

Facultad de Ciencias  
MATEMÁTICAS



# Hitchin systems

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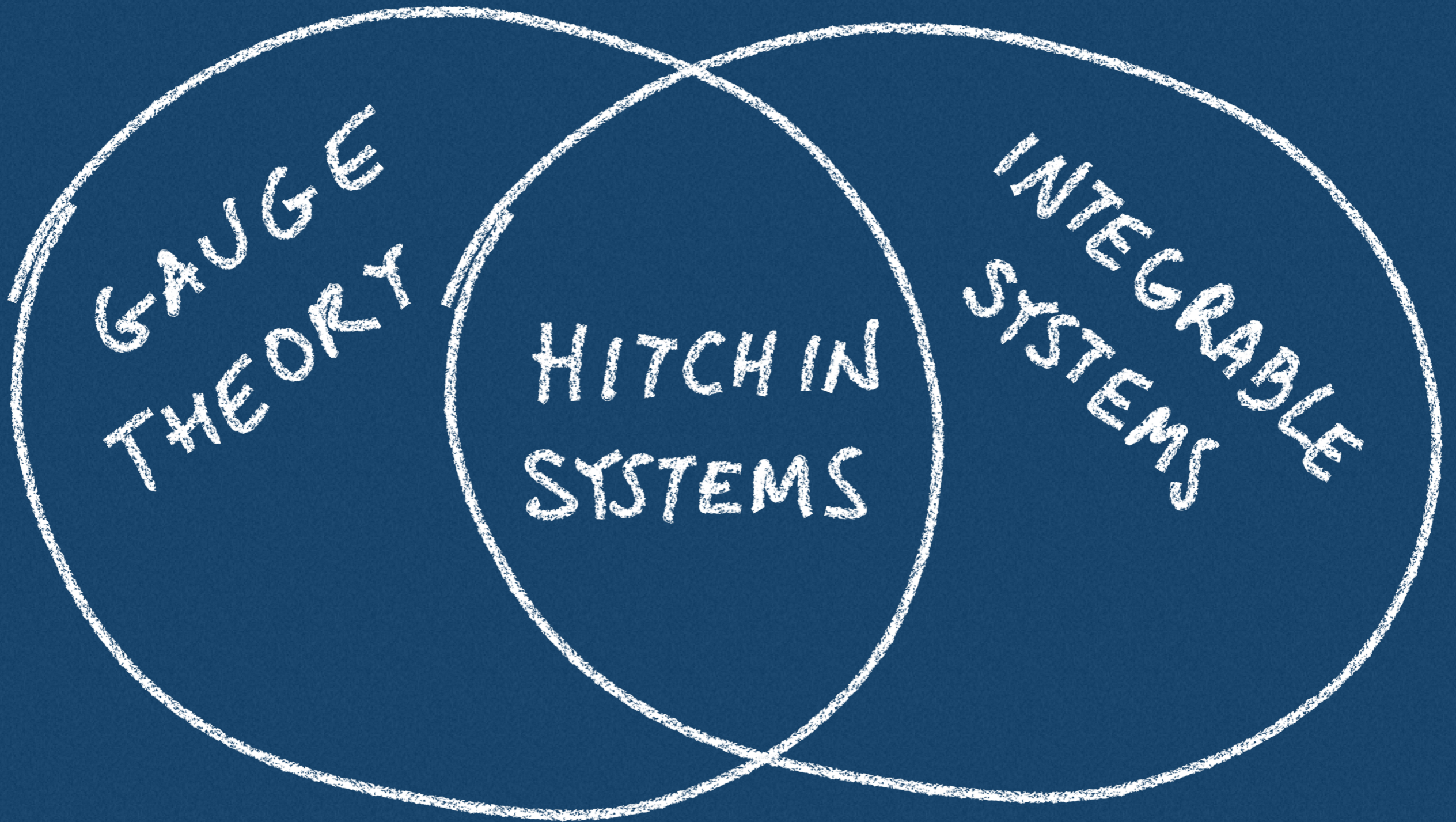
TQFT Club Seminar (Lisboa) 14th September

# Plan

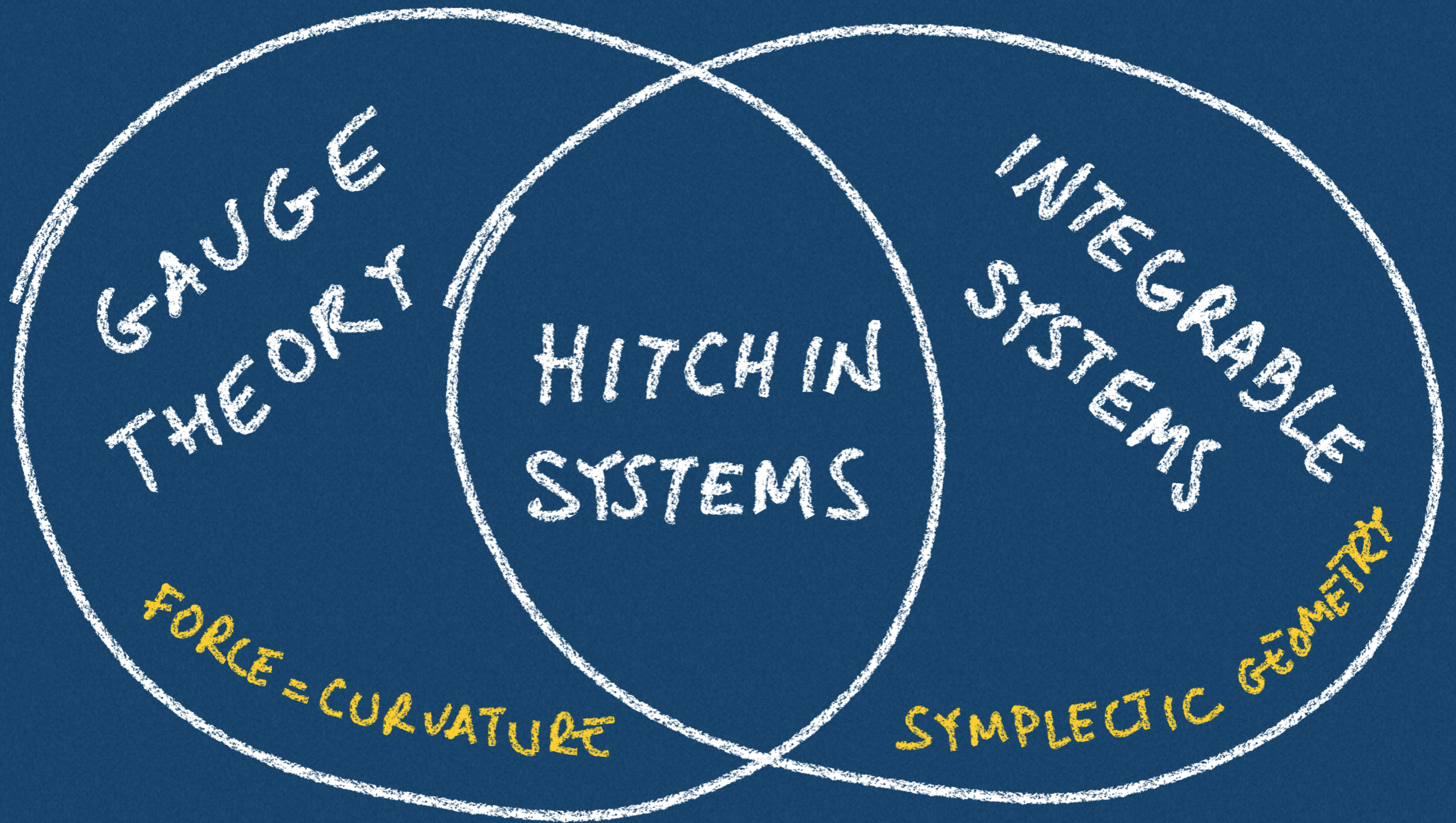
- Motivation
- Integrable systems
- What are Hitchin systems?
- Why?



# Motivation



# Motivation

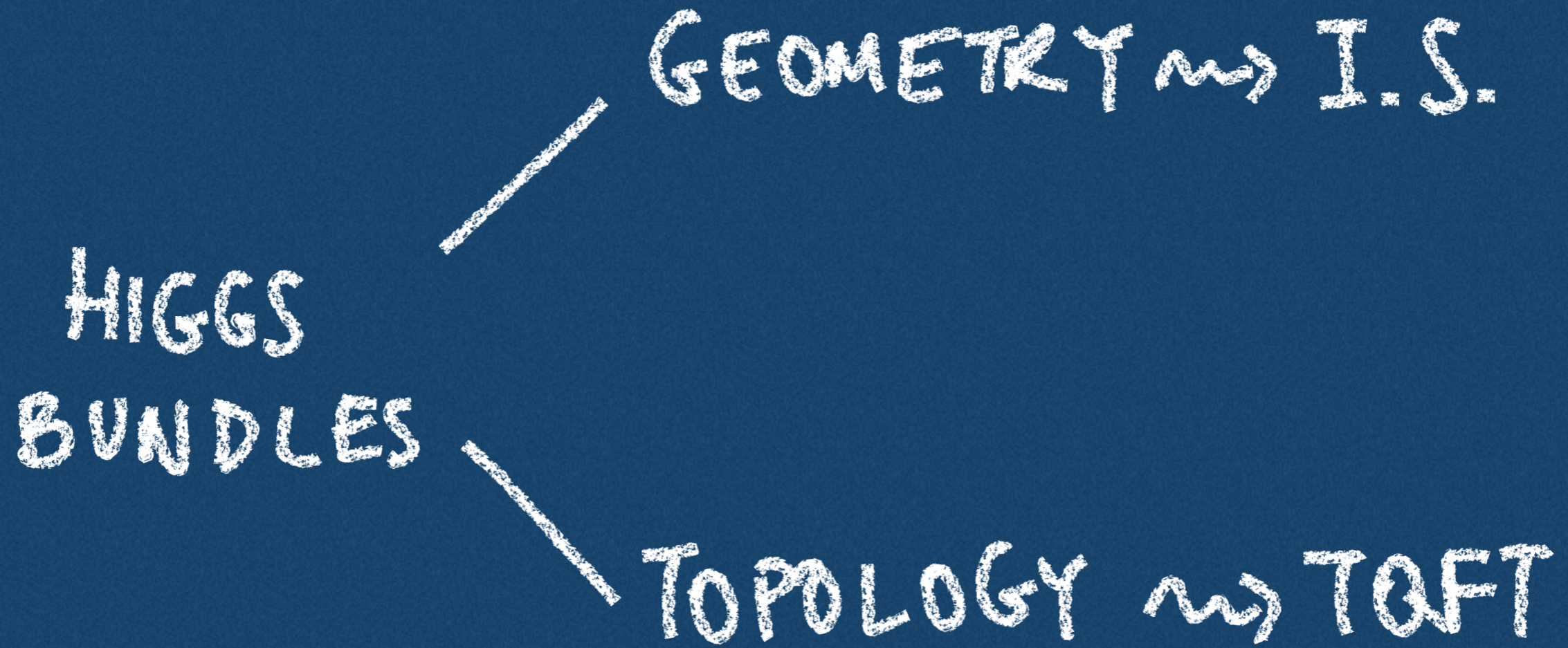




# Motivation

- Mathematically rigorous QFT for the quantised version of the standard model (still an open question)
- Geometric quantisation
- Donagi "Seiberg-Witten Integrable systems" 1997
- ...

# Motivation





# Motivation

• Maxwell equations

$$\rightarrow *d*F_A = 0$$

$$M \times U(1) \\ \downarrow \\ M$$

$$A \in \Omega^1_M \quad F_A = dA$$

• Yang-Mills equations

GAUGE

$$*d_A*F_A = 0$$

$$M \times G \\ \downarrow \\ M$$

$$A \in \Omega^1_M \quad F_A = dA + [A, A]$$

• Hitchin's equations

$$\begin{cases} F_A + [\phi, \phi^*] = 0 \\ \bar{\partial}_A \phi = 0 \end{cases}$$

$M \cong \mathbb{R}^4$

R.S.

$$M \sim X$$

P

$$\downarrow \\ X$$

$$G_0$$

$$A = \sum A_i dx_i$$

$$\phi \in H^0(\text{ad}(P) \otimes K_X)$$

Higgs

• Higgs bundles

$$G = \underline{GL(r, \mathbb{C})}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} E \\ \downarrow \\ X \end{array} \quad \phi \in H^0(X, \text{End}(E) \otimes K_X)$$



# Integrable systems

## • Hamiltonian systems

$$(M, \omega) \quad \omega \in \Omega^2_M \quad d\omega \quad \omega^n \neq 0 \quad n = \dim M$$

$$H \in C^\infty(M) \quad dH = \omega(X_H, \cdot) \quad \{f, g\} := \omega(X_f, X_g)$$

$$M = \mathbb{R}^{2n} \ni (q_1, p_1, \dots, q_n, p_n)$$

$$\{f, g\} := \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial q}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial g}{\partial p_i}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{q}_i &= p_i = \{q_i, H\} \\ \dot{p}_i &= -\frac{\partial V(q)}{\partial q_i} = \{p_i, H\} \end{aligned}$$

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{p_i^2}{2} + V(\vec{q})$$

## • Liouville theorem

$$M^{2n}, (f_1, \dots, f_s) \quad \{f_i, f_j\} = 0 \quad \text{rk}\{-, -\} = n$$

$$\bullet \quad S = 2n - r \quad df_1, \dots, df_s \text{ l. ind.}$$

$\Rightarrow X_{f_i}$  can be integrated (locally)

$S = n$  completely int.  $S < n$  partially  $S > n$  super



# A.C.I.S (Hitchin)

hol.

$(M^{2n}, \omega)$  symplectic  $F: M \longrightarrow B$

$F = (f_1, \dots, f_n)$   $f_i \in \mathcal{O}_M$   $\{f_i, f_j\} = 0$

$\rightarrow X_{f_1}, \dots, X_{f_n}$  l.-ind.

$\rightarrow F^{-1}(b) \subset$  abelian variety  
open

# A.C.I.S

$(M^{2n+k}, \{ \cdot, \cdot \})$  Poisson

$$n+k \# T^*M \rightarrow TM = 2n$$

$$F: M \rightarrow B$$

$$F = (f_1, \dots, f_{n+k}) \quad f_i \in \mathcal{O}_M \quad \{f_i, f_j\} = 0$$

$$X_{f_1}, \dots, X_{f_{n+k}} \text{ l.-ind.}$$

$F^{-1}(b)$   $\subset$  abelian variety  
open

$f_1, \dots, f_k$  Casimir i.e.  $\{f_i, g\} = 0 \quad \forall g \in \mathcal{O}_M$

$(f_1, \dots, f_k)^{-1}(b) = \underline{\text{symplectic leaf}}$   
 $\uparrow$   
top dim



# Motivation

- Many integrable systems can also be complexified
- Examples for integrable systems come from: celestial mechanics, water waves etc
- Krichever '93: Elliptic solitons (solutions to KP equations for which there is a geometric construction in terms of spectral curves and vector bundles)
- Treibich and Verdier '93: solutions to KP subset of  $\mathcal{M}_{K(D)}(r,0)$
- Kim '11: Generalised construction of such solutions.

# Motivation

- Kontsevich and Soibelman'13: Semi-polarised integrable systems

$$(M^{2n}, \omega) \quad \omega \in \Omega_n^2 \quad d\omega = 0 \quad \omega^n \neq 0 \quad (\text{hol.})$$

$$F : M^{2n} \longrightarrow B$$

$F^{-1}(b)$  semiabelian variety  $b \in B$  (smooth part)

- Diaconescu, Donagi and Pantev'07 some  $G$ -Hitchin systems isomorphic to Calabi-Yau systems

$$(F : J^2(Y) \longrightarrow B, Y \longrightarrow B \text{ family of CY 3-folds})$$

- Beck'19: Langlands duality related to Poincaré Verdier duality for Calabi Yau 3-folds

- Lee and Lee'20: extend DDP correspondence to meromorphic Higgs bundles



# What are Hitchin systems?

•  $X$  compact Riemann surface of genus  $g$  ( $g \geq 2$ )

•  $E \rightarrow X$  holomorphic vector bundle of rank  $r$

•  $L \rightarrow X$  line bundle

•  $E \xrightarrow{\phi} E \otimes L$  Higgs field  $\phi \in H^0(X, \text{End}(E) \otimes K)$   
Hitchin pairs  $\uparrow$   
Higgs bundles

# What are Hitchin systems?

•  $\mathcal{M}_L(r, L)$  moduli of Hitchin pairs (Nitsure)

•  $L = K : \mathcal{M}_H(r, d)$  moduli space of Higgs bundles (Hitchin)

•  $D = \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} x_i; L = K(D):$

$D$  reduced

meromorphic Higgs bundles

$\mathcal{M}_{K(D)}(r, d)$  moduli of  $K(D)$ -pairs

• + With a weighted filtration on  $E$ :  $\mathcal{M}_{\text{ParH}}(r, d, \alpha)$   
moduli of parabolic Higgs bundles (Simpson)

$\rightarrow E = E_0 \supset E_1 \supset E_2 \supset \dots \supset E_1$

$\bullet \alpha_1 < \alpha_2$

$\bullet \alpha_r < 1$



# Moduli spaces

• Stability condition GIT  $E$  stable

$\forall F \subset E$  subbundle

$$\mu(F) < \mu(E) = \frac{\deg(E)}{\operatorname{rk}(E)}$$

$\leadsto (E, \phi) \quad \forall F \subset E \quad \underbrace{\phi(F)} \subset \underbrace{F \otimes L} \quad \mu(F) < \mu(E)$

• Symplectic structure

$$H^0(X, \operatorname{End}(E)) \cong T_E \mathcal{N}$$

moduli of vector bundles

# Moduli spaces

• Stability condition

$$\forall F \subset E \text{ subbundle} \quad \mu(F) < \mu(E) = \frac{\deg(E)}{\text{rk}(E)}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow (E, \phi) \quad \forall F \subset E \quad \phi(F) \subset F \otimes L \quad \mu(F) < \mu(E)$$

• Symplectic structure

$$(H^1(X, \text{End}(E)))^* \cong T_E^* \mathcal{N}$$

moduli of  
vector bundles

Serre du.  $\rightarrow$  |||

$$H^0(X, \text{End}(E) \otimes K_X)$$

$\exists$   $E, \phi$  stable but  $E$  unst.

$$\mathcal{M}_H(r, d) \supset T_E^* \mathcal{N}$$

open dense

Morse  
th.



# Moduli spaces

• Stability condition

$$\forall F \subset E \text{ subbundle} \quad \mu(F) < \mu(E) = \frac{\deg(E)}{\text{rk}(E)}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow (E, \phi) \quad \forall F \subset E \quad \phi(F) \subset F \otimes L \quad \mu(F) < \mu(E)$$

• Symplectic structure

$$(H^0(X, \text{End}(E)))^* \cong T_E^* \mathcal{N}$$

|||

$$H^0(X, \text{End}(E) \otimes K_X)$$

moduli of  
vector bundles

$$\leftarrow L = K_X$$

what  
about  
L ???



• Hitchin map: (Hitchin)

A.C.I.S.

$$h: \mathcal{M}_H \longrightarrow \mathcal{B} := \bigoplus_i^r H^0(X, K^i)$$

$$F: \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \mathcal{B}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (E, \phi) &\longmapsto \det(\lambda I - \phi) = \\ &= \lambda^r + a_1(\phi)\lambda^{r-1} + \dots + a_r(\phi) \end{aligned}$$

• Spectral correspondence:

$$b \in \mathcal{B}$$

$$h^{-1}(b) \cong \text{Jac}(X_b)$$

$|K| \supset X_b$  zero set of  $\lambda^r + b_1(\phi)\lambda^{r-1} + \dots + b_r(\phi)$

$$\mathcal{L} \longrightarrow p_* \mathcal{L} = E$$

$$b_i(\phi) = \pi^* a_i(\phi)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X_b & \xrightarrow[p]{r=1} & X \end{array}$$

$\phi =$  given by spectral data

(Beauville  
Narasimhan  
Lawrenson)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi^* K_X & \longrightarrow & K_X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ |K_X| & \xrightarrow{\pi} & X \end{array}$$



# Hitchin systems

•  $\mathcal{M}_{K(D)}(r, d)$  moduli space of  $K(D)$  pairs

• dimension  $\mathcal{M}_{K(D)}(r, d) = 2r^2(g-1) + r(r+1)n$

• Poisson manifold

• (Markman, Botaccin) A.C.I.S.

•  $h : \mathcal{M}_{K(D)}(r, d) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^r H^0(X, K^i D^i)$

• dimension  $\bigoplus_{i=1}^r H^0(X, K^i D^i) = r^2(g-1) + \frac{r(r+1)n}{2}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \dim \mathcal{M}_{K(D)}$$

# Hitchin systems

•  $\mathcal{M}_{K(D)}(r, d)$  moduli space of  $K(D)$  pairs

• dimension  $\mathcal{M}_{K(D)}(r, d) = 2r^2(g-1) + r(r+1)n$

• Poisson manifold  $\text{rk } \# = r(r-1) \deg(L) + 2r(g-1) + 2$

• (Markman, Botaccin) A.C.I.S.  $L=K(D) \longrightarrow \parallel$   
 $2r^2(g-1) + r(r-1)n + 2$

•  $h : \mathcal{M}_{K(D)}(r, d) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^r H^0(X, K^i D^i)$

• dimension  $\bigoplus_{i=1}^r H^0(X, K^i D^i) = r^2(g-1) + \frac{r(r+1)n}{2}$

$\dim \bigoplus_{i=1}^r H^0(X, L^i) = \frac{1}{2} r(r-1) \deg(L) - r(g-1) = \frac{1}{2} \dim \mathcal{M}_{K(D)}$



# Hitchin systems

Martens  
non-strongly  
✓

- $\mathcal{M}_{ParH}(r, d, \alpha)$  moduli space of parabolic Higgs bundles

$$(E, \phi) \quad \phi \in H^0(X, \underbrace{PEnd(E) \otimes K(D)})$$

Flag  $E = E^0 \supset E^1 \supset E^2 \supset \dots \supset E^r \supset 0$   
 $0 \leq \alpha_1 < \alpha_2 < \dots < \alpha_r < 1$

$$\phi(E_i) \subset \begin{cases} E_i & PEnd(E) \\ E_{i+1} & SPend(E) \end{cases}$$

- $h : \mathcal{M}_{ParH}(r, d, \alpha) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^r H^0(X, K^i D^i)$

$$h^{-1}(b) = \sqcup Jac(X_b)$$

for full flags

$\tilde{h}^{-1}(b)$  symplectic leaf

$$B^0 = H^0(X, K^i D^{i-1}) \leftarrow \text{base for strongly Par}$$



# FRAMES

•  $D = \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} n_i x_i \quad n = \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} n_i$

• framing  $\delta : E_D \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{O}_D^{\oplus r}$ , framed bundle  $(E, \delta)$

• Framed Higgs bundle  $(E, \phi, \delta)$  Markman's #

•  $\mathcal{M}_{FH}(r, d)$  moduli space of framed Higgs bundles

stability  $\mu(F) < \mu(E) \quad \forall F \subset E \mid \phi(F) \subset F \otimes K(D)$

•  $T_{(E, \delta)} \mathcal{M}_F \cong H^1(X, \text{End}(E) \otimes \mathcal{O}(-D))$

indeed  $T_{(E, \delta)}^* \mathcal{M}_F \cong H^0(X, \text{End}(E) \otimes K(D))$



•  $\mathcal{C}_\bullet : C_0 := \text{End}(E)(-D) \longrightarrow C_1 := \text{End}(E) \otimes K(D)$

•  $T_{(E, \phi, \delta)} \mathcal{M}_{FH}(r, d) \cong H^1(\mathcal{C}_\bullet) \longleftarrow \text{Biswas} \text{ Kawaran.}$  <sup>origin in:</sup>

• dimension  $\mathcal{M}_{FH}(r, d) = 2r^2(g + n - 1)$

$$\psi : H^1(\mathcal{C}_\bullet) \times H^1(\mathcal{C}_\bullet) \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$\psi \in \Omega^2_{\mathcal{M}_{FH}} \quad d\psi = 0 \quad \psi^n \neq 0$$

actually it is the Liouville symplectic form

•  $Q : \mathcal{M}_{FH}(r, d) \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}_{K(D)}(r, d)$  forgetful map is Poisson  
and if  $D$  reduced it is a  $GL(r, \mathbb{C})^2 / \mathbb{C}^*$ -torsor

• On-going work: Irregular Parabolic Higgs

$$D = \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i \kappa_i$$

$$M_{\text{ParH}}(\gamma, d, \alpha) = \{ (E, \phi) \mid \phi \in H^0(X, \text{PEnd}(E) \otimes K(D)) \}$$

BLPNS: Poisson Structure

The spectral data adapts from  $D = \text{ID}$



