

Deformation quantization and Morita equivalence

Henrique Bursztyn (IMPA) and Stefan Waldmann (Freiburg)

Buenos Aires, 2010

Lecture 3 - Outline:

1. Morita equivalence of star products (lecture 2 reminder)
2. B-field symmetries of Poisson structures
3. Kontsevich's classes of Morita equivalent star products

1. Morita equivalence of star products

1. Morita equivalence of star products

There is a canonical action

$$\Phi : \text{Pic}(M) \times \text{Def}(M) \rightarrow \text{Def}(M), \quad (L, \star) \mapsto \Phi_L(\star)$$

1. Morita equivalence of star products

There is a canonical action

$$\Phi : \text{Pic}(M) \times \text{Def}(M) \rightarrow \text{Def}(M), \quad (L, \star) \mapsto \Phi_L(\star)$$

Theorem

Star products $\star$ and $\star'$ are Morita equivalent iff $[\star]$, $[\star']$ lie in the same $\text{Diff}(M) \ltimes \text{Pic}(M)$ -orbit:

$$[\star'] = \Phi_L([\star_\varphi])$$

1. Morita equivalence of star products

There is a canonical action

$$\Phi : \text{Pic}(M) \times \text{Def}(M) \rightarrow \text{Def}(M), \quad (L, \star) \mapsto \Phi_L(\star)$$

Theorem

Star products $\star$ and $\star'$ are Morita equivalent iff $[\star]$, $[\star']$ lie in the same $\text{Diff}(M) \ltimes \text{Pic}(M)$ -orbit:

$$[\star'] = \Phi_L([\star_\varphi])$$

Description in terms of Kontsevich's classes?

$$\check{H}^2(M, \mathbb{Z}) \circlearrowleft \text{FPois}(M) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{K}_*} \text{Def}(M) \circlearrowleft \text{Pic}(M) = \check{H}^2(M, \mathbb{Z})$$

2. B-field symmetries of Poisson structures

B-field or gauge symmetries:

view $\Omega_{cl}^2(M)$ as symmetries of Poisson structures (Severa-Weinstein '01).

Best understood in terms of $TM \oplus T^*M \dots$

2. B-field symmetries of Poisson structures

B-field or gauge symmetries:

view $\Omega_{cl}^2(M)$ as symmetries of Poisson structures (Severa-Weinstein '01).

Best understood in terms of $TM \oplus T^*M \dots$

$B \in \Omega_{cl}^2(M)$ such that $(1 + B\pi)$ invertible, then

$$\pi^B := \pi(1 + B\pi)^{-1}$$

is new Poisson structure

2. B-field symmetries of Poisson structures

B-field or gauge symmetries:

view $\Omega_{cl}^2(M)$ as symmetries of Poisson structures (Severa-Weinstein '01).

Best understood in terms of $TM \oplus T^*M \dots$

$B \in \Omega_{cl}^2(M)$ such that $(1 + B\pi)$ invertible, then

$$\pi^B := \pi(1 + B\pi)^{-1}$$

is new Poisson structure

E.g.,
$$\omega^{-1} \mapsto \omega^{-1}(1 + B\omega^{-1})^{-1} = (\omega + B)^{-1}$$

Things are nicer in the formal world:

$$\pi_{\hbar} = \hbar\pi_1 + \hbar^2\pi_2 + \dots \quad \text{in} \quad \hbar\mathcal{X}^2(M)[[\hbar]]$$

$$B \in \Omega^2(M), \quad B\pi_{\hbar} = o(\hbar),$$

Things are nicer in the formal world:

$$\pi_{\hbar} = \hbar\pi_1 + \hbar^2\pi_2 + \dots \quad \text{in} \quad \hbar\mathcal{X}^2(M)[[\hbar]]$$

$$B \in \Omega^2(M), \quad B\pi_{\hbar} = o(\hbar),$$

$$(1 + B\pi_{\hbar}) \text{ always invertible: } (1 + B\pi_{\hbar})^{-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (B\pi_{\hbar})^n$$

Things are nicer in the formal world:

$$\pi_{\hbar} = \hbar\pi_1 + \hbar^2\pi_2 + \dots \quad \text{in} \quad \hbar\mathcal{X}^2(M)[[\hbar]]$$

$$B \in \Omega^2(M), \quad B\pi_{\hbar} = o(\hbar),$$

$$(1 + B\pi_{\hbar}) \text{ always invertible: } (1 + B\pi_{\hbar})^{-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (B\pi_{\hbar})^n$$

B -field action:

$$\pi_{\hbar} \mapsto \pi_{\hbar}^B = \pi_{\hbar}(1 + B\pi_{\hbar})^{-1} = \hbar\pi_1 + o(\hbar)$$

Things are nicer in the formal world:

$$\pi_{\hbar} = \hbar\pi_1 + \hbar^2\pi_2 + \dots \quad \text{in} \quad \hbar\mathcal{X}^2(M)[[\hbar]]$$

$$B \in \Omega^2(M), \quad B\pi_{\hbar} = o(\hbar),$$

$$(1 + B\pi_{\hbar}) \text{ always invertible: } (1 + B\pi_{\hbar})^{-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (B\pi_{\hbar})^n$$

B -field action:

$$\pi_{\hbar} \mapsto \pi_{\hbar}^B = \pi_{\hbar}(1 + B\pi_{\hbar})^{-1} = \hbar\pi_1 + o(\hbar)$$

Theorem (B., Dolgushev, Waldmann, '09)

This action descends to

$$H^2(M, \mathbb{C}) \times \text{FPois}(M) \rightarrow \text{FPois}(M), \quad [\pi_{\hbar}] \mapsto [\pi_{\hbar}^B]$$

3. Morita equivalence via Kontsevich's classes

3. Morita equivalence via Kontsevich's classes

$$H^2(M, \mathbb{C}) \circlearrowleft \text{FPois}(M) \xrightarrow{\kappa_*} \text{Def}(M) \circlearrowleft \text{Pic}(M) = \check{H}^2(M, \mathbb{Z})$$

3. Morita equivalence via Kontsevich's classes

$$H^2(M, \mathbb{C}) \circlearrowleft \text{FPois}(M) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{K}_*} \text{Def}(M) \circlearrowleft \text{Pic}(M) = \check{H}^2(M, \mathbb{Z})$$

Theorem

$$\Phi_L([\star]) = \mathcal{K}_*([\pi_{\hbar}^B]), \quad \text{where } B = \frac{2\pi}{i}c_1(L)$$

3. Morita equivalence via Kontsevich's classes

$$H^2(M, \mathbb{C}) \circlearrowleft \text{FPois}(M) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{K}_*} \text{Def}(M) \circlearrowleft \text{Pic}(M) = \check{H}^2(M, \mathbb{Z})$$

Theorem

$$\Phi_L([\star]) = \mathcal{K}_*([\pi_{\hbar}^B]), \quad \text{where } B = \frac{2\pi}{i}c_1(L)$$

Conclusion: Upon integrality, B -fields quantize to Morita equivalence

3. Morita equivalence via Kontsevich's classes

$$H^2(M, \mathbb{C}) \circlearrowleft \text{FPois}(M) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{K}_*} \text{Def}(M) \circlearrowleft \text{Pic}(M) = \check{H}^2(M, \mathbb{Z})$$

Theorem

$$\Phi_L([\star]) = \mathcal{K}_*([\pi_{\hbar}^B]), \quad \text{where } B = \frac{2\pi}{i}c_1(L)$$

Conclusion: Upon integrality, B -fields quantize to Morita equivalence

General description of characteristic classes of Morita equivalent star products.

3. Morita equivalence via Kontsevich's classes

$$H^2(M, \mathbb{C}) \circlearrowleft \text{FPois}(M) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{K}_*} \text{Def}(M) \circlearrowleft \text{Pic}(M) = \check{H}^2(M, \mathbb{Z})$$

Theorem

$$\Phi_L([\star]) = \mathcal{K}_*([\pi_{\hbar}^B]), \quad \text{where } B = \frac{2\pi}{i}c_1(L)$$

Conclusion: Upon integrality, B -fields quantize to Morita equivalence

General description of characteristic classes of Morita equivalent star products.

Symplectic case: Fedosov-Deligne classes

$$c(\star) - c(\star'_{\varphi}) \in 2\pi i H^2(M, \mathbb{Z})$$

Some references:

- ◇ B., Waldmann: *Deformation quantization of Hermitian vector bundles*, Lett. Math. Phys. 53.4 (2000), 349–365
- ◇ B.: *Semiclassical geometry of quantum line bundles and Morita equivalence of star products*, Intern. Math. Res. Notices , 16 (2002) 821–846.
- ◇ B., Waldmann: *The characteristic classes of Morita equivalent star products on symplectic manifolds*, Comm. Math. Phys. 228.1 (2002), 103–121.
- ◇ B., Waldmann: *Bimodule deformations, Picard groups and contravariant connections*, K-Theory 31 (2004), 1–37.

Some references:

- ◇ B., Waldmann: *Deformation quantization of Hermitian vector bundles*, Lett. Math. Phys. 53.4 (2000), 349–365
- ◇ B.: *Semiclassical geometry of quantum line bundles and Morita equivalence of star products*, Intern. Math. Res. Notices , 16 (2002) 821–846.
- ◇ B., Waldmann: *The characteristic classes of Morita equivalent star products on symplectic manifolds*, Comm. Math. Phys. 228.1 (2002), 103–121.
- ◇ B., Waldmann: *Bimodule deformations, Picard groups and contravariant connections*, K-Theory 31 (2004), 1–37.
- ◇ Dolgushev: *Covariant and Equivariant Formality Theorems*, Adv. Math. 191, (2005) 147–177.
- ◇ B., Waldmann, Dolgushev: *Morita equivalence and characteristic classes of star products*, arXiv:0909.4259. To appear in Crelle’s journal.