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Donaldson-Thomas
type invariants via microlocal geometry

DT(Y)

↑

CY3

$X(X, \nu_X)$

moduli space

1. DT invariants: Y : CY 3-fold

(proj n.s scheme/ \mathbb{C}
of dim 3)

w/ $\Omega_Y^3 = \omega_Y \cong \mathcal{O}_Y$

e.g. quintic hypersurface in \mathbb{P}^4 e.g.

X - a moduli space of
coherent sheaves on Y

$$x_0^5 + \dots + x_4^5 = 0$$

with trivialized determinant (& fixed invariants)

ex $X = \text{Hilb}^n(Y) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{rank 1 torsion free} \\ \text{sheaves, i.e. ideal sheaves} \end{array} \right.$

s.t. $\left. \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}_Y/I = n \right\}$

$X = \int \dots \mathcal{O}_Y/I = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ structure sheaf of }
a "curve" }

i.e. 1 dim subscheme

$X = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{stable sheaves of given Chern} \\ \text{classes} \end{array} \right\}$

Donaldson-Thomas define $\#^{\text{vir}} X$ = "virtual # of points of X "
 X -stack

e.g. $X =$ moduli space of lines on quintic $\mathbb{C}P^4$
= discrete set of points (conics)

$$\#^{\text{vir}} X = \# X = 2875 \quad (609250)$$

In general $\dim X > 0$ highly singular (& non-reduced)

DT invariants defined using deformation theory and intersection theory

$$T_X|_{[E]} = \text{Ext}^1(E, E) = H^1(Y, \text{End } E) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{inform} \\ \text{defs} \end{array}$$

if E bundle

$$\text{ob}|_{[E]} = \text{Ext}^2(E, E) - \text{obstruction space } \supset$$

\supset obstructions to smoothness

Suppose X smooth. ~~then~~ $\dim \text{Ext}^2(E, E)$ is constant as $[E] \in X$ varies then

\exists VB \mathcal{E}/X w/ fiber over $\text{Ext}^2(E, E)$
 and if X is proper:

$$\#^{\text{vir}}(X) = \int_{[X]} c_{\text{top}} \mathcal{E}$$

need $\text{rk } \mathcal{E} = \dim X$

$$\text{Ext}^2(E, E) = \text{Ext}^1(E, E)^\vee$$

Serre duality on 3D CY

In fact $\mathcal{E}^\vee = T_X \Rightarrow \mathcal{E} = \Omega_X$
 and

$$\#^{\text{univ}} = \int_{[X]} c_{\text{top}}(\Omega_X) =$$

$$= (-1)^{\dim X} \int_{[X]} c_{\text{top}} T_X = (-1)^{\dim X} \chi(X)$$

(Gauss-Bonnet)

\uparrow
 topological Euler char

Generalize this to singular X .

2. Symmetric obstruction theories

Example (Toy model) M : smooth scheme/ \mathbb{C}

$$f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \text{ reg fn}$$

$$X = \text{Crit}(f) \subset M \quad \text{subscheme} = Z(df)$$

defined:

$$T_M \xrightarrow{df} \mathcal{O}_M$$

\searrow
 I ideal sheaf of $X \subset M$

$$\left[T_M|_X \xrightarrow{H(f)} \Omega_M|_X \right] = E^\bullet \in \mathcal{D}_{[-1,0]}(\mathcal{O}_X)$$

$$\left[I/I^2 \xrightarrow{d} \Omega_M|_X \right] = \tau_{\geq -1} L_X$$

Conormal sheaf

the truncation of the cotangent complex

Get a perfect obstruction theory

$$E^\bullet \rightarrow \tau_{\geq -1} L_X$$

$$\begin{cases} H^0 \xrightarrow{\sim} H^0 \\ H^{-1} \twoheadrightarrow H^{-1} \end{cases}$$

which is symmetric i.e. $E^\bullet \xrightarrow{\sim} E^\vee[1]$

by symmetry of $H(f)$

Why an obstruction theory?

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 T_M/X & \xrightarrow{H(f)} & \Omega_M/X & \rightarrow & \Omega_X \\
 \downarrow & & \parallel & & \parallel \\
 I/I^2 & \rightarrow & \Omega_M/X & \rightarrow & \Omega_X \rightarrow 0
 \end{array}$$

dualize:

$$0 \rightarrow T_X \rightarrow [T_M/X \rightarrow \Omega_M/X] \rightarrow \text{obs}$$

$$0 \rightarrow T_X \rightarrow [T_M/X \rightarrow \Omega_{X/M}] \rightarrow \text{coker}$$

actual obstructions
to smoothness

$$\text{Spec}(\oplus I^n/I^{n+1}) \rightarrow C_{X/M} \rightarrow CV$$

curvilinear
obstructions

$$[X]^{vir} = \mathbb{O}_{\Omega_M}^! [\Gamma_{df}^*]$$

\cap

$$A_0(X)$$

Chow group of cycles
modulo rat'l equiv

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 M & \xrightarrow{\Gamma_{df}^*} & \Omega_M \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow 0 \\
 X & \longrightarrow & M
 \end{array}$$

If X cpt:

$$\#^{\text{vir}} X = \deg [X]^{\text{vir}} = \int [X]^{\text{vir}} 1 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

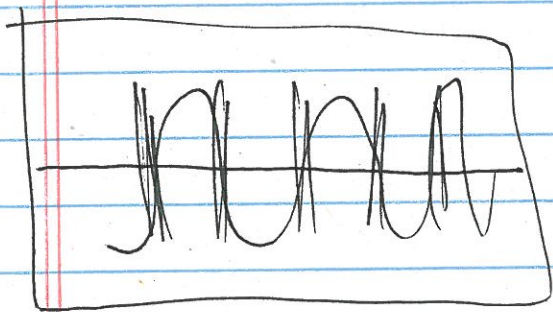
$$\parallel \\ I_{\Omega_M}(0, d\mathbb{f})$$

Def. to normal cone:

$$t d\mathbb{f} \quad t \in \mathbb{C} \quad |t| \rightarrow \infty$$

get cone inside $\Omega_M / X \hookrightarrow \Omega_M$

this is the normal cone $C_{X/M}$ embedded into Ω_M by $d\mathbb{f}$.



$$\text{then } [X]^{\text{vir}} = \mathcal{O}_{\Omega_M / X}^! [C_{X/M}]$$

[depends only on $E \rightarrow L_X$]
 on the obstruction they

Moreover, $[C_{X/M}] \subset \Omega_M$ is a conic Lagrangian cycle

So it is a characteristic cycle of a constr

$$f \quad \mu : X \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

which turns out to be:

$$\mu(\mathbb{P}) = (-1)^{\dim M} \left(1 - \chi \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Milnor fibre} \\ \text{of } f \text{ at } \mathbb{P} \in X \end{array} \right) \right)$$

Microlocal index theorem (Kashiwara)

$$X \text{ cpct} : \#^{\text{vir}}(X) = \deg \mathcal{O}_{\Omega_{\text{mix}}}^! [C_{\text{mix}}] \\ \parallel \\ \chi(M, \mu)$$

Each critical point gives a contribution in terms of its Milnor fibre.

Global case Let X be a scheme with a symmetric obstruction theory.

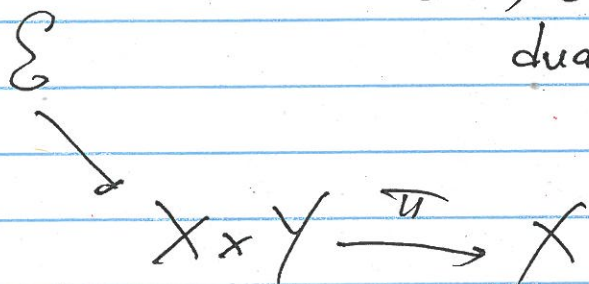
$$E \rightarrow \tau_{\cong 1} L_X ; E \simeq E^\vee[1]$$

$$E^\bullet \rightarrow L_X \text{ gives } \mathcal{E} \in \mathcal{D}_{\text{mix}}^*$$

$$\text{given by } E = R\pi_* R\text{Hom}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E})[2]$$

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$E \simeq E^\vee[1]$ Serre
duality on 3D CY



Pick $X \hookrightarrow M$ smooth

~~Pick $X \hookrightarrow M$ s~~

$$\begin{array}{ccc} [E^{-1} \rightarrow E^0] = E & & \\ \varphi^{-1} \downarrow & & \downarrow \varphi^0 \\ [I/I^2 \rightarrow \Omega_M|_X] = \tau_{\geq -1} L_X & & \downarrow \rho \end{array}$$

$$\text{ob} = \Omega_X$$

(for a symmetric obstruction theory, always so?)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C \subset \Omega_M|_X \hookrightarrow \Omega_M & & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ CV \longrightarrow \Omega_X & & \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{[X]^{\text{vir}} = 0!_{\Omega_M|_X} [C]}$$

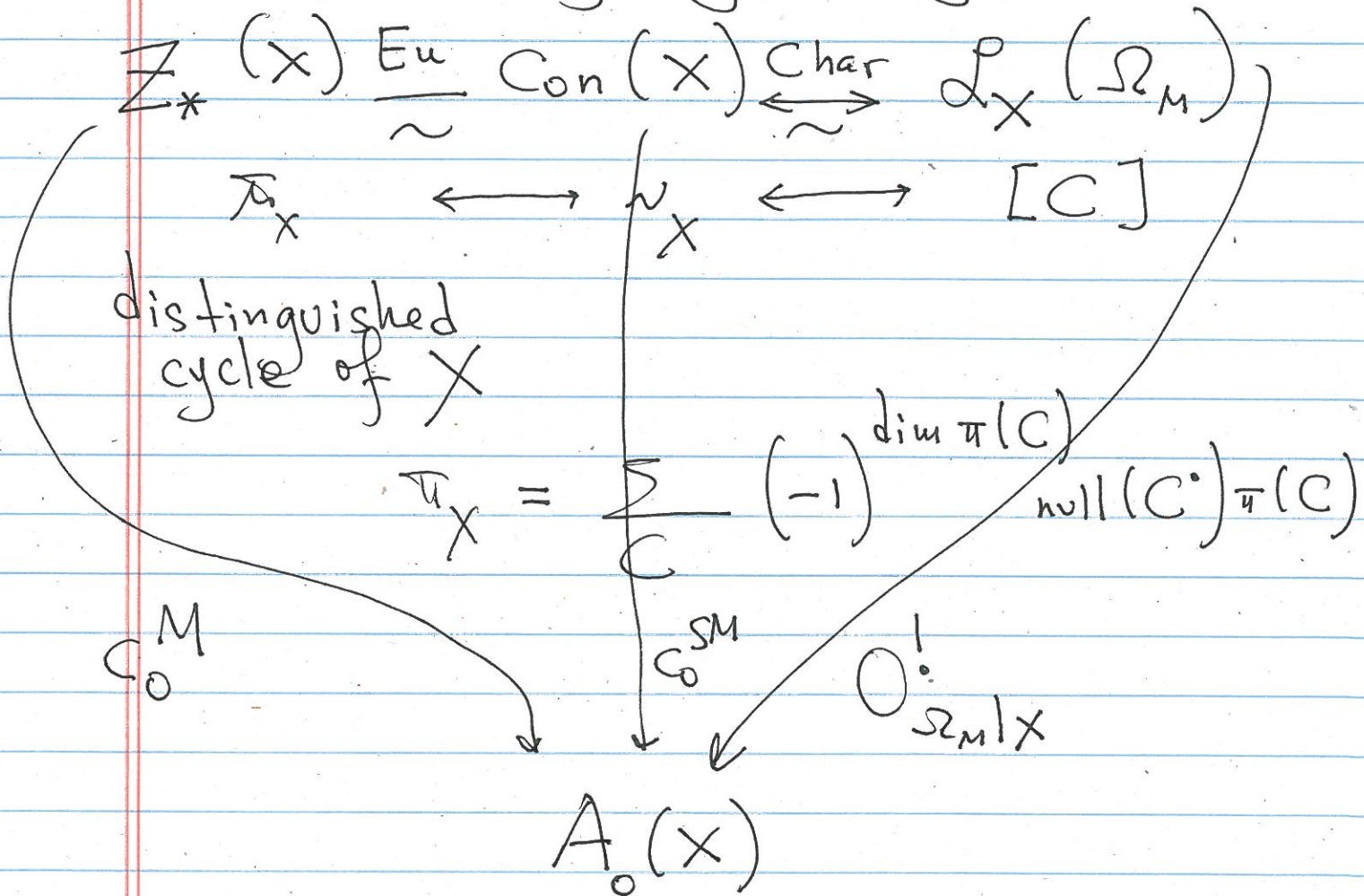
(étale?)

Fact: locally in M \exists almost closed 1-form ω on M s.t. $X = \overline{Z(\omega)}$

$$d\omega|_{Z(\omega)} \subset \Omega_M^2|_{Z(\omega)} \quad \omega = \sum f_i dx_i$$

almost closed: $\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j} \equiv \frac{\partial f_j}{\partial x_i} \quad (f_1, \dots, f_n)$

Fact: deformation to normal cone defines Lagrangian cycle.



X cpt:

$$\#^{\text{vir}} X = \chi(X, \nu_X)$$

Now compute DT using stratification
of $X \dots$