

GEOMETRIC WALDSPURGER PERIODS II

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we extend the calculation of the geometric Waldspurger periods from our paper [Compos. Math. 144 (2008), no. 2, 377–438] to the case of ramified coverings. We give some applications to the study of Whittaker coefficients of the theta-lifting of automorphic sheaves from PGL_2 to the metaplectic group $\widetilde{\mathrm{SL}}_2$; they agree with our conjectures from [*Geometric Whittaker models and Eisenstein series for Mp_2* , arXiv:1221.1596]. In the process of the proof, we construct some new automorphic sheaves for GL_2 in the ramified setting. We also formulate stronger conjectures about Waldspurger periods and geometric theta-lifting for the dual pair $(\widetilde{\mathrm{SL}}_2, \mathrm{PGL}_2)$.

1. INTRODUCTION AND MAIN RESULTS

1.0.1. In the present paper we prove some conjectures from the first part of this paper [20]. Let X and Y be smooth projective connected curves, and let $\phi : Y \rightarrow X$ be a degree 2 ramified covering. Let E be an irreducible rank 2 \mathbb{Q}_ℓ -local system on X . Denote by Aut_E the corresponding automorphic sheaf on the stack Bun_2 of rank 2 vector bundles on X . We calculate the tensor (as well as symmetric and exterior) square of the Waldspurger periods of Aut_E for this covering, and so establish [20, Conjecture 3] for irreducible rank 2 local systems on X . This generalizes [20, Theorem 5] to the case of ramified coverings.

In the process of the proof, we get some new automorphic sheaves on GL_2 in the ramified setting (not available in the literature to the best of our knowledge).

We apply these results to the study of the geometric theta-lifting for the dual pair $(\widetilde{\mathrm{SL}}_2, \mathrm{PGL}_2)$. This application is our main motivation. So, this paper is mostly about the quantum geometric Langlands program for $\widetilde{\mathrm{SL}}_2$. Namely, consider the theta-lifting functor $F_G : D^-(\mathrm{Bun}_{\mathrm{PGL}_2})! \rightarrow D^-(\mathrm{Bun}_G)$ (cf. Section 1.2.2). Here $\widetilde{\mathrm{Bun}}_G$ plays the role of the stack of $\widetilde{\mathrm{SL}}_2$ -torsors on X . For an irreducible SL_2 -local system E on X , let Aut_E be the automorphic sheaf on $\mathrm{Bun}_{\mathrm{PGL}_2}$ normalized as in [6]. Our main result is Corollary 1.2.9. It gives some description of (the tensor square of) the most nondegenerate Whittaker coefficients of $F_G(\mathrm{Aut}_E)$. It turns out that this Whittaker coefficient is placed in one cohomological degree, so it is a vector space. We describe the tensor square of this vector space directly in terms of E .

This answer is to be compared with the conjectural extension of the Casselman–Shalika formula for the metaplectic Langlands program suggested in [24, Section 11]; see also [10, 11].

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1.0.2. We first formulate our results about the Waldspurger periods. Then we present our motivations, results, and conjectures about $\widetilde{\mathrm{SL}}_2$, and finally we explain our strategy of the proof and some intermediate results that may be of independent interest.

1.0.3. Assume for a moment the ground field $k = \mathbb{F}_q$ finite of q elements with q odd. Let $G = \mathrm{GL}_2$. Let E be an irreducible rank 2 local system on X , and let $f_E : \mathrm{Bun}_G(k) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}_\ell$ be the function “trace of Frobenius” of Aut_E . Let $\phi : Y \rightarrow X$ be a degree 2 possibly ramified covering, where Y is smooth and projective. Write $\mathrm{Pic} Y$ for the Picard stack of Y . Let \mathcal{J} be a rank 1 local system on Y equipped with an isomorphism $N(\mathcal{J}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \det E$; here $N(\mathcal{J})$ is the norm of \mathcal{J} . Write $f_{\mathcal{J}} : (\mathrm{Pic} Y)(k) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}_\ell$ for the corresponding character, the trace of Frobenius of the automorphic local system $A\mathcal{J}$ on $\mathrm{Pic} Y$ corresponding to \mathcal{J} . The Waldspurger period of f_E is

$$\int_{\mathcal{B} \in (\mathrm{Pic} Y)(k)/(\mathrm{Pic} X)(k)} f_E(\phi_* \mathcal{B}) f_{\mathcal{J}}^{-1}(\mathcal{B}) d\mathcal{B}.$$

The function that we integrate does not change when \mathcal{B} is tensored by $\phi^* L$, $L \in \mathrm{Pic} X$; here $d\mathcal{B}$ is a Haar measure. The theorem of Waldspurger says that the square of this period is equal (up to some explicit coefficient) to the central value of the L -function $L(\phi^* E \otimes \mathcal{J}^{-1}, \frac{1}{2})$; see [27]. This result played a central role in the classification of the automorphic discrete spectrum of $\widetilde{\mathrm{SL}}_2$ by Waldspurger in [28, 29] (see also [30] for a recent survey). We prove a geometric version of this result (cf. Theorem 1.1.6).

1.0.4. *General notation.* Let k denote an algebraically closed field of characteristic $p > 2$; all the schemes (or stacks) we consider are defined over k . Fix a prime $\ell \neq p$.

For a stack S locally of finite type, write $\mathrm{D}(S)$ for the category introduced in [14, Remark 3.21] and denote $\mathrm{D}_c(S, \mathbb{Q}_\ell)$ in loc. cit. It should be thought of as the unbounded derived category of constructible \mathbb{Q}_ℓ -sheaves on S . For $* = +, -, b$ we have the full triangulated subcategory $\mathrm{D}^*(S) \subset \mathrm{D}(S)$ denoted $\mathrm{D}_c^*(S, \mathbb{Q}_\ell)$ in loc. cit. Write $\mathrm{D}^*(S)_! \subset \mathrm{D}^*(S)$ for the full subcategory of objects which are extensions by zero from some open substack of finite type. Write $\mathrm{D}^\prec(S) \subset \mathrm{D}(S)$ for the full subcategory of complexes $K \in \mathrm{D}(S)$ such that for any open substack $U \subset S$ of finite type we have $K|_U \in \mathrm{D}^\prec(U)$. Write $\mathbb{D} : \mathrm{D}^b(S) \rightarrow \mathrm{D}^b(S)$ for the Verdier duality functor.

Fix a nontrivial character $\psi : \mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell^*$ and denote by \mathcal{L}_ψ the corresponding Artin–Schreier sheaf on \mathbb{A}^1 . Since we are working over an algebraically closed field, we systematically ignore the Tate twists. If $V \rightarrow S \leftarrow V^*$ are dual rank r vector bundles over a stack S , we normalize the Fourier transform $\mathrm{Four}_\psi : \mathrm{D}^\prec(V) \rightarrow \mathrm{D}^\prec(V^*)$ by $\mathrm{Four}_\psi(K) = (p_{V^*})_!(\xi^* \mathcal{L}_\psi \otimes p_V^* K)[r]$, where p_V, p_{V^*} are the projections, and $\xi : V \times_S V^* \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$ is the pairing.

Let X be a smooth projective connected curve of genus g . Write Ω for the canonical line bundle on X . For an algebraic group G we denote by \mathcal{F}_G^0 the trivial G -torsor on a given base. For a morphism of stacks $f : Y \rightarrow Z$ we denote by $\dim.\mathrm{rel}(f)$ the function of a connected component C of Y given by $\dim C - \dim C'$, where C' is the connected component of Z containing $f(C)$.

Write Bun_k for the stack of rank k vector bundles on X . For $k = 1$ we also write $\mathrm{Pic} X$ for the Picard stack Bun_1 of X . We have a line bundle \mathcal{A}_k on Bun_k with

fibre $\det R\Gamma(X, V)$ at $V \in \text{Bun}_k$. View it as a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded placed in degree $\chi(V) \pmod 2$.

1.1. Geometric Waldspurger periods.

1.1.1. For $d \geq 0$ write $X^{(d)}$ for the d th symmetric power of X ; we view it as the scheme of degree d effective divisors on X . Let ${}^{r\text{ss}}X^{(d)} \subset X^{(d)}$ be the open subscheme of multiplicity-free divisors. Pick $d \geq 0, D \in {}^{r\text{ss}}X^{(d)}$. Let \mathcal{E}_ϕ be a line bundle on X equipped with $\mathcal{E}_\phi^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}(-D)$. Note that $\mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{E}_\phi$ is an \mathcal{O}_X -algebra and set $Y = \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{E}_\phi)$. Then Y is a smooth projective curve, and the projection $\phi : Y \rightarrow X$ is a degree 2 covering ramified exactly over D . Write D_Y for the ramification divisor on Y ; the restriction of ϕ gives an isomorphism $D_Y \xrightarrow{\sim} D$ of these finite k -schemes. Write σ for the nontrivial automorphism of Y over X . Write Ω_Y for the canonical line bundle on Y .

Let $\text{Pic} Y$ be the Picard stack of Y , and let $\phi_1 : \text{Pic} Y \rightarrow \text{Bun}_2$ be the map $\mathcal{B} \mapsto \phi_*\mathcal{B}$. We denote by $N : \text{Pic} Y \rightarrow \text{Pic} X$ the norm map given by $N(\mathcal{B}) = \mathcal{E}_\phi^{-1} \otimes \det(\phi_*\mathcal{B})$ for $\mathcal{B} \in \text{Pic} Y$. This is a homomorphism of group stacks.

1.1.2. Let U_ϕ be the group scheme on X given by the cokernel of the natural map $\mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow \phi_*\mathbb{G}_m$. Let Bun_{U_ϕ} be the stack of U_ϕ -torsors on X . We denote by $e_\phi : \text{Pic} Y \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{U_\phi}$ the extension of scalars map. Recall from [20] that Bun_{U_ϕ} can be seen as the stack classifying $\mathcal{B} \in \text{Pic} Y$ equipped with $N(\mathcal{B}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_X$ and a compatible isomorphism $\gamma : \mathcal{B} |_{D_Y} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_{D_Y}$. This means that the square of γ is the restriction $N(\mathcal{B}) |_D \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_D$ of the above trivialization. Our convention is that under this identification e_ϕ sends \mathcal{B} to $\sigma^*\mathcal{B} \otimes \mathcal{B}^{-1}$ with the evident trivializations

$$N(\sigma^*\mathcal{B} \otimes \mathcal{B}^{-1}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}, \quad \gamma : \sigma^*\mathcal{B} \otimes \mathcal{B}^{-1} |_{D_Y} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_{D_Y}.$$

Note that Bun_{U_ϕ} is naturally a group stack; we denote by $\text{mult} : \text{Bun}_{U_\phi} \times \text{Bun}_{U_\phi} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{U_\phi}$ the multiplication map. By [20, Appendix A], the connected components of Bun_{U_ϕ} are indexed by $a \in \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ and denoted $\text{Bun}_{U_\phi}^a$. Here $\text{Bun}_{U_\phi}^0$ is the connected component of unity.

If $d > 0$, then Bun_{U_ϕ} is a scheme and mult is proper. More precisely, write $\text{Pic}^r Y$ for the component of $\text{Pic} Y$ classifying line bundles of degree r , and similarly for X . Let $\underline{\text{Pic}}^r Y, \underline{\text{Pic}}^r X$ be the corresponding coarse moduli spaces. For $d > 0$ the natural map $\underline{\text{Pic}}^r X \rightarrow \underline{\text{Pic}}^{2r} Y$ is a closed immersion, and for any $r \in \mathbb{Z}$ one has $\underline{\text{Pic}}^{2r} Y / \underline{\text{Pic}}^r X \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Bun}_{U_\phi}^0$. In this case if \underline{P} is the corresponding Prym variety, then there is a Galois covering $\text{Bun}_{U_\phi}^0 \rightarrow \underline{P}$ with Galois group isomorphic to $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^{d-2}$; cf. [20, Appendix A] and [25].

1.1.3. For a rank 1 local system \mathcal{A} on X we denote by $A\mathcal{A}$ the automorphic (character) local system on $\text{Pic} X$ associated to \mathcal{A} . For $r \geq 0$ we have the Abel–Jacobi map $X^{(r)} \rightarrow \text{Pic} X, D_1 \mapsto \mathcal{O}(D_1)$, and the $*$ -restriction of $A\mathcal{A}$ under this map is canonically identified with the symmetric power $\mathcal{A}^{(r)}$ of \mathcal{A} .

For a notion of the central character of $K \in \text{D}(\text{Bun}_2)$ we refer to [20, Definition 3]. If $K \in \text{D}(\text{Bun}_2)$ has central character \mathcal{A} , where \mathcal{A} is a rank 1 local system on X , then $\text{act}^* K \xrightarrow{\sim} A\mathcal{A} \boxtimes K$ for the map $\text{act} : \text{Bun}_1 \times \text{Bun}_2 \rightarrow \text{Bun}_2, (L_1, L) \mapsto L \otimes L_1$. Recall the definition of the Waldspurger periods given in [20, Definition 10].

If \mathcal{J} is a rank 1 local system on Y , then $\mathcal{J} \otimes \sigma^*\mathcal{J}$ is equipped with natural descent data for $\phi : Y \rightarrow X$, and there is a rank 1 local system $N(\mathcal{J})$ on X equipped with $\phi^*N(\mathcal{J}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{J} \otimes \sigma^*\mathcal{J}$, the norm of \mathcal{J} .

Definition 1.1.4. Let \mathcal{J} be a rank 1 local system on Y . Let $K \in \mathcal{D}(\text{Bun}_2)$ be a complex with central character $N(\mathcal{J})$. Then $A\mathcal{J}^{-1} \otimes \phi_1^* K$ is equipped with natural descent data for $e_\phi : \text{Pic } Y \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{U_\phi}$. Assume the following holds:

(C_W) We are given $\mathcal{K}_K \in \mathcal{D}(\text{Bun}_{U_\phi})$ equipped with

$$e_\phi^* \mathcal{K}_K[\dim. \text{rel}(e_\phi)] \xrightarrow{\sim} A\mathcal{J}^{-1} \otimes \phi_1^* K[\dim. \text{rel}(\phi_1)].$$

For $a \in \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ the Waldspurger period of K is

$$WP^a(K, \mathcal{J}) = \text{R}\Gamma_c(\text{Bun}_{U_\phi}^a, \mathcal{K}_K).$$

1.1.5. For $r \geq 0$ let $m_{\phi,r} : Y^{(r)} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{U_\phi}$ be the map sending D_1 to $\mathcal{O}(D_1 - \sigma^* D_1)$ with the natural trivializations

$$N(\mathcal{O}(D_1 - \sigma^* D_1)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_X, \quad \mathcal{O}(D_1 - \sigma^* D_1)|_{D_Y} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_{D_Y}.$$

Let E be a rank 2 irreducible local system on X . Write Aut_E for the corresponding automorphic sheaf on Bun_2 normalized as in [6].

Theorem 1.1.6. *Let \mathcal{J} be a rank 1 local system on Y equipped with $\det E \xrightarrow{\sim} N(\mathcal{J})$. The condition (C_W) of Definition 1.1.4 is satisfied for Aut_E , giving rise to $\mathcal{K} := \mathcal{K}_{\text{Aut}_E} \in \mathcal{D}(\text{Bun}_{U_\phi})$. The complex \mathcal{K} is a direct sum of (possibly shifted) irreducible perverse sheaves on Bun_{U_ϕ} . One has*

$$\text{mult}_!(\mathcal{K} \boxtimes \mathcal{K}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \bigoplus_{r \geq 0} (A\mathcal{J}^{-1})_{\Omega_Y} \otimes (m_{\phi,r})_!(\mathcal{J} \otimes \phi^* E^*)^{(r)}[r].$$

Here $(A\mathcal{J}^{-1})_{\Omega_Y}$ denotes the $*$ -fibre of $A\mathcal{J}^{-1}$ at $\Omega_Y \in \text{Pic } Y$. In particular, for $a \in \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ there is an isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \bigoplus_{\substack{a_1+a_2=a, \\ a_i \in \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}}} \text{WP}^{a_1}(\text{Aut}_E, \mathcal{J}) \otimes \text{WP}^{a_2}(\text{Aut}_E, \mathcal{J}) \\ \xrightarrow{\sim} \bigoplus_{\substack{r \geq 0, \\ a=r \bmod 2}} (A\mathcal{J}^{-1})_{\Omega_Y} \otimes \text{R}\Gamma(Y^{(r)}, (\mathcal{J} \otimes \phi^* E^*)^{(r)})[r]. \end{aligned}$$

If $\phi^* E$ is irreducible, then the latter complex is a vector space placed in cohomological degree zero.

This establishes [20, Conjecture 3] for all irreducible rank 2 local systems on X . We also describe the symmetric and exterior squares of Waldspurger periods in Remark 5.2.5. Recall that for a local system \mathcal{E} on X the geometric analog of the central L -value $L(\mathcal{E}, \frac{1}{2})$ is the complex $\bigoplus_{r \geq 0} \text{R}\Gamma(X^{(r)}, \mathcal{E}^{(r)})[r](\frac{r}{2})$, so Theorem 1.1.6 implies the Waldspurger formula by passing to the trace of Frobenius (up to the Tate twists that we ignored).

Remark 1.1.7.

(i) Let \mathcal{J} be any rank 1 local system on Y . By [22, Lemma 15], one has canonically $\det \text{R}\Gamma(Y, \mathcal{J}) \xrightarrow{\sim} (A\mathcal{J}^{-1})_{\Omega_Y}$.

(ii) In the situation of Theorem 1.1.6 assume in addition that $H^0(Y, \mathcal{J} \otimes \phi^* E^*) = 0$. Since $\sigma^* \mathcal{J}^{-1} \otimes \phi^* E \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{J} \otimes \phi^* E^*$, this yields $H^2(Y, \mathcal{J} \otimes \phi^* E^*) = 0$. Set $V = H^1(Y, \mathcal{J} \otimes \phi^* E^*)$. The symplectic form $E \otimes E \rightarrow \det E$ induces a map

$$(1) \quad H^2(Y, \mathcal{J} \otimes \sigma^* \mathcal{J} \otimes \phi^* E^* \otimes \phi^* E^*) \rightarrow H^2(Y, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \xrightarrow{\sim} \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell.$$

Since the cup-product

$$V \otimes V \xrightarrow{\sim} H^1(Y, \mathcal{J} \otimes \phi^* E^*) \otimes H^1(Y, \sigma^* \mathcal{J} \otimes \phi^* E^*) \rightarrow H^2(Y, \mathcal{J} \otimes \sigma^* \mathcal{J} \otimes \phi^* E^* \otimes \phi^* E^*)$$

is skew-symmetric, by composing it with (1) one obtains a nondegenerate symmetric form $\text{Sym}^2 V \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}_\ell$ on V . Let $\text{SO}(V)$ be the special orthogonal subgroup of $\text{GL}(V)$ preserving this form. We may view V as an $\text{SO}(V)$ -torsor on $\text{Spec } \mathbb{Q}_\ell$. One has $\dim V = 4g_Y - 4$, where g_Y is the genus of Y . Let $\text{Spin}(V)$ denote the simply connected cover of $\text{SO}(V)$. Let $\Gamma_\alpha, \Gamma_\beta$ be the half-spin representations of $\text{Spin}(V)$ over \mathbb{Q}_ℓ ; here α, β are the corresponding fundamental weights of $\text{Spin}(V)$ [7, Section 19.2, p. 291]. Then

$$\Gamma_\alpha \otimes \Gamma_\alpha \oplus \Gamma_\beta \otimes \Gamma_\beta \xrightarrow{\sim} \wedge^0 V \oplus \wedge^2 V \oplus \wedge^4 V \oplus \dots$$

and

$$\Gamma_\alpha \otimes \Gamma_\beta \oplus \Gamma_\beta \otimes \Gamma_\alpha \xrightarrow{\sim} \wedge^1 V \oplus \wedge^3 V \oplus \wedge^5 V \oplus \dots$$

Pick a trivialization of $(A\mathcal{J})_{\Omega_Y}$. Then we see that there should be a numbering α_a , $a \in \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$, of the half-spin fundamental weights of $\text{Spin } V$ and isomorphisms

$$\text{WP}^a(\text{Aut}_E, \mathcal{J}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \Gamma_{\alpha_a},$$

where Γ_{α_a} is the irreducible half-spin representation of $\text{Spin}(V)$ with highest weight α_a . Viewing accordingly $\Gamma_\alpha \oplus \Gamma_\beta$ as a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded representation of $\text{Spin}(V)$, the above is summarized as a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded isomorphism

$$(2) \quad (\Gamma_\alpha \oplus \Gamma_\beta)^{\otimes 2} \xrightarrow{\sim} \bigoplus_{r \geq 0} \wedge^r V,$$

where the grading on the RHS is given by the parity of r . Note that $\dim V$ is divisible by 4. In this case the additional grading by $r \pmod 4$ on the RHS of (2) corresponds to the additional grading of the LHS of (2) by the action of the involution permuting the two factors in the tensor product. We show in Remark 5.2.5 that the isomorphism of Theorem 1.1.6 respects this additional grading.

A trivialization of $\det E$ yields a trivialization of $(A\mathcal{J}^{-1})_{\Omega_Y}$. Indeed, we get $\sigma^* \mathcal{J} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{J}^{-1}$. The cup-product $H^1(Y, \mathcal{J}) \otimes H^1(X, \sigma^* \mathcal{J}) \rightarrow H^2(Y, \mathbb{Q}_\ell) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{Q}_\ell$ is a symplectic form on $H^1(Y, \mathcal{J})$; our claim easily follows.

(iii) The GL_2 -variety $\text{GL}_2 / \phi_* \mathbb{G}_m$ is spherical (pointwise over X), so our setting and results could possibly be thought of in the perspective suggested by Sakellaridis–Venkatesh and Gaitsgory–Nadler in [12, 26]. This is also related to the study of the Waldspurger category in [18].

1.2. Quantum geometric Langlands for $\widetilde{\text{SL}}_2$.

1.2.1. Consider the group scheme $G = \text{Sp}(\mathcal{O} \oplus \Omega)$ on X . So, Bun_G is the stack classifying $M \in \text{Bun}_2$ with an isomorphism $\det M \xrightarrow{\sim} \Omega$. Let \mathcal{A}_G be the line bundle on Bun_G with fibre $\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M)$ at M . Write $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_G$ for the gerbe of square roots of \mathcal{A}_G over Bun_G . It classifies $M \in \text{Bun}_G$ and a line \mathcal{B} equipped with $\mathcal{B}^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M)$.

Let ϵ be the 2-automorphism of $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_G$ acting as -1 on \mathcal{B} and trivially on M . Write $\text{D}_-(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_G) \subset \text{D}(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_G)$ for the full subcategory of objects on which ϵ acts as -1 . Recall that $\text{Rep}(\text{SL}_2)$ acts on $\text{D}_-(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_G)$ naturally by Hecke functors ([19, 24]). The fundamental problem we are interested in for $\widetilde{\text{SL}}_2$ is to find a spectral decomposition of $\text{D}_-(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_G)$ under this action (see [1, 9] for many other related ideas).

Write $\bar{\epsilon}$ for the 2-automorphism of $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_G$ that acts trivially on \mathcal{B} and by -1 on M . This makes sense as -1 acts trivially on $\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M)$. The action of $\bar{\epsilon}$ gives a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -grading on $D_-(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_G)$. The category $\text{Rep}(\text{SL}_2)$ is also $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded by the action of the center of SL_2 . By [22, Lemma 2], these gradings are compatible.

1.2.2. Let $H = \text{SO}_3$ split. Write $F_G : D^-(\text{Bun}_H) \rightarrow D^-(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_G)$ for the theta-lifting functor from [22, Section 0.3.2]. We believe that F_G commutes with the actions of $\text{Rep}(\text{SL}_2)$ on both sides, and this could possibly be verified as in [21], but we did not check this. Unfortunately, the functor F_G is not expected to be an equivalence. This is seen already in Conjecture 1.2.4 below. This could be a phenomenon similar to the one we observed for the quantum geometric Langlands for a torus [23, Question 2.1, Section 5.2.8], where the twisted derived category of \mathbb{Q}_ℓ -sheaves is not equivalent to the corresponding untwisted one (predicted by the quantum Langlands correspondence [9]).

1.2.3. For a local system \mathcal{E} on X the geometric central L -value is defined as

$$CL_{\mathcal{E}}(X) = \bigoplus_{\theta \geq 0} \text{R}\Gamma(X^{(\theta)}, \mathcal{E}^{(\theta)})[\theta].$$

We view it as $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded by the parity of θ . Note that for local systems \mathcal{E}_i on X one has canonically

$$CL_{\mathcal{E}_1 \oplus \mathcal{E}_2}(X) \xrightarrow{\sim} CL_{\mathcal{E}_1}(X) \otimes CL_{\mathcal{E}_2}(X).$$

For an irreducible SL_2 -local system E on X denote by Aut_E , the automorphic perverse sheaf on Bun_H normalized as in [22, Section 0.3.3] by the property that its first Whittaker coefficient is “one”. We believe that the corresponding category of E -Hecke eigen-sheaves in $D_-(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_G)$ contains a unique object, whose $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded pieces are irreducible perverse sheaves.

Conjecture 1.2.4. *Let E be an irreducible SL_2 -local system on X . There is a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded complex $SQ_E \in D(\text{Spec } k)$ equipped with a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded isomorphism*

$$(3) \quad (SQ_E)^{\otimes 2} \xrightarrow{\sim} CL_E(X).$$

Then

$$F_G(\text{Aut}_E) \xrightarrow{\sim} SQ_E \otimes (\mathcal{F}^+ \oplus \mathcal{F}^-),$$

where \mathcal{F}^\pm are irreducible perverse sheaves on $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_G$. The 2-automorphism $\bar{\epsilon}$ of $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_G$ acts on \mathcal{F}^\pm as \pm . Moreover, $\mathcal{F}^+ \oplus \mathcal{F}^- \in D_-(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_G)$ is an E -Hecke eigen-sheaf.

Remark 1.2.5. If E is an irreducible SL_2 -local system on X , then $CL_E(X)$ is placed in cohomological degree zero and identifies with the Clifford algebra of $H^1(X, E)$. This Clifford algebra splits noncanonically, and the complex SQ_E equipped with the isomorphism (3) exists by the representation theory of the corresponding spinorial group; cf. Remark 1.2.14 below.

1.2.6. Let $B \subset G$ be the parabolic group subscheme over X preserving Ω . The stack Bun_B classifies $\mathcal{E} \in \text{Bun}_1$ and an exact sequence on X

$$(4) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega \rightarrow M \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^{-1} \rightarrow 0.$$

Write $\tilde{\nu}_B : \text{Bun}_B \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_G$ for the map sending the above point to (M, \mathcal{B}) , where $\mathcal{B} = \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega)$ with the induced isomorphism $\mathcal{B}^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M)$.

Let \mathcal{S}_B be the stack classifying $\mathcal{E} \in \text{Bun}_1$, and $s_2 : \mathcal{E}^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$. Then \mathcal{S}_B and Bun_B are dual generalized vector bundles over Bun_1 . Denote by $\text{Four}_\psi : \text{D}(\text{Bun}_B) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{D}(\mathcal{S}_B)$ the corresponding Fourier transform. Let $\text{RCov}^d \hookrightarrow \mathcal{S}_B$ be the open substack classifying $\mathcal{E} \in \text{Bun}_1, D \in {}^{rss}X^{(d)}$, and $s_2 : \mathcal{E}^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}(-D)$. Let ε be the 2-automorphism of RCov^d acting as -1 on \mathcal{E} . Denote also by ε the 2-automorphism of Bun_B acting as -1 on \mathcal{E}, M . The above Fourier transform respects the actions of ε . Over a connected component of Bun_B containing a point (4), if $\bar{\varepsilon}$ acts on $K \in \text{D}_-(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_G)$ by $c \in \mu_2$, then ε acts on $\tilde{\nu}_B^* K$ as $(-1)^{\chi(\mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega)} c$. Here χ stands for the Euler characteristic.

As the degree 2 covering $\phi : Y \rightarrow X$ varies in RCov^d the group schemes U_ϕ form a group scheme U_R over $\text{RCov}^d \times X$. We define the stack Bun_{U_R} and a diagram

$$\text{RCov}^d \xleftarrow{\mathfrak{p}_R} \text{Bun}_{U_R} \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{q}_U} \text{Bun}_H$$

(see Section 6.1.4). The fibre of $(\mathfrak{p}_R)_! \mathfrak{q}_U^* K$ at a k -point of RCov^d is the Waldspurger period of K with respect to the trivial local system; this complex organizes these Waldspurger periods into a family over RCov^d . It is remarkable that the Hecke property itself already implies the following acyclicity result (proved in Section 6.1.9).

Proposition 1.2.7. *Let E be any SL_2 -local system on X . Let $K \in \text{D}(\text{Bun}_H)$ be an E -Hecke eigensheaf, and let $d \geq 0$. Then $\mathfrak{q}_U^* K$ is ULA with respect to $\mathfrak{p}_R : \text{Bun}_{U_R} \rightarrow \text{RCov}^d$. Each cohomology sheaf of the complex $(\mathfrak{p}_R)_! \mathfrak{q}_U^* K$ is a local system on RCov^d .*

1.2.8. This paper (and Conjecture 4 iii) from [22]) is mostly concerned with the complex on RCov^d ,

$$(5) \quad \mathcal{F}_E := \text{Four}_\psi \tilde{\nu}_B^* F_G(\text{Aut}_E)[\dim. \text{rel}(\tilde{\nu}_B) - \dim \text{RCov}^d] |_{\text{RCov}^d},$$

for E an irreducible SL_2 -local system on X . We show in Corollary 6.1.8 that for any $K \in \text{D}(\text{Bun}_H)$ the complex

$$(6) \quad \text{Four}_\psi \tilde{\nu}_B^* F_G(K)[\dim. \text{rel}(\tilde{\nu}_B) - \dim \text{RCov}^d] |_{\text{RCov}^d}$$

identifies with $(\mathfrak{p}_R)_! \mathfrak{q}_U^* K$ up to a shift. This is the main motivation for introducing Waldspurger periods. This is how they appeared in the work of Waldspurger [27], as a tool for calculating the Whittaker coefficients of $F_G(K)$.

In [22, Section 0.3.5] to any local system V on X we associated a complex CL_V^d on RCov^d whose fibre at (\mathcal{E}, s_2) equals

$$\bigoplus_{\theta \geq 0} \text{R}\Gamma(X^{(\theta)}, (V \otimes \mathcal{E}_0)^{(\theta)})[\theta];$$

here $\phi : Y \rightarrow X$ and \mathcal{E}_0 are associated to (\mathcal{E}, s_2) as above. Namely, $Y = \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{E})$, σ is the nontrivial automorphism of Y over X , and \mathcal{E}_0 is the sheaf of σ -anti-invariants in $\phi_* \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$. So, the fibre of CL_V^d over a k -point of RCov^d is the geometric central L -value of the constructible sheaf $V \otimes \mathcal{E}_0$ on X . We consider it as $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded by the parity of θ .

The following is the main result of this paper (it is derived from Theorem 1.1.6 in Section 6.1.11).

Corollary 1.2.9. *Let E be an irreducible SL_2 -local system on X . There is an isomorphism on RCov^d ,*

$$(7) \quad \mathcal{F}_E^{\otimes 2} \xrightarrow{\sim} CL_E(X) \otimes CL_E^d.$$

This isomorphism is $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded, where the grading on (5) is given by the contribution of the stacks $\mathrm{Bun}_{U_R}^a$ for $a \in \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$, and the complexes CL_E^d and $CL_E(X)$ are graded by the parity of θ . One has $\mathbb{D}(\mathcal{F}_E[d]) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{F}_E[d]$. If $d > 0$, then \mathcal{F}_E is a local system on RCov^d placed in cohomological degree zero.

1.2.10. Recall the following [22, Conjecture 3].

Conjecture 1.2.11. *For any SL_2 -local system E on X and any $d \geq 0$, there is a complex $\mathcal{S}_E^d \in \mathrm{D}(\mathrm{RCov}^d)$ equipped with an isomorphism*

$$(\mathcal{S}_E^d)^{\otimes 2} \xrightarrow{\sim} CL_E^d.$$

Moreover, $\mathcal{S}_E^d[\dim \mathrm{RCov}^d]$ is Verdier self-dual. The complex

$$\mathrm{Four}_\psi \tilde{\nu}_B^*(\mathcal{F}^+ \oplus \mathcal{F}^-)[\dim. \mathrm{rel}(\tilde{\nu}_B) - \dim \mathrm{RCov}^d] |_{\mathrm{RCov}^d}$$

identifies canonically with \mathcal{S}_E^d . Here $\mathcal{F}^+ \oplus \mathcal{F}^-$ is the perverse sheaf on $\widetilde{\mathrm{Bun}}_G$ associated to E in Conjecture 1.2.4. In addition, SQ_E of Conjecture 1.2.4 is the fibre of \mathcal{S}_E^0 at the k -point $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{O}$ of RCov^0 .

1.2.12. If E is an SL_2 -local system on X with $H^0(X, E) = 0$, then $H^1(X, E)$ is equipped with a nondegenerate symmetric form

$$H^1(X, E) \otimes H^1(X, E) \rightarrow H^2(X, E \otimes E) \rightarrow H^2(X, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \xrightarrow{\sim} \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$$

and a compatible trivialization $\det H^1(X, E) \xrightarrow{\sim} \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$. So, $H^1(X, E)$ can be seen as a SO_{4g-4} -torsor over $\mathrm{Spec} \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$. View $CL_E(X) \xrightarrow{\sim} \bigoplus_{r \geq 0} \bigwedge^r H^1(X, E)$ as the corresponding ($\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded) Clifford algebra. Let us insist on this point. The central value of the L -function $L(E, \frac{1}{2})$, which in the geometric setting is not just a number, but a vector space with the Frobenius operator on it, is actually an algebra.

Now let E be an SL_2 -local system such that for any $d \geq 0$ and a covering $\phi : Y \rightarrow X$ in RCov^d we have $H^0(Y, \phi^* E) = 0$. Recall that the fibre of $CL_E(X) \otimes CL_E^d$ at (\mathcal{E}, s_2) is

$$\bigoplus_{\theta \geq 0} \mathrm{R}\Gamma(Y^{(\theta)}, (\phi^* E)^{(\theta)})[\theta].$$

As above, $H^1(Y, \phi^* E)$ is equipped with a nondegenerate symmetric form. View $CL_E(X) \otimes CL_E^d$ as the corresponding sheaf of $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded Clifford algebras on RCov^d . Assume, in addition, that E is irreducible. By Corollary 1.2.9, \mathcal{F}_E is a local system over RCov^d for all $d \geq 0$. The sheaf of endomorphisms $\mathcal{F}_E^{\otimes 2} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{End}(\mathcal{F}_E)$ of \mathcal{F}_E is naturally a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded sheaf of algebras on RCov^d .

Conjecture 1.2.13. *Let E be an SL_2 -local system such that for any $d \geq 0$ and a covering $\phi : Y \rightarrow X$ in RCov^d we have $H^0(Y, \phi^* E) = 0$. Then the isomorphism (7) is actually an isomorphism of $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded sheaves of algebras on RCov^d .*

Put another way, under the assumptions of Conjecture 1.2.13, the local system $CL_E(X) \otimes CL_E^d$ on RCov^d has two different structures of a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded sheaf of algebras, and we expect these structures to coincide.

Remark 1.2.14.

(i) Let E be an irreducible SL_2 -local system on X . If we were working over complex numbers with \mathcal{D} -modules, then $H^1(X, E)$ would carry a pure Hodge structure of weight 1; this structure yields a natural candidate for SQ_E . We hope our construction could have applications for the theory of motives (when E is of motivic origin, the corresponding half-spin representations of the Clifford algebras appearing via the Waldspurger periods could be motivic as well).

(ii) If E is an SL_2 -local system on X with $H^0(X, E) = 0$, then $H^1(X, E)$ can be seen as a torsor over $\text{Spec } \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ under SO_{4g-4} . The datum of SQ_E together with a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded isomorphism (3) is then equivalent to a datum of lifting of this torsor to a Spin_{4g-4} -torsor over $\text{Spec } \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$.

(iii) In the setting of Conjecture 1.2.11 assume E is irreducible and $d > 0$. For each point of RCov^d the $*$ -fibre of the Clifford algebra CL_E^d as this point splits, that is, identifies as $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded with the algebra of endomorphisms of some $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded vector space. It is not clear if this is true globally over RCov^d .

2. STRATEGY OF THE PROOF AND OTHER RESULTS

Essentially all our results about \widetilde{SL}_2 formulated in Section 1.2 are an application of Theorem 1.1.6. Their proofs are given in Section 6. In the rest of Section 2 we explain our approach to the proof of Theorem 1.1.6.

We follow the strategy of [20, Theorem 5], though the proof of loc. cit does not generalize “as is” to the case of ramified coverings. The new ingredients needed for the proof of Theorem 1.1.6 are

- ramified theta-lifting functors for the dual pair $(GL_2, G\mathbb{O}_2)$ and ramified geometric Eisenstein series for GL_2 described in Section 2.1.
- Proposition 4.1.5, which is a version of the Hecke property of the theta kernel $\text{Aut}_{G, \tilde{H}}$ for the dual pair $(G = GL_2, \tilde{H} = G\mathbb{O}_{2m}^0)$ adopted to our particular type of ramification.

We first describe these ingredients and then explain our strategy of the proof of Theorem 1.1.6 in Section 2.3.

2.1. The dual pair $(GL_2, G\mathbb{O}_2)$.

2.1.1. Pick a point of RCov^d given by $s_2 : \mathcal{E} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}(-D)$; here $D \in {}^{rss}X^{(d)}$. We have the corresponding degree 2 covering $\phi : Y \rightarrow X$. Let $G = GL_2$, and let $H = \phi_*\mathbb{G}_m$. We think of $D(\text{Pic } Y)$ as some ramified version of $D(\text{Pic } X \times \text{Pic } X)$.

Let $\text{Bun}_{2,D}$ be the stack classifying $M \in \text{Bun}_2$ and a subsheaf $\widetilde{M}(-D) \subset \bar{M} \subset M$ with $\text{div}(M/\bar{M}) = D$. In Section 3.3.5 we define a μ_2 -gerbe $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{2,D}$ classifying $(\bar{M} \subset M) \in \text{Bun}_{2,D}$, and a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded line \mathcal{U} of parity zero together with a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded isomorphism

$$\mathcal{U}^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M/\bar{M}) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_D).$$

We think of $D(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D})$ as a ramified version of $D(\text{Bun}_2)$ taking into account some particular type of ramification (cf. Section 3.1).

Consider the stack $\text{Bun}_{2,D,H} = \text{Bun}_{2,D} \times_{\text{Pic } X} \text{Pic } Y$, where the map $\text{Pic } Y \rightarrow \text{Pic } X$ sends \mathcal{B} to $\Omega(D) \otimes N(\mathcal{B})^{-1}$, and $\text{Bun}_{2,D} \rightarrow \text{Pic } X$ sends $(\bar{M} \subset M)$ to $\det M$. Let $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H}$ be obtained from $\text{Bun}_{2,D,H}$ by the base change $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{2,D}$.

We define an object $\text{Aut}_{G,H} \in D^\sphericalangle(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H})$, which is the kernel of the theta-lifting functors

$$(8) \quad F_G : D^-(\text{Pic } Y) \rightarrow D^\sphericalangle(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}) \quad F_H : D^-(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D})! \rightarrow D^\sphericalangle(\text{Pic } Y)$$

(cf. Definition 3.3.6). One has a decomposition $\text{Aut}_{G,H} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Aut}_{G,H,g} \oplus \text{Aut}_{G,H,s}$.

The following is an analog of [20, Proposition 5] in our ramified setting.

Proposition 2.1.2.

(i) Both $\text{Aut}_{G,H,g}$ and $\text{Aut}_{G,H,s}$ are perverse sheaves irreducible over each connected component of $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H}$. Moreover, $\mathbb{D}(\text{Aut}_{G,H}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Aut}_{G,H}$ canonically.

(ii) The perverse sheaf $\text{Aut}_{G,H}$ is ULA with respect to $\mathfrak{q} : \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H} \rightarrow \text{Pic } Y$. So, F_G commutes with the Verdier duality functors.

2.1.3. We define the geometric Eisenstein series $\text{Eis}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \oplus \mathcal{E}_0) \in D(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D})$ in the spirit of [3] (cf. Definition 3.4.2). The second part of the following result geometrizes a particular case of the Siegel–Weil formula (compare with [20, Proposition 6] in the nonramified setting).

Proposition 2.1.4.

(i) Let E be a rank 1 local system on Y that does not descend to X . Then $F_G(AE[\dim \text{Pic } Y])$ is an irreducible perverse sheaf over each connected component of $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$.

(ii) There is an isomorphism $F_G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[\dim \text{Pic } Y]) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Eis}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \oplus \mathcal{E}_0)$ on $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$.

2.1.5. The complexes appearing in Proposition 2.1.4 should be ramified Hecke eigen-sheaves. Indeed, we expect that F_G commutes with Hecke functors, but we do not need this fact in the present paper.

In our opinion, it is a little miracle in Proposition 2.1.4(ii), as is usually seen in the Siegel–Weil formula, that given a point $(\overline{M} \subset M, \mathcal{U}) \in \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$, a certain sum over $\mathcal{B} \in \text{Pic } Y$ with $N(\mathcal{B}) \xrightarrow{\sim} (\det M)^{-1} \otimes \Omega(D)$ rewrites as a sum over some subsheaves of M .

We also describe the Whittaker coefficients of the sheaves appearing in Proposition 2.1.4 (cf. Lemma 3.3.18 and 3.3.20).

2.1.6. Let ϵ be the 2-automorphism of $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$ acting as -1 on \mathcal{U} and trivially on $(\overline{M} \subset M)$ for $(\overline{M} \subset M, \mathcal{U}) \in \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$. Let $D_-(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}) \subset D(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D})$ be the full subcategory of objects, on which ϵ acts as -1 .

2.1.7. We introduce the Hecke functor

$$H_G : D_-(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}) \rightarrow D_-(X \times \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D})$$

in Section 3.5. This is some ad hoc extension of the Hecke functor corresponding to the standard representation of the Langlands dual group of GL_2 to the points of ramification (sufficient for our purpose to prove Theorem 1.1.6). One of the difficulties is that H_G is known to commute with the Verdier duality only over $(X - D) \times \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$, not over the whole of $X \times \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$.

For the convenience of the reader we explain the definition of H_G here. Compare with the Hecke functors in the ramified setting used in [31].

Let $\text{Mod}_{2,D}^r$ be the stack classifying $(\overline{M} \subset M) \in \text{Bun}_{2,D}$ and an upper modification $M \subset M'$ with $\deg(M'/M) = r$ and $M' \cap \overline{M}(D) = M$. We have the diagram

of projections

$$(9) \quad \text{Bun}_{2,D} \xleftarrow{p_M} \text{Mod}_{2,D}^r \xrightarrow{p'_M} \text{Bun}_{2,D},$$

where p_M sends the above point to $(\bar{M} \subset M)$, and p'_M sends the above point to $(\bar{M}' \subset M')$. Here $M'(-D) \subset \bar{M}'$ and $\bar{M}'/M'(-D) \subset M'/M'(-D)$ is the image of the natural map $\bar{M}/M(-D) \rightarrow M'/M'(-D)$.

Both p_M, p'_M are smooth of relative dimension $2r$. Let $\tilde{p}_M : \widetilde{\text{Mod}}_{2,D}^r \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$ be obtained from p_M by the base change $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{2,D}$. In Section 3.5.3 we extend (9) to a diagram

$$\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D} \xleftarrow{\tilde{p}_M} \widetilde{\text{Mod}}_{2,D}^r \xrightarrow{\tilde{p}'_M} \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D},$$

whose construction does depend on our choice of the covering $\phi : Y \rightarrow X$. For $r = 1$ this gives the diagram

$$\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D} \xleftarrow{\tilde{p}_M} \widetilde{\text{Mod}}_{2,D}^1 \xrightarrow{\text{supp} \times \tilde{p}'_M} X \times \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D},$$

where supp sends a point of $\widetilde{\text{Mod}}_{2,D}^1$ as above to $\text{div}(M'/M)$. For this diagram and $K \in D_-(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D})$ we set

$$H_G(K) = (\text{supp} \times \tilde{p}'_M)_!(\tilde{p}_M)^* K[2].$$

The map $\text{supp} \times \tilde{p}'_M$ is proper over $(X - D) \times \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$, but not over $X \times \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$. The fibre of $\text{supp} \times \tilde{p}'_M$ over $(x, \bar{M} \subset M, \mathcal{U})$ is \mathbb{P}^1 (resp., \mathbb{A}^1) for $x \notin D$ (resp., $x \in D$).

2.1.8. For any local system E on X and $r \geq 0$ we introduce in Section 3.5.3 the averaging functors

$$\text{Av}_E^r : D_-(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}) \rightarrow D_-(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Av}_E^r : D(\text{Pic } Y) \rightarrow D(\text{Pic } Y),$$

similar to the averaging functors from [8]. The following is an analog of [20, Proposition 7] in our ramified setting.

Theorem 2.1.9. *For any local system E on X one has a canonical isomorphism of functors*

$$F_H \circ \text{Av}_E^r \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Av}_E^r \circ F_H$$

from $D_-(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D})_!$ to $D(\text{Pic } Y)$.

2.1.10. Theorem 2.1.9 is derived from the following Theorem 2.1.11. In Section 3.6.1 we introduce the stack $\widetilde{W}_{D,H}$ classifying $x \in X, (\bar{M} \subset M, \mathcal{U}) \in \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}, \mathcal{B}' \in \text{Pic } Y$ together with an isomorphism $N(\mathcal{B}') \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}(D - x)$, where $\mathcal{C} = \Omega \otimes (\det M)^{-1}$. We also introduce two Hecke functors,

$$H_{GH} : D(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H}) \rightarrow D(\widetilde{W}_{D,H}) \quad \text{and} \quad H_{HG} : D(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H}) \rightarrow D(\widetilde{W}_{D,H}).$$

Here H_{GH} corresponds to the standard representation of the Langlands dual to G . The following is an analog of a special case of [20, Theorem 1] in our ramified setting.

Theorem 2.1.11. *There is a canonical isomorphism in $D(\widetilde{W}_{D,H})$,*

$$(10) \quad H_{GH}(\text{Aut}_{G,H}) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{HG}(\text{Aut}_{G,H}).$$

2.1.12. While H_{HG} commutes with the Verdier duality, this property is known for H_{GH} only over the open substack of $\tilde{W}_{D,H}$ given by $x \notin D$. This is one of the technical difficulties in the proof of Theorem 2.1.11. To derive Theorem 2.1.9 from Theorem 2.1.11, it is essential to have the isomorphism (10) over the whole of $\tilde{W}_{D,H}$.

2.2. A version of the Hecke property of $\text{Aut}_{G,\tilde{H}}$. Our Proposition 4.1.5 is a version of the Hecke property of the theta kernel $\text{Aut}_{G,\tilde{H}}$ for the dual pair $(G = \text{GL}_2, \tilde{H} = \text{GO}_{2m}^0)$ adopted to our particular type of ramification. It says that some averaging of Aut along G is isomorphic to another averaging of Aut along \tilde{H} . The proof of Proposition 4.1.5 is the purpose of Section 4, which is independent of the rest of the paper.

2.3. Strategy of the proof of Theorem 1.1.6. Our proof consists of the following three steps.

2.3.1. *Step 1.* Let \tilde{H} be given by the exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow \text{GL}_2 \times \text{GL}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{H} \rightarrow 1,$$

where the first map is $z \mapsto (z, z^{-1})$. Let $\rho_{\tilde{H}} : \text{Bun}_2 \times \text{Bun}_2 \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{\tilde{H}}$ be the extension of scalars. Let E be a rank 2 irreducible local system on X . We define a perverse sheaf $K_{\pi^*E, \det E, \tilde{H}}$ on $\text{Bun}_{\tilde{H}}$, which is the descent of $\text{Aut}_E \boxtimes \text{Aut}_E$ under $\rho_{\tilde{H}}$. Here we denote by $\pi : X \sqcup X \rightarrow X$ the trivial cover.

As in [20, Section 6], define the group scheme R_ϕ on X by the exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow \phi_*\mathbb{G}_m \times \phi_*\mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow R_\phi \rightarrow 1,$$

where the first map is $z \mapsto (z, z^{-1})$.

Let ${}_\phi\text{GL}_2$ be the group scheme on X of automorphisms of $\phi_*\mathcal{O}_Y$. Define ${}_\phi\tilde{H}$ by the exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow ({}_\phi\text{GL}_2) \times ({}_\phi\text{GL}_2) \rightarrow {}_\phi\tilde{H} \rightarrow 1,$$

where the first map is $z \mapsto (z, z^{-1})$. By [20, Section 6.1.1], $\text{Bun}_{{}_\phi\tilde{H}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Bun}_{\tilde{H}}$ naturally. The natural map $R_\phi \rightarrow {}_\phi\tilde{H}$ induces a morphism denoted $\mathfrak{q}_{R_\phi} : \text{Bun}_{R_\phi} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{\tilde{H}}$ in (loc. cit., p. 414).

The product $\phi_*\mathbb{G}_m \times \phi_*\mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow \phi_*\mathbb{G}_m$ factors through $R_\phi \rightarrow \phi_*\mathbb{G}_m$. Let $p_\phi : \text{Bun}_{R_\phi} \rightarrow \text{Pic } Y$ be the extension of scalars with respect to the latter map. Unwinding the definitions, the calculation of $\text{mult}_!(\mathcal{K} \boxtimes \mathcal{K})$ is reduced to that of

$$(11) \quad (p_\phi)_! \mathfrak{q}_{R_\phi}^* K_{\pi^*E, \det E, \tilde{H}}.$$

Let $G = \text{GL}_2$, and let $F_{\tilde{H}} : D^-(\text{Bun}_G)_! \rightarrow D^<(\text{Bun}_{\tilde{H}})$ be the theta-lifting functor for the dual pair (G, \tilde{H}) from [20, Definition 1]. Use [20, Proposition 8], which provides an isomorphism

$$F_{\tilde{H}}(\text{Aut}_{E^*}) \xrightarrow{\sim} (A(\det E))_\Omega \otimes K_{\pi^*E, \det E, \tilde{H}}.$$

2.3.2. *Step 2.* Set $H = \phi_* \mathbb{G}_m$. Our Proposition 5.1.10 identifies (11) up to a shift with

$$(12) \quad F_H(\text{Eis}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \oplus \mathcal{E}_0) \otimes \delta_D^* \text{Aut}_E).$$

Here $\delta_{\bar{D}} : \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_2$ sends $(\bar{M} \subset M, \mathcal{U})$ to M , and the stack $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$ is that of Section 2.1.1. Here F_H denotes the ramified theta-lifting functor (8), and the Eisenstein series $\text{Eis}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \oplus \mathcal{E}_0)$ is that of Section 2.1.3 and Definition 3.4.2. This is our motivation for a study of the ramified theta-lifts and Eisenstein series summarized in Section 2.1.

The proof of Proposition 5.1.10 is a combination of two ingredients: Proposition 4.1.5, which was missing in the nonramified case, and a version of the Siegel-Weil formula given by Proposition 2.1.4(ii).

2.3.3. *Step 3.* We establish Proposition 3.8.5, which is an analog of [20, Theorem 2] for our ramified setting. Namely, in Lemma 3.8.3 we show that

$$\text{Eis}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \oplus \mathcal{E}_0) \otimes \delta_D^* \text{Aut}_E$$

is of the form $\bigoplus_{r \geq 0} \text{Av}_E^r(\text{La}_{\det E})$ for some complex $\text{La}_{\det E} \in \text{D}_-(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D})$. The shorthand La refers to Laumon, as this sheaf is related with Laumon’s construction from [16]. Applying Theorem 2.1.9, we get

$$F_H \text{Av}_E^r(\text{La}_{\det E}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Av}_E^r F_H(\text{La}_{\det E}).$$

The end of the proof is an easy explicit calculation of the right-hand side. The answer is of a local nature, that is, it makes sense for the not necessarily irreducible local system E on X . This is why, as in [20], we think of (12) as some Rankin–Selberg type convolution.

Combining the above steps, one derives Theorem 1.1.6.

2.4. In Appendix A for a point of RCov^d given by $\phi : Y \rightarrow X$ we relate the theta-sheaves for X with those for Y (cf. Proposition A.1.1).

3. THE DUAL PAIR $(\text{GL}_2, \text{GO}_2)$ IN THE RAMIFIED SETTING

In this section we perform the constructions and establish the results formulated in Section 2.1.

3.1. The geometric Langlands program in the ramified setting was outlined in [5]. We will encounter some ramified automorphic sheaves of the following type. Let G be a connected reductive group over k . Let $T \subset B \subset G$ be a maximal torus and Borel subgroup. Pick a multiplicity-free effective divisor D on X . Let $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G,D}$ denote the stack classifying a G -torsor \mathcal{F}_G on X , a B -torsor \mathcal{F}_B on D , an isomorphism $\mathcal{F}_G|_D \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{F}_B \times_B G$, and a trivialization $\gamma : \mathcal{F}_B \times_B T \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{F}_T^0$. Recall that we denoted by \mathcal{F}_T^0 the trivial T -torsor. For $x \in D$ pick a rank 1 character local system χ_x on T ; in our case it will be of finite order. The local systems χ_x will be regular, that is, the stabilizer of χ_x in the Weyl group is trivial. The group $\prod_{x \in D} T$ acts on $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G,D}$ changing γ , and we will have to consider $K \in \text{D}(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G,D})$ that change under the action of $\prod_{x \in D} T$ by $\boxtimes_{x \in D} \chi_x$ and are automorphic. The Hecke algebra for the corresponding local geometric setting has been studied in [13].

3.2. For $n \geq 1$ let G_n be defined as in [20, Section 2.1]. Namely, G_n is the sheaf on X of automorphisms of $\mathcal{O}_X^n \oplus \Omega^n$ preserving the natural symplectic form $\bigwedge^2(\mathcal{O}_X^n \oplus \Omega^n) \rightarrow \Omega$. The stack Bun_{G_n} classifies $M \in \text{Bun}_{2n}$ with a symplectic form $\bigwedge^2 M \rightarrow \Omega$. Let \mathcal{A}_{G_n} be the line bundle on Bun_{G_n} with fibre $\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M)$ at M . Let $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_n} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{G_n}$ be the μ_2 -gerbe of square roots of \mathcal{A}_{G_n} . Write Aut for the theta-sheaf on $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_n}$; one has a direct sum of perverse sheaves $\text{Aut} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Aut}_g \oplus \text{Aut}_s$ (see loc. cit.).

We will use the notation G_2 below. In this paper it will always refer to the above sheaf of groups (and should not be confused with the notation G_2 used in Cartan’s classification of simple algebraic groups).

Let $P_n \subset G_n$ be the parabolic group subscheme preserving \mathcal{O}_X^n . Let $\nu_{P_n} : \text{Bun}_{P_n} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{G_n}$ be the natural map. We may view Bun_{P_n} as the stack classifying $L \in \text{Bun}_n$ and an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \text{Sym}^2 L \rightarrow ? \rightarrow \Omega \rightarrow 0$ on X ; it yields an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow L \rightarrow M \rightarrow L^* \otimes \Omega \rightarrow 0$. Denote by $\tilde{\nu}_{P_n} : \text{Bun}_{P_n} \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_n}$ the map sending the above point to $(M, \mathcal{B} = \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, L))$ with the induced isomorphism $\mathcal{B}^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M)$.

3.2.1. For $d \geq 0$ let $X^{(d)}$ denote the d th symmetric power of X , and let ${}^{r\text{ss}}X^{(d)} \subset X^{(d)}$ be the open subscheme classifying multiplicity-free divisors. As in [20, Section 6], let RCov^d be the stack classifying $D \in {}^{r\text{ss}}X^{(d)}$, $\mathcal{E} \in \text{Bun}_1$, and an isomorphism $\mathcal{E}^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}(-D)$ on X . According to [18, Section 7.7.2], we think of RCov^d as the stack classifying a degree 2 covering $\phi : Y \rightarrow X$ ramified exactly over D , where Y is smooth and projective. Namely, $Y = \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{E})$ for a point of RCov^d as above.

For a constructible \mathbb{Q}_ℓ -sheaf E on X let

$$E^{(d)} = (\text{sym}_* E^{\boxtimes d})^{S_d}$$

for the map $\text{sym} : X^d \rightarrow X^{(d)}$ sending (x_i) to $\sum_i x_i$.

3.2.2. For the rest of Section 3 we fix $d \geq 0$ and a k -point of RCov^d given by a degree 2 covering $\phi : Y \rightarrow X$ ramified exactly over some $D \in {}^{r\text{ss}}X^{(d)}$.

Let D_Y be the ramification divisor on Y , so ϕ induces an isomorphism $D_Y \xrightarrow{\sim} D$. Let σ be the nontrivial automorphism of Y over X , and let \mathcal{E}_ϕ be the σ -anti-invariants in $\phi_* \mathcal{O}$. Let \mathcal{E}_0 be the σ -anti-invariants in $\phi_* \mathbb{Q}_\ell$. This is a local system on $X - D$ extended by zero to X . Similarly, if $r \geq 1$, then $(\mathcal{E}_0)^{(r)}$ is a local system on $(X - D)^{(r)}$ extended by zero to $X^{(r)}$.

3.2.3. Let $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_1$ be the stack classifying $L_1 \in \text{Bun}_1$, a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded line \mathcal{U} of parity zero equipped with a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded isomorphism

$$(13) \quad \eta : \mathcal{U}^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, L_1|_D) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_D).$$

Remark 3.2.4.

(i) The vector space $\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_D)$ is not canonically trivialized, though one has canonically $\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_D)^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} k$. For $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}' \in \text{Bun}_1$ one has a canonical $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded isomorphism

$$\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{A}_D) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{A}'_D) \xrightarrow{\sim} \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{A}'|_D) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_D).$$

(ii) For $L_1 \in \text{Bun}_1$ the RHS of (13) is $\bigotimes_{x \in D} L_{1,x}$, where each $L_{1,x}$ is of parity zero, so the order of points does not matter.

Lemma 3.2.5. *For any $L_1, \mathcal{C} \in \text{Bun}_1$ there is a canonical $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded isomorphism*

$$(14) \quad \frac{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, L_1|_D) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, L_1 \otimes \mathcal{E}_\phi \otimes \mathcal{C})^2}{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, L_1 \otimes \mathcal{C})^2} \xrightarrow{\sim} \frac{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_D) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{E}_\phi \otimes \mathcal{C})^2}{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{C})^2}.$$

Proof. For $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} \in \text{Bun}_1$ set

$$K(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}) = \frac{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{B}) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O})}{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{A}) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{B})}.$$

Then $K(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$ is bilinear in each variable up to a canonical isomorphism; cf. [4] or [23, Section 4.2.1–4.2.2]. The isomorphism $K(\mathcal{A}_1 \mathcal{B}) \otimes K(\mathcal{A}_2, \mathcal{B}) \xrightarrow{\sim} K(\mathcal{A}_1 \otimes \mathcal{A}_2, \mathcal{B})$ shows that

$$\frac{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{A}_1 \otimes \mathcal{A}_2 \otimes \mathcal{B}) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{B})}{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{A}_1 \otimes \mathcal{B}) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{A}_2 \otimes \mathcal{B})}$$

is independent of $\mathcal{B} \in \text{Bun}_1$ up to a canonical isomorphism. This shows that

$$\frac{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{E}_\phi \otimes \mathcal{C}) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, L_1 \otimes \mathcal{C})}{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, L_1 \otimes \mathcal{E}_\phi \otimes \mathcal{C}) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{C})} \xrightarrow{\sim} K(\mathcal{E}_\phi, L_1)^{-1}$$

canonically. Since $K(\cdot, L_1)$ is linear, we get, using Remark 3.2.4,

$$K(\mathcal{E}_\phi, L_1)^{-2} \xrightarrow{\sim} K(\mathcal{O}(-D), L_1)^{-1} \xrightarrow{\sim} \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, L_1|_D) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_D).$$

□

3.2.6. Let $\tau : \text{Bun}_1 \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_1$ be the map sending L_1 to (L_1, \mathcal{U}, η) , where

$$(15) \quad \mathcal{U} = \frac{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, L_1) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{E}_\phi)}{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, L_1 \otimes \mathcal{E}_\phi)}$$

is equipped with the isomorphism (13) given by Lemma 3.2.5. The map τ is a μ_2 -covering. Let $A\mathcal{E}_0$ denote the μ_2 -anti-invariants in $\tau_1 \mathbb{Q}_\ell$; this is a local system of rank 1 and order 2 on $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_1$. The map τ is a section of the gerbe $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_1 \rightarrow \text{Bun}_1$.

Note that $A\mathcal{E}_0$ is trivialized at $(\mathcal{O}, \mathcal{U} = k, \eta = \text{id})$. The stack $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_1$ is naturally a commutative group stack, and the product $m : \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_1 \times \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_1 \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_1$ sends $(L_1, \mathcal{U}_1, \eta_1), (L_2, \mathcal{U}_2, \eta_2)$ to $(L_1 \otimes L_2, \mathcal{U}_1 \otimes \mathcal{U}_2, \eta)$, where η is the composition

$$\mathcal{U}_1 \otimes \mathcal{U}_2 \xrightarrow{\eta_1 \otimes \eta_2} \frac{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, L_1|_D) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, L_2|_D)}{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_D)^2} \xrightarrow{\sim} \frac{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, L_1 \otimes L_2|_D)}{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_D)},$$

and the second isomorphism is that of Remark 3.2.4. One checks that $m^* A\mathcal{E}_0 \xrightarrow{\sim} A\mathcal{E}_0 \boxtimes A\mathcal{E}_0$ naturally.

One has the Abel–Jacobi map

$$AJ : (X - D)^{(r)} \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_1$$

sending D_1 to $(\mathcal{O}(D_1), \mathcal{U} = k, \eta)$, where $\eta = \text{id}$. One has $AJ^*(A\mathcal{E}_0) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{E}_0^{(r)}$ naturally. Indeed, the pull-back of the cover τ by AJ is a degree 2 cover over $(X - D)^{(r)}$, whose fibre at $D_1 \in (X - D)^{(r)}$ is the set of $z \in \bigotimes_{x \in D_1} (\mathcal{E}_\phi)_x$ with $z^2 = 1$. Here we used the isomorphism $\mathcal{E}_\phi^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}(-D)$ fixed above.

Remark 3.2.7.

(i) For a rank 1 local system \mathcal{V} on X denote by $A\mathcal{V}$ the corresponding automorphic local system on Bun_1 . For $r \geq 0$ and the Abel–Jacobi map $AJ : X^{(r)} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_1$, $D_1 \mapsto \mathcal{O}(D_1)$ one has $AJ^*A\mathcal{V} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{V}^{(r)}$. For $d = 0$ there is an ambiguity for our notation $A\mathcal{E}_0$. In this case the gerbe $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_1 \rightarrow \text{Bun}_1$ admits a section $s_Y : \text{Bun}_1 \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_1$, sending \bar{L}_1 to $(L_1, \mathcal{U} = k, \eta = \text{id})$. One has $s_Y^*A\mathcal{E}_0 \xrightarrow{\sim} A\mathcal{E}_0$. We hope that the precise meaning for $A\mathcal{E}_0$ is clear from the context.

(ii) If $d = 0$, then (15) is trivialized for $L_1 = \Omega$, so $(A\mathcal{E}_0)_\Omega \xrightarrow{\sim} \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ in this case. This is why Theorem 1.1.6 for $d = 0$ coincides with [20, Theorem 5].

3.3. Theta-lifting functors for $(\text{GL}_2, \text{GO}_2)$.

3.3.1. Let $\text{Bun}_{2,D}$ be the stack classifying $M \in \text{Bun}_2$ together with a subsheaf $M(-D) \subset \bar{M} \subset M$ such that $\text{div}(M/\bar{M}) = D$. This is the stack of vector bundles with parabolic structure at D . Let Sh_0^d denote the stack of torsion sheaves on X of length d . We have used the map $\text{div} : \text{Sh}_0^d \rightarrow X^{(d)}$ from [17].

Let $H = \phi_*\mathbb{G}_m$; the stack Bun_H of H -torsors on X identifies naturally with $\text{Pic } Y$. Set

$$\text{Bun}_{2,D,H} = \text{Bun}_{2,D} \times_{\text{Pic } X} \text{Pic } Y,$$

where the map $\text{Pic } Y \rightarrow \text{Pic } X$ sends \mathcal{B} to $\Omega(D) \otimes N(\mathcal{B})^{-1}$, and $\text{Bun}_{2,D} \rightarrow \text{Pic } X$ sends $(\bar{M} \subset M)$ to $\mathcal{A} := \det M$. We have used the norm map $N : \text{Pic } Y \rightarrow \text{Pic } X$ from [20, Appendix A] given by $N(\mathcal{B}) = \mathcal{E}_\phi^{-1} \otimes \det(\phi_*\mathcal{B})$.

For $\mathcal{B} \in \text{Pic } Y$ the vector bundle $L = \phi_*\mathcal{B}$ is equipped with a canonical symmetric form $\text{Sym}^2 L \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(D)$, where $\mathcal{C} = N(\mathcal{B})(-D)$. Also let $\bar{L} = \phi_*(\mathcal{B}(-D_Y))$; the symmetric form on L induces an isomorphism $L \xrightarrow{\sim} \bar{L}^* \otimes \mathcal{C}$. The symmetric form $\text{Sym}^2 \bar{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ has a canonical section s_c that fits into the commutative diagram

$$(16) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \text{Sym}^2 \bar{L} & \rightarrow & \mathcal{C} \\ \uparrow s_c & \nearrow \text{id} & \\ \mathcal{C}(-D) & & \end{array}$$

Lemma 3.3.2. *For $(\bar{M} \subset M, \mathcal{B}) \in \text{Bun}_{2,D,H}$ with $\mathcal{A} = \det M$, $L = \phi_*\mathcal{B}$ one has a canonical $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded isomorphism*

$$\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M \otimes L) \xrightarrow{\sim} \frac{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M)^2 \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, L)^2}{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O})^2 \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{A})^2 \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(Y, \mathcal{B}/\mathcal{B}(-D_Y))}.$$

Proof. Let $\bar{L} = \phi_*(\mathcal{B}(-D_Y))$. By [20, Lemma 1], one gets

$$\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M \otimes L) \xrightarrow{\sim} \frac{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M)^2 \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, L)^2 \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{E}_\phi)}{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O})^3 \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{A}) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{E}_\phi)}.$$

Applying this formula for $M = \mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{A}$, in particular, and using $L \xrightarrow{\sim} \bar{L}^* \otimes \mathcal{C}$, one gets

$$\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \bar{L}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{A} \otimes L) \xrightarrow{\sim} \frac{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{A}) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, L) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{E}_\phi)}{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{E}_\phi \otimes \mathcal{A}) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O})}.$$

Since $\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \bar{L}) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(Y, \mathcal{B}/\mathcal{B}(-D_Y)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, L)$, our claim follows. \square

3.3.3. Denote by

$$(17) \quad \tau : \text{Bun}_{2,D,H} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{G_2}$$

the following map. For a point of $\text{Bun}_{2,D,H}$ on $M \otimes L$ one gets a form $\bigwedge^2(M \otimes L) \rightarrow \Omega(D)$ such that $M \otimes \bar{L}$ is the orthogonal complement of $M \otimes L$ with respect to the form with values in Ω . Here $\bar{L} = \phi_*\mathcal{B}(-D_Y)$. Note that $L/\bar{L} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{B}/\mathcal{B}(-D_Y)$ as a \mathcal{O}_X -module via the isomorphism $D_Y \xrightarrow{\sim} D$ induced by ϕ . Let M' be defined by the cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M \otimes L & \rightarrow & M \otimes (L/\bar{L}) \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ M' & \rightarrow & (\bar{M}/M(-D)) \otimes (L/\bar{L}) \end{array}$$

The map τ sends the above collection to M' .

Lemma 3.3.4. *For a point $(\bar{M} \subset M, \mathcal{B}) \in \text{Bun}_{2,D,H}$ let $M' = \tau(\bar{M} \subset M, \mathcal{B})$. The $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded line $\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M')$ identifies canonically with*

$$\frac{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M)^2 \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \bar{L})^2 \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_D)}{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O})^2 \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{A})^2 \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, (M/\bar{M}))}.$$

Here $\mathcal{A} = \det M$, $\bar{L} = \phi_*(\mathcal{B}(-D_Y))$.

Proof. One has $\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M') \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, (M/\bar{M}) \otimes (L/\bar{L})) \xrightarrow{\sim} \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M \otimes L)$ canonically. Applying Lemma 3.3.2, one gets canonically

$$\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, (M/\bar{M}) \otimes (L/\bar{L})) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_D) \xrightarrow{\sim} \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M/\bar{M}) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, L/\bar{L}).$$

□

3.3.5. Let $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{2,D}$ be the μ_2 -gerbe classifying a point $(\bar{M} \subset M) \in \text{Bun}_{2,D}$, a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded line \mathcal{U} of parity zero, and a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded isomorphism

$$(18) \quad \mathcal{U}^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M/\bar{M}) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_D).$$

Let $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H}$ be obtained from $\text{Bun}_{2,D,H}$ by the base change $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{2,D}$. We get a morphism

$$(19) \quad \tilde{\tau} : \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H} \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_2}$$

over τ sending $(\bar{M} \subset M, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{B})$ to (M', \mathcal{U}') , where

$$(20) \quad \mathcal{U}' = \frac{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \bar{L})}{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{A}) \otimes \mathcal{U}}$$

is equipped with the isomorphism $\mathcal{U}'^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M')$ given by Lemma 3.3.4. Set $G = \text{GL}_2$.

Definition 3.3.6. Recall the perverse sheaf Aut from Section 3.2. Set $\text{Aut}_{G,H} = \tilde{\tau}^* \text{Aut}[\dim. \text{rel}(\tilde{\tau})] \in \text{D}^{\prec}(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H})$, and similarly for $\text{Aut}_{G,H,g}$, $\text{Aut}_{G,H,s}$. As in [20] for the diagram of projections

$$\text{Pic } Y \xleftarrow{\mathfrak{q}} \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H} \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{p}} \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$$

define $F_G : \text{D}^-(\text{Pic } Y) \rightarrow \text{D}^{\prec}(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D})$ and $F_H : \text{D}^-(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}) \rightarrow \text{D}^{\prec}(\text{Pic } Y)$ by

$$F_G(K) = \mathfrak{p}_!(\text{Aut}_{G,H} \otimes \mathfrak{q}^* K)[- \dim \text{Pic } Y],$$

$$F_H(K) = \mathfrak{q}_!(\text{Aut}_{G,H} \otimes \mathfrak{p}^* K)[- \dim \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}].$$

Remark 3.3.7.

(i) The group stack $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_1$ acts on $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$. The action map $\text{act} : \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_1 \times \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D} \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$ sends $(L, \mathcal{U}) \in \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_1, (\bar{M} \subset M, \mathcal{U}_1) \in \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$ to $(L \otimes \bar{M} \subset L \otimes M, \mathcal{U} \otimes \mathcal{U}_1)$ with the induced isomorphism

$$(\mathcal{U} \otimes \mathcal{U}_1)^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, L|_D) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M/\bar{M}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, L \otimes M/L \otimes \bar{M}) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_D).$$

Given a rank 1 local system \mathcal{V} on X , say that $K \in \text{D}(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D})$ has central character $\mathcal{V} \otimes \mathcal{E}_0^m$ if it is equipped with $(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_1, A\mathcal{V} \otimes (A\mathcal{E}_0)^m)$ -equivariant structure as in [20, Definition 3]. This means, in particular, that $\text{act}^* K \xrightarrow{\sim} (A\mathcal{V} \otimes (A\mathcal{E}_0)^m) \boxtimes K$. By abuse of notation we denoted the restriction of $A\mathcal{V}$ under $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_1 \rightarrow \text{Bun}_1$ also by $A\mathcal{V}$.

The notion of a central character for $K \in \text{D}(\text{Pic } Y)$ is defined similarly for the action map $\text{act} : \text{Pic } X \times \text{Pic } Y \rightarrow \text{Pic } Y, (A, \mathcal{B}) \mapsto \phi^* A \otimes \mathcal{B}$.

(ii) For $d = 0$ we have a section $\text{Bun}_{2,D} \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$ given by $\mathcal{U} = k$ with (18) being the identity. The inverse image with respect to this section gives an equivalence $\text{D}_-(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{D}(\text{Bun}_{2,D})$. Under this equivalence the functors F_G, F_H identify with those of [20, Definition 1] in this case.

(iii) One has the involution of $\text{Pic } Y$ given by $\mathcal{B} \mapsto \sigma^* \mathcal{B}$, it induces an involution of $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H}$, and $\tilde{\tau}$ is invariant under this involution.

3.3.8. Let $P \subset G = \text{GL}_2$ be the Borel subgroup of upper-triangular matrices. Write $\text{Bun}_{P,D}$ for the stack classifying $L_1, \mathcal{A} \in \text{Bun}_1$, an exact sequence

$$(21) \quad 0 \rightarrow L_1 \rightarrow M \rightarrow L_1^* \otimes \mathcal{A} \rightarrow 0$$

on X , and a lower modification $M(-D) \subset \bar{M} \subset M$ with $\text{div}(M/\bar{M}) = D$ such that $L_{1,x} \cap (\bar{M}/M(-x)) = 0$ for any $x \in D$. Here $L_{1,x}$ is the geometric fibre of L_1 at x . The datum of \bar{M} can be seen as a splitting of the restriction of (21) to D . For a point of $\text{Bun}_{P,D}$ the inclusion $L_1(-D) \subset \bar{M}$ is a subbundle.

The stack $\text{Bun}_{P,D}$ can be seen as a stack classifying $L_1, \mathcal{A} \in \text{Bun}_1$ and an exact sequence

$$(22) \quad 0 \rightarrow L_1(-D) \rightarrow \bar{M} \rightarrow L_1^* \otimes \mathcal{A} \rightarrow 0.$$

Namely, (21) is the push-forward of (22) by $L_1(-D) \hookrightarrow L_1$. The map $\text{Bun}_{P,D} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_1 \times \text{Bun}_1$ sending the above point to (L_1, \mathcal{A}) is a generalized vector bundle in the sense of [17].

Let $\nu_{P,D} : \text{Bun}_{P,D} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{2,D}$ be the map sending the above point to $(\bar{M} \subset M)$. Set

$$\text{Bun}_{P,D,H} = \text{Bun}_{2,D,H} \times_{\text{Bun}_{2,D}} \text{Bun}_{P,D}.$$

For a point of $\text{Bun}_{P,D}$ one has $M/\bar{M} \xrightarrow{\sim} L_1|_D$ naturally. We extend $\nu_{P,D}$ to the morphism $\tilde{\nu}_{P,D} : \text{Bun}_{P,D} \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$ by sending (22) to $(\bar{M} \subset M, \mathcal{U})$, where \mathcal{U} is given by (15) and equipped with the isomorphism

$$\mathcal{U}^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, L_1|_D) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_D) \xrightarrow{\sim} \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M/\bar{M}) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_D)$$

given by Lemma 3.2.5.

Recall the group scheme P_2 on X defined in Section 3.2 right above Section 3.2.1. Let $\tau_P : \text{Bun}_{P,D,H} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{P_2}$ be the following map. For a point of $\text{Bun}_{P,D,H}$

given by (21) together with $(\bar{M} \subset M)$, $\mathcal{B} \in \text{Pic } Y$ with $\mathcal{C} = N(\mathcal{B})(-D)$, let $M' = \tau(\bar{M} \subset M, \mathcal{B})$. Then

$$(L_1 \otimes L) \cap M' = L_1 \otimes \bar{L},$$

so $L_1 \otimes \bar{L} \subset M'$ is a lagrangian subbundle. Here $L = \phi_*\mathcal{B}$, $\bar{L} = \phi_*(\mathcal{B}(-D_Y))$. The map τ_P sends the above point to $(L_1 \otimes \bar{L} \subset M')$.

Consider the diagram

$$(23) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\tau}} & \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_2} \\ \uparrow \tilde{\nu}_{P,H} & & \uparrow \tilde{\nu}_{P_2} \\ \text{Bun}_{P,D,H} & \xrightarrow{\tau_P} & \text{Bun}_{P_2} \end{array}$$

where we have set $\tilde{\nu}_{P,H} = \tilde{\nu}_{P,D} \times \text{id}$, and $\tilde{\nu}_{P_2}$ was defined in Section 3.2 right above section 3.2.1.

Lemma 3.3.9. *The diagram (23) is naturally 2-commutative.*

Proof. By [20, Lemma 1], one has

$$\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, L_1 \otimes \bar{L}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \frac{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, L_1) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \bar{L}) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, L_1 \otimes \mathcal{E}_\phi \otimes \mathcal{C})}{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{E}_\phi \otimes \mathcal{C}) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O})}.$$

This implies that for a point of $\text{Bun}_{P,D,H}$ we have a natural $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded isomorphism $\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, L_1 \otimes \bar{L}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{U}'$, where \mathcal{U}' is given by (20) and \mathcal{U} is given by (15). \square

Lemma 3.3.10. *Consider a point of $\text{Bun}_{P,D,H}$ as above. Its image under τ_P is given by the exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \text{Sym}^2(L_1 \otimes \bar{L}) \rightarrow ? \rightarrow \Omega \rightarrow 0$, which is the push-forward of (22) by the composition*

$$L_1^2 \otimes \mathcal{A}^{-1}(-D) \xrightarrow{\sim} L_1^2 \otimes \Omega^{-1} \otimes \mathcal{C}(-D) \xrightarrow{\text{id} \otimes s_c} L_1^2 \otimes \Omega^{-1} \otimes \text{Sym}^2 \bar{L},$$

where $s_c : \mathcal{C}(-D) \rightarrow \text{Sym}^2 \bar{L}$ is the canonical section of the symmetric form (16). \square

3.3.11. Let $\mathcal{S}_{P,D}$ be the stack classifying $L_1, \mathcal{A} \in \text{Bun}_1$ and $v : L_1^2 \otimes \mathcal{A}^{-1}(-D) \rightarrow \Omega$. We have a diagram of dual generalized vector bundles

$$(24) \quad \mathcal{S}_{P,D} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_1 \times \text{Bun}_1 \leftarrow \text{Bun}_{P,D},$$

where each map sends a point as above to $(L_1, \mathcal{A}) \in \text{Bun}_1 \times \text{Bun}_1$.

Let $\mathcal{S}_{P,D,H}$ be the stack classifying $(L_1, \mathcal{A}, v) \in \mathcal{S}_{P,D}$, $\mathcal{B} \in \text{Pic } Y$ with $\mathcal{C} = N(\mathcal{B})(-D)$ and an isomorphism $\mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{\sim} \Omega$. By base change from (24) one gets a diagram

$$\mathcal{S}_{P,D,H} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{S}_{P,D} \times_{\text{Bun}_1} \text{Pic } Y \rightarrow \text{Bun}_1 \times \text{Pic } Y \leftarrow \text{Bun}_{P,D} \times_{\text{Bun}_1} \text{Pic } Y \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Bun}_{P,D,H},$$

and we write $\text{Four}_\psi : \text{D}^\prec(\mathcal{S}_{P,D,H}) \rightarrow \text{D}^\prec(\text{Bun}_{P,D,H})$ for the corresponding Fourier transform.

Let $\mathcal{V}_{P,D,H}$ be the stack classifying $L_1 \in \text{Bun}_1$, $\mathcal{B} \in \text{Pic } Y$ for which we set $\bar{L} = \phi_*\mathcal{B}(-D_Y)$, $\mathcal{C} = N(\mathcal{B})(-D)$, $\mathcal{A} = \Omega \otimes \mathcal{C}^{-1}$, and a section $t : L_1 \otimes \bar{L} \rightarrow \Omega$. Let

$$\mathfrak{p}_{\mathcal{V},H} : \mathcal{V}_{P,D,H} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_{P,D,H}$$

be the map sending this point to (L_1, \mathcal{B}, v) , where v is the composition

$$(25) \quad L_1^2 \otimes \mathcal{C}(-D) \xrightarrow{\text{id} \otimes s_c} L_1^2 \otimes \text{Sym}^2 \bar{L} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Sym}^2(L_1 \otimes \bar{L}) \xrightarrow{t \otimes t} \Omega^2.$$

Recall the complex $S_{P,\psi}$ on Bun_{P_2} from [19, Definition 3]. The following is a straightforward consequence of Lemma 3.3.10.

Proposition 3.3.12. *There is a canonical isomorphism in $D(\text{Bun}_{P,D,H})$,*

$$\tau_P^* S_{P,\psi}[\dim. \text{rel}(\tau_P)] \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Four}_\psi((\mathfrak{p}_{V,H})! \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[\dim V_{P,D,H}]).$$

□

3.3.13. The stack $\mathcal{V}_{P,D,H}$ can be seen as the one classifying $L_1 \in \text{Bun}_1, \mathcal{B} \in \text{Pic } Y$, and

$$t : \phi^* L_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^* \otimes \Omega_Y(D_Y).$$

In these terms the map v given by (25) is nothing but the norm $Nt : L_1^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^{-1} \otimes \Omega^2(D)$. We have used the fact that $\Omega_Y(-D_Y) \xrightarrow{\sim} \phi^* \Omega$ canonically; here Ω_Y denotes the canonical line bundle on Y .

3.3.14. For the rest of Section 3 we assume $d = \deg D > 0$, that is, $\phi : Y \rightarrow X$ is indeed ramified. The case $d = 0$ is established in [20].

Let us generalize [20, Lemma 6] to our ramified case. Let $\text{Pic}^r Y$ be the connected component of $\text{Pic } Y$ classifying $\mathcal{B} \in \text{Pic } Y$ with $\deg \mathcal{B} = r$. Write $\text{Pic}^{r'} Y$ for the stack classifying $\mathcal{B} \in \text{Pic}^r Y$ together with $t : \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$. One defines $\text{Pic}^{r'} X$ similarly. Let

$$\phi'_{ex} : \text{Pic}^{r'} Y \rightarrow \text{Pic}^{r'} X \times_{\text{Pic } X} \text{Pic } Y$$

be the map sending $(t : \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{B})$ to $(\mathcal{B}, Nt : \mathcal{O} \rightarrow N(\mathcal{B}))$. The group S_2 acts on ϕ'_{ex} sending (\mathcal{B}, t) to $(\mathcal{B}, -t)$. We have the open immersion $X^{(r)} \hookrightarrow \text{Pic}^{r'} X$ sending D_1 to $(t : \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(D_1))$. Over this open substack the map ϕ'_{ex} restricts to a morphism

$$\phi' : Y^{(r)} \rightarrow X^{(r)} \times_{\text{Pic } X} \text{Pic } Y.$$

Lemma 3.3.15.

(i) *Let \mathcal{F} be an irreducible perverse sheaf on X such that both $V = \mathcal{F}[-1]$ and $(\mathbb{D}\mathcal{F})[-1]$ are constructible sheaves, that is, placed in usual cohomological degree zero. Then $V^{(r)}[r]$ is also an irreducible perverse sheaf.*

(ii) *For any $r \geq 0$ both the S_2 -invariants and anti-invariants in $\phi'_! \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[r]$ are irreducible perverse sheaves. If $r > 2g_Y - 2$, then the same holds for $(\phi'_{ex})! \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[r]$.*

Proof.

(i) similar to [16, Theorem 3.3.10].

(ii) The morphism ϕ'_{ex} is finite. Write $\underline{\text{Pic}} Y$ for the Picard scheme of Y , and similarly for X . We have a μ_2 -gerbe

$$\mathfrak{r} : X^{(r)} \times_{\text{Pic } X} \text{Pic } Y \rightarrow X^{(r)} \times_{\text{Pic } X} \underline{\text{Pic}} Y.$$

The proof of [20, Lemma 6] still holds if in Step 1 we take E to be a rank 1 local system on Y that does not descend to X . In this case $\phi_* E[1]$ is an irreducible perverse sheaf on X , so $(\phi_* E)^{(r)}[r]$ is also an irreducible perverse sheaf on $X^{(r)}$ by (i). □

3.3.16. Let ${}^0 \text{Bun}_{P,D} \subset \text{Bun}_{P,D}$ be the open substack given by the following condition:

$$(C) \quad 2 \deg L_1 - \deg \mathcal{A} + 2g - 2 < 0, \text{ and if } g = 0, \text{ then, moreover, } 2 \deg L_1 - \deg \mathcal{A} < 1.$$

The restriction ${}^0 \nu_{P,D} : {}^0 \text{Bun}_{P,D} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{2,D}$ of $\nu_{P,D}$ is smooth and surjective. Let ${}^0 \mathcal{S}_{P,D} \subset \mathcal{S}_{P,D}$ be the open substack given by (C), and similarly for ${}^0 \mathcal{S}_{P,D,H}$. Set

$${}^0 \mathcal{V}_{P,D,H} = \mathfrak{p}_{V,H}^{-1}({}^0 \mathcal{S}_{P,D,H});$$

this is a smooth stack.

Proof of Proposition 2.1.2.

(i) Let ${}^0\text{Bun}_{P,D,H} \subset \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{P,D,H}$ be the open substack given by (C). By the above, the restriction ${}^0\text{Bun}_{P,D,H} \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H}$ of $\tilde{\nu}_{P,H}$ is smooth and surjective. So, it suffices to show that both

$$\tau_{\tilde{P}}^* S_{P,\psi,g}[\dim. \text{rel}(\tau_P)] \quad \text{and} \quad \tau_{\tilde{P}}^* S_{P,\psi,s}[\dim. \text{rel}(\tau_P)]$$

are irreducible perverse sheaves over each connected component of ${}^0\text{Bun}_{P,D,H}$.

By (ii) of Lemma 3.3.15, $(\mathfrak{p}_{\mathcal{V},H})_! \mathbb{Q}_\ell[\dim {}^0\mathcal{V}_{P,D,H}]$ over any connected component of ${}^0\mathcal{S}_{P,D,H}$ is a direct sum of two irreducible perverse sheaves. Since $\mathfrak{p}_{\mathcal{V},H}$ is finite, this perverse sheaf is self-dual. Since Four_ψ preserves perversity and irreducibility, part (i) follows.

(ii) Let ${}^0(\text{Bun}_1 \times \text{Pic } Y) \subset \text{Bun}_1 \times \text{Pic } Y$ be the open substack classifying $L_1 \in \text{Bun}_1, \mathcal{B} \in \text{Pic } Y$ with $2 \deg L_1 + \deg \mathcal{B} - \deg D < 0$. The projection ${}^0\mathcal{V}_{P,D,H} \rightarrow {}^0(\text{Bun}_1 \times \text{Pic } Y)$ forgetting t is a vector bundle, so $(\mathfrak{p}_{\mathcal{V},H})_! \mathbb{Q}_\ell[\dim {}^0\mathcal{V}_{P,D,H}]$ is ULA over ${}^0(\text{Bun}_1 \times \text{Pic } Y)$. As in the proof of [20, Proposition 5 ii)], the Fourier transform preserves the ULA property over a smooth base, so $\tau_{\tilde{P}}^* S_{P,\psi}$ is ULA with respect to the projection ${}^0\text{Bun}_{P,D,H} \rightarrow {}^0(\text{Bun}_1 \times \text{Pic } Y)$, hence also ULA over $\text{Pic } Y$. Since $\tilde{\nu}_{P,H} : {}^0\text{Bun}_{P,D,H} \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H}$ is smooth and surjective, the desired ULA property follows.

Since $\mathfrak{p} : \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H} \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$ is proper, F_G commutes with the Verdier duality as in [3, Section 5.1.2]. □

3.3.17. Write \mathfrak{p}_S for the composition $\mathcal{V}_{P,D,H} \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{p}_{\mathcal{V},H}} \mathcal{S}_{P,D,H} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_{P,D}$, where the second map is the projection forgetting \mathcal{B} . Consider the diagram

$$(26) \quad \mathcal{S}_{P,D} \xleftarrow{\mathfrak{p}_S} \mathcal{V}_{P,D,H} \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{q}_S} \text{Pic } Y,$$

where \mathfrak{q}_S is the projection sending (L_1, \mathcal{B}, t) to \mathcal{B} . From Proposition 3.3.12 one gets the following.

Lemma 3.3.18. *For $K \in D(\text{Pic } Y)$ one has naturally in $D(\text{Bun}_{P,D})$*

$$\tilde{\nu}_{P,D}^* F_G(K) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Four}_\psi \mathfrak{p}_{S!} \mathfrak{q}_S^* K[\dim. \text{rel}(\mathfrak{q}_S)].$$

□

3.3.19. For $r \geq 0$ we define an open immersion $j_r : \text{Bun}_1 \times X^{(r)} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_{P,D}$ sending (L_1, D_1) to (L_1, \mathcal{A}, v) , where $\mathcal{A} = \Omega^{-1} \otimes L_1^2(D_1 - D)$ with the canonical inclusion

$$v : L_1^2 \otimes \mathcal{A}^{-1}(-D) \xrightarrow{\sim} \Omega(-D_1) \hookrightarrow \Omega.$$

Let $j_{r,Y} : \text{Bun}_1 \times Y^{(r)} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_{P,D,H}$ be the map sending (L_1, \bar{D}_1) to $L_1, \mathcal{B} = \Omega_Y(D_Y - \bar{D}_1) \otimes \phi^* L_1^*$ with the canonical inclusion $t : \phi^* L_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^* \otimes \Omega_Y(D_Y)$. The following square is cartesian:

$$(27) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{V}_{P,D,H} & \xleftarrow{j_{r,Y}} & \text{Bun}_1 \times Y^{(r)} \\ \downarrow \mathfrak{p}_S & & \downarrow \text{id} \times \phi^r \\ \mathcal{S}_{P,D} & \xleftarrow{j_r} & \text{Bun}_1 \times X^{(r)} \end{array}$$

where $\phi^r : Y^{(r)} \rightarrow X^{(r)}$ is the map $\bar{D}_1 \mapsto \phi_* \bar{D}_1$.

For a rank 1 local system E on Y write AE for the corresponding automorphic local system on $\text{Pic } Y$. For $r \geq 0$ and the Abel–Jacobi map $AJ : Y^{(r)} \rightarrow \text{Pic } Y$ sending $\bar{D}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y(\bar{D}_1)$, one has $AJ^* AE \xrightarrow{\sim} E^{(r)}$ canonically.

Let ${}^r\phi : X^{(r)} \rightarrow Y^{(2r)}$ be the map sending D' to ϕ^*D' . In the ramified case one may define $N(E)$ by $N(E) = ({}^1\phi)^*E^{(2)}$. Then for any $r \geq 1$ one gets $({}^r\phi)^*E^{(2r)} \xrightarrow{\sim} (N(E))^{(r)}$ naturally.

Lemma 3.3.20.

(i) For a rank 1 local system E on Y one has naturally

$$j_r^* \mathfrak{p}_{S!} \mathfrak{q}_S^* AE \xrightarrow{\sim} (AN(E))_{\Omega(D)} \otimes AN(E)^{-1} \boxtimes (\phi_* E^*)^{(r)}.$$

(ii) Assume that E does not descend to X . Then $\mathfrak{p}_{S!} \mathfrak{q}_S^* AE$ is the extension by zero under j_r . Besides, we have the cleanness

$$(28) \quad (j_r)_! j_r^* \mathfrak{p}_{S!} \mathfrak{q}_S^* AE \xrightarrow{\sim} (j_r)_* j_r^* \mathfrak{p}_{S!} \mathfrak{q}_S^* AE$$

over ${}^0\mathcal{S}_{P,D}$, and $\mathfrak{p}_{S!} \mathfrak{q}_S^* AE[\dim \mathcal{V}_{P,D,H}]$ is an irreducible perverse sheaf over any connected component of ${}^0\mathcal{S}_{P,D}$.

(iii) $\mathfrak{p}_{S!} \mathbb{Q}_\ell[\dim \mathcal{V}_{P,D,H}]$ is a perverse sheaf over ${}^0\mathcal{S}_{P,D}$, and the intermediate extension under $j_r : \text{Bun}_1 \times X^{(r)} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_{P,D}$ over the corresponding connected components of ${}^0\mathcal{S}_{P,D}$.

Proof.

(i) This follows from (27) and the fact that $(AE)_{\phi^*L_1} \xrightarrow{\sim} (AN(E))_{L_1}$ naturally for $L_1 \in \text{Bun}_1$. We also used the fact that for any local system V on Y one has $\phi_*^r(V^{(r)}) \xrightarrow{\sim} (\phi_*V)^{(r)}$ canonically.

(ii) The first claim follows from $N_i(AE) = 0$ for $N : \text{Pic } Y \rightarrow \text{Pic } X$. Since ${}^0\mathcal{V}_{P,D,H}$ is smooth, (28) follows. To finish the proof, note that $(\phi_*E^*)^{(r)}[r]$ is an irreducible perverse sheaf on $X^{(r)}$ for any $r \geq 0$.

(iii) The stack ${}^0\mathcal{V}_{P,D,H}$ is smooth, and the map $\mathfrak{p}_S : {}^0\mathcal{V}_{P,D,H} \rightarrow {}^0\mathcal{S}_{P,D}$ is small. □

Proof of Proposition 2.1.4(i). The map $\tilde{\nu}_{P,D} : {}^0\text{Bun}_{P,D} \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$ is smooth and surjective. By Lemmas 3.3.18 and 3.3.20, $\tilde{\nu}_{P,D}^* F_G(AE[\dim \text{Pic } Y])$ is an irreducible perverse sheaf over each connected component of ${}^0\text{Bun}_{P,D}$. Our claim follows. □

3.4. Some ramified Eisenstein series.

3.4.1. Let $\overline{\text{Bun}}_D^P$ be the stack classifying $(\bar{M} \subset M) \in \text{Bun}_{2,D}$ and a subsheaf $M_1 \subset \bar{M}$ with $M_1 \in \text{Bun}_1$. We have a projection $\mathfrak{p}_D : \overline{\text{Bun}}_D^P \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{2,D}$ forgetting M_1 . Let $\mathfrak{p}_{\bar{D}} : \overline{\text{Bun}}_{\bar{D}}^P \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$ be obtained from \mathfrak{p}_D by the base change $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{2,D}$.

Let ${}^0\overline{\text{Bun}}_D^P \subset \overline{\text{Bun}}_D^P$ be the open substack given by the property that the inclusion $M_1 \hookrightarrow M$ is maximal at all points of D . Let $j^P : {}^0\overline{\text{Bun}}_{\bar{D}}^P \hookrightarrow \overline{\text{Bun}}_{\bar{D}}^P$ be defined by the same property. We get a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} {}^0\overline{\text{Bun}}_{\bar{D}}^P & \xrightarrow{j^P} & \overline{\text{Bun}}_{\bar{D}}^P \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{p}_{\bar{D}}} \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D} \\ \downarrow \mathfrak{q}_{\bar{D}} & & \\ \text{Bun}_1 & & \end{array}$$

where $\mathfrak{q}_{\bar{D}}$ sends $(M_1 \subset \bar{M} \subset M, \mathcal{U})$ with an isomorphism (18) to (L_1, \mathcal{U}, η) , where $L_1 = M_1^* \otimes \mathcal{A}$ and η is the induced isomorphism (13).

Let ${}^0\mathfrak{p}_{\bar{D}} : {}^0\overline{\text{Bun}}_{\bar{D}}^P \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$ be the restriction of $\mathfrak{p}_{\bar{D}}$.

Definition 3.4.2. The Eisenstein series on $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$ corresponding to $\phi_*\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ is defined as

$$\text{Eis}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \oplus \mathcal{E}_0) = ({}_{0\mathfrak{p}_{\bar{D}}})! \mathfrak{q}_{\bar{D}}^* A\mathcal{E}_0[\dim \overline{\text{Bun}}_{\bar{D}}^P].$$

We will show below in Lemma 3.4.4 that $j_1^P(\mathfrak{q}_{\bar{D}}^* A\mathcal{E}_0) \xrightarrow{\sim} j_{1*}^P(\mathfrak{q}_{\bar{D}}^* A\mathcal{E}_0)$ naturally. Since $\mathfrak{p}_{\bar{D}}$ is proper, $\text{Eis}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \oplus \mathcal{E}_0)$ is Verdier self-dual.

Proof of Proposition 2.1.4(ii). Let ${}^0\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{P,D} = {}^0\text{Bun}_{P,D} \times_{\text{Bun}_{2,D}} \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$, and write $\nu_{P,\bar{D}} : {}^0\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{P,D} \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$ for the projection to the second factor. Since the intersection of any connected component of ${}^0\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{P,D}$ with a fibre of $\nu_{P,\bar{D}}$ is connected, by [8, Lemma 4.8] it suffices to establish an isomorphism

$$\nu_{P,\bar{D}}^* \text{Eis}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \oplus \mathcal{E}_0) \xrightarrow{\sim} \nu_{P,\bar{D}}^* F_G(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[\dim \text{Pic } Y]).$$

Since the 2-automorphism ϵ acts on both sides as -1 , it suffices to establish an isomorphism of shifted perverse sheaves

$$(29) \quad \text{Four}_\psi^{-1}({}^0\check{\nu}_{P,D})^* \text{Eis}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \oplus \mathcal{E}_0) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Four}_\psi^{-1}({}^0\check{\nu}_{P,D})^* F_G(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[\dim \text{Pic } Y])$$

over ${}^0\mathcal{S}_{P,D}$. Let us do this.

Consider the stack ${}^0\text{Bun}_{P,D} \times_{\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}} {}^0\overline{\text{Bun}}_{\bar{D}}^P$. Its point is given by $L_1, \mathcal{A}, M_1 \in \text{Bun}_1$, an exact sequence (22), and an inclusion $M_1 \hookrightarrow \bar{M}$ such that the induced map $M_1 \rightarrow L_1^* \otimes \mathcal{A}$ is also an inclusion. Indeed, if we had $M_1 \subset L_1(-D)$, then M_1 would not be a subbundle of M in a neighbourhood of D . Write \mathcal{Z}^r for the substack of the latter stack given by $\deg(L_1^* \otimes \mathcal{A}) - \deg(M_1) = r$.

Then \mathcal{Z}^r is the stack classifying $L_1, \mathcal{A} \in \text{Bun}_1, D_1 \in (X - D)^{(r)}$, and an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow L_1(-D) \rightarrow ? \rightarrow L_1^* \otimes \mathcal{A} \mid_{D_1} \rightarrow 0$. In this notation $M_1 = L_1^* \otimes \mathcal{A}(-D_1)$. The composition

$$\mathcal{Z}^r \xrightarrow{\text{pr}_2} {}^0\overline{\text{Bun}}_{\bar{D}}^P \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{q}_{\bar{D}}} \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_1$$

sends the above point to $(L_1(D_1), \mathcal{U}, \eta)$, where \mathcal{U} is given by (15) with the induced isomorphism η . Let $s_1 : \mathcal{Z}^r \rightarrow (X - D)^{(r)}$ be the map sending the above point to D_1 . By the multiplicativity of $A\mathcal{E}_0$, one gets over \mathcal{Z}^r an isomorphism

$$\text{pr}_2^* \mathfrak{q}_{\bar{D}}^* A\mathcal{E}_0 \xrightarrow{\sim} s_1^*(\mathcal{E}_0)^{(r)}.$$

Let \mathcal{Y}^r be the stack classifying $D_1 \in (X - D)^{(r)}, L_1, \mathcal{A} \in \text{Bun}_1$ satisfying (C), and a section $v_1 : L_1^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \otimes \Omega(D - D_1)$. Consider the diagram

$$(X - D)^{(r)} \xleftarrow{q_{\mathcal{Y}}} \mathcal{Y}^r \xrightarrow{p_{\mathcal{Y}}} {}^0\mathcal{S}_{P,D},$$

where $q_{\mathcal{Y}}$ is the projection sending the above point to D_1 . The map $p_{\mathcal{Y}}$ sends the above point to (L_1, \mathcal{A}, v) , where v is the composition

$$L_1^2 \xrightarrow{v_1} \mathcal{A} \otimes \Omega(D - D_1) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A} \otimes \Omega(D).$$

Then $p_{\mathcal{Y}}! q_{\mathcal{Y}}^*(\mathcal{E}_0)^{(r)}[\dim \mathcal{Y}^r]$ is the contribution of \mathcal{Z}^r to

$$\text{Four}_\psi^{-1}({}^0\check{\nu}_{P,D})^* \text{Eis}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \oplus \mathcal{E}_0)[\dim. \text{rel}({}^0\check{\nu}_{P,D})]$$

over ${}^0\mathcal{S}_{P,D}$. Let us show that $p_{\mathcal{Y}}! q_{\mathcal{Y}}^*(\mathcal{E}_0)^{(r)}[\dim \mathcal{Y}^r]$ is perverse, the intermediate extension from the locus given by $v \neq 0$. The map $p_{\mathcal{Y}}$ is proper; over the locus of ${}^0\mathcal{S}_{P,D}$ given by $v \neq 0$ it is finite.

One has $\dim H^1(X, \mathcal{E}_0) = 2g - 2 + d$. So,

$$R\Gamma((X - D)^{(r)}, (\mathcal{E}_0)^{(r)}) \simeq \bigwedge^r H^1(X, \mathcal{E}_0)[-r]$$

vanishes for $r > 2g - 2 + d$. So, we assume $r \leq 2g - 2 + d$. The codimension in ${}^0S_{P,D}$ of the locus given by $v = 0$ equals $-2 \deg L_1 + \deg \mathcal{A} + d + (g - 1)$. So, it suffices to show that

$$r < -2 \deg L_1 + \deg \mathcal{A} + d + (g - 1).$$

For $g \geq 1$ this follows from $2 \deg L_1 - \deg \mathcal{A} + 2g - 2 < 0$. For $g = 0$ this follows from $2 \deg L_1 - \deg \mathcal{A} < 1$ in (C). Applying Lemma 3.3.20, one gets the desired isomorphism. \square

Remark 3.4.3.

(i) Since $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ is invariant under the involution $\mathcal{B} \mapsto \sigma^* \mathcal{B}$ of $\text{Pic } Y$, we get an involution on $F_G(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[\dim \text{Pic } Y])$ that we denote by ι . Its invariants on $\text{Eis}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \oplus \mathcal{E}_0)$ are the contributions of those connected components of $\overline{\text{Bun}}_D^P$ for which $\deg(M_1^* \otimes \mathcal{A})$ is even, that is, $\bigoplus_{r,d_1} \text{Eis}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \oplus \mathcal{E}_0)^{r,d_1}$ for $r - d_1$ even.

(ii) As a byproduct of our proof of Proposition 2.1.4, one may calculate the cohomology of the Prym variety $\text{Ker } N$, where $N : \underline{\text{Pic}} Y \rightarrow \underline{\text{Pic}} X$ is the norm map, and $\underline{\text{Pic}} X$ denotes the Picard scheme of X .

Lemma 3.4.4. *The natural map $j_!^P(\mathfrak{q}_D^* A\mathcal{E}_0) \xrightarrow{\sim} j_{!*}^P(\mathfrak{q}_D^* A\mathcal{E}_0)$ is an isomorphism.*

Proof. Consider the stack $\bar{\mathcal{Z}}$ classifying $L_1, \mathcal{A} \in \text{Bun}_1$, an effective divisor D_1 on X , and an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow L_1(-D) \rightarrow ? \rightarrow L_1^* \otimes \mathcal{A}|_{D_1} \rightarrow 0$. A point of $\bar{\mathcal{Z}}$ gives rise to a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & L_1(-D) & \rightarrow & \bar{M} & \rightarrow & L_1^* \otimes \mathcal{A} & \rightarrow & 0 \\ & & & & & \swarrow & \uparrow & & \\ & & & & & & M_1 & & \end{array}$$

where we have set $M_1 = L_1^* \otimes \mathcal{A}(-D_1)$. Let ${}^0\bar{\mathcal{Z}} \subset \bar{\mathcal{Z}}$ be the open substack given by (C). We have a smooth and surjective map ${}^0\tilde{\nu}_{P,D} : {}^0\bar{\mathcal{Z}} \rightarrow \overline{\text{Bun}}_D^P$ sending the above point to $(M_1 \subset \bar{M} \subset M, \mathcal{U})$ defined as above. The preimage of ${}^0\overline{\text{Bun}}_D^P$ is the open substack ${}^0\mathcal{Z} \subset {}^0\bar{\mathcal{Z}}$ given by $D_1 \cap D = \emptyset$. For $r \geq 0$ let $\bar{\mathcal{Z}}^r$ be the locus given by $\deg D_1 = r$. Then for any r we have a cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} {}^0\mathcal{Z}^r & \hookrightarrow & {}^0\bar{\mathcal{Z}}^r \\ \downarrow \zeta & & \downarrow \\ (X - D)^{(r)} & \xrightarrow{j_X} & X^{(r)} \end{array}$$

where the vertical maps are the smooth projections sending the corresponding point to D_1 . The local system $({}^0\tilde{\nu}_{P,D})^* \mathfrak{q}_D^* A\mathcal{E}_0$ over ${}^0\mathcal{Z}^r$ identifies with $\zeta^*(\mathcal{E}_0)^{(r)}$. Since the natural map $(j_X)_!(\mathcal{E}_0)^{(r)} \xrightarrow{\sim} (j_X)_{!*}(\mathcal{E}_0)^{(r)}$ is an isomorphism, our claim follows. \square

3.5. Hecke functors.

3.5.1. We need the following Hecke functor on $D(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D})$. Let $\text{Mod}_{2,D}^r$ be the stack classifying $(\bar{M} \subset M) \in \text{Bun}_{2,D}$ and an upper modification $M \subset M'$ with $\deg(M'/M) = r$ and $M' \cap \bar{M}(D) = M$. We have the diagram of projections

$$\text{Bun}_{2,D} \xleftarrow{p_M^r} \text{Mod}_{2,D}^r \xrightarrow{p_M^r} \text{Bun}_{2,D},$$

where p_M sends the above point to $(\bar{M} \subset M)$, and p'_M sends the above point to $M'(-D) \subset \bar{M}' \subset M'$. Here $\bar{M}'/M'(-D) \subset M'/M'(-D)$ is the image of the natural map $\bar{M}/M(-D) \rightarrow M'/M'(-D)$. In other words, $\bar{M}' = \bar{M} + M'(-D)$.

We may also view $\text{Mod}_{2,D}^r$ as the stack classifying $(\bar{M}' \subset M') \in \text{Bun}_{2,D}$ together with a lower modification $\bar{M} \subset \bar{M}'$ such that $M'(-D) + \bar{M} = \bar{M}'$. For such a point we get $M = M' \cap \bar{M}(D)$. Both p_M, p'_M are smooth of relative dimension $2r$.

Let $\tilde{p}_M : \widetilde{\text{Mod}}_{2,D}^r \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$ be obtained from p_M by the base change $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{2,D}$.

Lemma 3.5.2. *For $(\bar{M} \subset M \subset M') \in \text{Mod}_{2,D}^r$ with $\bar{D} = \text{div}(M'/M)$ one has a canonical $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded isomorphism*

$$(30) \quad \det \text{R}\Gamma(M'/\bar{M}') \xrightarrow{\sim} \det \text{R}\Gamma(M/\bar{M}) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}(\bar{D})|_D) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_D).$$

Proof. For the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bar{M}' & \subset & M' \\ \cup & & \cup \\ \bar{M} & \subset & M \end{array}$$

one gets a canonical $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded isomorphism

$$\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \bar{M}'/\bar{M}) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(M'/\bar{M}') \xrightarrow{\sim} \det \text{R}\Gamma(M/\bar{M}) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M'/M).$$

The projection $M'(-D) \rightarrow \bar{M}'/\bar{M}$ induces an isomorphism $M'(-D)/M(-D) \xrightarrow{\sim} \bar{M}'/\bar{M}$. Further,

$$\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, (M'/M) \otimes \mathcal{O}(-D)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \frac{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M'/M)}{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}(\bar{D})|_D) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_D)}$$

canonically. Indeed, by [20, Lemma 1], one has

$$\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M(-D)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \frac{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M)}{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{A}|_D) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_D)}$$

and

$$\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M'(-D)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \frac{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M')}{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{A}(\bar{D})|_D) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_D)}.$$

□

3.5.3. We get the diagram

$$(31) \quad \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D} \xleftarrow{\tilde{p}_M} \widetilde{\text{Mod}}_{2,D}^r \xrightarrow{\tilde{p}'_M} \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D},$$

where \tilde{p}'_M sends $(\bar{M} \subset M \subset M', \mathcal{U})$ and (18) to $(\bar{M}' \subset M', \mathcal{U}')$, where

$$\mathcal{U}' = \mathcal{U} \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{E}_\phi(\bar{D})/\mathcal{E}_\phi)^{-1} \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}(\bar{D})/\mathcal{O}),$$

$\bar{D} = \text{div}(M'/M)$, and \mathcal{U}' is equipped with the isomorphism $\mathcal{U}'^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \det \text{R}\Gamma(M'/\bar{M}') \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_D)$ given by Lemma 3.2.5 and (30).

Let Sh_0 denote the stack of torsion sheaves on X . Let Sh_0^r be its connected component classifying torsion sheaves of length r . Let $\mathfrak{s} : \widetilde{\text{Mod}}_{2,D}^r \rightarrow \text{Sh}_0$ be the map sending the above point to M'/M . For a local system E on X write \mathcal{L}_E for Laumon's sheaf on Sh_0 defined in [17, Section 1] (and originally in [16]). Define the averaging functor

$$\text{Av}_E^r : \text{D}(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}) \rightarrow \text{D}(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D})$$

$$\text{by } \text{Av}_E^r(K) = (\tilde{p}'_M)_!(\tilde{p}_M^* K \otimes \mathfrak{s}^* \mathcal{L}_E)[2r].$$

In Section 2.1.6 we have introduced the full subcategory $D_-(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}) \subset D(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D})$. Clearly, Av_E^r preserves this subcategory.

3.5.4. Define the Hecke functor $H_G : D(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}) \rightarrow D(X \times \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D})$ as follows. Consider the diagram

$$\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D} \xleftarrow{\tilde{p}_M} \widetilde{\text{Mod}}_{2,D}^1 \xrightarrow{\text{supp} \times \tilde{p}'_M} X \times \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D},$$

where supp sends a point of $\widetilde{\text{Mod}}_{2,D}^1$ as above to $\text{div}(M'/M)$. For this diagram set

$$(32) \quad H_G(K) = (\text{supp} \times \tilde{p}'_M)_!(\tilde{p}_M)^* K[2].$$

Over $(X-D) \times \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$ one has $\mathbb{D}H_G(K) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_G(\mathbb{D}(K))$ functorially for $K \in D(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D})$. However, this is not clear over the whole of $X \times \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$.

3.5.5. For a local system E on X define the averaging functor

$$\text{Av}_E^r : D(\text{Pic } Y) \rightarrow D(\text{Pic } Y)$$

as follows. Consider the diagram $\text{Pic } Y \xrightarrow{\text{pr}_2} Y^{(r)} \times \text{Pic } Y \xrightarrow{m} \text{Pic } Y$, where m is the map $(D_1, \mathcal{B}) \mapsto \mathcal{B}(D_1)$, and pr_2 is the projection. For $K \in D(\text{Pic } Y)$ set

$$\text{Av}_E^r(K) = \text{pr}_{2!}(\text{pr}_1^*(\phi^* E)^{(r)} \otimes m^* K)[r].$$

This is consistent with the definition of the averaging functors from [20, Section 4.4.2].

3.6. The purpose of this section is to derive Theorem 2.1.9 from Theorem 2.1.11.

3.6.1. Set

$$\widetilde{\text{Mod}}_{2,D,H}^1 = \widetilde{\text{Mod}}_{2,D}^1 \times_{\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}} \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H},$$

where we used $\tilde{p}'_M : \widetilde{\text{Mod}}_{2,D}^1 \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$ to define the fibre product.

Let $\mathcal{W}_{D,H}$ be the stack classifying $x \in X, (\bar{M} \subset M) \in \text{Bun}_{2,D}, \mathcal{B}' \in \text{Pic } Y$ together with an isomorphism $N(\mathcal{B}') \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}(D-x)$, where $\mathcal{C} = \Omega \otimes \mathcal{A}^{-1}$ and $\mathcal{A} = \det M$. Set

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{D,H} = \mathcal{W}_{D,H} \times_{\text{Bun}_{2,D}} \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}.$$

A point of $\widetilde{\text{Mod}}_{2,D,H}^1$ is given by a collection: $(\bar{M} \subset M \subset M', \mathcal{U}) \in \widetilde{\text{Mod}}_{2,D}^1, \mathcal{B}' \in \text{Pic } Y$ equipped with $N(\mathcal{B}') = \mathcal{C}(D-x)$ with $x = \text{div}(M'/M)$. Here $\mathcal{C} = \Omega \otimes \mathcal{A}^{-1}$ with $\mathcal{A} = \det M$.

Consider the diagram

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{D,H} \xleftarrow{h_G} \widetilde{\text{Mod}}_{2,D,H}^1 \xrightarrow{h'_G} \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H},$$

where h'_G is the projection to the second factor, and h_G sends the above point to $x, (\bar{M} \subset M, \mathcal{U}) \in \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}, \mathcal{B}'$ equipped with $N(\mathcal{B}') \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}(D-x)$. Define

$$H_{GH} : D(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H}) \rightarrow D(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{D,H})$$

as $H_{GH}(K) = (h_G)_!(h'_G)^* K[2]$.

3.6.2. Also define the functor

$$H_{HG} : D(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H}) \rightarrow D(\widetilde{W}_{D,H})$$

as follows. Consider the diagram

$$\widetilde{W}_{D,H} \xleftarrow{h_H} Y \times_X \widetilde{W}_{D,H} \xrightarrow{h'_H} \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H},$$

where h_H is the projection to the second factor, and h'_H sends $y \in Y, (\bar{M} \subset M, \mathcal{U}) \in \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}, \mathcal{B}'$ together with $N(\mathcal{B}') \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}(D - \phi(y))$ to $(\bar{M} \subset M, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{B})$, where $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B}'(y)$. Here \mathcal{B} is equipped with the induced isomorphism $N(\mathcal{B}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}(D)$. Set

$$H_{HG}(K) = h_{H!}(h'_H)^* K[1].$$

Since h'_H is smooth of relative dimension 1, H_{HG} commutes with the Verdier duality.

Define the functor $H_{H,X} : D(\text{Pic } Y) \rightarrow D(X \times \text{Pic } Y)$ by

$$H_{H,X}(K) = (\phi \times \text{id})_! m^* K[1]$$

for the diagram $X \times \text{Pic } Y \xleftarrow{\phi \times \text{id}} Y \times \text{Pic } Y \xrightarrow{m} \text{Pic } Y$; here m sends (y, \mathcal{B}) to $\mathcal{B}(y)$. More generally, for $r \geq 1$ consider the equivariant derived category $D^{S_r}(X^r \times \text{Pic } Y)$, where S_r acts naturally on X^r and trivially on $\text{Pic } Y$. Define the functor

$$(H_{H,X})^{\boxtimes r} : D(\text{Pic } Y) \rightarrow D^{S_r}(X^r \times \text{Pic } Y)$$

by

$$(H_{H,X})^{\boxtimes r}(K) = (\phi^r \times \text{id})_!(m^r)^* K[r]$$

for the diagram $X^r \times \text{Pic } Y \xleftarrow{\phi^r \times \text{id}} Y^r \times \text{Pic } Y \xrightarrow{m^r} \text{Pic } Y$. Here m^r sends $(y_1, \dots, y_r, \mathcal{B})$ to $\mathcal{B}(y_1 + \dots + y_r)$. Consider the diagram of projections,

$$(33) \quad X^r \xleftarrow{\text{pr}_1} X^r \times \text{Pic } Y \xrightarrow{\text{pr}_2} \text{Pic } Y.$$

Lemma 3.6.3. *Let E be a local system on X . For the diagram (33) there is an isomorphism*

$$\text{Av}_E^r(K) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}_{S_r}(\text{triv}, \text{pr}_{2!}(\text{pr}_1^* E^{\boxtimes r} \otimes (H_{H,X})^{\boxtimes r}(K)))$$

functorial in $K \in D(\text{Pic } Y)$. □

Write $H_G^{\boxtimes r}$ for the r -fold iteration of (32).

Lemma 3.6.4. *The functor $H_G^{\boxtimes r}$ maps $D(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D})$ to the equivariant derived category $D^{S_r}(X^r \times \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D})$. Moreover, there is an isomorphism*

$$\text{Av}_E^r(K) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}_{S_r}(\text{triv}, \text{pr}_{2!}(\text{pr}_1^* E^{\boxtimes r} \otimes H_G^{\boxtimes r}(K)))$$

functorial in $K \in D(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D})$. Here the maps pr_i are the projections in the diagram $X^r \xleftarrow{\text{pr}_1} X^r \times \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D} \xrightarrow{\text{pr}_2} \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$.

Proof. We argue essentially as in [8, Propositions 1.8, 1.14 and 1.15]; however, we need to take into account the ramifications over D .

Step 1. Let $\text{ItMod}_{2,D}^r$ be the stack classifying $(\bar{M} \subset M \subset M') \in \text{Mod}_{2,D}^r$ together with a complete flag $M = M_0 \subset M_1 \subset \dots \subset M_r = M'$ with $\text{deg}(M_i/M_{i-1}) = 1$ for all i . The shorthand ItMod refers to *iterated modifications*. Consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{Mod}_{2,D}^1 & & \text{Mod}_{2,D}^1 & & \dots & & \text{Mod}_{2,D}^1 \\ & \searrow p'_M & \swarrow p_M & \searrow p'_M & \swarrow p_M & \searrow p'_M & \swarrow p_M \\ & & \text{Bun}_{2,D} & & \text{Bun}_{2,D} & & \text{Bun}_{2,D} \end{array}$$

Let us check that the limit of this diagram in the category of stacks identifies with $\text{ItMod}_{2,D}^r$. Consider a diagram of locally free \mathcal{O}_X -modules of rank 2 on X :

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} M_0 & \subset & M_1 & \subset & \dots & \subset & M_r \\ \cup & & \cup & & \dots & & \cup \\ \bar{M}_0 & \subset & \bar{M}_1 & \subset & \dots & \subset & \bar{M}_r \\ \cup & & \cup & & \dots & & \cup \\ M_0(-D) & \subset & M_1(-D) & \subset & \dots & \subset & M_r(-D) \end{array}$$

such that $\text{div}(M_i/\bar{M}_i) = D$ for all i . Then the condition $\bar{M}_r = \bar{M}_0 + M_r(-D)$ is equivalent to the system of equations

$$\bar{M}_i = \bar{M}_{i-1} + M_i(-D) \quad \text{for all } 0 < i \leq r.$$

Indeed, the latter condition is equivalent to requiring that all the maps $\bar{M}_{i-1}/M_{i-1}(-D) \rightarrow \bar{M}_i/M_i(-D)$ are surjective. Since all these torsion sheaves are of the same length, this is equivalent to requiring the surjectivity of $\bar{M}_0/M_0(-D) \rightarrow \bar{M}_r/M_r(-D)$.

For a point of $\text{ItMod}_{2,D}^r$ as above we let $\bar{M}_i = \bar{M} + M_i(-D)$. Our claim follows.

Step 2. We have the projections

$$\text{Bun}_{2,D} \xleftarrow{p_I} \text{ItMod}_{2,D}^r \xrightarrow{p'_I} \text{Bun}_{2,D},$$

where p_I sends a point of $\text{ItMod}_{2,D}^r$ as above to $(\bar{M} \subset M)$, and p'_I sends it to $(\bar{M}' \subset M')$, which is the image of $(\bar{M} \subset M \subset M')$ under p'_M . Set

$$\widetilde{\text{ItMod}}_{2,D}^r = \text{ItMod}_{2,D}^r \times_{\text{Mod}_{2,D}^r} \widetilde{\text{Mod}}_{2,D}^r.$$

Define the diagram of projections

$$\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D} \xleftarrow{\tilde{p}_I} \widetilde{\text{ItMod}}_{2,D}^r \xrightarrow{\tilde{p}'_I} \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$$

by composing (31) with $\text{ItMod}_{2,D}^r \rightarrow \text{Mod}_{2,D}^r$.

Let $\text{supp} : \widetilde{\text{ItMod}}_{2,D}^r \rightarrow X^r$ be the map sending the above point to the collection $\text{div}(M_i/M_{i-1})$, $1 \leq i \leq r$. From Step 1 it follows that

$$\mathbb{H}_G^{\boxtimes r}(K) \xrightarrow{\sim} (\text{supp} \times \tilde{p}'_I)_!(\tilde{p}_I^* K)[2r]$$

functorially for $K \in \text{D}(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D})$. Set $\widetilde{\text{IntMod}}_{2,D}^r = \widetilde{\text{Mod}}_{2,D}^r \times_{X^{(r)}} X^r$, where the map $\widetilde{\text{Mod}}_{2,D}^r \rightarrow X^{(r)}$ sends a point $(\bar{M} \subset M \subset M', \mathcal{U})$ to $\text{div}(M'/M)$. The notation $\widetilde{\text{IntMod}}$ refers to *intermediate stack* and agrees with the notation of [8, Proposition 8]. Let

$$\mathbf{r}_{\text{Int}} : \widetilde{\text{ItMod}}_{2,D}^r \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{IntMod}}_{2,D}^r$$

be the map whose first component is the projection $\widetilde{\text{ItMod}}_{2,D}^r \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Mod}}_{2,D}^r$, and the second component is supp . The stack $\widetilde{\text{IntMod}}_{2,D}^r$ is smooth. By [8, Lemma 1.9], \mathbf{r}_{Int} is a small resolution of singularities. So, $(\mathbf{r}_{\text{Int}})_! \text{IC}$ is canonically isomorphic to the intersection cohomology sheaf on $\widetilde{\text{IntMod}}_{2,D}^r$. This yields an S_r -equivariant structure on $\mathbb{H}_G^{\boxtimes r}$. Recall that \mathcal{L}_E^r is the sheaf of S_r -invariants in the corresponding Springer sheaf. Now one concludes the proof as in [8, Proposition 1.15]. \square

3.6.5. The following is an analog of [20, Corollary 5].

Proposition 3.6.6. *There is an S_r -equivariant isomorphism of functors*

$$(34) \quad (\text{id} \boxtimes F_H) \circ (\text{H}_G)^{\boxtimes r} \xrightarrow{\sim} (\text{H}_{H,X})^{\boxtimes r} \circ F_H$$

from $\text{D}_-(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D})$ to $\text{D}(X^r \times \text{Pic } Y)$. It is understood that the shift in the definition of $\text{id} \boxtimes F_H : \text{D}(X^r \times \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}) \rightarrow \text{D}(X^r \times \text{Pic } Y)$ is the same as for F_H .

Proof.

(1) Case $r = 1$. Consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D} & \xleftarrow{\tilde{p}^M} & \widetilde{\text{Mod}}_{2,D}^1 & \leftarrow & \widetilde{\text{Mod}}_{2,D,H}^1 & \xrightarrow{h'_G} & \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{D,H} & \xrightarrow{p_{\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}}} & \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D} \\ & & \downarrow \text{supp} \times \tilde{p}'_M & & \downarrow \text{supp} \times h'_G & & \downarrow q_{\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}} & & \\ & & X \times \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D} & \xleftarrow{\text{id} \times \mathfrak{p}} & X \times \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H} & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \times \mathfrak{q}} & X \times \text{Pic } Y & & \end{array}$$

where the left square is cartesian. The map $q_{\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}}$ sends a point $(x, \bar{M} \subset M, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{B}') \in \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{D,H}$ to (x, \mathcal{B}') , and $p_{\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}}$ sends this point to $(\bar{M} \subset M, \mathcal{U})$.

We get for $K \in \text{D}(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D})$

$$(\text{id} \boxtimes F_H) \text{H}_G(K) \xrightarrow{\sim} q_{\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}}!(p_{\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}}^* K \otimes \text{H}_{GH}(\text{Aut}_{G,H}))[-\dim \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}].$$

The commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y \times_X \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{D,H} & \xrightarrow{h'_H} & \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H} \\ \downarrow h_H & & \downarrow \mathfrak{p} \\ \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{D,H} & \xrightarrow{p_{\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}}} & \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D} \end{array}$$

and Theorem 2.1.11 show that the latter complex identifies with

$$q_{\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}}! h_H!(h'_H)^*(\mathfrak{p}^* K \otimes \text{Aut}_{G,H})[1 - \dim \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}] \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{H}_{H,X} F_H(K).$$

(2) For any r apply (1) r times. One checks that the S_r -equivariant structures are identified on both sides. □

Proof of Theorem 2.1.9. Consider the diagram of projections (33). Tensoring (34) by $\text{pr}_1^*(E^{\boxtimes r})$ and taking the direct image $\text{pr}_2!$ and further the S_r -invariants, one gets the desired isomorphism. □

3.7. In this section we prove Theorem 2.1.11.

3.7.1. Let ${}^0\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{D,H} \subset \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{D,H}$ be the open substack given by $x \notin D$. The desired isomorphism (10) over ${}^0\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{D,H}$ can be established as in [20, Theorem 1]; the argument from [21, Theorem 4] can also be adopted to our situation. So, it suffices to prove the following.

Proposition 3.7.2. *Both sides of (10) are perverse sheaves, the intermediate extensions with respect to the open immersion ${}^0\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{D,H} \hookrightarrow \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{D,H}$.*

3.7.3. One has an isomorphism $Y \times \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H} \xrightarrow{\sim} Y \times_X \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{D,H}$ sending $(y, \bar{M} \subset M, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{B})$ to $(y, \bar{M} \subset M, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{B}')$, where $\mathcal{B}' = \mathcal{B}(-y)$ is equipped with the induced isomorphism $N(\mathcal{B}') \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}(D - x)$; here $x = \phi(y)$ and $\mathcal{C} = \Omega \otimes (\det M)^{-1}$. Now Proposition 2.1.2 shows that $(h'_H)^* \text{Aut}_{G,H}[1]$ is perverse, the intermediate extension from the open substack given by $\phi(y) \notin D$. Since h_H is finite, $H_{HG}(\text{Aut}_{G,H})$ is perverse, the intermediate extension under ${}^0\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{D,H} \hookrightarrow \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{D,H}$.

3.7.4. Consider the stack Bun_D^P classifying $(\bar{M} \subset M) \in \text{Bun}_{2,D}$ together with a subbundle $M_1 \subset \bar{M}$ of rank 1 such that $M_1 \subset M$ is also a subbundle. Let $\nu_D^P : \text{Bun}_D^P \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{2,D}$ be the map forgetting M_1 . We extend ν_D^P to a morphism $\tilde{\nu}_D^P : \text{Bun}_D^P \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$ sending the above point to $(\bar{M} \subset M, \mathcal{U})$, where

$$\mathcal{U} = \frac{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M_1^* \otimes \mathcal{A}) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{E}_\phi)}{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M_1^* \otimes \mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{E}_\phi)}$$

is equipped with the isomorphism

$$\mathcal{U}^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M_1^* \otimes \mathcal{A} |_D) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_D) \xrightarrow{\sim} \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M/\bar{M}) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_D)$$

given by Lemma 3.2.5. A point of Bun_D^P is given by $M_1, \mathcal{A} \in \text{Bun}_1$ and an exact sequence

$$(35) \quad 0 \rightarrow M_1 \rightarrow M \rightarrow M_1^* \otimes \mathcal{A} \rightarrow 0.$$

For this point $\bar{M}/M(-D) = M_1 |_D$.

3.7.5. Let ${}^0\text{Bun}_D^P \subset \text{Bun}_D^P$ be the open substack given by

$$(36) \quad 2 \deg M_1 - \deg \mathcal{A} < 1 - 2g - d;$$

here $d = \deg(D)$ and $\mathcal{A} = \det M$. This condition on the degrees implies that $H^1(X, M_1^{-2} \otimes \mathcal{A}(-D)) = 0$. The restriction ${}^0\tilde{\nu}_D^P : {}^0\text{Bun}_D^P \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$ of $\tilde{\nu}_D^P$ is smooth and surjective. Set

$$\text{Bun}_{D,H}^P = \text{Bun}_D^P \times_{\text{Bun}_{2,D}} \text{Bun}_{2,D,H} \quad \text{and} \quad {}^0\text{Bun}_{D,H}^P = {}^0\text{Bun}_D^P \times_{\text{Bun}_{2,D}} \text{Bun}_{2,D,H}.$$

3.7.6. Let $\tau^P : \text{Bun}_{D,H}^P \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{P_2}$ be the following map. For a point of $\text{Bun}_{D,H}^P$ given by (35) and $\mathcal{B} \in \text{Pic } Y$ with $N(\mathcal{B}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}(D)$ and $\mathcal{C} = \Omega \otimes \mathcal{A}^{-1}$, let $L = \phi_* \mathcal{B}$ and $M' = \tau(\bar{M} \subset M, \mathcal{B})$. Then $M_1 \otimes L \subset M'$ is a lagrangian subbundle. The map τ^P sends the above point to $(M_1 \otimes L \subset M') \in \text{Bun}_{P_2}$. The corresponding exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Sym}^2(M_1 \otimes L) \rightarrow ? \rightarrow \Omega \rightarrow 0$$

is the push-forward of $0 \rightarrow M_1^2 \otimes \mathcal{C} \rightarrow M \otimes M_1 \otimes \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \Omega \rightarrow 0$ under $\text{id} \otimes s_c : M_1^2 \otimes \mathcal{C} \rightarrow M_1^2 \otimes \text{Sym}^2 L$. Here $s_c : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Sym}^2 L$ is the canonical section of the symmetric form $\text{Sym}^2 L \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(D)$. One checks that the following diagram is canonically 2-commutative:

$$(37) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\tau}} & \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_2} \\ \uparrow \tilde{\nu}_H^P & & \uparrow \tilde{\nu}_{P_2} \\ \text{Bun}_{D,H}^P & \xrightarrow{\tau^P} & \text{Bun}_{P_2} \end{array}$$

where we have set $\tilde{\nu}_H^P = \tilde{\nu}_D^P \times \text{id}$.

3.7.7. Let \mathcal{Z}^P be the stack classifying a point of $\text{Bun}_{D,H}^P$ given by (35), $\mathcal{B} \in \text{Pic } Y$ equipped with $N(\mathcal{B}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}(D)$ with $\mathcal{C} = \Omega \otimes \mathcal{A}^{-1}$, and a section $s : \phi^* M_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^* \otimes \Omega_Y$. Let $ev_{\mathcal{Z}} : \mathcal{Z}^P \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$ be the map sending this point to the pairing of $N(s) : M_1^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \otimes \Omega$ with (35). Let $p_{\mathcal{Z}} : \mathcal{Z}^P \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{D,H}^P$ be the map forgetting s . We will need the following.

Lemma 3.7.8. *There is an isomorphism*

$$(\tilde{\nu}_H^P)^* \text{Aut}_{G,H}[\dim. \text{rel}(\tilde{\nu}_H^P)] \xrightarrow{\sim} p_{Z,!} ev_Z^* \mathcal{L}_\psi[a],$$

where a is a function of a connected component of $\text{Bun}_{D,H}^P$ given by $a = \dim(\text{Bun}_{D,H}^P) + \chi(Y, \phi^* M_1^* \otimes \mathcal{B}^* \otimes \Omega_Y)$ for a point of $\text{Bun}_{D,H}^P$ as above.

Proof. The section s can be rewritten as $s : M_1 \otimes L \rightarrow \Omega$, where $L = \phi_* \mathcal{B}$. Combining the above description of τ^P with [20, Proposition 1], one gets the desired result. \square

3.7.9. Set $\mathcal{W}^P = \tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{D,H} \times_{\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}}^0 \text{Bun}_D^P$, and let $\tilde{\nu}_{\mathcal{W}} : \mathcal{W}^P \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{D,H}$ be the projection to the first factor. To prove Proposition 3.7.2, we will consider the restrictions of both sides of (10) under $\tilde{\nu}_{\mathcal{W}}$.

Let $h^P : \text{Mod}^P \rightarrow \mathcal{W}^P$ be obtained from $h_G : \widetilde{\text{Mod}}_{2,D,H}^1 \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{D,H}$ by the base change $\tilde{\nu}_{\mathcal{W}} : \mathcal{W}^P \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{D,H}$.

A point of \mathcal{W}^P is given by a collection: $x \in X$, $M_1, \mathcal{A} \in \text{Bun}_1$ satisfying (36), an exact sequence (35), and $\mathcal{B}' \in \text{Pic } Y$ equipped with $N(\mathcal{B}') \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}(D - x)$; here $\mathcal{C} = \Omega \otimes \mathcal{A}^{-1}$.

A point of Mod^P is given by a point of \mathcal{W}^P as above together with an upper modification $M \subset M'$ with $x = \text{div}(M'/M)$ such that $M' \cap \bar{M}(D) = M$. The latter condition is equivalent to requiring that the inclusion $M_1 \hookrightarrow M'$ is maximal in a neighbourhood of D .

3.7.10. Let ${}^0 \text{Mod}^P \subset \text{Mod}^P$ be the open substack given by the property that $M_1 \subset M'$ is a subbundle. Let ${}^1 \text{Mod}^P$ be its complement in Mod^P . Let ${}^i K$ denote the contribution of ${}^i \text{Mod}^P$ to the complex

$$\tilde{\nu}_{\mathcal{W}}^* \mathbf{H}_{GH}(\text{Aut}_{G,H})[\dim. \text{rel}(\tilde{\nu}_{\mathcal{W}})].$$

Let $h'^P : {}^0 \text{Mod}^P \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{D,H}^P$ be the map sending a point of ${}^0 \text{Mod}^P$ as above to the collection: the exact sequence

$$(38) \quad 0 \rightarrow M_1 \rightarrow M' \rightarrow M_1^* \otimes \mathcal{A}(x) \rightarrow 0,$$

\mathcal{B}' equipped with $N(\mathcal{B}') \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}(D - x)$, where $\mathcal{C} = \Omega \otimes \mathcal{A}^{-1}$. We get a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{W}^P & \xleftarrow{{}^0 h^P} & {}^0 \text{Mod}^P & \xrightarrow{h'^P} & \text{Bun}_{D,H}^P \\ \downarrow \tilde{\nu}_{\mathcal{W}} & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \tilde{\nu}_H^P \\ \tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{D,H} & \xleftarrow{h_G} & \widetilde{\text{Mod}}_{2,D,H}^1 & \xrightarrow{h'_G} & \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H} \end{array}$$

where we denoted by ${}^0 h^P$ the restriction of h^P . It is easy to check that the right square of this diagram is 2-commutative. By definition,

$$(39) \quad {}^0 K = ({}^0 h^P)_! (\tilde{\nu}_H^P h'^P)^* \text{Aut}_{G,H}[\dim. \text{rel}(\tilde{\nu}_H^P h'^P)].$$

3.7.11. Let $\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{W}^P$ be the stack classifying a point of \mathcal{W}^P as above together with $s : \phi^* M_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{B}'^* \otimes \Omega_Y$ such that $N(s) : M_1^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \otimes \Omega(x)$ actually lies in $\mathbf{H}^0(X, M_1^{-2} \otimes \mathcal{A} \otimes \Omega)$.

Let $ev_{\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{W}} : \mathcal{Y}\mathcal{W}^P \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$ be the map sending the above point to the pairing of $N(s)$ with (35). Let $p_{\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{W}} : \mathcal{Y}\mathcal{W}^P \rightarrow \mathcal{W}^P$ be the map forgetting s .

Lemma 3.7.12. *There is an isomorphism over \mathcal{W}^P ,*

$${}^0K \xrightarrow{\sim} (p_{\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{W}})_! ev_{\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{W}}^* \mathcal{L}_\psi[b],$$

where b is a function of a connected component of \mathcal{W}^P given by

$$b = \chi(Y, \phi^* M_1^* \otimes \mathcal{B}'^* \otimes \Omega_Y) - 1 + \dim(\mathcal{W}^P).$$

Proof. Let $f : {}^0\mathcal{Y} \rightarrow {}^0\text{Mod}^P$ be the stack classifying a point of ${}^0\text{Mod}^P$ as above together with a section $s : \phi^* M_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{B}'^* \otimes \Omega_Y$. Let ${}^0ev : {}^0\mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$ be the map sending a point of ${}^0\mathcal{Y}$ to the pairing of (38) with $N(s) : M_1^2 \rightarrow \Omega \otimes \mathcal{A}(x)$. By Lemma 3.7.8 combined with (39), the complex 0K rewrites (up to a shift) as the direct image with compact support of ${}^0ev^* \mathcal{L}_\psi$ under the composition

$${}^0\mathcal{Y} \xrightarrow{f} {}^0\text{Mod}^P \xrightarrow{{}^0h^P} \mathcal{W}^P.$$

Let $i : {}^0\mathcal{Y}' \hookrightarrow {}^0\mathcal{Y}$ be the closed substack given by requiring that $N(s) \in H^0(X, M_1^{-2} \otimes \mathcal{A} \otimes \Omega)$. Let us show that the natural map

$$(40) \quad ({}^0h^P)_! f_! ({}^0ev)^* \mathcal{L}_\psi \rightarrow ({}^0h^P)_! f_! i_* i^* ({}^0ev)^* \mathcal{L}_\psi$$

is an isomorphism. Let η be a k -point of \mathcal{W}^P , and write Z_η for the fibre of ${}^0\text{Mod}^P \rightarrow \mathcal{W}^P$ over η . Note that $(M_1^2 \otimes \mathcal{A}^*)_x$ acts freely and transitively on Z_η . Since we assume $d > 0$, for a point of ${}^0\text{Bun}_D^P$ we get $2 \deg M_1 - \deg \mathcal{A} < 0$, so that $H^0(X, M_1^2 \otimes \mathcal{A}^*) = 0$, and the sequence is exact:

$$0 \rightarrow (M_1^2 \otimes \mathcal{A}^*)_x \xrightarrow{\xi} H^1(X, M_1^2 \otimes \mathcal{A}^*(-x)) \rightarrow H^1(X, M_1^2 \otimes \mathcal{A}^*) \rightarrow 0.$$

Under the action of $v \in (M_1^2 \otimes \mathcal{A}^*)_x$ on Z_η the class of the exact sequence (38) changes by $\xi(v)$. Integrating over Z_η with s fixed first, we will get zero unless $N(s) \in H^0(X, M_1^{-2} \otimes \mathcal{A} \otimes \Omega)$. So, (40) is an isomorphism. Our claim easily follows. \square

Remark 3.7.13. Let \mathcal{Y} be the stack classifying $x \in X$, $\mathcal{B} \in \text{Pic } Y$ with $s : \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ such that $N(s) \in H^0(X, N(\mathcal{B}))$ lies in $H^0(X, N(\mathcal{B})(-x))$. Let \mathcal{X} be the stack classifying $\mathcal{B} \in \text{Pic } Y$, $y \in Y$, and $s : \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(-y)$. Let $\pi_{\mathcal{X}} : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ be the map sending the above point to (x, \mathcal{B}, s) , where $x = \phi(y)$. Let $\kappa : \mathcal{Y}' \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ be the locally closed substack given by the property that $x \notin D$, and $s : \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(-\phi^*(x))$ is regular. Let $\text{pr}' : \mathcal{Y}' \rightarrow X$ be the projection sending the above point to x . Then one has an exact sequence on \mathcal{Y} :

$$0 \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{Q}}_\ell \rightarrow \pi_{\mathcal{X}!} \bar{\mathcal{Q}}_\ell \rightarrow \kappa_! \text{pr}'^* \mathcal{E}_0 \rightarrow 0.$$

3.7.14. Let $\kappa : {}^0\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{W}^P \subset \mathcal{Y}\mathcal{W}^P$ be the locally closed substack given by the property that $s : \phi^* M_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{B}'^* \otimes \Omega_Y(-\phi^*(x))$ is regular and $x \notin D$. Let $q_{\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{W}} : {}^0\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{W}^P \rightarrow X$ be the map sending the above point to x .

Let ${}^0\mathcal{Z}^P$ denote the preimage of ${}^0\text{Bun}_{D,H}^P$ under the map $p_{\mathcal{Z}} : \mathcal{Z}^P \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{D,H}^P$ defined in Section 3.7.7.

3.7.15. A point of $Y \times {}^0\mathcal{Z}^P$ is given by $y \in Y$, an exact sequence (35) satisfying (36), $\mathcal{B} \in \text{Pic } Y$ equipped with $N(\mathcal{B}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}(D)$, and $s : \phi^* M_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^* \otimes \Omega_Y$. Let

$h_z : Y \times {}^0\mathcal{Z}^P \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}\mathcal{W}^P$ be the map sending a point as above to the same data with $\mathcal{B}' = \mathcal{B}(-y)$. The following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathcal{Y}\mathcal{W}^P & \xleftarrow{h_z} & & & Y \times {}^0\mathcal{Z}^P \\
 \downarrow p_{\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{W}} & & & & \downarrow \text{id} \times p_z \\
 \mathcal{W}^P & \xleftarrow{h_{\mathcal{W}}} & Y \times_X \mathcal{W}^P & \xleftarrow[\sim]{\xi^P} & Y \times {}^0\text{Bun}_{D,H}^P \\
 \downarrow \tilde{\nu}_{\mathcal{W}} & & \downarrow \text{id} \times \tilde{\nu}_{\mathcal{W}} & & \downarrow \tilde{\nu}_H^P \circ \text{pr}_2 \\
 \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{D,H} & \xleftarrow{h_H} & Y \times_X \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{D,H} & \xrightarrow{h'_H} & \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H}
 \end{array}$$

where $h_{\mathcal{W}}$ is the projection. We denoted by ξ^P the isomorphism sending a collection $y \in Y$, (35), and \mathcal{B} with $N(\mathcal{B}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}(D)$ to the collection (35), y , \mathcal{B}' , where $\mathcal{B}' = \mathcal{B}(-y)$.

3.7.16. By Remark 3.7.13, we get an exact sequence on $\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{W}^P$:

$$(41) \quad 0 \rightarrow ev_{\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{W}}^* \mathcal{L}_{\psi} \rightarrow h_{z!}(\mathbb{Q}_{\ell} \boxtimes ev_z^* \mathcal{L}_{\psi}) \rightarrow \kappa_!(q_{\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{W}}^* \mathcal{E}_0 \otimes \kappa^* ev_{\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{W}}^* \mathcal{L}_{\psi}) \rightarrow 0.$$

Applying $(p_{\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{W}})_!$ to (41) and using Lemmas 3.7.8 and 3.7.12, we get an exact triangle

$$(42) \quad {}^0K \rightarrow \tilde{\nu}_{\mathcal{W}}^* H_{HG}(\text{Aut}_{G,H})[\dim. \text{rel}(\tilde{\nu}_{\mathcal{W}})] \rightarrow \mathcal{K},$$

where we have set

$$\mathcal{K} = (p_{\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{W}})_! \kappa_!(q_{\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{W}}^* \mathcal{E}_0 \otimes \kappa^* ev_{\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{W}}^* \mathcal{L}_{\psi})[b];$$

here b is the function defined in Lemma 3.7.12.

3.7.17. A point of ${}^1\text{Mod}^P$ yields an exact sequence

$$(43) \quad 0 \rightarrow M_1(x) \rightarrow M' \rightarrow M_1^* \otimes \mathcal{A} \rightarrow 0,$$

which is the push-forward of (35) under $M_1 \rightarrow M_1(x)$. Let $h''^P : {}^1\text{Mod}^P \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{D,H}^P$ be the map sending a point of ${}^1\text{Mod}^P$ as above to the collection: (43) and \mathcal{B}' equipped with $N(\mathcal{B}') \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}(D-x)$. We get a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathcal{W}^P & \xleftarrow{{}^1h^P} & {}^1\text{Mod}^P & \xrightarrow{h''^P} & \text{Bun}_{D,H}^P \\
 \downarrow \tilde{\nu}_{\mathcal{W}} & & \downarrow {}^1p & & \downarrow \tilde{\nu}_H^P \\
 \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{D,H} & \xleftarrow{h'_G} & \widetilde{\text{Mod}}_{2,D,H}^1 & \xrightarrow{h'_G} & \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H}
 \end{array}$$

where 1p is the composition ${}^1\text{Mod}^P \hookrightarrow \text{Mod}^P \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Mod}}_{2,D,H}^1$. We denote by ${}^1h^P$ the composition ${}^1\text{Mod}^P \hookrightarrow \text{Mod}^P \xrightarrow{h^P} \mathcal{W}^P$. The map ${}^1h^P$ is an open immersion given by $x \notin D$. The right square in the above diagram is not 2-commutative. But it is almost 2-commutative, in the sense that there is an isomorphism

$$(44) \quad {}^1p^*(h'_G)^* \text{Aut}_{G,H} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{pr}_{\text{Mod}}^* \mathcal{E}_0 \otimes (h''^P)^*(\tilde{\nu}_H^P)^* \text{Aut}_{G,H},$$

where $\text{pr}_{\text{Mod}} : {}^1\text{Mod}^P \rightarrow X$ is the map sending a point of ${}^1\text{Mod}^P$ as above to x .

Lemma 3.7.18. *There is an isomorphism $\mathcal{K} \xrightarrow{\sim} {}^1K$ on \mathcal{W}^P .*

Proof. Using (44), one gets

$${}^1K \xrightarrow{\sim} ({}^1h^P)_!(\text{pr}_{\text{Mod}}^* \mathcal{E}_0 \otimes (h''^P)^*(\tilde{\nu}_H^P)^* \text{Aut}_{G,H})[1 + \dim. \text{rel}(\tilde{\nu}_H^P \circ h''^P)].$$

Applying Lemma 3.7.8, one gets the desired isomorphism. □

Lemma 3.7.19. *The map $h'_G \circ ({}^1p)$ is smooth, so ${}^1K[-1]$ is a perverse sheaf on ${}^1\text{Mod}^P$. Its extension by zero under the map ${}^1h^P : {}^1\text{Mod}^P \hookrightarrow \mathcal{W}^P$ is also perverse.*

Proof. Given a point $(\bar{M}' \subset M', \mathcal{B}', N(\mathcal{B}') \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}'(D))$ of $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,\bar{H}}$, one first picks a line subbundle $M_1(x) \subset \bar{M}'$ such that $M_1(x) \subset M'$ is also a subbundle. This is a smooth map because $2 \deg M_1(x) - \deg \mathcal{A}' < 2 - 2g - d$ with $\mathcal{A}' = \det M'$, and so $H^1(X, (M_1(x))^{-2} \otimes \mathcal{A}'(-D)) = 0$. Then one picks any $x \in X - D$. Finally, the exact sequence $0 \rightarrow M_1(x)/M_1 \rightarrow M'/M_1 \rightarrow M_1^* \otimes \mathcal{A} \rightarrow 0$ splits, and a choice of a splitting is also a smooth map.

The last claim follows from the fact that the inclusion $X - D \hookrightarrow X$ is affine. \square

3.7.20. Consider the distinguished triangle over \mathcal{W}^P :

$$(45) \quad {}^1K[-1] \xrightarrow{\alpha} {}^0K \rightarrow \tilde{\nu}_{\mathcal{W}}^* \text{H}_{HG}(\text{Aut}_{G,H})[\dim. \text{rel}(\tilde{\nu}_{\mathcal{W}})]$$

obtained from (42). Since the RHS of (45) is perverse, 0K is also perverse over \mathcal{W}^P . So, (45) is an exact sequence of perverse sheaves.

By the definition of iK , we also have a distinguished triangle:

$$(46) \quad {}^1K[-1] \xrightarrow{\beta} {}^0K \rightarrow \tilde{\nu}_{\mathcal{W}}^* \text{H}_{GH}(\text{Aut}_{G,H})[\dim. \text{rel}(\tilde{\nu}_{\mathcal{W}})].$$

Over ${}^0\tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{D,H}$ the map $h_G : \text{Mod}_{2,D,H}^1 \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{D,H}$ is proper, so $\text{H}_{GH}(\text{Aut}_{G,H})$ is Verdier self-dual over ${}^0\tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{D,H}$. From (46) we see that $\text{H}_{GH}(\text{Aut}_{G,H})$ is perverse over ${}^0\tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{D,H}$.

Lemma 3.7.21.

(1) *Over \mathcal{W}^P one has*

$$\text{Hom}({}^1K[-1], \tilde{\nu}_{\mathcal{W}}^* \text{H}_{HG}(\text{Aut}_{G,H})[\dim. \text{rel}(\tilde{\nu}_{\mathcal{W}})]) = 0$$

in the category of perverse sheaves.

(2) *Both S_2 -invariants and anti-invariants in ${}^1K[-1]$ are irreducible perverse sheaves on ${}^1\text{Mod}^P$. (They correspond to the contributions of Aut_g and Aut_s to ${}^1K[-1]$.)*

Proof.

(1) By adjointness for ${}^1h^P$, we have to prove this over ${}^1\text{Mod}^P$. Recall that we have a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{W}^P & \xleftarrow{h_{\mathcal{W}}} & Y \times_X \mathcal{W}^P & & \\ \downarrow \tilde{\nu}_{\mathcal{W}} & & \downarrow \text{id} \times \tilde{\nu}_{\mathcal{W}} & & \\ \tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{D,H} & \xleftarrow{h_H} & Y \times_X \tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{D,H} & \xrightarrow{h'_H} & \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H} \end{array}$$

By adjointness, we have to show that over $(Y - D_Y) \times_X \mathcal{W}^P$ one has

$$\text{Hom}(h_{\mathcal{W}}^*({}^1K)[-1], (\text{id} \times \tilde{\nu}_{\mathcal{W}})^*(h'_H)^* \text{Aut}_{G,H}[1 + \dim. \text{rel}(\tilde{\nu}_{\mathcal{W}})]) = 0.$$

Let \mathcal{S} be the stack classifying $y \in Y - D_Y$ with $x = \phi(y)$, $M_1, \mathcal{A} \in \text{Pic } X$ satisfying (36), and $\mathcal{B}' \in \text{Pic } Y$ equipped with $N(\mathcal{B}') \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}(D - x)$; here $\mathcal{C} = \Omega \otimes \mathcal{A}^{-1}$.

Let $Y_{\mathcal{S}}$ be the stack classifying a point of \mathcal{S} as above together with a section $\bar{s} : M_1^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \otimes \Omega$. Then $Y_{\mathcal{S}}$ and $(Y - D_Y) \times_X \mathcal{W}^P$ are dual generalized vector bundles over \mathcal{S} . Both perverse sheaves are Fourier transforms under $\text{Four}_{\psi} : D(Y_{\mathcal{S}}) \rightarrow D((Y - D_Y) \times_X \mathcal{W}^P)$.

Let $\bar{Y}_{\mathcal{S}}$ be the stack classifying a point of \mathcal{S} as above together with a section $s : \phi^* M_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{B}'^* \otimes \Omega_Y(-y)$. We have a projection $\delta : \bar{Y}_{\mathcal{S}} \rightarrow Y_{\mathcal{S}}$ given by $\bar{s} = N(s)$. Also let $i : \bar{Y}'_{\mathcal{S}} \subset \bar{Y}_{\mathcal{S}}$ be the closed substack given by the condition that $s : \phi^* M_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{B}'^* \otimes \Omega_Y(-\phi^*(x))$ is regular.

For a point of \mathcal{S} one has an inclusion

$$H^0(Y, \phi^* M_1^* \otimes \mathcal{B}^{*/} \otimes \Omega_Y(-\phi^*(x))) \rightarrow H^0(Y, \phi^* M_1^* \otimes \mathcal{B}^{*/} \otimes \Omega_Y(-y)),$$

whose cokernel is a 1-dimensional space. Indeed, $H^1(Y, \phi^* M_1^* \otimes \mathcal{B}^{*/} \otimes \Omega_Y(-\phi^*(x))) = 0$ because of (36). The morphism δ is finite.

It suffices to show that

$$\text{Hom}_{Y_{\mathcal{S}}}(\delta_! i^* \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_{\ell}[\dim \bar{Y}_{\mathcal{S}} - 1], \delta_! \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_{\ell}[\dim \bar{Y}_{\mathcal{S}}]) = 0$$

in the category of perverse sheaves on $Y_{\mathcal{S}}$. The condition (36) implies that $\deg(M_1^{-2} \otimes \mathcal{A} \otimes \Omega) > 2g_Y - 2$. So, by Lemma 3.3.15, both S_2 -invariants and anti-invariants in $\delta_! \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_{\ell}[\dim \bar{Y}_{\mathcal{S}}]$ are perverse sheaves irreducible over each connected component. Let $Y'_S \subset Y_S$ be the closed substack given by $\bar{s} \in H^0(X, M_1^{-2} \otimes \mathcal{A} \otimes \Omega(-x))$. Then $\delta_! i^* \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_{\ell}$ is the extension by zero from Y'_S . The restriction to $Y_S - Y'_S$ of S_2 -invariants or anti-invariants in $\delta_! \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_{\ell}$ does not vanish. Our claim follows.

(2) Let $\bar{\mathcal{S}}$ be the stack classifying $x \in X - D$, $M_1, \mathcal{A} \in \text{Pic } X$ satisfying (36), and $\mathcal{B}' \in \text{Pic } Y$ equipped with $N(\mathcal{B}') \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}(D - x)$; here $\mathcal{C} = \Omega \otimes \mathcal{A}^{-1}$.

Let $Y_{\bar{\mathcal{S}}}$ be the stack classifying a point of $\bar{\mathcal{S}}$ as above together with $\bar{s} : M_1^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \otimes \Omega(-x)$. Let $\bar{Y}_{\bar{\mathcal{S}}}$ be the stack classifying a point of $\bar{\mathcal{S}}$ as above together with $s : \phi^* M_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^{*/} \otimes \Omega_Y(-\phi^*(x))$. We have a finite map $\bar{\delta} : \bar{Y}_{\bar{\mathcal{S}}} \rightarrow Y_{\bar{\mathcal{S}}}$ given by $\bar{s} = N(s)$.

For a point of $\bar{\mathcal{S}}$ the condition (36) implies $\deg(M_1^{-2} \otimes \mathcal{A} \otimes \Omega(-x)) > 2g_Y - 2$. By Lemma 3.3.15, both S_2 -invariants and anti-invariants in $\bar{\delta}_! \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_{\ell}[\dim \bar{Y}_{\bar{\mathcal{S}}}]$ are perverse sheaves irreducible over each connected component.

Let \mathcal{V} be the stack classifying a point of $\bar{\mathcal{S}}$ as above together with an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow M_1(x) \rightarrow ? \rightarrow M_1^* \otimes \mathcal{A} \rightarrow 0$ on X . Then \mathcal{V} and $Y_{\bar{\mathcal{S}}}$ are dual generalized vector bundles over \mathcal{S} .

We have a morphism $f : {}^1 \text{Mod}^P \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ over $\bar{\mathcal{S}}$ taking (35) to its push-forward via $M_1 \hookrightarrow M_1(x)$. The map f is a vector bundle of rank 1; in particular, it is smooth with connected fibres. So, both S_2 -invariants and anti-invariants in

$${}^1 K[-1] \xrightarrow{\sim} f^* \text{Four}_{\psi}(\bar{\delta}_! \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_{\ell}[\dim \bar{Y}_{\bar{\mathcal{S}}}] [1])$$

are perverse sheaves irreducible over each connected component of ${}^1 \text{Mod}^P$. □

3.7.22. By (1) of Lemma 3.7.21, there is a morphism $\gamma : {}^1 K[-1] \rightarrow {}^1 K[-1]$ over \mathcal{W}^P such that $\beta = \alpha \circ \gamma$. If the kernel of γ is not zero, then $H_{GH}(\text{Aut}_{G,H})$ would have a nontrivial perverse cohomology sheaf in degree -1 over ${}^0 \tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{D,H}$; this is not the case. So, γ is an isomorphism. This implies that the distinguished triangles (46) and (45) are isomorphic. Since $\tilde{\nu}_{\mathcal{W}}$ is smooth, $H_{GH}(\text{Aut}_{G,H})$ is perverse, the intermediate extension under ${}^0 \tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{D,H} \hookrightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{D,H}$.

Proposition 3.7.2 and Theorem 2.1.11 are proved.

3.8. Local Rankin–Selberg-type convolutions.

3.8.1. Let \mathcal{Q} be the stack classifying $L_1 \in \text{Bun}_1$ and an exact sequence

$$(47) \quad 0 \rightarrow L_1 \otimes \Omega \rightarrow M_2 \rightarrow L_1 \rightarrow 0.$$

Let $\nu_{\mathcal{Q}} : \mathcal{Q} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{2,D}$ be the map sending the above point to $(M_2(-D) \subset \bar{M}_2 \subset M_2)$, where $\bar{M}_2/M_2(-D) = L_1 \otimes \Omega|_D$. Let $\tilde{\nu}_{\mathcal{Q}} : \tilde{\mathcal{Q}} \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$ be obtained from $\nu_{\mathcal{Q}}$ by the base change $\text{Bun}_{2,D} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{2,D}$. Let $ev_{\tilde{\mathcal{Q}}} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$ be the map sending the

above point to the class of the sequence (47). A point of $\widetilde{\mathcal{Q}}$ is given by (47) and a line \mathcal{U} equipped with

$$\eta : \mathcal{U}^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \det \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X, L_1|_D) \otimes \det \mathrm{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_D).$$

Let $\tilde{q}_\mathcal{Q} : \widetilde{\mathcal{Q}} \rightarrow \widetilde{\mathrm{Bun}}_1$ be the map sending the above point to (L_1, \mathcal{U}, η) . Let $q_\mathcal{Q}$ denote the composition $\widetilde{\mathcal{Q}} \xrightarrow{\tilde{q}_\mathcal{Q}} \widetilde{\mathrm{Bun}}_1 \rightarrow \mathrm{Bun}_1$, where the second map is the projection forgetting \mathcal{U} . Recall that AE_1 denotes the automorphic local system on Bun_1 corresponding to E_1 (cf. Section 1.1.3). For a rank 1 local system E_1 on X set

$$\mathrm{La}_{E_1} = (\tilde{\nu}_\mathcal{Q})!(\tilde{q}_\mathcal{Q}^* A\mathcal{E}_0 \otimes ev_{\tilde{\mathcal{Q}}}^* \mathcal{L}_\psi \otimes q_\mathcal{Q}^* AE_1)[\dim \mathcal{Q}].$$

Let $\widetilde{\mathcal{Q}}^{d_1}$ be the component of $\widetilde{\mathcal{Q}}$ given by $\deg(L_1 \otimes \Omega) = d_1$. Write $\mathrm{La}_{E_1}^{d_1}$ for the contribution of $\widetilde{\mathcal{Q}}^{d_1}$ to La_{E_1} . So, $\mathrm{La}_{E_1}^{d_1}$ is supported on the connected component of $\widetilde{\mathrm{Bun}}_{2,D}$ given by $\deg M_2 = 2d_1 - 2g + 2$.

3.8.2. Denote by ${}_0\overline{\mathrm{Bun}}_D^{P,r,d_1}$ the component of ${}_0\overline{\mathrm{Bun}}_D^P$ given by $\deg M_1 = d_1$ and $\deg M = r + 2d_1 - \deg \Omega$. Let $\mathrm{Eis}(\overline{\mathcal{Q}}_\ell \oplus \mathcal{E}_0)^{r,d_1}$ denote the contribution of this component to $\mathrm{Eis}(\overline{\mathcal{Q}}_\ell \oplus \mathcal{E}_0)$. Recall the map $\delta_{\widetilde{D}} : \widetilde{\mathrm{Bun}}_{2,D} \rightarrow \mathrm{Bun}_2$ defined in Section 2.3.2. It sends $(\overline{M} \subset M, \mathcal{U})$ to M .

Lemma 3.8.3. *Let E be an irreducible rank 2 local system on X . For $d_1 \in \mathbb{Z}, r \geq 0$ one has canonically*

$$\mathrm{Eis}(\overline{\mathcal{Q}}_\ell \oplus \mathcal{E}_0)^{r,d_1} \otimes \delta_D^* \mathrm{Aut}_E \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Av}_E^r(\mathrm{La}_{\det E}^{d_1})[\dim \mathrm{Bun}_2].$$

$$\text{So, } \mathrm{Eis}(\overline{\mathcal{Q}}_\ell \oplus \mathcal{E}_0) \otimes \delta_D^* \mathrm{Aut}_E \xrightarrow{\sim} \bigoplus_{r \geq 0} \mathrm{Av}_E^r(\mathrm{La}_{\det E})[\dim \mathrm{Bun}_2].$$

Proof. Let $\mathcal{Q} \mathrm{Mod}^r$ be the stack classifying a point of \mathcal{Q} given by (47) and an upper modification $M_2 \subset M$ with $\deg(M/M_2) = r$, $M \in \mathrm{Bun}_2$. Let Bun'_2 be the stack classifying $M \in \mathrm{Bun}_2$ together with a subsheaf $M_1 \subset M$ such that $M_1 \in \mathrm{Bun}_1$. Let $\varrho : \mathcal{Q} \mathrm{Mod}^r \rightarrow \mathrm{Bun}'_2$ be the map sending the above point to $(M_1 \subset M)$ with $M_1 = L_1 \otimes \Omega$. Let $\varrho' : \mathrm{Bun}'_2 \rightarrow \mathrm{Bun}_2$ be the map forgetting M_1 .

Let $\mathfrak{s} : \mathcal{Q} \mathrm{Mod}^r \rightarrow \mathrm{Sh}_0$ be the map sending the above point to M/M_2 . Let $ev_{\mathcal{Q} \mathrm{Mod}^r}$ be the composition $\mathcal{Q} \mathrm{Mod}^r \rightarrow \mathcal{Q} \xrightarrow{ev_\mathcal{Q}} \mathbb{A}^1$, where the first map is the projection forgetting M . Let $q_{\mathcal{Q} \mathrm{Mod}^r} : \mathcal{Q} \mathrm{Mod}^r$ be the map sending the above point to L_1 . By [6, Section 7.9], there is an isomorphism

$$\varrho'^* \mathrm{Aut}[\dim. \mathrm{rel}(\varrho')] \xrightarrow{\sim} ev_{\mathcal{Q} \mathrm{Mod}^r}^* \mathcal{L}_\psi \otimes \mathfrak{s}^* \mathcal{L}_E^r \otimes q_{\mathcal{Q} \mathrm{Mod}^r}^*(A \det E)[\dim \mathcal{Q} \mathrm{Mod}^r]$$

over the components of Bun'_2 given by $\deg \Omega + \deg M - 2 \deg M_1 \geq 0$.

For a point of $\mathcal{Q} \mathrm{Mod}^r$ let $\overline{M}_2 \subset M_2$ be the image of (47) under $\nu_\mathcal{Q}$. Then the condition that the inclusion $M_1 \hookrightarrow M$ is maximal at D is equivalent to requiring that $(\overline{M}_2 \subset M_2 \subset M) \in \mathrm{Mod}_{2,D}^r$; that is, $M \cap \overline{M}_2(D) = M_2$. The first isomorphism follows.

To get the second one, use the cuspidality of Aut_E . Namely, over the components of Bun'_2 given by $\deg M - 2 \deg M_1 + \deg \Omega < 0$ one has $\varrho'^* \mathrm{Aut}_E = 0$. The second isomorphism follows. □

3.8.4. Write $\varepsilon : \text{Pic } Y \rightarrow \text{Pic } Y$ for the automorphism $\mathcal{B} \mapsto \mathcal{B}^* \otimes \Omega_Y$. For $d_1 \in \mathbb{Z}, r \geq 0$ let

$$\text{mult}^{r,d_1} : \text{Pic}^{d_1} X \times Y^{(r)} \rightarrow \text{Pic}^{2d_1+r} Y$$

be the map sending (M_1, D_1) to $(\phi^* M_1)(D_1)$.

Proposition 3.8.5. *Let $d_1 \in \mathbb{Z}, r \geq 0$. For any rank 2 local system E on X and a rank 1 local system E_1 on X one has*

$$(48) \quad F_H(\text{Av}_E^r(\text{La}_{E_1}^{d_1})) \xrightarrow{\sim} (AE_1)_{\Omega^{-1}} \otimes \varepsilon_! \text{mult}_1^{r,d_1}(AE_1 \boxtimes (\phi^* E)^{(r)})[g-1+r]$$

over $\text{Pic } Y$.

Proof.

Step 1. Case $r = 0$. Consider the stack $\mathcal{Q} \times_{\text{Bun}_{2,D}} \text{Bun}_{2,D,H}$, where we used the map $\nu_{\mathcal{Q}}$ to define the fibre product. A point of this stack is given by an exact sequence (47) together with $\mathcal{B} \in \text{Pic } Y$ equipped with $N(\mathcal{B}) \xrightarrow{\sim} L_1^{-2}(D)$.

We have a map $\mathcal{Q} \times_{\text{Bun}_{2,D}} \text{Bun}_{2,D,H} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{D,H}^P$ sending the above point to $(L_1 \otimes \Omega \subset M_2, \mathcal{B})$ equipped with $N(\mathcal{B}) \xrightarrow{\sim} L_1^{-2}(D)$. Apply Lemma 3.7.8 to describe the restriction of $\text{Aut}_{G,H}$ to $\tilde{\mathcal{Q}} \times_{\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}} \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H}$. The complex $\text{pr}_1^* \text{La}_{E_1} \otimes \text{pr}_2^* \text{Aut}_{G,H}$ is the inverse image under the natural map

$$\tilde{\mathcal{Q}} \times_{\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}} \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q} \times_{\text{Bun}_{2,D}} \text{Bun}_{2,D,H}.$$

So, let Z be the stack classifying pairs: a point of $\mathcal{Q} \times_{\text{Bun}_{2,D}} \text{Bun}_{2,D,H}$ as above together with $s : \phi^* M_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^* \otimes \Omega_Y$, where $M_1 = L_1 \otimes \Omega$. The norm of s is a morphism $N(s) : M_1^2 \rightarrow N(\mathcal{B}^* \otimes \Omega_Y) \xrightarrow{\sim} L_1^2 \otimes \Omega^2$.

Let $ev_Z : Z \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$ be the map sending a point of Z as above to the pairing of (47) with the section $N(s) \in H^0(X, \mathcal{O}) = k$. Over Z we get the sheaf

$$ev_Z^* \mathcal{L}_{\psi}^{-1} \otimes ev_{\mathcal{Q}}^* \mathcal{L}_{\psi} \otimes q_{\mathcal{Q}}^* AE_1[\dim(\mathcal{Q} \times_{\text{Bun}_{2,D}} \text{Bun}_{2,D,H}) + 1 - g_Y],$$

and $F_H(\text{La}_{E_1}^{d_1})$ identifies with its direct image with compact support under the map $Z \rightarrow \text{Pic } Y$ sending the above point to \mathcal{B} .

Consider the stack \mathcal{W} classifying $M_1 = L_1 \otimes \Omega \in \text{Pic}^{d_1} X$, $\mathcal{B} \in \text{Pic } Y$ equipped with $N(\mathcal{B}) \xrightarrow{\sim} L_1^{-2}(D)$, and $s : \phi^* M_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^* \otimes \Omega_Y$. We have a map $p_Z : Z \rightarrow \mathcal{W}$ forgetting the extension (47). The complex $p_{Z!}(ev^* \mathcal{L}_{\psi}^{-1} \otimes ev_{\mathcal{Q}}^* \mathcal{L}_{\psi} \otimes q_{\mathcal{Q}}^* AE_1)$ is the extension by zero from the locus given by $N(s) = 1$. Over the latter locus s is an isomorphism, so this locus identifies with $\text{Pic}^{d_1} X$. The resulting map $\text{Pic}^{d_1} X \rightarrow \text{Pic } Y$ sends M_1 to $\varepsilon(\phi^* M_1)$. The case $r = 0$ is done.

Step 2. By Theorem 2.1.9 and Step 1, we get

$$F_H(\text{Av}_E^r(\text{La}_{E_1}^{d_1})) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Av}_E^r((AE_1)_{\Omega^{-1}} \otimes \varepsilon_! \text{mult}_1^{0,d_1}(AE_1))[g-1].$$

It is straightforward to identify the latter complex with the right-hand side of (48). □

Remark 3.8.6. Let $r \geq 1$. For $0 \leq a \leq r/2$ let $s^a : (X - D)^{(a)} \times Y^{(r-2a)} \rightarrow Y^{(r)}$ be the map sending (\bar{D}_1, D_2) to $\phi^* \bar{D}_1 + D_2$. For any rank 2 local system E on X the constructible sheaf $(\phi^* E)^{(r)}$ on $Y^{(r)}$ admits a filtration $0 = F_{-1} \subset F_0 \subset \dots \subset F_1 \subset \dots$ with successive quotients being

$$(49) \quad F_a/F_{a-1} = s_!^a((\det E)^{(a)} \boxtimes \phi^*(E^{(r-2a)}))$$

for $0 \leq a \leq r/2$. This is an analog of [20, Remark 7] in our ramified setting. Let \mathcal{Y}^r be the stack classifying $L_1 \in \text{Bun}_1$, $M \in \text{Bun}_2$, $\bar{D} \in X^{(r)}$, an inclusion $s_1 : M_1 = L_1 \otimes \Omega \hookrightarrow M$ which is maximal in a neighbourhood of D , and an isomorphism

$$s_2 : L_1^2 \otimes \Omega(\bar{D}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \det M.$$

We have a natural map $\mathcal{Q} \text{Mod}^r \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}^r$ sending $(M_1 \subset M_2 \subset M)$ to $(M_1 \subset M, s_2, \bar{D})$, where $\bar{D} = \text{div}(M/M_2)$ and s_2 is the induced trivialization. We have a map $\phi_y : \mathcal{Y}^r \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{2,D}$ sending the above point to $(\bar{M} \subset M)$, where $\bar{M}/M(-D) = M_1|_D$. Let $\tilde{\phi}_y : \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}^r \rightarrow \widehat{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$ be obtained from ϕ_y by the base change $\widehat{\text{Bun}}_{2,D} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{2,D}$. The complex $\text{Av}_E^r(\text{La}_{E_1}^{d_1})$ can be seen as a direct image with compact support under $\tilde{\phi}_y$ of the Whittaker sheaf; cf. [17, Definition 2]. The stack $\tilde{\mathcal{Y}}^r$ has a stratification given by fixing the degree of the subbundle in M generated by M_1 . One checks that calculating $F_H(\text{Av}_E^r(\text{La}_{E_1}^{d_1}))$ with respect to this stratification, one gets a stratification of $(\phi^*E)^{(r)}$ by constructible subsheaves with successive quotients (49). We believe but we have not checked that the two above stratifications on $(\phi^*E)^{(r)}$ coincide.

4. RESTRICTION OF THE THETA-SHEAF AND RAMIFICATIONS

This section is essentially independent of the others. Our purpose here is to prove Proposition 4.1.5 below, to be used in the proof of our main results in Section 5.

Our Proposition 4.1.5 is a version of the Hecke property of the theta kernel $\text{Aut}_{G, \tilde{H}}$ for the dual pair $(G = \text{GL}_2, \tilde{H} = \text{GO}_{2m}^0)$ adopted to our particular ramifications. It says that some averaging of Aut along G is isomorphic to another averaging of Aut along \tilde{H} .

4.1. Let D be a multiplicity-free divisor on X of degree $d \geq 0$ (in this section d need not be even). Fix $m \geq 1$. Let $G = \text{GL}_2$. Let Bun_Q be the stack classifying $V \in \text{Bun}_{2m}, \mathcal{C} \in \text{Bun}_1$ with a lower modification $V(-D) \subset V^\perp \subset V$ such that $\text{div}(V/V^\perp) = 2D$, a morphism $b : \text{Sym}^2 V \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(D)$ inducing an isomorphism $V \xrightarrow{\sim} (V^\perp)^* \otimes \mathcal{C}$, and a compatible trivialization $\gamma : (\det V)(-D) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}^m$. This means that γ^2 is the isomorphism induced by b .

Let $\tilde{H} = \text{GO}_{2m}^0$, the connected component of unity of the split orthogonal similitude group. So, $\text{Bun}_{\tilde{H}}$ classifies $V \in \text{Bun}_{2m}, \mathcal{C} \in \text{Bun}_1$ with a symmetric form $\text{Sym}^2 V \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ inducing an isomorphism $V \xrightarrow{\sim} V^* \otimes \mathcal{C}$, and a compatible trivialization $\det V \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}^m$. Let $\text{Bun}_{Q,D}$ be the stack classifying a point of Bun_Q as above together with a lower modification $V^\perp \subset \bar{V} \subset V$ such that $(\bar{V}, b, \gamma) \in \text{Bun}_{\tilde{H}}$. This implies that $\text{div}(V/\bar{V}) = D$. Write $q_Q : \text{Bun}_{Q,D} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_Q$ for the map q_Q forgetting \bar{V} .

Let $\text{Bun}_{G,Q}$ be the stack classifying a point of Bun_Q as above with $M \in \text{Bun}_2$, for which we set $\mathcal{A} = \det M$, and an isomorphism $\mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{\sim} \Omega$. Set

$$\text{Bun}_{2,D,Q} = \text{Bun}_{2,D} \times_{\text{Bun}_G} \text{Bun}_{G,Q},$$

where the map $\text{Bun}_{2,D} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_G$ sends $(\bar{M} \subset M)$ to M . Let

$$\tau_Q : \text{Bun}_{2,D,Q} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{G_{2m}}$$

be the map sending $(\bar{M} \subset M) \in \text{Bun}_{2,D}, (V^\perp \subset V) \in \text{Bun}_Q$ to M' defined by the cartesian square

$$(50) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} M \otimes V & \rightarrow & M \otimes (V/V^\perp) \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ M' & \rightarrow & \bar{M}/M(-D) \otimes (V/V^\perp) \end{array}$$

The form $\bigwedge^2(M \otimes V) \rightarrow \Omega(D)$ induces a symplectic form on M' .

Lemma 4.1.1.

(1) For a point of $\text{Bun}_{G,Q}$ as above one has canonically

$$\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M \otimes V) \xrightarrow{\sim} \frac{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M)^{2m} \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, V)^2}{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{A})^{2m} \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O})^{2m} \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, V/V^\perp)^2}.$$

(2) For a point of $\text{Bun}_{2,D,Q}$ as above one has canonically

$$\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M') \xrightarrow{\sim} \frac{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M)^{2m} \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, V^\perp)^2}{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{A})^{2m} \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O})^{2m} \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M/\bar{M})^2}$$

Proof.

(1) is proved as in Lemma 3.3.2.

(2) There is a canonical $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded isomorphism

$$\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, (M/\bar{M}) \otimes (V/V^\perp)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M/\bar{M})^2 \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, V/V^\perp).$$

Our claim follows. □

4.1.2. The map τ_Q extends to a morphism $\tilde{\tau}_Q : \text{Bun}_{2,D,Q} \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_{2m}}$ sending the above point to (M', \mathcal{B}) , where

$$\mathcal{B} = \frac{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M)^m \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, V^\perp)}{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{A})^m \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O})^m \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M/\bar{M})}$$

is equipped with the isomorphism $\mathcal{B}^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M')$ given by Lemma 4.1.1.

4.1.3. As in [20, Section 3.2.1], we denote by $\text{Bun}_{G,\tilde{H}}$ the stack classifying $M \in \text{Bun}_2$ with $\mathcal{A} = \det M, (V, \mathcal{C}) \in \text{Bun}_{\tilde{H}}$, and an isomorphism $\Omega \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{C}$ on X . We will use the morphism $\tilde{\tau} : \text{Bun}_{G,\tilde{H}} \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_{2m}}$ introduced in [20, Section 3.2.1]. It sends the above point to $(M \otimes V, \mathcal{B})$, where

$$\mathcal{B} = \frac{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, V) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M)^m}{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O})^m \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{A})^m}$$

is equipped with a canonical isomorphism $\mathcal{B}^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M \otimes V)$.

4.1.4. Let $\text{Bun}_{G,Q,D}$ be the stack obtained from $\text{Bun}_{G,Q}$ by the base change $q_Q : \text{Bun}_{Q,D} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_Q$. Let $p_Q : \text{Bun}_{G,Q,D} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{G,\tilde{H}}$ be the map sending the above point to (M, \bar{V}) . Consider the diagram

$$\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_{2m}} \xleftarrow{\tilde{\tau}_Q} \text{Bun}_{2,D,Q} \xrightarrow{\delta_D} \text{Bun}_{G,Q} \xleftarrow{q_Q} \text{Bun}_{G,Q,D} \xrightarrow{p_Q} \text{Bun}_{G,\tilde{H}} \xrightarrow{\tilde{\tau}} \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_{2m}},$$

where $\delta_D : \text{Bun}_{2,D} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_G$ is the projection forgetting \bar{M} .

Proposition 4.1.5. *There is an isomorphism*

$$q_Q! p_Q^* \tilde{\tau}^* \text{Aut}[\dim. \text{rel}(p_Q \circ \tilde{\tau})] \xrightarrow{\sim} \delta_{D!} \tilde{\tau}_Q^* \text{Aut}[\dim. \text{rel}(\tilde{\tau}_Q)].$$

4.2. Proof of Proposition 4.1.5.

4.2.1. Let X_D be the formal neighbourhood of D in X , $F = k(X)$, and $F_D = \prod_{x \in D} F_x$, where F_x is the completion of F at x . Write \mathcal{O}_{X_D} for the structure sheaf of X_D .

We will use the following version of the theta-sheaf from [15]. Let W be a rank $2n$ vector bundle on X_D with a symplectic form $\wedge^2 W \rightarrow \Omega$. Write $\mathcal{L}_d(W(F_D))$ for the scheme of discrete lagrangians in the Tate space $W(F_D)$. We use the notation for relative determinants from [15, Section 5.2]. Let $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_d(W(F_D))$ be the stack classifying $R \in \mathcal{L}_d(W(F_D))$, a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded line \mathcal{B} of parity zero, and a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded isomorphism $\mathcal{B}^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \det(W : R)$. One has the nonramified Weil category $W(\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_d(W(F_D)))$ defined as in [15, Theorem 2], and the perverse theta-sheaf $S_{W(F_D)}$ defined as in [15, Section 6.5]. It is naturally $\mathbb{S}p(W(\mathcal{O}_{X_D}))$ -equivariant.

Write \mathcal{X}_n^D for the stack quotient $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_d(W(F_D))/\mathbb{S}p(W(\mathcal{O}_{X_D}))$. It classifies a rank $2n$ vector bundle \mathcal{W} on X_D with a symplectic form $\wedge^2 \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \Omega$, $R \in \mathcal{L}_d(\mathcal{W}(F_D))$, and a line \mathcal{B} equipped with $\mathcal{B}^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \det(\mathcal{W} : R)$ as above. The perverse theta-sheaf on \mathcal{X}_n^D will be denoted $S_{\mathcal{X}}$ for brevity (notation compatible with [15, Section 6.5]). This is an object of the category $D_{\mathbb{S}p(W(\mathcal{O}_{X_D}))}(\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_d(W(F_D)))$ defined as in [15, Section 5.3].

4.2.2. Fix a rank 2 vector bundle M_0 on X_D with $\mathcal{A}_0 = \det M_0$. Also fix a line bundle \mathcal{C}_0 and a vector bundle V_0 of rank $2m$ on X_D with a lower modification $V_0(-D) \subset V_0^\perp \subset V_0$ such that $\text{div}(V_0/V_0^\perp) = 2D$, a map $b : \text{Sym}^2 V_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_0(D)$ inducing $V_0 \xrightarrow{\sim} (V_0^\perp)^* \otimes \mathcal{C}$, and a compatible trivialization $\gamma : (\det V_0)(-D) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}_0^m$. We fix an isomorphism $\mathcal{A}_0 \otimes \mathcal{C}_0 \xrightarrow{\sim} \Omega$ over X_D .

Let ${}^D \text{Bun}_{G,Q}$ be the stack classifying a point of $\text{Bun}_{G,Q}$ as above together with compatible trivializations

$$(51) \quad M \xrightarrow{\sim} M_0|_{X_D}, \quad \mathcal{A} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{A}_0|_{X_D}, \quad V \xrightarrow{\sim} V_0|_{X_D}, \quad \mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}_0|_{X_D}$$

preserving all the structures, in particular, inducing $V^\perp \xrightarrow{\sim} V_0^\perp$.

We have the group scheme over X_D :

$$\mathcal{G} = \{(g, h) \in \text{GSp}(M_0) \times \text{GO}^0(V_0) \mid (g, h) \text{ acts trivially on } \mathcal{A}_0 \otimes \mathcal{C}_0, h(V_0^\perp) = V_0^\perp\}.$$

Here $\text{GO}^0(V_0)$ denotes the connected component of unity of the orthogonal similitude group $\text{GO}(V_0)$. The group ind-scheme $\mathcal{G}(F_D)$ acts naturally on ${}^D \text{Bun}_{G,Q}$. This is analogous to [2, Section 2.3.3].

Let $\mathcal{L}_d(M_0 \otimes V_0(F_D))$ denote the scheme of discrete lagrangians in $M_0 \otimes V_0$. Let

$$\xi : {}^D \text{Bun}_{G,Q} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_d(M_0 \otimes V_0(F_D))$$

be the map sending (M, V) to $\text{H}^0(X - D, M \otimes V)$ which becomes a discrete lagrangian in $M_0 \otimes V_0(F_D)$ via (51). The map ξ is $\mathcal{G}(F_D)$ -equivariant. Taking the stack quotient by $\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{O}_{X_D})$, one gets a map still denoted

$$(52) \quad \xi : \text{Bun}_{G,Q} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_d(M_0 \otimes V_0(F_D))/\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{O}_{X_D})$$

by abuse of notation.

4.2.3. Write $\mathcal{Y}_{G,Q}$ for the stack classifying $R \in \mathcal{L}_d(M_0 \otimes V_0(F_D))$ and a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded line \mathcal{B} of parity zero equipped with a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded isomorphism

$$(53) \quad \mathcal{B}^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \det(M_0 \otimes V_0 : R) \otimes \det(V_0 : V_0^\perp).$$

Let $\mathcal{Y}_{2,D,Q}$ denote the stack classifying a point $(\mathcal{B}, R) \in \mathcal{Y}_{G,Q}$ and a lower modification $M_0(-D) \subset \bar{M} \subset M_0$ with $\text{div}(M_0/\bar{M}) = D$.

Let $\mathcal{Y}_{G,Q,D}$ denote the stack classifying a point $(\mathcal{B}, R) \in \mathcal{Y}_{G,Q}$ and a lower modification $V_0^\perp \subset \bar{V} \subset V_0$ such that (\bar{V}, b, γ) is a \tilde{H} -torsor on X_D . Write

$$(54) \quad \mathcal{Y}_{2,D,Q} \xrightarrow{\delta_D} \mathcal{Y}_{G,Q} \xleftarrow{\bar{q}^Q} \mathcal{Y}_{G,Q,D}$$

for the projections forgetting \bar{M} and \bar{V} , respectively.

4.2.4. Let $\bar{\tau}_Q : \mathcal{Y}_{2,D,Q} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_{2m}^D$ be the map sending $(\mathcal{B}, R, \bar{M}) \in \mathcal{Y}_{2,D,Q}$ to (M', R, \mathcal{B}_1) , where M' is given by the cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M_0 \otimes V_0 & \rightarrow & M_0 \otimes (V_0/V_0^\perp) \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ M' & \rightarrow & \bar{M}/M_0(-D) \otimes (V_0/V_0^\perp) \end{array}$$

and where

$$\mathcal{B}_1 = \frac{\mathcal{B}}{\det(V_0 : V_0^\perp) \otimes \det(M_0/\bar{M})}$$

is equipped with the induced isomorphism $\mathcal{B}_1^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \det(M' : R)$. We have used a canonical isomorphism.

$$\det((M_0/\bar{M}) \otimes (V_0/V_0^\perp)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \det(M_0/\bar{M})^2 \otimes \det(V_0 : V_0^\perp).$$

4.2.5. Let $\bar{p} : \mathcal{Y}_{G,Q,D} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_{2m}^D$ be the map sending $(R, \mathcal{B}, \bar{V})$ to $(M_0 \otimes \bar{V}, R, \mathcal{B}_2)$, where

$$\mathcal{B}_2 = \mathcal{B} \otimes \det(V_0 : \bar{V})^{-1}$$

is equipped with the induced isomorphism $\mathcal{B}_2^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \det(M_0 \otimes \bar{V} : R)$. We have used the fact that a choice of a maximal isotropic submodule $\bar{V}/V_0^\perp \subset V_0/V_0^\perp$ yields a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded isomorphism

$$\det(V_0 : V_0^\perp) \xrightarrow{\sim} \det(\mathcal{C}_0(D) : \mathcal{C}_0) \otimes \det(\mathcal{O} : \mathcal{O}(-D)).$$

The group $\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{O}_{X_D})$ acts on the diagram (54) naturally; it is understood that it acts trivially on \mathcal{B} . By abuse of notation, we denote by

$$\bar{\mathcal{Y}}_{2,D,Q} \xrightarrow{\delta_D} \bar{\mathcal{Y}}_{G,Q} \xleftarrow{\bar{q}^Q} \bar{\mathcal{Y}}_{G,Q,D}$$

the diagram obtained from (54) by taking the stack quotients by $\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{O}_{X_D})$.

4.2.6. Extend (52) to a morphism $\tilde{\xi} : \text{Bun}_{G,Q} \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{Y}}_{G,Q}$ sending (M, V) to (R, \mathcal{B}) , where $R = H^0(X - D, M \otimes V)$ and

$$\mathcal{B} = \frac{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M)^m \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, V)}{\det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{A})^m \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O})^m}$$

is equipped with the isomorphism (53) given by (1) of Lemma 4.1.1. One gets the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{Bun}_{2,D,Q} & \xrightarrow{\delta_D} & \text{Bun}_{G,Q} & \xleftarrow{q^Q} & \text{Bun}_{G,Q,D} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \tilde{\xi} & & \downarrow \\ \bar{\mathcal{Y}}_{2,D,Q} & \xrightarrow{\delta_D} & \bar{\mathcal{Y}}_{G,Q} & \xleftarrow{\bar{q}^Q} & \bar{\mathcal{Y}}_{G,Q,D} \end{array}$$

where both squares are cartesian, and the left and right vertical arrows are defined in a way similar to $\tilde{\xi}$. The above diagram extends to the following one:

$$(55) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_{2m}} & \xleftarrow{\tilde{q}^Q} & \text{Bun}_{2,D,Q} & \xrightarrow{\delta_D} & \text{Bun}_{G,Q} & \xleftarrow{q^Q} & \text{Bun}_{G,Q,D} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\tau} \circ p^Q} & \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_{2m}} \\ \downarrow \tilde{\xi}_x & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \tilde{\xi} & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \tilde{\xi}_x \\ \mathcal{X}_{2m}^D & \xleftarrow{\bar{q}^Q} & \bar{\mathcal{Y}}_{2,D,Q} & \xrightarrow{\delta_D} & \bar{\mathcal{Y}}_{G,Q} & \xleftarrow{\bar{q}^Q} & \bar{\mathcal{Y}}_{G,Q,D} & \xrightarrow{\bar{p}} & \mathcal{X}_{2m}^D \end{array}$$

Here $\tilde{\xi}_X$ sends $(M, \mathcal{U}) \in \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_{2m}}$, where $\mathcal{U}^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M)$, to the discrete lagrangian $L = H^0(X - D, M) \subset M(F_D)$ together with $\mathcal{U}^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \det(\mathcal{O}_{X_D}) : L$.

4.2.7. One defines the derived category $D(\bar{\mathcal{Y}}_{G,Q}) := D_{\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{O}_{X_D})}(\mathcal{Y}_{G,Q})$ as in [15, Section 5.3]. One also defines a functor

$$(56) \quad \tilde{\xi}^* : D(\bar{\mathcal{Y}}_{G,Q}) \rightarrow D(\text{Bun}_{G,Q})$$

as in [15, Section 7.2]. It is normalized to be “as exact for the perverse t-structures as possible”. Here is the precise definition.

For $r \geq 0$ let ${}_r\text{Bun}_{G,Q} \subset \text{Bun}_{G,Q}$ be the open substack given by

$$H^0(X, M \otimes V^\perp(-rD)) = 0$$

for a point $(M, V^\perp \subset V, \mathcal{C}) \in \text{Bun}_{G,Q}$ as above. The category $D(\text{Bun}_{G,Q})$ identifies with the projective 2-limit of $D({}_r\text{Bun}_{G,Q})$ as r goes to infinity.

For $N \geq r \geq 0$ and $(M, V^\perp \subset V, \mathcal{C}, b, \gamma) \in {}_r\text{Bun}_{G,Q}$ the finite-dimensional k -vector space

$$(57) \quad {}_N(M \otimes V) := (M \otimes V)(ND)/(M \otimes V^\perp(-ND))$$

is symplectic, and $H^0(X, (M \otimes V)(ND)) \subset {}_N(M \otimes V)$ is lagrangian. The natural map $H^0(X, (M \otimes V)(ND)) \rightarrow {}_N(M \otimes V)$ is injective, because

$$H^0(X, M \otimes V^\perp(-ND)) = 0$$

for a point of ${}_r\text{Bun}_{G,Q}$. Define the vector space ${}_N(M_0 \otimes V_0)$ as in (57).

Let ${}_r\mathcal{L}({}_N(M \otimes V))$ be the scheme of lagrangians L in ${}_N(M \otimes V)$ such that

$$L \cap (M \otimes V^\perp(-rD)/(M \otimes V^\perp(-ND))) = 0.$$

This is a smooth scheme of finite type. The group $\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{O}/\mathcal{O}(-(2N + 1)D))$ acts naturally on ${}_r\mathcal{L}({}_N(M_0 \otimes V_0))$. Define the scheme ${}_r\mathcal{L}({}_N(M_0 \otimes V_0))$ similarly.

For $N \geq r \geq 0$ and $r_1 \geq 2N + 1$ we get a morphism

$$\xi_N : {}_r\text{Bun}_{G,Q} \rightarrow {}_r\mathcal{L}({}_N(M_0 \otimes V_0))/\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{O}/\mathcal{O}(-r_1D)),$$

sending the above point to $H^0(X, (M \otimes V)(ND)) \subset {}_N(M \otimes V)$.

We view $M_0 \otimes V_0, (M_0 \otimes V_0^\perp)(-ND)$ as compact lattices in the Tate space $M_0 \otimes V_0(F_D)$. The following relative determinants in the notation from [15, Section 5.2] become

$$\det(M_0 \otimes V_0 : (M_0 \otimes V_0^\perp)(-ND)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \det(M_0 \otimes V_0 / (M_0 \otimes V_0^\perp)(-ND))$$

and $\det(V_0 : V_0^\perp) \xrightarrow{\sim} \det(V_0/V_0^\perp)$.

Over ${}_r\mathcal{L}({}_N(M_0 \otimes V_0))$ one has the line bundle with fibre

$$\det(M_0 \otimes V_0 : (M_0 \otimes V_0^\perp)(-ND)) \otimes \det L \otimes \det(V_0 : V_0^\perp)$$

at $L \in {}_r\mathcal{L}({}_N(M_0 \otimes V_0))$; it is naturally $\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{O}/\mathcal{O}(-r_1D))$ -equivariant. Denote by

$${}_r\tilde{\mathcal{L}}({}_N(M_0 \otimes V_0))/\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{O}/\mathcal{O}(-r_1D))$$

the gerbe of square roots of this line bundle over the stack quotient ${}_r\mathcal{L}({}_N(M_0 \otimes V_0))/\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{O}/\mathcal{O}(-r_1D))$. The map ξ_N extends to

$$\tilde{\xi}_N : {}_r\text{Bun}_{G,Q} \rightarrow {}_r\tilde{\mathcal{L}}({}_N(M_0 \otimes V_0))/\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{O}/\mathcal{O}(-r_1D)).$$

Further, for $N_1 \geq N \geq r \geq 0$ and $r_1 \geq 2N_1 + 1$ one has a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} {}_r \text{Bun}_{G,Q} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\xi}_N} & {}_r \tilde{\mathcal{L}}(N(M_0 \otimes V_0))/\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{O}/\mathcal{O}(-r_1 D)) \\ & \searrow \tilde{\xi}_{N_1} & \uparrow p_{\mathcal{L}} \\ & & {}_r \tilde{\mathcal{L}}(N_1(M_0 \otimes V_0))/\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{O}/\mathcal{O}(-r_1 D)) \end{array}$$

The functors $K \mapsto \tilde{\xi}_N^* K[\dim. \text{rel}(\tilde{\xi}_N)]$ from $D_{\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{O})}({}_r \tilde{\mathcal{L}}(N(M_0 \otimes V_0)))$ to $D({}_r \text{Bun}_{G,Q})$ are compatible with the transition functors $p_{\mathcal{L}}^*[\dim. \text{rel}(p_{\mathcal{L}})]$, so passing to the limit by N they yield a functor

$${}_r \tilde{\xi}^* : D_{\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{O})}({}_r \tilde{\mathcal{L}}(M_0 \otimes V_0(F_D))) \rightarrow D({}_r \text{Bun}_{G,Q}).$$

Passing to the limit by r , one defines the desired functor (56).

The other restriction functors for the diagram (55) are defined similarly. Thus, Proposition 4.1.5 is reduced to the following local claim.

Proposition 4.2.8. *There is a $\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{O}_{X_D})$ -equivariant isomorphism over $\mathcal{Y}_{G,Q}$,*

$$(58) \quad \bar{\delta}_{D, \bar{\tau}_Q} \bar{\tau}_Q^* \mathcal{S}_X[\dim. \text{rel}(\bar{\tau}_Q)] \xrightarrow{\sim} \bar{q}_Q \bar{p}^* \mathcal{S}_X[\dim. \text{rel}(\bar{p})].$$

Proof. Assume, in addition, that we are given a lower modification $V_0^\perp \subset \bar{V}_0 \subset V_0$ such that (\bar{V}_0, b, γ) is a \tilde{H} -torsor over X_D . This yields a decomposition $V_0/V_0^\perp \xrightarrow{\sim} U \oplus U^* \otimes \mathcal{C}_0(D)|_D$, where U is a line bundle on D such that $\bar{V}_0/V_0^\perp = U$, and $U^* \otimes \mathcal{C}_0(D)|_D$ is isotropic in V_0/V_0^\perp .

Let $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_d(M_0 \otimes V_0(F_D))$ denote the stack classifying $R \in \mathcal{L}_d(M_0 \otimes V_0(F_D))$, a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded line \mathcal{B} of parity zero equipped with a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded isomorphism $\bar{\mathcal{B}}^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \det(M_0 \otimes \bar{V}_0 : R)$. We get an isomorphism

$$\mathcal{Y}_{G,Q} \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_d(M_0 \otimes V_0(F_D)),$$

sending (R, \mathcal{B}) equipped with (53) to $(R, \bar{\mathcal{B}})$, where $\bar{\mathcal{B}} = \mathcal{B} \otimes \det(V_0 : \bar{V}_0)^{-1}$ with the induced isomorphism

$$\bar{\mathcal{B}}^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \det(M_0 \otimes \bar{V}_0 : R).$$

Also let $\widetilde{\text{Sp}}(M_0 \otimes V_0(F_D))$ be the metaplectic group stack classifying $g \in \text{Sp}(M_0 \otimes V_0(F_D))$ and a line \mathcal{B} together with $\mathcal{B}^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \det(M_0 \otimes \bar{V}_0 : g(M_0 \otimes \bar{V}_0))$.

Let $W = M_0 \otimes V_0^\perp$; this is a compact lattice in $M_0 \otimes V_0(F_D)$ and $W^\perp = M_0 \otimes V_0$. Pick

$$L \in \mathcal{L}_d(M_0 \otimes V_0(F_D))$$

such that $L \cap W = 0$ and the image of $L \cap W^\perp$ in W^\perp/W is $L_W := M_0/M_0(-D) \otimes U$.

We use some notions and notation from [15]. Let $H_W = (W^\perp/W) \oplus k$ be the Heisenberg group of W^\perp/W . Let $L^0 \in \tilde{\mathcal{L}}(M_0 \otimes V_0(F_D))$ be the lifting of L defined by the enhanced structure (L, \mathcal{B}_L) , where $\mathcal{B}_L = \det L_W$ is equipped with a canonical isomorphism

$$\mathcal{B}_L^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \det L_W \otimes \det(M_0 \otimes \bar{V}_0 : W) \xrightarrow{\sim} \det(M_0 \otimes \bar{V}_0 : L).$$

As in [15, Sections 6.1–6.3], one has the equivariant derived category $D\mathcal{H}_{L_W}$ and the functor

$$\mathcal{F}_{L^0, W} : D\mathcal{H}_{L_W} \rightarrow D(\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_d(M_0 \otimes V_0(F_D))) \xrightarrow{\sim} D(\mathcal{Y}_{G,Q}).$$

The lagrangian subspace $(M_0 \otimes \bar{V}_0)/W \subset W^\perp/W$ yields an equivalence

$$D\mathcal{H}_{L_W} \xrightarrow{\sim} D(M_0 \otimes (V_0/\bar{V}_0))$$

exact for the perverse t-structures.

Define the following object $K_{\bar{V}_0} \in \mathrm{D}\mathcal{H}_{L_W}$. Let Z be the scheme classifying the pairs: a lower modification $M_0(-D) \subset \bar{M}_0 \subset M_0$ with $\mathrm{div}(M_0/\bar{M}_0) = D$, and $y \in (\bar{M}_0/M_0(-D)) \otimes (V_0/\bar{V}_0)$. Let $p_Z : Z \rightarrow M_0 \otimes (V_0/\bar{V}_0)$ be the map sending (\bar{M}_0, y) to y . Set

$$K_{\bar{V}_0} = p_{Z!}\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[\dim Z].$$

Denote by J the set of all lower modifications $V_0^\perp \subset \bar{V} \subset V_0$ such that (\bar{V}, b, γ) is a \tilde{H} -torsor over X_D . The set J is naturally in bijection with the set of effective divisors D' satisfying $D' \leq D$.

For $\bar{V} \in J$ let $I_{\bar{V}}$ denote the constant perverse sheaf on $M_0 \otimes ((\bar{V} + \bar{V}_0)/\bar{V}_0)$ extended by zero to $M_0 \otimes (V_0/\bar{V}_0)$. One easily gets a canonical isomorphism

$$(59) \quad K_{\bar{V}_0} \xrightarrow{\sim} \bigoplus_{\bar{V} \in J} I_{\bar{V}}.$$

Applying $\mathcal{F}_{L^0, W}$ to (59) one gets the isomorphism (58). In particular, $\mathcal{F}_{L^0, W}(I_{\bar{V}})$ is isomorphic to the theta-sheaf on $\mathcal{Y}_{G, Q}$ corresponding to the lagrangian compact lattice $M_0 \otimes \bar{V}$ in $M_0 \otimes V_0(F_D)$.

Now let $\bar{V} \in J$. Pick $N \in \mathcal{L}_d(M_0 \otimes V_0(F_D))$ such that $N \cap W = 0$, and the image of $N \cap W^\perp$ in W^\perp/W is $M_0 \otimes (\bar{V}/V_0^\perp)$. One similarly defines $N^0 \in \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_d(M_0 \otimes V_0(F_D))$, the functor $\mathcal{F}_{N^0, W} : \mathrm{D}\mathcal{H}_{N_W} \rightarrow \mathrm{D}(\mathcal{Y}_{G, Q})$, and the object $K_{\bar{V}} \in \mathrm{D}\mathcal{H}_{N_W}$.

As in [15, Section 6.2], one gets a canonical interwining functor $\mathcal{F}_{N_W^0, L_W^0} : \mathrm{D}\mathcal{H}_{L_W} \rightarrow \mathrm{D}\mathcal{H}_{N_W}$. By [15, Theorem 2], the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{D}\mathcal{H}_{L_W} & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}_{L^0, W}} & \mathrm{D}(\mathcal{Y}_{G, Q}) \\ \downarrow \mathcal{F}_{N_W^0, L_W^0} & \nearrow \mathcal{F}_{N^0, W} & \\ \mathrm{D}\mathcal{H}_{N_W} & & \end{array}$$

is canonically 2-commutative. Besides, $\mathcal{F}_{N_W^0, L_W^0}(K_{\bar{V}_0}) \xrightarrow{\sim} K_{\bar{V}}$ naturally, and $\mathcal{F}_{N_W^0, L_W^0}$ transforms (59) to a similar isomorphism for \bar{V} . For this reason the isomorphism (58) obtained is independent of our choice of \bar{V}_0, L , so it is $\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{O}_{X_D})$ -equivariant. \square

Proposition 4.1.5 is also proved.

5. WALDSPURGER PERIODS

In this section we finish the proof of Theorem 1.1.6, one of our main results. We follow the strategy explained in Section 2.

5.1. The setup.

5.1.1. Keep notation of Section 1.1. Recall the group scheme U_ϕ on X given by the cokernel of the natural map $\mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow \phi_*\mathbb{G}_m$. As in [20], we denote by $e_\phi : \mathrm{Pic} Y \rightarrow \mathrm{Bun}_{U_\phi}$ the extension of scalars map. Recall that Bun_{U_ϕ} identifies with the stack classifying $\mathcal{B} \in \mathrm{Pic} Y$ equipped with $N(\mathcal{B}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_X$ and a compatible isomorphism $\gamma : \mathcal{B} |_{D_Y} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_{D_Y}$. However, this identification is not canonical as there is an automorphism $\mathcal{B} \mapsto \mathcal{B}^{-1}$ of Bun_{U_ϕ} . Our convention is that for the latter identification e_ϕ sends \mathcal{B} to $\sigma^*\mathcal{B} \otimes \mathcal{B}^{-1}$. This agrees with the map e_ϕ of [20, Section 6.3.3].

For $a \in \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ we write $\mathrm{Bun}_{U_\phi}^a$ for the connected component of Bun_{U_ϕ} corresponding to a , so that $\mathrm{Bun}_{U_\phi}^0$ is the connected component of unity (cf. loc. cit.)

5.1.2. Let $G = \mathrm{GL}_2$, and let $\tilde{H} = \mathrm{GO}_4^0$. It is included into an exact sequence

$$(60) \quad 1 \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_2 \times \mathrm{GL}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{H} \rightarrow 1,$$

where the first map is $z \mapsto (z, z^{-1})$. Recall the notation $H = \phi_*\mathbb{G}_m$ from Section 2.1, so H is not to be confused with \tilde{H} .

Recall the stack $\mathrm{Bun}_{G, \tilde{H}}$ and the map $\tilde{\tau} : \mathrm{Bun}_{G, \tilde{H}} \rightarrow \widetilde{\mathrm{Bun}}_{G^4}$ from Section 4.1.3. We use some notation from [20, Section 6]. In particular, the group scheme R_ϕ on X is defined by the exact sequence $1 \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow \phi_*\mathbb{G}_m \times \phi_*\mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow R_\phi \rightarrow 1$, where the first map is $z \mapsto (z, z^{-1})$.

Let ${}_\phi\mathrm{GL}_2$ be the group scheme on X of automorphisms of $\phi_*\mathcal{O}_Y$. Define ${}_\phi\tilde{H}$ by the exact sequence $1 \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow ({}_\phi\mathrm{GL}_2) \times ({}_\phi\mathrm{GL}_2) \rightarrow {}_\phi\tilde{H} \rightarrow 1$, where the first map is $z \mapsto (z, z^{-1})$. Recall from [20, Section 6.1.1] that $\mathrm{Bun}_{\phi\tilde{H}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Bun}_{\tilde{H}}$ naturally. The natural map $R_\phi \rightarrow {}_\phi\tilde{H}$ induces a morphism denoted $\mathfrak{q}_{R_\phi} : \mathrm{Bun}_{R_\phi} \rightarrow \mathrm{Bun}_{\tilde{H}}$ in (loc. cit., p. 414).

5.1.3. By [20, Lemma 16], the stack Bun_{R_ϕ} can be seen as the stack classifying $\mathcal{B}_1, \mathcal{B}_2 \in \mathrm{Pic} Y$, an isomorphism $\gamma : N(\mathcal{B}_1) \xrightarrow{\sim} N(\mathcal{B}_2)$, and its refinement $\gamma_{12} : \mathcal{B}_1|_{D_Y} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{B}_2|_{D_Y}$. This means that γ_{12}^2 is the restriction of γ to D . In these terms, the map \mathfrak{q}_{R_ϕ} sends $(\mathcal{B}_1, \mathcal{B}_2, \gamma, \gamma_{12})$ to

$$(V, \mathcal{C}, \mathrm{Sym}^2 V \rightarrow \mathcal{C}, \underline{\gamma} : \det V \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}^2),$$

where $V \subset (\phi_*\mathcal{B}_1) \oplus (\phi_*\mathcal{B}_2)$ is given by the cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\phi_*\mathcal{B}_1) \oplus (\phi_*\mathcal{B}_2) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{B}_1|_{D_Y} \oplus \mathcal{B}_2|_{D_Z} \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \mathrm{id} + \gamma_{12} \\ V & \rightarrow & \mathcal{B}_1|_{D_Y} \end{array}$$

where $\mathcal{C} = N(\mathcal{B}_1)(-D)$, and where quadratic form $\mathrm{Sym}^2 V \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is the restriction of the difference of the forms on $\phi_*\mathcal{B}_i$ (this is explained in [20, Section 6.2]). Tensoring the canonical isomorphisms $\det(\phi_*\mathcal{B}_i) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{E}_\phi \otimes \mathcal{C}(D)$, one gets an isomorphism

$$\det(\phi_*\mathcal{B}_1 \oplus \phi_*\mathcal{B}_2) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}^2(D).$$

Since $\mathrm{div}((\phi_*\mathcal{B}_1 \oplus \phi_*\mathcal{B}_2)/V) = D$, it yields an isomorphism $\underline{\gamma} : \det V \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}^2$.

5.1.4. Let $p_\phi : \mathrm{Bun}_{R_\phi} \rightarrow \mathrm{Pic} Y$ be the map sending the above point to \mathcal{B}_1 . The product $\phi_*\mathbb{G}_m \times \phi_*\mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow \phi_*\mathbb{G}_m$ factors through $R_\phi \rightarrow \phi_*\mathbb{G}_m$, and p_ϕ is the extension of scalars with respect to the latter map.

Define Bun_{G, R_ϕ} by the cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Bun}_{G, R_\phi} & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{id} \times \mathfrak{q}_{R_\phi}} & \mathrm{Bun}_{G, \tilde{H}} & \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{p}_{\tilde{H}}} & \mathrm{Bun}_G \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \mathfrak{q}_{\tilde{H}} & & \\ \mathrm{Bun}_{R_\phi} & \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{q}_{R_\phi}} & \mathrm{Bun}_{\tilde{H}} & & \end{array}$$

where $\mathfrak{q}_{\tilde{H}}, \mathfrak{p}_{\tilde{H}}$ denote the projections sending $(M \in \mathrm{Bun}_G, V \in \mathrm{Bun}_{\tilde{H}})$ to V and M , respectively.

5.1.5. The stack Bun_{G,R_ϕ} classifies $M \in \text{Bun}_2$ with $\mathcal{A} = \det M$ and $\mathcal{C} = \Omega \otimes \mathcal{A}^{-1}$, $\mathcal{B}_1 \in \text{Pic } Y$, $\mathcal{B}_2 \in \text{Pic } Y$, isomorphisms $N(\mathcal{B}_1) \xrightarrow{\sim} N(\mathcal{B}_2) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}(D)$, and its refinement

$$\gamma_{12} : \mathcal{B}_1 |_{D_Y} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{B}_2 |_{D_Y} .$$

Write $\text{Bun}_{G,H,H}$ for the stack classifying $M \in \text{Bun}_2, \mathcal{B}_1, \mathcal{B}_2 \in \text{Pic } Y$ with isomorphisms $N(\mathcal{B}_1) \xrightarrow{\sim} N(\mathcal{B}_2) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}(D)$, where $\mathcal{C} = \Omega \otimes \mathcal{A}^{-1}$ and $\mathcal{A} = \det M$.

Let $\text{Bun}_{2,D,H,H}$ (resp., $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H,H}$) be obtained from $\text{Bun}_{G,H,H}$ by the base change $\delta_D : \text{Bun}_{2,D} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_G$ (resp., $\delta_{\bar{D}} : \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_G$). Recall that $\delta_{\bar{D}}$ sends $(\bar{M} \subset M, \mathcal{U}) \in \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D}$ to M . Let

$$\tilde{\tau}_i : \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H,H} \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_2}$$

be the map sending $(\mathcal{B}_1, \mathcal{B}_2), (\bar{M} \subset M, \mathcal{U})$ to $\tilde{\tau}(\bar{M} \subset M, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{B}_i)$, where $\tilde{\tau}$ is given by (19).

5.1.6. Consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_2} \times \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_2} & \xleftarrow{\tilde{\tau}_1 \times \tilde{\tau}_2} & \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H,H} & \xrightarrow{\delta_{\bar{D}}} & \text{Bun}_{G,H,H} & \xleftarrow{\xi_\phi} & \text{Bun}_{G,R_\phi} \\ & & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \times \mathfrak{q}_{R_\phi}} & \text{Bun}_{G,\tilde{H}} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\tau}} & \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_4}, & \end{array}$$

where ξ_ϕ is the map forgetting γ_{12} .

We need the following corollary of Proposition 4.1.5.

Proposition 5.1.7. *There is an isomorphism*

$$(61) \quad \delta_{\bar{D}!}(\tilde{\tau}_1^* \text{Aut} \otimes \tilde{\tau}_2^* \text{Aut})[\dim. \text{rel}(\tilde{\tau}_1 \times \tilde{\tau}_2)] \xrightarrow{\sim} \xi_{\phi!}(\text{id} \times \mathfrak{q}_{R_\phi})^* \tilde{\tau}^* \text{Aut}[\dim. \text{rel} \tilde{\tau} \circ (\text{id} \times \mathfrak{q}_{R_\phi})].$$

Proof. Consider the map $\text{Bun}_{G,H,H} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{G,Q}$ sending $(M, \mathcal{B}_1, \mathcal{B}_2)$ to $(M, V^\perp \subset V, \mathcal{C}, \gamma)$ with $V = \phi_*(\mathcal{B}_1 \oplus \mathcal{B}_2)$, $V^\perp = \phi_*(\mathcal{B}_1(-D_Y) \oplus \mathcal{B}_2(-D_Y))$, $\mathcal{C} = N(\mathcal{B}_i)(-D)$. The morphism $\gamma : \det V \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}^2(D)$ is the product of the corresponding isomorphisms $\det(\phi_* \mathcal{B}_i) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{E}_\phi \otimes N(\mathcal{B}_i)$.

For $(M, \mathcal{B}_1, \mathcal{B}_2) \in \text{Bun}_{G,H,H}$ a choice of a lower modification

$$\phi_*(\mathcal{B}_1(-D_Y) \oplus \mathcal{B}_2(-D_Y)) \subset \bar{V} \subset \phi_*(\mathcal{B}_1 \oplus \mathcal{B}_2)$$

such that \bar{V} (with the induced maps $\text{Sym}^2 \bar{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ and γ) is a \tilde{H} -torsor on X , is equivalent to a choice of $\gamma_{12} : \mathcal{B}_1 |_{D_Y} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{B}_2 |_{D_Y}$ refining $N(\mathcal{B}_1) |_D \xrightarrow{\sim} N(\mathcal{B}_2) |_D$. So, our claim follows from Proposition 4.1.5. We have used here [20, Proposition 3] for the trivial cover $X \sqcup X \rightarrow X$. \square

Remark 5.1.8. The permutation of two factors on $\text{GL}_2 \times \text{GL}_2$ induces an involution of \tilde{H} ; write ι for the induced involution on $\text{Bun}_{\tilde{H}}$. It sends $(V, \mathcal{C}, \text{Sym}^2 V \rightarrow \mathcal{C}, \gamma : \det V \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}^2)$ to $(V, \mathcal{C}, \text{Sym}^2 V \rightarrow \mathcal{C}, -\gamma : \det V \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}^2)$. The permutation of two factors on $\phi_* \mathbb{G}_m \times \phi_* \mathbb{G}_m$ induces an involution on R_ϕ . Also write ι for the corresponding involution on Bun_{R_ϕ} . It sends

$$(\mathcal{B}_1, \mathcal{B}_2, N(\mathcal{B}_1) \xrightarrow{\sim} N(\mathcal{B}_2), \mathcal{B}_1 |_{D_Y} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{B}_2 |_{D_Y})$$

to $(\mathcal{B}_1, \sigma^* \mathcal{B}_2, N(\mathcal{B}_1) \xrightarrow{\sim} N(\sigma^* \mathcal{B}_2), \mathcal{B}_1 |_{D_Y} \xrightarrow{\sim} \sigma^* \mathcal{B}_2 |_{D_Y})$. The map $\mathfrak{q}_{R_\phi} : \text{Bun}_{R_\phi} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{\tilde{H}}$ is equivariant for these involutions. Let ι act on $\text{Bun}_{G,H,H}$ sending $(M, \mathcal{B}_1, \mathcal{B}_2)$ to $(M, \mathcal{B}_1, \sigma^* \mathcal{B}_2)$. We will use the fact that (61) is naturally equivariant with respect to these involutions ι .

5.1.9. Denote by $F_{\tilde{H}} : D(\text{Bun}_2) \rightarrow D(\text{Bun}_{\tilde{H}})$ the theta-lifting functor introduced in [20, Definition 1].

Let E be a rank 2 irreducible local system on X . Recall that Aut_E denotes the corresponding automorphic perverse sheaf on Bun_2 normalized as in [20, Definition 8]. In particular, it has central character $\det E$. In [20, Section 5.1] we introduced a perverse sheaf $K_{\pi^*E, \det E, \tilde{H}}$ on $\text{Bun}_{\tilde{H}}$; here $\pi : X \sqcup X \rightarrow X$ is the trivial covering. The extension of the scalars map corresponding to (60) is denoted $\rho_{\tilde{H}} : \text{Bun}_2 \times \text{Bun}_2 \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{\tilde{H}}$. One has canonically

$$\rho_{\tilde{H}}^*(K_{\pi^*E, \det E, \tilde{H}})[\dim. \text{rel}(\rho_{\tilde{H}})] \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Aut}_E \boxtimes \text{Aut}_E.$$

Proposition 5.1.10. *For an irreducible rank 2 local system E on X one has*

$$(62) \quad p_{\phi!} \mathfrak{q}_{R_{\phi}}^* F_{\tilde{H}}(\text{Aut}_{E^*})[\dim. \text{rel}(\mathfrak{q}_{R_{\phi}})] \xrightarrow{\sim} F_H(\text{Eis}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_{\ell} \oplus \mathcal{E}_0) \otimes \delta_{\bar{D}}^* \text{Aut}_{E^*})[-\dim \text{Bun}_2],$$

where F_H is the functor from Definition 3.3.6.

Proof. Recall the stacks $\text{Bun}_{2,D,H}$ and $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H}$ defined in Sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.5. Consider the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_4} & \xleftarrow{\tilde{\tau}} & \text{Bun}_{G, \tilde{H}} & \xleftarrow{\text{id} \times \mathfrak{q}_{R_{\phi}}} & \text{Bun}_{G, R_{\phi}} & \xrightarrow{\text{pr}_R} & \text{Bun}_{R_{\phi}} \\ & & \downarrow \mathfrak{p}_{\tilde{H}} & & \downarrow \xi_{\phi} & & \downarrow p_{\phi} \\ & & \text{Bun}_G & \xleftarrow{\text{pr}_G} & \text{Bun}_{G, H, H} & \xrightarrow{\nu_{\phi}} & \text{Pic } Y \\ & & & & \uparrow \delta_{\bar{D}} & & \uparrow \mathfrak{q} \\ & & \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_2} \times \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_2} & \xleftarrow{\tilde{\tau}_1 \times \tilde{\tau}_2} & \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H,H} & \xrightarrow{\text{pr}_1} & \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{2,D,H} \end{array}$$

where ν_{ϕ} sends $(M, \mathcal{B}_1, \mathcal{B}_2)$ to \mathcal{B}_1 , and pr_1 sends $(\mathcal{U}, \bar{M} \subset M, \mathcal{B}_1, \mathcal{B}_2)$ to $(\mathcal{U}, \bar{M} \subset M, \mathcal{B}_1)$. The map \mathfrak{q} here is that of Definition 3.3.6, and the map pr_R sends $(M, \mathcal{B}_1, \mathcal{B}_2, \gamma_{12})$ to $(\mathcal{B}_1, \mathcal{B}_2, \gamma_{12})$. By definition, the left-hand side of (62) identifies with

$$p_{\phi!} \text{pr}_{R!}(\text{id} \times \mathfrak{q}_{R_{\phi}})^*(\mathfrak{p}_{\tilde{H}}^* \text{Aut}_{E^*} \otimes \tilde{\tau}^* \text{Aut})[-\dim \text{Bun}_{G_4} + \dim. \text{rel}(\mathfrak{p}_{\tilde{H}} \circ (\text{id} \times \mathfrak{q}_{R_{\phi}}))].$$

Applying Proposition 5.1.7, the above complex is identified with

$$\nu_{\phi!}(\text{pr}_G^* \text{Aut}_{E^*} \otimes (\delta_{\bar{D}})_!(\tilde{\tau}_1^* \text{Aut} \otimes \tilde{\tau}_2^* \text{Aut}))[\dim. \text{rel}(\tilde{\tau}_1 \times \tilde{\tau}_2) - \dim \text{Bun}_G].$$

Now applying Proposition 2.1.4(ii), one gets the desired isomorphism. □

Remark 5.1.11. Since p_{ϕ} is invariant under the involution ι introduced in Remark 5.1.8, ι acts on the left-hand side of (62). It acts on the right-hand side of (62) via its action on $\text{Eis}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_{\ell} \oplus \mathcal{E}_0)$ as described in Remark 3.4.3.

5.2. Proof of Theorem 1.1.6.

5.2.1. Since $\mathbb{G}_m \subset \mathbb{G}_m \times \mathbb{G}_m$ via $z \mapsto (z, z^{-1})$, we get a natural map $R_{\phi} \rightarrow U_{\phi} \times U_{\phi}$. It yields an extension of scalars map denoted $\kappa_{\phi} : \text{Bun}_{R_{\phi}} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{U_{\phi}} \times \text{Bun}_{U_{\phi}}$.

By [20, Remark 10], the condition (C_W) of Definition 1.1.4 is satisfied. So, there exists a complex $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}_{E, \mathcal{J}} \in D(\text{Bun}_{U_{\phi}})$ equipped with

$$e_{\phi}^* \mathcal{K}[\dim. \text{rel}(e_{\phi})] \xrightarrow{\sim} (A\mathcal{J})^{-1} \otimes \phi_1^* \text{Aut}_E[\dim. \text{rel}(\phi_1)].$$

By [20, Remark 10], \mathcal{K} is a direct sum of (possibly shifted) irreducible perverse sheaves. From the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{Bun}_2 \times \text{Bun}_2 & \xleftarrow{\phi_1 \times \phi_1} & \text{Pic } Y \times \text{Pic } Y & \xrightarrow{e_{\phi} \times e_{\phi}} & \text{Bun}_{U_{\phi}} \times \text{Bun}_{U_{\phi}} \\ \downarrow \rho_{\tilde{H}} & & \downarrow & \nearrow \kappa_{\phi} & \\ \text{Bun}_{\tilde{H}} & \xleftarrow{\mathfrak{q}_{R_{\phi}}} & \text{Bun}_{R_{\phi}} & & \end{array}$$

we get an isomorphism

$$\kappa_\phi^*(\mathcal{K} \boxtimes \mathcal{K})[\dim. \text{rel}(\kappa_\phi)] \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathfrak{q}_{R_\phi}^* K_{\pi^* E, \det E, \tilde{H}} \otimes p_\phi^*(A\mathcal{J})^{-1}[\dim. \text{rel}(\mathfrak{q}_{R_\phi})].$$

5.2.2. Consider the commutative diagram of homomorphisms of groups

$$\begin{array}{ccc} R_\phi & \rightarrow & U_\phi \times U_\phi \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow m \\ \phi_* \mathbb{G}_m & \rightarrow & U_\phi, \end{array}$$

where m is the product and the left vertical arrow is induced by the product map $\phi_* \mathbb{G}_m \times \phi_* \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow \phi_* \mathbb{G}_m$. It yields a cartesian square of morphisms of the extension of scalars

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Bun}_{R_\phi} & \xrightarrow{\kappa_\phi} & \text{Bun}_{U_\phi} \times \text{Bun}_{U_\phi} \\ \downarrow p_\phi & & \downarrow \text{mult} \\ \text{Pic } Y & \xrightarrow{e_\phi} & \text{Bun}_{U_\phi} \end{array}$$

So, one gets an isomorphism

$$(63) \quad e_\phi^* \text{mult}_!(\mathcal{K} \boxtimes \mathcal{K})[\dim. \text{rel}(e_\phi)] \xrightarrow{\sim} (A\mathcal{J})^{-1} \otimes (p_\phi)_! \mathfrak{q}_{R_\phi}^* K_{\pi^* E, \det E, \tilde{H}}[\dim. \text{rel}(\mathfrak{q}_{R_\phi})].$$

5.2.3. By [20, Proposition 8], one has

$$F_{\tilde{H}}(\text{Aut}_{E^*}) \xrightarrow{\sim} A(\det E)_\Omega \otimes K_{\pi^* E, \det E, \tilde{H}}.$$

So, using (62), the right-hand side of (63) identifies with

$$(A\mathcal{J})^{-1} \otimes (A \det E)_\Omega^{-1} \otimes F_H(\text{Eis}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \oplus \mathcal{E}_0) \otimes \delta_D^* \text{Aut}_{E^*})[-\dim \text{Bun}_2].$$

Using Lemma 3.8.3 and Proposition 3.8.5, the latter complex is identified with

$$\begin{aligned} & (A\mathcal{J})^{-1} \otimes (A \det E)_\Omega^{-1} \otimes \left(\bigoplus_{r \geq 0} F_H(\text{Av}_{E^*}^r(\text{La}_{\det E^*}^{d_1})) \right) \\ & \xrightarrow{\sim} \bigoplus_{r \geq 0} (A\mathcal{J})^{-1} \otimes \varepsilon_! \text{mult}_!^{r, d_1}((A \det E)^{-1} \boxtimes (\phi^* E^*)^{(r)})[g - 1 + r], \end{aligned}$$

where d_1 is a function of a connected component of $\text{Pic } Y$ given by $\deg(\mathcal{B}^* \otimes \Omega_Y) = 2d_1 + r$ for $\mathcal{B} \in \text{Pic } Y$. The sum is over $r \geq 0$ such that $d_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$.

5.2.4. For any $r \geq 0, d_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$ one has the cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Pic}^{d_1} X \times Y^{(r)} & \xrightarrow{\text{mult}^{r, d_1}} & \text{Pic}^{2d_1+r} Y \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow e_\phi \circ \varepsilon \\ Y^{(r)} & \xrightarrow{m_{\phi, r}} & \text{Bun}_{U_\phi} \end{array}$$

Since $\dim. \text{rel}(e_\phi) = g - 1$, this finally yields isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} & (e_\phi \circ \varepsilon)^* \text{mult}_!(\mathcal{K} \boxtimes \mathcal{K}) \\ & \xrightarrow{\sim} \bigoplus_{r \geq 0} (A\mathcal{J}^{-1})_{\Omega_Y} \otimes (A\mathcal{J}) \otimes \text{mult}_!^{r, d_1}((A \det E)^{-1} \boxtimes (\phi^* E^*)^{(r)})[r] \\ & \xrightarrow{\sim} \bigoplus_{r \geq 0} (A\mathcal{J}^{-1})_{\Omega_Y} \otimes (e_\phi \circ \varepsilon)^*(m_{\phi, r})_!(\mathcal{J} \otimes \phi^* E^*)^{(r)}[r] \end{aligned}$$

over $\text{Pic}^m Y$ for any m . It is compatible with the descent data for $e_\phi \circ \varepsilon$. So,

$$\text{mult}_!(\mathcal{K} \boxtimes \mathcal{K}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \bigoplus_{r \geq 0} (A\mathcal{J}^{-1})_{\Omega_Y} \otimes (m_{\phi, r})_!(\mathcal{J} \otimes \phi^* E^*)^{(r)}[r],$$

the sum being over all $r \geq 0$. For r even (resp., odd) $m_{\phi,r}$ maps $Y^{(r)}$ to $\text{Bun}_{U_\phi}^0$ (resp., to $\text{Bun}_{U_\phi}^1$).

If ϕ^*E is irreducible, then we have $\text{R}\Gamma(Y^{(r)}, (\mathcal{J} \otimes \phi^*E^*)^{(r)})[r] \xrightarrow{\sim} \bigwedge^r V$ with $V = \text{H}^1(Y, \mathcal{J} \otimes \phi^*E^*)$. This concludes the proof of Theorem 1.1.6.

Remark 5.2.5. Let the involution ι act on $\text{Bun}_{U_\phi} \times \text{Bun}_{U_\phi}$, permuting the factors. Since Bun_{U_ϕ} is a commutative group stack, ι acts on $\text{mult}_!(\mathcal{K} \boxtimes \mathcal{K})$. For the action of ι on Bun_{R_ϕ} defined in Remark 5.1.8, the map $\kappa_\phi : \text{Bun}_{R_\phi} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{U_\phi} \times \text{Bun}_{U_\phi}$ is ι -equivariant. So, (63) is ι -equivariant. We conclude that the grading by the action of ι on

$$\bigoplus_{r \geq 0} (A\mathcal{J}^{-1})_{\Omega_Y} \otimes (m_{\phi,r})_!(\mathcal{J} \otimes \phi^*E^*)^{(r)}[r]$$

is given by fixing $r \bmod 4$. In particular, the ι -invariants of this complex over $\text{Bun}_{U_\phi}^0$ are

$$\bigoplus_{r \geq 0, r \equiv 0 \pmod{4}} (A\mathcal{J}^{-1})_{\Omega_Y} \otimes (m_{\phi,r})_!(\mathcal{J} \otimes \phi^*E^*)^{(r)}[r].$$

This agrees with Conjecture 1.2.13. Indeed, let $n \geq 1$. If V is a $2n$ -dimensional $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -vector space with a nondegenerate symmetric form, let S^\pm denote the half-spin representations of the corresponding Spin group. Then

$$\text{Sym}^2(S^+) \oplus \text{Sym}^2(S^-) \xrightarrow{\sim} \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \bigwedge^{n+4k} V$$

and $S^+ \otimes S^- \xrightarrow{\sim} \bigwedge^{n-1} V \oplus \bigwedge^{n-3} V \oplus \dots$. In our case $V = \text{H}^1(Y, \mathcal{J} \otimes \phi^*E^*)$ is of dimension divisible by 4. In general, if $\dim V$ is divisible by 4, then for the $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded isomorphism

$$(S^+ \oplus S^-)^{\otimes 2} \xrightarrow{\sim} \bigoplus_{r \geq 0} \bigwedge^r V$$

the additional grading by $r \bmod 4$ on the right-hand side corresponds to the additional grading of $(S^+ \oplus S^-)^{\otimes 2}$ with respect to the involution permuting the two factors in the tensor product.

6. THE DUAL PAIR $(\widetilde{\text{SL}}_2, \text{SO}_3)$

In this section we perform the constructions and establish the results formulated in Section 1.2. They are mostly derived from Theorem 1.1.6.

6.1. We use some notation from [22, Section 0.3]. In particular, $H = \text{SO}_3$ split, $G = \text{Sp}(\mathcal{O}_X \oplus \Omega)$ a group scheme over X , and $B \subset G$ the parabolic group subscheme over X preserving Ω . The stack Bun_B classifies $\mathcal{E} \in \text{Bun}_1$ and an exact sequence on X ,

$$(64) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega \rightarrow M \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^{-1} \rightarrow 0.$$

The map $\tilde{\nu}_B : \text{Bun}_B \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_G$ sends the above point to (M, \mathcal{B}) , where $\mathcal{B} = \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega)$ with the induced isomorphism $\mathcal{B}^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M)$.

The stack \mathcal{S}_B classifies $\mathcal{E} \in \text{Bun}_1$ and $s_2 : \mathcal{E}^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$. We denote by $\text{Four}_\psi : \text{D}(\text{Bun}_B) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{D}(\mathcal{S}_B)$ the Fourier transform. One has an open immersion $\text{RCov}^d \hookrightarrow \mathcal{S}_B$.

Set $\text{Bun}_{B,H} = \text{Bun}_B \times \text{Bun}_H$ and $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G,H} = \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_G \times \text{Bun}_H$. Recall the map $\tilde{\tau} : \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G,H} \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_3}$ from [19, Section 7]. It sends (M, \mathcal{B}, V) to $(M \otimes V, \mathcal{B}')$, where

$$\mathcal{B}' = \mathcal{B}^3 \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, V) \otimes \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O})^{-3}$$

with the induced isomorphism $\mathcal{B}' \xrightarrow{\sim} \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M \otimes V)$.

6.1.1. Let $\tau_B : \text{Bun}_{B,H} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{P_3}$ be the map sending (64) and V to $(\mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega \otimes V \subset M \otimes V)$. The following diagram is 2-commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G,H} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\tau}} & \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_3} \\ \uparrow \tilde{\nu}_B \times \text{id} & & \uparrow \tilde{\nu}_{P_3} \\ \text{Bun}_{B,H} & \xrightarrow{\tau_B} & \text{Bun}_{P_3} \end{array}$$

here $\tilde{\nu}_{P_3}$ is the map from Section 3.2. Using [20, Proposition 1], from the above diagram one gets the following.

Let $\mathcal{V}_{H,B}$ be the stack classifying $\mathcal{E} \in \text{Bun}_1$, $V \in \text{Bun}_H$, and a section $s : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow V$. Let $\mathfrak{p}_V : \mathcal{V}_{H,B} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_B$ be the map sending this point to (\mathcal{E}, s_2) , where s_2 is the composition $\mathcal{E}^2 \xrightarrow{s \otimes s} \text{Sym}^2 V \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$. We get a diagram

$$\text{Bun}_H \xleftarrow{\mathfrak{q}_V} \mathcal{V}_{H,B} \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{p}_V} \mathcal{S}_B,$$

where \mathfrak{q}_V sends (E, V, s) to V . Let $F_G : \text{D}^-(\text{Bun}_H)_! \rightarrow \text{D}^{\prec}(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_G)$ be the theta-lifting functor from [22, Section 0.3.2].

Lemma 6.1.2. *There is an isomorphism of functors $\text{D}^-(\text{Bun}_H)_! \rightarrow \text{D}(\mathcal{S}_B)$,*

$$\mathfrak{p}_V! \mathfrak{q}_V^*(\cdot)[\dim. \text{rel}(\mathfrak{q}_V)] \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Four}_{\psi} \tilde{\nu}_B^* F_G(\cdot)[\dim. \text{rel}(\tilde{\nu}_B)].$$

Remark 6.1.3. According to [19, Proposition 7], once $\sqrt{-1} \in k$ is fixed, the isomorphism of Lemma 6.1.2 is defined uniquely up to a sign.

6.1.4. For $(\mathcal{E}, s_2) \in \text{RCov}^d$ we have the corresponding degree 2 covering $\phi : Y \rightarrow X$; here $Y = \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_X \oplus \mathcal{E})$. Recall the group scheme U_ϕ on X from Section 1.1. As (\mathcal{E}, s_2) varies in RCov^d the groups U_ϕ form a group scheme U_R over $\text{RCov}^d \times X$. Let Bun_{U_R} be the stack whose S -points are the category of pairs: a map $\nu : S \rightarrow \text{RCov}^d$ and a $(\nu \times \text{id})^* U_R$ -torsor over $S \times X$.

Lemma 6.1.5. *There is a cartesian square, where the horizontal maps are open immersions*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Bun}_{U_R} & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{V}_{H,B} \\ \downarrow \mathfrak{p}_R & & \downarrow \mathfrak{p}_V \\ \text{RCov}^d & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{S}_B \end{array}$$

Proof. Let $(\mathcal{E}, V, s) \in \mathcal{V}_{H,B}$ such that $\mathfrak{p}_V(\mathcal{E}, V, s) \in \text{RCov}^d$. Let $Y = \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_X \oplus \mathcal{E})$, and let $\phi : Y \rightarrow X$ be the corresponding covering ramified at a multiplicity-free divisor $D \in X^{(d)}$. Clearly, $s : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow V$ is a subbundle; let L denote the kernel of $s^* : V \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^*$. The symmetric form $\text{Sym}^2 V \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$ induces a generically nondegenerate symmetric form $\text{Sym}^2 L \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$ and a compatible isomorphism $\det L \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{E}$. By [18, Proposition 13], this yields a line bundle \mathcal{B} on Y and isomorphisms $L \xrightarrow{\sim} \phi_* \mathcal{B}$, $N(\mathcal{B}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_X$ such that the symmetric form on L is the canonical one $\text{Sym}^2(\phi_* \mathcal{B}) \rightarrow N(\mathcal{B})$.

Let $D_Y \in Y^{(d)}$ be the ramification divisor of ϕ , and note that $\phi^*\mathcal{E} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}(-D_Y)$ canonically. The upper modification $(\mathcal{E}^{-1} \otimes L) \oplus \mathcal{O} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{E}^{-1} \otimes V$ gives rise to the compatible trivialization $\gamma : \mathcal{B} |_{D_Y} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_{D_Y}$. Namely,

$$(65) \quad ((\mathcal{E}^{-1} \otimes L) \oplus \mathcal{O}) |_D \xrightarrow{\sim} (\mathcal{B}(D_Y)/\mathcal{B}(-D_Y)) \oplus \mathcal{O}_D,$$

and the image of $\mathcal{E}^{-1} \otimes V(-D)$ in (65) is the graph of γ . So, $(\mathcal{B}, \gamma, N(\mathcal{B}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_X) \in \text{Bun}_{U_\phi}$. \square

6.1.6. Let \mathfrak{q}_U be the composition $\text{Bun}_{U_R} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{V}_{H,B} \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{q}_U} \text{Bun}_H$. Consider the stack ${}^{r\text{ss}}\mathcal{S}_P^d$ classifying $U \in \text{Bun}_2, \mathcal{A} \in \text{Bun}_1$, and $\text{Sym}^2 U \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \otimes \Omega$ such that $U \hookrightarrow U^* \otimes \mathcal{A} \otimes \Omega$ and $\text{div}(U^* \otimes \mathcal{A} \otimes \Omega/U) \in {}^{r\text{ss}}X^{(d)}$. We have the diagram

$$(66) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} \text{Bun}_2 & \xleftarrow{\mathfrak{q}_1} & {}^{r\text{ss}}\mathcal{S}_P^d & \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{p}_1} & \text{RCov}^d \\ & \downarrow e_H & & \downarrow e_U & \nearrow \mathfrak{p}_R \\ \text{Bun}_H & \xleftarrow{\mathfrak{q}_U} & \text{Bun}_{U_R} & & \end{array}$$

Here the top line is the diagram considered in [20, beginning of Section 6.1.2]. So, \mathfrak{q}_1 sends the above point to U . The map \mathfrak{p}_1 sends the above point to $\mathcal{E} = (\mathcal{A} \otimes \Omega)^{-1} \otimes \det U$ with the induced inclusion $\mathcal{E}^2 \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$. The map e_H is the extension of scalars with respect to $\text{GL}_2 \rightarrow H$, so it sends U to $V = \mathcal{E}nd_0(U)$ with the induced symmetric form $\text{Sym}^2 V \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$ and a compatible trivialization $\det V \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_X$.

The stack ${}^{r\text{ss}}\mathcal{S}_P^d$ can be seen as the one classifying a degree 2 covering $\phi : Y \rightarrow X$ ramified exactly at $D \in {}^{r\text{ss}}X^{(d)}$ and a line bundle \mathcal{B}_0 on Y . In these terms \mathfrak{q}_1 is the map sending \mathcal{B}_0 to $\phi_*\mathcal{B}_0$. The map e_U preserves the covering ϕ and sends \mathcal{B}_0 to $\mathcal{B} = \sigma^*\mathcal{B}_0 \otimes \mathcal{B}_0^{-1}$ with the induced isomorphisms $\gamma : \mathcal{B} |_{D_Y} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O} |_{D_Y}$ and $N(\mathcal{B}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_X$. Here σ is the nontrivial automorphism of Y over X .

Note that the fibre of e_U over a k -point of RCov^d given by $\phi : Y \rightarrow X$ is the morphism $e_\phi : \text{Pic } Y \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{U_\phi}$ considered in Section 5.1.1.

Lemma 6.1.7. *The diagram (66) commutes.*

Proof. Consider a point of RCov^d given by $\phi : Y \rightarrow X$ ramified over $D \in {}^{r\text{ss}}X^{(d)}$. As above, \mathcal{E} denotes the σ -anti-invariants in $\phi_*\mathcal{O}_Y$, and σ is the nontrivial automorphism of Y over X . Let $\mathcal{B}_0 \in \text{Pic } Y$, and let $U = \phi_*\mathcal{B}_0$. The sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \phi_*(\mathcal{B}_0^2(-D_Y)) \rightarrow \text{Sym}^2 U \rightarrow N(\mathcal{B}_0) \rightarrow 0$$

is exact and $\det U \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{E} \otimes N(\mathcal{B}_0)$ canonically. This yields an exact sequence

$$(67) \quad 0 \rightarrow L \rightarrow \mathcal{E}nd_0(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^{-1} \rightarrow 0$$

with $L = \phi_*(\mathcal{B}_0 \otimes \sigma^*\mathcal{B}_0^{-1})$. The symmetric form $\text{Sym}^2 U \rightarrow N(\mathcal{B}_0)$ has a canonical section $s : N(\mathcal{B}_0)(-D) \rightarrow \text{Sym}^2 U$ defined as follows. One has a cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} N(\mathcal{B}_0) \oplus \phi_*(\mathcal{B}_0^2) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{B}_0^2 |_{D_Y} \oplus \mathcal{B}_0^2 |_{D_Y} \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \text{diag} \\ \text{Sym}^2 U & \rightarrow & \mathcal{B}_0^2 |_{D_Y} \end{array}$$

Then s is defined uniquely by the property that the composition $N(\mathcal{B}_0)(-D) \rightarrow \text{Sym}^2 U \rightarrow N(\mathcal{B}_0) \oplus \phi_*(\mathcal{B}_0^2)$ equals $(i, 0)$, where i is the canonical inclusion. Now s can be seen as $\mathcal{E} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{E}nd_0(U)$, so we get an upper modification $(\mathcal{E}^{-1} \otimes L) \oplus \mathcal{O} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{E}^{-1} \otimes \mathcal{E}nd_0(U)$. This shows that $\mathcal{E}nd_0(U) \xrightarrow{\sim} V$ naturally, where V is the image of

$(\mathcal{B}, \gamma, N(\mathcal{B}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_X)$ under \mathfrak{q}_U . To summarize, V fits into the diagram, where the square is cartesian

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{E}^{-1} \oplus \phi_*(\mathcal{B}_0(D_Y) \otimes \sigma^*\mathcal{B}_0^{-1}) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{O}(D_Y)/\mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{O}(D_Y)/\mathcal{O} \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow \text{diag} \\
 V & \rightarrow & \mathcal{O}(D_Y)/\mathcal{O} \\
 \uparrow & & \\
 \mathcal{E} \oplus \phi_*(\mathcal{B}_0 \otimes \sigma^*\mathcal{B}_0^{-1}) & &
 \end{array}$$

□

From Lemmas 6.1.5 and 6.1.2 one immediately derives the following.

Corollary 6.1.8. *There is an isomorphism of functors $D^-(\text{Bun}_H)! \rightarrow D(\text{RCov}^d)$, $\mathfrak{p}_R! \mathfrak{q}_U^*(\cdot)[\dim. \text{rel}(\mathfrak{q}_U)] \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Four}_{\psi} \tilde{\nu}_B^* F_G(\cdot)[\dim. \text{rel}(\tilde{\nu}_B)]|_{\text{RCov}^d}$.*

□

6.1.9. *Proof of Proposition 1.2.7.* The map $e_U : {}^{rss}\mathcal{S}_P^d \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{U_R}$ is smooth and surjective. Since the ULA property is local in the smooth topology of the source, the first claim follows from [20, Theorem 3]. For the second claim apply Corollary 6.1.8. Since \mathfrak{p}_R is proper, $\mathfrak{p}_R! \mathfrak{q}_U^* K$ is ULA with respect to the identity map $\text{RCov}^d \rightarrow \text{RCov}^d$. So, each cohomology sheaf of (6) is a local system. □

6.1.10. Write ${}^{rss}\mathcal{S}_P^{d,m}$ for the open substack of ${}^{rss}\mathcal{S}_P^d$ given by $\deg(\mathcal{A} \otimes \Omega) = m$. The image of ${}^{rss}\mathcal{S}_P^{d,m}$ under e_U depends only on $a = m \bmod 2$ and is denoted $\text{Bun}_{U_R}^a$ for $a \in \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$. So, Bun_{U_R} is a disjoint union of the open substacks $\text{Bun}_{U_R}^a$ for $a \in \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$.

6.1.11. *Proof of Corollary 1.2.9.* From Theorem 1.1.6 and Corollary 6.1.8 one gets the desired isomorphism.

As in [20, Theorem 3], one shows that $\mathfrak{q}_1^* \text{Aut}_E[\dim. \text{rel}(\mathfrak{q}_1)]$ is Verdier self-dual for any d ; this heavily relies on the Hecke property of Aut_E . For $d > 4g - 4$ this also follows from the fact that the map \mathfrak{q}_1 is smooth by [20, Lemma 13]. Now from Corollary 6.1.8 we learn that (5) is Verder self-dual.

If $d > 0$, then for any $(\mathcal{E}, s_2) \in \text{RCov}^d$ and for the corresponding \mathcal{E}_0 we get $H^0(X, E \otimes \mathcal{E}_0) = 0$, so (5) is a local system. □

6.2. The trace map.

6.2.1. Let E be an irreducible SL_2 -local system on X , and let $d \geq 0$. Over the open substack of RCov^d given by $\phi : Y \rightarrow X$ such that $H^0(Y, \phi^* E) = 0$, the sheaf \mathcal{F}_E given by (5) is a local system. In particular, for $d > 0$ this is a local system. Let us describe the trace map

$$\text{tr} : CL_E(X) \otimes CL_E^d \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{End}(\mathcal{F}_E) \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_\ell$$

over this open substack of RCov^d . More precisely, we will describe the fibre tr_ϕ of tr at a point $\phi : Y \rightarrow X$ of RCov^d .

Consider the map $f_\phi : \text{Bun}_{U_\phi} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{R_\phi}$ sending \mathcal{B} with $N(\mathcal{B}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_X$, $\mathcal{B}|_{D_Y} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_{D_Y}$ to $(\mathcal{B}_1 = \mathcal{B}^{-1} \otimes \Omega_Y, \mathcal{B}_2 = \Omega_Y)$ with the induced isomorphisms $N(\mathcal{B}_1) \xrightarrow{\sim} N(\mathcal{B}_2)$ and $\mathcal{B}_1|_{D_Y} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{B}_2|_{D_Y}$. The composition $\kappa_\phi f_\phi$ sends \mathcal{B} to $(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{B}) \in \text{Bun}_{U_\phi} \times \text{Bun}_{U_\phi}$.

Let $\mu_\phi : \text{Bun}_{U_\phi} \rightarrow \text{Pic } Y$ be the map $\mathcal{B} \mapsto \mathcal{B}^{-1} \otimes \Omega_Y$. Let E be any irreducible rank 2 local system on X (we will specialize later to SL_2 -local systems). One has a natural map over Bun_2 ,

$$\text{Aut}_E \otimes \text{Aut}_{E^*} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[2 \dim \text{Bun}_2].$$

6.2.2. Let $\zeta_{\tilde{H}} : \text{Bun}_{\mathbb{S}\mathbb{O}_3} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{\tilde{H}}$ be the map $V_1 \mapsto (V_1 \oplus \mathcal{O}) \otimes \Omega = V$. Here V is equipped with the induced form $\text{Sym}^2 V \rightarrow \Omega^2$ and trivialization $\det V \xrightarrow{\sim} \Omega^4$. The above map yields a morphism $\zeta_{\tilde{H}}^* K_{\pi^* E, \det E, \tilde{H}} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[1 - g + 2 \dim \text{Bun}_2]$ over $\text{Bun}_{\mathbb{S}\mathbb{O}_3}$. We have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Bun}_{U_\phi} & \rightarrow & \text{Bun}_{\mathbb{S}\mathbb{O}_3} \\ \downarrow f_\phi & & \downarrow \zeta_{\tilde{H}} \\ \text{Bun}_{R_\phi} & \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{q}_{R_\phi}} & \text{Bun}_{\tilde{H}} \end{array}$$

This yields a map

$$f_\phi^* \mathfrak{q}_{R_\phi}^* K_{\pi^* E, \det E, \tilde{H}} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[1 - g + 2 \dim \text{Bun}_2]$$

and, in turn, a map

$$\mu_\phi^* \mathfrak{p}_\phi! \mathfrak{q}_{R_\phi}^* K_{\pi^* E, \det E, \tilde{H}} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[1 - g + 2 \dim \text{Bun}_2].$$

Since $\dim. \text{rel}(\mathfrak{q}_{R_\phi}) = 2 \dim \text{Pic } Y - 2 \dim \text{Bun}_2$, this is a map

$$\mu_\phi^* \mathfrak{p}_\phi! \mathfrak{q}_{R_\phi}^* K_{\pi^* E, \det E, \tilde{H}}[\dim. \text{rel}(\mathfrak{q}_{R_\phi})] \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[2 \dim \text{Pic } Y + 1 - g].$$

Since $F_{\tilde{H}}(\text{Aut}_{E^*}) \xrightarrow{\sim} A(\det E)_\Omega \otimes K_{\pi^* E, \det E, \tilde{H}}$, we get a morphism over Bun_{U_ϕ} ,

$$\begin{aligned} & \mu_\phi^* F_H(\text{Eis}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \oplus \mathcal{E}_0) \otimes \delta_D^* \text{Aut}_{E^*})[-\dim \text{Bun}_2] \\ & \xrightarrow{\sim} \mu_\phi^* \mathfrak{p}_\phi! \mathfrak{q}_{R_\phi}^* F_{\tilde{H}}(\text{Aut}_{E^*})[\dim. \text{rel}(\mathfrak{q}_{R_\phi})] \rightarrow A(\det E)_\Omega[2 \dim \text{Pic } Y + 1 - g]. \end{aligned}$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} & \mu_\phi^* F_H(\text{Eis}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \oplus \mathcal{E}_0) \otimes \delta_D^* \text{Aut}_{E^*})[-\dim \text{Bun}_2] \\ & \xrightarrow{\sim} \bigoplus_{r \geq 0, \text{ even}} (A \det E)_\Omega \otimes \mu_\phi^* \varepsilon_! \text{mult}^{r, -r/2}((A \det E)^* \boxtimes (\phi^* E^*)^{(r)})[g - 1 + r]. \end{aligned}$$

6.2.3. Consider the stack \mathcal{Y}_{U_ϕ} classifying pairs:

$$(\mathcal{B}, N(\mathcal{B}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{B} |_{D_Y} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_{D_Y}) \in \text{Bun}_{U_\phi}$$

and a subsheaf $M_1 \subset \phi_* \mathcal{B}$ of rank 1. Let $\pi_\phi : \mathcal{Y}_{U_\phi} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{U_\phi}$ be the map forgetting M_1 . For $r \geq 0$ even we have a substack $\mathcal{Y}_{U_\phi}^r$ given by the property that the divisor D_1 of zeros of $\phi^* M_1 \hookrightarrow \mathcal{B}$ is of degree r . Let $h_\phi : \mathcal{Y}_{U_\phi}^r \rightarrow \text{Bun}_1 \times Y^{(r)}$ be the map sending the above point to (M_1, D_1) . We get a map over Bun_{U_ϕ} ,

$$\bigoplus_{r \geq 0, \text{ even}} \mu_\phi^* \varepsilon_! \text{mult}^{r, -r/2}((A \det E)^* \boxtimes (\phi^* E^*)^{(r)})[r] \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[2 \dim \text{Pic } Y + 2 - 2g].$$

The above map rewrites as

$$\eta : \bigoplus_{r \geq 0, \text{ even}} \pi_{\phi!} h_\phi^*((A \det E)^* \boxtimes (\phi^* E^*)^{(r)})[r] \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[d + 2g - 2].$$

Note that $\dim \text{Bun}_{U_\phi} = \frac{d}{2} + g - 1$, so that the right-hand side is the dualizing complex on Bun_{U_ϕ} .

6.2.4. The map $\text{Bun}_1 \times \text{Bun}_{U_\phi} \rightarrow \coprod_{s \text{ even}} \text{Pic}^s Y$, $(M_1, \mathcal{B}) \mapsto \phi^* M_1^* \otimes \mathcal{B}$ is étale and surjective. So, the projection

$$\mathcal{Y}_{U_\phi} \rightarrow \coprod_{r \geq 0, \text{ even}} Y^{(r)}$$

sending $(M_1, \mathcal{B}, (\phi^* M_1)(D_1) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{B})$ to D_1 is étale and surjective. Now

$$\eta \in \bigoplus_{r \geq 0, \text{ even}} H^0(\mathcal{Y}_{U_\phi}^r, \mathbb{D}(h_\phi^*((A \det E)^* \boxtimes (\phi^* E^*)^{(r)}[r])))$$

The sheaf $h_\phi^*((A \det E)^* \boxtimes (\phi^* E^*)^{(r)}[r])$ is perverse on $\mathcal{Y}_{U_\phi}^r$ and

$$\mathbb{D}(h_\phi^*((A \det E)^* \boxtimes (\phi^* E^*)^{(r)}[r])) \xrightarrow{\sim} h_\phi^*((A \det E) \boxtimes (\phi^* E)^{(r)}[r]).$$

Assume $\det E$ is trivial. Using the projection $\mathcal{Y}_{U_\phi}^r \rightarrow Y^{(r)}$, which is finite and étale, one gets

$$\eta \in \bigoplus_{r \geq 0, \text{ even}} H^0(Y^{(r)}, (\phi^* E)^{(r)}[r]) \subset \bigoplus_{r \geq 0, \text{ even}} H^0(\mathcal{Y}_{U_\phi}^r, h_\phi^*(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \boxtimes (\phi^* E)^{(r)}[r])).$$

That is,

$$(68) \quad \eta \in \bigoplus_{r \geq 0, \text{ even}} \bigwedge^r H^1(Y, \phi^* E).$$

6.2.5. Let \mathcal{K} be defined as in Theorem 1.1.6 for E and $\mathcal{J} = \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$. Applying μ_ϕ^* to (63), from η we get a morphism

$$\mu_\phi^* e_\phi^* \text{mult}_!(\mathcal{K} \boxtimes \mathcal{K})[\dim. \text{rel}(e_\phi)] \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[2 \dim \text{Pic } Y + 1 - g].$$

Note that $\dim. \text{rel}(e_\phi) = g - 1$. Applying $\text{R}\Gamma$ to the induced map

$$\text{mult}_!(\mathcal{K} \boxtimes \mathcal{K}) \rightarrow (e_\phi \mu_\phi)_! \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[2 \dim \text{Pic } Y + 2 - 2g]$$

we get the trace map

$$\text{tr}_\phi : \bigoplus_{r \geq 0} \text{R}\Gamma(Y^{(r)}, (\phi^* E)^{(r)}[r]) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{R}\Gamma(\text{Bun}_{U_\phi}, \mathcal{K})^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow \text{R}\Gamma(\text{Bun}_{U_\phi}, \mathbb{D}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)) \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$$

that coincides with (68). In particular, it vanishes on the summands with r odd.

Remark 6.2.6. Given a $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ -vector space V with a nondegenerate symmetric form with $\dim V$ divisible by 4, let S^\pm denote the half-spin representation of the Spin covering of $\text{SO}(V)$. The trace map $\bigoplus_{i \geq 0} \wedge^i V \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{End}(S^+ \oplus S^-) \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ vanishes on $\wedge^i V$ unless $i = 0$ or $i = \dim V$. Conjecture 1.2.13 would imply that the composition of (7) with the trace map $\text{End}(\mathcal{F}_E) \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ vanishes on the corresponding direct summands of $CL_E(X) \otimes CL_E^d$. This claim could be easier to check than Conjecture 1.2.13.

APPENDIX A. THETA-SHEAVES AND TWO-FOLD COVERINGS

A.1. Here we generalize [20, Proposition 3] to the case of ramified degree 2 coverings. We are keeping the notation of Section 2.1, so we pick $d \geq 0$, a k -point $(\mathcal{E}, s_2) \in \text{RCov}^d$, and denote by $\phi : Y \rightarrow X$ the corresponding degree 2 covering ramified over a multiplicity-free effective degree d divisor D on X . Recall the group scheme G_n on X defined in Section 3.2.

Let $\text{Bun}_{G_n, Y}$ denote the stack classifying a rank $2n$ vector bundle on Y with a symplectic form $\bigwedge^2 M \rightarrow \Omega_Y$. Let $\pi_n : \text{Bun}_{G_n, Y} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{G_{2n}}$ be the following map. Given $M \in \text{Bun}_{G_n, Y}$, we equip $\phi_* M$ with the form $\bigwedge^2(\phi_* M) \rightarrow \Omega$ given as the composition

$$(\phi_* M) \otimes (\phi_* M) \rightarrow \phi_*(M \otimes M) \rightarrow \phi_*\left(\bigwedge^2 M\right) \rightarrow \phi_*\Omega_Y \rightarrow \Omega,$$

where the latter map is the projection $\phi_*\Omega_Y \xrightarrow{\sim} \Omega \oplus \Omega \otimes \mathcal{E}(D) \rightarrow \Omega$ on the σ -invariants in $\phi_*\Omega_Y$. One easily checks that this form is generically nondegenerate. This yields an inclusion $\omega : \phi_* M \rightarrow (\phi_* M)^* \otimes \Omega$. Note that $\det(\phi_* M) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}(-nD) \otimes N(\Omega_Y^n) \xrightarrow{\sim} \Omega^{2n}$. Thus, $\det \omega = \text{id}$ and $\phi_* M \in \text{Bun}_{G_{2n}}$.

Let $\mathcal{A}_{G_n, Y}$ be the line bundle on $\text{Bun}_{G_n, Y}$ with fibre $\det \text{R}\Gamma(Y, M)$ at $M \in \text{Bun}_{G_n, Y}$. Let $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_n, Y}$ be the gerbe of square roots of this line bundle. Let $\tilde{\pi}_n : \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_n, Y} \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_{2n}}$ be the map sending $(M, \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{B}^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \det \text{R}\Gamma(Y, M))$ to $(\phi_* M, \mathcal{B})$ with the induced isomorphism $\mathcal{B}^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, \phi_* M)$. Recall the decomposition into irreducible perverse sheaves $\text{Aut} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Aut}_g \oplus \text{Aut}_s$ from Section 3.2; we refer to these pieces as generic and as a special part of Aut .

Proposition A.1.1. *There is a canonical isomorphism $\tilde{\pi}_n^* \text{Aut}[\dim. \text{rel}(\tilde{\pi}_n)] \xrightarrow{\sim} \underset{Y}{\text{Aut}}$ preserving the generic and special parts. Here $\underset{Y}{\text{Aut}}$ is the theta-sheaf on $\text{Bun}_{G_n, Y}$.*

Proof. Let ${}_i \text{Bun}_{G_m}$ denote the stratum of Bun_{G_m} given by $\dim H^0(X, M) = i$ for $M \in \text{Bun}_{G_m}$. Let ${}_i \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_m}$ be the restriction of the gerbe $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_m} \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{G_m}$ to this stratum. Define ${}_i \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_n, Y}$ and ${}_i \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_{2n}}$ similarly. For each i there is a map ${}_i \rho : {}_i \text{Bun}_{G_m} \rightarrow {}_i \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_m}$ sending M to $(M, \mathcal{B} = \det H^0(X, M))$ with the induced isomorphism $\mathcal{B}^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, M)$, and similarly for Y . The diagram is 2-commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} {}_i \text{Bun}_{G_n, Y} & \rightarrow & {}_i \text{Bun}_{G_{2n}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow {}_i \rho \\ {}_i \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_n, Y} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\pi}_n} & {}_i \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_{2n}} \end{array}$$

The perverse sheaf Aut is equipped with trivializations for $i = 0, 1$:

$${}_i \rho^* \text{Aut} \xrightarrow{\sim} \widetilde{\mathbb{Q}\ell}[\dim(\text{Bun}_{G_{2n}}) - i].$$

This gives the desired isomorphism stratum by stratum and also a canonical normalization of the sought-for isomorphism over ${}_i \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_n, Y}$ for $i = 0, 1$. It remains to show its existence.

Recall the group subscheme $P_n \subset G_n$ defined in Section 3.2. Consider the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Bun}_{P_n, Y} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\nu}_{n, Y}} & \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_n, Y} \\ \downarrow \pi_{n, P} & & \downarrow \tilde{\pi}_n \\ \text{Bun}_{P_{2n}} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\nu}_{2n}} & \widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_{2n}} \end{array}$$

where we denoted by $\pi_{n, P}$ the map sending $(L \subset M) \in \text{Bun}_{P_n, Y}$ to $(\phi_* L \subset \phi_* M) \in \text{Bun}_{P_{2n}}$. The map $\tilde{\nu}_{n, Y}$ sends $(L \subset M)$ to $(M, \mathcal{B} = \det \text{R}\Gamma(Y, L))$ equipped with $\mathcal{B}^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \det \text{R}\Gamma(Y, M)$, and $\tilde{\nu}_{2n}$ sends $(L_1 \subset M_1)$ to (\mathcal{B}_1, M_1) , where $\mathcal{B}_1 = \det \text{R}\Gamma(X, L_1)$.

Write ${}_c \text{Bun}_{n, Y} \subset \text{Bun}_{n, Y}$ for the open substack given by $H^0(Y, L) = 0$ for $L \in \text{Bun}_{n, Y}$. Let ${}_c \mathcal{V}_Y \rightarrow {}_c \text{Bun}_{n, Y}$ be the vector bundle with fibre $\text{Hom}(L, \Omega_Y)$

over L . Let ${}_c\text{Bun}_{P_n, Y}$ be the preimage of ${}_c\text{Bun}_n$ in $\text{Bun}_{P_n, Y}$. Recall the natural map $f : {}_c\text{Bun}_{P_n, Y} \rightarrow \text{Sym}^2 {}_c\mathcal{V}_Y^*$ over ${}_c\text{Bun}_{n, Y}$ and the perverse sheaf $S_{P, \psi}$ on $\text{Sym}^2 {}_c\mathcal{V}_Y^*$ introduced in [19, Section 5.2].

Let ${}_c\text{Bun}_{2n} \subset \text{Bun}_{2n}$ be the open substack classifying $L_1 \in \text{Bun}_{2n}$ with $H^0(X, L_1) = 0$. One defines ${}_c\text{Bun}_{P_{2n}} \subset \text{Bun}_{P_{2n}}$ similarly. Let ${}_c\mathcal{V} \rightarrow {}_c\text{Bun}_{2n}$ be the vector bundle with fibre $\text{Hom}(L_1, \Omega)$ at L_1 . We have a similar map $f : {}_c\text{Bun}_{P_{2n}} \rightarrow \text{Sym}^2 {}_c\mathcal{V}^*$ over ${}_c\text{Bun}_{2n}$, and a perverse sheaf $S_{P, \psi}$ on $\text{Sym}^2 {}_c\mathcal{V}^*$. The following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} {}_c\text{Bun}_{P_n, Y} & \xrightarrow{f} & \text{Sym}^2 {}_c\mathcal{V}_Y^* \\ \downarrow \pi_{n, P} & & \downarrow \pi_{\mathcal{V}} \\ {}_c\text{Bun}_{P_{2n}} & \xrightarrow{f} & \text{Sym}^2 {}_c\mathcal{V}^* \end{array}$$

where the map $\pi_{\mathcal{V}}$ is induced by the morphism ${}_c\mathcal{V}_Y^* \rightarrow {}_c\mathcal{V}^*$ sending $(L, v \in H^1(Y, L))$ to $(\phi_*L, v \in H^1(X, \phi_*L))$. Since $\pi_{\mathcal{V}}^*S_{P, \psi}[\dim. \text{rel}(\pi_{\mathcal{V}})] \xrightarrow{\sim} S_{P, \psi}$ naturally, our claim follows. \square

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