

Hilbert Schemes, Quiver Varieties, and the Boson-Fermion Correspondence

Joel Lemay

Department of Mathematics and Statistics
University of Ottawa

June 18th, 2013

Goal

To give a geometric description of the various realizations of the basic representation of $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_r$.

Goal

To give a geometric description of the various realizations of the basic representation of $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_r$.

Outline

Goal

To give a geometric description of the various realizations of the basic representation of $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_r$.

Outline

Focus on the principal realization.

Goal

To give a geometric description of the various realizations of the basic representation of $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_r$.

Outline

Focus on the principal realization.

- 1 Algebraic description

Goal

To give a geometric description of the various realizations of the basic representation of $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_r$.

Outline

Focus on the principal realization.

- 1 Algebraic description
- 2 Vector bundles and geometric operators

Goal

To give a geometric description of the various realizations of the basic representation of $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_r$.

Outline

Focus on the principal realization.

- 1 Algebraic description
- 2 Vector bundles and geometric operators
- 3 Geometric description

Definition (Heisenberg algebra)

Complex Lie algebra $\mathfrak{s} = \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z} - \{0\}} \mathbb{C}\alpha(k) \oplus \mathbb{C}c$,

$$[\mathfrak{s}, c] = 0, \quad [\alpha(k), \alpha(j)] = k\delta_{k+j,0}c.$$

Definition (Heisenberg algebra)

Complex Lie algebra $\mathfrak{s} = \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z} - \{0\}} \mathbb{C}\alpha(k) \oplus \mathbb{C}c$,

$$[\mathfrak{s}, c] = 0, \quad [\alpha(k), \alpha(j)] = k\delta_{k+j,0}c.$$

Action on $\mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2, \dots]$ (**bosonic Fock space**) via

$$\alpha(k) \mapsto \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k}, \quad \alpha(-k) \mapsto kx_k, \quad k > 0,$$

$$c \mapsto \text{id}.$$

Basic representation of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}} = \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_r$ or $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_r$

Basic representation of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}} = \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_r$ or $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_r$

- Recall $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}} = (\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathbb{C}[t, t^{-1}]) \oplus \mathbb{C}c$.

Basic representation of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}} = \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_r$ or $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_r$

- Recall $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}} = (\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathbb{C}[t, t^{-1}]) \oplus \mathbb{C}c$.
- **Basic representation**, $V_{\text{basic}}(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}})$, irreducible representation characterized by the existence of a $v \in V_{\text{basic}}(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}})$ such that:

Basic representation of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}} = \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_r$ or $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_r$

- Recall $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}} = (\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathbb{C}[t, t^{-1}]) \oplus \mathbb{C}c$.
- **Basic representation**, $V_{\text{basic}}(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}})$, irreducible representation characterized by the existence of a $v \in V_{\text{basic}}(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}})$ such that:
 - $(\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathbb{C}[t]) \cdot v = 0$,

Basic representation of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}} = \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_r$ or $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_r$

- Recall $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}} = (\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathbb{C}[t, t^{-1}]) \oplus \mathbb{C}c$.
- **Basic representation**, $V_{\text{basic}}(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}})$, irreducible representation characterized by the existence of a $v \in V_{\text{basic}}(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}})$ such that:
 - $(\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathbb{C}[t]) \cdot v = 0$,
 - $c \cdot v = v$.

Basic representation of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}} = \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_r$ or $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_r$

- Recall $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}} = (\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathbb{C}[t, t^{-1}]) \oplus \mathbb{C}c$.
- **Basic representation**, $V_{\text{basic}}(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}})$, irreducible representation characterized by the existence of a $v \in V_{\text{basic}}(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}})$ such that:
 - $(\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathbb{C}[t]) \cdot v = 0$,
 - $c \cdot v = v$.
- Note: $\mathfrak{s} \hookrightarrow \widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ in various ways,

Basic representation of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}} = \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_r$ or $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_r$

- Recall $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}} = (\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathbb{C}[t, t^{-1}]) \oplus \mathbb{C}c$.
- **Basic representation**, $V_{\text{basic}}(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}})$, irreducible representation characterized by the existence of a $v \in V_{\text{basic}}(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}})$ such that:
 - $(\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathbb{C}[t]) \cdot v = 0$,
 - $c \cdot v = v$.
- Note: $\mathfrak{s} \hookrightarrow \widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ in various ways, call this a Heisenberg subalgebra (HSA).

Basic representation of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}} = \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_r$ or $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_r$

- Recall $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}} = (\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathbb{C}[t, t^{-1}]) \oplus \mathbb{C}c$.
- **Basic representation**, $V_{\text{basic}}(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}})$, irreducible representation characterized by the existence of a $v \in V_{\text{basic}}(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}})$ such that:
 - $(\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathbb{C}[t]) \cdot v = 0$,
 - $c \cdot v = v$.
- Note: $\mathfrak{s} \hookrightarrow \widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ in various ways, call this a Heisenberg subalgebra (HSA).

Realizations of $V_{\text{basic}}(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}})$

- Given a HSA, as $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -modules,

$$V_{\text{basic}}(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}) \cong \Omega \otimes \mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2, \dots],$$

where $\Omega = \{v \in V_{\text{basic}}(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}) \mid \alpha(k) \cdot v = 0 \text{ for all } k > 0\}$.

Basic representation of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}} = \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_r$ or $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_r$

- Recall $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}} = (\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathbb{C}[t, t^{-1}]) \oplus \mathbb{C}c$.
- **Basic representation**, $V_{\text{basic}}(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}})$, irreducible representation characterized by the existence of a $v \in V_{\text{basic}}(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}})$ such that:
 - $(\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathbb{C}[t]) \cdot v = 0$,
 - $c \cdot v = v$.
- Note: $\mathfrak{s} \hookrightarrow \widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ in various ways, call this a Heisenberg subalgebra (HSA).

Realizations of $V_{\text{basic}}(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}})$

- Given a HSA, as $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -modules,

$$V_{\text{basic}}(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}) \cong \Omega \otimes \mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2, \dots],$$

where $\Omega = \{v \in V_{\text{basic}}(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}) \mid \alpha(k) \cdot v = 0 \text{ for all } k > 0\}$.

- Different choices of HSA's yield different Ω .

How different are they?

For $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_2$:

How different are they?

For $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_2$:

- Principal HSA:

$$\alpha(k) \mapsto e \otimes t^{k-1} + f \otimes t^k, \quad \alpha(-k) \mapsto \frac{k}{2k-1} (e \otimes t^{-k} + f \otimes t^{1-k}),$$

How different are they?

For $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_2$:

- Principal HSA:

$$\alpha(k) \mapsto e \otimes t^{k-1} + f \otimes t^k, \quad \alpha(-k) \mapsto \frac{k}{2k-1}(e \otimes t^{-k} + f \otimes t^{1-k}),$$

$\implies \dim \Omega = 1$ (rest. of V_{basic} to \mathfrak{s} remains irred.).

How different are they?

For $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_2$:

- Principal HSA:

$$\alpha(k) \mapsto e \otimes t^{k-1} + f \otimes t^k, \quad \alpha(-k) \mapsto \frac{k}{2k-1} (e \otimes t^{-k} + f \otimes t^{1-k}),$$

$\implies \dim \Omega = 1$ (rest. of V_{basic} to \mathfrak{s} remains irred.).

Note: in terms of Chevalley generators, $\alpha(1) = E_0 + E_1$ and $\alpha(-1) = F_0 + F_1$ (up to mult.).

How different are they?

For $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_2$:

- Principal HSA:

$$\alpha(k) \mapsto e \otimes t^{k-1} + f \otimes t^k, \quad \alpha(-k) \mapsto \frac{k}{2k-1} (e \otimes t^{-k} + f \otimes t^{1-k}),$$

$\implies \dim \Omega = 1$ (rest. of V_{basic} to \mathfrak{s} remains irred.).

Note: in terms of Chevalley generators, $\alpha(1) = E_0 + E_1$ and $\alpha(-1) = F_0 + F_1$ (up to mult.).

- Homogeneous HSA:

$$\alpha(k) \mapsto h \otimes t^k, \quad \alpha(-k) \mapsto \frac{1}{8} (h \otimes t^{-k}),$$

How different are they?

For $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_2$:

- Principal HSA:

$$\alpha(k) \mapsto e \otimes t^{k-1} + f \otimes t^k, \quad \alpha(-k) \mapsto \frac{k}{2k-1} (e \otimes t^{-k} + f \otimes t^{1-k}),$$

$\implies \dim \Omega = 1$ (rest. of V_{basic} to \mathfrak{s} remains irred.).

Note: in terms of Chevalley generators, $\alpha(1) = E_0 + E_1$ and $\alpha(-1) = F_0 + F_1$ (up to mult.).

- Homogeneous HSA:

$$\alpha(k) \mapsto h \otimes t^k, \quad \alpha(-k) \mapsto \frac{1}{8} (h \otimes t^{-k}),$$

$\implies \dim \Omega = \infty$.

In general

HSA's are parametrized by partitions of r ,

In general

HSA's are parametrized by partitions of r , i.e.

$$\underline{r} = (r_1, \dots, r_s), \quad \text{s.t. } r_1 + \dots + r_s = r \text{ and } r_1 \geq \dots \geq r_s.$$

In general

HSA's are parametrized by partitions of r , i.e.

$$\underline{r} = (r_1, \dots, r_s), \quad \text{s.t. } r_1 + \dots + r_s = r \text{ and } r_1 \geq \dots \geq r_s.$$

Two extreme cases:

In general

HSA's are parametrized by partitions of r , i.e.

$$\underline{r} = (r_1, \dots, r_s), \quad \text{s.t. } r_1 + \dots + r_s = r \text{ and } r_1 \geq \dots \geq r_s.$$

Two extreme cases:

- Principal HSA $\longleftrightarrow \underline{r} = (r)$.

In general

HSA's are parametrized by partitions of r , i.e.

$$\underline{r} = (r_1, \dots, r_s), \quad \text{s.t. } r_1 + \dots + r_s = r \text{ and } r_1 \geq \dots \geq r_s.$$

Two extreme cases:

- Principal HSA $\longleftrightarrow \underline{r} = (r)$.
- Homogeneous HSA $\longleftrightarrow \underline{r} = (1, 1, \dots, 1)$.

Definition (Fermionic Fock space)

Infinite wedge space,

Definition (Fermionic Fock space)

Infinite wedge space, i.e.

$$F := \text{span}_{\mathbb{C}}\{i_1 \wedge i_2 \wedge \cdots \mid i_k \in \mathbb{Z}, i_k > i_{k+1}, \\ i_{k+1} = i_k - 1 \text{ for } k \gg 0\}.$$

Definition (Fermionic Fock space)

Infinite wedge space, i.e.

$$F := \text{span}_{\mathbb{C}}\{i_1 \wedge i_2 \wedge \cdots \mid i_k \in \mathbb{Z}, i_k > i_{k+1}, \\ i_{k+1} = i_k - 1 \text{ for } k \gg 0\}.$$

Define **zero-charge subspace**

$$F_0 := \text{span}_{\mathbb{C}}\{i_1 \wedge i_2 \wedge \cdots \in F \mid i_k = 1 - k \text{ for } k \gg 0\}.$$

Definition (Fermionic Fock space)

Infinite wedge space, i.e.

$$F := \text{span}_{\mathbb{C}}\{i_1 \wedge i_2 \wedge \cdots \mid i_k \in \mathbb{Z}, i_k > i_{k+1}, \\ i_{k+1} = i_k - 1 \text{ for } k \gg 0\}.$$

Define **zero-charge subspace**

$$F_0 := \text{span}_{\mathbb{C}}\{i_1 \wedge i_2 \wedge \cdots \in F \mid i_k = 1 - k \text{ for } k \gg 0\}.$$

Definition (Fermions)

Operators $\psi(j)$, $\psi^*(j)$ on F :

Definition (Fermionic Fock space)

Infinite wedge space, i.e.

$$F := \text{span}_{\mathbb{C}}\{i_1 \wedge i_2 \wedge \cdots \mid i_k \in \mathbb{Z}, i_k > i_{k+1}, \\ i_{k+1} = i_k - 1 \text{ for } k \gg 0\}.$$

Define **zero-charge subspace**

$$F_0 := \text{span}_{\mathbb{C}}\{i_1 \wedge i_2 \wedge \cdots \in F \mid i_k = 1 - k \text{ for } k \gg 0\}.$$

Definition (Fermions)

Operators $\psi(j)$, $\psi^*(j)$ on F : for all $j \in \mathbb{Z}$,

- $\psi(j) = \text{wedge } j$,
- $\psi^*(j) = \text{contract } j$.

Definition (Fermionic Fock space)

Infinite wedge space, i.e.

$$F := \text{span}_{\mathbb{C}}\{i_1 \wedge i_2 \wedge \cdots \mid i_k \in \mathbb{Z}, i_k > i_{k+1}, \\ i_{k+1} = i_k - 1 \text{ for } k \gg 0\}.$$

Define **zero-charge subspace**

$$F_0 := \text{span}_{\mathbb{C}}\{i_1 \wedge i_2 \wedge \cdots \in F \mid i_k = 1 - k \text{ for } k \gg 0\}.$$

Definition (Fermions)

Operators $\psi(j)$, $\psi^*(j)$ on F : for all $j \in \mathbb{Z}$,

- $\psi(j) = \text{wedge } j$,
- $\psi^*(j) = \text{contract } j$.
- This defines an irreducible representation of the **Clifford algebra**.

How to describe different realizations?

Define vertex operators on F using ψ and ψ^* whose components:

How to describe different realizations?

Define vertex operators on F using ψ and ψ^* whose components:

- as operators on $F' \subseteq F$ (for the princ. real. $F' = F_0$), generate an algebra isomorphic to $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_r$,

How to describe different realizations?

Define vertex operators on F using ψ and ψ^* whose components:

- as operators on $F' \subseteq F$ (for the princ. real. $F' = F_0$), generate an algebra isomorphic to $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_r$, with
- $F' \cong V_{\text{basic}}(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_r)$ (as $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_r$ -modules).

How to describe different realizations?

Define vertex operators on F using ψ and ψ^* whose components:

- as operators on $F' \subseteq F$ (for the princ. real. $F' = F_0$), generate an algebra isomorphic to $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_r$, with
- $F' \cong V_{\text{basic}}(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_r)$ (as $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_r$ -modules).
- Natural construction of a HSA (operators α).

How to describe different realizations?

Define vertex operators on F using ψ and ψ^* whose components:

- as operators on $F' \subseteq F$ (for the princ. real. $F' = F_0$), generate an algebra isomorphic to $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_r$, with
- $F' \cong V_{\text{basic}}(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_r)$ (as $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_r$ -modules).
- Natural construction of a HSA (operators α).

\implies Can do this to get the various realizations of $V_{\text{basic}}(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_r)$ and express ψ 's and ψ^* 's in terms of α 's and vice-versa.

How to describe different realizations?

Define vertex operators on F using ψ and ψ^* whose components:

- as operators on $F' \subseteq F$ (for the princ. real. $F' = F_0$), generate an algebra isomorphic to $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_r$, with
- $F' \cong V_{\text{basic}}(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_r)$ (as $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_r$ -modules).
- Natural construction of a HSA (operators α).

\implies Can do this to get the various realizations of $V_{\text{basic}}(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_r)$ and express ψ 's and ψ^* 's in terms of α 's and vice-versa.

- "Tweak" slightly to get realizations of $V_{\text{basic}}(\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_r)$.

Equivariant cohomology

- Let X be a (nice) $4n$ -dim. variety,

Equivariant cohomology

- Let X be a (nice) $4n$ -dim. variety,
- $T = (\mathbb{C}^*)^d$ torus acting on X .

Equivariant cohomology

- Let X be a (nice) $4n$ -dim. variety,
- $T = (\mathbb{C}^*)^d$ torus acting on X .
- $H_T^*(\text{pt}) = \mathbb{C}[t_1, \dots, t_d]$,

Equivariant cohomology

- Let X be a (nice) $4n$ -dim. variety,
- $T = (\mathbb{C}^*)^d$ torus acting on X .
- $H_T^*(\text{pt}) = \mathbb{C}[t_1, \dots, t_d]$,
- **Localized equivariant cohomology**

$$\mathcal{H}_T^*(X) = H_T^*(X) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[t_1, \dots, t_d]} \mathbb{C}(t_1, \dots, t_d).$$

Equivariant cohomology

- Let X be a (nice) $4n$ -dim. variety,
- $T = (\mathbb{C}^*)^d$ torus acting on X .
- $H_T^*(\text{pt}) = \mathbb{C}[t_1, \dots, t_d]$,

- **Localized equivariant cohomology**

$$\mathcal{H}_T^*(X) = H_T^*(X) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[t_1, \dots, t_d]} \mathbb{C}(t_1, \dots, t_d).$$

- $\mathcal{H}_T^*(X) \cong \mathcal{H}_T^*(X^T)$.

Bilinear form on $\mathcal{H}_T^{2n}(X)$

- $X \xleftarrow{i} X^T \xrightarrow{p} \text{pt.}$

Bilinear form on $\mathcal{H}_T^{2n}(X)$

- $X \xleftarrow{i} X^T \xrightarrow{p} \text{pt.}$
- For $a, b \in \mathcal{H}_T^{2n}(X)$,

$$\langle a, b \rangle_X = p_*(i_*)^{-1}(a \cup b).$$

Bilinear form on $\mathcal{H}_T^{2n}(X)$

- $X \xleftarrow{i} X^T \xrightarrow{p} \text{pt.}$
- For $a, b \in \mathcal{H}_T^{2n}(X)$,

$$\langle a, b \rangle_X = p_*(i_*)^{-1}(a \cup b).$$

Bilinear form on $\mathcal{H}_T^{2(n_1+n_2)}(X_1 \times X_2)$

Given $T \curvearrowright X_1, X_2$ and $a, b \in \mathcal{H}_T^{2(n_1+n_2)}(X_1 \times X_2)$,

$$\langle a, b \rangle_{X_1 \times X_2} = p_*((i_1 \times i_2)_*)^{-1}(a \cup b).$$

Operator

$\alpha \in \mathcal{H}_T^{2(n_1+n_2)}(X_1 \times X_2)$ gives a map $\alpha : \mathcal{H}_T^{2n_1}(X_1) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_T^{2n_2}(X_2)$
with structure constants

$$\langle \alpha(a), b \rangle_{X_2} = \langle a \otimes b, \alpha \rangle_{X_1 \times X_2}.$$

Vector Bundle Operator

Operator

$\alpha \in \mathcal{H}_T^{2(n_1+n_2)}(X_1 \times X_2)$ gives a map $\alpha : \mathcal{H}_T^{2n_1}(X_1) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_T^{2n_2}(X_2)$
with structure constants

$$\langle \alpha(a), b \rangle_{X_2} = \langle a \otimes b, \alpha \rangle_{X_1 \times X_2}.$$

Operators from vector bundles

Given a T -equivariant vector bundle $E \rightarrow X_1 \times X_2$ and
 $(x_1, x_2) \in X_1^T \times X_2^T$,

Vector Bundle Operator

Operator

$\alpha \in \mathcal{H}_T^{2(n_1+n_2)}(X_1 \times X_2)$ gives a map $\alpha : \mathcal{H}_T^{2n_1}(X_1) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_T^{2n_2}(X_2)$
with structure constants

$$\langle \alpha(a), b \rangle_{X_2} = \langle a \otimes b, \alpha \rangle_{X_1 \times X_2}.$$

Operators from vector bundles

Given a T -equivariant vector bundle $E \rightarrow X_1 \times X_2$ and
 $(x_1, x_2) \in X_1^T \times X_2^T$,

Take $c = c_{(n_1+n_2)}(E_{(x_1, x_2)})$,

Vector Bundle Operator

Operator

$\alpha \in \mathcal{H}_T^{2(n_1+n_2)}(X_1 \times X_2)$ gives a map $\alpha : \mathcal{H}_T^{2n_1}(X_1) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_T^{2n_2}(X_2)$ with structure constants

$$\langle \alpha(a), b \rangle_{X_2} = \langle a \otimes b, \alpha \rangle_{X_1 \times X_2}.$$

Operators from vector bundles

Given a T -equivariant vector bundle $E \rightarrow X_1 \times X_2$ and $(x_1, x_2) \in X_1^T \times X_2^T$,

Take $c = c_{(n_1+n_2)}(E_{(x_1, x_2)})$, then

$$c : \mathcal{H}_T^{2n_1}(X_1) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_T^{2n_2}(X_2).$$

Picking the Right Variety

Homogeneous Realization

Moduli space $\mathcal{M}(r, n)$.

Picking the Right Variety

Homogeneous Realization

Moduli space $\mathcal{M}(r, n)$.

Note: For $r = 1$, this is the **Hilbert scheme**,

$$\mathcal{M}(1, n) \cong (\mathbb{C}^2)^{[n]} = \{I \trianglelefteq \mathbb{C}[x, y] \mid \dim(\mathbb{C}[x, y]/I) = n\}.$$

Picking the Right Variety

Homogeneous Realization

Moduli space $\mathcal{M}(r, n)$.

Note: For $r = 1$, this is the **Hilbert scheme**,

$$\mathcal{M}(1, n) \cong (\mathbb{C}^2)^{[n]} = \{I \trianglelefteq \mathbb{C}[x, y] \mid \dim(\mathbb{C}[x, y]/I) = n\}.$$

Principal Realization

- $\mathbb{Z}_r \curvearrowright \mathcal{M}(1, n)$ determined by

$$z \cdot x = zx \quad \text{and} \quad z \cdot y = z^{-1}y.$$

Picking the Right Variety

Homogeneous Realization

Moduli space $\mathcal{M}(r, n)$.

Note: For $r = 1$, this is the **Hilbert scheme**,

$$\mathcal{M}(1, n) \cong (\mathbb{C}^2)^{[n]} = \{I \trianglelefteq \mathbb{C}[x, y] \mid \dim(\mathbb{C}[x, y]/I) = n\}.$$

Principal Realization

- $\mathbb{Z}_r \curvearrowright \mathcal{M}(1, n)$ determined by

$$z \cdot x = zx \quad \text{and} \quad z \cdot y = z^{-1}y.$$

- \mathbb{Z}_r -fixed points \cong union of Nakajima quiver varieties.

Picking the Right Variety

Homogeneous Realization

Moduli space $\mathcal{M}(r, n)$.

Note: For $r = 1$, this is the **Hilbert scheme**,

$$\mathcal{M}(1, n) \cong (\mathbb{C}^2)^{[n]} = \{I \trianglelefteq \mathbb{C}[x, y] \mid \dim(\mathbb{C}[x, y]/I) = n\}.$$

Principal Realization

- $\mathbb{Z}_r \curvearrowright \mathcal{M}(1, n)$ determined by

$$z \cdot x = zx \quad \text{and} \quad z \cdot y = z^{-1}y.$$

- \mathbb{Z}_r -fixed points \cong union of Nakajima quiver varieties.

Other cases

Some "blend" of the previous two.

Definition (Quiver)

A **quiver** is a directed graph,

Definition (Quiver)

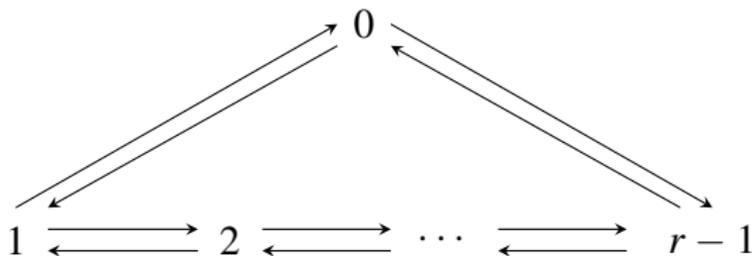
A **quiver** is a directed graph, i.e. $Q = (Q_0, Q_1)$, where $Q_0 = \{\text{vertices}\}$ and $Q_1 = \{\text{arrows}\}$.

Quiver Varieties

Definition (Quiver)

A **quiver** is a directed graph, i.e. $Q = (Q_0, Q_1)$, where $Q_0 = \{\text{vertices}\}$ and $Q_1 = \{\text{arrows}\}$.

Fix Q : $Q_0 = \mathbb{Z}_r$, $Q_1 = \{k \rightarrow k+1\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}_r} \cup \{k \rightarrow k-1\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}_r}$



Definition (Nakajima quiver variety)

- \mathbb{Z}_r -graded vector space V ,

Definition (Nakajima quiver variety)

- \mathbb{Z}_r -graded vector space V , $\mathbf{v} = (\dim V_k)_{k \in \mathbb{Z}_r}$, $|\mathbf{v}| = \sum_k \mathbf{v}_k$.

Definition (Nakajima quiver variety)

- \mathbb{Z}_r -graded vector space V , $\mathbf{v} = (\dim V_k)_{k \in \mathbb{Z}_r}$, $|\mathbf{v}| = \sum_k \mathbf{v}_k$.
- Let $G_{\mathbf{v}} := \prod_{k \in \mathbb{Z}_r} \mathrm{GL}(V_k)$.

Definition (Nakajima quiver variety)

- \mathbb{Z}_r -graded vector space V , $\mathbf{v} = (\dim V_k)_{k \in \mathbb{Z}_r}$, $|\mathbf{v}| = \sum_k \mathbf{v}_k$.
- Let $G_{\mathbf{v}} := \prod_{k \in \mathbb{Z}_r} \mathrm{GL}(V_k)$.

Define $M :=$ variety whose points consist of

Definition (Nakajima quiver variety)

- \mathbb{Z}_r -graded vector space V , $\mathbf{v} = (\dim V_k)_{k \in \mathbb{Z}_r}$, $|\mathbf{v}| = \sum_k \mathbf{v}_k$.
- Let $G_{\mathbf{v}} := \prod_{k \in \mathbb{Z}_r} \mathrm{GL}(V_k)$.

Define $M :=$ variety whose points consist of

- $i \in V_0$,

Definition (Nakajima quiver variety)

- \mathbb{Z}_r -graded vector space V , $\mathbf{v} = (\dim V_k)_{k \in \mathbb{Z}_r}$, $|\mathbf{v}| = \sum_k \mathbf{v}_k$.
- Let $G_{\mathbf{v}} := \prod_{k \in \mathbb{Z}_r} \mathrm{GL}(V_k)$.

Define $M :=$ variety whose points consist of

- $i \in V_0$,
- linear maps $C_k^{\pm} : V_k \rightarrow V_{k \pm 1}$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}_r$,

Definition (Nakajima quiver variety)

- \mathbb{Z}_r -graded vector space V , $\mathbf{v} = (\dim V_k)_{k \in \mathbb{Z}_r}$, $|\mathbf{v}| = \sum_k \mathbf{v}_k$.
- Let $G_{\mathbf{v}} := \prod_{k \in \mathbb{Z}_r} \mathrm{GL}(V_k)$.

Define $M :=$ variety whose points consist of

- $i \in V_0$,
- linear maps $C_k^{\pm} : V_k \rightarrow V_{k \pm 1}$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}_r$, such that

$$\textcircled{1} \quad V_{k-1} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{C_{k-1}^+} \\ \xleftarrow{C_k^-} \end{array} V_k \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{C_k^+} \\ \xleftarrow{C_{k+1}^-} \end{array} V_{k+1} \quad \text{commutes,}$$

Definition (Nakajima quiver variety)

- \mathbb{Z}_r -graded vector space V , $\mathbf{v} = (\dim V_k)_{k \in \mathbb{Z}_r}$, $|\mathbf{v}| = \sum_k \mathbf{v}_k$.
- Let $G_{\mathbf{v}} := \prod_{k \in \mathbb{Z}_r} \mathrm{GL}(V_k)$.

Define $M :=$ variety whose points consist of

- $i \in V_0$,
- linear maps $C_k^{\pm} : V_k \rightarrow V_{k \pm 1}$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}_r$, such that

$$\textcircled{1} \quad V_{k-1} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{C_{k-1}^+} \\ \xleftarrow{C_{k-1}^-} \end{array} V_k \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{C_k^+} \\ \xleftarrow{C_{k+1}^-} \end{array} V_{k+1} \quad \text{commutes,}$$

- $\textcircled{2} \quad i$ generates V under application of C_k^{\pm} .

Definition (Nakajima quiver variety)

- \mathbb{Z}_r -graded vector space V , $\mathbf{v} = (\dim V_k)_{k \in \mathbb{Z}_r}$, $|\mathbf{v}| = \sum_k \mathbf{v}_k$.
- Let $G_{\mathbf{v}} := \prod_{k \in \mathbb{Z}_r} \mathrm{GL}(V_k)$.

Define $M :=$ variety whose points consist of

- $i \in V_0$,
- linear maps $C_k^{\pm} : V_k \rightarrow V_{k \pm 1}$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}_r$, such that

$$\textcircled{1} \quad V_{k-1} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{C_{k-1}^+} \\ \xleftarrow{C_k^-} \end{array} V_k \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{C_k^+} \\ \xleftarrow{C_{k+1}^-} \end{array} V_{k+1} \quad \text{commutes,}$$

- i generates V under application of C_k^{\pm} .

The **Nakajima quiver variety** is

$$\mathfrak{M}(\mathbf{v}) = M // G_{\mathbf{v}}.$$

Theorem (Barth, 1977)

The Hilbert scheme is isomorphic to the quiver variety with 1 vertex. That is, for



we have $\mathcal{M}(1, n) \cong \mathfrak{M}(\mathbf{v})$.

Theorem (Barth, 1977)

The Hilbert scheme is isomorphic to the quiver variety with 1 vertex. That is, for



we have $\mathcal{M}(1, n) \cong \mathfrak{M}(\mathbf{v})$.

Fact

$$\mathcal{M}(1, n)^{\mathbb{Z}_r} \cong \coprod_{|\mathbf{v}|=n} \mathfrak{M}(\mathbf{v}).$$

Torus action

Fix $T = \mathbb{C}^*$.

Torus action

Fix $T = \mathbb{C}^*$. Action on $\mathcal{M}(1, n)$ determined by

$$t \cdot x = tx \quad \text{and} \quad t \cdot y = t^{-1}y.$$

Torus action

Fix $T = \mathbb{C}^*$. Action on $\mathcal{M}(1, n)$ determined by

$$t \cdot x = tx \quad \text{and} \quad t \cdot y = t^{-1}y.$$

Observations

- $\mathbb{Z}_r \subseteq T$.

Torus action

Fix $T = \mathbb{C}^*$. Action on $\mathcal{M}(1, n)$ determined by

$$t \cdot x = tx \quad \text{and} \quad t \cdot y = t^{-1}y.$$

Observations

- $\mathbb{Z}_r \subseteq T$.
- $\coprod_n \mathcal{M}(1, n)^T \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{basis of } F_0 \subseteq F$ (by a result of Nakajima, Yoshioka 2005).

Picking the Right Vector Bundle

Vector bundles on $\mathcal{M}(1, n)$

Consider $\mathcal{M}(1, n) \cong \mathfrak{M}(\mathbf{v})$ with $r = 1$.

$$V \times_{G_{\mathbf{v}}} M \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(1, n) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{C} \times \mathcal{M}(1, n) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(1, n)$$

Denote by \mathcal{V} and \mathcal{W} , respectively.

Picking the Right Vector Bundle

Vector bundles on $\mathcal{M}(1, n)$

Consider $\mathcal{M}(1, n) \cong \mathfrak{M}(\mathbf{v})$ with $r = 1$.

$$V \times_{G_{\mathbf{v}}} M \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(1, n) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{C} \times \mathcal{M}(1, n) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(1, n)$$

Denote by \mathcal{V} and \mathcal{W} , respectively.

Note: T -equivariant w.r.t. trivial action on V and \mathbb{C} .

Picking the Right Vector Bundle

Vector bundles on $\mathcal{M}(1, n)$

Consider $\mathcal{M}(1, n) \cong \mathfrak{M}(\mathbf{v})$ with $r = 1$.

$$V \times_{G_{\mathbf{v}}} M \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(1, n) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{C} \times \mathcal{M}(1, n) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(1, n)$$

Denote by \mathcal{V} and \mathcal{W} , respectively.

Note: T -equivariant w.r.t. trivial action on V and \mathbb{C} .

On the product $\mathcal{M}(1, n_1) \times \mathcal{M}(1, n_2)$

Have Hom-bundles:

$$\text{Hom}(\mathcal{V}^1, \mathcal{V}^2), \quad \text{Hom}(\mathcal{W}^1, \mathcal{V}^2), \quad \text{Hom}(\mathcal{V}^1, \mathcal{W}^2).$$

Picking the Right Vector Bundle

On the product $\mathcal{M}(1, n_1) \times \mathcal{M}(1, n_2)$

$$\mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{V}^1, \mathcal{V}^2) \xleftarrow{\sigma} \begin{array}{c} t \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{V}^1, \mathcal{V}^2) \oplus t^{-1} \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{V}^1, \mathcal{V}^2) \\ \oplus \\ \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{V}^2) \oplus \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{V}^1, \mathcal{W}) \end{array} \xrightarrow{\tau} \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{V}^1, \mathcal{V}^2)$$

(Similar to construction of Nakajima's Hecke correspondence)

Picking the Right Vector Bundle

Theorem (Licata, Savage 2009)

$\ker \tau / \operatorname{im} \sigma$ is a vector bundle on $\mathcal{M}(1, n_1) \times \mathcal{M}(1, n_2)$.

Picking the Right Vector Bundle

Theorem (Licata, Savage 2009)

$\ker \tau / \operatorname{im} \sigma$ is a vector bundle on $\mathcal{M}(1, n_1) \times \mathcal{M}(1, n_2)$.

Observation

$(\ker \tau / \operatorname{im} \sigma)^{\mathbb{Z}_r}$ is a vector bundle on $\mathcal{M}(1, n_1)^{\mathbb{Z}_r} \times \mathcal{M}(1, n_2)^{\mathbb{Z}_r}$.

Picking the Right Vector Bundle

Theorem (Licata, Savage 2009)

$\ker \tau / \operatorname{im} \sigma$ is a vector bundle on $\mathcal{M}(1, n_1) \times \mathcal{M}(1, n_2)$.

Observation

$(\ker \tau / \operatorname{im} \sigma)^{\mathbb{Z}_r}$ is a vector bundle on $\mathcal{M}(1, n_1)^{\mathbb{Z}_r} \times \mathcal{M}(1, n_2)^{\mathbb{Z}_r}$.

Theorem (L.)

$(\ker \tau / \operatorname{im} \sigma)^{\mathbb{Z}_r} \cong \bigoplus_{|\mathbf{v}^1|=n_1, |\mathbf{v}^2|=n_2} \mathcal{B}_{\mathbf{v}^1, \mathbf{v}^2}$, where each $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbf{v}^1, \mathbf{v}^2}$ is the vector bundle on $\mathfrak{M}(\mathbf{v}^1) \times \mathfrak{M}(\mathbf{v}^2)$ that gives rise to Nakajima's geometric description of $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_r \curvearrowright H_*(\mathfrak{M})$.

Picking the Right Vector Bundle

Theorem (Licata, Savage 2009)

$\ker \tau / \operatorname{im} \sigma$ is a vector bundle on $\mathcal{M}(1, n_1) \times \mathcal{M}(1, n_2)$.

Observation

$(\ker \tau / \operatorname{im} \sigma)^{\mathbb{Z}_r}$ is a vector bundle on $\mathcal{M}(1, n_1)^{\mathbb{Z}_r} \times \mathcal{M}(1, n_2)^{\mathbb{Z}_r}$.

Theorem (L.)

$(\ker \tau / \operatorname{im} \sigma)^{\mathbb{Z}_r} \cong \bigoplus_{|\mathbf{v}^1|=n_1, |\mathbf{v}^2|=n_2} \mathcal{B}_{\mathbf{v}^1, \mathbf{v}^2}$, where each $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbf{v}^1, \mathbf{v}^2}$ is the vector bundle on $\mathfrak{M}(\mathbf{v}^1) \times \mathfrak{M}(\mathbf{v}^2)$ that gives rise to Nakajima's geometric description of $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_r \curvearrowright H_*(\mathfrak{M})$.

Observation

Gives a geometric interpretation of $\alpha(1) = E_0 + \cdots + E_{r-1}$ and $\alpha(-1) = F_0 + \cdots + F_{r-1}$.

Putting it all together

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\ker \tau / \operatorname{im} \sigma)^{\mathbb{Z}_r} & \cong & \bigoplus_{\mathbf{v}^1, \mathbf{v}^2} \mathcal{B}_{\mathbf{v}^1, \mathbf{v}^2} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{M}(1, n_1)^{\mathbb{Z}_r} \times \mathcal{M}(1, n_2)^{\mathbb{Z}_r} & \cong & \prod_{\mathbf{v}^1, \mathbf{v}^2} \mathfrak{M}(\mathbf{v}^1) \times \mathfrak{M}(\mathbf{v}^2) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Define Heisenberg algebra operators on} & \longleftrightarrow & \text{Define } \widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_r \text{ operators on} \\ \prod_n \mathcal{H}_T^{\text{middle}}(\mathcal{M}(1, n)^{\mathbb{Z}_r}) & & \prod_{\mathbf{v}} \mathcal{H}_T^{\text{middle}}(\mathfrak{M}(\mathbf{v})) \end{array}$$

Future goals

Give similar geometric descriptions for the other realizations of $V_{\text{basic}}(\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_r)$.

Future goals

Give similar geometric descriptions for the other realizations of $V_{\text{basic}}(\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_r)$.

That's all!

Thank you :-)