

REMODELING THE B-MODEL

- Goal:
- ① Find a B-model formalism to compute unambiguously all open/closed amplitudes for toric CY_3
["mirror formalism" to top. vertex]
 - ② Expand the ^{open/closed} amplitudes at other points in the moduli space (such as orbifold points)
(B-model well suited for that)

Refs: Mariño '06, VB-Klemm-Mariño-Pasquetti (in progress),
...

- Plan:
- ① Mirror Symmetry (closed)
 - ② Top. Strings and orbifold GW invariants
 - ③ Open geometry
 - ④ Formalism
 - ⑤ Examples:
 - framed vertex
 - CS theory on lens space
 - $\mathbb{C}^3/\mathbb{Z}_3$?

① MIRROR SYMMETRY

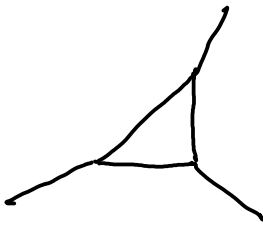
$X = \text{toric } \mathbb{C}Y_3$

$Y = \begin{cases} \text{conic} \\ \downarrow \\ \mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^* \end{cases}$, where fiber deg. to 2 lines over R.S.
 $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^*$



$w w' = 1 + x + y$,
 $w, w' \in \mathbb{C}, x, y \in \mathbb{C}^*$
 $\Rightarrow \Sigma = \{1 + x + y = 0\} \subset \mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^*$
 genus 0 ($\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{0, 1, \infty\}$)

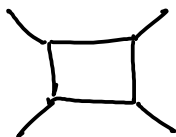
② local \mathbb{P}^2 , $Q = (-3 \ 1 \ 1)$



$w w' = y^2 + y + x y + e^{-t} x^3$
 Σ , genus 1, 3 punctures

fibration $\Sigma \downarrow$
 1-param. c.s. moduli space
 $[z = e^{-t}]$

③ local $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ $Q = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$



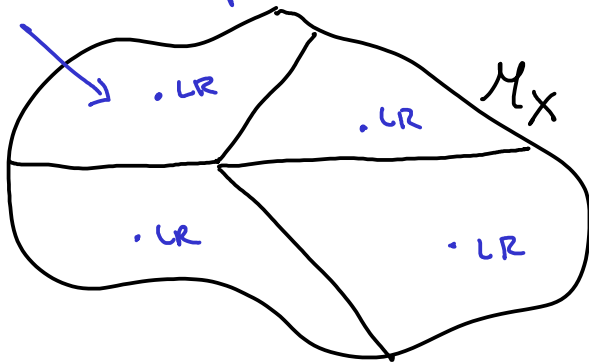
$w w' = x^2 y + x y^2 + x y + e^{-t_1} y + e^{-t_2} x$
 Σ , genus 1, 4 punctures

$\Sigma \downarrow$
 2-param. c.s. mod. space
 $[z_1 = e^{-t_1}, z_2 = e^{-t_2}]$

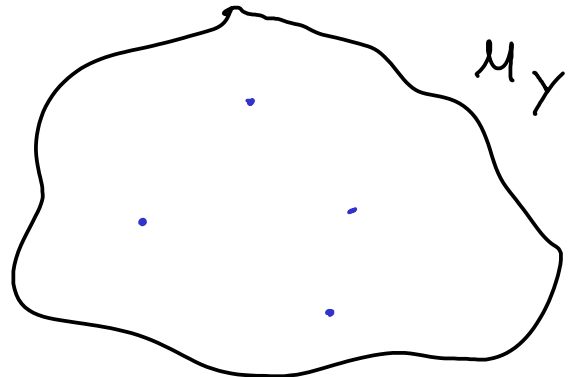
Some features of mirror symmetry

• isomorphism between moduli spaces

comp. Kähler cones of birationally equivalent CY_3



Mirror
↔
Symmetry



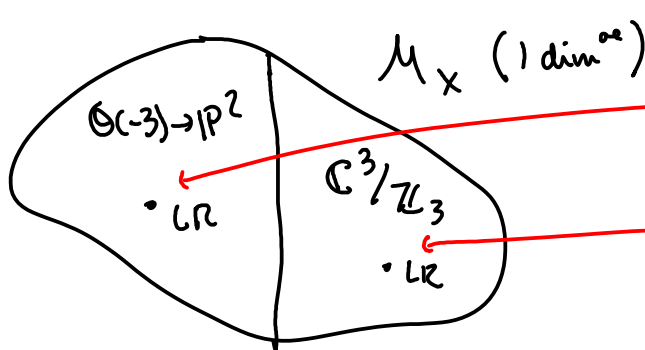
stringy Kähler m.s.

comp. struct. m.s.

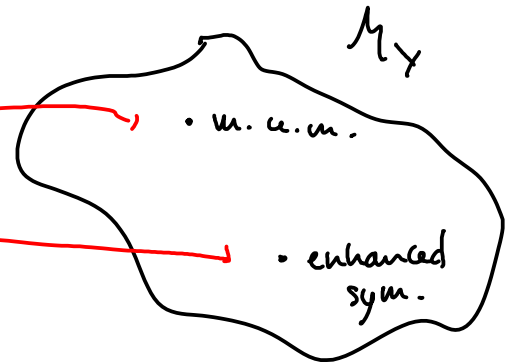
↑ described by secondary fan

EXAMPLE:

local P^2



2 Kähler cones



KEY: M_X contains Kähler cones of topologically distinct manifolds, including sing. ones like orbifolds

MIRROR MAP(S): - local iso. in each patch, mapping Kähler par. to a basis of periods

* involves choice of periods, different for each Kähler cone

* basis of periods are related by symplectic transf^{ns}.

② CLOSED TOPOLOGICAL STRINGS and ORBIFOLD GW INVARIANTS

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{A-MODEL (X)} & \longleftrightarrow & \text{B-MODEL (Y)} \\ \text{(Kähler)} & & \text{(c. struct.)} \end{array}$$

part. factⁿ: $Z_A[X] = Z_B[Y]$

• define $Z = \exp\left(\sum_{g=0}^{\infty} g_s^{2g-2} F_g\right)$

\nwarrow genus g
 \swarrow amplitude
 \nearrow string coupling

* the phys. top. string part. factⁿ Z is defined all over the moduli space

→ it is not holomorphic [Walcher's talk]

→ non-hol. encoded by Hodge eq^{ns} [BCov]

INSTEAD • take the phys. Z_A , and take its limit at a LR pt deep inside a Kähler cone, i.e.

$$\tilde{Z}_A = \lim_{LR} Z_A$$

then $\tilde{F}_g \rightsquigarrow$ GW theory of CY_3 in this Kähler cone.
 \uparrow holomorphic

EXAMPLE: • local $IP^2 \rightsquigarrow$ 2 Kähler cones

$$Z \rightsquigarrow \text{GW theory of } \begin{cases} \mathcal{O}(-3) \rightarrow IP^2 \\ \mathbb{C}^3 / \mathbb{Z}_3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \tilde{Z}^\infty \\ \tilde{Z}^{orb} \end{array}$$

* in this talk I will always work w/ the limiting hol. objects \tilde{F}_g [not the physical ones]

MIRROR SIDE:

① \tilde{F}_0 : prepotential of Spec. Geometry in the good basis of periods, (for the mirror map)
 $t_D = \frac{2\tilde{F}_0}{2t}$.

FACTS:

② \tilde{Z} : wave-fct^s in geometric quantization of $H^3(Y, \mathbb{C})$ in real polarization corresponding to this basis of periods.

$\Rightarrow \tilde{Z}$ transforms in metaplectic rep^s (Bogoliubov transf^s) under change of basis of periods.

\rightsquigarrow we can extract \tilde{Z}^{ab} from knowledge of \tilde{Z}^∞ .

[Ayanagic, VB, Klemm]

EX: local $\mathbb{P}^2 \rightarrow \text{GW} [\mathbb{C}^3/\mathbb{Z}_3]$

\nearrow (proved at genus 0 by Coates et al, some higher genus, VB-Cavalieri, etc.)

- Many questions:
- integrality a la Gopakumar-Vafa? (counting BPS states?)
 - rel^s between GW and DT? (different than for smooth (Y_3))
 - "OSV" and rel^s w/ black holes?

etc.

Other point of view:

- from wave-fct^{ns} behavior under monodromy [or hol. anomaly]
extract recursive rel^{ns} directly at one pt in moduli space
 $\hat{F}_g = \text{lower genus data} + h_g$
 \uparrow modular fct^{ns} which is not fixed
 - equivalent to HA eq^{ns}, but holomorphic
 - same eq^{ns} at any LR pt, and h_g is same everywhere
 - need $\tilde{F}_0, \tilde{F}_1, \dots$ all \tilde{F}_g up to amb. h_g { for any LR point }
-

NEXT STEP:

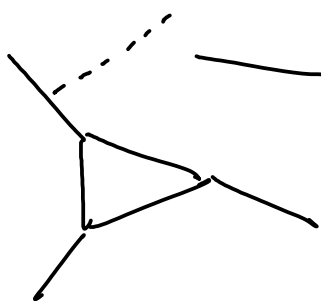
- find new recursive rel^{ns} for \tilde{F}_g which are completely fixed [no modular ambiguity h_g]
- extend to open amplitudes

need new formalism

③ OPEN GEOMETRY

- we need to fix a special Lagrangian (SLAG) submanifold of X on which open strings end

ex:



topology $\mathbb{C} \times S^1$, ends on a toric leg

[Aganagic-Vafa]

Open amplitudes: • maps w/ boundaries ending on this SLAG.

- from CS, each brane comes w/ a framing integer $f \in \mathbb{Z}$ which must be fixed
[different $f \leftrightarrow$ different amplitudes]
 \Rightarrow choice of "location" on toric diagram and $f \in \mathbb{Z}$

Mirror:

A-brane $\rightarrow H(x, y) = 0 = ww'$

- moduli space parameterized by R.S.: $\Sigma: \{H(x, y) = 0\} \subset \mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^*$

\Rightarrow location + framing A-brane

choice of parameterization of Σ [choice of open string parameter]
{i.e. (x, y) }

BUT (CRUCIAL): $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^*$

\Rightarrow $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ acts as $(x, y) \mapsto (x^a y^b, x^c y^d)$

group of reparameterizations of a curve $c \subset \mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^*$

$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$

[think of e^u , $u \mapsto au + bv$]

RESULT:

A-MODEL

- location and framing

B-MODEL

choice of $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ parameterization

GEOMETRY:

- toric CY_3
- SLAG ending on a toric leg w/ a choice of $f \in \mathbb{Z}$

- R.S. (mirror curve)
 $\Sigma = \{H(x,y) = 0\} \subset \mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^*$
- choice of $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ parameterization of Σ

WARNING: - this $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ is very different than

- Symp. transfⁿ of periods
- reparameterizations of Σ (only affects open string amplitudes)
- moving in moduli space (changes everything)

④ FORMALISM

[Mariño '06, Eynard-Orantini '07,
VB-Klemm-Mariño-Pasquetti]

IDEA: Eynard-Orantini:

- matrix model \rightarrow spectral curve $\mathcal{E} \subset \mathbb{C}^2$
- free energies F_g & correlation $fct^{LS} W_{\kappa}^{(g)}$
defined recursively
(solⁿ of loop eq^{LS}, see Klemm's talk)

* everything is geometric on \mathcal{E} , and can be defined whether \mathcal{E} is the spectral curve of a MM or not

RECALL: • B-model: we have a mirror curve $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^*$

STRATEGY: • use EO to generate open/closed top-string amplitudes (F_g and $W_{\kappa}^{(g)}$), suitably modified for curves in $\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^*$ rather than \mathbb{C}^2 .

WARNING: this is experimental mathematics:

- we have no matrix model or large N transition to justify our claim (yet :)), but IT WORKS! ;)

FORMALISM

We start w/ $\Sigma = \{H(x, y) = 0\} \subset \mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^*$.

INGREDIENTS:

$\Sigma \ni q$ • ram. pts $q_i \in \Sigma_i$ of projection $\pi: \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$ on
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow$ x-axis $\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial x}(q_i) = 0 \right)$

$\mathbb{C}^* \ni x(q)$ • near q_i , there are 2 pts $q, \bar{q} \in \Sigma_i$ s.t.
 $x(q) = x(\bar{q})$

• mer. diff $\underline{\Phi} = \log y \frac{dx}{x}$ [coming from
 \downarrow symplectic form
governs comp. struct. deformations $\frac{dx}{x} \wedge \frac{dy}{y}$ on $\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^*$]

• Bergmann kernel $B(p, q)$:
• unique mer. diff $\underline{\omega}$ w/ double pole at $p = q$
and no other pole, and normalized by

$$\oint_{A_i} B(p, q) = 0$$

\nwarrow canonical basis of cycles.

$$dE_{q, \bar{q}}(p) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\bar{q}}^q d\xi B(p, \xi) \quad \uparrow \text{(important choice)}$$

EX: Σ genus 0, $B(p, q) = \frac{dz(p)dz(q)}{(z(p) - z(q))^2}$

RECURSION:

Step 1: - generate new diff^{als} $W_k^{(g)}(p_1, \dots, p_k)$

$$\text{fix } W_1^{(0)}(p_1) = 0, \quad W_2^{(0)}(p_1, p_2) = B(p_1, p_2)$$

$$W_k^{(g)}(p_0, \dots, p_{k-1}) = - \sum_{q_i} \text{Res}_{q=q_i} \frac{dE_{q, \bar{q}}(p_0)}{\Phi(q) - \Phi(\bar{q})} \left(W_{k+1}^{(g-1)}(q, \bar{q}, p_1, \dots, p_{k-1}) \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{\ell=0}^g \sum_{m=0}^{k-1} \sum_{\sigma \in S(k-1)} \frac{1}{m! (k-1-m)!} W_{m+1}^{(g-\ell)}(q, p_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, p_{\sigma(m)}) \right. \\ \left. \cdot W_{k-m}^{(\ell)}(\bar{q}, p_{\sigma(m+1)}, \dots, p_{\sigma(k-1)}) \right)$$

w/ $\sigma \in S(k-1)$ permutations of $k-1$ elements.

Step 2: - generate fct^{ns} F_g

$$F_g = \frac{1}{2-2g} \sum_{q_i} \text{Res}_{q=q_i} \phi(q) W_1^{(g)}(q)$$

$$\text{w/ } d\phi(p) = \Phi(p) \\ \curvearrowright \text{ any anti-derivative}$$

CLAIM: - F_g + mirror map \rightarrow closed amplitudes

- $A_k^{(g)} = \int W_k^{(g)}$ + mirror map \rightarrow open amplitudes

COMMENTS

- gluing procedure, e.g.

$$F_i = W_i^{(1)} \bullet \text{disk}$$



etc.

- fund. objects: disk & annulus] [closed built from open
- F_g invariant under $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$, but $A_k^{(g)}$ depend on parameterizations of Σ : framing + location of the brane
- recalling previous discussion, this generates hol. \tilde{F}_g and con. fct^{ns} $\tilde{W}_k^{(g)}$, i.e. the limits of the physical amplitudes at a given point in moduli space
- * no ambiguity in recursions rel^{hs}

\Rightarrow if we know disk + annulus at a point, we can generate unambiguously all open/closed amplitudes at this point.
 \leadsto this works for any point in moduli space

CHECKS:

LR point of:

- framed vertex

- framed inner/outer branes in resolved conifold

- " " " " local \mathbb{P}^2

- " " " " local $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$

local F_1

local F_2

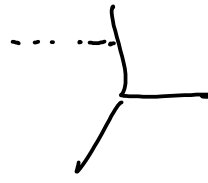
Other points

• blow-down $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \rightsquigarrow$ CS theory on S^3/\mathbb{Z}_2

• blow-down $\mathbb{P}^2 \rightsquigarrow \mathbb{C}^3/\mathbb{Z}_3$

⑤ EXAMPLES:

① FRAMED VERTEX:



$$H(x, y) = x + y + 1 = 0$$

$$\text{Framing: } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & f \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$$

$$(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) = (x + y^f, y)$$

$$\rightarrow H_f(x, y) = x + y^{f+1} + y^f = 0$$

Disk: $A_1^{(0)} = \int \log y \frac{dx}{x}$

solve $y = y(x) = -1 - (-1)^f x + f x^2 + \dots$

mirror map: $X = -x,$

$$\rightarrow A_1^{(0)} = -(-1)^f X - \frac{1}{4}(1+2f)X^2 - \dots$$

Annulus: Σ_1 genus 0 $\Rightarrow B(x_1, x_2) = \frac{dy_1(x_1) dy_2(x_2)}{(y_1(x_1) - y_2(x_2))^2}$

$$A_2^{(0)} = \int \left(B(p, q) - \frac{dx_1 dx_2}{(x_1 - x_2)^2} \right)$$

$$= \log(-y_1(x_1) + y_2(x_2)) - \log(-x_1 + x_2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} f(f+1) x_1 x_2 + \frac{(-1)^f}{3} f(1+3f+2f^2) (x_1^2 x_2 + x_1 x_2^2) + \dots$$

3-HOLE: • ram. points: $\frac{2H}{2g} = 0$

→ one pt at $y = \frac{-f}{f+1} := q_1$

$$\begin{aligned} A_3^{(0)} &= \int_{y=q_1} \text{Res} \frac{x(y) y \, dy_1(x_1) dy_2(x_2) dy_3(x_3)}{(y-y_1(x_1))^2 (y-y_2(x_2))^2 (y-y_3(x_3))^2} \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^{-1} \\ &= \frac{f^2}{f+1} \prod_{i=1}^3 \frac{1}{f + (f+1)y_i(x_i)} \\ &= -(-1)^f f^2 (1+f)^2 X_1 X_2 X_3 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

etc. always works!

- genus 1 examples much more complicated computationally, but always works
- the procedure is algorithmic and could be implemented in a computer code

② LOCAL $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$:

$$H(x, y) = x^2 y + x y^2 + x y + e^{-t_1} y + e^{-t_2} x = 0$$

$$z_1 = e^{-t_1}, \quad z_2 = e^{-t_2}$$

LR : works

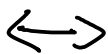
other point : [Aganagic-Klemm-Mariño-Vafa]

$$x_1 = 1 - \frac{z_1}{z_2}, \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{z_2} \left(1 - \frac{z_1}{z_2}\right)}$$

$x_1, x_2 \rightarrow 0$ ["orbifold" point,
 $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow$ zero size]

THEN :

Closed top. strings



CS theory on lens space

$$S^3 / \mathbb{Z}_2$$

because geometric transition :

$$\text{local } \mathbb{P}^1 \xrightarrow[\text{down } \mathbb{P}^1]{\text{blow}} \text{sing. cm.} \xrightarrow{\text{deform}} T^* S^3$$

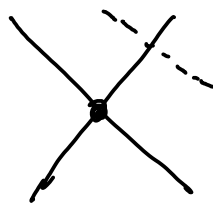
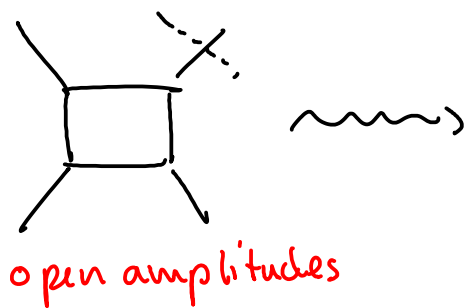
now

blow up extra \mathbb{P}^1 (fixed pt under \mathbb{Z}_2)

$$\text{local } \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \longleftrightarrow \text{sing.} \longleftrightarrow T^* (S^3 / \mathbb{Z}_2)$$

now

What we now have



framed unknot in
 $CS(S^3/\mathbb{Z}_2)$

IT WORKS!

(rather involved calculation,
strong check of validity of
the formalism)

TOP. STRING SIDE:

LR \rightarrow orbifold: S-duality transf^h

(see that by looking at ram. points, i.e. cuts)
"exchange" of the cuts)



S-duality



\Rightarrow easy to compute $B(x_1, x_2)$ at orbifold using
Akemann's formula for hyperelliptic curves

just anal. continuation,
no modularity
 \downarrow

[which is in terms
of the cuts]

\leftarrow S-duality

SO we have disk, annulus + Akemann

\Rightarrow generate all other amplitudes
recursively at the orbifold point

CS SIDE:

CS (S^3/\mathbb{Z}_2): 2-Matrix model.

$$Z(N_1, N_2, g_s) = \int dM_1 dM_2 \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2g_s} \text{Tr} M_1^2 - \frac{1}{2g_s} \text{Tr} M_2^2 + V(M_1) + V(M_2) + W(M_1, M_2) \right\}$$

$$V(M) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \sum_{s=0}^{2k} (-1)^s \binom{2k}{s} \text{Tr} M^s \text{Tr} M^{2k-s}$$

$$W(M_1, M_2) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k \sum_{s=0}^{2k} (-1)^s \binom{2k}{s} \text{Tr} M_1^s \text{Tr} M_2^{2k-s}$$

$$a_k = \frac{\beta_{2k}}{k(2k)!}$$

$$b_k = \frac{2^{2k} - 1}{k(2k)!} \beta_{2k}.$$

UNKNOWN: $W_{\vec{k}}(N_1, N_2, g_s) = \frac{1}{Z(N_1, N_2, g_s)} \text{Tr}_{\vec{k}} \langle e^M \rangle$

w/, in terms of eigenvalues m_i^1, m_j^2 of M_1, M_2 ,

$$e^M = \text{diag}(e^{m_1^1}, \dots, e^{m_{N_1}^1}, -e^{m_1^2}, \dots, -e^{m_{N_2}^2})$$

~~~~~  $W_{\vec{k}}^{(g)}$  match top-string calculation!

CRUCIAL POINT: MIRROR MAP at orbifold pt

- closed mirror map found in [AKMV]
- open mirror map?

→ by matching disk amplitude, very simple open mirror map:

$$X = \frac{x}{x_1 x_2}$$

[would be nice to have a better justification]

⇒ good results for  $W_2^{(0)}$ ,  $W_3^{(0)}$ ,  $W_1^{(1)}$ , ...

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③ LOCAL  $\mathbb{P}^2$ : - "open" amplitudes for  $\mathbb{C}^3/\mathbb{Z}_3$ ?

"PROBLEMS": • open mirror map?

- transf<sup>n</sup> is not  $\mathcal{S}$ -duality, but complicated  $SL(2, \mathbb{C})$  transf<sup>n</sup> [VB-Aganagic-Klemm]

Disk: • find open mirror map by requiring monodromy-invariance,

$$X = x \frac{\sigma}{\psi}$$

↙ orbifold parameter  
↖ comp. struct. parameter,  
orbifold at  $\psi=0$

[nothing to compare with]

Annulus: • not clear how to implement  $SL(2, \mathbb{C})$  transf<sup>t</sup>  
of  $B(x_1, x_2)$ , but should be  
possible

⇒ all the other amplitudes recursively

Q: • what would these amplitudes  
compute? [ • open orbifold GW invariants?  
• large  $N$  transitions? ]

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## SUMMARY

- new B-model formalism for open/closed amplitudes  
on toric  $CY_3$ , NO ambiguity
- can be used at other pts in moduli space  
→ open/closed amplitudes for sing.  $CY_3$   
[orbifolds, ...]

## OPEN QUESTIONS

- is there a matrix model (and/or large  $N$  transition) behind this story ???  
↳ non-perturbative insight on top. strings
- Compact  $CY_3$ ?
  - need to find something to replace  $\Sigma_1$ ,  
or generalize the formalism to higher-  
dim<sup>al</sup> manifolds
- rel<sup>u</sup> w/ Walcher's open hol. anomaly eq<sup>us</sup>?
- etc...

THANK YOU! ☺