

Max Planck Institute for Mathematics  
California Institute of Technology



# A new TQFT from equivariant integration on the Hitchin moduli space

Sergei Gukov

based on joint work with Du Pei

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# Motivation

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## THE ~~Complex~~ YANG–MILLS EQUATIONS OVER RIEMANN SURFACES

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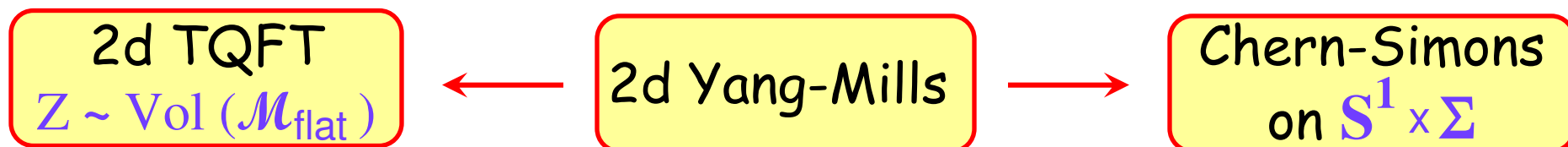
# 2d Yang-Mills

- Mathematically well defined

THE YANG-MILLS EQUATIONS OVER  
RIEMANN SURFACES

By M. F. ATIYAH, F.R.S.,<sup>†</sup> AND R. BOTT<sup>‡</sup>

- Exactly solvable (solved by **A.Migdal**)
- Has many cousins and applications, ranging from Hurwitz theory to Chern-Simons theory

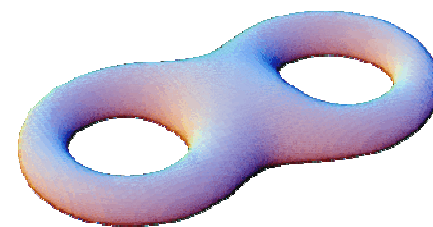


# 2d Yang-Mills

$G$  = (simple) compact Lie group      e.g.  $SU(2)$

$A$  = connection on a  $G$ -bundle  $E \rightarrow \Sigma$  over a genus- $g$  Riemann surface  $\Sigma$

$$S_{\text{YM}}(A) = -\frac{1}{2e^2} \int_{\Sigma} d\mu \operatorname{Tr} F_A^2$$

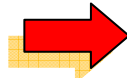


Note,

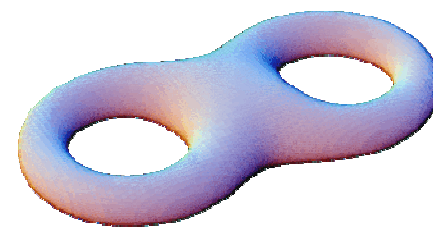
$$Z_{\text{YM}}(\Sigma, e^2) = \int \mathcal{D}A e^{-S_{\text{YM}}(A)}$$

is almost topological: depends only on  $a = \int_{\Sigma} d\mu$

# 2d Yang-Mills

invariant under  $\text{SDiff}(\Sigma)$   "area-preserving quantum field theory" (cf. TQFT)

$$S_{\text{YM}}(A) = -\frac{1}{2e^2} \int_{\Sigma} d\mu \operatorname{Tr} F_A^2$$

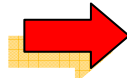


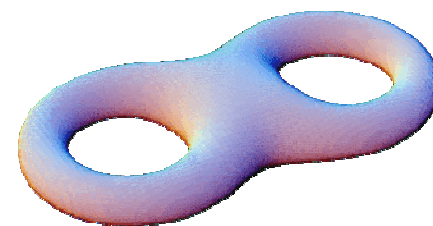
Note,

$$Z_{\text{YM}}(\Sigma, e^2) = \int \mathcal{D}A e^{-S_{\text{YM}}(A)}$$

is almost topological: depends only on  $a = \int_{\Sigma} d\mu$

# 2d Yang-Mills

invariant under  $\text{SDiff}(\Sigma)$   "area-preserving quantum field theory" (cf. TQFT)



moreover,  $S_{\text{YM}}(A)$  is invariant under

$$e^2 \rightarrow u e^2, \quad \mu \rightarrow \mu/u \quad \text{for } u \in \mathbb{R}$$

  $Z_{\text{YM}}(\Sigma, e^2)$  depends only on  $e^2 a$  and  
without loss of generality we can set  $e^2 = 1$

# 2d Yang-Mills

Lie algebra valued scalar (0-form)

$$S(A, B) = -\frac{e^2}{2} \int_{\Sigma} d\mu \operatorname{Tr} B^2 - i \int_{\Sigma} \operatorname{Tr} B F_A$$

Integrating out  $B$  we get  $S_{\text{YM}}(A)$ . E.Witten

The limit  $e^2 \rightarrow 0$  (equivalently  $a \rightarrow 0$ ) gives a TQFT with the field equations  $F_A = 0$

$$Z_{\text{YM}}(e^2 a \rightarrow 0) = \operatorname{Vol}(\mathcal{M}_{\text{flat}}(G, \Sigma))$$

# Atiyah-Segal axioms in 2d

$$\bigcirc \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{H} \text{ (Hilbert space)}$$

States:  $|\lambda\rangle \in \mathcal{H}$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{cup}(\lambda) \end{array}
 \begin{array}{c} \text{Y-junction}(\lambda, \mu, \nu) \end{array}
 = C_{\lambda\mu\nu}
 \begin{array}{c} \text{cylinder}(\lambda, \mu) \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the Atiyah-Segal axioms in 2d. It shows three types of surfaces: a cup (labeled  $\lambda$ ), a Y-junction (labeled  $\lambda, \mu, \nu$ ), and a cylinder (labeled  $\lambda, \mu$ ). The equation states that the product of the cup and the Y-junction is equal to the coefficient  $C_{\lambda\mu\nu}$  times the cylinder.



# Atiyah-Segal axioms in 2d

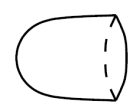
Associativity:

$$C_{\mu\nu\lambda}C_{\rho\sigma}^{\lambda} = C_{\mu\rho\lambda}C_{\nu\sigma}^{\lambda}$$

Topological invariance:

$$C_{\mu\nu\lambda} = \begin{cases} C_{\lambda\lambda\lambda}, & \text{if } \lambda = \mu = \nu \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

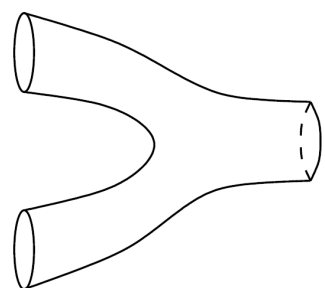
# Atiyah-Segal axioms in 2d



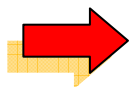
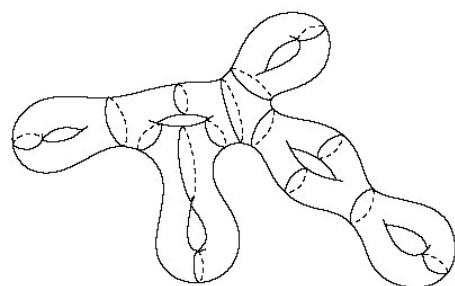
$$\lambda = \frac{1}{f(\lambda)}$$



$$\lambda \mu = \delta_{\lambda, \mu}$$

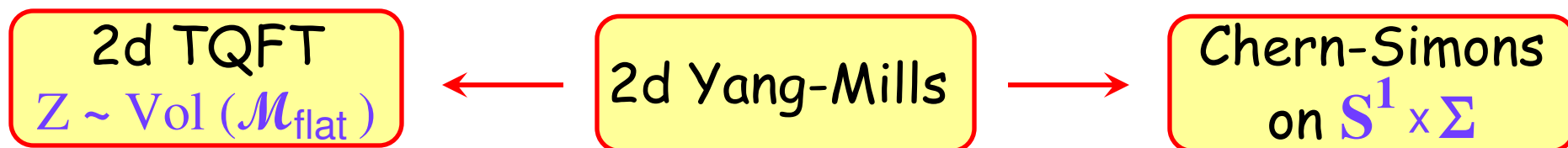


$$= C_{\lambda\mu\nu} = f(\lambda) \delta_{\lambda, \mu, \nu}$$



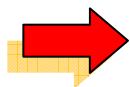
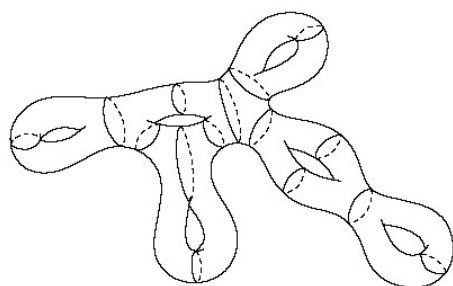
$$Z(\Sigma) = \sum_{\lambda} (C_{\lambda\lambda\lambda})^{2g-2+n}$$

# Atiyah-Segal axioms in 2d



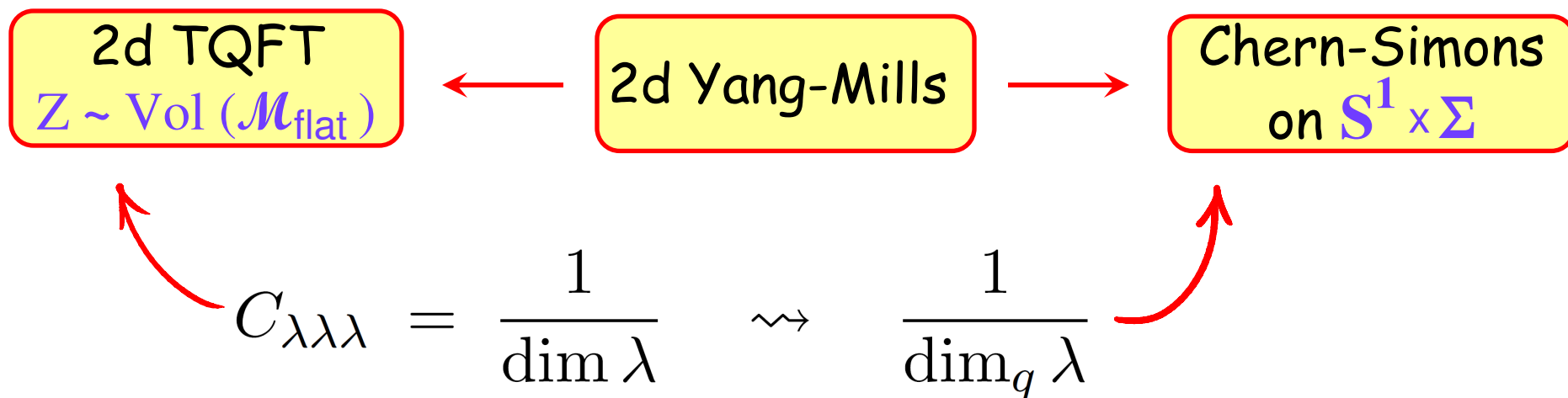
$$C_{\lambda\lambda\lambda} = \frac{1}{\dim \lambda}$$

$\lambda$  = unitary irreducible representation of  $G$



$$Z(\Sigma) = \sum_{\lambda} (C_{\lambda\lambda\lambda})^{2g-2+n}$$

# Atiyah-Segal axioms in 2d

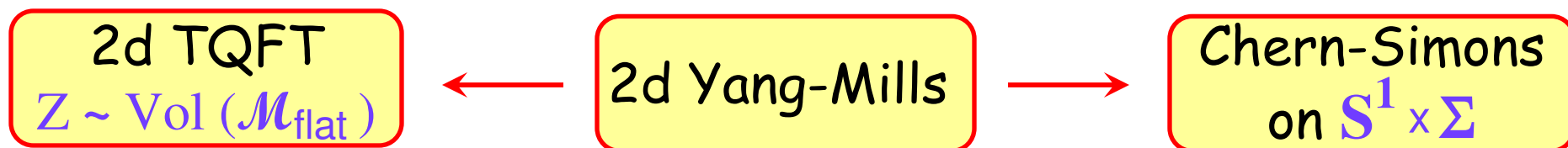


$\lambda$  = unitary irreducible representation of  $\mathbf{G}$

$\lambda$  = highest weight integrable representation of the loop group  $\mathcal{L}\mathbf{G}$  at level  $k$

$$\lambda \in \Lambda_{G,k} = \left( \frac{\Lambda_{wt}}{W \times (k + h) \Lambda_{rt}} \right)'$$

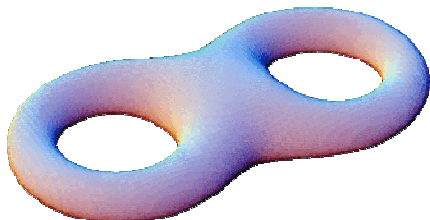
# Atiyah-Segal axioms in 2d



$$C_{\lambda\lambda\lambda} = \frac{1}{\dim \lambda} \rightsquigarrow \frac{1}{\dim_q \lambda} \rightsquigarrow \frac{1}{\dim_{q,t} \lambda}$$

A new TQFT from  
“complex Yang-Mills”  
on Riemann surfaces

# Atiyah-Segal axioms in 3d


$$\leadsto \mathcal{H}^{\text{CS}}(G, \Sigma, k)$$

$$\dim \mathcal{H}^{\text{CS}}(G, \Sigma, k) = Z_{\text{CS}}(S^1 \times \Sigma) = \sum_{\lambda} \frac{1}{(S_{\emptyset \lambda})^{2g-2}}$$

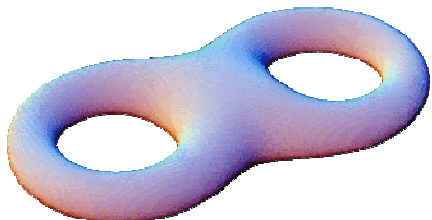
Example:  $\mathbf{G}=\mathbf{SU}(2)$

$$S_{\lambda\mu} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{k+2}} \sin \frac{\pi \lambda \mu}{k+2}$$



E. Verlinde

# Atiyah-Segal axioms in 3d


$$\leadsto \mathcal{H}^{\text{CS}}(G, \Sigma, k)$$

$$\dim \mathcal{H}^{\text{CS}}(G, \Sigma, k) = Z_{\text{CS}}(S^1 \times \Sigma) = \sum_{\lambda} \frac{1}{(S_{\emptyset \lambda})^{2g-2}}$$

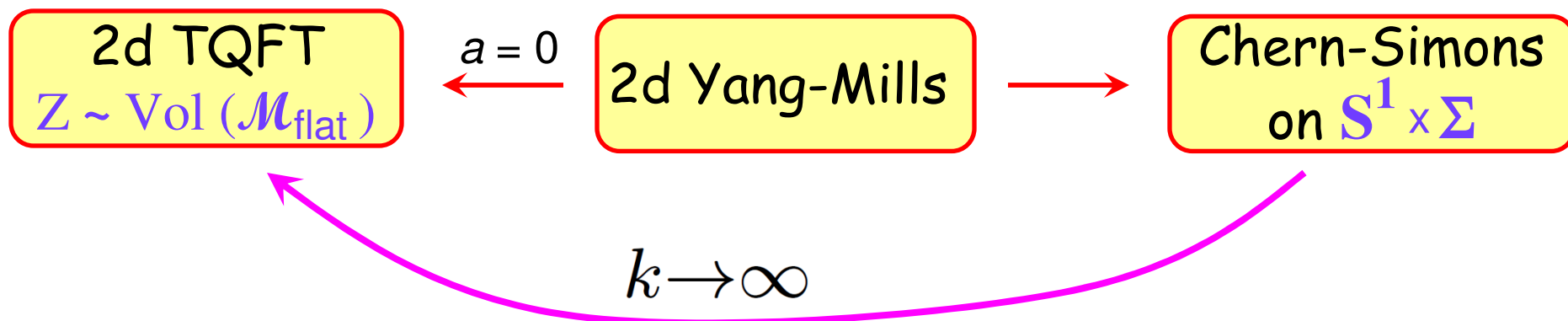
Example:  $\mathbf{G=SU(2)}$   $\mathbf{g=2}$

$$\dim \mathcal{H} = \frac{1}{6}k^3 + k^2 + \frac{11}{6}k + 1$$



E. Verlinde

# Atiyah-Segal axioms in 3d



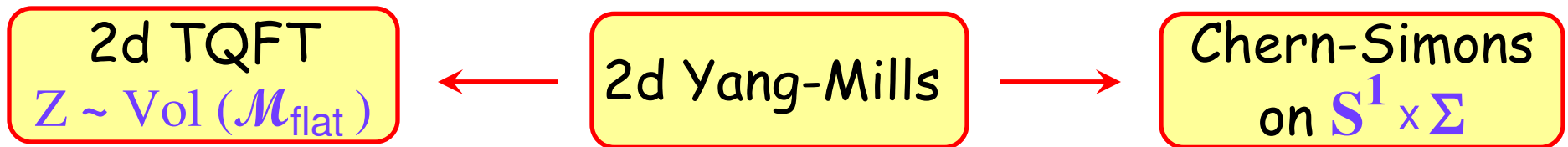
$$\dim \mathcal{H}^{\text{CS}}(G, \Sigma, k) = Z_{\text{CS}}(S^1 \times \Sigma) = \sum_{\lambda} \frac{1}{(S_{\emptyset \lambda})^{2g-2}}$$

**Note:**  $S_{\emptyset \lambda} \sim \dim_q \lambda \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} \dim \lambda$

$$Z_{\text{YM}}(\Sigma; a) = \sum_{\lambda} (\dim \lambda)^{2-2g} e^{-\frac{a}{2} C_2(\lambda)}$$



# Hirzebruch-Riemann-Roch



$$\dim \mathcal{H}^{\text{CS}}(G, \Sigma, k) = Z_{\text{CS}}(S^1 \times \Sigma)$$

$$= \dim H^0(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{L})$$

$$= \int_{\mathcal{M}} e^{c_1(\mathcal{L})} \wedge \text{Td}(\mathcal{M})$$

$$= Z_{G/G}(\Sigma)$$

$$= Z_{\text{A-model}}(\text{Gr}(N, k))$$

$$= \dim \text{Hom}(\mathcal{B}', \mathcal{B}_{cc})$$

$\mathcal{L}$  = line bundle

over  $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}_{\text{flat}}(G, \Sigma)$

with  $c_1(\mathcal{L}) = k\omega$

$$\omega = \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_{\Sigma} \text{Tr} \delta A \wedge \delta A$$

# Complexification

$$A \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{A} = A + i\phi$$

$G_{\mathbb{C}}$ -valued connection



$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{flat}}(G, \Sigma) \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{M}_{\text{flat}}(G_{\mathbb{C}}, \Sigma) \cong \mathcal{M}_H(G, \Sigma)$$

hyper-Kähler moduli space of Higgs bundles

$$\begin{matrix} \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{J} & \mathbf{K} \\ \omega_{\mathbf{I}} & \omega_{\mathbf{J}} & \omega_{\mathbf{K}} \end{matrix} \left\{ (A, \Phi) \left| \begin{array}{l} F_A + [\Phi, \Phi^*] = 0 \\ \overline{D}\Phi = 0 \end{array} \right. \right\} / \text{conj.}$$


# Complexification

$$A \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{A} = A + i\phi$$

$G_{\mathbb{C}}$ -valued connection



$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{flat}}(G, \Sigma) \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{M}_{\text{flat}}(G_{\mathbb{C}}, \Sigma) \cong \mathcal{M}_H(G, \Sigma)$$

circle action   
 $(A, \Phi) \mapsto (A, e^{i\theta} \Phi)$

$$\text{Vol}(\mathcal{M}) = \int_{\mathcal{M}} e^{\omega} \rightsquigarrow \text{Vol}_{\beta}(\mathcal{M}_H) = \int_{\mathcal{M}_H} e^{\omega_I(\beta)}$$

# Equivariant Volume

$$H = \int_{\Sigma} \text{Tr} |\Phi|^2 d^2 z$$

$$\text{Vol}_{\beta}(\mathcal{M}_H) := \int_{\mathcal{M}_H} e^{\omega_I(\beta)} = \int_{\mathcal{M}_H} e^{\omega_I - \beta H}$$

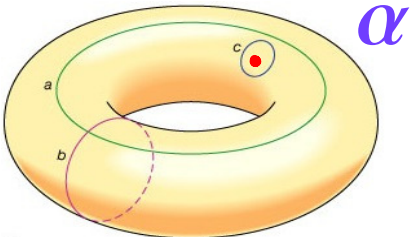
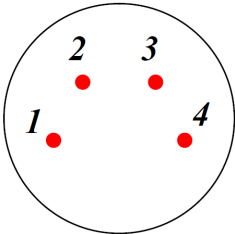
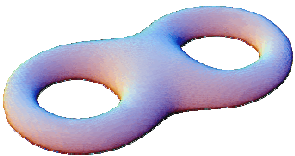
Atiyah-Bott localization formula:

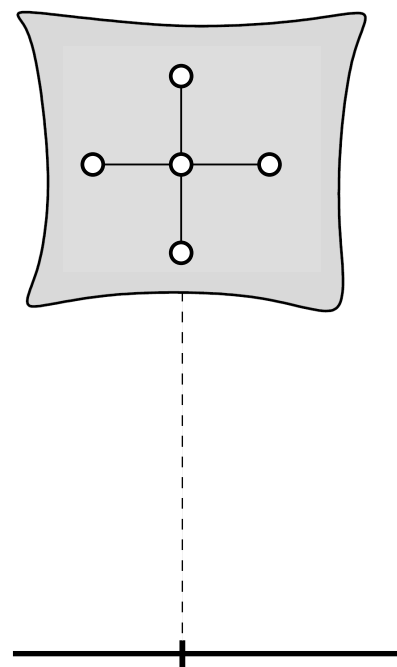
$$\text{Vol}_{\beta}(\mathcal{M}_H) = \sum_s e^{-\beta H(F_s)} \int_{F_s} \frac{e^{\omega_I}}{\text{Eu}_{\beta}(F_s)}$$

equivariant Euler class of the normal bundle of the critical manifolds of  $H$

$$\prod_{i=1}^{\text{codim}_{\mathbb{C}} F_s} (x_i + \beta n_i)$$

# Simple Examples

$\Sigma$	$\text{Vol}_\beta(\mathcal{M}_H)$
	$\frac{1-2\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{2-2e^{-\alpha\beta}}{\beta^2}$
	$\frac{\text{Vol}(\mathcal{M})}{\beta} + \frac{4 - \sum_i e^{-H_i\beta}}{2\beta^2}$
	$\frac{1}{\beta^3} \left[ \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{\beta} - \frac{2}{\beta^2} + \frac{2-2e^{-\beta}}{\beta^3} \right]$



# Quantization

$$A \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{A} = A + i\phi$$

$G_{\mathbb{C}}$ -valued connection



$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{flat}}(G, \Sigma) \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{M}_{\text{flat}}(G_{\mathbb{C}}, \Sigma) \cong \mathcal{M}_H(G, \Sigma)$$

circle action ↻

$$(A, \Phi) \mapsto (A, e^{i\theta} \Phi)$$

$$\mathcal{H}(\Sigma; G_{\mathbb{C}}, k) = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{H}_n$$

# Quantization

$$\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}_{\text{flat}}(G, \Sigma) \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{M}_H(G, \Sigma)$$

“Prequantum” line bundle and the Hilbert space:

$$c_1(\mathcal{L}) = k\omega \rightsquigarrow c_1(\mathcal{L}) = k\omega_I$$

$$\mathcal{H}^{\text{CS}}(G, \Sigma, k) \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{H}^{\text{CS}}(G_{\mathbb{C}}, \Sigma, k)$$

Index theorem:

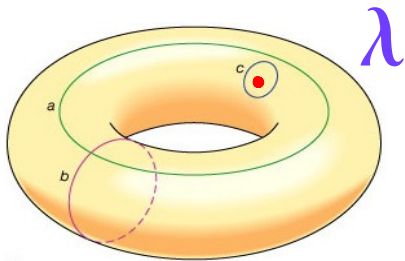
$$\int_{\mathcal{M}} e^{c_1(\mathcal{L})} \wedge \text{Td}(\mathcal{M}) \rightsquigarrow \int_{\mathcal{M}_H} \text{ch}(\mathcal{L}, \beta) \wedge \text{Td}(\mathcal{M}_H, \beta)$$

# Atiyah-Segal-Singer index for complex Chern-Simons

$$\dim_{\beta} \mathcal{H}^{\text{CS}}(G_{\mathbb{C}}, \Sigma, k) := \text{index}_{S^1}(\not{D}_{\mathcal{L}})$$

$$= \sum_s e^{-\beta k H(F_s)} \int_{F_s} \frac{\text{Td}(F_s) \wedge e^{k\omega_I}}{\prod (1 - e^{-x_i - \beta n_i})}$$

Example:



$$\frac{k - \lambda + 1}{1 - e^{-\beta}} + \frac{2e^{-\beta}}{(1 - e^{-\beta})^2} + \frac{4e^{-\beta\lambda/2}}{(1 - e^{\beta})(1 - e^{-2\beta})}$$

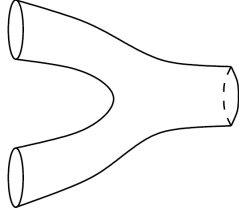


# New 2d TQFT

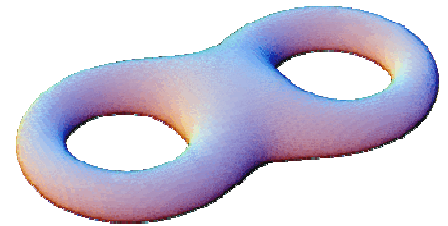
$$\dim_{\beta} \mathcal{H}(\Sigma; G_{\mathbb{C}}, k) := \sum_n t^n \dim \mathcal{H}_n = \sum_{\lambda} (C_{\lambda\lambda\lambda})^{2g-2}$$

Example: **G=SU(2)**

$$\begin{aligned} \dim_{\beta} \mathcal{H}(\Sigma; G_{\mathbb{C}}, k) = & \frac{1}{6}k^3 + k^2 + \frac{11}{6}k + 1 \\ & + \left( \frac{1}{2}k^3 + 3k^2 - \frac{1}{2}k - 3 \right) t \\ & + (k^3 + 8k^2 - 3k + 6) t^2 \\ & + \left( \frac{5}{3}k^3 + 16k^2 - \frac{71}{3}k + 6 \right) t^3 \\ & + \left( \frac{5}{2}k^3 + 29k^2 - \frac{109}{2}k + 63 \right) t^4 \\ & + \dots \end{aligned}$$



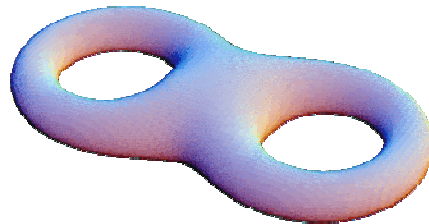
$$= \frac{1}{\dim_{q,\beta} \lambda}$$



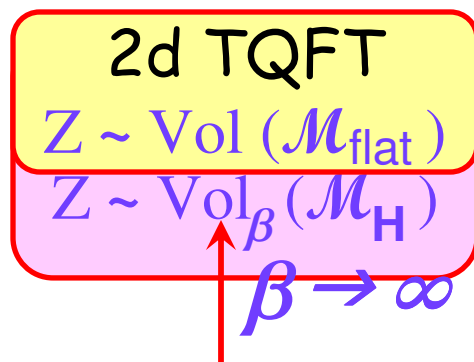
$$t = e^{-\beta}$$

# New TQFTs

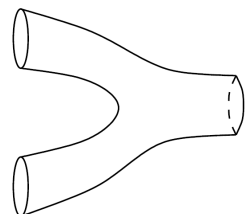
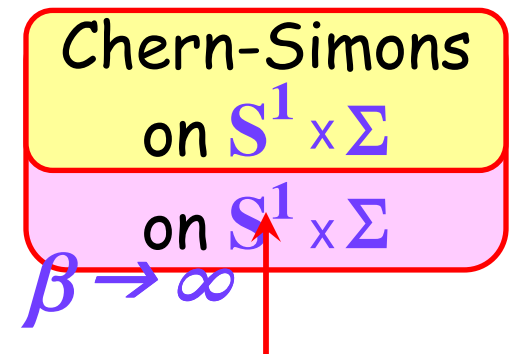
$$C_{\lambda\lambda\lambda} = \frac{1}{\dim \lambda}$$



$$\frac{1}{\dim_q \lambda}$$



$$Z = \sum_{\lambda} (C_{\lambda\lambda\lambda})^{\beta-2}$$

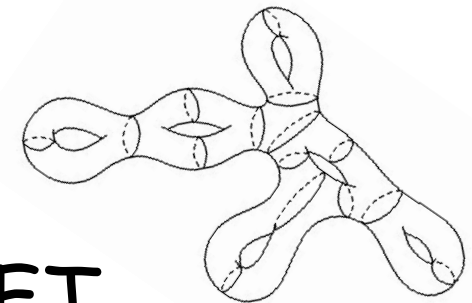
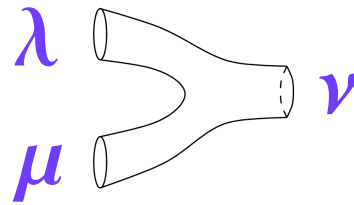


$$= \frac{1}{\dim_\beta \lambda}$$

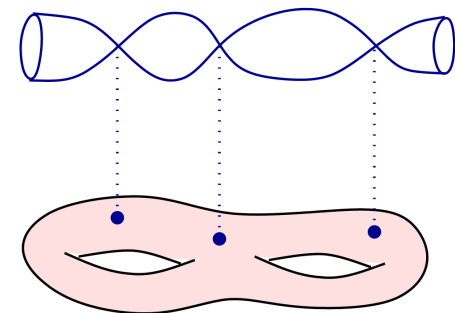
$$\frac{1}{\dim_{q,\beta} \lambda}$$

# Conclusions

- Two new TQFTs in Atiyah-Segal fashion:
  - Equivariant volume of the Hitchin space
  - Atiyah-Segal-Singer equivariant index



- One new "area-preserving" QFT
- Localization for complex Chern-Simons theory:
  - one extra parameter,  $\beta$
  - Seifert 3-manifolds

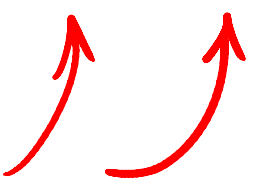


# D-branes in Hitchin moduli space

$$\mathcal{H}^{\text{CS}}(G_{\mathbb{C}}, \Sigma, k) = \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{M}_H}^*(\mathcal{B}_{cc}, \mathcal{B}')$$

$$\int_{\mathcal{M}_H} \text{ch}(\mathcal{L}) \wedge \text{Td}(\mathcal{M}_H) = \chi(\mathcal{B}_{cc}, \mathcal{B}')$$

objects in the derived  
category of coherent sheaves,  
( $\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}$ ) branes



# Mirror Symmetry

integrable system:

$$\mathcal{M}_H(G, \Sigma)$$

$$\mathcal{M}_H({}^L G, \Sigma)$$

$$\pi \searrow$$

$$\swarrow \tilde{\pi}$$

$B$

[N.Hitchin]

[T.Hausel, M.Thaddeus]

$U(N)$   
 $SO(2N)$   
 $SO(2N+1)$   
 $E_6$   
 $E_8$



Robert Langlands

$U(N)$   
 $SO(2N)$   
 $Sp(2N)$   
 $E_6/Z_3$   
 $E_8$

# Mirror Symmetry

$(B, A, A)$  branes  $\longleftrightarrow$   $(B, B, B)$  branes

$$\mathcal{M}_H(G, \Sigma)$$

$$\mathcal{M}_H({}^L G, \Sigma)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \searrow \pi & \swarrow \tilde{\pi} \\ & B & \end{array}$$

$$\mathcal{H}^{\text{CS}}(G_{\mathbb{C}}, \Sigma, k) = \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{M}_H({}^L G, \Sigma)}^*(\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{cc}, \tilde{\mathcal{B}}')$$

$$\int_{\mathcal{M}_H(G, \Sigma)} \text{ch}(\mathcal{L}) \wedge \text{Td}(\mathcal{M}_H(G, \Sigma)) = \chi(\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{cc}, \tilde{\mathcal{B}}')$$

# Turning on $a$

*cf. Generalized  
Volume  
Conjecture*



2d TQFT  
 $Z \sim \text{Vol}_\beta(\mathcal{M}_H)$

$a = 0$

Complex  
2d Yang-Mills

Complex  
Chern-Simons  
on  $S^1 \times \Sigma$

as a limit of complex Chern-Simons on a degree- $d$   
circle bundle over  $\Sigma$  (without singular fibers):

$$q \rightarrow 1, \quad q^d = a$$

MATH

*The End*

PHYSICS