

1/10/07

M283
W 07

Topological field Theories

⊗ Josh - area exam next week! ⊗

TQFT: lots of applications to math - dim values: $(n+1)$

- mid 1980s: Witten (physics); Atiyah - Lichnerowicz (mathematicians)

- idea: assemble into invariants of closed manifolds satisfying some gluing properties.

- ~~idea~~ assign into to manifolds w/ body; assemble (glue together) to closed manifolds.



Apps: 1: Donaldson - Floer theory, - (3+1 = 4-dim'l theory.)

- invariants to 4-manifolds + other data to 3-manifolds (= bdy)

2. Jones, Kauffman polynomial invariants (2+1-dim'l TQFT)

3. Crane-Kauffman theory (1+1-dim'l)

4. (new) Symplectic field theory (orb 2+1-dim'l theory)

5. string topology

6. Freed-Hopkins-Teleman - twisted K-theory.

• highlights some algebra & category theory:

1) Frobenius Algebras, Gerstenhaber algebras, Batalin-Vilkovisky algebras,

2) tensor algebras/categories, operads, 'props'

Goal: classification of such theories.

(Start with: classify certain 2-d cases.)

Costello: classification of topological conformal field theories

- ~~stable~~ algebras: vector spaces over \mathbb{R} , $\dim = k=0$.

- other examples: need more general algebras - pos. char, $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ action

- defined on chains/cochains up to $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$.

• recently: "derived" versions of theories: replace algebra w/ stable

$\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ theory - see lectures by Lurie. (JD with Hopkins).

+

relation to QFTs: (superficial account of non-rigorous physicist).

(mathematical details - physically) - refs: Segal, "Topological Structures in String Theory" (2002)

- expository.

19th cent. physics - electromagnetic fields: strength:

- 2 3-dim vector fields E, B in \mathbb{R}^3 .

- write as for $F: \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^6$

- arrange this as a 2-form $F(x) = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq 4} F_{ij} dx_i \wedge dx_j$ (since $\mathbb{R}^6 = \binom{4}{2}$)

w/ constraint: Maxwell's eqs for F : $dF = 0$ & $d * F = 0$. (Lagrangian -
↑ ↑
cov. ext. deriv. Noether's theorem - cons. curr.)

- depends on a metric on \mathbb{R}^4

- different fields: gravitational field: replace \mathbb{R}^4 w/ X^4 , 4-manifold;

w/ metric g - can speak of metric on X^4

- consider functional $S(X, g) = \int_X R_g d\text{vol}$
↑ scalar curvature of g

gravitational field: view as metric g on X , a critical point of S

- critical eqs = Einstein field eqs.

(other ref: Feynman's "lectures on QFT")

1950s: if $X \subset \mathbb{R}^4$ is a nonsimply connected open set, then we can have an EM field w/ 0 field strength ($F=0$) but still some physical effect present (Aharonov-Bohm effect).

Chern (etal.): math for EM field should be a connection on a $U(1)$ line bundle L over X^4 . (possibly trivial) w/ curvature form satisfying Maxwell's eqns

recall connection terminology:

(principal) a connection is a $U(1)$ -equiv. splitting of $T(P_L)$ ($P_L = \text{prin. } U(1)$ bundle on X assoc. to L : $U(1) \rightarrow P_L \rightarrow X$)

$$T P_L \cong p^* T X \oplus T_{\text{vert}} P$$

\uparrow 1-dim bundle \uparrow $U(1)$ -equiv. splitting

then a covariant derivative $D_A : \Omega^q(X; \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \Omega^{q+1}(X; \mathbb{R})$

linear, satisfying $D_A(f \cdot \sigma) = f \cdot D_A \sigma + df \wedge \sigma$, $f \in C^\infty(X; \mathbb{R})$.

Source of fibris (q=0): $\Omega^0(X; \mathbb{R}) = C^\infty(X; \mathbb{R}) \xrightarrow{L} \Omega^1(X; L)$

$T(L)$ (smooth sections) - coeffs. in L -val;

$$D_X(\sigma)(V) = [\tilde{\nabla}, \sigma]$$

$\tilde{\nabla}$ is $U(1)$ -equiv. (Leibniz rule) w/ vector field V

$$\text{So: } \Omega^0(X) \xrightarrow{D_A} \Omega^1(X) \xrightarrow{D_A} \Omega^2(X)$$

\searrow F_A

$F_A \in \Omega^2(X; \mathbb{R})$ gives the curvature form:

(or, equivalently $\Omega^2(X; \text{ad } P)$)

$D_A F_A = 0$
Properties: ~~F_A~~ (closed condition) - Bianchi idet.

$[F_A] = c_1(L)$ (up to constant multiple) - Chern-Weil theory.

or think of curvature as a parallel transport operator:

$\gamma: I \rightarrow X$ curve: ^{linear} operator $\tau_A(\gamma): L_{\gamma(0)} \rightarrow L_{\gamma(1)}$,

val: $\tau_A(\gamma)$ indep of parametrization of γ ,

gluing property: $\gamma_1 \# \gamma_2$: $\tau_A(\gamma_1 \# \gamma_2) = \tau_A(\gamma_2) \circ \tau_A(\gamma_1)$.
 (- categorical data) - (identity data!)

relate to curvature form:

take $x_0 \in X$, $\tau_0: \Omega_{x_0} X \rightarrow \text{Iso } L_{x_0} \cong U(1)$ taking loop also to mult in U(1).

flat connections: $\equiv F_A = 0$

$\Rightarrow \tau_A(\gamma)$ depends only on ^(up to) hom class at γ - τ_A factors through $\pi_1(X, x_0)$.

γ gives rep'n $\tau_A: \pi_1(X, x_0) \rightarrow U(1)$. (holonomy).

Hence, EM fields w/ 0 field strength physically are understood via rep'n theory of $\pi_1 X \rightarrow U(1)$ (or other GM gps (path bundles)!)

relate ll xpt to field strength: suppose Σ a surface w/

$\partial \Sigma = S^1$ w/ $\sigma: \Sigma \rightarrow X$, $\gamma := \partial \sigma: S^1 \rightarrow X$ (based at x_0).

Define $F(\sigma) = \int_{\Sigma} \sigma^* F_A$; then $e^{2\pi i F(\sigma)} = \tau_A(\gamma) \in U(1)$.
 (up to χ factor?)

hence if $F(\sigma) = 0$, $\tau_X(\gamma) = 1$ - hol. rep'n is constant.

- $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \gamma$ is 0 in $H_1(X) = \pi_1(X)^{ab}$.

Quantization of such models: - generalize:

A string field (\mathcal{B} -field, gerbe, gerbe w/ connection)

[1st] return to connection field:

canon A on $L \rightarrow X^4$:

have functor: $\tau_A: \mathcal{P}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{L}$ (sets) \mathcal{P}_X top. cats

o obj $\mathcal{P}_X =$ pts in X ; $\text{mor } \mathcal{P}_X(x, y) = \{ \text{paths } \gamma: [0, 1] \rightarrow X \mid \gamma(0)=x, \gamma(1)=y \}$

- turn category through concat. (need t variable - non-paths).

o obj $\mathcal{L} =$ complex lines $\subset \mathbb{C}^\infty$; $= U_1(\mathbb{C}^\infty)$.

$\text{mor}(\mathcal{L}_0, \mathcal{L}_1) =$ isom. of lines.

- same setup in string field theory:

o associate a \mathbb{C} -line L_γ to every loop $\gamma: S^1 \rightarrow X$ (indep of param).

- consider image of loop:

- space of closed strings $LX // S^1 (= \text{u(1) = soces}) = \{ S \subset \mathbb{R}^\infty : S \text{ closed, w. 1-ntd } (\cong \#S^1) \}$
^
^ unhorizetz $\text{w/ map } f: S \rightarrow X.$

- topologize as follows: (GMTW, Rem):

- $\text{Emb}(\frac{\mathbb{H}}{\mathbb{K}} S^1, \mathbb{R}^\infty) \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{Map}(\frac{\mathbb{H}}{\mathbb{K}} S^1, X)$


($\mathbb{K} \cong$ a free extn of \mathbb{R} or \mathbb{C}) $\mathbb{D}: \mathbb{H}^+(\frac{\mathbb{H}}{\mathbb{K}} S^1)$

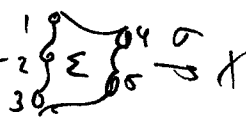
- abstract: - s.m.s model for $U(1)$ orbifold space

for $\text{Loop}(S, X)$ JAN 10 2008

$= \mathbb{E} D: \mathbb{H}^+ \times_{D: \mathbb{H}^+} \text{Map}(\mathbb{H}^+ S^1, X) -$ write as LX/\mathbb{H}^+ - Stacky notation.

- hence: cone line bundle over LX/\mathbb{H}^+ string space;

connects: to a cylinder  (can't loop), want parallel spot:

$B_\Sigma: L_{\Sigma_{\text{in}}} \rightarrow L_{\Sigma_{\text{out}}}$; more generally: for any surface  $\Sigma \rightarrow X$

w/ $\Sigma \in \mathbb{R}^n \times [0, t]$, assign $B_\Sigma: L_{\partial \Sigma_1} \otimes L_{\partial \Sigma_2} \otimes \dots \otimes L_{\partial \Sigma_n} \rightarrow L_{\partial \Sigma_{\text{in}}} \otimes L_{\partial \Sigma_{\text{out}}}$

- bdy components ordered - write $D: \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{H}^+ S^1)$ can encode

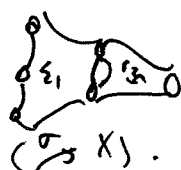
or: $B_\Sigma: L_{\partial_{\text{in}} \Sigma} \rightarrow L_{\partial_{\text{out}} \Sigma}$ - (could affect orientations)

(but L_{in} , etc will be expressed as \otimes 's of line bundles)

w/ props:

1) B_Σ indep of para parametrization of Σ ;

more careful
this: next week

2) respects gluing of surfaces;  vs $\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2$.

holonomy analogy: closed surface Σ ; cob. from \mathbb{C} to \mathbb{C} - loop algebra;

- take $L\mathbb{C} =$ canonical copy of \mathbb{C} ; get $B_{B_\Sigma}: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ line

so $B_{B_\Sigma} \in \mathbb{C}^X$; instead assume $B_{B_\Sigma} \in \mathcal{U}(1)$.

hence: $B_\Sigma: \text{Emb}(\Sigma, \mathbb{R}^d) \times_{D: \mathbb{H}(\Sigma)} \text{Map}(\Sigma, X) \rightarrow \mathcal{U}(1)$.

(~1992?)

(ref: J-L Brylinski,

- curvature form: anats; describe via Chern-Wil thm on LX : loop space,

ch. classes,

& WZW form!

$H_B \in \Omega^2(X; \mathbb{C})$; st.:

1) $dH_B = 0$; 2) $[H_B] \in H^3(X; \mathbb{C})$ is, namely: (5'-Lecture)

$$LX \times S^1 \xrightarrow{\text{eval}} X \quad \text{defines} \quad H^q(X) \rightarrow H^q(LX \times S^1) = (H^q LX \oplus H^q S^1)_{\mathbb{C}}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$H^{q-1}(LX) \oplus H^1(S^1) \cong \mathbb{C}$$

$$= H^{q-1}(LX).$$

then $t([H_B]) = c_1(\frac{L_B}{LX})$;
 (related to X for)

\therefore \exists 3-manifold Y^3 + map $\psi \rightarrow X$, where $\partial Y^3 = \Sigma$, define $H_B(\psi)$

$$\int_{Y^3} \psi^* H_B ; \quad \text{then } e^{2\pi i H_B(\psi)} = B_{\partial Y} \in \underline{U(1)}.$$

+ M-W eqn analogous: (X, g, B) must satisfy string field eqn:

$$S(X, g, B) = \int_X (\mathbb{R} \text{ dual} + H_1 * H_1) - EM + \text{gravity eqns, constant.}$$

with (X, g, B) a critical pt. of this S for R .

get: Central field theory : ("string background")

1). \mathbb{C} -v.s. \mathbb{H} (or Hilbert space, \mathbb{C}) (top \rightarrow TQFT).

2). \times part operation: for each compact surface Σ , have op $\mu_{\Sigma} : H^0 \rightarrow H^{\mathbb{C}}$, Σ a cob. from p S's to q S's + string arrows. (faces along street).

- construct from critical (X, g, B) :

$$\mathcal{H} = L^2(\frac{L_B}{LX}) ; \quad \text{get } \mu_{\Sigma} : \text{"integral op"} : \text{as follows:}$$

$$\text{Define } \mathcal{H} = (LX)^p \times (LX)^q \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ (or } \mathbb{C}) ; \quad (\delta_1, \dots, \delta_p) \times (\delta_{p+1}, \dots, \delta_{p+q})$$

$$\mapsto \int e^{iS(d)} \text{ or } \int e^{iS(d)} \text{ taken over } d : \Sigma \rightarrow X \text{ with } \partial d = \delta_i ; \quad \text{JAN 10 2008}$$

$$\& S(d) = E(d) \left(\text{Dirichlet energy of } d \right) + i \beta_d.$$

$\in \mathbb{N}^{92}$ $g \in \mathbb{C}^{x^2}$

- now define u_ε : for $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^{x^p}$, $u_\varepsilon(\alpha) := u_\varepsilon(\alpha)(y) = \int_{x \in \mathbb{C}^{x^1}} k(x, y) \alpha(y) d\mu(x)$

$x \in \mathbb{C}^{x^1}$ ("path integral").

⊗ not rigorous ⊗ - really - P-T construction ε .