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GEOMETRIC THETA-LIFTING FOR UNITARY GROUPS

SERGEY LYSENKO

ABSTRACT. In this note we define the geometric theta-lifting functors in the global nonramified setting. They are expected to provide new cases of the geometric Langlands functoriality.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. In this note we define the geometric theta-lifting functors in the global nonramified setting. They are expected to provide new cases of the geometric Langlands functoriality. At level of functions the theta-lifting for unitary groups was studied by many authors ([1, 3, 4, 13, 15]).

The definition uses a splitting of the metaplectic extension over the unitary groups. The splitting existing in the litterature at the level of functions ([6, 4, 14, 15]) are not entirely satisfactory. Namely, given a local field $F$ and its degree two extension $E$, for the corresponding unitary group the splitting in loc.cit. is defined up to a multiplication by a character of $E^*/F^*$ with values in $\mathbb{C}^1$ (the group of complex numbers of absolute value one). We give a more canonical geometric construction of this splitting.

1.2. Notations. We follow the conventions of [10]. So, we work over an algebraically closed field $k$ of characteristic $p \neq 2$. We fix a prime $\ell \neq p$, write $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$ for the algebraic closure of $\mathbb{Q}_\ell$. All our stacks are defined over $k$. For an algebraic stack locally of finite type $S$ we have the derived categories $D(S), D^{-}(S), D^\pi(S)$ of complexes of $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$-sheaves on $S$ as in loc.cit.

Let $X$ be a smooth projective connected curve. Write $\Omega$ for the canonical line bundle on $X$. Let $\pi : Y \to X$ be an étale degree 2 cover with $Y$ connected. Write $\sigma$ for the nontrivial automorphism of $Y$ over $X$, $\pi_*\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{E}$, where $\mathcal{E}$ is the sheaf of $\sigma$-antiinvariants, so $\mathcal{E}^2 \to \mathcal{O}$. Once and for all we pick a line bundles $\mathcal{E}', \Omega^\frac{1}{2}$ on $X$ with isomorphisms $\mathcal{E}^2 \to \mathcal{E}$, $(\Omega^\frac{1}{2})^2 \to \Omega$.

For an algebraic group $G$ write $\text{Bun}_G$ for the stack of $G$-torsors on $X$. For $n \geq 1$ write $\text{Bun}_n$ (resp., $\text{Bun}_{n,Y}$) for the stack of $G$-torsors on $X$ (resp., on $Y$).

2. MODULI OF UNITARY BUNDLES AND GEOMETRIC THETA-LIFTING

2.1. Pick $\epsilon = \pm 1$. For $n \geq 1$ an $\epsilon$-hermitian vector bundle on $Y$ (with respect to $\pi$) is a datum of $V \in \text{Bun}_{n,Y}$ with a nondegenerate form $\phi : V \otimes \sigma^*V \to \mathcal{O}_Y$ such that the

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diagram commutes
\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\sigma^*(V \otimes \sigma^*V) & \xrightarrow{\phi^*} & \phi^*O = O \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \epsilon \\
V \otimes \sigma^*V & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \phi = O,
\end{array}
\]
the left vertical arrow being a canonical isomorphism. Write Bun\(_{U_n}\) (resp., Bun\(_{U_n}^-\)) for the stack of hermitian (resp., skew-hermitian) vector bundles on \(Y\).

Here \(U_n\) is the group scheme on \(X\), the quotient of \((\text{GL}_n \times Y)/\{\text{id}, \sigma\}\) by the diagonal action. Here \(\sigma(g) = \left(g^{-1}\right)\) for \(g \in \text{GL}_n\). The stacks like Bun\(_{U_n}\) have been studied for example in [5, 12].

2.1.1. For an \(\epsilon\)-hermitian vector bundle \(V\) on \(Y\) viewing \(\phi\) as an isomorphism \(\phi : \sigma^*V \to V^*\), one gets \((\sigma^*\phi)^\epsilon = \epsilon \phi\). Consider the isomorphism
\begin{equation}
(\sigma^*\phi, \phi) : V \oplus \sigma^*V \to \sigma^*V^* \oplus V^*
\end{equation}
on \(Y\). Let \(M = \pi_s C\). Let \(\sigma\) act on \(V \oplus \sigma^*V\) such that the natural isomorphism \(V \oplus \sigma^*V \to \pi^*M\) is \(\sigma\)-invariant. Then (1) is \(\sigma\)-equivariant, so descends to an isomorphism \(\bar{\phi} : M \to M^*\) such that \(\bar{\phi}^\epsilon = \epsilon \bar{\phi}\). We also view the latter as a map \(\phi : M \otimes M \to \mathcal{O}_X\).

So, \(\bar{\phi}\) is symmetric for \(\epsilon = 1\) (resp., anti-symmetric for \(\epsilon = -1\)).

Consider the isomorphism
\begin{equation}
(-\sigma^*\phi, \phi) : V \oplus \sigma^*V \to \sigma^*V^* \oplus V^*
\end{equation}
As above, there is a unique isomorphism \(\phi' : M \to M^* \otimes \mathcal{E}\) such that \(\pi^*(\phi') = (-\sigma^*\phi, \phi)\).

Besides, \(\phi'\) is symmetric for \(\epsilon = -1\) (resp., anti-symmetric for \(\epsilon = 1\)).

Let Bun\(_{O_{2n}}\) be the stack classifying \(M \in \text{Bun}_{2n}\) with a nondegenerate symmetric form \(\text{Sym}^2 M \to \mathcal{O}_X\). Let \(q_n : \text{Bun}_{U_n} \to \text{Bun}_{O_{2n}}\) be the map sending \((V, \phi)\) to \((M = \pi_s V, \bar{\phi})\).

Let \(q_n' : \text{Bun}_{U_n} \to \text{Bun}_{O_{2n}}\) be the map sending \((V, \phi)\) to \((M \otimes \mathcal{E}', \phi')\). Here we have viewed \(\phi'\) as a map \(\text{Sym}^2(M \otimes \mathcal{E}') \to \mathcal{O}_X\).

The stack Bun\(_{Sp_{2n}}\) classifies \(M \in \text{Bun}_{2n}\) with a symplectic form \(\wedge^2 M \to \mathcal{O}_X\). Let \(p_n : \text{Bun}_{U_n} \to \text{Bun}_{Sp_{2n}}\) be the map sending \((V, \phi)\) to \((M \otimes \mathcal{E}', \phi')\). Here \(M = \pi_s V\). Let also \(p_n' : \text{Bun}_{U_n} \to \text{Bun}_{Sp_{2n}}\) be the map sending \((V, \phi)\) to \((M, \bar{\phi})\).

2.1.2. We have a canonical identification \(\pi^*\mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{O}\) such that the descent data for \(\pi^*\mathcal{E}\) are given by the action of \(\sigma\) on \(\mathcal{O}\) as \(-1\). This gives an isomorphism \(\delta : \text{Bun}_{U_n} \to \text{Bun}_{U_n^-}\) sending \((V, \phi)\) to \((V \otimes \pi^*\mathcal{E}, \phi)\). The diagram commutes
\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Bun}_{U_n} & \xrightarrow{q_n} & \text{Bun}_{O_{2n}} \\
\downarrow \delta & & \downarrow p_n \\
\text{Bun}_{U_n^-} & \xleftarrow{p_n'} & \text{Bun}_{Sp_{2n}}
\end{array}
\]

2.1.3. The stack Bun\(_{U_1}\) is a group stack described in ([8], Appendix A). We have the norm map \(N : \text{Bun}_{1,Y} \to \text{Bun}_1\) sending \(\mathcal{L}\) to \(\mathcal{E} \otimes \det(\pi_s \mathcal{L})\), this is a homomorphism of group stacks. The stack Bun\(_{U_1}\) classifies \(V \in \text{Bun}_{1,Y}\) together with a trivialization \(N(V) \to \mathcal{O}_X\). The stack Bun\(_{U_1}\) has connected components Bun\(_{U_1}^a\) indexed by \(a \in \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}\), Bun\(_{U_1}^0\) being the connected component of unity. The stack Bun\(_{U_1^-}\) classifies \(V \in \text{Bun}_{1,Y}\) with an isomorphism \(N(V) \to \mathcal{E}\).
The group stack $\text{Bun}_{U_1}$ acts on $\text{Bun}_{U_n}$ sending $(\mathcal{L}, \phi_\mathcal{L}) \in \text{Bun}_{U_1}, (V, \phi) \in \text{Bun}_{U_n}$ to $(V \otimes \mathcal{L}, \phi \otimes \phi_\mathcal{L}) \in \text{Bun}_{U_n}$. Let $\rho_n : \text{Bun}_{U_n} \to \text{Bun}_{U_1}$ be the map sending $(V, \phi)$ to $(\det V, \det \phi)$.

2.1.4. For $n > 1$ let $(V, \phi) \in \text{Bun}_{U_n}$. Then $\det \phi : \sigma^* \det V \isom \det V^*$ can be seen as a trivialization $\xi : N(\det V) \isom \mathcal{O}$. Let $\text{Bun}_{SU_n}$ be the stack classifying $V \in \text{Bun}_{U_n}$ with an isomorphism $\det V \isom \mathcal{O}_Z$ such that the induced isomorphism $N(\det V) \isom N(\mathcal{O}_Y) \isom \mathcal{O}_X$ is $\xi$. So, $\text{Bun}_{SU_n}$ is the fibre of the map $\rho_n : \text{Bun}_{U_n} \to \text{Bun}_{U_1}$ over the unit $\mathcal{O}_Y \in \text{Bun}_{U_1}$ of this group stack.

By ([5], Theorem 2) the stack $\text{Bun}_{SU_n}$ is connected. By ([5], Theorem 3), if $n > 1$ then $\text{Pic}(\text{Bun}_{SU_n}) \isom \mathbb{Z}$. The line bundle on $\text{Bun}_{SU_n}$ sending $V \in \text{Bun}_{U_n}$ to $\det R\Gamma(Y, V)$ is twice a generator of $\text{Pic}(\text{Bun}_{SU_n})$ by ([12], Remark 3.6(2)).

2.2. Twist by $\Omega$. As in [8] write $\text{Bun}_{G_n}$ for the stack classifying $M \in \text{Bun}_{2n}$ with a symplectic form $\wedge^2 M \to \Omega_X$. Write $\text{Bun}_{O_{2n}, \Omega}$ for the stack classifying $M \in \text{Bun}_{2n}$ with a nondegenerate symmetric bilinear form $\text{Sym}^2 M \to \Omega$.

Write $\text{Bun}_{U_{n,s}}$ for the stack classifying $V \in \text{Bun}_{n,Y}$ together with an isomorphism $\phi : \sigma^* V \isom V^* \otimes \pi^* \Omega$ such that $\phi$ is skew-hermitian. In other words, $(\sigma^* \phi)^* = -\phi$. Here $s$ stands for `skew-hermitian'. Write $\Omega_Y$ for the canonical line bundle on $Y$, one has $\pi^* \Omega \isom \Omega_Y$.

As in Section 2.1.1, for $(V, \phi) \in \text{Bun}_{U_{n,s}}$ let $M = \pi_* V$. There is a unique symplectic form $\hat{\phi} : M \isom M^* \otimes \Omega$ such that
\[
\pi^* \hat{\phi} = (\sigma^* \phi, \phi) : V \otimes \sigma^* V \to (\sigma^* V^* \oplus V^*) \otimes \pi^* \Omega
\]

There is also a unique symmetric bilinear form $\phi' : M \to M^* \otimes \Omega \otimes \mathcal{E}$ such that
\[
\pi^* \phi' = (-\sigma^* \phi, \phi) : V \otimes \sigma^* V \to (\sigma^* V^* \oplus V^*) \otimes \pi^* (\Omega \otimes \mathcal{E})
\]

This defines a diagram
\[
\text{Bun}_{O_{2n}, \Omega} \xleftarrow{q_{n,s}} \text{Bun}_{U_{n,s}} \to \text{Bun}_{G_n},
\]
where $p_{n,s}$ sends $(V, \phi)$ to $(M = \pi_* V, \phi)$, and $q_{n,s}$ sends $(V, \phi)$ to $(M \otimes \mathcal{E}', \phi')$.

2.3. Square root. Denote by $\mathcal{A}_n$ the line bundle on $\text{Bun}_{G_n}$ whose fibre at $M$ is $\det R\Gamma(X, M)$. Write $\widetilde{\text{Bun}}_{G_n}$ for the gerbe of square roots of $\mathcal{A}_n$ over $\text{Bun}_{G_n}$.

Our immediate purpose is to construct a distinguished square root of the line bundle $p_{n,s}^* \mathcal{A}_n$. Our construction will depend only on the choices of $\Omega^n, \mathcal{E}'$ that we made in Section 1.2, and also on a choice of $i \in k$ with $i^2 = -1$.

2.3.1. For $W \in \text{Bun}_n$ write for brevity $d(W) = \det R\Gamma(X, W)$, we view it as a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$-graded line.

For $\mathcal{A}_i \in \text{Bun}_1$ set
\[
K(\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_2) = \frac{d(\mathcal{A}_1 \otimes \mathcal{A}_2) \otimes d(q)}{d(\mathcal{A}_1) \otimes d(\mathcal{A}_2)}
\]
We view this line as a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$-graded. Then $K$ is bilinear up to a canonical isomorphism by ([9], Section 4.2.1-4.2.2).
One has a canonical Pfaffian line bundle $Pf$ on $\text{Bun}_{2n,\Omega}$ defined in ([2], Section 4.2.1). Pick $i \in k$ with $i^2 = -1$. This choice yields a canonical $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$-graded isomorphism $Pf(W)^2 \cong d(W)$ for $W \in \text{Bun}_{2n,\Omega}$ as in \textit{loc. cit.} An alternative construction of $Pf$ is given in [7].

Given $(V, \phi) \in \text{Bun}_{U,n,s}$ let $M = \phi_* V$. The symplectic form $\tilde{\phi} : \wedge^2 M \to \Omega$ induces an isomorphism $\det M \to \Omega^n$. By ([8], Lemma 1) one has canonically for $(V, \phi) \in \text{Bun}_{U,n,s}$ and $M = \pi_* V$

\begin{equation}
(3) \quad d(M \otimes \mathcal{E}') \cong d(M) \otimes K(\Omega^n, \mathcal{E}') \otimes \frac{d(\mathcal{E}')^{2n}}{d(\mathcal{O})^{2n}}
\end{equation}

Our choice of $\Omega^1$, bilinearity of $K$, and (3) yield an isomorphism

\begin{equation}
(4) \quad Pf(M \otimes \mathcal{E}')^2 \cong d(M) \otimes K(\Omega^1, \mathcal{E}') \otimes \left(\frac{d(X)}{K_X(\Omega^1, \mathcal{E}') \otimes d(X)}\right)^n
\end{equation}

Denote by $\mathcal{L}_n$ the line bundle on $\text{Bun}_{U,n,s}$ whose fibre at $(V, \phi)$ is

\[ Pf(M \otimes \mathcal{E}) \otimes \left(\frac{d(X)}{K_X(\Omega^1, \mathcal{E}') \otimes d(X)}\right)^n \]

Then (4) yields the desired isomorphism over $\text{Bun}_{U,n,s}$

\[ \mathcal{L}_n^2 \cong \mathcal{P}_{n,s}^* \mathcal{A}_n \]

Let $\tilde{p}_{n,s} : \text{Bun}_{U,n,s} \to \tilde{\text{Bun}}_{G,n}$ be the map sending $(V, \psi)$ to $p_{n,s}(V, \phi) = (M, \tilde{\phi})$ and a line $\mathcal{L}_n(V, \phi)$ equipped with the above isomorphism $\mathcal{L}_n(V, \phi)^2 \cong d(M)$.

2.4. Dual pair $U_n, U_m$. Let $n, m \geq 1$. Write

\[ \tau : \text{Bun}_{U,n} \times \text{Bun}_{U,m,s} \to \text{Bun}_{U_{nm},s} \]

for the map sending $(V_1, \phi_1) \in \text{Bun}_{U,n}$, $(V_2, \phi_2) \in \text{Bun}_{U,m,s}$ to $V_1 \otimes V_2$ with the induced isomorphism

\[ \phi_1 \otimes \phi_2 : \sigma^*(V_1 \otimes V_2) \cong (V_1 \otimes V_2)^* \otimes \pi^* \Omega \]

The groups $U_n, U_m$ form a dual pair in $G_{nm}$ essentially via the map $p_{nm,s} \tau$. Let $\text{Aut}$ be the theta-sheaf on $\text{Bun}_{G,n}$ given in ([11], Definition 1). Define the theta-lifting functors

\[ F_s : \text{D}^-(\text{Bun}_{U,n}) ! \to \text{D}^-(\text{Bun}_{U,m,s}), \quad F : \text{D}^-(\text{Bun}_{U,m,s}) ! \to \text{D}^-(\text{Bun}_{U,n}) \]

following the framework of the geometric Langlands functoriality proposed in ([10], Section 2) for the kernel

\[ M = \tau^* \tilde{p}_{nm,s}^* \text{Aut}\{\dim \text{Bun}_{U,n} \times \text{Bun}_{U,m,s} - \dim \text{Bun}_{G_{nm}}\} \]

That is, for $K \in \text{D}^-(\text{Bun}_{U,n}) !$ and $K' \in \text{D}^-(\text{Bun}_{U,m,s}) !$ we let

\[ F_s(K) = (q_s)! (q^* K \otimes M)[\dim \text{Bun}_{U,n}] \quad \text{and} \quad F(K') = q_! (q^*_s K' \otimes M)[\dim \text{Bun}_{U,m,s}] \]

for the diagram of projections

\[ \text{Bun}_{U_n} \overset{q_!}{\to} \text{Bun}_{U_n} \times \text{Bun}_{U,m,s} \overset{q_s}{\to} \text{Bun}_{U,m,s} \]
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