

The Lambrechts–Stanley Model of Configuration Spaces

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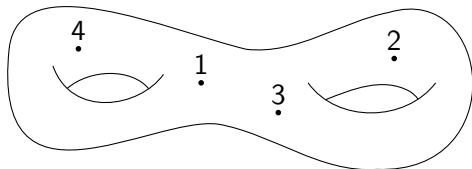
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1 SCIENCES
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Configuration spaces

M : smooth closed n -manifold (+ future adjectives)

$$\text{Conf}_k(M) = \{(x_1, \dots, x_k) \in M^{\times k} \mid x_i \neq x_j \forall i \neq j\}$$



Goal

Obtain a CDGA model of $\text{Conf}_k(M)$ from a CDGA model of M

Plan

- ① The model
- ② Action of the Fulton–MacPherson operad
- ③ Sketch of proof through Kontsevich formality
- ④ Computing factorization homology

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Models

We are interested in rational/real models

$$A \simeq \Omega^*(M) \text{ “forms on } M\text{” (de Rham, piecewise polynomial...)}$$

where A is an “explicit” CDGA

M simply connected $\implies A$ contains all the rational/real homotopy type of M

$\text{Conf}_k(M)$ smooth (but noncompact); we’re looking for a CDGA $\simeq \Omega^*(\text{Conf}_k(M))$ built from A

Poincaré duality models

Poincaré duality CDGA (A, d, ε) (example: $A = H^*(M)$)

- (A, d) : finite type connected CDGA;
- $\varepsilon : A^n \rightarrow \mathbb{k}$ such that $\varepsilon \circ d = 0$;
- $A^k \otimes A^{n-k} \rightarrow \mathbb{k}$, $a \otimes b \mapsto \varepsilon(ab)$ non degenerate.

Theorem (Lambrechts–Stanley 2008)

Any **simply connected** manifold has such a model

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Omega^*(M) & \xleftarrow{\sim} \cdot & \xrightarrow{\sim} \exists A \\ & \searrow & \swarrow \exists \varepsilon \\ & \int_M & \mathbb{k} \end{array}$$

Remark

Reasonable assumption: \exists non simply-connected $L \simeq L'$ but $\text{Conf}_2(L) \not\cong \text{Conf}_2(L')$ [Longoni–Salvatore].

Diagonal class

In cohomology, **diagonal class**

$$\begin{aligned}
 [M] \in H_n(M) &\mapsto \delta_*[M] \in H_n(M \times M) & \delta(x) &= (x, x) \\
 &\leftrightarrow \Delta_M \in H^{2n-n}(M \times M)
 \end{aligned}$$

Representative in a Poincaré duality model (A, d, ε) :

$$\Delta_A = \sum (-1)^{|a_i|} a_i \otimes a_i^\vee \in (A \otimes A)^n$$

$\{a_i\}$: graded basis and $\varepsilon(a_i a_j^\vee) = \delta_{ij}$ (independent of chosen basis)

Properties

- $(a \otimes 1)\Delta_A = (1 \otimes a)\Delta_A$ “concentrated around the diagonal”;
- $\mu_A(\Delta_A) = e(A) = \chi(A) \cdot \text{vol}_A$.

The Lambrechts–Stanley model

$\text{Conf}_k(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is a formal space. [Arnold–Cohen]:

$$H^*(\text{Conf}_k(\mathbb{R}^n)) = S(\omega_{ij})_{1 \leq i \neq j \leq k} / I, \quad \deg \omega_{ij} = n - 1$$

$$I = \langle \omega_{ji} = \pm \omega_{ij}, \omega_{ij}^2 = 0, \omega_{ij}\omega_{jk} + \omega_{jk}\omega_{ki} + \omega_{ki}\omega_{ij} = 0 \rangle.$$

$\mathcal{G}_A(k)$ conjectured model of $\text{Conf}_k(M) = M^{\times k} \setminus \bigcup_{i \neq j} \Delta_{ij}$

- “Generators”: $A^{\otimes k} \otimes S(\omega_{ij})_{1 \leq i \neq j \leq k}$
- Relations:
 - Arnold relations for the ω_{ij}
 - $p_i^*(a) \cdot \omega_{ij} = p_j^*(a) \cdot \omega_{ij}$. ($p_i^*(a) = 1 \otimes \cdots \otimes 1 \otimes a \otimes 1 \otimes \cdots \otimes 1$)
- $d\omega_{ij} = (p_i^* \cdot p_j^*)(\Delta_A)$.

First examples

$$G_A(k) = (A^{\otimes k} \otimes S(\omega_{ij})_{1 \leq i < j \leq k} / J, d\omega_{ij} = (p_i^* \cdot p_j^*)(\Delta_A))$$

$$G_A(0) = \mathbb{R}: \text{model of } \text{Conf}_0(M) = \{\emptyset\} \quad \checkmark$$

$$G_A(1) = A: \text{model of } \text{Conf}_1(M) = M \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} G_A(2) &= \left(\frac{A \otimes A \otimes 1 \oplus A \otimes A \otimes \omega_{12}}{1 \otimes a \otimes \omega_{12} \equiv a \otimes 1 \otimes \omega_{12}}, d\omega_{12} = \Delta_A \otimes 1 \right) \\ &\cong (A \otimes A \otimes 1 \oplus A \otimes_A A \otimes \omega_{12}, d\omega_{12} = \Delta_A \otimes 1) \\ &\cong (A \otimes A \otimes 1 \oplus A \otimes \omega_{12}, d\omega_{12} = \Delta_A \otimes 1) \\ &\xrightarrow{\sim} A^{\otimes 2} / (\Delta_A) \end{aligned}$$

Brief history of G_A

- 1969 [Arnold–Cohen] Description of
 $H^*(\text{Conf}_k(\mathbb{R}^n)) \approx "G_{H^*(\mathbb{R}^n)}(k)"$
- 1978 [Cohen–Taylor] $E^2 = G_{H^*(M)}(k) \implies H^*(\text{Conf}_k(M))$
- ~1994 For smooth projective complex manifolds:
- [Kříž] $G_{H^*(M)}(k)$ model of $\text{Conf}_k(M)$
 - [Totaro] The Cohen–Taylor SS collapses
- 2004 [Lambrechts–Stanley] $A^{\otimes 2}/(\Delta_A)$ model of $\text{Conf}_2(M)$ for a 2-connected manifold
- ~2004 [Félix–Thomas, Berceanu–Markl–Papadima] $G_{H^*(M)}^{\vee}(k) \cong$
 page E^2 of Bendersky–Gitler SS for $H^*(M^{\times k}, \bigcup_{i \neq j} \Delta_{ij})$
- 2008 [Lambrechts–Stanley] $H^*(G_A(k)) \cong_{\Sigma_k\text{-gVect}} H^*(\text{Conf}_k(M))$
- 2015 [Cordova Bulens] $A^{\otimes 2}/(\Delta_A)$ model of $\text{Conf}_2(M)$ for
 $\dim M = 2m$

First part of the theorem

Theorem (I.)

Let M be a compact closed simply connected manifold **with vanishing Euler characteristic**. Then $G_A(k)$ is a model **over \mathbb{R}** of $\text{Conf}_k(M)$ for all $k \geq 0$.

$\dim M \geq 3 \implies \text{Conf}_k(M)$ is simply connected when M is (cf. Fadell–Neuwirth fibrations).

Corollary

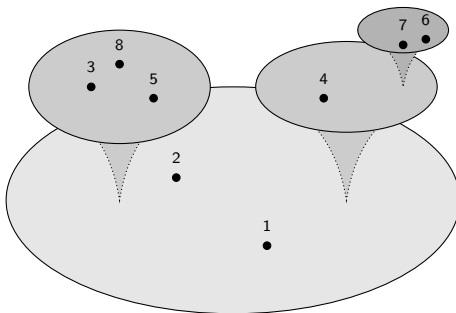
All the real homotopy type of $\text{Conf}_k(M)$ is contained in (A, d, ε) .

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Fulton–MacPherson compactification

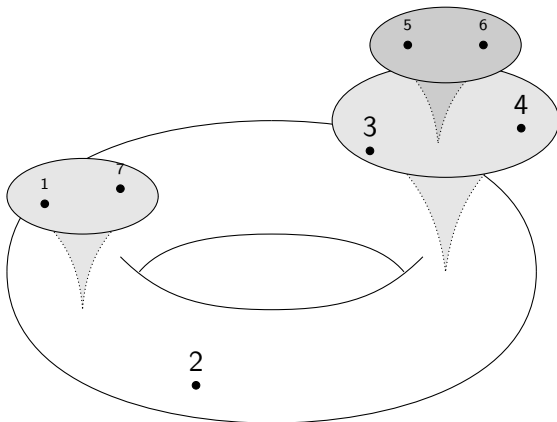
$FM_n(k)$: Fulton–MacPherson compactification of $\text{Conf}_k(\mathbb{R}^n)$



(+ normalization to deal with \mathbb{R}^n being noncompact)

Fulton–MacPherson compactification (2)

$FM_M(k)$: similar compactification of $\text{Conf}_k(M)$

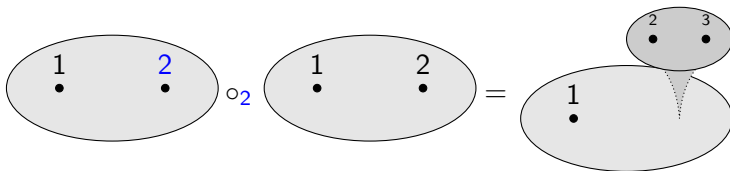


Operads

Idea

Study all of $\{\text{Conf}_k(M)\}_{k \geq 0} \implies$ more structure.

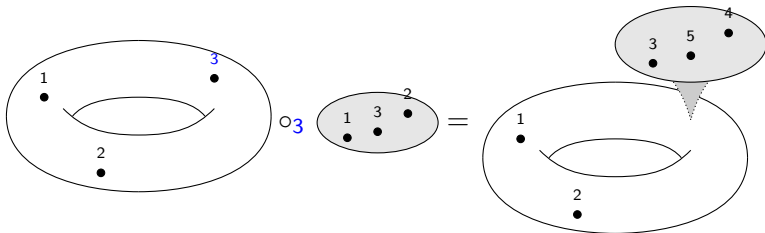
$\text{FM}_n = \{\text{FM}_n(k)\}_{k \geq 0}$ is an **operad**: we can insert an infinitesimal configuration into another



$$\text{FM}_n(k) \times \text{FM}_n(l) \xrightarrow{o_i} \text{FM}_n(k+l-1), \quad 1 \leq i \leq k$$

Structure de module

M framed $\implies \text{FM}_M = \{\text{FM}_M(k)\}_{k \geq 0}$ is a **right** FM_n -module: we can insert an infinitesimal configuration into a configuration on M



$$\text{FM}_M(k) \times \text{FM}_n(l) \xrightarrow{\circ_i} \text{FM}_M(k + l - 1), \quad 1 \leq i \leq k$$

Cohomology of $\mathbb{F}\mathbb{M}_n$ and coaction on G_A

$H^*(\mathbb{F}\mathbb{M}_n)$ inherits a Hopf cooperad structure

One can rewrite:

$$G_A(k) = (A^{\otimes k} \otimes H^*(\mathbb{F}\mathbb{M}_n(k)))/\text{relations, } d)$$

Proposition

$\chi(M) = 0 \implies G_A = \{G_A(k)\}_{k \geq 0}$ Hopf right $H^*(\mathbb{F}\mathbb{M}_n)$ -comodule

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Motivation

We are looking for something to put here:

$$G_A(k) \xleftarrow{\sim} ? \xrightarrow{\sim} \Omega^*(FM_M(k))$$

Hunch: if true, then hopefully it fits in something like this!

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 G_A & \xleftarrow{\sim} & ? & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \Omega^*(FM_M) \\
 \circlearrowleft & & \circlearrowleft & & \circlearrowleft \\
 H^*(FM_n) & \xleftarrow{\sim} & ? & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \Omega^*(FM_n)
 \end{array}$$

\rightsquigarrow fortunately, the bottom row is already known: formality of FM_n

Kontsevich's graph complex

Kontsevich \rightarrow Hopf cooperad $\text{Graphs}_n = \{\text{Graphs}_n(k)\}_{k \geq 0}$

$$d \left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \\ | \\ \bullet \\ / \quad \backslash \\ \textcircled{2} \quad \textcircled{3} \end{array} \right) = \pm \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \\ / \quad \backslash \\ \textcircled{2} \quad \textcircled{3} \end{array} \pm \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \\ | \\ \textcircled{2} \quad \textcircled{3} \end{array} \pm \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \\ / \quad \backslash \\ \textcircled{2} \quad \textcircled{3} \end{array}$$

Theorem (Kontsevich 1999, Lambrechts–Volić 2014)

$$\begin{array}{rclcl}
 H^*(\text{FM}_n) & \xleftarrow{\sim} & \text{Graphs}_n & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \Omega_{\text{PA}}^*(\text{FM}_n) \\
 \omega_{ij} & \leftarrow & \textcircled{i} \text{---} \textcircled{j} & \mapsto & \text{explicit representatives} \\
 0 & \leftarrow & \bullet & \mapsto & \text{complicated integrals} \\
 & & & & \text{"higher homotopies"}
 \end{array}$$

Labeled graph complexes

Recall $\exists A \xleftarrow{\rho} R \xrightarrow{\sigma} \Omega_{\text{PA}}^*(M)$ s.t. $\varepsilon_A \circ \rho = \int_M \sigma(-)$

\rightsquigarrow labeled graph complex Graphs_R :

$$\begin{array}{c} x \\ \textcircled{1} \end{array} \text{---} \begin{array}{c} y \\ \bullet \end{array} \in \text{Graphs}_R(1) \quad (\text{where } x, y \in R)$$

$$d \left(\begin{array}{c} x \\ \textcircled{1} \end{array} \text{---} \begin{array}{c} y \\ \bullet \end{array} \right) = \begin{array}{c} dx \\ \textcircled{1} \end{array} \text{---} \begin{array}{c} y \\ \bullet \end{array} \pm \begin{array}{c} x \\ \textcircled{1} \end{array} \text{---} \begin{array}{c} dy \\ \bullet \end{array} \pm \begin{array}{c} xy \\ \textcircled{1} \end{array}$$

$$+ \sum_{(\Delta_R)} \pm \left(\begin{array}{c} x \Delta'_R \\ \textcircled{1} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} y \Delta''_R \\ \bullet \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} x \\ \textcircled{1} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} y \\ \bullet \end{array} \right) \equiv \int_M \sigma(y) \cdot \begin{array}{c} x \\ \textcircled{1} \end{array}$$

Complete version of the theorem

Theorem (I., complete version)

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathbf{G}_A & \xleftarrow{\sim} & \mathbf{Graphs}_R & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \Omega_{\text{PA}}^*(\text{FM}_M) \\
 \circlearrowleft & & \circlearrowleft & & \circlearrowleft^\dagger \\
 H^*(\text{FM}_n) & \xleftarrow{\sim} & \mathbf{Graphs}_n & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \Omega_{\text{PA}}^*(\text{FM}_n)
 \end{array}$$

† When M is framed

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Factorization homology

FM_n -algebra: space B + maps

$$\mathrm{FM}_n \circ B = \bigsqcup_{k \geq 0} \mathrm{FM}_n(k) \times B^{\times k} \rightarrow B$$

Factorization homology of M with coefficients in B :

$$\begin{aligned} \int_M B &:= \mathrm{FM}_M \circ_{\mathrm{FM}_n}^{\mathbb{L}} B = \text{“Tor}^{\mathrm{FM}_n}(\mathrm{FM}_M, B)\text{”} \\ &= \mathrm{hocolim}(\mathrm{FM}_M \circ \mathrm{FM}_n \circ B \rightrightarrows \mathrm{FM}_M \circ B) \end{aligned}$$

Factorization homology (2)

In chain complexes over \mathbb{R} :

$$\int_M B = C_*(\mathrm{FM}_M) \circ_{C_*(\mathrm{FM}_n)}^{\mathbb{L}} B.$$

Formality $C_*(\mathrm{FM}_n) \simeq H_*(\mathrm{FM}_n) \implies$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Ho}(C_*(\mathrm{FM}_n)\text{-Alg}) &\simeq \mathrm{Ho}(H_*(\mathrm{FM}_n)\text{-Alg}) \\ B &\leftrightarrow \tilde{B} \end{aligned}$$

Full theorem + abstract nonsense \implies

$$\int_M B \simeq \mathbf{G}_A^{\vee} \circ_{H_*(\mathrm{FM}_n)}^{\mathbb{L}} \tilde{B}$$

\rightsquigarrow much more computable (as soon as \tilde{B} is known)

Comparison with a theorem of Knudsen

Theorem (Knudsen, 2016)

$$\text{Lie-Alg} \xleftarrow[\text{forgetful}]{\perp} \text{FM}_n\text{-Alg}, \quad \int_M U_n(\mathfrak{g}) \simeq C_*^{\text{CE}}(A_{\text{PL}}^{-*}(M) \otimes \mathfrak{g})$$

$\overset{\exists U_n}{\curvearrowright}$

Abstract nonsense \implies

$$\begin{aligned} C_*(\text{FM}_n)\text{-Alg} &\longleftrightarrow H_*(\text{FM}_n)\text{-Alg} \\ U_n(\mathfrak{g}) &\longleftrightarrow S(\Sigma^{1-n}\mathfrak{g}) \end{aligned}$$

Proposition

$$\mathbb{G}_A^{\vee} \circ_{H_*(\text{FM}_n)}^{\mathbb{L}} S(\Sigma^{1-n}\mathfrak{g}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{G}_A^{\vee} \circ_{H_*(\text{FM}_n)} S(\Sigma^{1-n}\mathfrak{g}) \simeq C_*^{\text{CE}}(A^{-*} \otimes \mathfrak{g})$$

Thanks!

Thank you for your attention!

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