

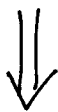
Spectral Networks

Andy Neitzke

w/ Gaiotto, Moore, in progress

Introduce a new structure:

- $\mathfrak{g} = A_{k-1}$ Lie alg
- smooth compact complex curve C
- tuple $(\varphi_2, \dots, \varphi_k)$ φ_i meromorphic section of $K_C^{\otimes i}$
- $\vartheta \in \mathbb{R}/2\pi\mathbb{Z}$



Spectral network



$\mathcal{N}=2$ theory in $d=4$
 $S[C, \mathfrak{g}]$
and a point of its
Coulomb branch



6d (2,0) theory on C



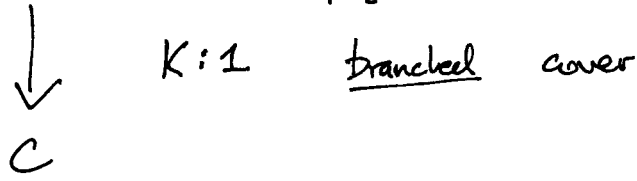
- Integers $\Omega(\gamma)$
 - = 4d BPS degeneracies
 - = generalized DT ints for a local CY 3-fold
(counting special Lagrangian submanifold)
- cluster coordinate system
on space of flat G -connections on C
(w/ singularities & poles of φ_i)
= vevs of line operators on $\mathbb{R}^3 \times S^1$
- framed 2d-4d wall-crossing

[Dijkgraaf, Donagi, Pantev]

Spectral trajectories

Consider spectral cover

$$\Sigma = \{ \lambda^k - \sum_{i=2}^k \lambda^{k-i} \varrho_i = 0 \} \subset T^*C$$

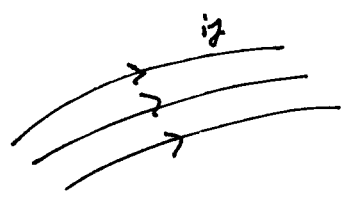


Assume (ϱ_i) generic $\Rightarrow \Sigma$ only has simple
↓
C branch points

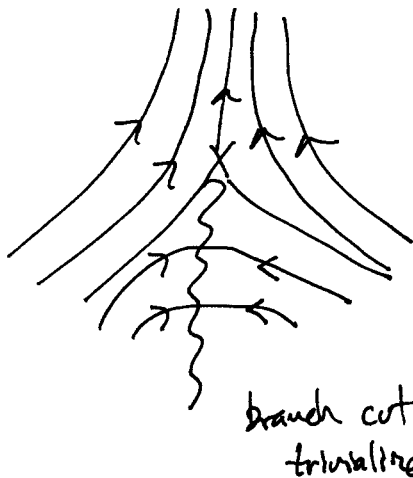
Call the roots (sheets) $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$ (locally on C)
Holomorphic 1-forms

An i - j trajectory is an oriented path on C
along which $e^{iz}(\lambda_i - \lambda_j)$ is real and positive.

For fixed i, j these give a (local) foliation of C



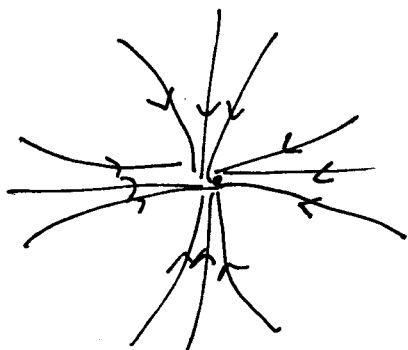
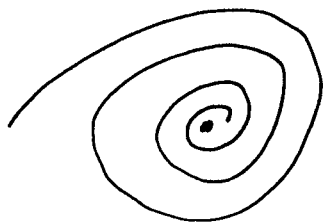
It is singular where $\lambda_i = \lambda_j$ (i, j branch point)



and singular at the poles of $\lambda_1 - \lambda_2$



Weyl fold
w/ nilpotent residue

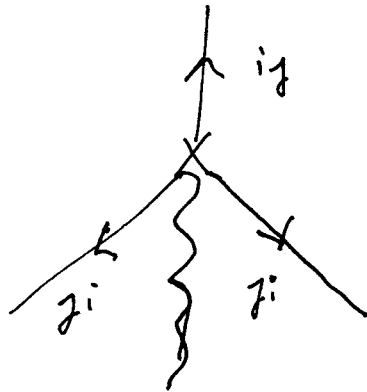


$i\gamma$ trajectories
 $i\gamma$ string supersymmetric

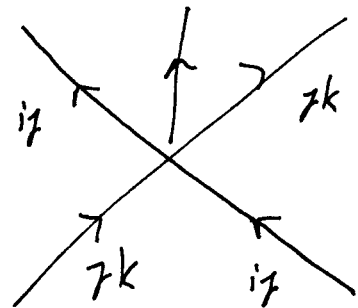
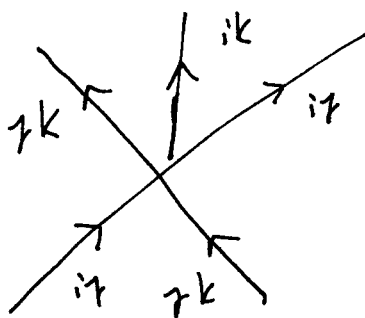
Spectral network

Network of spectral trajectories on C_j
built up as follows

Begin at the branch points



Evolve trajectory for so time
If they cross they can spawn a new one



Why (for physics)?

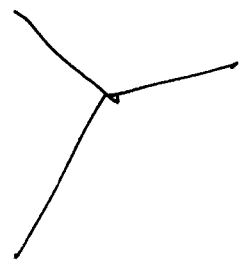
In SEC, \mathfrak{g} have a surface defect

have surface defect $S_{z, \mathbb{Z}}$ corresponding to point $z \in G$

interfaces between $S_{z_1} S_{z_2} \leftrightarrow$ paths P from z to z'

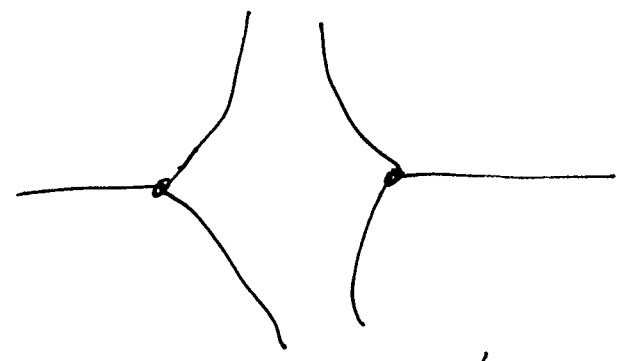
Walls of marginal stability for framed 2d-4d BPS states

Examples $\mathfrak{g} = A_1$



phase rotates picture

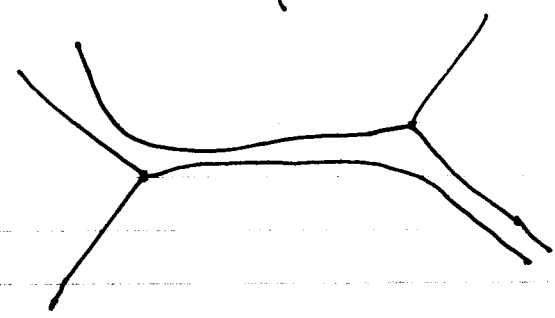
2 branch points



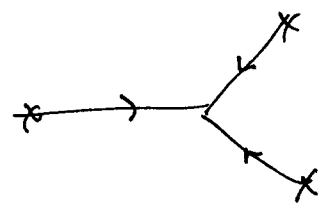
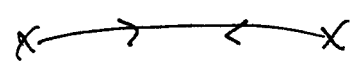
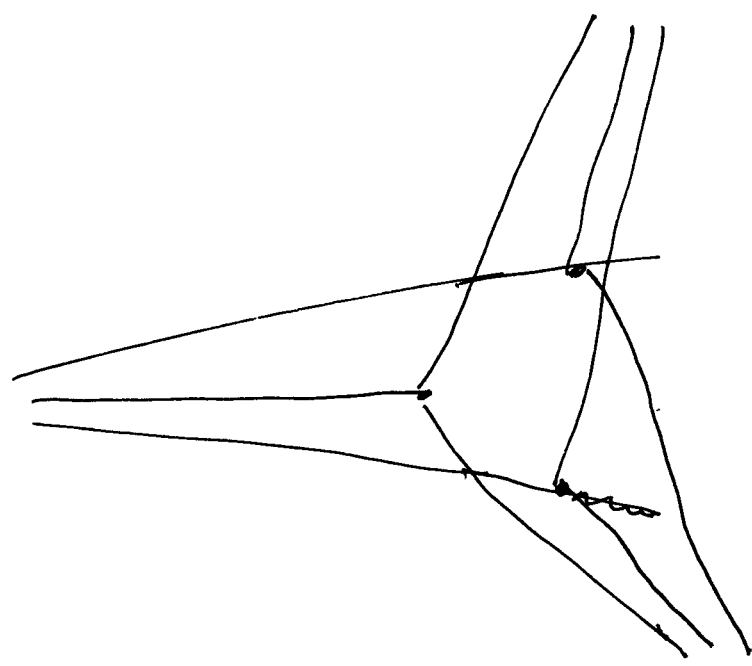
vary phase

1 BPS state

1-disc jump



$k=3$



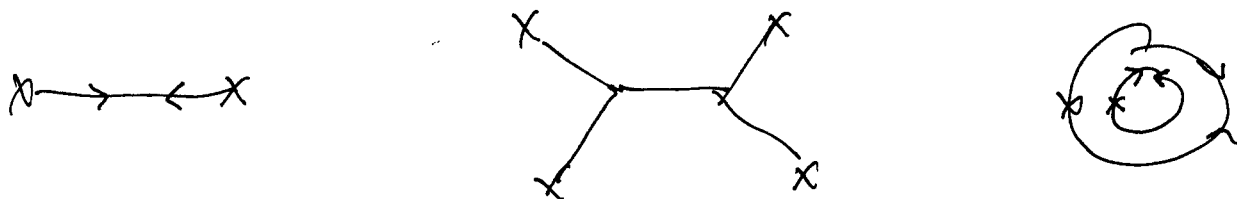
Klammer
 Lerche
 Mayer
 Verba
 Wasser

} for A_2

BPS degeneracies / DT invariants

At some special values of Θ , special network jumps discontinuously

At these Θ , \exists collisions - subnetworks whose trajectories meet head on.



Whenever we have a subnetwork, it can be canonically lifted to a class $\gamma \in H_1(\Sigma, \mathbb{Z})$

IR charge lattice

Lift $\xrightarrow{\text{if}}$

lifts to a trajectory on sheet i
and a trajectory on sheet j
(oppositely oriented)

For any $\gamma \in H_1(\Sigma, \mathbb{Z})$
define $\Omega(\gamma) \in \mathbb{Z}$ to be the # of such

collisions w/ lift γ counted with sign $(-1)^{\#\text{loop}}$

Case 7

- (1) $\Omega(\gamma)$ are RR class in $S[g, C]$
- (2) $\Omega(\gamma)$ depend on $(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k)$ in a way governed by WCF of Kontsevich-Schwarz
- (3) $\Omega(\gamma)$ are generalized DT invariants attached to Fukaya category of local CY

(1), (2) true for A_1 KLMVW
 Bridgeland-Smith in progress

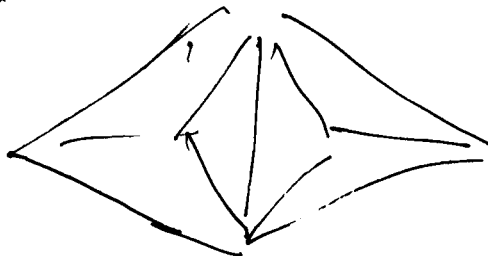
Walls

$$Z_\gamma = \oint \lambda$$

walls are where $\frac{Z_\gamma}{Z_{\gamma'}} \in \mathbb{R}_+$ $Z_\gamma \neq 0$
 $Z_{\gamma'} \neq 0$

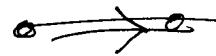
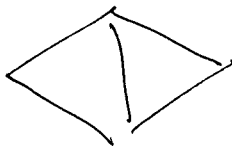
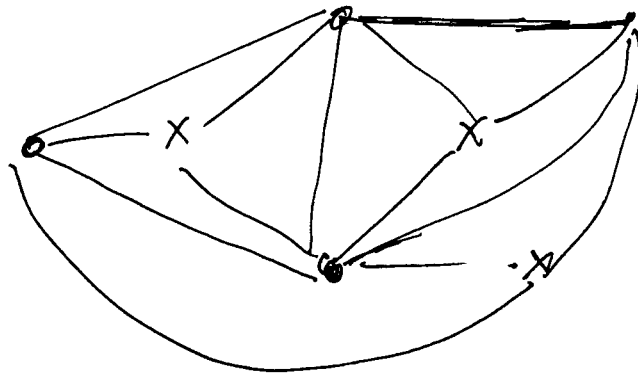
real codim 1 in Hitchin base

Stur coordinates
Triangulation



A_1 Edges \leftrightarrow Nodes of quiver

Δ_1 2nd order poles



relations \leftrightarrow mutations

disc pump \leftrightarrow cluster trans

Lines related to WKB
 $\hbar_1 \rightarrow$ Schrödinger
 Stokes wall