

Title: Symplectic realization of 4D Wall-Crossing Formula on HyperKahler Surfaces

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Abstract: 

In this talk, we will discuss an open Gromov-Witten invariant on hyperKahler surfaces, including K3 surfaces and certain Hitchin moduli spaces. The invariant is defined via the Lagrangian Floer theory and satisfy the Kontsevich-Soibelman wall-crossing formula and are expect to recover the generalized Donaldson-Thomas invariants studied in the work of Gaiotto-Moore-Neitzke.

Symplectic Realization of  
4D Wall-Crossing Formula on HK Surfaces

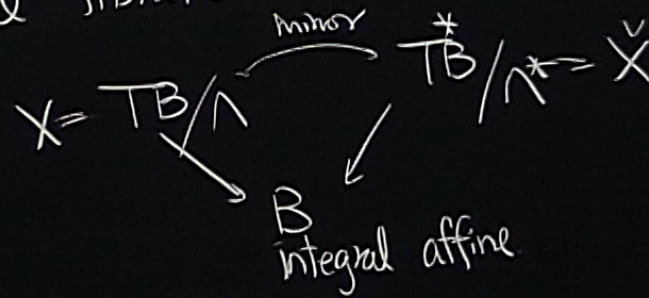


'96 SYZ Conj.

• CY mfd admits SLAG fibration

mirror  $\leftarrow$  dual fibration.

toy model





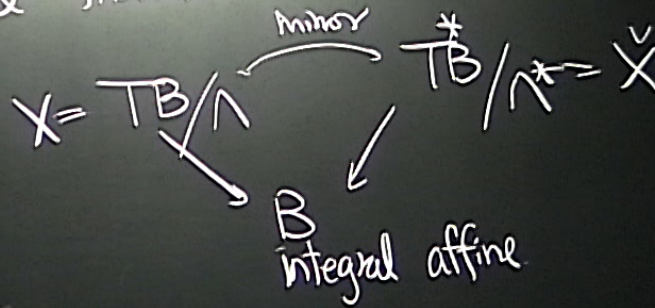
'01 Fukaya Speculation of correction of mirror complex  
Structures via holomorphic curves



• CY mfd admits SLAQ fibration

mirror  $\leftarrow$  dual fibration.

toy model



'04 Kontsevich-Sibelman

Construction of mirror  $\mathcal{K}3$  via rigid analytic geometry



'07 Gross-Siebert  
generalize to all dimension CY

'08 Grauert-Moore-Neitzke  
Construction HK metric on Hitchin spaces



'01 Fukaya Speculation of correction of mirror complex  
structures via holomorphic curves

'08 Auroux Some examples of the mirror ex.  $\mathbb{C}^2$

'10 (Chan-Lau-Leung) toric CY

no scattering

'13 (Tu, Abouzaid, Fukaya) use family fiber theory  
to construct the mirror



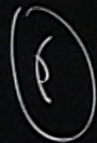
'07 Gross-Siebert

generalize to all dimension  $CY$

'08 Grigitz-Moore-Neitzke

Construction HK metric on Hitchin spaces

GMN  $S_2(\mathbb{C})$ -Hitchin moduli space



$u \in$  space of quadratic differentials  
on  $C$

- ① flat metric on  $C$  w/ punctures
- ② Spectral curve  $\sum_n \{x^2 = u\} \xrightarrow{2:1} C$   
 $\frac{\mathbb{C}}{T^2}$



charge lattice

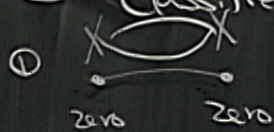
$\gamma \in T =$  Subquotient of  $H_1(\Sigma_u, \mathbb{Z})$

$Z_\gamma = \int_\gamma \omega \rightarrow$  Sieben-Witten differential

$\Omega(r, u) =$  Counting of closed geodesics on  $\Sigma_u$

classified by Strebel

Saddle connection + 1



1-parameter family - 2



$$K_Y: \mathbb{C}[T] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[T]$$

$$X_{Y'} \mapsto X_Y \cdot (1 \pm X_Y) \langle X, Y' \rangle$$

KS WCF  $\overline{\Pi} K_Y$   $\Omega(r:u)$  invariant of  $u \iff$  Smoothness of the HK metric

$\text{Arg} Z_Y(u)$



# Symplectic Realization of 4D Wall-Crossing Formula on HK Surfaces

$L_u \in X$  HK surface  $(\omega, \Omega)$   
 elliptic fibration  
 $\downarrow$   
 $u \in B \cong B_0$  parametrized sm. elliptic curves

$T = \bigcup_{u \in B_0} H_2(x, L_u; \mathbb{Z})$   
 central charge  
 $\mathbb{Z} \cdot T \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$   
 $\gamma_u \mapsto \int_{\gamma_u} \Omega^{2,0} = Z_\gamma(u)$



# Symplectic Realization of 4D Wall-Crossing Formula on HK Surfaces

$L_u \in X$  HK surface  $(\omega, \Omega)$   
elliptic fibration

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central charge

$$\mathbb{Z} \cdot T \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$$

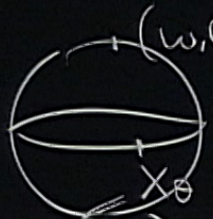
$$\gamma_u \mapsto \int_{\gamma_u} \Omega^{2,0} = Z_\gamma(u)$$

$u \in B \cong B_u$  parametrized sm. elliptic curves

$\tilde{\Omega}(x; u) =$  Counting of SLAG w/ bdd on  $L_u$



twistor sphere



$$(w, \Omega) = X$$

elliptic fibration  
= count "SLAG" (of phase  $\theta$ )

SLAG fibration

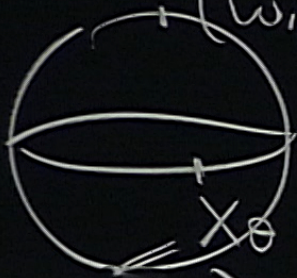
HK rotation

$(\text{Re}(e^{-i\theta}\Omega), w + i\text{Im}(e^{-i\theta}\Omega))$  count hole discs in  $X_0$



twistor space

elliptic fibration  
= count "SLAG" (of phase)



$$(w, \Omega) = X$$

SLAG fibration

HK rotation

$(\underbrace{\text{Re}(e^{-i\theta}\Omega)}_{\omega_0}, \underbrace{w + i\text{Im}(e^{-i\theta}\Omega)}_{\Omega_0})$  Count hole discs in  $X_0$

If  $\gamma \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$  represented by hole disc  
then  $\sum_{\gamma(u)} = e^{i\theta} \int_{\gamma} \frac{e^{-i\theta}\Omega}{\omega_0} = e^{i\theta} \int \frac{\text{Re}(e^{-i\theta}\Omega)}{\omega_0}$



SLAG fibration

HK relation

$n(e^{i\theta})$  count hole discs in  $X_\theta$

$\Omega_\theta$

$\gamma \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$  represented by hole disc

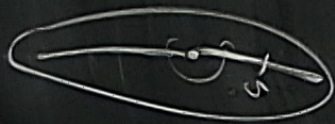
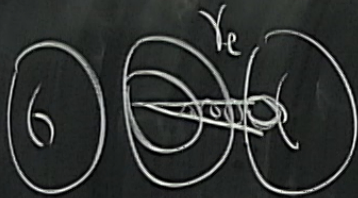
then 
$$\sum_{\gamma \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})} \gamma(u) = e^{i\theta} \int_X \frac{e^{-i\theta} \Omega}{\omega_0} = e^{i\theta} \int \underbrace{\frac{\text{Re}(e^{-i\theta} \Omega)}{\omega_0}}_{\text{Symplectic area}} \in e^{i\theta} \mathbb{R}_{>0}$$

Symplectic area



# A local model Ooguri-Vafa space

Fix  $\theta$



monodromy  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & - \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

(Chan)

- ① Fix  $\theta$ , only torus fibre above  $X_0$  (unique simple discs)
- Can bound halo discs in  $X_0$
- ② If  $\theta$  goes around  $S^1$  then point is swept once

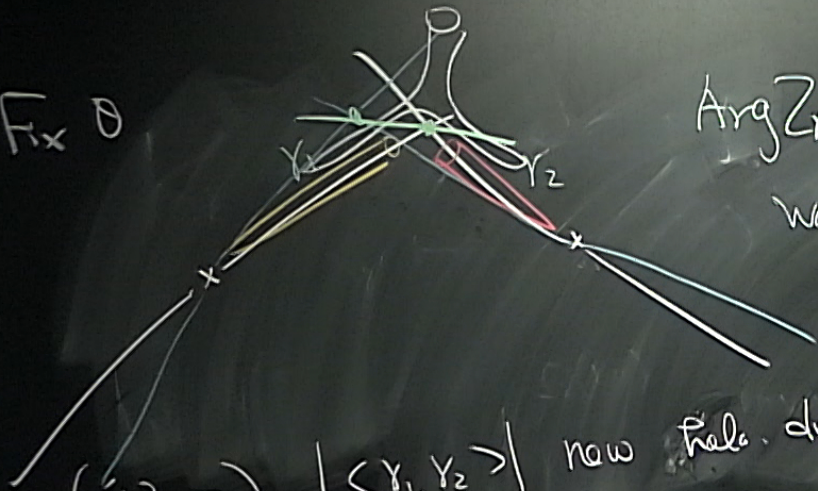
$$\tilde{\omega}(Ye, u) = \int \omega^1$$

$$\tilde{\omega}(dke^{iu}) = \frac{(-1)}{d^2}$$

CAUTION



$F_x \theta$



$$\text{Arg } Z_{r_1}(u) = \text{Arg } Z_{r_2}(u)$$

wall of marginal stability

(13 -)  $|\langle r_1, r_2 \rangle|$  new pole class in class  $r_1 + r_2$

Q: How about  $k_{r_1 + r_2}$



Conjecture  $\tilde{\Omega}(dy) = \sum_{k|d} \underbrace{c\left(\frac{d}{k}, y\right)}_{\text{II}} \frac{d\left(\Omega\left(\frac{d}{k}, y\right)\right)}{k^2} \in \mathbb{Z}$



$$\forall \gamma \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Z}) \rightsquigarrow \mathbb{C}[[H_2(L_u, \mathbb{Z})]] \xrightarrow{\tilde{K}_\gamma(u)} \mathbb{C}[[H_2(L_u, \mathbb{Z})]]$$

$$z^{2r'} \longmapsto z^{2r'} f_{\gamma(u)}^{\langle r, r' \rangle}$$

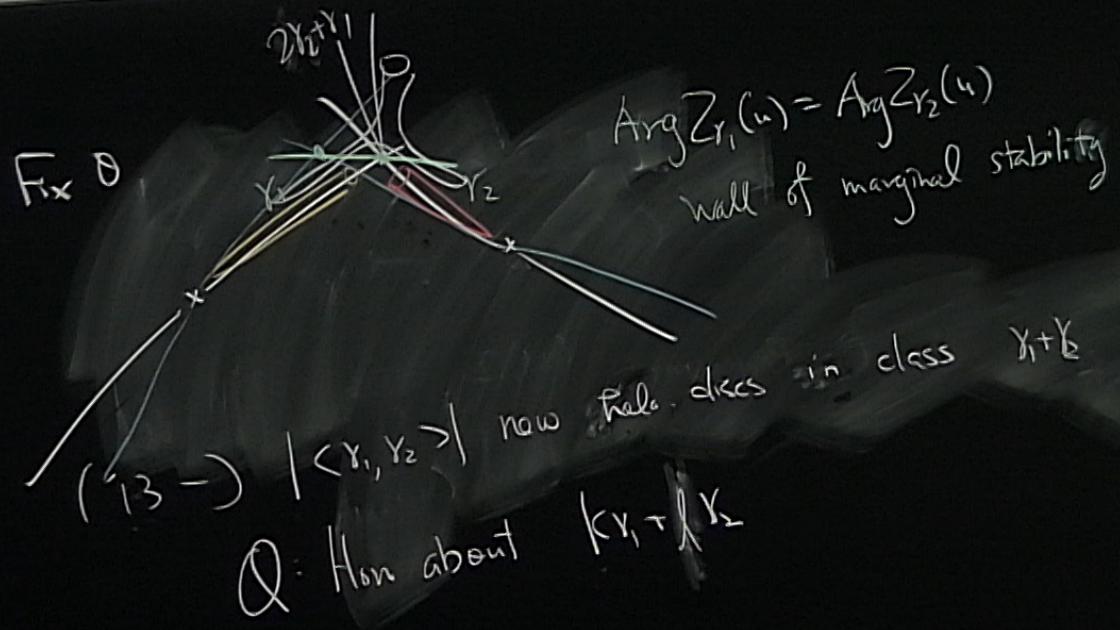
$$\log f_{\gamma(u)} := \sum_{d \geq 1} d \tilde{\Omega}(d\gamma; u) (z^{2r'})^d$$

Theorem (ib-)

$$\prod_{\text{Ang } Z_\gamma(u)} \tilde{K}_\gamma(u) = \prod_{\text{Ang } Z_\gamma(u)} \tilde{K}_\gamma(u)$$

We can use WCF to compute  $\tilde{\Omega}(\gamma; u)$  recursively w.r.t filtration of symplectic area



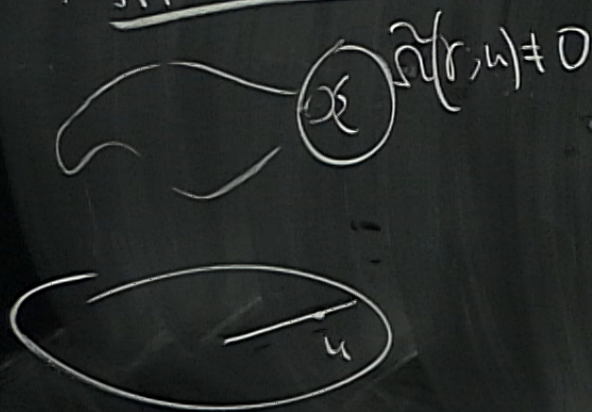


CAUTION



Conjecture  $\tilde{\Omega}(d\gamma) = \sum_{k|d} \underbrace{c\left(\frac{d}{k}, \gamma\right)}_{\pm 1} \frac{d\left(\Omega\left(\frac{d}{k}, \gamma\right)\right)}{k^2} \in \mathbb{Z}$

Application in Tropical Geometry



$\exists \ell_\gamma$  affine line through  $u$  s.t.  $\text{Arg } Z_\gamma(u) = \text{cont}$  along  $\ell_\gamma$

①  $\tilde{\Omega}(\gamma; u)$  invariant the line  $\ell$

gradient estimate  $\Rightarrow \gamma$  parallel transport of Lefschetz thimble



Conjecture

$$\Omega(d\gamma) = \underbrace{k|d|}_{k|d|} \underbrace{\pm 1}_{\pm 1} k^-$$

## Application in Tropical Geometry

$\exists u \in \mathbb{R}^d$   $\tilde{\Omega}(r; u) \neq 0$

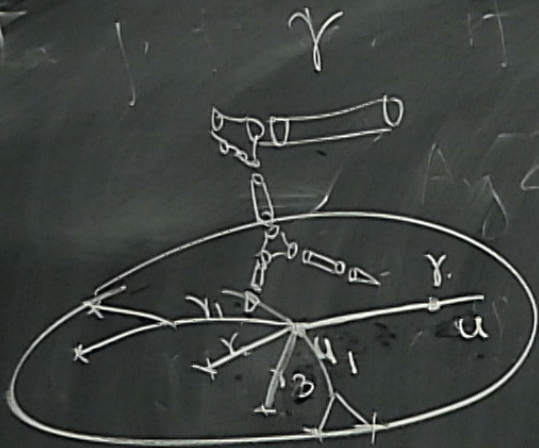


$\exists \ell_y$  affine line through  $u$  s.t.  $\text{Arg } \tilde{Z}_r(u) = \text{const}$  along  $\ell_y$   
 (attractor flow)

①  $\tilde{\Omega}(r; u)$  invariant the ltho  $\ell$   
 gradient estimate  $\Rightarrow$   $\gamma$  parallel transport of  
 Lefschetz thimble  $\frac{(-1)^{d-1}}{d^2}$

②  $\tilde{\Omega}(r; u)$  jump at  $u$ .





$\Rightarrow \ell$  hit a wall of marginal stability  
 at  $u_i$   
 balancing condition (split attractor flows)

$$\gamma = \sum_i \gamma_i$$

Theorem (13-) Union of  $\ell$  gives a tropical disc

Theorem (16-) For each diagram  $T \rightsquigarrow \omega_T \in \mathbb{Q}$

$$\Omega(\gamma, u) = \sum_T \omega_T$$

admissible trivalent ones