

$$\text{TFT: } \begin{array}{ccc} \text{pt} & \rightarrow & \text{QCoh}(G) \\ \circ & & G/G \\ & & \dots \end{array}$$

Problem: lack of smoothness : $\text{QC} \rightsquigarrow \text{D-modules}$

What are D-modules?

X smooth $\rightsquigarrow \text{D-mod}(X) =$ quasicoh. module on X
 with action of $\text{Vect}_X \subset \text{Diff}_X$
 vect. fields diff. operators

• Note: D_X is filtered (order) with associated graded
 $\text{Gr } \text{D}_X = \mathcal{O}_{T^*X}$ (symbol)

• Quantization of Poisson bracket on T^*X
 tells us how to go back from T^*X to D_X .

• known: $\text{D-modules on } X \iff \text{A-branes on } T^*X$.

Singular support of a $\text{D-module} = \text{constr. set} \subset T^*X$, always coisotropic

Say a D-module is holonomic if support is Lagrangian,
 i.e. has smallest dimension.

★ 2 examples from rep. theory:

(i) Beilinson-Bernstein localization:

\mathfrak{g} reductive, $X = G/B$ flag var.,

$$\mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \text{Vect}_X$$

$$\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})/\text{center} = \text{D}(X)$$

Thus (roughly): $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})\text{-mods} \iff \text{D}_X\text{-mods}$.

2) Lusztig's character sheaves:

$$M \in \text{Char}_G = \mathcal{D}\text{-mod}(G/G)_N \leftarrow \text{supported in nilpotent cone } \subset \mathfrak{g}.$$

$$\text{ie: } T^*G \simeq G \times \mathfrak{g} \supset G \times N \supset \text{SS}(M)$$

Back to TFT:

$\text{Ch}_G :=$ character theory of G

$$\text{"3D TFT"} = S^1 \longmapsto \text{Ch}_G(S^1) = \text{Char}_G \quad E_2\text{-category.}$$

$$\text{pt} \longmapsto ?$$

Guess: $G/G = \mathcal{L}(BG)$

$$\rightarrow \text{expect: } \mathbb{Z}(\mathcal{D}\text{-mod}(BG)) \stackrel{?}{=} \mathcal{D}\text{-mod}(G/G) \quad \rightarrow \text{too small}$$

↑
no. Mautz fails!

$$\mathbb{Z}(\mathcal{D}\text{-mod}(G)) \stackrel{?}{=} \mathcal{D}\text{-mod}(G/G) \quad \rightarrow \text{too big}$$

no

Recalling that $B \backslash G / B = \underset{BG}{BB \times BB}$

$$\underline{\text{Thm:}} \quad \mathbb{Z}(\mathcal{D}\text{-mod}(B \backslash G / B)) = \text{Char}_G. \quad \rightarrow \text{the right one}$$

$$\text{So: } \text{pt} \longmapsto \mathcal{D}\text{-mod}(B \backslash G / B)\text{-mod.}$$

• Favorite 1-brane in this theory?

(1) $\mathcal{D}\text{mod}(G/B) = \mathfrak{g}\text{-mod}$

(2) $\mathcal{D}\text{mod}(K \backslash G/B) = G_{\mathbb{R}}\text{-reps.}$

Next times: relation to mirror symmetry.

main goal: the field theories $\text{Ch}_G \stackrel{?}{\simeq} \text{Ch}_{G^v}$ Langlands dual

Implications would include: • $\text{Ch}_G(S^1) \simeq \text{Ch}_{G^v}(S^1)$
two categories of A-branes on \neq spaces

• progress towards Soergel's conjecture on real groups:

Namely, group reps come up as 1-branes!

$$G \longleftrightarrow G^\vee$$

$$\bigoplus_{G_{\mathbb{R}} \text{ real form of } G} \text{D-mod}(k \backslash G / B) \longleftrightarrow \bigoplus_{G_{\mathbb{R}}^\vee} \text{D-mod}(k^\vee \backslash G^\vee / B^\vee)$$