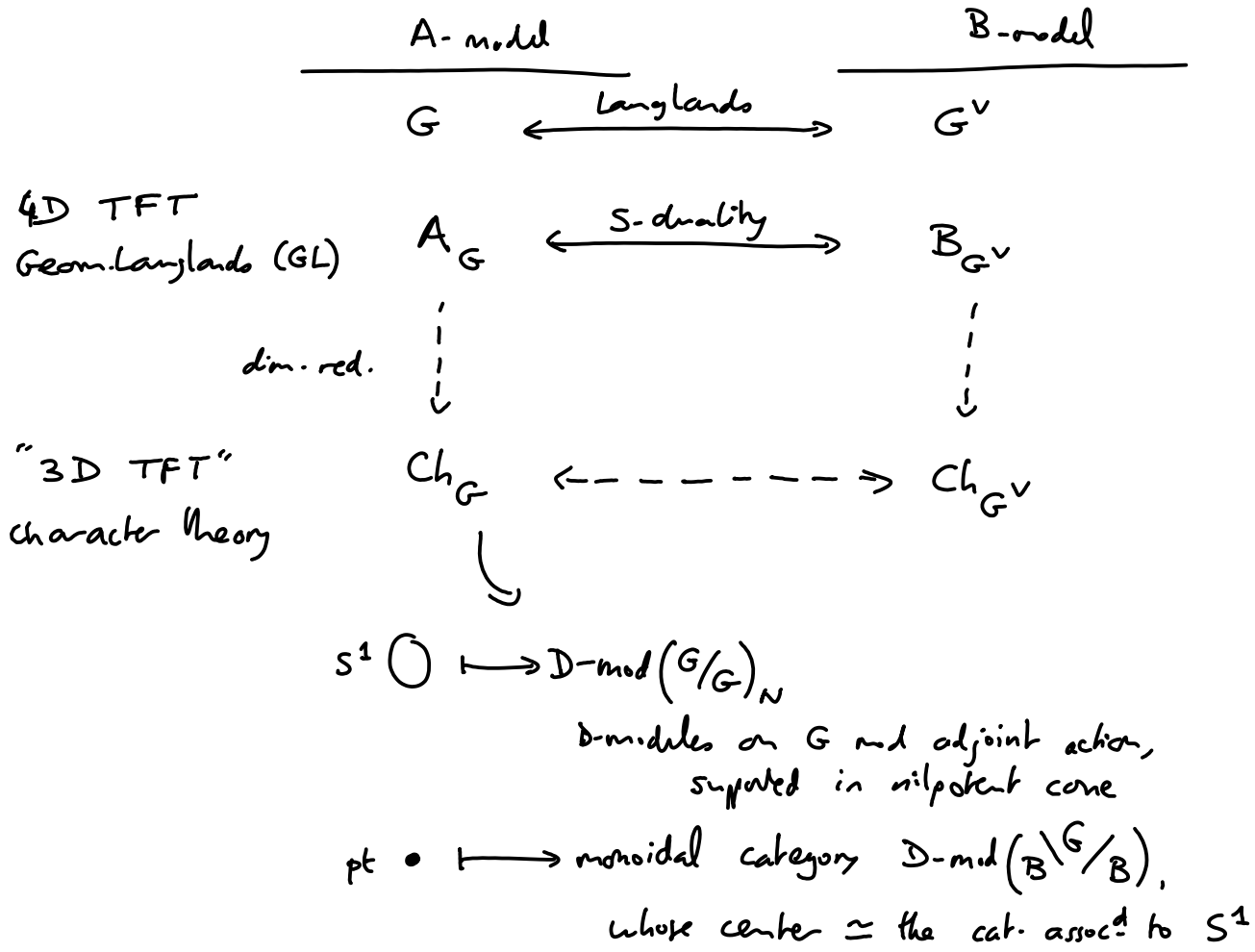


Recall our mirror symm. picture:



4D TFT for G.L.:

2D reduction \Rightarrow \mathbb{C} Riem. surface \rightsquigarrow $\mathcal{M}(C, G)$ Hitchin moduli space
then look at σ -model w/ reps $\Sigma \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(C, G)$

Expect: $\mathcal{M}(C, G) \quad \mathcal{M}(C, G^v)$ are SYZ mirrors
 $\swarrow \quad \nwarrow$
 \mathbb{A}^N (open subsets = dual torus fibrations over affine space)

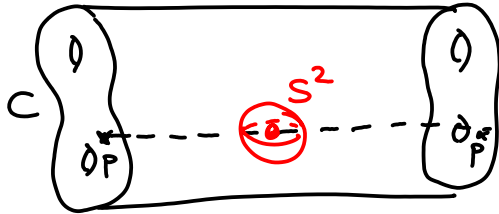
Using the various interpretations: • $\mathcal{M}(C, G) \simeq T^* \text{Bun}_G(C)$ on A-side
 (& various \mathbb{C} structures) $\text{Bun}_G =$ moduli stack of holom. G -vector bundles on C

• $\mathcal{M}(C, G^v) \simeq \text{Conn}_{G^v}(C)$ on B-side
 $\text{Conn}_{G^v} =$ moduli of holom. vect. bundles + flat connections

So:

	\underline{A}	\longleftrightarrow	\underline{B}
	$A_G(C) = \mathcal{D}\text{-mod}(\text{Bun}_G(C))$		$B_G(C) = \text{QC}(\text{Conn}_G(C))$
	$(\longleftrightarrow \text{A-branes}(T^*\text{Bun}_G(C)))$		

3D part of story: $p \in C \rightsquigarrow$ line operators give action $F(S^2) \subset F(C)$



gives $F(C) \otimes F(S^2) \rightarrow F(C). \checkmark$

★ Alg-geom. picture of S^2 : (\rightsquigarrow what is $F(S^2)$?)

$S^2 =$ glue two discs along their boundary \rightarrow for us, glue all but a formal nbd of 0 :

$$\mathbb{D} = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 0^- \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ 0^+ \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \text{---} \end{array} \cup \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \text{---} \end{array} \sim$$

$\mathbb{D}_l \quad \mathbb{D}_r$

$$\Rightarrow A_G(\mathbb{D}) = \mathcal{D}\text{-mod}(\text{Bun}_G(\mathbb{D})) = \mathcal{D}\text{-mod}(\underset{\text{alg}}{L^+}_G \backslash \underset{\text{alg}}{L}^G / \underset{\text{alg}}{L^+}_G)$$

where alg. loop group $L_{\text{alg}} G = \text{Alg maps}(\mathbb{D}^{\times}, G) = G((t))$
 $L^+_{\text{alg}} G = \text{Alg maps}(\mathbb{D}, G) = G[[t]]$

and $B_{G^v}(\mathbb{D}) = \text{QC}(\text{Conn}_{G^v}(\mathbb{D})) = \underset{BG^v}{BG^v} \times \underset{BG^v}{BG^v} = \underset{BG^v}{BG^v}$

\Rightarrow S-duality suggests: \parallel expect $\mathcal{D}\text{-mod}(\underset{\text{alg}}{L^+}_G \backslash \underset{\text{alg}}{L}^G / \underset{\text{alg}}{L^+}_G) \cong \text{QC}(BG^v)$:
geometric Satche Corresp.

Surface operators:

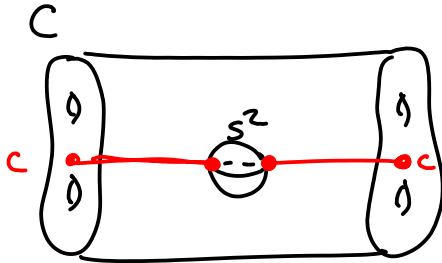


Fix $c \in C$

$$\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\quad A \quad} \\ \text{D-mod}(\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_G(C, c)) \\ \downarrow \\ \text{holom } G\text{-bundle over } C \\ + \text{flag at } c. \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\quad B \quad} \\ \text{QC}(\widetilde{\text{Conn}}_{G^v}(C, c)) \\ \downarrow \\ G^v\text{-Conn. with a} \\ \text{simple pole at } c \\ + \text{invariant flag at } c. \end{array}$$

Now:



$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{F}(c_l \otimes c_r) \text{ acts on } \mathcal{F}(C, c).$$

what is this?

$$\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\quad A \quad} \\ \text{D-mod}(\mathbb{I} \backslash LG / \mathbb{I}) \end{array} \longleftrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\quad B \quad} \\ \text{QC}(\text{St}_{G^v}) \end{array}$$

$$\mathbb{I} \subset L^+G = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma: D \rightarrow G \text{ alg-map} \\ \gamma(0) \in B \end{array} \right\}$$

(quotient only by those maps which preserve a flag in fiber at $\begin{smallmatrix} 0_l \\ 0_r \end{smallmatrix}$)

$$\text{St}_{G^v} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} g \in G^v, B_l, B_r / \\ \text{residue} \\ \text{of flat conn.} \\ \text{at each puncture} \\ g \in B_l \cap B_r \end{array} \right\}$$

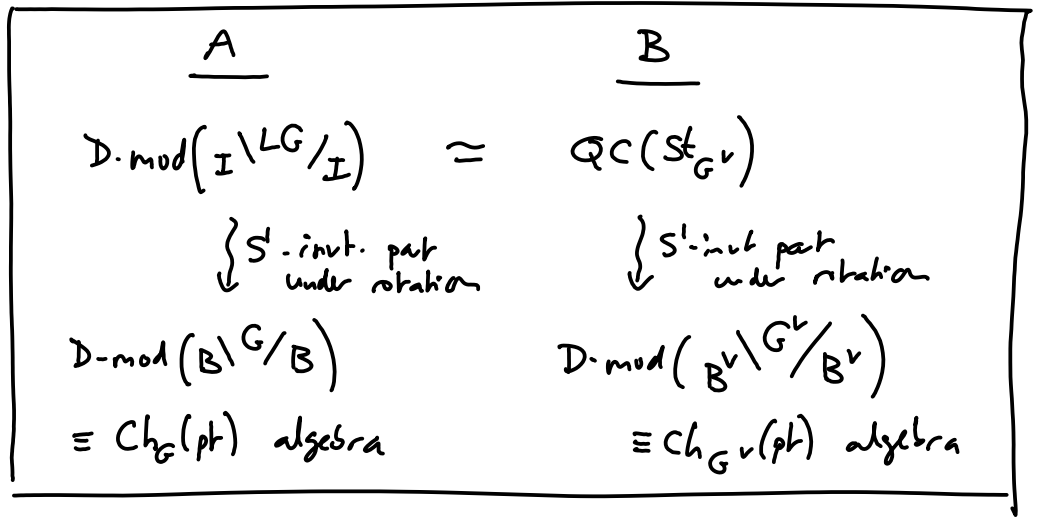
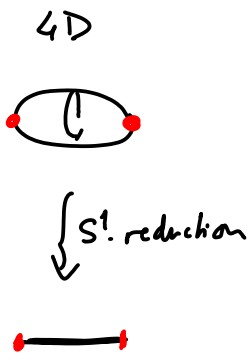
$$\underline{\text{Thm (Bezrukavnikov)}}: \parallel \text{D-mod}(\mathbb{I} \backslash LG / \mathbb{I}) \simeq \text{QC}(\text{St}_{G^v})$$

(NB: looking at K-groups of these categories \leadsto Hecke algebras \rightarrow Kazhdan-Lusztig ...).

Dimensional reduction: \mathcal{F} d-TFT $\leadsto \mathcal{F}_{\text{red}}$ (d-1)-TFT

$$\text{Fred}(M) := \mathcal{F}(M \times S^1)$$

More precisely: S^1 acts on \mathcal{F}_{red} \leadsto pass to S^1 -invariant part of $\mathcal{F}(M \times S^1)$



Why? • A-side: $(\mathbb{I} \backslash LG / \mathbb{I})^{G_m} = \mathbb{B} \backslash G / \mathbb{B}$

Intuitively, $LG = \text{Maps}(D^x \rightarrow G)$: G_m -inv part is G (constant loops).

This is "categorification of localization in equiv cohomology"

• B-side: What is the S¹-action on St_{G^v} ?

Prop: $St_{G^v} = \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{B}^v \backslash G^v / \mathbb{B}^v)$
 (see last time) ↙
 loop rotation

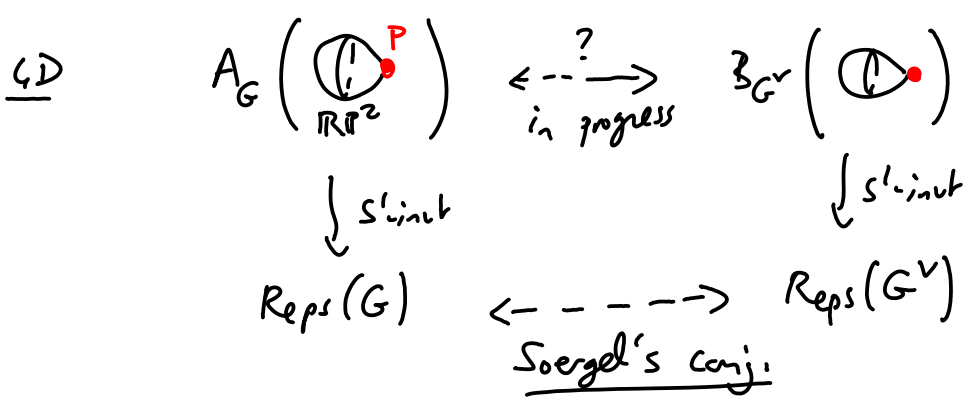
Local model: $X = \text{Spec } A \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}X = \text{Spec } \Omega_A^{-\bullet}$
 (using Hochschild-Kostant-Rosenberg) \uparrow \uparrow
 $S^1 \longleftrightarrow$ De Rham diff

so $QC(\mathcal{L}X)^{S^1} = \Omega_A^{-\bullet}[d]\text{-mod.}$

↔ $D\text{-mod}(X)$
 Koszul duality



Work in progress



Strategy: Langlands functoriality under base change:

