Instanton counting, Donaldson invariants, line bundles on moduli spaces of sheaves on rational surfaces

Lothar Göttsche
ICTP, Trieste

joint work with Hiraku Nakajima and Kota Yoshioka

AMS Summer Institute in Algebraic Geometry
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(0) Introduction

Donaldson invariants: C^∞-inv. of compact 4-manifolds
For X proj. surface: intersection number $\int_M \mu(L)^d$ on moduli space $M_H^X(c_1, c_2)$ of H-stable rk 2 sheaves on X

Nekrasov partition function $Z(\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, a, \Lambda)$:
generating function of "equiv. Donaldson inv. of $\mathbf{A}^2$"
equivariant intersection number of moduli of instantons $M(n)$.

X proj. toric surface $\Longrightarrow$ X glued together from $\mathbf{A}^2$'s

Aim A: Compute Donaldson invariants of X in terms of Nekrasov partition function

K-theory Nekrasov partition function $Z^K(\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, a, \Lambda)$:
generating function for $ch(H^*(M(n), \mathcal{O}))$
"K-theoretic Donaldson invariants of $\mathbf{A}^2$"

L line bundle on X $\mapsto$ $\overline{L} := \mathcal{O}(\mu(L))$ Donaldson l. b. on $M_H^X(c_1, c_2)$

Aim B: Compute $\chi(M_X^H(c_1, c_2), \overline{L})$ in terms of Z^K

Note: D-inv $\phi^H_{X,c_1}(c_1(L)^d) = \int_{M_H^X(c_1,c_2)} c_1(\overline{L})^d$

Riemann-Roch $\Longrightarrow \chi(M, \overline{L}) = \phi^H_{X,c_1}(c_1(\overline{L})^d)/d! + l.o.t$

Motivation:

(1) Nekrasov partition function is closely related to relation Seiberg Witten-invariants $\longleftrightarrow$ Donaldson invariants

(2) Formula can be viewed as analogue of topological vertex formula

(3) $\chi(M, \overline{L})$ should be K-theoretic Donaldson invariants (still not constructed).
Want to understand analogues of all basic properties of Donaldson-invariants

(1) Nekrasov Partition function

Instanton moduli space $\mathbf{P}^2 = \mathbf{A}^2 \cup l_\infty$,

$$M(n) := \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{framed coh. sheaves } (E, \phi) \text{ on } \mathbf{P}^2 \\ rk(E) = 2, c_2(E) = n, \phi : E|_{l_\infty} \simeq \mathcal{O}_{l_\infty}^{\oplus 2} \end{matrix} \right\}$$

smooth quasiproj, dim $4n$

Torus Action:

$\mathbf{C}^* \times \mathbf{C}^*$ acts on $(\mathbf{P}^2, l_\infty)$: $(e^{\epsilon_1}, e^{\epsilon_2})(z_1, z_2) = (e^{\epsilon_1} z_1, e^{\epsilon_2} z_2)$
$\mathbf{C}^*$ acts on $M(n)$ by change of framing
$e^a(E, \phi) = (E, diag(e^a, e^{-a}) \circ \phi)$
Fixpoint set of $(\mathbf{C}^*)^3$ is finite:

$$\left\{ (I_{Z_1} \oplus I_{Z_2}, id) \,\middle|\, Z_i \in Hilb^{n_i}(\mathbf{A}^2, 0), \text{ ideal gen. by monomials} \right\}$$

Let X variety over $\mathbf{C}$ with action of
$T = (\mathbf{C}^*)^k = \{(e^{w_1}, \ldots, e^{w_k})\}$ and $X^T = \{p_1, \ldots, p_e\}$
Equiv. cohom. $H_T^*(X)$: module over $H_T^*(pt) = \mathbf{C}[w_1, \ldots, w_k]$

Equiv. integration: X compact, $\tilde{\alpha}$ equiv. lift of $\alpha \in H^*(X)$

$$\int_X \alpha = \sum_{p_i} \frac{\tilde{\alpha}|_{p_i}}{c_{top}(T_{p_i}X)}\Big|_{w_1 = \ldots = w_k = 0}$$

Note $\tilde{\alpha}|_{p_i}$, $c_{top}(T_{p_i}X) \in \mathbf{C}[w_1, \ldots, w_k]$

Nekrasov Partition function
$M(n)$ with action of $(\mathbf{C}^*)^3 = \{(e^{\epsilon_1}, e^{\epsilon_2}, e^a)\}$

$$Z^{inst}(\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, a, \Lambda) = " \sum_{n \geq 0} \Lambda^{4n} \int_{M(n)} 1" \in \mathbf{C}(\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, a)[[\Lambda]]$$

$Z(\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, a, \Lambda) = Z^{inst} \cdot Z^{per}$

Nekrasov conjecture

(Nekrasov-Okounkov, Yoshioka-Nakajima)
(1) $Z = \exp(\frac{F(\epsilon_1,\epsilon_2,a,\Lambda)}{\epsilon_1\epsilon_2})$, F regular at $\epsilon_1 = \epsilon_2 = 0$
(2) $F_0 = F|_{\epsilon_1=\epsilon_2=0}$ is Seiberg-Witten prepotential
(periods of SW-curve, a family of elliptic curves).

K-theory Nekrasov Partition function

$$Z_K^{inst}(\epsilon_1,\epsilon_2,a,\Lambda) = \sum_{n\geq 0} \Lambda^{4n} e^{-(\epsilon_1+\epsilon_2)n} \sum_i (-1)^i ch(H^i(M(n),\mathcal{O})) \in \mathbf{C}(\epsilon_1,\epsilon_2,a)[[\Lambda]]$$

in equivariant K-theory. Eigenspaces of are finite dim.
$Z_K = Z_K^{inst} \cdot Z_K^{per}$

(Yoshioka-Nakajima): Similar result for Z_K
Same statement, different family of elliptic curves
Know also next two orders in ϵ_1, ϵ_2 of F and F_K

(2) Review of Donaldson invariants for alg. surfaces

(X, H) projective surface

$$M_H^X(c_1, c_2) = \{H\text{-stable rank 2 sheaves}\}$$

$\mathbf{E} \to X \times M$ universal sheaf

$$L \in H_2(X) \mapsto \mu(L) = (2c_2(\mathbf{E}) - \frac{1}{2}c_1(\mathbf{E})^2)/L \in H^2(M)$$

$$\phi^X_{c_1,H}(\exp(L)) = \sum_n \int_{M_H^X(c_1,n)} exp(\mu(L))\Lambda^{dim(M)}$$

• $p_g(X) > 0$: independent of H
• $p_g(X) = 0$: depends on H via system of walls and chambers in ample cone $\mathbf{C}_X$

Walls: $\xi \in H^2(X, \mathbf{Z})$ defines wall of type (c_1, c_2) if
$\xi \equiv c_1 \mod 2H^2(X, \mathbf{Z})$ and $4c_2 - c_1^2 + \xi^2 \geq 0$
Wall $W^\xi := \{H \in \mathbf{C}_X \mid H \cdot \xi = 0\}$

Chambers=connected components of $C_X \setminus$ walls
$M_X^H(c_1, c_2)$ and invariants constant on chambers, change when
H crosses wall (i.e. $H_- \to H_+$ with $H_-\xi < 0 < H_+\xi$)

Kotschick-Morgan conj.: wallcrossing for Donaldson inv.
is polynomial in $\langle \xi, L \rangle$, L^2, coefficients depend only on c_2,
ξ^2 and topology of X

Using K-M conjecture [G] determined gen. function for
wallcrossing in terms of modular forms
See also Moore-Witten, Marino-Moore

(3) Donaldson inv. and $\chi(M,\overline{L})$ versus Nekrasov part. fctn

X smooth toric surface, has $\mathbf{C}^* \times \mathbf{C}^* = \{(e^{\epsilon_1}, e^{\epsilon_2})\}$-action
fixpoints $\{p_1, \dots, p_e\}$, $w(x_i), w(y_i)$ weights of action on $T_{p_i}X$
Fix F nef with $M_F^X(c_1, c_2) = \emptyset$ for all c_2. For H ample:

Donaldson invariants:

$$\phi^X_{c_1,H}(\exp(L)) = \sum_{\xi} \lim_{\epsilon_1,\epsilon_2 \to 0} \operatorname*{Coeff}_{t^0} \left(-\frac{t}{\Lambda} \prod_{i=1}^{e} Z\Big(w(x_i), w(y_i), \frac{t - \xi|_{p_i}}{2}, \Lambda e^{\frac{L}{2}|_{p_i}} \Big) \right)$$

Here $\xi \in H^2(X, \mathbf{Z})$ with $\xi \equiv c_1 \mod 2$ and $\xi H > 0 > \xi F$.

Holomorphic Euler Characteristic:

$$\sum_n \chi(M_H^X(c_1, n), \overline{L}) \Lambda^{dim M}$$

$$= \sum_{\xi} \lim_{\epsilon_1,\epsilon_2 \to 0} \operatorname*{Coeff}_{(e^t)^0} \left(-\frac{1}{\Lambda} \prod_{i=1}^{e} Z_K\Big(w(x_i), w(y_i), \frac{t - \xi|_{p_i}}{2}, \Lambda e^{\frac{2L-K}{4}|_{p_i}} \Big) \right)$$

(3) Method of proof

X toric surface $\Longrightarrow M^X_H(c_1,c_2)$ and Don. inv. depend on chamber of H. In one chamber moduli space is empty $\Longrightarrow$ everything determined by wallcrossing

Aim: Relate wallcrossing to partition function.
Let ξ define wall W^ξ. When H crosses wall, sheaves E in

$$0 \to I_Z((\xi+c_1)/2) \to E \to I_W((-\xi+c_1)/2) \to 0, \quad (Z,W) \in X^{[l]} \times X^{[m]}$$

$(l+m = 4c_2 - c_1^2 + \xi^2)$ are replaced by extensions the other way round

Geometrically: Start with $M^X_{H_-}(c_1,c_2)$.

Successively for $l = 0,1\dots,4c_2-c_1^2+\xi^2$:

- blowup bundle $\mathbf{P}(\mathrm{Ext}^1(I_W, I_Z(\xi)))$ over $X^{[l]} \times X^{[m]}$,
- blow down exceptional divisor D to $\mathbf{P}(\mathrm{Ext}^1(I_Z, I_W(-\xi)))$.

Finally arrive at $M^X_{H_+}(c_1,c_2)$.

Fix l, m, let $p : D \to X^{[l]} \times X^{[m]}$ projection

$$\Big[\text{wallcrossing for D-inv}\Big] = \int_D (Ap^*(B)) = \int_{X^{[l]}\times X^{[m]}} (p_* A)B$$

$$\Big[\text{wallcrossing for } \chi(\overline{L})\Big] = \chi(D, A'p^*(B')) = \chi(X^{[l]} \times X^{[m]}, p_*(A')B')$$

Now apply Bott formula on $X^{[l]} \times X^{[m]}$:

Action of $\mathbf{C}^* \times \mathbf{C}^*$ on X lifts to $X^{[l]} \times X^{[m]}$

$$\bigcup_{l,m} (X^{[l]} \times X^{[m]})^{(\mathbf{C}^*)^2} = \bigcup_{n_1,\ldots,n_e} M(n_1)^{(\mathbf{C}^*)^3} \times \ldots \times M(n_e)^{(\mathbf{C}^*)^3}$$

Show: contribution for both sides is the same at every fixpoint

$T_{(Z,W)}X^{[n]} \times X^{[m]} = \mathrm{Ext}^1(I_Z, I_Z) \oplus \mathrm{Ext}^1(I_W, I_W)$

$T_{(Z,W)}M(n) = \mathrm{Ext}^1(I_Z, I_Z) \oplus \mathrm{Ext}^1(I_W, I_W) \oplus \mathrm{Ext}^1(I_Z, I_W)e^{2a} \oplus \mathrm{Ext}^1(I_W, I_Z)e^{-2a}$

(4) Explicit formulas in modular forms and elliptic functions

Develop $F = \epsilon_1\epsilon_2 \log Z$, $F_K = \epsilon_1\epsilon_2 \log Z_K$:

$$F(\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, a, \Lambda) = F_0 + (\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2)H + \epsilon_1\epsilon_2 F_1 + (\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2)^2 G + h.o.t$$

Similarly for F_K. Then

$$\prod_{i=1}^{e} Z\Big(w(x_i), w(y_i), \frac{t - \xi|_{p_i}}{2}, \Lambda e^{\frac{L}{2}|_{p_i}}\Big) = \exp\left(\sum_{i=1}^{e} \frac{1}{w(x_i)w(y_i)} F\Big(w(x_i), w(y_i), \frac{t - \xi|_{p_i}}{2}, \Lambda e^{\frac{L}{2}|_{p_i}}\Big)\right)$$

$$= \exp\left(\sum_i \frac{1}{w(x_i)w(y_i)} \frac{\partial^2 F_0}{(\partial a)^2}(t/2, \Lambda)\frac{(\xi|_{p_i})^2}{8} + \dots\right)$$

$$= \exp\Big(\frac{\partial^2 F_0}{(\partial a)^2}\frac{\xi^2}{8} - \frac{\partial^2 F_0}{\partial \log \Lambda \partial a}\frac{\langle \xi, L\rangle}{4} + \frac{\partial^2 F_0}{(\log \Lambda)^2}\frac{\langle L, L\rangle}{4} + \dots\Big)$$

by Bott formula on X. Similarly for Z_K.

Put $\tau := -\frac{1}{2\pi i}\frac{\partial^2 F_0}{(\partial a)^2}$ period of SW elliptic curve.

$h := -\frac{1}{8}\frac{\partial^2 F_0}{\partial \log \Lambda \partial a}$, $Q := \frac{1}{16}\frac{\partial^2 F_0}{(\partial \log \Lambda)^2}$, similarly for h_K, Q_K.

$$q := e^{\pi i \tau}, \quad \theta_{\mu\nu}(z,\tau) := \sum_{n \in Z} (-1)^{(n+\frac{\mu}{2})\nu} q^{(n+\frac{\mu}{2})^2} e^{2\pi i (n+\frac{\mu}{2}) z}, \quad \theta_{\mu\nu}(\tau) := \theta_{\mu\nu}(0,\tau), \quad \mu,\nu = 0,1$$

Donaldson invariants

$$\phi^X_{c_1,H}(\exp(L)) = \sum_{\xi} \pm \operatorname{Coeff}_{q^0} \left(q^{-(\xi/2)^2} \exp\left(\langle \xi, 2L \rangle h\Lambda + (2L)^2 Q\Lambda^2 \right) \theta_{01}(\tau)^{\sigma(X)} B \right)$$

Holomorphic Euler characteristic

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbf{Z}} \chi(M^X_H(c_1,n), \overline{L}) \Lambda^{dim(M)}$$

$$= \sum_{\xi} \pm \operatorname{Coeff}_{q^0} \left(q^{-(\xi/2)^2} \exp\left(\langle \xi, 2L-K \rangle h_K + (2L-K)^2 Q_K \right) \theta_{01}(\tau)^{\sigma(X)} B_K \right)$$

$$h_K(\Lambda) = 2\pi i \left(i \frac{\theta_{11}(\bullet,\tau)}{\theta_{01}(\bullet,\tau)} \right)^{-1} = h\Lambda + O(\Lambda^3)$$

$$Q_K = \log\left(\frac{\theta_{01}(\frac{h_K}{2\pi i},\tau)}{\theta_{01}(\tau)} \right) = Q\Lambda^2 + O(\Lambda^4)$$

$$B_K = \frac{q\frac{d}{dq}\sqrt{(1-\Lambda^2)^2 + \frac{4\Lambda^2\theta_{00}(\tau/2)^4}{\theta_{10}(\tau/2)^4}}}{4\Lambda^2\theta_{10}(\tau/2)^2} = B + O(\Lambda^2)$$