

On the geometry of noncommutative gauge fields

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**Goal: formulate gauge theories
on noncommutative spaces**

- **Approach:** study an example of a **noncommutative** 4-dimensional **sphere** S_θ^4 :
- This forms the base space of a **noncommutative principal bundle**:

$$SU(2) \rightarrow S_\theta^7 \rightarrow S_\theta^4$$

deforming the **Hopf fibration on S^4** .

Let us start by recalling the classical setup...

Gauge theory on principal bundles

- P is a **principal G -bundle** on M , G a Lie group
- The **gauge group $\mathcal{G}(P)$** consists of automorphisms of P covering the identity on M .
- Sections of the bundle of groups

$$\text{Ad}P = P \times_{\text{Ad}} G$$

form a group isomorphic to $\mathcal{G}(P)$.

Gauge fields (=connections)

- **Connection one-form** $\omega \in \Omega^1(P) \otimes \mathfrak{g}$ (+ conditions), induces splitting $T_p P = H_p \oplus V_p$ via $H_p = \ker \omega_p$.

Equivalent description in terms of **associated bundles**:

- A connection one-form ω on P induces a **covariant derivative** (also called connection) on $E = P \times_G V$:

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla : \Gamma(E) &\rightarrow \Gamma(E) \otimes_{C^\infty(M)} \Omega^1(M) \\ \eta &\mapsto d_P \eta + \omega \cdot \eta\end{aligned}$$

- $f \in \Gamma(\text{Ad}P)$ (as an equivariant map $f : P \rightarrow G$) acts by **gauge transformations** on a connection :

$$\nabla \mapsto f^{-1} \nabla f \quad (\iff \omega \mapsto f^{-1} d_P f + f^{-1} \omega f)$$

Yang–Mills action functional

Definition

The **Yang–Mills action functional** of a connection is defined as

$$S(\omega) := \|F(\omega)\|^2 \equiv \int_M \operatorname{tr} F(\omega) \wedge *F(\omega)$$

with $F(\omega) = d\omega + \frac{1}{2}[\omega, \omega] \in \Omega^2(M, \operatorname{ad}P)$ the **curvature** of ω .

- $S(\omega)$ is **invariant** under gauge transformations and **positive**.
- In 4 dimensions, minima of S are obtained by solutions of the (anti-)**selfdual equation** $*F(\omega) = \pm F(\omega)$;
such connections are called **instantons**.

Example: Hopf fibration on S^4

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{SU}(2) & \longrightarrow & S^7 \\ & & \downarrow \\ & & S^4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S^7 \times_{\mathrm{SU}(2)} \mathbb{C}^2 & & \\ & & \downarrow \\ & & S^4 \end{array}$$

- **Instantons: connections** (charge 1) on $S^7 \times_{\mathrm{SU}(2)} \mathbb{C}^2$
- The moduli space of **charge 1 instantons** (connections on $S^7 \times_{\mathrm{SU}(2)} \mathbb{C}^2$) has a geometrical description (Atiyah, 1978):

$$\mathcal{M}_{k=1} \simeq \frac{\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{H})}{\mathrm{Sp}(2, \mathbb{H})}$$

- Higher charges via the ADHM construction (Atiyah, Drinfel'd, Hitchin and Manin, 1978)

Q: Can we 'quantize' this construction?

Toric noncommutative manifolds

Let M be a **compact** (Riemannian spin) **manifold** with a smooth (isometrical) **action** of the n -torus \mathbb{T}^n .

- action σ_s of \mathbb{T}^n on $C^\infty(M)$ via pullback.
- decompose $f = \sum f_r$ in **homogeneous elements of degree r** :

$$\sigma_s(f_r) = e^{2\pi i r \cdot s} f_r .$$

- given a real $n \times n$ anti-symmetric matrix $\theta = (\theta_{\mu\nu})$ define **twisted product** \times_θ on homogeneous elements:

$$f_r \times_\theta g_{r'} = f_r \sigma_{r \cdot \theta}(g_{r'}) \equiv e^{2\pi i r \cdot \theta \cdot r'} f_r g_{r'} .$$

- Denote by $C^\infty(M_\theta) = (C^\infty(M), \times_\theta)$, “smooth functions on noncommutative manifold M_θ ” (Rieffel 1993).
- Similarly, deform $\Omega^p(M)$ to $\Omega^p(M_\theta)$, “noncommutative differential calculus” (with induced $d_\theta, *_\theta$, etc.).

Isospectral deformation

Connes and Landi (2001) defined noncommutative spin geometry on M_θ by constructing a **spectral triple** $(C^\infty(M_\theta), \mathcal{H}, D)$.

\rightsquigarrow **Dixmier trace**: $\int a \equiv \text{Res}_{z=0} \text{tr } a |D|^{-2z}$ ($a \in C^\infty(M_\theta)$)

Connes–Moscovici local index formula (1995) takes a simple form.

Theorem (Landi–vS, 2005)

For a projection $p \in M_N(C^\infty(M_\theta))$, the index of the twisted Dirac operator $D_p = pDp$ is given by:

$$\text{Ind} D_p = \text{Res}_{z=0} z^{-1} \text{tr} \left(\gamma p |D|^{-2z} \right) + \sum_{k \geq 1} c_k \int \gamma \left(p - \frac{1}{2} \right) [D, p]^{2k} |D|^{-2k}$$

Yang-Mills theory on M_θ

A **connection** on a right (finite projective) $C^\infty(M_\theta)$ -module \mathcal{E} is

$$\nabla : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \otimes_{C^\infty(M_\theta)} \Omega^1(M_\theta)$$

obeying Leibniz rule, **curvature** $F := \nabla^2$.

- **Yang-Mills action functional** is defined by

$$S(\nabla) = \int \text{tr } *_\theta(F *_\theta F)$$

- Gauge invariant under $\nabla \mapsto u^* \nabla u$ for $u \in \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{E})$.
- Connections with (anti)selfdual curvature $*_\theta F = \pm F$ (**instantons**) are minima of S .

The deformed Hopf fibration

- Consider the following action of $\mathbb{T}^2 \subset \text{SO}(5)$ on S^4 :

$$\sigma_{t_1, t_2}(x_0, x_1 + ix_2, x_3 + ix_4) \mapsto (x_0, e^{2\pi i t_1}(x_1 + ix_2), e^{2\pi i t_2}(x_3 + ix_4))$$

- With $(\theta_{ij}) = \theta \epsilon_{ij}$ ($\theta \in \mathbb{R}$): deformed algebra $C^\infty(S_\theta^4)$ (Connes–Landi, 2001).
- The action of \mathbb{T}^2 lifts to $S^7 \rightsquigarrow$ deformed algebra $C^\infty(S_\theta^7)$.
- There is still a (commuting) action α of $\text{SU}(2)$ on $C^\infty(S_\theta^7)$ such that $C^\infty(S_\theta^4)$ forms the subalgebra of invariants under this action.

noncommutative $\text{SU}(2)$ -principal bundle $S_\theta^7 \rightarrow S_\theta^4$

Associated vector bundles $S_\theta^7 \times_{\text{SU}(2)} V$

- Let V be a (f.d.) representation space of $\text{SU}(2)$:

$$\Gamma(S_\theta^7 \times_{\text{SU}(2)} V) := \{f \in C^\infty(S_\theta^7) \otimes V : \alpha_w \otimes \text{id}(f) = \text{id} \otimes w^{-1}(f)\}$$

- These are finite projective right $C^\infty(S_\theta^4)$ -modules:
 \rightsquigarrow **noncommutative vector bundles**

Example: defining representation $V = \mathbb{C}^2$

- Grassmann connection** $\nabla_0 = \text{pd}$ on $\mathcal{E} := \Gamma(S_\theta^7 \times_{\text{SU}(2)} \mathbb{C}^2)$ has selfdual curvature $*_\theta F_0 = F_0$
 \rightsquigarrow **basic instanton** on S_θ^4 (of **charge 1**)
- In terms of $f \in \Gamma(S_\theta^7 \times_{\text{SU}(2)} \mathbb{C}^2)$ we have

$$(\nabla_0 f)_i = df_i + \omega_{ij} f_j,$$

with ω a traceless, skew-hermitian 2×2 -matrix with entries in $\Omega^1(S_\theta^7)$.

Moduli space of (charge 1) instantons

Starting with the basic instanton ∇_0 on \mathcal{E} , any other ($su(2)$) connection on \mathcal{E} is given by $\nabla_0 + t\alpha$, with

$$\alpha \in \Omega^1(S_\theta^4) \otimes_{C^\infty(S_\theta^4)} \Gamma(\text{ad}(S_\theta^7))$$

- **Linearized selfdual equation:** $P_-[\nabla_0, \alpha] = 0$; $P_- = \frac{1}{2}(1 - *\theta)$.
- If α were obtained from an **infinitesimal gauge transformation**, then $\alpha = [\nabla_0, X]$ with $X \in \Gamma(\text{ad}(S_\theta^7))$.
- This gives the **selfdual complex**

$$0 \rightarrow \Omega^0(\text{ad}(S_\theta^7)) \xrightarrow{[\nabla_0, \cdot]} \Omega^1(\text{ad}(S_\theta^7)) \xrightarrow{P_-[\nabla_0, \cdot]} \Omega_-^2(\text{ad}(S_\theta^7)) \rightarrow 0$$

and look for an element in the first cohomology group H^1

- Compute: $h^1 = \text{Ind}D_p = 5$ for some projection p .

- Thus (Landi-vS, 2007):

$$\dim T_{\nabla_0} \mathcal{M}_{\theta, k=1} = 5$$

- A 5-dimensional (infinitesimal) family of instantons was obtained by means of **Drinfel'd twists** $\mathcal{U}_\theta(\mathfrak{so}(5, 1))$ and $\mathcal{U}_\theta(\mathfrak{so}(5))$ acting on $C^\infty(S_\theta^7)$ and $C^\infty(S_\theta^4)$ by **twisted derivations**

Global structure of the moduli space

How to integrate this infinitesimal family? Two possibilities:

- 1 Integrate tangent spaces to obtain local charts on moduli space $\mathcal{M}_{\theta, k=1}$, then patch these together [AHS78].
- 2 Dualize Drinfel'd twist of $so(5, 1)$ and $so(5)$ and quantize (Rieffel, 1993) the Lie groups $SL(2, \mathbb{H})$ and $Sp(2, \mathbb{H})$; then generate instantons via a **coaction** of these quantum groups on the noncommutative Hopf fibration.

Problem with the first option is that we need a definition of noncommutative **gauge group**;

- How to define $\Gamma(S_\theta^7 \times_{SU(2)} SU(2))$?

We take the second approach and quantize these Lie groups

The quantum group $SL_\theta(2, \mathbb{H})$

- We have $\mathbb{T}^2 \subset SL(2, \mathbb{H})$ by setting:

$$(t_1, t_2) \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} e^{2\pi i t_1} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2\pi i t_2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

- **Adjoint action** of \mathbb{T}^2 on $SL(2, \mathbb{H})$ gives **deformed product** \times_θ :

$$C^\infty(SL_\theta(2, \mathbb{H})) := (C^\infty(SL(2, \mathbb{H})), \times_\theta)$$

- In fact, $(C^\infty(SL_\theta(2, \mathbb{H})), \Delta, \epsilon, S)$ with undeformed coproduct, counit and antipode form a **Hopf algebra**.

Noncommutative family of instantons

- There is a **coaction**:

$$\Delta_L : C^\infty(S_\theta^7) \rightarrow C^\infty(\mathrm{SL}_\theta(2, \mathbb{H})) \otimes C^\infty(S_\theta^7),$$

which descends to $C^\infty(S_\theta^4)$.

- The basic instanton projection $p \in M_4(C^\infty(S_\theta^4))$ is mapped to $P := \Delta_L(p) \in M_4(C^\infty(\mathrm{SL}_\theta(2, \mathbb{H})) \otimes C^\infty(S_\theta^4))$.

The projection P is understood as a **noncommutative family of projections** parametrized by the noncommutative space $\mathrm{SL}_\theta(2, \mathbb{H})$.

Proposition

The family of connections $\tilde{\nabla}_0 = P \circ (\mathrm{id} \otimes \mathrm{d})$ has **self-dual curvature**: $(\mathrm{id} \otimes *_\theta)(\tilde{\nabla}_0)^2 = (\tilde{\nabla}_0)^2$

Index pairing

- Denote $A = C^\infty(S_\theta^4)$ and $B = C^\infty(\mathrm{SL}_\theta(2, \mathbb{H}))$
- Pairing between $K_0(B \otimes A) \equiv KK(\mathbb{C}, B \otimes A)$ and $K^0(A) \equiv KK(A, \mathbb{C})$ given by **Kasparov product**:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 KK(\mathbb{C}, B \otimes A) & & KK(A, \mathbb{C}) \\
 \downarrow \text{id} & & \downarrow B \otimes - \\
 KK(\mathbb{C}, B \otimes A) & \times & KK(B \otimes A, B \otimes \mathbb{C}) \longrightarrow KK(\mathbb{C}, B)
 \end{array}$$

- P is (Murray-von Neumann) equivalent to $1 \otimes p$, and one computes that the **instanton charge of the family $\tilde{\nabla}_0$ is 1** ($\in K_0(B)$).

The family of connections

We can express $\tilde{\nabla}_0$ in terms of a **family of connection one-forms**:

$$\tilde{\omega}_{ij} = \Delta_L(\omega_{ij}) \in C^\infty(\mathrm{SL}_\theta(2, \mathbb{H}) \otimes \Omega^1(S_\theta^7))$$

Proposition

The connection ω is invariant under the coaction of a quantum subgroup $\mathrm{Sp}_\theta(2, \mathbb{H}) \subset \mathrm{SL}_\theta(2, \mathbb{H})$ (a toric deformation of $\mathrm{Sp}(2, \mathbb{H})$)

\rightsquigarrow the family of connections is parametrized by the **quantum quotient $\mathrm{SL}_\theta(2, \mathbb{H})/\mathrm{Sp}_\theta(2, \mathbb{H})$** , defined by the algebra:

$$C^\infty(\mathrm{SL}_\theta(2, \mathbb{H})/\mathrm{Sp}_\theta(2, \mathbb{H})) := \{a \in C^\infty(\mathrm{SL}_\theta(2, \mathbb{H})) \mid \Delta_R(a) = 1 \otimes a\}.$$

where $\Delta_R = (\pi \otimes \mathrm{id})\Delta$ and $\pi : C^\infty(\mathrm{SL}_\theta(2, \mathbb{H})) \rightarrow C^\infty(\mathrm{Sp}_\theta(2, \mathbb{H}))$.

Conclusions

- **Noncommutative Hopf fibration** $SU(2) \rightarrow S_\theta^7 \rightarrow S_\theta^4$.
- **Instanton connection** ∇_0 on $S_\theta^7 \times_{SU(2)} \mathbb{C}^2$.
- Tangent to moduli space (at $\nabla_0, k = 1$) is **5-dimensional**, $\mathcal{U}_\theta(\mathfrak{so}(5, 1)) - \mathcal{U}_\theta(\mathfrak{so}(5))$.
- **Noncommutative family of instantons:** $\frac{SL_\theta(2, \mathbb{H})}{Sp_\theta(2, \mathbb{H})}$

Open questions:

- What about **higher charge**?
- What is the right notion of a (quantum) **gauge group**?
 - Possibly $\text{Aut}_{C^\infty(S_\theta^4)}(C^\infty(S_\theta^7))$?
 - Relate to $\Gamma(S_\theta^7 \times_{SU(2)} \mathfrak{su}(2))$

References

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