

Perversity equals weight for Painlevé spaces

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Introduction

Fix a smooth projective curve C over \mathbb{C} , integers $r \geq 2$ and $d \in \mathbb{Z}$, points $p_1, \dots, p_n \in C$, for each p_j choose a local coordinate z_j and an irregular type $Q_j \in \mathfrak{t} \otimes z_j^{-1} \mathbb{C}[z_j^{-1}]$ (where $\mathfrak{t} \subset \mathfrak{gl}(r, \mathbb{C})$ is the standard Cartan subalgebra), a parabolic subalgebra $\mathfrak{t} \subset \mathfrak{p}_j \subset \mathfrak{gl}(r, \mathbb{C})$ and an adjoint orbit \mathcal{O}_j in its Levi factor \mathfrak{l}_j . Moreover, we fix parabolic weights $0 \leq \alpha_j^1 < \dots < \alpha_j^l < 1$ for the non-trivial summands of \mathfrak{l}_j . To this data, it is possible to associate the following spaces:

- a wild character variety \mathcal{M}_B of generalized monodromy representations of the fundamental group of C (complemented by Stokes matrices) [2];
- a de Rham moduli space \mathcal{M}_{dR} of α -semistable parabolic connections with irregular singularities at p_1, \dots, p_n [1];
- a Dolbeault moduli space \mathcal{M}_{Dol} of α -semistable parabolic meromorphic Higgs bundles with higher-order poles at p_1, \dots, p_n [1].

Among these spaces, we have the following maps:

- **Irregular Riemann–Hilbert correspondence:** a \mathbb{C} -analytic isomorphism $\mathcal{M}_{\text{dR}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_B$;
- **Wild non-abelian Hodge theory:** a diffeomorphism $\mathcal{M}_{\text{dR}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}}$;
- combining the previous two maps: a **diffeomorphism** $\Psi : \mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_B$.

On the spaces we have the following structure:

- on \mathcal{M}_B : structure of an **affine variety** over \mathbb{C} ;
- on \mathcal{M}_{Dol} : algebraically completely integrable system, called **irregular Hitchin map** $h : \mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}} \rightarrow Y$ where Y is an affine space of $\dim Y = \frac{1}{2} \dim \mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}}$.

These structures endow cohomology spaces with the following filtrations:

- **weight filtration** W^\bullet on $H^*(\mathcal{M}_B, \mathbb{C})$ (turning this vector space into a mixed Hodge structure);
- **perverse filtration** P^\bullet on $H^*(\mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}}, \mathbb{Q})$.

Conjecture 1 (de Cataldo, Hausel, Migliorini [4]). *We have $P^\bullet = \Psi^*(W^\bullet)$ (possibly up to an affine transformation of the indices).*

Conjecture 2 (Simpson [10]). *There exists a smooth compactification $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_B^{PX}$ of \mathcal{M}_B^{PX} by a simple normal crossing divisor D such that the body $|\mathcal{N}^{PX}|$ of the nerve complex \mathcal{N}^{PX} of D is homotopy equivalent to S^1 . Moreover, for some sufficiently large compact set $K \subset \mathcal{M}_B^{PX}$, there exists a homotopy commutative square*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}}^{PX} \setminus K & \xrightarrow{\Psi} & \mathcal{M}_B^{PX} \setminus K \\ \downarrow h & & \downarrow \phi \\ D^\times & \xrightarrow{\quad} & |\mathcal{N}^{PX}|. \end{array}$$

Here, $D^\times \subset Y$ is a neighbourhood of ∞ in the Hitchin base.

Painlevé spaces

Let $C = \mathbb{C}P^1$, $r = 2$, d odd and assume $\sum_{j=1}^n \deg(Q_j + 1) = 4$. Then, $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}} = \dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathcal{M}_B = 4$. In addition to partitions of 4, at each pole p_j let us distinguish between ramified and unramified irregular types. Then, the combinatorial classification of such cases is Painlevé X for some

$$X \in \{I, II, III(D6), III(D7), III(D8), IV, V_{\text{deg}}, V, VI\}.$$

The resulting moduli spaces and wild character varieties will be denoted by $\mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}}^{PX}$ and \mathcal{M}_B^{PX} .

Theorem 1 (Sz. [11]). *Conjectures 1 and 2 hold for the spaces $\mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}}^{PX}$ and \mathcal{M}_B^{PX} (up to a shift by 1 of the indices).*

Perverse Leray filtration

Introduce

$$PH^{PX}(q, t) = \sum_{i,k} \dim_{\mathbb{Q}} \text{Gr}_i^P H^k(\mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}}^{PX}, \mathbb{Q}) q^i t^k.$$

Proposition 1. *We have*

$$PH^{PX}(q, t) = q^{-1} + (10 - \chi(F_\infty^{PX})) q^{-2} t^2 + q^{-3} t^2,$$

where $\chi(F_\infty^{PX})$ stands for the Euler-characteristic of the fiber at infinity, see Table 1.

Sketch. Abelianization procedure and sheaf counting on singular curves by Ivanics, Stipsicz, Sz. [6, 7, 8]: there exists a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}}^{PX} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & E(1) \\ \downarrow h & & \downarrow \tilde{h} \\ \mathbb{C} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{C}P^1. \end{array}$$

where $E(1) = \mathbb{C}P^2 \# 9\overline{\mathbb{C}P^2}$ is the rational elliptic surface and we define

$$\tilde{h}^{-1}(\infty) = F_\infty^{PX}.$$

Geometric description of the perverse filtration due to de Cataldo and Migliorini [3] shows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gr}_{-3}^P H^2(\mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}}^{PX}, \mathbb{Q}) &= \mathbf{H}^2(Y, \mathbf{R}h_* \mathbb{Q}) / \text{Ker}(\mathbf{H}^2(Y, \mathbf{R}h_* \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \mathbf{H}^2(Y_{-1}, \mathbf{R}h_* \mathbb{Q}|_{Y_{-1}})) \\ &\cong \text{Im}(\mathbf{H}^2(Y, \mathbf{R}h_* \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \mathbf{H}^2(Y_{-1}, \mathbf{R}h_* \mathbb{Q}|_{Y_{-1}})), \\ \text{Gr}_{-2}^P H^2(\mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}}^{PX}, \mathbb{Q}) &= \text{Ker}(\mathbf{H}^2(Y, \mathbf{R}h_* \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \mathbf{H}^2(Y_{-1}, \mathbf{R}h_* \mathbb{Q}|_{Y_{-1}})), \end{aligned}$$

where $Y_{-1} \in Y$ is a generic point. We conclude using additivity of Euler-characteristic. \square

Weight filtration

By [9], for generic parameters the space \mathcal{M}_B^{PX} is a smooth affine cubic surface defined by

$$f^{PX}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1 x_2 x_3 + Q^{PX}(x_1, x_2, x_3) \quad (1)$$

for some affine quadric Q^{PX} . Consider the projective compactification

$$\overline{\mathcal{M}}_B^{PX} \subset \mathbb{C}P^3$$

defined by the homogenization of f^{PX} . Let $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_B^{PX}$ be the minimal resolution of the singularities of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_B^{PX}$, and set

$$N^{PX} = \sum_p \mu(p)$$

for the total Milnor number of the surface singularities of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_B^{PX}$. Introduce

$$WH^{PX}(q, t) = \sum_{i,k} \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \text{Gr}_{2i}^W H^k(\mathcal{M}_B^{PX}, \mathbb{C}) q^i t^k.$$

Proposition 2. *We have*

$$WH^{PX}(q, t) = 1 + (4 - N^{PX}) q^{-1} t^2 + q^{-2} t^2,$$

see Table 1.

Sketch. Follows from the spectral sequence computing the weight filtration [5], using the fact that the nerve complex \mathcal{N}^{PX} is a cycle $A_{N^{PX}+2}^{(1)}$ of length $N^{PX} + 3$. \square

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X	F_∞^{PX}	$PH^{PX}(q, t)$	Singularities of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_B^{PX}$	$WH^{PX}(q, t)$
VI	$D_4^{(1)}$	$q^{-1} + 4q^{-2}t^2 + q^{-3}t^2$	\emptyset	$1 + 4q^{-1}t^2 + q^{-2}t^2$
V	$D_5^{(1)}$	$q^{-1} + 3q^{-2}t^2 + q^{-3}t^2$	A_1	$1 + 3q^{-1}t^2 + q^{-2}t^2$
V_{deg}	$D_6^{(1)}$	$q^{-1} + 2q^{-2}t^2 + q^{-3}t^2$	A_2	$1 + 2q^{-1}t^2 + q^{-2}t^2$
$III(D6)$	$D_6^{(1)}$	$q^{-1} + 2q^{-2}t^2 + q^{-3}t^2$	A_2	$1 + 2q^{-1}t^2 + q^{-2}t^2$
$III(D7)$	$D_7^{(1)}$	$q^{-1} + q^{-2}t^2 + q^{-3}t^2$	A_3	$1 + q^{-1}t^2 + q^{-2}t^2$
$III(D8)$	$D_8^{(1)}$	$q^{-1} + q^{-3}t^2$	A_4	$1 + q^{-2}t^2$
IV	$E_6^{(1)}$	$q^{-1} + 2q^{-2}t^2 + q^{-3}t^2$	$A_1 + A_1$	$1 + 2q^{-1}t^2 + q^{-2}t^2$
II	$E_7^{(1)}$	$q^{-1} + q^{-2}t^2 + q^{-3}t^2$	$A_1 + A_1 + A_1$	$1 + q^{-1}t^2 + q^{-2}t^2$
I	$E_8^{(1)}$	$q^{-1} + q^{-3}t^2$	$A_2 + A_1 + A_1$	$1 + q^{-2}t^2$

Table 1: Fiber at infinity of $\mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}}^{PX}$ and singularities of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_B^{PX}$