

The quilted Atiyah-Floer conjecture and the Yang-Mills heat flow

David L. Duncan

McMaster University

2015 SIAM Conference

Set-up

Set-up

$X =$ a connected, oriented cylindrical end 4-manifold (with metric).

Set-up

X = a connected, oriented cylindrical end 4-manifold (with metric).

Let Y be the 3-manifold at infinity.

Set-up

X = a connected, oriented cylindrical end 4-manifold (with metric).

Let Y be the 3-manifold at infinity.

Assume X is equipped with a principal G -bundle that is translationally-invariant down the ends.

Set-up

X = a connected, oriented cylindrical end 4-manifold (with metric).

Let Y be the 3-manifold at infinity.

Assume X is equipped with a principal G -bundle that is translationally-invariant down the ends.

Assume this is chosen so that the induced bundle on Y admits no reducible flat connections.

Set-up (cont'd)

$\mathcal{A}(X)$ = space of connections on this bundle

Set-up (cont'd)

$\mathcal{A}(X)$ = space of connections on this bundle

The *Yang-Mills functional* is

$$\mathcal{YM} : \mathcal{A}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad A \mapsto \frac{1}{2} \|F_A\|_{L^2}^2.$$

Set-up (cont'd)

$\mathcal{A}(X)$ = space of connections on this bundle

The *Yang-Mills functional* is

$$\mathcal{YM} : \mathcal{A}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad A \mapsto \frac{1}{2} \|F_A\|_{L^2}^2.$$

If $\mathcal{YM}(A) < \infty$, then we expect A to be asymptotic on the cylindrical ends to some *flat* connection $a \in \mathcal{A}(Y)$.

Set-up (cont'd)

$\mathcal{A}(X)$ = space of connections on this bundle

The *Yang-Mills functional* is

$$\mathcal{YM} : \mathcal{A}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad A \mapsto \frac{1}{2} \|F_A\|_{L^2}^2.$$

If $\mathcal{YM}(A) < \infty$, then we expect A to be asymptotic on the cylindrical ends to some *flat* connection $a \in \mathcal{A}(Y)$.

Fix $a \in \mathcal{A}(Y)$, and let $\mathcal{A}(X; a)$ denote the space of $W^{1,2}$ connections on X that are asymptotic to a .

Set-up (cont'd)

The global minimizers of \mathcal{YM} on $\mathcal{A}(X; a)$ are the *anti-self dual (ASD) connections*:

$$F_A^+ := \frac{1}{2}(F_A - *F_A) = 0.$$

Set-up (cont'd)

The global minimizers of \mathcal{YM} on $\mathcal{A}(X; a)$ are the *anti-self dual (ASD) connections*:

$$F_A^+ := \frac{1}{2}(F_A - *F_A) = 0.$$

In general,

$$\mathcal{YM}(A) = \mathcal{CS}(a) + \|F_A^+\|_{L^2}^2,$$

so $\|F_A^+\|_{L^2}^2$ records how close you are to being minimal.

Set-up (cont'd)

The global minimizers of \mathcal{YM} on $\mathcal{A}(X; a)$ are the *anti-self dual (ASD) connections*:

$$F_A^+ := \frac{1}{2}(F_A - *F_A) = 0.$$

In general,

$$\mathcal{YM}(A) = \mathcal{CS}(a) + \|F_A^+\|_{L^2}^2,$$

so $\|F_A^+\|_{L^2}^2$ records how close you are to being minimal.

The *Yang-Mills heat flow* is the negative gradient flow of $\mathcal{YM} : \mathcal{A}(X; a) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\partial_\tau A = -d_A^* F_A, \quad A(\tau) = A_0$$

The flow

The flow

In the closed case, Struwe ('94) showed short-time existence and uniqueness.

The flow

In the closed case, Struwe ('94) showed short-time existence and uniqueness.

Everything is equivariant relative to the action of the gauge group \mathcal{G} . Otherwise, this flow is very similar to the 2-dim. harmonic map flow.

The flow

In the closed case, Struwe ('94) showed short-time existence and uniqueness.

Everything is equivariant relative to the action of the gauge group \mathcal{G} . Otherwise, this flow is very similar to the 2-dim. harmonic map flow.

When taken modulo gauge, the linearization is $\partial_\tau V = -\Delta_A V$.

The flow

In the closed case, Struwe ('94) showed short-time existence and uniqueness.

Everything is equivariant relative to the action of the gauge group \mathcal{G} . Otherwise, this flow is very similar to the 2-dim. harmonic map flow.

When taken modulo gauge, the linearization is $\partial_\tau V = -\Delta_A V$.

In this cylindrical end case, the operator Δ_A is *not* Fredholm. The issue is due to *degenerate* flat connections on Y .

The flow

In the closed case, Struwe ('94) showed short-time existence and uniqueness.

Everything is equivariant relative to the action of the gauge group \mathcal{G} . Otherwise, this flow is very similar to the 2-dim. harmonic map flow.

When taken modulo gauge, the linearization is $\partial_\tau V = -\Delta_A V$.

In this cylindrical end case, the operator Δ_A is *not* Fredholm. The issue is due to *degenerate* flat connections on Y .

Resolution: Introduce a perturbation to make it Fredholm.

Perturbations

Fix a \mathcal{G} -equivariant map $H : \mathcal{A}(X) \rightarrow \Omega^2(X, \text{ad})$. This is the *perturbation*.

Perturbations

Fix a \mathcal{G} -equivariant map $H : \mathcal{A}(X) \rightarrow \Omega^2(X, \text{ad})$. This is the *perturbation*.

Replace F_A with

$$F_{A,H} := F_A - H(A).$$

Perturbations

Fix a \mathcal{G} -equivariant map $H : \mathcal{A}(X) \rightarrow \Omega^2(X, \text{ad})$. This is the *perturbation*.

Replace F_A with

$$F_{A,H} := F_A - H(A).$$

H can be chosen so that this satisfies the Bianchi identity $d_{A,H}F_{A,H} = 0$, where $d_{A,H}$ is a perturbed version of d_A .

Perturbations (cont'd)

The *perturbed Yang-Mills functional* is

$$\mathcal{YM}_H(A) := \frac{1}{2} \|F_{A,H}\|_{L^2}^2$$

Perturbations (cont'd)

The *perturbed Yang-Mills functional* is

$$\mathcal{YM}_H(A) := \frac{1}{2} \|F_{A,H}\|_{L^2}^2$$

The analogue of ASD is *H-ASD*, which means $F_{A,H}^+ = 0$.

Perturbations (cont'd)

The *perturbed Yang-Mills functional* is

$$\mathcal{YM}_H(A) := \frac{1}{2} \|F_{A,H}\|_{L^2}^2$$

The analogue of ASD is *H-ASD*, which means $F_{A,H}^+ = 0$.

Assume H is translationally-invariant under the ends, and let h be the induced perturbation on Y .

Perturbations (cont'd)

The *perturbed Yang-Mills functional* is

$$\mathcal{YM}_H(A) := \frac{1}{2} \|F_{A,H}\|_{L^2}^2$$

The analogue of ASD is *H-ASD*, which means $F_{A,H}^+ = 0$.

Assume H is translationally-invariant under the ends, and let h be the induced perturbation on Y .

A connection a on Y is called *h-flat* if $F_a - h(a) = 0$.

Perturbations (cont'd)

The *perturbed Yang-Mills functional* is

$$\mathcal{YM}_H(A) := \frac{1}{2} \|F_{A,H}\|_{L^2}^2$$

The analogue of ASD is *H-ASD*, which means $F_{A,H}^+ = 0$.

Assume H is translationally-invariant under the ends, and let h be the induced perturbation on Y .

A connection a on Y is called *h-flat* if $F_a - h(a) = 0$.

Moreover, H can be chosen so all *h-flat* connections are non-degenerate (and so we have a Fredholm problem).

Short-time existence and uniqueness

Theorem (99% Struwe '94, 1% D. '14)

There is a suitable class of perturbations \mathcal{H} so that if $H \in \mathcal{H}$ is such that all h -flat connections are non-degenerate, then short-time existence and uniqueness holds for the perturbed Yang-Mills heat flow.

Short-time existence and uniqueness

Theorem (99% Struwe '94, 1% D. '14)

There is a suitable class of perturbations \mathcal{H} so that if $H \in \mathcal{H}$ is such that all h -flat connections are non-degenerate, then short-time existence and uniqueness holds for the perturbed Yang-Mills heat flow.

Proof sketch: Note that $W^{1,2} \hookrightarrow L^4$ holds on cylindrical end 4-manifolds (this is a borderline Sobolev embedding).

Short-time existence and uniqueness

Theorem (99% Struwe '94, 1% D. '14)

There is a suitable class of perturbations \mathcal{H} so that if $H \in \mathcal{H}$ is such that all h -flat connections are non-degenerate, then short-time existence and uniqueness holds for the perturbed Yang-Mills heat flow.

Proof sketch: Note that $W^{1,2} \hookrightarrow L^4$ holds on cylindrical end 4-manifolds (this is a borderline Sobolev embedding).

In the absence of a perturbation (but assuming non-degeneracy), Struwe's proof goes through almost verbatim.

Short-time existence and uniqueness

Theorem (99% Struwe '94, 1% D. '14)

There is a suitable class of perturbations \mathcal{H} so that if $H \in \mathcal{H}$ is such that all h -flat connections are non-degenerate, then short-time existence and uniqueness holds for the perturbed Yang-Mills heat flow.

Proof sketch: Note that $W^{1,2} \hookrightarrow L^4$ holds on cylindrical end 4-manifolds (this is a borderline Sobolev embedding).

In the absence of a perturbation (but assuming non-degeneracy), Struwe's proof goes through almost verbatim.

Check that the perturbation does not mess up the estimates.

Long-time existence: Exploiting the perturbation

Long-time existence: Exploiting the perturbation

This theorem only places a restriction on the *asymptotic* behavior of H .

Long-time existence: Exploiting the perturbation

This theorem only places a restriction on the *asymptotic* behavior of H .

A connection A is *regular* if $d_{A,H}^+ : \Omega^1(X, \text{ad}) \rightarrow \Omega^+(X, \text{ad})$ is surjective.

Long-time existence: Exploiting the perturbation

This theorem only places a restriction on the *asymptotic* behavior of H .

A connection A is *regular* if $d_{A,H}^+ : \Omega^1(X, \text{ad}) \rightarrow \Omega^+(X, \text{ad})$ is surjective.

Can assume all h -flat connections are non-degenerate, and all H -ASD connections are regular. Say H is *regular* when this is the case.

Long-time existence: Exploiting the perturbation

This theorem only places a restriction on the *asymptotic* behavior of H .

A connection A is *regular* if $d_{A,H}^+ : \Omega^1(X, \text{ad}) \rightarrow \Omega^+(X, \text{ad})$ is surjective.

Can assume all h -flat connections are non-degenerate, and all H -ASD connections are regular. Say H is *regular* when this is the case.

(Roughly speaking, this means the absolute minima of \mathcal{YM}_H are *Morse* critical points, when taken mod gauge.)

Corollary (D. '14)

Assume $G = \mathrm{SO}(3)$ and H is regular. Suppose a is an h -flat connection with $\mathrm{Ind}(d_{A,H}^+ \oplus d_{A,H}^) < 8$, for $A \in \mathcal{A}(X; a)$.*

Corollary (D. '14)

Assume $G = \mathrm{SO}(3)$ and H is regular. Suppose a is an h -flat connection with $\mathrm{Ind}(d_{A,H}^+ \oplus d_{A,H}^*) < 8$, for $A \in \mathcal{A}(X; a)$.

- The energy gap for \mathcal{YM}_H is positive. Similarly, there is a positive energy gap for \mathcal{YM} on the trivial bundle on S^4 (with the round metric). Let $\eta > 0$ be the minimum of these values.

Corollary (D. '14)

Assume $G = \text{SO}(3)$ and H is regular. Suppose a is an h -flat connection with $\text{Ind}(d_{A,H}^+ \oplus d_{A,H}^*) < 8$, for $A \in \mathcal{A}(X; a)$.

- The energy gap for \mathcal{YM}_H is positive. Similarly, there is a positive energy gap for \mathcal{YM} on the trivial bundle on S^4 (with the round metric). Let $\eta > 0$ be the minimum of these values.
- If $A_0 \in \mathcal{A}(X; a)$ has $\|F_{A_0,H}^+\|_{L^2}^2 < \eta$, then a solution $A(\tau)$ to the perturbed Yang-Mills heat flow with $A(0) = A_0$ exists for all $\tau \in [0, \infty)$.

Corollary (D. '14)

Assume $G = \mathrm{SO}(3)$ and H is regular. Suppose a is an h -flat connection with $\mathrm{Ind}(d_{A,H}^+ \oplus d_{A,H}^*) < 8$, for $A \in \mathcal{A}(X; a)$.

- The energy gap for \mathcal{YM}_H is positive. Similarly, there is a positive energy gap for \mathcal{YM} on the trivial bundle on S^4 (with the round metric). Let $\eta > 0$ be the minimum of these values.
- If $A_0 \in \mathcal{A}(X; a)$ has $\|F_{A_0,H}^+\|_{L^2}^2 < \eta$, then a solution $A(\tau)$ to the perturbed Yang-Mills heat flow with $A(0) = A_0$ exists for all $\tau \in [0, \infty)$.
- The $A(\tau)$ converge exponentially to a unique H -ASD connection $A_\infty \in \mathcal{A}(X; a)$.

Corollary (D. '14)

Assume $G = \mathrm{SO}(3)$ and H is regular. Suppose a is an h -flat connection with $\mathrm{Ind}(d_{A,H}^+ \oplus d_{A,H}^*) < 8$, for $A \in \mathcal{A}(X; a)$.

- The energy gap for \mathcal{YM}_H is positive. Similarly, there is a positive energy gap for \mathcal{YM} on the trivial bundle on S^4 (with the round metric). Let $\eta > 0$ be the minimum of these values.
- If $A_0 \in \mathcal{A}(X; a)$ has $\|F_{A_0,H}^+\|_{L^2}^2 < \eta$, then a solution $A(\tau)$ to the perturbed Yang-Mills heat flow with $A(0) = A_0$ exists for all $\tau \in [0, \infty)$.
- The $A(\tau)$ converge exponentially to a unique H -ASD connection $A_\infty \in \mathcal{A}(X; a)$.
- There is a constant C so $\|F_{A(\tau),H}^+\|_{L^2} \leq C \|d_{A(\tau),H}^* F_{A(\tau),H}\|_{L^2}$ for all $\tau \in [0, \infty]$. Moreover,

$$\|A_0 - A_\infty\|_{L^2} \leq (1 - e^{-2/C^2})^{-1} \|F_{A_0}^+\|_{L^2}.$$

An application

An application

$Y =$ a closed, connected, oriented 3-manifold with $b_1(Y) > 0$

An application

Y = a closed, connected, oriented 3-manifold with $b_1(Y) > 0$

$P \rightarrow Y$, an $SO(3)$ -bundle with $w_2(P) \in H^2(Y, \mathbb{Z}_2)$ in the image of a generator of $H^2(Y, \mathbb{Z})/\text{torsion}$

An application

Y = a closed, connected, oriented 3-manifold with $b_1(Y) > 0$

$P \rightarrow Y$, an $SO(3)$ -bundle with $w_2(P) \in H^2(Y, \mathbb{Z}_2)$ in the image of a generator of $H^2(Y, \mathbb{Z})/\text{torsion}$

$X = \mathbb{R} \times Y$, with cylindrical metric and induced bundle.

The quilted Atiyah-Floer conjecture

The quilted Atiyah-Floer conjecture

$$HF_{\text{ASD}}(Y)$$

abelian group defined by
counting ASD connections on

$\mathbb{R} \times Y$ with

$$\text{Ind}(d_{A,H}^+ \oplus d_{A,H}^*) = 1$$

The quilted Atiyah-Floer conjecture

$$HF_{\text{ASD}}(Y)$$

abelian group defined by
counting ASD connections on

$$\mathbb{R} \times Y \text{ with} \\ \text{Ind}(d_{A,H}^+ \oplus d_{A,H}^*) = 1$$

$$HF_{\text{holo}}(Y)$$

abelian group defined by
counting holomorphic strips
 $\mathbb{R} \times I \rightarrow M$, in a certain
symplectic manifold M with
Lagrangian boundary
conditions + index assumption

The quilted Atiyah-Floer conjecture

Quilted Atiyah-Floer conjecture

$$HF_{\text{ASD}}(Y)$$

$$\stackrel{?}{\cong}$$

$$HF_{\text{holo}}(Y)$$

abelian group defined by
counting ASD connections on

$$\mathbb{R} \times Y \text{ with} \\ \text{Ind}(d_{A,H}^+ \oplus d_{A,H}^*) = 1$$

abelian group defined by
counting holomorphic strips
 $\mathbb{R} \times I \rightarrow M$, in a certain
symplectic manifold M with
Lagrangian boundary
conditions + index assumption

The quilted Atiyah-Floer conjecture

Quilted Atiyah-Floer conjecture

$$HF_{\text{ASD}}(Y) \stackrel{?}{\cong} HF_{\text{holo}}(Y)$$

abelian group defined by
counting ASD connections on

$$\mathbb{R} \times Y \text{ with} \\ \text{Ind}(d_{A,H}^+ \oplus d_{A,H}^*) = 1$$

abelian group defined by
counting holomorphic strips
 $\mathbb{R} \times I \rightarrow M$, in a certain
symplectic manifold M with
Lagrangian boundary
conditions + index assumption

The equations need to be perturbed to get good counts.

The quilted Atiyah-Floer conjecture

Quilted Atiyah-Floer conjecture

$$HF_{\text{ASD}}(Y) \stackrel{?}{\cong} HF_{\text{holo}}(Y)$$

abelian group defined by
counting ASD connections on

$$\mathbb{R} \times Y \text{ with} \\ \text{Ind}(d_{A,H}^+ \oplus d_{A,H}^*) = 1$$

abelian group defined by
counting holomorphic strips

$\mathbb{R} \times I \rightarrow M$, in a certain
symplectic manifold M with
Lagrangian boundary
conditions + index assumption

The equations need to be perturbed to get good counts.

The counts depend only on Y and the topological type of P .

A little more detail

A little more detail

For simplicity, ignore asymptotics. Assume H is regular.

A little more detail

For simplicity, ignore asymptotics. Assume H is regular.

$$M_{\text{ASD}}(g, H) := \left\{ A \mid F_{A,H}^+ = 0 \right\} / \mathcal{G} \times \mathbb{R}$$

A little more detail

For simplicity, ignore asymptotics. Assume H is regular.

$$M_{\text{ASD}}(\mathfrak{g}, H) := \left\{ A \mid F_{A,H}^+ = 0 \right\} / \mathcal{G} \times \mathbb{R}$$

$\mathcal{M}_{\text{holo}}(\mathfrak{g}, H) :=$ moduli space of perturbed holomorphic strips in M

A little more detail

For simplicity, ignore asymptotics. Assume H is regular.

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{ASD}}(g, H) := \left\{ A \mid F_{A,H}^+ = 0 \right\} / \mathcal{G} \times \mathbb{R}$$

$\mathcal{M}_{\text{holo}}(g, H) :=$ moduli space of perturbed holomorphic strips in M

If $\mathcal{M}_{\text{ASD}}(g, H)$ and $\mathcal{M}_{\text{holo}}(g, H)$ are in bijective correspondence, then the conjecture would follow.

A little more detail

For simplicity, ignore asymptotics. Assume H is regular.

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{ASD}}(g, H) := \left\{ A \mid F_{A,H}^+ = 0 \right\} / \mathcal{G} \times \mathbb{R}$$

$\mathcal{M}_{\text{holo}}(g, H) :=$ moduli space of perturbed holomorphic strips in M

If $\mathcal{M}_{\text{ASD}}(g, H)$ and $\mathcal{M}_{\text{holo}}(g, H)$ are in bijective correspondence, then the conjecture would follow.

Theorem (D. '14)

There are g, H so that the H -perturbed Yang-Mills heat flow induces an injection

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{holo}}(g, H) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\text{ASD}}(g, H).$$

Sketch of proof

Sketch of proof

Perturbed holomorphic strips lift to connections in on $\mathbb{R} \times Y$ with the right asymptotics.

Sketch of proof

Perturbed holomorphic strips lift to connections in on $\mathbb{R} \times Y$ with the right asymptotics.

For suitable g , these connections have near-minimal perturbed Yang-Mills energy.

Sketch of proof

Perturbed holomorphic strips lift to connections in on $\mathbb{R} \times Y$ with the right asymptotics.

For suitable g , these connections have near-minimal perturbed Yang-Mills energy.

That is, there is a sequence of metrics g_n so that $\|F_{A,H}^+\|_{L^2,g_n} \rightarrow 0$ uniformly for all lifts A of perturbed holomorphic strips.

Sketch of proof

Perturbed holomorphic strips lift to connections in on $\mathbb{R} \times Y$ with the right asymptotics.

For suitable g , these connections have near-minimal perturbed Yang-Mills energy.

That is, there is a sequence of metrics g_n so that $\|F_{A,H}^+\|_{L^2,g_n} \rightarrow 0$ uniformly for all lifts A of perturbed holomorphic strips.

Theorem

Let $\eta(g_n) > 0$ be the constant from the perturbed Yang-Mills heat flow. Then $\inf_n \eta(g_n) > 0$.

Sketch of proof (cont'd)

Corollary

The for all n sufficiently large, the perturbed Yang-Mills heat flow restricts to define a map

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{holo}}(g, H) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\text{ASD}}(g, H).$$

Sketch of proof (cont'd)

Corollary

The for all n sufficiently large, the perturbed Yang-Mills heat flow restricts to define a map

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{holo}}(g, H) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\text{ASD}}(g, H).$$

Injectivity: Show the constant $C = C(g_n)$ (from the heat flow theorem) can be taken independent of n . Then use the estimate

$$\|A_0 - A_\infty\|_{L^2} \leq (1 - e^{-2/C^2})^{-1} \|F_{A_0, H}^+\|_{L^2}$$

Work in progress/future directions

Work in progress/future directions

Surjectivity?

Work in progress/future directions

Surjectivity?

Use the harmonic map flow? (On a surface with boundary and cylindrical/strip-like ends.)

Thank you for your attention!