Non commutative cluster coordinates for Higher Teichmüller Spaces

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Daniele Alessandrini Non commutative coordinates

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Representation Space of $\pi_1(S)$ in *G*. (non-Hausdorff space.)

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Representation Space of $\pi_1(S)$ in *G*. (non-Hausdorff space.) (its Hausdorff version is called **Character variety**.)

Important in several areas of Geometry and Theoretical Physics.

Higher Teichmüller-Thurston Theory Theory of Higgs Bundles Geometric Quantization SUSY Quantum Field Theories

Gauge Theory Knot Theory Integrable Systems

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We borrow ideas from the classical **Teichmüller-Thurston Theory** to study some special subsets of $\text{Rep}(\pi_1(S), G)$.

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 $\mathcal{T}(S) = \{ \text{ hyperbolic structures on } S \} / \sim$

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 $\begin{array}{c} \mathsf{Rep}(\pi_1(\mathcal{S}),\mathcal{G}) \\ \cup \\ \\ \{\rho \in \mathsf{Rep}(\pi_1(\mathcal{S}),\mathcal{G}) \mid \rho \text{ is discrete and faithful } \} \end{array}$

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2 connected components of $\text{Rep}(\pi_1(S), G)$.

The other components don't have the same nice geometry.

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Idea: select some special subsets of $\text{Rep}(\pi_1(S), G)$, consisting of special representations having good geometric properties.

Restrict attention to these subsets.

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More subtle definitions are needed, there is a hierarchy of special representations.

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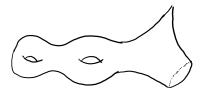
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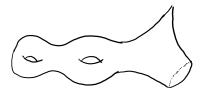


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 $\mathcal{T}_0(\mathcal{S}) = \{ \text{ hyp. str. on } \operatorname{int}(\mathcal{S}) \mid ext{every end is a cusp } \} / \sim \ \subset \ \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{S})$

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 $\operatorname{Rep}(\pi_1(S), G)$

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$$\mathsf{Rep}(\pi_1(S), G) \cup \cup \\ \left\{ \rho \in \mathsf{Rep}(\pi_1(S), G) \, \middle| \, \substack{\rho \text{ is discrete and faithful} \\ \mathsf{and } \mathbb{H}^2 / \rho \approx \mathsf{int}(S)}_{\parallel} \right\}$$

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$$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{\mathsf{Rep}}(\pi_1(S), G) \\ \cup \\ \\ \left\{ \rho \in \operatorname{\mathsf{Rep}}(\pi_1(S), G) \middle| \begin{array}{l} \rho \text{ is discrete and faithful} \\ \operatorname{and} \mathbb{H}^2 / \rho \approx \operatorname{int}(S) \end{array} \right\} \\ \\ \mathcal{T}(S) \bigcup \mathcal{T}(\bar{S}) \\ \cup \\ \\ \left\{ \rho \in \mathcal{T}(S) \cup \mathcal{T}(\bar{S}) \middle| \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{every \ peripheral \ element} \\ \operatorname{is \ conjugate \ to} \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right) \end{array} \right\} \\ \\ \\ \\ \mathcal{T}_0(S) \bigcup \mathcal{T}_0(\bar{S}) \end{array}$$

This time, they are not connected components of $\operatorname{Rep}(\pi_1(S), G)$.

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 $\pi_1(S)$ is Gromov-hyperbolic.

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$$\partial_{\infty}\pi_1(S) = \begin{cases} a \text{ circle} & \text{if } S \text{ is closed} \\ a \text{ Cantor set} & \text{is } S \text{ has boundary} \end{cases}$$

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The orientation of *S* induces a cyclic order on $\partial_{\infty}\pi_1(S)$.

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The orientation of *S* induces a cyclic order on $\partial_{\infty}\pi_1(S)$.

Cyclic order: given a triple of distinct elements, we can say if it is a positive triple or not.

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 \mathbb{H}^2 is also Gromov-hyperbolic.

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 $\partial_\infty \mathbb{H}^2$ is a circle, it has a cyclic order.

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 $\rho \in \operatorname{Rep}(\pi_1(S), G)$, where $G = PSL(2, \mathbb{R})$.

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, where $G=PSL(2,\mathbb{R})$. $\pi_1(S) \frown \partial_\infty \pi_1(S)$.

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 $\pi_1(S) \curvearrowright \partial_{\infty} \pi_1(S)$.
 $\pi_1(S) \stackrel{
ho}{\sim} \partial_{\infty} \mathbb{H}^2$.
 $\operatorname{Rep}(\pi_1(S), G) \bigcup_{\bigcup i}$
 $\{ \rho \in \operatorname{Rep}(\pi_1(S), G) \mid \exists \text{ a } \rho$ -equivariant map $\xi : \partial_{\infty} \pi_1(S) \to \partial_{\infty} \mathbb{H}^2 \}$
 $\prod_{\mathcal{T}(S)}$

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 $\{ \rho \in \operatorname{Rep}(\pi_1(S), G) \mid \exists \text{ a } \rho$ -equivariant map $\xi : \partial_\infty \pi_1(S) \to \partial_\infty \mathbb{H}^2$
 $sending positive triples to positive triples.
 $\mathcal{T}(S)$$

This definition takes care of the topology and orientation of S.

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 $\prod_{\bigcup i} \mathcal{T}(S)$

This definition takes care of the topology and orientation of S.

It generalizes to higher rank giving positive representations.

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Generalize this definition to a *G* of higher rank.

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 $PSL(2,\mathbb{R}) \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad G$



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A **positive structure** on (G, P) is a way to decide what are the positive triples in G/P, such that they satisfy some "good" properties.

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From this, we define the **positive representations**:

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e.g.
$$G = PSL(n, \mathbb{R})$$

 $P = B$ Borel subgroup

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e.g. $G = PSL(n, \mathbb{R})$ P = B Borel subgroup $G/B = \{ \text{ Full flags in } \mathbb{R}^n \}$

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Notion of positive triples of flags (Lusztig).

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Positive representations are the Hitchin representations.

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Fock-Goncharov's work is for this positive structure.

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Positive representations are the Maximal representations.

Our work A.-Guichard-Rogozinnikov-Wienhard is for this positive structure.

Special representations

- Hitchin representations in split groups (Hitchin '92.)
 e.g. G = PSL(n, ℝ), PSp(2n, ℝ), SO(p, p + 1), SO(p, p).
- Positive representations (Guichard-Wienhard '18.)
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e.g. $G = PSp(2n, \mathbb{R}), SU(p, p), SO^{*}(4n), SO(2, n).$

Positive representations in SO(p, q).

Some other exceptional cases.

- Anosov representations (Guichard-Wienhard '11.)
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We want to study them using ideas from Teichmüller-Thurston theory.

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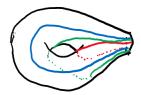
A useful tool to study $\mathcal{T}(S)$ is an **topological ideal** triangulation.

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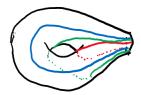


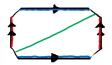
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1 Thurston's **shear coordinates** for $\mathcal{T}(S)$ (framed theory)

Daniele Alessandrini Non commutative coordinates

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There are two different ways of describing Teichmüller spaces using ideal triangulations.

Thurston's shear coordinates for *T*(*S*) (framed theory)
 Penner's λ-lengths for *T*₀(*S*)
 (decorated theory)

We need to add extra information (a **framing** or a **decoration**) to the hyperbolic structure.

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d is a **decoration**: for every cusp of h, we need to choose a horocycle centered at the cusp.





Fix a topological ideal triangulation on S.

#edges = 6g - 6 + 3b

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Thurston's **shear coordinates** for $\mathcal{T}^{f}(S)$.

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For *G* split group.

$$\mathsf{Hit}(S,G)\subset \mathsf{Rep}(S,G)$$

Fock-Goncharov introduced the framed and decorated versions of this space.

$Rep^f(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{G})$	X – moduli space
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The X-moduli space carries a similar structure.

Maximal representations in $PSp(2n, \mathbb{R})$: A.-Guichard-Rogozinnikov-Wienhard

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Maximal representations in $PSp(2n, \mathbb{R})$: A.-Guichard-Rogozinnikov-Wienhard

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The A-type moduli space carries a structure of non-commutative cluster algebra (defined by Berenstein-Retakh).

We can determine the topology and the homotopy type of $Max^{f}(S, G)$.

 $\rho \in \operatorname{Rep}(\pi_1(S), \operatorname{PSp}(2n, \mathbb{R})).$

We impose the following condition on ρ : Every peripheral element of $\pi_{i}(S)$ is sent to an ϵ

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 (ρ, f) framed representation.

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 $Rep^{f}(\pi_{1}(S), PSp(2n, \mathbb{R}))$

Space of framed representations. Our *X*-type moduli space.

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