Realizing the potential of generalized Kähler geometry

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Joint work with Francis Bischoff and Maxim Zabzine
Morita equivalence and the generalized Kähler potential

Francis Bischoff*  Marco Gualtieri †  Maxim Zabzine ‡

Abstract

We solve the problem of determining the fundamental degrees of freedom underlying a generalized Kähler structure of symplectic type. For a usual Kähler structure, it is well-known that the geometry is determined by a complex structure, a Kähler class, and the choice of a positive $(1,1)$-form in this class, which depends locally on only a single real-valued function: the Kähler potential. Such a description for generalized Kähler geometry has been sought since it was discovered in 1984. We show that a generalized Kähler structure of symplectic type is determined by a pair of holomorphic Poisson manifolds, a holomorphic symplectic Morita equivalence between them, and the choice of a positive Lagrangian brane bisection, which depends locally on only a single real-valued function, which we call the generalized Kähler potential. Our solution draws upon, and specializes to, the many results in the physics literature which solve the problem under the assumption (which we do not make) that the Poisson structures involved have constant rank. To solve the problem we make use of, and generalize, two main tools: the first is the notion of symplectic Morita equivalence, developed by Weinstein and Xu to study Poisson manifolds; the second is Donaldson’s interpretation of a Kähler metric as a real Lagrangian submanifold in a deformation of the holomorphic cotangent bundle.
1979
Zumino: The 2d $\Sigma$-model

$\left\{ (\Sigma, h) \rightarrow (M^n, g) \right\}$ $h, g$ metrics

Inherits $N=(2,2)$ susy from kähler $I: TM \otimes I^2 = -1$

1984
Gates-Hull-Roček: Same is true for generalized kähler

DEF

$(I_+, I_-)$ $g$-compatible complex structures

s.t.

$\omega_+^c + \omega_-^c = 0$, $dd_+^c \omega_+ = 0$

$\omega_+, \omega_-$ Hermitian forms
Kähler potential

\[ g_{i\bar{j}} = \frac{2}{\partial z_i \partial \bar{z}_j} K \]

\((U, (z_1, \ldots, z_n))\) complex chart, \(K \in C^\infty(U, \mathbb{R})\)

Zumino: extend \(\Phi: \Sigma \to M\) to superfield \(\widetilde{\Phi}: \tilde{\Sigma} \to M\)

Then action is \(\int_{\tilde{\Sigma}} \Phi^* K \, d\text{vol}_{\tilde{\Sigma}}\)

Q1: analog of \(K\) for Gen. Kähler?
Quantization

For I Kähler, \( \omega = gI \) may pre-quantize to \((L, \| \cdot \|, \nabla)\) (unitary with \( F(\nabla) = i \omega \) Hermitian line bundle)

\[ H = H^0(M, L) \quad \text{using} \quad \bar{\partial}_L = \nabla^0_1 \]

\[ A = H^0(M, \mathcal{E} \oplus L \oplus L^2 \oplus \cdots) \quad \mathbb{Z}-\text{graded algebra} \]

Q2: Analog of \( H \) and \( A \) for Gen Kähler?
Main tool: **GENERALIZED COMPLEX** structure (Hitchin)

\[ \mathbb{II} : T \oplus T^* \rightarrow T \oplus T^* \quad \mathbb{II}^2 = -1 \]

Involutive for the Courant bracket twisted by 3-form \( H \), \( dH = 0 \).

- \( \omega \) symplectic \( \Rightarrow \) \( \mathbb{II} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\omega^* \\ \omega & 0 \end{pmatrix} \)

- \( I \) complex \( \Rightarrow \) \( \mathbb{II} = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & -I^* \end{pmatrix} \)

- \( I \) complex, \( \sigma = I\Omega + iQ \) \( \Rightarrow \) \( \mathbb{II} = \begin{pmatrix} I & Q \\ 0 & -I^* \end{pmatrix} \)

holom. Poisson
Theorem (MG)  Given $(g, I_+, I_-)$ such that $d_+^c \omega_+ + d_-^c \omega_- = 0$
and $H = d_+^c \omega_+$ is closed ($dd_+^c \omega_+ = 0$),

$$
\Pi_\pm = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix}
I_+ \mp I_- & -(\omega_+^* \mp \omega_-^*) \\
\omega_+ \mp \omega_- & -(I_+^* \mp I_-^*)
\end{pmatrix}
$$

defines a pair of commuting generalized complex structures with

$$
G(-, -) = \langle \Pi_+, \Pi_- \rangle \quad \text{positive definite.}
$$

Furthermore, this is an **EQUIVALENCE**
GK and Poisson geometry:

\[
\begin{align*}
(I_+ + I_-) q^{-1} &= Q_A \\
(I_+ - I_-) q^{-1} &= Q_B \\
[I_+, I_-] q^{-1} &= Q
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\sigma_\pm = I_\pm Q + iQ \quad \text{holom. Poisson (Hitchin)}
\]

In the usual Kähler case, \( Q_A = \omega^{-1} \) and \( \sigma_\pm = 0 \)
\[ Q_B = 0 \]

Deform a Kähler structure to a GK with \( \sigma_\pm \neq 0 \)
Construction of \( \mathbf{GK} \):

\[
\begin{cases}
(M, I_-) = \mathbb{CP}^2 \\
\sigma \in H^0(\Lambda^2 T) = H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}(3)) \\
\omega_0 = \text{Fubini-Study Kähler}
\end{cases}
\]

\[
\sigma \in H^0(\Lambda^2 T) \\
\omega_0 \in H^1(\Omega^1) \\
[\sigma(\omega_0)] \in H^1(T) = 0
\]

\[\Rightarrow \exists \nu \in C^\infty(TM) \text{ s.t. } \begin{cases}
\bar{\partial}\nu = \sigma(\omega_0) \\
[\nu, \sigma] = 0
\end{cases}
\]

\[
I_+ = \mathcal{P}_1^\nu(I_-) \quad g = -\bar{\omega} \left( \frac{I_+ + I_-}{2} \right) \quad \bar{\omega} = \int_0^1 (\mathcal{P}_s^\nu)^* \omega_0 \ ds
\]

\[
(g, I_+, I_-) \quad \text{Generalized Kähler on } \mathbb{CP}^2, \sigma_- = \sigma
\]
Summary: want Gen. Kähler potential $K$
want a (pre) - Quantization $\mathcal{H}, A$

key geometrical input: holomorphic Poisson geometry $\sigma_+$
The Kähler potential according to (Donaldson '01)

\[ \omega = i \bar{\omega} \bar{\partial} K = \bar{\partial}(\omega i \partial K) = \partial \bar{A}_\alpha, \quad A_\alpha \in \Omega^0(U_\alpha) \]

\[ A_{\alpha \beta} = A_\alpha - A_\beta \quad \text{holomorphic} \]

\[ [A_{\alpha \beta}] \in H^1(\Omega^1) \quad \text{Kähler class} \]

Glue \( T^*U_\alpha \) to \( T^*U_\beta \) using translation by \( A_{\alpha \beta} \)
Result: \[ Z = \bigwedge \mathcal{T}^*U_\alpha / (\xi \sim \xi + A_{\alpha \beta}) \]

- affine bundle for \( \mathcal{T}^*X \)
- holomorphic symplectic form \( \Omega \)
- \( C^\infty \) section \( L = \text{graph}(-i \partial K_\alpha) \)

with \( \Omega |_L = d(-i \partial K_\alpha) = \omega \) \( \text{real} \).

\( L \) is

\begin{itemize}
  \item Lagrangian for \( \text{Im} \Omega \)
  \item Symplectic for \( \text{Re} \Omega \)
\end{itemize}

Global meaning for Kähler potential: \( L \) is an A-brane for \( \text{Im} \Omega \).
Ex.: \((\mathbb{P}^1, \omega_{FS})\)

\[ Z = \text{affine bundle with class } [\omega] \in H^1(\Omega') \]

\[ \cong \text{affine quadric surface} \]

\[ \{ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \} \subset \mathbb{C}^3 \]

\[ \mathcal{L} = \frac{dx \wedge dy}{2z} \]

\[ X = \text{Real locus} \left\{ (x, y, z) = (\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) \right\} \]
Morita category

Weinstein: study Poisson \((X, \sigma)\) via its symplectic realizations

\[
\begin{align*}
(\mathbb{Z}, \Omega) & \quad \pi^* \Omega^{-1} = \sigma \\
\downarrow \pi & \\
(X, \sigma) & \\
\end{align*}
\]

- \((\ker \pi^*)^\perp \Omega\) Involutive
- Quotient is Poisson \((X', \sigma')\)
**Morita 2-category (Weinstein)**

\[ \text{Mor}^1(x, x') = (x, \sigma) \circ (x', \sigma') \]

s.t. \( \ker \pi_* \cong \ker \pi'_* \) \( \Rightarrow \) \( \{\omega_x, \omega'_x\} = 0 \)

\[ \text{Mor}^2(\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{Z}') = \text{isos} (\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{Z}) \to (\mathcal{Z}', \mathcal{Z}') \]

\[ \text{Mor Pic} (x, \sigma) = \left\{ \frac{(x, \sigma)}{(\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{Z})} \right\} \simeq \text{Picard group.} \]

Identity in Pic is a distinguished self-equivalence: Weinstein groupoid.
Ex.: $\mathfrak{g}$ Lie algebra $\Rightarrow (\mathfrak{g}^*, \sigma_{\text{KKS}})$

$G$ Lie group integrating $\mathfrak{g}$

$Z = T^*G, \Omega = \Omega_{\text{can}}$
Theorem (Bischoff, M.G., Zabzine) (Assuming \( Q_A^{-1} = F \) exists)

A Generalized Kähler structure \((g, I_+, I_-)\) is equivalent to a Hol. Symplectic Morita equivalence \((\mathbb{Z}, \Omega) : (X_-, \sigma_-) \to (X_+, \sigma_+)\) together with a nondegenerate \(C^\infty\) brane bisection \(\mathcal{L} \subset \mathbb{Z}\).
\textbf{Diff} \eta \cong \mathcal{L} \cong \eta

s, t \text{ foliations induce } I_+, I_- \text{ on } \mathcal{L}.

\mathcal{L}/\eta = F \text{ real and } F^{(\ast)4} I_+ = F^{(\ast)4} I_- = g

unique symmetric tensor \ $S^2 T^*$

require Riemannian.
Potential function

In holomorphic Darboux chart

\[ \mathcal{L} = \text{graph}(\eta) \quad \eta' = 0 \]

\[ d\eta = \Omega|_{\mathcal{L}} \quad \text{is real} \]

\[ \text{Im}(\eta) = dK \quad \text{K} \in C^\infty(U, \mathbb{R}) \]

\[ \Rightarrow \eta = 2i \partial K \Rightarrow d\eta = \Omega|_{\mathcal{L}} = -2i \partial \overline{\partial} K \]

\[ \Rightarrow \text{g determined by real smooth function K.} \]
\[ X = e^2, \quad \sigma = t \times \mathcal{E}_x \wedge y \mathcal{E}_y \]

\[ \mathcal{Z} = e^2 \times e^2 = (x, y, a, b) \]

\[ s = (e^{-tb}x, y) \quad t = (x, e^{-ta}y) \]

\[ \Omega = (t^x - s^x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \wedge \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = da \wedge dx + db \wedge dy \]

choose \( K = K(x, \bar{x}, y, \bar{y}) \), can choose \( T^2 \)-invariant

\[ K = K(1x1^2, 1y1^2) = \frac{n}{2\pi} \log(1 + 1x1^2) + \frac{m}{2\pi} \log(1 + 1y1^2) \]

(for \( \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \), \( O(n, m) \))

\[ = \frac{1}{2\pi} \log(1 + 1x1^2 + 1y1^2) \]

(for \( \mathbb{C}P^2 \), \( O(1) \))

these will define toric GK str. for \( t \) small
Branes And Quantization

Sergei Gukov
Department of Physics, University of California
Santa Barbara, CA 93106
and
Department of Physics, Caltech
Pasadena, CA 91125

and

Edward Witten
School of Natural Sciences, Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

The problem of quantizing a symplectic manifold \((M, \omega)\) can be formulated in terms of the A-model of a complexification of \(M\). This leads to an interesting new perspective on quantization. From this point of view, the Hilbert space obtained by quantization of \((M, \omega)\) is the space of \((\mathcal{B}_{cc}, B')\) strings, where \(\mathcal{B}_{cc}\) and \(B'\) are two A-branes; \(B'\) is an ordinary Lagrangian A-brane, and \(\mathcal{B}_{cc}\) is a space-filling coisotropic A-brane. \(B'\) is supported on \(M\), and the choice of \(\omega\) is encoded in the choice of \(\mathcal{B}_{cc}\). As an example, we describe from this point of view the representations of the group \(SL(2, \mathbb{R})\). Another application is to Chern-Simons gauge theory.
**Gukov-Witten:** embed $(M, \omega)$ into $(\mathbb{Z}, \Omega)$

s.t. $\Omega|_M = \omega$

i.e. $M$ is:
- Lagrangian for $\text{Im} \Omega$
- Symplectic for $\text{Re} \Omega$

$\Rightarrow$ two branes $M, \mathbb{Z}_{cc}$

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{H} = \text{Hom} \left( M, \mathbb{Z}_{cc} \right)$
Proposal for quantization

$\mathcal{L} \subset (\mathbb{Z}, \Omega)$ : two branes in A-model of $(\mathbb{Z}, \text{Im} \Omega)$

brane bisection Horita equivalence.

$\mathcal{H} = \text{Hom} (\mathcal{L}, \mathbb{Z}_{cc})$
How do we get an algebra from this?

Composition of Morita maps:

\[ \mathbb{Z}_{01}, \mathbb{Z}_{12}, \mathbb{Z}_{02} \]

\[ X_0 \xrightarrow{Z_{01}} X_1 \xrightarrow{Z_{12}} X_2 \]

\[ \text{coisotropic} \]
\[ \Omega_{01} \times \Omega_{12} \]

\[ \mathbb{Z}_{01} \times \mathbb{Z}_{12} \xrightarrow{\text{reduce}} \mathbb{Z}_{01} \times \mathbb{Z}_{12} \]

\[ \mathbb{Z}_{02} \]

\[ \Rightarrow \text{Lagrangian relation} \]
\[ \mathbb{Z}_{01} \times \mathbb{Z}_{12} \xrightarrow{\text{reduce}} \mathbb{Z}_{01} \times \mathbb{Z}_{12} \times \mathbb{Z}_{02} \]

\[ \Rightarrow \text{morphism} \]
\[ \text{Fuk}(\mathbb{Z}_{01}) \times \text{Fuk}(\mathbb{Z}_{12}) \xrightarrow{\Phi} \text{Fuk}(\mathbb{Z}_{02}) \]
If \( Z \in \text{MorPic}(X) \), then we take powers
\[
(G, Z, Z^2, Z^3, \ldots)
\]
sequence of hol. symplectic mfd

\[Z^k \text{ has two branes } Z^k, Z^k_{cc}\]

\[\Rightarrow \quad A^k = \text{Hom}_{Z^k}(Z^k, Z^k_{cc})\]

composition \( \Rightarrow \Phi : (Z^k, Z^l) \mapsto Z^{k+l}\)

\[\Phi : \text{Hom}(Z^k, Z^k_{cc}) \otimes \text{Hom}(Z^l, Z^l_{cc}) \mapsto \text{Hom}(Z^{k+l}, Z^{k+l}_{cc})\]
Choose \( \varphi \in \text{Aut} \, \mathbb{P}' \) and \( \mathcal{O}(1) \to \mathbb{P}' \).

\[ Z^{(k)} = k \text{-twisted cotangent} \quad \Omega = \Omega_{\text{can}} + \pi^* k \omega_{FS} \]

\[ s = \pi \quad t = \varphi^k \circ \pi \]

\[ L^{(k)} = C_\infty \text{ zero section.} \]

- Prequantize \( \Omega \) to \( D = \pi^* \nabla^{\Omega(k)} + i\Omega \)

hol. connection with \( F(D) = \Omega \).

Compute \( \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{F}(\text{Im} \Omega)}(L^{(k)}, Z^{(k)}) \) via \( \text{hol. Lag. Polarize} \) of \( Z \)

obtain a \( \text{Hol. sheaf} \) on \( L \). \( \Rightarrow \) \( H^0(\mathbb{P}', \mathcal{O}(k)) \)
Van den Bergh

Twisted

Coord. Ring.

\[ f \circ \varphi_k \circ f \]

\[ y^* \times y = \varphi^{-1}_k \times y \]

\[ y^* \times y = \varphi^{-1}_k \times y \]

Product:

\[ p^k \circ \varphi_k = f \circ \varphi_k \circ f \]
generalize to Toric Poisson varieties \( X \)

- Explicit Morita self-equivalence: \( Z = \text{twisted } T^* X \)

- Iteration \( \{ Z^{(k)} \}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \) each with \( Z^{(k)}_{cc} \), \( L^{(k)} \)

- \( \text{Hom}_{Z^{(k)}}(L^{(k)}, Z^{(k)}_{cc}) \) is a hol. sheaf on \( X \)

- Obtain a sheaf of NC algebras deforming \( O_X \), but topology = torus-invariant opens.