

FLE

Last time:

We explained

- $\text{Spec } \hat{\mathcal{Z}}_{\text{crit}} = \text{Op}_0^{\mathbb{D}}$ as \mathbb{D} -scheme
- quantization of Hitchin system

$$A: \mathbb{P}(\text{Op}_0^{\mathbb{D}}(X, \theta)) = \hat{\mathcal{Z}}_{\text{crit}}(X) \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\text{Bun}_G, \mathcal{D}_{\text{crit}})$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \uparrow & \nearrow & \longleftarrow \\ \hat{\mathcal{Z}}_{\text{crit}}(\mathbb{D}_X) = (\hat{U}_{\text{crit}} / \hat{U}_{\text{crit}}^{\text{reg}})^{\text{pt}} & & (\hat{U}_{\text{crit}} / \hat{U}_{\text{crit}}^{\text{reg}}) \cap \text{Bun}_G^{\text{loc}} \end{array}$$

- $\sigma \in \text{Op}_0^{\mathbb{D}}(X)$, $\text{Aut}_{\sigma} := \mathcal{D}_{\text{crit}} \otimes_A k_{\sigma}$ is Hecke-eigen for σ

The proof of the Hecke-eigenproperty uses two key inputs:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\text{crit}} - \text{mod}_X^{\text{V-qs}} & \xrightarrow{\text{Loc}_X} & \text{DMod}_{\text{crit}}(\text{Bun}_G) \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \text{ (quant. Hitch.)} \\ \text{Coh}(\text{Op}_0^{\mathbb{D}}(\mathbb{D}_X)) & \xrightarrow{\text{pullback}} & \text{Coh}(\text{Op}_0^{\mathbb{D}}(X)) \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{Sect}(V) \star \mathcal{W}_{\text{crit}} = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{G}_X, \text{Sect}(V)) \simeq F(V) \otimes_{\hat{\mathcal{Z}}_{\text{crit}}(\mathbb{D})} \mathcal{W}_{\text{crit}}$$

Here $F(V)$ is the vector bundle on

$$\text{Op}_0^{\mathbb{D}}(\mathbb{D}) \simeq \text{Spec}(\hat{\mathcal{Z}}_{\text{crit}}(\mathbb{D}))$$

provided by $\text{VG Rep}(\hat{G})$ and the universal \hat{G} -torsor.

Today, generalize both of them, which is called
Fundamental Local Equivalence (FLE)

Thm [FG, ...]

t-exact

$$\hat{\mathcal{G}}_{\text{cont}} \text{-mod } \mathbb{Z}^G = \text{Ind Coh} \left(\mathcal{O}_{P_{\check{G}}}^{\text{unr}} \right)$$

compatible with Satake.

Def :

$$\mathcal{O}_{P_{\check{G}, \lambda}}^{\text{unr}} := \mathcal{O}_{P_{\check{G}}(\check{D}_*)} \times_{\text{LS}_{\check{G}}(\check{D}_*)} \text{LS}_{\check{G}}(\check{D}_*)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{P_{\check{G}}}^{\text{unr}} \neq \mathcal{O}_{\check{G}}(\mathbb{D}) =: \mathcal{O}_{P_{\check{G}}}^{\text{reg}}$$

(C-point) : $\nabla = d + \omega$ $\omega \in \mathfrak{g}^*(\mathbb{A}^1) dt$
 $\omega \text{ mod } \mathfrak{b}(\mathbb{A}^1)$, generic

such that under certain $G(\mathbb{A}^1)$ -gauge, $\nabla \mapsto \nabla'$

$$\nabla' - d \in \mathfrak{g}(\mathbb{A}^1) dt$$

However, it is not true that $\exists \nabla' \sim \nabla$ s.t.

$$\nabla' - d \in \mathfrak{g}^*(\mathbb{A}^1) dt \ \& \ (\nabla' - d) \text{ mod } \mathfrak{b}(\mathbb{A}^1) \text{ is generic}$$

In fact, for any dominant weight $\check{\lambda}$, (const. terms $\neq 0$)

$$\mathcal{O}_{P_{\check{G}}}^{\text{reg}, \check{\lambda}} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{P_{\check{G}}}^{\text{unr}}$$

$$\nabla' - d \in \mathfrak{g}^*(\mathbb{A}^1) dt$$

& $(\nabla' - d) \text{ mod } \mathfrak{b}(\mathbb{A}^1) dt$ is of the form

$$\sum t^{(\check{\lambda}, \alpha_i)} \cdot \varphi_i \cdot (-\alpha_i) dt, \quad \varphi_i \in k(\mathbb{A}^1), \varphi_i(0) \neq 0$$

Fact: $\mathcal{O}_{P^1}^{\text{unr}}(k) \cong \bigcup_{\lambda} \mathcal{O}_{P^1}^{\text{reg}, \lambda}(k)$.

$$\mathcal{O}_{P^1}^{\text{unr}} \cong \bigsqcup_{\lambda} \mathcal{O}_{P^1}^{\text{unr}, \lambda}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{P^1}^{\text{reg}, \lambda} \hookrightarrow (\mathcal{O}_{P^1}^{\text{unr}, \lambda})_{\text{red}}$$

$$\text{FLE}_{\text{cut}}(W_{\text{cut}}^{\lambda}) = \mathfrak{Z}^{\text{reg}, \lambda} = \text{End}(W_{\text{cut}}^{\lambda}).$$

$$\text{Spec } \mathfrak{Z}^{\text{reg}, \lambda} \cong \mathcal{O}_{P^1}^{\text{reg}, \lambda}.$$

$\hat{\mathcal{G}}_{\text{cut}}\text{-mod}$ lives over $\text{Spf } \mathfrak{Z}_{\text{cut}} \cong \mathcal{O}_{P^1}(\hat{D})$

The theorem implies

$\hat{\mathcal{G}}_{\text{cut}}\text{-mod}^{\text{stb}}$ is supported on $\mathcal{O}_{P^1}^{\text{unr}}$.

unramified on geometric side \iff unramified in spectral side.

This is in fact proved by [Ca2] before the theorem.

The functor FLE_{cut} is Drinfeld-Stuhler reduction:

$\mathcal{I}(M) := C^{\infty}(n(\text{tr}), M \otimes \chi)$ is the underlying vector space.

$$\chi: n(\text{tr}) \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m$$

Thm

$$\hat{G}_{\text{cut}}\text{-mod} \xrightarrow[\sim]{\mathbb{F}} \text{IndCh}(\text{Op}_{\tilde{a}}(\tilde{O})).$$

Satake action:

$$\begin{aligned} D\text{mod}(\mathbb{Z}/h\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}/\ell\mathbb{Z}]/\mathbb{Z}[h])_{\text{cut}} &= \text{IndCh}\left(\begin{matrix} \text{LS}_{\tilde{a}}^{\text{cut}}(\tilde{O}) \\ \text{LS}_{\tilde{a}}^{\text{cut}}(\tilde{O}) \end{matrix}\right) \\ &\Downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \Downarrow \\ \hat{G}_{\text{cut}}\text{-mod}^{\text{cut}} &\simeq \text{IndCh}(\text{Op}_{\tilde{a}}^{\text{cut}}) \end{aligned}$$

In FG paper, they used abelian categories and abelian Satake. But this is also true.

Why FLE_{cut}?

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{crit}_{\tilde{a}} + c \text{Kil}_{\tilde{a}} & \xleftarrow{\text{dual}} & \text{cut}_{\tilde{a}} + \frac{1}{c} \text{Kil}_{\tilde{a}} \\ \kappa & & \tilde{\kappa} \end{array}$$

Thm (.....) $c \neq 0$.

$$\hat{G}_{\kappa}\text{-mod}^{\mathbb{Z}+G} \xrightarrow{\text{FLE}_{\kappa}} \text{Whit}(D(G\tilde{a})_{\tilde{\kappa}})$$

$$\text{[KL]} \Downarrow \qquad \Downarrow \text{ (original conjecture by Lurie)}$$

$$\text{Rep}_{\mathbb{Z}}(G)$$

If $c \rightarrow \infty$, $\hat{G}_{\kappa}\text{-mod}^{\mathbb{Z}+G} \rightsquigarrow \text{Rep}(G)$
 $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 1$

$$\text{Whit}_{\text{crit}}(\mathbb{D}(G_{\mathbb{C}})) = \text{Rep}(G)$$

(C-5).

$$\text{if } \kappa \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{Whit}(\mathbb{D}(G_{\mathbb{C}})_{\kappa}) \rightsquigarrow \text{IndSh}(\text{Op}_{\check{u}}^{\text{unr}}).$$

Why FLE_κ ? quantum level geometric Langlands.

$$\mathbb{P}G\text{-mod}_{\kappa} \xrightarrow{C_{\check{u}}} \check{\mathbb{P}}G\text{-mod}_{\check{\kappa}}$$

$$\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_{\kappa}\text{-mod} \longmapsto \text{Whit}(\mathbb{D}(\check{\mathbb{P}}G)_{\check{\kappa}})$$

$$\text{Whit}(\mathbb{D}(\mathbb{P}G)_{\kappa}) \longmapsto \hat{\mathfrak{g}}_{\check{\kappa}}\text{-mod}$$

$$D_{\kappa}(G_{\mathbb{C}}) \longmapsto D_{\check{\kappa}}(G_{\mathbb{C}})$$

$$D_{\kappa}(Fl_G) \longmapsto D_{\check{\kappa}}(Fl_{\check{G}})$$

$$D_{\kappa}(\text{Bun}_G^{\text{Lanoux}}) \longmapsto D_{\check{\kappa}}(\text{Bun}_{\check{G}}^{\text{Lanoux}})$$

$$\kappa \rightarrow \text{crit} \quad \check{\kappa} \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\check{\mathbb{P}}G\text{-mod}_{\infty} \rightsquigarrow \text{ShuCat}(LS_{\check{G}}(\check{\mathcal{B}}))$$

$$\text{Whit}(\mathbb{D}(\check{\mathbb{P}}G)_{\infty}) \rightsquigarrow \text{IndSh}(\text{Op}_{\check{u}}(\check{\mathcal{B}}))$$

$$\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_{\infty}\text{-mod} \rightsquigarrow \text{IndSh}(LS_{\check{G}}(\check{\mathcal{B}}))$$

$$D_{\infty}(G_{\mathbb{C}}) \rightsquigarrow \text{IndSh}(LS_{\check{G}}(\check{\mathcal{B}}))$$

$$\mathbb{L}\mathbb{G}\text{-mod}_{\text{cat}} \xrightarrow{\text{Cat}} \text{ShCat}(\mathbb{L}\mathbb{S}_a^{\circ}(\mathbb{D}))$$

$$\hat{\mathbb{J}}_{\text{cat}}\text{-mod} \longrightarrow \text{IndCh}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\mathbb{D}))$$

In other words, if \mathcal{C} is the universal

$\mathbb{L}\mathbb{G}$ -module cat's on $\mathbb{L}\mathbb{S}_a^{\circ}(\mathbb{D})$, then

$$\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\mathbb{D}) \text{ is } \hat{\mathbb{J}}_{\text{cat}}\text{-mod.}$$

Note ideal $\hat{\mathbb{J}}_{\text{cat}}\text{-mod}$ lives on $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\mathbb{D})$

Spec $\hat{\mathbb{J}}_{\text{cat}}$.

Factorization FLE

$$\hat{\mathbb{J}}_{\text{cat}}\text{-mod}_{\mathbb{L}\mathbb{G}}^{\text{FLE}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{IndCh}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}^{\text{unr}})_{\text{Ran}}$$

Thm:

$$\hat{\mathbb{J}}_{\text{cat}}\text{-mod}_{\mathbb{L}\mathbb{G}}^{\text{FLE}} \xrightarrow{\text{FLE}_{\text{cat}}} \text{IndCh}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}^{\text{unr}})_{\text{Ran}}$$

$$\downarrow \text{Loc}$$

$$\downarrow \text{Point}^{\text{spe}}$$

$$\text{DMod}(\text{Brez})_{\text{cat}} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{L}} \text{IndCh}(\mathbb{L}\mathbb{S}_a^{\circ})$$

(Recall \mathbb{L} is constructed using spectral decamp. & duality)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow \text{cut} & & \downarrow \tau_{\text{Spe}} \\ \text{Whit}(G_{\mathbb{R}})_{\text{Ann}} & \xrightarrow{\text{FLB}_{\text{cut}}} & \text{Rep}(U)_{\text{Ann}} \end{array}$$

Here $\text{Poinc}^{\text{Spe}}$ is the functor

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Op}_z(\mathbb{R})^{\text{unr}} & = & \underbrace{\text{Op}_z(\mathbb{R}) \times_{\text{LS}_z(\mathbb{R})} \text{LS}_z(X)}_{\downarrow \text{Push}} \xrightarrow{\text{pull}} \text{Op}_z(W) \times_{\text{LS}_z(W)} \text{LS}_z(D) \\ & & \text{LS}_z(X) \end{array}$$

Later we will see essentially the being equivalent is proven using this diagram and many other things.

Hardest piece vanishing conjecture yet!

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \hat{\mathcal{G}}_{\text{cut}}\text{-mod}_{x_1, \dots, x_n}^{\text{Rig}} & = & \bigotimes_{x_i} \hat{\mathcal{G}}_{\text{cut}}\text{-mod}_{x_i}^{\text{Rig}} \quad x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \\ \text{Loc}_x : \hat{\mathcal{G}}_{\text{cut}}\text{-mod}_x^{\text{Rig}} & \longrightarrow & \text{Dimod}(\mathbb{R}_{\text{an}}) \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \text{Obh}(\text{Op}_{\hat{a}, x}^{\text{unr}}) & & \text{Obh}(\text{Op}_z(X)) \end{array}$$

Fact: Loc_x can be enhanced to

$$\hat{g}_{\text{cont}} \text{-mod}_x^{\text{FLG}} \otimes_{\text{Ob}(O_{\hat{x}}^{\text{unr}})} \text{Ob}(O_{\hat{x}}(X-x)^{\text{unr}})$$

$$\longrightarrow \text{DMod}(B_{\text{unr}})$$

\rightsquigarrow $\text{Rep}(\hat{G})_x$ -action on $\text{Im}(\text{Loc}_x)$
factors through $\text{LS}_x(X)$.

Claim: When x is large and large, generate all crystals.

In fact: for any qcpt $U \subset B_{\text{unr}}$,

$$\hat{g}_{\text{cont}} \text{-mod}_{\text{FLG}}^{\text{FLG}} \longrightarrow \text{D}(B_{\text{unr}})_{\text{cr}} \text{-mod}$$

$$\text{valle quotient} \searrow \downarrow$$

$$\text{D}(U)_{\text{cr}} \text{-mod}$$

Remains to deal with Eq. By induction

& compatibility of FLG with Ob/CT .