

# Matt Ando - Twisted Umkehr Maps

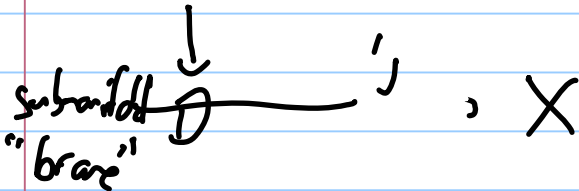
Note Title

3/29/2009

D-brane charges

$V$  gauge bundle

[w/ Blumberg, Gepner, Sethi]



Mineev-Moore: to calculate charges

$$K(\mathbb{D}) \xrightarrow{j_!} K(X)$$

$\omega \qquad \qquad \qquad \omega$

$$V \xrightarrow{j_!} j_! V \xrightarrow{\sim} \int_X \hat{A}(X) \text{ch}(j_! V)$$

$\leadsto$  think of  $j_! V$  as being the charge of the  $j$  brane, living in  $K(X)$

$j_!$ : Umkehr map.

Standard hypothesis to have such:

$\text{Spin}^c$ -structure on normal bundle  $\nu(j)$

$\text{Spin}^c$ :  $w_2$  is obstruction to spin, obstruction to  $\text{Spin}^c$  is Bockstein of  $w_2$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & & & B\text{Spin}^c & & \\
 & & \dots & \rightarrow & \downarrow & & \\
 X & \xrightarrow{\nu} & BSO & \xrightarrow{w_2} & K(\mathbb{Z}/2, 2) & \xrightarrow{\beta} & K(\mathbb{Z}, 3)
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 D & \xrightarrow{V} & BSO \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \beta W_2 \\
 X & \xrightarrow{H} & K(\mathbb{Z}, 3)
 \end{array}$$

Freed-Witten: can choose deg 3 class on  $X$  sometimes, whose restriction to  $D$  is  $\beta W_2(V)$ .

But  $H^3(X, \mathbb{Z})$  give twists of K-theory  
 $\Rightarrow$  can form  $-H$ -twisted K-theory of  $X$ ,

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \xrightarrow{\text{twisted Pontryagin-Thom map}} & K(X)_{-H} \\
 \overline{K}(D^{\vee}) & & \\
 \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{The space} \\ \text{of normal bundles} \end{array} \right\} & \nearrow & \\
 K(D) & & \\
 & \text{So get a charge } j_! V \in K(X)_{-H} &
 \end{array}$$

Construction of twisted unkerho  $\sim$  gp:

- In  $C^*$  algebra approach to K-theory goes back to Kasparov, Rosenberg...
- Using Atiyah-Segal on twisted K-theory - cf. Carey-Wong

Both depend on explicit model for K-theory  
 & working deep in it.

Would like general approach, to apply  
 to other cobordism theories.

[elliptic cobordism / twist with  $H^4$  class  
 get M-brane charges...]

$X \xrightarrow{f} Y$  fiber bundle of compact manifolds

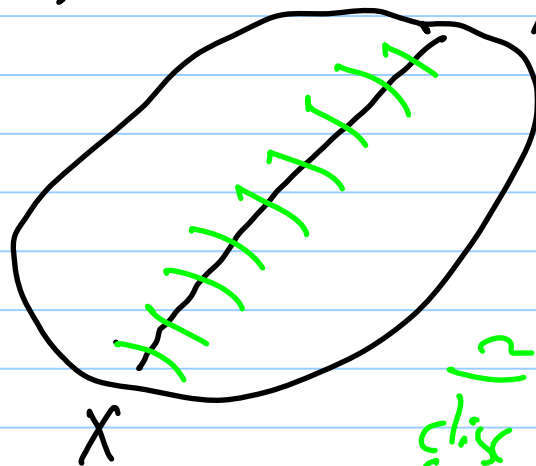
Convert into an embedding: choose  $X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$

$\leadsto X \xrightarrow{\tilde{f}} Y \times \mathbb{R}^N$

Pontryagin-Thom

Now crush complement  
 of normal bundle  
 to a point

$\Rightarrow$  P-T collapse



tubular  
 nbhd  
 $\cong D(\nu)$   
 disc bundle  
 of normal bundle

$$(Y \times \mathbb{R}^N)^+ \xrightarrow{PT} D(\nu)/S(\nu) =: X^{\nu}$$

So get functoriality on reduced cobordism theory:  
 Thom space

$$\bar{E}(X^{\vee}) \longrightarrow \bar{E}^{\cdot}((Y \times \mathbb{R}^N)^{\vee})$$

Need Thom isom. for  $\vee$

$\parallel S$

$$E^*(X) \xrightarrow{f_!} E^*(Y)$$

$f_!$

$\parallel S$

suspension with degree shift

$d = \dim$  of fiber

$E$	$Y=pt$	good $Y$	Thom iso
$H$		$\int_{\text{fiber}}$	target to fiber TF oriented
$K$	index of elliptic operator	families index theorem	TF $\begin{cases} \text{Spin}(1,0) \\ \text{Spin}^c(k) \end{cases}$
Ell	elliptic genus	families elliptic genus	TF string structure ( $w_2=0, \frac{p_1}{2}=0$ ) Ardo-Hopkins-Rezk

Problem: no obvious "families" structure to this story - important for twisting

$$(Y \times \mathbb{R}^N)^{\vee} \longrightarrow D(\vee)/S(\vee)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$K(\mathbb{Z}, 3)$$

?? - what's induced twisting?!

$E$  Aoo ring spectrum,  $S \rightarrow E$  unit  
 $BGL_1(E)$  classifies twists of  $E$ -theory  
 $BGL_1(S)$  classifies spherical fibrations  
 (stable, of rank zero)

$$X \xrightarrow{\nu} BSO \xrightarrow{j} BGL_1 S \xrightarrow{\tau} BGL_1 E$$

$j$ -homomorphism

$\Rightarrow$  get induced twist of  $E$ -theory

twist  $E(X)_{\nu} \cong \overline{E}(X^{\nu})$  reduced cohomology of Thom space

Example  $E = K$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & BSpin_c & \xrightarrow{\text{trivial: } E_{\text{oo}} \text{ Spin}^c \text{ orientation on } K\text{-theory}} & \\
 & \dots \nearrow & \downarrow & & \\
 X & \xrightarrow{\nu} & BSO & \xrightarrow{j} & BGL_1 S \xrightarrow{\tau} BGL_1 K \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 & & K(\mathbb{Z}, 3) & \xrightarrow{+} & 
 \end{array}$$

because of  $E_{\text{oo}}$  structure, triviality  
 of  $BSpin_c \rightarrow BGL_1 K$   
 gives factorization  $K(\mathbb{Z}, 3) \rightarrow BGL_1 K$

Theorem (Ando Blumberg Gepner Hopkins Rezk)

[construct Thom space for any map, like

$$\lambda: X \rightarrow BGL_n(K \dots)]$$

can form  $X^{+BW_2V}$   $K$ -module spectrum

$$\simeq X^V \wedge K$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{form } K(X)_\lambda := \text{Hom}_{K\text{-mod}}(X^\lambda, K)$$

$$\simeq \text{Hom}_{K\text{-mod}}(X^V \wedge K, X)$$

$$\simeq \bar{K}(X^V)$$

In particular, if  $H \in H^3(X, \mathbb{Z})$

$$\Rightarrow X \xrightarrow{H} K(\mathbb{Z}, 3) \xrightarrow{+} BGL_n(K)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{produce } K(X)_{\#H}$$

$$\Rightarrow K(X)_{BW_2V} \simeq K(X^{ijV})$$



is

$$\bar{K}(X^V)$$

depends only on  
deg 3 cohomology class: don't need geometry of  $V$ !

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \text{BString} = \text{BO} \langle 8 \rangle & & & & \text{trial (Ardo-Hopf-Rat)} \\
 \downarrow & & & \searrow & \\
 X \longrightarrow \text{BSpin} & \xrightarrow{j} & \text{BGL}_1 S & \longrightarrow & \text{BGL}_1(\text{rat}) \\
 \downarrow & & & \nearrow & \\
 & & \text{K}(\mathbb{Z}, 4) & & \\
 & & & & \text{Ell}(x^v) \\
 & & & & \text{"} \\
 \Rightarrow \text{tnt}(X)_{\downarrow \frac{P_1}{2} X} & \simeq & \text{tnt}(x^v) & & 
 \end{array}$$

So Rts completely controlled by degree 4 cohomology class  $\downarrow \frac{P_1}{2} X$ .

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 D & \xrightarrow{\nu} & \text{BSpin} \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{Pr}_2 \\
 X & \xrightarrow{H^?} & \text{K}(\mathbb{Z}, 4)
 \end{array}$$

if have deg 4 class  $H$  acting on  $\nu$   
 commute set

$$\text{Edl}(D) \simeq \text{Ell}(D)_{-H}^{\nu} \rightarrow \text{Ell}(X)_{-+}$$

umkehr map in elliptic cohomology

$$\text{Ell}(X) \longrightarrow K(X; \mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_g])$$

original:  
 $\vdots$

$\downarrow$

$$K_{S^1}(LX) \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_g] \longrightarrow K_{S^1}(X) \hat{\otimes}_{BS^1} \mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_g]$$

$\lambda \mapsto 1-g$       result to constant level

$\lambda \in H^4(X)$ , use to twist  $\text{Ell}(X)$

$\leadsto$  progress to  $t(\lambda) \in H_{S^1}^3(LX)$

- can twist diagram to get

$$\text{Ell}(X)_\lambda \longrightarrow K(X, \mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_g])_{t\lambda}$$

$G$  simple simply connected Lie group

$$H^4(BG, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{Kac character formula}$$

$$\text{Ell}_G(\text{pt})_k \xrightarrow{\sim} R_E(LG)$$

$\uparrow$   
 $ch^*$

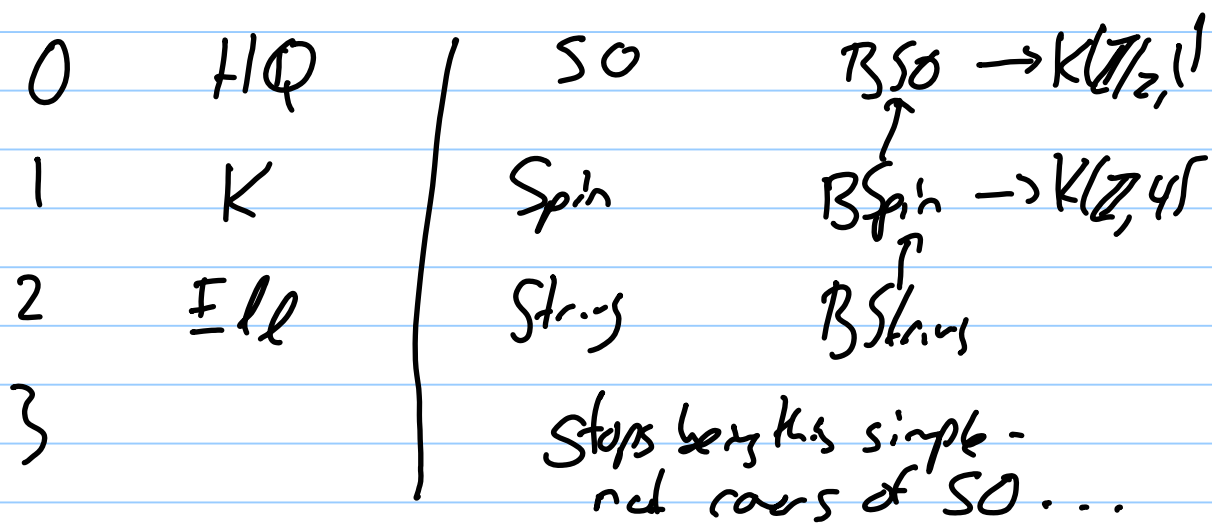
Ando,  
 Grojnowski,  
 Ginzburg-Kapranov-Vasserot

$\uparrow$   
 FIIT

$k \neq \mathbb{C}$   
 $K(G/G)$



# Orbitations by characteristic level



$\check{T} =$  character lattice of  $T \subset G$

Elliptic curve

$$Fl_G(\rho) = \mathbb{P}^1 \left( \begin{array}{c} (\check{T} \otimes C) / w_1 \\ L^k \end{array} \right) \text{ weighted projective space}$$