

Title: Chern-Simons-Rozansky-Witten topological field theory

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Abstract: I will discuss a hybrid between Chern-Simons and Rozansky-Witten models. In particular, Wilson loops in this topological field theory are objects of a quantum deformation of the equivariant derived category of coherent sheaves.

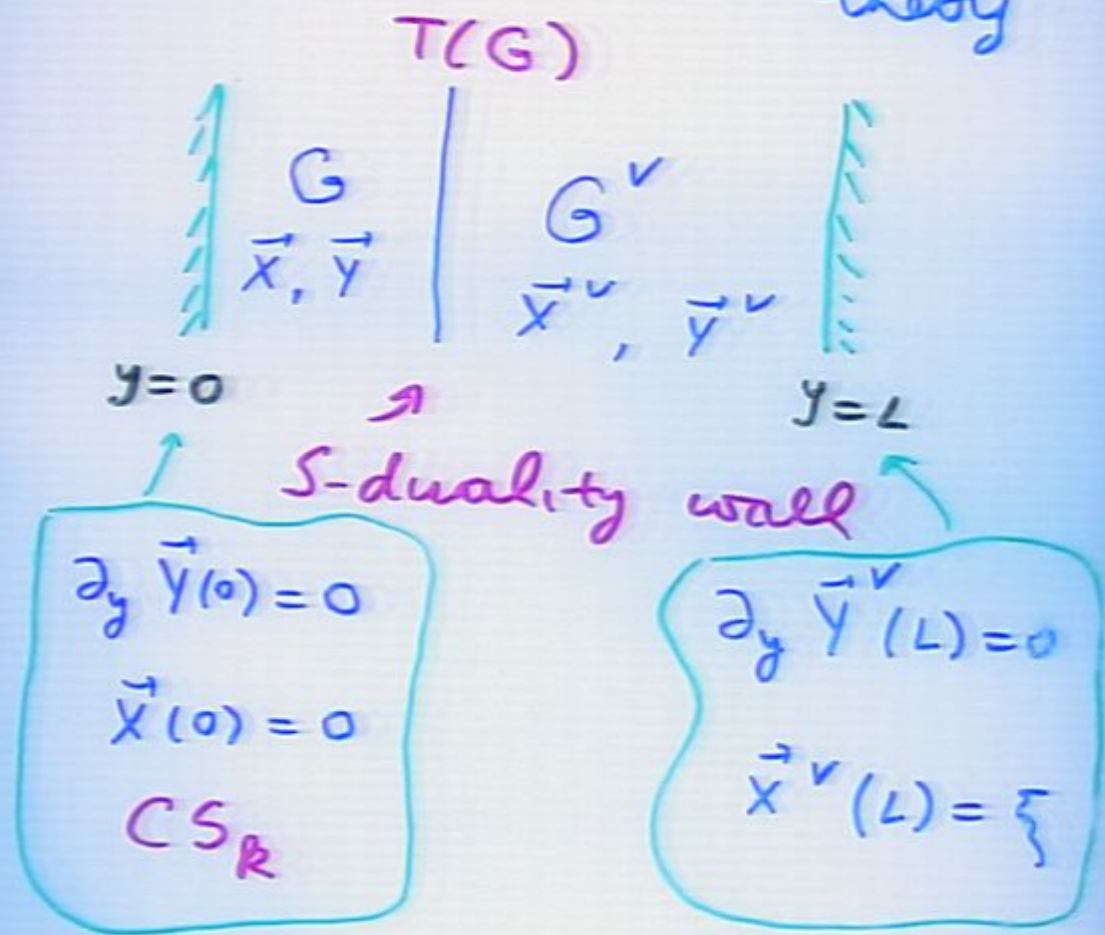
# Motivation

① Rozansky - Witten model  
- topological  $D=3$   $G$ -model

$G$  - global symmetry

Can one gauge  $G$ ?

② Topological twist  
of  $N=4, D=3$  Gaiotto-Witten  
theory



$N=4, D=4$  SYM on  $R^3 \times I$

## Plan

1. Construction of CSRW model
2. Flat  $X \rightarrow CS$  for supergroup
3.  $X = T^*(G_e/B)$
4. Wilson loops

hyper-kähler

$G$  acts on  $X$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} X = 2n$$

$$I, \bar{I} = 1, \dots, n$$

$$V_a = V_a^I \partial_I + V_a^{\bar{I}} \partial_{\bar{I}}$$

$$a = 1, \dots, \dim G$$

$$[V_a, V_b] = f_{ab}^c V_c$$

$f_{ab}^c$  - structure constants of  $\mathfrak{g}$

$\mathfrak{g}$  - Lie algebra of  $G$

$G$  is a global symmetry of RW model iff

1).  $V_a^{\bar{I}}$  - holomorphic

2).  $V_a^I$  preserve symplectic structure  $\Omega_{I\bar{J}}$

We further assume : 3).

$G$ -action preserves  $J$

Kähler form  
on  $X$

$\exists$  moment maps  $\mu_+, \mu_-, \mu_3 : X \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$

$$d\mu_+ = -iV_a(\Omega)$$

$$d\mu_- = -iV_a(\bar{\Omega})$$

$$d\mu_3 = iV_a(J)$$

$\mu_+$  - holomorphic,  $\mu_- = \bar{\mu}_+$

$$\{\mu_+, \mu_+\} = -f_{ab}\mu_c$$

$\mathcal{L}_{ab}$  -  $G$ -invariant nondegenerate  
symmetric bilinear form on  $\mathfrak{g}$

$$\mathcal{L}_{ad} f_{bc}^d + \mathcal{L}_{bd} f_{ac}^d = 0$$

It is crucial to require:

$$\mathcal{N}_+ \cdot \mathcal{N}_+ = 0$$

$$\mathcal{N}_+ \cdot \mathcal{N}_+ = \mathcal{L}^{ab} \mathcal{N}_{+a} \mathcal{N}_{+b}$$

$Q_{BRST}^2 = 0$  on gauge-invariant  
observables

### Bosonic fields in CSRW

$A_\mu^a dx^\mu$  - a connection on a principle  $G$ -bundle  $E$  over  $M_3$

$X_E$  - a fiber bundle over  $M_3$  associated with  $E$  and typical fiber  $X$ .

$A^a V_a$  - connection on  $X_E$

$$(D\varphi)^I = d\varphi^I + A^a V_a^I$$

$$(D\varphi)^{\bar{I}} = d\varphi^{\bar{I}} + A^a V_a^{\bar{I}}$$

$\varphi^I(x^\mu), \varphi^{\bar{I}}(x^\mu)$  - section of  $X_E$

$x^\mu$   $\mu=1,2,3$  local coordinates on  $M_3$  ⑤



fermionic lds in CSRW

$\chi^I$  - 1-form on  $M_3$  with values  
in  $\varphi^*(T_{X_E})$

$\eta^{\bar{I}}$  - 0-form on  $M_3$  with values  
in  $\varphi^*(\bar{T}_{X_E})$

$T_{X_E}$  -  $(1,0)$  part of the fiberwise-  
tangent  
bundle of  $X_E$

Covariant derivatives

$$D\chi^I = \nabla\chi^I + A \cdot \nabla_K (V^I) \chi^K$$

$$D\eta^{\bar{I}} = \nabla\eta^{\bar{I}} + A \cdot \nabla_{\bar{K}} (V^{\bar{I}}) \eta^{\bar{K}}$$

## BRST transformations

$$\delta_Q \varphi^{\bar{I}} = \eta^{\bar{I}} \quad \delta_Q \varphi^I = 0$$

$$\delta_Q \eta^{\bar{I}} = -\bar{\zeta}^{\bar{I}} \quad \delta_Q \chi^I = 0 \varphi^I$$

$$\delta_Q A^a = \epsilon^{ab} \chi^k \partial_k \mathcal{N}_+^b$$

$$\eta^{\bar{I}} = V^{\bar{I}} \cdot \mathcal{N}_-, \quad \bar{\zeta}^{\bar{I}} = V^{\bar{I}} \cdot \mathcal{N}_+$$

$\delta_Q^2$  - gauge transformation  
with  $\epsilon^a = -\epsilon^{ab} \mathcal{N}_+^b$

$$\mathcal{N}_+ \cdot \mathcal{N}_+ = 0$$

## Classical action

$$S = \frac{1}{\hbar} \int_{M_3} \mathcal{L}, \quad \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{CS} + \mathcal{L}_1 + \mathcal{L}_2$$

$$\hbar = \frac{2\pi i}{k}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{CS} = \frac{1}{2} \kappa_{ab} (A^a \wedge dA^b - \frac{1}{3} f_{cd}^b A^a \wedge A^c \wedge A^d)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_1 &= \delta_Q (g_{I\bar{K}} \chi^I \wedge D\varphi^{\bar{K}} - \sqrt{\hbar} g_{I\bar{K}} \zeta^I \eta^{\bar{K}}) \\ &= g_{I\bar{K}} (D\varphi^I \wedge D\varphi^{\bar{K}} - \chi^I \wedge D\eta^{\bar{K}}) + \\ &\quad + \sqrt{\hbar} (g_{I\bar{K}} \zeta^I \zeta^{\bar{K}} + g_{I\bar{K}} (\partial_{\bar{P}} \zeta^I) \eta^{\bar{K}} \eta^{\bar{P}}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_2 = \frac{1}{2} \Omega_{IJ} (\chi^I \wedge D\chi^J + \frac{1}{3} R_{KLM}^J \chi^I \wedge \chi^K \wedge \chi^L \eta^{\bar{M}})$$

## Gauge - fixing

10

$c^a, \bar{c}_a$  - Faddeev-Popov  
ghosts and anti-ghosts

$B_a$  - Lagrange multiplier  
for gauge-fixing condition

$$\delta_{\hat{Q}} = \delta_Q + \delta_{FP}$$

$$\delta_{\hat{Q}}^2 = 0$$

$$S_{g.f.} = S_{cl} + \delta_{\hat{Q}} (\bar{c}_a f^a)$$

$\delta_{FP}$  acts in a standard  
way

$$\delta_Q c^a = \omega^{ab} \psi_{+b}$$

$$\delta_Q \bar{c}_a = \delta_{B_a} = 0$$

$$\delta_{\hat{Q}} A_a = d c_a - f_{abd} A^b c^d + \chi^k \partial_k \mathcal{N}_+ a$$

$$\delta_{\hat{Q}} \varphi^I = -V^I \cdot c$$

$$\delta_{\hat{Q}} \varphi^{\bar{I}} = \eta^{\bar{I}} - V^{\bar{I}} \cdot c$$

$$\delta_{\hat{Q}} \chi^I = D \varphi^I + (\partial_J V^{Ia}) \chi^J c_a$$

$$\delta_{\hat{Q}} \eta^{\bar{I}} = -\bar{J}^{\bar{I}} + (\partial_J V^{\bar{I}a}) \eta^{\bar{J}} c_a$$

$$\delta_{\hat{Q}} c^a = \mathcal{X}^{ab} \mathcal{N}_+ b - \frac{1}{2} f_{bd}^a c^b c^d$$

$$\delta_{\hat{Q}} \bar{c}_a = \beta_a, \quad \delta_{\hat{Q}} \beta_a = 0$$

Feat target  $X \rightarrow CS$  for supergroup

If  $X$  is a vector space with a linear action of  $G$ , then

$$N_{+a} = \frac{1}{2} \lambda_{ab} \tau_{IJ}^b \varphi^I \varphi^J$$

$$N_{-a} = \frac{1}{2} \lambda_{ab} \bar{\tau}_{IJ}^b \varphi^{\bar{I}} \varphi^{\bar{J}}$$

$$M_{3a} = -i \lambda_{ab} \varphi^I \tau_{IJ}^b \lambda^{JK} g_{K\bar{M}} \varphi^{\bar{M}}$$

Garotto-Witten introduced  
a Lie super algebra  $\mathcal{G}$ :

$$[M_a, M_b] = f_{ab}^c M_c \quad [M_a, \tau_I] = \lambda_{ab} \tau_{IJ}^b \lambda^{JK} \tau_K$$

$$\{\tau_I, \tau_J\} = \tau_{IJ}^a M_a$$

## Super-Jacobi identities

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \mathcal{N}_+ \cdot \mathcal{N}_+ = 0 & \mathcal{N}_3 \cdot \mathcal{N}_+ = 0 \\ 2\mathcal{N}_3 \cdot \mathcal{N}_3 - \mathcal{N}_+ \cdot \mathcal{N}_- = 0 \end{cases}$$

↖  
Constraints of  $N=4, D=3$   
superconformal symmetry

Why Lie superalgebra  $\mathfrak{g}$   
arises?

We found:

CSRW for  
flat  $X$

$\sim$

CS for supergroup  
associated to  $\mathfrak{g}$   
with gauge-fixed  
odd part of the  
gauge symmetry

$$A = A_B + \mathcal{J}f$$

$$A_B = A^a M_a$$

$$A_f = \chi^I \mathcal{L}_I$$

$$\bar{C} = \varphi^{\bar{I}} g_{\bar{I}K} \Omega^{KJ} \mathcal{L}_J$$

$$C = \varphi^I \mathcal{L}_I$$

$$B = \chi^{\bar{M}} g_{\bar{M}K} \Omega^{KJ} \mathcal{L}_J$$

$$\delta_Q A = dC - [A, C]$$

$$\delta_Q \bar{C} = B \quad \delta_Q C = 0$$

$$\delta_Q B = \frac{1}{2} [\bar{C}, [C, C]]$$

$\delta_Q^2$  - gauge transformation with  $\epsilon^a = -\chi^{\bar{a}b} \mathcal{L}_b$

(14)



$$\begin{aligned} & \text{(flat } X) \\ \mathcal{L}_{\text{CSRW}} &= \frac{1}{2} \text{STr} \left( A dA - \frac{1}{3} A [A, A] \right) \\ & - \delta_Q \Psi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi &= \text{STr} \left[ A_{f\wedge}^* (d\bar{C} - [A_B, \bar{C}]) \right] \\ & - 2 \text{vol}_M \text{STr} \left[ [\bar{C}, \bar{C}] [C, B] \right] \end{aligned}$$

Gauge fixing both  
fermionic & bosonic  
gauge symmetries:

$$C = c^a M_a + \varphi^I L_I$$

$$\bar{C} = \bar{c}_a x^{ab} M_b + \varphi^{\bar{I}} g_{\bar{I}K} \Omega^{KJ} L_J$$

$$B = B_a x^{ab} M_b + (\gamma^{\bar{I}} - \nu^{\bar{I}} \cdot c) g_{\bar{I}K} \Omega^{KJ} L_J$$

$$\delta_{\hat{Q}} A = dC - [A, C]$$

$$\delta_{\hat{Q}} C = -\frac{1}{2} [C, C]$$

$$\delta_{\hat{Q}} \bar{C} = B$$

$$\delta_{\hat{Q}} B = 0$$

Local observables in CSRW  
with flat X

use relation with CS for supergroup

$\Rightarrow$  candidate observables are polynomial functions of  $\mathfrak{C}$

$$\delta_Q \mathfrak{C} = -\frac{1}{2} [\mathfrak{C}, \mathfrak{C}]$$

$\Rightarrow$  cohomology of  $\mathfrak{g}$

For  $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{gl}(m|n)$  and  $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{osp}(m|n)$   
cohomology is finite dimensional.

D. B. Fuks  
(1984)

For  $\mathfrak{gl}(m|n)$  it is isomorphic  
to the cohomology of  $\mathfrak{gl}(\max(m, n))$ .

## Monopole operators

$$X = \mathbb{C}^2, \quad G = U(1) \times U(1)$$

A	1	-1
B	-1	1

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{gl}(1|1)$$

$$F_1 = *d \frac{m_1}{2r} + \text{regular}$$

$$F_2 = *d \frac{m_2}{2r} + \text{regular}$$

$$\delta_{\epsilon} S_{CS} = i k \overset{\Downarrow}{(m_1 \epsilon_1 - m_2 \epsilon_2)}$$

$$\delta_{\vec{Q}} M_{m_1, m_2} = -i k (m_1 c_1 - m_2 c_2) M_{m_1, m_2}$$

CSRW model for  $X = T^*P^1$ ,  $G = SU(2)$  (20)

let  $z$  be coordinate on  $P^1$   
 $b$  on fiber of  $T^*P^1$

$SU_{\mathbb{C}}(2) = SL(2, \mathbb{C})$  acts as

$$z \rightarrow \frac{\alpha z + \beta}{\gamma z + \delta} \quad b \rightarrow b(\gamma z + \delta)^2$$

$$J = t \hat{J}, \quad \hat{J} = i(f_1 e_1 \wedge \bar{e}_1 + f_2 e_2 \wedge \bar{e}_2)$$

$$f_1 = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$f_2 = \sqrt{1+x^2}$$

$$x^2 = |b|^2 (1+|z|^2)^2$$

$$\Omega = t \hat{\Omega}$$

$$\hat{\Omega} = db \wedge dz$$

$$e_1 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{db}{b} + \bar{z} e_2$$

$$e_2 = \frac{dz}{1+|z|^2}$$

## Moment maps

$$\mu = t \hat{\mu}$$

(21)

$$\hat{\mu}_+ = (-i)\beta \begin{pmatrix} -z & 1 \\ -z^2 & z \end{pmatrix} \quad \hat{\mu}_- = i\bar{\beta} \begin{pmatrix} -\bar{z} & -\bar{z}^2 \\ 1 & z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\mu}_3 = \frac{f_2(x)}{1+|z|^2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(1-|z|^2) & \bar{z} \\ z & -\frac{1}{2}(1-|z|^2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Tr}(\mu_+^2) = 0 \quad \text{Tr}(\mu_+ \mu_3) = 0$$

$$2 \text{Tr}(\mu_3^2) - \text{Tr}(\mu_+ \mu_-) = t^2$$

$$V = g_{IJ} \tilde{\gamma}^I \tilde{\gamma}^J = t^3 x^2 \sqrt{1+x^2}$$

↓

mass term for  $\beta$

$$x^2 = |\beta|^2 (1+|z|^2)^2$$

$$g_{IK} (\partial_{\bar{P}} \tilde{\gamma}^I) \eta^{\bar{K}} \eta^{\bar{P}} = t^2 \eta^{\bar{z}} \eta^{\bar{\beta}}$$

→ mass for  $\eta$ 's

(22)

Algebra of local observables for  $X = T^*(\mathbb{R}^1)$

$$\mathbb{1} \quad \text{in } gh=0$$

$$\frac{1}{3} f_{abcd} c^a c^b c^d - N_+ a c^a \quad \text{in } gh=3$$

No BRST-invariant monopole operators

$$M_3 = \mathbb{R} \times S^2$$

Flux  $\int_{S^2} F$  in  $U(1) \in SU(2)$  gives mass to  $z$ , so  $\mathbb{1}$  zero modes which can be used to compensate for  $U(1)$  charge of monopole

(23)

Generalization for  $X = T^*(G/B)$

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$\rho \in \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{t}$  near identity of  $G$ :

$$\rho = e^{i \sum_{\alpha \in S} (\omega^\alpha E_\alpha + \bar{\omega}^{\bar{\alpha}} E_{\bar{\alpha}})} h, \quad h \in \mathfrak{t}$$

$S$  - set of positive roots

holomorphic Darboux coordinates

on  $X$ :  $\varphi^I = (\beta_\alpha, z^\alpha) \quad \alpha \in S$

$$\Omega = \pm \sum_{\alpha \in S} d\beta_\alpha \wedge dz^\alpha$$

$$z^\alpha = w^\alpha + O(|w|^3) \quad \text{for } |w| \ll 1$$

$$\mathcal{N}_+ = \pm \hat{\mathcal{N}}_+, \quad \hat{\mathcal{N}}_+ = \sum_{\alpha \in S} \beta_\alpha V^{z^\alpha}(z)$$

$$V^{z^\alpha} = E_\alpha + i z^\alpha \sum_{j=1}^r \alpha^j H_j + \sum_{\delta} \frac{1}{\delta} z^{\alpha-\delta} E_\delta + O(|z|^2)$$



$$N^{\alpha\bar{\delta}} = \text{Tr} (V^{\bar{z}^{\delta}} V^{z^{\alpha}})$$

↑ non-degenerate matrix

⇒  $b_{\alpha}, \eta^{\bar{i}}$  - massive

$z_{0\alpha}$  - zero modes parametrizing  
 $G_{\mathbb{C}}/B$

⇒ BRST cohomology can be computed in the space of holomorphic functions on  $G_{\mathbb{C}}/B$  tensored with zero modes of FP ghosts.

$G_{\mathbb{C}}/B$  - compact ⇒ BRST cohomology  
is isomorphic to the cohomology of  
Lie algebra  $\mathfrak{g}$ .

Wilson loops in CSRW model

$E = E^+ + E^-$  -  $\mathbb{Z}$  graded vector  
bundle over  $X$

Fiber of  $E$  over  $p \in X$  - space of d.o.f.  
living on Wilson loop  
 $\mathcal{W}$

Observables on  $\mathcal{W}$  - sections of  
 $\text{End}(E) \otimes \Omega^{0,1}$

$\bar{\partial}$ -superconnection on  $E$ :

$$D = \bar{\partial} + \mathcal{K} = \bar{\partial} + \begin{pmatrix} \omega_I^+ d\varphi^I & \mathcal{T} \\ S & \omega_I^- d\varphi^I \end{pmatrix}$$

$\partial$ -connection on  $E^\pm$ :

$$\partial^\pm = \partial + \omega_I^\pm d\varphi^I$$

$$F^\pm = d\omega^\pm + \omega^\pm \wedge \omega^\pm$$

Action  $\mathfrak{g}$  or  $\Gamma(E)$  (2)

↖ smooth sections of  $E$

$$e_a : s \rightarrow \gamma_a(s) = V^{\hat{P}} \nabla_{\hat{P}} s + T_a s$$

$$e_a \in \mathfrak{g}, s \in \Gamma(E)$$

$$T_a = \begin{pmatrix} t_a^+ & 0 \\ 0 & t_a^- \end{pmatrix} \quad \hat{P} = (P, \bar{P})$$

← even section of  $\text{End}(E)$

$\gamma_a$  maps covariantly constant sections to covariantly constant sections:

$$\nabla_{\hat{P}} t_a^\pm = V_a^{\hat{K}} \mathcal{F}_{\hat{K}\hat{P}}^\pm$$

$$[\gamma_a, \gamma_b] = f_{ab}^c \gamma_c$$

$$[t_a^\pm, t_b^\pm] = f_{ab}^c t_c^\pm + V_a^{\hat{J}} V_b^{\hat{K}} \mathcal{F}_{\hat{J}\hat{K}}^\pm$$

Impose conditions on  $D$ :

$$D^2 = \mathcal{L}^{ab} N_{+a} T_b$$

$$[D, \nabla_a] = 0$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\mathcal{F}_{\bar{I}\bar{J}}^{\pm} = 0 \quad \nabla_{\bar{I}} S = 0 \quad \nabla_{\bar{I}} \mathcal{T} = 0$$

$$S \mathcal{T} = \mathcal{L}^{ab} N_{+a} t_b^-$$

$$\mathcal{T} S = \mathcal{L}^{ab} N_{+a} t_b^+$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{ab} \sim \frac{1}{R}$$

$$\nabla_a^{\bar{I}} \nabla_{\bar{I}} \mathcal{T} = \mathcal{T} t_a^- - t_a^+ \mathcal{T}$$

$$\nabla_a^{\bar{I}} \nabla_{\bar{I}} S = S t_a^+ - t_a^- S$$

(29)

$\gamma$  - close curve in  $M_3$   
 $t \in [0, 1)$

$$\mathcal{N} = \left( \begin{array}{c|c} A_t^c t_c^+ - \omega_{\bar{I}}^+ \partial_t \varphi^{\bar{I}} & -\chi_t^{\bar{I}} \nabla_{\bar{I}} \mathcal{L} \\ \hline -\chi_t^N \eta^{\bar{M}} \mathcal{F}_{NM}^+ & \\ \hline -\chi_t^{\bar{I}} \nabla_{\bar{I}} S & A_t^c t_c^- - \omega_{\bar{I}}^- \partial_t \varphi^{\bar{I}} \\ \hline & -\chi_t^N \eta^{\bar{M}} \mathcal{F}_{NM}^- \end{array} \right) dt$$

$\mathcal{N}$  - connection on  $\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{P}^*(E)$

$$\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{P} = (\varphi, \eta) : \gamma \rightarrow \Pi \bar{T}X$$

$\rightarrow$  supermanifold  
with odd coordinates  
 $\eta^{\bar{I}}$

$$\delta_Q \mathcal{N} = -d_t(\kappa) + [\mathcal{N}, \kappa]$$

$$\mathcal{W} = \text{STr } \mathcal{U}(0, 1) \rightarrow \text{BRST invariant Wilson loop}$$

$$(d_t - \mathcal{N}) \mathcal{U}(0, t) = 0$$

with  $\mathcal{U}(0, 0) = 1$

Impose conditions on  $D$ :

$$D^2 = \alpha^{ab} N_{+a} T_b$$

$$[D, \nabla_a] = 0$$

$\Downarrow$

$$F_{\bar{I}\bar{J}}^{\pm} = 0 \quad \nabla_{\bar{I}} S = 0 \quad \nabla_{\bar{I}} \tau = 0$$

$$S \tau = \alpha^{ab} N_{+a} t_b^-$$

$$\tau S = \alpha^{ab} N_{+a} t_b^+$$

$$\alpha^{ab} \sim \frac{1}{R}$$

$$\nabla_a^{\bar{I}} \nabla_{\bar{I}} \tau = \tau t_a^- - t_a^+ \tau$$

$$\nabla_a^{\bar{I}} \nabla_{\bar{I}} S = S t_a^+ - t_a^- S$$

## Examples of Wilson loops (30)

1). flat X

$$W_{\mathcal{R}} = \text{STr}_{\mathcal{R}} P e^{\oint A^a M_a^{(\mathcal{R})} + \chi \int \mathbb{1}_I^{(\mathcal{R})}}$$

$\mathcal{R}$  - finite dim. rep. of  $\mathfrak{g}$

This is a special case of our general construction:  $E$  - trivial vector bundle with fiber  $\mathcal{R}$ ,  $D = \bar{\partial} - \varphi \mathbb{1}_I^{(\mathcal{R})}$

2).  $X = T^* \mathbb{P}^1$

$E$  - holomorphic line bundle over  $X$  with  $SL(2, \mathbb{C})$  action.

$\tau = S = 0$ ,  $T_a$  must satisfy:

$$\varkappa^{ab} N_{+a} T_b = 0$$

$$\partial_{\hat{\rho}} T_a = V_a^{\hat{\kappa}} \mathbb{F}_{\hat{\rho}\hat{\kappa}}$$

$$f_{ab}^c T_c + V_a^{\hat{j}} V_b^{\hat{k}} \mathbb{F}_{\hat{j}\hat{k}} = 0$$

Class of solutions:  $E = \mathbb{Z}^n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

(31)

$$\mathcal{F} = (-i)n \hat{\mathcal{J}} \quad T_a = -in \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{3a}$$

$$\int_{P'} \hat{\mathcal{J}} = 2\pi \quad \mathcal{J} = t \hat{\mathcal{J}}$$

at  $z = \beta = 0$

$$T_1 = T_2 = 0 \quad T_3 = (-i)n$$

i.e. fiber of  $\mathbb{Z}^n$  over  $z = \beta = 0$   
transforms in rep. with charge  $n$

$$W_n \cdot W_m = W_{n+m} \quad \leftarrow \text{classically}$$

no endomorphisms of  $W_n$  with  $gh=1$   
 $\Rightarrow$  no quantum corrections



## Role of $k$ level $k$

(32)

### 1. Braiding phase of Wilson loops

$\gamma_1, \gamma_2$  - closed curves in  $R^3$   
with linking  $\# = 1$ .

$$\langle W_{n_1} W_{n_2} \rangle \rightarrow e^{\frac{2\pi i n_1 n_2}{k}}$$

2.  $n \sim n + 2k$

Periodic identification  
of Wilson loops

This is due to screening by  
monopole operator

## Open problems

1. Find more non-trivial examples of Wilson lines

CSRW model with  
2.  $X = T^*(G \ltimes B)$  has finite partition sum  
 $\Rightarrow$  new invariants of 3-manifolds

3. Find examples of CSRW with curved  $X$  other than  
 $T^*(G \ltimes B)$