

# ADHM: Quivers and monopoles

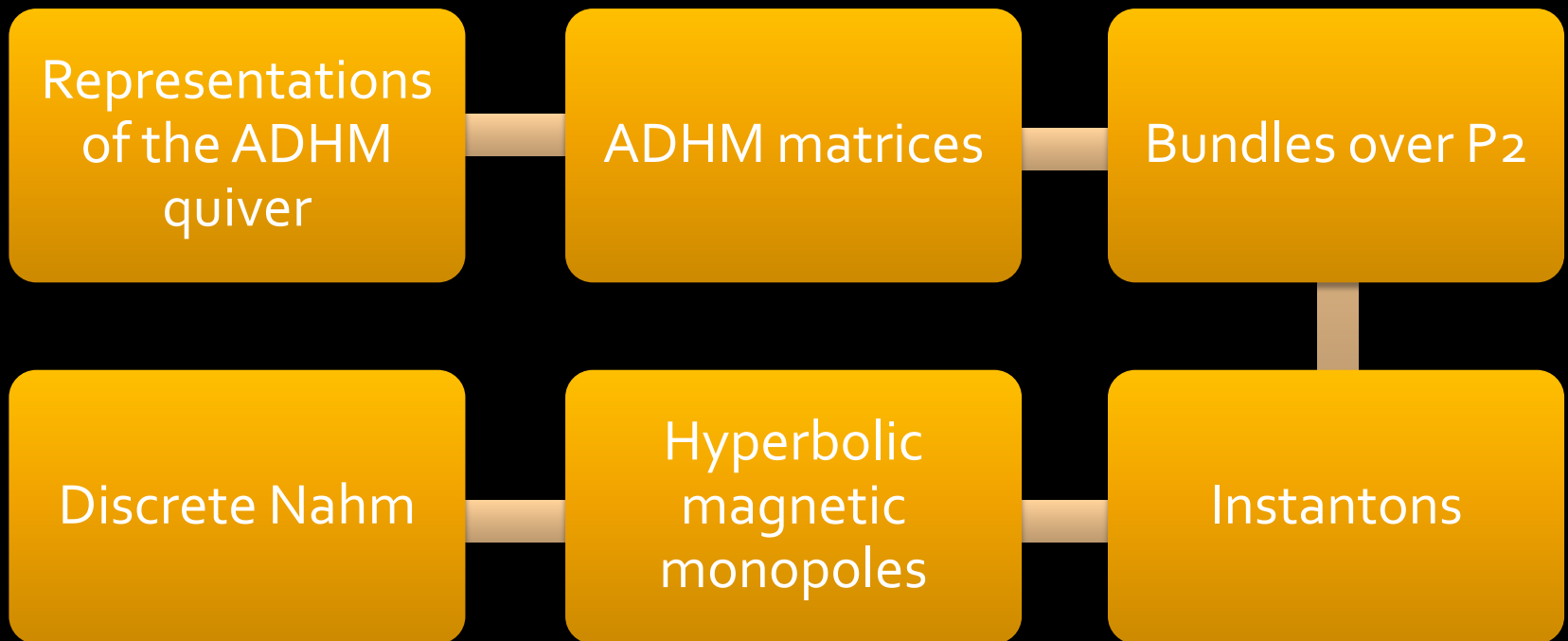
Joseph Chan  
PhD candidate  
Supervisor: Paul Norbury

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University of Melbourne



# Outline



# ADHM construction

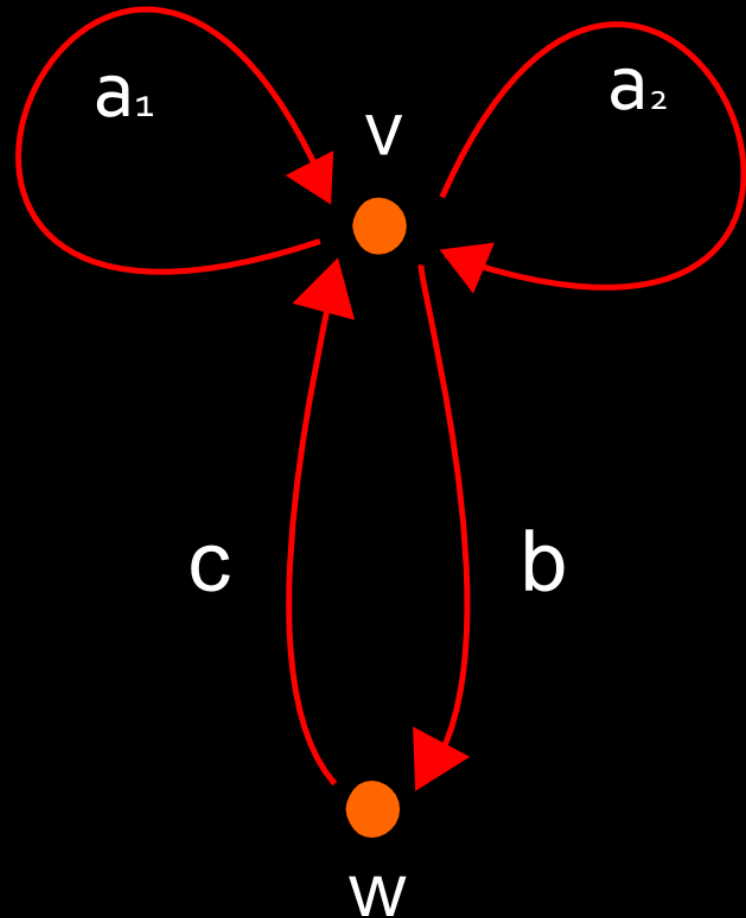
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Atiyah-Drinfeld-Manin-Hitchin Construction (1978).

# ADHM quiver

Nakajima (1994).

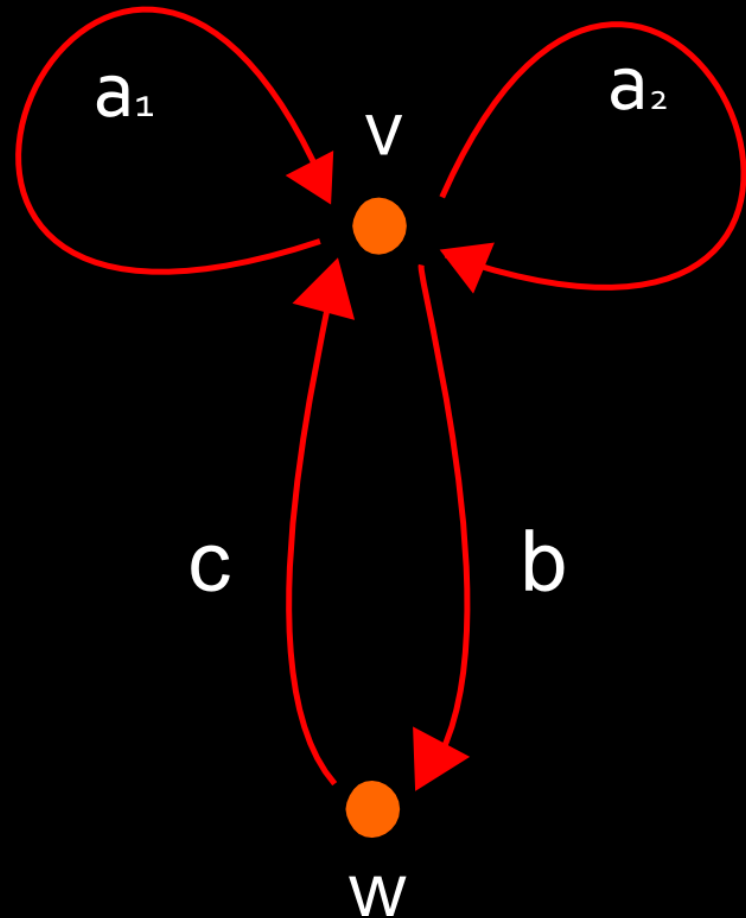
Active area of research.



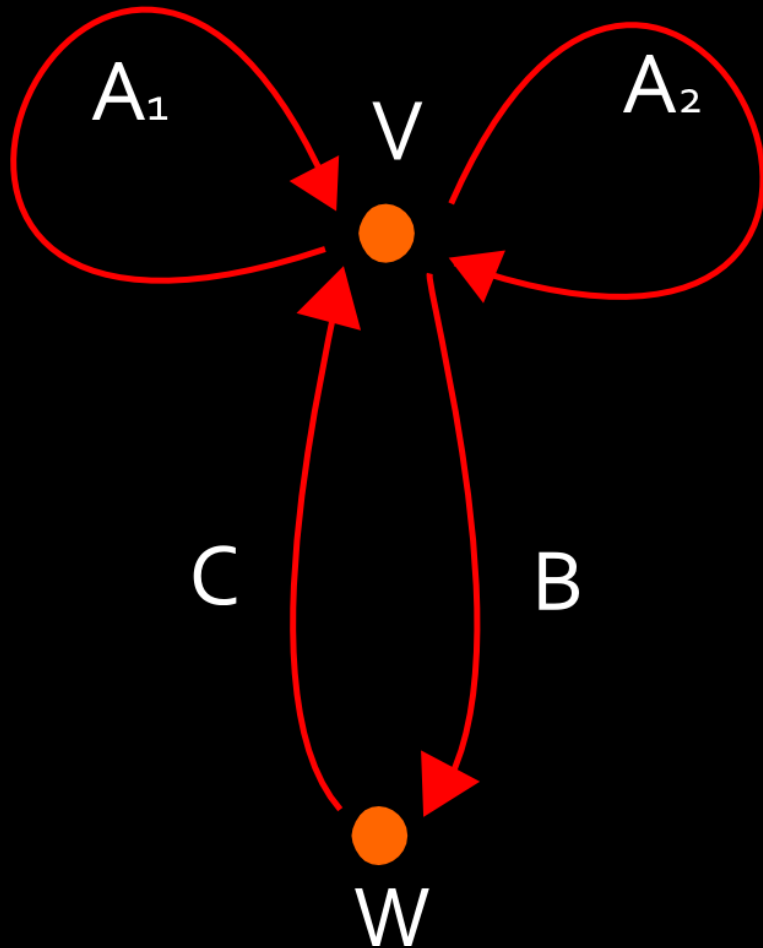
# ADHM quiver

- Vertices  $v, w$
- Directed edges  $a_1, a_2, b, c$
- The relation:

$$[a_1, a_2] + cb = 0$$

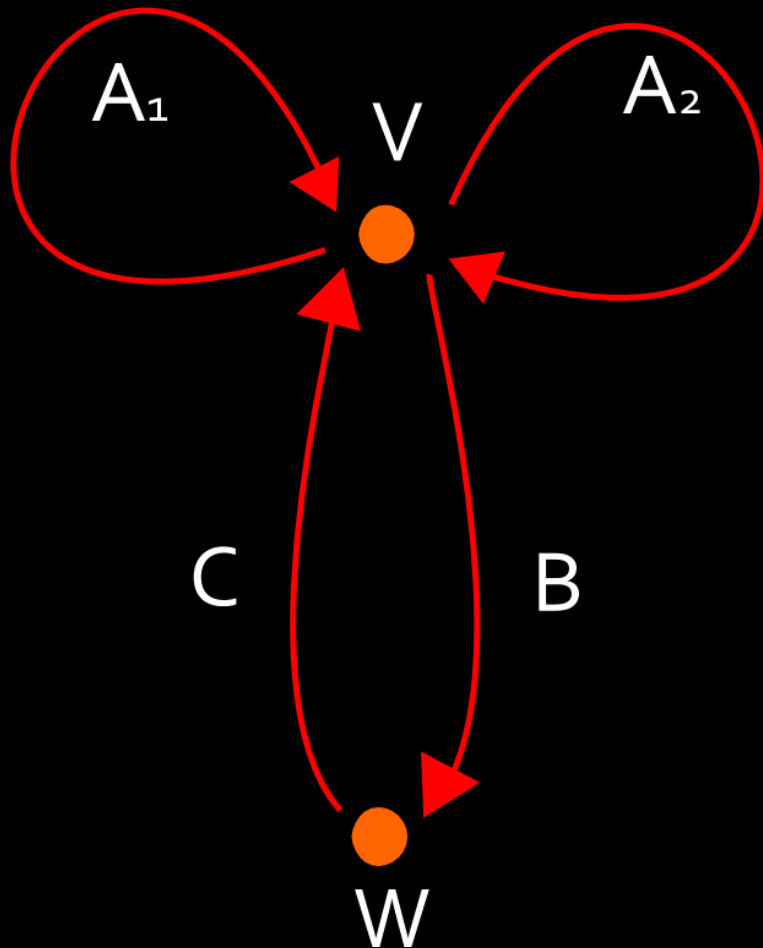


# ADHM quiver representations



$$n = (\dim V, \dim W) = (k, l)$$

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$$R = (A_1, A_2, B, C)$$

$$A_1: V \rightarrow V$$

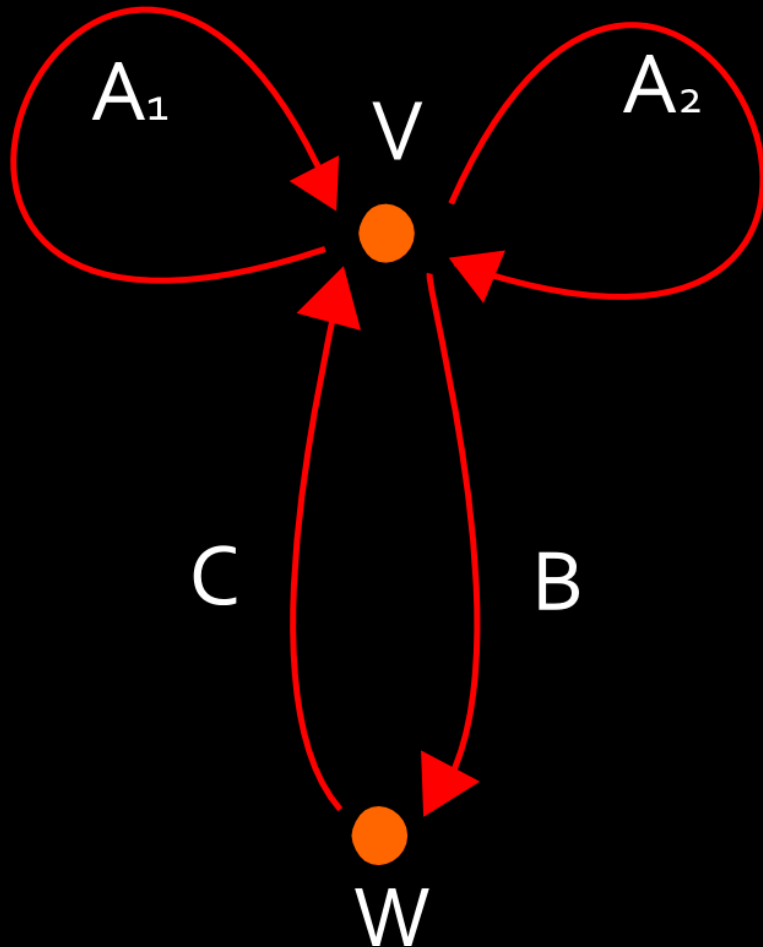
$$A_2: V \rightarrow V$$

$$B: V \rightarrow W$$

$$C: W \rightarrow V$$

$$[A_1, A_2] + CB = 0$$

# ADHM quiver representations



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$$R = (A_1, A_2, B, C)$$

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$$[A_1, A_2] + CB = 0$$

$$\text{Moduli } R // \text{GL}(k)$$

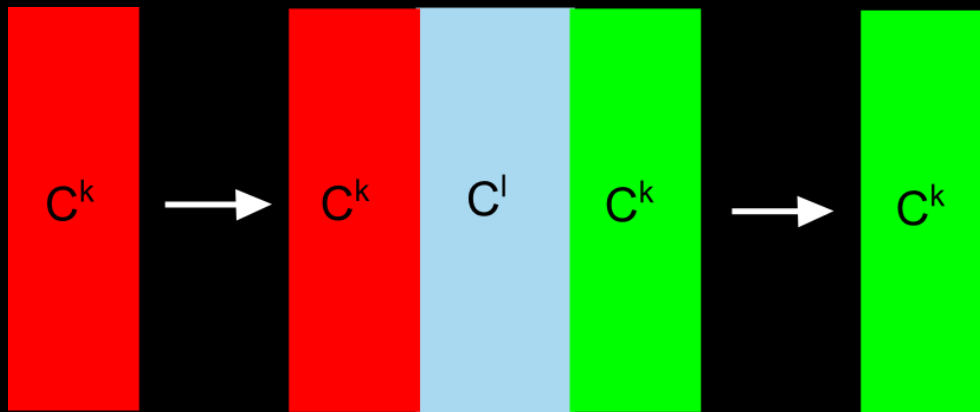


# Monads on $\mathbb{P}^2$

Donaldson (1984):

Instantons over  $\mathbb{R}^4 \leftrightarrow$  Vector bundles over  $\mathbb{P}^2$

(with framing, ADHM relation)



$E \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$  with fibres  $\ker G_X / \text{im } F_X = E|_X$

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$$G_X = G_x x + G_y y + G_z z$$

$$G_x = [0 \quad 1 \quad 0] \quad G_y = [-1 \quad 0 \quad 0] \quad G_z = [-A_2 \quad A_1 \quad C]$$

# Hyperbolic monopoles

Atiyah (1984).

$$\mathbb{R}^4 - \mathbb{R}^2 = S^1 \times H^3$$

Definition:

Magnetic monopoles on  $H^3 \leftrightarrow$  Circle invariant action on  $\mathbb{R}^4$

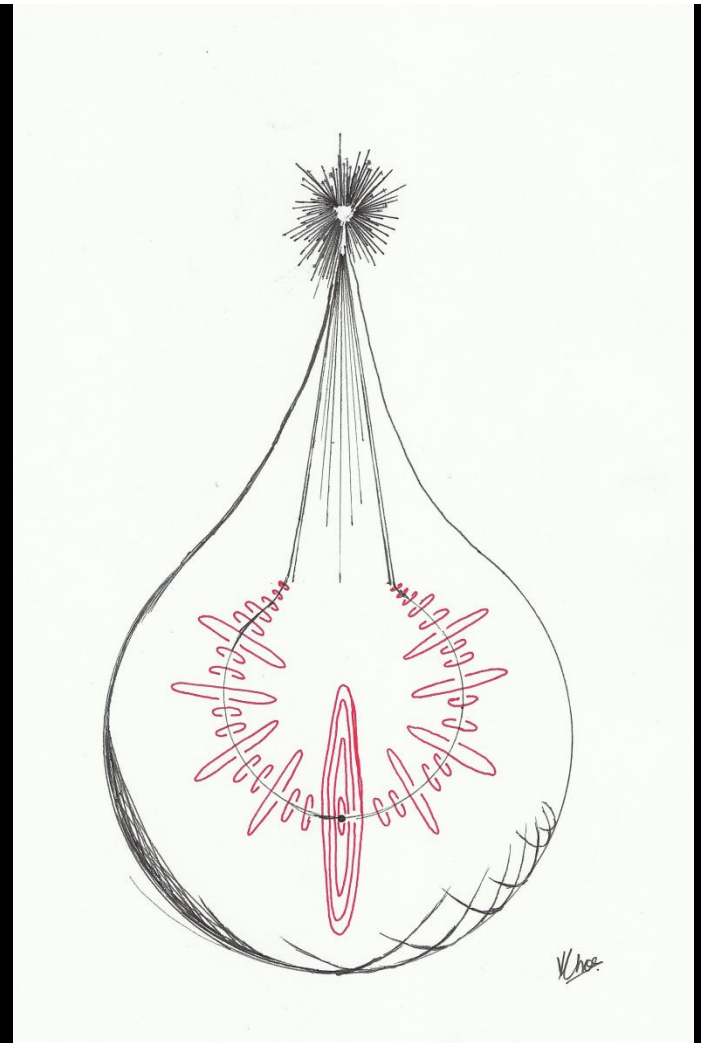
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Atiyah (1984).

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Easier:

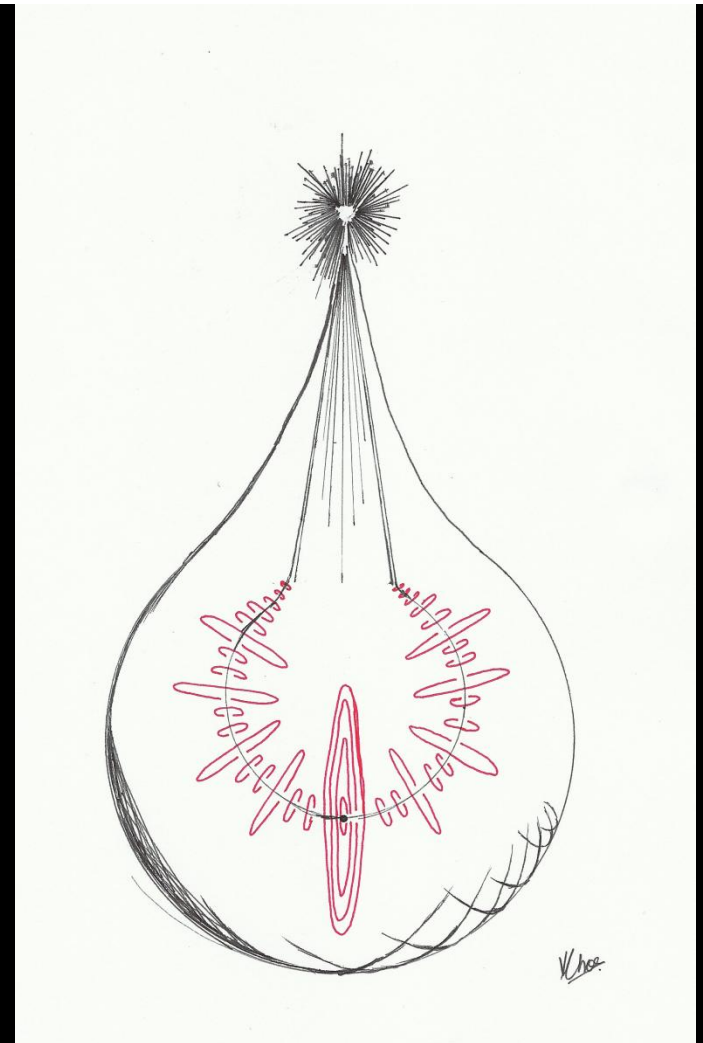
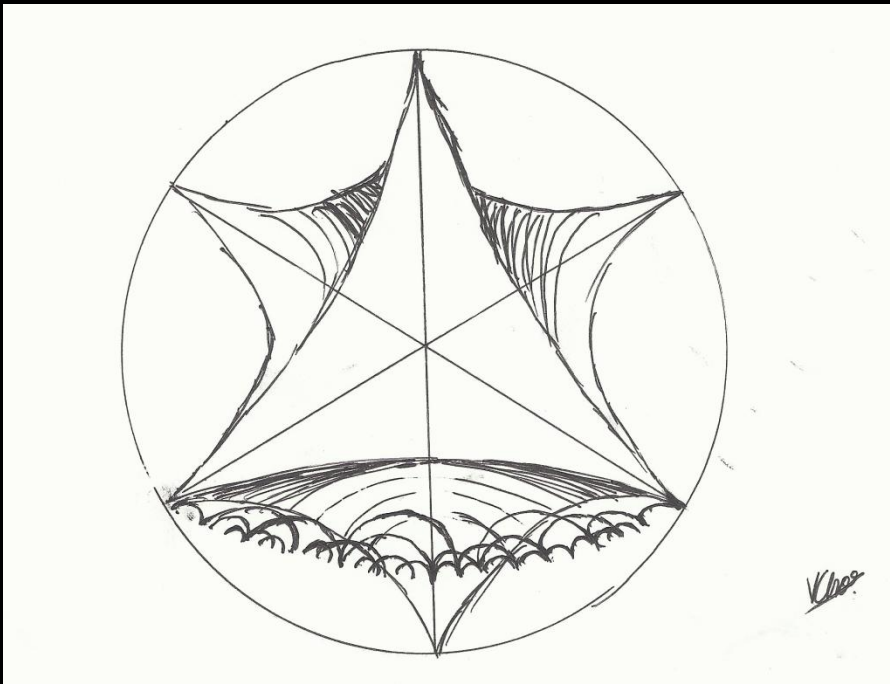
$$\mathbb{R}^3 - \mathbb{R} = S^1 \times H^2$$



# Hyperbolic monopoles

Atiyah (1984).

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# Austin-Braam

Weight space decomposition for the circle action in the  $SU(2)$  case:

$$\mathbb{C}^{2k+l} = \mathbb{C}_{2m}^{k+1} \oplus \mathbb{C}_{2m-2}^{2k} \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{C}_{-2m+2}^{2k} \oplus \mathbb{C}_{-2m}^{k+1}$$





# Nahm and Discrete Nahm

Discrete Nahm

$$\beta_{j-1}\gamma_j - \gamma_j\beta_{j+1} = 0$$

$$[\beta_j^*, \beta_j] + \gamma_{j-1}^*\gamma_{j-1} - \gamma_{j+1}\gamma_{j+1}^* = 0$$

Hyperbolic magnetic monopoles  
SU(2) only

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## Nahm's Equations

$$\frac{d\tau}{dz} = [\sigma, \tau]$$

$$\frac{d}{dz}(\sigma + \sigma^*) = [\sigma, \sigma^*] + [\tau, \tau^*]$$

Euclidean magnetic monopoles  
SU(n)