

COHOMOLOGICAL HALL ALGEBRAS FOR HIGGS TORSION SHEAVES, MODULI OF TRIPLES AND SHEAVES ON SURFACES

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ABSTRACT. For any free oriented Borel-Moore homology theory A , we construct an associative product on the A -theory of the stack of Higgs torsion sheaves over a projective curve C . We show that the resulting algebra $A\mathbf{Ha}_C^0$ admits a natural shuffle presentation, and prove it is faithful when A is replaced with usual Borel-Moore homology groups. We also introduce moduli spaces of stable triples, heavily inspired by Nakajima quiver varieties, whose A -theory admits an $A\mathbf{Ha}_C^0$ -action. These triples can be interpreted as certain sheaves on $\mathbb{P}_C(\omega_C \oplus \mathcal{O}_C)$. In particular, we obtain an action of $A\mathbf{Ha}_C^0$ on the cohomology of Hilbert schemes of points on T^*C .

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0. INTRODUCTION

Let \mathcal{C} be a hereditary abelian category over finite field \mathbb{F}_q , such that all Hom- and Ext-spaces have finite dimension. We have two important examples of such categories:

- for a finite quiver Q , the category of finite dimensional representations $\text{Rep } Q = \text{Rep}_{\mathbb{F}_q} Q$;
- for a smooth projective curve C over \mathbb{F}_q , the category of coherent sheaves $\text{Coh } C$.

Given a category \mathcal{C} satisfying the conditions above, one can associate to it the *Hall algebra* $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{C})$, as defined in [Sch12]. Broadly speaking, its basis is given by isomorphism classes of objects in \mathcal{C} , and the product is given by the sum of all non-isomorphic extensions. In the case $\mathcal{C} = \text{Rep } Q$, where Q is a quiver of Dynkin type, a famous theorem by Ringel [Rin90] describes the Hall algebra $\mathcal{H}(\text{Rep } Q)$ as the positive half of the quantum group $U_\nu(\mathfrak{g}_Q)$, specialized at $\nu = q^{1/2}$. Moreover, one can upgrade $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{C})$ to a (twisted, topological) bialgebra, such that the Drinfeld double $D(\mathcal{H}(\text{Rep } Q))$ is isomorphic to the quantum group itself.

By contrast, the Hall algebra $\mathcal{H}(\text{Coh } C)$ seems to be far less understood. For instance, an explicit description of (the spherical part of) $\mathcal{H}(\text{Coh } C)$ by generators and relations is known only when C is rational [Kap97] or elliptic [BS12]. Our principal motivation is to get a better

understanding of this algebra. One way to do it is to study its representation theory. Unfortunately, since we do not possess an explicit combinatorial description of $\mathcal{H}(\text{Coh } C)$ in terms of generators and relations (see, however, [Sch12, Section 4.11] for partial results), we have to construct its representations indirectly.

We use an approach close in spirit to the well-known construction of Nakajima [Nak94], which realizes irreducible representations of the universal enveloping algebra $U(\mathfrak{g})$ of a simple Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} as homology groups of certain varieties. Let us summarize a variant of this construction, following the point of view from [YZ18]. Namely, for a finite type quiver $Q = (I, E)$ and a projective $\mathbb{C}Q$ -module P with top of graded dimension $\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{Z}_+^I$, one considers the algebraic stack $T^* \text{Rep}_{\mathbf{v}}^{\leftarrow P} Q$, where $\text{Rep}_{\mathbf{v}}^{\leftarrow P} Q$ parametrizes pairs (V, φ) with $V \in \text{Rep } Q$, $\underline{\dim} V = \mathbf{v}$, and $\varphi \in \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}Q}(P, V)$. The \mathbb{C} -points of this stack can be identified with representations of a quiver \overline{Q}^\heartsuit , satisfying certain conditions [Gin12, Section 5]. For every dimension vector $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{Z}_+^I$, one introduces a stability condition on these representations, such that subrepresentations of stable representations are stable, and the moduli stack of stable representations forms a smooth variety $\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w})$. Inside these varieties, one has Lagrangian subvarieties $\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) := \pi_{\mathbf{v}}^{-1}(0)$, where $\pi_{\mathbf{v}} : \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) \rightarrow \text{Spec } \Gamma(\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w})})$ is the affinization map. Finally, one considers a correspondence $Z_{\mathbf{v}} \subset (T^* \text{Rep}_{\mathbf{v}} Q \times \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{w})) \times \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{w})$, which parametrizes triples (V, V_1, V_2) with $V_2/V_1 \simeq V$. Denoting the projections on the first and second factor by $\Phi_{\mathbf{v}}$ and $\Psi_{\mathbf{v}}$ correspondingly, we have the following operators in Borel-Moore homology:

$$\begin{aligned} e_{i, \mathbf{v}} &= (\Psi_{\epsilon_i})_* (\Phi_{\epsilon_i})^* ([T^* \text{Rep}_{\epsilon_i} Q] \boxtimes -) : H(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w})) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v} + \epsilon_i, \mathbf{w}), \\ f_{i, \mathbf{v}} &= \langle (\Phi_{\epsilon_i})_* (\Psi_{\epsilon_i})^* (-), [T^* \text{Rep}_{\epsilon_i} Q] \rangle : H(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w})) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v} - \epsilon_i, \mathbf{w}), \end{aligned}$$

where ϵ_i is the dimension vector of the simple representation at vertex $i \in I$. Then $e_i := \sum_{\mathbf{v}} e_{i, \mathbf{v}}$, $f_i := \sum_{\mathbf{v}} f_{i, \mathbf{v}}$ give rise to an action of $U(\mathfrak{g}_Q)$ on $M_{\mathbf{w}} = \bigoplus_{\mathbf{v}} H(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}))$, and moreover its restriction to $\bigoplus_{\mathbf{v}} H(\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}))$ is the irreducible highest module of weight \mathbf{w} .

In fact, this action can be extended to a much bigger algebra, so-called Yangian. This can be achieved by realizing it inside the *cohomological Hall algebra* [SV13a, YZ18], isomorphic to $\bigoplus_{\mathbf{v}} H(T^* \text{Rep}_{\mathbf{v}} Q)$ as a vector space (see [MO19] for another perspective on Yangians). The latter algebra then acts on $M_{\mathbf{w}}$ by correspondences similar to the ones described above. The purpose of this paper is to begin investigation of analogous algebras and their representations in the context of curves.

In order to apply the same set of ideas to our situation, we have to introduce several modifications to our context. First, we have to consider $T^* \underline{\text{Coh}} C$ instead of $\underline{\text{Coh}} C$; note that the former stack is isomorphic to the stack of Higgs sheaves $\underline{\text{Higgs}} C$. Secondly, we will study a homological version of Hall algebra. It will be modeled on the vector space $A(\underline{\text{Higgs}} C)$, where A is either Borel-Moore homology or an arbitrary free oriented Borel-Moore homology theory (see [LM07, Chapter 5] for the definition of the latter).

Optimistically, our program is as follows:

- (1) construct a (bi-)algebra structure $A\mathbf{Ha}_C$ on $A(\underline{\text{Higgs}} C)$;
- (2) define a suitable stability condition on $T^* \underline{\text{Coh}}^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}} C$, where $\underline{\text{Coh}}^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}} C$ is the stack of pairs (\mathcal{E}, α) with $\mathcal{E} \in \text{Coh } C$, $\alpha \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{E})$;
- (3) construct an action of the Drinfeld double $D(A\mathbf{Ha}_C)$ on the A -theory $A(\mathcal{M})$ of the moduli of stable objects.

In the present article, we treat a very particular case of the plan above. Namely, we restrict our attention to the category of *torsion* sheaves on C . Then, we have the following result:

Theorem 0.1. *There exists an associative product on $\bigoplus_d A(\underline{\text{Higgs}}_d^0 C)$, which makes it into an algebra $A\mathbf{Ha}_{0, C}$ (Theorem 2.2).*

The proof uses the techniques found in [SV13b, YZ18]. Because of our restrictions on the rank of sheaves, all stacks we consider can be explicitly realized as global quotients, and thus we can forget their stacky nature and work with equivariant A -theory of their atlases instead. In positive rank the stack $\mathcal{Coh}_{r,d}$ is only *locally* a quotient stack, so that one has to check that separate constructions in each patch can be glued together. This was done in [SS18].

Note that we do *not* construct a coproduct on $A\mathbf{Ha}_C^0$. However, if we denote by $A\mathbf{Ha}_C^{0,T}$ the version of $A\mathbf{Ha}_C^0$ equivariant with respect to the scaling action of \mathbb{G}_m on the cotangent fibers, one can define a certain algebra $A\mathbf{Sh}_C$ with explicit formulas for multiplication and construct a map $\rho : A\mathbf{Ha}_C^{0,T} \rightarrow A\mathbf{Sh}_C$. Roughly speaking, $A\mathbf{Sh}_C$ looks like the space of formal series with coefficients in $A(C)$, and the product is given by twisted symmetrization (see Definition 3.3). We expect ρ to be injective (Conjecture 4.12). This prediction is supported by the following theorem:

Theorem 0.2. *If $A = H$ are the usual Borel-Moore homology groups, the map $\rho : H\mathbf{Ha}_{0,C}^{0,T} \rightarrow H\mathbf{Sh}_C$ becomes injective after tensoring by $\text{Frac}(A_T(pt))$ (Corollary 4.5).*

If the conjecture is true, this map can be used to find relations in $A\mathbf{Ha}_C^{0,T}$ via direct computations, and also to transport a natural coproduct from $A\mathbf{Sh}_C$.

Next, let us pick a locally free sheaf \mathcal{F} as framing.

Definition. A *stable Higgs triple* of rank 0, degree d and frame \mathcal{F} is a triple $(\mathcal{E}, \alpha, \theta)$ with $\mathcal{E} \in \text{Coh}_{0,d}C$, $\alpha \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{E})$, $\theta \in \text{Ext}^1(\mathcal{E}, (\mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathcal{E}) \otimes \omega)$, such that the image of α generates \mathcal{E} under θ (Definition 5.3).

Theorem 0.3. *Let C be a smooth projective curve, and d, n positive integers.*

- (1) *The moduli of stable Higgs triples of degree d and frame \mathcal{F} is represented by a smooth quasi-projective variety $\mathcal{B}(d, \mathcal{F})$ (Theorem 5.8);*
- (2) *Let $\mathcal{F} = \mathbb{k}^n \otimes \mathcal{O}$. Then for any n , the space $A\mathcal{M}_n = \bigoplus_d A(\mathcal{B}(d, \mathbb{k}^n \otimes \mathcal{O}))$ is equipped with a structure of an $A\mathbf{Ha}_C^0$ -module (Corollary 5.10).*

The second part of this theorem is proved by the same methods as Theorem 0.2. We strongly expect that the same result holds for any locally free \mathcal{F} . As for the first part, it is done by realizing stable Higgs triples as sheaves on a compactification of T^*C . Namely, we have the following theorem:

Theorem 0.4. *The variety $\mathcal{B}(d, \mathcal{F})$ is isomorphic to the moduli space of f -semisimple torsion-free sheaves on $\mathbb{P}_C(\omega \oplus \mathcal{O})$, equipped with framing at infinity and satisfying certain numerical conditions. In particular, $\mathcal{B}(d, \mathcal{O})$ is isomorphic to the Hilbert scheme of points $\text{Hilb}_d T^*C$ (Section 7).*

This isomorphism can be understood as a relative version of classical derived equivalence between the category of sheaves on \mathbb{P}^1 and of representations of the Kronecker quiver [Beĭ78]. We refer the reader to Section 7 for definitions and precise statement.

Unfortunately, it is not entirely clear how to extend a $A\mathbf{Ha}_C^{0,T}$ -module structure on $A\mathcal{M}_n^T$ to a Yetter-Drinfeld module [RT93] with respect to some coproduct on $A\mathbf{Ha}_C^{0,T}$. Still, the isomorphism $\mathcal{B}(d, \mathcal{O}) \simeq \text{Hilb}_d(T^*C)$ suggests that $A\mathcal{M}_n^T$ should admit an action of the Drinfeld double of $A\mathbf{Ha}_C^{0,T}$, similar to [Nak99, Chapter 8].

In higher rank, we expect the moduli of stable Higgs triples to retain a close relation to the moduli of sheaves on $\mathbb{P}_C(\omega \oplus \mathcal{O})$ framed at infinity. This is evidenced by the fact that similar objects appear in the works of Neguț [Neg19, Neg17], where for any smooth projective surface S he defines an action of a certain \mathcal{W} -algebra on the K -theory of moduli of stable sheaves on S . We expect that for $S = T^*C$, these algebras get embedded into a suitable completion of $K\mathbf{Ha}_C^0$.

In general, since Higgs sheaves on C can be thought of as coherent sheaves with proper support on T^*C via BNR-correspondence [BNR89], one can imagine a much more general picture:

Guiding principle. *Let S be a smooth projective surface together with a smooth divisor $D \subset S$. Denote by $\underline{\text{Coh}}(S, D)$ the stack of \mathcal{O}_S -modules with support disjoint from D , and by $\underline{\text{Coh}}_0(S, D)$ its substack of \mathcal{O}_S -modules of finite length. Then $\text{AHa}_S = A(\underline{\text{Coh}}(S, D))$ should admit a Hall-like structure of an associative algebra, such that $\text{AHa}_S^0 = A(\underline{\text{Coh}}_0(S, D))$ is a subalgebra containing A -theoretic \mathcal{W} -algebra. Furthermore, the Drinfeld double $D(\text{AHa}_S)$ should act on the A -theory of stable sheaves on S framed at D , for a certain stability condition.*

For this principle to hold true, one will certainly need additional technical assumptions, such as transversality of the divisor defining stability condition with D . However, this discussion reaches far beyond the scope of this article.

Since the first draft of the present paper has appeared, some additional progress has been made in generalizing its results. As mentioned above, the definition of algebra AHa_C^0 was extended to positive rank Higgs sheaves in [SS18]. In K -theory, the rank 0 algebra KHa_S^0 was defined for any smooth surface S in [Zha19]. In homology, the full algebra HHa_S was defined in [KV19]. Moreover, it was shown there that HHa_S acts on the Borel-Moore homology groups of rank 1 semi-stable sheaves on S . Finally, a certain categorified version of HHa_S was introduced in [PS19].

Let us finish the introduction with a brief outline of the structure of the paper. In Section 1 we choose explicit presentations of $\underline{\text{Coh}}_{0,d}$ and $\underline{\text{Higgs}}_{0,d}$ as global quotient stacks, given by certain *Quot*-schemes. We also recollect basic facts about these schemes. In Section 2 we recall a construction introduced in works of Schiffmann and Vasserot, which permits us to define an associative product on $\bigoplus_d A(\underline{\text{Higgs}}_{0,d})$. In Section 3 we introduce *global shuffle algebras* ASh_g , prove that these algebras satisfy some quadratic relations, and obtain a shuffle presentation ρ of $\text{AHa}_C^{0,T}$ for a certain choice of g . The map ρ is obtained by localizing our product diagrams to the fixed point sets of a certain torus \mathbb{T} . In passing, we also propose a geometric interpretation of the difference between two types of shuffle product, appearing in literature in similar context (Corollary 3.10). In Section 4, we prove that for $A = H$ the shuffle presentation ρ is faithful. The proof uses the scaling torus action and weight filtration in a crucial way, so that it cannot be easily translated to other homology theories. However, we conjecture that ρ is faithful for general A . In Section 5 we introduce the moduli stack of Higgs triples, construct an action of AHa_C^0 on $\bigoplus_d A(\mathcal{B}(d, n))$, and discuss how it can be related to the classical action of Heisenberg algebra on cohomology groups of Hilbert schemes of points on T^*C [Nak99]. In Section 6, we collect some technical facts about quiver sheaves for later use. In Section 7, we provide an alternative description of $\mathcal{B}(d, n)$ as a moduli of sheaves on a compactification of T^*C . We also briefly describe the relation between our work and the \mathcal{W} -algebras of Neguț. Finally, in Appendix A we recall the notion of oriented Borel-Moore homology functor, following the monograph by Levine and Morel [LM07], and gather the statements necessary for our proofs. In particular, we adapt the localization theorem of Borel-Atiyah-Segal to this framework.

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Conventions: We denote by Sch/\mathbb{k} the category of \mathbb{k} -schemes of finite type over \mathbb{k} ; pt stands for the terminal object $\text{Spec } \mathbb{k} \in \text{Sch}/\mathbb{k}$. For any $X \in \text{Sch}/\mathbb{k}$, the category of coherent \mathcal{O}_X -sheaves is denoted by $\text{Coh } X$. We will usually denote coherent sheaves by calligraphic letters, and implicitly

identify locally free sheaves with corresponding vector bundles. For any $\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F} \in \text{Coh } X$, we write $\text{Ext}^i(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ for Ext-functors, $\text{Hom} := \text{Ext}^0$, and $\mathcal{E}xt^i(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ for Ext-sheaves, $\mathcal{H}om := \mathcal{E}xt^0$. More generally, for any two complexes of sheaves $\mathcal{E}^\bullet, \mathcal{F}^\bullet$ we denote by $\mathbb{H}om(\mathcal{E}^\bullet, \mathcal{F}^\bullet)$ the space of morphisms in the derived category $\mathcal{D}^b(\text{Coh } X)$, and $\mathbb{E}xt^i(\mathcal{E}^\bullet, \mathcal{F}^\bullet) := \mathbb{H}om(\mathcal{E}^\bullet, \mathcal{F}^\bullet[i])$. Finally, we will liberally use the language of stacks; see [LMB00] or [Ols16] for background.

1. COHERENT SHEAVES AND Quot -SCHEMES

Let \mathbb{k} be an algebraically closed base field of characteristic 0. Let C be a smooth projective curve defined over \mathbb{k} , and \mathcal{O} its structure sheaf. Then one can define the following algebraic stacks (over Sch/\mathbb{k} in étale topology):

- $\underline{\text{Coh}}_{0,d}$, the stack of torsion sheaves on C of degree d [LMB00, Théorème 4.6.2.1];
- for any $\mathcal{F} \in \text{Coh } C$, the stack $\underline{\text{Coh}}_{0,d}^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}}$ of pairs $(\mathcal{E} \in \text{Coh}_{0,d} C, \alpha \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{E}))$ [GPHS14, Section 4.1];
- the cotangent stack $\underline{\text{Higgs}}_{0,d} := T^* \underline{\text{Coh}}_{0,d}$. It is defined as the relative Spec of the symmetric algebra of the tangent sheaf; see [LMB00, Chapitre 14, 17] for the relevant definitions.

Remark 1.1. Note that the tangent sheaf of a stack is *not* the same as the tangent complex, but is rather its zeroth cohomology.

All of the stacks above can be realized as global quotient stacks. Below we will make an explicit choice of such presentation for computational purposes.

Definition 1.2. Let $\underline{\text{Quot}}_{0,d}$ be the following functor:

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\text{Quot}}_{0,d} : \text{Sch}/\mathbb{k} &\rightarrow \text{Set}^{op}, \\ T &\mapsto \left\{ \varphi : \mathbb{k}^d \otimes \mathcal{O}_{T \times C} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_T \mid \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{E}_T \in \text{Coh}(T \times C), \varphi \text{ flat over } T, \\ \text{for any } t \in T, \text{rk } \mathcal{E}_t = 0 \text{ and } \deg \mathcal{E}_t = d. \end{array} \right\}, \\ (T' \xrightarrow{f} T) &\mapsto (\varphi \mapsto f^* \varphi). \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, let us consider its open subfunctor $\underline{\text{Quot}}_{0,d}^\circ \subset \underline{\text{Quot}}_{0,d}$, consisting of quotients

$$\varphi : \mathbb{k}^d \otimes \mathcal{O}_{T \times C} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_T,$$

such that the map $H^0(\varphi_t) : \mathbb{k}^d \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{E}_t)$ is an isomorphism for all $t \in T$.

Let $G_d := GL_d(\mathbb{k})$. Note that G_d acts on $\underline{\text{Quot}}_{0,d}^\circ$ via linear transformations of \mathbb{k}^d .

Proposition 1.3. *Let $d > 0$ be an integer.*

- (1) $\underline{\text{Quot}}_{0,d}$ and $\underline{\text{Quot}}_{0,d}^\circ$ are representable by smooth schemes $\text{Quot}_{0,d}$ and $\text{Quot}_{0,d}^\circ$ respectively, and $\text{Quot}_{0,d}$ is a projective variety of dimension d^2 ;
- (2) we have an isomorphism $[\text{Quot}_{0,d}^\circ/G_d] \simeq \underline{\text{Coh}}_{0,d}$;
- (3) let $\mathcal{F} \simeq V \otimes \mathcal{O}$ for some finite dimensional vector space V . Then we have an isomorphism $[(\text{Hom}(V, \mathbb{k}^d) \times \underline{\text{Quot}}_{0,d}^\circ)/G_d] \simeq \underline{\text{Coh}}_{0,d}^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}}$.

Proof. For (1), see [LP97]. The claim (2) follows from the observation that any torsion sheaf of degree d is generated by its global sections, and every isomorphism of torsion sheaves is completely determined by its action on global sections. Finally, for (3) let us consider the natural map $\underline{\text{Coh}}_{0,d}^{\leftarrow V \otimes \mathcal{O}} \rightarrow \underline{\text{Coh}}_{0,d}$. This is a vector bundle, which is trivialized in the atlas given by $\text{Quot}_{0,d}^\circ$:

$$\underline{\text{Coh}}_{0,d}^{\leftarrow V \otimes \mathcal{O}} \times_{\underline{\text{Coh}}_{0,d}} \text{Quot}_{0,d}^\circ \simeq \text{Hom}(V, \mathbb{k}^d) \times \text{Quot}_{0,d}^\circ.$$

The statement of (2) then implies the desired isomorphism. \square

Remark 1.4. Note that (3) fails for other sheaves $\mathcal{F} \neq V \otimes \mathcal{O}$. In general, we would have to pick a certain closed subvariety out of $\mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{F}, \mathbb{k}^d \otimes \mathcal{O}) \times \mathrm{Quot}_{0,d}^\circ$; see [HL95] for more details.

Recall that for any algebraic group G and any smooth G -variety X the cotangent bundle T^*X is naturally equipped with a Hamiltonian G -action. Let $\mu : T^*X \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$ be the corresponding moment map, where \mathfrak{g} is the Lie algebra of G , and put $T_G^*X := \mu^{-1}(0)$. Note that the infinitesimal G -action provides a morphism $\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \xrightarrow{\mu^*} \mathcal{T}_X$, where \mathcal{T}_X is the tangent sheaf of X .

Lemma 1.5. *Let X be a smooth variety equipped with an action of G . Then we have a natural isomorphism of stacks $T^*[X/G] \simeq [T_G^*X/G]$.*

Proof. It follows from the definition of the moment map that the composition

$$T^*X = \mathrm{Spec} \mathrm{Sym}(\mathcal{T}_X) \xrightarrow{\mu^*} \mathrm{Spec} \mathrm{Sym}(\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X) = \mathfrak{g}^* \times X \xrightarrow{\mathrm{pr}_1} \mathfrak{g}^*$$

coincides with μ . Therefore $\mathrm{Spec} \mathrm{Sym}(\mathrm{Coker} \mu^*) \simeq \mu^{-1}(0) = T_G^*X$, and we obtain the desired isomorphism after descending to $[X/G]$. \square

The lemma above implies that

$$\underline{\mathrm{Higgs}}_{0,d} = T^*\underline{\mathrm{Coh}}_{0,d} \simeq [T_G^*\mathrm{Quot}_{0,d}^\circ/G].$$

Example 1.6. Let $d = 1$. As a set, $\mathrm{Quot}_{0,1}(\mathbb{k}) = \{\mathcal{O} \xrightarrow{\varphi} \mathcal{E} \mid \mathcal{E} \in \mathrm{Coh}_{0,1}, \varphi \neq 0\}$. Note that since the $G_1 = \mathbb{G}_m$ -action is trivial here and $\mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{O}, \mathcal{E}) = \mathbb{k}$ by Riemann-Roch, we actually have $\mathrm{Quot}_{0,1} \simeq \mathrm{Quot}_{0,1}^\circ \simeq C$, and $\underline{\mathrm{Coh}}_{0,1} \simeq C \times \mathrm{BG}_m$. The corresponding universal family is given by $\mathcal{O}_\Delta \in \mathrm{Coh}(C \times C)$, where \mathcal{O}_Δ is the structure sheaf of the diagonal $\Delta \subset C \times C$. Moreover, $T_G^*\mathrm{Quot}_{0,1} \simeq T^*\mathrm{Quot}_{0,1} \simeq T^*C$, and thus $\underline{\mathrm{Higgs}}_{0,d} \simeq T^*C \times \mathrm{BG}_m$.

Let us also define the following filtered version of $\mathrm{Quot}_{0,d}^\circ$.

Definition 1.7. For any $d_\bullet = \{0 = d_0 \leq d_1 \leq \dots \leq d_k = d\}$, fix a filtration $\mathbb{k}^{d_1} \subset \dots \subset \mathbb{k}^d$. Denote by $\widetilde{\mathrm{Quot}}_{0,d_\bullet}$ the subset of $\mathrm{Quot}_{0,d}$ consisting of quotients $\mathbb{k}^d \otimes \mathcal{O} \xrightarrow{\varphi} \mathcal{E}$ such that the map $H^0(\varphi)|_{\mathbb{k}^{d_i} \otimes \mathcal{O}} : \mathbb{k}^{d_i} \rightarrow H^0(\mathrm{Im} \varphi|_{\mathbb{k}^{d_i} \otimes \mathcal{O}})$ is an isomorphism for any i .

We introduce the following notations for later use:

$$G_{d_\bullet} = \prod_{i=1}^k G_{d_i-d_{i-1}}, \quad \mathrm{Quot}_{0,d_\bullet} = \prod_{i=1}^k \mathrm{Quot}_{0,d_i-d_{i-1}}, \quad \mathrm{Quot}_{0,d_\bullet}^\circ = \prod_{i=1}^k \mathrm{Quot}_{0,d_i-d_{i-1}}^\circ.$$

We also fix isomorphisms $\mathbb{k}^{d_i}/\mathbb{k}^{d_{i-1}} \simeq \mathbb{k}^{d_i-d_{i-1}}$ for each $i \in [1, k]$, so that $G_{d_i-d_{i-1}}$ gets identified with invertible maps in $\mathrm{Hom}(\mathbb{k}^{d_i-d_{i-1}}, \mathbb{k}^{d_i}/\mathbb{k}^{d_{i-1}})$, and quotients of $(\mathbb{k}^{d_i}/\mathbb{k}^{d_{i-1}}) \otimes \mathcal{O}$ are parametrized by the variety $\mathrm{Quot}_{0,d_i-d_{i-1}}$.

Proposition 1.8. $\widetilde{\mathrm{Quot}}_{0,d_\bullet}$ is a smooth closed subvariety in $\mathrm{Quot}_{0,d}^\circ$.

Proof. In order to prove that $\widetilde{\mathrm{Quot}}_{0,d_\bullet}$ is a closed subvariety of $\mathrm{Quot}_{0,d}^\circ$, let us recall the construction of Quot -schemes in [LP97, Chapter 4]. Namely, fix $n \gg 0$ and an ample line bundle $\mathcal{O}(1)$ on C . Denote by $H = H^0(\mathcal{O}(n))$ the space of global sections of $\mathcal{O}(n)$, $h = \dim H$. Let $\mathrm{Grass}^d(\mathbb{k}^d \otimes H)$ be the Grassmanian of subspaces of codimension d in $\mathbb{k}^d \otimes H$, and consider the following map:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Quot}_{0,d} &\rightarrow \mathrm{Grass}^d(\mathbb{k}^d \otimes H), \\ \left(0 \rightarrow \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{k}^d \otimes \mathcal{O} \xrightarrow{\varphi} \mathcal{E} \rightarrow 0\right) &\mapsto \left(H^0(\mathcal{K} \otimes \mathcal{O}(n)) \subset \mathbb{k}^d \otimes H\right). \end{aligned}$$

It is a closed embedding for n big enough. Now, for each quotient $\mathbb{k}^d \otimes \mathcal{O} \xrightarrow{\varphi} \mathcal{E}$ and for each $i \in [1, k]$ we have the restricted short exact sequence

$$(1) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{K}_i \rightarrow \mathbb{k}^{d_i} \otimes \mathcal{O} \xrightarrow{\varphi_i} \mathcal{E}_i \rightarrow 0$$

with $\mathcal{K}_i := \mathcal{K} \cap (\mathbb{k}^{d_i} \otimes \mathcal{O})$, $\varphi_i = \varphi|_{\mathbb{k}^{d_i} \otimes \mathcal{O}}$, and $\mathcal{E}_i = \text{Im } \varphi_i$. Since $H^0(\varphi)$ is an isomorphism, $H^0(\varphi_i)$ is injective for all i , and thus $h^0(\mathcal{E}_i) \geq d_i$ for all i ; moreover, φ belongs to $\widetilde{\text{Quot}}_{0, d_\bullet}$ precisely when all the previous inequalities turn into equalities. Tensoring (1) by $\mathcal{O}(n)$ and taking global sections, we get an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{K}_i(n)) \rightarrow \mathbb{k}^{d_i} \otimes H \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{E}_i(n)) \rightarrow 0$$

for n big enough and all \mathcal{K}_i . Since \mathcal{E}_i is torsion sheaf, there exists an isomorphism $\mathcal{E}_i(n) \simeq \mathcal{E}_i$, and the exact sequence above implies that

$$\dim H^0(\mathcal{K}_i(n)) = \dim H^0(\mathcal{K}(n)) \cap (\mathbb{k}^{d_i} \otimes H) \leq d_i(h-1),$$

where the equality holds if and only if φ belongs to $\widetilde{\text{Quot}}_{0, d_\bullet}$. Therefore

$$\widetilde{\text{Quot}}_{0, d_\bullet} = \text{Quot}_{0, d}^\circ \cap \left\{ V \subset \mathbb{k}^d \otimes H \mid \begin{array}{l} \dim V = d(h-1), \\ \dim V \cap (\mathbb{k}^{d_i} \otimes H) \geq d_i(h-1) \end{array} \right\} \subset \text{Grass}^d(\mathbb{k}^d \otimes H).$$

The second set is closed in $\text{Grass}(\mathbb{k}^d \otimes H)$, and thus $\widetilde{\text{Quot}}_{0, d_\bullet}$ is closed in $\text{Quot}_{0, d}^\circ$ as well.

In order to prove that $\widetilde{\text{Quot}}_{0, d_\bullet}$ is smooth, consider the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \widetilde{\text{Quot}}_{0, d_\bullet} \times G_{d_\bullet} & \\ & \swarrow p & \searrow q \\ \text{Quot}_{0, d_\bullet} \times G_{d_\bullet} & & \widetilde{\text{Quot}}_{0, d_\bullet} \end{array}$$

where we identify $G_{d_i - d_{i-1}}$ with invertible maps in $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{k}^{d_i - d_{i-1}}, \mathbb{k}^{d_i} / \mathbb{k}^{d_{i-1}})$, the map p sends $(\varphi, (g_i)_{i=1}^k)$ to $\left((g_i^*(\varphi|_{\mathbb{k}^{d_i} / \mathbb{k}^{d_{i-1}}}))_{i=1}^k, (g_i)_{i=1}^k \right)$, and q is the projection on the first coordinate. Note that we have the following map between short exact sequences for any point in $\widetilde{\text{Quot}}_{0, d_\bullet}$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{k}^{d_{i-1}} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{k}^{d_i} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{k}^{d_i} / \mathbb{k}^{d_{i-1}} \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow \simeq & & \downarrow \simeq & & \downarrow H^0(\varphi|_{\mathbb{k}^{d_i} / \mathbb{k}^{d_{i-1}}}) \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & H^0(\mathcal{E}_{i-1}) & \longrightarrow & H^0(\mathcal{E}_i) & \longrightarrow & H^0(\mathcal{E}_i / \mathcal{E}_{i-1}) \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

It follows that the map $\varphi|_{\mathbb{k}^{d_i} / \mathbb{k}^{d_{i-1}}} : (\mathbb{k}^{d_i} / \mathbb{k}^{d_{i-1}}) \otimes \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_i / \mathcal{E}_{i-1}$ induces an isomorphism on global sections, and thus the image of p belongs to $\text{Quot}_{0, d_\bullet}^\circ \times G_{d_\bullet}$. Moreover, the diagram above also implies that p is an affine fibration over $\text{Quot}_{0, d_\bullet}^\circ$ with fiber

$$\bigoplus_{i=1}^k \text{Hom}(\mathbb{k}^{d_i - d_{i-1}} \otimes \mathcal{O}, \mathcal{E}_{i-1}) = \bigoplus_{i=1}^k \mathbb{k}^{d_i - d_{i-1}} \otimes H^0(\mathcal{E}_{i-1})$$

of dimension $(d_i - d_{i-1})d_{i-1}$. Since $\text{Quot}_{0, d_\bullet}^\circ$ is smooth and q is a trivial G_{d_\bullet} -torsor, this observation implies the smoothness of $\widetilde{\text{Quot}}_{0, d_\bullet}$. \square

Remark 1.9. In the proof above we chose an n big enough so that all \mathcal{K} 's and \mathcal{K}_i 's cease to have higher cohomology groups and become generated by global sections after tensoring by $\mathcal{O}(n)$. It is possible because all our sheaves are parametrized by a finite union of Quot -schemes, and thus form bounded families (see Lemma 4.4.4 in [LP97]).

Notation. Throughout the paper, for any quotient $\mathbb{k}^d \otimes \mathcal{O} \xrightarrow{\varphi} \mathcal{E}$ in $\mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}$ we will denote $\text{Ker } \varphi$ by \mathcal{K} , and the inclusion $\mathcal{K} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{k}^d \otimes \mathcal{O}$ by ι . We will also decorate \mathcal{K} , \mathcal{E} , φ and ι with appropriate indices and markings.

Next, we recall the description of tangent spaces of $\mathcal{Q}uot$ -schemes.

Proposition 1.10. *Let $\mathbb{k}^d \otimes \mathcal{O} \xrightarrow{\varphi} \mathcal{E}$ be a point in $\mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}$, and let $\mathcal{K} = \text{Ker } \varphi$. Then the tangent space $T_\varphi \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}$ at φ is naturally isomorphic to $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{E})$. Moreover, if $\varphi \in \widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d_\bullet}$ we have*

$$T_\varphi \widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d_\bullet} = \{v \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{E}) : v(\mathcal{K}_i) \subset \mathcal{E}_i \quad \forall i\}.$$

Proof. The proof of the first claim can be found in [LP97, Chapter 8]. The second claim can be proved in a similar fashion, keeping track of the condition of admitting a sub-quotient throughout the proof of the first claim. \square

Because of this proposition, we will usually regard $T^* \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ$ as a variety, whose \mathbb{k} -points are identified with pairs

$$T^* \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ = \{(\varphi, \beta) \mid \varphi \in \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ, \beta \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{E})^*\}.$$

Additionally, let us define for later purposes the *nilpotent* part $(T_\varphi \widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d_\bullet})^{nilp}$ of $T_\varphi \widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d_\bullet}$:

$$(2) \quad (T_\varphi \widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d_\bullet})^{nilp} := \{v \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{E}) : v(\mathcal{K}_i) \subset \mathcal{E}_{i-1} \quad \forall i\}.$$

Note that

$$\text{Hom}(\mathbb{k}^d \otimes \mathcal{O}, \mathcal{E}) \simeq \text{Hom}(\mathbb{k}^d, H^0(\mathcal{E})) \simeq \text{Hom}(\mathbb{k}^d, \mathbb{k}^d) =: \mathfrak{g}_d,$$

with the second isomorphism being induced by $H^0(\varphi) : \mathbb{k}^d \xrightarrow{\sim} H^0(\mathcal{E})$. In these terms the moment map for the G_d -action on $T^* \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ$ can be written as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu : T^* \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ &\rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_d^*, \\ (\varphi, \beta) &\mapsto \iota^* \beta \in \text{Hom}(\mathbb{k}^d \otimes \mathcal{O}, \mathcal{E})^* \simeq \mathfrak{g}_d^*. \end{aligned}$$

Since \mathcal{E} is a torsion sheaf, we have $\text{Ext}^1(\mathbb{k}^d \otimes \mathcal{O}, \mathcal{E}) = 0$, and thus over each $\varphi \in \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ$ the restriction μ_φ of the map μ to $T_\varphi^* \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ$ can be embedded in a long exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Ext}^1(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E})^* \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{E})^* \xrightarrow{\mu_\varphi} \text{Hom}(\mathbb{k}^d \otimes \mathcal{O}, \mathcal{E})^* \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E})^* \rightarrow 0.$$

This implies that $\mu_\varphi^{-1}(0) \simeq \text{Ext}^1(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E})^*$, and we get an identification on the level of \mathbb{k} -points

$$(3) \quad T_{G_d}^* \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ = \{(\varphi, \beta) : \varphi \in \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ, \beta \in \text{Ext}^1(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E})^*\} \subset T^* \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ.$$

Example 1.11. Let $C = \mathbb{A}^1$. Even though this curve is not projective, we can fix an isomorphism $\mathbb{A}^1 = \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{\infty\}$, and define

$$\mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}(\mathbb{A}^1) := \{\mathbb{k}^d \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1} \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathcal{E} : \text{supp } \mathcal{E} \subset \mathbb{A}^1\} \subset \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}(\mathbb{P}^1).$$

Then the open subvariety

$$\mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ(\mathbb{A}^1) = \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}(\mathbb{A}^1) \cap \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ(\mathbb{P}^1)$$

parametrizes quotients $\mathbb{k}^d[t] \xrightarrow{\alpha} V$, where V is a torsion $\mathbb{k}[t]$ -module of length d , and α induces an isomorphism of \mathbb{k} -vector spaces $\mathbb{k}^d t^0 \simeq V$. Equivalently, $\mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ(\mathbb{A}^1)$ parametrizes linear operators on \mathbb{k}^d , that is

$$\mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ(\mathbb{A}^1) \simeq \mathfrak{g}_d,$$

where the G_d -action on the left gets identified with the adjoint action on the right. Thus $T^* \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ(\mathbb{A}^1) \simeq (\mathfrak{g}_d)^2$, and $T_{G_d}^* \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ(\mathbb{A}^1)$ is isomorphic to the commuting variety $\mathcal{C}(\mathfrak{g}_d) = \{(u, v) \in (\mathfrak{g}_d)^2 : [u, v] = 0\}$.

In light of the example above, we will refer to $T_{G_d}^* \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ$ as the *commuting variety* of C , and denote it by $\mathcal{C}_d = \mathcal{C}_d(C)$. We will also write $\mathcal{C}_{d_\bullet} = \mathcal{C}_{d_\bullet}(C) := T_{G_{d_\bullet}}^* \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d_\bullet}^\circ$.

Example 1.12. Let us fix a geometric point $x \in C(\mathbb{k})$, and consider the *punctual Quot-scheme*

$$\mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ(x) := \{\mathbb{k}^d \otimes \mathcal{O} \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathcal{E} : \text{supp } \mathcal{E} = x\} \subset \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ.$$

Such quotient is completely determined by its localization at x . More explicitly, since C is smooth, the completion $\hat{\mathcal{O}}_x$ is (non-canonically) isomorphic to $\mathbb{k}[[t]]$. The stalk of α at x is thus of the form $\mathbb{k}^d[[t]] \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} \mathcal{E}$, where \mathcal{E} is a $\mathbb{k}[[t]]$ -module, and α_1 induces an isomorphism of \mathbb{k} -vector spaces $\mathbb{k}^d t^0 \simeq \mathcal{E}$. Such quotient is in its turn uniquely determined by a nilpotent operator T on \mathbb{k}^d , the correspondence given by

$$T \in \text{End}(\mathbb{k}^d) \mapsto (0 \rightarrow \mathbb{k}^d[[t]] \xrightarrow{t} \mathbb{k}^d[[t]] \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow 0), \quad \iota(vt^i) = (T.v)t^i - vt^{i+1}.$$

Thus we see that $\mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ(x)$ is isomorphic to the nilpotent cone $\mathcal{N}_d \subset \mathfrak{g}_d$ together with the adjoint action of G_d . Moreover, under this identification the cotangent space $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{E})^*$ in $\mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ$ of a point α gets identified with \mathfrak{g}_d , and the restriction of the moment map $\mu : T^* \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_d$ to $\mathcal{N}_d \times \mathfrak{g}_d$ is the commutator. In particular,

$$\mathcal{C}_d \cap T^* \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ|_{\mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ(x)} \simeq \mathcal{C}_d^{n,\bullet} := \{(u, v) \in (\mathfrak{g}_d)^2 : [u, v] = 0, u \text{ nilpotent}\}.$$

2. THE PRODUCT

Let us once and for all fix a free oriented Borel-Moore homology theory (OBM) A ; for the definition and basic facts about this notion, see Appendix A. As explained there, we abuse the notation somewhat and consider the usual Borel-Moore homology H_* as if it were a free OBM. We also equip the cotangent bundle T^*C with an action of \mathbb{G}_m , given by dilations along the fibers; let us denote this torus by T .

We begin by recalling a general construction from [SV12]. Let G be an algebraic group with fixed Levi and parabolic subgroups $H \subset P$. Assume we are given smooth quasi-projective varieties X', Y, V , equipped with actions of G, H, P respectively, and H -equivariant morphisms

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & V & \\ p \swarrow & & \searrow q \\ Y & & X' \end{array}$$

such that p is an affine fibration and q is a closed embedding. Set $W = G \times_P V$, $X = G \times_P Y$, where the P -action on Y is induced by the natural projection $P \rightarrow H$, and consider the following maps of G -varieties:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & W & \\ f \swarrow & & \searrow g \\ X & & X' \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} f : (g, v) \text{ mod } P \mapsto (g, p.v) \text{ mod } P, \\ g : (g, v) \text{ mod } P \mapsto g.q(v). \end{array}$$

The map $(f, g) : W \rightarrow X \times X'$ is a closed embedding, so from now on we will identify the smooth variety W with its image in $X \times X'$. Let $Z = T_W^*(X \times X')$ be the conormal bundle. Projections on factors define two maps:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & Z & \\ \Phi \swarrow & & \searrow \Psi \\ T^*X & & T^*X' \end{array}$$

We denote $Z_G = Z \cap (T_G^*X \times T_G^*X')$. Then $\Phi^{-1}(T_G^*X) = \Psi^{-1}(T_G^*X') = Z_G$ [SV13b, Lemma 7.3(b)], and we have the following induced diagram:

$$(4) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} & & Z_G & & \\ & \swarrow \Phi_G & \downarrow & \searrow \Psi_G & \\ T_G^*X & & Z & & T_G^*X' \\ \downarrow & \swarrow \Phi & & \searrow \Psi & \downarrow \\ T^*X & & & & T^*X' \end{array}$$

Now, Ψ and Ψ_G are projective, Φ is an lci map, so that we get the following morphisms in A -groups:

$$\begin{aligned} (\Psi_G)_* &: A^G(Z_G) \rightarrow A^G(T_G^*X'), \\ \Phi^! &: A^G(T_G^*X) \rightarrow A^G(Z_G). \end{aligned}$$

By composing these two maps and using the induction isomorphism $A^H(T_H^*Y) \xrightarrow{\sim} A^G(T_G^*X)$ (see Proposition A.6), we obtain a map

$$(5) \quad \Upsilon = (\Psi_G)_* \circ \Phi^! \circ \text{ind}_H^G : A^H(T_H^*Y) \rightarrow A^G(T_G^*X').$$

Let us apply this general construction to a particular case of $\mathcal{Q}uot$ -schemes of rank 0. Namely, let $d_\bullet = \{0 = d_0 \leq d_1 \leq \dots \leq d_k = d\}$, denote $G = G_d$, $H = G_{d_\bullet}$, and let $P = P_{d_\bullet}$ be the parabolic group preserving the flag $\mathbb{k}^{d_1} \subset \dots \subset \mathbb{k}^d$. We use Gothic letters \mathfrak{g} , \mathfrak{p} , \mathfrak{h} for corresponding Lie algebras, and \mathfrak{p}_- for the parabolic algebra opposite to \mathfrak{p} . Next, put

$$Y = \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d_\bullet}^\circ, \quad V = \widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d_\bullet}, \quad X' = \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ.$$

By Proposition 1.8 we have a closed embedding $g : V \hookrightarrow X'$ and an affine fibration $f = \text{gr} : V \rightarrow Y$.

The following lemma will help us to identify all the terms in diagram (4).

Lemma 2.1. *Let G, P, H, X', X, V, Y be as above.*

(1) *There exist natural isomorphisms of G -varieties*

$$\begin{aligned} T^*X' &= T^*\mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ, \quad Z = G \times_P \left\{ (\varphi, \beta) \in T^*\mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ \Big|_{\widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d_\bullet}} : \beta|_{(T_\varphi \widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d_\bullet})^{nilp}} = 0 \right\}, \\ T^*X &= G \times_P (\mathfrak{p}_-^* \times_{\mathfrak{h}^*} T^*\mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d_\bullet}^\circ) = G \times_P \left\{ (x, (\varphi_\bullet, \beta_\bullet)) \in \mathfrak{p}_-^* \times T^*\mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d_\bullet}^\circ : x|_{\mathfrak{h}} = \mu(\varphi_\bullet, \beta_\bullet) \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

where $(T_\varphi \widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d_\bullet})^{nilp}$ is defined as in (2). For each $(\varphi, \beta) \in T^*\widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d_\bullet}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi((g, \varphi, \beta) \bmod P) &= (g, \mu(\varphi, \beta), \text{gr}(\varphi, \beta)) \bmod P, \\ \Psi((g, \varphi, \beta) \bmod P) &= g.(\varphi, \beta). \end{aligned}$$

(2) *There are isomorphisms of G -varieties*

$$T_G^*X' = \mathcal{C}_d, \quad T_G^*X = G \times_P \mathcal{C}_{d_\bullet}.$$

Proof. (1) The first isomorphism is obvious, so we start with T^*X :

$$\begin{aligned} T^*X &= T^*(G \times_P \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d_\bullet}^\circ) = T_P^*(G \times \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d_\bullet}^\circ) / P \\ &= \{(g, x, (\varphi_\bullet, \beta_\bullet)) \in G \times \mathfrak{g}^* \times T^*\mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d_\bullet}^\circ : g.x|_{\mathfrak{p}} - \mu(\varphi_\bullet, \beta_\bullet) = 0 \in \mathfrak{p}^*\} / P \\ &= G \times_P \{(x, (\varphi_\bullet, \beta_\bullet)) \in \mathfrak{p}_-^* \times T^*\mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d_\bullet}^\circ : x|_{\mathfrak{h}} = \mu(\varphi_\bullet, \beta_\bullet)\}. \end{aligned}$$

Let us also note that the moment map $\mu : T^*X \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$ is given by

$$\mu((g, x, \varphi_\bullet, \beta_\bullet) \bmod P) = g.x.$$

By the same reasoning,

$$\begin{aligned} T^*(X \times X') &= T^*(G \times_P (\mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d_\bullet}^\circ \times \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ)) = T_P^*(G \times \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d_\bullet}^\circ \times \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ)/P \\ &= G \times_P \{(x, (\varphi_\bullet, \beta_\bullet), (\varphi, \beta)) \in \mathfrak{g}^* \times T^*\mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d_\bullet}^\circ \times T^*\mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ : x|_{\mathfrak{p}} = \mu(\varphi_\bullet, \beta_\bullet) + \mu(\varphi, \beta)|_{\mathfrak{p}}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Next, let us compute $Z = T_W^*(X \times X')$. We have $W = G \times_P \widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d_\bullet}$, and therefore

$$\begin{aligned} T^*W &= T_P^*(G \times \widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d_\bullet})/P \\ &= \{(g, x, \varphi, \beta) \in G \times \mathfrak{g}^* \times T^*\widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d_\bullet} : g.x|_{\mathfrak{p}} - \mu(\varphi, \beta) = 0\}/P \\ &= G \times_P \{(x, \varphi, \beta) \in \mathfrak{g}^* \times T^*\widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d_\bullet} : x|_{\mathfrak{p}} = \mu(\varphi, \beta)\}, \end{aligned}$$

so that

$$T^*(X \times X')|_W = G \times_P \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x, \varphi, \beta_\bullet, \beta) \in \mathfrak{g}^* \times \widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d_\bullet} \times T_{\text{gr } \varphi}^* \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d_\bullet}^\circ \times T_\varphi^* \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ \\ \text{such that } x|_{\mathfrak{p}} = \mu(\varphi_\bullet, \beta_\bullet) + \mu(\varphi, \beta)|_{\mathfrak{p}} \end{array} \right\}.$$

But the conormal bundle $T_W^*(X \times X')$ can be expressed as the kernel of the following map of vector bundles:

$$\begin{aligned} T^*(X \times X')|_W &\rightarrow T^*W, \\ (g, x, \varphi, \beta_\bullet, \beta) \bmod P &\mapsto (g, x, \varphi, \beta_\bullet - \beta|_{T_\varphi \widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d_\bullet}}) \bmod P. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we finally obtain

$$\begin{aligned} T_W^*(X \times X') &= G \times_P \{(\varphi, \beta_\bullet, \beta) \in \widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d_\bullet} \times T_{\text{gr } \varphi}^* \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d_\bullet}^\circ \times T_\varphi^* \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ : \beta|_{T_\varphi \widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d_\bullet}} = \beta_\bullet\} \\ &\simeq G \times_P \{(\varphi, \beta) \in \widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d_\bullet} \times T_\varphi^* \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ : \beta|_{(T_\varphi \widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d_\bullet})^{\text{nilp}}} = 0\}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that the desired formula for Φ follows from the first equality, and the formula for Ψ is evident. The claim (2) follows from the explicit descriptions of moment maps $T^*X' \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$, $T^*X \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$. \square

The general construction thus produces a map

$$\Upsilon : A^H(\mathcal{C}_{d_\bullet}) \rightarrow A^G(\mathcal{C}_d).$$

For instance, if $k = 2$, then $H = G_{d'} \times G_{d''}$, $d = d' + d''$, and we get a bilinear map

$$\Upsilon : A\text{Ha}_C^0[d'] \otimes A\text{Ha}_C^0[d''] \rightarrow A\text{Ha}_C^0[d], \quad A\text{Ha}_C^0[d] := A(\mathcal{H}iggs_{0,d}) = A^{G_d}(\mathcal{C}_d).$$

We denote $A\text{Ha}_C^0 = \bigoplus_{d \geq 0} A\text{Ha}_C^0[d]$, where $A\text{Ha}_C^0[0] := A(pt)$.

Theorem 2.2. *($A\text{Ha}_C^0, \Upsilon$) is an associative algebra.*

Proof. We begin by introducing some notations. Let $d_1 \leq d_2 \leq d$, $d_\bullet = (d_1, d_2, d)$, $d'_\bullet = (d_1, d)$, $d''_\bullet = (d_2 - d_1, d - d_1)$, $G = G_d$, $P = P_{d_\bullet}$, $P' = P_{d'_\bullet}$. Define the following varieties:

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 &= G \times_P \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d_\bullet}^\circ; & W_1 &= G \times_{P'} \widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d'_\bullet}; \\ X_2 &= G \times_{P'} \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d'_\bullet}^\circ; & W_2 &= G \times_P \widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d_\bullet}; \\ X_3 &= \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ; & W_3 &= G \times_P (\mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d_1}^\circ \times \widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d''_\bullet}). \end{aligned}$$

These varieties are $\mathcal{Q}uot$ - and $\widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}$ -bundles over certain partial flag varieties, so we may identify their \mathbb{k} -points as pairs (flag, quotient). Adopting “mod 3”-notation for indices, we have obvious inclusions $W_i \hookrightarrow X_{i-1} \times X_{i+1}$.

Lemma 2.3. *Using the notations above,*

- (1) we have an isomorphism $W_2 \rightarrow W_1 \times_{X_2} W_3$;
- (2) the intersection $(W_1 \times X_1) \cap (X_3 \times W_3)$ in $X_3 \times X_2 \times X_1$ is transversal.

Proof. First of all, we introduce a small abuse of notation. Namely, for any morphism of sheaves $\mathcal{E} \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{F}$ and for any subsheaf $\mathcal{E}' \hookrightarrow \mathcal{E}$, the codomain of $H^0(f)|_{\mathcal{E}'}$ is assumed to be $H^0(f(\mathcal{E}'))$. With that in mind, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
- X_1 &= \left\{ (D_\bullet, (\varphi_i)_{i=1}^3) \mid \begin{array}{l} \dim D_\bullet = d_\bullet, \varphi_i : D_i/D_{i-1} \otimes \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_i, \\ H^0(\varphi_i) \text{ is an iso, } i \in \{1, 2, 3\} \end{array} \right\}; \\
- X_2 &= \{(D'_\bullet, (\varphi_i)_{i=1}^2) \mid \dim D'_\bullet = d'_\bullet, \varphi_i : D_i/D_{i-1} \otimes \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_i, H^0(\varphi_i) \text{ is an iso, } i \in \{1, 2\}\}; \\
- X_3 &= \{\varphi \mid \mathbb{k}^d \otimes \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}, H^0(\varphi) \text{ is an iso}\}; \\
- W_1 &= \{(D'_\bullet, \varphi) \mid \dim D'_\bullet = d'_\bullet, \varphi : \mathbb{k}^d \otimes \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}, H^0(\varphi)|_{D_i \otimes \mathcal{O}} \text{ is an iso, } i \in \{1, 2\}\}; \\
- W_2 &= \{(D_\bullet, \varphi) \mid \dim D_\bullet = d_\bullet, \varphi : \mathbb{k}^d \otimes \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}, H^0(\varphi)|_{D_i \otimes \mathcal{O}} \text{ is an iso, } i \in \{1, 2, 3\}\}; \\
- W_3 &= \left\{ (D_\bullet, \varphi_1, \varphi_2) \mid \begin{array}{l} \dim D_\bullet = d_\bullet, \varphi_1 : D_1 \otimes \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1, \varphi_2 : \mathbb{k}^d/D_1 \otimes \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_2, \\ H^0(\varphi_i), i \in \{1, 2\}, H^0(\varphi_2)|_{D_2/D_1 \otimes \mathcal{O}} \text{ are iso} \end{array} \right\}.
\end{aligned}$$

Next, consider a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
X_1 & \xleftarrow{p_{31}} & W_3 & \xrightarrow{p_{32}} & X_2 \\
& \swarrow p_{21} & \uparrow \alpha_{23} & & \uparrow p_{12} \\
& & W_2 & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{21}} & W_1 \\
& & \searrow p_{23} & & \downarrow p_{13} \\
& & & & X_3
\end{array}
\quad
\begin{array}{l}
p_{12} : (D'_\bullet, \varphi) \mapsto (D'_\bullet, \text{gr}' \varphi); \\
p_{13} : (D'_\bullet, \varphi) \mapsto \varphi; \\
p_{21} : (D_\bullet, \varphi) \mapsto (D_\bullet, \text{gr} \varphi); \\
p_{23} : (D_\bullet, \varphi) \mapsto \varphi; \\
p_{31} : (D_\bullet, \varphi_1, \varphi_2) \mapsto (D_\bullet, (\varphi_1, \text{gr}'' \varphi_2)); \\
p_{32} : (D_\bullet, \varphi_1, \varphi_2) \mapsto (\text{fgt}(D_\bullet), (\varphi_1, \varphi_2)); \\
\alpha_{21} : (D_\bullet, \varphi) \mapsto (\text{fgt}(D_\bullet), \varphi); \\
\alpha_{23} : (D_\bullet, \varphi) \mapsto (D_\bullet, \text{gr}' \varphi),
\end{array}$$

where $\text{gr} = \text{gr}_{d_\bullet} : \widetilde{\text{Quot}}_{0, d_\bullet} \rightarrow \text{Quot}_{0, d_\bullet}^o$ is the natural affine fibration, and

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{fgt} &: (D_1 \subset D_2 \subset E) \mapsto (D_1 \subset E), \\
\text{gr}' &= \text{gr}_{d'_\bullet}, \text{gr}'' = \text{gr}_{d''_\bullet}.
\end{aligned}$$

(1). We have the following equalities on the level of \mathbb{k} -points:

$$\begin{aligned}
W_1 \times_{X_2} W_3 &= \{((D'_\bullet, \varphi), (D_\bullet, \varphi_1, \varphi_2)) \mid \text{fgt } D_\bullet = D'_\bullet, (\varphi_1, \varphi_2) = \text{gr}' \varphi\} \\
&= \{((\text{fgt } D_\bullet, \varphi), (D_\bullet, \text{gr}' \varphi))\} \subset W_1 \times W_3.
\end{aligned}$$

The natural map

$$\begin{aligned}
p &= (p_{23}, p_{21}) : W_2 \rightarrow W_1 \times_{X_2} W_3, \\
&(D_\bullet, \varphi) \mapsto ((\text{fgt } D_\bullet, \varphi), (D_\bullet, \text{gr}' \varphi))
\end{aligned}$$

can be thus seen to be a bijection. The fiber product $W_1 \times_{X_2} W_3$ is normal by [Gro67, Proposition 6.14.1], W_2 is connected, therefore Zariski's main theorem implies that p is an isomorphism.

(2). To prove that our intersection is transversal, we need to show that for any $x \in (W_1 \times X_1) \cap (X_3 \times W_3) \simeq W_2$ there is an equality

$$T_x(W_1 \times X_1) \cap T_x(X_3 \times W_3) = T_x W_2.$$

By Proposition 1.10 we have the following isomorphisms:

$$(6) \quad T_\varphi \text{Quot}_{0, d} = \text{Hom}(\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{E});$$

$$(7) \quad T_\varphi \text{Quot}_{0, d_\bullet} = \text{Hom}(\mathcal{K}_\bullet, \mathcal{E}_\bullet) := \bigoplus_i \text{Hom}(\mathcal{K}_i/\mathcal{K}_{i-1}, \mathcal{E}_i/\mathcal{E}_{i-1});$$

$$(8) \quad T_\varphi \widetilde{\text{Quot}}_{0, d_\bullet} = \widetilde{\text{Hom}}_{d_\bullet}(\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{E}) := \{\beta \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{E}) : \beta(\mathcal{K}_i) \subset \mathcal{E}_i \text{ for all } i\}.$$

Let us fix a flag D_\bullet of dimension d_\bullet , and a quotient $\varphi \in \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}$ such that $(D_\bullet, \varphi) \in W_2$. Then the equalities above allow us to compute all the tangent spaces in question:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
T_{(D_\bullet, \text{gr } \varphi)} X_1 & \leftarrow T_{(D_\bullet, \text{gr } \varphi)} W_3 & \rightarrow T_{(D'_\bullet, \text{gr } \varphi)} X_2 \\
& \swarrow & \uparrow \\
& & T_{(D_\bullet, \varphi)} W_2 & \longrightarrow & T_{(D'_\bullet, \varphi)} W_1 \\
& & \searrow & & \downarrow \\
& & & & T_\varphi X_3
\end{array}
\quad
\begin{array}{l}
T_{(D'_\bullet, \varphi)} W_1 = \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{p}' \oplus \widetilde{\text{Hom}}_{d'_\bullet}(\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{E}); \\
T_{(D_\bullet, \varphi)} W_2 = \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{p} \oplus \widetilde{\text{Hom}}_{d_\bullet}(\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{E}); \\
T_{(D_\bullet, \text{gr } \varphi)} W_3 = \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{p} \oplus \text{Hom}(\mathcal{K}_1, \mathcal{E}_1) \\
\oplus \widetilde{\text{Hom}}_{d_\bullet}(\mathcal{K}/\mathcal{K}_1, \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{E}_1),
\end{array}$$

where $\mathfrak{p}', \mathfrak{p} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ are parabolic subalgebras associated to flags D'_\bullet, D_\bullet respectively, and $\mathcal{K}_1 = \text{Ker } \varphi|_{D_1 \otimes \mathcal{O}_X}$. A straightforward computation shows that at a point $x = (D_\bullet, \varphi) \in W_2$ we have

$$T_x(W_1 \times X_1) \cap T_x(X_3 \times W_3) = \{(\beta, (\xi^{\text{red}}, \text{gr}' \beta), (\xi, \text{gr } \beta)) \mid \beta \in \widetilde{\text{Hom}}_{d_\bullet}(\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{E}), \xi \in \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{p}\},$$

where ξ^{red} denotes the image of ξ under the quotient map $\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{p} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{p}'$. The space above is isomorphic to $T_x W_2$ by means of the map

$$\begin{aligned}
T_x W_2 &\rightarrow T_x(W_1 \times X_1) \cap T_x(X_3 \times W_3), \\
(\xi, \beta) &\mapsto (\beta, (\xi^{\text{red}}, \text{gr}' \beta), (\xi, \text{gr } \beta)).
\end{aligned}$$

This proves the transversality. \square

Let us now put $Z_i = T_{W_i}^*(X_{i-1} \times X_{i+1})$. The lemma above, combined with Theorem 2.7.26 in [CG97], tells us that the projection $T^*(X_3 \times X_2 \times X_1) \rightarrow T^*(X_3 \times X_1)$ gives rise to an isomorphism

$$Z_1 \times_{T^* X_2} Z_3 \xrightarrow{\sim} Z_2.$$

Therefore, we obtain the following diagrams with cartesian squares:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
T^* X_1 & \xleftarrow{\Phi_3} & Z_3 & \xrightarrow{\Psi_3} & T^* X_2 \\
& \swarrow \Phi_2 & \uparrow \alpha & & \uparrow \Phi_1 \\
& & Z_2 & \xrightarrow{\beta} & Z_1 \\
& & \searrow \Psi_2 & & \downarrow \Psi_1 \\
& & & & T^* X_3
\end{array}
\quad
\begin{array}{ccc}
T_G^* X_1 & \xleftarrow{\Phi_{3G}} & Z_{3G} & \xrightarrow{\Psi_{3G}} & T_G^* X_2 \\
& \swarrow \Phi_{2G} & \uparrow \alpha_G & & \uparrow \Phi_{1G} \\
& & Z_{2G} & \xrightarrow{\beta_G} & Z_{1G} \\
& & \searrow \Psi_{2G} & & \downarrow \Psi_{1G} \\
& & & & T_G^* X_3
\end{array}$$

where $Z_{iG} := Z_i \cap (T_G^* X_{i-1} \times T_G^* X_{i+1})$. In view of Lemma A.12, the second diagram implies that

$$\Upsilon \circ (\text{id} \otimes \Upsilon) = ((\Psi_{1G})_* \circ \Phi_{1G}^!) \circ ((\Psi_{3G})_* \circ \Phi_{3G}^!) = (\Psi_{1G})_* \circ (\beta_G)_* \circ \alpha_G^! \circ \Phi_{3G}^! = (\Psi_{2G})_* \circ \Phi_{2G}^!.$$

In a similar way we may prove that $\Upsilon \circ (\Upsilon \otimes \text{id}) = (\Psi_{2G})_* \circ \Phi_{2G}^!$, so that the associativity of multiplication in $A\mathbf{H}\mathbf{a}_C^0$ follows. \square

Note that all varieties in the definition of $A\mathbf{H}\mathbf{a}_C^0$ admit a $T = \mathbb{G}_m$ -action (by dilation along the fibers of cotangent and conormal bundles) and all maps we consider are T -equivariant. Therefore, the construction above also defines an associative product on

$$A\mathbf{H}\mathbf{a}_C^{0,T} = \bigoplus_d A\mathbf{H}\mathbf{a}_C^{0,T}[d] = \bigoplus_d A^T(\underline{\mathcal{H}iggs}_{0,d}).$$

Example 2.4. Let $C = \mathbb{A}^1$, and equip it with a natural action of weight 1 of another torus $T' = \mathbb{G}_m$. In this case $K\mathbf{H}\mathbf{a}_C^{0,T \times T'}$ and $H\mathbf{H}\mathbf{a}_C^{0,T \times T'}$ are precisely the K -theoretic and cohomological Hall algebras studied in [SV13b] and [SV13a] respectively.

3. GLOBAL SHUFFLE ALGEBRA

In this section we focus our attention on the algebra $A\mathbf{Ha}_C^{0,T}$. In order to study its product, we will utilize the localization theorem A.14. Let $d_\bullet = \{0 = d_0 \leq d_1 \leq \dots \leq d_k = d\}$, and denote $G = G_d$, $P = P_{d_\bullet}$, $H = G_{d_\bullet}$ as before. We will also denote by $T_d \subset H$ the maximal torus, which consists of operators diagonal with respect to the standard basis v_1, \dots, v_d of \mathbb{k}^d . The Weyl group of G is then naturally isomorphic to \mathfrak{S}_d , and the Weyl group of H is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{S}_{d_\bullet} = \prod_i \mathfrak{S}_{d_i - d_{i-1}}$.

Denote $\mathbb{T} = T_d \times T$, and write t_1, \dots, t_d for the basis of character lattice of T_d corresponding to the standard basis of \mathbb{k}^d . In the same way, let t be the character of T of weight 1. One can think about characters of \mathbb{T} as equivariant line bundles over a point. In this fashion, we identify $A^\mathbb{T}(pt)_{loc} := \text{Frac}(A^\mathbb{T}(pt))$ with $A(pt)((e(t_1), \dots, e(t_d), e(t)))$ (see Example A.3).

Lemma 3.1. *We have $(T^* \text{Quot}_{0,d}^\circ)^\mathbb{T} = \text{Quot}_{0,1}^d$, where the embedding $\text{Quot}_{0,1}^d \hookrightarrow \text{Quot}_{0,d}^\circ$ is defined by the basis $\{v_1, \dots, v_d\}$ associated to T_d .*

Proof. First of all, $(T^* \text{Quot}_{0,d}^\circ)^{T_d \times T} = (\text{Quot}_{0,d}^\circ)^{T_d}$. Next, a point $(\mathbb{k}^d \otimes \mathcal{O} \xrightarrow{\varphi} \mathcal{E}) \in \text{Quot}_{0,d}$ is T_d -stable if and only if for any $g \in T_d$ we have $\mathcal{K}_\varphi := \text{Ker } \varphi = \text{Ker}(\varphi \circ (g \otimes \text{id})) = g \cdot \mathcal{K}_\varphi$. We choose an integer N and an ample line bundle \mathcal{L} such that for any φ the sheaf $\mathcal{L}^N \otimes \mathcal{K}_\varphi$ is generated by its global sections. Then \mathcal{K}_φ is uniquely determined by the subspace $V := H^0(\mathcal{L}^N \otimes \mathcal{K}_\varphi) \subset \mathbb{k}^d \otimes H^0(\mathcal{L}^N)$ of codimension d , that is by a point in certain Grassmanian. Let us denote $H = H^0(\mathcal{L}^N)$. Then \mathcal{K}_φ is T -stable if and only if V is T -stable. But we know that the only subspaces stable under the torus actions are direct sums of subspaces of weight spaces. Therefore $V = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n V \cap (\mathbb{k}v_i \otimes H)$, and thus \mathcal{K}_φ is T -stable iff $\mathcal{K}_\varphi = \bigoplus_{i=1}^d \mathcal{K}_\varphi \cap (\mathbb{k}v_i \otimes \mathcal{O})$. Finally, this is equivalent to saying that $\mathcal{E} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^d \varphi(\mathbb{k}v_i \otimes \mathcal{O})$, that is $\varphi \in \text{Quot}_{0,1}^d$. \square

Recall that $\text{Quot}_{0,1} \simeq C$ (see Example 1.6), and let $p_{ij} : \text{Quot}_{0,1} \times \text{Quot}_{0,1} \times C \rightarrow C \times C$ denote the projection along the unnamed factor.

Lemma 3.2. *Let $\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{E} \in \text{Coh}(\text{Quot}_{0,1} \times C) \simeq \text{Coh}(C \times C)$ be the universal families of kernels and images of quotients $\mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ respectively. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} p_{12*} \mathcal{H}om(p_{13}^* \mathcal{K}, p_{23}^* \mathcal{E}) &\simeq \mathcal{O}_{C \times C}(\Delta), \\ p_{12*} \mathcal{H}om(p_{13}^* \mathcal{O}, p_{23}^* \mathcal{E}) &\simeq \mathcal{O}_{C \times C}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\Delta \subset C \times C$ is the diagonal.

Proof. It is easy to see that $\mathcal{E} \simeq \mathcal{O}_\Delta$, $\mathcal{K} \simeq \mathcal{O}(-\Delta)$. Since \mathcal{K} is locally free and \mathcal{E} is a torsion sheaf over any point $\varphi \in \text{Quot}_{0,1}$, the higher Ext-sheaves $\mathcal{E}xt^i(p_{13}^* \mathcal{K}, p_{23}^* \mathcal{E})$ vanish for all $i > 0$. We denote $\Delta_{ij} = p_{ij}^{-1} \Delta$, and $\Delta_{123} \subset C \times C \times C$ the small diagonal. Then

$$\begin{aligned} p_{12*} \mathcal{H}om(p_{13}^* \mathcal{K}, p_{23}^* \mathcal{E}) &\simeq p_{12*}((p_{13}^* \mathcal{K})^* \otimes p_{23}^* \mathcal{E}) \simeq p_{12*}(\mathcal{O}(\Delta_{13}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_{23}}) \simeq p_{12*}(\mathcal{O}_{\Delta_{23}}(\Delta_{123})) \simeq \\ &\simeq \mathcal{O}_{C \times C}(\Delta). \end{aligned}$$

This proves the first equality. For the second one, we conclude by a similar computation:

$$p_{12*} \mathcal{H}om(p_{13}^* \mathcal{O}, p_{23}^* \mathcal{E}) \simeq p_{12*}(\mathcal{O}_{\Delta_{23}}) \simeq \mathcal{O}_{C \times C}. \quad \square$$

Notation. In order to keep notation concise, for any two sheaves $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} \in \text{Coh}(\text{Quot}_{0,1} \times C)$ we will write $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$ instead of $p_{12*} \mathcal{H}om(p_{13}^* \mathcal{A}, p_{23}^* \mathcal{B})$ (here the pushforward p_{12*} is underived).

Let $j_H : \mathcal{C}_{d_\bullet} \hookrightarrow T^* \text{Quot}_{0,d}^\circ$ denote the closed embedding, and let $i_H : \text{Quot}_{0,1}^d \hookrightarrow T^* \text{Quot}_{0,d}^\circ$ be the inclusion of the fixed point set. Recall that by localization theorem A.14 the map i_H^*

becomes an isomorphism upon tensoring with the fraction field of $A^{\mathbb{T}}(pt)$. Consider the following composition:

$$\rho_H = i_H^* \circ j_{H*} : A^{H \times T}(\mathcal{C}_{d_\bullet}) \simeq A^{\mathbb{T}}(\mathcal{C}_{d_\bullet})^{W_{d_\bullet}} \rightarrow A^{\mathbb{T}}(C^d)^{W_{d_\bullet}},$$

where the isomorphism on the left is given by Proposition A.7, Weyl group acts on the right-hand side by Remark A.18, and $\mathcal{Q}uot_{0,1}^d$ is identified with C^d . In the same way, we can define a map

$$\rho_d = \rho_G : A^{G \times T}(\mathcal{C}_d) \rightarrow A^{\mathbb{T}}(C^d)^{W_d}.$$

The goal of this section is to construct a map Υ_{loc} (between localized A -groups), such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A^{H \times T}(\mathcal{C}_{d_\bullet}) & \xrightarrow{\Upsilon} & A^{G \times T}(\mathcal{C}_d) \\ \downarrow \rho_H & & \downarrow \rho_G \\ A^{T_d \times T}(C^d)_{loc}^{\mathfrak{S}_{d_\bullet}} & \xrightarrow{\Upsilon_{loc}} & A^{T_d \times T}(C^d)_{loc}^{\mathfrak{S}_d} \end{array}$$

As in [SV13b, Section 10], one expects Υ_{loc} to be some incarnation of shuffle product. Let z be a formal variable, and let $g \in (A^*(C \times C)((t)))((e(z)))$ be an $A_T^*(C \times C)_{loc}$ -valued formal Laurent series in $e(z)$, where we interpret the latter as a formal symbol. We will also abuse the notations and write g as a function of z . For any positive d_1, d_2 with $d_1 + d_2 = d$, put

$$g_{d_1, d_2}(z_1, \dots, z_d) = \prod_{i=1}^{d_1} \prod_{j=d_1+1}^d g\left(\frac{z_j}{z_i}\right).$$

Let us also fix the following set of representatives of classes in $\mathfrak{S}_d/(\mathfrak{S}_{d_1} \times \mathfrak{S}_{d_2})$:

$$Sh(d_1, d_2) = \{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_d \mid \sigma(i) < \sigma(j) \text{ if } 1 \leq i < j \leq d_1 \text{ or } d_1 + 1 \leq i < j \leq d\}.$$

Definition 3.3. The *shuffle algebra associated to g* is the vector space

$$A\mathbf{Sh}_g = \bigoplus_d A\mathbf{Sh}_g[d] = \bigoplus_d \left(A(C^d)((e(t)); e(t_1), \dots, e(t_d)) \right)^{\mathfrak{S}_d}$$

equipped with the product

$$(9) \quad \begin{aligned} \Xi &: A\mathbf{Sh}_g[d_1] \times A\mathbf{Sh}_g[d_2] \rightarrow A\mathbf{Sh}_g[d_1 + d_2], \\ \Xi(f, h) &= \sum_{\sigma \in Sh(d_1, d_2)} \sigma.(g_{d_1, d_2}(t_1, \dots, t_{d_1+d_2})f(t_1, \dots, t_{d_1})h(t_{d_1+1}, \dots, t_{d_1+d_2})). \end{aligned}$$

The formula (9) requires some explanation. First of all, the product between f and h is given by the map $A(C^{d_1}) \otimes A(C^{d_2}) \xrightarrow{\times} A(C^{d_1+d_2})$. Next, after replacing z_i 's by t_i 's and taking Euler classes, the function g_{d_1, d_2} becomes an honest cohomology class, which then operates on the product $f \cdot h$. Finally, the natural action of $\sigma \in Sh(d_1, d_2)$ (see Remark A.18) simultaneously permutes t_i 's and factors in the direct product $C^{d_1+d_2}$.

It is easy to check that this product is associative. We will be mainly concerned with two specific choices of g :

- the *global shuffle algebra*, denoted by $A\mathbf{Sh}_C$, is the shuffle algebra associated to

$$g_C = \frac{e(tz^{-1})e(z\mathcal{O}(-\Delta))e(tz\mathcal{O}(\Delta))}{e(z)};$$

- the *normalized global shuffle algebra*, denoted by $A\mathbf{Sh}_C^{norm}$, is the shuffle algebra associated to

$$g_C^{norm} = \frac{e(z\mathcal{O}(-\Delta))e(tz\mathcal{O}(\Delta))}{e(z)e(tz)}.$$

By invoking the formal group law \star associated to A , we can deduce that both functions are Laurent series in $e(z)$ (see also discussion before Proposition 3.12).

Remark 3.4. Two algebras above are isomorphic under the map $RN = \bigoplus_d RN[d]$, where:

$$RN[d] : \text{ASh}_C^{\text{norm}}[d] \rightarrow \text{ASh}_C[d],$$

$$f(t_1, \dots, t_d) \mapsto \left(\prod_{i \neq j} e\left(t \frac{t_j}{t_i}\right) \right) f(t_1, \dots, t_d).$$

Theorem 3.5. *The collection of maps $\rho_d : A^{G_d \times T}(\mathcal{C}_d) \rightarrow A^{\mathbb{T}}(C^d)^{\mathfrak{S}_d} \subset A^{\mathbb{T}}(C^d)_{\text{loc}}^{\mathfrak{S}_d}$ defines a morphism of graded associative algebras*

$$\rho : \text{AHa}_C^0 \rightarrow \text{ASh}_C.$$

Proof. Let us first introduce some notations. Define

$$I_d^2 = [1; d] \times [1; d] \subset \mathbb{Z}^2;$$

$$T_{\mathfrak{p}} = \bigcup_{i=1}^k [d_{i-1} + 1; d_i] \times [d_{i-1} + 1; d_i]; \quad T_{\mathfrak{n}} = \bigcup_{i=1}^{k-1} [d_{i-1} + 1; d_i] \times [d_i + 1; d].$$

Also, let us denote the space $W \times_{W_H} C^d$ from Proposition A.17 by \hat{C}^d . Recall that we have a projection $s : \hat{C}^d \rightarrow C^d$, given by shuffle permutations $Sh(d_1, d_2)$.

Recall the notations of Section 2, specifically Lemma 2.1(2). Our proof will proceed in two steps. First, consider the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} A^{H \times T}(\mathcal{C}_{d_\bullet}) & \xrightarrow{\text{ind}_H^G} & & \xrightarrow{\quad} & A^{G \times T}(T_G^* X) \\ \downarrow j_* & \searrow & & & \downarrow j_* \\ A^{H \times T}(T^* \text{Quot}_{0, d_\bullet}^\circ) & \longrightarrow & A^{H \times T}(\mathfrak{p}_-^* \times_{\mathfrak{h}^*} T^* \text{Quot}_{0, d_\bullet}^\circ) & \xrightarrow{\text{ind}_H^G} & A^{G \times T}(T^* X) \\ \downarrow i^* & & \downarrow i^* & & \downarrow i^* \\ A^{\mathbb{T}}(C^d)^{\mathfrak{S}_d} & \xlongequal{\quad} & A^{\mathbb{T}}(C^d)^{\mathfrak{S}_d} & \xrightarrow{s^*} & A^{\mathbb{T}}(\hat{C}^d)^{\mathfrak{S}_d} \end{array}$$

Let us denote all vertical compositions by ρ , leaving out the subscripts. For any closed embedding of smooth varieties $M \subset N$, we denote by $T_M N$ the normal bundle of M .

Lemma 3.6. *We have*

$$\rho \circ \text{ind}_H^G(c) = s^* \left(\prod_{(i,j) \in T_{\mathfrak{n}}} e\left(t \frac{t_i}{t_j}\right) \rho(c) \right)$$

for any $c \in A^{H \times T}(\mathcal{C}_{d_\bullet})$.

Proof. Everything in this diagram commutes, except for the lower left square. Moreover, by Proposition A.15 this square becomes commutative after multiplying by an appropriate Euler class. Note that since $\mathfrak{p}_-^* = \mathfrak{n}_-^* \oplus \mathfrak{h}^*$, we have an isomorphism

$$\mathfrak{p}_-^* \times_{\mathfrak{h}^*} T^* \text{Quot}_{0, d_\bullet}^\circ \simeq \mathfrak{n}_-^* \times T^* \text{Quot}_{0, d_\bullet}^\circ.$$

This (trivial) vector bundle has the same T -fixed points as its zero section $T^* \text{Quot}_{0, d_\bullet}^\circ$. Therefore, the Proposition A.15 tells us that the required Euler class is

$$e\left(T_{T^* \text{Quot}_{0, d_\bullet}^\circ} \mathfrak{n}_-^* \times T^* \text{Quot}_{0, d_\bullet}^\circ \Big|_{C^d}\right) = e(\mathfrak{n}_-^*) = \prod_{(i,j) \in T_{\mathfrak{n}}} e\left(t \frac{t_i}{t_j}\right),$$

and we are done. \square

Next, consider another diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
A^{G \times T}(T_G^* X) & \xrightarrow{\Phi^!} & A^{G \times T}(Z_G) & \xrightarrow{\Psi_*} & A^{G \times T}(\mathcal{C}_d) \\
\downarrow j_* & & \downarrow j_* & & \downarrow j_* \\
A^{G \times T}(T^* X) & \xrightarrow{\Phi^*} & A^{G \times T}(Z) & \xrightarrow{\Psi_*} & A^{G \times T}(T^* \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ) \\
\downarrow i^* & & \downarrow i^* & & \downarrow i^* \\
A^{\mathbb{T}}(\hat{C}^d) \mathfrak{S}_d & \xlongequal{\quad} & A^{\mathbb{T}}(\hat{C}^d) \mathfrak{S}_d & \xrightarrow{s_*} & A^{\mathbb{T}}(C^d) \mathfrak{S}_d
\end{array}$$

Let $p_{ij} : C^d \rightarrow C \times C$ be the projection to i -th and j -th components, and $\Delta_{ij} = p_{ij}^{-1}(\Delta)$.

Lemma 3.7. *We have*

$$\rho \circ \Psi_* \circ \Phi^!(c) = s_* \left(s^* \left(\prod_{(i,j) \in T_n} e \left(\frac{t_j}{t_i} \right)^{-1} e \left(\frac{t_j}{t_i} \mathcal{O}(-\Delta_{ij}) \right) e \left(\frac{t_j}{t_i} \mathcal{O}(\Delta_{ij}) \right) \right) \rho(c) \right)$$

for any $c \in A^{G \times T}(T_G^* X)$.

Proof. Once again, all squares in this diagram commute, except for the lower right one, which commutes up to multiplication by a certain Euler class (see Lemma A.12(2) and Proposition A.15). Therefore, we have:

$$\rho \circ \Psi_* \circ \Phi^!(c) = s_* \circ \rho \left(e(T_{\hat{C}^d} Z)^{-1} s^* (e(T_{C^d} T^* \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ)) \cdot c \right).$$

It is left to compute the product of Euler classes in parentheses. We have the following chain of equalities:

$$\begin{aligned}
& e(T_{\hat{C}^d} Z)^{-1} s^* (e(T_{C^d} T^* \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ)) \\
&= s^* \left(e(T_{C^d} \widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d,\bullet})^{-1} e(T_{\widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d,\bullet}} Z|_{C^d})^{-1} e(T_{C^d} \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ) e(T_{\mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ} T^* \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ|_{C^d}) \right) \\
&= s^* \left(e(T_{C^d} \widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d,\bullet})^{-1} e(\mathbf{n}_-)^{-1} e \left(\frac{T^* \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ}{(T \widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d,\bullet})^{nilp,*}} \Big|_{C^d} \right)^{-1} \times \right. \\
&\quad \left. \times e(T_{C^d} \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ) e(T^* \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ|_{C^d}) \right) \\
&= s^* \left(e(\mathbf{n}_-)^{-1} e((T \widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d,\bullet})^{nilp,*}|_{C^d}) e(T_{C^d} \widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d,\bullet})^{-1} e(T_{C^d} \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ) \right).
\end{aligned}$$

Let $\varphi = \bigoplus_{i=1}^d \varphi_i$ be a point in $C^d \simeq \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,1}^d$, where each φ_i produces a short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{K}_i \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_C \xrightarrow{\varphi_i} \mathcal{E}_i \rightarrow 0$. Formulas (6)-(8) provide us with explicit expressions for tangent spaces of various $\mathcal{Q}uot$ -schemes:

$$\begin{aligned}
T_\varphi \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,1}^d &= \bigoplus_{i=1}^d \text{Hom}(\mathcal{K}_i, \mathcal{E}_i); & T_\varphi \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ &= \bigoplus_{i,j=1}^d \text{Hom}(\mathcal{K}_j, \mathcal{E}_i); \\
T_\varphi \widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d,\bullet} &= \bigoplus_{(i,j) \in T_p} \text{Hom}(\mathcal{K}_j, \mathcal{E}_i).
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore by Lemma 3.2

$$\begin{aligned} (T\widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d_\bullet})^{nilp,*}|_{C^d} &= t \bigoplus_{(i,j) \in T_n} \text{Hom}(\mathcal{K}_j, \mathcal{E}_i)^* \simeq \bigoplus_{(i,j) \in T_n} t \frac{t_j}{t_i} \mathcal{O}(\Delta_{ij}), \\ T_{C^d} \widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d_\bullet} &= \bigoplus_{(i,j) \in T_p, i \neq j} \text{Hom}(\mathcal{K}_j, \mathcal{E}_i) \simeq \bigoplus_{(i,j) \in T_p, i \neq j} \frac{t_i}{t_j} \mathcal{O}(-\Delta_{ij}), \\ T_{C^d} \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ &= \bigoplus_{i \neq j} \text{Hom}(\mathcal{K}_j, \mathcal{E}_i) \simeq \bigoplus_{i \neq j} \frac{t_i}{t_j} \mathcal{O}(-\Delta_{ij}), \end{aligned}$$

and a straightforward computation shows that

$$\begin{aligned} e(\mathbf{n}_-) &= \prod_{(i,j) \in T_n} e\left(\frac{t_j}{t_i}\right), \\ e((T\widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d_\bullet})^{nilp,*}|_{C^d}) e(T_{C^d} \widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d_\bullet})^{-1} e(T_{C^d} \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ) &= \prod_{(i,j) \in T_n} e\left(\frac{t_j}{t_i} \mathcal{O}(-\Delta_{ij})\right) e\left(\frac{t_j}{t_i} \mathcal{O}(\Delta_{ij})\right). \end{aligned}$$

The statement of lemma follows. \square

Combining the results of two lemmas, we get:

$$\rho_G \circ m(c) = \rho \circ \Psi_* \circ \Phi^1 \circ \text{ind}_H^G(c) = s_* \circ s^* \circ (g_{C,d_\bullet}(z)\rho(c)) = \Xi \circ \rho_H(c),$$

which proves the theorem. \square

Remark 3.8. In order to recover the shuffle presentation in [SV13b, Theorem 10.1], we can add an action of another torus as in Example 2.4. If we denote by q the T' -character of weight by -1 , we get $\mathcal{O}(\Delta) = q^{-1}$, and we obtain the desired presentation after further replacing t by qt . Unfortunately, we do not have a succinct explanation for this change of variables. Morally speaking, it occurs because in the natural compactification $\mathbb{A}^2 \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ the divisor at infinity is “diagonal”, and for $T^*C \subset \mathbb{P}(T^*C)$ it is “horizontal”.

Even though we have got an explicit formula, the morphism ρ depends on the embedding of \mathcal{C}_d into a smooth ambient variety $T^*\mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ$. Unfortunately, the scheme \mathcal{C}_d is highly singular; for instance, the inclusion $C^d \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}_d$ is not known to be lci, so that we can not localize to \mathbb{T} -fixed points directly. Still, we can do a little better. Let $\tilde{\mu}$ be the composition $T^*\mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ \xrightarrow{\mu} \mathfrak{g}_d^* \simeq \mathfrak{g}_d \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_d/\mathfrak{t}_d$, where $\mathfrak{t}_d \subset \mathfrak{g}_d$ is the tangent algebra of T_d . We introduce the following auxiliary variety, analogous to the one in [Knu05]:

$$\mathcal{C}_d^\Delta := \tilde{\mu}^{-1}(0) = \mu^{-1}(\mathfrak{t}_d).$$

Proposition 3.9. *The closed embedding $\mathcal{C}_d^\Delta \hookrightarrow T^*\mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ$ is a complete intersection.*

Proof. First of all, the statement is true for $C = \mathbb{A}^1$ [Knu05]. For general C , it suffices to prove that $\dim \mathcal{C}_d^\Delta \leq \dim \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ + \dim \mathfrak{t}_d = d(d+1)$. Let us consider the map

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma : T^*\mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ &\rightarrow S^d C, \\ (\mathbb{k}^d \rightarrow \mathcal{E}) &\mapsto \text{supp } \mathcal{E}. \end{aligned}$$

For any $\nu = (\nu_1 \geq \dots \geq \nu_k)$ partition of d let

$$S^\nu C = \{\underline{x} = \nu_1 x_1 + \dots + \nu_k x_k : x_i \neq x_j \text{ for } i \neq j\} \subset S^d C$$

Then $S^d C = \coprod_{\nu+d} S^\nu C$, and this defines a stratification of \mathcal{C}_d^Δ :

$$\mathcal{C}_d^\Delta = \coprod_{\nu+d} \mathcal{C}_\nu^\Delta, \quad \mathcal{C}_\nu^\Delta = \mathcal{C}_d^\Delta \cap \sigma^{-1}(S^\nu C).$$

Consider the restriction of σ to these strata. For any point $\underline{x} \in S^\nu C$, we have a G_d -equivariant map

$$\begin{aligned} \tau : \sigma^{-1}(\underline{x}) \cap \mathcal{C}_d^\Delta &\rightarrow \prod_i \text{Grass}^{\nu_i}(\mathbb{k}^d), \\ (p, \beta) &\mapsto (H^0(\mathcal{E}|_{x_1}), \dots, H^0(\mathcal{E}|_{x_k})), \end{aligned}$$

The image of this map is an open subset where the vector subspaces defined by points in Grassmanians do not intersect. At each such point, the G_d -action induces an isomorphism between the preimage of τ and $\prod_i \mathcal{C}_{\nu_i}^{\mathbf{n}, \bullet, \Delta}$ by Example 1.12, where

$$\mathcal{C}_k^{\mathbf{n}, \bullet, \Delta} = \{(x, y) \in (\mathfrak{g}_k)^2 : [x, y] \in \mathfrak{t}_k, x \text{ nilpotent}\}.$$

Since in particular this applies to $C = \mathbb{A}^1$, we have

$$\dim \mathcal{C}_\nu^\Delta(C) = k + \sum_i (\nu_i(d - \nu_i) + \dim \mathcal{C}_{\nu_i}^{\mathbf{n}, \bullet, \Delta}) = \dim \mathcal{C}_\nu^\Delta(\mathbb{A}^1) \leq d(d+1).$$

The dimension of \mathcal{C}_d^Δ is bounded above by the dimensions of stratas, therefore $\dim \mathcal{C}_d^\Delta \leq d(d+1)$. \square

Armed with the proposition above, let $i_d^\Delta : C^d \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}_d^\Delta$, $j_d^\Delta : \mathcal{C}_d \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}_d^\Delta$ be the natural closed embeddings, and consider the composition

$$\varrho_d = (i_d^\Delta)^* \circ (j_d^\Delta)_* : A^{G \times T}(\mathcal{C}_d) \rightarrow A^{\mathbb{T}}(C^d)^{\mathfrak{S}_d}.$$

Corollary 3.10. *The collection of maps ϱ_d , $d \in \mathbb{N}^+$ defines a morphism of graded associative algebras*

$$\varrho : \mathbf{AHa}_C^0 \rightarrow \mathbf{ASh}_C^{\text{norm}}.$$

Proof. Denote the closed embedding $\mathcal{C}_d^\Delta \hookrightarrow T^* \text{Quot}_{0,d}^\circ$ by j'_d . By Corollary A.16, we have the following identity:

$$\rho(c) = i_d^* \circ j_{d*}(c) = i_d^* \circ j'_{d*} \circ (j_d^\Delta)_*(c) = (i_d^\Delta)^* \circ (j_d^\Delta)_*(e_1 c), \quad e_1 = e(T_{\mathcal{C}_d^\Delta} T^* \text{Quot}_{0,d}^\circ).$$

Note that the map $\tilde{\mu}$ is T -equivariant. Since T contracts $T^* \text{Quot}_{0,d}^\circ$ to a subvariety of \mathcal{C}_d^Δ and $\dim \mathcal{C}_d^\Delta = \dim \tilde{\mu}$, the argument similar to the one found in [GG06, Proposition 2.3.2] shows that $\tilde{\mu}$ is flat. In particular,

$$e(T_{\mathcal{C}_d^\Delta} T^* \text{Quot}_{0,d}^\circ) = e((\mathfrak{g}_d/\mathfrak{t}_d)^*),$$

by base change; see [Ful98, B.7.4]. Therefore, we have

$$\varrho(c) = \rho(e_1^{-1} c) = \rho \left(\left(\prod_{i \neq j} e \left(t \frac{t_j}{t_i} \right) \right)^{-1} c \right) = \rho \circ RN^{-1}(c).$$

Since both ρ and RN are morphisms of algebras, ϱ is as well. \square

Remark 3.11. For any function g , one can equip the algebra \mathbf{ASh}_g with a topological coproduct, analogous to the coproduct in [Neg14, Section 4]. If the morphism ρ is injective (see Section 4 for discussion and partial results), it can be used to induce a coproduct on \mathbf{AHa}_C^0 . However, it is less clear how to construct such coproduct without using shuffle presentation.

Let us conclude this section by computing some relations in the algebra \mathbf{ASh}_g for an arbitrary rational function $g(z)$. We write $g(z) = h_1(z)/h_2(z)$, where h_1, h_2 are polynomials. Given a line bundle \mathcal{L} on C , define a bi-infinite series

$$E_{\mathcal{L}}(z) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} e(\mathcal{L})^{-i} e(z)^i,$$

where z is a formal variable, and we consider $e(z)$ to be a formal expression. Using the formal group law \star associated to A (see Appendix A), we have the following equality for some $f \in A^*(pt)[[u, v]]$:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 = e(1) &= e\left(\frac{z}{z}\right) = e(z) \star e(z^{-1}) = e(z) + e(z^{-1}) + e(z)e(z^{-1})f(e(z), e(z^{-1})) \\ &\Rightarrow e(z^{-1}) = -e(z) (1 + e(z^{-1})f(e(z), e(z^{-1}))). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, by implicit function theorem for formal series [Sta99, Exercise 5.59] $e(z^{-1})$ can be interpreted as a formal series in $e(z)$. In particular, $g(w/z)$ is a formal series in $e(w), e(z)$.

Proposition 3.12. *Let $\mathcal{L}_1, \mathcal{L}_2$ be two line bundles on C , and $g(z)$ a rational function. Suppose that $e(zw)$ is a polynomial in $e(z)$ and $e(w)$, and $e(z^{-1})$ is a Laurent polynomial of $e(z)$. Then the following equality holds:*

$$(10) \quad h\left(\frac{t_1 \mathcal{L}_1 w}{t_2 \mathcal{L}_2 z}\right) E_{\mathcal{L}_1}(z) E_{\mathcal{L}_2}(w) = h\left(\frac{t_2 \mathcal{L}_2 z}{t_1 \mathcal{L}_1 w}\right) E_{\mathcal{L}_2}(w) E_{\mathcal{L}_1}(z),$$

where $h(z) = h_1(z)h_2(z^{-1})$, the product between $E_{\mathcal{L}_1}$ and $E_{\mathcal{L}_2}$ is taken in \mathbf{ASh}_g , and we consider both sides as bi-infinite series in $e(z), e(w)$ with coefficients in $\mathbf{ASh}_g[2]$.

Proof. In order to unburden the notation, denote $Z = e(z), W = e(w), T_i = e(t_i), L_i = e(\mathcal{L}_i)$. Let us also introduce bi-infinite series $\delta(z) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} z^i$. Note that for any Laurent polynomial $f(z)$ the following identity, which we call *change of variables*, is satisfied:

$$(11) \quad \delta(w/z)f(z) = \delta(w/z)f(w).$$

We have:

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\mathcal{L}_1}(z) E_{\mathcal{L}_2}(w) &= \left(\sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} L_1^{-i} Z^i \right) \left(\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} L_2^{-j} W^j \right) = \sum_{i, j \in \mathbb{Z}} \left(L_1^{-i} L_2^{-j} g\left(\frac{t_2}{t_1}\right) + L_1^{-j} L_2^{-i} g\left(\frac{t_1}{t_2}\right) \right) Z^i W^j \\ &= \delta(L_1^{-1} Z) \delta(L_2^{-1} W) g\left(\frac{t_2}{t_1}\right) + \delta(L_1^{-1} W) \delta(L_2^{-1} Z) g\left(\frac{t_1}{t_2}\right) \\ &= \left(h_2\left(\frac{t_1}{t_2}\right) h_2\left(\frac{t_2}{t_1}\right) \right)^{-1} \left(\delta(L_1^{-1} Z) \delta(L_2^{-1} W) h\left(\frac{t_2}{t_1}\right) + \delta(L_1^{-1} W) \delta(L_2^{-1} Z) h\left(\frac{t_1}{t_2}\right) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the equality (10) is equivalent to the following:

$$(12) \quad \begin{aligned} &\delta(L_1^{-1} Z) \delta(L_2^{-1} W) \left(h\left(\frac{t_1 \mathcal{L}_1 w}{t_2 \mathcal{L}_2 z}\right) h\left(\frac{t_2}{t_1}\right) - h\left(\frac{t_2 \mathcal{L}_2 z}{t_1 \mathcal{L}_1 w}\right) h\left(\frac{t_1}{t_2}\right) \right) \\ &= \delta(L_1^{-1} W) \delta(L_2^{-1} Z) \left(h\left(\frac{t_2 \mathcal{L}_2 w}{t_1 \mathcal{L}_1 z}\right) h\left(\frac{t_2}{t_1}\right) - h\left(\frac{t_1 \mathcal{L}_1 z}{t_2 \mathcal{L}_2 w}\right) h\left(\frac{t_1}{t_2}\right) \right). \end{aligned}$$

However, using change of variables (11) for LHS we get:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \delta(L_1^{-1}Z) \delta(L_2^{-1}W) \left(h\left(\frac{t_1 \mathcal{L}_1 w}{t_2 \mathcal{L}_2 z}\right) h\left(\frac{t_2}{t_1}\right) - h\left(\frac{t_2 \mathcal{L}_2 z}{t_1 \mathcal{L}_1 w}\right) h\left(\frac{t_1}{t_2}\right) \right) \\
&= \left(\delta(L_1^{-1}Z) h\left(\frac{t_1 \mathcal{L}_1 w}{t_2 \mathcal{L}_2 z}\right) \right) \left(\delta(L_2^{-1}W) h\left(\frac{t_2}{t_1}\right) \right) \\
&\quad - \left(\delta(L_1^{-1}Z) h\left(\frac{t_2 \mathcal{L}_2 z}{t_1 \mathcal{L}_1 w}\right) \right) \left(\delta(L_2^{-1}W) h\left(\frac{t_1}{t_2}\right) \right) \\
&= \delta(L_1^{-1}Z) \delta(L_2^{-1}W) \left(h\left(\frac{t_1 w}{t_2 \mathcal{L}_2}\right) h\left(\frac{t_2 \mathcal{L}_2}{t_1 w}\right) - h\left(\frac{t_2 \mathcal{L}_2}{t_1 w}\right) h\left(\frac{t_1 w}{t_2 \mathcal{L}_2}\right) \right) = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

By the same reasoning RHS is also equal to zero. Therefore (12) is satisfied, and we may conclude. \square

In particular, if we set $\mathcal{L}_1 = t_1^{-1}$ and $\mathcal{L}_2 = t_2^{-1}$, the equality (10) assumes a simpler form:

$$(13) \quad h\left(\frac{w}{z}\right) E(z)E(w) = h\left(\frac{z}{w}\right) E(w)E(z),$$

where $E(z) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} e(t_1^{-1})^{-i} e(z)^i$.

Remark 3.13. Note that the conditions of Proposition 3.12 are extremely restrictive. While they are satisfied for $A = H$, already for $A = K$ the Euler class $e(z^{-1})$ is not a Laurent polynomial of $e(z)$. However, if we denote $\tilde{e}(z) = 1 - e(z)$, then $\tilde{e}(z^{-1}) = \tilde{e}(z)^{-1}$, and thus the proof of relations (10) goes through if we replace $E_{\mathcal{L}}(z)$ by

$$\tilde{E}_{\mathcal{L}}(z) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \tilde{e}(\mathcal{L})^{-i} \tilde{e}(z)^i = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \tilde{e}(z \mathcal{L}^{-1})^i.$$

In particular, we recover the identity (3.4) in [Neg19]. This slight discrepancy is related to the fact that our K -theory, considered in the context of OBM homology theories, has a different set of equivariant generators from the usual K -theory, as defined for instance in [CG97, Chapter 5]. Nevertheless, the two are isomorphic up to a certain completion, see Remark A.4.

4. INJECTIVITY OF SHUFFLE PRESENTATION

Let $\omega = \omega_C$ be the canonical bundle of C . Applying Serre duality to (3), one sees that \mathbb{k} -points of $\underline{\text{Higgs}}_{0,d}$ are given by pairs (\mathcal{E}, θ) , where $\mathcal{E} \in \text{Coh}_{0,d}$, and $\theta \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E} \otimes \omega)$. We call θ the *Higgs field*.

Definition 4.1. A Higgs sheaf (\mathcal{E}, θ) is called *nilpotent* if $\theta^N = 0$ for N big enough.

We denote the stack of nilpotent Higgs torsion sheaves by $\underline{\text{Higgs}}_{0,d}^{\text{nilp}}$. It is a closed substack of $\underline{\text{Higgs}}_{0,d}$, which has the following global quotient presentation:

$$\begin{aligned}
\underline{\text{Higgs}}_{0,d}^{\text{nilp}} &= [\mathcal{C}_d^{\bullet,n} / G_d], \\
\mathcal{C}_d^{\bullet,n} &= \left\{ (\mathbb{k}^d \otimes \mathcal{O} \xrightarrow{p} \mathcal{E}, \beta) : p \in \text{Quot}_{0,d}^{\circ}, \beta \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E} \otimes \omega), \beta \text{ is nilpotent} \right\},
\end{aligned}$$

and the embedding $\underline{\text{Higgs}}_{0,d}^{\text{nilp}} \hookrightarrow \underline{\text{Higgs}}_{0,d}$ is given by the natural inclusion $\mathcal{C}_d^{\bullet,n} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}_d$.

Proposition 4.2. *Let G be a reductive group, and let $i : \Lambda \hookrightarrow X$ be a closed equivariant embedding of $G \times \mathbb{G}_m$ -varieties. Suppose that*

$$(14) \quad \{x \in X : \overline{G.x} \cap \Lambda \neq \emptyset\} = \Lambda,$$

and assume that for any $x \in X$ the intersection $\overline{\mathbb{G}_m \cdot x} \cap \Lambda$ is not empty. Then the pushforward along i induces an isomorphism of localized A -groups:

$$A^{G \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\Lambda) \otimes_{A_{\mathbb{G}_m}(pt)} \text{Frac}(A_{\mathbb{G}_m}(pt)) \xrightarrow{\sim} A^{G \times \mathbb{G}_m}(X) \otimes_{A_{\mathbb{G}_m}(pt)} \text{Frac}(A_{\mathbb{G}_m}(pt)).$$

Proof. Note that our assumptions imply $X^{G \times \mathbb{G}_m} \subset \Lambda$. Furthermore, by Proposition A.7 we can assume that G is a torus. Take $x \in X$, and let $(g, t) \in G \times \mathbb{G}_m$ lie in the stabilizer of x . Suppose that t has infinite order. Then $t^{-1} \cdot x = g \cdot x$, and by consequence $\overline{G \cdot x} \cap \Lambda = \overline{(G \times T) \cdot x} \cap \Lambda$ is non-empty, so that $x \in \Lambda$. We conclude that for any $x \in X \setminus \Lambda$ there exists a positive number $N(x)$ such that $\text{Stab}(x) \subset G \times \mu_{N(x)}$. Since torus actions on finite type schemes always possess finitely many stabilizers, one can assume that $N = N(x)$ does not depend on x . Let us consider the following character of $G \times \mathbb{G}_m$:

$$\begin{aligned} \chi : G \times \mathbb{G}_m &\rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m, \\ (g, t) &\mapsto t^N. \end{aligned}$$

It is clear that for any $x \in X \setminus \Lambda$ one has $\text{Stab}_{G \times \mathbb{G}_m}(x) \subset \text{Ker } \chi$. Therefore by Proposition A.13 one has an isomorphism

$$A^{G \times \mathbb{G}_m}(\Lambda)[c_1(\chi)^{-1}] \xrightarrow{\sim} A^{G \times \mathbb{G}_m}(X)[c_1(\chi)^{-1}],$$

which implies the desired result. \square

Corollary 4.3. *The natural map*

$$A^T(\underline{\mathcal{Higgs}}_{0,d}^{nilp}) \rightarrow A^T(\underline{\mathcal{Higgs}}_{0,d})$$

becomes an isomorphism upon tensoring by $\text{Frac}(A_T(pt))$.

Proof. Take $X = \mathcal{C}_d$, $\Lambda = \mathcal{C}_d^{\bullet, n}$. Any point in $(p, \beta) \in X \setminus \Lambda$ is separated from Λ by the characteristic polynomial of β . Therefore condition (14) is verified. Moreover, the action of T contracts any Higgs field to zero, that is for any $x \in X$ the intersection $\overline{T \cdot x} \cap \text{Quot}_{0,d}^\circ \subset \overline{T \cdot x} \cap \Lambda$ is not empty. We conclude by invoking Proposition 4.2. \square

From now on till the end of the section we suppose that $\mathbb{k} = \mathbb{C}$, and A is the usual Borel-Moore homology H .

Theorem 4.4. *The group $H_*^T(\underline{\mathcal{Higgs}}_{0,d}^{nilp})$ is torsion-free as an $H_{G \times T}^*(pt)$ -module.*

Corollary 4.5. *The morphism $\rho : \text{HHa}_C^{0,T} \rightarrow \text{HSh}_C$ of Theorem 3.5 becomes injective after tensoring by $\text{Frac}(H_T(pt))$.*

We will prove Theorem 4.4 in three steps:

- (1) shrink localizing set;
- (2) reduce the question to $\underline{\mathcal{Coh}}_{0,d} \subset \underline{\mathcal{Higgs}}_{0,d}^{nilp}$;
- (3) explicit computation for $\underline{\mathcal{Coh}}_{0,d}$.

First of all, let $I \subset H_{G \times T}^*(pt)$ be the ideal of functions $f(t_1, \dots, t_d, t)$ such that $f(0, \dots, 0, t) = 0$. It is clear that $\mathbb{Q}[t] \cap I = \{0\}$. For any $H_{G \times T}^*(pt)$ -module M we denote by $M_{loc, I}$ its localization with respect to $H_{G \times T}^*(pt) \setminus I$.

Since $H_T^*(pt) \setminus \{0\} \subset H_{G \times T}^*(pt) \setminus I$, the localization theorem A.14 yields an isomorphism

$$H_*^{G_d \times T}((\mathcal{C}^{\bullet, n})^T)_{loc, I} \xrightarrow{\sim} H_*^{G_d \times T}(\mathcal{C}^{\bullet, n})_{loc, I}.$$

Note, however, that

$$H_*^{G_d \times T}((\mathcal{C}^{\bullet, n})^T)_{loc, I} \simeq H_*^{G_d \times T}(\text{Quot}_{0,d}^\circ)_{loc, I} \simeq H_*^T(\underline{\mathcal{Coh}}_{0,d})_{loc, I},$$

where the T -action on the latter stack is trivial. By Poincaré duality and a result of Laumon [Lau87, Théorème 3.3.1],

$$H_*(\underline{\mathcal{C}oh}_{0,d}) \simeq H^*(\underline{\mathcal{C}oh}_{0,d}) \simeq S^d(H^*(C \times \mathbf{B}G_m)) = S^d(H^*(C)[z]).$$

The $H_G^*(pt)$ -action on the latter space is given as follows. The natural free $\mathbb{Q}[z]$ -module structure on $H^*(C)[z]$ defines embeddings of algebras:

$$(15) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} H_G^*(pt) & \xlongequal{\quad} & S^d(\mathbb{Q}[z]) \hookrightarrow S^d(H^*(C)[z]) \\ & & \downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \\ & & T^d(\mathbb{Q}[z]) \hookrightarrow T^d(H^*(C)[z]) \end{array}$$

The upper horizontal map defines us the desired action. Note that since lower horizontal map turns $T^d(H^*(C)[z])$ into a free $T^d(\mathbb{Q}[z])$ -module, the same is true for a $H_G^*(pt)$ -module $S^d(H^*(C)[z])$. In particular, this implies that the $H_{G \times T}^*(pt)$ -module $H_*^T(\underline{\mathcal{C}oh}_{0,d})_{loc,I}$ is torsion-free. Putting together the arguments above, we get the following result:

Proposition 4.6. *The group $H_*^T(\underline{\mathcal{H}iggs}_{0,d}^{nilp})_{loc,I}$ is torsion-free as a $H_{G \times T}^*(pt)$ -module.*

Next, let us break down the stack of nilpotent Higgs sheaves into more manageable pieces. Recall the following stratification of $\underline{\mathcal{H}iggs}_{0,d}^{nilp}$ due to Laumon [Lau88].

Definition 4.7. For any partition $\nu \vdash d$, $\nu = (1^{\nu_1} 2^{\nu_2} \dots)$, let

$$\underline{\mathcal{N}il}_\nu = \left\{ (\mathcal{E}, \theta) \in \underline{\mathcal{H}iggs}_{0,d}^{nilp} : \deg(\text{Ker } \theta^i / (\text{Im } \theta \cap \text{Ker } \theta^i + \text{Ker } \theta^{i-1})) = \nu_i \text{ for all } i \right\}.$$

These substacks are locally closed, disjoint, and cover the whole stack of nilpotent Higgs sheaves:

$$\underline{\mathcal{H}iggs}_{0,d}^{nilp} = \bigsqcup_{\nu \vdash d} \underline{\mathcal{N}il}_\nu.$$

Proposition 4.8. *For any $\nu \vdash d$, there exists a stack vector bundle $p_\nu : \underline{\mathcal{N}il}_\nu \rightarrow \prod_i \underline{\mathcal{C}oh}_{0,\nu_i}$.*

Proof. See the proof of Proposition 5.2 in [MS17]. \square

As a consequence of this proposition, for any $\nu \vdash d$ we have an isomorphism

$$(16) \quad p_\nu^* : H_*^T\left(\prod_i \underline{\mathcal{C}oh}_{0,\nu_i}\right) \xrightarrow{\simeq} H_*^T(\underline{\mathcal{N}il}_\nu).$$

Before continuing with the rest of the proof, let us recall some basic properties of weight filtration from [Del71, Del74] and references therein. For any algebraic variety X , Deligne constructed the *weight filtration* W_k on cohomology groups $H^i(X)$. This filtration is compatible with Künneth isomorphisms. Moreover, it is *strictly* compatible with natural maps, in the sense that an element in target group belongs to W_k if and only if it is an image of an element in W_k . We say that the weight filtration on $H_i(X)$ is *pure of weight i* if $W_{i-1}H^i(X) = 0$, $W_i H^i(X) = H^i(X)$. This is the case for any smooth projective variety X , as well as for classifying spaces $\mathbf{B}G$. Weight filtration also exists for Borel-Moore homology and in equivariant setting; it can thus be extended to homology groups of quotient stacks.

Lemma 4.9. *Let X be a G -variety, U an open G -subvariety, and $Z = X \setminus U$. Suppose that homology groups $H_i(U)$, $H_i(Z)$ are pure of weight i for all i . Then the long exact sequence in Borel-Moore homology splits into short exact sequences*

$$0 \rightarrow H_i^G(Z) \rightarrow H_i^G(X) \rightarrow H_i^G(U) \rightarrow 0$$

and $H_i^G(X)$ is pure of weight i for all i .

Proof. The weight filtration is strictly compatible with all maps in the long exact sequence. In particular, since $H_i^G(U)$ and $H_{i-1}^G(Z)$ are pure and have different weights, the connecting homomorphism vanishes. Furthermore, by strict compatibility we have the following short exact sequences for each j :

$$0 \rightarrow W_j H_i^G(Z) \rightarrow W_j H_i^G(X) \rightarrow W_j H_i^G(U) \rightarrow 0$$

By purity of outer terms we have $W_{i-1} H_i^G(X) = 0$, $W_i H_i^G(X) = H_i^G(X)$, so that $H_i^G(X)$ is pure of weight i . \square

Let us choose a total order \prec on the set of partitions of d such that for any two partitions ν, ν' the inclusion $\underline{\mathcal{N}il}_\nu \subset \underline{\mathcal{N}il}_{\nu'}$ implies $\nu \prec \nu'$. Denote

$$\underline{\mathcal{N}il}_{\prec\nu} = \prod_{\nu' \prec \nu} \underline{\mathcal{N}il}_{\nu'}; \quad \underline{\mathcal{N}il}_{\prec\nu} = \underline{\mathcal{N}il}_{\prec\nu} \sqcup \underline{\mathcal{N}il}_\nu.$$

For each ν , this order gives rise to a long exact sequence in Borel-Moore homology:

$$(17) \quad \cdots \rightarrow H_k^T(\underline{\mathcal{N}il}_{\prec\nu}) \rightarrow H_k^T(\underline{\mathcal{N}il}_{\prec\nu}) \rightarrow H_k^T(\underline{\mathcal{N}il}_\nu) \rightarrow \cdots$$

The homology groups $H_*(\underline{\mathcal{C}oh}_{0,d})$ comprise the \mathfrak{S}_d -invariant part of $H_*(C \times \mathrm{BG}_m)^{\otimes d}$. Since the latter group has pure weight filtration, the same is true for the former as well, and by (16) for $H_*^T(\underline{\mathcal{N}il}_\nu)$ for any ν . A straightforward induction on ν using Lemma 4.9 shows that both $H_*^T(\underline{\mathcal{N}il}_{\prec\nu})$ and $H_*^T(\underline{\mathcal{N}il}_{\prec\nu})$ are also pure. Additionally, the long exact sequence (17) splits into short exact sequences:

$$0 \rightarrow H_k^T(\underline{\mathcal{N}il}_{\prec\nu}) \rightarrow H_k^T(\underline{\mathcal{N}il}_{\prec\nu}) \rightarrow H_k^T(\underline{\mathcal{N}il}_\nu) \rightarrow 0$$

These short exact sequences yield a filtration F_\bullet of $H_*^T(\underline{\mathcal{H}iggs}_{0,d}^{nilp})$, such that F_i is of the form $H_k^T(\underline{\mathcal{N}il}_{\prec\nu})$, and

$$(18) \quad \mathrm{gr}_F H_*^T(\underline{\mathcal{H}iggs}_{0,d}^{nilp}) = \bigoplus_{\nu \vdash d} H_*^T(\underline{\mathcal{N}il}_\nu).$$

Proof of Theorem 4.4. The desired statement is equivalent to injectivity of the localization morphism, which can be written as a composition of two successive localizations:

$$H_*^T(\underline{\mathcal{H}iggs}_{0,d}^{nilp}) \xrightarrow{l_I} H_*^T(\underline{\mathcal{H}iggs}_{0,d}^{nilp})_{loc,I} \rightarrow H_*^T(\underline{\mathcal{H}iggs}_{0,d}^{nilp})_{loc}.$$

The second map being injective by Proposition 4.6, it suffices to prove injectivity of l_I . Note that $H_*^T(\underline{\mathcal{C}oh}_{0,d})$ is a free $H_T^*(pt)$ -module, because T acts trivially on $\underline{\mathcal{C}oh}_{0,d}$. Taking into account isomorphisms (18) and (16), we are reduced to proving the injectivity of

$$l_m : H_* \left(\prod_i \underline{\mathcal{C}oh}_{0,\nu_i} \right) \rightarrow H_* \left(\prod_i \underline{\mathcal{C}oh}_{0,\nu_i} \right)_{loc,m}$$

for any $\nu \vdash d$, where we localize at $\mathfrak{m} \subset H_G^*(pt)$ — maximal homogeneous ideal with respect to homological grading. Since $H_*(\prod_i \underline{\mathcal{C}oh}_{0,\nu_i})$ is evidently a graded $H_G^*(pt)$ -module, the annihilator of c is a graded ideal for any $c \in H_*(\prod_i \underline{\mathcal{C}oh}_{0,\nu_i})$, therefore fully contained in \mathfrak{m} . This proves injectivity of l_m and concludes the proof of the theorem. \square

Corollary 4.10. *The identity (10) holds in $H\mathrm{Ha}_C^{0,T}$.*

Proof. Note that we have the following chain of isomorphisms:

$$\begin{aligned} H_{G_d \times T}^*(T^* \mathrm{Quot}_{0,d}^\circ) &\simeq H_{G_d \times T}^*(\mathrm{Quot}_{0,d}^\circ) \simeq H^*(\underline{\mathcal{C}oh}_{0,d}) \otimes H_T^*(pt) \\ &\simeq S^d(H^*(\underline{\mathcal{C}oh}_{0,1})) [t] \simeq (H^*(C^d)[t; t_1, \dots, t_d])^{\mathfrak{S}_d}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the closed embedding $\mathcal{C}_d \hookrightarrow T^*\mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}^\circ$ defines a $(H^*(C^d)[t; t_1, \dots, t_d])^{\mathfrak{S}_d}$ -module structure on $H\mathbf{H}a_C^{0,T}[d]$, compatible with ρ . In particular, the identity (10) is well-defined in $H\mathbf{H}a_C^{0,T}$.

Combining Corollary 4.3 and Theorem 4.4, we see that the natural morphism

$$H_*^T(\mathcal{H}iggs_{0,d}^{nilp}) \rightarrow H_*^T(\underline{\mathcal{H}iggs}_{0,d})$$

is injective. Furthermore, it easily follows from the construction in Section 2 that the space $\bigoplus_d H_*^T(\mathcal{H}iggs_{0,d}^{nilp})$ is a subalgebra in $H\mathbf{H}a_C^{0,T}$. Since $H_*^T(\mathcal{H}iggs_{0,1}^{nilp}) = H_*^T(\mathcal{C}oh_{0,1}) \simeq H_*^T(\underline{\mathcal{H}iggs}_{0,1})$, all operators intervening in identity (10) belong to $\bigoplus_d H_*^T(\underline{\mathcal{H}iggs}_{0,d}^{nilp})$, and we conclude by Corollary 4.5 and Proposition 3.12. \square

Remark 4.11. Note that for $A = H$ the function g_C^{norm} takes the following form:

$$g_C^{norm}(z) = \frac{e(z\mathcal{O}(-\Delta))e(tz\mathcal{O}(\Delta))}{e(z)e(tz)} = \frac{(z - \Delta)(z + t + \Delta)}{z(z + t)} = 1 - \frac{\Delta(t + \Delta)}{z(t + z)},$$

where $\Delta \in H^2(C \times C)$ is the class of diagonal. Using this explicit expression, we can rewrite the identity (10) as a set of relations. In particular, for $\mathcal{L}_1 = t_1^{-1}$, $\mathcal{L}_2 = t_2^{-1}$, we get

$$[e_i, e_j]_3 - (t^2 + \Delta(t + \Delta))[e_i, e_j]_1 + t\Delta(t + \Delta)(e_i e_j + e_j e_i) = 0$$

for any $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$, where $e_i = t_1^i$, and

$$[e_i, e_j]_n := \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (e_{i+k} e_{j+n-k} - e_{j+n-k} e_{i+k}).$$

For general \mathcal{L}_1 and \mathcal{L}_2 the relations become more complicated.

Conjecture 4.12. *For any oriented Borel-Moore theory A , the morphism $\rho : A\mathbf{H}a_C^{0,T} \rightarrow A\mathbf{S}h_C$ of Theorem 3.5 is injective.*

We hope to prove Conjecture 4.12 in subsequent work by analyzing the action of $A\mathbf{H}a_C^{0,T}$ on modules $A\mathcal{M}_n^T$ for varying n , defined in next section.

5. MODULI OF STABLE HIGGS TRIPLES

In this section we introduce an action of $A\mathbf{H}a_C^0$ on the A -theory of certain varieties, which can be regarded as generalization of the Hilbert schemes of points on T^*C (see Section 7).

We start with the stack $\underline{\mathcal{C}oh}_{0,d}^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}}$, where $\mathcal{F} \in \text{Coh } C$ is a fixed coherent sheaf on C . The following proposition seems to be well-known (compare to [HL95, Theorem 4.1.(i)] and the entirety of [GK05]), but we did not manage to find a precise reference.

Proposition 5.1. *Let $p = (\mathcal{E}, \alpha) \in \underline{\mathcal{C}oh}_{0,d}^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}}$ be a pair. Then the tangent space $T_p \underline{\mathcal{C}oh}_{0,d}^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}}$ at p is naturally isomorphic to $\mathbb{H}om(\mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E})$.*

Proof. Let $D = \text{Spec } k[\epsilon]/\epsilon^2$. By definition, the tangent space $T_p \underline{\mathcal{C}oh}_{0,d}^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}}$ is given by the space of maps $D \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{C}oh}_{0,d}^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}}$, which restrict to p at origin. Again, by definition

$$\{D \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{C}oh}_{0,d}^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}}\} = \{\mathcal{F}[\epsilon] \xrightarrow{\tilde{\alpha}} \tilde{\mathcal{E}} : \tilde{\mathcal{E}} \in \mathcal{O}_C[\epsilon] - \text{mod}; \quad \tilde{\mathcal{E}} \text{ flat over } D; \quad \tilde{\alpha} \text{ mod } \epsilon = \alpha\},$$

and since the infinitesimal deformations of a coherent sheaf over a scheme are given by its self-extensions, we see that maps $D \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{C}oh}_{0,d}^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}}$ are parametrized by diagrams of the form

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F} \oplus \mathcal{F} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F} & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
& & \downarrow \alpha & & \downarrow \tilde{\alpha} & & \downarrow \alpha & & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{E} & \longrightarrow & \tilde{\mathcal{E}} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{E} & \longrightarrow & 0
\end{array}$$

Splitting off \mathcal{F} on the left, this data is equivalent to the following diagram:

$$(19) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc}
& & \mathcal{F} & & & & \\
& & \downarrow \tilde{\alpha} & \searrow \alpha & & & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{E} & \longrightarrow & \tilde{\mathcal{E}} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{E} \longrightarrow 0
\end{array}$$

On the other hand, let us compute $\mathbb{H}\mathrm{om}(\mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E})$. Fix an injective resolution \mathcal{I}^\bullet of \mathcal{E} . Applying Hom-functor, one produces a double complex

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
\mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{I}^0) & \xrightarrow{d_0 \circ -} & \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{I}^1) & \xrightarrow{d_1 \circ -} & \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{I}^2) & \longrightarrow & \dots \\
\downarrow -\circ \alpha & & \downarrow -\circ \alpha & & \downarrow -\circ \alpha & & \\
\mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{I}^0) & \xrightarrow{d_0 \circ -} & \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{I}^1) & \xrightarrow{d_1 \circ -} & \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{I}^2) & \longrightarrow & \dots
\end{array}$$

Taking cohomology of its total complex, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{H}\mathrm{om}(\mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E}) &= \frac{\{(f, g) \in \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{I}^1) \oplus \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{I}^0) : d_1 \circ f = 0, d_0 \circ g = f \circ \alpha\}}{\{(d_0 \circ h, -h \circ \alpha) : h \in \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{I}_0)\}} \\
&= \frac{\{(f, g) \in \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{E}, \mathrm{Ker} d_1) \oplus \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{I}^0) : d_0 \circ g = f \circ \alpha\}}{\{(d_0 \circ h, -h \circ \alpha) : h \in \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{I}_0)\}}.
\end{aligned}$$

But by Yoneda construction, pullback of the extension $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}^0 \rightarrow \mathrm{Ker} d_1 \rightarrow 0$ gives a bijection between self-extensions of \mathcal{E} and morphisms $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathrm{Ker} d_1$ up to the ones factorizing through \mathcal{I}_0 . Associating to every element $\rho \in \mathrm{Ext}^1(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E})$ the corresponding extension $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_\rho \xrightarrow{\pi_\rho} \mathcal{E} \rightarrow 0$, we get

$$\mathbb{H}\mathrm{om}(\mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E}) = \{(\rho \in \mathrm{Ext}^1(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E}), g : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_\rho) : g \circ \pi_\rho = \alpha\},$$

which is precisely the space of infinitesimal deformations of (\mathcal{E}, α) as seen above in the diagram (19). \square

Definition 5.2. A *Higgs triple* of rank r , degree d and frame \mathcal{F} is the data $(\mathcal{E}, \alpha, \theta)$ of a coherent sheaf $\mathcal{E} \in \mathrm{Coh}_{r,d} C$, a map $\alpha : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$, and an element $\theta \in \mathbb{E}\mathrm{xt}^1(\mathcal{E}, (\mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathcal{E}) \otimes \omega)$. Given two Higgs triples $T_1 = (\mathcal{E}_1, \alpha_1, \theta_1)$, $T_2 = (\mathcal{E}_2, \alpha_2, \theta_2)$, a *morphism* from T_1 to T_2 is a map $f \in \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{E}_2)$ such that $\alpha_2 = f \circ \alpha_1$, and $\theta_2 \circ f = f \circ \theta_1$.

Thanks to Serre duality and Proposition 5.1, the \mathbb{k} -points of the stack $T^* \underline{\mathrm{Coh}}_{0,d}^{\mathcal{F}}$ are precisely Higgs triples of rank 0, degree d and frame \mathcal{F} . More generally, its T -points for any scheme T are given by families of triples $(\mathcal{E}_T, \alpha_T, \theta_T)$, where \mathcal{E}_T is flat over T .

Definition 5.3. A Higgs triple is called *stable* if there is no subsheaf $\mathcal{E}' \subset \mathcal{E}$ such that:

- $\mathrm{Im} \alpha \subset \mathcal{E}'$, and
- $a(\theta) \in \mathrm{Im}(b)$, where a, b are the maps below, induced by inclusion $\mathcal{E}' \subset \mathcal{E}$:

$$(20) \quad \mathbb{E}\mathrm{xt}^1(\mathcal{E}, (\mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathcal{E}) \otimes \omega) \xrightarrow{a} \mathbb{E}\mathrm{xt}^1(\mathcal{E}', (\mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathcal{E}) \otimes \omega) \xleftarrow{b} \mathbb{E}\mathrm{xt}^1(\mathcal{E}', (\mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathcal{E}') \otimes \omega).$$

In other words, a triple is stable if the image of α generates \mathcal{E} under θ . We denote by $(T^*\mathcal{Coh}_{0,d}^{\leftarrow\mathcal{F}})^{st} \subset T^*\mathcal{Coh}_{0,d}^{\leftarrow\mathcal{F}}$ the substack of stable Higgs triples of rank 0.

Recall that for an abelian category \mathcal{C} of homological dimension 1 every complex in the bounded derived category $\mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{C})$ is quasi-isomorphic to the direct sum of its shifted cohomology objects (see [Kap98, Proposition 2.1.2]). Because of this observation, we can alternatively write Higgs triples as quadruples

$$(\mathcal{E}, \alpha, \theta_e, \theta_h) : \quad \mathcal{E} \in \text{Coh}_{r,d}, \quad \alpha : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}, \\ \theta_e \in \text{Ext}^1(\mathcal{E}, \text{Ker } \alpha \otimes \omega), \quad \theta_h \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{E}, \text{Coker } \alpha \otimes \omega).$$

Lemma 5.4. *A Higgs triple is stable if and only if there are no non-trivial subsheaves $\mathcal{E}' \subset \mathcal{E}$ such that $\text{Im } \alpha \subset \mathcal{E}'$ and $\theta_h(\mathcal{E}') \subset (\mathcal{E}'/\text{Im } \alpha) \otimes \omega$.*

Remark 5.5. Note that the stability condition does not depend on θ_e in this form.

Proof. Replacing the complex $\mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathcal{E}$ by the sum of its kernel and cokernel, the diagram (20) splits into two:

$$\text{Ext}^1(\mathcal{E}, \text{Ker } \alpha \otimes \omega) \xrightarrow{a_e} \text{Ext}^1(\mathcal{E}', \text{Ker } \alpha \otimes \omega) \xleftarrow{b_e} \text{Ext}^1(\mathcal{E}', \text{Ker } \alpha \otimes \omega), \\ \text{Hom}(\mathcal{E}, \text{Coker } \alpha \otimes \omega) \xrightarrow{a_h} \text{Hom}(\mathcal{E}', \text{Coker } \alpha \otimes \omega) \xleftarrow{b_h} \text{Hom}(\mathcal{E}', (\mathcal{E}'/\text{Im } \alpha) \otimes \omega).$$

Note that the map b_e is an isomorphism. Therefore, the condition $a(\theta) \in \text{Im}(b)$ is equivalent to $a_h(\theta_h) \in \text{Im}(b_h)$, that is $\theta_h(\mathcal{E}') \subset (\mathcal{E}'/\text{Im } \alpha) \otimes \omega$. \square

We say that a morphism of triples is a *quotient*, if the underlying map of sheaves is surjective.

Lemma 5.6. *Let $T = (\mathcal{E}, \alpha, \theta)$, $T' = (\mathcal{E}', \alpha', \theta')$ be two triples, together with a quotient map $\pi : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}'$. If T is stable, then T' is stable as well.*

Proof. Suppose that T' is not stable, that is there exists a subsheaf $\mathcal{E}'_1 \subset \mathcal{E}'$, such that $\text{Im } \alpha' \subset \mathcal{E}'_1$ and $\theta'(\mathcal{E}'_1) \subset (\mathcal{E}'_1/\text{Im } \alpha') \otimes \omega$. Consider its preimage $\mathcal{E}_1 := \pi^{-1}(\mathcal{E}'_1)$. Since $\alpha' = \pi \circ \alpha$ by definition, we get $\text{Im } \alpha \subset \mathcal{E}_1$.

Let us denote $U = \text{Ker } \pi$. Since $\theta' \circ \pi = \pi \circ \theta$, we have

$$(21) \quad \theta_h(U) \subset (U/(U \cap \text{Im } \alpha)) \otimes \omega \subset (\mathcal{E}_1/\text{Im } \alpha) \otimes \omega.$$

Moreover, since $\mathcal{E}_1/U \simeq \mathcal{E}'_1$, we get

$$(22) \quad \theta_h(\mathcal{E}_1)/(U + \text{Im } \alpha) = \theta'_h(\mathcal{E}'_1) \subset (\mathcal{E}'_1/\text{Im } \alpha') \otimes \omega = (\mathcal{E}_1/(U + \text{Im } \alpha)) \otimes \omega.$$

Combining (21) and (22), we conclude that $\theta_h(\mathcal{E}_1) \subset (\mathcal{E}_1/\text{Im } \alpha) \otimes \omega$. Therefore $\mathcal{E}_1 \subset \mathcal{E}$ is a destabilizing subsheaf by Lemma 5.4, and thus instability of T' implies instability of T . \square

The following lemma can be viewed as an avatar of Schur's lemma.

Lemma 5.7. *Stable Higgs triples have no non-trivial automorphisms.*

Proof. Let $T = (\mathcal{E}, \alpha, \theta)$ be a stable Higgs triple, and suppose $f \in \text{End}(\mathcal{E})$ induces an automorphism of T . We pose $\mathcal{E}' = \text{Ker}(f - \text{id}_{\mathcal{E}}) \subset \mathcal{E}$. Since $f \circ \alpha = \alpha$, we have $\text{Im } \alpha \subset \mathcal{E}'$. Moreover, by definition $f|_{\mathcal{E}'} = \text{id}_{\mathcal{E}'}$. Therefore the equality $\theta_h \circ f = f \circ \theta_h$ implies that $(f - \text{id}_{\text{Coker } \alpha}) \circ \theta_h|_{\mathcal{E}'} = 0$, and thus $\theta_h(\mathcal{E}') \subset \mathcal{E}'/\text{Im } \alpha$. This means that \mathcal{E}' is a destabilizing subsheaf, which can only happen for $\mathcal{E}' = \mathcal{E}$. Thus $f = \text{id}_{\mathcal{E}}$. \square

From now on, we will only consider Higgs triples of rank 0.

Theorem 5.8. *Let \mathcal{F} be a locally free sheaf on C . Then the moduli stack of stable Higgs triples of rank 0, degree d and frame \mathcal{F} is represented by a smooth quasi-projective variety $\mathcal{B}(d, \mathcal{F})$. In particular, $\mathcal{B}(d, \mathcal{O}) \simeq \text{Hilb}_d T^*C$.*

We will prove this theorem in Section 7 by realizing $\mathcal{B}(d, \mathcal{F})$ as a moduli of torsion-free sheaves on a ruled surface. It is also possible to prove it directly by relating stability of Higgs triples to Mumford's GIT stability [MFK94] on an atlas of $T^*\underline{\mathcal{C}oh}_{0,d}^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}}$, which was the approach used in a previous version of this paper.

Let us further assume that $\mathcal{F} \simeq \mathbb{k}^n \otimes \mathcal{O}$ is a trivial sheaf of rank n . To simplify the notation, we will write¹

$$\underline{\mathcal{B}r}_{0,d}^n := \underline{\mathcal{C}oh}_{0,d}^{\leftarrow \mathbb{k}^n \otimes \mathcal{O}}, \quad \mathcal{B}(d, n) := \mathcal{B}(d, \mathbb{k}^n \otimes \mathcal{O}).$$

In the remainder of this section we will produce an action of $A\mathbf{Ha}_C^0$ on the A -theory of moduli spaces $\mathcal{B}(d, n)$. In order to do this, we will use the general machinery from the beginning of Section 2.

Let $d_\bullet = \{0 = d_0 \leq d_1 \leq \dots \leq d_k = d\}$, and F a vector space of dimension n . As before, we note $G = G_d$, $P = P_{d_\bullet}$. We put:

$$\tilde{Y} = \mathrm{Hom}(F, \mathbb{k}^d / \mathbb{k}^{d_{k-1}}) \times \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d_\bullet}^\circ, \quad \tilde{V} = \mathrm{Hom}(F, \mathbb{k}^d) \times \widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d_\bullet}, \quad \tilde{X}' = \mathrm{Hom}(F, \mathbb{k}^d) \times \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d_\bullet}^\circ.$$

We have a natural closed embedding $\tilde{g} : \tilde{V} \hookrightarrow \tilde{X}'$ and an affine fibration $\tilde{f} : \tilde{V} \twoheadrightarrow \tilde{Y}$. The formula (5) gives rise to a map in A -theory

$$m_{d_\bullet} : A_*^H(T_H^* \tilde{Y}) \rightarrow A_*^G(T_G^* \tilde{X}').$$

For instance, in the case $k = 2$ we get a map:

$$m_{d_1, d_2} : A\mathbf{Ha}_C^0[d_1] \otimes A_*(T^* \underline{\mathcal{B}r}_{0,d-d_1}^n) \hookrightarrow A_*(\underline{\mathcal{H}iggs}_{0,d_1} \times T^* \underline{\mathcal{B}r}_{0,d-d_1}^n) \rightarrow A_*(T^* \underline{\mathcal{B}r}_{0,d}^n).$$

Collecting these maps for all d_1, d_2 , we get a map

$$m : A\mathbf{Ha}_C^0 \otimes \mathbf{AM}_n \rightarrow \mathbf{AM}_n,$$

where $\mathbf{AM}_n = \bigoplus_d A_*(T^* \underline{\mathcal{B}r}_{0,d}^n)$.

Proposition 5.9. *The map m defines an $A\mathbf{Ha}_C^0$ -module structure on \mathbf{AM}_n .*

Proof. The proof is mostly analogous to the proof of Theorem 2.2. Namely, using notations of that proof, let us consider the following varieties:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{X}_1 &= G \times_P (\mathrm{Hom}(F, \mathbb{k}^d / \mathbb{k}^{d_2}) \times \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d_\bullet}^\circ); & \tilde{W}_1 &= G \times_{P'} (\mathrm{Hom}(F, \mathbb{k}^d) \times \widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d_\bullet}); \\ \tilde{X}_2 &= G \times_{P'} (\mathrm{Hom}(F, \mathbb{k}^d / \mathbb{k}^{d_1}) \times \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d_\bullet}^\circ); & \tilde{W}_2 &= G \times_P (\mathrm{Hom}(F, \mathbb{k}^d) \times \widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d_\bullet}); \\ \tilde{X}_3 &= \mathrm{Hom}(F, \mathbb{k}^d) \times \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d}; & \tilde{W}_3 &= G \times_P (\mathrm{Hom}(F, \mathbb{k}^d / \mathbb{k}^{d_1}) \times \mathcal{Q}uot_{0,d_1}^\circ \times \widetilde{\mathcal{Q}uot}_{0,d_\bullet}). \end{aligned}$$

Again, we have inclusions $\tilde{W}_i \hookrightarrow \tilde{X}_{i-1} \times \tilde{X}_{i+1}$. Taking into account Hom-terms, the proof of Lemma 2.3 easily implies that $\tilde{W}_2 = \tilde{W}_1 \times_{\tilde{X}_2} \tilde{W}_3$, and that the intersection $(\tilde{W}_1 \times \tilde{X}_1) \cap (\tilde{X}_3 \times \tilde{W}_3)$ inside $\tilde{X}_3 \times \tilde{X}_2 \times \tilde{X}_1$ is transversal. Finally, putting $\tilde{Z}_i = T_{\tilde{W}_i}^*(\tilde{X}_{i-1} \times \tilde{X}_{i+1})$ and contemplating the diagram with cartesian square below:

$$(23) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} T^* \tilde{X}_1 & \longleftarrow & \tilde{Z}_3 & \longrightarrow & T^* \tilde{X}_2 \\ & \swarrow & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ & & \tilde{Z}_2 & \longrightarrow & \tilde{Z}_1 \\ & & & \searrow & \downarrow \\ & & & & T^* \tilde{X}_3 \end{array}$$

we may conclude as in the proof of Theorem 2.2. □

¹ $\mathcal{B}r$ stands for Bradlow, as in ‘‘Bradlow pairs’’ [Tha94]

Recall that we have open embeddings $\mathcal{B}(d, n) \subset T^*\underline{\mathcal{B}r}_{0,d}^n$. If we denote

$$A\mathcal{M}_n = \bigoplus_d A\mathcal{M}_n[d] := \bigoplus_d A(\mathcal{B}(d, n)),$$

the collection of these embeddings defines us a map of graded vector spaces

$$(24) \quad A\mathbf{M}_n \rightarrow A\mathcal{M}_n,$$

which is surjective if $A \neq H$ by Proposition A.10.

Corollary 5.10. *There exists a $A\mathbf{Ha}_C^0$ -module structure on $A\mathcal{M}_n$, such that the map (24) commutes with the action of $A\mathbf{Ha}_C^0$.*

Proof. Let us consider the following diagram:

$$(25) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} (T_G^*\tilde{X})^{st} & \xleftarrow{\tilde{\Phi}'} & (\tilde{Z}_G)^{st} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\Psi}'} & (T_G^*\tilde{X}')^{st} \\ \downarrow i & & \downarrow i & & \downarrow i \\ T_G^*\tilde{X} & \xleftarrow{\tilde{\Phi}} & \tilde{Z}_G & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\Psi}} & T_G^*\tilde{X}' \end{array}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} (T_G^*\tilde{X}')^{st} &= T_G^*\tilde{X}' \times_{T^*\underline{\mathcal{B}r}_{0,d}^n} \mathcal{B}(d, n), \\ (T_G^*\tilde{X})^{st} &= T_G^*\tilde{X} \times_{\underline{\mathcal{H}iggs}_{0,d_1} \times T^*\underline{\mathcal{B}r}_{0,d-d_1}^n} \left(\underline{\mathcal{H}iggs}_{0,d_1} \times \mathcal{B}(d-d_1, n) \right), \\ (\tilde{Z}_G)^{st} &= \tilde{Z}_G \cap \left((T_G^*\tilde{X})^{st} \times (T_G^*\tilde{X}')^{st} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Recall that quotients of stable triples are stable by Lemma 5.6. Therefore we have an equality

$$\tilde{Z}_G \cap \left(T_G^*\tilde{X} \times (T_G^*\tilde{X}')^{st} \right) = \tilde{Z}_G \cap \left((T_G^*\tilde{X})^{st} \times (T_G^*\tilde{X}')^{st} \right),$$

which shows that the map $\tilde{\Psi}'$ is proper, and right square in the diagram above is cartesian. Hence, we have

$$i^* \circ \tilde{\Psi}_* = \tilde{\Psi}'_* \circ i^*$$

by Lemma A.12. This shows us that the diagram (25) defines a commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A\mathbf{Ha}_C^0 \otimes A\mathbf{M}_n & \xrightarrow{m} & A\mathbf{M}_n \\ \downarrow \text{id} \otimes \pi & & \downarrow \pi \\ A\mathbf{Ha}_C^0 \otimes A\mathcal{M}_n & \xrightarrow{m'} & A\mathcal{M}_n \end{array}$$

where $m' = (\tilde{\Psi}')_* \circ (\tilde{\Phi}')^!$. Moreover, if we replace all varieties in diagram (23) by open subvarieties of stable points as above, we can equally see that the upper right square remains cartesian. Therefore the map m' defines an $A\mathbf{Ha}_C^0$ -module structure on $A\mathcal{M}_n$. \square

Since the whole construction is T -equivariant, we also obtain an action of $A\mathbf{Ha}_C^{0,T}$ on $A\mathbf{M}_n^T := \bigoplus_d A_*^T(T^*\underline{\mathcal{B}r}_{0,d}^n)$ and $A\mathcal{M}_n^T := \bigoplus_d A_*^T(\mathcal{B}(d, n))$.

Example 5.11. Suppose $C = \mathbb{A}^1$, and equip it with the natural action of \mathbb{G}_m of weight 1 as in Example 2.4. In this setting, for $A = H$ and $A = K$ we recover algebras and representations constructed in [SV13a, Proposition 6.2] and [SV13b, Proposition 7.9] respectively.

We finish this section by comparing our results with the classical construction of Grojnowski and Nakajima. Recall [Nak99, Chapter 8] that for any smooth surface S there exists an action of Heisenberg algebra on $\bigoplus_d H_*(\mathrm{Hilb}_d S)$. More precisely, for any positive k and any homology class $\alpha \in H_*(X)$ we possess an operator $P_\alpha[k]$, given as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} P_\alpha[i](\beta) &= q_* \circ p^!(\alpha \boxtimes \beta), \text{ where } \beta \in H_*(\mathrm{Hilb}_d S), \\ Z^\Delta &= \{(\mathcal{I}_1, \mathcal{I}_2) \mid \mathcal{I}_1 \supset \mathcal{I}_2, |\mathrm{supp}(\mathcal{I}_1/\mathcal{I}_2)| = 1\} \subset \mathrm{Hilb}_d S \times \mathrm{Hilb}_{d+k} S, \\ p : Z^\Delta &\rightarrow S \times \mathrm{Hilb}_d S, \quad (\mathcal{I}_1, \mathcal{I}_2) \mapsto (\mathrm{supp}(\mathcal{I}_1/\mathcal{I}_2), \mathcal{I}_1), \\ q : Z^\Delta &\rightarrow S \times \mathrm{Hilb}_{d+k} S, \quad (\mathcal{I}_1, \mathcal{I}_2) \mapsto \mathcal{I}_2. \end{aligned}$$

We now suppose that $S = T^*C$. Let us compare this action with the $H\mathbf{Ha}_C^0$ -action on $H\mathcal{M}_1$. In view of Theorem 5.8, $H\mathcal{M}_1 = H_*(\mathrm{Hilb}_d T^*C)$. Recall that $\mathcal{Higgs}_{0,k} \simeq \mathcal{Coh}_k(T^*C)$, where the latter stack parametrizes coherent sheaves of length k on T^*C . Therefore, the correspondence defining the $H\mathbf{Ha}_C^0$ -module structure on $H\mathcal{M}_1$ can be identified with the lower row in the following diagram with cartesian square:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & T^*C \times \mathrm{Hilb}_d(T^*C) & & \\ & & \uparrow s \times \mathrm{id} & \swarrow p & \\ \mathcal{Coh}_k^\Delta(T^*C) \times \mathrm{Hilb}_d(T^*C) & \xleftarrow{\Phi^\Delta} & Z^\Delta & & \\ & \downarrow i \times \mathrm{id} & \downarrow & \searrow q & \\ \mathcal{Coh}_k(T^*C) \times \mathrm{Hilb}_d(T^*C) & \xleftarrow{\tilde{\Phi}} & Z & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\Psi}} & \mathrm{Hilb}_{d+k}(T^*C) \end{array}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Coh}_k^\Delta(T^*C) &= \{\mathcal{E} \in \mathrm{Coh}_k(T^*C) \mid |\mathrm{supp} \mathcal{E}| = 1\}, \\ Z &= \{(\mathcal{I}_1, \mathcal{I}_2) \mid \mathcal{I}_1 \supset \mathcal{I}_2\} \subset \mathrm{Hilb}_d T^*C \times \mathrm{Hilb}_{d+k} T^*C, \end{aligned}$$

i is the natural closed embedding $\mathcal{Coh}_k^\Delta(T^*C) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{Coh}_k(T^*C)$, and $s : \mathcal{Coh}_k^\Delta(T^*C) \rightarrow T^*C$ sends each coherent sheaf to its support. One would like to prove an equality of the form

$$(26) \quad q_* \circ p^! = (\tilde{\Psi}_* \circ \tilde{\Phi}^!) \circ ((\iota \times \mathrm{id})_* \circ (s \times \mathrm{id})^!),$$

so that the operators $P_\alpha[k]$ are realized by action of certain elements in $H\mathbf{Ha}_C^0$, supported at diagonals $\mathcal{Coh}_k^\Delta(T^*C)$. Unfortunately, the map s is too singular for a pullback to be well-defined. However, one can easily check that it is a locally trivial fibration with a fiber isomorphic to $[\mathcal{C}_k^{\mathrm{n},\mathrm{n}}/G_k]$, where

$$\mathcal{C}_k^{\mathrm{n},\mathrm{n}} := \{(x, y) \in (\mathfrak{g}_k)^2 : [x, y] = 0, x, y \text{ nilpotent}\}.$$

If the local system I_s^k on T^*C , given by homology groups of fibers of s , were trivial, $H_*(\mathcal{Coh}_k^\Delta(T^*C))$ would be isomorphic to the direct product $H_*(T^*C) \otimes H_*^{G_k}(\mathcal{C}_k^{\mathrm{n},\mathrm{n}})$, and one would be able to define the pullback $s^!$ by $c \mapsto c \boxtimes \mathbf{1}$. After that, the identity (26) would follow once we proved that $p^! = (\Phi^\Delta)^! \circ (s^! \times \mathrm{id})$. In light of these considerations, let us state the following conjecture:

Conjecture 5.12. *The local system I_s^k is trivial, and the action of $P_\alpha[i]$ on $H\mathcal{M}_1 \simeq \bigoplus_d H_*(\mathrm{Hilb}_d T^*C)$ is given by $\iota_*(\alpha \boxtimes \mathbf{1}) \in H\mathbf{Ha}_C^0$.*

Note that Conjecture 5.12 is trivially satisfied for $k = 1$. Indeed, $\underline{\text{Coh}}_1^\Delta(T^*C) \simeq \underline{\text{Coh}}_1(T^*C) \simeq T^*C \times \text{BG}_m$, thus the diagram above takes the following form:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T^*C \times \text{Hilb}_d(T^*C) & & \\ \uparrow s \times \text{id} & \swarrow p & \\ \text{BG}_m \times T^*C \times \text{Hilb}_d(T^*C) & \xleftarrow{\tilde{\Phi}} Z = Z^\Delta & \xrightarrow{q = \tilde{\Psi}} \text{Hilb}_{d+1}(T^*C) \end{array}$$

Since the scheme Z is smooth by [Che98], pullbacks along all of the maps in triangle are well-defined, and therefore

$$q_* \circ p^! = q_* \circ p^* = (\tilde{\Psi}_* \circ \tilde{\Phi}^*) \circ (s \times \text{id})^*,$$

which gives us a realization of operators $P_\alpha[1]$.

6. QUIVER SHEAVES

In this section we recollect some properties of quiver sheaves, as introduced in [GK05].

Let X be a scheme over \mathbb{k} . Let $Q = (I, E)$ be a finite quiver with head and tail maps $h, t : E \rightarrow I$, and assume that Q has no cycles. For each edge $a \in E$, pick a locally free sheaf $\mathcal{M}_a \in \text{Coh } X$, and set $\mathcal{M}_i = \mathcal{O}_X$ for all $i \in I$.

Observe that $\mathcal{A}_0 = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{M}_i$ is a sheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -algebras with coordinate-wise multiplication. We equip $\mathcal{A}_1 = \bigoplus_{a \in E} \mathcal{M}_a$ with an \mathcal{A}_0 -bimodule structure, where the map

$$(27) \quad \mathcal{M}_i \otimes \mathcal{M}_a \otimes \mathcal{M}_j = \mathcal{O}_X \otimes \mathcal{M}_a \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_a$$

is the natural isomorphism if $h(a) = i$, $t(a) = j$, and zero otherwise.

Definition 6.1. The *twisted path algebra* $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}_{Q, \mathcal{M}}$ is the tensor algebra of \mathcal{A}_1 over \mathcal{A}_0 .

By definition, \mathcal{A} is a sheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -algebras. The category $\mathcal{A}\text{-mod}$ of sheaves of coherent \mathcal{A} -modules (or \mathcal{A} -modules for short) is an abelian category with enough injectives (see [GK05, Prop. 3.5]).

Let e_i be the unit section of $\mathcal{M}_i = \mathcal{O}_X$. For each $i \in I$, define left \mathcal{A} -modules

$$\mathcal{P}_i := \mathcal{A}e_i = \bigoplus_{j \in I} e_j \mathcal{A}e_i$$

and right \mathcal{A} -modules

$$\mathcal{I}_i := e_i \mathcal{A} = \bigoplus_{j \in I} e_i \mathcal{A}e_j.$$

By definition of \mathcal{A} , it decomposes into the direct sum

$$\mathcal{A} = \bigoplus_{i, j \in I} e_i \mathcal{A}e_j,$$

so that we have an equality of left \mathcal{A} -modules $\mathcal{A} = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{P}_i$ and of right \mathcal{A} -modules $\mathcal{A} = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{I}_i$. Note that the multiplication map (27) ensures we have maps of \mathcal{A} -modules

$$m_a^{(i)} : \mathcal{M}_a \otimes \mathcal{I}_{t(a)} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{h(a)}, \quad m_a^{(p)} : \mathcal{P}_{h(a)} \otimes \mathcal{M}_a \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{t(a)}.$$

An element $\mathcal{V} \in \mathcal{A}\text{-mod}$ can be equivalently defined as a collection $(\mathcal{V}_i, \varphi_a)$ of coherent \mathcal{O}_X -modules \mathcal{V}_i , $i \in I$, together with morphisms $\varphi_a : \mathcal{M}_a \otimes \mathcal{V}_{t(a)} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_{h(a)}$ for all $a \in E$. Under this identification, we have a natural isomorphism of \mathcal{O}_X -modules $\mathcal{I}_i \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{V} \simeq \mathcal{V}_i$. Since the forgetful functor $\mathcal{A}\text{-mod} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_0\text{-mod}$ is faithful, we deduce that the functor $\mathcal{I}_i \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} -$ is exact.

Proposition 6.2. *We have an exact sequence of left $\mathcal{A}^{op} \otimes \mathcal{A}$ -modules*

$$0 \rightarrow \bigoplus_{a \in E} \mathcal{P}_{h(a)} \otimes \mathcal{M}_a \otimes \mathcal{I}_{t(a)} \xrightarrow{q} \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{P}_i \otimes \mathcal{I}_i \xrightarrow{p} \mathcal{A} \rightarrow 0,$$

where all tensor products are considered over \mathcal{O}_X , p is the concatenation $\mathcal{A}e_i \otimes e_i\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$, and q is given by $q(x, n, y) = m_a^{(p)}(x, n) - m_a^{(i)}(n, y)$.

Proof. The statement is local in X . When $X = \text{Spec } R$ is affine, this is the standard resolution of the twisted path algebra as a bimodule over itself [BK99, (1.2)]. \square

Let us now consider the derived category $\mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{A}\text{-mod})$.

Corollary 6.3. *For any $\mathcal{V} \in \mathcal{A}\text{-mod}$, we have a short exact sequence*

$$0 \rightarrow \bigoplus_{a \in E} \mathcal{P}_{h(a)} \otimes \mathcal{M}_a \otimes \mathcal{V}_{t(a)} \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{P}_i \otimes \mathcal{V}_i \rightarrow \mathcal{V} \rightarrow 0.$$

More generally, for any $\mathcal{V}^\bullet \in \mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{A}\text{-mod})$ we have an exact triangle

$$\bigoplus_{a \in E} \mathcal{P}_{h(a)} \otimes \mathcal{M}_a \otimes \mathcal{V}_{t(a)}^\bullet \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{P}_i \otimes \mathcal{V}_i^\bullet \rightarrow \mathcal{V}^\bullet \xrightarrow{+1},$$

where $\mathcal{V}_i^\bullet := \mathcal{I}_i \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{V}^\bullet \in \mathcal{D}^b(\text{Coh } X)$.

Proof. Apply the functor $- \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{V}^\bullet$ to the exact sequence from Proposition 6.2. \square

Let $(\mathcal{V}_i, \varphi_a), (\mathcal{W}, \psi_a) \in \mathcal{A}\text{-mod}$, and consider the following complex of sheaves:

$$C^\bullet(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{W}) = \left(\bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{V}_i, \mathcal{W}_i) \xrightarrow{\delta} \bigoplus_{a \in E} \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{M}_a \otimes \mathcal{V}_{t(a)}, \mathcal{W}_{h(a)}) \right),$$

where δ is given by

$$(f_i)_{i \in I} \mapsto (f_{h(a)} \circ \varphi_a - \psi_a \circ (1 \otimes f_{t(a)}))_{a \in E}.$$

Theorem 6.4 ([GK05, Theorem 5.1]). *Let $\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{W} \in \mathcal{A}\text{-mod}$, and suppose \mathcal{V} is locally free as \mathcal{O}_X -module. Then we have an isomorphism of complexes*

$$R\text{Hom}(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{W}) \simeq R\Gamma(C^\bullet(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{W})).$$

Let us consider a closely related category $\mathcal{A}\text{-mod}_{\mathcal{D}}$. Its objects are given by collections $(\mathcal{V}_i^\bullet, \varphi_a)_{i \in I, a \in E}$, where $\mathcal{V}_i^\bullet \in \mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{M}_i\text{-mod}) \simeq \mathcal{D}^b(\text{Coh } X)$, $\varphi_a \in \mathbb{H}\text{om}(\mathcal{M}_a \otimes \mathcal{V}_{t(a)}^\bullet, \mathcal{V}_{h(a)}^\bullet)$. A morphism $(\mathcal{V}_i^\bullet, \varphi_a) \rightarrow (\mathcal{W}_i^\bullet, \psi_a)$ is a collection of morphisms $(f_i : \mathcal{V}_i^\bullet \rightarrow \mathcal{W}_i^\bullet)_{i \in I}$, such that $\psi_a \circ f_{t(a)} = f_{h(a)} \circ \varphi_a$.

We have a functor $F : \mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{A}\text{-mod}) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}\text{-mod}_{\mathcal{D}}$, defined by

$$\mathcal{V}^\bullet \mapsto (\mathcal{V}_i^\bullet, \varphi_a),$$

where the maps φ_a are induced by multiplication maps (27).

Lemma 6.5. *The functor F is full and essentially surjective.*

Proof. Given an object $(\mathcal{V}_i^\bullet, \varphi_a) \in \mathcal{A}\text{-mod}_{\mathcal{D}}$, let \mathcal{V}^\bullet be a mapping cone of the map

$$\bigoplus_{a \in E} \mathcal{P}_{h(a)} \otimes \mathcal{M}_a \otimes \mathcal{V}_{t(a)}^\bullet \xrightarrow{m_a^{(p)} \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes \varphi_a} \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{P}_i \otimes \mathcal{V}_i^\bullet.$$

By Corollary 6.3, we have $F(\mathcal{V}^\bullet) = (\mathcal{V}_i^\bullet, \varphi_a)$, so that F is essentially surjective. Moreover, if we consider any morphism $(\mathcal{V}_i^\bullet, \varphi_a) \rightarrow (\mathcal{W}_i^\bullet, \psi_a)$ in $\mathcal{A}\text{-mod}_{\mathcal{D}}$, the existence of a compatible morphism $\mathcal{V}^\bullet \rightarrow \mathcal{W}^\bullet$ follows from the axioms of a triangulated category. Thus F is full, and we may conclude. \square

Given a category \mathcal{C} , let us denote by $\underline{\mathcal{C}}$ the groupoid obtained from \mathcal{C} by forgetting all non-invertible morphisms.

Corollary 6.6. *The functor F induces an equivalence of groupoids $F' : \underline{\mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{A}\text{-mod})} \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{A}\text{-mod}_{\mathcal{D}}}$.*

Proof. Consider the forgetful functor

$$\mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{A}\text{-mod}) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{A}_0\text{-mod}), \quad \mathcal{V}^\bullet \mapsto (\mathcal{V}_i^\bullet).$$

It preserves isomorphisms and factors through F . Therefore, F' is faithful. \square

7. TORSION-FREE SHEAVES ON $\mathbb{P}_C(\omega \oplus \mathcal{O})$

In this section we prove Theorem 5.8 by realizing the moduli of Higgs triples as a certain moduli of sheaves on a surface.

Let X be a scheme over \mathbb{k} , not necessarily smooth. Pick a line bundle L over X , and consider the projectivization $S = \mathbb{P}_X(L \oplus \mathcal{O}_X)$ of its total space $\text{Tot } L$. Denote the complement of $\text{Tot } L$ in S by D ; let also $i : D \hookrightarrow S$ be the natural embedding, and $\pi : S \rightarrow X$ the natural projection. Note that by definition of S and D we have $R\pi_*\mathcal{O}(D) = \pi_*\mathcal{O}(D) = \mathcal{O}_X \oplus L^\vee$, and π induces an isomorphism $D \simeq X$.

Let $\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{O}_S(D) \oplus \mathcal{O}_S$, and consider the sheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -algebras $\pi_*\mathcal{H}om(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{T})$. We can write it as a matrix algebra over X ; the opposite algebra, which we denote by \mathcal{A} , is then obtained by transposition:

$$\pi_*\mathcal{H}om(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{T}) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{O} & \mathcal{O} \oplus L^\vee \\ 0 & \mathcal{O} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathcal{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{O} & 0 \\ \mathcal{O} \oplus L^\vee & \mathcal{O} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Note that \mathcal{A} can be seen as a twisted path algebra of the following quiver:

$$Q = \textcircled{1} \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{O}} \\ \xrightarrow{L^\vee} \end{matrix} \textcircled{2}$$

A left \mathcal{A} -module \mathcal{V} is then determined by a quadruple $(\mathcal{V}_1, \mathcal{V}_2, \varphi_0, \varphi_1)$, where $\mathcal{V}_1, \mathcal{V}_2 \in \text{Coh } X$, $\varphi_0 \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{V}_1, \mathcal{V}_2)$, and $\varphi_1 \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{V}_1 \otimes L^\vee, \mathcal{V}_2)$.

For any coherent sheaf $E \in \text{Coh } S$, the Hom-sheaf $\mathcal{H}om(\mathcal{T}, E) = \pi_*(\mathcal{T}^\vee \otimes E)$ is naturally a left \mathcal{A} -module, given by the quadruple $(\pi_*E(-D), \pi_*E, \varphi_0, \varphi_1)$, where (φ_0, φ_1) is the natural composition

$$\pi_*E(-D) \otimes (\mathcal{O} \oplus L^\vee) = \pi_*E(-D) \otimes \pi_*\mathcal{O}(D) \rightarrow \pi_*E.$$

Since \mathcal{T} is an $(\mathcal{A}^{op}, \mathcal{O}_S)$ -bimodule, we have a pair of adjoint functors

$$(28) \quad - \otimes_{\mathcal{A}}^L \mathcal{T} : \mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{A}\text{-mod}) \rightleftarrows \mathcal{D}^b(\text{Coh } S) : R\pi_*\mathcal{H}om(\mathcal{T}, -).$$

As a left module over itself, \mathcal{A} can be decomposed as a direct sum $\mathcal{P}_1 \oplus \mathcal{P}_2$, where

$$\mathcal{P}_1 = \mathcal{O} \rightrightarrows \mathcal{O} \oplus L^\vee, \quad \mathcal{P}_2 = 0 \rightrightarrows \mathcal{O}$$

are the left \mathcal{A} -modules defined in Section 6.

The following proposition should be known to experts (for example, see remark at the end of [Bei78]), but we include the proof for completeness.

Proposition 7.1. *The pair of functors (28) establishes an equivalence of triangulated categories.*

Proof. The proof is based on Beilinson's lemma [Bei78]. For any $E \in \text{Coh } S$, there exists $n > 0$ such that $E(nD)$ has no higher cohomology, and the counit map $\pi^*\pi_*E(nD) \rightarrow E(nD)$ is surjective. By the seesaw principle [Mum08, Corollary 5.6], the kernel of this map has the form $\pi^*(\mathcal{N})(-D)$, where $\mathcal{N} \in \text{Coh } X$. Thus E admits a resolution of the form

$$0 \rightarrow \pi^*(\mathcal{N}_2)(-(n+1)D) \rightarrow \pi^*(\mathcal{N}_1)(-nD) \rightarrow E \rightarrow 0,$$

where $\mathcal{N}_1, \mathcal{N}_2 \in \text{Coh } X$. Taking into account short exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}((n-1)D) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(nD) \oplus \mathcal{O}(nD) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}((n+1)D) \rightarrow 0,$$

we see that as a triangulated category, $\mathcal{D}^b(\text{Coh } S)$ is generated by $\text{Coh } X$ and $\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{O}_S(D) \oplus \mathcal{O}_S$. Similarly, $\mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{A}\text{-mod})$ is generated by $\text{Coh } X$ and $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{P}_1 \oplus \mathcal{P}_2$ as a triangulated category by Corollary 6.3.

We have $R\pi_*\mathcal{H}om(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{O}(D)) = \mathcal{P}_1$, $R\pi_*\mathcal{H}om(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{O}) = \mathcal{P}_2$. Using Theorem 6.4, it is easy to check the following isomorphisms:

$$\begin{aligned} R\text{Hom}(\pi^*\mathcal{E}, \pi^*\mathcal{F}) &\simeq R\text{Hom}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F}) \simeq R\text{Hom}(\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{P}_1, \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{P}_1), \\ R\text{Hom}(\pi^*\mathcal{E}(D), \pi^*\mathcal{F}) &\simeq 0 \simeq R\text{Hom}(\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{P}_1, \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{P}_2), \\ R\text{Hom}(\pi^*\mathcal{E}, \pi^*\mathcal{F}(D)) &\simeq R\text{Hom}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F} \otimes (\mathcal{O} \oplus L^\vee)) \simeq R\text{Hom}(\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{P}_2, \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{P}_1), \\ R\text{Hom}(\pi^*\mathcal{E}(D), \pi^*\mathcal{F}(D)) &\simeq R\text{Hom}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F}) \simeq R\text{Hom}(\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{P}_2, \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{P}_2). \end{aligned}$$

Applying Beilinson's lemma, we conclude that the functor $R\mathcal{H}om_X(\mathcal{T}, -)$ is an equivalence of triangulated categories. Moreover, since the functor $- \otimes_{\mathcal{A}}^L \mathcal{T}$ is its left adjoint, it provides the inverse equivalence. \square

Let us apply this proposition to $X = T \times C$, $L = \mathcal{O}_T \boxtimes \omega_C$. Combining it with Corollary 6.6, we obtain an equivalence of groupoids

$$(29) \quad \Theta : \underline{\mathcal{D}^b(\text{Coh}(T \times \mathbb{P}_C(\omega \oplus \mathcal{O}))} \simeq \underline{(Lp^*\mathcal{A})\text{-mod}_{\mathcal{D}}},$$

where $p : T \times C \rightarrow C$ is the projection. Moreover, this equivalence commutes with base change in T whenever the latter preserves bounded derived categories, e.g. for flat maps $T' \rightarrow T$.

Remark 7.2. It would be desirable to express this as an equivalence of presheaves in groupoids. The problem is that groupoids on both sides of (29) are not functorial in T . Namely, boundedness of complexes is not preserved under pullbacks along general maps $T' \rightarrow T$. Nevertheless, in the sequel we are only concerned with certain subgroupoids on both sides, see Proposition 7.7. Their objects will satisfy flatness condition over T , and therefor will be preserved under arbitrary base change, forming presheaves. We will thus abuse the notation for convenience, and say that the two sides of (29) form presheaves $\underline{\mathcal{D}^b(\text{Coh } S)}$ and $\underline{\mathcal{A}\text{-mod}_{\mathcal{D}}}$ respectively.

From now on, let $X = C$, so that $S = \mathbb{P}_C(\omega \oplus \mathcal{O})$ compactifies the cotangent bundle T^*C . Let us recall some properties of sheaves on S ; we will closely follow the exposition in [Moz13, Section 2]. The Neron-Severi group of S is given by $\text{NS}(S) = H^2(S, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}D \oplus \mathbb{Z}f$, where f is the class of a fiber of $\pi : S \rightarrow C$. Thus, for any coherent sheaf E on S we will write the first Chern class $c_1(E)$ as a linear combination $c_{1,D}(E)D + c_{1,f}(E)f$. The product in $\text{NS}(S)$ is determined by the following equalities:

$$f^2 = 0, \quad Df = 1, \quad D^2 = 2 - 2g,$$

where the last one follows from the fact that $\mathcal{O}_S(D)|_D \simeq \omega^{-1}$. Moreover, the canonical divisor of S is $K_S = -2D$. We will write elements of $H^{\text{even}}(S, \mathbb{Z})$ as triples $(a, b, c) \in \mathbb{Z} \oplus \text{NS}(S) \oplus \mathbb{Z}$; the same applies to $H^{\text{even}}(C, \mathbb{Z})$. In this fashion, Todd classes of S and C are respectively given by

$$\text{td } S = (1, D, 1 - g), \quad \text{td } C = (1, 1 - g),$$

and the pushforward along π in cohomology is given by

$$\pi_*(a, b_D D + b_f f, c) = (b_D, c).$$

Given a sheaf $E \in \text{Coh } S$, the Chern character of its derived pushforward $R\pi_*E$ can be computed using Grothendieck-Riemann-Roch theorem. Namely, let $a = c_{1,D}(E)$, $b = c_{1,f}(E)$, $r = \text{rk } E$,

and recall that

$$\mathrm{ch}(E) = \left(r, c_1(E), \frac{c_1(E)^2 - 2c_2(E)}{2} \right) = (r, aD + bf, a^2(1-g) + ab - c_2(E)).$$

We have:

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathrm{rk}(R\pi_*E), c_1(R\pi_*E) + (1-g)\mathrm{rk}(R\pi_*E)) &= \mathrm{ch}(R\pi_*E) \mathrm{td} C = \pi_*(\mathrm{ch} E \mathrm{td} S) \\ &= \pi_*((r, aD + bf, \mathrm{ch}_2(E))(1, D, 1-g)) \\ &= (a+r, (r+2a)(1-g) + b + \mathrm{ch}_2(E)). \end{aligned}$$

The result of this computation can be rewritten as follows:

$$(30) \quad \mathrm{rk}(R\pi_*E) = a+r, \quad c_1(R\pi_*E) = a(1-g) + b + \mathrm{ch}_2(E).$$

For any nef divisor H on S , we can define a notion of H -semistability for sheaves on S . One example of nef divisor is given by f . Instead of giving general definitions, we will use the following characterization of f -semistable sheaves:

Lemma 7.3 ([Moz13, Lemma 4.3]). *A torsion-free sheaf E on S is f -semistable if and only if its generic fiber over C is isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(l)^{\oplus m}$ for some $l \in \mathbb{Z}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$.*

Lemma 7.4. *For a torsion-free f -semistable sheaf E , the following numerical conditions are equivalent:*

1. $\pi_*E = 0$ and $\mathrm{rk} R^1\pi_*E = 0$,
2. $\mathrm{rk} E = -c_{1,D}(E)$,
3. $l = -1$.

*If these conditions are fulfilled, we further have $H^0(E) = H^2(E) = 0$, and $H^1(E) = H^0(R^1\pi_*E)$.*

Proof. Let us first prove the equivalence.

1 \Rightarrow 2: follows from the first formula in (30);

2 \Rightarrow 3: rank is a generic invariant, therefore we have

$$0 = \mathrm{rk} R\pi_*E = m (h^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(l)) - h^1(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(l))) = m(l+1).$$

Since m is a positive number, this implies that $l = -1$.

3 \Rightarrow 1: since $R\Gamma(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-1)) = 0$, both π_*E and $R^1\pi_*E$ have rank 0. Furthermore, let $\mathcal{T} \subset \pi_*E$ be a torsion subsheaf. By adjunction, we exhibit a map $\pi^*\mathcal{T} \rightarrow E$ from a torsion sheaf to a torsion-free sheaf. It is a zero map if and only if $\mathcal{T} = 0$; thus π_*E is locally free. We conclude that $\pi_*E = 0$.

In order to prove the second statement, recall that we have Leray spectral sequence

$$H^i(C, R^j\pi_*E) \Rightarrow H^{i+j}(S, E).$$

Since $R^j\pi_*E = 0$ for $j \neq 1$, it degenerates to the equality $H^{i+1}(E) = H^i(R^1\pi_*E)$. Finally, $R^1\pi_*E$ is a torsion sheaf, so that $H^i(E)$ is non-zero only for $i = 1$. \square

We will also need the following computation:

Lemma 7.5. *Let $\varepsilon : \pi^*\pi_*\mathcal{O}(D) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(D)$ be the natural counit map. Then $\mathrm{Ker} \varepsilon \simeq \pi^*\omega^\vee(-D)$.*

Proof. Let us denote $K = \mathrm{Ker} \varepsilon$. Since ε is surjective and becomes an isomorphism after applying π_* , we have $R\pi_*K = 0$. This means that at each point $c \in C$ the fiber K_c is isomorphic to a direct sum of several copies of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-1)$ [Mum08, Corollary 5.4]. In particular, $K(D)_c$ is trivial at each point c , and thus the natural map $\pi^*\pi_*(K(D)) \rightarrow K(D)$ is an isomorphism. Consider the following short exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow K(D) \rightarrow (\pi^*\pi_*\mathcal{O}(D)) \otimes \mathcal{O}(D) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(2D) \rightarrow 0.$$

Note that all these sheaves have globally generated fibers over C . Therefore, after applying π_* we obtain

$$\pi_*(K(D)) \simeq \text{Ker}(\pi_*\mathcal{O}(D) \otimes \pi_*\mathcal{O}(D) \rightarrow \pi_*\mathcal{O}(2D)).$$

However, since $\pi_*\mathcal{O}(D) = \mathcal{O} \oplus \omega^\vee$, we have

$$\pi_*(K(D)) \simeq \text{Ker}((\mathcal{O} \oplus \omega^\vee) \otimes (\mathcal{O} \oplus \omega^\vee) \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \oplus \omega^\vee \oplus (\omega^\vee)^2) \simeq \omega^\vee.$$

Therefore $K \simeq \pi^*\pi_*(K(D)) \otimes \mathcal{O}(-D) \simeq \pi^*\omega^\vee(-D)$, and we may conclude. \square

Remark 7.6. For later purposes, let us fix an isomorphism $\pi_*(K(D)) \simeq \omega^\vee$, so that the inclusion $\pi_*(K(D)) \subset \pi_*\mathcal{O}(D) \otimes \pi_*\mathcal{O}(D)$ is identified with the composition

$$\omega^\vee \xrightarrow{(1,-1)} (\omega^\vee \otimes \mathcal{O}) \oplus (\mathcal{O} \otimes \omega^\vee) \subset (\mathcal{O} \oplus \omega^\vee) \otimes (\mathcal{O} \oplus \omega^\vee).$$

Let us return to the equivalence (29). Fix $d > 0$, and a locally free sheaf $\mathcal{F} \in \text{Coh } C$ of rank n . Consider subfunctors $\underline{\text{Coh}}_d^{\mathcal{F}} S \subset \underline{\mathcal{D}}^b(\text{Coh } S)$, $\underline{\mathcal{A}\text{-mod}}_d^{\mathcal{F}} \subset \underline{\mathcal{A}\text{-mod}}_{\mathcal{D}}$, defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\text{Coh}}_d^{\mathcal{F}} S(T) &= \left\{ E \in \text{Coh}(S \times T) \left| \begin{array}{l} E \text{ is torsion-free, flat over } T, E|_{D \times T} \simeq \mathcal{F} \boxtimes \mathcal{O}_T, \\ c_1(E_t) = \text{deg } \mathcal{F} \cdot f, c_2(E_t) = d, E_t \text{ is } f\text{-semistable } \forall t \in T \end{array} \right. \right\}, \\ \underline{\mathcal{A}\text{-mod}}_d^{\mathcal{F}}(T) &= \left\{ (\mathcal{V}_1[-1], \mathcal{V}_2^\bullet, \varphi_0, \varphi_1) \left| \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{V}_1 \in \text{Coh}(C \times T), \text{ flat over } T, \text{Cone}(\varphi_0) \simeq \mathcal{F} \boxtimes \mathcal{O}_T, \\ (\mathcal{V}_1)_t \text{ is a torsion sheaf, } \text{deg}(\mathcal{V}_1)_t = d \forall t \in T \end{array} \right. \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 7.7. *For any $d > 0$, the equivalence (29) induces a natural transformation*

$$\Theta'_d : \underline{\text{Coh}}_d^{\mathcal{F}} S \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{A}\text{-mod}}_d^{\mathcal{F}}.$$

Proof. We need to check that for any T , we have $\Theta(\underline{\text{Coh}}_d^{\mathcal{F}} S(T)) \subset \underline{\mathcal{A}\text{-mod}}_d^{\mathcal{F}}(T)$. Let $E \in \underline{\text{Coh}}_d^{\mathcal{F}} S(T)$. Then by definition $\Theta(E) = (R\pi_*E(-D), R\pi_*E, \varphi_0, \varphi_1)$, where $\varphi_0 : R\pi_*E(-D) \rightarrow R\pi_*E$ is obtained by applying $R\pi_*$ to the first map in the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow E(-D) \rightarrow E \rightarrow E|_{D \times T} \rightarrow 0.$$

In particular, $\text{Cone}(\varphi_0) \simeq R\pi_*(E|_{D \times T}) \simeq \mathcal{F} \boxtimes \mathcal{O}_T$.

Pick a point $t \in T$. We have $\pi_*E(-D)_t = 0$ by Lemma 7.4, so that $R\pi_*E(-D)_t = R^1\pi_*E(-D)_t[-1]$. Moreover, the formulas (30) applied to $E(-D)_t$ show that $\text{rk}(R\pi_*E(-D)_t) = 0$ and $c_1(R\pi_*E(-D)_t) = -d$. Therefore, $R^1\pi_*E(-D)_t$ is a torsion sheaf of degree d .

Finally, let us prove flatness. Let $f : T \times S \rightarrow T$, $p : T \times C \rightarrow T$ be the natural projections. Using the second part of Lemma 7.4, a proof analogous to [LP97, Corollary 4.2.12] shows that $R^1f_*E(-D)$ is a locally free sheaf. Let \mathcal{L} be an ample line bundle on C , and $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Since $R^1\pi_*E(-D)_t$ is a torsion sheaf for any $t \in T$, it is isomorphic to $\mathcal{L}^k \otimes R^1\pi_*E(-D)$ in the neighborhood of t . In particular, the fact that $p_*(R^1\pi_*E(-D)) \simeq R^1f_*E(-D)$ is locally free implies that $p_*(\mathcal{L}^k \otimes R^1\pi_*E(-D))$ is locally free for any k . We conclude that $R^1\pi_*E(-D)$ is flat over T by [HL10, Proposition 2.1.2]. \square

Consider rigidified functors $\underline{\text{Coh}}_d^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}} S$, $\underline{\mathcal{D}}^b(\text{Coh } S)^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}}$, where we fix the additional data of an isomorphism $\Psi : E|_D \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{F}$. We will refer to elements of $(\underline{\text{Coh}}_d^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}} S)(\mathbb{k})$ as \mathcal{F} -framed sheaves.

Lemma 7.8. *Any \mathcal{F} -framed sheaf is locally free in a neighborhood of D .*

Proof. Recall that for any torsion-free sheaf E , its double dual $E^{\vee\vee}$ is a vector bundle. Let (E, Ψ) be an \mathcal{F} -framed sheaf, and consider the quotient $U = E^{\vee\vee}/E$. It is a sheaf with zero-dimensional support. If the intersection $D \cap \text{supp } U$ is non-empty, $E|_D$ is a proper subsheaf of $E^{\vee\vee}|_D$. However,

$$\text{deg } E|_D = \text{deg } \mathcal{F} = c_1(E)D = c_1(E^{\vee\vee})D = \text{deg } E^{\vee\vee}|_D,$$

and $\text{rk } E|_D = \text{rk } E^{\vee\vee}|_D$, so that $E|_D = E^{\vee\vee}|_D$. Therefore the support of U is disjoint from D , and we have an isomorphism $E \simeq E^{\vee\vee}$ in a neighborhood of D . \square

Let us recall a closely related notion of stable pairs. We specialize the definition in [BM11] to the case when polarization of S is given by the divisor $H = D + Nf$, and $N > 2g - 2$. Recall that for any locally free sheaf \mathcal{E} on C , its *slope* is defined as $\mu(\mathcal{E}) = \text{deg } \mathcal{E} / \text{rk } \mathcal{E}$.

Definition 7.9. Let E be a torsion-free sheaf on S satisfying $\text{ch } E = (n, \text{deg } \mathcal{F} \cdot f, -d)$, and $\Psi : E|_D \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{F}$ an isomorphism. Fix $N > 2g - 2$, and $\delta > 0$. A pair (E, Ψ) is said to be (N, δ) -stable, if for any subsheaf $E' \subset E$ with $0 < \text{rk } E' < n$ the following inequality holds:

$$\frac{c_1(E')H}{\text{rk } E'} < \begin{cases} \mu(\mathcal{F}) - \delta/n & \text{if } E' \subset E(-D), \\ \mu(\mathcal{F}) + \delta/\text{rk } E' - \delta/n & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

It is known that the moduli of (N, δ) -stable pairs is represented by a quasi-projective variety, see [BM11, Theorem 2.3].

Proposition 7.10. *There exist N, δ big enough, such that every \mathcal{F} -framed sheaf (E, Ψ) is (N, δ) -stable. In particular, the functor $\underline{\text{Coh}}_d^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}} S$ is represented by a quasi-projective variety $\mathcal{B}(d, \mathcal{F})$.*

Proof. The (N, δ) -stability condition is vacuous for sheaves of rank 1. Therefore, we will assume that $n \geq 2$. The existence of Harder-Narasimhan filtration [LP97, Chapter 5] implies that for a locally free sheaf \mathcal{F} on C , there exists a constant $\mu_{\max}(\mathcal{F})$, such that $\mu(\mathcal{F}') < \mu_{\max}(\mathcal{F})$ for all $\mathcal{F}' \subset \mathcal{F}$. From now on, we will assume that $\delta > (\mu_{\max}(\mathcal{F}) - \mu(\mathcal{F}))n^2$, and $N > 2g - 2 + \delta$.

Let $E' \subset E$ be a subsheaf of rank n' with $0 < n' < n$. Since $E_c \simeq \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}^n$ for a generic $c \in C$, there exist integers $0 \leq k_1 \leq \dots \leq k_{n'}$ such that generically $E'_c \simeq \bigoplus_{i=1}^{n'} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-k_i)$.

Assume first that $E' \not\subset E(-D)$. Consider the saturation \overline{E}' of E' inside E . It has the same rank as E' , and $c_{1,D}(\overline{E}') \leq 0$. Moreover, since E is a vector bundle in the neighborhood of D by Lemma 7.8, \overline{E}' is its subbundle in the same neighborhood. As a consequence, we have $\overline{E}'|_D \subset E|_D$, and $c_1(\overline{E}')D = \text{deg}(\overline{E}'|_D)$. Putting this together, we obtain

$$(31) \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{c_1(E')H}{r'} &\leq \frac{c_1(\overline{E}')H}{r'} = \mu(\overline{E}'|_D) + \frac{Nc_{1,D}(\overline{E}')}{r'} \leq \mu_{\max}(\mathcal{F}) < \mu(\mathcal{F}) + \delta/n^2 \\ &< \mu(\mathcal{F}) + \delta/r' - \delta/n, \end{aligned}$$

which is the desired estimate.

Now, suppose $E' \subset E(-D)$. In this case $k_1 > 0$, and E' is not contained in $E(-(k_1 + 1)D)$. Let k be the maximal positive integer such that $E' \subset E(-kD)$; we have $k \leq k_1$. In particular, $E'(kD)$ is naturally a subsheaf of E , which is not contained in $E(-D)$. Moreover, for a generic point $c \in C$, we have $E'(kD)_c \simeq \bigoplus_{i=1}^{n'} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-\tilde{k}_i)$, where $\tilde{k}_i = k_i - k \geq 0$ for all i . Therefore, the inequality (31) holds for $E'(kD)$ by previous considerations. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{c_1(E')H}{r'} &= \frac{c_1(E'(kD))H}{r'} - kD \cdot H = \frac{c_1(E'(kD))H}{r'} + k(2g - 2 - N) \\ &< \mu(\mathcal{F}) + \delta/n^2 + k(2g - 2 - N) < \mu(\mathcal{F}) + \delta/n^2 - k\delta < \mu(\mathcal{F}) - \delta/n. \end{aligned}$$

We can thus conclude that for our choice of N, δ every \mathcal{F} -framed sheaf is (N, δ) -stable. \square

Remark 7.11. The divisor $D \subset S$ is not nef when $g(C) > 1$, so that [BM11, Theorem 3.1] could not be invoked directly. Moreover, one can check that if we omit framing, f -semistable sheaves can possess automorphisms.

Analogously to $\underline{\mathcal{C}oh}_d^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}} S$, consider the rigidified functor $\underline{\mathcal{A}mod}_d^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}}$, given by fixing a distinguished triangle $\Delta = \left(\mathcal{V}_1[1] \xrightarrow{\varphi_0} \mathcal{V}_2^\bullet \xrightarrow{\psi} \mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\varphi'_0} \right)$. Then Θ'_d extends to a natural transformation $\Theta^{\leftarrow} = \Theta_d^{\leftarrow} : \underline{\mathcal{C}oh}_d^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}} S \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{A}mod}_d^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}}$.

Let us establish relation between $\underline{\mathcal{A}mod}_d^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}}$ and the stack of Higgs triples.

Lemma 7.12. *Let $\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F} \in \text{Coh } C$, $\varphi \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{E})$, and $\mathcal{C}_1, \mathcal{C}_2$ two cones of φ . Then there exists the unique map $f \in \mathbb{H}\text{om}(\mathcal{C}_1, \mathcal{C}_2)$ making the following diagram commute:*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{E} & \xrightarrow{i} & \mathcal{C}_1 & \xrightarrow{j} & \mathcal{F}[1] & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & \\ \parallel & & \downarrow f & & \parallel & & \\ \mathcal{E} & \xrightarrow{i} & \mathcal{C}_2 & \xrightarrow{j} & \mathcal{F}[1] & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & \end{array}$$

where i, j are the natural maps.

Proof. The existence of map f is assured by axioms of triangulated category. Let f_1, f_2 be two such maps, and consider their difference $g = f_1 - f_2 : \mathcal{C}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_2$. By definition, we have $g \circ i = 0$ and $j \circ g = 0$. Therefore, g lies in the image of composition

$$\mathbb{H}\text{om}(\mathcal{F}[1], \mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \mathbb{H}\text{om}(\mathcal{C}_1, \mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \mathbb{H}\text{om}(\mathcal{C}_1, \mathcal{C}_2).$$

Since both \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{F} lie in the heart of $\mathcal{D}^b(\text{Coh } C)$, we have $\mathbb{H}\text{om}(\mathcal{F}[1], \mathcal{E}) = 0$. Thus $g = 0$, and the unicity of f follows. \square

Thanks to the lemma above, we can define a natural transformation $\tau : \underline{\mathcal{A}mod}_d^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}} \rightarrow T^* \underline{\mathcal{C}oh}_{0,d}^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}}$, which to each element $(\mathcal{V}_1[-1], \mathcal{V}_2^\bullet, \varphi_0, \varphi_1, \Delta) \in \underline{\mathcal{A}mod}_d^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}}(T)$ associates the triple

$$(\mathcal{V}_1, \varphi'_0, f \circ \varphi_1),$$

where $f : \mathcal{V}_2^\bullet \xrightarrow{\sim} (\mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\varphi_0} \mathcal{V}_1)$ is the unique isomorphism given by Lemma 7.12.

Proposition 7.13. *The functor τ is a natural equivalence.*

Proof. Let us consider a natural transformation

$$v : T^* \underline{\mathcal{C}oh}_{0,d}^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}} \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{A}mod}_d^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}},$$

defined on T -points by the following formula:

$$v(\mathcal{E}, \alpha, \theta) = (\mathcal{E}[-1], \mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathcal{E}, \iota, \theta[-1], \Delta).$$

Here ι is the natural map $\mathcal{E}[-1] \rightarrow (\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{E})$, and Δ is obtained from the mapping cone of α :

$$\Delta = \left(\mathcal{E}[-1] \xrightarrow{\iota} (\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}) \xrightarrow{\psi} \mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\alpha} \right).$$

It is clear that $\tau \circ v$ is the identity functor. On the other hand, the composition $v \circ \tau$ sends $(\mathcal{V}_1, \mathcal{V}_2^\bullet, \varphi_0, \varphi_1, \Delta)$ to $(\mathcal{V}_1, \mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\varphi'_0} \mathcal{V}_1, f \circ \varphi_0, f \circ \varphi_1, \Delta')$, where Δ' is the triangle

$$\Delta' = \left(\mathcal{V}_1[-1] \xrightarrow{\iota} (\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_1) \xrightarrow{\psi} \mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\varphi'_0} \right).$$

The map f induces a natural equivalence $v \circ \tau \simeq \text{Id}_{\underline{\mathcal{A}mod}_d^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}}}$, so that τ and v are mutually inverse equivalences. \square

Theorem 7.14. *The composition $\overleftarrow{\Theta} = \tau \circ \Theta^{\leftarrow}$ factors through the stack of stable Higgs triples, and induces an equivalence*

$$\overleftarrow{\Theta} : \underline{\mathcal{C}oh}_d^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}} S \xrightarrow{\sim} (T^* \underline{\mathcal{C}oh}_{0,d}^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}})^{st}.$$

Proof. Since the functor $\overleftarrow{\Theta}$ is fully faithful, it is enough to compute its image on T -points of $\underline{\mathcal{C}oh}_d^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}} S$ for every T . Let $(\mathcal{E}, \alpha, \theta)$ be a Higgs triple, and consider the morphism

$$\xi = \varepsilon \otimes 1 + \pi^*(\iota, \theta \otimes \omega^\vee) \in \mathbb{H}om(\pi^*\pi_*\mathcal{O}(D) \otimes \pi^*\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{O}(D) \otimes \pi^*\mathcal{E} \oplus \pi^*\alpha[1]),$$

where $\varepsilon : \pi^*\pi_*\mathcal{O}(D) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(D)$ is the counit map from Lemma 7.5, and we use the identification $\pi_*\mathcal{O}(D) \simeq \mathcal{O} \oplus \omega^\vee$. After restricting to D , we get

$$\xi|_D = \begin{pmatrix} \iota & \theta \otimes \omega^\vee \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} : \mathcal{E} \oplus \mathcal{E} \otimes \omega^\vee \rightarrow \alpha[1] \oplus \mathcal{E} \otimes \omega^\vee.$$

The map $\xi|_D$ can be naturally completed to a distinguished triangle

$$\mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{(\alpha, 0)} \mathcal{E} \oplus \mathcal{E} \otimes \omega^\vee \xrightarrow{\xi|_D} \alpha[1] \oplus \mathcal{E} \otimes \omega^\vee \xrightarrow{+1}.$$

Thus, we obtain an identification $\Psi : Cone(\xi|_D) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{F}$.

Note that

$$\overleftarrow{\Theta}(E) = \tau \circ F'(R\pi_*\mathcal{H}om(\mathcal{T}, E))$$

up to remembering the framing. Combining the inverses of each functor in the composition provided by Proposition 7.13, Lemma 6.5 and Proposition 7.1, we obtain the following left inverse of Θ^{\leftarrow} on the set of isomorphism classes of T -points:

$$G_T : T^*\underline{\mathcal{C}oh}_{0,d}^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}}(T) \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{D}^b}(\mathcal{C}oh S)^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}}(T), \quad (\mathcal{E}, \alpha, \theta) \mapsto (Cone(\kappa \circ \xi)[-1], \Psi),$$

where $\kappa : \pi^*\mathcal{E}(D) \oplus \pi^*\alpha[1] \rightarrow \pi^*\mathcal{E}(D) \oplus \pi^*\alpha[1]$ multiplies first summand by 1, and the second one by -1 . In what follows, we are only interested in the set-theoretic image of G_T . As such, we will not concern ourselves with functoriality, and will liberally make use of (non-unique) cones of various maps.

Lemma 7.15. *As a complex, ξ is quasi-isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}(-D) \otimes (\pi^*(\mathcal{E} \otimes \omega^\vee) \xrightarrow{\xi'} \mathcal{O}(D) \otimes \pi^*\alpha[1])$, where ξ' is obtained by adjunction from $(-\theta \otimes \omega^\vee, \iota \otimes \omega^\vee) \in \mathbb{H}om(\mathcal{E} \otimes \omega^\vee, \pi_*\mathcal{O}(D) \otimes \alpha[1])$.*

Proof. Let p_1, p_2 be the projection maps from $\pi^*\mathcal{E}(D) \oplus \pi^*\alpha[1]$ to the first and the second summand respectively. Note that $p_1 \circ \xi = \varepsilon \otimes 1$. Applying octahedral axiom to these three maps, we obtain a distinguished triangle, denoted by dashed arrows below:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \pi^*(\mathcal{E} \otimes \omega^\vee)(-D) & \overset{\xi''}{\dashrightarrow} & \pi^*\alpha[1] & \dashrightarrow & Cone(\xi) \\ \downarrow j & & \downarrow i_2 & & \parallel \\ \pi^*\mathcal{E} \otimes \pi^*\pi_*\mathcal{O}(D) & \xrightarrow{\xi} & \pi^*\mathcal{E}(D) \oplus \pi^*\alpha[1] & \longrightarrow & Cone(\xi) \\ \downarrow \varepsilon \otimes 1 & & \downarrow p_1 & & \\ \pi^*\mathcal{E}(D) & \xlongequal{\quad} & \pi^*\mathcal{E}(D) & & \end{array}$$

Here, j is defined by Lemma 7.5, and i_2 is the natural inclusion of a summand. We see that ξ is quasi-isomorphic to ξ'' , so it remains to compute the map ξ'' . Since j is injective and the diagram commutes, we have $\xi'' = p_2 \circ \xi \circ j = \pi^*(\iota, \theta \otimes \omega^\vee) \circ j$. After tensoring with $\mathcal{O}(D)$ and applying π_* , we obtain the composition

$$\mathcal{E} \otimes \omega^\vee \hookrightarrow (\mathcal{O} \oplus \omega^\vee) \otimes (\mathcal{O} \oplus \omega^\vee) \otimes \mathcal{E} \xrightarrow{1 \otimes (\iota, \theta \otimes \omega^\vee)} (\mathcal{O} \oplus \omega^\vee) \otimes \alpha[1].$$

The map on the left is induced by the diagonal embedding $\omega^\vee \xrightarrow{(1, -1)} \omega^\vee \otimes \omega^\vee$ as in Remark 7.6. Thus the composition is precisely $(-\theta \otimes \omega^\vee, \iota \otimes \omega^\vee)$, and we may conclude. \square

Let us consider the map $G_{\mathbb{k}}$ between \mathbb{k} -points. Recall (see Section 5) that as a complex, α is quasi-isomorphic to $K \oplus J[-1]$, where $K = \text{Ker } \alpha$, $J = \text{Coker } \alpha$. Thus, we can express ξ' as a sum:

$$\xi' = \xi'_e + \xi'_h, \quad \xi'_e : \pi^*(\mathcal{E} \otimes \omega^\vee) \rightarrow \pi^*K(D)[1], \quad \xi'_h : \pi^*(\mathcal{E} \otimes \omega^\vee) \rightarrow \pi^*J(D).$$

Let $M \in \text{Ext}^1(\pi^*(\mathcal{E} \otimes \omega^\vee), \pi^*K(D))$ be the extension given by ξ'_e . Then the two-step complex given by ξ' is quasi-isomorphic to $M \rightarrow \pi^*J(D)$, with arrow defined as the composition of ξ'_h with the projection $M \rightarrow \pi^*(\mathcal{E} \otimes \omega^\vee)$. Consequently, the cone of ξ' has length 1 if and only if ξ'_h is surjective.

Lemma 7.16. *The map ξ'_h is surjective if and only if the triple $(\mathcal{E}, \alpha, \theta)$ is stable.*

Proof. By abuse of notation, we will write $\xi = \xi'_h \otimes \omega$ throughout the proof, and study surjectivity of ξ . Thanks to Lemma 7.15, ξ is adjoint to

$$(\theta, -\iota) : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow J \otimes (\omega \oplus \mathcal{O}),$$

where $\theta = \theta_h$ as in Section 5, and $\iota = \iota_h : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow J$ is the natural projection. Let $c \in C$, and $s = \pi^{-1}(c) = \mathbb{P}(\omega_c \oplus \mathcal{O}_c)$. If we choose an identification $\omega_c \simeq \mathcal{O}_c$, the stalk ξ_s at the point s is given by a linear combination $a\theta_c + b\iota_c$ for some $a, b \in \mathbb{k}$. In particular, ξ is surjective if and only if it is surjective at each point $s \in S$, that is for every $c \in C$ and $[a : b] \in \mathbb{P}^1$ the map $a\theta_c + b\iota_c$ is surjective.

Suppose that ξ is not surjective. Then there exists a point $s \in \pi^{-1}(c)$, $c \in C$ where surjectivity fails. This means that $J'_c := \text{Im}(a\theta_c + b\iota_c)$ is a proper subsheaf of J_c for some $a \neq 0$, b . Denote $\mathcal{E}'_c = \iota^{-1}(J'_c)$; then $\theta_c(\mathcal{E}'_c) \subset J'_c$. Further, let

$$\mathcal{E}' = \mathcal{E}'_c \oplus \bigoplus_{p \in C \setminus \{c\}} \mathcal{E}_p, \quad J' = J'_c \oplus \bigoplus_{p \in C \setminus \{c\}} J_p.$$

Then $\text{Im } \alpha \subset \mathcal{E}'$ and $\theta(\mathcal{E}') \subset J'$, which precludes the triple $(\mathcal{E}, \alpha, \theta)$ from being stable.

Conversely, suppose that $(\mathcal{E}, \alpha, \theta)$ is destabilized by a subsheaf $\mathcal{E}' \subset \mathcal{E}$. Denote $J' = \iota(\mathcal{E}')$. Let us choose a point $c \in C$, such that $\mathcal{E}'_c \subset \mathcal{E}_c$ is a proper subsheaf. By assumption $\xi(\mathcal{E}'_c) \subset J'_c$ and $\mathcal{E}/\mathcal{E}' \simeq J/J'$. Suppose ξ is surjective. Then for any $s \in \pi^{-1}(c)$ the stalk ξ_s induces an automorphism of $\mathcal{E}_c/\mathcal{E}'_c$. In particular, the map $a\text{Id} + b\theta_c$ is an automorphism of $\mathcal{E}_c/\mathcal{E}'_c$ for each $[a : b] \in \mathbb{P}^1$. However, \mathcal{E} is a torsion sheaf, therefore $\mathcal{E}_c/\mathcal{E}'_c$ is finite-dimensional as a \mathbb{k} -module. Because of this, θ must possess an eigenvalue λ , so that $\theta - \lambda\text{Id}$ cannot be invertible. Thus ξ is not surjective. \square

Lemma 7.16 shows that any family of Higgs triples which contains a non-stable one is mapped outside of $\mathcal{Coh}_d^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}} S$ by G_T . This proves that the essential image of $\overleftarrow{\Theta}$ is contained in $(T^*\mathcal{Coh}_{0,d}^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}})^{st}$. We now need to show that every flat T -family $(\mathcal{E}_T, \alpha_T, \theta_T)$ of stable Higgs triples lies in the image of $\overleftarrow{\Theta}$, or equivalently its image $G_T(\mathcal{E}_T, \alpha_T, \theta_T)$ lies in $\mathcal{Coh}_d^{\leftarrow \mathcal{F}} S(T)$. By Lemma 7.16, it is a coherent sheaf E_T on $S \times T$, equipped with an isomorphism $\Psi : E_T|_{D \times T} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{F} \boxtimes \mathcal{O}_T$. Moreover, by construction E_T is a subsheaf of M_T , with latter being obtained as an extension of a torsion-free sheaf $\pi^*K_T(D)$ by $\pi^*\mathcal{E}_T$. As a consequence, the torsion $\text{Tor } E_T$ is contained in the support of $\pi^*\mathcal{E}_T$. However, since \mathcal{F} is locally free, the existence of Ψ implies that the support of $\text{Tor } E_T$ must be disjoint from $D \times T$. Since the support of every subsheaf of $\pi^*\mathcal{E}$ intersects $D \times T$, we conclude that E is torsion-free.

Pick a point $t \in T$. Outside of the support of $\pi^*\mathcal{E}$, the complex $\xi[-1]$ is quasi-isomorphic to $\pi^*\mathcal{F}$. By Lemma 7.3, it implies that E_t is f -stable.

Let us compute the Chern character of E_t :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ch}(E_t) &= \text{ch}(\mathcal{O}(-D) \otimes \pi^*(\mathcal{E}_t \otimes \omega^\vee)) - \text{ch}(\pi^*\alpha_t[1]) \\ &= (1, -D, 1 - g)(0, df, 0) - (0, df, 0) - (n, \deg F \cdot f, 0) = (n, \deg F \cdot f, -d). \end{aligned}$$

Thus $c_1(E_t) = \deg F \cdot f$, and $c_2(E_t) = c_1(E_t)^2/2 - \text{ch}_2(E_t) = d$.

It remains to show that E_T is T -flat. For this, we will express E_T in a different fashion. In what follows, we will drop the subscript T , implicitly assuming that all objects live in families over T .

Denote by $ev : H^0(\mathcal{E}) \otimes \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ the natural evaluation map. Let $\tilde{\mathcal{K}}$ be the kernel of

$$(\alpha, ev) : \mathcal{F} \oplus (H^0(\mathcal{E}) \otimes \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}.$$

The octahedral axiom applied to the composition $\mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{(\text{id}, 0)} \mathcal{F} \oplus H^0(\mathcal{E}) \otimes \mathcal{O} \xrightarrow{(\alpha, ev)} \mathcal{E}$ produces a distinguished triangle

$$\pi^*\alpha \rightarrow \pi^*\tilde{\mathcal{K}} \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{E}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_S \xrightarrow{+1}.$$

Next, consider the composition $H^0(\mathcal{E}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_S[-1] \rightarrow \pi^*\alpha \rightarrow E$, where the first map is defined by the triangle above, and the second map comes from the quasi-isomorphism $E \simeq \xi' \otimes (-D)$. One more application of the octahedral axiom gives rise to the following diagram:

$$(32) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} \pi^*\alpha & \longrightarrow & E & \longrightarrow & \pi^*(\mathcal{E} \otimes \omega^\vee)(-D) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\ \pi^*\tilde{\mathcal{K}} & \dashrightarrow & \tilde{E} & \dashrightarrow & \pi^*(\mathcal{E} \otimes \omega^\vee)(-D) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ H^0(\mathcal{E}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_S & = & H^0(\mathcal{E}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_S & & \end{array}$$

Here, \tilde{E} is defined as a cone of the composition above. Note that since both E and $H^0(\mathcal{E}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_S$ are sheaves (as opposed to complexes of sheaves), \tilde{E} is also a sheaf.

Recall that if N is a T -flat sheaf, and

$$0 \rightarrow M_1 \rightarrow M_2 \rightarrow N \rightarrow 0$$

is a short exact sequence, then M_1 is T -flat if and only if M_2 is. As a consequence of this, $\pi^*\tilde{\mathcal{K}}$ is T -flat as the kernel of $\pi^*(\alpha, ev)$; the middle row of diagram (32) shows \tilde{E} is T -flat; and finally, the middle column of (32) shows that E is T -flat as well. \square

Proof of Theorem 5.8. Representability follows from Theorem 7.14 together with Proposition 7.10. For smoothness, recall [BM11, Theorem 4.3] that $\mathcal{B}(d, \mathcal{F})$ is smooth at a point (E, Ψ) if the kernel of the trace map

$$\text{Ext}^2(E, E(-D)) \rightarrow H^2(S, \mathcal{O}(-D))$$

vanishes. Since $\text{Ext}^2(E, E(-D)) \simeq \text{Hom}(E, E(-D))^*$ by Serre duality, and $H^2(S, \mathcal{O}(-D)) \simeq \text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O}(-D))^* = 0$, it suffices to show that for any f -stable sheaf E there exist no non-zero maps from E to $E(-D)$. Let $\varphi : E \rightarrow E(-D)$ be such a map. By definition of f -stability, $E|_{\pi^{-1}(c)} \simeq \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}^n$ for a generic point $c \in C$. Since $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-1)$ has no global sections, this implies that the image of φ must be a torsion sheaf. However, $E(-D)$ is a torsion-free sheaf, so we may conclude.

For the second claim, let E_1 be a locally free sheaf of rank 1 on S , such that $c_1(E_1) = 0$. By the seesaw principle, $E_1 \simeq \pi^*\pi_*E_1$. In particular, if $E_1|_D \simeq \mathcal{O}_C$, then $E_1 \simeq \mathcal{O}_S$. As a

consequence, we have $E^{\vee\vee} \simeq \mathcal{O}_S$ for any $(E, \Psi) \in \mathcal{B}(d, 1)$, and fixing Ψ makes this isomorphism canonical. Therefore, the map

$$E \mapsto (E|_{T^*C}) \subset E^{\vee\vee}|_{T^*C} = \mathcal{O}_{T^*C}$$

establishes the desired isomorphism $\mathcal{B}(d, 1) \simeq \text{Hilb}_d T^*C$. \square

In view of Theorem 5.8, it is instructive to compare our results with recent works of Neğüt [Neg19, Neg17]. For any smooth projective surface S and an ample divisor H , he considers the moduli space \mathcal{M} of H -stable sheaves on S with varying second Chern class, and for every $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ defines an operator $e_n : K(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow K(\mathcal{M} \times S)$ by Hecke correspondences. These operators generate a subalgebra \mathcal{A} inside $\bigoplus_{k>0} \text{Hom}(K(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow K(\mathcal{M} \times S^k))$, which can be then projected to a shuffle algebra \mathcal{V}_{sm} . The content of Conjecture 3.20 in [Neg19] is that this projection is supposed to be an isomorphism. This conjecture is proved under rather restrictive assumptions; for instance, it is required that $K(S \times S) \simeq K(S) \otimes K(S)$.

Let us now take $S = T^*C$ together with a scaling action of $T \simeq \mathbb{G}_m$, and replace usual K -groups with their T -equivariant counterpart. In this case, the algebra \mathcal{V}_{sm} can be identified with the subalgebra of $K\mathbf{Sh}_C^{norm}$, generated by $K(\mathbb{B}\mathbb{G}_m) \subset K\mathbf{Sh}_C^{norm}[1] \simeq K^T(C \times \mathbb{B}\mathbb{G}_m)$. If we further replace K -groups by Borel-Moore homology, then by Corollary 4.5 homological version of \mathcal{V}_{sm} is realized as a subalgebra of $H\mathbf{Ha}_C^{0,T}$. Therefore, one can regard results of Section 5 as a ‘‘homological non-compact’’ version of Neğüt’s conjecture for $S = T^*C$, $c_{1,D} = 0$, and stability condition given by f . Another modest gain of our approach is that while \mathcal{A} is given by operators on K -groups $K(\mathcal{M})$, the definition of $A\mathbf{Ha}_C^{0,T}$ is independent from its natural representations, which allows to study this algebra without invoking torsion-free sheaves on T^*C .

In general, one expects that the moduli of framed sheaves on $\mathbb{P}_C(\omega \oplus \mathcal{O})$ with non-trivial first Chern class can be recovered from the moduli of stable Higgs triples of *positive* rank. Nevertheless, as stability condition for triples varies, Lemma 7.16 seems to suggest that the objects on S which correspond to stable Higgs sheaves do not have to lie in the usual heart of $\mathcal{D}^b(\text{Coh } S)$. These questions will be investigated in future work [Min].

APPENDIX A. ORIENTED BOREL-MOORE HOMOLOGY THEORIES

In this appendix we recall the notion of equivariant oriented Borel-Moore functor and recollect some of its properties. For a more detailed exposition, we refer the reader to the monograph [LM07] for a treatment of non-equivariant version, and to [HML13] for the equivariant case.

Definition A.1. An *oriented Borel-Moore homology theory* A on Sch/\mathbb{k} (or OBM for short) is the data of:

- (1) for every object in $X \in \text{Sch}/\mathbb{k}$, a graded abelian group $A_*(X)$;
- (2) for every projective morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$, a homomorphism $f_* : A_*(X) \rightarrow A_*(Y)$;
- (3) for every locally complete intersection (lci for short) morphism $g : X \rightarrow Y$ of relative dimension d , a homomorphism $f^* : A_*(Y) \rightarrow A_{*+d}(X)$;
- (4) an element $\mathbb{1} \in A_0(pt)$, and for any $X, Y \in \text{Sch}/\mathbb{k}$ a bilinear pairing

$$\begin{aligned} \times : A_*(X) \otimes A_*(Y) &\rightarrow A_*(X \times Y), \\ u \otimes v &\mapsto u \times v, \end{aligned}$$

which is associative, commutative and has $\mathbb{1}$ as unit;

satisfying the following conditions:

- (BM0) $A_*(X_1 \sqcup X_2) = A_*(X_1) \oplus A_*(X_2)$;
 (BM1) $\text{Id}_X^* = \text{Id}_{A_*(X)}$, $(f \circ g)^* = g^* \circ f^*$;

(BM2) $g^* \circ f_* = f'_* \circ g'^*$ for any cartesian diagram with projective f , transversal to lci g :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} W & \xrightarrow{g'} & X \\ \downarrow f' & & \downarrow f \\ Y & \xrightarrow{g} & Z \end{array}$$

(BM3) $(f \times g)_*(u' \times v') = f_*(u') \times g_*(v')$, $(f \times g)^*(u \times v) = f^*(u) \times g^*(v)$;

(PB) let $E \rightarrow X$ be a vector bundle of rank $n+1$, $q: \mathbb{P}E \rightarrow X$ its projectivization, $\mathcal{O}(1) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}E$ tautological line bundle, and $s: \mathbb{P}E \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(1)$ its zero section. Then the map

$$\sum_{i=0}^n (s^* \circ s_*)^i \circ q^* : \bigoplus_{i=0}^n A_{*+i-n}(X) \rightarrow A_*(\mathbb{P}E)$$

is an isomorphism;

(EH) let $p: V \rightarrow X$ be an affine fibration of rank n . Then $p^*: A_*(X) \rightarrow A_{*+n}(V)$ is an isomorphism;

(CD) for $r, N > 0$, let $W = (\mathbb{P}^N)^r$, with $p_i: W \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ being i -th projection. Let also $[X_0: \dots: X_N]$ be homogeneous coordinates on \mathbb{P}^N , $n_1, \dots, n_r \in \mathbb{Z}$, and $i: E \rightarrow W$ the subscheme defined by $\prod_{i=1}^r p_i^*(X_N)^{n_i} = 0$. Then $i_*: A_*(E) \rightarrow A_*(W)$ is injective.

Given an OBM A , we can further define:

- for any smooth variety Y , set $A^*(Y) := A_{\dim Y - *}(Y)$. The map $\Delta_Y^* \circ \times: A^*(Y) \otimes A^*(Y) \rightarrow A^*(Y)$ defines an associative product on $A^*(Y)$;
- for any $f: Z \rightarrow Y$, we have the graph morphism $\Gamma_f = (f, \text{Id}_Z): Z \rightarrow Y \times Z$, which is always a regular embedding. The map $\Gamma_f^* \circ \times: A^*(Y) \otimes A_*(Z) \rightarrow A_*(Z)$ defines a $A^{-*}(Y)$ -module structure on $A_*(Z)$;
- for any lci morphism $f: Y \rightarrow X$ and arbitrary morphism $g: Z \rightarrow X$, we have a *Gysin pullback* map

$$f^! = f_g^!: A_*(Z) \rightarrow A_*(Z \times_X Y).$$

It coincides with the usual pullback for $Z = X$, $g = \text{Id}_X$. We will also liberally replace f by its pullback $f': Z \times_X Y \rightarrow Z$ in the notations;

- for any line bundle $L \rightarrow X$, denote by $s: X \rightarrow L$ its zero section. We have a graded homomorphism

$$c_1(L) := s^* \circ s_*: A_*(X) \rightarrow A_{*-1}(X).$$

Moreover, let us consider any vector bundle $E \rightarrow X$ of rank n together with its projectivization $q: \mathbb{P}E \rightarrow X$ and the tautological line bundle $\mathcal{O}(1) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}E$. Then there exist unique homomorphisms $c_i(E): A_*(X) \rightarrow A_{*-i}(X)$ for $i = \{0, \dots, n\}$, called *i -th Chern classes*, such that $c_0(E) = 1$ and

$$\sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i c_1(\mathcal{O}(1))^{n-i} \circ q^* \circ c_i(E) = 0.$$

They satisfy all the usual properties of Chern classes (see [LM07, Proposition 4.1.15]). For a smooth variety X , the classes $c_i(E)$ can be realized by elements of $A^i(X)$;

- there exists a formal group law $F_A \in (u+v) + uvA^*(pt)[[u, v]]$ on $A^*(pt)$ such that for any $X \in \text{Sch}_{\mathbb{k}}$ and two line bundles L, M on X , we have

$$c_1(L \otimes M) = F_A(c_1(L), c_1(M)).$$

Since we never consider two OBMs at the same time, we will use multiplicative notation for group laws, and write $F_A(c_1(L), c_1(M)) = c_1(L) \star c_1(M)$.

In [LM07], Levine and Morel define and study algebraic cobordism theory Σ_* associated to the universal formal group law $(\mathbb{L}, F_{\mathbb{L}})$ on the Lazard ring \mathbb{L} . Let us call an OBM A *free* if the natural map $\Sigma_* \otimes_{\mathbb{L}_*} A^*(pt) \rightarrow A_*$ is an isomorphism. For this class of OBMs many properties will follow immediately after establishing them for Σ_* .

Example A.2. Chow group functor CH_* and the Grothendieck group of coherent sheaves K_0 are free OBMs.

Note that usual Borel-Moore homology is *not* an OBM, because of the presence of odd-dimensional part. Moreover, even the even-dimensional part fails to be a free OBM, which prevents us from translating results found in [LM07] in a straightforward way. Still, all of the results we need can be proved in a similar way for the usual Borel-Moore homology. We will thus abuse the language somewhat and allude to it as to a free OBM in the propositions below, giving separate proofs where needed; in the case of omitted proof, we will give a separate reference.

For any reductive group G , free OBM A , and a G -variety X Heller and Malagón-López [HML13] define equivariant homology groups $A_*^G(X)$. Roughly speaking, the group G has a classifying space represented by a projective system $\{EG_N\}_{N \in \mathbb{N}}$ of G -varieties, and we set

$$A_*^G(X) = \varprojlim_N A_*(X \times_G EG_N).$$

For example, if $G = GL_d$, the varieties EG_N are just the Grassmanians $\text{Grass}^d(d, N)$. Most of the constructions mentioned above for ordinary OBMs can be extended to the equivariant ones.

Example A.3. If $G = T$ is an algebraic torus of rank d , then by Lemma 1.3 in [YZ18] we have

$$A_*^T(pt) = A_*(pt)[[c_1(t_1), \dots, c_1(t_d)]],$$

for some choice of basis t_1, \dots, t_d of the character lattice of T .

Remark A.4. One can observe that in the case of algebraic K -theory we get $K^T(pt) = \mathbb{Z}[1 - t_1^{-1}, \dots, 1 - t_d^{-1}]$, which is different from the usual ring of Laurent polynomials $\mathbb{Z}[[t_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, t_d^{\pm 1}]]$. However, the two become isomorphic after passing to completion. One can prove that this happens for any T -scheme X , using the argument in [AS69, Lemma 3.1] (the author would like to thank Gufang Zhao for pointing out this article).

From now on until the end of appendix, let us fix a free OBM A . Moreover, since we are not concerned with questions of integrality, we also *assume that $A^*(pt)$ contains \mathbb{Q}* , so that all A -groups are \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces. We will often omit homological grading from notations, and write $A = A_*$, $A^G = A_*^G$, $A_G = A_G^*$.

Remark A.5. To the best of author's knowledge, the notion of oriented Borel-Moore homology theory is not yet fully developed for arbitrary algebraic stacks. However, since all the stacks of interest in our paper are quotient stacks, we usually slightly abuse the notation and write

$$A([X/G]) := A^G(X)$$

for any quotient stack $[X/G]$ (see also [HML13, Proposition 27]).

Proposition A.6 ([HML13, Theorem 26]). *Let $H \subset G$ be a closed subgroup, and X a G -variety. Then there exists a natural isomorphism*

$$\text{ind}_H^G : A^H(X) \xrightarrow{\sim} A^G((X \times G)/H),$$

where H acts on $X \times G$ diagonally.

Proposition A.7 ([HML13, Theorem 33]). *Let G be a reductive simply connected algebraic group, $T \subset G$ a maximal torus with normalizer N , $W = N/T$ the Weyl group, and X a G -variety. Then W acts on $A^T(X)$, and we have a natural isomorphism*

$$A^G(X) \simeq A^T(X)^W.$$

Proposition A.8. *Let Z be a non-reduced G -scheme, and denote by Z^{red} its reduction. Then the pushforward map along the natural embedding*

$$A^G(Z^{\text{red}}) \rightarrow A^G(Z)$$

is an isomorphism.

Proof. Follows from the definition of algebraic cobordism theory. For an explicit mention of this fact, see the proof of Proposition 3.4.1 in [LM07]. \square

Proposition A.9 (Projection formula). *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a G -equivariant projective morphism of smooth varieties, $\beta \in A_*^G(X)$, and $\alpha \in A_G^*(Y)$. We have the following identity:*

$$f_*(f^*\alpha \cdot \beta) = \alpha \cdot f_*\beta.$$

Proof. See [LM07, Proposition 5.2.1] for non-equivariant version; equivariant proof is completely analogous. \square

The following proposition holds only for universal OBMs, usual Borel-Moore homology not included.

Proposition A.10 ([HML13, Theorem 20]). *Let $i : Z \rightarrow X$ be a closed equivariant embedding of G -varieties, and $j : U \rightarrow X$ the complementary open embedding. Then the sequence*

$$A^G(Z) \xrightarrow{i_*} A^G(X) \xrightarrow{j^*} A^G(U) \rightarrow 0$$

is exact.

For a G -equivariant vector bundle $E \rightarrow X$, we define its *Euler class* $e(E)$ as the top Chern class:

$$e(E) := c_{\text{rk } E}(E) \in A^G(X).$$

Also, for any regular embedding of smooth varieties $M \subset N$, let $T_M N$ be the normal bundle of M in N .

Proposition A.11 (Self-intersection formula). *Let $i : N \hookrightarrow M$ be a G -equivariant regular embedding of smooth G -varieties. Then*

$$i^*i_*(c) = e(T_N M) \cdot c$$

for any $c \in A^G(N)$.

Proof. Follows from [LM07, Theorem 6.6.9]. For $A = H$, see [CG97, Corollary 2.6.44]. \square

Given G -equivariant regular embeddings $j : P \hookrightarrow N$, $i : N \hookrightarrow M$, Whitney product formula applied to the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow T_P N \rightarrow T_P M \rightarrow j^*T_N M \rightarrow 0$$

tells us that

$$(33) \quad e(T_P M) = e(T_P N) \cdot j^*e(T_N M).$$

For our purposes, one of the most important pieces of data coming from an OBM is the Gysin pullback. Let us state several compatibility results about it.

Lemma A.12. *The following properties of Gysin pullback are verified:*

(1) *Gysin pullback commutes with composition, that is for any diagram with cartesian squares*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} Z' & \longrightarrow & Y' & \longrightarrow & X' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow g' & & \downarrow g \\ Z & \xrightarrow{f_2} & Y & \xrightarrow{f_1} & X \end{array}$$

one has $(f_1 \circ f_2)_g^! = (f_2)_{g'}^! \circ (f_1)_g^!$, provided that f_1 and f_2 are locally complete intersections;

(2) let $F : Y \rightarrow X$, $G : X' \rightarrow X$, $\iota : Z \rightarrow X$ be morphisms of schemes such that F is lci, G and ι are proper, and F and G are transversal. Consider the following diagram, where all squares are cartesian:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} Y' & & & \longrightarrow & X' \\ & \swarrow & & & \downarrow G \\ & & W' & \xrightarrow{f'} & Z' \\ & & \downarrow g' & & \downarrow g \\ & & W & \xrightarrow{f} & Z \\ & \swarrow & & & \downarrow \iota \\ Y & & & \xrightarrow{F} & X \end{array}$$

Then we have an equality

$$g'_* \circ f_{\iota'}^! = f_{\iota}^! \circ g_*$$

Proof. See [LM07, Theorem 6.6.6(3)] for (1) and [YZ18, Lemma 1.14] for (2). \square

Proposition A.13. *Let $i : Y \hookrightarrow X$ be a closed embedding of T -varieties, and $\{\chi_1, \dots, \chi_k\} \subset T^\vee$ a finite set of characters. Suppose that X^T is not empty, $X^T \subset Y$, and for any point $x \in X \setminus Y$ its stabilizer under the action of T is contained in $\bigcup_{i=1}^k \text{Ker}(\chi_i)$. Then the pushforward along i induces an isomorphism*

$$i_* : A_*^T(Y)[c_1(\chi_1)^{-1}, \dots, c_1(\chi_k)^{-1}] \xrightarrow{\sim} A_*^T(X)[c_1(\chi_1)^{-1}, \dots, c_1(\chi_k)^{-1}].$$

Proof. In the interest of brevity, we will abuse the notation and write χ_i instead of $c_1(\chi_i)$. Let us start with surjectivity. By Proposition A.10 we have an exact sequence

$$A^T(Y) \xrightarrow{i_*} A^T(X) \rightarrow A^T(X \setminus Y) \rightarrow 0.$$

Thus it suffices to prove that $A_*^T(X \setminus Y)[\chi_1^{-1}, \dots, \chi_k^{-1}] = 0$. By Lemma 2 in [EG98], there exists an open subvariety $U \subset X \setminus Y$ and a subgroup $T_1 \subset T$ such that $U \simeq \tilde{U} \times T/T_1$ as T -variety, where \tilde{U} is equipped with a trivial action of T . In particular, $A_*^T(U) \simeq A_*(\tilde{U}) \otimes_{A_*(pt)} A_*^T(T/T_1)$. Because of our hypotheses, one has $T_1 \subset \text{Ker}(\chi_i)$ for some i , and thus $\chi_i A_*^T(U) = 0$. We conclude by Noetherian induction. Namely, let Z be the complement of U in $X \setminus Y$. We have the following exact sequence:

$$A^T(Z) \xrightarrow{i_*} A^T(X \setminus Y) \rightarrow A^T(U).$$

By induction $pA^T(Z) = 0$, where p is a monomial in χ_1, \dots, χ_k . Therefore $A^T(X)$ is annihilated by $\chi_i p$, and thus $A^T(X \setminus Y)[\chi_1^{-1}, \dots, \chi_k^{-1}] = 0$.

It is left to prove injectivity. If $A = H$, we may already conclude by invoking long exact sequence in homology. Otherwise, we follow an approach found in [Bri97, 2.3, Corollary 2]. First, let us denote

$$Y_{\natural} = \overline{\left\{ y \in Y : \text{Stab}(y) \notin \bigcup_{i=1}^k \text{Ker}(\chi_i) \right\}}.$$

Note that Y_{\natural} is non-empty, since $X^T \subset Y_{\natural}$. We have the following commutative triangle

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A_*^T(Y_{\natural})[\chi_1^{-1}, \dots, \chi_k^{-1}] & \xrightarrow{\quad} & A_*^T(X)[\chi_1^{-1}, \dots, \chi_k^{-1}] \\ & \searrow \twoheadrightarrow & \nearrow \twoheadrightarrow \\ & A_*^T(Y)[\chi_1^{-1}, \dots, \chi_k^{-1}] & \end{array}$$

where the diagonal arrows are surjective by the first part of the proof. If the horizontal arrow is injective, the same can be said of the map $A_*^T(Y)[\chi_1^{-1}, \dots, \chi_k^{-1}] \rightarrow A_*^T(X)[\chi_1^{-1}, \dots, \chi_k^{-1}]$. Thus, from now on we will assume that $Y = Y_{\natural}$.

Let $U \simeq \tilde{U} \times T/T_1 \subset X \setminus Y$ be as in the proof of surjectivity. Since $T_1 \subset \text{Ker}(\chi_i)$ for some i , we get a regular function

$$f : \tilde{U} \times T/T_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{k}^*, \quad (u, t) \mapsto \chi_i(t).$$

It extends to a rational function $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{k}}^1$ with the property that $f(tx) = \chi_i(t)f(x)$ for any $x \in X$ and $t \in T$. In particular, if $y \in Y$ and $t \in \text{Ker}(\chi_i) \setminus \text{Stab}_T(y)$ this equality becomes $\chi_i(t)f(y) = f(y)$, so that y belongs to the support of the divisor associated to f . Let us denote this support by D . Thus $Y \subset D$, and the map $A_*^T(D) \rightarrow A_*^T(X)$ becomes injective after inverting χ_i ; see [Bri97] for details. We conclude by Noetherian induction on D . \square

For any commutative ring R and an R -module M , let M_{loc} be the localized $\text{Frac}(R)$ -module $\text{Frac}(R) \otimes_R M$.

Theorem A.14 (Localization theorem). *Let T be an algebraic torus, $R = A_*^T(pt)$, X a T -variety, and $i_T : X^T \rightarrow X$ inclusion of the fixed point set. Suppose that X^T is not empty. Then the $\text{Frac}(R)$ -linear map*

$$i_{T*} : A_*^T(X^T)_{loc} \rightarrow A_*^T(X)_{loc}$$

is an isomorphism. Moreover, if X is smooth, then the map

$$i_T^* : A_*^T(X)_{loc} \rightarrow A_*^T(X^T)_{loc}$$

is an isomorphism as well.

Proof. Any action of an algebraic torus has finitely many distinct stabilizers. One can therefore assume that

$$\bigcup_{x \in X \setminus X^T} \text{Stab}_T(x) \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^k \text{Ker}(\chi_i)$$

for some choice of characters $\chi_1, \dots, \chi_k \in T^{\vee}$. Applying Proposition A.13 to the embedding $X^T \hookrightarrow X$ and localizing Chern classes of all characters instead of chosen ones, we see that i_{T*} becomes an isomorphism after localization. In view of Proposition A.11, it remains to prove that if X is smooth, then the Euler class $e(T_{X^T}X)$ is not a zero-divisor in $A_*^T(X^T)$. Since the T -action on X^T is trivial, we can decompose $T_{X^T}X$ into isotypical components:

$$T_{X^T}X = \bigoplus_i p_i \otimes E_i,$$

where p_i are non-trivial characters of T , and E_i are vector bundles on X^T . It suffices to assume $T_{X^T}X = p_1 \otimes E_1$, because Euler class is multiplicative with respect to direct sums. In the case when E_1 is a line bundle, we have

$$e(p_1 \otimes E_1) = c_1(p_1) \star c_1(E_1) = c_1(p_1) + c_1(E_1)(1 + c_1(p_1 + \dots)).$$

The class $c_1(p_1)$ is not a zero-divisor by Example A.3, $c_1(E_1)$ is nilpotent by [LM07, Remark 5.2.9], therefore $e(p_1 \otimes E_1)$ is not a zero-divisor as well. Finally, the case when rank of E_1 is

bigger than 1 can be reduced to the former by using axiom (PB) and the usual technique of Chern roots. \square

The following proposition describes the behavior of localization map with respect to pullbacks and pushforwards.

Proposition A.15. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of smooth T -varieties. Assume that the fixed point sets X^T, Y^T are non-empty, and consider the natural commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \\ i_X \uparrow & & \uparrow i_Y \\ X^T & \xrightarrow{f^T} & Y^T \end{array}$$

- (1) if f is lci, then $i_X^* \circ f^* = f_T^* \circ i_Y^*$;
- (2) if f is projective, then the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A^T(X)_{loc} & \xrightarrow{f_*} & A^T(Y)_{loc} \\ e(T_{X^T}^* X)^{-1} \otimes i_X^*(-) \downarrow & & \downarrow e(T_{Y^T}^* Y)^{-1} \otimes i_Y^*(-) \\ A^T(X^T)_{loc} & \xrightarrow{f_{T*}} & A^T(Y^T)_{loc} \end{array}$$

Proof. First claim is obvious, and Proposition A.11 coupled with the localization theorem proves the second claim as well. \square

Corollary A.16. *Under conditions of Proposition A.15(2), we have*

$$i_Y^* \circ f_*(c) = f_{T*} (f_T^*(e(T_{Y^T} Y)) \cdot e(T_{X^T} X)^{-1} \cdot i_X^*(c))$$

for any $c \in A^T(X)_{loc}$. If, moreover, f is a regular embedding such that $X^T = Y^T$, then

$$i_Y^* \circ f_*(c) = i_X^*(e(T_X Y)c).$$

For the following proposition we fix a reductive group G , and let $T \subset H \subset P$ be a maximal torus, Levi and parabolic subgroup of G respectively. Denote by W and W_H the Weyl groups of T in G and H respectively; we also fix a representative σ for each class in W/W_H .

Proposition A.17. *Let X be an H -variety, and denote $Y = G \times_P X$, where the action of P on X is given by the natural projection $P \rightarrow H$. Then $Y^T = W \times_{W_H} X^T$, and we have a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A^H(X) & \xrightarrow{\text{ind}_H^G} & A^G(Y) \\ i_X^* \downarrow & & \downarrow i_Y^* \\ A^T(X^T) & \xrightarrow{s^*} & A^T(W \times_{W_H} X^T) \end{array}$$

where $s : W \times_{W_H} X^T \rightarrow X^T$ is the projection associated to the choice of representatives σ .

Remark A.18. For an arbitrary H -variety X , the action of normalizer $N_H(T)$ can be restricted to X^T , and thus induces an action of Weyl group W_H on $A^T(X^T)$. Moreover, the restriction map $A^T(X) \rightarrow A^T(X^T)$ can be seen to be W_H -equivariant. With that in mind, note that even though s^* depends on the choice of representatives σ , its restriction to the W_H -equivariant part $A^T(X^T)^{W_H}$, which contains the image of i_X^* , does not.

Proof. First, let us compute T -fixed points of Y . Let (g, x) be a point in $G \times X$. Then we have:

$$\begin{aligned} t.(g, x) = (g, x) \bmod P \quad \forall t \in T &\Leftrightarrow \forall t \in T \exists p \in P : tg = gp^{-1}, p.x = x \\ &\Leftrightarrow g^{-1}Tg \subset P, x \in X^{g^{-1}Tg} \\ &\Leftrightarrow g \in N_G(T) \cdot P, x \in X^{g^{-1}Tg} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \exists p' \in P : gp'^{-1} \in N_G(T), x \in p'.X^T \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $(g, x) \bmod P$ is T -stable iff $(g, x) \in (N_G(T)P) \times (p'.X^T)/P = W \times_{W_H} X^T$, which proves the first claim. Next, let $i_\xi : X \hookrightarrow Y$ be the inclusion of the fiber over $\xi \in G/P$. Note that by definition of ind_H^G , it is a right inverse to i_e^* . Therefore, G -equivariance implies that

$$i_{gP}^*(\text{ind}_H^G c) \simeq g.c \in A^{H^g}(X) \text{ for all } g \in G.$$

If we restrict all our structure groups to T and suppose that $g \in N(T)$, we get

$$i_\xi^*(\text{ind}_H^G c) \simeq g.c \in A^T(X) \text{ for all } \xi \in G/P$$

with the action of g on $A^T(X)$ is as in Proposition A.7. Moreover, we have the following commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A^T(X) & \xrightarrow{g} & A^T(X) \\ \downarrow i_X^* & & \downarrow i_X^* \\ A^T(X^T) & \xrightarrow{g} & A^T(X^T) \end{array}$$

since the action of g on $A^T(X^T)$ is just the restriction of the action above. Finally,

$$\begin{aligned} i_Y^*(\text{ind}_H^G c) &= i_X^* \left(\sum_{\xi \in N_G(T)/N_H(T)} i_{\xi P}^* \right) (\text{ind}_H^G c) = i_X^* \left(\sum_{\xi \in N_G(T)/N_H(T)} \xi.c \right) \\ &= \sum_{\sigma \in W/W_H} \sigma.i_X^*(c) = s^*.i_X^*(c) \end{aligned}$$

for all $c \in A^H(X)$, and the second claim follows. \square

Remark A.19. The same proof as above shows that $(G \times_P X)^T = W \times_{W_H} X^T$ for a P -variety X .

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