

Instanton bundles on $\mathbb{C}P^3$ and rational curves on twistor spaces

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March 19, 2013, TIFR, Mumbai

International Conference on Analytic and algebraic geometry related to bundles

Plan

0. GIT, symplectic reduction, hyperkähler reduction
1. Quiver varieties, instantons and ADHM construction
2. Instantons on $\mathbb{C}P^3$ and curves in the twistor space
3. Trihyperkähler reduction

This is a joint work with Marcos Jardim

Moment maps

DEFINITION: (M, ω) be a symplectic manifold, G a Lie group acting on M by symplectomorphisms. **A moment map** μ of this action is a linear map $\mathfrak{g} \rightarrow C^\infty M$ associating to each $g \in \mathfrak{g}$ its Hamiltonian.

REMARK: It is more convenient to consider μ as an element of $\mathfrak{g}^* \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} C^\infty M$, or (and this is most standard) **as a function with values in \mathfrak{g}^*** .

REMARK: Moment map **always exists** if M is simply connected.

DEFINITION: A moment map $M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$ is called **equivariant** if it is equivariant with respect to the coadjoint action of G on \mathfrak{g}^* .

REMARK: $M \xrightarrow{\mu} \mathfrak{g}^*$ is a moment map iff for all $g \in \mathfrak{g}$, $\langle d\mu, g \rangle = i_{\rho_g}(\omega)$. Therefore, **a moment map is defined up to a constant \mathfrak{g}^* -valued function**. An equivariant moment map is defined up to **a constant \mathfrak{g}^* -valued function which is G -invariant**.

DEFINITION: A G -invariant $c \in \mathfrak{g}^*$ is called **central**.

CLAIM: **An equivariant moment map exists whenever $H^1(G, \mathfrak{g}^*) = 0$** . In particular, when G is reductive and M is simply connected, an equivariant moment map exists.

Symplectic reduction and GIT

DEFINITION: (Weinstein-Marsden) (M, ω) be a symplectic manifold, G a compact Lie group acting on M by symplectomorphisms, $M \xrightarrow{\mu} \mathfrak{g}^*$ an equivariant moment map, and $c \in \mathfrak{g}^*$ a central element. The quotient $\mu^{-1}(c)/G$ is called **symplectic reduction** of M , denoted by $M//G$.

CLAIM: The symplectic quotient $M//G$ is a symplectic manifold of dimension $\dim M - 2 \dim G$.

THEOREM: Let (M, I, ω) be a Kähler manifold, $G_{\mathbb{C}}$ a complex reductive Lie group acting on M by holomorphic automorphisms, and G is compact form acting isometrically. **Then $M//G$ is a Kähler orbifold.**

REMARK: In such a situation, $M//G$ is called **the Kähler quotient**, or **GIT quotient**.

REMARK: **The points of $M//G$ are in bijective correspondence with the orbits of $G_{\mathbb{C}}$ which intersect $\mu^{-1}(c)$.** Such orbits are called **polystable**, and the intersection of a $G_{\mathbb{C}}$ -orbit with $\mu^{-1}(c)$ is a G -orbit.

Hyperkähler manifolds

DEFINITION: A **hyperkähler structure** on a manifold M is a Riemannian structure g and a triple of complex structures I, J, K , satisfying quaternionic relations $I \circ J = -J \circ I = K$, such that g is Kähler for I, J, K .

REMARK: A hyperkähler manifold **has three symplectic forms**
 $\omega_I := g(I\cdot, \cdot)$, $\omega_J := g(J\cdot, \cdot)$, $\omega_K := g(K\cdot, \cdot)$.

REMARK: This is equivalent to $\nabla I = \nabla J = \nabla K = 0$: the parallel translation along the connection preserves I, J, K .

REMARK:

The form $\Omega := \omega_J + \sqrt{-1} \omega_K$ is **holomorphic and symplectic** on (M, I) .

Hyperkähler reduction

DEFINITION: Let G be a compact Lie group, ρ its action on a hyperkähler manifold M by hyperkähler isometries, and \mathfrak{g}^* a dual space to its Lie algebra. **A hyperkähler moment map** is a G -equivariant smooth map $\mu : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^* \otimes \mathbb{R}^3$ such that $\langle \mu_i(v), g \rangle = \omega_i(v, d\rho(g))$, for every $v \in TM$, $g \in \mathfrak{g}$ and $i = 1, 2, 3$, where ω_i is one three Kähler forms associated with the hyperkähler structure.

DEFINITION: Let ξ_1, ξ_2, ξ_3 be three G -invariant vectors in \mathfrak{g}^* . The quotient manifold $M // G := \mu^{-1}(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) / G$ is called **the hyperkähler quotient** of M .

THEOREM: (Hitchin, Karlhede, Lindström, Roček)

The quotient $M // G$ is hyperkaehler.

Quiver representations

DEFINITION: A **quiver** is an oriented graph. A **quiver representation** is a diagram of complex Hermitian vector spaces and arrows associated with a quiver:

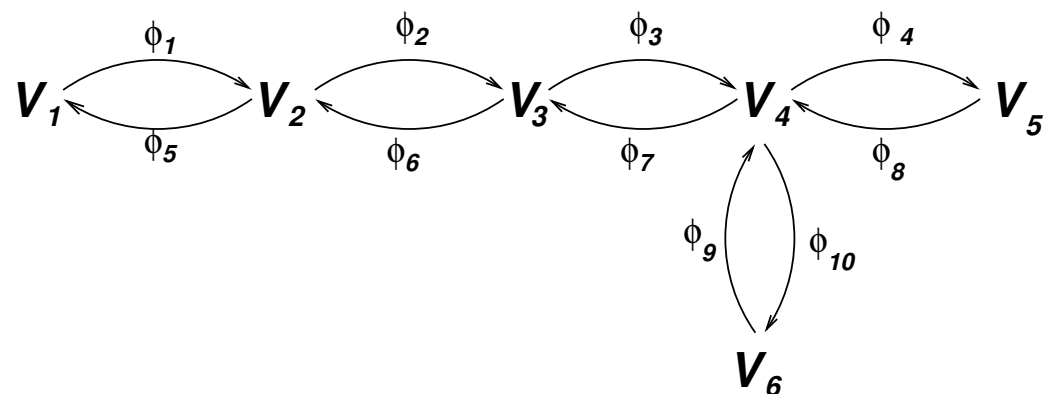
$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \mathbf{V}_1 & \xrightarrow{\phi_1} & \mathbf{V}_2 & \xrightarrow{\phi_2} & \mathbf{V}_3 & \xrightarrow{\phi_3} & \mathbf{V}_4 & \xrightarrow{\phi_4} & \mathbf{V}_5 \\ & & & & & & \downarrow \phi_9 & & \\ & & & & & & \mathbf{V}_6 & & \end{array}$$

Here, V_i are vector spaces, and φ_i linear maps.

REMARK: If one fixes the spaces V_i , the space of quiver representations is a Hermitian vector space.

Quiver varieties

Starting from a single graph, one can double it up, as follows, obtaining a **Nakajima double quiver**.



A Nakajima quiver for the Dynkin diagram D_5 .

CLAIM: The space M of representations of a Nakajima's double quiver is a quaternionic vector space, and the group $G := U(V_1) \times U(V_2) \times \dots \times U(V_n)$ acts on M preserving the quaternionic structure.

DEFINITION: A **Nakajima quiver variety** is a quotient $M // G$.

Hyperkähler manifolds as quiver varieties

Many non-compact hyperkähler manifolds are obtained as quiver varieties.

EXAMPLE: A 4-dimensional ALE (**asymptotically locally Euclidean**) space obtained as a resolution of **a du Val singularity**, that is, a quotient \mathbb{C}^2/G , where $G \subset SU(2)$ is a finite group.

REMARK: Since finite subgroups of $SU(2)$ are classified by the Dynkin diagrams of type A,D,E, these ALE quotients are called **ALE spaces of A-D-E type**.

EXAMPLE: The moduli asymptotically flat Hermitian Yang-Mills connections on ALE spaces of A-D-E type.

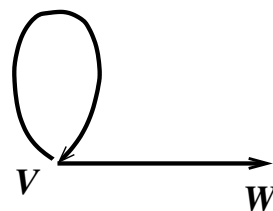
DEFINITION: **An instanton** on $\mathbb{C}P^2$ is a stable bundle B with $c_1(B) = 0$. **A framed instanton** is an instanton equipped with a trivialization $B|_C$ for a line $C \subset \mathbb{C}P^2$.

THEOREM: (Nahm, Atiyah, Hitchin) The space $\mathcal{M}_{r,c}$ of framed instantons on $\mathbb{C}P^2$ is **hyperkähler**.

This theorem is proved using quivers.

ADHM spaces as quiver varieties

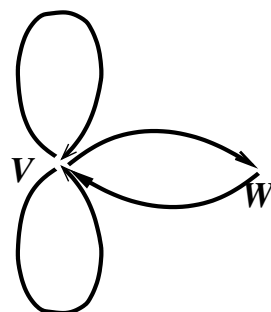
Consider the quiver



DEFINITION: Let V and W be complex vector spaces, with dimensions c and r , respectively. The **ADHM data** is maps

$$A, B \in \text{End}(V), I \in \text{Hom}(W, V), J \in \text{Hom}(V, W).$$

The ADHM data is the set Q of representations of the corresponding double quiver



The corresponding holomorphic moment map $A, B, I, J \longrightarrow [A, B] + IJ$ with values in $\text{End}(V)$ gives **the ADHM equation** $[A, B] + IJ = 0$.

ADHM construction

REMARK: The set of equivalence classes of ADHM solutions is $Q//U(V)$.

THEOREM: (Atiyah, Drinfeld, Hitchin, Manin) Framed rank r , charge c instantons on $\mathbb{C}P^2$ are in bijective correspondence with the set of equivalence classes of regular ADHM solutions. In other words, **the moduli of instantons on $\mathbb{C}P^2$ is identified with moduli of the corresponding quiver representation.**

Twistor space

DEFINITION: Induced complex structures on a hyperkähler manifold are complex structures of form $S^2 \cong \{L := aI + bJ + cK, \quad a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1.\}$

They are usually non-algebraic. Indeed, if M is compact, for generic a, b, c , (M, L) has no divisors (Fujiki).

DEFINITION: A **twistor space** $\text{Tw}(M)$ of a hyperkähler manifold is a **complex manifold obtained by gluing these complex structures into a holomorphic family over $\mathbb{C}P^1$** . More formally:

Let $\text{Tw}(M) := M \times S^2$. Consider the complex structure $I_m : T_m M \rightarrow T_m M$ on M induced by $J \in S^2 \subset \mathbb{H}$. Let I_J denote the complex structure on $S^2 = \mathbb{C}P^1$.

The operator $I_{\text{Tw}} = I_m \oplus I_J : T_x \text{Tw}(M) \rightarrow T_x \text{Tw}(M)$ satisfies $I_{\text{Tw}}^2 = -\text{Id}$. **It defines an almost complex structure on $\text{Tw}(M)$** . This almost complex structure is known to be integrable (Obata, Salamon)

EXAMPLE: If $M = \mathbb{H}^n$, $\text{Tw}(M) = \text{Tot}(\mathcal{O}(1)^{\oplus n}) \cong \mathbb{C}P^{2n+1} \setminus \mathbb{C}P^{2n-1}$

REMARK: For M compact, $\text{Tw}(M)$ never admits a Kähler structure.

Hyperholomorphic connections

REMARK: Let M be a hyperkähler manifold. **The group $SU(2)$ of unitary quaternions acts on $\Lambda^*(M)$ multiplicatively.**

DEFINITION: A **hyperholomorphic connection** on a vector bundle B over M is a Hermitian connection with $SU(2)$ -invariant curvature $\Theta \in \Lambda^2(M) \otimes \text{End}(B)$.

THEOREM: (Newlander-Nirenberg, Malgrange, Atiyah, Bott...) Let $\bar{\partial} : V \rightarrow \Lambda^{0,1}(M) \otimes V$ be a $(0,1)$ -part of connection ∇ satisfying $(\Theta_{\nabla})^{0,2} = 0$. **Then $B := \ker \bar{\partial} \subset V$ is a holomorphic vector bundle of the same rank.**

REMARK: Since the invariant 2-forms satisfy $\Lambda^2(M)_{SU(2)} = \bigcap_{I \in \mathbb{C}P^1} \Lambda_I^{1,1}(M)$, **a hyperholomorphic connection defines a holomorphic structure on B for each I induced by quaternions.**

REMARK: When $\dim_{\mathbb{H}} M = 1$, “hyperholomorphic” is synonymous with “anti-selfdual”: $\Lambda^2(M)^{SU(2)} = \Lambda^-(M)$.

Rational curves on twistor spaces

DEFINITION: Denote by $\text{Sec}(M)$ **the space of holomorphic sections** of the twistor fibration $\text{Tw}(M) \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathbb{C}P^1$. For each point $m \in M$, one has **a horizontal section** $C_m := \{m\} \times \mathbb{C}P^1$ of π . The space of horizontal sections is denoted $\text{Sec}_{hor}(M) \subset \text{Sec}(M)$

REMARK: The space of horizontal sections of π is identified with M . The normal bundle $NC_m = \mathcal{O}(1)^{\dim M}$. Therefore, **some neighbourhood of $\text{Sec}_{hor}(M) \subset \text{Sec}(M)$ is a smooth manifold of dimension $2 \dim M$.**

Let B be a (Hermitian) hyperholomorphic bundle on M , and W the deformation space of B , which is **known to be hyperkähler**. Denote by \tilde{B} the pullback of B to $\text{Tw}(M)$. It is a holomorphic bundle on $\text{Tw}(M)$. **Any deformation \tilde{B}_1 of \tilde{B} gives a holomorphic map $\mathbb{C}P^1 \rightarrow \text{Tw}(W)$ mapping $L \in \mathbb{C}P^1$ to a bundle $\tilde{B}_1|_{(M,L)} \subset \text{Tw}(M)$, considered as a point in (W, L) .**

THEOREM: (Kaledin-V.) This construction identifies **deformations of \tilde{B} (with appropriate stability conditions) and rational curves $S \in \text{Sec}(W)$** . The twistor transforms of Hermitian hyperholomorphic bundles on M correspond to $\text{Sec}_h(W) \subset \text{Sec}(W)$.

Mathematical instantons

DEFINITION: A **mathematical instanton** on $\mathbb{C}P^3$ is a stable bundle B with $c_1(B) = 0$ and $H^0(E(-1)) = H^1(E(-2)) = H^2(E(-2)) = H^3(E(-3)) = 0$. A **framed instanton** is a mathematical instanton equipped with a trivialization of $B|_\ell$ for some fixed line $\ell = \mathbb{C}P^1 \subset \mathbb{C}P^3$.

DEFINITION: An **instanton** on $\mathbb{C}P^2$ is a stable bundle B with $c_1(B) = 0$. A **framed instanton** is an instanton equipped with a trivialization $B|_x$ for some fixed point $x \in \mathbb{C}P^2$. We denote the space of instantons of fixed rank r and $c_2 = c$ on $\mathbb{C}P^2$ by $\mathcal{M}_{r,c}$.

THEOREM: (Jardim–V.) The space $\mathbb{M}_{r,c}$ of framed mathematical instantons on $\mathbb{C}P^3$ **is naturally identified with the space of twistor sections $\text{Sec}(\mathcal{M}_{r,c})$.**

REMARK: This correspondence is not surprising, if one realizes that $\text{Tw}(\mathbb{H}) = \mathbb{C}P^3 \setminus \mathbb{C}P^1$.

The space of instantons on $\mathbb{C}P^3$

THEOREM: (Jardim–V.) **The space $\mathbb{M}_{r,c}$ is smooth.**

REMARK: To prove that $\mathcal{M}_{r,c}$ is smooth, one could use hyperkähler reduction. To prove that $\mathbb{M}_{r,c}$ is smooth, we develop **trihyperkähler reduction**, which is **a reduction defined on trisymplectic manifolds.**

We prove that **$\mathbb{M}_{r,c}$ is a trihyperkähler quotient** of a vector space by a reductive group action, hence smooth.

CONJECTURE: **The space of twistor sections $\text{Sec}(X)$ is smooth** for any Nakajima quiver variety X .

Trisymplectic manifolds

DEFINITION: Let Ω be a 3-dimensional space of holomorphic symplectic 2-forms on a complex manifold. Suppose that

- Ω contains a non-degenerate 2-form
- For each non-zero degenerate $\Omega \in \Omega$, one has $\text{rk } \Omega = \frac{1}{2} \dim V$.
- The set of degenerate 2-forms is a smooth hypersurface in Ω .

Then Ω is called **a trisymplectic structure on M** .

THEOREM: (Jardim–V.) For any trisymplectic structure on M , M is equipped with a unique holomorphic, torsion-free connection, preserving the forms Ω_i . It is called **the Chern connection** of M .

REMARK: The Chern connection has holonomy in $Sp(n, \mathbb{C})$ acting on $\mathbb{C}^{2n} \otimes \mathbb{C}^2$.

Trisymplectic structure on $\text{Sec}_0(M)$

EXAMPLE: Consider a hyperkähler manifold M . Let $I \in \mathbb{C}P^1$, and $ev_I : \text{Sec}_0(M) \rightarrow (M, I)$ be an evaluation map putting $S \in \text{Sec}_0(M)$ to $S(I)$. Denote by Ω_I the holomorphic symplectic form on (M, I) . **Then $ev_I^* \Omega_I, I \in \mathbb{C}P^1$ generate a trisymplectic structure.**

COROLLARY: $\text{Sec}_0(M)$ is equipped with a holomorphic, torsion-free connection with holonomy in $Sp(n, \mathbb{C})$.

Trihyperkähler reduction

DEFINITION: A trisymplectic moment map $\mu_{\mathbb{C}} : M \longrightarrow \mathfrak{g}^* \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \Omega^*$ takes vectors $\Omega \in \Omega, g \in \mathfrak{g} = \text{Lie}(G)$ and maps them to a holomorphic function $f \in \mathcal{O}_M$, such that $df = \Omega \lrcorner g$, where $\Omega \lrcorner g$ denotes the contraction of Ω and the vector field g

DEFINITION: Let (M, Ω, S_t) be a trisymplectic structure on a complex manifold M . Assume that M is equipped with an action of a compact Lie group G preserving Ω , and an equivariant trisymplectic moment map

$$\mu_{\mathbb{C}} : M \longrightarrow \mathfrak{g}^* \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \Omega^*.$$

Let $\mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0)$ be the corresponding **level set** of the moment map. Consider the action of the complex Lie group $G_{\mathbb{C}}$ on $\mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(c)$. Assume that it is proper and free. Then the quotient $\mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(c)/G_{\mathbb{C}}$ is a smooth manifold called **the trisymplectic quotient** of (M, Ω, S_t) , denoted by $M \text{ /// } G$.

THEOREM: Suppose that the restriction of Ω to $\mathfrak{g} \subset TM$ is non-degenerate. **Then $M \text{ /// } G$ is trisymplectic.**

Mathematical instantons and the twistor correspondence

REMARK: Using the monad description of mathematical instantons, **we prove that that the map $\text{Sec}_0(\mathcal{M}_{r,c}) \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_{r,c}$ to the space of mathematical instantons is an isomorphism** (Frenkel-Jardim, Jardim-V.).

REMARK: The smoothness of the space $\text{Sec}_0(\mathcal{M}_{r,c}) = \mathbb{M}_{r,c}$ **follows from the trihyperkähler reduction procedure:**

THEOREM: Let M be flat hyperkähler manifold, and G a compact Lie group acting on M by hyperkähler automorphisms. Suppose that the hyperkähler moment map exists, and the hyperkähler quotient $M // G$ is smooth. **Then there exists an open embedding**

$$\text{Sec}_0(M) // G \xrightarrow{\Psi} \text{Sec}_0(M // G),$$

which is compatible with the trisymplectic structures on $\text{Sec}_0(M) // G$ and $\text{Sec}_0(M // G)$.

THEOREM: If M is the space of quiver representations which gives $M // G = \mathcal{M}_{2,c}$, **Ψ gives an isomorphism $\text{Sec}_0(M) // G = \text{Sec}_0(M // G)$.**