak{M}_{g,I} \cong H^1(C, \mathcal{T}_C(-\sum_i \sigma_i)), \quad T^2_{(C, \sigma_i)} \mathfrak{M}_{g,I} \cong H^2(C, \mathcal{T}_C(-\sum_i \sigma_i)) = 0.$$

The key point is that \mathcal{T}_C is a line bundle (even if C is nodal), so its cohomology is concentrated in degrees ≤ 1 .

For the bundle, one has the classical **Atiyah class** of a principal bundle \mathcal{P} over a scheme C , which produces an extension of vector bundles

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{ad } \mathcal{P} \longrightarrow \mathcal{D} \longrightarrow \mathcal{T}_C \longrightarrow 0.$$

Here $\mathrm{ad} \mathcal{P}$ is the adjoint bundle (for $G = \mathbb{C}^\times$ this is just \mathcal{O}_C), and \mathcal{D} is called the **Atiyah bundle** of \mathcal{P} . Twisting by $-\sum_i \sigma_i$ to fix the marked points, we obtain:

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathrm{ad} \mathcal{P} \longrightarrow \mathcal{D} \longrightarrow \mathcal{T}_C \left(-\sum_i \sigma_i \right) \longrightarrow 0. \quad (1)$$

Consider the stack

$$\mathcal{X} := \mathfrak{M}_{g,I}([\mathrm{pt} / \mathbb{C}^\times]) \simeq \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_{\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}}(\mathfrak{C}_{g,I}, B\mathbb{C}^\times \times \mathfrak{M}_{g,I})$$

parametrizing pairs $(C, \sigma_i, \mathcal{P})$.

There is a general fact for mapping stacks: when the source is proper and representable and the target is a smooth stack, the relative cotangent complex of the mapping stack over the base is

$$L_{\mathcal{X}/\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}} \simeq R\pi_* (\Omega_C^1 \otimes \mathrm{ad} \mathcal{P}),$$

where $\pi : C \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec} \mathbb{C}$ is the curve in a given fiber. Dualizing, the tangent complex is

$$T_{\mathcal{X}/\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}} \simeq R\Gamma(C, \mathcal{D})[1],$$

where \mathcal{D} fits into the Atiyah exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathrm{ad} \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_C(-\sum \sigma_i) \rightarrow 0.$$

In Behrend–Fantechi language one can take the perfect obstruction theory

$$E^\bullet = R\Gamma(C, \mathcal{D})[1]$$

at the point $(C, \sigma_i, \mathcal{P})$. This is a two-term complex concentrated in degrees $-1, 0$:

$$\begin{aligned} h^{-1}(E^\bullet) &\cong H^0(C, \mathcal{D}), \\ h^0(E^\bullet) &\cong H^1(C, \mathcal{D}). \end{aligned}$$

Then the tangent and obstruction spaces are:

$$\begin{aligned} T^1 &\cong \mathrm{Ext}^1(E^\bullet, \mathbb{C}) \cong H^1(C, \mathcal{D}), \\ T^2 &\subseteq \mathrm{Ext}^2(E^\bullet, \mathbb{C}) \cong H^2(C, \mathcal{D}). \end{aligned}$$

Finally, since $\dim C = 1$, for any vector bundle \mathcal{D} on C we have

$$H^2(C, \mathcal{D}) = 0,$$

so $\mathrm{Ext}^2(E^\bullet, \mathbb{C}) = 0$ and the obstruction space vanishes.

Remark 1.25. Where does $\Omega_C^1 \otimes \text{ad } \mathcal{P}$ come from?

We are studying the stack

$$\mathcal{X} = \underline{\text{Hom}}_{\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}}(\mathfrak{C}_{g,I}, B\mathbb{C}^\times \times \mathfrak{M}_{g,I})$$

at a point corresponding to a family $(C, \sigma_i, \mathcal{P})$.

There is a general fact about mapping stacks: if $X \rightarrow S$ is proper, flat, and representable, and $Y \rightarrow S$ is a smooth stack, then for the relative mapping stack $\underline{\text{Hom}}_S(X, Y)$, the relative cotangent complex at a map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is

$$L_{\underline{\text{Hom}}_S(X,Y)/S} \Big|_{[f]} \simeq R\Gamma(X, f^* L_{Y/S}),$$

and the tangent complex is its dual

$$T_{\underline{\text{Hom}}_S(X,Y)/S} \Big|_{[f]} \simeq R\Gamma(X, f^* T_{Y/S})[1].$$

In our case, we have $X = \mathfrak{C}_{g,I}$, $S = \mathfrak{M}_{g,I}$, and $Y = B\mathbb{C}^\times \times \mathfrak{M}_{g,I}$. The target $B\mathbb{C}^\times$ is smooth, and its cotangent complex is the vector bundle $L_{B\mathbb{C}^\times} \cong \mathfrak{c}^\vee[-1]$. When pulled back along the universal bundle, this gives the adjoint bundle $\text{ad } \mathcal{P}$. Over a curve, this sheaf appears tensored with Ω_C^1 , so the relative cotangent complex of the mapping stack over $\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}$ is

$$L_{\mathcal{X}/\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}} \simeq R\pi_* (\Omega_C^1 \otimes \text{ad } \mathcal{P}),$$

where $\pi : C \rightarrow \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}$ is the curve in the fiber under consideration.

Remark 1.26. What is \mathcal{D} by definition? The sheaf \mathcal{D} is the Atiyah bundle of the principal bundle \mathcal{P} , and it admits several equivalent concrete definitions.

First, consider the vertical tangent bundle construction. Let $\pi_P : \mathcal{P} \rightarrow C$ be the principal \mathbb{C}^\times -bundle. There is an exact sequence of vector bundles on \mathcal{P} :

$$0 \rightarrow T_{\mathcal{P}/C} \rightarrow T_{\mathcal{P}} \rightarrow \pi_P^* T_C \rightarrow 0.$$

The vertical tangent bundle $T_{\mathcal{P}/C}$ is isomorphic to $\pi_P^*(\text{ad } \mathcal{P})$ (for \mathbb{C}^\times , simply $\pi_P^* \mathcal{O}_C$). Taking G -invariants and descending to the base gives

$$\mathcal{D} := (T_{\mathcal{P}})^G / G,$$

or more invariantly, \mathcal{D} is the sheaf of G -invariant vector fields on \mathcal{P} modulo the G -action, viewed as a vector bundle on C . This construction yields the fundamental Atiyah exact sequence:

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{ad } \mathcal{P} \longrightarrow \mathcal{D} \longrightarrow \mathcal{T}_C \longrightarrow 0.$$

We can twist by $-\sum_i \sigma_i$ to fix the marked points:

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{ad } \mathcal{P} \longrightarrow \mathcal{D} \longrightarrow \mathcal{T}_C \left(-\sum_i \sigma_i \right) \longrightarrow 0.$$

The exact sequence itself serves as the practical definition of \mathcal{D} : it is the unique (up to isomorphism) extension of $\mathcal{T}_C(-\sum \sigma_i)$ by $\text{ad } \mathcal{P}$ that represents the Atiyah class of \mathcal{P} .

Alternatively, we can take an associated vector bundle E of \mathcal{P} and consider \mathbb{C} -linear maps

$$D : E \longrightarrow E$$

satisfying the differential operator of order ≤ 1 . For every function $f \in \mathcal{O}_C$, the commutator

$$[D, f] := D \circ (f \cdot) - (f \cdot) \circ D$$

is \mathcal{O}_C -linear (i.e. is given by multiplication by a section of $\text{End}(E)$).

Equivalently, locally on C , in a trivialization $E \simeq \mathcal{O}_C^r$ and a coordinate z , such an operator looks like

$$D = A(z) \frac{d}{dz} + B(z),$$

where $A(z), B(z)$ are $r \times r$ matrices of functions. The first-order part is $A(z) \frac{d}{dz}$ and the symbol of $D \in T_C \otimes \text{End}(E)$ is the class of this first-order part.

Consider the sheaf of first-order differential operators $D : E \rightarrow E$ such that the symbol $\sigma(D)$ is a vector field times the identity, and that vector field vanishes at each marked point. This sheaf, independent of the choice of E , is \mathcal{D} , and it sits in the Atiyah exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{ad } \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_C \left(-\sum \sigma_i \right) \rightarrow 0$$

after identifying $\text{End}(E)^G \cong \text{ad } \mathcal{P}$.

Remark 1.27. Relation to the cotangent complex

We know from general theory that

$$L_{\mathcal{X}/\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}} \Big|_{(C, \sigma_i, \mathcal{P})} \simeq R\Gamma(C, \Omega_C^1 \otimes \text{ad } \mathcal{P}).$$

the dual of the Atiyah bundle \mathcal{D} is isomorphic to $\Omega_C^1 \otimes \text{ad } \mathcal{P}$, visible from the presentation of \mathcal{D} as first-order differential operators with scalar symbol.

$$\mathcal{D}^\vee \simeq \Omega_C^1 \otimes \text{ad } \mathcal{P}.$$

Combining these two facts, we obtain

$$L_{\mathcal{X}/\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}} \Big|_{(C, \sigma_i, \mathcal{P})} \simeq R\Gamma(C, \mathcal{D}^\vee).$$

To find the tangent complex, we apply Serre duality and Grothendieck duality. Since C is a curve, the dualizing sheaf is the canonical bundle, and duality exchanges $R\Gamma$ of sheaves with $R\Gamma$ of dual sheaves up to a shift. This gives

$$T_{\mathcal{X}/\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}} \Big|_{(C, \sigma_i, \mathcal{P})} \simeq R\Gamma(C, \mathcal{D})[1],$$

which is the two-term complex we used above to define the perfect obstruction theory.

Proposition 1.28. The stack $\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])$ is unobstructed. Equivalently, the obstruction space T^2 vanishes at every point.

Proof. As explained above, obstructions to deforming $(C, \sigma_i, \mathcal{P})$ lie in $H^2(C, \mathcal{D})$, where \mathcal{D} is the Atiyah bundle of \mathcal{P} twisted to fix the markings. The sheaf \mathcal{D} is a vector bundle on a (pre)stable curve C , hence coherent on a one-dimensional scheme. For any coherent sheaf \mathcal{F} on a one-dimensional scheme, $H^2(C, \mathcal{F}) = 0$. Thus

$$T^2 \subseteq H^2(C, \mathcal{D}) = 0$$

for every point, so the stack is unobstructed. \square

1.6 Virtual dimension and Euler characteristic

In the language of Behrend–Fantechi, the perfect obstruction theory on $\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])$ is given by the complex

$$E^\bullet := R\pi_*(\mathcal{D}^\vee) \simeq L_{\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])/\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}},$$

which is perfect of amplitude $[-1, 0]$; its dual tangent complex is

$$T_{\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])/\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}} \simeq \mathbf{R}\Gamma(C, \mathcal{D})[1].$$

whose fiber at a point is quasi-isomorphic to

$$[H^0(C, \mathcal{D}) \longrightarrow H^1(C, \mathcal{D})],$$

with H^0 in degree -1 and H^1 in degree 0 . The **virtual dimension** of the stack is by definition the rank of this two-term complex, namely

$$\text{vdim } \mathfrak{M}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times]) = \dim H^1(C, \mathcal{D}) - \dim H^0(C, \mathcal{D}) = -\chi(C, \mathcal{D}),$$

the negative of the Euler characteristic of \mathcal{D} .

Because we have just shown that obstructions vanish (so $T^2 = 0$), the actual dimension of the stack at a general point agrees with this virtual dimension. More precisely, over the locus where the automorphism group is finite (so that $\dim H^0(C, \mathcal{D})$ is locally constant), the Zariski dimension of the stack equals $-\chi(C, \mathcal{D})$.

Proposition 1.29. The dimension of $\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])$ is

$$\dim \mathfrak{M}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times]) = -\chi(C, \mathcal{D}).$$

In particular, one can compute it explicitly via Riemann–Roch applied to the exact sequence (1).

Sketch of explicit computation. For $G = \mathbb{C}^\times$ one has $\text{ad } \mathcal{P} \simeq \mathcal{O}_C$, so

$$\chi(\text{ad } \mathcal{P}) = \chi(\mathcal{O}_C) = 1 - g.$$

From the exact sequence (1) and additivity of the Euler characteristic we get

$$\chi(\mathcal{D}) = \chi(\text{ad } \mathcal{P}) + \chi\left(\mathcal{T}_C\left(-\sum_i \sigma_i\right)\right).$$

Riemann–Roch for the line bundle $\mathcal{T}_C(-\sum_i \sigma_i)$ gives

$$\chi\left(\mathcal{T}_C\left(-\sum_i \sigma_i\right)\right) = \deg \mathcal{T}_C(-\sum_i \sigma_i) + 1 - g = (2 - 2g - |I|) + 1 - g = 3 - 3g - |I|.$$

Hence

$$\chi(\mathcal{D}) = (1 - g) + (3 - 3g - |I|) = 4 - 4g - |I|.$$

Negating and simplifying yields

$$-\chi(\mathcal{D}) = 4g - 4 + |I| = (g - 1) + 3(g - 1) + |I|,$$

□

1.7 Openness of Gieseker

The key observation is that if in Lemma 1.12 we have that γ_0, d_0 correspond to a Gieseker bundle, then so do γ, d . In particular, we see that the Gieseker condition is open.

Take a DVR R with generic point η and special point 0 , and a map

$$\text{Spec } R \longrightarrow \mathfrak{M}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times]).$$

Let the special fiber have type (γ_0, d_0) , the generic fiber type (γ, d) . Lemma 2.5 says that (γ, d) is obtained from (γ_0, d_0) by resolving nodes (operations (1) and (2)).

Under those operations, the set of unstable vertices of γ is identified with a subset of the unstable vertices of γ_0 , and the degree labels on those vertices are unchanged. So if each unstable vertex of (γ_0, d_0) has degree 1, then so does each unstable vertex of (γ, d) . That is exactly Proposition 2.9: if the special fiber type (γ_0, d_0) is Gieseker, then the generic fiber type (γ, d) is also Gieseker.

Rephrasing in topological terms: let U be the Gieseker locus and $F := X \setminus U$ its complement. For any DVR-map $\text{Spec } R \rightarrow X$, if the special point lands in U , then the generic point also lands in U . Equivalently (contrapositive): if the generic point lands in F , then the special point also lands in F . So F is stable under specialization. That is the crucial property.

Now use only general topology of noetherian schemes and stacks: the underlying topological space $|\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])|$ is spectral and noetherian. A subset $F \subset |X|$ is closed if and only if it is constructible and stable under specialization (this is on Stacks project). Constructibility follows from Chevalley's theorem. The property of being "stable under specialization" is exactly the DVR criterion above.

We have already verified that F is a union of strata that fail the Gieseker condition, hence constructible. The DVR argument (using Lemma 2.5 and Proposition 2.9) shows that F is stable under specialization. Therefore F is closed, and its complement

$$U = X \setminus F = \widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])$$

is open.

Proposition 1.30. The Gieseker locus

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times]) \subset \mathfrak{M}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])$$

is an open substack and therefore:

1. an Artin stack
2. unobstructed
3. of dimension $4g - 4 + |I|$.

Proof. We verify each property by restricting from the ambient stack $\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])$.

(1) Artin stack. Being Artin is fpqc-local on the target. An open substack of an Artin stack is again Artin. Since $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])$ is an open substack of the Artin stack $\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])$, it inherits the structure of an Artin stack.

(2) Unobstructed. Unobstructedness is a statement about the vanishing of the obstruction space at each point, computed from the tangent–obstruction complex. That complex is the restriction of the one on $\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])$ to the open substack.

For any point in $\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])$, obstructions lie in $H^2(C, \mathcal{D})$ where \mathcal{D} is the Atiyah bundle. Since C is a curve (dimension 1), we have $H^2(C, \mathcal{D}) = 0$ for any coherent sheaf on C . Therefore, the obstruction space vanishes at every point in the big stack. When we restrict to the open substack

$\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])$, we are looking at the same objects with the same deformation theory, so the obstruction space remains zero.

(3) Dimension formula. The dimension is computed Zariski–locally from the two-term complex

$$[H^0(C, \mathcal{D}) \longrightarrow H^1(C, \mathcal{D})].$$

The virtual dimension of $\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])$ is given by $-\chi(C, \mathcal{D})$.

On the open substack $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])$, we restrict this complex to the Gieseker locus. The Euler characteristic $-\chi(C, \mathcal{D})$ is computed from the fixed exact sequence, so it remains unchanged when restricting to the open substack. Since we have already established that obstructions vanish everywhere, the virtual dimension equals the actual dimension on the locus where the automorphism group is finite. Thus the dimension formula

$$\dim \widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times]) = 4g - 4 + |I|$$

follows directly from the restriction of the already-constructed obstruction theory to the open substack. \square

Proposition 1.31. $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])$ inherits a topological type stratification from $\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])$. The substacks $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_{\gamma,d}$ are locally closed and disjoint, and the whole moduli stack is their union:

$$\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times]) = \bigsqcup_{\gamma,d} \widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_{\gamma,d}.$$

Finally, the closure of any given $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_{\gamma,d}$ in $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])$ is obtained as a union

$$\text{cl}(\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_{\gamma,d}) = \bigsqcup_{\gamma',d'} \widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_{\gamma',d'},$$

where the union is over all multi-degree-labelled modular graphs (γ', d') obtained from (γ, d) by finite combinations of the following elementary operations:

1. **Self node:** Lower the genus of a vertex by 1 and add a self-edge.
2. **Splitting node:** Split a vertex v into two vertices v_1 and v_2 , connected by an edge, with $g_{v_1} + g_{v_2} = g_v$ and $d_{v_1} + d_{v_2} = d_v$.
3. **Gieseker bubbling:** Replace an edge connecting a stable vertex v to a stable vertex v' with two edges connected to a new common vertex having $g = 0$ and $d = 1$, while subtracting 1 from either d_v or $d_{v'}$. (Note that v may equal v' .)

Corollary 1.32. The connected components of $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])$ are labelled by total degree D :

$$\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times]) = \bigsqcup_{D \in \mathbb{Z}} \widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,I}^D([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times]).$$

Proof. Any Gieseker bundle may be deformed to a bundle on a smooth curve, so all Gieseker bundles with the same total degree lie in the same connected component. Conversely, no deformation can change the total degree. \square

The Gieseker stack $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])$ has infinitely many connected components, and even its connected components generally have infinite type: a modular graph γ with at least two vertices carries countably many multi-degrees $d : V_\gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ for which $\sum_v d_v = D$. In addition, $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])$ is not separated, because of the continuous automorphism groups of line bundles. Even if we fix the fiber of the bundle at some marked points, Gieseker bubbles introduce additional automorphisms, which keep our stack typically non-separated. Nonetheless, $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])$ satisfies the valuative criterion for completeness.

Let then R be a complete discrete valuation ring with fraction field K and denote by D the disc $\text{Spec } R$ and by D^\times the punctured disc $\text{Spec } K$. Let $C^\times \rightarrow D^\times$ be a family of marked, pre-stable curves carrying a \mathbb{C}^\times -bundle $\mathcal{P}^\times \rightarrow C^\times$. We omit the marked points from the notation, and will at times impose additional restrictions on $C^\times, \mathcal{P}^\times$.

Proposition 1.33. Any family $(C^\times, \mathcal{P}^\times)$ of Gieseker bundles can be extended to a Gieseker family (C, \mathcal{P}) over D (possibly after étale base change on D^\times).

In particular, the stack $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])$ is a completion of $\text{Bun}_{\mathbb{C}^\times}(g, I)$.

1.8 The Stack A

We will identify a local model for $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])$, presented as the quotient of an algebraic space A by a reductive group G .

Notation 1.34. We fix the following notation for this section and the next.

1. $(\Sigma_0, \sigma_{0,i})$ is a stable marked curve of type (g, I) .
2. $V = V_{\gamma_0}$ denotes the set of vertices of its modular graph γ_0 .
3. $d : V \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is a general multi-degree, giving a topological type (γ_0, d) .
4. \mathcal{G} is the group $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^V$, with $\mathbb{C}_\Delta^\times \subset \mathcal{G}$ the diagonal subgroup.

5. B will be an affine étale neighborhood of $(\Sigma_0, \sigma_{0,i})$ in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}$. It carries a locally universal deformation (Σ, σ_i) of $(\Sigma_0, \sigma_{0,i})$.
6. $\sigma_v : B \rightarrow \Sigma$ ($v \in V$) is an additional set of smooth special points over B , each meeting the respective component v of Σ_0 . We also assume that every stable component of every fiber of Σ carries a σ_v .
7. σ_+ is a particular chosen σ_v .

Denote by $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}|_B$ the fiber of F over $B \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}$ under the forget-and-stabilize map

$$F : \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times]) \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}.$$

We will present $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}|_B$ as a quotient stack by trivializing the bundles at special points. Recall that for a prestable curve C with a special point $\sigma : B \rightarrow C$, a **trivialization** at σ of a principal \mathbb{C}^\times -bundle $\mathcal{P} \rightarrow C$ is an isomorphism

$$t : \sigma^* \mathcal{P} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{C}^\times$$

with the trivial bundle over B . (We may need to refine B for t to exist.)

Definition 1.35 (3.3). The **local chart** A for $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}|_B$ is the stack of Gieseker bundles over the curve $\Sigma \rightarrow B$, equipped with a trivialization t_v at each σ_v ; isomorphisms are required to be compatible with the trivializations.

Denote by $A_D \subset A$ the connected component of bundles of total degree D .

Proposition 1.36 (3.5). The stack A is represented by an algebraic space.

Proof. It is enough to check that the geometric points of A have no automorphisms. Fix therefore a Σ and $\mathcal{P} \rightarrow C$. By Remark 1.11, $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{P})$ is computed by deleting the Gieseker bubbles from C . This, however, leaves the stable components, each of which carries at least one trivialization point for \mathcal{P} . \square

The group $\mathcal{G} = (\mathbb{C}^\times)^V$ acts on A by scaling the trivializations, and displays $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}|_B$ as a quotient stack

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}|_B = A/\mathcal{G}.$$

Corollary 1.37 (3.6). A and $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])$ are smooth.

Proof. $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}([\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}^\times])$ is unobstructed, hence formally smooth, and is locally of finite presentation. Thus, A is formally smooth and locally of finite presentation, therefore smooth. Finally, the quotient of a smooth algebraic space by a smooth group action is a smooth stack. \square

1.9 The stable subspace A°

For each total degree D , we will identify an open subspace $A_D^\circ \subset A_D$ for which the quotient stack $[A_D^\circ/\mathcal{G}]$ is the product of the stack $[\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}_\Delta^\times]$ and a smooth proper quotient space Q/B . The union of the A_D° is A° .

Twisting line bundles with our chosen preferred point σ_+ equivariantly identifies the various spaces A_D . We will define A_G° first, where the total degree is the genus $G = g(\gamma_0)$, and then extend the definitions using these isomorphisms.

Definition 1.38 (Genus bounds). A Gieseker bundle (\mathcal{P}, C) of total degree G **meets the genus bounds** if its restriction to any subcurve $S \subset C$ has degree no less than the genus $g(S)$. (Likewise, a Gieseker bundle (\mathcal{P}, C) of total degree D meets the genus bounds if the $(G - D)\sigma_+$ -twist of \mathcal{P} does.)

The **stable subspace** $A_G^\circ \subset A_G$ comprises the bundles meeting the genus bounds. For general total degree D , the space A_D° is the appropriate twist of A_G° .

Proposition 1.39. $A_G^\circ \subset A_G$ is open and of finite type.

Proof. The genus bounds are conditions on the topological type. The elementary operations of Lemma 1.12 preserve the genus bounds, proving openness. Next, an upper bound on the degree on each subcurve S follows from the lower bound on its complement, so A_G° is a union of only finitely many topological-type strata. \square

2 Stratification of A

The stable subspace $A_D^\circ \subset A_D$ is the open component in a stratification we will use to prove our main theorem. To define it and study its properties, we first introduce a **deformation type** stratification of A_D , refining the stratification by topological type. We then define spaces $Z_\delta(\pi)$, $W_\delta(\pi)$ which retract to their fixed point sets under distinguished \mathbb{C}^\times -actions.

2.1 Stratifying A by deformation type

Let us describe the deformation type stratification for $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}$ first. Each stratum $\mathcal{M}_\gamma \subset \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}$ is an intersection of normally crossing branches of divisors.

In a sufficiently small étale chart, the branches become distinct connected components, each of them representing a persistent node in the deformation. For instance, the one-dimensional stratum in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{2,0}$ representing curves with two nodes is the self-intersection of the boundary divisor; but the double cover defined by labeling the nodes is locally an intersection of two separate divisors.

Definition 2.1 (4.1). A deformation map

$$c : \gamma \longrightarrow \gamma'$$

of modular graphs is a continuous map $|\gamma| \rightarrow |\gamma'|$ which sends vertices to vertices and tails to tails, while possibly contracting edges to vertices. The map c induces a genus labelling on γ' :

$$g_{\gamma'}(v) = \sum_{v' \in c^{-1}(v)} g(v') + \dim H^1(|c^{-1}(v)|).$$

The strata near \mathcal{M}_γ are in one-to-one correspondence with deformation maps whose domain is γ . More precisely, Lemma 2.5 gives:

Proposition 2.2 (4.2). After étale refinement, the modular-graph stratification

$$B = \bigsqcup_{\gamma} B_{\gamma}$$

inherited from $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,l}$ refines to a stratification

$$B = \bigsqcup_{c: \gamma_0 \rightarrow \gamma} B_c,$$

labelled by deformation maps $c : \gamma_0 \rightarrow \gamma$ of the modular graph γ_0 . \square

We lift this stratification from B to A_D , account for Gieseker bubbling, and track degrees.

Proposition 2.3 (4.3). The topological-type stratification of A_D by degree-labelled modular graphs refines to a stratification

$$A_D = \bigsqcup_t A_t$$

with labels $t := (c, \tau, d)$ consisting of a deformation map $c : \gamma_0 \rightarrow \gamma$, the graph τ of a modification of a curve with modular graph γ , and a multi-degree $d : V_\tau \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$. \square

We call $c : \gamma_0 \rightarrow \gamma$ the **deformation type** (with respect to Σ_0) of any curve Σ parametrized by B_c . Likewise, the **deformation type** of a Gieseker bundle \mathcal{P} of multi-degree d on such a curve is the triplet $t = (c, \tau, d)$.

2.2 Local cohomology

Proposition 2.4 (6.2). Let V be a finite rank \mathcal{G} -equivariant vector bundle on A_D with the following property:

For all $\pi \in \Pi(V)$, the \mathbb{C}_\pm^\times -weights of the fibers of V over the $\mathcal{G}(\pi)$ -fixed points $F_n(\pi)$ are bounded below by increasing linear functions of n_\pm .

Then the \mathcal{G} -invariants in the local cohomology groups

$$R^p\Gamma_{Z_\delta(\pi)}(A_D, V) \quad \text{and} \quad R^p\Gamma_{W_\delta(\pi)}(A_D, V)$$

are finitely generated. Moreover, these cohomology groups vanish when $\delta \gg 0$.

2.3 Local cohomology reminder

Setup: Let X be a scheme (or stack), $Z \subset X$ a closed subset, and $U = X \setminus Z$. Denote by $j : U \hookrightarrow X$ the open immersion. For a sheaf \mathcal{F} on X , we have the basic left-exact functor

$$\Gamma_Z(X, -) : \text{Sh}(X) \rightarrow \text{Ab}, \quad \Gamma_Z(X, \mathcal{F}) = \{ s \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}) \mid \text{supp}(s) \subset Z \}.$$

This functor consists of global sections whose support is contained in Z .

Its right derived functor is

$$R\Gamma_Z(X, \mathcal{V}) \in D^+(\text{Ab}).$$

Taking cohomology gives the local cohomology groups

$$H_Z^i(X, \mathcal{V}) := H^i(R\Gamma_Z(X, \mathcal{V})),$$

which are vector spaces depending on the index i .

There is a distinguished triangle

$$R\Gamma_Z(\mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow R\Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow R\Gamma(U, \mathcal{F}|_U) \xrightarrow{+1},$$

which yields the long exact sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow H^{p-1}(U, \mathcal{F}|_U) \rightarrow H_Z^p(X, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow H^p(X, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow H^p(U, \mathcal{F}|_U) \rightarrow \cdots$$

One also has a sheaf-level functor:

$$\Gamma_Z(-, \mathcal{V}) : U \subseteq X \longmapsto \{ s \in \Gamma(U, \mathcal{V}) \mid \text{supp}(s) \subset U \cap Z \}$$

Sheafifying the presheaf $U \mapsto \Gamma_Z(U, \mathcal{V})$ gives a functor

$$\Gamma_Z(-, \mathcal{V}) : \text{Sh}(X) \longrightarrow \text{Sh}(X)$$

and deriving it gives an object $R\Gamma_Z(\mathcal{V}) \in D^+(\text{Sh}(X))$, a complex of sheaves on X supported on Z . Its cohomology sheaves are the local cohomology sheaves $\mathcal{H}_Z^i(\mathcal{V}) := \mathcal{H}^i(R\Gamma_Z(\mathcal{V}))$. and one has the isomorphism

$$R\Gamma_Z(X, \mathcal{V}) \cong R\Gamma(X, R\Gamma_Z(\mathcal{V}))$$

where the right-hand side means resolve $R\Gamma_Z(\mathcal{V})$ by injective sheaves, apply the global sections functor $\Gamma(X, -)$, and then take its total complex.

2.4 Application in this paper

In this paper we work on an étale chart $B \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}$ with $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}|_B \simeq A_D/\mathcal{G}$. The coherence of $RF_*\alpha$ is equivalent to showing that: for each degree p , the \mathcal{G} -invariant part of $H^p(A_D, \alpha)$ is a finitely generated \mathcal{O}_B -module, and vanishes for $p \gg 0$.

The complement of the “good” open A_D° is a union of closed \mathcal{G} -invariant pieces built from the strata $Z_\delta(\pi)$ and $W_\delta(\pi)$. These form an increasing filtration by closed subsets

$$\emptyset \subset Z_{\leq 0} \subset Z_{\leq 1} \subset \cdots \subset A_D,$$

where each successive layer is a union of some $Z_\delta(\pi)$ or $W_\delta(\pi)$.

For each step in the filtration, we apply local cohomology. We take $X = A_D$, $Z = Z_{\leq \delta}(\pi)$ (or similarly with W), and $U = X \setminus Z$. The long exact sequence relating $H_Z^p(X, \mathcal{V})$, $H^p(X, \mathcal{V})$, and $H^p(U, \mathcal{V}|_U)$ allows us to control the change in global cohomology when adding one more closed layer.

For admissible \mathcal{V} , the \mathcal{G} -invariant part of $H_Z^p(X, \mathcal{V}) = R^p\Gamma_Z(A_D, \mathcal{V})$ is both finitely generated and vanishes for all sufficiently large defect δ .

Therefore only finitely many layers contribute to \mathcal{G} -invariant global cohomology. By inducting over the filtration, we conclude that:

- $H^p(A_D, \mathcal{V})^\mathcal{G}$ is finitely generated for each p ,
- $H^p(A_D, \mathcal{V})^\mathcal{G} = 0$ for $p \gg 0$.

This is exactly what is needed to conclude that the derived pushforward $RF_*\alpha$ is a complex of coherent sheaves for admissible α .

2.5 proof

Proof. We abbreviate $Z = Z_\delta(\pi)$ and $F = F_{\delta,Z}(\pi)$ for a fixed partition π ; the arguments for W and Z are similar, so we focus on Z .

Now \mathcal{V} is a vector bundle and Z is a smooth, closed subvariety of some open subspace $U \subset A_D$. Exactness of the functor of \mathcal{G} -invariants reduces the vanishing of the invariants in the cohomology groups with supports $R^i\Gamma_Z(A_D, \mathcal{V})$ to that of the \mathcal{G} -invariants in $R^i\Gamma(U, R^\bullet\Gamma_Z(\mathcal{V}))$. The latter will follow (via the filtration spectral sequence) from the vanishing of invariants in

$$R^i\Gamma(Z, \mathcal{V} \otimes \det N_{Z/A_D} \otimes \text{Sym } N_{Z/A_D}).$$

The subspace Z is the total space of a bundle of affine spaces over the fixed-point locus F , so by

pushing down along the fibers we reduce the computation of the latter to

$$R^i\Gamma(F, \mathcal{V} \otimes \det N_{Z/A_D} \otimes \operatorname{Sym} N_{Z/A_D} \otimes \operatorname{Sym} N_{F/Z}^\vee).$$

The vector spaces in the two symmetric powers on the right-hand side have positive \mathbb{C}_-^\times -weights. Since \mathcal{V} has finite rank, it follows that the \mathcal{G} -invariants in the right-hand side are finitely generated. Moreover, since $n_- \sim -\delta$ on Z while $n_+ \gg 0$ when $\delta \gg 0$, the \mathbb{C}_+^\times -invariants vanish in that case. Thus the $\mathcal{G}(\pi)$ -invariants in the expression above vanish, which implies that the \mathcal{G} -invariants in $R^i\Gamma_Z(A_D, \mathcal{V})$ vanish as well. \square

Remark 2.5. 1. Reducing to cohomology on an open neighbourhood

$Z = Z_\delta(\pi)$ is one of the bad strata inside A_D , and \mathcal{V} is a \mathcal{G} -equivariant vector bundle on A_D . We first restrict to an open $U \subset A_D$ containing Z on which Z is a smooth closed subvariety. This is possible because the stratification is locally finite and Z is smooth. We do this because cohomology with support near Z only depends on a neighbourhood of Z , so we shrink from A_D to a convenient open U .

$(-)^{\mathcal{G}}$ is exact for representations of a reductive group over \mathbb{C} . So for any \mathcal{G} -equivariant complex of vector spaces C^\bullet , we have $(H^i C^\bullet)^{\mathcal{G}} \cong H^i((C^\bullet)^{\mathcal{G}})$. By definition one has

$$R\Gamma_Z(X, \mathcal{V}) = R\Gamma(X, R\Gamma_Z(\mathcal{V}))$$

where $R\Gamma_Z(\mathcal{V})$ is a complex of sheaves supported on Z .

Since $Z \subset U$, that complex is actually supported inside U . For any complex \mathcal{F}^\bullet whose cohomology sheaves are supported in U , you have

$$R\Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}^\bullet) \simeq R\Gamma(U, \mathcal{F}^\bullet|_U),$$

because $j_* : D^+(U) \rightarrow D^+(X)$ is fully faithful on complexes supported in U , and global sections of $j_*\mathcal{F}$ over X are the same as global sections of \mathcal{F} over U . Apply that with $\mathcal{F}^\bullet = R\Gamma_Z(\mathcal{V})$. Then

$$R\Gamma_Z(A_D, \mathcal{V}) = R\Gamma(A_D, R\Gamma_Z(\mathcal{V})) \simeq R\Gamma(U, R\Gamma_Z(\mathcal{V})|_U)$$

Applying the exact functor of \mathcal{G} -invariants, we get

$$H^i\left(R\Gamma_Z(A_D, \mathcal{V})\right)^{\mathcal{G}} \cong H^i\left(R\Gamma(U, R\Gamma_Z(\mathcal{V})|_U)\right)^{\mathcal{G}}$$

and thus the vanishing of \mathcal{G} -invariants in $R^i\Gamma_Z(A_D, \mathcal{V})$ is equivalent to vanishing of \mathcal{G} -invariants in $R^i\Gamma(U, R\Gamma_Z(\mathcal{V}))$.

2. Local cohomology along a smooth closed subvariety

For a smooth closed embedding $i : Z \hookrightarrow U$ with normal bundle $N_{Z/U}$ and a vector bundle \mathcal{V} on U , there is a standard description of $R\Gamma_Z(\mathcal{V})$: it has a finite filtration whose graded pieces are

$$i_*(\mathcal{V}|_Z \otimes \det N_{Z/U} \otimes \mathrm{Sym}^m N_{Z/U})[-c],$$

where $c = \mathrm{codim}(Z, U)$ and $m \geq 0$. This comes from the Koszul-type resolution of the ideal of Z .

Taking global sections and using the spectral sequence associated to the filtration, we find that it suffices to control the cohomology groups

$$R^i\Gamma(Z, \mathcal{V} \otimes \det N_{Z/A_D} \otimes \mathrm{Sym} N_{Z/A_D}).$$

Remark 2.6. Fix $X = A_D$, closed $Z \subset X$, open $U = X \setminus Z$, and a vector bundle \mathcal{V} on X . By definition,

$$R\Gamma_Z(X, \mathcal{V}) := R\Gamma(X, R\Gamma_Z(\mathcal{V})).$$

For a smooth closed embedding $i : Z \hookrightarrow U \subset X$ of codimension c with normal bundle $N_{Z/U}$, there is a standard filtered description. The local cohomology sheaf $R\Gamma_Z(\mathcal{V})$ has a finite filtration whose graded pieces are

$$\mathrm{gr}^m R\Gamma_Z(\mathcal{V}) \simeq i_*(\mathcal{V}|_Z \otimes \det N_{Z/U} \otimes \mathrm{Sym}^m N_{Z/U})[-c]$$

for $m \geq 0$. This is the Koszul or formal-neighborhood computation.

Apply the derived global sections functor $R\Gamma(X, -)$ to this filtered object $R\Gamma_Z(\mathcal{V})$. A finite filtration on a complex gives a spectral sequence whose E_1 -page is built from the graded pieces:

$$E_1^{p,q} = H^{p+q}\left(R\Gamma(X, \mathrm{gr}^{-p} R\Gamma_Z(\mathcal{V}))\right) \Rightarrow H^{p+q}(R\Gamma_Z(X, \mathcal{V})) = H_Z^{p+q}(X, \mathcal{V}).$$

Now plug in the description of the graded pieces:

$$\mathrm{gr}^{-p} R\Gamma_Z(\mathcal{V}) \simeq i_*(\mathcal{V}|_Z \otimes \det N_{Z/A_D} \otimes \mathrm{Sym}^{m(p)} N_{Z/A_D})[-c].$$

Then

$$R\Gamma(X, \mathrm{gr}^{-p} R\Gamma_Z(\mathcal{V})) \simeq R\Gamma(X, i_*(\mathcal{V}|_Z \otimes \det N_{Z/A_D} \otimes \mathrm{Sym}^{m(p)} N_{Z/A_D}))[-c].$$

Taking cohomology, we obtain

$$E_1^{p,q} = H^{p+q-c}(X, i_*(\mathcal{V}|_Z \otimes \det N_{Z/A_D} \otimes \mathrm{Sym}^{m(p)} N_{Z/A_D})).$$

Use adjunction for the closed immersion $i : Z \hookrightarrow X$:

$$R\Gamma(X, i_*E) \cong R\Gamma(Z, E),$$

hence $H^r(X, i_*E) \cong H^r(Z, E)$. Therefore,

$$E_1^{p,q} \cong H^{p+q-c}(Z, \mathcal{V}|_Z \otimes \det N_{Z/A_D} \otimes \operatorname{Sym}^{m(p)} N_{Z/A_D}).$$

If you package the finitely many symmetric powers into a single direct sum, this is exactly the family of groups

$$R^i\Gamma(Z, \mathcal{V} \otimes \det N_{Z/A_D} \otimes \operatorname{Sym} N_{Z/A_D})$$

appearing on the E_1 -page. The spectral sequence converges to the local cohomology:

$$E_\infty^{p,q} \Rightarrow H_Z^{p+q}(X, \mathcal{V}).$$

Therefore: bounds, vanishing, and finiteness for all the $E_1^{p,q}$ groups

$$R^i\Gamma(Z, \mathcal{V} \otimes \det N_{Z/A_D} \otimes \operatorname{Sym}^m N_{Z/A_D})$$

imply the corresponding properties for the abutment $H_Z^*(X, \mathcal{V})$.

3. Using that Z is an vector bundle over the fixed locus F

Recall the general theory of algebraic varieties with a \mathbb{C}^\times -action. Let Z be a smooth variety (or algebraic space) with a \mathbb{C}^\times -action, and $F \subset Z$ the fixed locus.

General facts: The fixed locus F is smooth. At a fixed point $x \in F$, the tangent representation $T_x Z$ is a finite-dimensional \mathbb{C}^\times -representation, so it decomposes into weight spaces

$$T_x Z = \bigoplus_{w \in \mathbb{Z}} (T_x Z)_w,$$

where $t \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ acts on $(T_x Z)_w$ via t^w . The tangent space to F is exactly the weight-zero subspace:

$$T_x F = (T_x Z)_0.$$

The sum of the nonzero weight spaces is the normal space:

$$N_{F/Z, x} \cong \bigoplus_{w \neq 0} (T_x Z)_w.$$

Each $Z_\delta(\pi)$ is the total space of a bundle of affine spaces over the fixed-point locus $F = F_{\delta, Z}(\pi) \subset A_D^{\mathcal{G}(\pi)}$. Formally, there is a vector bundle $N_{F/Z}$ on F and

$$Z \cong \underline{\operatorname{Spec}}_F \operatorname{Sym} N_{F/Z}^\vee.$$

F is the $\mathcal{G}(\pi)$ -fixed locus inside Z . The \mathbb{C}^\times -action along the fibers gives a splitting of the tangent bundle at F into weight-zero (tangent to F) and positive-weight directions. Those positive-weight directions form the normal bundle $N_{F/Z}$.

The flow of the \mathbb{C}^\times -action identifies a neighbourhood of F in Z with the total space of the normal bundle $N_{F/Z}$.

$$Z \cong \underline{\text{Spec}}_F \text{Sym } N_{F/Z}^\vee$$

For such an affine bundle, cohomology on Z can be computed by pushing down to the base:

$$R\Gamma(Z, \mathcal{E}) \simeq R\Gamma(F, \mathcal{E}|_F \otimes \text{Sym } N_{F/Z}^\vee)$$

for any vector bundle \mathcal{E} on Z . Applying this with $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{V} \otimes \det N_{Z/A_D} \otimes \text{Sym } N_{Z/A_D}$, we restrict to F and push forward along the affine fibers to produce the extra factor $\text{Sym } N_{F/Z}^\vee$:

$$R^i\Gamma(Z, \mathcal{V} \otimes \det N_{Z/A_D} \otimes \text{Sym } N_{Z/A_D}) \simeq R^i\Gamma(F, \mathcal{V} \otimes \det N_{Z/A_D} \otimes \text{Sym } N_{Z/A_D} \otimes \text{Sym } N_{F/Z}^\vee).$$

4. Weight estimates and vanishing of invariants

Now we are looking at a finite rank vector bundle on F with an action of $\mathcal{G}(\pi) \cong \mathbb{C}_+^\times \times \mathbb{C}_-^\times$. Each fiber decomposes as a sum of characters

$$\bigoplus_{(a,b) \in \mathbb{Z}^2} E_{(a,b)}, \quad (t_+, t_-) \cdot e = t_+^a t_-^b e.$$

The normal bundle N_{Z/A_D} has strictly positive \mathbb{C}_-^\times -weights along Z . So every weight of $\text{Sym } N_{Z/A_D}$ is a sum of strictly positive weights. Similarly, $N_{F/Z}^\vee$ has strictly positive \mathbb{C}_-^\times -weights, so $\text{Sym } N_{F/Z}^\vee$ also has strictly positive \mathbb{C}_-^\times -weights.

All weights coming from the two symmetric powers thus have $b > 0$ for the \mathbb{C}_-^\times -coordinate. Tensoring with the finite-rank bundle \mathcal{V} only shifts these weights by a bounded amount. Therefore, the set of \mathbb{C}_-^\times -weights occurring in the total tensor product is contained in a finite union of half-lines $\{b \geq b_0\}$, i.e. is bounded below by an increasing linear function of n_- , as in the hypothesis of Proposition 6.2.

From the explicit description of the strata $Z_\delta(\pi)$, the coordinates (n_+, n_-) along them satisfy approximately $n_- \sim -\delta$ and $n_+ \gg 0$ when $\delta \gg 0$. In particular, for a fixed partition $\pi = (\pi_+, \pi_-)$ and a deformation type \mathfrak{t} with defect

$$\delta = \text{defect}(\pi_-) = g(\pi_-) - k(\pi_-) - \deg t(\pi_-),$$

we have

$$n_- := \deg t(\pi_-) = g(\pi_-) - k(\pi_-) - \delta = (\text{constant depending on } \pi) - \delta$$

Moreover, the total degree constraint gives $D = s(\pi) + n_+ + n_-$ where $s(\pi)$ is the number of splitting edges, so one gets

$$n_+ = D - s(\pi) - n_- = (\text{constant depending on } \pi, D) + \delta$$

By hypothesis, the \mathbb{C}_\pm^\times -weights at the fixed-point fibers $F_n(\pi)$ satisfy linear lower bounds in the coordinates (n_+, n_-) . Specifically, each weight w appearing in the fibers decomposes according to the $\mathbb{C}_+^\times \times \mathbb{C}_-^\times$ action, and we have

$$w_+(n_+, n_-) \geq A_+ n_+ + B_+, \quad w_-(n_+, n_-) \geq A_- n_- + B_-$$

Note that we showed admissible classes satisfy this hypothesis in a previous section. Plugging into the lower bound for \mathbb{C}_+^\times -weights of \mathcal{E} , we have

$$w_+(n_+, n_-) \geq A_+ n_+ + B_+ \geq A_+ (\text{const}' + \delta) + B_+ = A_+ \delta + \text{const}.$$

Since $A_+ > 0$, there exists δ_0 such that for all $\delta \geq \delta_0$, $w_+ > 0$ for every \mathbb{C}_+^\times -weight in $\mathcal{E}|_{F_n(\pi)}$ and hence in all of $R^i\Gamma(F, \mathcal{E})$.

However, \mathbb{C}_+^\times -invariants must have weight 0. If all weights are greater than 0, there are no invariants:

$$R^i\Gamma(F, \mathcal{E})^{\mathbb{C}_+^\times} = 0 \quad \text{for } \delta \gg 0.$$

Since $\mathcal{G}(\pi) = \mathbb{C}_+^\times \times \mathbb{C}_-^\times$, invariants under $\mathcal{G}(\pi)$ are a subspace of \mathbb{C}_+^\times -invariants, so we conclude that

$$R^i\Gamma(F, \mathcal{E})^{\mathcal{G}(\pi)} = 0 \quad \text{for } \delta \gg 0.$$

Tracing back the identifications, we find that

$$R^i\Gamma_Z(A_D, \mathcal{V})^{\mathcal{G}} = 0 \quad \text{for } \delta \gg 0.$$

5. How this finishes coherence of the pushforward

On the good open A_D° , the quotient $[A_D^\circ/\mathcal{G}]$ is essentially $[\text{pt}/\mathbb{C}_\Delta^\times] \times Q$ with Q proper over B . For an admissible class α , the \mathcal{G} -invariant part of $R\Gamma(A_D^\circ, \alpha)$ is the same as the pushforward of $\alpha^{\mathbb{C}_\Delta^\times}$ from Q , so it is coherent over B by properness.

The complement of A_D° is filtered by closed unions of strata built from $Z_\delta(\pi)$ and $W_\delta(\pi)$. Proposition 6.2 and the proof above state: for each layer in this filtration, the local cohomology invariants are finitely generated, and for all sufficiently large δ they actually vanish. Inducting over the filtration, adding these finitely many contributing layers does not break finite generation of invariants in global cohomology.

Combining both sides (good open plus finitely many bad strata) yields that the \mathcal{G} -invariant cohomology of any admissible complex is finitely generated in each degree and zero in high degrees. This is exactly what is needed to conclude that $RF_*\alpha$ is a bounded complex of coherent sheaves on B .

2.6 How to generalize

You want the same conclusion:

- A completion $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}([pt/G])$ of Bun_G over stable curves.
- A forgetful map $F : \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}([pt/G]) \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}$.
- For an “admissible” class α , the derived pushforward $RF_*\alpha$ is bounded coherent.

Everything in the proof is local on an étale chart $B \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}$, where you reduce to:

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}|_B \simeq [A/\mathcal{G}] \quad \text{and need} \quad H^p(A, \alpha)^{\mathcal{G}} \text{ f.g. over } \mathcal{O}_B, \text{ and } = 0 \text{ for } p \gg 0.$$

Replace “Gieseker bubbles for \mathbb{C}^\times ” by a G -compactification at nodes

In the \mathbb{C}^\times case, degeneration is “gluing parameter goes to 0, ∞ ” so you insert a \mathbb{P}^1 with degree 1 line bundle.

For general reductive G , the gluing at a node is an element of G (after choosing trivializations on the normalization), so you need a compactification of G that controls limits of this gluing element. Two workable patterns emerge:

Wonderful compactification. The wonderful compactification of (adjoint) G has boundary divisors indexed by simple roots, and strata indexed by parabolic subgroups. This is the most literal analogue of “add 0, ∞ ”.

Loop-group and parahoric picture. Alternatively, interpret a node as a puncture with two branches and allow reductions to opposite parahoric subgroups; limits are then controlled by faces of an affine alcove.

Your job is to pick one model and make it modular: objects are “principal G -bundles on a modification plus extra structure at bubbles/branches” such that automorphisms are controlled and limits exist.

In the \mathbb{C}^\times proof, you killed automorphisms by trivializing the bundle at enough points σ_v , and $\mathcal{G} = (\mathbb{C}^\times)^V$ acts by rescaling trivializations.

For general G :

- Trivialize the G -bundle at enough marked points on each stable component. The stabilizer is then “global automorphisms of the bundle fixing those fibers”, typically finite if you choose enough points and stay in a stable locus.

- The analogue of $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^V$ is usually G^V or a product of Levi factors, but you want a reductive group acting on a finite-type chart. Expect:

$$A \text{ (algebraic space) with } \mathcal{G} \text{ reductive, } \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}|_B \simeq [A/\mathcal{G}].$$

Key constraint: invariants $(-)^{\mathcal{G}}$ must be exact. That forces \mathcal{G} reductive.

In the \mathbb{C}^\times case: genus bounds $\Rightarrow A^\circ$ finite type and $[A^\circ/\mathcal{G}] \simeq [pt/\mathbb{C}_\Delta^\times] \times Q$ with $Q \rightarrow B$ proper.

You need the same structure:

- A numerical stability condition (generalizing “genus bounds”) that cuts out a finite-type open $A^\circ \subset A$.
- A factorization of the quotient: residual “central automorphisms” times a proper coarse moduli Q over B .

For nonabelian G , this is where you typically impose some combination of:

- degree bounds for associated line bundles along dominant weights,
- semistability conditions on each component,
- parahoric type bounds at nodes.

If you cannot make Q proper, the whole induction on the bad strata collapses because the base case “good open contributes coherent pushforward” fails.

Recreate the stratification and weight analysis

This is the engine of the proof. You need:

- A stratification of $A \setminus A^\circ$ by closed \mathcal{G} -invariant pieces.
- Each stratum built from a \mathbb{C}^\times -attractor/repeller geometry so you can do weight arguments.

In the \mathbb{C}^\times paper, each stratum looks like “affine space bundle over a fixed locus $F_n(\pi)$ ” for a subgroup $\mathcal{G}(\pi) \cong \mathbb{C}_+^\times \times \mathbb{C}_-^\times$.

For G , the replacement is:

- Choose a 1-PS $\lambda : \mathbb{C}^\times \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ (or two commuting ones) that controls the degeneration type.
- Use Bialynicki–Birula / KN stratification for the λ -action on the local chart A .
- Identify strata as affine bundles over fixed loci, with normal bundles carrying strictly positive

weights.

This is the part that must be made completely explicit, otherwise you cannot prove the local cohomology vanishing.

5. Redefine “admissible classes” so the same weight bounds hold

The only property of admissible classes used in Proposition 6.2 is:

on fibers over fixed loci $F_n(\pi)$, the \mathbb{C}_\pm^\times -weights are bounded below by linear functions of the discrete parameters (n_+, n_-) .

So in your generalization, define admissibility to guarantee the same statement for your chosen torus $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^2 \subset \mathcal{G}(\pi)$ or for the relevant cocharacters.

A practical way to ensure this: build admissible classes from:

- evaluation bundles at markings,
- determinant line bundles associated to representations of G ,
- (possibly) boundary divisors in the compactification.

Then prove a lemma: weight of each generator is affine-linear in the defect parameters, hence any finite combination is bounded below linearly.

6. Repeat the local cohomology argument verbatim

Once 2–5 are in place, the proof structure barely changes:

- Local cohomology along smooth closed $Z \subset U$ reduces to cohomology on Z of $\mathcal{V} \otimes \det N \otimes \text{Sym } N$.
- If $Z \rightarrow F$ is an affine bundle, push down to F and pick up $\text{Sym } N_{F/Z}^\vee$.
- Those symmetric algebras contribute strictly positive weights in one direction.
- Your admissibility makes the other direction’s weights go to $+\infty$ as defect $\delta \rightarrow \infty$.
- Therefore $\mathcal{G}(\pi)$ -invariants vanish for $\delta \gg 0$, and for finite δ they are finitely generated.
- Induct up the filtration to conclude coherence.

Three choke points:

1. Making A an algebraic space with reductive \mathcal{G} after rigidification.
2. Producing a proper quotient Q/B on the good open A° .
3. Getting an explicit \mathbb{C}^\times -weight bookkeeping on fixed loci that is linear in discrete defect data.

3 Pablo's modifications

3.1 Setup

For any torus T we have the lattice of characters $\text{hom}(T, \mathbb{C}^\times)$ and co-characters $\text{hom}(\mathbb{C}^\times, T)$. Further, for $(\eta, \chi) \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{C}^\times, T) \times \text{hom}(T, \mathbb{C}^\times)$ we set

$$\langle \eta, \chi \rangle := \chi \circ \eta \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

For $T \subset G$ a maximal torus and for $\eta \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{C}^\times, T)$ the set

$$P(\eta) := \{g \in G \mid \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \eta(t)g\eta(t)^{-1} \text{ exists}\}$$

is a subgroup. A **parabolic** subgroup is any subgroup $P \subset G$ conjugate to some $P(\eta)$.

We can apply the same construction for $\eta \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{C}^\times, \mathbb{C}^\times \times T)$ to get a subgroup $P(\eta) \subset L^\times G$. A **parahoric** subgroup is any group conjugate to one of the $P(\eta)$. By abuse of notation, we use $P(\eta)$ to denote its image under the projection $L^\times G \rightarrow LG$. Parahoric subgroups of LG are any subgroups conjugate to one of the $P(\eta)$.

Parabolic and parahoric subgroups come with natural factorizations $P(\eta) = L(\eta)U(\eta)$ known as a Levi decomposition:

$$L(\eta) = \{g \in G \mid \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \eta(t)g\eta(t)^{-1} = g\}, \quad U(\eta) = \{g \in G \mid \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \eta(t)g\eta(t)^{-1} = 1\}.$$

A simple example comes from $\eta_0 : \mathbb{C}^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times \times T$ defined by $\eta_0(t) = (t, 1)$. Then $\eta_0(t)g(z)\eta_0(t)^{-1} = g(tz)$ and

$$P(\eta_0) = G[[z]] = G(\mathbb{C}[[z]]) =: L^+G.$$

The Levi factorization is $G \cdot N$ where N is the kernel of the map

$$G[[z]] \xrightarrow{z \mapsto 0} G.$$

By $\mathfrak{t}_\mathbb{Q}$ we denote $\text{hom}(\mathbb{C}^\times, T) \otimes_\mathbb{Z} \mathbb{Q}$. The Weyl chamber is defined as

$$\text{Ch} := \{\eta \in \mathfrak{t}_\mathbb{Q} \mid \langle \alpha_i, \eta \rangle \geq 0\}.$$

It is a simplicial cone whose faces are given by $\{\langle \alpha, \eta \rangle = 0 \mid \alpha \in I\}$ for subsets $I \subset \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r\}$.

Similarly, we have the affine Weyl chamber

$$\text{Ch}^{\text{aff}} = \{\eta \in \mathbb{Q} \oplus \mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Q}} \mid \langle \alpha_i, \eta \rangle > 0\};$$

now the faces are in bijection with subsets $\{\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_r\}$. It is convention to instead work with the affine Weyl alcove

$$\text{Al} := \text{Ch}^{\text{aff}} \cap (1 \oplus \mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Q}}) = \{\eta \in \mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Q}} \mid 0 \leq \langle \alpha_i, \eta \rangle, \langle \theta, \eta \rangle \leq 1\}.$$

A **face** F of Al is $F' \cap (1 \oplus \mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Q}})$ where F' is a face of Ch^{aff} .

Any $\eta \in \text{Ch}$ determines a fractional co-character $\mathbb{C}^\times \rightarrow T$ but nevertheless a well-defined parabolic $P(\eta)$. Any parabolic is conjugate to some $P(\eta)$ and if η, η' are in the interior of the same face then $P(\eta) = P(\eta')$. Similarly any $\eta \in \text{Al}$ determines a parahoric $P(\eta) \subset LG$. Any parahoric is conjugate either to $P(\eta)$ or to $P(-\eta)$. Let

$$\text{Al}_e = \{\eta \in \text{Al} \mid \langle \theta, \eta \rangle = 1\}.$$

If $\eta \in \text{Al}_e$ the resulting parahoric is called **exotic**. Alternatively, the inclusion

$$\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r\} \subset \{\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_r\}$$

defines a map from faces of Ch to those of Al . The faces missed by Ch are exactly those contained in Al_e .

The exotic parahorics give rise to moduli spaces of torsors on curves which are not isomorphic with moduli spaces of G -bundles. Informally then the exotic parahorics can be viewed as geometry only visible to LG .

The ordered simple roots $\{\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r\}$ determine ordered vertices $\{\eta_0, \dots, \eta_r\}$ determined by the conditions

$$\langle \eta_i, \alpha_j \rangle = 0 \text{ for } i \neq j \quad \text{and} \quad \langle \eta_0, \alpha_0 \rangle = 1.$$

If we write $\theta = \sum_{i=1}^r n_i \alpha_i$ and set $n_0 = 1$ then one can check these conditions can be expressed as

$$\langle \alpha_i, \eta_j \rangle = \frac{1}{n_i} \delta_{i,j}. \tag{2}$$

Now for each $I \subset \{0, \dots, r\}$ we define

$$\eta_I = \sum_{i \in I} \eta_i.$$

The alcove Al is a compact convex polytope whose faces are in bijection with conjugacy classes of parahoric subgroups of LG . For each $I \subset \{0, \dots, r\}$ the cocharacter

$$\eta_I := \sum_{i \in I} \eta_i$$

lies in the relative interior of the face of Al corresponding to the complement of I , meaning that $\langle \alpha_j, \eta_I \rangle = 0$ for $j \notin I$ and hence determines a parahoric subgroup

$$P(\eta_I) \subset LG.$$

Equivalently, $\eta_I : \mathbb{C}^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times \times T$ is a one-parameter subgroup whose conjugation action is used to define $P(\eta_I)$ as the subgroup on which the limit $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \eta_I(t) g \eta_I(t)^{-1}$ exists. Note that if $I = \emptyset$ we take η_I to be the trivial co-character. Finally, we set

$$\begin{aligned} P_I &= P(\eta_I), & P_{\bar{I}} &= P(-\eta_I), \\ U_I &= U(\eta_I), & U_{\bar{I}} &= U(-\eta_I), \\ L_I &= L(\eta_I) = L(-\eta_I). \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

Example 3.1. We work out the case $G = \text{SL}_2$ in detail. Take the standard maximal torus

$$T = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \mid t \in \mathbb{C}^\times \right\} \cong \mathbb{C}^\times.$$

A cocharacter $\eta \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{C}^\times, T)$ is determined by an integer m :

$$\eta_m : \mathbb{C}^\times \rightarrow T, \quad \eta_m(t) = \begin{pmatrix} t^m & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-m} \end{pmatrix}.$$

So $\text{hom}(\mathbb{C}^\times, T) \cong \mathbb{Z}$. A character $\chi \in \text{hom}(T, \mathbb{C}^\times)$ is also determined by an integer k :

$$\chi_k \left(\begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \right) = t^k.$$

The pairing $\langle \eta_m, \chi_k \rangle = \chi_k \circ \eta_m$ is

$$\langle \eta_m, \chi_k \rangle = km \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

The simple (finite) root α corresponds to the character χ_2 , so if we identify $\mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Q}} \cong \mathbb{Q}$ using the basis η_1 , then

$$\langle \alpha, \eta_m \rangle = 2m.$$

We can (and usually do) renormalize so that $\langle \alpha, \eta_1 \rangle = 1$, but the picture is the same: $\mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is a line and the Weyl chamber is the half-line $m \geq 0$.

Take $\eta(t) = \eta_1(t) = \text{diag}(t, t^{-1})$. For $g = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \text{SL}_2$, we have

$$\eta(t) g \eta(t)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & t^2 b \\ t^{-2} c & d \end{pmatrix}.$$

As $t \rightarrow 0$, this has a limit if and only if $c = 0$. So

$$P(\eta) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{SL}_2 \right\} = \text{upper Borel } B.$$

The Levi and unipotent parts are $L(\eta) = \text{diagonal torus (the copy of } T)$, and $U(\eta) = \text{strictly upper triangular unipotent matrices}$. Similarly $P(-\eta)$ is the lower Borel.

The Weyl chamber Ch is $\{\eta_m \mid m \geq 0\} \subset \mathbb{Q}$. All nonzero $m > 0$ lie in the interior of the same cone, so $P(\eta_m)$ is always conjugate to B . The “faces” of the cone are: the origin $\{0\}$ and the open half-line $\{m > 0\}$. At $\eta = 0$, $P(0) = G$; in the open face we get the Borel. This is the finite-type picture behind the general definition.

For the affine root system $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_2$ (type $A_1^{(1)}$): there are two simple affine roots α_0, α_1 , the highest finite root is $\theta = \alpha_1$, and the extended Cartan is $\mathbb{Q} \oplus \mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Q}}$. Restricting to the slice $1 \oplus \mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ (the “height 1” slice) identifies the affine Weyl alcove

$$\mathrm{Al} = \{\eta \in \mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Q}} \mid 0 \leq \langle \alpha_1, \eta \rangle, \langle \theta, \eta \rangle \leq 1\}.$$

For \mathfrak{sl}_2 , $\theta = \alpha_1$, so this reduces to

$$\mathrm{Al} = \{\eta \in \mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Q}} \mid 0 \leq \langle \alpha, \eta \rangle \leq 1\}.$$

Identifying $\mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Q}} \cong \mathbb{Q}$ so that $\langle \alpha, \eta \rangle$ is literally the coordinate, we get $\mathrm{Al} = [0, 1] \subset \mathbb{Q}$. You can write a cocharacter as a pair

$$\eta(t) = (t^m, \eta_T(t)),$$

where $t^m \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ and $\eta_T(t) \in T$ where first component rescales the loop parameter $(t^m \cdot g)(z) = g(t^m z)$. The vertices η_0, η_1 are the endpoints 0 and 1. The interior $0 < \langle \alpha, \eta \rangle < 1$ corresponds to the “Iwahori” parahoric (the analogue of a Borel in the loop group).

In the loop group $LG = \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{C}((z)))$, the choice $\eta_0(t) = (t, 1)$ rescales the loop variable and gives

$$P(\eta_0) = \{g(z) \in G(\mathbb{C}((z))) \mid \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} g(tz) \text{ exists in } G(\mathbb{C}((z)))\} = \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{C}[[z]]) = L^+ \mathrm{SL}_2,$$

the standard maximal parahoric corresponding to the vertex η_0 . The other vertex η_1 corresponds to the cocharacter $\eta_1(t) = (t, \eta_T(t))$ where $\eta_T(t) = \mathrm{diag}(t, t^{-1})$. Then

$$(\eta_1(t) \cdot g)(z) = \begin{pmatrix} a(tz) & t^2 b(tz) \\ t^{-2} c(tz) & d(tz) \end{pmatrix}$$

so the limit as $t \rightarrow 0$ exists if and only if $c(z)$ vanishes at $z = 0$. Thus the parahoric subgroup is

$$P(\eta_1) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a(z) & b(z) \\ c(z) & d(z) \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{C}((z))) \mid c(z) \in z^2 \mathbb{C}[[z]], z^2 b(z) \in \mathbb{C}[[z]], a(z), d(z) \in \mathbb{C}[[z]] \right\}.$$

This parahoric subgroup is not conjugate to $L^+ \mathrm{SL}_2$.

Finally any choice of point η in the interior of the interval $\mathrm{Al} = (0, 1)$ gives conjugate parahoric subgroups, so choose $\eta = \frac{1}{2}$. This gives

$$(\eta(t) \cdot g)(z) = \begin{pmatrix} a(tz) & t b(tz) \\ t^{-1} c(tz) & d(tz) \end{pmatrix}$$

so the limit as $t \rightarrow 0$ exists if and only if $a(z), d(z) \in \mathbb{C}[[z]]$, $zb(z) \in \mathbb{C}[[z]]$, and $c(z) \in z\mathbb{C}[[z]]$.

After intersecting with the positive loop group $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{C}[[z]])$, we get the Iwahori subgroup

$$I = \{g(z) \in \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{C}[[z]]) \mid g(0) \in B\},$$

where B is the upper Borel subgroup of SL_2 .

3.2 Twisted curves and admissible bundles

Generally we work over $\mathrm{Spec} \mathbb{C}$ and a scheme will mean a scheme over $\mathrm{Spec} \mathbb{C}$. Let S be a scheme. We denote a flat family of curves $C \rightarrow S$ as C_S . If B is an S -scheme then $C_B := C_S \times_S B$. For affine schemes $\mathrm{Spec} R \rightarrow S$ we write C_R for $C_{\mathrm{Spec} R}$.

Generally we work with a fixed curve over $\mathrm{Spec} \mathbb{C}$ or with a family of curves over $S = \mathrm{Spec} \mathbb{C}[[s]]$. Set $S^* = \mathrm{Spec} \mathbb{C}((s))$ and $S_0 = \mathrm{Spec} \mathbb{C} = \mathrm{Spec} \mathbb{C}[[s]]/(s)$ the closed point. Then C_S always denotes a curve with generic fiber C_{S^*} smooth and special fiber $C_0 := C_{S_0}$ nodal with unique node p . We write $C_S - p$ for the open subscheme $C_S \setminus \{p\}$. We also assume C_S is a regular surface as a scheme over $\mathrm{Spec} \mathbb{C}$.

For any closed point p in a scheme Z we denote by $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{Z,p}$ the completion of $\mathcal{O}_{Z,p}$ with respect to the maximal ideal. We often use D to denote a formal neighborhood of a point in a curve. The cases that will arise are:

- If $p \in C$ is a smooth curve, $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{C,p} \cong \mathbb{C}[[z]]$ and we set $D = \mathrm{Spec} \mathbb{C}[[z]]$.
- If $p \in C_0$ is the node, $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{C,p} \cong \mathbb{C}[[x, y]]/(xy)$ and we set $D_0 = \mathrm{Spec} \mathbb{C}[[x, y]]/(xy)$.
- If $p \in C_S$ is the node, $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{C_S,p} \cong \mathbb{C}[[x, y, s]]/(xy-s)$ and we set $D_S = \mathrm{Spec} \mathbb{C}[[x, y, s]]/(xy-s)$.

For $k \geq 2$ and k th roots u, v of x, y we set

$$D_S^{\frac{1}{k}} = \mathrm{Spec} \mathbb{C}[[u, v]].$$

The last case arises as follows. We first notice that if we base change D_S under $s \mapsto s^k$ then D_S becomes

$$\mathrm{Spec} \mathbb{C}[[x, y, s]]/(xy - s^k).$$

If we let μ_k denote the k th roots of unity then

$$\mathrm{Spec} \mathbb{C}[[x, y, s]]/(xy - s^k) = D_S^{\frac{1}{k}}/\mu_k$$

where $\zeta \in \mu_k$ acts by $(u, v) \mapsto (\zeta u, \zeta^{-1}v)$. A basic strategy we employ is to replace the curve $\mathrm{Spec} \mathbb{C}[[x, y, s]]/(xy - s)$ with the orbifold or twisted curve

$$D_S^{\frac{1}{k}}/\mu_k.$$

Remark 3.2. Recall that a coarse moduli space of a stack \mathcal{X} is an algebraic space X with a morphism $\pi : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow X$ satisfying the following:

1. For any algebraically closed field k , the map π induces a bijection between isomorphism classes of k -points of \mathcal{X} and k -points of X .
2. The map π is universal for maps from \mathcal{X} to algebraic spaces.

For example $[pt/G]$ has coarse moduli space $pt = \mathrm{Spec} k$. For

We recall the definition of a twisted curve (with no marked points) in characteristic 0.

Definition 3.3. A **twisted nodal curve** $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow S$ is a proper Deligne–Mumford stack such that

- (i) the geometric fibers of $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow S$ are connected of dimension 1 and the coarse moduli space C of \mathcal{C} is a nodal curve over S ;
- (ii) if $U \subset \mathcal{C}$ denotes the complement of the singular locus of $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow S$, then $U \rightarrow C$ is an open immersion;
- (iii) let $p : \mathrm{Spec} k \rightarrow C$ be a geometric point mapping to a node and let $s \in S$ denote the image of $\mathrm{Spec} k$ under $C \rightarrow S$, and let $\mathfrak{m}_{S,s}$ denote the maximal ideal of the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{S,s}$. Then there is an integer k and an element $t \in \mathfrak{m}_{S,s}$ such that

$$\mathrm{Spec} \mathcal{O}_{C,p} \times_C \mathcal{C} \cong [D^{sh}/\mu_k],$$

where D^{sh} denotes the strict henselization of

$$D := \mathrm{Spec} \mathcal{O}_{S,s}[u, v]/(uv - t)$$

at the point $(\mathfrak{m}_{S,s}, u, v)$, and $\zeta \in \mu_k$ acts by

$$\zeta \cdot (u, v) = (\zeta u, \zeta^{-1}v).$$

We did not mention markings because largely we will not make use of them except for one exception. If C is a smooth curve we can twist at a marked point p as described below. Let $p \in C$ and

$D = \operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[[z]]$ as in the first bullet point above, and fix a positive integer k and a k th root w of z . We have $\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}((w))/\mu_k = \operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}((z))$, so let $C_{[k]}$ denote

$$C_{[k]} := C \setminus \{p\} \cup_{\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}((z))} [\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[[w]]/\mu_k].$$

Then $C_{[k]}$ is a twisted curve whose coarse moduli space is C .

In a similar fashion, with C_0, C_S as in the bullet points above, we can construct twisted curves $C_{0,[k]}$ and $C_{S,[k]}$ with coarse moduli spaces C_0, C_S and such that the fiber of the node is $[pt/\mu_k]$.

The motivation to consider these objects comes from the valuative criterion for completeness. Specifically it comes from the following local calculation that Pablo does in Section 4.

3.3 G-bundles on Twisted Chains

In the previous section we saw that associated to the singleton sets $\{i\} \subset \{0, r+1\}$ there is a moduli space parametrizing G -bundles on a twisted nodal curve and further the moduli space can be identified with an orbit of the wonderful embedding of the loop group. In this section we introduce a more general moduli problem which we show is isomorphic to the orbit O_I in the wonderful embedding for any $I \subset \{0, \dots, r+1\}$.

Let R_n denote the rational chain of projective lines with n -components. There is an action of \mathbb{C}^\times on R_n which scales each component. Let p_0, \dots, p_n denote the fixed points of this action.

Recall u, v are k -th roots of x, y which are our coordinates near a node. Let p', p'' be the closed points of $\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[[u]], \operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[[v]]$ and finally let $D_n^{\frac{1}{k}}$ be the curve obtained from

$$\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[[u]] \amalg R_n \amalg \operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[[v]]$$

by identifying p' with p_0 and p'' with p_n .

The group μ_k acts on $D_n^{\frac{1}{k}}$ through its usual action on u, v and through the inclusion $\mu_k \subset \mathbb{C}^\times$ on the chain R_n . For an n -tuple $(\beta_0, \dots, \beta_n) \in \operatorname{hom}(\mathbb{C}^\times, T)^n$, we can speak about the equivariant G -bundles on $D_n^{\frac{1}{k}}$ with equivariant structure at p_i determined by β_i . We refer to this equivalently as a G -bundle on $[D_n^{\frac{1}{k}}/\mu_k]$ of type $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$.

Remark 3.4. Suppose have a space B with an action of a group Π . We have a principal H -bundle $P \rightarrow B$. We want Π to also act on P , but in a way compatible with the projection $P \rightarrow B$. An Π -equivariant H -bundle over B is equivalent to an H -bundle over the quotient stack $[B/\Pi]$. Over the point b/Π of this stack, the automorphisms are exactly Π_b . Therefore an H -bundle over $[B/\Pi]$ must specify how Π_b acts on the fiber, and that is a representation $\rho : \Pi_b \rightarrow H$.

Further, we can also glue $[D_n^{\frac{1}{k}}/\mu_k]$ to $C_0 - p_0$ to obtain a curve $C_{n,[k]}$. Let C_n denote the coarse moduli space of $C_{n,[k]}$.

We call C_n a **modification** of C_0 and $C_{n,[k]}$ a **twisted modification** of C_0 .

Recall the specific co-characters η_0, \dots, η_r .

Definition 3.5. For $I = \{i_1, \dots, i_n\} \subset \{0, \dots, r\}$ let $T_{G,I}([D_n^{\frac{1}{k}}/\mu_k])$ denote the moduli space of pairs (P, τ) where P is a G -bundle on $[D_n^{\frac{1}{k}}/\mu_k]$ of type $(\eta_{i_1}, \dots, \eta_{i_n})$ and τ is a trivialization on $[\mathrm{Spec} \mathbb{C}((u)) \times C((v))]/\mu_k$.

Let $H = \mathrm{Aut}(P)$ then restriction to $\mathrm{Spec} \mathbb{C}[[u]]$ and $\mathrm{Spec} \mathbb{C}[[v]]$ realizes

$$H \subset (L_u G)^{\mu_k} \times (L_v G)^{\mu_k}.$$

Theorem 3.6. Let $I \subset \{0, \dots, r\}$ and $T_{G,I}([D_n^{\frac{1}{k}}/\mu_k])$ be as above. Then there is an isomorphism

$$T_{G,I}(C_{0,[k]}) \xrightarrow{\Psi^{\eta_I}} (L_u G)^{\mu_k} \times (L_v G)^{\mu_k} // H \xrightarrow{\eta_I^{(\cdot)} \eta_I^{-1}} \frac{L_{\mathrm{poly}} G \times L_{\mathrm{poly}} G}{Z(L_1) \times Z(L_1) \cdot P_I^{A, \pm}},$$

where Ψ^{η_I} is induced by the double coset construction and $\eta_I^{(\cdot)} \eta_I^{-1}$ is the map $LG \times LG / \mathcal{P}^\Delta \rightarrow (L_u G \times L_v G)^{\mu_k} / (G_{u,v}^\Delta)^{\mu_k}$ given by

$$g(z) \mathcal{P} \mapsto (\eta_I(w) g(w^k) \eta_I^{-1}(w)) L_w^+ G$$

on each factor.

Let $i : [D_n^{\frac{1}{k}}/\mu_k] \rightarrow C_{0,[k]}$ be the natural map. Then $i^* : T_{G,I}(C_{0,[k]}) \rightarrow T_{G,I}([D_n^{\frac{1}{k}}/\mu_k])$ is an isomorphism. In particular, $T_{G,I}(C_{0,[k]})$ and $T_{G,I}([D_n^{\frac{1}{k}}/\mu_k])$ are isomorphic to an orbit in the wonderful embedding of $L_{\mathrm{poly}}^\times G$.

In this section we begin with a curve C_S as in Section 2.3 and construct an algebraic S -stack $\mathcal{X}_G(C_S)$ such that $\mathcal{M}_G(C_S) \subset \mathcal{X}_G(C_S)$ is a dense open substack and the boundary is a divisor with normal crossings. Further we show the morphism $\mathcal{X}_G(C_S) \rightarrow S$ is complete.

For the remainder of this section we fix a simple group G and further fix an integer $k = k_G$ defined as follows. Let η_i be the vertices of Al . Define k_i as the minimum integer such that $k_i \cdot \eta_i \in \mathrm{hom}(\mathbb{C}^\times, T)$ and set $k_G = \mathrm{lcm}(k_i)$. The η_i correspond to the maximal parahorics P_i of LG and further any parahoric P is conjugate to a subgroup of some P_i . It follows readily that $k = k_G$ is the minimum value of k for which the statement of Corollary 4.3 holds for any particular parahoric P .

Let $S = \mathrm{Spec} \mathbb{C}[[s]]$, $S^* = \mathrm{Spec} \mathbb{C}((s))$, $S_0 = \mathrm{Spec} \mathbb{C}[[s]]/(s) = \mathrm{Spec} \mathbb{C}$, $C_0 = C_{S_0}$. For B an S -scheme we set $B^* = B \times_S S^*$, $B_0 = B \times_S S_0$. We also have $D_S = \mathrm{Spec} \mathbb{C}[[x, y]]$ considered as an S -scheme via $s \mapsto xy$ and $D_0 = \mathrm{Spec} \mathbb{C}[[x, y]]/(xy)$. Further, we set $D_S^{1/k} := \mathbb{C}[[u, v]]$

where $u^k = x$ and $v^k = y$. Then $D_{S,[k]} = [D_S^{1/k}/\mu_k]$; the coarse moduli space of $D_{S,[k]}$ is $\text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[[x, y, s]]/(xy - s^k)$. We further fix $p \in C_S$ to be the node.

To define $\mathcal{X}_G(C_S)$ we need to define twisted modifications of C_S ; this is a relative version of (11). Then in Subsection 5.2 we define $\mathcal{X}_G(C_S)$ to be the moduli stack parametrizing G -bundles on twisted modifications. There we prove the main theorem which shows that $\mathcal{X}_G(C_S)$ satisfies the valuative criterion for completeness.

3.4 Twisted modifications

Let C_S be a nodal curve. A **modification of length $\leq n$ of C_S over B** is a curve C'_B over B with a morphism $C'_B \xrightarrow{\pi} C_B$ such that

- C'_B is flat over B and π is finitely presented and projective;
- $C'_B \xrightarrow{\pi} C_B^*$ is an isomorphism;
- for $b \in B_0$ the map of curves $C'_b \xrightarrow{\pi} C_b$ is a modification; that is, the fiber $\pi^{-1}(p_b)$ over the unique node $p_b \in C_b$ is a rational chain of \mathbb{P}^1 s with at most n components and there is $b \in B_0$ such that $\pi^{-1}(p_b)$ has exactly n components.

Let $(g_1, \dots, g_n) \in (\mathbb{C}^\times)^n$ act on $\mathbb{C}[[t_1, \dots, t_{n+1}]]$ by

$$(t_1, \dots, t_n) \xrightarrow{(g_1, \dots, g_n)} (g_1 t_1, \frac{g_2}{g_1} t_2, \dots, \frac{g_n}{g_{n-1}} t_n, \frac{1}{g_n} t_{n+1}).$$

This action extends to $C'_{[[t_1, \dots, t_{n+1}]]}$ such that for every closed point $q \in \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[[t_1, \dots, t_{n+1}]]$ the stabilizer of q in $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^n$ coincides with $\text{Aut}(C'_q/C_q)$. We set

$$\text{Mdf}_n = [\mathbb{C}[[t_1, \dots, t_{n+1}]]/(\mathbb{C}^\times)^n].$$

This is an algebraic S -stack that comes equipped with a curve $[C'_S/(\mathbb{C}^\times)^n]$ and the modifications of C_S over B that arise from S -maps $B \rightarrow \text{Mdf}_n$ we call **local modifications of length $\leq n$** .

A **twisted modification of length $\leq n$ of C_S over B** is a twisted curve C'_B such that its coarse moduli space $\overline{C'_B}$ is a modification of length $\leq n$ of C_S over B . A twisted modification is **of order k** if the order of the stabilizer group of every twisted point has order exactly k . Similarly, a twisted modification is **of order $\leq k$** if the order of the stabilizer of every twisted point has order $\leq k$. A **local twisted modification** C'_B is a twisted modification whose coarse moduli space $\overline{C'_B}$ is a local modification.

Let Mdf_n^{tw} denote the functor that assigns to $B \rightarrow S$ the groupoid of twisted local modifications of C_S over B of length $\leq n$. Let $\text{Mdf}_n^{\text{tw}, k} \subset \text{Mdf}_n^{\text{tw}, \leq k}$ be the functors of twisted local modifications of order k and order $\leq k$, respectively.

3.5 Construction of the algebraic stack

Let $r = \text{rk}(G)$. If C'_B is a twisted modification of length $\leq r$, then a G -bundle on C'_B is called **admissible** if the co-characters determining the equivariant structure at all nodes are linearly independent over \mathbb{Q} and are given by a subset of $\{\eta_0, \dots, \eta_r\}$.

Let B be an S -scheme. Define a groupoid $\mathcal{X}_G(C_S)$ over S -schemes by the assignment

$$\mathcal{X}(C_S)(B) = \left\langle P_B \longrightarrow C'_B \longrightarrow C_B \right\rangle$$

where C'_B is a twisted local modification of C_B and P_B is an admissible G -bundle on C_B . Isomorphisms are commutative diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} P_B & \xrightarrow{\cong} & Q_B \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C'_B & \xrightarrow{\cong} & C''_B \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \\ & & C_B \end{array}$$

For notational convenience we abbreviate $\mathcal{X}_G(C_S)(B)$ as $\mathcal{X}_G(B)$.

Theorem 3.7. The functor $\mathcal{X}_G = \mathcal{X}_G(C_S)$ is an algebraic stack locally of finite type. It contains $\mathcal{M}_G(C_S)$ and $\mathcal{M}_G(C_{S^*})$ as dense open substacks, and the complement of $\mathcal{M}_G(C_{S^*})$ is a divisor with normal crossings.

Theorem 3.8. Let $R = \mathbb{C}[[s]]$ and $K = \mathbb{C}((s))$; for a finite extension $K \rightarrow K'$, let R' denote the integral closure of R in K' . Given the right commutative square below, there is a finite extension $K \rightarrow K'$ and a dotted arrow making the entire diagram commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{Spec } K' & \longrightarrow & \text{Spec } K & \xrightarrow{h^*} & \mathcal{X}_G(C_S) \\ \downarrow & \nearrow h & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Spec } R' & \longrightarrow & \text{Spec } R & \xrightarrow{f} & S \end{array}$$

In particular, $\mathcal{X}_G(C_S)$ is complete over S .

4 Generalization

Let $S = \mathbb{C}[[s]]$, $S^* = \mathbb{C}((s))$ and B be an S -scheme. Let $C_S \rightarrow S$ be a projective flat family of curves with generic fiber \mathbb{C}_{S^*} smooth and special fiber C_0 nodal with unique node p . Let $C_B = C_S \times_S B$.

Solis defines the stack $\mathcal{X}_G(C_S)$ whose points evaluated at a test scheme B/S are given by elements (C'_B, P_B) where C'_B is a twisted modification of C_B and P_B is an admissible G -bundle on C'_B . This stack is over a fixed curve C_S and Solis shows that it is algebraic, locally of finite type, and complete over S . It contains $M_G(C_S)$ and $M_G(C_{S^*})$ as dense open substacks, and the complement of $M_G(C_{S^*})$ is a divisor with normal crossings.

In this section, we discuss how to generalize Solis' construction to families of curves by working over the universal curve over the moduli stack of stable curves $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}$. Let $\pi : \overline{\mathcal{C}}_{g,I} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}$ be the universal curve over the moduli stack of stable curves of genus g with I marked points.

Let $\pi : C \rightarrow B$ be a prestable family of nodal curves. Let

$$\Sigma := \text{Sing}(C/B) \subset C$$

be the relative singular locus. It is finite étale over B after restricting to the locus where the number of nodes is constant; globally it is at least finite unramified in good situations. **Maybe need to consider the stratification of B by modular type of the fibers of C/B .**

Definition 4.1. A **modification of C/B** is a proper morphism $m : C' \rightarrow C$ over B such that:

1. $C' \rightarrow B$ is flat prestable curve, and m is finitely presented and projective.
2. m is an isomorphism away from the nodes:

$$m : C' \setminus m^{-1}(\Sigma) \xrightarrow{\sim} C \setminus \Sigma.$$

3. **Fiberwise description at nodes:** for every geometric point $b \rightarrow B$ and every node $p \in \Sigma_b \subset C_b$, the fiber of $m_b : C'_b \rightarrow C_b$ over p is either a point (no modification at that node) or a chain of \mathbb{P}^1 's meeting the two branches in the standard way, and m_b contracts that chain to p and is an isomorphism elsewhere.

A **length $\leq n$ condition** can be stated as:

- for every b and every node $p \in \Sigma_b$, the chain over p has at most n components.

Definition 4.2 (Twisted nodal curves over a base). Let B be a scheme over \mathbb{C} . A **twisted nodal curve over B** is a proper Deligne–Mumford stack

$$\pi : \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow B$$

such that:

1. The geometric fibers of π are connected, one-dimensional, and the coarse moduli space

$$C := \mathcal{C}_{\text{coarse}}$$

is a nodal curve over B .

2. Let $\mathcal{U} \subset \mathcal{C}$ be the complement of the relative singular locus $\text{Sing}(\mathcal{C}/B)$. Then the restriction

$$\mathcal{U} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}$$

is an open immersion.

3. For any geometric point $p : \text{Spec } k \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ mapping to a node of the fiber over $b \in B$, there exists an integer $k \geq 1$ and an element $t \in \mathfrak{m}_{B,b}$ such that, étale-locally on B at b and strictly henselian locally on \mathcal{C} at p , there is an isomorphism

$$\text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C},p}^{sh} \cong \left[\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{B,b}^{sh}[u,v]/(uv-t)) / \mu_k \right],$$

where $\zeta \in \mu_k$ acts by

$$(u, v) \longmapsto (\zeta u, \zeta^{-1}v).$$

Definition 4.3. A **twisted modification of \mathcal{C}/B** is a twisted nodal curve $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow B$ whose coarse moduli space $\bar{\mathcal{C}}$ is a modification of C/B .

We define a stack $\mathcal{X}_{G,g,I}$ over $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}$ whose points over a test scheme $B \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}$ are given by pairs (C'_B, P_B) where C'_B is a twisted modification of the pullback C_B of the universal curve $\mathfrak{C}_{g,I}$ to B , and P_B is an admissible G -bundle on C'_B . We need to show that this stack is algebraic and locally of finite type. **Is this a consequence of Solis' result?**

Let $\Sigma_0, \sigma_{0,i}$ be a fixed stable curve of genus g with I marked points. Let B be an affine étale neighborhood of the point $[\Sigma_0, \sigma_{0,i}]$ in $\bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}$. Let $\mathcal{X}_{G,g,I}|_B$ be the fiber of F over the map $B \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}$, where $F : \mathcal{X}_{G,g,I} \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}$ is the natural projection.

We need to produce a local chart A for the stack $\mathcal{X}_{G,g,I}|_B$. This stack A will be a category fibered over B . We need to show that the stack A is represented by an algebraic space and then display $\mathcal{X}_{G,g,I}|_B$ as a quotient stack $[A/H]$ for some reductive group H acting on A .

To produce a quotient presentation of $\mathcal{X}|_B$ we rigidify by choosing additional smooth sections on the universal curve. Let V be the set of stable components of Σ_0 (equivalently, the stable vertices of its dual graph). After possibly refining B étale-locally, choose sections

$$\sigma_v : B \rightarrow \Sigma \quad (v \in V)$$

with image in the smooth locus of $\Sigma \rightarrow B$, such that each stable component of each geometric fiber of $\Sigma \rightarrow B$ meets at least one σ_v .

Definition 4.4 (Local chart A over B). Define a category fibered in groupoids $A \rightarrow (\text{Sch}/B)$ by the following assignment. For a B -scheme $T \rightarrow B$, an object of $A(T)$ is a triple

$$(\mathcal{C}'_T \xrightarrow{m} \Sigma_T, \mathcal{P}_T \rightarrow \mathcal{C}'_T, (t_v)_{v \in V})$$

where:

- (i) $\Sigma_T := \Sigma \times_B T$;
- (ii) $m : \mathcal{C}'_T \rightarrow \Sigma_T$ is a twisted modification of Σ_T/T (of the fixed length bound, e.g. $\leq \text{rank}(G)$);
- (iii) \mathcal{P}_T is an admissible principal G -bundle on \mathcal{C}'_T ;
- (iv) for each $v \in V$, a **trivialization at σ_v** is an isomorphism

$$t_v : (\sigma_{v,T})^* \mathcal{P}_T \xrightarrow{\sim} G_T,$$

where $\sigma_{v,T} : T \rightarrow \Sigma_T$ is the base change of σ_v and G_T denotes the trivial G -torsor on T .

A morphism in $A(T)$ is an isomorphism of twisted modifications and G -bundles compatible with all trivializations t_v . Pullback along a morphism of B -schemes $T' \rightarrow T$ is defined by base change.

There is a natural forgetful morphism $A \rightarrow \mathcal{X}|_B$ which forgets the trivializations $(t_v)_{v \in V}$. Let

$$H := G^V$$

(the product over $v \in V$), acting on A by changing the trivializations: for $h = (h_v) \in H(T)$ one sends t_v to $h_v \circ t_v$. Since H is reductive, invariants on H -representations are exact over \mathbb{C} .

Proposition 4.5 (Quotient presentation). After possibly refining B étale-locally so that the chosen trivializations exist Zariski-locally on T , the forgetful map induces an equivalence of stacks over B

$$\mathcal{X}|_B \simeq [A/H].$$

We need to establish the following properties of the stack $\mathcal{X}_{G,g,I}$:

1. $\mathcal{X}_{G,g,I}$ is algebraic and locally of finite type over $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,I}$.
2. After étale localization to $B \rightarrow \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,I}$, we have

$$\mathcal{X}_{G,g,I}|_B \simeq [A/H]$$

where A is a smooth algebraic space and $H = G^V$ is reductive.

3. There exists an open subspace $A^\circ \subset A$ (defined by a numerical stability condition generalizing the genus bounds) such that the quotient $[A^\circ/H]$ factors as

$$[A^\circ/H] \simeq [\text{pt}/Z(G)_0] \times Q$$

where $Q \rightarrow B$ is a proper moduli space.

4. The complement $A \setminus A^\circ$ admits a stratification by closed H -invariant pieces $Z_\delta(\pi)$ and $W_\delta(\pi)$, each an affine bundle over a fixed-point locus $F_\delta(\pi)$ under a subgroup $H(\pi) \cong (\mathbb{C}^\times)^2$ of H .

5. For admissible K -theory classes α on $\mathcal{X}_{G,g,I}$, the weights of the fibers of α over the fixed loci $F_\delta(\pi)$ are bounded below by linear functions of the discrete defect parameters (n_+, n_-) in a way that forces vanishing of $H(\pi)$ -invariants for sufficiently large defect.

These properties, combined with the local cohomology argument from §6, imply that for any admissible class α , the H -invariant part of $R\Gamma(A, \alpha)$ is a finitely generated \mathcal{O}_B -module that vanishes in high degrees. Since this holds étale-locally over B and the stack structure descends, we conclude that the derived pushforward

$$RF_*\alpha : \mathcal{X}_{G,g,I} \longrightarrow \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,I}$$

is a bounded complex of coherent sheaves, where F is the forgetful map forgetting the bundle and the modification.

4.1 Step 1: Algebraicity and finite type of $\mathcal{X}_{G,g,I}$

Proposition 4.6. The stack $\mathcal{X}_{G,g,I}$ is an algebraic stack, locally of finite type over $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,I}$. In particular, the projection

$$F : \mathcal{X}_{G,g,I} \rightarrow \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,I}$$

is algebraic and locally of finite type.

Proof. We decompose the definition of $\mathcal{X}_{G,g,I}$ into three pieces: twisted curves and their modifications, principal G -bundles, and the admissibility condition.

Step 1: Twisted curves. Let $\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}^{tw}$ denote the stack of twisted stable curves of genus g with I markings. By Abramovich–Vistoli [1] $\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}^{tw}$ is a Deligne–Mumford stack, locally of finite type over \mathbb{C} , equipped with a representable morphism

$$\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}^{tw} \rightarrow \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,I}$$

sending a twisted curve to its coarse stable curve.

Step 2: Twisted modifications. Let $\text{TwMdf}_{\leq r, g, I}$ be the stack over $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,I}$ whose objects over a scheme $B \rightarrow \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,I}$ are twisted modifications of length $\leq r$ of the pulled-back universal curve $\Sigma_B \rightarrow B$.

Étale-locally on $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,I}$, the universal curve is simultaneously versal at all nodes. Fix an étale chart $B \rightarrow \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,I}$ and pull back the universal curve

$$\Sigma := \overline{\mathfrak{C}}_{g,I} \times_{\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,I}} B \rightarrow B.$$

Let $\Sigma^{\text{sing}} := \text{Sing}(\Sigma/B) \subset \Sigma$. Over the locus in B where the number of nodes is constant, $\Sigma^{\text{sing}} \rightarrow B$ is finite étale (after possibly refining B étale). Concretely this means you can label the

nodes locally on B , giving disjoint sections

$$p_1, \dots, p_m : B \rightarrow \Sigma$$

landing in the singular locus.

Around each p_j , the family $\Sigma \rightarrow B$ has the standard node-smoothing normal form: étale-locally on Σ and B ,

$$\Sigma \sim \operatorname{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_B[x, y]/(xy - t_j))$$

for some function $t_j \in \Gamma(B, \mathcal{O}_B)$. Here $t_j = 0$ is exactly the boundary divisor where the j -th node persists.

Simultaneously versal at all nodes means after an étale refinement of B , you can choose these local coordinates for all nodes at once, and the deformation space near your point looks like a normal crossings divisor cut out by $\prod_j t_j = 0$.

Twisted modifications of bounded length are obtained by inserting chains of \mathbb{P}^1 's and taking balanced root stacks at the nodes. Standard results on expanded degenerations and twisted curves imply that $\operatorname{TwMdf}_{\leq r, g, I}$ is an algebraic stack, locally of finite type over $\mathfrak{M}_{g, I}$.

Proposition 4.7 (ACFW: twisted expansions are algebraic and lft). There exist algebraic stacks

$$\mathcal{T}^{\text{tw}} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathfrak{T}^{\text{tw}}$$

called the stacks of **twisted expanded pairs** and **twisted expanded degenerations**, with the following properties.

- (1) **(Moduli interpretation)** For any scheme S , objects of $\mathcal{T}^{\text{tw}}(S)$ (resp. $\mathfrak{T}^{\text{tw}}(S)$) are flat families over S whose geometric fibers are **standard r -twisted expansions** of the universal pair $(\mathbb{A}^1, 0)$ (resp. of the universal degeneration $\mathbb{A}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$), in the sense of [3, Def. 2.4.2]. In particular, these families are obtained from the basic local node $xy = t$ by inserting chains of \mathbb{P}^1 's and equipping the resulting nodes with balanced stabilizers (equivalently, by iterated balanced root constructions at the boundary).
- (2) **(Algebraicity and finiteness)** The stacks \mathcal{T}^{tw} and \mathfrak{T}^{tw} are algebraic (indeed Deligne–Mumford) and locally of finite type (equivalently, locally of finite presentation) over $\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{Z}$. Moreover, the locus of expansions of length $\leq r$ is an open substack

$$\mathcal{T}_{\leq r}^{\text{tw}} \subset \mathcal{T}^{\text{tw}}, \quad \mathfrak{T}_{\leq r}^{\text{tw}} \subset \mathfrak{T}^{\text{tw}},$$

and is locally of finite type. This follows from [3, Lem. 3.1.3] (and the discussion surrounding it).

- (3) **(Base change)** For any morphism $S' \rightarrow S$, formation of twisted expansions commutes with base change: the pullback of a twisted expansion family over S is a twisted expansion family over S' . Equivalently, \mathcal{T}^{tw} and \mathfrak{T}^{tw} define categories fibered in groupoids over schemes.

Example 4.8 (Twisted expansions of the universal node). The fundamental example: a single smoothing node

Start with the universal local model of a node:

$$U = \operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[x, y, t]/(xy - t) \longrightarrow \operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[t].$$

The central fiber $t = 0$ has a node. For $t \neq 0$ it is smooth. Everything about twisted expansions is already visible here.

1. Untwisted expansion of length 1

Replace the single node by one \mathbb{P}^1 . Geometrically: you blow up the ideal (x, t) or (y, t) . The central fiber becomes:

$$(\text{branch}) - \mathbb{P}^1 - (\text{branch})$$

Locally this is controlled by parameters t_0, t_1 with $t_0 t_1 = t$.

The moduli of such expansions is:

$$\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[t_0, t_1]/\mathbb{G}_m$$

where $\lambda \in \mathbb{G}_m$ acts by $(t_0, t_1) \mapsto (\lambda t_0, \lambda^{-1} t_1)$.

This is exactly Jun Li's expansion stack.

2. Untwisted expansion of length n

Insert a chain of n rational curves. Local equation:

$$t_0 t_1 \cdots t_n = t.$$

Moduli stack:

$$[\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[t_0, \dots, t_n]/(\mathbb{G}_m)^n].$$

Each \mathbb{G}_m rescales one intermediate component.

This is the local chart of the stack of expansions.

3. Now twist it: add stabilizers at the new nodes

Pick an integer k . Replace each node in the expanded curve by the stacky node:

$$[\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[u, v]/(uv = t_i) / \mu_k], \quad \zeta \cdot (u, v) = (\zeta u, \zeta^{-1} v).$$

This is a root stack along the divisor $t_i = 0$.

Geometrically:

- coarse space: the expanded curve
- stack structure: μ_k sitting at the nodes

This is what “twisted expansion” means.

4. Twisted expansion stack

Now let:

- the length vary
- the parameters t_i vary
- the twisting orders k vary (or be bounded)

The resulting moduli problem is exactly the ACFS stack \mathfrak{T}^{tw} .

Every object of \mathfrak{T}^{tw} is built by:

$$\text{node} \longrightarrow \text{chain of } \mathbb{P}^1\text{s} \longrightarrow \text{stacky nodes}.$$

No global curve geometry is involved. It is purely local.

Example 4.9 (Admissibility for $G = SL_2$). Suppose C has a single node and let C' be a twisted modification of C whose fiber over the node is a chain of m rational curves

$$R_1 \cup R_2 \cup \cdots \cup R_m,$$

with stabilizer μ_k at each twisted node. Let \mathcal{P} be a principal SL_2 -bundle on C' .

At each twisted node, \mathcal{P} determines (up to conjugacy) a homomorphism

$$\rho_i : \mu_k \rightarrow SL_2(\mathbb{C}).$$

After choosing a maximal torus, each ρ_i is of the form

$$\rho_i(\zeta) = \begin{pmatrix} \zeta^{a_i} & 0 \\ 0 & \zeta^{-a_i} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{for some } a_i \in \mathbb{Z}/k\mathbb{Z}.$$

The tuple (a_1, \dots, a_m) records the local type of \mathcal{P} along the expanded node.

The cocharacter lattice of SL_2 is $X_*(T) \cong \mathbb{Z}$, so $X_*(T) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q} \cong \mathbb{Q}$ has dimension one. Solis’s admissibility condition therefore specializes to:

- (i) $a_i \neq 0$ for all i ;

(ii) the set $\{a_1, \dots, a_m\}$ is \mathbb{Q} -linearly independent in \mathbb{Q} .

Since any two nonzero elements of \mathbb{Q} are \mathbb{Q} -linearly dependent, condition (ii) forces $m \leq 1$. Hence an admissible twisted modification for SL_2 contains at most one twisted rational component over each node, and its associated character $a \in \mathbb{Z}/k\mathbb{Z}$ must be nonzero.

Equivalently, on the unique inserted component $R \simeq \mathbb{P}^1$, the associated rank-2 vector bundle splits as

$$\mathcal{P}|_R \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(a) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-a) \quad \text{with } a \neq 0.$$

Step 3: G -bundles on twisted curves. Let $\text{Bun}_G^{tw} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_{g,I}^{tw}$ be the stack assigning to a twisted curve $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow B$ the groupoid of principal G -bundles on \mathcal{C} . For reductive G , this stack is algebraic and locally of finite presentation over $\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}^{tw}$ (by standard results on principal bundles on proper Deligne–Mumford stacks).

Step 4: The ambient stack. Form the fiber product

$$\mathcal{Y} := \text{TwMdf}_{\leq r, g, I} \times_{\mathfrak{M}_{g,I}^{tw}} \text{Bun}_G^{tw}.$$

An object of $\mathcal{Y}(B)$ is a twisted modification $\mathcal{C}'_B \rightarrow \Sigma_B$ together with a principal G -bundle on \mathcal{C}'_B . By Steps 2 and 3, \mathcal{Y} is an algebraic stack, locally of finite type over $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,I}$.

Step 5: Admissibility. The admissibility condition is a restriction on the local monodromy homomorphisms $\mu_k \rightarrow G$ at the twisted nodes, requiring the associated rational cocharacters to lie in a fixed finite set and satisfy a linear independence condition. After restricting to strata where the set of nodes is locally constant, these local types are discrete invariants and are locally constant in families. Since only finitely many types are allowed, the admissible locus defines an open-and-closed substack

$$\mathcal{X}_{G, g, I} \subset \mathcal{Y}.$$

Lemma 4.10 (Local constancy of monodromy types). Let B be a scheme and let $\Sigma_B \rightarrow B$ be a prestable family of curves. Let \mathcal{Y} be the stack over B whose objects are twisted modifications $\mathcal{C}'_B \rightarrow \Sigma_B$ together with principal G -bundles \mathcal{P}_B on \mathcal{C}'_B .

Assume that, after possibly replacing B by an étale cover, the following hold:

(i) The relative singular locus $\text{Sing}(\Sigma_B/B)$ is a disjoint union of sections

$$p_1, \dots, p_m : B \rightarrow \Sigma_B.$$

(ii) Over each p_j , the stabilizer group of the twisted curve \mathcal{C}'_B is constant and equal to μ_{k_j} .

Then for each j , the conjugacy class of the local monodromy homomorphism

$$\rho_j : \mu_{k_j} \longrightarrow G$$

is locally constant on B .

Equivalently, $\mathcal{Y}|_B$ decomposes as a disjoint union of open-and-closed substacks indexed by the tuples

$$([\rho_1], \dots, [\rho_m]) \in \prod_{j=1}^m \text{Hom}(\mu_{k_j}, G)/G.$$

Proof. Fix j . Restriction of $(\mathcal{C}'_B, \mathcal{P}_B)$ to the residual gerbe of the twisted point over p_j gives a principal G -bundle on $B\mu_{k_j} \times B$. Such a bundle is equivalent to a morphism

$$B \longrightarrow \text{Hom}(\mu_{k_j}, G)/G.$$

The target is a finite discrete algebraic space. Hence this morphism is locally constant on B . This proves the claim. \square

Corollary 4.11 (Admissible locus). With notation as above, suppose that for each j we fix a finite subset

$$\mathcal{A}_j \subset \text{Hom}(\mu_{k_j}, G)/G.$$

Define $\mathcal{X}_{G,g,I}|_B \subset \mathcal{Y}|_B$ to be the full substack of objects whose local monodromies satisfy $[\rho_j] \in \mathcal{A}_j$ for all j .

Then $\mathcal{X}_{G,g,I}|_B$ is an open-and-closed substack of $\mathcal{Y}|_B$.

Proof. By Lemma 4.10, $\mathcal{Y}|_B$ decomposes into a disjoint union of open-and-closed substacks indexed by the tuples $([\rho_1], \dots, [\rho_m])$. Since only finitely many types are allowed, the admissible locus is the union of finitely many connected components, hence open and closed. \square

Lemma 4.12 (Local constancy for chains of twisted components). Assume the hypotheses of Lemma 4.10. Suppose moreover that over each section p_j , the fiber of $\mathcal{C}'_B \rightarrow \Sigma_B$ is a chain of twisted rational curves

$$R_{j,1} \cup \dots \cup R_{j,\ell_j}$$

with twisted nodes $q_{j,1}, \dots, q_{j,\ell_j}$, and that the stabilizer groups at these twisted nodes are constant and equal to $\mu_{k_{j,1}}, \dots, \mu_{k_{j,\ell_j}}$.

Then for every pair (j, r) , the conjugacy class of the local monodromy homomorphism

$$\rho_{j,r} : \mu_{k_{j,r}} \longrightarrow G$$

is locally constant on B . Consequently, $\mathcal{Y}|_B$ decomposes as a disjoint union of open-and-closed substacks indexed by the finite set of tuples

$$([\rho_{j,r}])_{j,r}.$$

Proof. Each twisted node $q_{j,r}$ defines a closed substack $B\mu_{k_{j,r}} \times B \subset \mathcal{C}'_B$. Restriction of \mathcal{P}_B to this gerbe defines a morphism

$$B \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}(\mu_{k_{j,r}}, G)/G,$$

which is locally constant because the target is discrete. The conclusion follows by taking the product over all twisted nodes. \square

Remark 4.13. The key point is that a principal G -bundle on a twisted curve carries, at each twisted node, a discrete invariant: a conjugacy class of homomorphisms $\mu_k \rightarrow G$. In a flat family these invariants cannot vary continuously. Hence the moduli stack splits into connected components indexed by local monodromy data, and admissibility simply selects some of these components.

Conclusion. Being an open-and-closed substack of the algebraic stack \mathcal{Y} , $\mathcal{X}_{G,g,I}$ is algebraic and locally of finite type over $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}$. This proves the proposition. \square

4.2 Step 2: Etale presentation by an algebraic space

Fix a geometric point $[\Sigma_0, \sigma_{0,i}] \in \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}$ and let $B \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}$ be an affine étale neighborhood. Let

$$\Sigma := \overline{\mathfrak{C}}_{g,I} \times_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}} B \rightarrow B$$

be the pulled-back universal curve. Let V be the set of stable components of Σ_0 (equivalently, the stable vertices of its dual graph). After possibly refining B étale-locally, choose sections

$$\sigma_v : B \rightarrow \Sigma \quad (v \in V)$$

landing in the smooth locus of $\Sigma \rightarrow B$ such that every stable component of every geometric fiber meets at least one σ_v .

Let $\mathcal{X}|_B := \mathcal{X}_{G,g,I} \times_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,I}} B$.

Definition 4.14 (Framed chart). Define a category fibered in groupoids $A \rightarrow (\mathrm{Sch}/B)$ by the following assignment. For a B -scheme $T \rightarrow B$, an object of $A(T)$ is a triple

$$(\mathcal{C}'_T \xrightarrow{m} \Sigma_T, \mathcal{P}_T, (t_v)_{v \in V})$$

where:

- (i) $\Sigma_T := \Sigma \times_B T$;
- (ii) $m : \mathcal{C}'_T \rightarrow \Sigma_T$ is a twisted modification (with the chosen length bound);
- (iii) \mathcal{P}_T is an admissible principal G -bundle on \mathcal{C}'_T ;

(iv) for each $v \in V$, a **framing** is an isomorphism of G -torsors

$$t_v : (\sigma_{v,T})^* \mathcal{P}_T \xrightarrow{\sim} G_T.$$

Morphisms are isomorphisms of $(\mathcal{C}'_T, m, \mathcal{P}_T)$ compatible with all t_v .

Let

$$H := G^V$$

act on A by changing framings: for $h = (h_v) \in H(T)$ send t_v to $h_v \circ t_v$. There is a forgetful morphism

$$\pi : A \longrightarrow \mathcal{X}|_B$$

forgetting the framings.

Lemma 4.15 (The framing map is an H -torsor). The morphism $\pi : A \rightarrow \mathcal{X}|_B$ is representable and smooth. For any $T \rightarrow \mathcal{X}|_B$ corresponding to $(\mathcal{C}'_T \rightarrow \Sigma_T, \mathcal{P}_T)$, the fiber product $A \times_{\mathcal{X}|_B} T \rightarrow T$ is a principal H -bundle for the fppf topology.

Proof. Fix $T \rightarrow \mathcal{X}|_B$ as above. For each $v \in V$, the sheaf

$$\mathrm{Isom}((\sigma_{v,T})^* \mathcal{P}_T, G_T)$$

is a (right) G -torsor on T . Taking the product over $v \in V$ gives an $H = G^V$ -torsor, which is functorially identified with $A \times_{\mathcal{X}|_B} T$. Since H is smooth affine, torsors are representable and smooth over T . \square

Lemma 4.16 (Trivial stabilizers on the framed chart). After possibly shrinking B étale-locally and restricting to the locus where the admissible bundles have automorphism group equal to the center $Z(G)$ on each stable component, the stack A has trivial stabilizers. Hence A is an algebraic space.

Proof. Let $(\mathcal{C}'_T, \mathcal{P}_T, (t_v)) \in A(T)$ and let φ be an automorphism. By definition φ is an automorphism of \mathcal{P}_T commuting with the framings, so it restricts to the identity on each framed fiber $(\sigma_{v,T})^* \mathcal{P}_T$.

On the chosen open locus, any automorphism of \mathcal{P}_T over a stable component is given by multiplication by a (necessarily constant) element of $Z(G)$. The framing at one point on that component forces this element to be 1. Since every stable component meets some σ_v , the automorphism is trivial everywhere. Thus $\varphi = \mathrm{id}$, so stabilizers are trivial and A is an algebraic space. \square

Here we need an analog of the FTT statement “ $\mathrm{Aut}(\mathcal{P})$ is computed by deleting the Gieseker bubbles.”

Example 4.17 (Why a single framing does not rigidify G -bundles). Let $C = \mathbb{P}^1$ and $G = \mathrm{SL}_2$. Consider the rank-2 vector bundle

$$E = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-1), \quad \det(E) \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1},$$

and let \mathcal{P} be the associated principal SL_2 -bundle.

Automorphisms of \mathcal{P} are the same as determinant-1 automorphisms of E . There is a unipotent subgroup

$$U = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & s \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mid s \in H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{O}(-1), \mathcal{O}(1))) \right\} \subset \mathrm{Aut}(\mathcal{P}).$$

Since $\mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{O}(-1), \mathcal{O}(1)) \cong \mathcal{O}(2)$ and $H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(2)) \cong \mathbb{C}^3$, we obtain

$$U \cong \mathfrak{G}_a^3.$$

In particular, $\mathrm{Aut}(\mathcal{P})$ is positive-dimensional and far larger than the center of SL_2 .

Now fix a point $p \in \mathbb{P}^1$ and choose a framing $t : \mathcal{P}|_p \cong \mathrm{SL}_2$, equivalently a basis of E_p . An element of U preserves this framing if and only if it acts trivially on the fiber E_p , i.e. if $s(p) = 0$. The subspace of sections vanishing at p has dimension 2:

$$\{s \in H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(2)) \mid s(p) = 0\} \cong \mathbb{C}^2.$$

Therefore,

$$\mathrm{Aut}(\mathcal{P}, t) \supset \mathfrak{G}_a^2,$$

and the framed bundle still has a positive-dimensional automorphism group.

This shows that, unlike the case $G = \mathbb{C}^\times$, a single trivialization point does **not** rigidify a G -bundle for general reductive G . Non-central infinitesimal automorphisms coming from $H^0(C, \mathrm{ad}(\mathcal{P}))$ may vanish at a point while remaining nonzero globally.

Lemma 4.18 (Central automorphisms are constant). Let $P \rightarrow X$ be a principal G -bundle over a connected scheme X . Any automorphism Φ of P over X is uniquely determined by a section g of the adjoint bundle $\mathrm{Ad}(P) = P \times^G G$ via

$$\Phi(p) = p \cdot g(p).$$

If Φ is **central**, i.e. if $g(p) \in Z(G)$ for all $p \in P$, then g is constant along the fibers of P and therefore descends to a morphism

$$z : X \longrightarrow Z(G).$$

If moreover X is connected and G is semisimple (so that $Z(G)$ is finite), then z is constant, hence there exists a fixed $z \in Z(G)$ such that

$$\Phi(p) = p \cdot z \quad \text{for all } p \in P.$$

Proof. For any automorphism Φ , G -equivariance implies $\Phi(p) = p \cdot g(p)$ for a unique map $g : P \rightarrow G$ satisfying $g(p \cdot h) = h^{-1}g(p)h$, hence defining a section of $\text{Ad}(P)$. If $g(p) \in Z(G)$, then $h^{-1}g(p)h = g(p)$ for all $h \in G$, so g is constant along G -orbits and descends to a morphism $z : X \rightarrow Z(G)$. If X is connected and $Z(G)$ is finite, any such morphism is constant. \square

Proposition 4.19 (Algebraic-space chart). The stack A is represented by an algebraic space.

Proof. It suffices to show that geometric points of A have trivial automorphism groups. Let $(C \rightarrow \Sigma, \mathcal{P}, (t_v))$ be a geometric point.

On the open locus where admissible bundles on stable components have only central automorphisms (i.e. $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{P}|_{C_v}) \subseteq Z(G)$ for each stable component C_v), any automorphism of \mathcal{P} restricts on C_v to multiplication by a central element of G . Compatibility with the framing at σ_v forces this element to be 1. Since every stable component contains some σ_v , the automorphism is trivial globally. Hence A has trivial stabilizers and is an algebraic space. \square

Proposition 4.20 (Quotient presentation). After possibly refining B étale-locally (and restricting to the open locus of Lemma 4.16), the natural map induces an equivalence of stacks over B :

$$\mathcal{X}_{G,g,I}|_B \simeq [A/H],$$

where A is a smooth algebraic space over B and $H = G^V$ is reductive.

Proof. By Lemma 4.15, $\pi : A \rightarrow \mathcal{X}|_B$ is a principal H -bundle and H acts simply transitively along fibers by changing framings. Descent along the torsor π identifies the quotient stack $[A/H]$ with $\mathcal{X}|_B$. Reductivity of H follows from reductivity of G , and smoothness of $A \rightarrow B$ follows from smoothness of π together with algebraicity of $\mathcal{X}|_B \rightarrow B$. \square

5 Finiteness for Fixed Curves

Let G be a reductive, connected complex Lie group and \mathcal{M} the moduli stack of algebraic G -bundles over a smooth projective curve Σ of genus g . We recall the finiteness theorem for this moduli stack. We recall the finiteness theorem for the moduli stack of principal bundles on a fixed smooth curve.

5.1 Admissible classes

Given a representation V of G , call E^*V the vector bundle over $\Sigma \times \mathcal{M}$ associated to the universal G -bundle. Call π the projection along Σ , the relative canonical bundle K of $\Sigma \times \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ (so that $K|_\Sigma = K_\Sigma$), \sqrt{K} its square root, $[C]$ the topological K_1 -homology class of a 1-cycle C on Σ . Consider the following classes in the topological K -theory of \mathcal{M} :

- (i) The restriction $E_x^*V \in K^0(\mathcal{M})$ of E^*V to a point $x \in \Sigma$;

- (ii) The slant product $E_C^*V := E^*V/[C] \in K^{-1}(\mathcal{M})$ of E^*V with $[C]$;
- (iii) The Dirac index bundle $E_\Sigma^*V := R\pi_*(E^*V \otimes \sqrt{K}) \in K^0(\mathcal{M})$ of E^*V along Σ ;
- (iv) The inverse determinant of cohomology,

$$D_\Sigma V := \det^{-1} E_\Sigma^*V.$$

We call the classes (i)-(iii) the **Atiyah-Bott generators**; they are introduced in [?, §2], along with their counterparts in cohomology, and can also be described from the Künneth decomposition of E^*V in

$$K^0(\Sigma \times \mathcal{M}) \cong K^0(\Sigma) \otimes K^0(\mathcal{M}) \oplus K^1(\Sigma) \otimes K^1(\mathcal{M}),$$

by contraction with the various classes in Σ . Classes (i) and (iv) are represented by algebraic vector bundles, while (iii) can be realised as a perfect complex of \mathcal{O} -modules. The class E_C^*V in (ii) is not algebraic. Note that

$$\det E_\Sigma^*V = \det R\pi_*(E^*V)$$

when $\det V$ is trivial; an important example is the canonical bundle

$$\mathcal{K} = \det E_\Sigma^*\mathfrak{g}$$

of \mathcal{M} , defined from the adjoint representation \mathfrak{g} .

Remark 5.1. For a line bundle \mathcal{L} on $\mathcal{M} = \text{Bun}_G(\Sigma)$, one associates a **level** $\lambda(\mathcal{L})$, namely the invariant symmetric bilinear form on \mathfrak{g} corresponding to the class $\lambda(\mathcal{L}) \in H^4(BG; \mathbb{Z})$. If \mathcal{L} is a determinant line bundle $\det R\pi_*(E^*V)$ attached to a representation V of G , then $\lambda(\mathcal{L})$ is the trace form $\text{Tr}_V(xy)$ on \mathfrak{g} . When G is not simply connected, such determinant bundles do not realise all possible integral levels. Passing from the simply connected cover \tilde{G} to $G = \tilde{G}/Z$ cuts down the lattice of integral invariant bilinear forms by imposing congruence conditions along the finite central subgroup Z , so that only a finite-index sublattice is realised by trace forms of actual G -representations.

Remark 5.2 (Smoothness and the relative canonical bundle). Let $\mathcal{M} = \text{Bun}_G(\Sigma)$ and let

$$\pi : \Sigma \times \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}$$

be the projection. Although the coarse moduli space of semistable G -bundles may be singular, the **stack** \mathcal{M} is a smooth Artin stack of dimension $(g-1) \dim G$. Indeed, for a bundle P one has

$$T_{[P]}\mathcal{M} \simeq H^1(\Sigma, \text{Ad } P)$$

and $H^2(\Sigma, \text{Ad } P) = 0$ because $\dim \Sigma = 1$, so deformations are unobstructed.

The relative canonical bundle $K := K_{\Sigma \times \mathcal{M}/\mathcal{M}}$ is defined purely from the morphism π , which is smooth of relative dimension 1; no smoothness of the base is required. In fact,

$$K_{\Sigma \times \mathcal{M}/\mathcal{M}} \cong \text{pr}_\Sigma^* K_\Sigma,$$

the pullback of the ordinary canonical bundle of the curve.

Remark 5.3. By contrast, the "canonical bundle" of the moduli stack itself is

$$\mathcal{K} := \det R\pi_*(E^* \mathfrak{g}),$$

the determinant of the cotangent complex of \mathcal{M} , and Laszlo–Sorger construct a canonical Pfaffian square root $\mathcal{K}^{1/2}$ of this line bundle. In particular, for semi-simple, not necessarily simply connected G and for every theta characteristic $K_\Sigma^{1/2}$ on Σ , one has a square root

$$\mathcal{K}^{1/2} := \det R\pi_*(E^* \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathrm{pr}_\Sigma^* K_\Sigma^{1/2}).$$

This gives rise to a natural "reference level" $\lambda(\mathcal{K}^{1/2}) = \frac{1}{2} \lambda(\mathcal{K})$. We call a line bundle \mathcal{L} on \mathcal{M} **admissible** if its level exceeds that of $\mathcal{K}^{1/2}$, in the sense that $\lambda(\mathcal{L}) - \lambda(\mathcal{K}^{1/2})$ is positive definite on every simple factor of \mathfrak{g} .

Such positivity plays the role of an ampleness condition, and admissible line bundles provide the appropriate class of twistings needed for the K–theoretic index and Verlinde formulas. Products of an admissible line bundle and any number of Atiyah–Bott generators span the ring of **admissible classes**.

Remark 5.4. We have defined a level by an integral invariant symmetric bilinear form on \mathfrak{g} and simultaneously identified with central extensions of the loop group LG . The latter is completely determined by the action of the central scalar, which is to be an integer by the integrality condition. Abstractly, the Chern–Weil homomorphism identifies the cohomology ring $H^*(BG; \mathbb{R})$ of the classifying space BG with the ring of invariant polynomials on the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} of G :

$$H^*(BG; \mathbb{R}) \cong \mathrm{Inv}(\mathfrak{g}) := \mathrm{Sym}(\mathfrak{g}^*)^G$$

and in degree four, we have

$$H^4(BG; \mathbb{R}) \cong \mathrm{Inv}^2(\mathfrak{g})$$

the space of invariant symmetric bilinear forms on \mathfrak{g} . In particular $H^4(BG; \mathbb{R}) \cong H^3(\mathfrak{g})$ via the isomorphism we have just discussed. There is a transgression map arising from the fibration $G \rightarrow EG \rightarrow BG$:

$$\tau : H^4(BG; \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow H^3(G; \mathbb{R})$$

which is an isomorphism when G is compact, simple, and simply connected. Thus we have the chain of isomorphisms

$$H^4(BG; \mathbb{R}) \cong H^3(\mathfrak{g}) \cong H^3(G; \mathbb{R}) \cong H^2(L\mathfrak{g})$$

which identifies the level defined via $H^4(BG; \mathbb{R})$ with the level defined via central extensions of the loop group LG , all of which are classified by invariant symmetric bilinear forms on \mathfrak{g} .

In particular, central extensions of the loop algebra $L\mathfrak{g}$ are classified by invariant symmetric bilinear forms on \mathfrak{g} , which are classified by $H^3(\mathfrak{g})$ defined by the Chevalley–Eilenberg complex. Given such a form $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$, the associated 3-cocycle is

$$\sigma(\xi, \eta, \zeta) = \langle [\xi, \eta], \zeta \rangle.$$

Conversely, given a 3-cocycle σ on \mathfrak{g} , one can define an invariant symmetric bilinear form by

$$\langle \xi, \eta \rangle := \sigma(\xi, [\eta_1, \eta_2]),$$

where η_1, η_2 are any elements satisfying $\eta = [\eta_1, \eta_2]$ (such elements exist since \mathfrak{g} is semisimple, and the definition is independent of the choice because σ is a cocycle). We have seen that invariant symmetric bilinear forms on \mathfrak{g} classify central extensions of the loop algebra $L\mathfrak{g}$ via the construction which takes $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ to the cocycle

$$\omega(\xi, \eta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \langle \xi(\theta), \eta'(\theta) \rangle d\theta.$$

Moreover we have seen that any such cocycle ω arises from such a bilinear form. Thus we have an isomorphism

$$H^3(\mathfrak{g}) \xrightarrow{\cong} H^2(L\mathfrak{g})$$

On the other hand, if G is compact, then the de Rham cohomology $H^3(G)$ is isomorphic to the Lie algebra cohomology $H^3(\mathfrak{g})$. This is because every de Rham cohomology class has a unique left invariant representative form given by averaging, and therefore the cohomology of G can be calculated from the cochain complex of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} .

5.2 Levels of Line Bundles

To certain line bundles on \mathcal{M} we now associate a **level**, a quadratic form on the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} . Briefly, for any representation V , the level of $\det E_\Sigma^* V$ is the trace form $\xi, \eta \mapsto \text{Tr}_V(\xi\eta)$, and we wish to extend this definition by linearity in the first Chern class of the line bundle.

Riemann–Roch along Σ expresses $c_1(E_\Sigma^* V)$ as the image of $\text{ch}_2(V) = \frac{1}{2}c_1(V)^2 - c_2(V)$ under **transgression along Σ** ,

$$\tau : H^4(BG; \mathbb{Q}) \longrightarrow H^2(\mathcal{M}; \mathbb{Q}) \quad (\text{construction (1.1.iii) in cohomology}).$$

It is important that τ is injective (Remark 4.11). We now identify $H^4(BG; \mathbb{R})$ with the space of invariant symmetric bilinear forms on \mathfrak{g}_κ so that Tr_V corresponds to $\text{ch}_2(V)$. We say that the line bundle \mathcal{L} **has a level** if its Chern class $c_1(\mathcal{L})$ agrees with some $\tau(h)$ in $H^2(\mathcal{M}; \mathbb{Q})$; the form h , called the **level** of \mathcal{L} , is then unique.

For SL_n , the level of the positive generator of $\text{Pic}(\mathcal{M})$ is $-\text{Tr}_{\mathbb{C}^n}$ in the standard representation; the calculation is due to Quillen. For another example, the level of $\mathcal{K}^{-1/2}$ is $c := -\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}_{\mathfrak{g}}$. Positivity of a level refers to the quadratic form on \mathfrak{g}_κ ; thus $D_\Sigma V$ has positive level iff V is \mathfrak{g} -faithful. Finally, \mathcal{L} , with level h , is **admissible** iff $h > -c$ as a quadratic form.

Remark 5.5 (Properties of levels). (i) When G is simply connected, the map $\tau : H^4(BG; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^2(\mathcal{M}; \mathbb{Z})$ is an isomorphism, but this fails (even rationally) as soon as $\pi_1(G) \neq 0$. Line bundles with a level satisfy a prescribed relation between their Chern classes over the different components of \mathcal{M} ; cf. (4.8).

- (ii) The trace forms span the negative semi-definite cone in $H^4(BG; \mathbb{R})$; so \mathcal{L} has positive level iff $c_1(\mathcal{L})$ lies in the \mathbb{Q}_+ -span of the $c_1(D_\Sigma V)$'s for \mathfrak{g} -faithful V .
- (iii) For semi-simple G , the line bundle \mathcal{K} has negative level, and so \mathcal{O} is admissible. This fails for a torus, but positive-level line bundles are admissible for any G .
- (iv) For $g > 1$ and simply connected G , positivity of the level is equivalent to ampleness on the moduli space. (It suffices to check this for simple G : recall then that $\text{Pic}(\mathcal{M}) = \mathbb{Z}$ and that \mathcal{K}^{-1} is ample.) When $\pi_1(G) \neq 0$, the positive-level condition is much more restrictive.

6 References

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