SYZ DUALITY FOR PARABOLIC HIGGS MODULI SPACES

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Abstract. We prove the SYZ (Strominger-Yau-Zaslow) duality for the moduli space of full flag parabolic Higgs bundles over a compact Riemann surface. In [HT2], the SYZ duality was proved for moduli spaces of Higgs vector bundles over a compact Riemann surface.

1. Introduction

1.1. Mirror symmetry and SYZ duality. Mirror symmetry was discovered in the late 1980’s by physicists studying superconformal field theories. Let $X$ be an $n$-dimensional complex Calabi-Yau manifold with a Ricci-flat Kähler form $\omega$ and a nowhere vanishing holomorphic $n$-form $\Omega$ on $X$. A submanifold $Z \subset X$ of real dimension $n$ is called Lagrangian if $\omega|_Z = 0$; further a Lagrangian submanifold is said to be special if $(\text{Im} \Omega)|_Z = 0$. After simplifying a great deal, mirror symmetry is an one-to-one duality (in an appropriate sense) between two class of objects:

1. Pairs of the form $(Z, L)$, where $Z$ is a holomorphic submanifold of $X$ and $L$ is a holomorphic line subbundle on $Z$ (such a pair is called a holomorphic $D$-brane).

2. Special Lagrangian $D$-branes, which is a pair $(\hat{Z}, \hat{L})$ where $\hat{Z}$ is a special Lagrangian submanifold of a certain Calabi-Yau manifold $\hat{X}$ (mirror partner), and $\hat{L}$ is a flat $U(1)$ line bundle on $\hat{Z}$.

Since any point $x \in X$ is a submanifold, it should correspond to a pair $(\hat{Z}, \Lambda)$, where $\hat{Z}$ is a special Lagrangian submanifold of a fixed Calabi-Yau manifold $\hat{X}$ and $\Lambda$ is a flat $U(1)$-line bundle on $\hat{Z}$. By a theorem of McLean, the deformation space for a special Lagrangian manifold $\hat{Z}$ is unobstructed and is parametrized by $H^1(\hat{Z}, \mathbb{R})$, hence $\dim H^1(\hat{Z}, \mathbb{R}) = \dim_{\mathbb{C}}(X) = n$. The moduli space of flat $U(1)$ line bundles is given by the torus $H^1(\hat{Z}, \mathbb{R})/H^1(\hat{Z}, \mathbb{Z})$. This gives a hint that a moduli of special Lagrangian submanifolds of a fixed Calabi-Yau manifold should have a $n$-torus fibration over an affine base of real dimension $n$.

Motivated by this Strominger-Yau-Zaslow made a conjecture [SYZ].

SYZ Conjecture: If $X$ and $\hat{X}$ are mirror pair of Calabi-Yau $n$-folds, then there exist fibrations $f : X \rightarrow B$ and $\hat{f} : \hat{X} \rightarrow B$ whose fibers are special Lagrangian such that the general fiber is an $n$-torus. Furthermore, these fibrations are dual, in the sense that canonically $X_b = H^1(\hat{X}_b, S^1)$ and $\hat{X}_b = H^1(X_b, S^1)$, whenever the fibers $X_b$ and $\hat{X}_b$ are non-singular tori.

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1.2. Reformulation of the SYZ conjecture in terms of unitary gerbes. Hitchin introduced the notion of a flat unitary gerbe (known as $B$-fields to physicists) and reformulated the SYZ conjecture in terms of this $B$-fields \cite{Hi1}. To make sense one needs a further assumption that the special Lagrangian fibers are linearly equivalent for both $X$ and $\hat{X}$. Then by \cite{Hi1} Theorem 3.3, the restriction map for the second cohomology $H^2(X, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow H^2(X_b, \mathbb{R})$ is zero. This means that the restriction map $H^2(X, S^1) \rightarrow H^2(X_b, S^1)$ is trivial. So the flat unitary gerbe $B$ has trivial holonomy on each torus fiber (hence trivial). Therefore, one should work with pairs $(X_b, T)$, where $X_b$ is a special Lagrangian submanifold and $T$ is a flat trivialization of the gerbe $B$ on $Z$.

The modified mirror conjecture as proposed by Hitchin, \cite{Hi1}, is the following:

**Conjecture:** The mirror of a Calabi-Yau manifold $X$ with a $B$-field is the moduli space of pairs $(Z, T)$, where $Z$ is a special Lagrangian submanifold of $X$ and $T$ is a flat trivialization of the gerbe $B$ on $Z$.

Two Calabi-Yau $n$-orbifolds $M$ and $\hat{M}$, equipped with flat unitary gerbes $B$ and $\hat{B}$ respectively, are said to be *SYZ mirror partners* if there is an orbifold $N$ of real dimension $n$ and there are smooth surjections

$$\mu : M \rightarrow N, \quad \hat{\mu} : \hat{M} \rightarrow N$$

such that for every $x \in N$ which is a regular value of $\mu$ and $\hat{\mu}$, the fibers $L_x := \mu^{-1}(x) \subset M$ and $\hat{L}_x := \hat{\mu}^{-1}(x) \subset \hat{M}$ are special Lagrangian tori which are dual to each other in the sense that there are smooth identifications

$$L_x = \text{Triv}^{U(1)}(\hat{L}_x, \hat{B}) \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{L}_x = \text{Triv}^{U(1)}(L_x, B)$$

that depend smoothly on $x$.

1.3. The result of Hausel and Thaddeus. The moduli spaces of Higgs bundles admit natural dual pairs of hyper-Kähler integrable systems \cite{Hi2}, \cite{Hi3}. The hyper-Kähler metric and the collection of Poisson-commuting functions determining the integrable system produce a family of special Lagrangian tori on the moduli spaces, which is a key requirement of SYZ conjecture. Moreover, the families of tori on the $\text{SL}(r, \mathbb{C})$ and $\text{PGL}(r, \mathbb{C})$ moduli spaces are dual in the appropriate sense, which is the other requirement of SYZ conjecture.

This work of Hausel and Thaddeus was extended to principal $G_2$ in \cite{Hi4}. In \cite{DP}, this was extended to all semisimple groups. (See related works \cite{FW}, \cite{GW} and \cite{Wi}.)

In \cite{HT1}, Hausel-Thaddeus made an announcement that moduli spaces of $\text{SL}(r, \mathbb{C})$ and $\text{PGL}(r, \mathbb{C})$ parabolic Higgs bundles are mirror partner to each other (in the sense of SYZ) and their stingy E polynomials are same. In \cite{HT2}, they gave a proof of this conjecture in non-parabolic case.

Our aim here is to address the case of parabolic vector bundles with complete quasi-parabolic flags. We follow the proof of Hausel-Thaddeus; the key ingredient here is the identification of the parabolic Hitchin fiber as the Prym variety of a certain spectral cover (which was done in \cite{BM}, \cite{GL}).

It should be clarified that the Higgs fields that we consider have nilpotent residue. The corresponding moduli space forms a symplectic leaf of the moduli space of Higgs bundles.
for which the residue of the Higgs field satisfies the weaker condition that it is only flag preserving.

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2. Preliminaries

2.1. Parabolic Higgs bundles. Let $X$ be an irreducible smooth projective curve over $\mathbb{C}$ of genus $g$, with $g \geq 2$. Let $D \subset X$ be a nonempty finite subset of $n$ points.

A quasi-parabolic structure, over $D$, on a holomorphic vector bundle $E \rightarrow X$ is a filtration $E_x = E_{x,0} \supset E_{x,1} \supset \cdots \supset E_{x,r_x} \supset E_{x,r_x+1} = \{0\}$ for each $x \in D$. A parabolic structure on $E$ is a quasi-parabolic structure as above together with rational numbers $0 \leq \alpha_{x,0} < \alpha_{x,1} < \cdots < \alpha_{x,r_x} < 1$, which are called parabolic weights. A parabolic vector bundle over $X$ of rank $r$ is a holomorphic vector bundle of rank $r$ on $X$ equipped with a quasi-parabolic structure over $D$ together with parabolic weights. The system of parabolic weights $\{(\alpha_{x,0}, \cdots, \alpha_{x,r_x})\}_{x \in D}$ will be denoted by $\alpha$.

For a parabolic vector bundle $E_s = (E, \{E_{x,i}\}, \alpha_s)$, the parabolic degree is defined to be

$$\text{par-deg} (E_s) = \deg(E) + \sum_{x \in D} \sum_{i=0}^{r_x} \alpha_{x,i},$$

and the parabolic slope is defined to be $\text{par-}\mu (E_s) := \text{par-deg} (E_s)/\text{rk}(E)$. Any holomorphic subbundle $F$ of $E$ has a parabolic structure induced by the parabolic structure on $E$; the resulting parabolic vector bundle will be denoted by $F_s$. A parabolic bundle is said to be stable (respectively, semistable) if for all holomorphic subbundles $F \subset E$ with $0 < \text{rk}(F) < \text{rk}(E)$,

$$\text{par-}\mu (F) < \text{par-}\mu (E) \quad (\text{respectively, } \text{par-}\mu (F) \leq \text{par-}\mu (E)).$$

The moduli space of semistable parabolic vector bundles of rank $r$ and degree $d$ with fixed parabolic data was constructed by Mehta and Seshadri, [MS], using Mumford’s Geometric Invariant Theory. This moduli space, which we will denote by $\mathcal{PM}^d_\alpha$, is smooth for a generic choice of weights $\alpha$. We recall that given rank and degree, a system of parabolic weights $\alpha$ with multiplication is called generic if the semistability condition implies the stability condition.

Consider the determinant morphism

$$\det : \mathcal{PM}^d_\alpha \rightarrow \text{Jac}^d(X)$$

that sends a parabolic vector bundle $E_s$ to $\Lambda^{\text{top}} E$. Choose $\Lambda \in \text{Jac}^d(X)$, and define

$$\mathcal{PM}^\Lambda := \det^{-1}(\Lambda).$$
So $\mathcal{P}M^\Lambda$ is a moduli space of twisted $\text{SL}(r, \mathbb{C})$–bundles with parabolic structure (see [BLS Section 2] for twisted $\text{SL}(r, \mathbb{C})$–bundles). For any other line bundle $\Lambda_1 \in \text{Jac}^d(X)$, the morphism

$$\det^{-1}(\Lambda) \to \det^{-1}(\Lambda_1)$$

that sends any parabolic vector bundle $E_\ast$ to $E_\ast \otimes \zeta$, where $\zeta$ is a fixed $r$–th root of $\Lambda_1 \otimes \Lambda^{-1}$, is an isomorphism. Thus the isomorphism class of the moduli space $\mathcal{P}M^\Lambda$ does not depend on the choice of $\Lambda \in \text{Jac}^d(X)$.

The abelian variety $\text{Pic}^0(X) = \text{Jac}^0(X)$ acts on $\mathcal{P}M^\alpha$ via

$$(L, E_\ast) \mapsto L \otimes E_\ast.$$  

The quotient

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{P}M}_\alpha^d := \mathcal{P}M_\alpha^d / \text{Pic}^0(X),$$

which exist as a projective variety by [Se], is the component of the moduli space of parabolic $\text{PGL}(r, \mathbb{C})$–bundles corresponding to degree $d$ (the connected components of the moduli space of parabolic $\text{PGL}(r, \mathbb{C})$–bundles are irreducible).

Let

$$\Gamma := \text{Pic}^0(X)[r]$$

be the group of $r$–torsion points of the Jacobian; it is isomorphic to $(\mathbb{Z}/r\mathbb{Z})^{2g}$, in particular, its order is $r^{2g}$. The action of $\Gamma$ on $\mathcal{P}M_\alpha^d$ preserves the subvariety $\mathcal{P}M^\Lambda$ defined in (2.3).

Let

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{P}M}_\alpha^d := \mathcal{P}M_\alpha^d / \Gamma$$

be the quotient; it is a projective variety by [Se].

Let $K$ be the holomorphic cotangent bundle of $X$. The line bundle $K \otimes O_X(D)$ will be denoted by $K(D)$. A parabolic Higgs bundle is a pair $(E_\ast, \Phi)$, where $E_\ast$ is a parabolic vector bundle and

$$\Phi : E \to E \otimes K(D)$$

is a homomorphism which is strongly parabolic, meaning

$$\Phi(E_{x,i}) \subset E_{x,i+1} \otimes K(D)_x$$

for each point $x \in D$ and $i \in [0, r_x]$.

A parabolic Higgs bundle $(E_\ast, \Phi)$ is called (semi)-stable if the slope condition in (2.1) holds whenever $\Phi$ preserves $F$. Let $\mathcal{P}M_{\text{Higgs}}^d$ denote the moduli space of semistable parabolic Higgs bundles of rank $r$ and degree $d$ with the given parabolic data. Let

$$\mathcal{P}M^\Lambda_{\text{Higgs}} \subset \mathcal{P}M_{\text{Higgs}}^d$$

be the subvariety consisting of all $(E_\ast, \Phi)$ such that $\det(E) = \Lambda$ and $\text{trace}(\Phi) = 0$.

For $E_\ast \in \mathcal{P}M_\alpha^d$,

$$T_{E_\ast} \mathcal{P}M_\alpha^d = H^1(X, \text{End}(E_\ast))$$

[Yo1], [Yo2], where $\text{End}(E_\ast)$ is the sheaf of endomorphisms of the underlying vector bundle $E$ preserving the quasi-parabolic filtrations. Applying the parabolic analog of Serre duality, [Yo1 Section 3],

$$T_{E_\ast} \mathcal{P}M_\alpha^d = H^0(X, \text{SEnd}(E_\ast) \otimes K(D))^\ast,$$
where \( \text{SEnd}(E) \subset \text{End}(E) \) is the strongly parabolic endomorphisms. Hence the total space \( T^*_E \mathcal{P} \mathcal{M}_d \) of the cotangent bundle maps to \( \mathcal{P} \mathcal{M}_{\text{Higgs}}^d \). This map is an open embedding.

The group \( \Gamma \) acts on \( \mathcal{P} \mathcal{M}_{\text{Higgs}}^\Lambda \) via tensor product (the Higgs field does not change). The quotient \( \mathcal{P} \mathcal{M}_{\text{Higgs}}^\Lambda / \Gamma \) will be denoted by \( \widetilde{\mathcal{P} \mathcal{M}_{\text{Higgs}}^\Lambda} \).

**2.2. Parabolic Hitchin system.** In this subsection we recall the Hitchin map and the spectral curve for a parabolic Higgs bundle (see [BM], [GL], [LM] for details).

For notational convenience, the line bundle \( K \otimes a \otimes O_X(bD) \) will be denoted by \( K^aD^b \).

The parabolic Hitchin space is defined as
\[
\mathcal{H} = H^0(K^2D) \oplus \cdots \oplus H^0(K^rD^{r-1}).
\]

The characteristic polynomial or trace map of a Higgs field defines the parabolic Hitchin map
\[
(2.5) \quad h : \mathcal{P} \mathcal{M}_{\text{Higgs}}^\Lambda \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}.
\]

It is known that this morphism \( h \) is proper (see [Yo2]).

Let \( Z := \text{Spec} \text{Sym}^*(K^{-1} \otimes O_X(D)^{-1}) \) be the total space of the line bundle \( K(D) \) which is a quasi-projective surface. Let
\[
(2.6) \quad p : Z \longrightarrow X
\]
be the natural projection. For \( s \in \mathcal{H} \), there exists an algebraic curve, denoted as \( X_s \), in \( Z \) which is known as the spectral curve. We will very briefly recall it (for details see [BM], [GL]).

For any \((s_1, \cdots, s_{r-1}) \in \mathcal{H}, \) consider the map \( S \) from \( Z \) to the total space of the line bundle \( K^rD^r \) given by
\[
z \mapsto z \otimes r + z \otimes (r-2) \otimes s_1(p(z)) + \cdots + s_{r-1}(p(z)) \in (K^rD^r)_{p(z)}
\]
where \( z \in Z \), and \( p \) is the projection in (2.6). The inverse image \( S^{-1}(0_X) \subset Z \), where \( O_X \subset K^rD^r \) is the zero section, is the parabolic spectral curve associated to \( s := (s_1, \cdots, s_{r-1}) \). This parabolic spectral curve will be denoted by \( X_s \). The restriction of \( p \) to \( X_s \) will again be denoted as \( p \).

Henceforth, we assume that for each point \( x \in D \), the quasi-parabolic flag is complete. In other words, \( r_x = r - 1 \).

There is a Zariski open dense subset \( \mathcal{U} \subset \mathcal{H} \) such that for any \( s \in \mathcal{U} \) the spectral curve \( X_s \) is smooth and connected [GL, Lemma 3.1]; the assumption that the quasi-parabolic flags are complete is needed for this. The fiber over \( s \) is isomorphic to
\[
\text{Prym}^d(Y_s) = \{ L \in \text{Pic}^d(Y_s) \mid \det(\pi_*(L)) = \xi \},
\]
where \( d' = d + r(r-1)(n + 2g - 2)/2 \) [GL, Lemma 3.2]. This is a \( \Gamma \)-invariant closed subvariety of \( \mathcal{P} \mathcal{M}_{\text{Higgs}}^\Lambda \).

Note that tensoring by a line bundle does not change the characteristic polynomial, hence the Hitchin map \( h \) in (2.5) descends down to
\[
(2.7) \quad \tilde{h} : \widetilde{\mathcal{P} \mathcal{M}_{\text{Higgs}}^\Lambda} \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}.
\]
So \( h \) is the composition of \( \tilde{h} \) with the quotient map \( \mathcal{P}M^\Lambda_{\text{Higgs}} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}\mathcal{M}^\Lambda_{\text{Higgs}} \).

We will describe the fibers of the Hitchin maps in (2.5) and (2.7). For any \( s \in U \),

1. \( P^d := h^{-1}(s) = \text{Prym}^d(X_s) = \text{Nm}^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_X(d'x)) \), where
   \( \text{Nm} : \text{Pic}^d(X_s) \rightarrow \text{Pic}^d(X) \)
   is the norm map defined by \( \mathcal{O}_X(\sum_i d_i x_i) \mapsto \mathcal{O}_X(\sum_i d_i \pi(x_i)) \).
2. \( \hat{P}^d := \hat{h}^{-1}(s) = \text{Prym}^d(X_s)/\Gamma \) (see (2.4) for \( \Gamma \)).

The fiber \( P^d \) is a torsor for

\[ P^0 := \text{Nm}^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_X) \],

and \( \hat{P}^d \) is a torsor for \( \hat{P}^0 = \text{Prym}^0(X_s)/\Gamma \). Hence \( h|_U \) and \( \tilde{h}|_U \) can be thought of as \( P^0 \) and \( \hat{P}^0 \) torsors respectively over \( U \).

Let \( G \) be an abelian group-scheme over \( X \), and let \( A \) be a \( G \)-torsor. For any integer \( n \), the \( G \)-torsor on \( X \) obtained by extending the structure group of \( A \) using the endomorphism of \( G \) defined by \( z \mapsto z^n \) will be denoted by \( (A)^n \).

**Lemma 2.1.** For any integer \( d \), we have

1. \( P^d \cong (P^1)^d \) as \( P^0 \) torsors over \( U \), and
2. \( \hat{P}^d \cong (\hat{P}^1)^d \) as \( \hat{P}^0 \) torsors over \( U \).

In section 4 we will show that \( P^d \) and \( \hat{P}^d \) are mirror partners for a certain choice of a “B” field.

3. Picard Category and Gerbes

We briefly recall definition of sheaf of categories over a scheme (for details see [DG], [DM], [Gi]). Let \( \text{Sch}_{\text{et}}(X) \) denote the category of all étale neighborhoods of a scheme \( X \). A presheaf of categories on \( \text{Sch}_{\text{et}}(X) \) is a contravariant functor \( Q \) which assigns to every object \( U \rightarrow X \) in \( \text{Sch}_{\text{et}}(X) \) a category \( Q(U) \) and to every morphism \( f : U_1 \rightarrow U_2 \) in \( \text{Sch}_{\text{et}}(X) \) a functor \( f_Q^* : Q(U_2) \rightarrow Q(U_1) \). Moreover, for every composition

\[
U_1 \xrightarrow{f} U_2 \xrightarrow{g} U_3 ,
\]

there is a transformation \( f_Q^* \circ g_Q^* \rightarrow (g \circ f)_Q^* \) satisfying an obvious compatibility relation for three-fold compositions.

A presheaf \( Q \) of categories on \( \text{Sch}_{\text{et}}(X) \) is said to be a sheaf of categories if the following two axioms hold:

1. For \( U \rightarrow X \) in \( \text{Sch}_{\text{et}}(X) \) and a pair of objects \( C_1, C_2 \in Q(U) \), the presheaf of sets on \( \text{Sch}_{\text{et}}(U) \) that assigns to \( f : U' \rightarrow U \) the set
   \[
   \text{Hom}_{Q(U')}(f_Q^*(C_1), f_Q^*(C_2))
   \]
   is a sheaf.
2. If \( f : U' \rightarrow U \) is a covering, then the category \( Q(U) \) is equivalent to the category of descent data on \( Q(U') \) with respect to \( f \), meaning every descent data on \( Q(U') \) with respect to \( f \) is.
A Picard category is a tensor category, in which every object is invertible. A basic example is the category of line bundles over a scheme.

A sheaf of categories $\mathcal{P}$ is said to be a sheaf of Picard categories if for every 

$$(U \to X) \in \text{Sch}_\text{et}(X),$$

$\mathcal{P}(U)$ is endowed with a structure of a Picard category such that the pull-back functors $f^*_P$ are compatible with the tensor product in an appropriate sense. If $\mathcal{P}_1$ and $\mathcal{P}_2$ are two sheaves of Picard categories, one defines (in a straightforward fashion) a tensor functor between them.

A category $Q$ is said to be a gerbe over the Picard category $P$, if $P$ acts on $Q$ as a tensor category, and for any object $C \in Q$ the functor $P \to Q$ given by

$$B \in P \mapsto \text{Action}(P, C) \in Q$$

is an equivalence.

Now, if $\mathcal{P}$ is a sheaf of Picard categories and $Q$ is another sheaf of categories we say that $Q$ is a gerbe over $\mathcal{P}$, if the following two conditions hold:

- For every $(U \to X) \in \text{Sch}_\text{et}(X)$, $Q(U)$ has the structure of a gerbe over $\mathcal{P}(U)$. This structure is compatible with the pull-back functors $f^*_P$ and $f^*_Q$.
- There exists a covering $U \to X$ such that $Q(U)$ is non-empty.

The basic example of a gerbe over an arbitrary sheaf of Picard categories $\mathcal{P}$ is $\mathcal{P}$ itself; it is called the trivial $\mathcal{P}$-gerbe.

Let $\mathcal{A}$ be a sheaf of abelian groups over $\text{Sch}_\text{et}(X)$ which takes values in an abelian group $A$. For an object $f : U \to X$ of $\text{Sch}_\text{et}(X)$, let $\text{Tors}_A(U)$ denote the category of $A|_U$-torsors on $U$. This is a Picard category, and the assignment $U \mapsto \text{Tors}_A(U)$ defines a sheaf of Picard categories on $\text{Sch}_\text{et}(X)$ which we will call $\text{Tors}_A$ or $A$-torsor. A gerbe over the sheaf of Picard categories $\mathcal{A}$-torsor will be called an $\mathcal{A}$-gerbe. Hence an $\mathcal{A}$-gerbe will be thought of as a torsor over the sheaf of Picard categories $\mathcal{A}$-torsors.

An isomorphism between $\mathcal{A}$-gerbes is an equivalence of sheaves of categories as torsors over the sheaf of $\mathcal{A}$-torsors. The isomorphism classes of $\mathcal{A}$-gerbes are in one-to-one correspondence with $H^2(X, A)$ (see [Gi]).

A trivialization of an $\mathcal{A}$-gerbe is an isomorphism with the trivial gerbe $\mathcal{A}$-torsor. Two trivializations $z, z'$ are equivalent if the automorphism $z' \circ z^{-1}$ is given by tensorization with a trivial $\mathcal{A}$-torsor. The space of equivalence classes of trivializations of a trivial $\mathcal{A}$-gerbe $B$ denoted $\text{Triv}^A(X, B)$ is an $H^1(X, A)$-torsor over a point [Gi].

**Remark 3.1.** Fix a short exact sequence

$$0 \to \mathcal{A} \to \mathcal{A}' \to \mathcal{A}'' \to 0$$

of sheaves of groups (they need not be abelian) on $X$, and let $\tau_{A'}$ be an $\mathcal{A}'$-torsor over $X$. We introduce a sheaf of categories $Q = Q_{\tau_{A'}}$, as follows: For $U \in \text{Sch}_\text{et}(X)$, let $Q(U)$ be the category of all “liftings” of $\tau_{A'}|_U$ to an $\mathcal{A}''|_U$-torsor. It is easy to check that $Q$ is a $\mathcal{A}$-gerbe over $X$.

**Remark 3.2.** Let $Q_1$ be a $\mathcal{P}_1$-gerbe over $X$, and let $a : \mathcal{P}_1 \to \mathcal{P}_2$ be a tensor functor of Picard category over $X$. Then one can construct a canonical induced $\mathcal{P}_2$-gerbe $Q_2$ over
Let $Q_1$ and $Q_2$ be two $A$-gerbes over $X$. Then $Q_1 \times_X Q_2$ is an $A \times_X A$-gerbe over $X$. Consider the multiplication homomorphism $A \times_X A \to A$. Let $Q_1 \otimes_P Q_2$ be the $A$-gerbe over $X$ given by $Q_1 \times_X Q_2$ using this homomorphism (see Remark 3.2). This $A$-gerbe $Q_1 \otimes_P Q_2$ is called the tensor product of $Q_1$ and $Q_2$.

Now consider the inversion homomorphism $A \to A$. The $A$-gerbe over $X$ given by $Q_1$ using this homomorphism (see Remark 3.2) will be denoted by $(Q_1)^{-1}$.

**Notation.** Let $Q$ be a $A$-gerbe over $X$. For any positive integer $n$, the $n$-fold tensor product $Q \otimes \cdots \otimes Q$ will be denoted by $(Q)^d$. For any negative integer $n$, the $n$-fold tensor product $Q^{-1} \otimes \cdots \otimes Q^{-1}$ will be denoted by $(Q)^{-d}$.

**Remark 3.3.** If $B$ is a trivial $A$-gerbe over $X$, then the tensor power $B^e$ for any $e \in \mathbb{Z}$ is also trivial, and, moreover, the set of all trivializations, which is a $H^1(X, A)$-torsor, has the following identification

$$\text{Triv}^A(X, B^e) = \text{Triv}^A(X, B)^e$$

(it is an identification of $H^1(X, A)$-torsors).

## 4. Trivializations and B fields

Let $U(1)$ (respectively, $Z_r$) be the sheaf of abelian groups over $\text{Sch}_{et}(\mathcal{P}M^d_{\text{Higgs}})$ which takes values in $U(1)$ (respectively, $\mathbb{Z}_r$), and let $\text{Tor}_s U(1)$ (respectively, $\text{Tor}_s \mathbb{Z}_r$) be the sheaf of Picard categories over $\mathcal{P}M^d_{\text{Higgs}}$ (see Section 2 for definition).

There is a universal parabolic Higgs vector bundle over $\mathcal{P}M^d_{\text{Higgs}} \times X$, because the parabolic flags are complete [BY] p. 465, Proposition 3.2. Let $(E, \Phi)$ be a Universal parabolic Higgs bundle on $\mathcal{P}M^d_{\text{Higgs}} \times X$. Restricting $E$ to $\mathcal{P}M^d_{\text{Higgs}} \times \{c\}$, where $c \in X \setminus D$ is a fixed point, we get a vector bundle $E$ on $\mathcal{P}M^d_{\text{Higgs}}$. Let $P := P(E)$ be the associated projective bundle on $\mathcal{P}M^d_{\text{Higgs}}$ parametrizing line in the fibers of $E$. From the exact sequence

$$e \to \mathbb{Z}_r \to \text{SL}(r, \mathbb{C}) \to \text{PGL}(r, \mathbb{C}) \to e$$

it follows that the obstruction to lift the $\text{PGL}(r, \mathbb{C})$-bundle $P$ to a $\text{SL}(r, \mathbb{C})$-bundle gives a class $B \in H^2(\mathcal{P}M^d_{\text{Higgs}}, Z_r)$. This cohomology class $B$ corresponds to the $Z_r$-gerbe on $\mathcal{P}M^d_{\text{Higgs}}$ defined by the liftings of $P$ to a $\text{SL}(r, \mathbb{C})$ bundle (see Remark 3.1).

**Lemma 4.1.** The restriction of $B$ to each regular fiber $P^d$ of the Hitchin map $h$ (see [25]) is trivial as a $Z_r$-gerbe.

**Proof.** Let $\mathcal{L}$ be a universal line bundle on $P^d \times X_s$ (see Section 2 for $P^d$). The projection of the spectral curve $X_s$ to $X$ will be denoted by $\pi$. The push-forward $(\text{Id} \times \pi)_* \mathcal{L}$ is a vector bundle which admits a family of parabolic Higgs field inducing the inclusion $P^d \subset \mathcal{P}M^d_{\text{Higgs}}$. Hence we have $\mathbb{P}((\text{Id} \times \pi)_* \mathcal{L})|_{P^d \times \{c\}} = P$. Note that det$((\text{Id} \times \pi)_* \mathcal{L})|_{P^d \times \{c\}}$ is isomorphic to $\xi = \otimes_{y \in \pi^{-1}(c)} \mathcal{L}|_{P^d \times \{y\}}$ (the points of $\pi^{-1}(c)$ are taken with multiplicities).
Consider the above line bundle $\xi$. Let $\eta$ be the $r$-th root of the line bundle $\xi^r$ on $P^d$, meaning $\eta^r = \xi^r$. Note that since the Néron-Severi class of $\xi$ is divisible by $r$, such a line bundle $\eta$ exists. It is easy to see that $(\text{Id} \times \pi)_* (L \otimes p^* \eta)$, where $p$ is the projection of $P^d \times X_s$ to $P^d$, is a $\text{SL}(r, \mathbb{C})$ bundle on $P^d \times X$ such that $\mathbb{P}((\text{Id} \times \pi)_* (L \otimes p^* \eta)) = P^d$. Hence $B$ is a trivial $\mathcal{Z}_r$-gerbe when restricted to $P^d$.

As seen in the proof of Lemma \[\text{[HT4]}\], a trivialization of $B$ on $P^d$ is equivalent of giving a universal line bundle $L \rightarrow H$ in terms of this isomorphism, the set of trivializations of $L$ is naturally a $\mathcal{Z}_r$-gerbe considered as a $\mathcal{H}$-gerbe given by the $\mathbb{Z}_r$-torsor $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}_r}(P^d, B)$ with the set of isomorphism classes of such line bundles on $P^d \times X_s$; define $T := \{ \mathcal{L} \rightarrow P^d \times X_s \mid \mathcal{L} \text{ is universal bundle with } (\text{Id} \times \pi)_* (\mathcal{L} \otimes \eta) \in \mathcal{O}_{P^d} \}$. Note that this $T$ is naturally a $\tilde{\mathcal{P}}^0[r]$-torsor since 

$$\det(\text{Id} \times \pi)_* (L \otimes p^* \eta) = \det(\text{Id} \times \pi)_* (\mathcal{L} \otimes L^r).$$

We have the following natural isomorphism

$$H^1(P^d, \mathcal{Z}_r) = H^1(P^0, \mathcal{Z}_r) = \tilde{\mathcal{P}}^0[r].$$

In terms of this isomorphism, the $H^1(P^d, \mathcal{Z}_r)$-torsor $\text{Triv}_{\mathcal{Z}_r}(P^d, B)$ gets identified with the $\tilde{\mathcal{P}}^0[r]$-torsor $T$. Using this identification, the set of trivialization of $B$ on $P^d$ will be considered as a $H^1(P^d, \mathcal{Z}_r)$-torsor.

By Remark 3.2, any $\mathcal{Z}_r$-gerbe extends to a $U(1)$-gerbe. Let $\mathcal{B}$ denote the $U(1)$-gerbe given by the $\mathcal{Z}_r$-gerbe $B$. Since the $\mathcal{Z}_r$-gerbe $B$ on $P^d$ is trivial, the extended $U(1)$-gerbe $\mathcal{B}$ on $P^d$ is also trivial. The set of all trivializations of $\mathcal{B}$ on $P^d$ as is denoted by $\text{Triv}^U(P^d, \mathcal{B})$. This $\text{Triv}^U(P^d, \mathcal{B})$ is a $H^1(P^d, U(1))$-torsor.

**Theorem 4.2.** For any $d, e \in \mathbb{Z}$, there is an isomorphism of $\tilde{\mathcal{P}}^0$-torsors

$$\text{Triv}^U(P^d, \mathcal{B}^e) \sim \tilde{\mathcal{P}}^e.$$

**Proof.** From Lemma 2.1 and Remark 3.3

$$\text{Triv}^U(P^d, \mathcal{B}^e) \cong (\text{Triv}^U(P^d, \mathcal{B}^1))^e$$

and $\tilde{\mathcal{P}}^e \cong (\tilde{\mathcal{P}}^1)^e$.

Therefore, it is enough to prove the theorem under the assumption that $e = 1$. So set $e = 1$.

We have a natural identification as extension of scalers,

$$\text{Triv}^U(P^d, \mathcal{B}) = \frac{\text{Triv}_{\mathcal{Z}_r}(P^d, B) \times H^1(P^d, U(1))}{H^1(P^d, \mathcal{Z}_r)}.$$  

Under this identification, the above torsor $\text{Triv}^U(P^d, \mathcal{B}^e)$ can be identified set theoretically with $\mathcal{F}_1$ defined as follows:

$$\{ \mathcal{L} \rightarrow P^d \times X_s \mid \mathcal{L} \text{ is a universal line bundle and } \mathcal{L}|_{P^d \times \{y\}} \in \text{Pic}^0(P^d) \ \forall \ y \in X_s \}.$$  

We have a natural identification $\text{Pic}^0(P^d) \cong \frac{\text{Pic}^0(J^0)}{\text{Pic}^0(J^0)} = \frac{\mathcal{F}_0}{\mathcal{F}}$ [HT2], Lemma 2.2, Lemma 2.3, hence $\mathcal{F}_1$ can be identified with $\mathcal{F}^0[0]$ where $\mathcal{F}$ is defined as follows:

$$\{ \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \tilde{J}^d \times X_s \mid \mathcal{L} \text{ is a universal line bundle and } \mathcal{L}|_{\tilde{J}^d \times \{y\}} \in \text{Pic}^0(\tilde{J}^d) \ \forall \ y \in X_s \}.$$
There is a natural isomorphism of $J^0$ with $\text{Pic}^0(J^0)$ given by the natural theta polarization on $J^0$. In terms of this identification, the action of $J^0$ on $\mathcal{X}$ corresponds to the action of $\text{Pic}^0(J^0)$ defined by pull-back. Note that $\tilde{J}^d$ can be identified with $\frac{J^0}{J^0}$. So it is enough to show that $\mathcal{X}$ and $\tilde{J}^1$ are isomorphic as $\tilde{J}^0$-torsors.

The idea is to give two surjective set theoretic maps $f_1$ and $f_2$ from $X_s$ to these two torsors:

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
X_s & \xrightarrow{f_1} & \tilde{J}^1 \\
 \downarrow{f_2} & & \downarrow{\mathcal{X}} \\
\end{array}
$$

such that,

$$
(4.1) \quad f_1(y') - f_1(y) = f_2(y) - f_2(y').
$$

In view of this equality and the fact that both are $\tilde{J}^0$-torsors, the identification of $f_1(y)$ with $f_2(y)$ gives the required isomorphism between $\tilde{J}^1$ and $\mathcal{X}$ as $\tilde{J}^0$-torsors.

Now we will construct $f_1$ and $f_2$. The map $f_1$ is the Abel-Jacobi map which takes any $y \in X_s$ to the line bundle $\mathcal{O}_{X_s}(y)$ (which is an element of $\tilde{J}^1$). The map $f_2$ sends any $y$ to the unique universal line bundle $L$ on $P^d \times X_s$ satisfying the condition that $L|_{P^d \times \{y\}} = \mathcal{O}_{P^d}$. To show that $(4.1)$ holds, we need the following:

$$
(4.2) \quad (\mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{X_s}(-y'))|_{P^d \times \{y\}} = f_1(y) - f_1(y') \quad \text{for any } y' \in X_s.
$$

Now, $(4.2)$ follows from two facts: Firstly, any universal bundle on $P^d \times X_s$ is of the form $p_2^*(L_0) \otimes F^* \mathcal{P}$, where $p_2$ is the projection to $X_s$, $L_0 \in \tilde{J}^d$ is a fixed line bundle, $\mathcal{P}$ is the universal line bundle on $\text{Pic}^0(\tilde{J}^0) \times \tilde{J}^0 (= \tilde{J}^0 \times \tilde{J}^0)$, and

$$
F: \tilde{J}^d \times X_s \longrightarrow \tilde{J}^0 \times \tilde{J}^0
$$

is defined by $(L, y) \mapsto (L \otimes L_0^{-1}, f_1(y) - f_1(y'))$.

Secondly, the involution of $\tilde{J}^0 \times \tilde{J}^0$ exchanging the two factors takes the universal line bundle on $\tilde{J}^0 \times \tilde{J}^0 = \text{Pic}^0(\tilde{J}^0) \times \tilde{J}^0$ to its dual. $\square$

Let

$$
(4.3) \quad \tilde{\Gamma} = \bigsqcup_{\gamma \in \Gamma} L_\gamma - \{0\}
$$

be the disjoint union of the total spaces of the nonzero vectors of the line bundles $L_\gamma$. This has a structure of a group scheme over $X$ whose fiber at $x \in X$ is an abelian extension

$$
(4.4) \quad 1 \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^* \longrightarrow \tilde{\Gamma}_x \longrightarrow \Gamma \longrightarrow 0.
$$

The group $\Gamma$ acts on $\mathcal{P}\mathcal{M}^d_{\text{Higgs}}$; the action of any $L \in \Gamma$ sends any $(E_\gamma, \phi)$ to $(E_\gamma \otimes L, \phi \otimes \text{Id}_L)$; since the parabolic structure of $L$ is trivial, we may use the notation of the usual tensor product (note that $\phi \otimes \text{Id}_L$ is a Higgs field on $E_\gamma \otimes L$ in a natural way). Since the quasi-parabolic flags are complete, there exists an universal parabolic Higgs bundle $(\mathcal{E}, \Phi)$ on $\mathcal{P}\mathcal{M}^d_{\text{Higgs}} \times X$ [BY]. In particular, $\mathcal{E}$ is a universal vector bundle on $\mathcal{P}\mathcal{M}^d_{\text{Higgs}} \times X$ and
\( \Phi \in H^0(\text{End}(\mathcal{E}) \otimes p_X^*K(D)) \), where \( p_X \) is the projection of \( \mathcal{P}\mathcal{M}^d_{\text{Higgs}} \times X \) to \( X \). Consider the projective bundle \( P(\mathcal{E}) \) parametrizing the lines in the fibers of \( \mathcal{E} \). The group \( \Gamma \) acts on \( P(\mathcal{E}) \); the action of any \( L \in \Gamma \) sends any \( ((E, \phi), \xi) \) to \( ((E \otimes L, \phi \otimes \text{Id}_L), \xi \otimes L) \), where \( \xi \in (E)_y \). Fix a point \( c \in X \). Restricting \( P(\mathcal{E}) \) to \( \mathcal{P}\mathcal{M}^d_{\text{Higgs}} \times \{c\} \) we get a \( \Gamma \)-equivariant projective bundle \( \mathbb{P} \) on \( \mathcal{P}\mathcal{M}^d_{\text{Higgs}} \). The obstruction class to lift the \( \Gamma \)-equivariant \( \text{PGL}(r, \mathbb{C}) \)-bundle \( \mathbb{P} \) into a \( \Gamma \)-equivariant \( \text{SL}(r, \mathbb{C}) \)-bundle gives a nontrivial \( \Gamma \)-equivariant gerbe \( B \in H^2_{\Gamma}(\mathcal{P}\mathcal{M}^d_{\text{Higgs}}, \mathcal{Z}_r) \). Let \( \tilde{B} \) be the \( \mathcal{Z}_r \)-gerbe \( \mathcal{P}\mathcal{M}^d_{\text{Higgs}} \) forgetting the \( \Gamma \)-equivariant structure on \( B \).

The following technical lemma which will be used in proving Lemma 4.4

**Lemma 4.3** ([HT2 Lemma 3.3]). Let \( \mathcal{L} \rightarrow J^0 \times X \) be the universal line bundle which is trivial on \( J^0 \times \{c\} \). Then there is an action over \( X \) of \( \tilde{\Gamma} \) (constructed in (4.3)) on the total space of \( \mathcal{L} \), lifting the action of \( \Gamma \) on \( J^0 \) by translation, so that the scalars \( \mathbb{C}^* \) act with weight one on the fibers.

**Proposition 4.4.** The restriction of \( \tilde{B} \) to each regular fiber \( \tilde{P}^d \) of the Hitchin map is trivial as a \( \mathcal{Z}_r \)-gerbe.

**Proof.** The statement that the restriction of \( \tilde{B} \) to each regular fiber \( \tilde{P}^d \) of the Hitchin map is trivial as a \( \mathcal{Z}_r \)-gerbe is equivalent to the statement that the projective bundle \( \mathbb{P}|_{P^d} \) is equivalent to the projectivization of a \( \Gamma \)-equivariant vector bundle on \( P^d \). We have already seen in Lemma 4.1 that \( B \) is a trivial gerbe on \( P^d \). So \( \mathbb{P}|_{P^d} \) is the projectivization of a vector bundle \( V \) on \( P^d \). Therefore, the only thing to check is that the vector bundle \( V \) can be chosen to be \( \Gamma \)-equivariant.

Recall how we got hold of a vector bundle \( V \) on \( P^d \); it came from a universal line bundle \( \mathcal{L} \) on \( P^d \times X_s \). Hence by Lemma 4.3, giving a \( \Gamma \)-equivariant vector bundle \( V \) on \( P^d \) is equivalent to giving a universal line bundle \( \mathcal{L} \) over \( P^d \times X_s \) on which \( \tilde{\Gamma} \) acts such that the scalars \( \mathbb{C}^* \subset \tilde{\Gamma}_s \) (see (4.3)) act with weight one and \( \det(\pi_s(\mathcal{L}|_{P^d \times \{c\}})) \) is in \( \text{Pic}_{\Gamma}^0(P^d) \). The rest of the proof will be devoted in showing the existence of such a universal line bundle \( \mathcal{L} \) on \( P^d \times X_s \).

Let \( \tilde{L} \) be any universal bundle on \( \tilde{J}^d \times X_s \) and \( \mathcal{L} \) be the Poincaré universal bundle on \( J^0 \times X \) rigidified using \( c \). We have following natural projection maps,

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
P^d \times J^0 \times X_s & \xrightarrow{\tilde{p}_{12}} & \tilde{P}^d \times J^0 \\
\quad \downarrow{\text{\text{p}}_{12}} & & \downarrow{\text{\text{p}}_{12}} \\
P^d \times J^0 & \xrightarrow{\text{Id} \times \pi} & J^0 \times X
\end{array}
\]

The action of the group \( \Gamma \) on \( P^d \times J^0 \) is given by

\[
\gamma \cdot (L, M) \mapsto (L \otimes L_\gamma, M \otimes L_\gamma).
\]

By [HT2 Lemma 2.2], we have an identification \( \mathcal{P}\mathcal{M}^d_{\text{Higgs}} \times \{c\} \rightarrow \mathcal{J}^d \). The pulled back line bundle \( \tilde{p}_{12}^*(\tilde{L}) \) has a natural \( \Gamma \) action; this action can be extended to an action of \( \tilde{\Gamma} \) on \( \tilde{p}_{12}^*(\tilde{L}) \).
by making $\mathbb{C}^*$ act trivially. Define
\[ \mathcal{M} := p_{12}^*(\widetilde{L}) \otimes p_{12}^*(\widetilde{L}^{-1}) \otimes p_{23}^*(\Id \times \pi)^* \mathcal{L}. \]

Note that for any $x$, $y$ and $z$ in $P^d$, $J^0$ and $X_s$ respectively, we have
\[ \mathcal{M}|_{(x) \times J^0 \times X_s} = \mathcal{M}|_{p^d \times (y) \times X_s} = \mathcal{M}|_{p^d \times p^d \times \{z\}} = \mathcal{O}. \]
Hence by the theorem of the cube (see [Mü, p. 87, Theorem]), the line bundle $\mathcal{M}$ is trivial, equivalently, there is a $\Gamma$–equivariant isomorphism
\[ (4.6) \quad p_{12}^* \widetilde{L} = p_{12}^*(\widetilde{L}) \otimes p_{23}^*(\Id \times \pi)^*(\mathcal{L}^{-1}). \]

Since the universal Poincaré line bundle $\mathcal{L}$ is trivial, equivalently, there is a $\Gamma$–equivariant isomorphism $\mathcal{L} \to P^d$, which is also trivial over $\hat{\mathcal{B}}$ isomorphic in (4.6) we get that $\mathcal{L} - \rightarrow P^d(1)$ to any base point of $J^0$ we get a $\Gamma$–action on $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$ which produces a $\Gamma$–action on $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$ which we wanted. So we can make $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$ in the proof of Lemma 4.1 to be a $\Gamma$–equivariant line bundle.

The set of all $\Gamma$–equivariant trivializations $\text{Triv}_r^Z(\tilde{\mathcal{B}}, \tilde{\mathcal{B}})$ can be identified with the set $\tilde{T}$ defined by
\[ \{ \tilde{L} \rightarrow P^d \times X_s \mid \tilde{L} \text{ is a } \tilde{\Gamma} \text{–equivariant such that } \det(\Id \times \pi)_*(\tilde{L})|_{p^d \times \{c\}} = \mathcal{O}_{P^d} \}. \]
Note that in $\tilde{T}$ we are interested only those $\tilde{\Gamma}$–actions on $\tilde{L}$ such that the action of $\mathbb{C}^*$ is of weight one, because by Lemma 4.3 this will ensure that $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}|_{p^d \times \{y\}}$ is a $\Gamma$–equivariant line bundle on $P^d$. It is easy to see that $\tilde{T}$ is a $\text{Pic}_{\Gamma}^0(P^d)[r]$-torsor. Note that we have the following identifications
\[ \text{Pic}_{\Gamma}^0(P^d)[r] = \text{Pic}^0(P^d/\Gamma)[r] = \text{Pic}^0(P^0/\Gamma)[r] = P^0[r], \]
where the last equality follows from the fact that the dual of $P^0$, namely $H^1(P^0, \mathcal{U}(1))$, is $P^0/\Gamma$ [HT2, Lemma 2.3]. Let $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}$ denote the extended $\mathcal{U}(1)$-gerbe given by the $Z_r$-gerbe (see Remark 3.2) which is also trivial over $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$.

**Theorem 4.5.** For any $d, e \in \mathbb{Z}$, there is a smooth isomorphism of $P^0$-torsors
\[ \text{Triv}_{H^1}^d(\tilde{\mathcal{L}}, \tilde{\mathcal{B}}^e) \cong P^e. \]

**Proof.** As in the proof of Theorem 4.2 we can assume $e = 1$. The set of all trivialization of $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}$, which is denoted as $\text{Triv}_{H^1}^d(\tilde{\mathcal{L}}, \tilde{\mathcal{B}})$ is a $H^1(P^d/\Gamma, \mathcal{U}(1))(= P^0)$-torsor. This $\text{Triv}_{H^1}^d(\tilde{\mathcal{L}}, \tilde{\mathcal{B}})$ can be identified with $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$ defined by
\[ \{ \tilde{\mathcal{L}} \rightarrow P^d \times X_s \mid \tilde{\mathcal{L}} \text{ is a } \tilde{\Gamma} \text{–equivariant such that } \det(\Id \times \pi)_*(\tilde{\mathcal{L}})|_{p^d \times \{c\}} \in \text{Pic}_{\Gamma}^0(P^d) \}. \]
Note that in $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$ we are interested in only those $\tilde{\Gamma}$ action on $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$ such that the action of $\mathbb{C}^*$ is of weight one so that $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}|_{p^d \times \{y\}}$ is a $\Gamma$–equivariant line bundle on $P^d$. Note that the difference between $\tilde{T}$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$ is that in $\tilde{T}$ we require the determinant of $\tilde{L}$ is trivial, while in $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$ we require the determinant to be a $\Gamma$–equivariant line bundle on $P^d$ of degree zero.

In the rest of the proof we will show that the $P^0$-torsor $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$ is isomorphic to the $P^0$-torsor $P^1$. 
First note that $P^1$ sits naturally inside $\tilde{J}^1$ as a $P^0$-torsor.

In the proof of Theorem 4.2 we have seen that the set of all universal line bundles $\tilde{L} \to \tilde{J}^d \times X_s$ with $\tilde{L}|_{\tilde{J}^d \times \{c\}} \in \text{Pic}^0(\tilde{J}^d)$ is isomorphic to $\tilde{J}^1$ as a $\tilde{J}^0$-torsor. We will use this fact to give an inclusion of $\tilde{J}$ into $\tilde{J}^1$ compatible with respect to $P^0 \subset \tilde{J}^0$. Send any $\tilde{L} \in \tilde{J}$ to $p^*_{13}(\tilde{L}) \otimes p^*_{23}(\text{Id} \times \pi)^*(\mathcal{L})^{-1}$. Since $\mathcal{C}^*$ acts on $p^*_{13}(\tilde{L})$ and $p^*_{23}(\text{Id} \times \pi)^*(\mathcal{L})^{-1}$ by weights +1 and -1 respectively, the above tensor product is a $\Gamma$-equivariant line bundle with scalers acting trivially, or in other words, it is a $\Gamma$-equivariant line bundle on $P^d \times J^0 \times X_s$. Hence $p^*_{13}(\tilde{L}) \otimes p^*_{23}(\text{Id} \times \pi)^*(\mathcal{L})^{-1}$ descends to

$$\frac{P^d \times J^0}{\Gamma} \times X_s = \tilde{J}^d \times X_s.$$ 

One can check easily that $p^*_{13}(\tilde{L}) \otimes p^*_{23}(\text{Id} \times \pi)^*(\mathcal{L})^{-1}|_{\tilde{J}^d \times \{c\}} \in \text{Pic}^0(\tilde{J}^d)$, and the resulting map

$$\tilde{\pi} \to \tilde{J}^1, \quad \tilde{L} \mapsto p^*_{13}(\tilde{L}) \otimes p^*_{23}(\text{Id} \times \pi)^*(\mathcal{L})^{-1}$$

is injective.

So $\tilde{\pi}$ and $P^1$ are now both $P^0$-subtorsors of $\tilde{J}^1$. The quotient by either is the constant torsor $J^0$ (the Jacobian of $C$). Therefore, the image of one in the quotient by the other gives a morphism from the base $U$ to $J^0$. But $U$ is a Zariski open set in an affine space, so its only morphisms to an abelian variety are the constant ones. Indeed, any nonconstant morphism from a Zariski open subset of $\mathbb{A}^1$ to an abelian variety extends to a nonconstant morphism from $\mathbb{P}^1$ to the abelian variety. But there is no such map. □

From Theorem 4.4 and Theorem 4.5 we conclude that over a generic open subset $U \subset \mathcal{H}$ the Hitchin fibers are SYZ mirror partners in the sense of Hitchin.

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