

Matt Szczesny - Moduli problems & localization

Note Title

3/27/2009

functors for orbifold theories

Motivations CFT \Rightarrow Sheaves on $\mathcal{M}_{g,n}$
via localization functors & Bun_G

A chiral algebra \Rightarrow sheaf \mathcal{F}
of coinvariants

$$\mathcal{F}|_{(X, x_i)} = \mathcal{H}(X, x_i, \mathcal{M}_i)$$

eg $\mathcal{A} = L_k(\mathfrak{g})$ basic rep of $Kac-Moody$
at level $k \in \mathbb{Z}$:

$$\mathcal{H}(X, x, L_k(\mathfrak{g})) = \text{nonabelian Hodge theory} \\ H^0(Bun_G(X), \mathcal{O}^k)$$

Extend these constructions to orbifold CFT

Plan:

1. chiral algebras
2. coinvariants
3. orbifold moduli & moduli theory there

1. Chiral algebras (Beilinson - Drinfeld)
 X smooth curve / \mathbb{C}

Def A chiral algebra \mathcal{A} is a right
 \mathcal{D} -module on X with a bracket

$$\{, \} : \mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{A}(\infty \Delta) \longrightarrow \Delta_! \mathcal{A}$$

skew symmetric, satisfies Jacobi identity

Examples • $A = \Omega_X^1$

$$\{ \} : \Omega_X^1 \otimes \Omega_X^1(\infty \Delta) \rightarrow \Omega_X^2(\infty \Delta) / \text{tors}$$

is

More interesting examples come from reps of affine Lie algebras. $\Delta! \Omega_X^1$

• $A(\mathfrak{g}, k)$: fibers look like

$$\text{Vect}_k = \text{Ind}_{\mathfrak{g}[[t]]}^{\hat{\mathfrak{g}}} \mathbb{C} \subset k$$

Coinvariants de Rham sheaf $h(A) = A/A \cdot T_X$
sheaf of Lie algebras.

Given a collection of A -modules M_1, \dots, M_n
at points x_1, \dots, x_n

$$\Gamma(h(A), X \setminus \{x_i\}) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{M} = \bigotimes h(M_i)$$

$$H(A, X, x_i, M_i) = \mathbb{M} / h(A) \cdot \mathbb{M}$$

Ex $A = A(\mathfrak{g}, k)$

A -modules = smooth $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_k$ -modules.

$$\mathcal{O}_{\text{rat}} = \text{Fm}(X \setminus x_i) \otimes \mathfrak{g}$$

Fixing a parameter t_i at x_i , an element of \mathcal{O}_{rat} gives an elt. of $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$ at each pt

Given \hat{g}_k -modules M_1, \dots, M_n at x_1, \dots, x_n

$M = \otimes M_i$ is a \hat{g} -module

$$\hookrightarrow H(A(\hat{g}, \mathbb{C}), X, x_i, M_i) = M / \hat{g} M.$$

Q: What happens when we move X, x_i ?
Coinvariants form sheaf with projectively flat connection.

In some cases, can twist by G -bundles
 \rightarrow sheaf over $B\hat{g}$ w/ proj flat connection.

Orbifold CFT: Γ finite group

Look at chiral algebras over orbicurves

$[X/\Gamma] \longleftrightarrow \Gamma$ -equivariant chiral algebras

on X . A -modules supported at
stacky points \longleftrightarrow "twisted modules"

A -modules at stacky points \longleftrightarrow modules for
 \hat{g}_k^γ twisted affine algebra:

$x \in X$, Stabilizer $\text{Stab } x = \langle \gamma \rangle$

γ acts on \mathfrak{g} , $L\mathfrak{g}^\gamma = (\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathbb{C}((\hbar)))^{\langle \gamma \rangle}$

Can formulate notion of coinvariants as before, where we have twisted modules of sticky points:

$$\text{goal} = \left[\text{Fun}(X, \Gamma \cdot X_i) \otimes \omega_Y \right]^\Gamma$$

Γ -moduli space (Abramich-Corti-Vistoli)
 $\mathcal{M}_{g,n}^\Gamma$ of curves $Y \ni \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n$,



$X \ni x_1, \dots, x_n$

Γ -principal bundle off given points

Then coinvariants form a sheaf with projectively flat connection, and provide a $D_{\mathbb{P}^1} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{\otimes \frac{1}{2}}$ -module on $\mathcal{M}_{g,n}^\Gamma$

C universal curve

$$\text{Here } \begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{M}_{g,n}^\Gamma & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{M}_{g,n} \\ \text{(Y} \rightarrow \text{X)} & \longmapsto & \text{X} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \longleftarrow \mathcal{L} = \text{det} \\ \text{line bundle} \end{array}$$

G -bundle setting.

\mathcal{P} principal G -bundle, Γ equivalent in some sense:

$$\text{Bun}_G^{\Gamma, \phi} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{P}, \text{ fr} \\ \sigma \in \Gamma \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{P} \text{ } G\text{-bundle} \\ \phi: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut } G \\ \text{fr}: \gamma \ni \sigma \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_\sigma \times G \\ G, \phi \end{array} \right\}$$

Theorem Invariants for $A(\mathcal{P}, g, \ell)$
form a stack w/ proj. flat connection
on $\text{Bun}_G^{\Gamma, \phi}$.

Example $G = \mathbb{C}^*$, $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}/2$, $\gamma(t) = \frac{1}{t}$

$\text{Bun}_{\mathbb{C}^*}^{\mathbb{Z}/2, \phi} = \text{Prim variety} : \text{odd part of}$
 $\text{Jordan of } \text{ad.}$

Would like a geometric picture!

isomorphism between these invariants

& twisted connection Θ -functions

~ try to degenerate, go to boundary

& get Verhulst type formula ..