

BFY-BFR quantization & Chern-Simons theory

Motivation Study of path integral in QFT

Classical field theory: $M \rightarrow (F_M, S_M)$

spacetime space of fields action functional [local]

classical physics described by $\delta S_M = 0$

quantum field theory: $O: F_M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ observable

partition function $Z = \int_{F_M} e^{i\hbar S_M[\phi]} D\phi$

expectation value $\langle O \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \int_{F_M} e^{i\hbar S_M[\phi]} O(\phi) D\phi$ [Feynman]

e.g. $\begin{cases} F_M = \Omega'(M) \oplus \Omega^{d-2}(M) \ni (A, B) \\ S_M = \int_M B \wedge dA \end{cases}$

"abelian BF theory"

topological - does not depend on spacetime metric. Focus on this case today.

Usually F_M doesn't admit measures with desirable properties.

\rightsquigarrow Mathematical definition of Z ?

i) Atiyah-Segal: Z should behave like a (symmetric monoidal) functor $Z_{F_M}: \mathbf{Cob} \rightarrow \mathbf{Vect}$

Γ Fubini for $f = \text{composition}$ 

(symmetric monoidal) functor \mathcal{L}_{fun} : Cob \rightarrow Vect

[Fukui for] = composition 

i) "perturbative": Define Z by formally using $\hbar \rightarrow 0$ asymptotics

\rightarrow formal Gaussian integrals

$\rightsquigarrow Z_{\text{pert}}$, formal power series in \hbar , compute by Feynman graphs & rules

Natural question:

$$Z_{\text{pert}} \xrightarrow{\quad} (\mathcal{F}_M, S_M) \quad ?$$

Z_{fun} \hookrightarrow should depend on \hbar

Q1: $Z_{\text{fun}} \underset{\hbar \rightarrow 0}{\sim} Z_{\text{pert}} \quad ?$

Q2: $Z_{\text{pert}} \underset{\text{Resurgence}}{\sim} Z_{\text{fun}}$

Ex Chern-Simons theory $\dim M=3$

$\mathcal{F}_M = \text{Conn}(M, P)$ P principal G -bundle, $\pi_0(G) = 0, \pi_1(G) = \mathbb{Z}$ \Rightarrow trivializable

$$S_M[A] = \int_M \langle A, dA \rangle + \frac{1}{6} \langle A, [A, A] \rangle \quad \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \text{ invariant non-degenerate}$$

$$\underline{Z^{\text{fun}}} = \int_M \frac{i}{\pi} S_M$$

$$\boxed{\hbar = \frac{2\pi}{k}} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Z_{fun} : Reshetikhin-Turaev TQFT (conjecturally)

Q1 \approx Asymptotic expansion conjecture.

Need to be able to define $\mathcal{Z}_{\text{pert}}$ for degenerate theories
on spacetimes with boundary \rightarrow BV-BFV formalism.

2. BV-BFV formalism

To compute Z_{pert} , require nondegenerate critical points of S_M .

E.g. abelian BF theory, CS theory have degenerate critical pts.

BV formalism (Batalin, Vilkovisky 1981, 1983)

For closed manifolds, have BV formalism:

(assume T_M vector space
from now on)

B-V give us: \mathcal{X}_M \mathbb{Z} -graded vector space $T_M \subset (\mathcal{X}_M)_0$

- $f_M \in \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{X}_M)$ $f_M|_{T_M} = S_M$

- ω_M symplectic structure, deg = -1

s.t. $(f_m, f_n)_\omega = 0$ [classical Master Equation]

$\Rightarrow Q = (S, \cdot)$ satisfies $\boxed{Q^2 = 0}$

Suppose we have Lagrangian $\mathcal{L} \subset \mathcal{X}_M$ s.t. S/\mathcal{L} has non-degenerate critical points. Then, define



"BV integral"

$$\boxed{Z = \int_{\mathcal{L}} e^{i \hbar S_M / \hbar}}$$

(can be defined perturbatively.)

Suppose for a moment that \mathcal{X}_M is bulk-dimensional and

Suppose for a moment that \mathcal{X}_M is dual-dimensional and

$$\omega_M = \sum dp_i \wedge dq_i \quad [\deg p_i + \deg q_i = -1]$$

Then $\Delta = \sum_i \pm \frac{\partial}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_i}$ satisfies ["BV operator"]

$$\Delta^2 = 0$$

$$\Delta(fg) = \pm (\Delta f)g \pm f(\Delta g) = (f \cdot g)$$

BV theorem If $\boxed{\Delta(e^{ithS}) = 0}$ (Quantum Master Equation)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \int_{Z_t} e^{ithS} \rho_t = 0. \quad R_t \text{ family of lagrangians}$$

Generalization: $\mathcal{X}_M = Y' \times Y''$ $\omega_M = \underline{\omega}_{Y'} + \underline{\omega}_{Y''}$

$$\Delta = \Delta_{Y'} + \Delta_{Y''}$$

$$L \subset Y'' \rightsquigarrow \psi' = \int_{L \subset Y''} e^{ithS} / \zeta \quad \text{satisfies}$$

$$\Delta_{Y'} \psi' = 0. \quad \psi' \in \underline{O}(Y') \text{ called "BV pushforward"}$$

$$S_{Y''}: O(\mathcal{X}_M) \rightarrow O(Y')$$

BV-BFV formalism

| Batalin, Vilkovisky '77
Batalin, Fradkin '83

On manifolds with boundary, Poisson bracket of local functionals is ill-defined due to boundary terms.

is ill-defined due to boundary terms.

Solution I: Fix boundary conditions \rightarrow incompatible with gluing

Solution II: Relax BV + BV-BFV

$(\mathcal{X}_M, \mathcal{S}_M, Q_M, \omega_M)$ local \rightarrow can define an odd with boundary

Cattaneo - Mnev - Reshetikhin '2014 :

$(\mathcal{X}_M, \mathcal{S}_M, Q_M, \omega_M)$ induce* a "BFV structure" associated to $\mathcal{Z}M$:

$\mathcal{F}_{\partial M}$ - graded vector space

$\alpha_{\partial M}^0 \in \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{F}_{\partial M})$ degree 0

$\beta_{\partial M} \in \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{F}_{\partial M})$ degree 1

s.t. $\int \delta \alpha_{\partial M}^0 = \omega_{\partial M}$ is symplectic
 $(\alpha_{\partial M}^0, \beta_{\partial M}) = 0$.

\exists surjective submersion $\pi: \mathcal{X}_M \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_{\partial M}$ and

$$\delta \mathcal{S}_M = L_{Q_M} \omega_M + \boxed{\pi^* \alpha_{\partial M}^0}$$

(under some assumptions)

Schiavina / Cattaneo
 \rightarrow Gravity

BV-BFV
compatibility relation

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} L_{Q_M} \alpha_{\partial M}^0 = \boxed{\pi^* \beta_{\partial M}^0}$$

modified CME

Alexandrov - Kontsevich - Schwarz - Zaboronsky

CMR 2014: All AKSZ theories give [fully extended] BFV-BFV theory.

Symmetry: $f \in \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{F}_{\partial M})$
of the data

$$- \circ f = \circ \cdot \pi^* f$$

symmetry
of the data

$$\leadsto \begin{cases} S_M^f = S_M + \pi^* f \\ \alpha_M^f = \alpha_M + \delta f \end{cases}$$

+ other data, still defines BV-BFV theory.

Quantization CMR 2018, 2020

I) $(\overset{\circ}{\beta}_M, \overset{\circ}{\alpha}_M, \overset{\circ}{S}_M)$

choose: $\overset{\circ}{\beta}_M^2 = \mathcal{B} \times \mathcal{B}'$ (Lagrangian)

$$\leadsto (\overset{\circ}{\beta}_M^{\mathcal{B}}, \overset{\circ}{S}_M^{\mathcal{B}})$$

"BFV complex"
[Scheffti, Schätz]

Fun(B) $S(b, -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial b}) + \text{corrections}$

For $b \in \mathcal{B}$, want to compute $Z[b]$

II) Have $p: \overset{\circ}{X}_M \xrightarrow{\pi} \overset{\circ}{\beta}_M^{\mathcal{B}} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$

Choose: $0 \rightarrow Y \rightarrow \overset{\circ}{X}_M \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathcal{B} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{B} \times Y \rightarrow \overset{\circ}{X}_M$

$$f \circ \pi \circ \alpha^f|_Y = 0 \Rightarrow "f \circ \alpha^f = \zeta_Q \omega \text{ on } Y"$$

$Y = Y^1 \times Y^1$ st. $\exists L \subset Y$, $\mathcal{G}|_L$ has nondegenerate crit. pts.

"gauge fixing"

$$Z_M(b, y) = \int_{y'' \in \mathcal{Y}''} e^{i \tau_M^T [b, y, y'']} \quad \text{in } \mathcal{F}\mathrm{un}(B \times Y'')$$

$\in \mathcal{F}\mathrm{un}(B \times Y'')$

BV pushforward
in family

In finite-dimensional model, have

$$(\Delta_y + S^B) Z_M = 0$$

w B.F.V

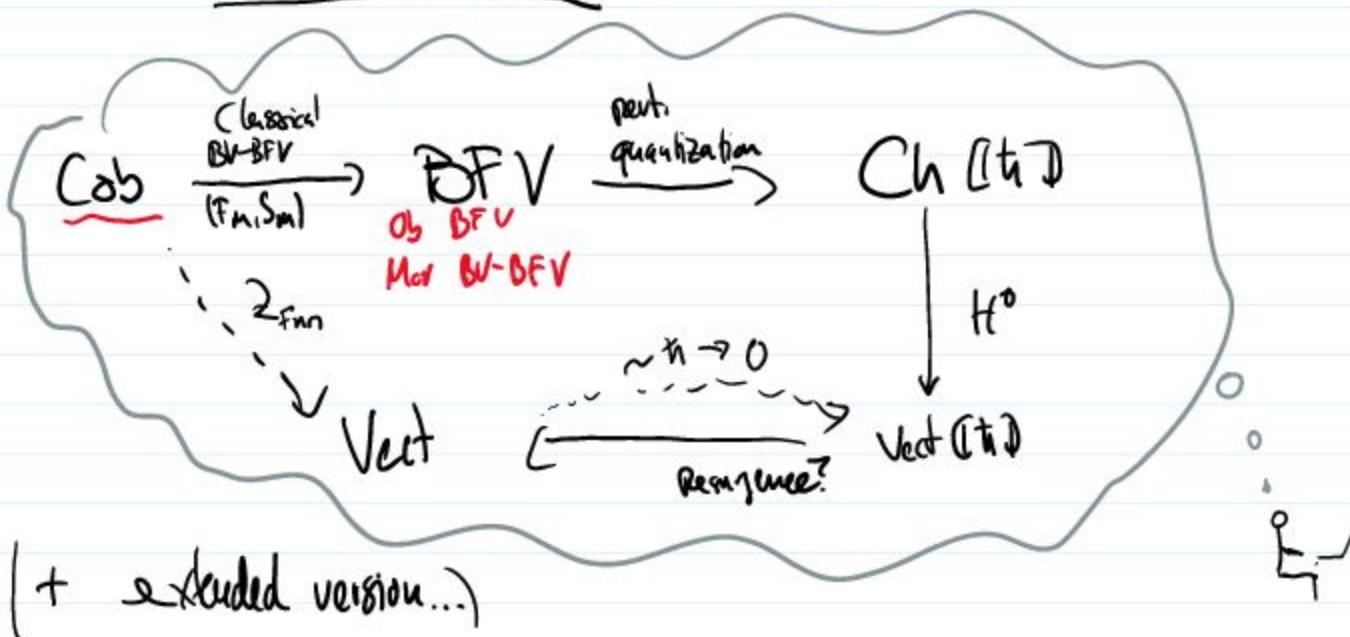
"modified"
QME

Glimm. $Z_{M \cup M'} = \int_{B \times B} Z_M(b, y) Z_{M'}(b', \tilde{y})$

(perturbative integral)



Wishful Thinking



Some results in this direction.

Return to Chern-Simons theory.

M 3-manifold w/ boundary ∂M

$G \hookrightarrow P \rightarrow M$ principal G -bundle

Assume $P \cong M \times G$ fixed

$$\begin{cases} F_M \cong \Omega^1(M, g) \\ S_M = \int_M \frac{1}{2} \langle A, dA \rangle + \frac{1}{6} \langle A, [A, A] \rangle \end{cases}$$

BV-BFV extension

bulk BV structure

superfield

$(\delta c, \delta c^+), (\delta A, \delta A^+)$

$$Q_M = \Omega^1(M, g)[1] \ni ct$$

$= ct \underset{0}{A} + \underset{1}{A} + \underset{2}{A} + \underset{3}{ct}$

$$a_M = \frac{!}{2} \int \langle \delta ct, \delta ct \rangle$$

$$f_M = \int_M \frac{1}{2} \langle dt, d\delta ct \rangle + \frac{!}{6} \langle dt, [dt, \delta ct] \rangle$$

[only 3-form component]

$$Q_M = \frac{!}{2} \int_M \langle F_{ct}, \frac{\delta}{\delta ct} \rangle$$

BFV boundary structure

$$Q_{\partial M} = \Omega^1(\partial M, g)[1] \in \mathcal{P}$$

- Abelian CS M. Mariolli '98
- QN T. Johnson-Freyd '10
- 1d CS Alekseev-Mnev '11
- 2d Yang-Mills Mnev-Trasc '19 (no functoriality, but corners)
- 2d scalar theory Kaudel-Mnev-W. (functoriality)
arXiv:1912.11202

$$\delta_{\partial M}^0 = \frac{1}{2} \int_M \langle \delta^0, \delta t^0 \rangle$$

$$\omega^0 = \int_M \langle \delta c_i^0, \delta A^+ \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \int_M \langle \delta A, \delta A \rangle$$

$$S_{\partial M}^0 = \int_M \frac{1}{2} \langle \delta^0, d\delta^0 \rangle + \frac{1}{6} \langle \delta^0, [\delta^0, d\delta^0] \rangle$$

[only 2-form component]

perturbative quantization: summary of results (ongoing work)

Step I) Find a Lagrangian splitting of

$$\mathcal{L}^0(\partial M, g) \text{ w.r.t } \int \langle \delta t^0, \delta d^0 \rangle$$

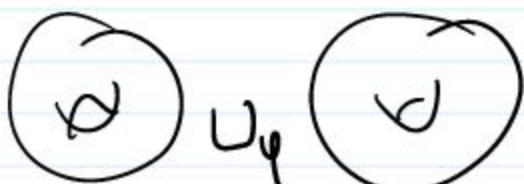
two possibilities: i) Find a Lagrangian splitting of g w.r.t

$$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \quad g = V_1 \oplus V_2 \rightarrow \text{split Clebsch-Gordan}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^0(\partial M, g) = \underbrace{\mathcal{L}^0(\partial M, V_1)}_{B^2} \oplus \mathcal{L}^0(\partial M, V_2)$$

Some results joint w/ Cattaneo, Mnev

Consider a lens space glued from two solid tori



- For V_1, V_2 subalgebras we recover known results for

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \quad \text{2-loop approximation}$$

[Casimir invariant + φ -dependent term]

$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---}$ If V_1, V_2 are not subalgebras then

If V_1, V_2 are not subspaces then behaviour is weird \Rightarrow anomaly



i) Choose complex structure on $\partial M = \Sigma$ and work

$$\Omega_{\mathcal{E}}^{\bullet}(\partial M, g) = \underbrace{\Omega_{\mathcal{C}}^0(\partial M, g)}_{\mathcal{B}} \oplus \underbrace{\Omega_{\mathcal{C}}^{0,1}(\partial M, g) \oplus \Omega_{\mathcal{C}}^{1,0}(\partial M, g)}_{\mathcal{B}^*} \oplus \Omega_{\mathcal{C}}^2(\partial M, g)$$

results • Alekseev-Mnev-Barnes '13

in genus 0: $H^0(\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^B, S^B) \cong \text{conformal blocks}$
(w/ Wilson lines)

• Cattaneo-Mnev-W. (in progress)

quantization on $I \times \Sigma$



Interesting observation: for $\mathcal{B} = \Omega_{\mathcal{C}}^{0,1}(\Sigma_{in}) \oplus \Omega_{\mathcal{C}}^{1,0}(\Sigma_{out}) \oplus \Omega_{\mathcal{C}}^0(\Sigma_{in}) \oplus \Omega_{\mathcal{C}}^0(\Sigma_{out})$

$$Y = \underbrace{\Omega_{\mathcal{C}}^0(\partial M, g)}_{\sigma} \oplus \underbrace{\Omega_{\mathcal{C}}^2(\partial M, g)}_{A^+}$$

we have

$$\rightarrow \Gamma_x \subset i/\mathbb{Z}_{\text{eff}}$$

$$Z[A, c, \sigma, A^+] = e^{i/g S_{\text{eff}}}$$

and

$$S_{\text{eff}}[A_{\text{in}}^{(0)}, A_{\text{out}}^{(0)}, c_{\text{in, cont}}, \sigma, A^+]$$

$$= S_{WZW}[A_{\text{in}}^{(0)}, A_{\text{out}}^{(0)}, g] + \sum \langle g^+, c_{\text{in-cont}} \rangle$$

$$\text{here } (\sigma, A^+) \rightsquigarrow (g, g^+)$$

$$g = \exp \sigma \in \Omega^0(\Sigma, G)$$

and

$$(\Delta_g + \mathcal{L}) Z = 0$$

Polyakov-Wiegmann
identity for S_{WZW}

- Open problems:
- Complex bdy conditions for arbitrary Σ
 - $H^0(\Sigma, \mathfrak{L}_E) \cong$ conformal blocks ($y > 0$)
 - Corners and MTCs
 - Gluing of more general 3-mflds,
comparison to Z_{PT}